OVERLAND PARK FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT & STANDARDS OF COVER

2023

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS & THANK YOUS

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PARK
FIRE
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Introduction

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF

I welcome and encourage you to review our 2023 Standards of Cover. This deliverable is something we are very proud of as it articulates our approach to meeting the needs of the people we serve. It is unique and specific to us. Every department has their own specific story that defines their evolutionary path. Overland Park's story begins in 1919. Since then, our history includes mergers with five departments, a merger with the City of Overland Park, EMS ambulance integration in 1968, a 20-year ALS Partnership with Johnson County Med-Act, a 1993 Johnson County Fire Chief Automatic Aid Agreement and EMS Squad Houses. In 2014, we became an accredited agency and earned a PPC ISO Class 1 rating placing us in a rare club, but something we do not take for granted.

In 2023 we continue to focus on meeting the needs of the people we serve. Our approach may seem unique, however it is consistent with the value driven culture this department has embodied for generations. Our ability to evolve is impressive. Thanks due to the leaders who effectively manage change and associated growth as well as the members of the department who lean in and embrace these opportunities. We are blessed to make a positive impact on the quality of life in Overland Park every day since 1919.

Yours in the service,

J. Bryan Dehner
Fire Chief

We exist to help people

Mission Statement

The Overland Park Fire Department is a value-driven team of dedicated professionals that exists to help people by providing emergency, educational, and specialized services for the purpose of saving lives and reducing property loss for the community we serve.

Purpose

- To assess community fire and non-fire risk
- Define baseline emergency response performance standards
- Planning future station locations
- Determining apparatus and staffing patterns
- Evaluating workload and ideal unit utilization
- Measuring service delivery performance
- Support strategic planning and policy development

SECTION 2

Area Characteristics

JURISDICTION PROFILE

The City of Overland Park is the second-most populous city in Kansas, with a population of over 190,000 people. It was incorporated as a first-class city on May 20, 1960 by Kansas statute K.S.A. 12-1036a through 12-1036h. At the time of incorporation, the City of Overland Park covered only 13.5 square miles in Johnson County, Kansas. Since then, it has grown to encompass over 75 square miles, making it the largest city in Johnson County.

Overland Park is known for its strong economy, quality of life, and excellent schools. It has received numerous accolades including being named one of the “Best Places to Live in America” by Money Magazine and one of America’s “Most Livable Cities” by Forbes. Today, Overland Park is home to many corporate headquarters, including T-Mobile, Black & Veatch, and YRC Worldwide. It also has a thriving arts and culture scene, with several museums, theaters, and music venues.

GOVERNANCE

The City of Overland Park operates under a council-manager form of government. The city council, consisting of a mayor and 12 councilmembers, sets policy and makes decisions for the city, while a professional city manager oversees the day-to-day operations of city departments and staff. Each councilmember serves on two of the committees, allowing for each ward to have representation on all committees.The Public Safety Committee, consisting of six councilmembers, governs the policies and decisions for the city’s public safety departments. These members are appointed on an annual basis. The city also has various boards and commissions comprised of appointed volunteers who advise the city council on issues such as planning and zoning, parks and recreation, and public safety. The Constitution of the State of Kansas authorizes the governing body of Overland Park to adopt by resolution this power to conduct and carry out fire protection and emergency services as specified in Overland Park Charter Ordinance #37. The governance of Overland Park is designed to promote transparency, accountability, and citizen participation in decision-making.

In concert with the elected governing body, the city manager works with an Executive Leadership Team (ELT) to implement governing body policies across all city departments. The ELT includes the city manager’s staff and department directors. Effective governance is only possible when city departments develop strong working relationships between each other. The OPFD works with other city departments on a daily basis to fulfill the mission and vision of the City of Overland Park.

Mayor
Curt Skoog

City Manager
Lori Curtis Luther

SECTION 2
Area Characteristics

2023 Overland Park Council Members

Ward 1


Holly Grummert


Logan Heley

Ward 2


Melissa Cheatham


Paul Lyons

Ward 3


Tom Carignan


Jim Kite

Ward 5


Faris Farissati


Sam Passer

Ward 4

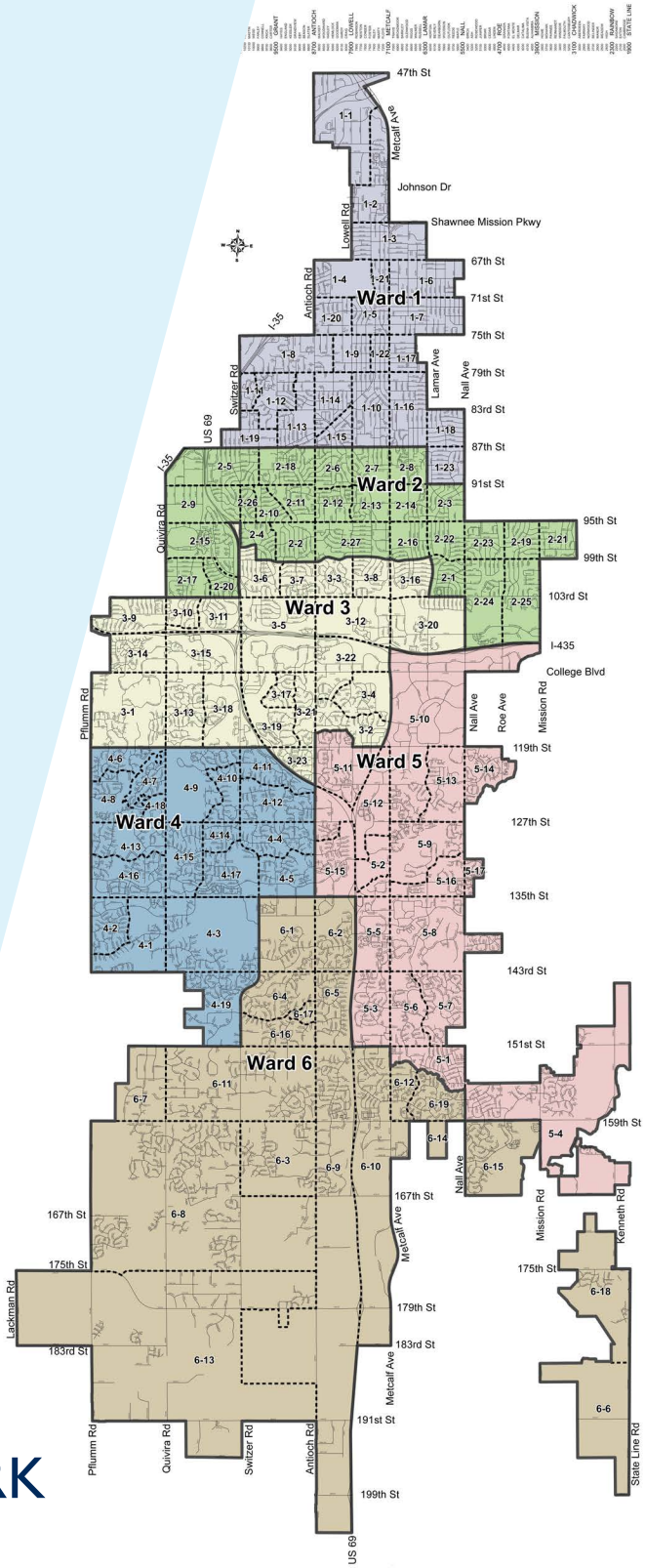

Scott Mosher


Fred Spears

Ward 6


Jeff Cox


Scott Hamblin



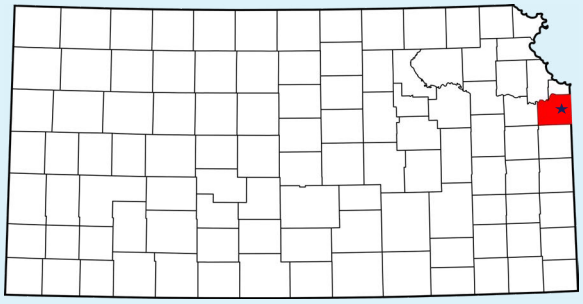
OVERLAND PARK
KANSAS

SECTION 2
Area Characteristics

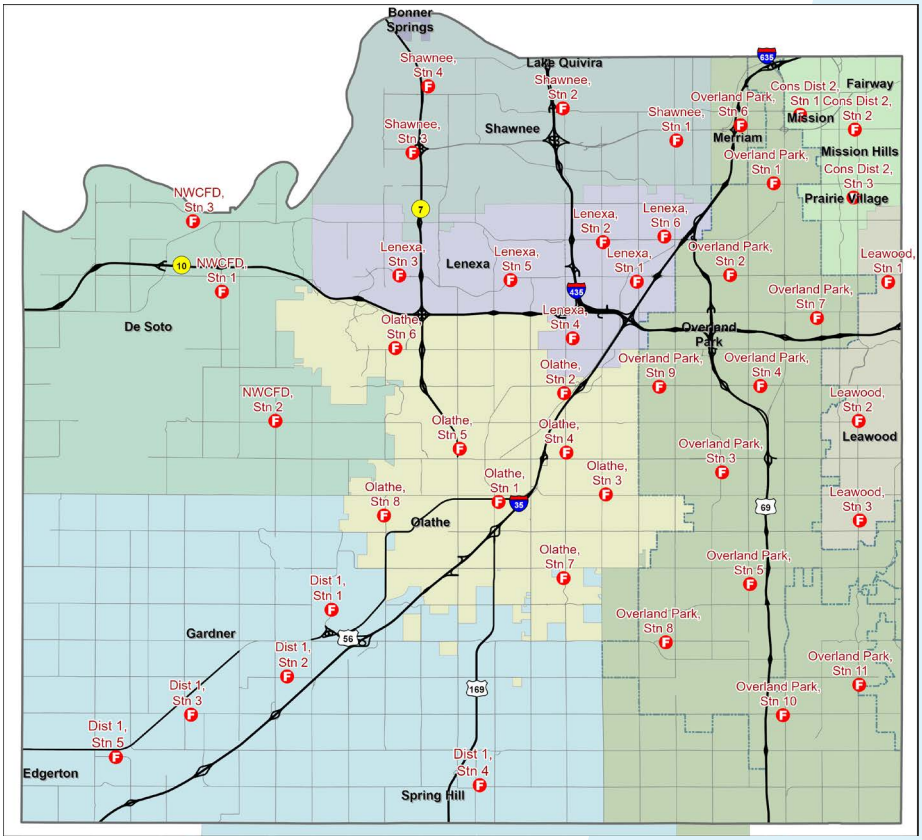
LOCATION

According to the Overland Park Chamber of Commerce, in 1905, railroad entrepreneur William B. Strang Jr. platted subdivisions along a Kansas military road, naming one of them Overland Park. Strang envisioned a “park-like” community that embodied strong commerce, quality education, vibrant neighborhoods, convenient transportation, and accommodating recreational facilities. Before Strang’s death, he established several housing developments, an interurban railroad, and an airfield in this budding municipality.

Geographically speaking, Overland Park can be described as long and narrow. The OPFD coverage ranges the entire length of the county from Wyandotte County at 47th street to the North and Miami County at 215th street to the South.



Source: USGS



Johnson County Jurisdictional Map

Overland Park is located in eastern Johnson County in the northeast quadrant of Kansas. The city was incorporated in 1960 with 13 square miles of land. Since that incorporation, the city has expanded to 75.6 square miles.

Overland Park is part of the Kansas City metropolitan area and borders the cities of Leawood, Prairie Village, Mission, and the State of Missouri to the east. Shawnee, Lenexa, and Olathe are adjacent to the west. Kansas City, Kansas borders the city to the north of the Johnson County line. The south edge of the city is bordered by unincorporated Johnson County and Miami County leaving room for city expansion.

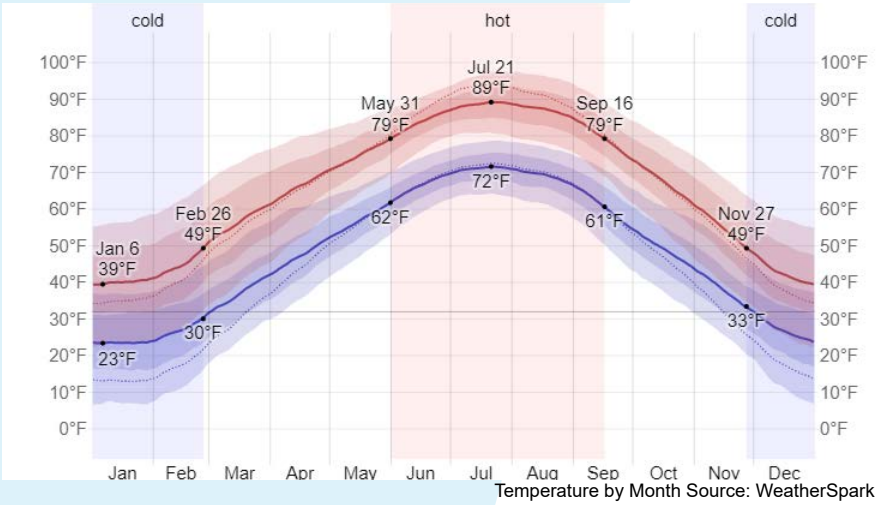
TOPOGRAPHY

The City of Overland Park is situated at 1,052 feet above sea level. Elevation changes within the service areas are not significant and do not pose any real protection issues or risks. Overland Park has more than 70 miles of streams and rivers. Homes and businesses in Overland Park are part of the Turkey Creek and Blue River watersheds. Camp Creek, Wolf Creek, Coffee Creek, Tomahawk Creek, and Indian Creek in Overland Park all flow into the Blue River located in the southern part of Overland Park. The flood risk is minimal, mostly contained to local flooding at the stream level. There are no major rivers that traverse the service boundaries.

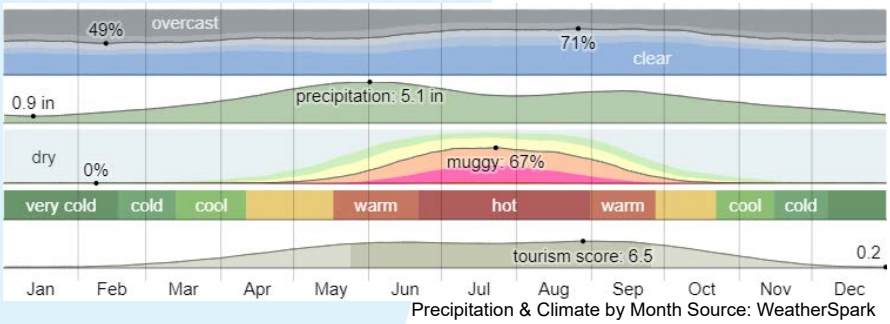
There are no natural features that define the city limits. Rather, city limits are roughly based on city streets. The city is considered a suburban area that is accessible by road to most areas. The southern portion of the OPFD service area is considered rural and poses minimal access concerns. Some of these rural areas must be accessed by light vehicles, which OPFD staff at the southern stations. These rural areas also present a wildland or wildland/urban interface fire risk. This is addressed with brush units at the southern stations. OPFD has also recently organized a wildland firefighting team to respond to any wildland fire threat.

SECTION 2
Area Characteristics

CLIMATE



Temperature by Month Source: WeatherSpark



Precipitation & Climate by Month Source: WeatherSpark

The climate in Overland Park is considered a humid subtropical climate according to the Koppen Climate Classification. Overland Park has a humid continental climate characterized by hot summers and cold winters. The average temperature in the summer months is around 80 degrees Fahrenheit, while in winter, temperatures can drop to below 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Overland Park also receives significant amounts of precipitation throughout the year, with an average of 40 inches of rainfall annually. Precipitation is in the form of rain, snow, and sleet depending on the season.

SEVERE WEATHER

Based on historical tornado activity, the city is considered slightly above Kansas' state average and is 181% greater than the overall U.S. average for tornado risk. Overland Park is also subject to severe weather in the form of winter blizzards, freezing rain or sleet, and flash flooding. Late season ice storms can cause extensive damage to trees, resulting in obstructed roads and prolonged electical outages, particularlly in the northern sections of the city where trees are more mature and electrical transmission lines are generally above ground. This area also experiences high wind conditions with wind gusts of up to 50 mph. High wind and dry winter conditions increase the area's fire danger which can result in large brush/grass fires. The lack of significant rainfall during the summer months can cause the clay in the soil to shrink, which puts stress on the water mains and underground utilities and can cause them to break. Portions of the city are subject to flash flooding but have relatively little vulnerability to long-term, river flooding.

All cities in Johnson County are invited to participate, a free mass notification system designed to keep Johnson County, Kansas residents and businesses informed of emergencies and certain non-emergency events.By registering with NotifyJoCo and customizing alert preferences, users will receive time-sensitive messages directly from the county, city, and participating public utilities within Johnson County, Kansas. This is the fastest notification for Johnson County residents, especially during severe weather.

NotifyJoCo

SECTION 2
Area Characteristics

POPULATION & INCOME

197, 113 Total Population

50.5% female 49.5% male

Median Age: 37.1 Years

Median Income: $89,280

Average Appraised Home Value: $342,337

Total Number of Households: 82,593
Population Density: 2623.4 per Sq. Mile

SECTION 2
Area Characteristics

GROWTH & NEW CONSTRUCTION

The coverage area for the Overland Park Fire Department increased dramatically in the fall of 2021. Through a merger with Johnson County Fire District #2, unincorporated parts of Johnson County adjacent to the south end of Overland Park are now covered by OPFD. This added more than 50 square miles of new coverage area and two additional fire stations.

Building construction in the City of Overland Park continues to grow. In the older parts of the city, new apartments revitalized areas and increased population density. The area near 95th and Metcalf, formally the site of an indoor mall, was revitalized with new stand-alone retail businesses and a high-rise office building. New businesses continued to grow with continued development at a business/retail park near 159th and Antioch and expansion of a hospital at 165th and Lowell.

In newer areas, new subdivisions continued to increase the number of single family residences. Over 580 new single family residences with a total value of $208.4 million were built in 2021. Commercial valuations increased by $259.2 million in 2021 due to new construction and remodeling.

BUSINESS & RECREATION

Overland Park has been honored with the distinction of being one of the top 5 best places to live by Livability in 2022. The availability of parks, a large soccer complex, and great school districts make it a place families want to live. In 2022, Overland Park's Farmer's Market was also nationally recognized by American Farmland Trust and the Farmer's Market Coalition as the #1 farmer's market in the nation. In addition, the Overland Park Arboretum and the Deanna Rose Children's Farmstead offer recreational activities for families.

Overland Park is great for businesses, too. With more than 5,000 businesses, there are a variety of employment opportunities for professionals. Corporate Woods Office Park provides 29 buildings near the center of the city for business operations.

SECTION 2
Area Characteristics

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructures are systems or assets needed in order to maintain minimum services for continued operations of the city. Critical infrastructure includes transportation, communications, water, and power. OPFD assesses some critical infrastructure within the fire management zones through pre-fire planning, inspections, and outreach. For the purpose of this document, critical infrastructure will include transportation networks, utilities, communications, energy production and distribution, storage and transmission systems, and recreational areas.

TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

Interstates & Highways

The city has two major highways that provide a risk of a transportation incident. Interstate 435 travels east-west through the city while US Highway 69 travels north-south. Both of these highways are heavily traveled and have the potential for a hazardous materials incident or a life safety hazard. A small portion of Interstate 35 transects the north end of the response area. This is also a major roadway in the metropolitan area.

City Streets

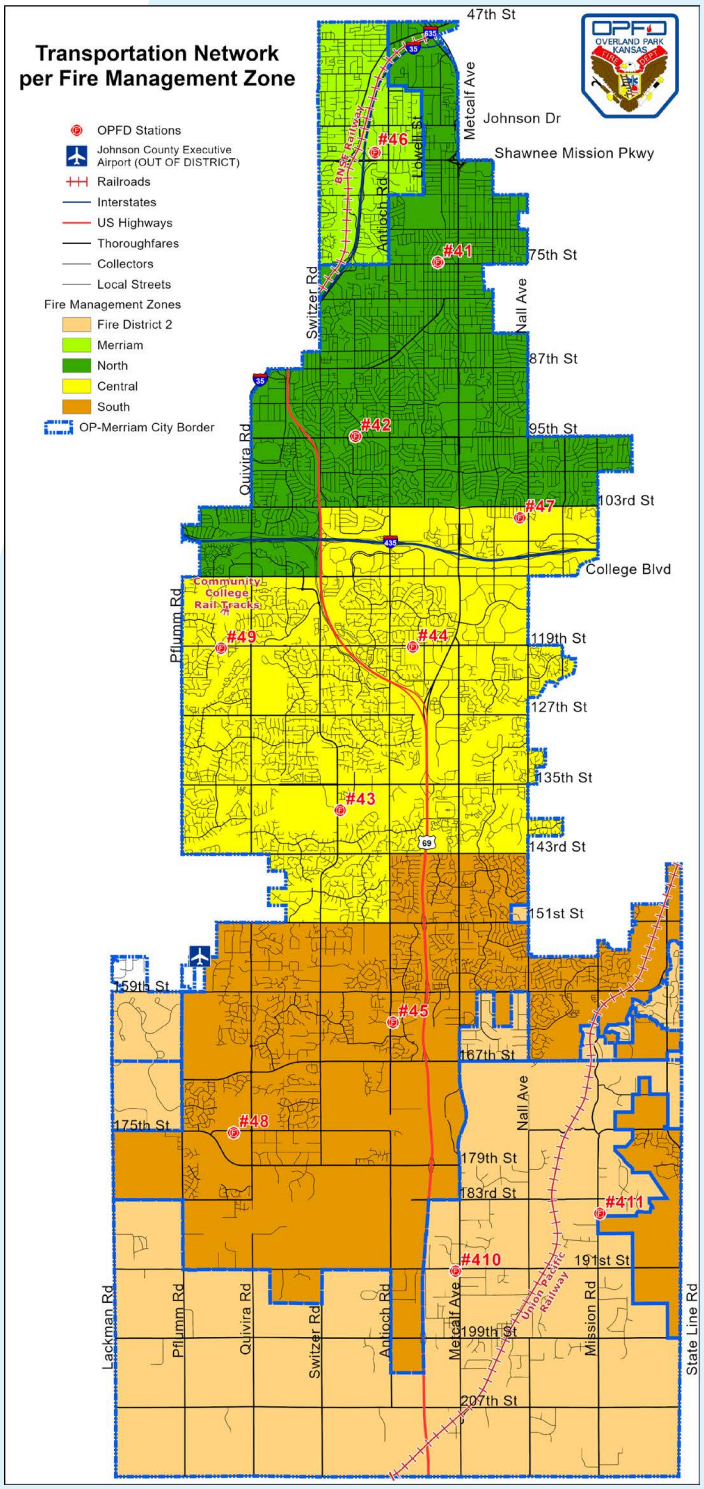
The city maintains 1,120 miles of city streets within its boundaries. These streets provide access to all occupancies within the city. Most areas are accessible by solid surface streets. Thoroughfares are usually 4 lanes of traffic with residential two lane streets servicing the subdivisions.

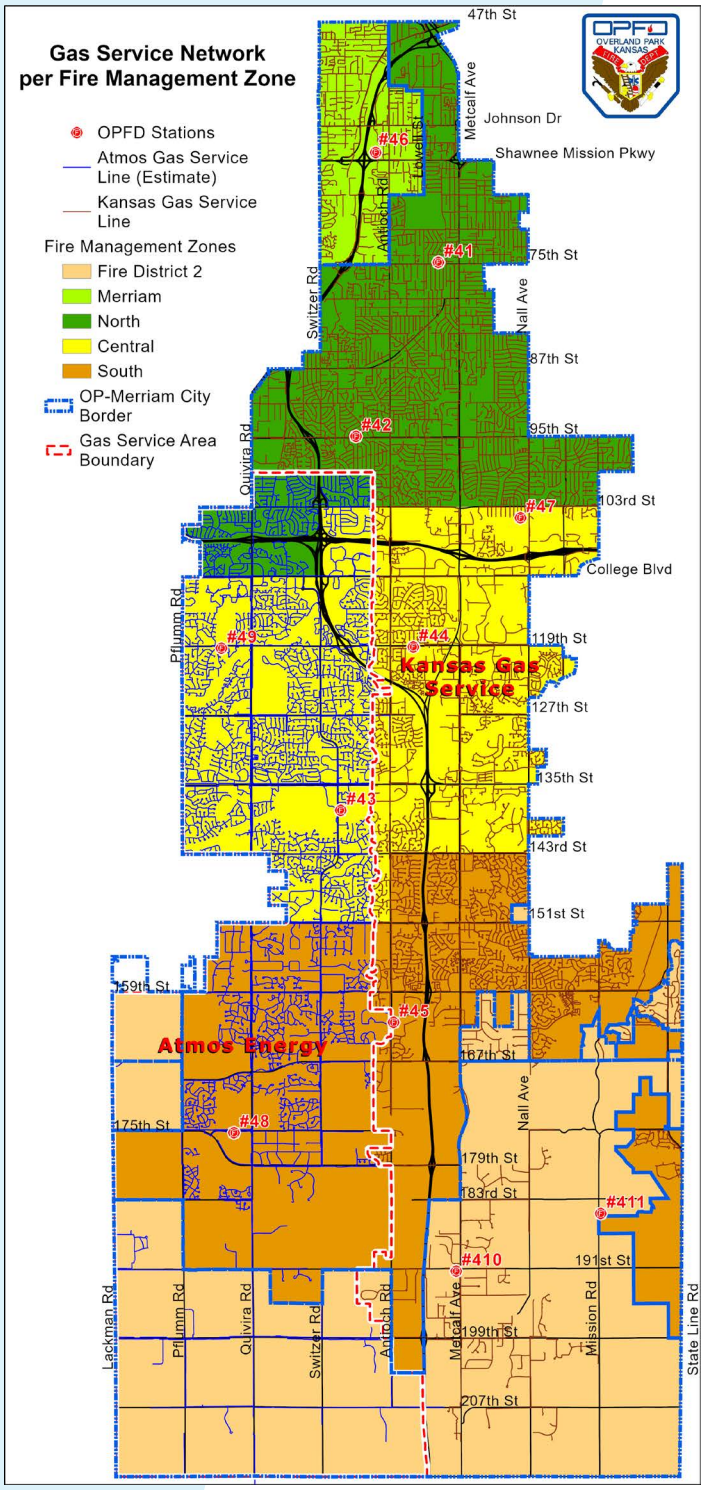
Railways

There are two major railways within the service area operating a total of 26.4 miles of railroad track. BNSF operates a track located in the northwest part of the area. While Union Pacific maintains a track in the southeast part of the service area. With the addition of service area near the south end of the city, the amount of railway covered by OPFD has increased. These railways present a hazard from chemicals and materials transported, as well as the potential of vehicle-train accidents.

Airports

The city does not have an airport within its service area boundaries. Johnson County Executive Airport is adjacent to the service boundary at 151st street and Pflumm in Olathe, KS. This airport services smaller aircraft and helicopters. Due to the orientation of the runway, the approach and take-off from this airport is directly over parts of Overland Park.





UTILITIES

Gas Lines

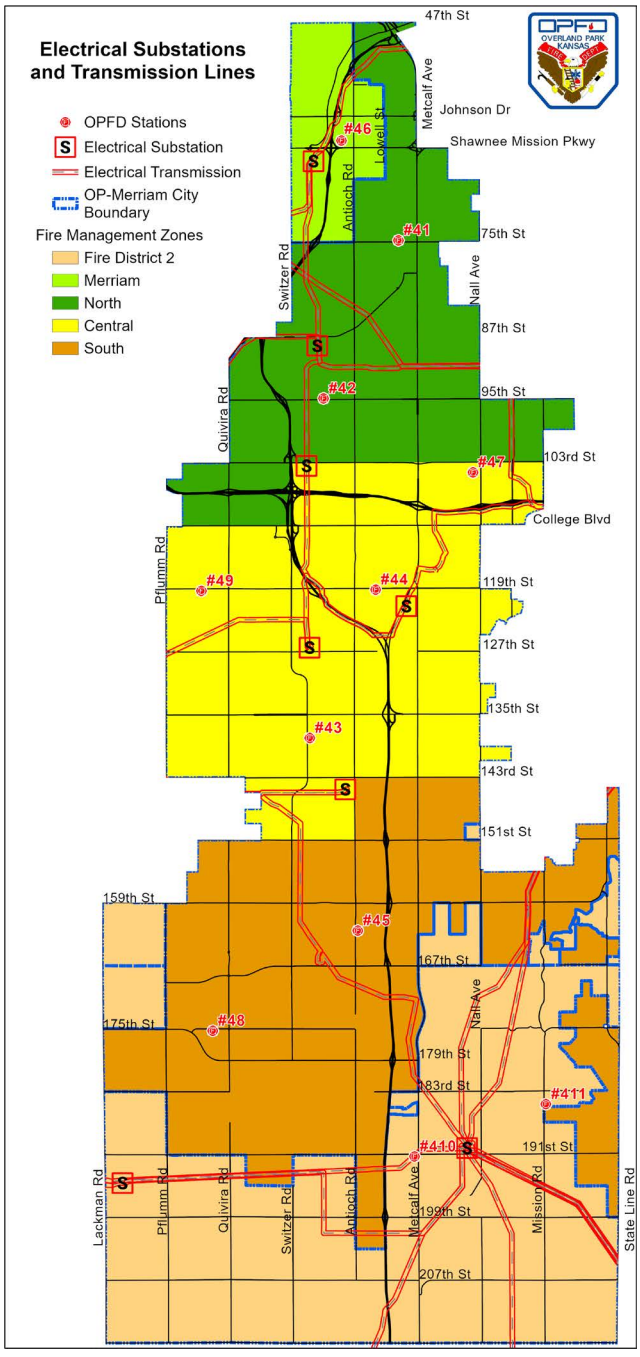
Two providers of natural gas, Atmos Energy and Kansas Gas Service, provide natural gas services for all parts of the area. OPFD works closely with these gas utilities in case of gas leaks, construction incidents, and fires to mitigate a gas hazard. City GIS estimates that there are over 1,000 miles of gas mains.

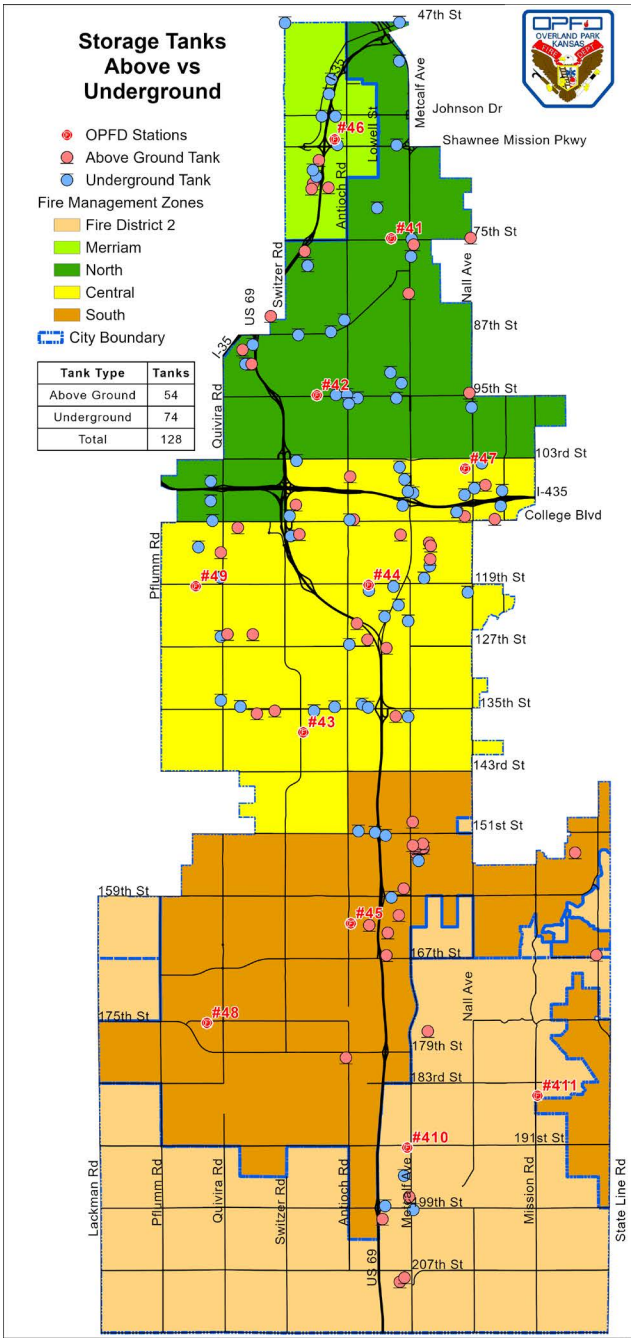
Electricity

Electricity is provided by Evergy to all parts of the service area. OPFD has a good working relationship with Evergy to provide response in case of an emergency incident. City GIS estimates that there are over 84 miles of transmission lines above and below grade and 776 transmission towers within the city limits. Above grade lines are generally located in the northern areas of the city while lines in the southern area are generally below grade.

Electrical Substations

The service area has multiple major electrical transmission lines that serve the area. There are seven electrical substations within the area. There are not any electrical power generation sites within the service area.





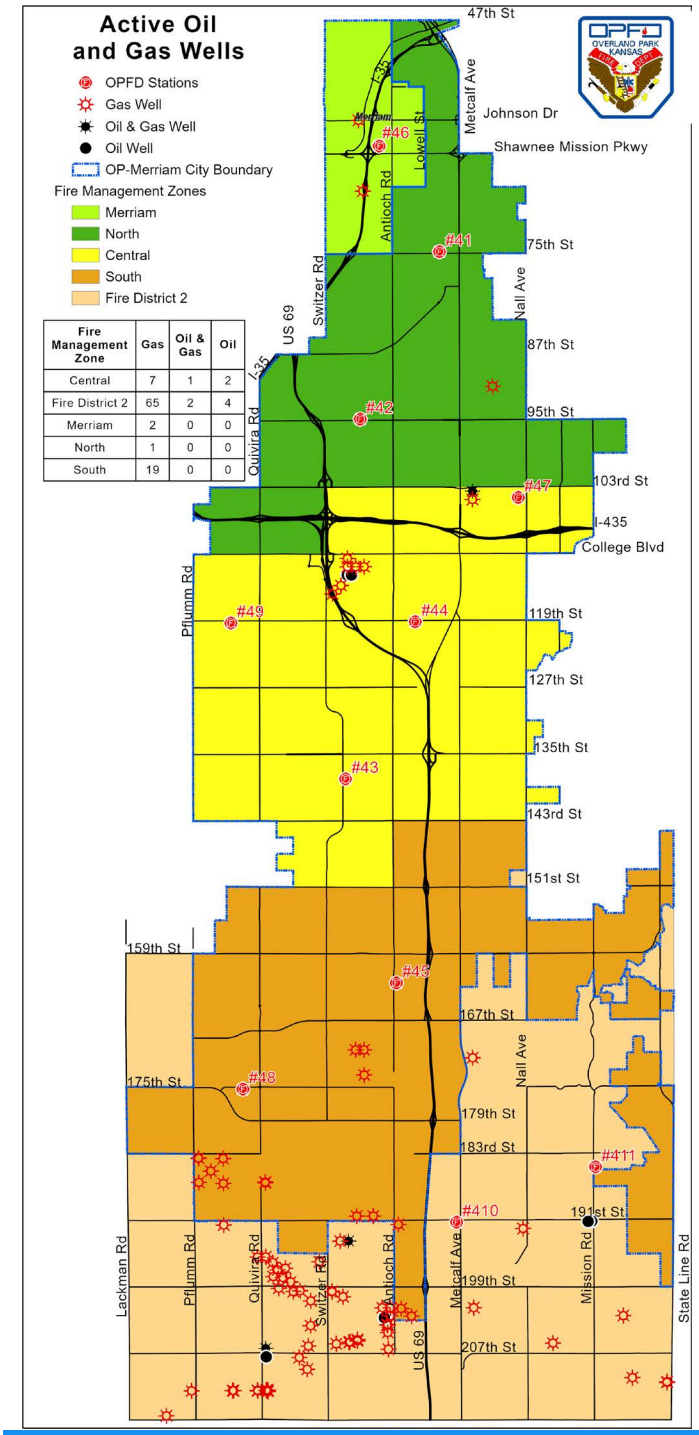
Storage Tanks

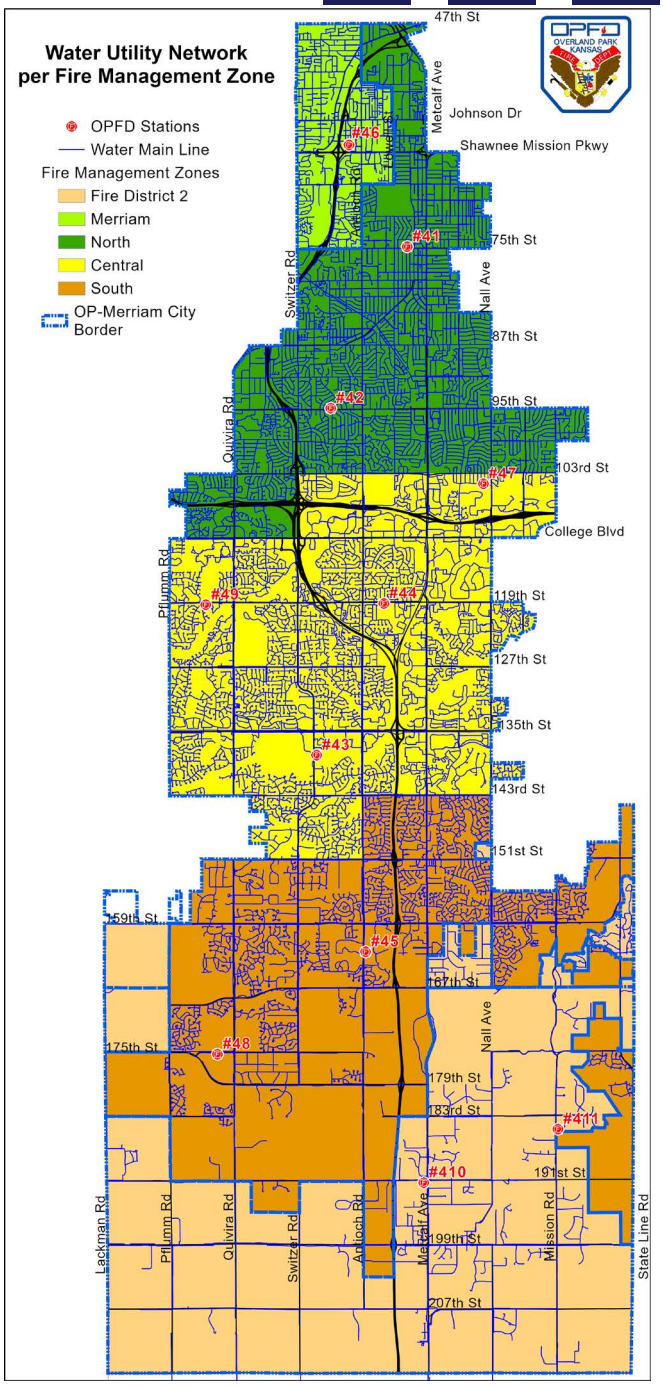
There are a several natural gas and hazardous liquid transmission lines located throughout the service area. The OPFD has a regional Hazardous Materials Response Team to address any emergencies that involve these pipelines. The OPFD also has a good working relationship with the pipeline operators in case of an emergency. There are not any large scale above or below ground storage tanks within the service area. There are 310 petroleum storage tanks located throughout the response area.

SECTION 2
Area Characteristics

Oil & Gas

According to the 2022 Kansas Geological Survey, there are a total of 103 wells in service within OPFD Fire Management Zones with 94 wells being natural gas wells. The majority of the oil and gas wells are located in the rural areas of the Fire District 2 management zone. However, there are 29 wells within the other four more densely populated Fire Management Zones.





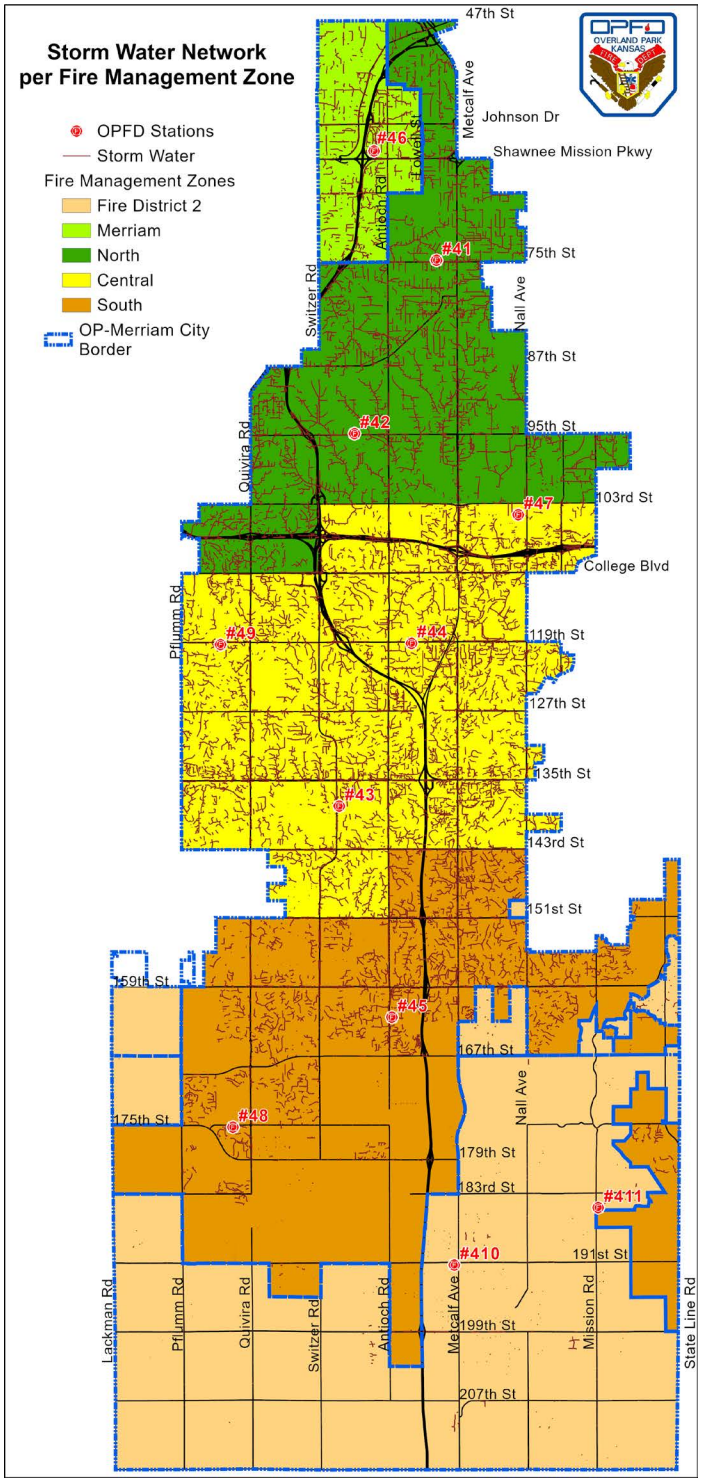
Water

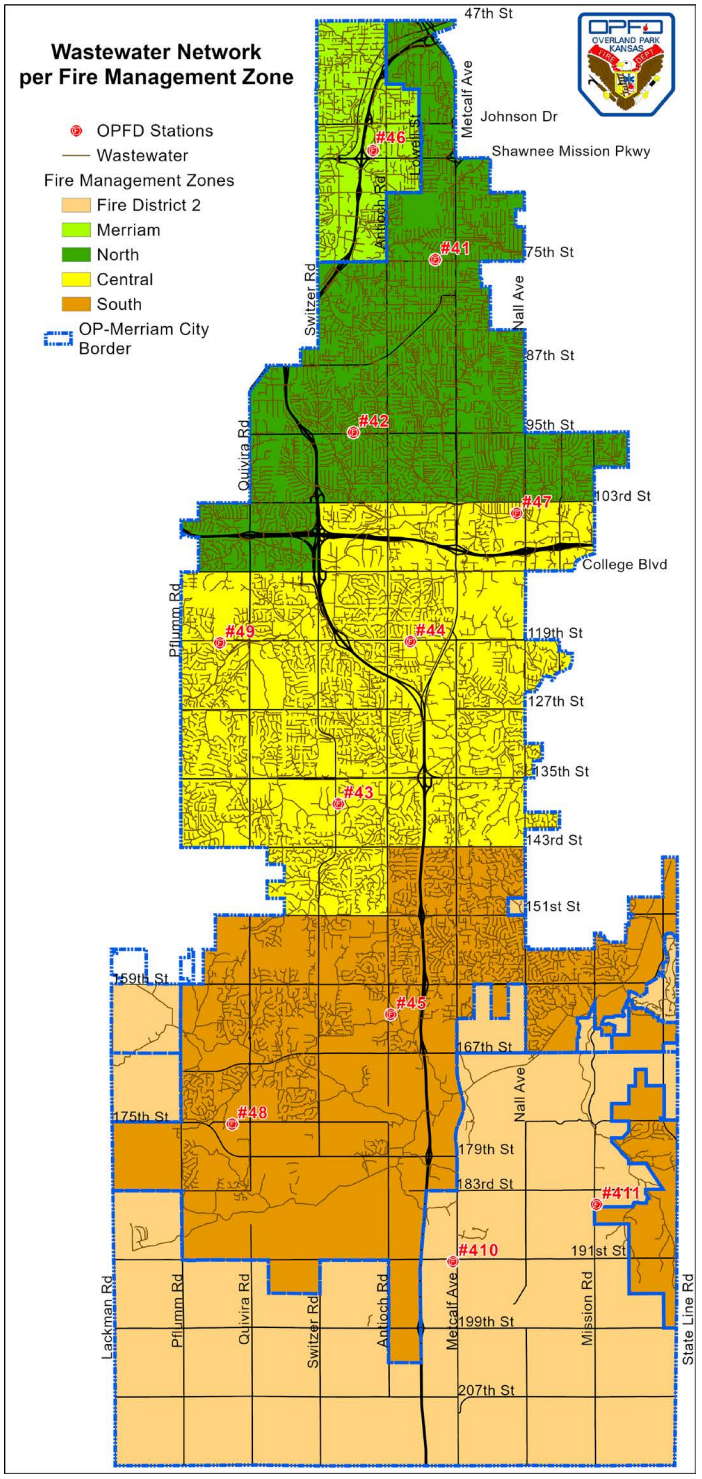
The entire service area has its water provided by Johnson County WaterOne. OPFD will notify WaterOne during a major fire and so flow can be monitored. While there are no pressure pumps to increase pressure, there are valves where they can redirect water to areas if needed. Water storage tanks are located throughout the city. City GIS estimates there are over 1,466 miles of water mains below grade within the service area boundaries.

SECTION 2
Area Characteristics

Storm Water & Wastewater

The City of Overland Park maintains the storm water system within the city limits. The GIS Department estimates there are 800 miles of storm water sewers in the city. Wastewater is managed by Johnson County Wastewater. There are two wastewater facilities in the City of Overland Park, one at College and Mastin and another at 2523 W 151st Street.





SECTION 2
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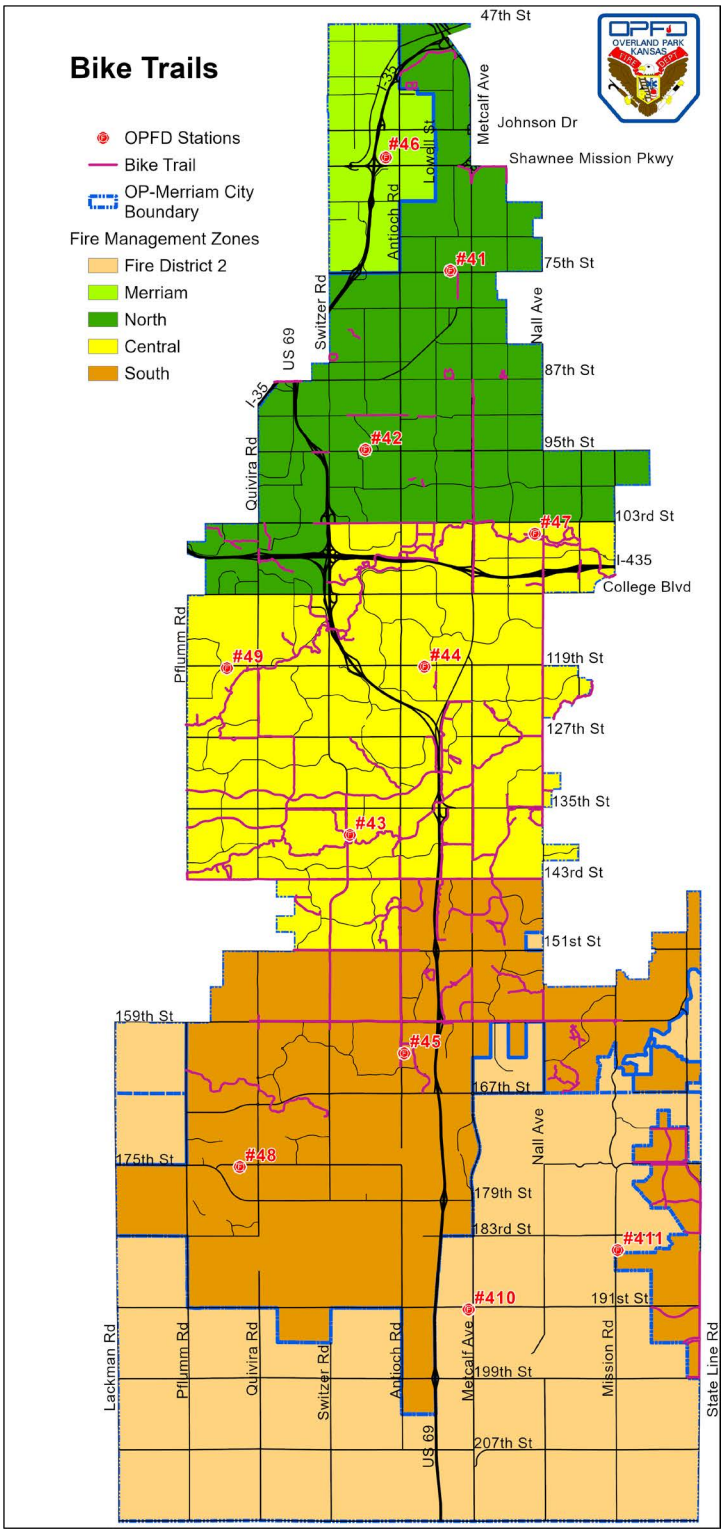


PARKS & TRAILS

Bike & Hiking Trails

There are over 80 miles of trails within the service boundaries. Most of these trails are paved for bike/hike access. These trails allow access points at many locations for pedestrians and bicycles. These access points also allow emergency vehicles to access the trails in case of emergency. ATV43 is located at Fire Station 43 for response to any trail or any otherwise inaccessible area. The unit is trailored and can be towed throughout the service area as necessary.

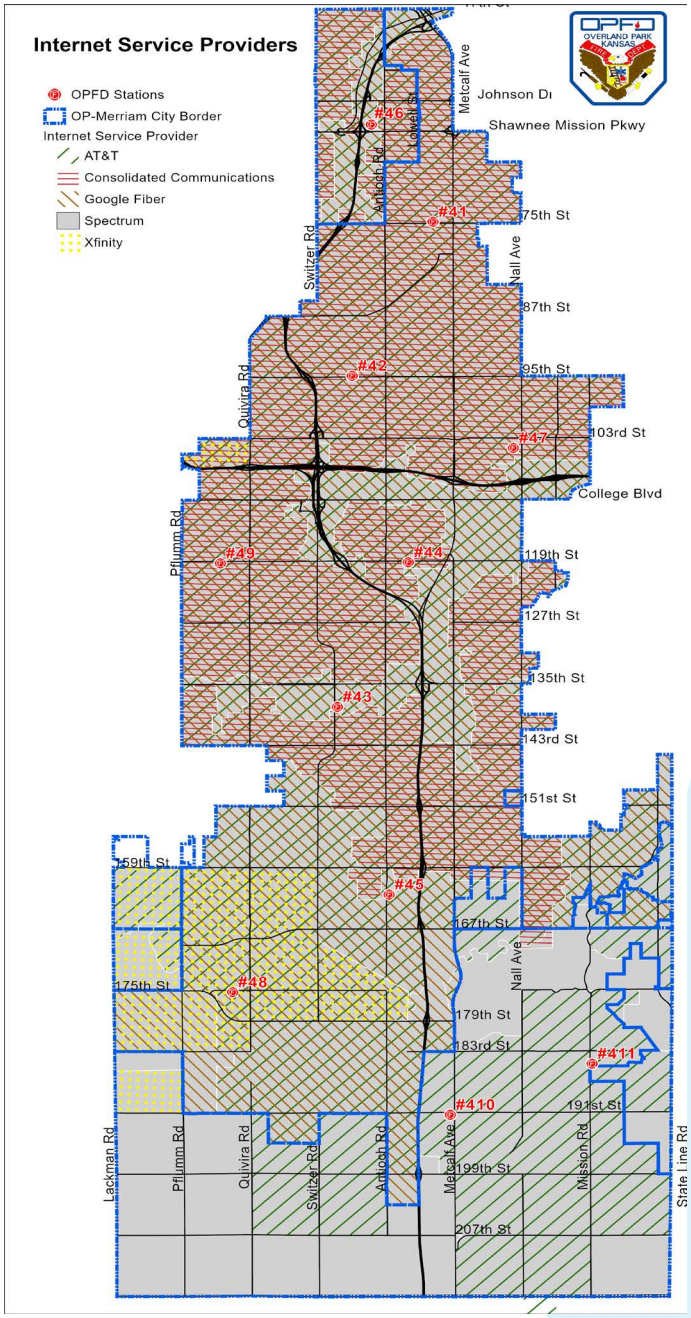
Parks

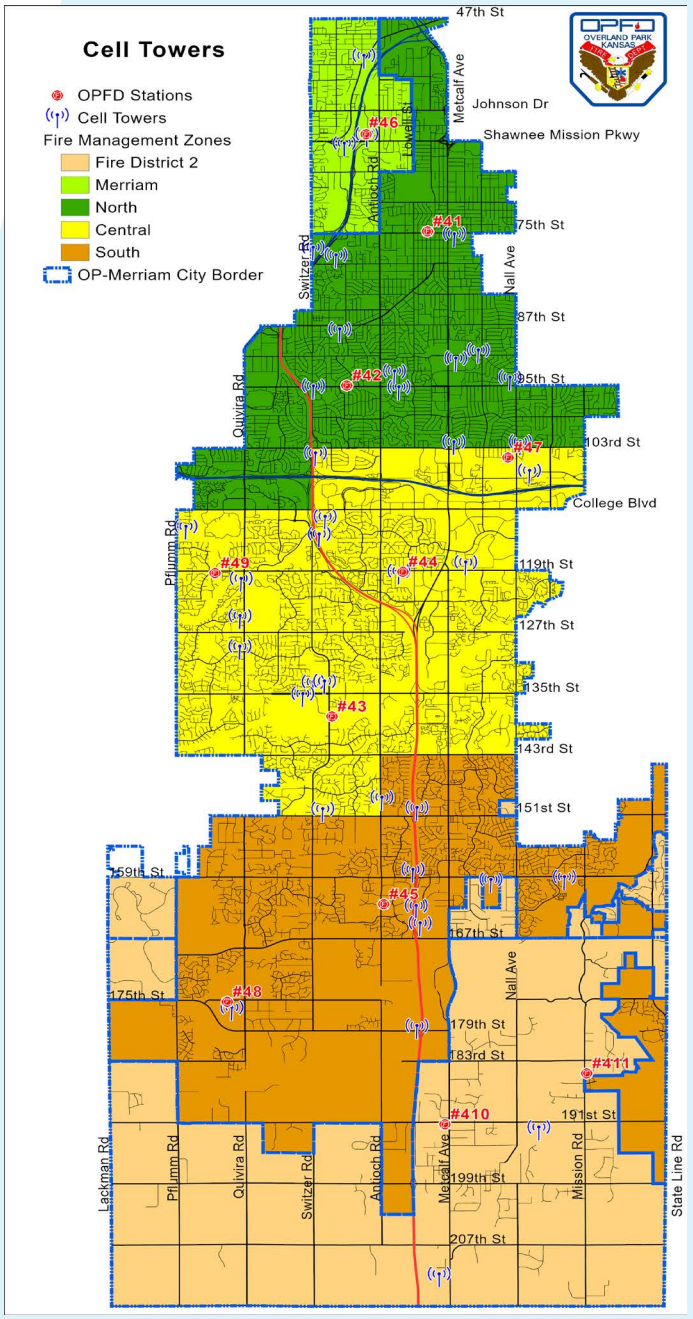
The City of Overland Park has 83 parks for recreation. The city is also home to two golf courses that total over 460 acres. The City of Merriam has eight parks. The unincorporated area served by OPFD has three parks. Some of these parks have water features. The OPFD Technical Rescue team is trained in water rescue to address these bodies of water if necessary.

SECTION 2
Area Characteristics

COMMUNICATION

The entire service area is covered by adequate/excellent cell phone data service. All areas are serviced by landline telephone providers. High speed wired internet is available in almost all response areas. The City of Overland Park is primarily serviced by the 913 area code with some areas also falling under the 785 and 816 area codes. The city has numerous service providers, including AT&T, Sprint, Verizon, and T-Mobile, among others, offering various plans and packages for voice and data services. Overall, the quality of phone service depends on a range of factors, including the chosen carrier, location within the city, network infrastructure, and availability of 4G/5G coverage. The internet service is generally reliable and fast thanks to dozens of providers that offer various packages and speeds. Some of the most popular choices include AT&T, Spectrum, Consolidated Communications, Google Fiber, and Xfinity. These companies offer high-speed internet plans, ranging from 100 Mbps to 1 Gbps. Overall, Overland Park residents have access to strong internet services to meet their needs.

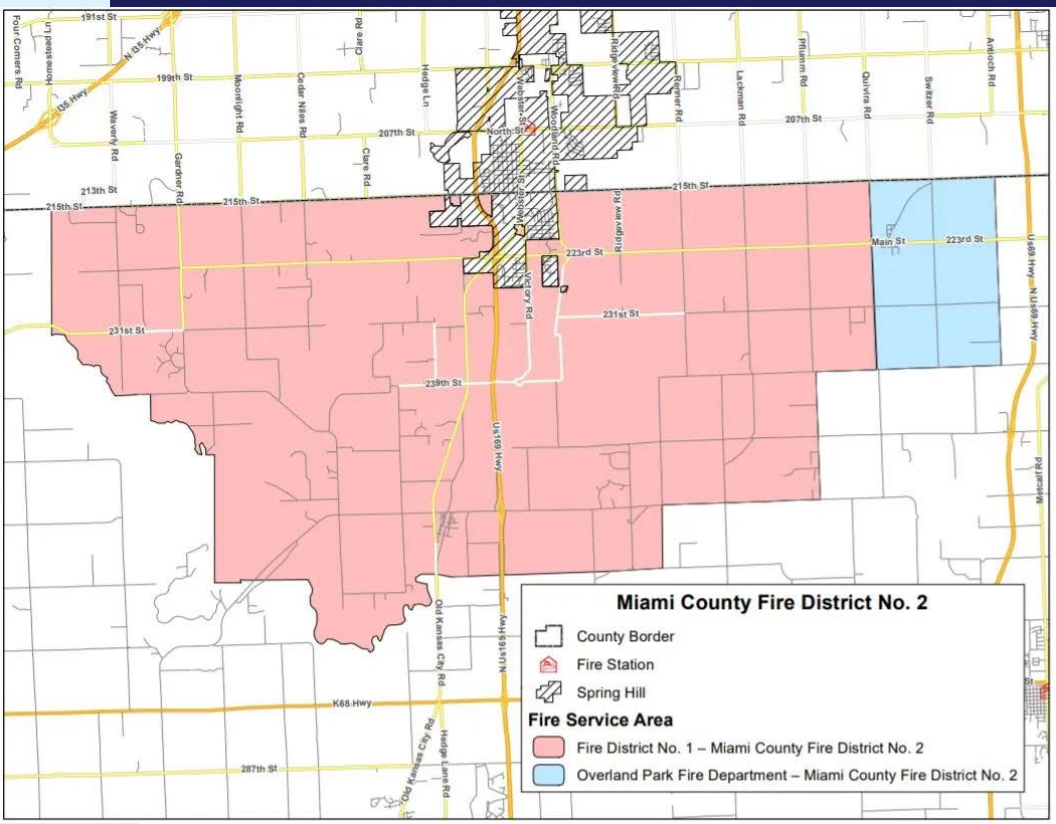




SECTION 2
Area Characteristics

RURAL & SUBURBAN INTERFACE

Upon the merger of Johnson County Fire District # 2 and the Overland Park Fire Department in 2021, the department was contracted to provide fire protection services for southern areas of Johnson County and northern portions of Miami County. These areas are predominantly rural with suburban neighborhoods, and may require specialized apparatus for water supply purposes. The department currently houses a water tender at Station #410 to assist with water supply in non-hydrant areas. This unit has a tank capacity of 2000 gallons to assist with initial attack and water supply operations. In 2022, the department deployed training and equipment specific to operations in water limited areas, including relay pumping and water hauling operations. The OPFD has a Wildland Team to address these concerns.



MIAMI COUNTY SERVICE AREA

With the merger of Johnson County Fire District # 2 and the Overland Park Fire Department in November of 2021 the department assumed responsibility for providing fire and emergency medical protection for northern portions of Miami County. These areas include six square miles in the Bucyrus area and approximately eight square miles north of Louisburg under a reciprocal fire aid agreement. These areas are predominantly rural in nature and were serviced by Johnson County Fire District # 2 prior to the transition of services in 2021.

SECTION 2
Area Characteristics

COUNTY-WIDE SYSTEM

The OPFD is part of an integrated, Johnson County emergency services system. All jurisdictions in the county utilize the same dispatch, medical protocols, model procedures, and ALS transport system. The area has been described as “functionally consolidated” with regard to emergency services. All jurisdictions in Johnson County utilize Johnson County Medical Action (Med-Act) as the primary patient transport organization. This county ambulance service operates at the ALS level with two paramedics or one paramedic and an EMT on each ambulance.

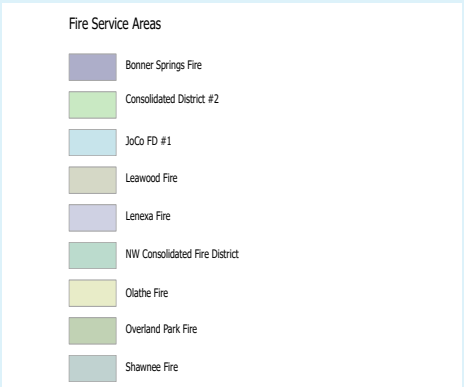
In 1998, the Johnson County Medical Society established county-wide medical protocols. This served to bring all county providers under one common document. Today, all EMS responders in Johnson County fall under the guidance and purview of the Johnson County Medical Director’s license and adhere to the regulations established by the Kansas Board of EMS.

The OPFD, through a county-wide automatic aid agreement, also provides service to secondary response areas outside of Overland Park. All Johnson County fire service agencies and Med-Act participate in the agreement. The county-wide automatic aid agreement provides efficient and effective response, regardless of boundaries, to emergencies occurring within Johnson County.

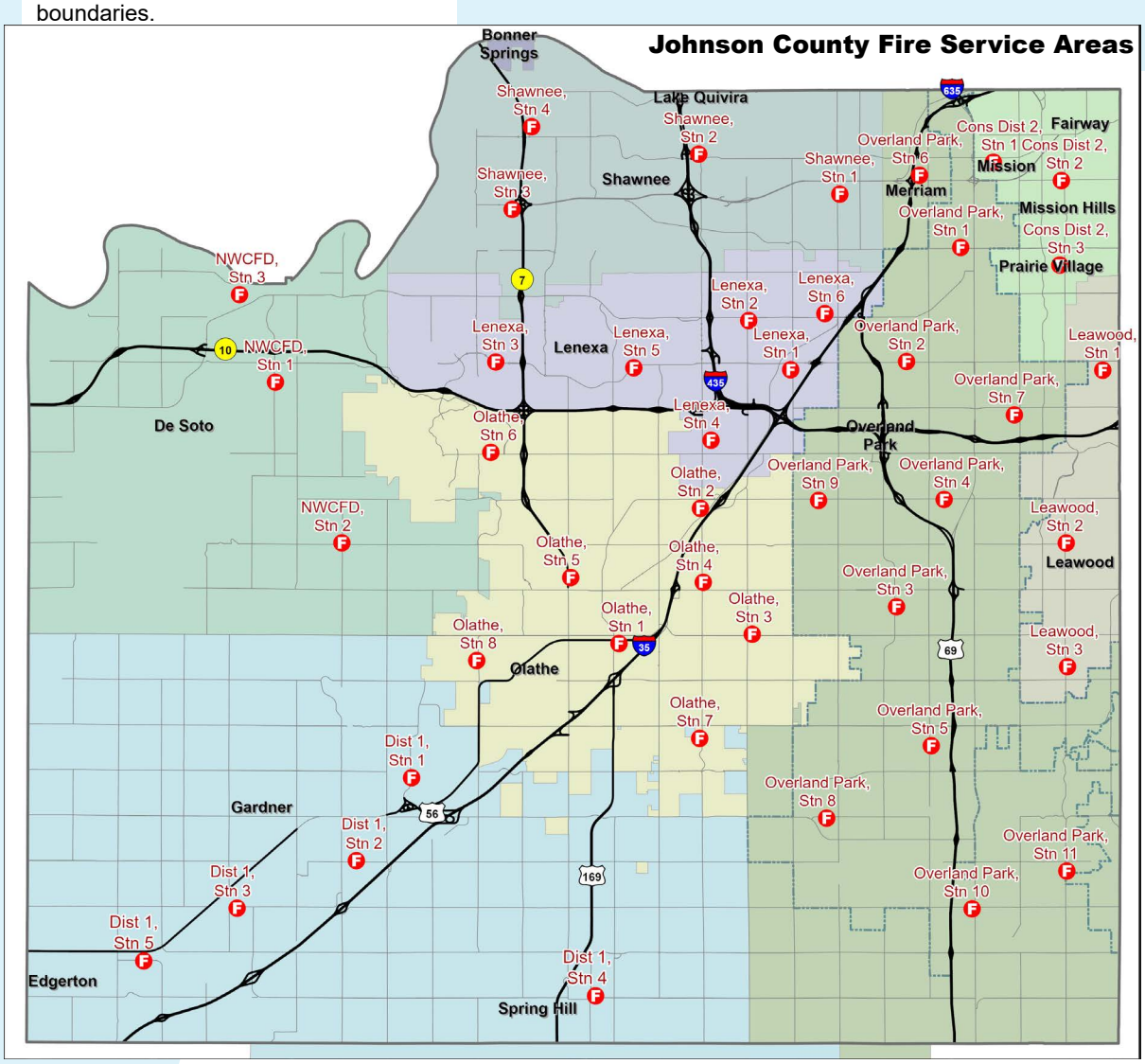
Emergency communications are operated by the Johnson County Emergency Communications Center (ECC). All fire and EMS departments within the county are dispatched through the ECC. This ensures consistent communication on all incidents, including automatic aid and mutual aid within the county. The ECC communicates with response units using radios and mobile data. All OPFD units are equipped with mobile data terminals (MDT) to improve communications and provide accurate call information and automatic vehicle location (AVL) for closest resource availability. The ECC and fire stations are all equipped with emergency generators to ensure communications continue in case of a power outage. The Overland Park Police Department operates their own 9-1-1 dispatch communications center.

On a regular basis, all of the 10 county fire departments, Med-Act, and ECC collaborate on developing, reviewing and utilizing county Model Procedures. Some examples of the 25 utilized model procedures include communications procedures, high rise fires, hostile events, Johnson County ICS, cancer reduction, and firefighter rehab.

County departments regularlly coordinate on and participate in joint training. In addition, numerous groups and organizations exist to facilitate collaboration such as Johnson County Fire Chiefs, Operations Chiefs, and Training Chiefs.



The map depicts the Johnson County fire service areas by jurisdictional boundaries.



SECTION 3

Agency Programs & Services

DEPARTMENT PROFILE

Established in 1919, the Overland Park Fire Department began as a band of volunteers and has evolved into a professional, metropolitan fire department serving the second largest city in Kansas and surrounding areas. With approximately 220 employees, we are a large department covering a significant geographic area with a high number of quality services very efficiently. Operational personnel are housed in nine traditional fire stations and two squad houses and run well over 20,000 calls for service each year. Training and administration are housed together in a central location that includes classroom space, fire training props, and a training tower to ensure our people are able to deliver the highest quality services possible, quickly and safely. Prevention staff work out of City Hall to facilitate coordination with other city departments integral to their work.

In addition to the City of Overland Park, services are provided to the City of Merriam and to unincorporated parts of Johnson County as a result of department mergers. Funding is provided from these areas to receive OPFD's fire protection and emergency medical services. As the department has grown, these mergers have been a key aspect of that growth and consolidation.

We're the product of a number of mergers.

Overland Park Fire Department Est. 1919

Each adding to the rich legacy of the OPFD!

Elmhurst Fire Department Joined 1967

South Park Fire Department Joined 1967

Stanley Fire Department Joined 1991

Merriam Fire Department Joined 2015

Johnson County Fire District #2 Joined 2021

CHECK OUT OUR ANNUAL REPORT

OPFD prides itself on a sudden cardiac arrest save rate that is among the best in the nation. The national average save rate, using the Utstein Scale, is about 30%. The 2021 sudden cardiac arrest save rate in Overland Park was over 42%. To accomplish this, we invest in all aspects of the chain of survival. We work with our medical director to adopt the highest standards for EMS care, we train our people intensely, and we work with our dispatch agency to ensure recognition and coaching consistency while also working to increase bystander CPR and AED usage through public awareness and education and direct citizen training.

SECTION 3
Agency Programs & Services

The employees of the Overland Park Fire Department are energized and committed to serving all City stakeholders, upholding the public trust, and demonstrating unquestionable integrity and accountability. The Overland Park Fire Department enjoys a well-earned reputation for exceptional leadership, strong partnerships, flexibility and responsiveness, and innovations that continuously improve the quality of life and work in the City of Overland Park.

Services offered by the Overland Park Fire Department include fire protection, emergency medical services (EMS), technical and swiftwater rescue, hazardous material (Haz-Mat) response, prevention and codes enforcement, and public education. The department stands ready to respond to all manner of rescue calls from motor vehicle extrications to high and low angle incidents and is prepared to handle fires ranging from rural and wildland incidents to high-rise fires and everything in between. EMS services include advanced life support (ALS) and the provision of multiple squad units focused on quick and capable medical response. OPFD works closely with our partners within Johnson County to bring an effective response force to each and every call in our jurisdiction in a timely manner and has some of the most impressive **cardiac arrest save rates** in the nation.

For over one-hundred years, the Overland Park Fire Department has served the residents of this community and has worked throughout that time to continuously improve and be a progressive and responsive organization. This strategic plan is the latest step in that ongoing process and outlines ways in which we look to improve and advance our service over the next five years and into the future.

In 2019, the Overland Park Fire Department celebrated its 100-year anniversary. The department marked this milestone with the re-initiation of an annual awards and recognition ceremony, proclamations from the Mayor of Overland Park and the Governor of Kansas, and a video looking back on a century of service.

CHECK OUT OUR 100 YEAR VIDEO

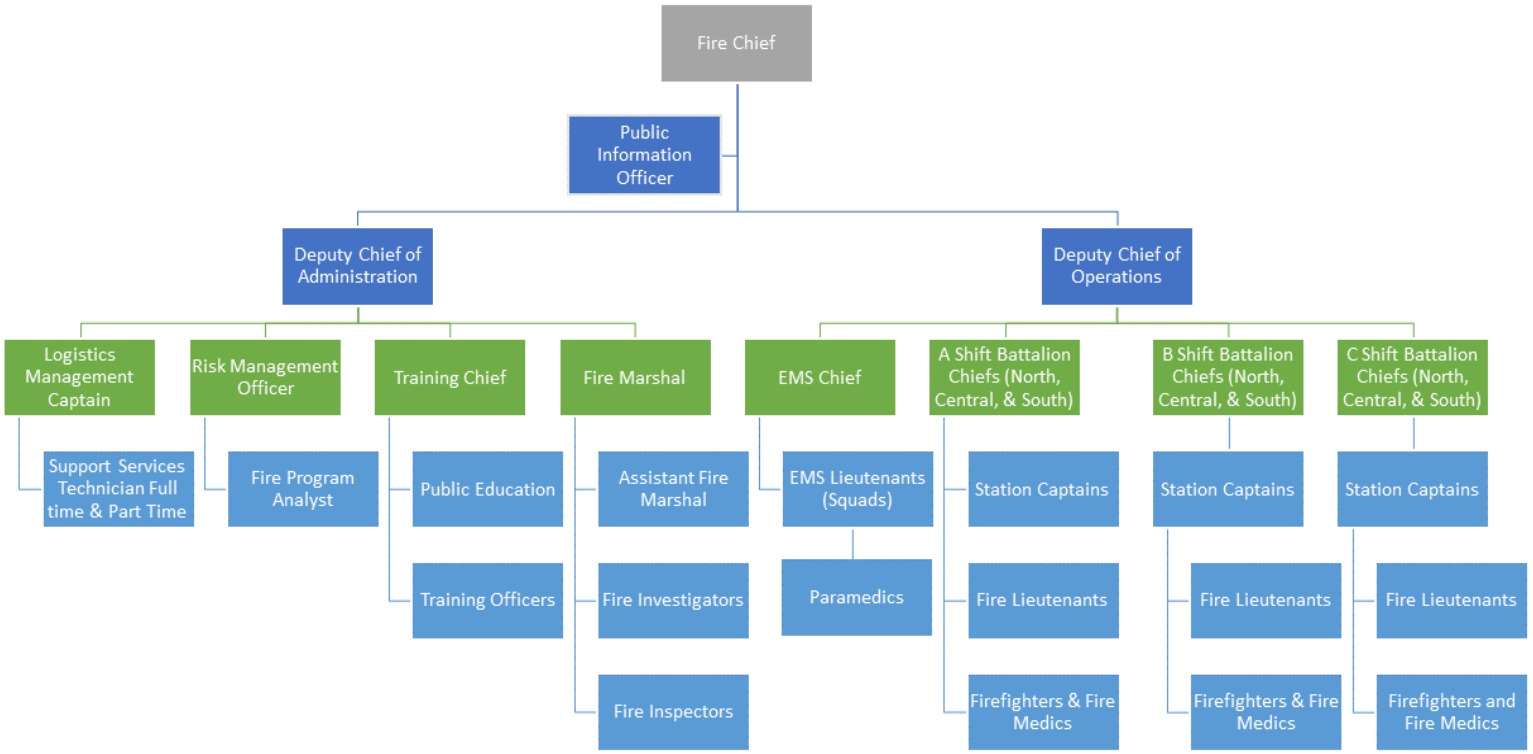
SECTION 3
Agency Programs & Services

ORGANIZATION

The OPFD is led by a Fire Chief who, under the supervision of the City Manager, oversees the Media Manager, Deputy Chief of Administration, and Deputy Chief of Operations. The Deputy Chief of Administration oversees the Logistics Management Captain, Risk Management Officer, Training Chief, and Fire Marshal. The Deputy Chief of Operations oversees the EMS Chief and nine Battalion Chiefs across the three shifts.

Daily Operations consist of three shifts (A, B, & C) divided into three battalions (north, central, and south). The nine Battalion Chiefs manage the stations on their respective battalion and shift. All multiple company stations are assigned one Captain and one Lieutenant and single company stations are assigned one Captain. The squad stations are supervised by an EMS Lieutenant. The EMS Lieutenants are supervised by the EMS Chief.

The training division has a Training Chief who supervises four Training Officers, a Public Education Specialist, and an Administrative Assistant. The prevention division has a Fire Marshal who oversees an Assistant Fire Marshal, three Fire Inspectors, two Fire Inspector/Investigators, and an Administrative Assistant. The Logistics Management Captain oversees all logistics of the department and supervisors the Support Service Technicians and light-duty assignments. The Risk Management Officer oversees the Fire Program Analyst.



SECTION 3
Agency Programs & Services

STAFFING

The Overland Park Fire Department is authorized to fill 219 positions: 206 commissioned and 13 civilian. The OPFD operates under a modified Kelly scheudle. Fire suppression personnel fall into one of three shifts: A, B, or C. Each shift works three 24 hour on-duty shifts in one tour then go on 96 hours of off-duty time. On-duty minimum staffing for each shift is 51 people consisting of three battalion chiefs, 14 companies (44 crew members), two 24-hour squads (fourcrew members), and one 40 hour/week mobile squad (three paramedics). These 189 full-time operations members staffing three quint companies, seven engine companies, two truck companies, two rescue engine companies, two full-time ALS squad units, one temporal full-time ALS squad unit, five cross-staffed squad units, one squad/brush utility truck, three brush trucks, one water tender, one cross staffed hazardous materials unit, one cross-staffed technical rescue unit, one cross staffed all-terrain vehicle, and three battalion chief command vehicles. Also available for peak or emergency deployment are five reserve engines and one reserve quint.

Commissioned personnel are trained to respond to fire-related incidents, medical emergencies, hazardous materials (HazMat) incidents, technical rescue incidents, mass casualty incidents, and other emergencies. All firefighters must have, at a minimum, the Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) certification prior to employment with OPFD, as well as, certification for Firefighter I & II and successfully passed the Candidate Physical Abilities Test (CPAT). New applicants to OPFD must have the following to be eligible for consideration of employment:

ATTRITION & RECRUITING

According to department records, since 2018, the department has added over 50 new members not including the FD2 merger, which added an additional 21 employees.

Recruitment efforts are managed by the OPFD Recruitment Committee who engage in a variety of efforts such as job fairs, classroom speaking opportunities, and public event presentations.

FUNDING

OPFD receives its funding from the General Fund of the City of Overland Park. Revenues for that fund are generated by an ad valorem property tax. The budget for the fire department is reviewed and approved on an annual basis by the city administration and the city council. The budget also includes a contract amount for fire, EMS, and prevention responsibilities for the City of Merriam and parts of unincorporated Johnson County. The total budget for 2023 for the department is $29,946,191.

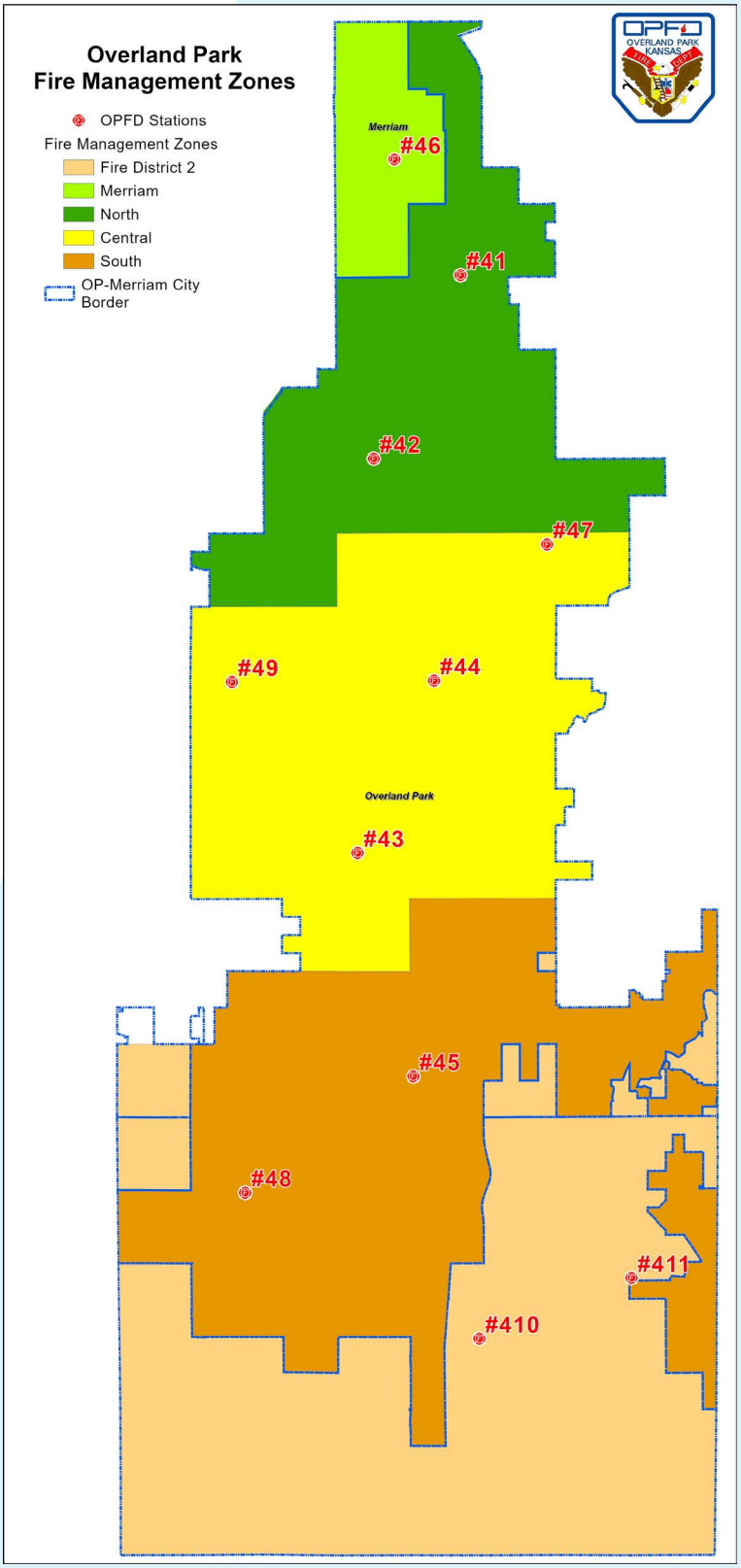
SECTION 3
Agency Programs & Services

SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES

The OPFD response area includes all parts of the City of Overland Park and the City of Merriam. Prior to December 2021, parts of the southern unincorporated area of Johnson County and portions of the City of Overland Park had been served by Johnson County Fire District #2. Those areas are now served by OPFD after a merger with Johnson County Fire District #2.

OPFD is bordered by six fire departments within Johnson County to help provide aid. The City also has borders with Wyandotte County, KS to the north, Miami County, KS to the south, and Jackson County, MO and Cass County, MO to the east.

A county-wide inter-local agreement serves to provide foundational and reliable automatic and mutual aid reinforcements under a common communication and computer-aided dispatching (CAD) system. Provisions for closest resource automatic aid on critical calls are established within the agreement, providing a timely and reliable resource reinforcement network that surrounds the entire jurisdiction in a de facto collapse deployment model. System efficiency is achieved through collaborative resource deployment operating within a common enhanced 911 and computer-aided dispatch framework, as well as, a common automated resource location, mobile data, and radio communication systems.



ISO RATING

OPFD has maintained an ISO rating of 1 since 2014. Factors that allow this rating are the availability of automatic aid agreements with neighboring agencies, fire prevention activities, code enforcement, and public education. Another factor of this rating is the availability of water throughout our service area. WaterOne provides water to all areas that OPFD services.

The ISO 1 rating then has an impact on the insurance rates for property owners in Overland Park. The ISO rating is re-evaluated approximately every 5 years. OPFD re-evaluated in 2019 and maintained the ISO Class Rating of 1 with a score of 91.45.

FACILITIES & RESOURCES

The OPFD currently operates out of eleven fire stations, two of which house only EMS squads. Additional facilities are the Fire Training Center (FTC) and City Hall. Fire administration and training operate out of the FTC. The FTC also is home to the Overland Park Police Dispatch Center and the Emergency Operations Center. The Fire Prevention Division works out of City Hall so they can serve alongside other city departments that work closely with building inspections and planning development.

OPFD Station #48 was constructed in 2021 to provide EMS and fire protection for the southwest portion of Overland Park, as well as, parts of a newly acquired coverage area that was obtained due to the merger with Johnson County Fire District 2. Additionally, with the merger, Fire Station #410 and Fire Station #411 were acquired and provide coverage for the southern area of Overland Park and portions of unincorporated Johnson County.

Five of the eleven stations are two company stations, four are single company stations, and two house EMS squads. The squad stations are staffed by a two-person ALS crew. OPFD has 69 operational assets assigned to various stations.

Fire Administration & Training Center

12401 Hemlock Street
Overland Park, KS 66213

The OPFD Administration and Training Center has 19 full-time personnel and one part-time support services technician. The Training Division utilizes a five-story training tower, multiple burn props, and a confined space training vessel along with numerous classrooms and a multi-media command and control simulation room.

This facility also houses additional offices including Support Services, Public Education, Risk Management, the OPFD Media Studio, EMS Chief, Logistics Management, Administrative Assistants & Clerk, Fire Program Analyst, the City of Overland Park Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and Overland Park Police Dispatch.

City Hall

The Overland Park City Hall is home to seven full-time fire department personnel in the Prevention Division. This facility also houses other city departments to include the City Manager's Office, Finance, Human Resources, Planning, GIS, and more.

8500 Santa Fe Drive
Overland Park, KS 66212

North Battalion

Station 41

7550 W 75th Street
Overland Park, KS 66204

Station 41 serves the northern part of Overland Park and is centrally located in FMZ North. The station houses: Quint 41, Engine 41, Squad 41, and Utility 41, and operates under the north battalion chiefs. A Johnson County Med-Act ambulance, M1141, also operates out of Station 41 with two Med-Act employees. The primary response district served is a combination of residential homes (single and multi-family), retail sales facilities, and light industrial. A new Station 41 will begin construction on the same site in 2023.

Station 42

9500 W 95th Street
Overland Park, KS 66212

Station 42 serves the lower end of the north zone (FMZ North). The station houses: Quint 42, Engine 42, Squad 42, Rescue 42, Utility 42, and Battalion 45, and operates under the north battalion chiefs. A Johnson County Med-Act ambulance, M1142, also operates out of Station 42 with two Med-Act employees. The station is home to the department's Technical Rescue Team which includes certified personnel and equipment to conduct high angle rescue, confined space rescue, and swift water rescue. The primary response district served is a combination of residential homes (single and multi-family), retail sales facilities, and light industrial.

Station 46

9000 N. 62nd Terrace
Merriam, KS 66202

Station 46 is located in the City of Merriam (FMZ Merriam). In 2014, the cities of Overland Park and Merriam merged into a relationship in which the City of Merriam contracts OPFD to provide fire protection service to the residents of Merriam. Additionally, Station 46 is responsible for calls of service outside of the City of Merriam in northern areas of FMZ North. This relationship helped to bring Advanced Life Support to all residents of Merriam. Station 46 houses Engine 46, Truck 46, Squad 46, Reserve Engine 422 and Reserve Engine 426, and operates under the north battalion chiefs. The primary response district served is a combination of residential homes, multi-family residences, commercial, light industry, and retail sales facilities.

Central Battalion

Station 43

13801 Switzer Road
Overland Park, KS 66221

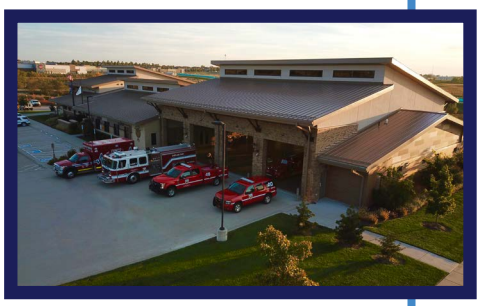
Station 43 is located in the middle of the city's central zone (FMZ Central). The station houses: Quint 43, Engine 43, Squad 43, ATV 43, and Battalion 46, and operates under the central battalion chiefs. A Johnson County Med-Act ambulance, M1143, also operates out of Station 43 with two Med-Act employees. Unique to Station 43, ATV 43 is a John Deere Gator utility vehicle which is primarily used for responding to calls to the city's bike/hike trail system and for medical standbys on planned events.

Station 44

8051 W 119th Street
Overland Park, KS 66213

Station 44 is located at the top of the city's central zone (FMZ Central). The station houses Rescue Engine 44, Truck 44, Squad 44, Squad 40, Crash 44, and Utility 44, and operates under the central battalion chiefs. A Johnson County Med-Act ambulance, M1144, also operates out of Station 44 with two Med-Act employees. This station is home to the department's Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Team which includes certified personnel and equipment to respond to a variety of hazardous materials incidents. The primary response district served is a combination of residential homes (single and multi-family), corporate buildings, and retail sales facilities.

Station 45



16279 Antioch Road
Overland Park, KS 66223

Station 45 is located in the center of Overland Park's south zone (FMZ South). This facility replaced the old Station 45 located in the Stanley neighborhood and was opened in 2016 as a joint facility with the Police Department's Tactical Division. This station houses Engine 45, Squad 45, Reserve Engine 425, Reserve Engine 45, and Reserve Quint 40 as well as the OPFD Antique Fire Truck. Station 45 operates under the central battalion chiefs. A Johnson County Med-Act battalion chief, M1104, and Med-Act ambulance M1145 also operate out of Station 45 with a total of three Med-Act employees. The primary response district served is a combination of residential homes, light industry, and retail sales facilities. The southern end of this response area is still in early phases of growth and is expected to eventually include more retail sales facilities, hospitality occupancies, and residential.

South Battalion

Station 48

12301 W 175th Street
Overland Park, KS 66062

Station 48 is the newest station in the Overland Park Fire Department. It was constructed to provide coverage for an area of the city experiencing vast growth as well as a portion gained from the merger with Fire District #2. It opened in 2021 and is located in the southwest portion of the south division (FMZ South). It houses Engine 48, Brush 48, and Utility 48, and is under the south battalion chiefs. Station 48 is one of the three south battalion stations that is home to certified personnel and equipment for the department's Wildland Firefighting Team. The primary response district served is residential homes.

Station 410

19120 Metcalf Avenue
Stilwell, KS 66085

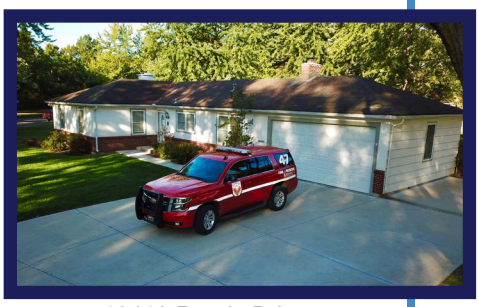
Station 410 is one of two stations obtained in a 2021 merger with Johnson County Fire District #2. It is centrally located in the FD2 fire management zone (FMZ FD2). Station 410 houses Engine 410, Tender 410, Brush 410, Utility 410, Reserve Engine 481, and Battalion 47, and operates under the south battalion chiefs. It also contains personnel and equipment for the department's Wildland Firefighting Team. The primary response district served is residential and rural areas. This station serves as the Department Operating Center (DOC) in cases of system status overload.

Station 411

18475 Mission Road
Stilwell, KS 66085

Station 411 was also obtained in the 2021 merger with Johnson County Fire District #2. It is located on the east side of the south battalion (FMZ FD2). Station 411 houses Engine 411 and Brush 411, and operates under the south battalion chiefs. It also contains personnel and equipment for the department's Wildland Firefighting Team. The primary response district served is residential and rural areas.

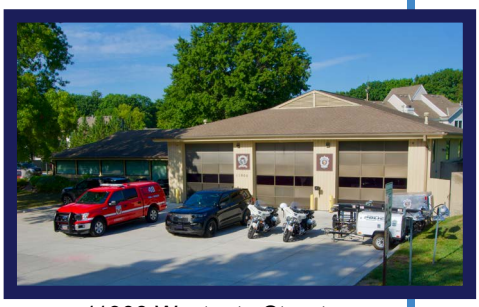
Squad 47



10418 Reeds Drive
Overland Park, KS 66207

Station 47 is located in a traditional suburban neighborhood on the eastern edge of the city in the central area of the Central Fire Management Zone (FMZ Central). It houses Squad 47 and is under the north battalion chiefs. Opened in 2015, this puts a nimble unit in a high density area for medical calls and other support roles for fire emergencies. The primary response district served is a combination of single and multi-family residential homes, assisted living and rehabilitation facilities, and retail sales facilities.

Squad 49



11900 Westgate Street
Overland Park, KS 66213

Station 49 is the newest squad station for OPFD. It is located in the west central portion of the central zone (FMZ Central) in a building that was previously a fire station until the 1990s and then occupied by Overland Park Police Department. It was remodeled into a joint facility housing the police Traffic Division and OPFD Squad 49 which operates under the central battalion chief. The primary response district served is single and multi-family residential, retail, and a large junior college campus.

Squad 40

8051 W 119th Street Overland Park, KS 66213

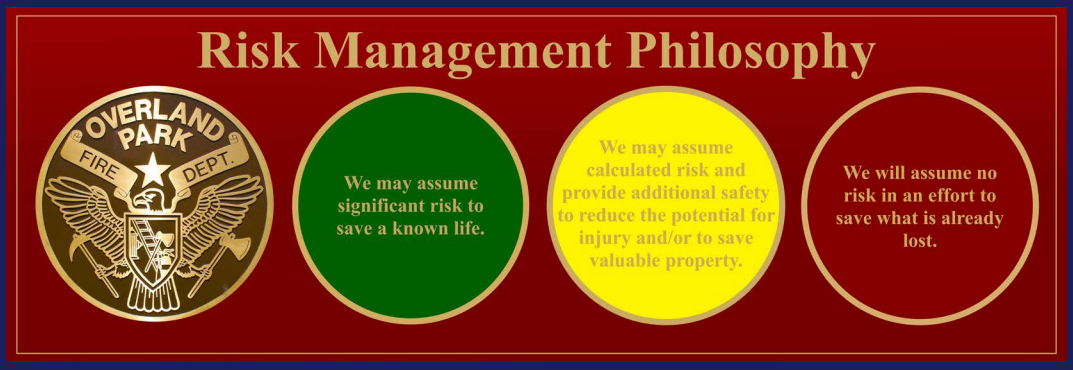
Squad 40 is currently stationed out of Station 44 (FMZ Central) and is under the EMS Chief. Their primary responsibility is to cover medical calls for Station 44 response area and alleviate the fire suppression units on medical calls. Squad 40 is staffed with one EMS Lieutenant and two Paramedics. The second Paramedic moves to Station 42 if both are working to remove cross staffing for Squad 42. They are the only unit working forty hours a week, Monday-Thursday.

SECTION 3
Agency Programs & Services

SERVICES

The Overland Park Fire Department provides a diverse array of services and programs to the residents and visitors of Overland Park that are intended to effectively and efficiently accomplish the department mission. These services are designed to prevent emergencies from occurring, mitigate emergencies when they do happen, and assist those affected in their recovery efforts. Services include, but are not limited to, emergency medical response, fire suppression, technical rescue, hazardous material mitigation, fire investigation, occupancy inspections, and public education. All services are provided under the umbrella of the OPFD risk management philosophy.

The Overland Park Fire Department's current level of apparatus and staffing is adequate to deliver multiple calls for service simultaneously. For those rare incidents that exceed the capacity of the department, mutual and automatic aid agreements have been established to provide additional resources as necessary.



SECTION 3
Agency Programs & Services

Fire Suppression

The Overland Park Fire Department (OPFD) provides comprehensive fire suppression response services to mitigate a variety of incident types. These include structure fires, vehicle fires, dumpster/trash fires, investigations, and a wide variety of other service calls. The complete breakdown of the incident types included within the fire suppression program can be found in Section 4.

The members of the Overland Park Fire Department will control fire conditions by engaging in an aggressive, well placed interior fire attack when possible, prioritizing life safety. The OPFD will support aggressive attack with whatever resources or actions are required to reduce fire extension and to bring the fire under control.

Resources are distributed into eleven stations that provide coverage for geography and demand. In higher demand areas, multiple staffed apparatus are placed. Each station has at least one apparatus equipped with a Compressed Air Foam System (CAFS). This provides for improved fire suppression efficiency. All apparatus have the ability to deliver Class A or B foam through either external or on board proportioning systems.

While the majority of fire suppression incidents are small, OPFD gears its response capability according to the dominant community risk. Largely a community of wood-framed single family dwellings, OPFD responds to every reported structural fire with an initial alarm assignment of five heavy fire suppression apparatus and one battalion chief along with an ALS ambulance.

Emergency Medical Services

Statistically, the most community demand for emergency response services is EMS. To meet this demand, OPFD ensures that all uniformed operational personnel maintain a minimum state certification level of Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) so all response apparatus and single-resource response units are able to provide first-responder EMS services at the BLS level. This includes certification and accompanying resources to provide Automated External De-fibrillation (AED) service. All minimum EMS certification levels meet the scope of practice requirements as defined by state and local regulation. EMS service delivery is conducted under a county-wide protocol and under the authority of the Johnson County Medical Director.

The first-responder force is augmented by Advanced Life Support (ALS) treatment and transport capabilities. Of the 189 uniformed personnel, over one third of their ranks have a minimum state certification level of Paramedic. OPFD staffs at least nine fire apparatus, one in each station with a cross-trained fire medic to provide ALS first-responder service. A two-person ALS capable squad resource is typically cross-staffed with the non-engine heavy resource to provide medical response while reducing the movement of the heavy apparatus.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Hazardous Materials

The members of the OPFD will mitigate a release of hazardous materials in a safe, effective, and efficient manner. All department members are trained to the operations level and nine to twelve members, per battalion, are trained to the technician level, according to NFPA. The OPFD Special Operations Response Team (SORT) – HazMat is a WMD regional team that covers the Kansas City metropolitan region and the State of Kansas regional response network. It serves as a FEMA Type II HazMat Team, according to the Department of Homeland Security.

Materials currently in inventory for the OPFD response to any hazardous material incident are maintained on all front line apparatus and the hazardous materials/rescue unit. These resources include oil dry, multi-gas monitors, an Emergency Response Guide (ERG), the NIOSH Pocket Guide, 10 gallons of Novacool Universal Extinguishing Foam (UEF), binoculars, and a Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC). In addition, all front line apparatus have access to the WISER chemical information database on the mobile data terminals (MDTs). On HazMat units, certain programs are available for technicians such as CAMEO, Marplot, Chemical Companion, and Aloha.

Technical Rescue

The OPFD will respond to incidents involving the need for rescue of endangered persons that are trapped or entangled in life endangering situations. Rescue incidents include basic vehicle extrications and structural collapse and technician level incidents such as high and low angle rescues and still and moving water rescues.

Mutual aid agreements are in place for incidents that warrant additional resources or specialties. The Olathe Fire Department and Consolidated Fire District #2 provide mutual aid assistance with specialized, below grade capabilities for trench rescues. Additionally, the Olathe Fire Department provides mutual aid assistance for specialized structural collapse rescues.

All OPFD personnel are trained to an operations level for basic water rescues. Twelve members per battalion are trained to a technician level. The OPFD Special Operations Response Technical Rescue Team is able to provide the equivalent of a NIMS Type 3 Swift water/ Flood Search and Rescue (SAR) Team with a 6 member team. However, the team functionally operates and is trained to a NIMS Type 2 team; the difference being that staffing levels cannot always guarantee a 12 member response team. In addition, this team is trained to handle high angle, low angle and confined space rescues. The OPFD provides extrication equipment and hand tools for vehicle extrications.

The OPFD technical rescue team trains to operate effectively amongst many disciplines, with a significant amount of training concentrated on rope rescue, confined space, and swift water rescues.

Wildland

The OPFD merger with Fire District #2 necessitated the need to train its members in wildland firefighting operations and establish a Wildland Firefighting Team. The members of OPFD will respond to and mitigate wildland fires in a safe and efficient manner. All members will be trained to the operations level for wildland incidents according to the standards of National Wildlife Coordinating Group, (NWCG) S-190. Each Battalion will also have 8 members who are trained to the technician level. These members will complete training NWCG S-190, S-130 as well as Officers completing NWCG S-180. Staffing will ensure that each 24 hour period will have at least three technicians on duty.

For any given grass fire response south of 159th Street, OPFD will dispatch a minimum of 1 engine and 2 brush rigs. Command shall consider additional brush apparatus for all grass fires that are in excess of 5 acres as a supplement to the initial alarm assignment. Any fire exceeding 50 acres will be determined as a wildland fire and should be declared as such by the IC. Mutual aid is available from Miami County to the south and Fire District # 1 to the west for additional brush rigs.

OPFD Wildland Team members are also subject for a State deployment when large scale incidents occur. Local Emergency Managers will contact the state Department of Emergency Management (KDEM) to initiate the Kansas Mutual Aid System (KMAS). Once specific resource needs and operational periods are identified, Johnson County Fire Chiefs will decide which units will respond.

NON-EMERGENCY INTERNAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES

Prevention

The prevention division has a Fire Marshal who oversees an Assistant Fire Marshal, five Fire Inspectors and an Administration Assistant. The Fire Marshal reports directly to the Deputy Chief of Administration. The Prevention Division works out of City Hall to collaborate with other city departments and work closely with Building Inspectors and the Planning Department.

Inspections and Code Enforcements

The OPFD Prevention Division is responsible for fire inspections of all occupancies within the cities of Overland Park and Merriam. Some occupancies are inspected annually as required per the Notice of Inspection Agreement with the Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office. Other occupancies are inspected as the Fire Inspector moves through their assigned inspection area. Each Fire Inspector has an assigned area where they are responsible for inspections, complaints, permits, etc. to ensure compliance with the current adopted code of the city. Each inspector has a department vehicle issued to them and all are certified to at least a minimum level of Fire Inspector 1.

Investigators

Fire and explosion investigations are conducted by the Overland Park Fire Department using Fire Officers, twelve Firefighter Shift Investigators, and four commissioned Fire Investigators. Each of the sixteen Fire Investigators are certified by the Kansas State Fire Marshal's office. Eight of the sixteen Investigators also rotate weekly as an on-call investigator. The Station Officers are the first to respond and attempt to identify the origin and cause of a fire or explosion. If they can not make a determination, they call the shift investigator to attempt to identify the origin and cause of the fire or explosion. The shift investigator can then call the on-call investigator for assistance. The on-call investigator is also utilized any time there is a large loss fire or explosion, civilian or firefighter injury or death, or the possibility that a fire or explosion may be incendiary in nature.

SECTION 3
Agency Programs & Services

Public Education

In order to meet the needs of its customers and better-protect the public through prevention and knowledge, the department maintains an active public education program. One full-time Public Education Specialist manages this program and oversees all departmental public education efforts. To supplement these efforts, a 12-member Speaker's Bureau consisting of operational fire and medical personnel has also been established while five Juvenile Fire Setter Interventionists are trained to assist with any needed interventions. In addition, every fire employee is prepared and expected to be able to educate any member of the community with basic fire safety information.

A full range of public education programs are offered including those targeted to schools (preschool through high school, and community college level), businesses, residential groups, and other interested groups. Participation in a variety of community events is also supported and carried out by both operational and public education personnel. All ages are targeted from preschool to older adults and include formal educational classes and less structured and more diversified opportunities to engage educationally with the public in meaningful ways. Public education prioritizes its efforts to high call volume areas, top fire causes, preventable life safety hazards, low income, and high-risk groups. Efforts are intended to be proactive, but reactive measures such as smoke-alarm canvases are also carried out in areas where a fire casualty has occurred. The Public Education Specialist also liaises with the department's Media Manager to develop and produce social media communications, press releases, and public relations opportunities to address forecast risks and regular campaigns such as Fire Prevention Week. The Public Education Program also provides smoke alarms, stove top extinguishing cans, and temperature regulated burners for electric stoves to low-income families and seniors that meet the designated target audiences. The program also is responsible for the Juvenile Fire Setter Program.

Training

The department has a robust Training Division comprised of a Training Chief, four full-time Training Officers, and an Administrative Assistant. Public education is also based within the training division. These training officers are responsible for delivering continuing education to all members related to both fire and EMS through four “skills and simulations” county-coordinated EMS trainings and six fire core trainings. In addition, a considerable amount of distributive learning packages are distributed that originate internally or in conjunction with county partners. Beyond continuing education, the Training Division holds a six to seven week initial academy for new fire employees, usually on at least an annual basis covering fire skills, EMS, HazMat, department orientation, station life, and driving skills. Smaller academies are also held for new EMS-specific employees as needed. Training Officers then facilitate progress evaluations throughout new employees’ first year and help manage and implement the department’s four-year plan of training progression for new employees to ensure they are able to operate in an informal or formal leadership role. Instruction is also provided to high school students through a fire science partnership with a local school district whereby training staff deliver Firefighter I, Firefighter II, HazMat Awareness and Operations, and Emergency Medical Responder (EMR) training to two distinct cohorts during school hours.

Training Officers also liaise with on-shift coordinators to facilitate recurring training for departmental special teams including technical rescue (including high angle, low angle, swift water rescue, and confined space), Hazardous Materials, wildland and rural firefighting as well as assisting with prevention, peer support, and resiliency training. Special classes are also offered as needs are identified over varied subjects such as health and safety, administrative tasks and issues, and hazardous conditions. The Training Division works to support officer development through annual strategy and tactics training and quarterly command training center (CTC) simulations and discussions for acting and potential officers. Coordination with internal and external instructors takes place to conduct an annual driver and aerial academy, Instructor I course, and Officer I course along with other offerings as needed.

The Training Chief is responsible for setting the training calendar for each year and identifying training priorities in conjunction with senior staff. They are also responsible for identifying external training opportunities and conferences and approving all training requests. In 2021, the Training Division delivered over 57,000 instructional hours of training through 283 training courses with an overall satisfaction rate of 99.3%

Blue Valley Career Ready Program

In 2021, OPFD began a partnership with Blue Valley Schools to create a fire science program for high school students seeking to explore emergency services careers. The initial cohort of students were trained in Emergency Medical Responder (EMR), HazMat operations, Introduction to Public Safety, and general aspects of emergency response careers. In 2022, the program was expanded to two simultaneous cohorts, and instruction in Firefighter I and Firefighter II was added to the curriculum. Instruction takes place at the department's Fire Training Center and is provided by OPFD employees with one full-time Training Officer acting as the lead instructor. By partnering with Johnson County Community College, students have the opportunity to earn college credit for their work. They can also earn multiple certifications necessary for employment in a firefighting or EMS career. The program has been an important way for OPFD to connect with the community, provide opportunities to students, and increase interest in careers in the fire service and with OPFD.

FIRE SCIENCE
BLUE VALLEY
OPFD

Peer Support

In order to augment existing support resources including the City's Employee Assistance Program, the OPFD maintains a team of 25 specially trained Peer Support Specialists. These members of the Peer Support Team span the operational shift assignments and administrative staff. All are certified in group and individual crisis intervention techniques and suicide prevention modalities specific to the first responder population. They also act as liaisons between OPFD personnel and mental health and wellness professionals when services are requested, and they support the Johnson County Critical Incident Stress Management team for large incident debriefings.

Four Pillars of Resiliency Source:dla.mil

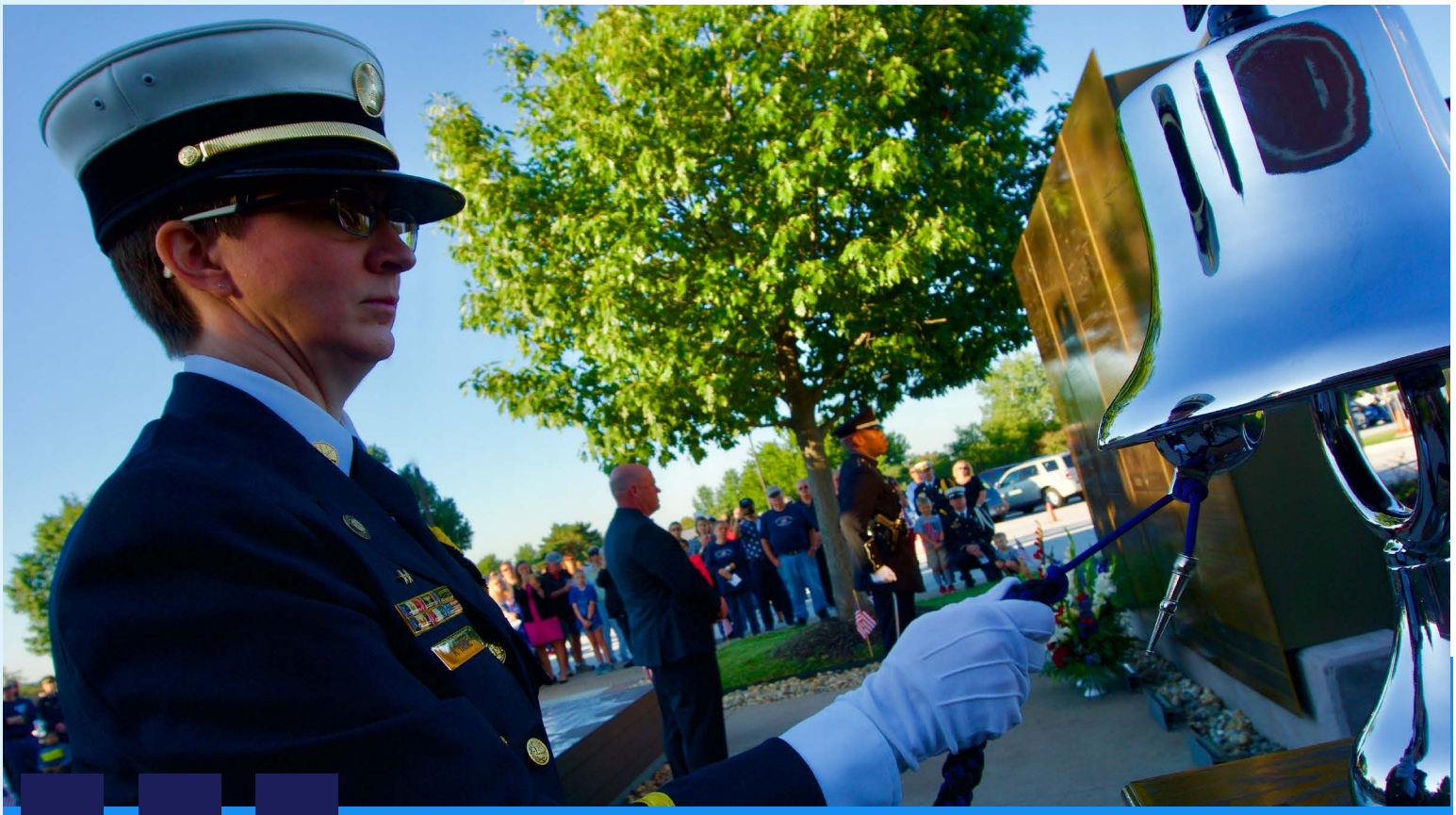
Resilience Training

The OPFD provides resilience training for all personnel at on-boarding and annually. Training is modeled on the "four-pillar" (Mental, Physical, Social, and Spiritual) system developed for and used by the US Military. This ensures a balanced and holistic approach which can be individualized to promote overall wellness. Topics including nutrition, mindfulness, and flexibility have been presented by field experts who demonstrate cultural competency with the fire service. In 2022, all OPFD personnel participated in a six-hour block of training at War Horses for Veterans. This training focused on improved leadership and communication skills, as well as decompression and stress management.

Honor Guard

The Overland Park Fire Department maintains an active honor guard that participates in numerous functions and activities internally, within the community, and in support of our partners. The honor guard typically participates in approximately ten events per year with several annual functions such as academy graduation ceremonies and 9-11 remembrance ceremonies. The honor guard also participates in the posting of the colors for City of Overland Park Commission meetings and other civic events as requested. The honor guard is heavily involved in assisting neighboring and regional departments in Kansas and Missouri including funeral services for line of duty deaths and retired members.

The honor guard coordinator, the only formal position recognized on the guard, is responsible for making decisions that impact department staffing, department budget, and department reputation in all honor guard activities and is the main point of contact and logistical coordinator for honor guard requests and functions. The remaining fifteen members range in rank, experience level, and divisional assignment. Prospective members must have at least one year of service, be in good standing on his/her crew, and have a letter of recommendation from their supervisor. Candidates are voted upon by existing members of the honor guard and, if approved, are required to attend a mandatory 3-day honor guard training class and participate in team training throughout the year.

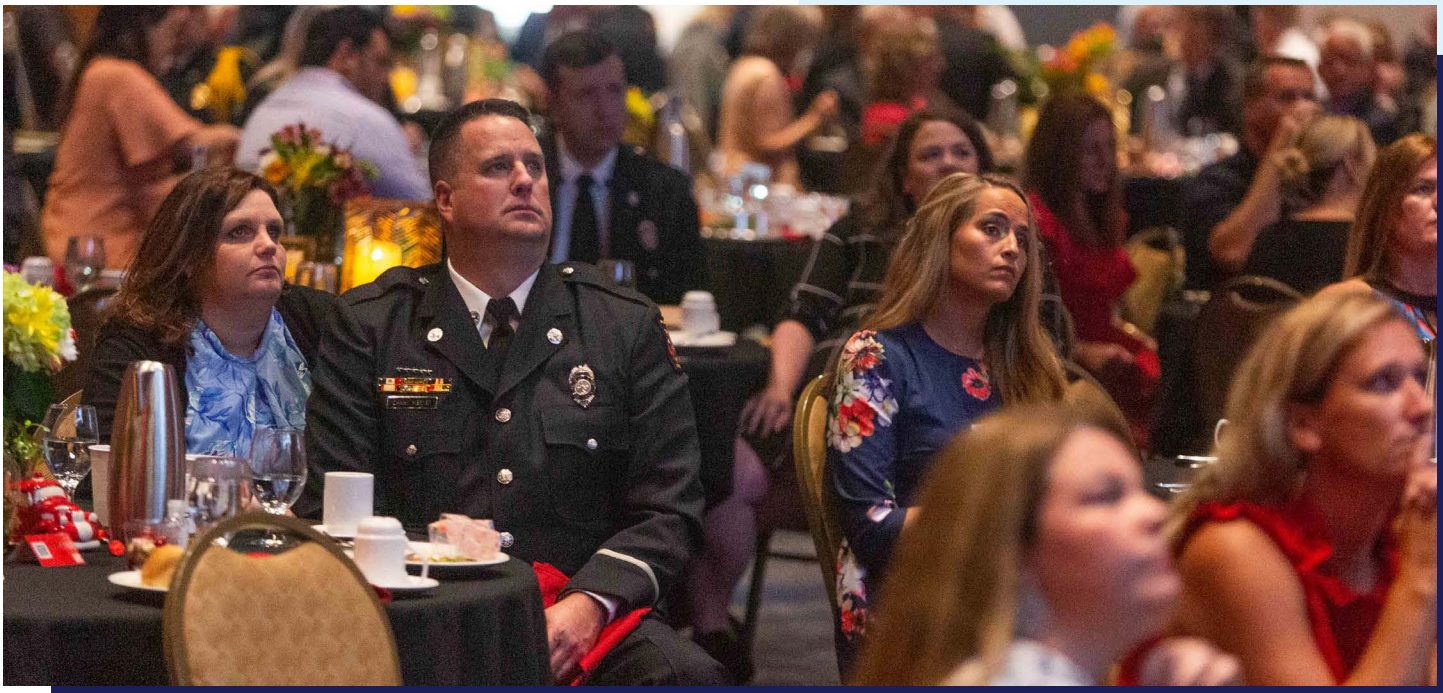


SECTION 3
Agency Programs & Services

Awards & Recognition

The Overland Park Fire Department formed an Awards and Recognition Committee in 2019 in conjunction with that year's celebration of the department's centennial anniversary. This committee is responsible for planning and hosting an annual awards ceremony, accepting and reviewing award nominations, making award recommendations to the Fire Chief, and ensuring a robust and current awards and recognition program is maintained. Inception of this committee added greater consistency and formalization to the recognition process within the department. Annual awards ceremonies have been held each year since 2019 and a significant number of awards have been disseminated including awards for years of service, cardiac arrest saves, investigator citations, chief's citations, gallantry, courage, distinguished service, and the Pat Mays Good Samaritan Award, named in honor of a former chief within the organization.

The committee is composed of approximately one dozen members from numerous shifts, divisions, stations, ranks, and work assignments with specific individuals serving as liaisons to the OPFD Benevolent Association and Honor Guard. Two co-chairs appointed by the Fire Chief lead the group and new members are chosen based on interest and maintenance of group diversity with regard to rank and assignment. The group meets at least quarterly, but more frequently as needed based on needs.



SECTION 3
Agency Programs & Services

Accreditation

The Overland Park Fire Department has been accredited through the Center for Public Safety Excellence (CPSE), an internationally recognized not-for-profit fire department accrediting agency, since 2013. In order to maintain this accreditation, which must be renewed every five years, and to ensure a commitment to the continuous improvement process that is central to accreditation, a department accreditation team is maintained at all times. This team has approximately 20-25 members at any given time with representation from across divisions and ranks with a large contingent of administrative staff and officers that are Captain and above, although this is not required. The group is responsible for developing the required components of an accreditation package including the strategic plan, community risk assessment/standards of cover, and self-assessment manual. They also work to ensure these documents remain current, an annual compliance report (ACR) is developed and submitted to CPSE each year, department programs are evaluated annually, deficiencies are identified and addressed, and progress is maintained towards achieving strategic initiatives identified in the strategic plan. The group is led by the department's Accreditation Manager who is assisted by a Co-Manager as assigned by the Fire Chief.

Chief's Commission

The Chiefs Commission on Standards of Professional Practice (Commission) is a group of individuals, given the authority by the fire chief to develop, review and revise department guidelines, conduct Post Incident Analysis (PIA), provide regulatory oversight, and ensure the department is operating in a safe manner in regards to its personnel. The group is chaired by the Risk Management Officer as appointed by the Fire Chief and is comprised of members from all divisions of the department. The group primarily reviews department guidelines and policies for accuracy and coordinates and hosts PIAs at the direction of the Chair.

New Technology Commission

The Overland Park Fire Department formed a new technologies group in 2007. This group is responsible for the testing and evaluation of products that are new to the organization and the marketplace. The purpose of this group is to make purchase recommendations on items of interest to the organizational stakeholders for the advancement of technologies for the organization. This group utilizes project management practices in the formulation of the project charter, and the Project Management Institutes five phases of project management conception and initiation, project planning, project execution, performance/monitoring, and project close. The project information is then captured electronically for indefinite reference. Through this group, the organization is capable of evaluating new items and items we currently use and compare various items available through vendors. The group is composed of approximately 25-30 members at a given time that represent a cross section of the organization divisional and through rank.

SECTION 3
Agency Programs & Services

Cancer Reduction

The Overland Park Fire Department works to ensure the health and safety of its personnel through a cancer risk reduction process. This process involves the three strategic areas of wellness, equipment, and best practices. The first strategic area of wellness provides the screening and medical surveillance of firefighters throughout their career within the organization. This is managed by the department's Risk Management Officer in coordination with OP Care Center and KU MedWest. The second strategic area of equipment is evaluated through the new technologies group to determine the best equipment for reducing firefighter exposure to the harmful products of emergency incidents. The OPFD recently changed all foam from AR-AFFF to NovaCool due to carcinogenic properties in AR-AFFF. The final strategic area of best practices is done through the Fire Chief's Commission. This commission evaluates the policies and procedures used to ensure the continuous improvement of protecting personnel from the harmful products of emergency incidents. All three work in conjunction to ensure health and safety objectives are being met by OPFD as part of our cancer risk reduction strategies.

FIRE COM

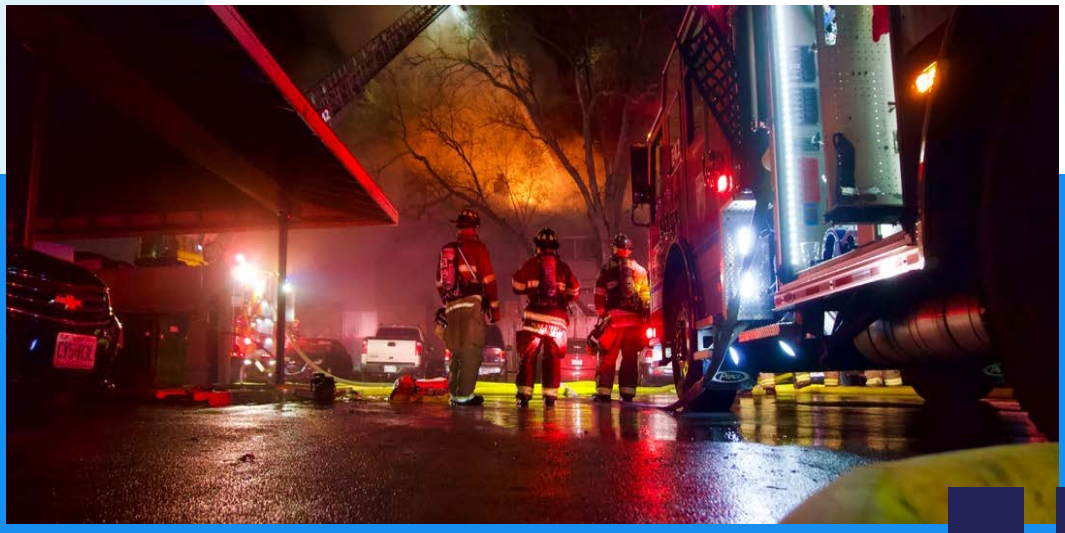
Fire Com is an internal, monthly video program designed to facilitate department-wide communication. The show features three primary segments, Takin' it to the Streets, Fire Com PIA and Chief Concerns. OPFD Media Services produces the show in-house to provide the entire fire department with a shared experience and common communication. Monthly calls are reviewed during the post-incident analysis segment and new policies or expectations are relayed during other segments.

QA/QI

The OPFD is integrated with the Johnson County EMS System for Quality Assurance and Clinical Quality Improvement. Utilization of the ESO Electronic Health Record Quality Management module allows for uncomplicated transparency between field providers and the Medical Director. This provides a platform for direct feedback without delay or risk of privacy protection breaches. Additionally, the OPFD is part of a system consortium via the Center for Patient Safety and all personnel have direct access to enter incidents of concern or near-miss events into the Verge healthcare risk-reduction database for confidential reporting. In an effort to reach zero preventable harm events, the strategy for risk reduction unlinked to punitive processes is employed by staff trained and certified in “Just Culture” accountability systems.

Risk Reduction & Near Miss Reporting

The department maintains a risk reduction program that is led by the department’s full-time Risk Management Officer (RMO). Activities include a review of all on-the-job accidents and injuries, fit-for-duty physical screenings, post incident analysis, regular exercises of the department’s emergency plans and communications systems, and proactive risk reduction efforts such as those aimed at cancer risk and mental and physical wellness. The department also collects near-miss data that is reported by employees related to any observed close calls, on-scene or off. This data is collected in addition to the department’s QA/QI and medical close call reporting that is managed by the EMS Chief. Near-miss information is utilized by the RMO in conjunction with the Deputy Chief of Operations and Training Division to relay any relevant safety messages related to the reports. The RMO also acts as the department’s liaison to the City’s Emergency Management Division and committee as well as the City’s Safety Council and ensures the department remains aware of, and compliant with, any city-wide measures, activities, or directives related to threat management or safety.



SECTION 4

Risk Assessment

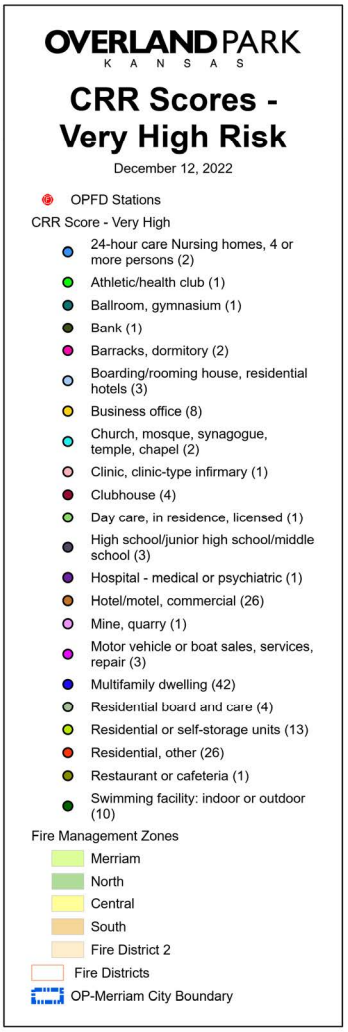
To properly determine the present risk within Overland Park's response area, an in-depth risk assessment of the community was conducted. A risk analysis aims to identify potential risks and threats to a particular entity, such as a city or a business. The goal is to evaluate the likelihood and potential impact of these risks and develop plans to mitigate them. The risk analysis involves gathering data from multiple sources, such as weather, crime statistics, community leaders, emergency responders, and subject matter experts.

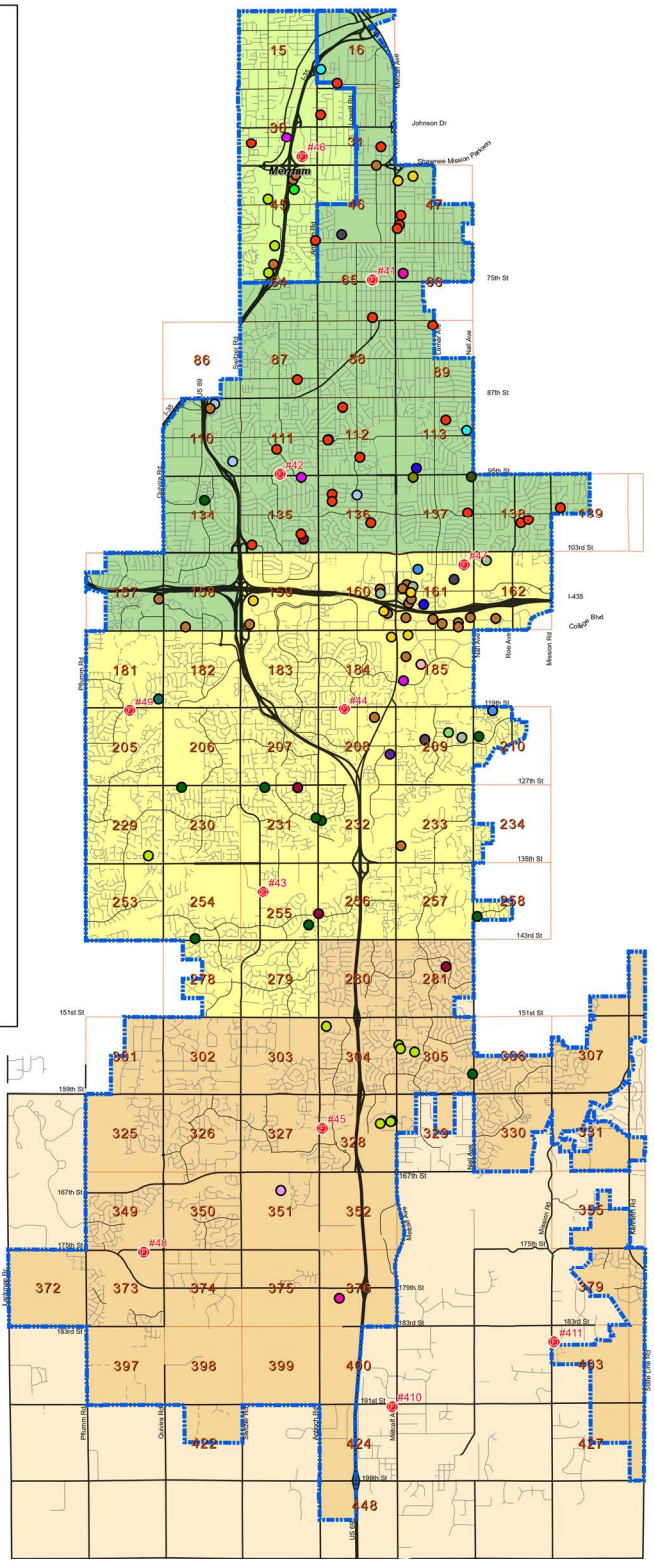
Once the risks are identified, the city can develop plans to mitigate them. These plans may include investing in infrastructure improvements, developing emergency response protocols, and providing education and training programs to the public. The department uses three methods for risk assessment; RAPTOR, three-axis, and Captains' knowledge. By using multiple approaches to risk analysis, the department can more accurately assess all of the risks. Overall, a comprehensive risk analysis is critical to ensuring the safety and well-being of the residents of the City of Overland Park.

RAPTOR

The OPFD utilized a community-risk assessment model identified as RAPTOR. RAPTOR stands for Risk Analysis Profile - Target Occupancies or Risk. The input utilized is comprised of a multitude of value-weighted categories, such as construction type, style, building status, occupancy use or type, suppression systems, needed fire flow, and stories above and below ground. The table below shows the qualifying scores. The OPFD is still working through inspecting areas of FMZ FD2 after the merger and plans to be completed in December 2023.

Overland Park Fire Department Raptor Scores	
Risk Class	**RAPTOR Score**
Very High	**126-244**
High	**101-125**
Moderate	**50-100**
Low	**0-49**





Fire Management Zone	Very High Risk
Central	55
Merriam	12
North	75
South	14

The map depicts all very high risk RAPTOR scores for the City of Overland Park. They are classified by occupancy type and placed on the map by location.

SECTION 4
All-Hazard Risk Assessment & Community Risk Factors

THREE-AXIS APPROACH

The Overland Park Fire Department realized that utilizing the RAPTOR Risk Assessment Tool only focused on the fire risks and did not highlight the non-fire risks that are more widely faced by the department. OPFD made the decision to follow the recommendations by the Commission of Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) and added the three-axis method of measuring risk. The three-axis approach utilizes the elements of hazardous event probability, consequence, and the impact on the agency relative to a risk classification. This can be used to measure all-hazards risks.

The total incident impact is determined by considering varying conditions and features within the response area, the varying hazards unique to the risk, the essential factors created by a risk event, and the resources required to effectively mitigate an incident risk.

When a risk score is being considered for each of the analysis components, probability, consequence, and impact are assigned a numerical value. Once the values have been assigned, a calculation is made of the inclusive area of the triangle using Heron's Formula.

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{pc \times pc}{2} + \frac{ci \times ci}{2} + \frac{ip \times ip}{2}\right)}$$

p= probability- the likelihood an emergency situation will occur
c= consequence- an effect, result, impact or outcome of some significance
i= impact- forceful consequences; drain effect on the community's standard of deployment or coverage

To determine the values needed for calculating the risk using Heron's formula, members of senior staff met to discuss and document the various numerical values associated with probability, consequence, and impact for all response plans for the OPFD. The scoring definitions are listed below. Each area of risk was assessed on a numerical scale of 1 through 8 with 1 representing minimal risk and 8 representing maximum risk. The department used actual calls for service data to determine the probability and response plans to determine the impact.

Probability	Consequence	Impact
2= Yearly (<12 incidents/year)	2= Individual/ Business	1=1
4= Monthly (>=12 incidents/year)	4= Multiple People/Businesses	2=2
6= Weekly (>= 52 incidents/year)	6= Financial Impact on City	4= 3 to 4
8= Daily (>= 365 incidents/year)	8= City, Community, Regional Impact	6= 5 to 6
		8= >6

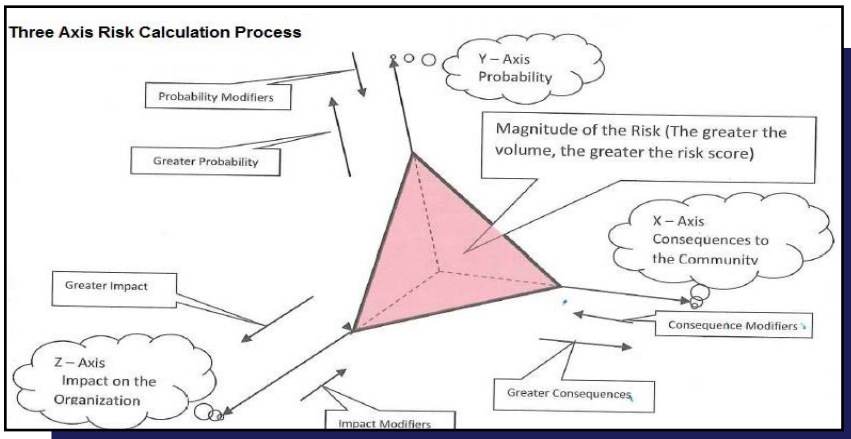
OPFD Three-Axis Risk Score Scale
Maximum (45+)
High (44.9-19.79)
Moderate (19.78-13.9)
Low (<14)

Incident types were grouped into five classifications: emergency medical services (EMS), fire suppression, hazardous materials, technical rescue, and other. Each incident type was analyzed further by creating four risk levels: low, moderate, high, and maximum. As numerical values increased for each area of evaluation, so did the total score for each risk level.

Probability was assessed by analyzing the last five years (2018-2022) of response data to determine the frequency of each kind of response plan type. These values represent the y-axis of the Heron's formula graph. As magnitude of the risk visually grows, the greater the risk score assigned. The probability of an event occurring was scored based on comparison of the five year data set to the occurrence of the incident type related to frequency was defined as daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or yearly.

Consequence was evaluated by comparing its effect on loss of life, critical infrastructure, and financial impact. These values represent the x-axis of the Heron's formula graph. Each of the five main classifications revealed a direct correlation to consequence with various degrees of magnitude. Although EMS incident responses occur frequently, their consequences to the community was relatively low and normally only affect individuals or families. Fire suppression, hazardous materials, and technical rescue occur less frequently but had the potential to inflict great consequence to the community as a whole. Numerical values for this assessment were discussed and determined based on the CFAI definition provided, with group discussion which was further supported by experience and with a process comparison to a similar accredited agency. Agency impact was determined from the OPFD Incident Response Plan resourcing criteria for each incident type. These values represent the z-axis of the Heron's formula graph. The number of personnel needed for each incident type was validated through critical task analysis and through local, state, or federal response standards. Ultimately, each of the four levels of risk was assigned a range that depicts the level of resources committed for each response plan to safely and successfully mitigate the risk.

The combination of the risk assessment methodologies described earlier has allowed the department to further identify specific target hazards and rank them in each planning zone. Special target hazards include such occupancies as apartments, nursing homes, hotels, schools, large commercial structures, critical infrastructure, malls, and special occupancies. Lists of target hazards are not only identified by the above mentioned RAPTOR, but by each district through pre-planning, community, and historical knowledge gathered by station officers. These target hazards were selected based on size, life safety concerns, financial impact, special needs occupants, and the effect on critical infrastructure.

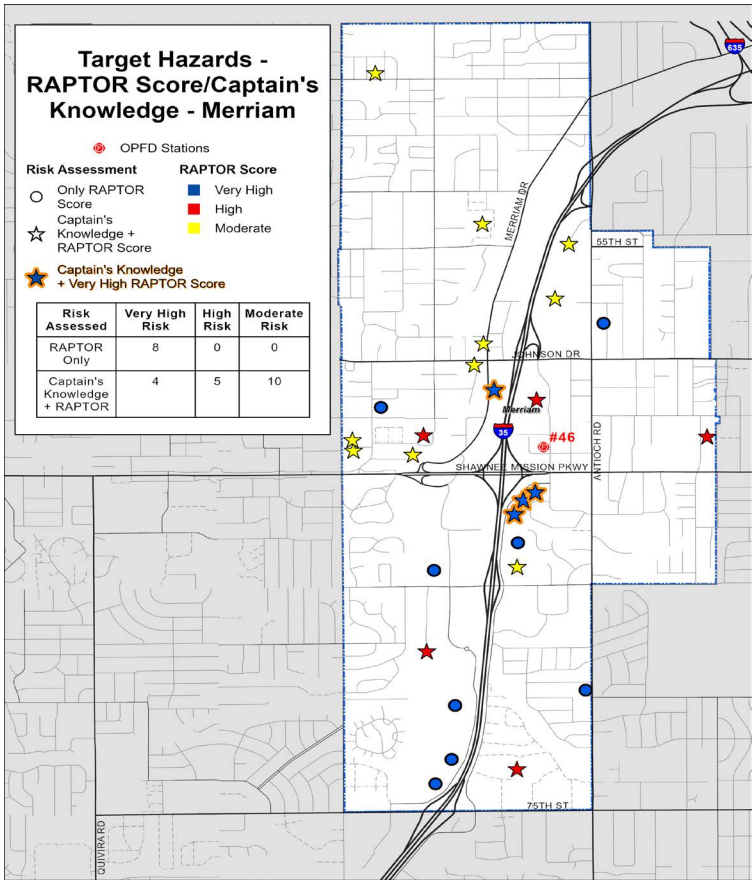


CAPTAINS' KNOWLEDGE

For the final step to assessing risk throughout the community, an internal survey was conducted. It was performed individually by the department's fire captains with input from station crews, representing more than a combined 2100 years of experience. The institutional knowledge that each captain possessed pertaining to specific facilities and locations was collated and recorded by each fire station's primary response district. These results were then compared, contrasted, and utilized in concert with the department's analytical tools.

Additionally, a methodical and statistical analysis was utilized to assist in sufficiently determining the efficiency of OPFD's programs and community services. It will also serve as a central part in influencing the force of strength and station locations necessary for the community's protection.

Captains' Knowledge & RAPTOR: Merriam

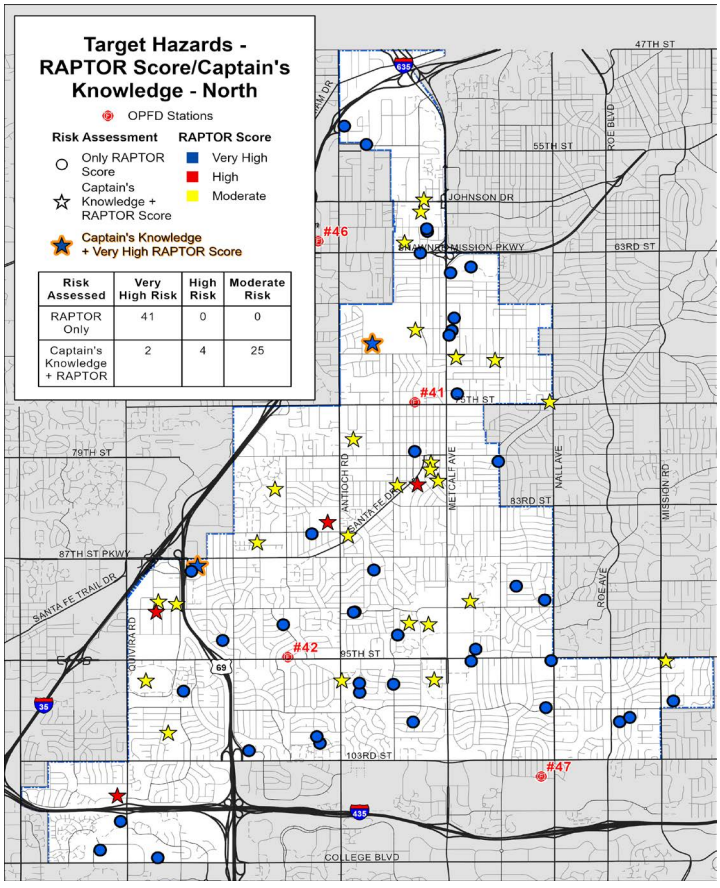


Using the RAPTOR scores and the Captains' knowledge, the following maps were created. Those occupancies with very high raptors scores were mapped. If the Captains' identified the occupancy and it was a very high RAPTOR score, it is denoted by an outlined star. If the Captains' identified an occupancy other than very high risk, it is denoted by a star with the corresponding color of RAPTOR score. If the very high RAPTORs were not identified by the Captains, they are denoted by a blue dot.

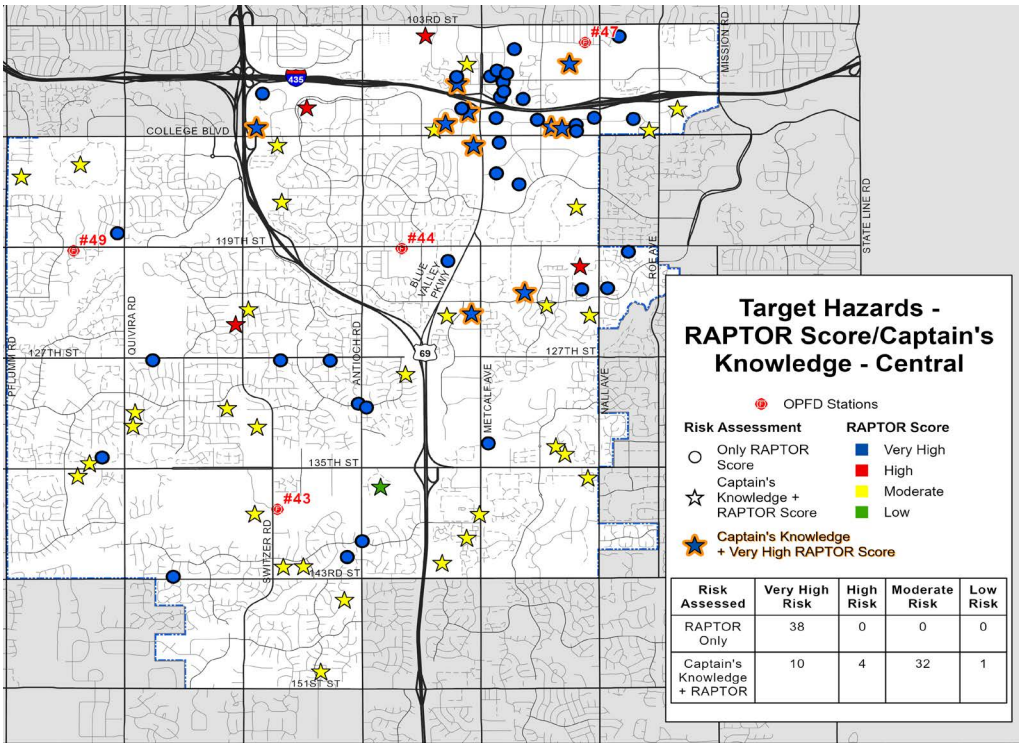
Since OPFD merged with FD2 in 2021, they are still working through all of their occupancies. They expect to be completed by December 2023.

The list of addresses for each zone can be found in Appendix A.

Captains' Knowledge & RAPTOR: North

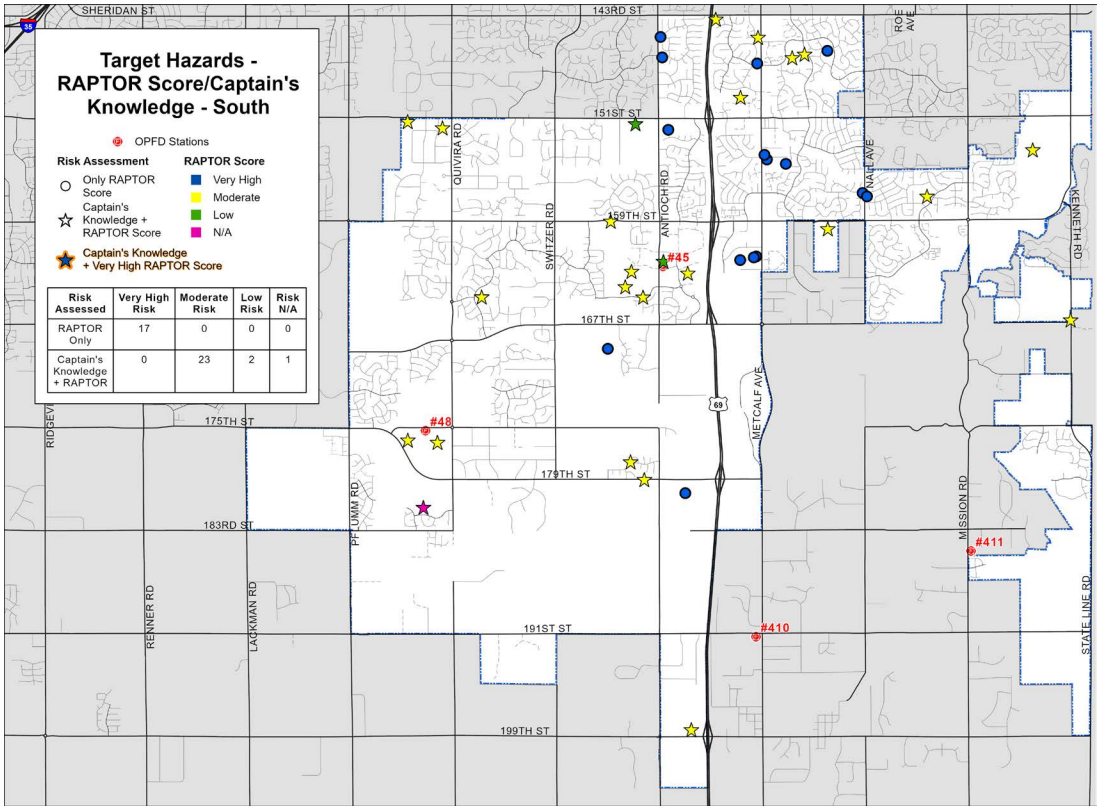


Captains' Knowledge & RAPTOR: Central



Risk Assessed	Very High Risk	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Low Risk
RAPTOR Only	38	0	0	0
Captain's Knowledge + RAPTOR	10	4	32	1

Captains' Knowledge & RAPTOR: South



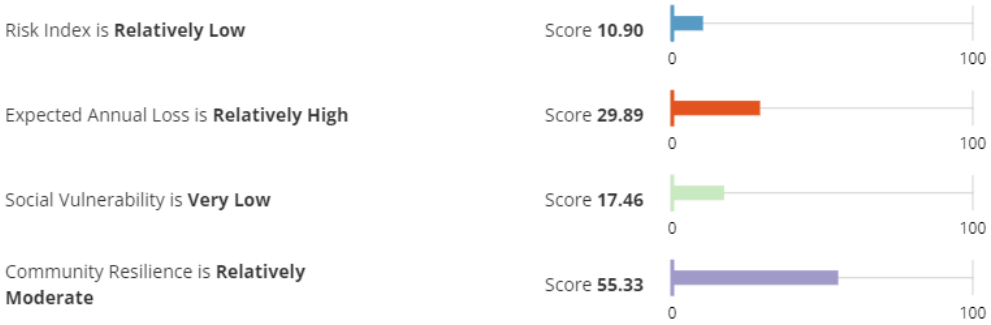
Risk Assessed	Very High Risk	Moderate Risk	Low Risk	Risk N/A
RAPTOR Only	17	0	0	0
Captain's Knowledge + RAPTOR	0	23	2	1

SECTION 4
All-Hazard Risk Assessment & Community Risk Factors

NATURAL HAZARDS

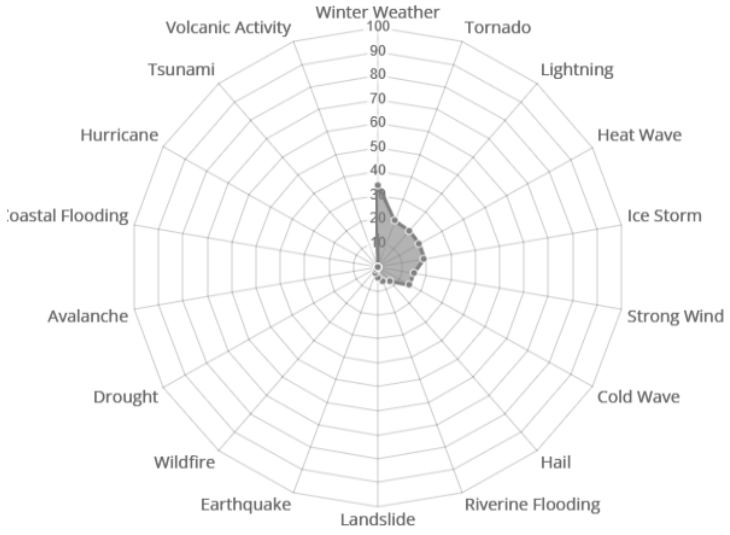
The Risk Index rating from the FEMA National Risk Index for Johnson County, KS is relatively low compared to the rest of the United States. The National Risk Index is a dataset and online tool to help illustrate the United States communities most at risk for 18 natural hazards: Avalanche, Coastal Flooding, Cold Wave, Drought, Earthquake, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricane, Ice Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Riverine Flooding, Strong Wind, Tornado, Tsunami, Volcanic Activity, Wildfire, and Winter Weather. While a majority of these have significantly low or no risk for Kansas, they are still analyzed.

The National Risk Index leverages available source data for Expected Annual Loss due to these 18 hazard types, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience to develop a baseline relative risk measurement for each United States county and Census tract. These measurements are calculated using average past conditions, but they cannot be used to predict future outcomes for a community. The National Risk Index is intended to fill gaps in available data and analyses to better inform federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial decision makers as they develop risk reduction strategies. The scores are illustrated below for Johnson County, KS.



Risk Index = Expected Annual Loss × Social Vulnerability ÷ Community Resilience

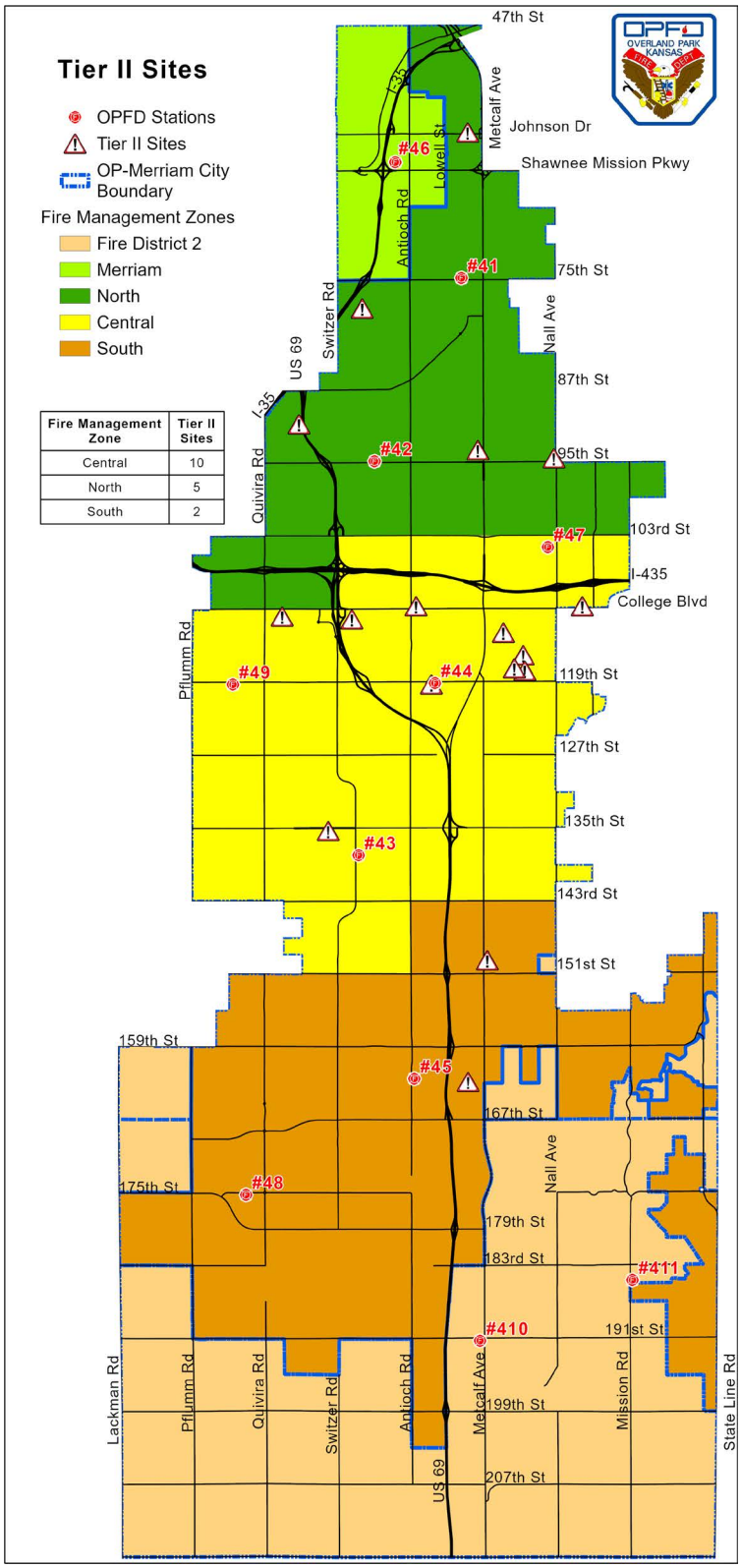
The chart below demonstrates the relative distribution of hazard type Risk Index scores for Johnson County, KS. Risk Index scores are plotted for each hazard type included in the National Risk Index. Higher relative risk corresponds to larger colored areas inside a given hazard type chart slice. As you can see, winter weather, tornado, lightning, heat wave, ice storm, strong wind, and cold wave has the most risk associated to it.



TIER II SITES

Considered into the risk assessment plan is the listing of the Tier II sites. These locations include business that house and store extremely hazardous substances (EHS) in quantities that require reporting per federal regulations. The following map is an illustration of the Tier II locations within Johnson County. Per the Mid America LEPC Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Plan, the most prevalent EHS in the county is sulfuric acid. Overland Park has seventeen sites all containing sulfuric acid. The LEPC reports the most significant planning risk in the county is from anhydrous ammonia. OPFD does operate a regional HazMat team.

A complete list of addresses can be found in Appendix A.

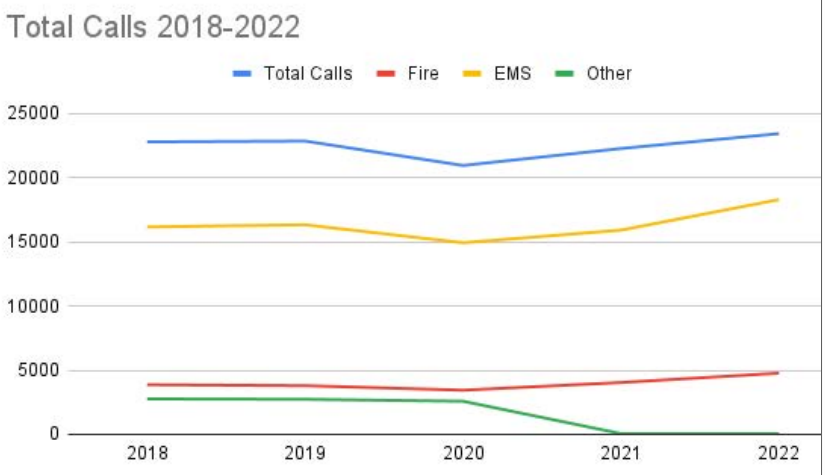


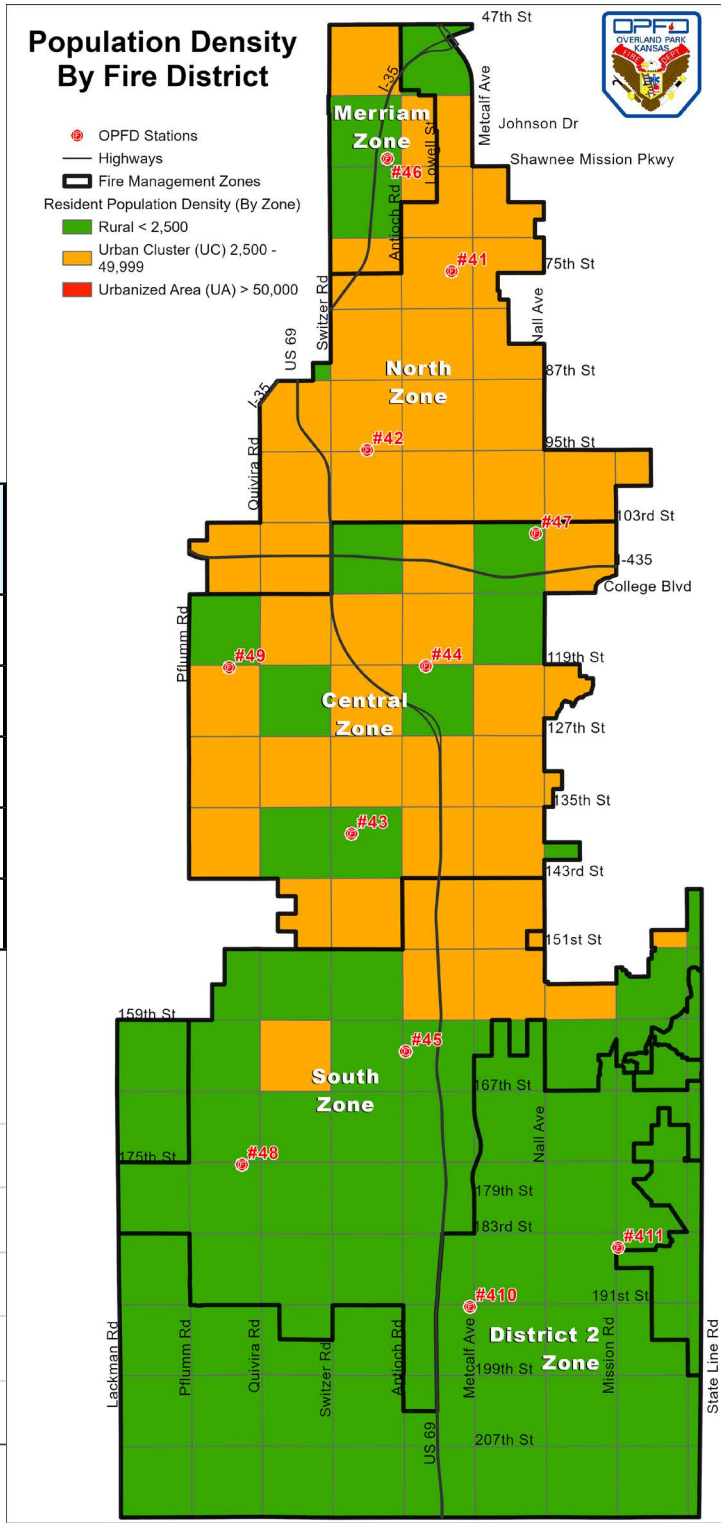
SECTION 4
All-Hazard Risk Assessment & Community Risk Factors

POPULATION DENSITY

Many factors are considered when evaluating the placement and allocation of operational personnel and emergency apparatus. One of them is population density. The following map depicts the estimated population density by district. The table below depicts the number of calls for service over the last five years compared to the population. The number of calls per 100 residents shows the prevalence rate of 11 calls per 100 people in 2022. As you can see, the number of calls per 100 people went up in the last year and returned to the previous 2018-2019 numbers.

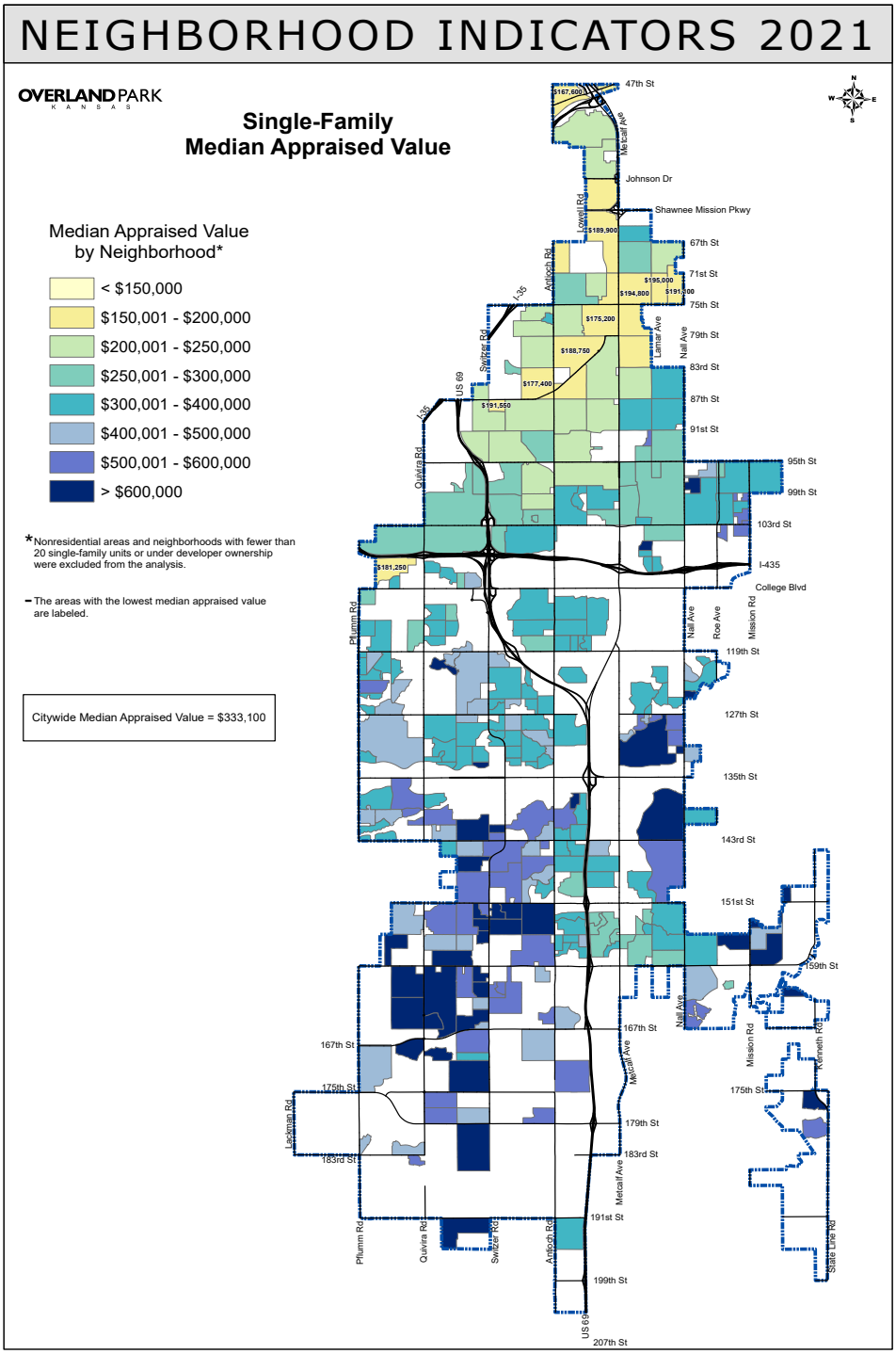
Year	Calls for Service	Population	Calls per 100 Residents
2018	22,789	204,227	11.2
2019	22,854	206,768	11.1
2020	20,949	208,694	10.0
2021	22,271	208,123	10.7
2022	23,430	210,240	11.1



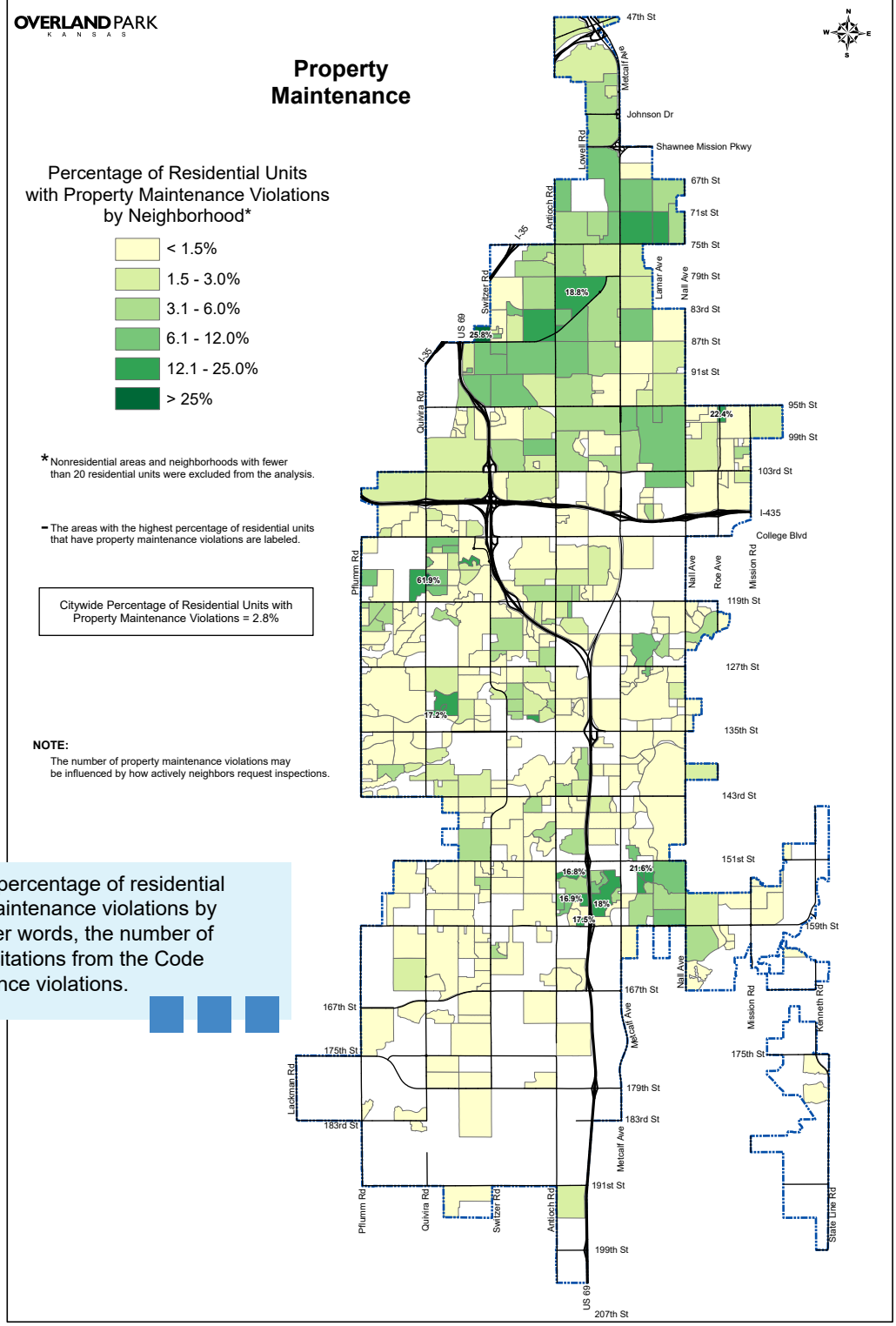


NEIGHBORHOOD INDICATORS

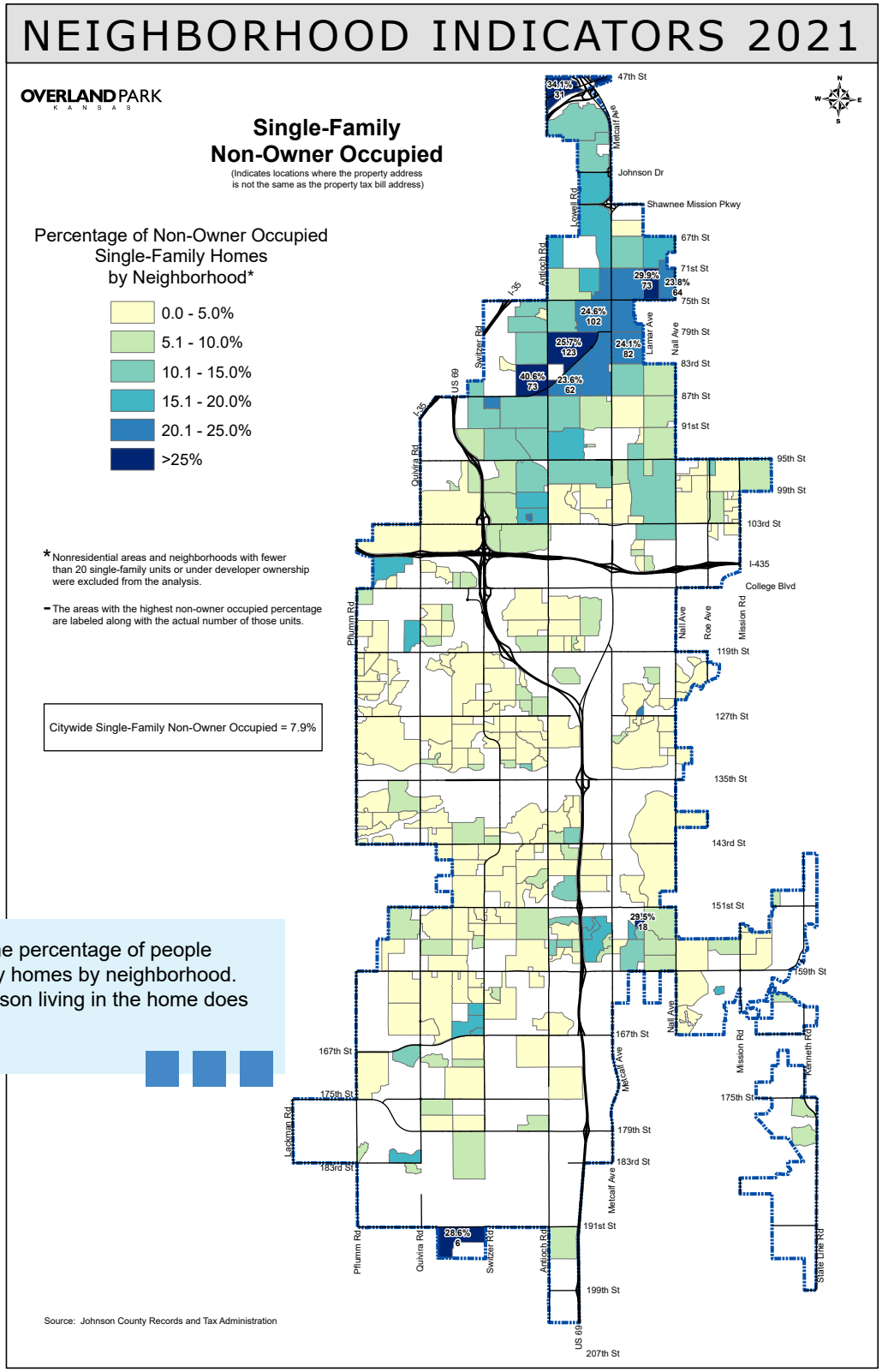
In coordination with our Neighborhood Executive Committee, the needs of our vulnerable communities are evaluated. This information is used to help target public education and intervention and resource allocation. New maps are created every mid-year by GIS for the previous year. The following are based on 2021 data for the City of Overland Park. The map depicts the median appraised value for single family residence in Overland Park.



NEIGHBORHOOD INDICATORS 2021

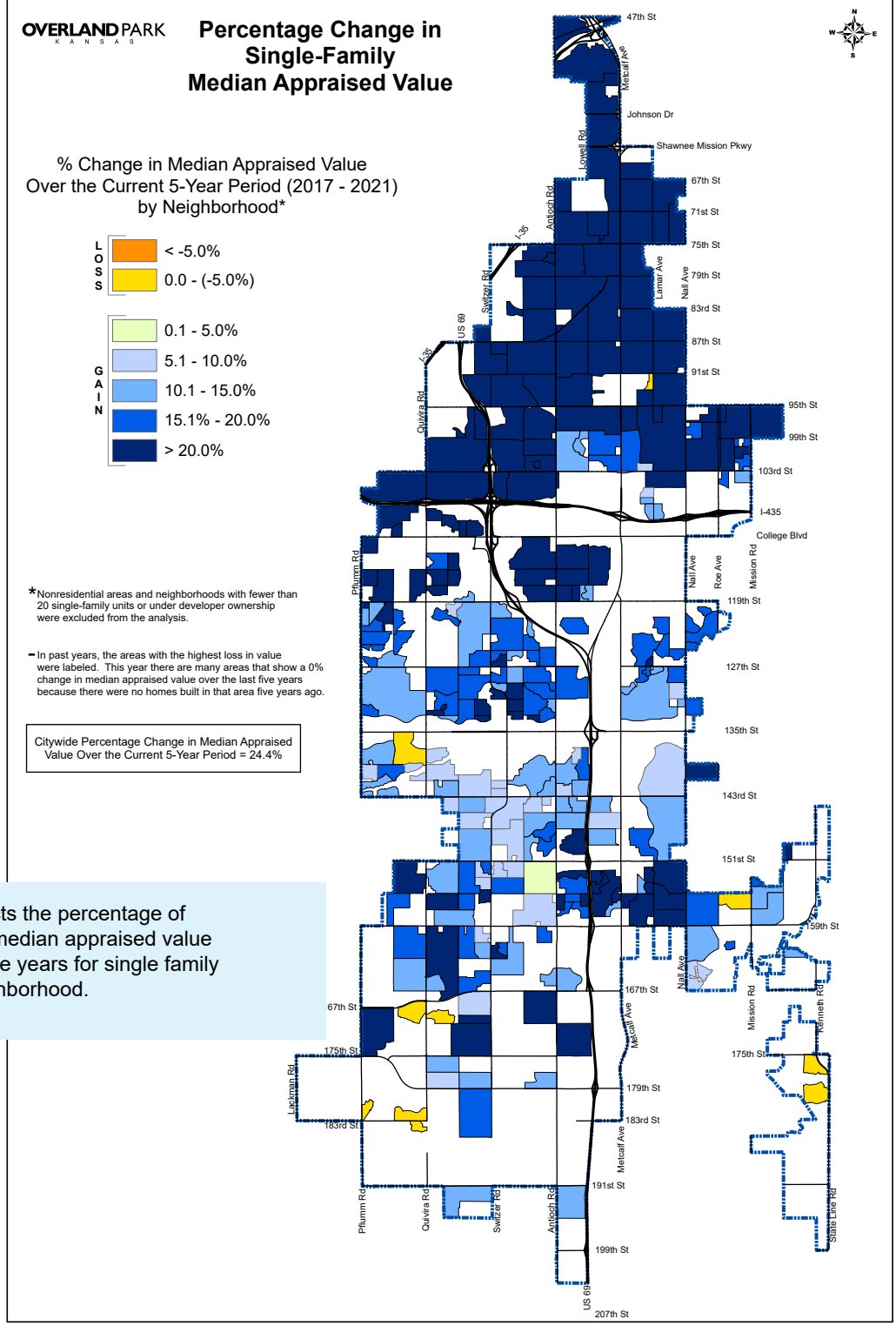


The map depicts the percentage of residential units with property maintenance violations by neighborhood. In other words, the number of properties receiving citations from the Code Division for maintenance violations.



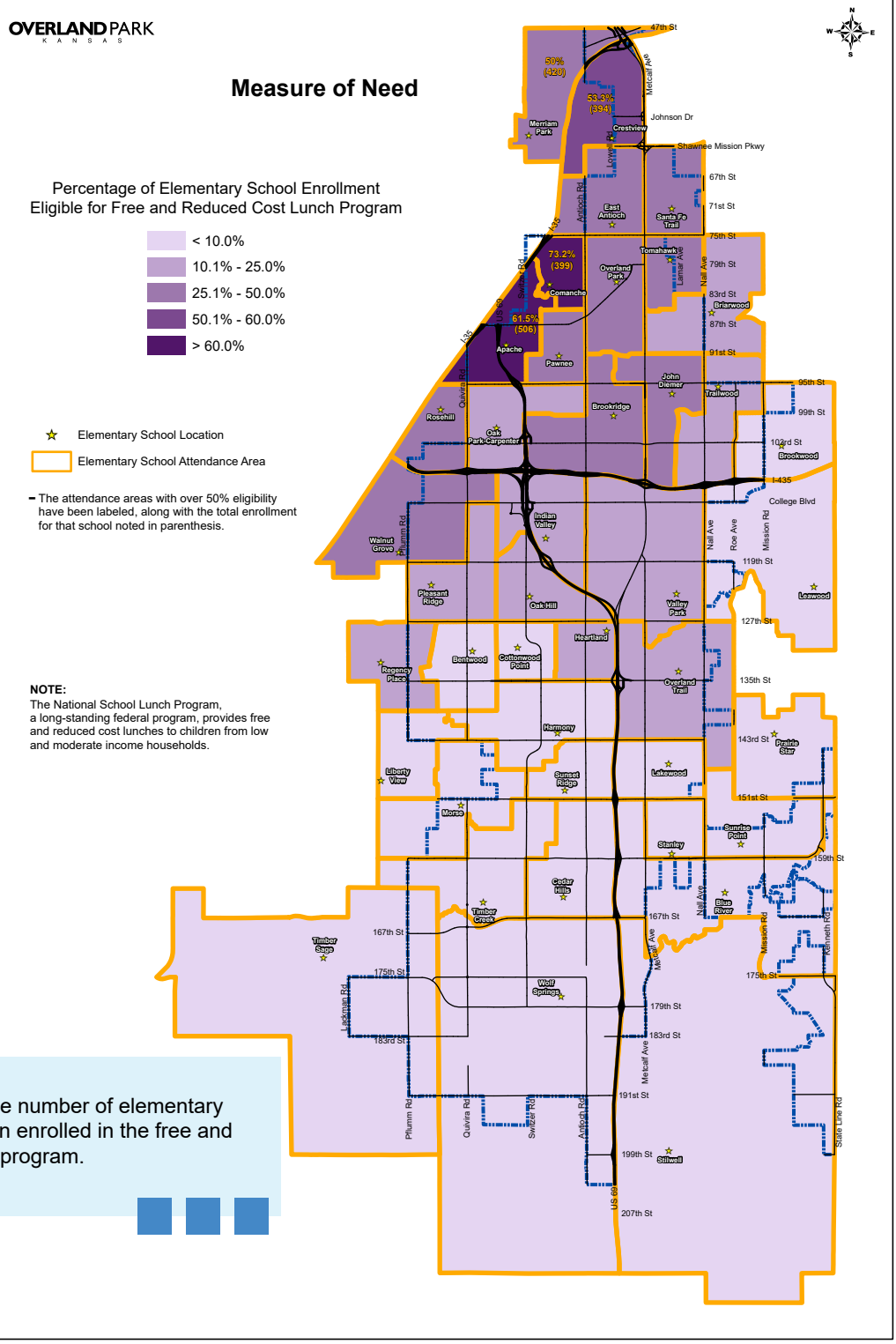
This map depicts the percentage of people renting single family homes by neighborhood. This means the person living in the home does not own the home.

NEIGHBORHOOD INDICATORS 2021



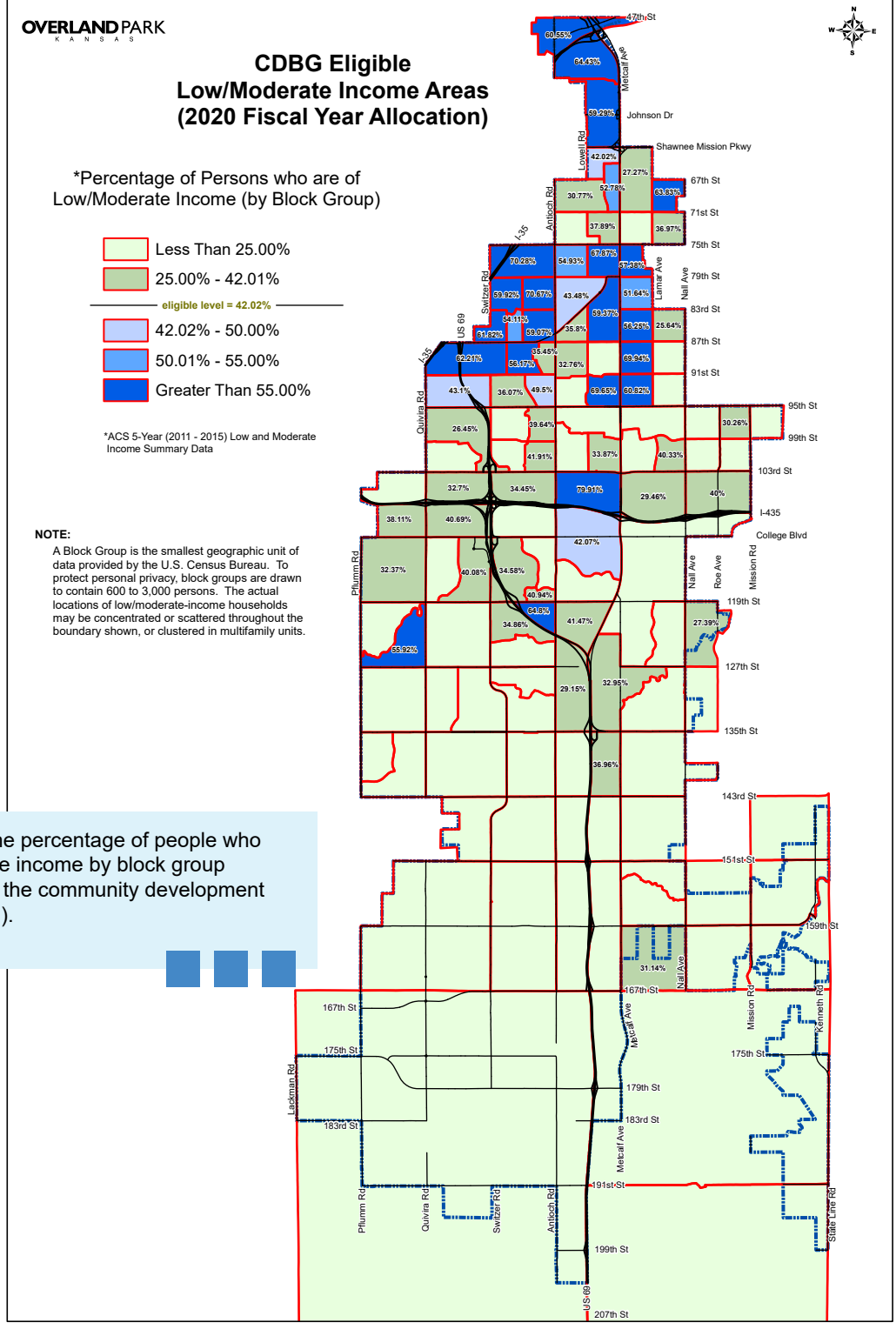
This map depicts the percentage of change in the median appraised value over the last five years for single family homes by neighborhood.

NEIGHBORHOOD INDICATORS 2021



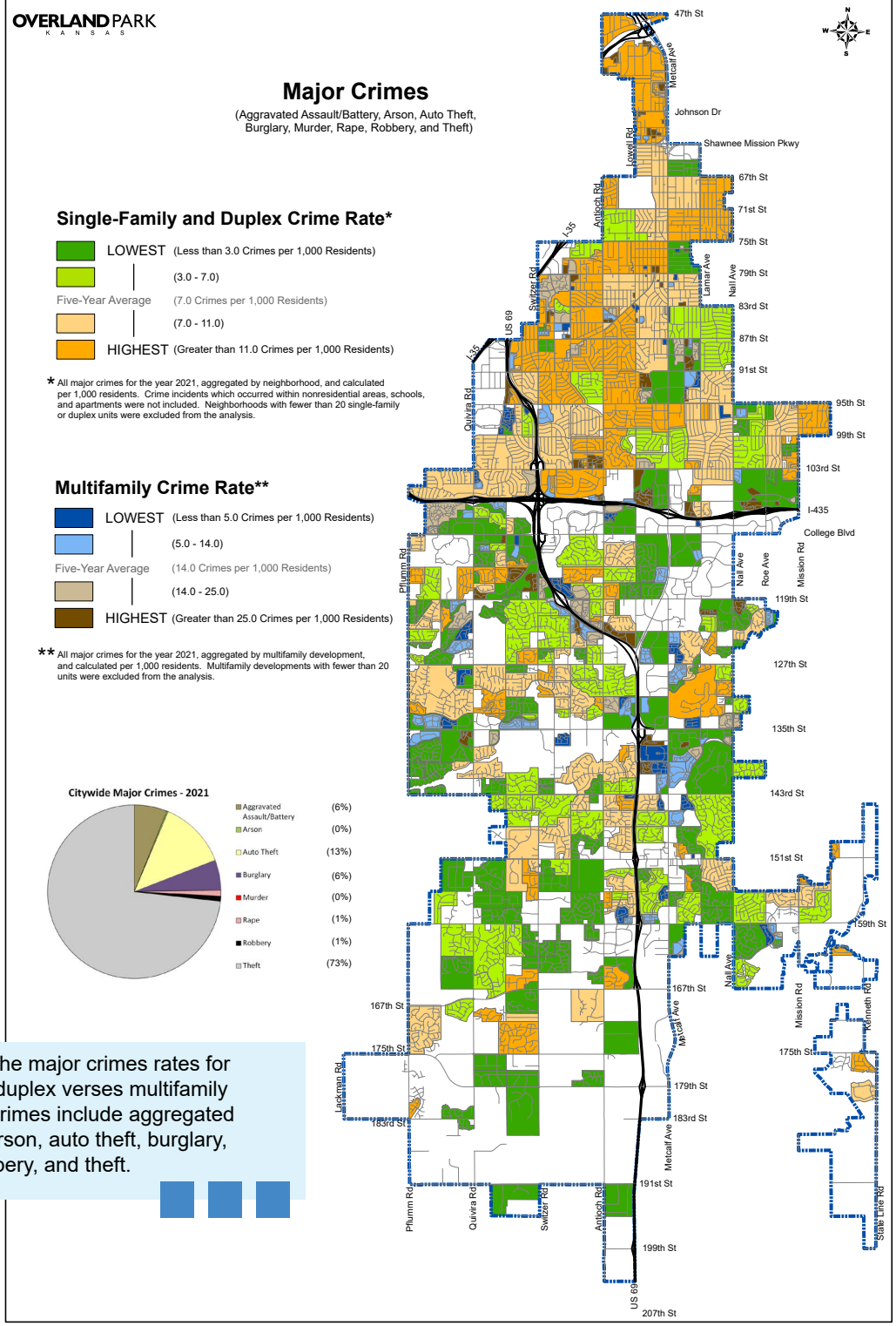
This map depicts the number of elementary school aged children enrolled in the free and reduced cost lunch program.

NEIGHBORHOOD INDICATORS 2021



The map depicts the percentage of people who are low to moderate income by block group and are eligible for the community development block grant (CDBG).

NEIGHBORHOOD INDICATORS 2021

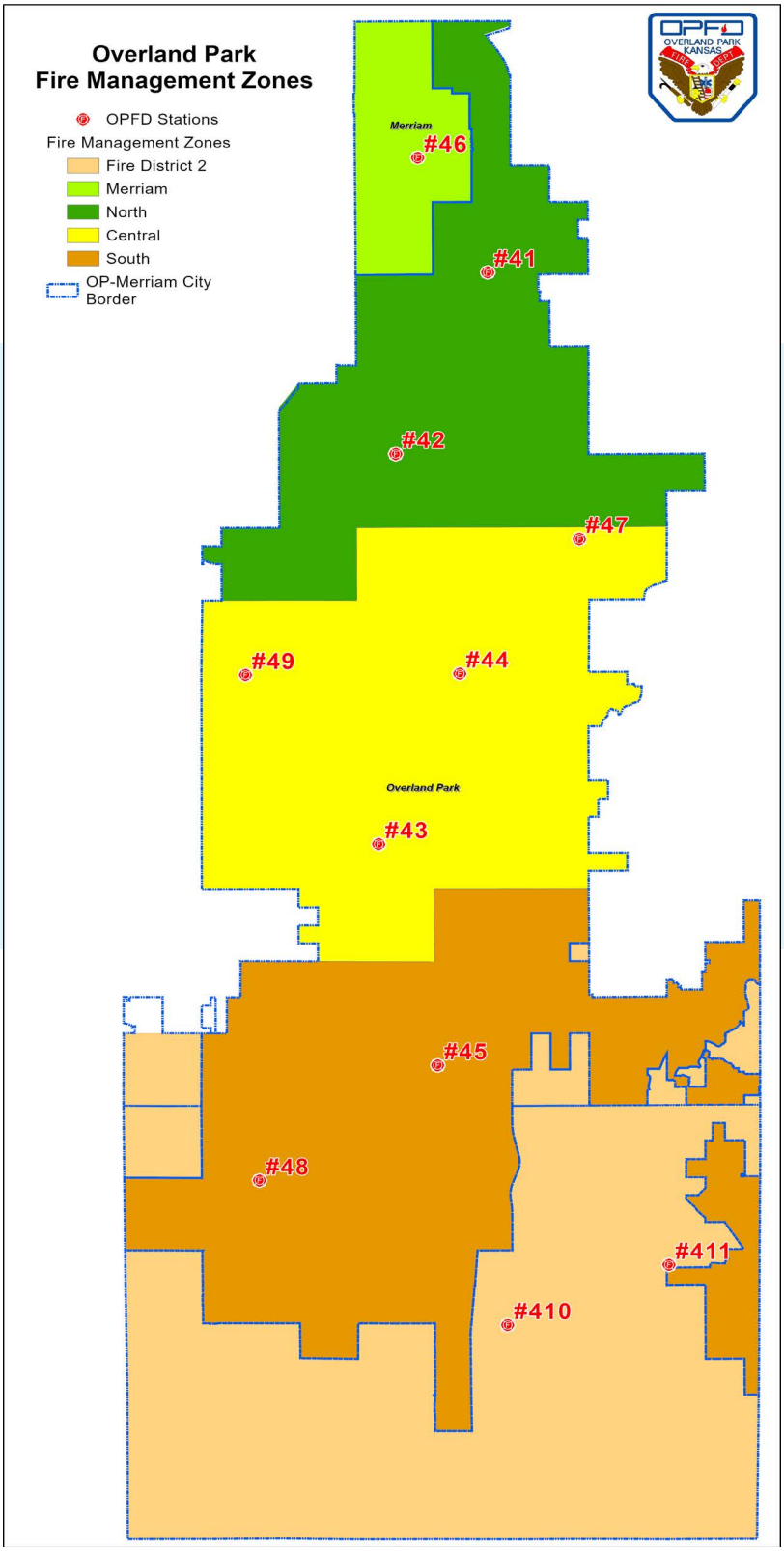


The map depicts the major crimes rates for single family and duplex verses multifamily crime rates. The crimes include aggregated assault, battery, arson, auto theft, burglary, murder, rape, robbery, and theft.

FIRE MANAGEMENT ZONES

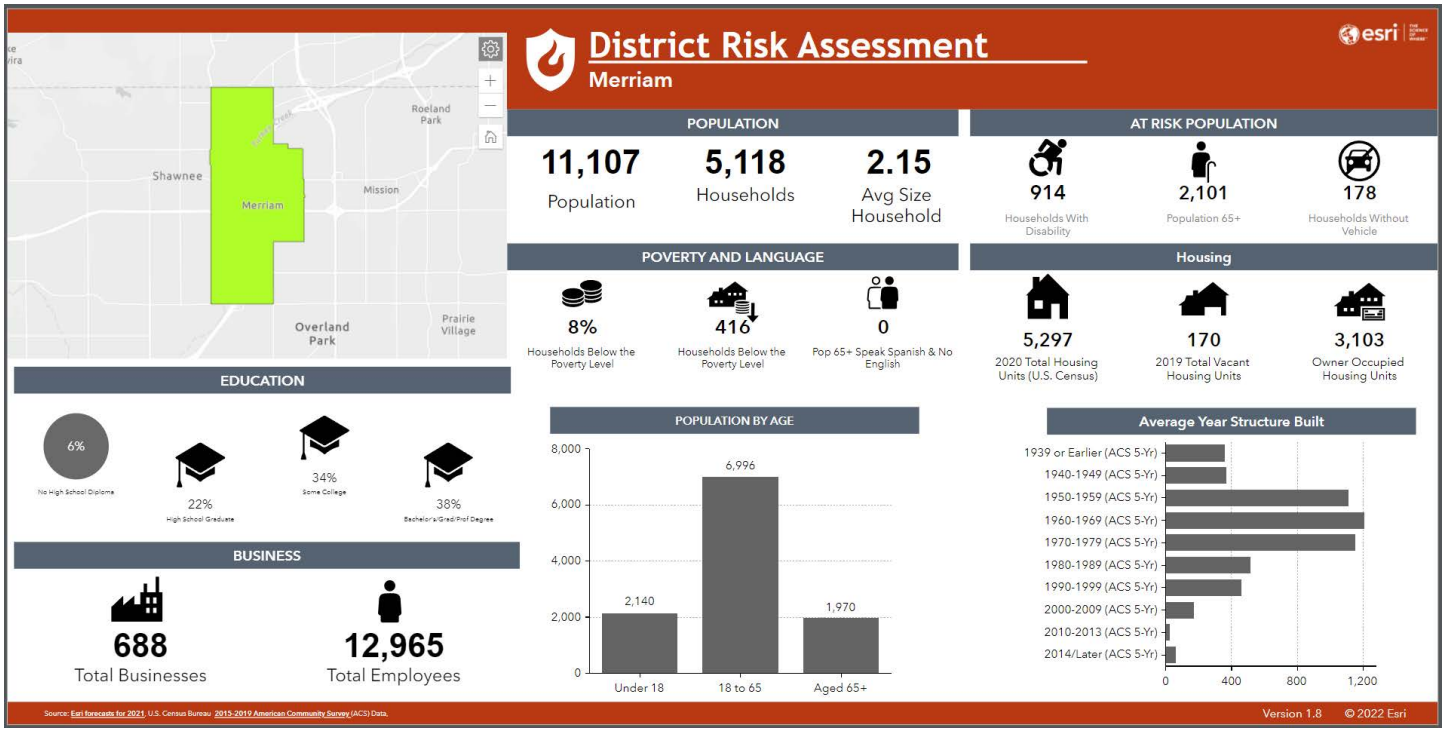
A comprehensive review of each demand zone for all risk levels was conducted. In 2018, OPFD adopted new fire management regions; Merriam, North, Central, South, and FD2. It was determined this was a better way to look at our calls, responses, staffing, age of population, at risk population, poverty level, education, year of structures, etc.

Each FMZ provides unique risks as outlined on the next few pages of the document. The overview of the FMZs provides a method for analyzing call loads based on location and the different populations housed within the service area. Merriam FMZ is drastically different than FD2 FMZ and requires different response capabilities.



Fire Management Zone: Merriam

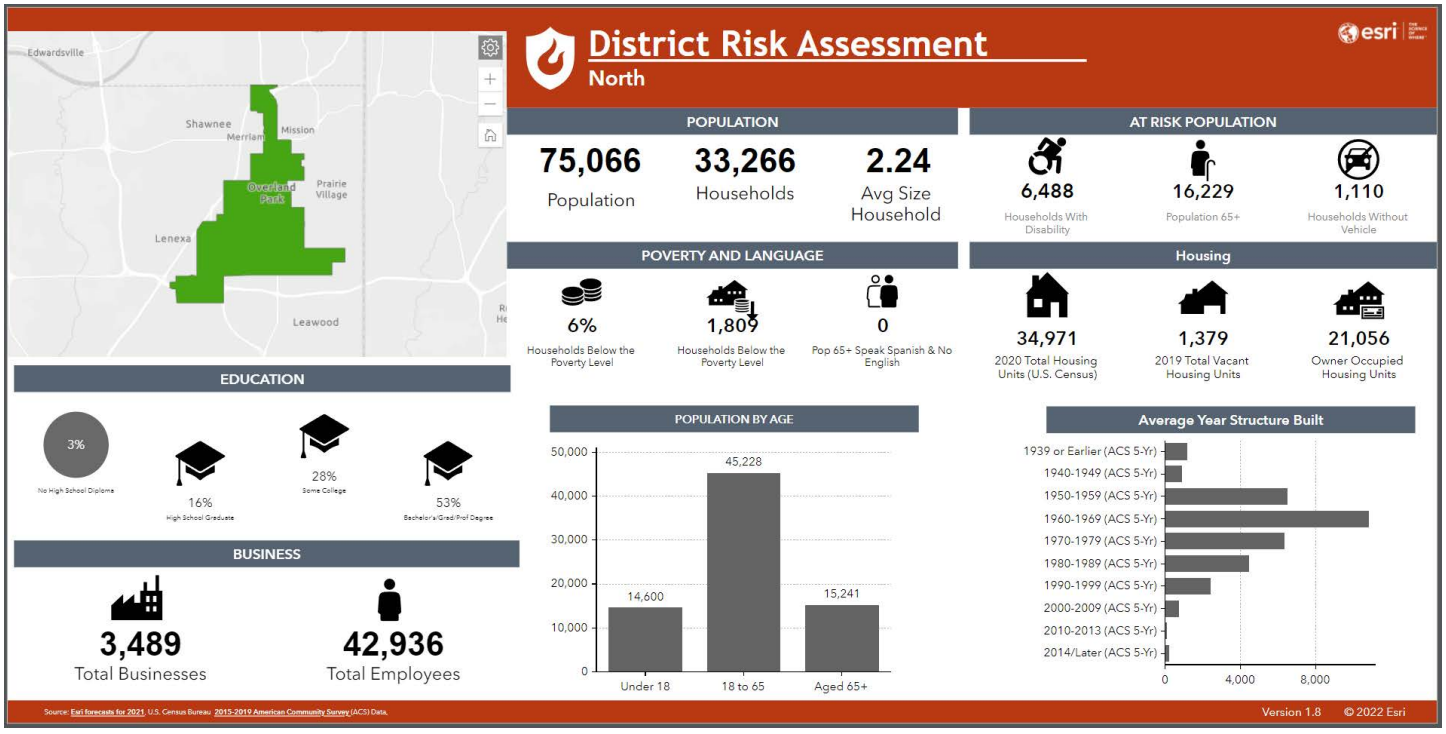
In 2015, the City of Merriam, signed a ten-year contract with the City of Overland Park to provide fire and emergency medical services. There is one fire station in the City of Merriam, Station 46. Station 46 also handles calls for service in FMZ North. This relationship helped to bring Advanced Life Support to all residents of Merriam and to the northern most residents in Overland Park. The primary response district served is a combination of residential homes, multi-family, commercial, light industry and retail sales facilities. Merriam is a well developed city with the structure age trending older. FMZ Merriam has the largest percentage of residents below the poverty line.



FMZ- Merriam	Service Delivery Data: 2018-2022			
Year	EMS	Fire	Haz-Mat	Tech-Rescue
2018	1,445	35	0	0
2019	1,436	29	3	0
2020	1,256	38	5	0
2021	1,335	44	5	0
2022	1,500	31	3	0
Five-Year Total	6,972	177	16	0

Fire Management Zone: North

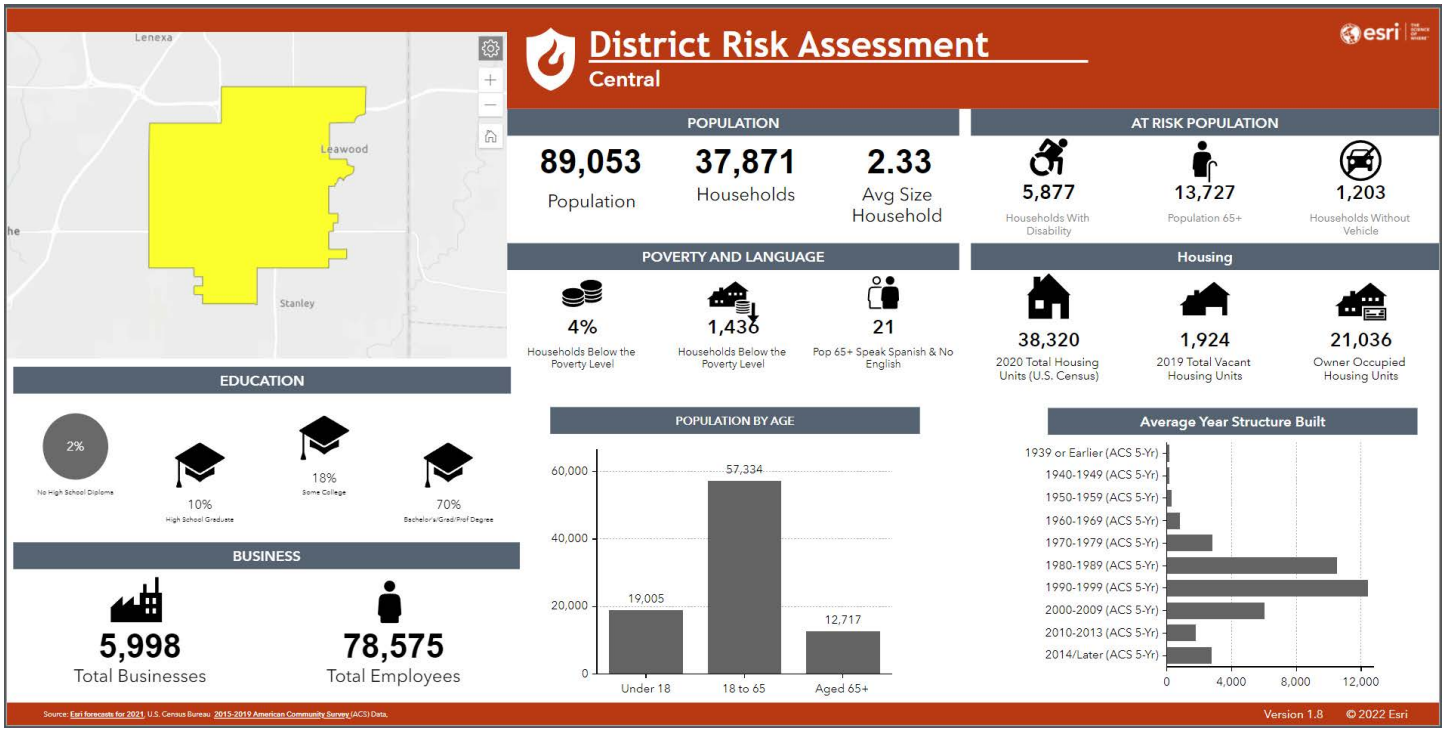
Fire Management Zone North tends to be an older, well-developed area of the city. It houses lower income areas and those who utilize the free and reduced school lunch program more. It is the third most populous area of the city with the largest portion of residents over the age of 65. FMZ North has approximately 6% of residents below the poverty line.



FMZ- North	Service Delivery Data: 2018-2022			
Year	EMS	Fire	Haz-Mat	Tech-Rescue
2018	6,306	156	11	0
2019	6,326	92	24	1
2020	5,803	124	34	0
2021	6,261	131	24	1
2022	6,997	125	16	0
Five-Year Total	31,693	628	109	2

Fire Management Zone: Central

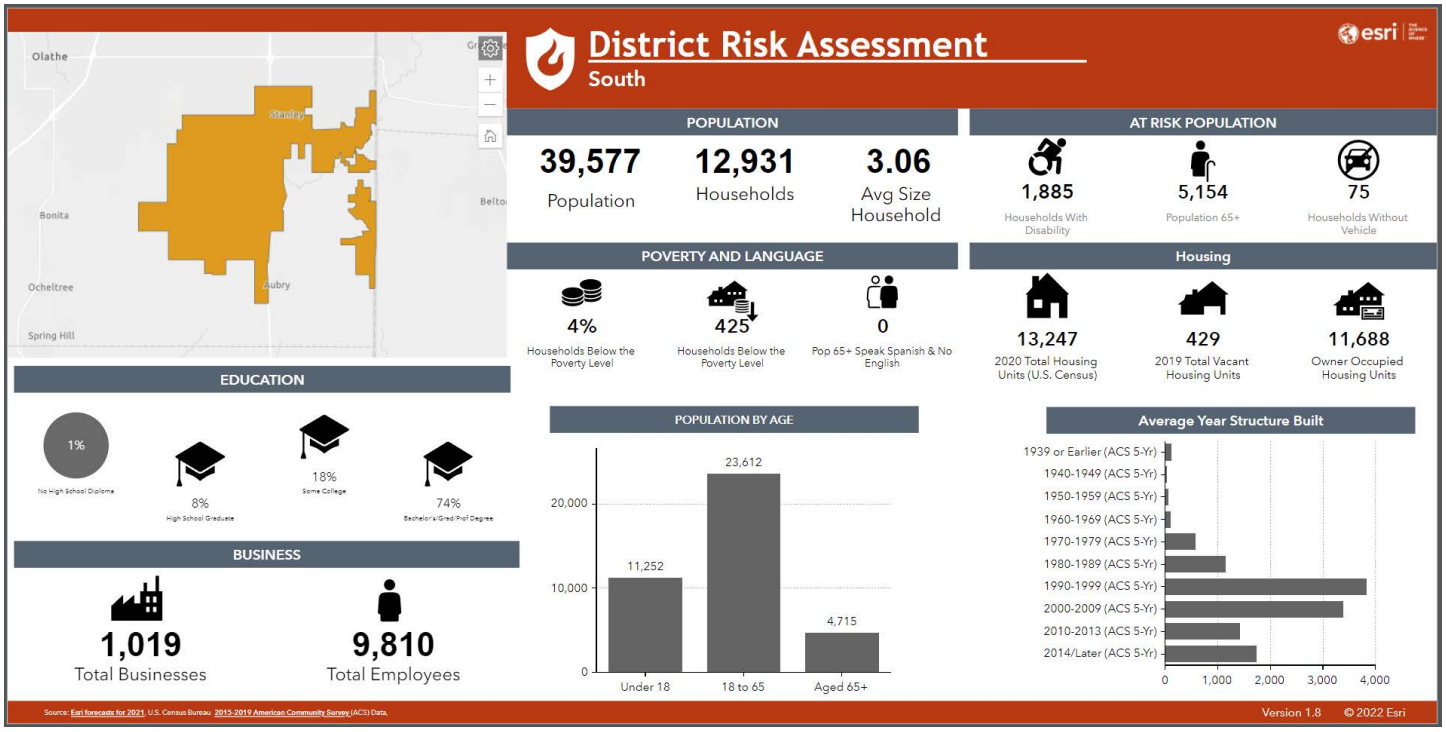
Fire Management Zone Central is the most populous area of the city for residents and workers traveling into the city. It also has a large population over the age of 65 and contains lots of assisted living and nursing homes. The age of the buildings are newer than FMZ North and Merriam. FMZ Central is the busiest FMZ in the city based on call load.



FMZ- Central	Service Delivery Data: 2018-2022			
Year	EMS	Fire	Haz-Mat	Tech-Rescue
2018	7,023	113	13	3
2019	7,069	104	21	3
2020	5,959	110	21	0
2021	6,427	117	20	0
2022	8,245	117	14	1
Five-Year Total	34,723	561	89	7

Fire Management Zone: South

Fire Management Zone South houses the most expensive structures. FMZ South houses the second largest population of people and the housing is more expensive than any other portion of the city and has room for development and growth. The city continues to expand and grow with a new elementary school opening in 2024.

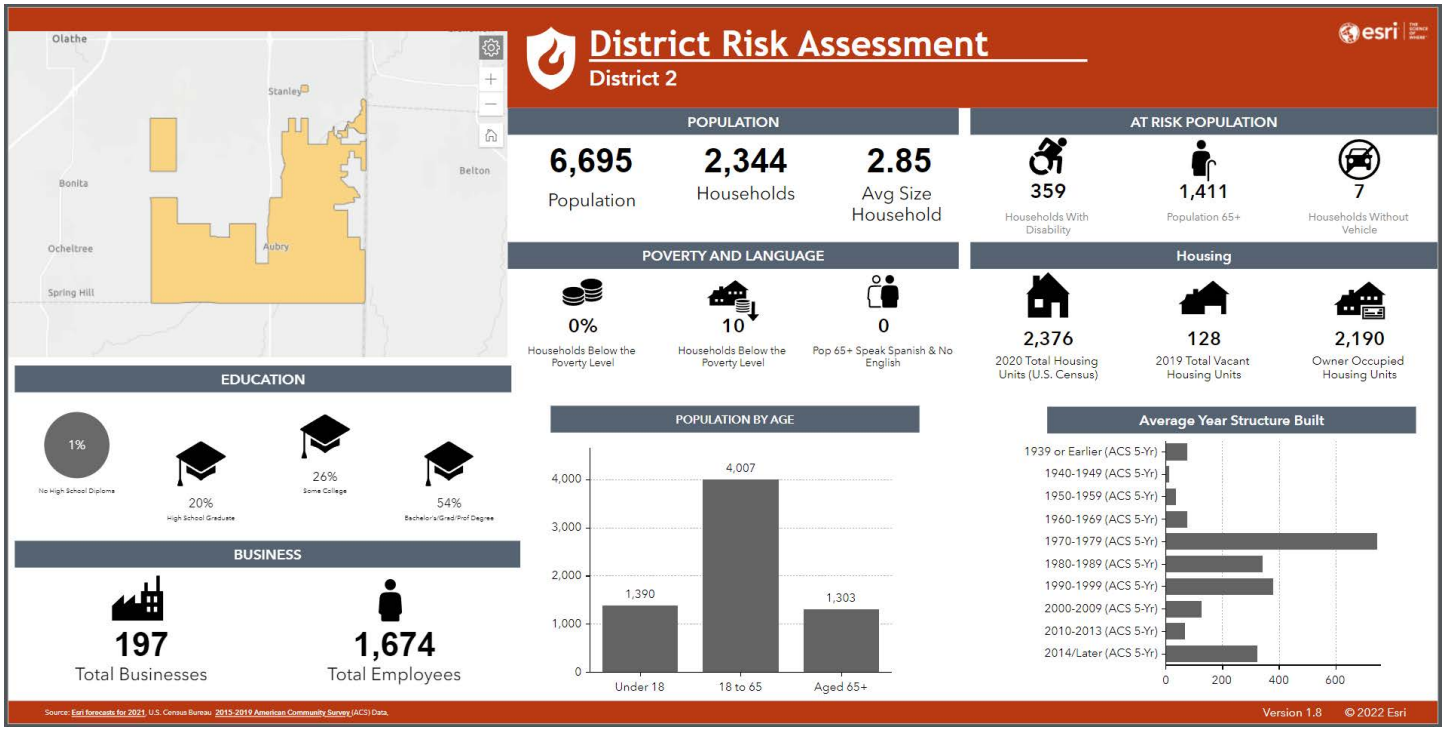


FMZ- South	Service Delivery Data: 2018-2022			
Year	**EMS**	**Fire**	**Haz-Mat**	**Tech-Rescue**
2018	871	29	4	1
2019	932	32	8	0
2020	797	29	5	3
2021	848	36	6	1
2022	1,139	39	4	1
Five-Year Total	4,587	165	27	6

Fire Management Zone: FD2

Fire Management Zone FD2 is our rural area of our coverage area. The Overland Park Fire Department merged with Johnson County Fire District #2 in 2021. This merger was created because of declines in funding and in the district's population. Our fire stations grew by two and 21 employees were added to OPFD as a result of the merger.

At the same time, unincorporated parts of Johnson and Miami counties were also added to OPFD's coverage area. In total, more than 50 square miles have been added to OPFD's purview, which enables the department to standardize services for more than 216,000 customers. There are fewer houses and businesses in this area but more fields and vacant structures to create a unique set of potential problems.



FMZ- FD2	Service Delivery Data: 2021-2022			
Year	EMS	Fire	Haz-Mat	Tech-Rescue
11/28/2021-12/31/2021	35	10	0	0
2022	374	52	6	4
Total	409	62	6	4

CRITICAL TASK ASSESSMENT/ EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE (ERF)

The following outlines OPFD's Critical Tasks/ERF models for working fires, hazardous materials and technical rescue operations, vehicle accidents requiring mechanical extrication, and medical incidents requiring time critical intervention. At any time during an incident, the company officer or incident commander can call for additional resources.

The Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, via a Global Positioning System (GPS), selects units for dispatch according to their distance from the location of the call by automatic vehicle location (AVL), and the service delivery capabilities of each company. Each incident type has unit capability requirements which must be satisfied by units selected for dispatch. The CAD system will add units to the assignment until the capability requirements are satisfied. All ERF levels are based on minimum staffing.

Fire Suppression Risk/Critical Tasks/ERF Levels

The following section describes the risk level assessment of the suppression fire incident response plans, with examples for low, moderate, high, or maximum risk response plans. Response plans are determined or designated from the Johnson County Emergency Communications Center (ECC). This is Johnson County's fire and EMS dispatch. Critical tasks were assigned to determine the effective response force (ERF). All ERFs are based on the minimum personnel required for the particular response plan. The decision was made to look at response plans and ERF together because response plans change on a yearly basis and call types can change at any time. This helps ensure data governance and does not require changes to the date management processes. As an agency, we decided to separate out high risk building fires and high risk house fires. We look at these response plans separately because their ERFs are different. This helps us ensure we are looking at the data and comparing numbers to accurately represent each response plan type.

Risk Level- Fire	Response Plans	
Low	OP EB I435 Hwy Still OP South Still OP Still OP Still - HWY OP South Grass OP Standby Gas-Leak	OPFD WB I435 Still OP Still Alarm OP Low Priority OP Standby Gas Leak OP Station Fill In
Moderate	OP Collapse Modified OP Oil Tank Battery OP Outbuilding OP South Grass Large	OP Modified OP Modified Collapse OP South Modified D1 MC Modified Collapse
High-Building Fire	OP Building Fire OP Building Fire L91 Target OP Building Fire W/ Patient OP South Building OP MC Building LFD Tender	
High-House Fire	OP House Fires OP House Fires W/ Patient OP South House	
Maximum	N/A	

Low Risk Fire

A low risk (still alarm) includes fire incidents requiring one engine/quint company. These types of incidents include, but are not limited to, dumpster fires, car fires, and rubbish fires. Response includes an engine or quint company with 3 – 4 personnel.

Low Risk- Fire Suppression			
Example: OP Still			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
First Engine Due	3	Incident Command, size-up, safety*	1
		Pump operations, if needed	1
		Investigate area to determine source of alarm*	1
		Fire attack*	1
Total Effective Response Force	3	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	3

Moderate Risk Fire

A moderate risk includes fire incidents requiring a minimum of two engine/quint companies. An operational battalion chief may also respond at their discretion but is not part of the ERF. These types of incidents include, but are not limited to modified response to a house or building. Response includes companies with a minimum of 3 personnel per apparatus and/or one battalion chief. If a battalion chief is not available for certain modified responses they are not replaced.

Moderate Risk- Fire Suppression			
Example: OP Modified			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
2- Fire Apparatus	6	Incident Command, size-up, safety*	1
		Pump operations, if needed	1
		Investigate area to determine source of alarm*	1
		Fire attack*	1
		Support/Assist	1
Total Effective Response Force	6	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	6

High Risk Fire- House

A high risk house fire includes full alarm response to residential structure fires. A residential structure fire will include five apparatus with one having aerial capability, one ALS unit, and two battalion chiefs. All medical aspects are handled by the Johnson County Med-Act transportation agency and are not represented in our critical tasking.

High Risk House - Fire Suppression			
Example: OP House Fire			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
5- Fire Apparatus	15	Incident Command, size-up, IAP	1
Fire Battalion Chief	2	Safety Officer	1
		Pump/Aerial operations	2
		Extend hose and fire attack or rescue	3
		Search and rescue	3
		Water supply to pumping engine, extend hose lines	2
		Ventilation	2
		Rapid Intervention	3
Total Effective Response Force	17	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	17

High Risk Fire- Building

A high risk building fire includes full alarm response to building fires. Buildings can be commercial or apartments. A building fire response will include six apparatus with one having aerial capability, one ALS unit, and two battalion chiefs. All medical aspects are handled by the Johnson County Med-Act transportation agency and are not represented in our critical tasking.

High Risk Building - Fire Suppression			
Example: OP Building Fire			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
6- Fire Apparatus	18	Incident Command, size-up, IAP	1
Fire Battalion Chief	2	Safety Officer	1
		Pump/Aerial operations	2
		Extend hose and fire attack or rescue	3
		Search and rescue	6
		Water supply to pumping engine, extend hose lines	2
		Ventilation	2
		Rapid Intervention	2
Total Effective Response Force	20	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	20

Maximum Risk Fire

There are no response plans classified as maximum risk fire.

Emergency Medical Risk/Critical Tasks/ERF Levels

The following section describes the risk level assessment of the EMS incident response plans, with examples for low, moderate, high, or maximum risk response plans.

Risk Level- EMS	Response Plans		
Low	OP EB I435 Hwy Medical C1 OP EB I435 Hwy Medical C2 OP Medical Code 1 OP Medical Code 1 Closest OP Medical Code 2 OP South Medical C1 OP South Medical C2 OPFD WB I435 Medical C1 OPFD WB I435 Medical C2 OP EB I435 Hwy Injury Acc C1 OP Injury Accident C1 OP Injury Accident C1 - HWY	OP Injury Accident OP South Injury Accident OP South Injury Accident OPFD WB I435 Injury Acc OPFD WB I435 Injury Acc OP South Trauma Plan OP Trauma Code 2 OP Trauma Plan OP Trauma Plan Health Care OP South Stab GSW C2 OP Stab GSW C1 OP Stab GSW C2	OP Medical Code 3 OP Trauma C3 OP Medical Assist OP Injury Accident C3 ALS Transfer OP South Low Priority OP CO Medical C3 OP South Medical Assist OP EB I435 Hwy Injury Acc OP South Injury Accident OP MC Med C3- LFD Tender OP Medical Assist-HWY D1 MC Medical Assist
Moderate	OP EB I435 Hwy Extrication OP EB I435 Hwy Injury Acc C1C OP Extrication OP Injury Accident C1C OP Injury Accident C1C - HWY	OP Injury Accident Roll - HWY OP MC Extrication - LFD Tende OP South Extrication OPFD WB I435 Extrication	
High	OP Non Breather OP South Non Breather OPFD WB I435 Non Breather		
Maximum	MCI 1 MCI 2		

Low Risk EMS

EMS low risk incidents are medical incidents that can be managed by two responders. These incidents include medical and traumatic injuries to one patient/victim. Response includes a staffed unit, with a minimum of two patient care providers trained to the level of EMT. Preference is given to ALS Squads, if available. All medical aspects are handled by the Johnson County Med-Act transportation agency and are not represented in our critical tasking.

Low Risk- EMS			
Example: OP Medical Code 1			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
ALS Squad	2	Triage, Treatment	2
Total Effective Response Force	2	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	2

Moderate Risk EMS

Moderate risk EMS class responses include 1 battalion chief, 1 ALS unit, and a rescue engine or closest available suppression apparatus. If an ALS Squad is available they will be dispatched for response. All medical aspects are handled by the Johnson County Med-Act transportation agency and are not represented in our critical tasking.

Moderate Risk- EMS			
Example: OP Extrication			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
Fire Due ALS (Any OP Fire apparatus)	3	Officer assumes command; size up, initial incident safety officer, development of the IAP	1
Rescue Engine	3	Triage/documentation*	1 or 2
Battalion Chief	1	Vital Signs*	1
ALS Squad	0 or 2	Extrication	3
		Physical Assessment/Interventions/Assist*	1 or 2
Total Effective Response Force	7 or 9	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	7 or 9

High Risk EMS

The response plans for the High Risk EMS include non breather calls. The response plan includes a first due ALS unit, either a suppression apparatus or ALS Squad, 1 engine, and 1 battalion chief. All medical aspects are handled by the Johnson County Med-Act transportation agency and are not represented in our critical tasking.

High Risk- EMS			
Example: OP Non Breather			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
Fire Due ALS (Any OP Fire apparatus)	2 or 3	Officer assumes command; size up, initial incident safety officer, development of the IAP	1
Engine	3	Triage/documentation*	1
Battalion Chief	1	Vital Signs*	1
		Physical Assessment/Interventions/Assist*	1 or 2
		Operations Support	2
Total Effective Response Force	6 or 7	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	6 or 7

Maximum Risk EMS

OPFD previously used the Johnson County mass casualty level 1 & 2 to define this risk level. MCI 1 is an incident with a potential of 6-10 patients/victims. MCI 2 is an incident with a potential of greater than 10 patient/victims. This plan has been in place from 2018 till January of 2022 and the response matrix is displayed below.

Since January of 2022, OPFD uses the Johnson County Multiple or Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) Plan established with the Mid-America Regional Council - Emergency Response (MARCER). The MCI plan addresses resourcing for incidents within Johnson County based on local resources. An MCI Level V and Level IV, will most likely be handled by Johnson County resources, but have a high potential to stress the overall system. MCI Level III, Level II, and Level I , will nearly completely deplete Johnson County resources and will require mutual aid resources for the event and or to respond to other system incidents.

Subsequently, MCI Levels II and I will require metro and regional resources requested through ECC
MCI Levels are defined as: Level V, 5-9 patients; Level IV, 10-24 patients; Level III, 25-49 patients; Level II, 50-100 Patients; Level I, 100 or more patients.

Maximum Risk- EMS			
Example: MCI 1			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
4- Fire Apparatus	12	Incident Command, size-up, safety, IAP	1
Rescue Engine	3	ALS Battalion Chief*	2
5- ALS Ambulance	10	Medical Branch Officer*	1
Fire Battalion Chief	1	Triage group supervisor	1
2- ALS Battalion Chief	2	Treatment group supervisor	1
		Transport group supervisor	1
		Treatment/Transport/Support Personnel	18
Total Effective Response Force	25	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	25

HazMat Risk/Critical Tasks/ERF Levels

The following section describes the risk level assessment of the HazMat incident call types. All operational personnel are hazardous materials operational-level certified and capable of mitigating low risk assignments. Each battalion has nine to twelve members certified at the Hazardous Materials Technician level. This technician team will respond, identify, isolate and mitigate as appropriate incidents of higher risk. This team is one of eight WMD enhanced regional teams covering the Kansas City metropolitan region.

Risk Level- HazMat	Response Plans	
Low	OP CO Medical C1 OP CO Medical C1C OP CO Medical C2	OP South CO Medical C1 OP South CO Medical C2
Moderate	OP Haz Mat Investigation FD2 OP Haz Mat Investigation	
High	OP Haz Mat Modified OP Haz-Mat Response	
Maximum	N/A	

Low Risk HazMat

A low risk hazmat call includes carbon monoxide investigations. A low risk hazmat call can be handled by any fire suppression apparatus with all resources available on their vehicle. All medical aspects are handled by the Johnson County Med-Act transportation agency and are not represented in our critical tasking.

Low Risk- HazMat			
Example: OP CO Medical C1			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
1- Fire Apparatus	3	Triage, Treatment, Monitoring	3
Total Effective Response Force	3	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	3

Moderate Risk HazMat

A moderate risk hazmat incident is one which can only be identified, tested, sampled, contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing the expertise and resources at a technician level. Protective gear, tools, equipment or knowledge beyond the operations level scope may be required. A moderate risk hazmat incident may also require the evacuation of civilians within the immediate area. Examples include swimming pool chemical leaks, nurse tanks or cylinder leaks, or suspicious unidentified packages. All medical aspects are handled by the Johnson County Med-Act transportation agency and are not represented in our critical tasking.

Moderate Risk- HazMat			
Example: OP Haz Mat Investigation			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
1- Fire Apparatus	3	Command*	1
Rescue Engine	3	Research	1
Fire Battalion Chief	1	Operations- Investigate & Control Hazard*	4
		Technical Safety Officer	1
Total Effective Response Force	7	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	7

High Risk HazMat

A high risk hazmat incident includes an actual or threat of spills, leaks, or ruptures which can or must be contained and/or abated only by utilizing highly specialized equipment or supplies available to environmental and industrial response personnel. Such equipment, techniques, and qualified personnel are in excess of, or are in addition to those available from the OPFD Hazardous Materials Response Team. This level of hazmat incident is likely a multi-agency involvement. All medical aspects are handled by the Johnson County Med-Act transportation agency and are not represented in our critical tasking. Explosive Ordinance Disposal Unit will be paged out by Overland Park Police if needed. All medical aspects are handled by the Johnson County Med-Act transportation agency and are not represented in our critical tasking.

High Risk HazMat			
Example: OP HazMat Response			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
2- Fire Apparatus	6	Command	1
OP Rescue/Engine Unit	3	Research	1
Fire Battalion Chief	1	HM Branch/Group Officer	1
Crash 44	3	Technical Safety Officer	1
EOD Unit if indicated	OPPD	Recon/Entry Team Officer	1
		Entry Team/Backup	4
		Decon Officer	1
		Operational Support	3
Total Effective Response Force	13	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	13

Maximum Risk HazMat

There are no response plans classified as maximum risk Hazmat.

Tech Rescue Risk/Critical Tasks/ERF Levels

The following section describes the risk level assessment of the tech rescue response plans. All operational personnel are at an operational/support level for rescue type incidents and capable of mitigating low/moderate risk assignments. Each battalion has a minimum of nine members that are trained to a technical level for rescue with emphasis in rope and water based rescues. This technical team will respond, identify, isolate ,and mitigate as appropriate incidents of higher/technical risk.

Risk Level- Tech Rescue	Response Plans
Low	OP Water Assst OP Water Assist- Hwy
Moderate	N/A
High	OP Confined Space FD2 SH Water Rescue OP South Water Rescue OP Water Rescue
Maximum	N/A

Low Risk Tech Rescue

A low risk (water assist) rescue responses includes an engine or quint company with 3 – 4 personnel.

Low Risk- Tech Rescue			
Example: OP Water Assist			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
First Due Engine	3	Incident Command, size up, safety officer*	1
		Rescue/Mitigation	2
Total Effective Response Force	3	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	3

Moderate Risk Tech Rescue

There are no response plans classified as moderate risk tech rescue.

High Risk Tech Rescue

High risk rescue assignments are technical in nature and may require specialized equipment and training to extricate the patient(s). Response will be dictated by the exact dispatch nature. The OPFD Special Operations Response Team will have the expertise/equipment to isolate and mitigate these incidents. All medical aspects are handled by the Johnson County Med-Act transportation agency and are not represented in our critical tasking.

High Risk Tech Rescue			
Example: OP Water Rescue			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
Fire Battalion Chief	1	Incident Command	1
2-Fire Apparatus	6	Rescue Group Officer	1
OP Quint or Truck	3	Technical Safety Officer	1
RE42	3	Rescue Swimmer	2
		Water Craft Personnel*	3
		Boat Assembly/Deployment*	1
		Line Handling Personnel*	2
		Operational Support	2
Total Effective Response Force	13	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	13

Maximum Risk Tech Rescue

There are no response plans classified as maximum risk tech rescue.

Wildland Risk/Critical Tasks/ERF Levels

The following section describes the risk level assessment of the wildland response plans. It should be noted, all wildland calls are the same response as fire suppression response plans with the exception of those in FMZ South or FMZ FD2. Do to the nature of the area, those areas are dispatched with an extra engine or brush depending on the response plan. It should also be noted, none of the maximum risk response plans will ever be dispatched initially and require being dispatched from the field. We conducted ERFs and critical tasks to ensure we were sending the necessary units based on the assigned tasks. The Wildland Team officially started January 2023.

Risk Level- Special	Response Plans
Low	OP South Outside Fire Large
Moderate	N/A
High	N/A
Maximum	OP South Wildland OP Wildland Structure

Low Risk Wildland

This response plan is the same as Outside Fire Large but an extra engine is dispatched. The response includes one battalion chief, two engines, and two brush trucks for a total of seven personnel. All medical aspects are handled by the Johnson County Med-Act transportation agency and are not represented in our critical tasking.

Low Risk- Wildland			
Example: OP South Outside Fire Large			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
Fire Battalion Chief	1	Incident Command, size up, safety officer, IAP*	1
Fire Apparatus	4	Exposure Protection	2
OP Brush Truck	2	Containment	2
		Driver/Operator/Water Supply	2
Total Effective Response Force	7	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	7

Moderate Risk Wildland

There are no response plans classified as moderate risk wildland.

High Risk Wildland

There are no response plans classified as high risk wildland.

Maximum Risk Wildland

The response plan for a maximum risk wildland is one battalion chief, three brush trucks, and two engines for a total of nine personnel. Since these calls are dispatched from the field, you will also receive an OP South Outside Fire Large response in addition to the nine personnel for a total of sixteen personnel. All medical aspects are handled by the Johnson County Med-Act transportation agency and are not represented in our critical tasking.

Maximum Risk- Wildland			
Example: OP South Wildland			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
4- Fire Apparatus	8	Incident Command, size up, safety officer, IAP*	1
Fire Battalion Chief	2	Safety Officer	1
5 Brush Trucks	6	Exposure Protection	5
		Containment	7
		Driver/Operator/Water Supply	2
Total Effective Response Force	16	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	16

Special Risk/Critical Tasks/ERF Levels

The following section describes the risk level assessment of the special response plans. These response plans are those dispatched from the field but it was important to identify the critical tasks and ERF levels for these response plans.

Risk Level- Special	Response Plans
Low	N/A
Moderate	N/A
High	N/A
Maximum	OP High Rise OP Tornado

Low Risk Special

There are no response plans classified as low risk special.

Moderate Risk Special

There are no response plans classified as moderate risk special.

High Risk Special

There are no response plans classified as high risk special.

Maximum Risk Special

The response plans for maximum risk specials are all dispatched from the field. They will never be the initial dispatch. The OP High Rise response plan includes the dispatch for a High Risk Building Fire. The response is fourteen engines, five trucks, four battalion chiefs, and two chief officers. For a total of sixty-three personnel. All medical aspects are handled by the Johnson County Med-Act transportation agency and are not represented in our critical tasking.

Maximum Risk - Special			
Example: OP High Rise			
*Task can be performed by one person			
Effective Response Force		Critical Tasks	
Unit	ERF	Task	CTA
14- Fire Engines	42	Incident Command, size-up, IAP	1
5- Trucks	15	Safety Officer	1
4-Fire Battalion Chief	4	Pump/Aerial operations	4
2- Chief Officers	2	Extend hose and fire attack	10
		Search and rescue	9
		Water supply to pumping engine, extend hose lines	6
		Ventilation	6
		Rapid Intervention	9
		Section Chiefs	4
		PIO	1
		Liaison Officer	1
		Branch/Group Officers	6
		Operational Support	5
Total Effective Response Force	63	Critical Task Analysis Staffing	63

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE & SUMMARY OF SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

Overland Park Fire Department completed a comprehensive five year review of emergency responses. The review included data from 2018-2022. Responses were analyzed to include distribution, concentration, and reliability.

The following table represent the annual total fire loss, contents lost, property lost, civilian casualties, and civilian fatalities within the City of Overland Park response area during the review period.

While working on the data for the five year period, it was determined there was a lack of information in the new ESO reporting software. The fields were not required to be entered and therefore, the crews were not adding them. Starting January 2023, a new methodology was put into place to calculate fire loss, content lost, and property lost. This will help OPFD with determining the amount of contents saved. These numbers were calculated using Merriam, Overland Park, and FD2 after 11/28/21.

Fire Loss Analysis: 2018-2022

Year	Fire Incidents	Total Loss ($)	Contents Lost ($)	Property Lost ($)	Civilian Casualties	Civilian Fatalities
2018	88	$6,682,415.00	$2,137,015.00	$4,545,400.00	7	1
2019	75	$3,818,165.00	$773,490.00	$3,044,675.00	4	0
2020	76	$2,798,269.00	$620,281.00	$2,177,988.00	9	0
2021	86	$6,859,680.00	$1,203,670.00	$5,656,010.00	9	2
2022	110	$13,042,475.00	$2,963,165.00	$10,079,310.00	5	3
Five-Year Total	435	$ 33,201,004.00	$ 7,697,621.00	$ 25,503,383.00	34	6

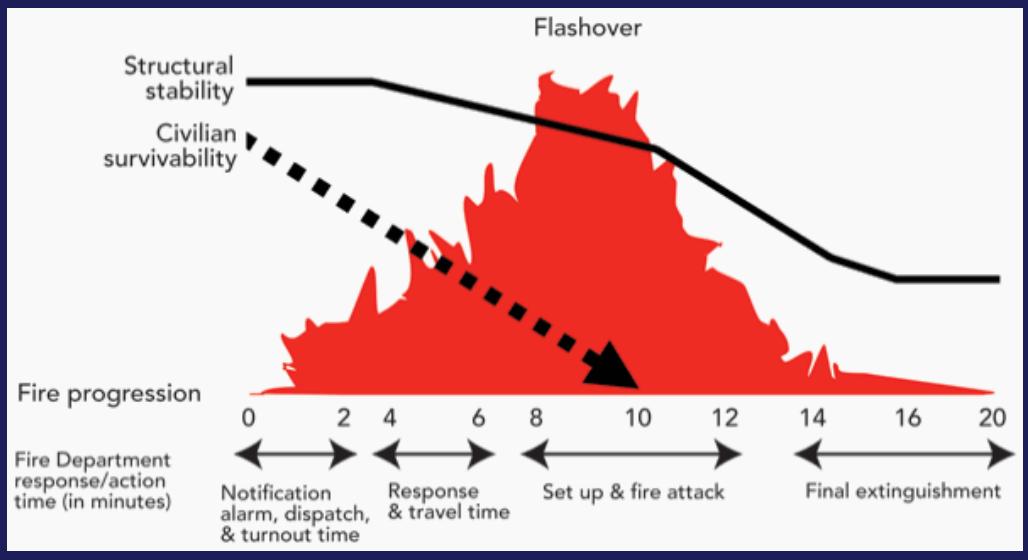
Relationship between response times and emergency incident outcomes

Fire Responses

When an emergency event occurs, the passage of time translated to increased loss in the form of life, property, physical damage, or pain to the victims. Two time critical response needs drive the first unit arrival time performance measure. They are the flash over point in a fire and the point at which brain death occurs in cardiac arrest patients.

Many variables impact the rate of growth of a fire. An average fire load (residential or office occupancy) can be expected to double in size approximately every sixty seconds. A higher fire load or wind driven fire can double in size in fifteen to thirty seconds. It is generally accepted that a fire progresses through four stages. Each stage has different characteristics and atmospheric conditions. Firefighters may be confronted by any or all of the stages at any time.

The figure below illustrates how fire progresses from ignition through flash over. It shows flash over occurring between two and six minutes. This is when firefighters may be arriving on scene and entering the fire area. The structural stability and survivability lines in the illustration each start at 100 percent, when the building is at its maximum strength and occupants have the best chance of escape. As the civilian survivability timeline moves toward the horizontal axis, the change of survival nears zero as the fire and smoke conditions increase. At the same time, the structure is continuously losing strength and is proceeding toward catastrophic collapse.

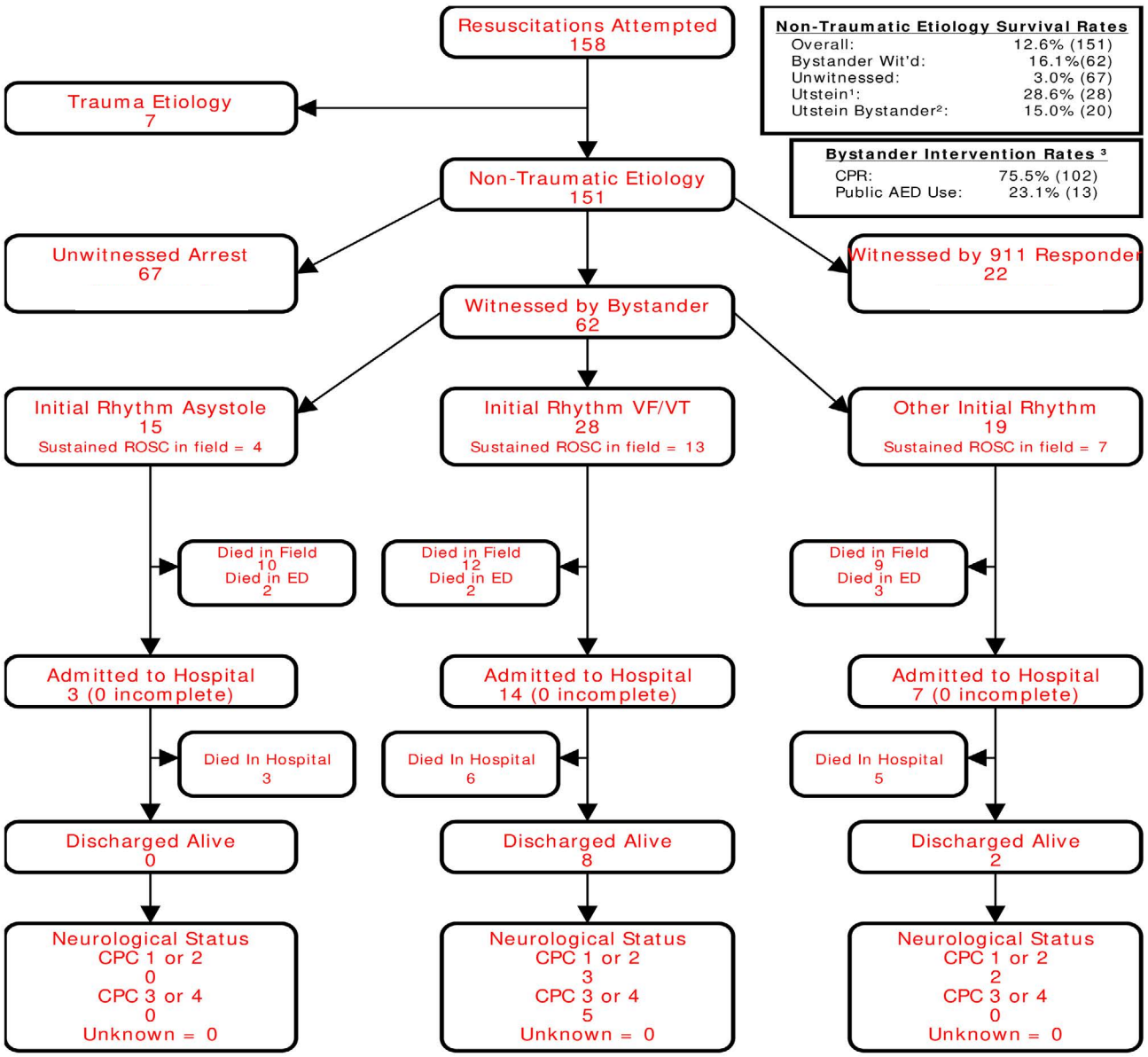


SECTION 4
All-Hazard Risk Assessment & Community Risk Factors

Emergency Medical Responses

In emergency medical responses, time equals life or quality of life. Physiologically, brain cells begin to die four to six minutes after circulation stops. Johnson County Medical Director's Office uses the cardiac arrest registry to enhance survival or CARES to determine the outcomes of cardiac arrest patients. CARES is a standard outcome measure for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest locally, allowing for quality improvement efforts and benchmarking capability to improve care and increase survival. This helps enable OPFD to compare patient populations, interventions, and outcomes with the goal of identifying opportunities to improve quality of care and ascertain whether resuscitation is provided according to evidence-based guidelines.

Utstein survival is the international gold-standard by which modern, engaged EMS systems measure the effectiveness of their response systems when caring for victims of sudden cardiac arrest in the prehosptial environment. It focuses on the patients we can have the most impact on. The number is determined by the percentage of patients we discharge alive from the hospital. The Medical Director's office provides numbers for Johnson County as a whole and Overland Park's jurisdiction. Since this is a national report, we are able to compare our numbers to the national data. The following shows the results for 2022 for OPFD.



Distribution Factors

OPFD staffs eleven fire stations with a minimum of 51 personnel on duty each day. The department tracks call volumes for each unit as a portion of the total workload. These numbers are monitored to ensure distribution and concentration values remain within acceptable levels. Based on call analysis and unit response times to medical calls, Station 49 and 47, were opened. It was determined there were longer response times in those areas of the city and the majority of the calls were medical related and did not require a fire apparatus. In January 2023, Squad 40 was moved to Station 44 to assist with the high number of medical calls in the response district. Squad 40 is usually staffed with one EMS Lt. and one paramedic. They work forty hours a week, Monday-Thursday. There is an additional paramedic assigned to the squad. When both paramedics are working, one is sent to Station 42 to help cover their squad as a full in- service unit and remove cross staffing. The use of squads helps alleviate the wear and tear on the fire apparatus for calls where fire equipment is not needed. It also ensures faster response times and uninterrupted training time for the HazMat team. The following is a table of the top ten apparatus calls for service over the last five years. It should be noted Squad 44 was temporarily reassigned as Squad 49 in 2018-2019 while Station 49 was being remodeled. This accounts for the low number of calls those years.

Front Line Apparatus Calls for Service by Year					
Units	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
RE44	2165	2080	1861	2107	2616
S47	2421	2315	2074	2091	2437
S44	557	11	1961	1897	2122
S41	1906	2042	1745	1168	1624
Q41	1141	1395	1210	1806	1633
Q42	1437	1612	1497	1654	1868
Q43	1327	1336	1064	1469	1736
S42	1710	1568	1593	1523	1315
S49	2301	2772	1230	1177	1717
S43	1079	1528	1090	1130	1427
S40	839	774	419	276	396

Auto Aid & Mutual Aid

As part of our bi-annual review of calls, OPFD analyzes the number of out of district incidents, total aid received, and percentage of time auto-aid arrives first. The total out of district incidents and aid received is determined by call location not limited to the city boundaries. This does not include those areas where we are under service contract.

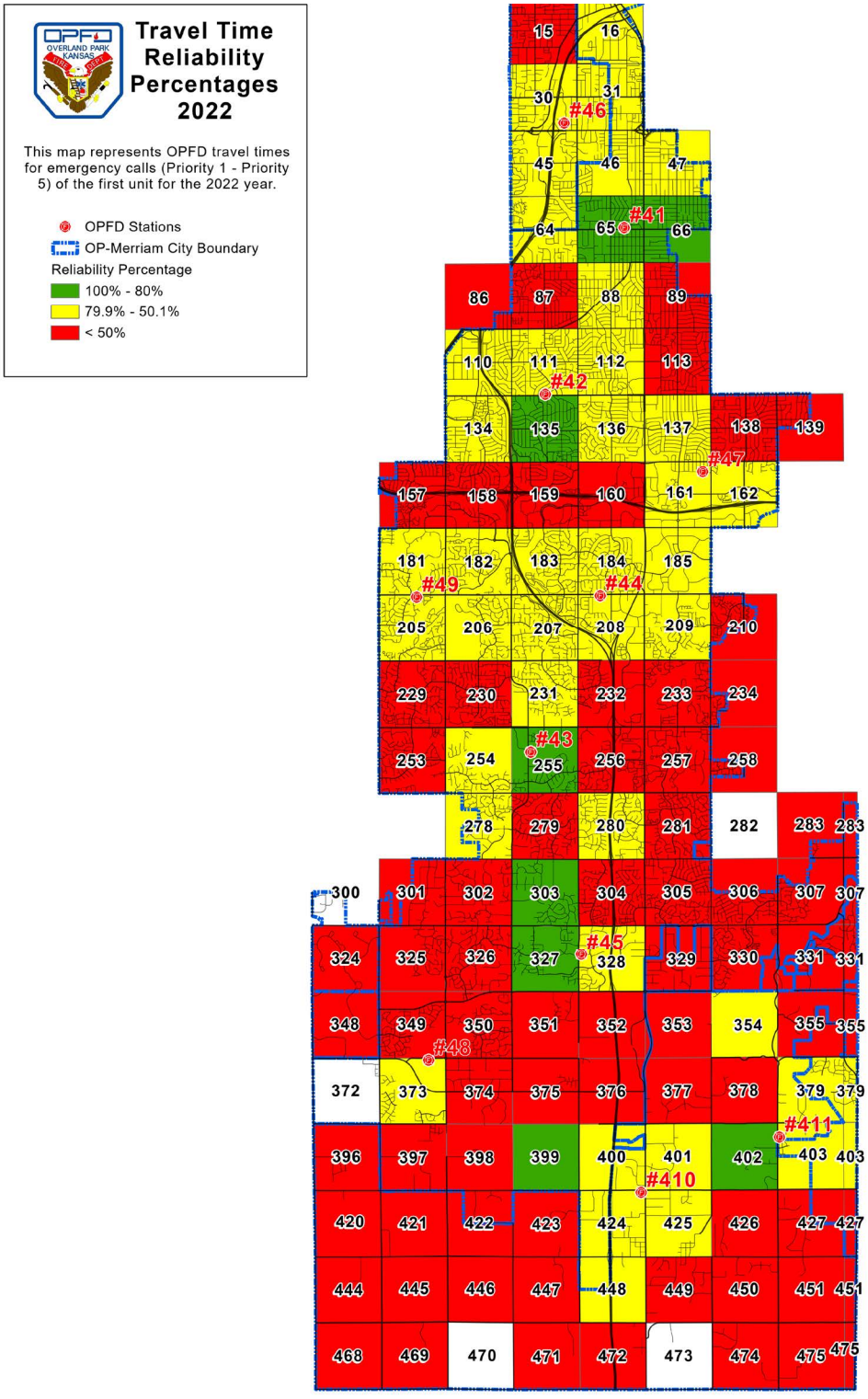
Auto Aid and Aid Received			
	Out of District Incidents	Total Aid Received	% Auto Aid Arrives First
2018	203	671	1.69%
2019	244	769	1.84%
2020	266	875	1.92%
2021	281	961	2.21%
2022	238	1,042	2.01%

System Reliability

Reliability is the ability of an agency to have the necessary staffing and apparatus available when an incident is received. To evaluate reliability, actual historical call data is analyzed. One key measure of reliability is the ability of an organization to meet its established performance measures.

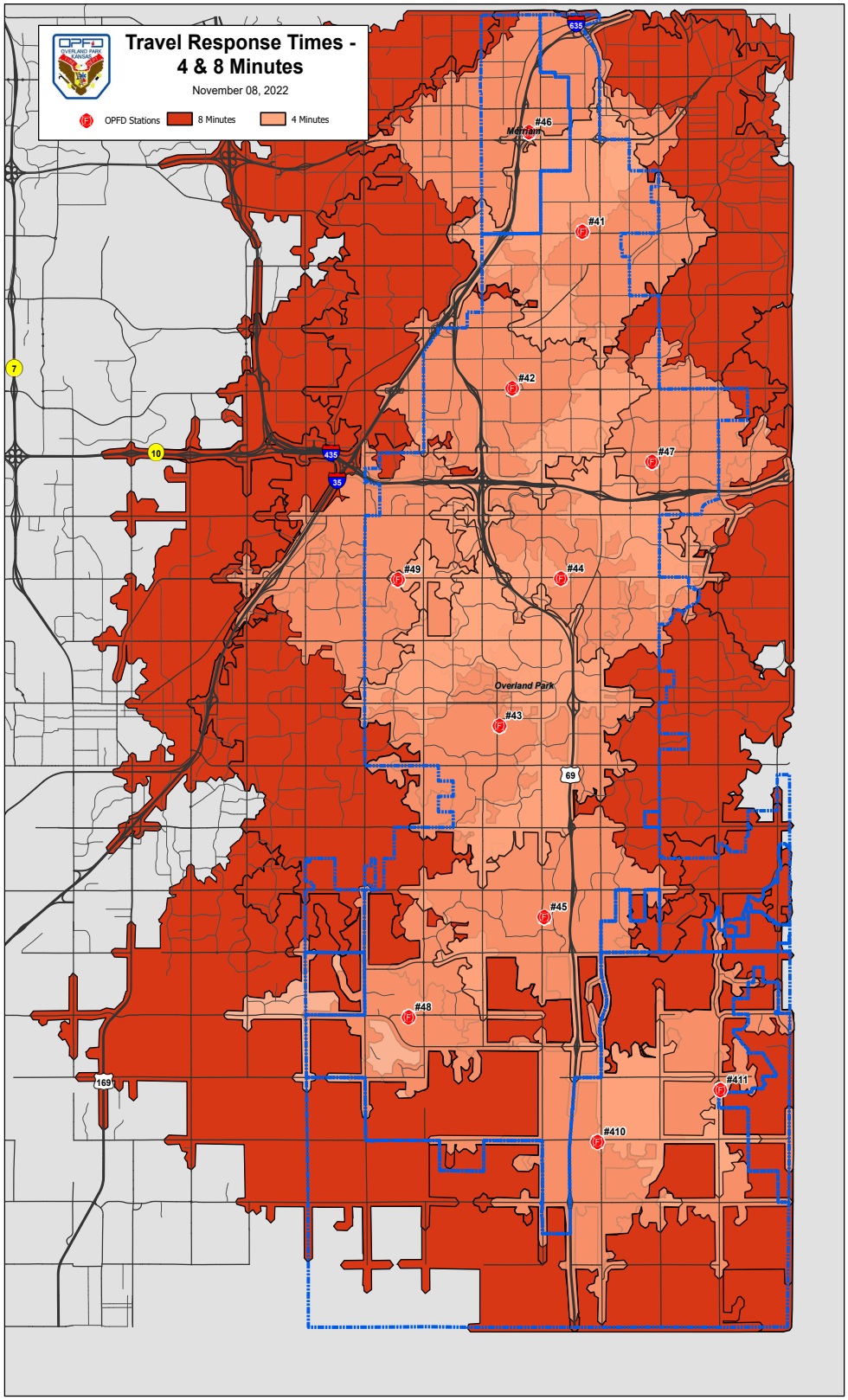
Reliability can also be looked at according to response district. With perfect district reliability, the in-district unit would always be available to handle calls for service within the four-minute response time district. However, multiple calls for service in the same district can require an out-of-district unit to be called in. Likewise, response units are often called out of district for daily activities such as training, maintenance, and public event activities. To measure district reliability, district calls were analyzed to see which station's units handled the call as the initial unit. The following response map was created. It should be noted though, a lot of districts have a small number of calls, causing reliability to be low because units are in other districts. Some of these districts have less than ten qualifying calls analyzed.

The reliability maps are used as one tool to help understand the overall picture for the department responses. They are used as a static location and do not account for the dynamic movement of the department's apparatus.

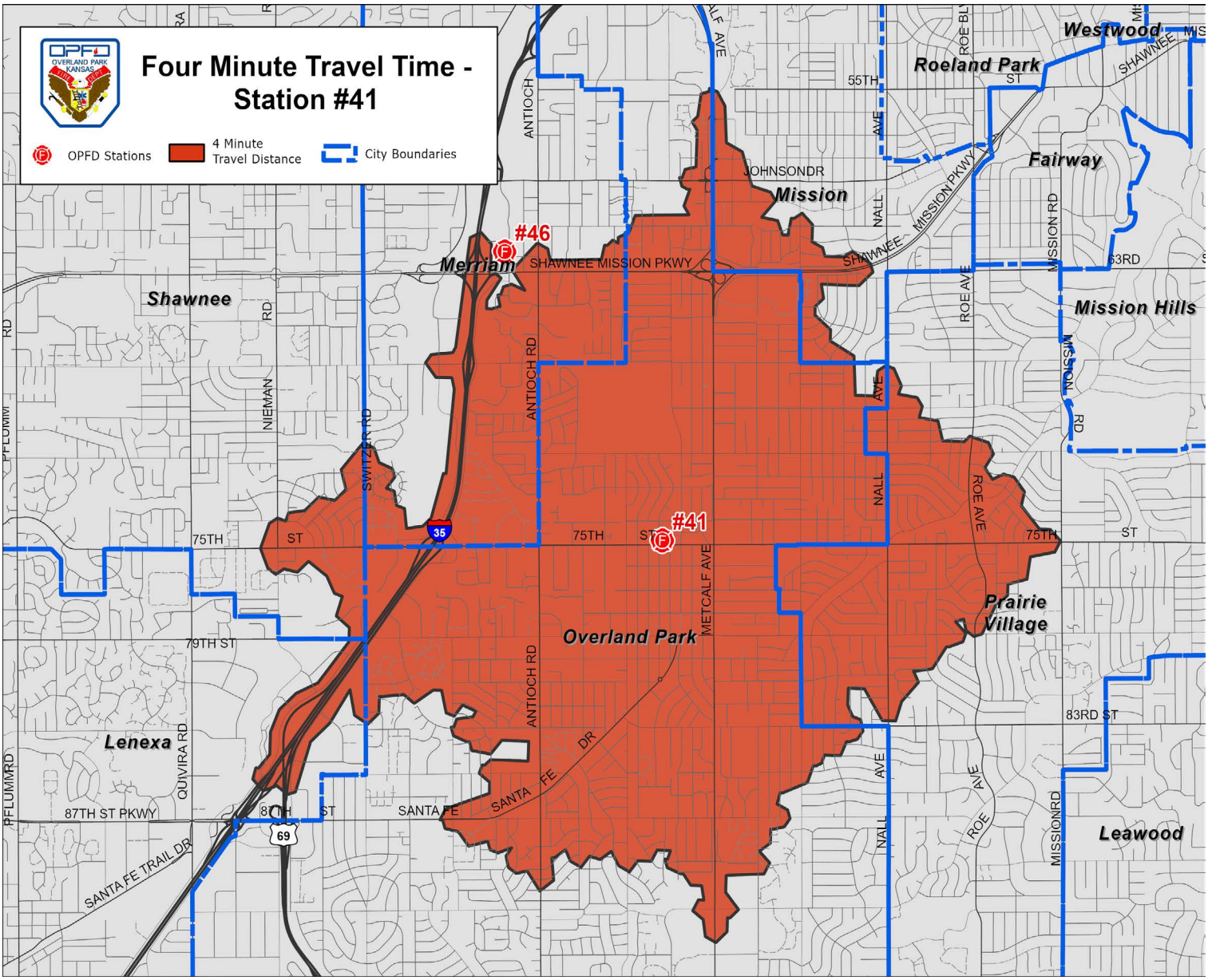


Station Travel Times

Another way OPFD determines gaps in coverage is looking at the travel times from the station. Working with GIS, the four minute and eight minute travel maps were created. It was decided in 2022 these maps will be referred to as station districts. Previously, OPFD used Fire Management Zones based on stations. This created nine different FMZs but we have switched to Merriam, North, Central, South, and FD2 to align better with our coverage areas. The four minute travel time maps are overlapped on the map. It should be noted Station 47 and Station 49 do not have fire suppression ability so their four minute travel time is for medical calls only. The following map shows the four minute and eight minute responses, including Station 47 and 49.

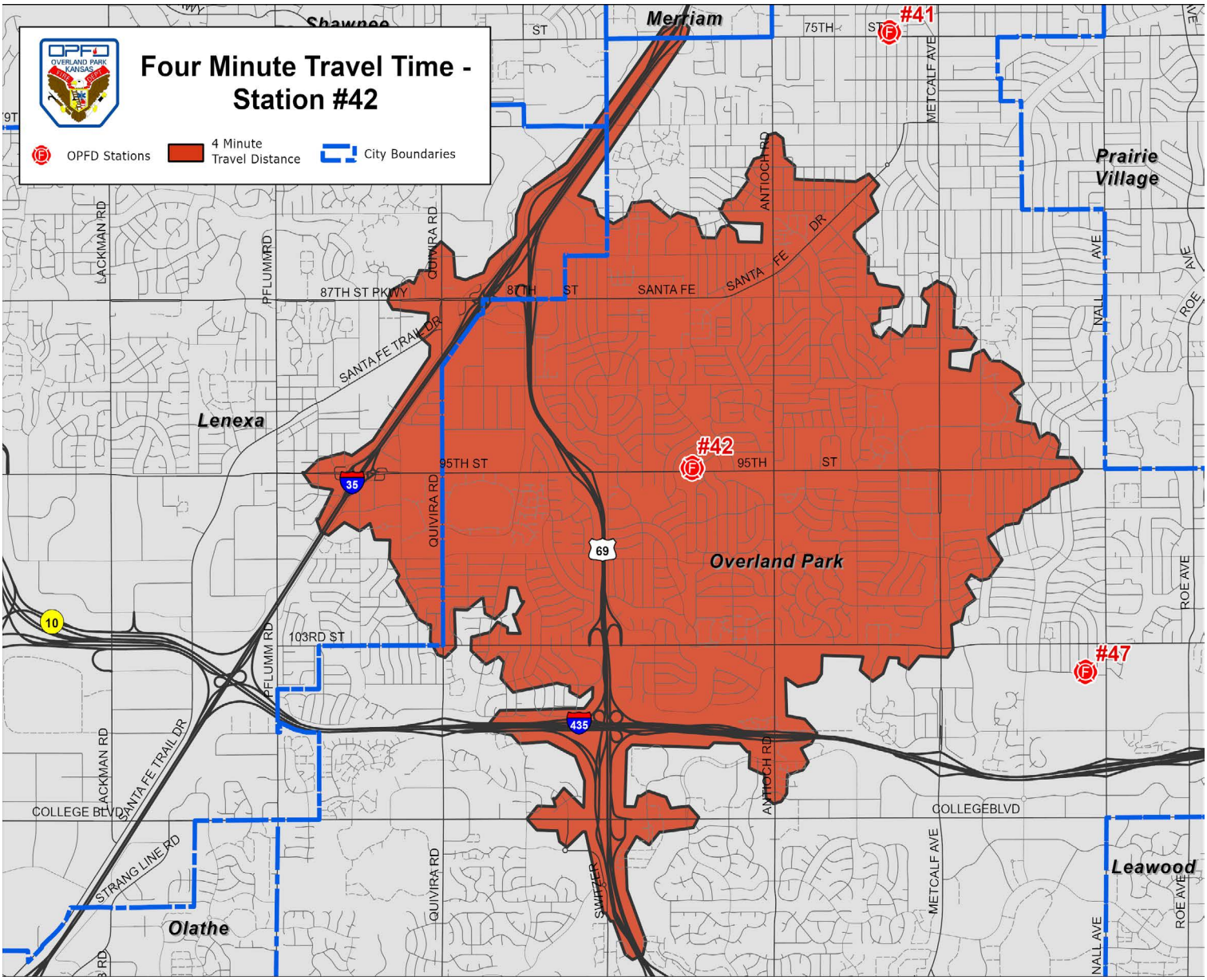


Station 41

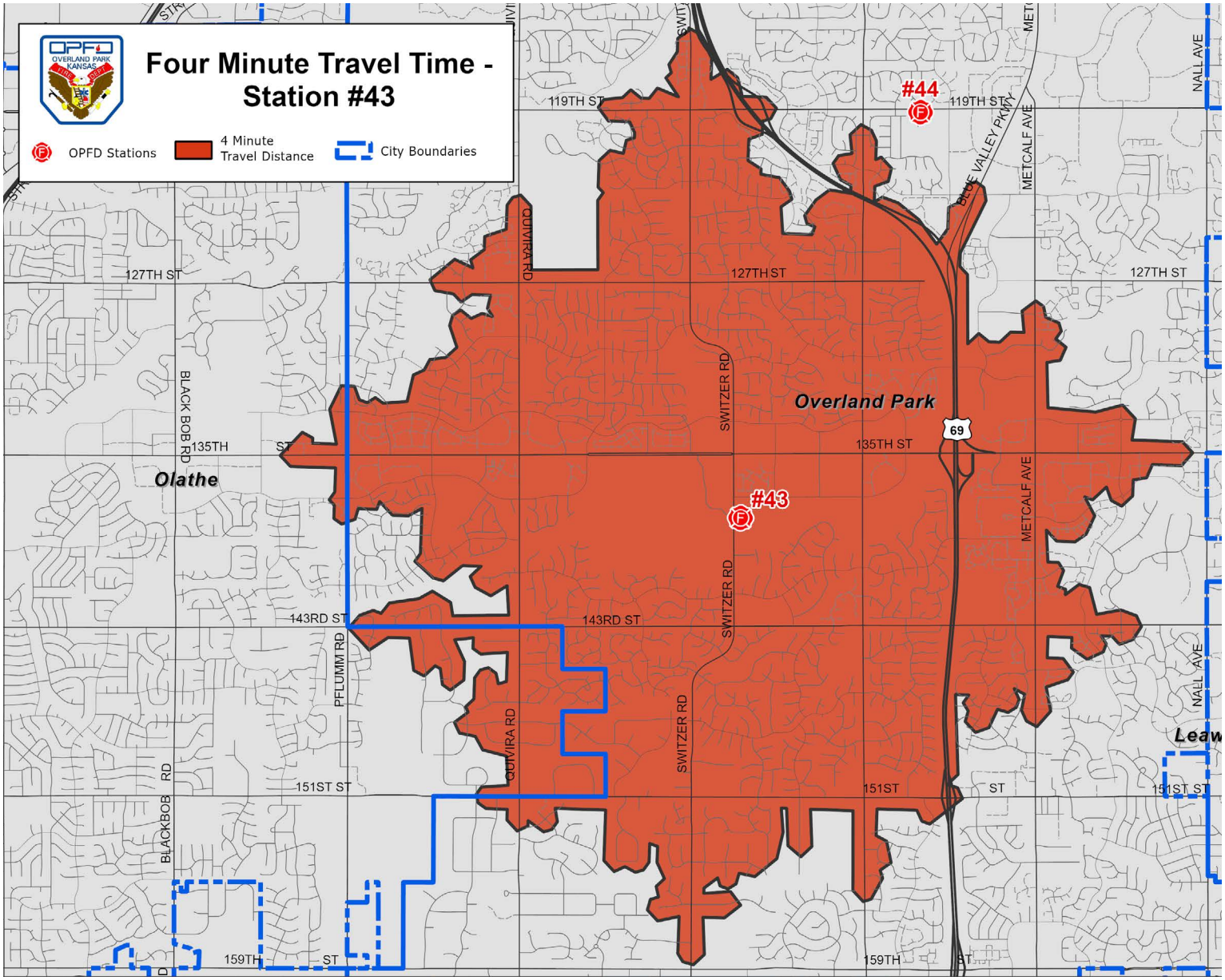

Four Minute Travel Time - Station #41
OPFD Stations
4 Minute Travel Distance
City Boundaries
#46
#41
Merriam
Shawnee
Mission
Roeland Park
Westwood
Fairway
Mission Hills
Prairie Village
Overland Park
Lenexa
Leawood
SHAWNEE MISSION PKWY
ANTIOCH RD
METCALF AVE
NALL AVE
ROE AVE
MISSION RD
SWITZER RD
NIEMAN RD
QUIVIRA RD
PFLUMM RD
75TH ST
79TH ST
83RD ST
87TH ST PKWY
SANTA FE TRAIL DR
SANTA FE DR
55TH ST
63RD ST
JOHNSONDR
MISSION PKWY

SECTION 4
All-Hazard Risk Assessment & Community Risk Factors

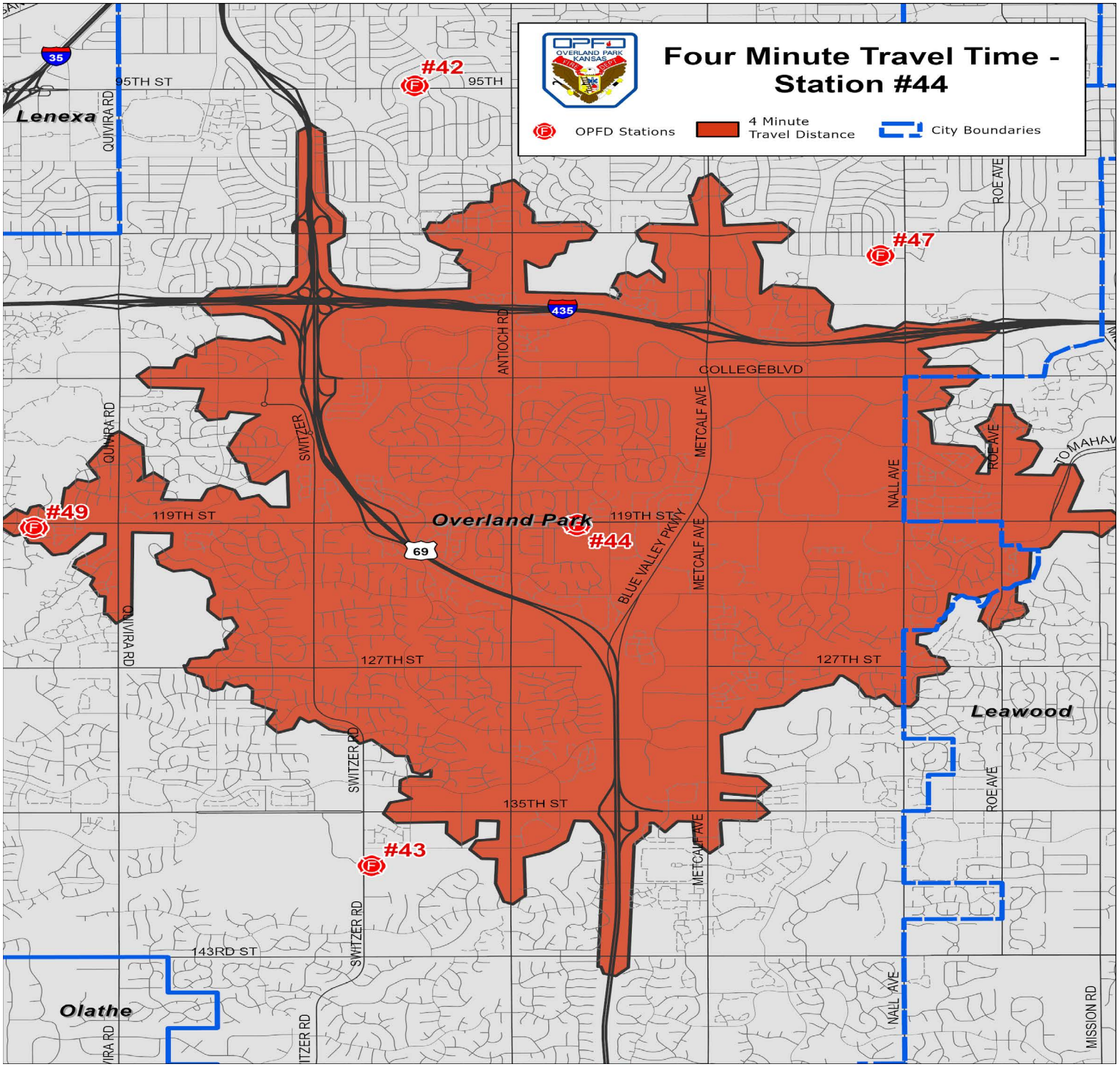
Station 42



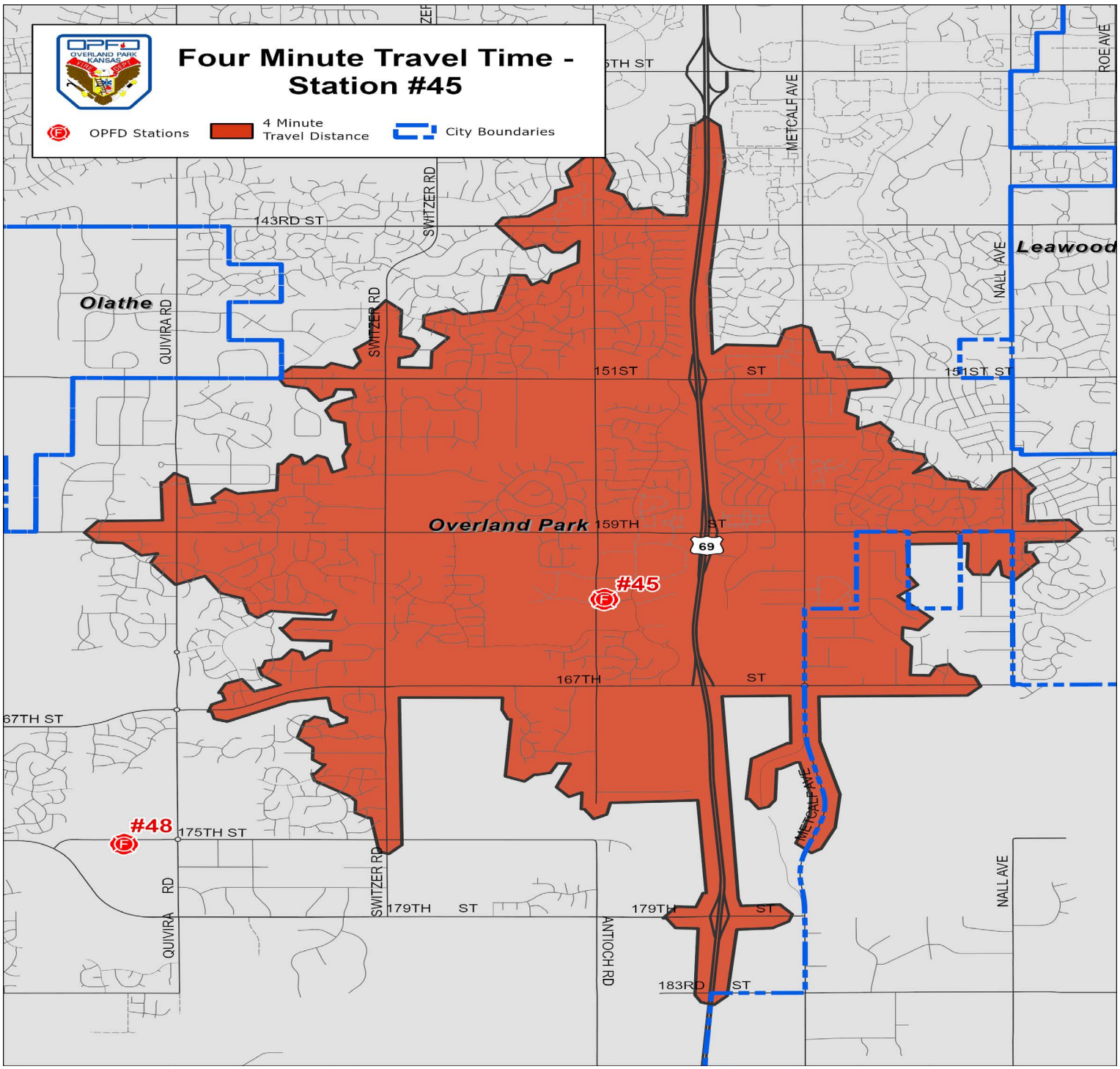
Station 43


Four Minute Travel Time - Station #43
OPFD Stations
4 Minute Travel Distance
City Boundaries
#44
#43
Overland Park
Olathe
119TH ST
127TH ST
135TH ST
143RD ST
151ST ST
159TH ST
SWITZER RD
METCALF AVE
BLACK BOB RD
PFLUMM RD
QUIVIRA RD
NALL AVE
BLUE VALLEY PKWY
69

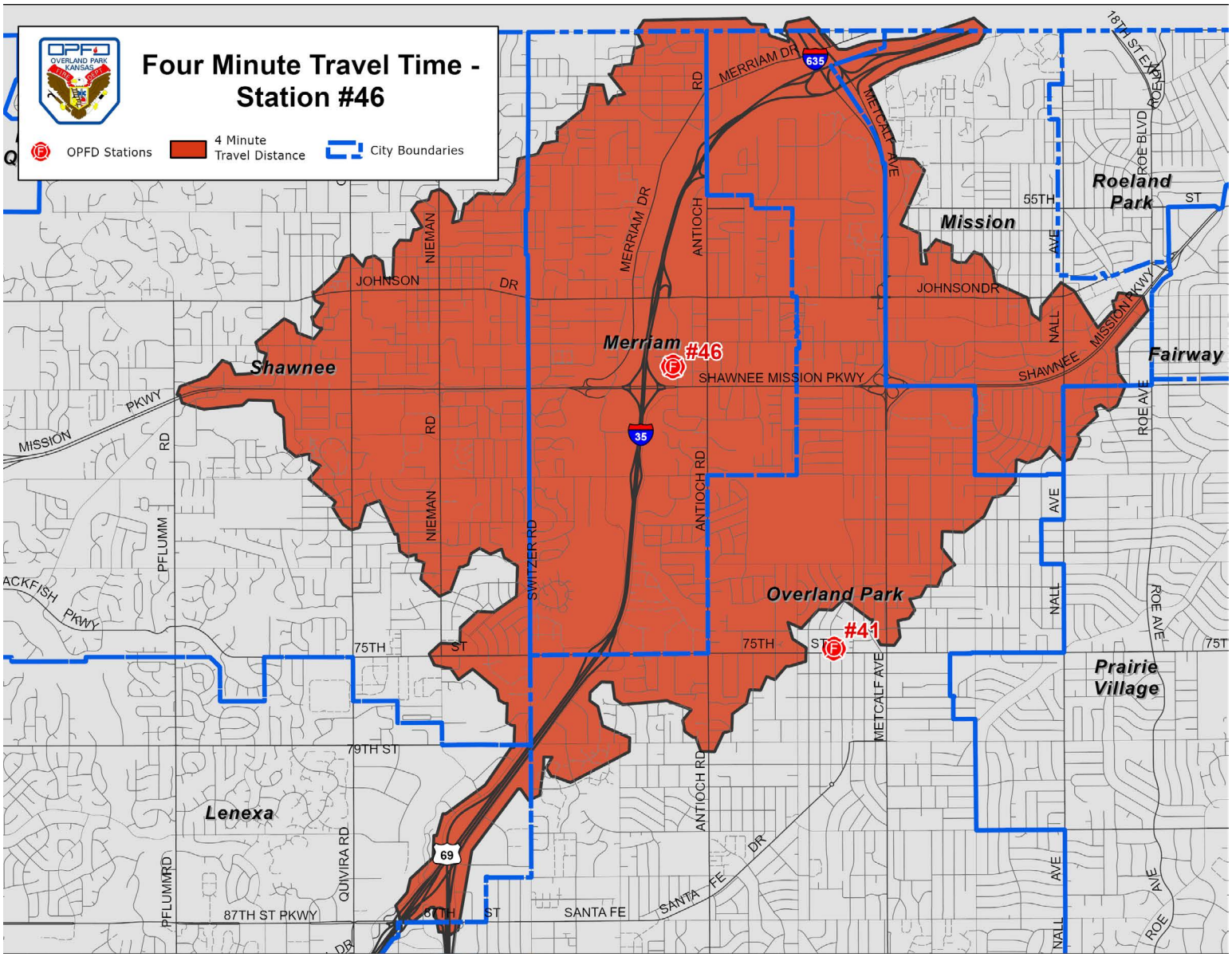
Station 44


Four Minute Travel Time - Station #44
OPFD Stations
4 Minute Travel Distance
City Boundaries
#42
#47
#49
#44
#43
Lenexa
Overland Park
Leawood
Olathe
95TH ST
119TH ST
127TH ST
135TH ST
143RD ST
COLLEGEBLVD
ANTIOCH RD
METCALF AVE
BLUE VALLEY PKWY
NALL AVE
ROE AVE
SWITZER
QUIVIRA RD
MISSION RD
35
435
69

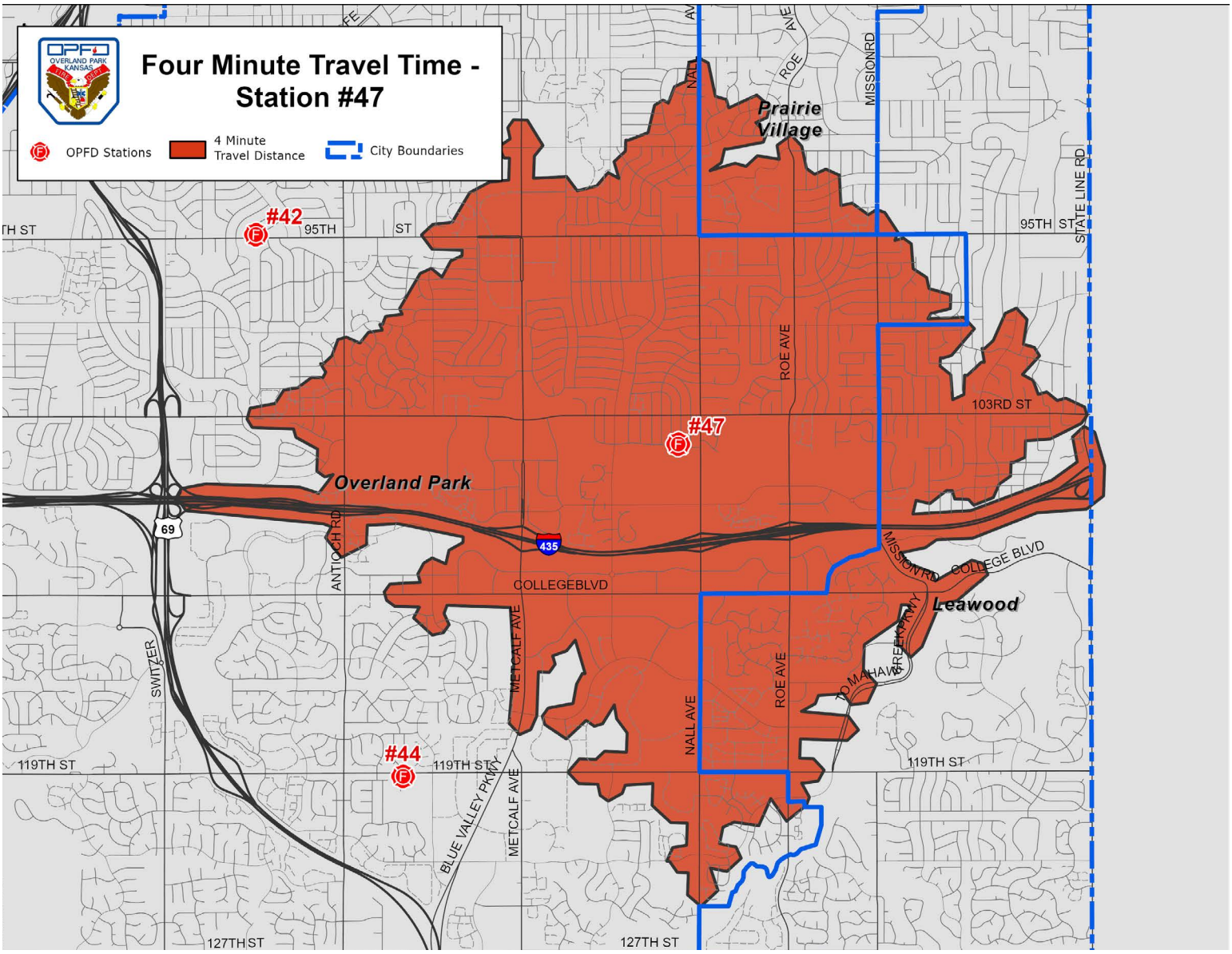
Station 45


Four Minute Travel Time - Station #45
OPFD Stations
4 Minute Travel Distance
City Boundaries
Olathe
Overland Park
Leawood
#45
#48
143RD ST
151ST ST
159TH ST
167TH ST
175TH ST
179TH ST
183RD ST
67TH ST
SWITZER RD
QUIVIRA RD
METCALF AVE
NALL AVE
ROE AVE
ANTIOCH RD
69

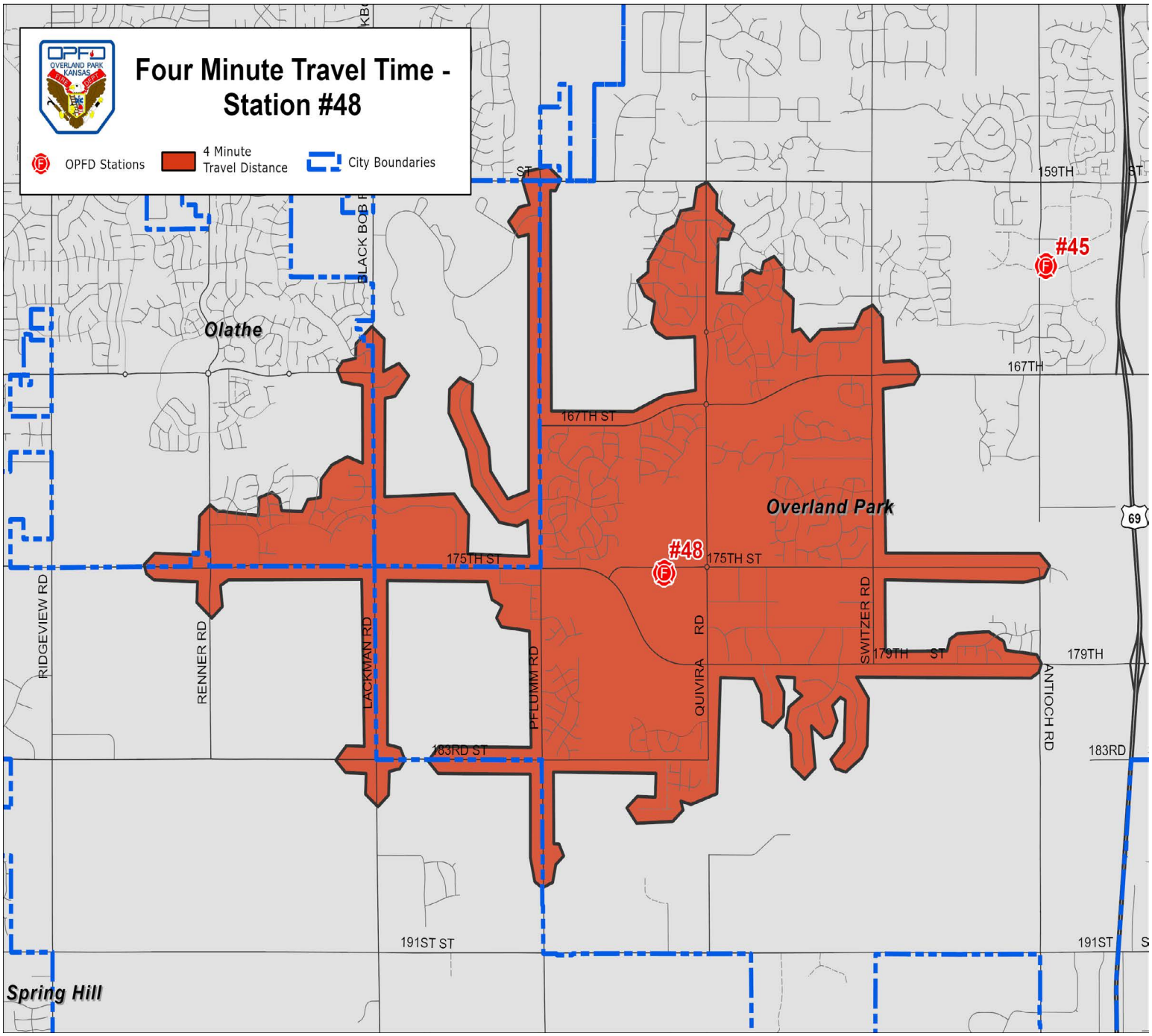
Station 46


Four Minute Travel Time - Station #46
OPFD Stations
4 Minute Travel Distance
City Boundaries
#46
#41
Merriam
Shawnee
Overland Park
Mission
Roeland Park
Fairway
Prairie Village
Lenexa
SHAWNEE MISSION PKWY
MERRIAM DR
JOHNSON DR
75TH ST
79TH ST
87TH ST PKWY
SANTA FE
NIEMAN RD
ANTIOCH RD
SWITZER RD
PFLUMM RD
QUIVIRA RD
METCALF AVE
ROE AVE
NALL AVE
55TH ST
MISSION PKWY
635
35
69

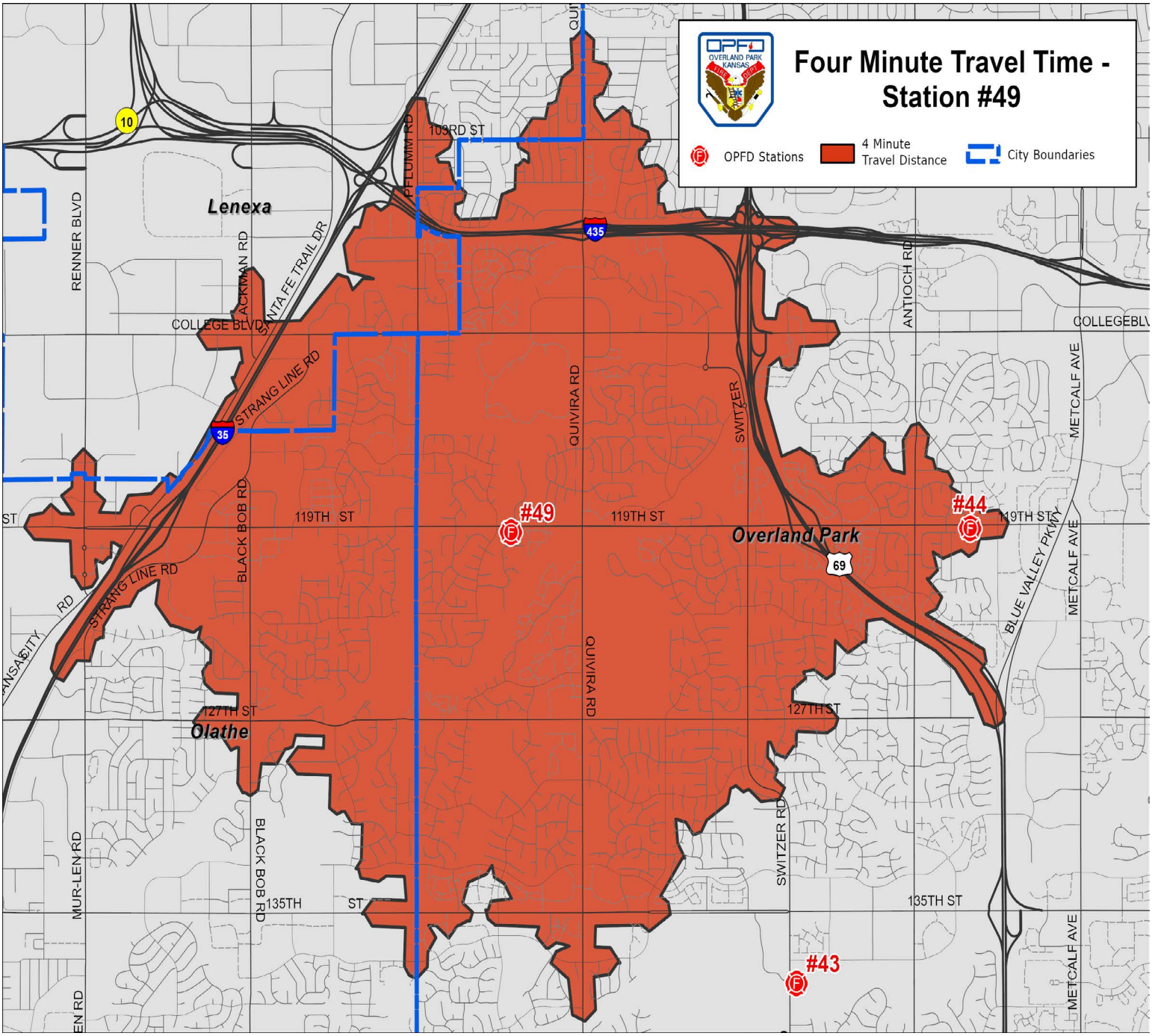
Station 47


Four Minute Travel Time - Station #47
OPFD Stations
4 Minute Travel Distance
City Boundaries
#42
#47
#44
Prairie Village
Overland Park
Leawood
95TH ST
103RD ST
119TH ST
127TH ST
COLLEGEBLVD
COLLEGE BLVD
ROE AVE
NALL AVE
MISSION RD
STATE LINE RD
ANTIOCH RD
METCALF AVE
BLUE VALLEY PKWY
SWITZER
69
435

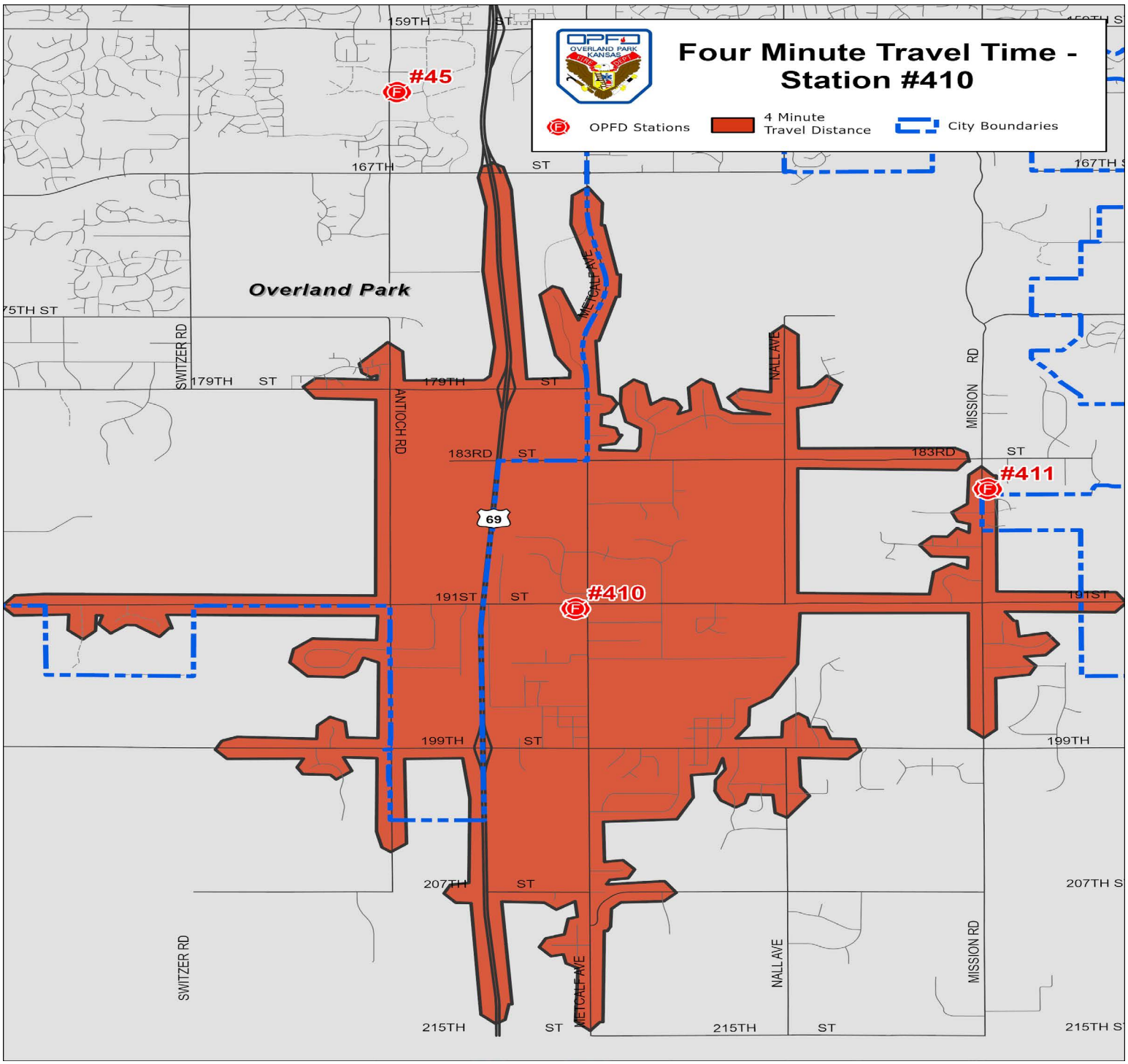
Station 48


Four Minute Travel Time - Station #48
OPFD Stations
4 Minute Travel Distance
City Boundaries
#45
#48
Olathe
Overland Park
Spring Hill
159TH ST
167TH
167TH ST
175TH ST
179TH ST
179TH
183RD ST
183RD
191ST ST
191ST
RIDGEVIEW RD
RENNER RD
LACKMAN RD
PFLUMM RD
QUIVIRA RD
SWITZER RD
ANTIOCH RD
69

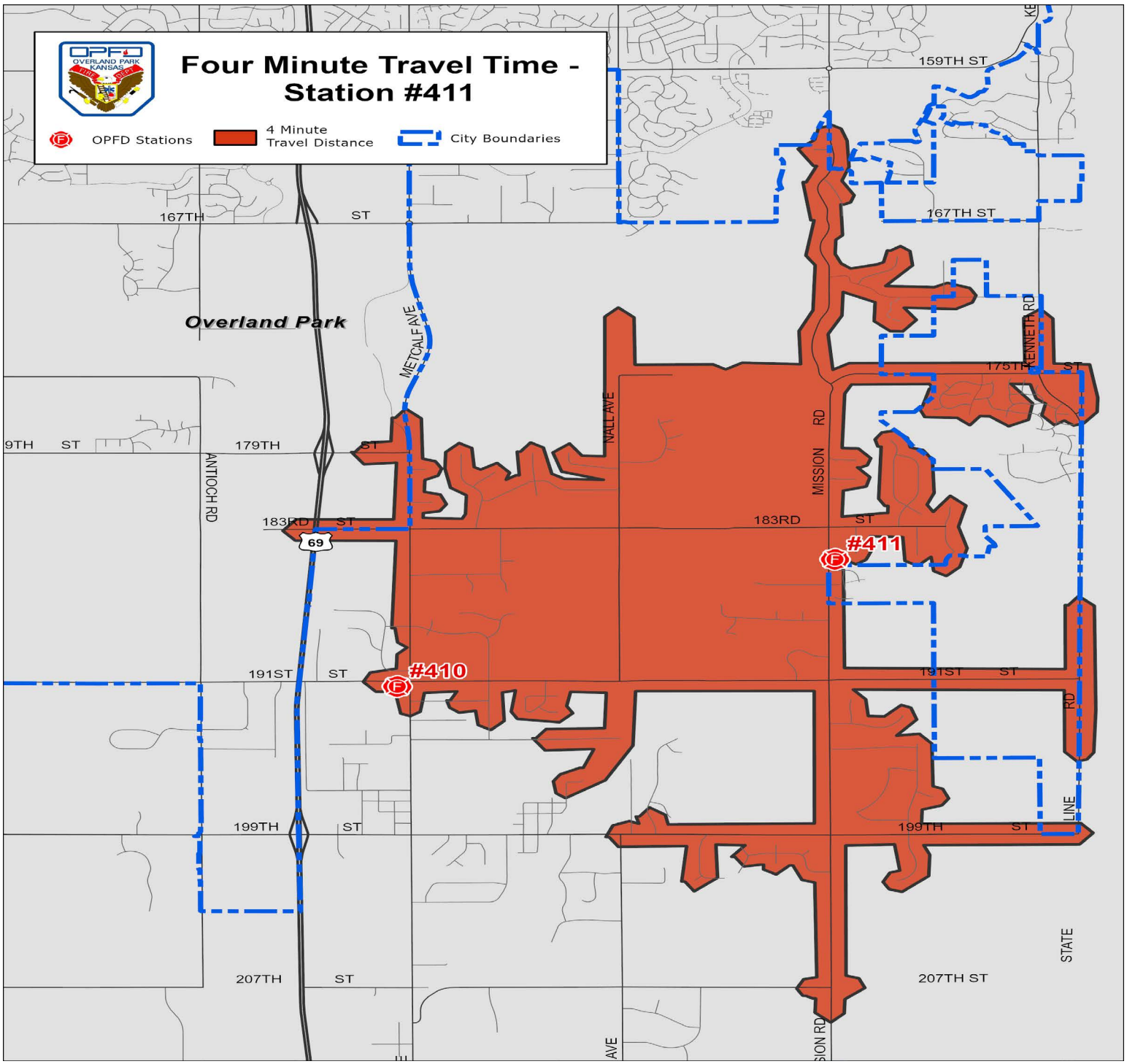
Station 49


Four Minute Travel Time - Station #49
OPFD Stations
4 Minute Travel Distance
City Boundaries
OVERLAND PARK KANSAS
#49
#44
#43
Lenexa
Overland Park
Olathe
10
35
435
69
103RD ST
119TH ST
127TH ST
135TH ST
RENNER BLVD
PFLUMM RD
LACKMAN RD
SANTA FE TRAIL DR
COLLEGE BLVD
STRANG LINE RD
BLACK BOB RD
QUIVIRA RD
SWITZER
ANTIOCH RD
METCALF AVE
BLUE VALLEY PKWY
MUR-LEN RD

Station 410


Four Minute Travel Time - Station #410
OPFD Stations
4 Minute Travel Distance
City Boundaries
#45
#410
#411
Overland Park
159TH ST
167TH ST
179TH ST
183RD ST
191ST ST
199TH ST
207TH ST
215TH ST
SWITZER RD
ANTIOCH RD
METCALF AVE
NALL AVE
MISSION RD
69

Station 411


Four Minute Travel Time - Station #411
OPFD Stations
4 Minute Travel Distance
City Boundaries
Overland Park
#411
#410
159TH ST
167TH ST
179TH ST
183RD ST
191ST ST
199TH ST
207TH ST
MISSION RD
NALL AVE
METCALF AVE
ANTIOCH RD
KENNETH RD
STATE LINE RD
69

AGENCY PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES & MEASUREMENTS

Benchmark methodology- OPFD uses the benchmark standards established by NFPA 1710 at the 90th percentile as a guideline but has not formally adopted the standard. The benchmark methodology will continue to be used for this Standards of Cover edition and are listed below.

Distribution translates to the geographic/physical locations of first due responses. To be effective and efficient in this measure, resources must be located so the first due units will arrive on scene within the adopted service level objective. While distribution measures the effectiveness of the first due units, concentration evaluates the effectiveness of the arrival of all of the resources needed on the scene to accomplish incident stabilization. This is known as the effective response force (ERF). As it relates to OPFD, the data is analyzed by how the call is dispatched, what the units find when they arrive on scene, and the NFIRS call code. If all three match, then it is analyzed at the 90th percentile for response times.

Finally, reliability is considered. Reliability is the measurement of the system performance in accordance with adopted performance measures. OPFD uses reliability measures to determine how often an appropriate resource is available and responds to an incident within their general first due response area.

Outlier methodology- The OPFD establishes a series of thresholds for the inclusion of data in ongoing analyses of department operations. It is used to identify outliers in the data and exclude them. Each data set is reviewed on a bi-annual basis to determine any outliers and rule them out. The outlier policy is put in place in coordination with the city's IT department. Thresholds are made for each type of dataset to exclude outliers in any data set based on the interquartile range. The determination is made in coordination of the IT department and Program Analyst.

Benchmark Objectives 90% Urban OPFD-Overall		Fire/Rescue/ HazMat/Wildland	Medical
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	1:00
Turnout Time	Turnout Time	1:20	1:00
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	4:00
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	8:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	6:00
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	10:20	10:00

Benchmark Objectives 90% Rural OPFD-Overall		Fire/Rescue/ HazMat/Wildland	Medical
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	1:00
Turnout Time	Turnout Time	1:20	1:00
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	5:00	4:00
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	10:00	8:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	7:20	6:00
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	12:20	10:00

The methodology used to calculate baseline service level metrics of the Overland Park Fire Department (OPFD) is outlined below. Included are current reporting formats, response time analysis methodology, and outlier data detection and handling. All baseline service level objectives are calculated and reported at the 90th percentile as recommended by the Commission of Fire Accreditation International (CFAI).

In partnership with the City of Overland Park IT Department (OPIT), a collection of metrics have been developed for reporting of baseline call volume and agency response times, according to the following aggregations:

Year – The year in which the service call was logged.

Standards of Cover (SOC) Service Delivery Program (SDP) - The agency plan that determines the response force, e.g. Fire, EMS, Hazmat, and Technical Rescue.

Risk Level – Standards of Cover (SOC) Risk Level, e.g. Low, Moderate, High, etc.

Development Classification – The geographical designation of the location of a fire incident as either Urban or Rural status according to the definition of the US Census Bureau.

When comparing data, it is important to understand how the data was calculated and the data definitions for the OPFD. The times are calculated with the following equations. Those categories with more than 30 qualifying data sets are aggregated based on the interquartile range (IQR) rule put in place by OPFD. All those with less than 30 are not analyzed with IQR to ensure there is no distorting of the data set.

Baseline Calculations	Equation and Explanation
Pick-up to Dispatch	=Time Assigned- Time Phone Pick Up This is the time the unit is assigned to the call and the time of the first keystroke by dispatch.
Turnout Time 1st Unit	=Time Enroute-Time Assigned This is the time the unit is assigned to the time they are placed enroute.
Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	=Time Arrived on Scene- Time Enroute This is the time the unit is enroute to the time the unit arrives on scene.
Travel Time ERF Concentration	=Time Arrived on Scene- Time Assigned This is the time of unit dispatch to the time of arrival on scene for the ERF units.
Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	=Time Arrived on Scene- Time Phone Pick Up This is the time of the phone being picked up to the time the 1st unit arrives on scene.
Total Response Time ERF Concentration	=Time Arrived on Scene - Time Phone Pick Up This is the time of the phone being picked up to the time the ERF arrives on scene.

SECTION 4
All-Hazard Risk Assessment & Community Risk Factors

ALL CITY PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES - BENCHMARKS

Fire Suppression Benchmark Statements:

For 90 percent of all (High Risk House) fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 6:20 minutes in all areas. The first-due unit for all risk levels shall be capable of: providing 500 gallons of water and 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; initiating command; requesting additional resources; establishing a back-up line and advancing an attack line, each flowing a minimum of 150 gpm; establishing an uninterrupted water supply; containing the fire; rescuing at-risk victims; and performing salvage operations. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of all (High Risk House) fires, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 17 firefighters and officers, shall be: 10:20 minutes in all areas. The ERF shall be capable of: establishing command; appointing a site safety officer; 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 and two-out; completing forcible entry; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilating the structure; controlling utilities; and performing salvage and overhaul. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of all (High Risk Building) fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 6:20 minutes in all areas. The first-due unit for all risk levels shall be capable of: providing 500 gallons of water and 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; initiating command; requesting additional resources; establishing a back-up line and advancing an attack line, each flowing a minimum of 150 gpm; establishing an uninterrupted water supply; containing the fire; rescuing at-risk victims; and performing salvage operations. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of all (High Risk Building) fires, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 20 firefighters and officers, shall be: 10:20 minutes in all areas. The ERF shall be capable of: establishing command; appointing a site safety officer; 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 and two-out; completing forcible entry; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilating the structure; controlling utilities; and performing salvage and overhaul. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of all (Moderate Risk) fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 6:20 minutes in all areas. The first-due unit for all risk levels shall be capable of: providing 500 gallons of water and 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; initiating command; requesting additional resources; establishing a back-up line and advancing an attack line, each flowing a minimum of 150 gpm; establishing an uninterrupted water supply; containing the fire; rescuing at-risk victims; and performing salvage operations. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of all (Moderate Risk) fires, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 6 firefighters and officers, shall be: 10:20 minutes in all areas. The ERF shall be capable of: establishing command; appointing a site safety officer; 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 and two-out; completing forcible entry; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilating the structure; controlling utilities; and performing salvage and overhaul. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 6:20 minutes in all areas. The first-due unit for all risk levels shall be capable of: providing 500 gallons of water and 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; initiating command; requesting additional resources; establishing a back-up line and advancing an attack line, each flowing a minimum of 150 gpm; establishing an uninterrupted water supply; containing the fire; rescuing at-risk victims; and performing salvage operations. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) fires, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 3 firefighters and officers, shall be: 10:20 minutes in all areas. The ERF shall be capable of: establishing command; appointing a site safety officer; 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 and two-out; completing forcible entry; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilating the structure; controlling utilities; and performing salvage and overhaul. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

Emergency Medical Services Benchmark Statements:

For 90 percent of all (Maximum Risk) EMS responses, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 personnel of which one is officer capable, shall be: 6 minutes in all areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation; conducting an initial patient assessment; obtaining vitals and patient's medical history; initiating mitigation efforts within one minute of arrival; providing first responder medical aid including automatic external defibrillation (AED); and assisting transport personnel with packaging the patient.

For 90 percent of all (Maximum Risk) EMS response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 25 personnel and officers, shall be: 10 minutes in all areas. The ERF shall be capable of: providing incident command and producing related documentation; appointing a site safety officer; completing patient assessment; providing appropriate treatment; performing AED; initiating cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR); and providing intravenous (IV) access-medication administration.

For 90 percent of all (High Risk) EMS responses, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 personnel of which one is officer capable, shall be: 6 minutes in all areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation; conducting an initial patient assessment; obtaining vitals and patient's medical history; initiating mitigation efforts within one minute of arrival; providing first responder medical aid including automatic external defibrillation (AED); and assisting transport personnel with packaging the patient.

For 90 percent of all (High Risk) EMS response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 6 to 8 personnel and officers, shall be: 10 minutes in all areas. The ERF shall be capable of: providing incident command and producing related documentation; appointing a site safety officer; completing patient assessment; providing appropriate treatment; performing AED; initiating cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR); and providing intravenous (IV) access-medication administration.

For 90 percent of all (Moderate Risk) EMS responses, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 personnel of which one is officer capable, shall be: 6 minutes in all areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation; conducting an initial patient assessment; obtaining vitals and patient's medical history; initiating mitigation efforts within one minute of arrival; providing first responder medical aid including automatic external defibrillation (AED); and assisting transport personnel with packaging the patient.

For 90 percent of all (Moderate Risk) EMS response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 7 to 9 personnel and officers, shall be: 10 minutes in all areas. The ERF shall be capable of: providing incident command and producing related documentation; appointing a site safety officer; completing patient assessment; providing appropriate treatment; performing AED; initiating cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR); and providing intravenous (IV) access-medication administration.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) EMS responses, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 personnel of which one is officer capable, shall be: 6 minutes in all areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: providing triage and treatment.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) EMS response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 2 personnel and officers, shall be: 10 minutes in all areas. The ERF shall be capable of providing triage and treatment.

Tech Rescue Benchmark Statements:

For 90 percent of all (High Risk) technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 6:20 minutes in all areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command; sizing up to determine if a technical rescue response is required; requesting additional resources; and providing basic life support to any victim without endangering response personnel.

For 90 percent of all (High Risk) technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 13 firefighters and officers including the technical response team, shall be: 10:20 minutes in all areas. The ERF shall be capable of: appointing a site safety officer; 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.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 6:20 minutes in all areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing incident command, size-up, providing a safety officer, rescue, and mitigation.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 3 firefighters and officers shall be: 10:20 minutes in all areas. The ERF shall be capable of: incident command, size-up, providing a safety officer, rescue, and mitigation.

HazMat Benchmark Statements:

For 90 percent of all (High Risk) hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 3 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 6:20 minutes in all areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command; sizing up and assessing the situation to determine the presence of a potential hazardous material or explosive device; determining the need for additional resources; estimating the potential harm without intervention; and begin establishing a hot, warm, and cold zone.

For 90 percent of all (High Risk) hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the hazardous materials response team, staffed with 13 firefighters and officers, shall be: 10:20 minutes in all areas. The ERF shall be capable of: appointing a site safety officer; and providing the equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with department standard operating guidelines.

For 90 percent of all (Moderate Risk) hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 6:20 minutes in all areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command and conducting research to investigate and control the hazard.

For 90 percent of all (Moderate Risk) hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the hazardous materials response team, staffed with 7 firefighters and officers, shall be: 10:20 minutes in all areas. The ERF shall be capable of: establishing command, conducting research, operations to include investigation and control hazards, and establishing a technical safety officer.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 6:20 minutes in all areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: triage, treatment, and monitoring.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the hazardous materials response team, staffed with 3 firefighters and officers, shall be: 10:20 minutes in all areas. The ERF shall be capable of: triage, treatment, and monitoring.

Wildland Benchmark Statements:

For 90 percent of all (High Risk) wildland response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 3 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 6:20 minutes in all areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: assuming command, establishing a safety officer, advancing attack lines or appropriate fire control measures, determining ownership, ordering additional resources, establishing LCES (lookout, communications, escape routes, safety zones).

For 90 percent of all (High Risk) wildland response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the wildland response team, staffed with 14 firefighters and 2 officers shall be: 10:20 minutes in all areas. The ERF shall be capable of: assuming command, establishing a safety officer, advancing attack lines or appropriate fire control measures, determining ownership, ordering additional resources, establishing LCES (lookout, communications, escape routes, safety zones).

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) wildland response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 3 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 6:20 minutes in all areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: assuming command, establishing a safety officer, advancing attack lines or appropriate fire control measures.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) wildland response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the wildland response team, staffed with 7 firefighters and officers shall be: 10:20 minutes in all areas. The ERF shall be capable of: assuming command, establishing a safety officer, advancing attack lines or appropriate fire control measures, determining ownership, ordering additional resources, establishing LCES (lookout, communications, escape routes, safety zones).

ALL CITY PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES - BASELINE

The department's baseline statements reflect actual performance during 2018 to 2022. The department relies on the use of automatic aid from neighboring fire departments to provide its effective response force complement of personnel. These resources are immediately available as part of a seamless response system. No baseline objectives have been determined for rural areas until we have completed a full five year cycle, as the department does not have access to their previous data sets. The department's actual baseline service level performance is as follows:

Fire Suppression Service Program -Baseline Objectives

For 90 percent of all high risk (High Risk House) fires during this time period, the total response time for arrival of the first unit is: 7 minutes and 59 seconds in urban areas. The first on scene unit, generally an engine, is capable of providing personnel for rescue and fire suppression abilities. The first due unit, and all subsequent arriving apparatus, follow standard operating procedures established in the agency standard operating procedures.

For 90 percent of all (High Risk House) fires, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with 13 firefighters and officers, is: 14 minutes and 21 seconds in urban areas. The ERF used during this period is capable of the following actions: establishing formal command, uninterrupted water supply, fire attack, search group, ventilation, rapid intervention team (RIT), scene lighting, and medical care. All of the operations described above are based on the agency standard operating procedures.

For 90 percent of all (High Risk Building) fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 7 minutes and 58 seconds in urban areas. The first-due unit for all risk levels shall be capable of: providing 500 gallons of water and 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; initiating command; requesting additional resources; establishing a back-up line and advancing an attack line, each flowing a minimum of 150 gpm; establishing an uninterrupted water supply; containing the fire; rescuing at-risk victims; and performing salvage operations. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of all (High Risk Building) fires, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 20 firefighters and officers, shall be: 17 minutes and 07 seconds in urban areas. The ERF shall be capable of: establishing command; appointing a site safety officer; 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 and two-out; completing forcible entry; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilating the structure; controlling utilities; and performing salvage and overhaul. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of all (Moderate Risk) fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 9 minutes and 06 seconds in urban areas. The first-due unit for all risk levels shall be capable of: providing 500 gallons of water and 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; initiating command; requesting additional resources; establishing a back-up line and advancing an attack line, each flowing a minimum of 150 gpm; establishing an uninterrupted water supply; containing the fire; rescuing at-risk victims; and performing salvage operations. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of all (Moderate Risk) fires, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 6 firefighters and officers, shall be: 10 minutes and 49 seconds in urban areas. The ERF shall be capable of: establishing command; appointing a site safety officer; 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 and two-out; completing forcible entry; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilating the structure; controlling utilities; and performing salvage and overhaul. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 10 minutes and 54 seconds in urban areas. The first-due unit for all risk levels shall be capable of: providing 500 gallons of water and 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; initiating command; requesting additional resources; establishing a back-up line and advancing an attack line, each flowing a minimum of 150 gpm; establishing an uninterrupted water supply; containing the fire; rescuing at-risk victims; and performing salvage operations. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) fires, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 3 firefighters and officers, shall be: 10 minutes and 54 seconds in urban areas. The ERF shall be capable of: establishing command; appointing a site safety officer; 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 and two-out; completing forcible entry; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilating the structure; controlling utilities; and performing salvage and overhaul. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

(Maximum Risk) Fire Suppression- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
There were no maximum risk calls during the selection period.								

(High Risk- Building) Fire Suppression- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:49	01:35	01:48	02:01	01:59	01:34
			120	37	26	20	20	17
		Rural	01:11	01:11				
			2	2				
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:53	01:50	01:44	01:32	02:16	01:47
			119	37	25	20	20	17
		Rural	01:37	01:37				
			2	2				
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	05:31	05:07	05:41	05:36	05:28	05:38
			121	37	26	20	21	17
		Rural	08:23	08:23				
			2	2				
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	10:59	10:36	12:04	12:03	09:29	12:01
			118	36	26	20	20	16
		Rural	12:23	12:23				
			2	2				
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	07:58	07:21	08:24	08:29	07:48	07:39
			118	34	26	20	21	17
		Rural	10:54	10:54				
			2	2				
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	17:07	13:39	18:23	20:08	17:31	19:08
			119	35	26	20	21	17
		Rural	18:07	18:07				
			2	2				

(High Risk- House) Fire Suppression- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:41	01:44	01:34	01:41	01:47	01:09
			101	26	24	18	17	16
		Rural	00:39	00:39				
			2	2				
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:57	01:42	02:02	01:59	01:58	02:02
			98	25	23	17	17	16
		Rural	02:17	02:17				
			2	2				
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	05:26	05:54	05:19	05:08	04:53	04:44
			100	25	24	18	17	16
		Rural	03:39	03:39				
			2	2				
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	10:20	09:59	10:33	10:07	10:00	10:40
			101	26	24	18	17	16
		Rural	10:24	10:24				
			2	2				
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	07:59	08:14	07:40	07:19	08:03	07:44
			101	26	24	18	17	16
		Rural	06:36	06:36				
			2	2				
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	14:21	13:35	13:58	12:40	15:01	18:42
			101	26	24	18	17	16
		Rural	20:37	20:37				
			2	2				

(Moderate Risk) Fire Suppression- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:08	02:08	02:14	02:37	02:17	01:23
			353	115	63	26	47	102
		Rural	02:33	02:33				
			4	4				
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	02:06	01:53	01:52	02:01	02:10	02:16
			341	111	56	26	48	100
		Rural	01:39	01:39				
			4	4				
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	06:12	06:32	05:49	05:11	06:55	05:40
			354	118	65	26	47	98
		Rural	07:00	07:00				
			4	4				
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	07:04	07:27	06:52	06:42	07:24	06:25
			350	115	62	26	47	100
		Rural	07:50	07:50				
			4	4				
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	09:06	09:34	09:03	08:42	08:57	08:51
			349	117	64	26	41	101
		Rural	08:57	08:57				
			4	4				
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	10:49	11:05	10:15	10:44	11:44	10:04
			338	109	62	26	43	98
		Rural	09:46	09:46				
			4	4				

(Low Risk) Fire Suppression- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:01	01:49	01:56	02:17	02:18	01:07
			13,312	3,077	2,720	2,330	2,604	2,581
		Rural	02:10	02:10				
			23	23				
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:53	01:54	01:54	01:55	01:52	01:52
			13,067	3,139	2,686	2,241	2,510	2,491
		Rural	02:10	02:10				
			23	23				
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	07:56	08:05	08:04	07:41	07:53	07:48
			13,587	3,171	2,785	2,368	2,619	2,644
		Rural	10:28	10:28				
			23	23				
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	07:56	08:05	08:04	07:41	07:53	07:48
			13,587	3,171	2,785	2,368	2,619	2,644
		Rural	10:28	10:28				
			23	23				
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	10:54	11:01	11:01	11:04	11:06	10:00
			13,442	3,129	2,759	2,348	2,587	2,619
		Rural	15:16	15:16				
			23	23				
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	10:54	11:01	11:01	11:04	11:06	10:00
			13,442	3,129	2,759	2,348	2,587	2,619
		Rural	15:16	15:16				
			23	23				

Emergency Medical Service Program -Baseline Objectives

For 90 percent of all (High Risk) EMS responses, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 5 or 6 firefighter/ paramedics and 1 or 2 officers, is: 9 minutes and 26 seconds in urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of: establishing command; maintaining scene safety; evaluating the need for additional resources; initiating basic life support and early defibrillation; and assisting transportation of the patient to the appropriate receiving facility.

For 90 percent of all (High Risk) EMS response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with a minimum of 5 or 6 firefighter/paramedics and 1 or 2 officers, is: 16 minutes and 29 seconds in urban areas. The ERF is capable of: maintaining command and scene safety; delivering advanced life support including the appropriate treatment; and transporting the patient to the appropriate receiving facility.

For 90 percent of all (Moderate Risk) EMS responses, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 personnel of which one is officer capable, shall be: 8 minutes and 31 seconds in urban areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation; conducting an initial patient assessment; obtaining vitals and patient's medical history; initiating mitigation efforts within one minute of arrival; providing first responder medical aid including automatic external defibrillation (AED); and assisting transport personnel with packaging the patient.

For 90 percent of all (Moderate Risk) EMS response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 7 to 9 personnel and officers, shall be: 10 minutes and 27 seconds in urban areas. The ERF shall be capable of: providing incident command and producing related documentation; appointing a site safety officer; completing patient assessment; providing appropriate treatment; performing AED; initiating cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR); and providing intravenous (IV) access-medication administration.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) EMS responses, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 personnel of which one is officer capable, shall be: 9 minutes and 18 seconds in urban areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: providing triage and treatment.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) EMS response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 2 personnel and officers, shall be: 9 minutes and 18 seconds in urban areas. The ERF shall be capable of providing triage and treatment.

(Maximum Risk) EMS- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
There were no maximum risk calls during the selection period.								

(High Risk) EMS- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:28	01:09	01:40	01:57	00:55	00:58
			607	111	110	134	110	142
		Rural	00:25	00:25				
			2	2				
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:49	01:47	01:56	01:55	01:34	01:48
			551	106	103	125	95	122
		Rural	01:11	01:11				
			2	2				
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	06:10	06:31	06:44	06:06	05:42	06:05
			621	121	110	134	115	141
		Rural	03:09	03:09				
			2	2				
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	12:52	12:58	13:05	13:41	13:02	11:39
			622	120	109	136	113	144
		Rural	05:56	05:56				
			2	2				
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	09:26	09:10	09:45	10:06	08:38	09:42
			614	116	108	135	112	143
		Rural	07:38	07:38				
			2	2				
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	16:29	16:33	17:05	16:50	16:36	15:07
			618	117	109	136	112	144
		Rural	08:10	08:10				
			2	2				

(Moderate Risk) EMS- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:16	01:36	02:08	02:30	02:46	01:18
			457	92	97	92	99	77
		Rural	01:30	01:30				
			16	16				
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:46	01:38	01:40	01:47	01:51	02:08
			432	90	101	88	85	68
		Rural	02:10	02:10				
			15	15				
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	05:28	05:29	05:12	05:28	06:14	05:25
			454	92	101	88	97	76
		Rural	06:21	06:21				
			16	16				
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	07:20	06:59	07:27	06:29	07:54	07:31
			457	90	101	87	97	82
		Rural	10:35	10:35				
			16	16				
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	08:31	08:32	07:47	08:47	09:11	08:13
			460	93	101	90	99	77
		Rural	09:18	09:18				
			16	16				
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	10:27	11:36	10:09	09:59	11:13	09:45
			450	91	96	88	97	78
		Rural	12:47	12:47				
			16	16				

(Low Risk) EMS- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:00	01:39	02:18	02:33	01:10	01:02
			16,410	4,609	3,945	2,478	2,597	2,781
		Rural	01:37	01:37				
			284	284				
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:42	01:41	01:44	01:44	01:39	01:43
			15,526	4,483	3,701	2,239	2,533	2,570
		Rural	01:51	01:51				
			289	289				
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	06:25	06:29	06:19	06:23	06:33	06:17
			16,555	4,666	3,902	2,418	2,759	2,810
		Rural	06:45	06:45				
			277	277				
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	06:25	06:29	06:19	06:23	06:33	06:17
			16,555	4,666	3,902	2,418	2,759	2,810
		Rural	06:45	06:45				
			277	277				
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	09:18	09:04	09:35	09:58	09:14	08:40
			16,314	4,615	3,840	2,377	2,703	2,779
		Rural	09:36	09:36				
			278	278				
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	09:18	09:04	09:35	09:58	09:14	08:40
			16,314	4,615	3,840	2,377	2,703	2,779
		Rural	09:36	09:36				
			278	278				

Technical Rescue Program -Baseline Objectives

For 90 percent of all (High Risk) technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, is: 7 minutes and 18 seconds in urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of: establishing command; evaluating the need for additional resources; and controlling immediate hazards and life safety issues.

For 90 percent of all (High Risk) technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 13 firefighters and officers including the technical response team, is: 21 minutes and 44 seconds in urban areas. The ERF is capable of: appointing a site safety officer; hazard control; and patient stabilization and transport.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 7 minutes and 21 seconds in urban areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing incident command, size-up, providing a safety officer, rescue, and mitigation.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 3 firefighters and officers shall be: 7 minutes and 21 seconds in urban areas. The ERF shall be capable of: incident command, size-up, providing a safety officer, rescue, and mitigation.

(Maximum Risk) Tech Rescue- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
There were no maximum risk calls during the selection period.								

(Moderate Risk) Tech Rescue- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
There were no moderate risk calls during the selection period.								

(High Risk) Tech Rescue- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:53	00:51		02:00		
			2	1	0	1	0	0
		Rural						
			0	0				
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	00:54	00:51		00:55		
			2	1	0	1	0	0
		Rural						
			0	0				
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	04:30	04:24		04:31		
			2	1	0	1	0	0
		Rural						
			0	0				
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	12:23	12:36		10:29		
			2	1	0	1	0	0
		Rural						
			0	0				
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	07:18	06:06		07:26		
			2	1	0	1	0	0
		Rural						
			0	0				
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	21:44	15:01		22:29		
			2	1	0	1	0	0
		Rural						
			0	0				

(Low Risk) Tech Rescue- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:33				02:33	
			3	0	0	0	3	0
		Rural						
			0	0				
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:47				01:47	
			2	0	0	0	2	0
		Rural						
			0	0				
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	03:59				03:59	
			3	0	0	0	3	0
		Rural						
			0	0				
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	03:59				03:59	
			3	0	0	0	3	0
		Rural						
			0	0				
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	07:21				07:21	
			3	0	0	0	3	0
		Rural						
			0	0				
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	07:21				07:21	
			3	0	0	0	3	0
		Rural						
			0	0				

Hazardous Materials Service Program -Baseline Objectives

For 90 percent of all (High Risk) hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 3 firefighters and 1 officer shall be: 7 minutes and 26 seconds in urban areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command; evaluating the need for additional resources; establishing the initial isolation distance; and assessing the situation to determine the presence of a potential hazardous material or explosive device.

For 90 percent of all (High Risk)hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the hazardous materials response team, staffed with 22 firefighters and officers, is: 15 minutes and 48 seconds in urban areas. The ERF is capable of: providing a dedicated incident safety officer; emergency or mass decontamination; defensive containment measures; and the knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident.

For 90 percent of all (Moderate Risk) hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 10 minutes and 13 seconds in urban areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command and conducting research to investigate and control the hazard.

For 90 percent of all (Moderate Risk) hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the hazardous materials response team, staffed with 7 firefighters and officers, shall be: 19 minutes and 49 seconds in urban areas. The ERF shall be capable of: establishing command, conducting research, operations to include investigation and control hazards, and establishing a technical safety officer.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 10 minutes and 57 seconds in urban areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: triage, treatment, and monitoring.

For 90 percent of all (Low Risk) hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the hazardous materials response team, staffed with 3 firefighters and officers, shall be: 10 minutes and 57 seconds in urban areas. The ERF shall be capable of: triage, treatment, and monitoring.

(Maximum Risk) HazMat- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
There were no maximum risk calls during the selection period.								

(High Risk) HazMat- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:52			01:52		
			1	0	0	1	0	0
		Rural						
			0	0				
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	00:27			00:27		
			1	0	0	1	0	0
		Rural						
			0	0				
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	05:07			05:07		
			1	0	0	1	0	0
		Rural						
			0	0				
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	07:39			07:39		
			1	0	0	1	0	0
		Rural						
			0	0				
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	07:26			07:26		
			1	0	0	1	0	0
		Rural						
			0	0				
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	15:48			15:48		
			1	0	0	1	0	0
		Rural						
			0	0				

(Moderate Risk) HazMat- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	03:12	02:43	02:32	03:02	03:28	02:21
			19	4	7	2	4	2
		Rural						
			0	0				
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:50	01:41	01:37	01:57	01:38	01:05
			19	4	7	2	4	2
		Rural						
			0	0				
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	06:36	06:02	05:08	05:04	06:41	07:20
			19	4	7	2	4	2
		Rural						
			0	0				
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	13:37	11:51	12:55	12:23	13:57	10:27
			19	4	7	2	4	2
		Rural						
			0	0				
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	10:13	10:11	08:41	10:01	09:20	10:11
			19	4	7	2	4	2
		Rural						
			0	0				
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	19:49	19:10	16:35	18:12	17:20	18:49
			19	4	7	2	4	2
		Rural						
			0	0				

(Low Risk) HazMat- 90th Percentile Times- Baseline Performance								
Category	**Measure Name**	**Development Classification**	**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:43	02:58	02:24	02:54	02:52	01:37
			137	17	30	44	32	14
		Rural	02:31	02:31				
			5	5				
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	02:05	02:30	01:45	02:05	01:52	02:05
			125	17	28	41	28	11
		Rural	01:35	01:35				
			5	5				
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	07:18	07:48	06:19	07:21	07:23	07:03
			135	17	29	43	32	14
		Rural	05:59	05:59				
			5	5				
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	07:18	07:48	06:19	07:21	07:23	07:03
			135	17	29	43	32	14
		Rural	05:59	05:59				
			5	5				
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	10:57	13:19	09:26	11:10	10:52	10:00
			132	17	30	41	30	14
		Rural	09:27	09:27				
			5	5				
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	10:57	13:19	09:26	11:10	10:52	10:00
			132	17	30	41	30	14
		Rural	09:27	09:27				
			5	5				

Wildland Service Program -Baseline Objectives

The wildland service program is new to OPFD as of 2023. Therefore, no baseline objectives have been established. They will be reviewed after the next five year cycle to see where they align with the benchmark objectives set forth.

Special Service Program -Baseline Objectives

The special service program are response plans that are dispatched in field and are not common. They will be reviewed on a call by call basis and no baseline objectives will be set forth. The responses include two response plans and therefore the initial response will be reviewed in accordance with the baseline and benchmark objectives set forth for those response plans.

SECTION 4
All-Hazard Risk Assessment & Community Risk Factors

ALL CITY GAP ANALYSIS

In order to better analyze the performance gaps for the OPFD, the baseline times from the last five years were compared to the benchmark times to see where performance gaps were created. The following are tables based on category classification and 1st Due Distribution and ERF Concentration of urban verse rural. Rural numbers were only available for a one year time frame and will not be as accurate as the five year analysis of the urban areas.

Fire Suppression Gap Analysis

Category Classification	Measurement Name	Baseline Response Times	Benchmark Times	Gap	Number of calls (n)
Fire High Risk House	1st Due Urban	7:59:00	6:20:00	-1:39:00	101
	ERF Urban	14:21:00	10:20:00	-4:01:00	101
	1st Due Rural	6:36:00	7:20:00	0:44:00	2
	ERF Rural	20:37:00	12:20:00	-8:17:00	2
Fire High Risk Building	1st Due Urban	7:58:00	6:20:00	-1:38:00	118
	ERF Urban	17:07:00	10:20:00	-6:47:00	119
	1st Due Rural	10:54:00	7:20:00	-3:34:00	2
	ERF Rural	18:07:00	12:20:00	-5:47:00	2
Fire Moderate	1st Due Urban	9:06:00	6:20:00	-2:46:00	349
	ERF Urban	10:49:00	10:20:00	-0:29:00	338
	1st Due Rural	8:57:00	7:20:00	-1:37:00	4
	ERF Rural	9:46:00	12:20:00	2:34:00	4
Fire Low	1st Due Urban	10:54:00	6:20:00	-4:34:00	13,442
	ERF Urban	10:54:00	10:20:00	-0:34:00	13,442
	1st Due Rural	15:16:00	7:20:00	-7:56:00	23
	ERF Rural	15:16:00	12:20:00	-2:56:00	23

Tech Rescue Gap Analysis

Category Classification	Measurement Name	Baseline Response Times	Benchmark Times	Gap	Number of calls (n)
Tech Rescue High Risk	1st Due Urban	7:18:00	6:20:00	-0:58:00	2
	ERF Urban	21:44:00	10:20:00	-11:24:00	2
Tech Rescue Low Risk	1st Due Urban	7:21:00	6:20:00	-1:01:00	3
	ERF Urban	7:21:00	10:20:00	2:59:00	3

EMS Gap Analysis

Category Classification	Measurement Name	Baseline Response Times	Benchmark Times	Gap	Number of calls (n)
EMS High Risk	1st Due Urban	9:26:00	6:00:00	-3:26:00	614
	ERF Urban	16:29:00	10:00:00	-6:29:00	618
	1st Due Rural	7:38:00	6:00:00	-1:38:00	2
	ERF Rural	8:10:00	10:00:00	1:50:00	2
EMS Moderate Risk	1st Due Urban	8:31:00	6:00:00	-2:31:00	460
	ERF Urban	10:27:00	10:00:00	-0:27:00	450
	1st Due Rural	9:18:00	6:00:00	-3:18:00	16
	ERF Rural	12:47:00	10:00:00	-2:47:00	16
EMS Low Risk	1st Due Urban	9:18:00	6:00:00	-3:18:00	16,314
	ERF Urban	9:18:00	10:00:00	0:42:00	16,314
	1st Due Rural	9:36:00	6:00:00	-3:36:00	278
	ERF Rural	9:36:00	10:00:00	0:24:00	278

HazMat Gap Analysis

Category Classification	Measurement Name	Baseline Response Times	Benchmark Times	Gap	Number of calls (n)
HazMat High Risk	1st Due Urban	7:26:00	6:20:00	-1:06:00	1
	ERF Urban	15:48:00	10:20:00	-5:28:00	1
HazMat Moderate Risk	1st Due Urban	10:13:00	6:20:00	-3:53:00	19
	ERF Urban	19:49:00	10:20:00	-9:29:00	19
HazMat Low Risk	1st Due Urban	10:57:00	6:20:00	-4:37:00	132
	ERF Urban	10:57:00	10:20:00	-0:37:00	132
	1st Due Rural	9:27:00	7:20:00	-2:07:00	5
	ERF Rural	9:27:00	12:20:00	2:53:00	5

SECTION 5

Evaluation of Current Deployment & Performance

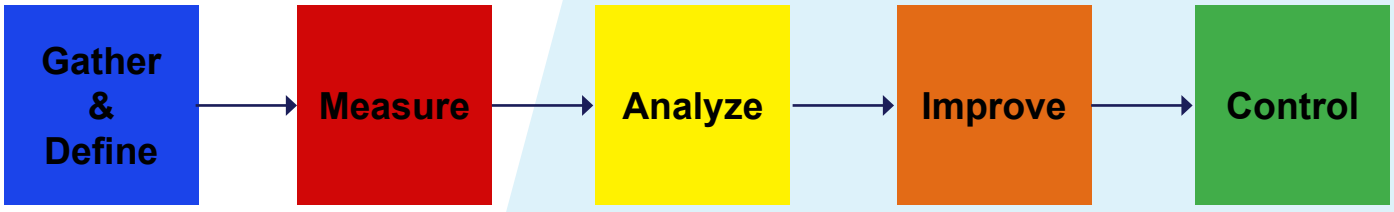
The OPFD evaluates and defines performance and deployment based on several factors. These include response times, firefighting resources, training, equipment maintenance, effectiveness in preventing and controlling fires, and community involvement. By assessing these factors and other relevant measurements, the deployment and performance of the OPFD can be evaluated and improved as needed.

The department established a compliance methodology process to provide a continuous evaluation of service level objectives and performance measures. Performance evaluation is an effort to identify problems and seek solutions in its delivery of service to the community.

As part of our continuous efforts, OPFD has adopted a five- step Continuous Improvement Plan:

1. Gather & Define- This step identifies the problem, improvement or opportunities for improvement, goals, or a shift in objectives. A team can be assembled if needed.
2. Measure- This step measures how the current performance is doing and documenting the baseline objectives.
3. Analyze- This step determines the root cause or areas of poor performance by analyzing the data.
4. Improve- Using the previous steps, this step works to improve by addressing the root causes, planning, and implementing the new solutions.
5. Control- This step uses the improved processes and future performance to validate.

This plan is a combination of best practice standards. This continuous improvement plan works best with Overland Park Fire Department. As with all plans, we are constantly analyzing to make sure we are making the best decisions and looking for ways to improve. It is a continuous cycle. We are always looking for ways to better understand the data we have and ways we can use the data in practice. This is an ever-evolving cycle as we learn what works and what does not. Although not limited to one person, the data analyst, working closely with our IT department, monitors best practices and makes recommendations.



SECTION 5
Evaluation of Current Deployment & Performance

It is important to continuously gather and define our performance. It is integral to our department to help improve and continuously work to ensure processes are meeting or exceeding expectations. In order to do this, we have established a way to monitor our improvement on different levels. The following maps out our expectations and the level of monitoring required with different time components. In an effort to continuously improve we monitor items in real time, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annually. Each division in the department is responsible for monitoring their activities and bringing up any concerns or changes to senior staff. This list includes some of the monitoring completed. Although more monitoring is completed, this list is an overview of some of the key parts analyzed by the department.

Real Time:
There are a number of areas we monitor on a real time basis. The department utilizes different applications and services to aid in real time monitoring. Some of those include:
ActiveAlert- Each member of the department has the ability to monitor incidents and notifications through the ActiveAlert application on their phone. Push notifications are sent directly to the employees phones during dispatch of calls.
FirstWatch- The Deputy Chief of Operations automatically receives a notifications when units are dispatched out of our city. The dashboard hold other triggers which can be turned off or on for notifications.
Fire Mum- Dispatch, along with the Deputy Chief of Operations, monitors Live Mum as a real-time move-up software for station coverage.

Daily:
On a daily basis personnel are monitored to include overtime, leave usage, vacancies, open positions, and long- term absences.
A Covid-19 dashboard was created during the peak of the pandemic. The dashboard is updated daily with new employee cases and sent via email to all officers.
The Deputy Chief of Operations monitors the call load and responses to incidents on a daily basis.
The assigned Duty Chief of the day also monitors the calls and can help facilitate additional resources if needed.
Every fire call is monitored by the Fire Marshal for potential investigations and fire causes.
The Chief of EMS and select individuals review all calls placed into the Verge Patient Safety System.
This Risk Management Officer reviews all injuries and accidents received on a daily basis.

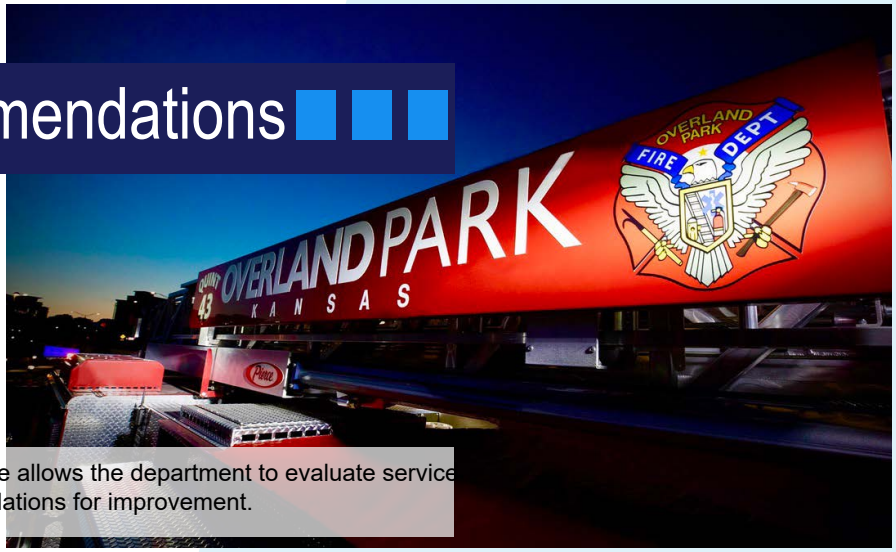
Weekly:
The Chief of EMS oversees the review by EMS Lieutenants of all time critical diagnoses, traumatic injury, and patient refusal reports. The reports are reviewed fro accuracy and completeness.
The overall budget and expenses are monitored by the Deputy Chief of Administration, to include line items, cost centers, and accounts payable and receivable.
Senior Staff, who are on duty, meet every Monday virtually to discuss potential issues, problems, or upcoming events. This is a collaborative meeting with the Fire Chief to ensure objectives are being met.
The Fire Marshal reviews the average number of inspections per business, total inspections completed, percentage of inspections for re-inspections to be scheduled, number of service fees.

Monthly:
The Fire Program Analyst completed a monthly incomplete ESO report. This report is sent to those responsible for writing the report and their officers.
The Fire Marshal reviews all fire causes for the month, total hours spent on investigations, average hours spent on investigations, and estimated dollar loss amount for commercial and residential.
The full Senior Staff meet approximately once a month to discuss all issues, problems, staffing, or calls. Each person shares relevant information with the group to pass on to the rest of the members of the department.
An operations meeting is conducted approximately once every month. During this meeting, Senior Staff members discuss operational issues to include vehicles, training, and staffing.
The ECC provides a call processing time report once a month. This is used to make data based decisions on call processing and best practices for the PSAPs.

Bi-Annually/Annually:
The City Manager requests performance measures from different departments on a bi-annual and annual basis. These are put into the Questica platform to show trends over the years. The performance measures are currently being reviewed by the new City Manager to make changes and updates. The City Manager and the Fire Chief meet to discuss performance and trends.
Annual program appraisals are conducted by each respective program on an annual basis.

SECTION 6

Conclusions & Recommendations



The generated data and analysis of performance allows the department to evaluate service delivery to the community and seek recommendations for improvement.

CONCLUSIONS

An important aspect of the Overland Park Fire Department and our continuous improvement, is the creation and efforts of the CRA/SOC. This document is a dynamic document and should be updated as the city or department changes. The process is to look at the whole department, city, and resources, and determine where we are meeting the baseline and benchmark objectives and where we can improve. The Overland Park Fire Department is committed to improving towards the benchmark objectives. The end goal is to ensure we are providing quality service to our residents in Overland Park, Merriam, Johnson County Fire District #2, and beyond. This process outlines all areas of service delivery, offers room for improvement, and shines light on what we are doing well as a fire service. After reviewing the document, there are several conclusions and recommendations for consideration for continuous improvement.

OPFD assessed risk by program and geographical areas. This included the community we serve, the Fire Management Zones, and station travel response areas. The Fire Management Zones were changed in this document from our previous cycle to align with the department's organization. For this reason, OPFD categorized risks for our response plans based on classification and categorization. These included fire, EMS, HazMat, Tech Rescue, and Wildland. The categorization included low, moderate, high, maximum, and special. The results of the data were reviewed and analyzed based on the benchmark and baseline performance objectives set forth.

Through this systematic process of evaluation of OPFD, several areas were noted for improvement. While existing data collection is extensive, OPFD concluded information consistency should be evaluated. In addition, more efficient analysis of collected data would improve evaluation of current systems. A standardized method of evaluation will improve the understanding of the data.

SECTION 6
Conclusions & Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the CRA/SOC were used to create conclusions from the document and formulate recommendations for continuous improvement.

Recommendation 1: Improve data management processes
OPFD should continue to standardize the data management process. OPFD acquired PowerBI in the last two years and has been working to develop a concrete ETL (extract, transform, load) process. This process will ensure all data definitions are accurate and improve performance and accuracy of data reporting.

Recommendation 2: Enhance the scoring for target hazards
OPFD improve the process for scoring target hazards. It has been recommended by the Fire Marshal to look at adopting the Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment Profile (OVAP) as a method for categorizing target hazards. This will provide a better picture of our occupancy hazards because it takes into consideration more categories than the current RAPTOR system. This methodology should be adopted into the ESO report writing software.

Recommendation 3: Strengthen relationships with city organizations for more focused public education
OPFD should work with other organizations in the city to build relationships for more targeted public education based on numerous factors. These partners include the police department, neighborhoods and planning, and GIS.

Recommendation 4: Implement processes for quality assurance and quality control for fire and EMS reports
In the first quarter of 2019, the Overland Park Fire Department made a transition in incident reporting software from Firehouse to ESO. The department has made recent efforts to establish/implement a quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) process for the EHR portion of ESO, however the department lacks an effective QC/QA process for the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) portion of the reporting software. It is recommended that the department establish/implement a QC/QA process to include (but not limited to) the following: Proper NFIRS coding, “working fire” determination, station/shift/district determination, actions taken, aid given or received, location/address, property use identification, incident call times to ensure ERF expectations, apparatus and personnel counts, consistent fire loss (property and contents) process, resident/owner information, and consistent incident narratives. OPFD should continue to work towards a formal QA/QC process for report writing after utilizing ESO. This will ensure better data collection and consistency in reporting.

Recommendation 5: Evaluate and analyze departmental resources, along with dynamic reliability
OPFD should analyze all departmental resources, to include staffing, to ensure organizational expectations are being met. OPFD should look to analyze dynamic reliability to get a more clear picture of units reliability.

Recommendation 6: Formally adopt and recognize the CRA/SOC
OPFD should formally adopt and recognize the CRA/SOC as a department and with leaders in the City of Overland Park.

APPENDIX A

Target Hazards

Hospitals

Name	Address	FMZ	Fire District	Community Risk Reduction Score	Occupant Use	Cpt. Risk Nature	Cpt. Tactical Concerns	Cpt. Community Consequences
Menorah Medical Center	5701 W 119th St.	Central	209	High	Hospital - Medical or Psychiatric	Terror/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue/High rise	Life/Political/ Economical
Advent Health Shawnee Mission	9100 W 74th St.	Merriam	64	High	Hospital - Medical or Psychiatric	Terror/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue/High rise	Life/Political/ Economical
Overland Park Regional Medical Center	10500 Quivira Rd.	North	157	High	Hospital - Medical or Psychiatric	Terror/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue/High rise	Life/Political/ Economical
Advent Health South Overland Park	7820 W 165th St.	South	328	Moderate	Hospital - Medical or Psychiatric	Terror/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue/High rise	Life/Political/ Economical
St Lukes South Medical Center	12300 Metcalf Ave.	Central	208	Very High	Hospital - Medical or Psychiatric	Terror/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue/High rise	Life/Political/ Economical

Hotels

Name	Address	FMZ	Fire District	Community Risk Reduction Score	Occupant Use	Cpt. Risk Nature	Cpt. Tactical Concerns	Cpt. Community Consequences
Sheraton at Overland Park	6100 College Blvd.	Central	161	Very High	Hotel/Motel, Commercial	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/ Economical
Marriott Hotel	10800 Metcalf Ave.	Central	160	Very High	Hotel/Motel, Commercial	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/ Economical
Doubletree Hotel	10100 College Blvd.	Central	159	Very High	Hotel/Motel, Commercial	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/ Economical
Extended Stay America	6451 E Frontage Rd.	Merriam	45	Very High	Hotel/Motel, Commercial	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/ Economical
Quality Inn Motel	6401 E Frontage Rd.	Merriam	45	Very High	Hotel/Motel, Commercial	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/ Economical
Hotel Lotus	9009 Shawnee Mission Pkwy	Merriam	45	Very High	Hotel/Motel, Commercial	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/ Economical

APPENDIX A

Assisted Living, Group Homes, & Nursing Homes

Name	Address	FMZ	Fire District	Community Risk Reduction Score	Occupant Use	Cpt. Risk Nature	Cpt. Tactical Concerns	Cpt. Community Consequences
Colonial Village Assisted Living	12500 W 137th St.	Central	253	Moderate	Residential Board and Care	Fire/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life
Maggie's Place Memory Care	12610 W 137th St.	Central	253	Moderate	Residential - Other	Fire/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life
Sunrise Assisted Living	12500 W 135th St.	Central	229	Moderate	Residential Board and Care	Fire/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life
Vintage Park of Stanley	14430 Metcalf Ave.	South	280	Moderate	Residential Board and Care	Fire/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life
Prairie Elder Care Farmstead of OP	12481 W 151st St.	South	302	Moderate	Residential - Other	Fire/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life
The Atriums	7300 W 107th St.	Central	160	Very High	Residential Board and Care	Fire/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life
Merriam Gardens Nursing Home	9700 W 62nd St.	Merriam	30	High	24 Hour Care Nursing Homes-4 or More Persons	Fire/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life

Apartments

Name	Address	FMZ	Fire District	Community Risk Reduction Score	Occupant Use	Cpt. Risk Nature	Cpt. Tactical Concerns	Cpt. Community Consequences
The Club at Indian Creek Apartments	10380 Conser St.	Central	160	High	Multifamily Dwelling	Fire/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life
Santa Fe Towers	8101 Santa Fe Dr.	North	88	High	Multifamily Dwelling	Fire/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life
Tallgrass Creek Retirement Community	13800 Metcalf Ave.	Central	256	Moderate	Multifamily Dwelling	Fire/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue/High Rise	Life
Sandstone Creek Apartments	7450 W. 139th Terr.	Central	256	Moderate	Multifamily Dwelling	Fire/MCI	Access	Life
Sunflower Apartments	10200 W. 62nd St.	Merriam	20	Moderate	Multifamily Dwelling	Fire/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue/High Rise	Life
Overland Towers	8580 Farley St.	North	87	Moderate	Multifamily Dwelling	Fire/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue/High Rise	Life
Meadowlark Hills Apartments	9152 Foster St.	North	112	Moderate	Multifamily Dwelling	Fire/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life

APPENDIX A

Schools

Name	Address	FMZ	Fire District	Community Risk Reduction Score	Cpt. Risk Nature	Cpt. Tactical Concerns	Cpt. Community Consequences
Shawnee Mission West High	8800 W 85th St.	North	87	High	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Oxford Middle	12500 Switzer Rd.	Central	206	High	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Crestview Elementary	6101 Craig St.	Merriam	31	High	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Stilwell Elementary	6410 W 199th St.	FD2	425	Low	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
SMSD Academic Achievement	8200 W 71st St.	North	46	Very High	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Blue Valley North	12200 Lamar Ave.	Central	209	Very High	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Shawnee Mission South	5800 W 107th St.	Central	161	Very High	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Blue Valley Elementary 24 (Opens in 2023)	12402 W 182nd Terr.	South	373	N/A	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
John Paul II Catholic School	6915 W 71st St.	North	66	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Santa Fe Trail Elementary	7100 Lamar Ave.	North	66	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Comanche Elementary	8200 Grant Ave.	North	87	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Overland Park Elementary	8150 Santa Fe Dr.	North	88	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Bentwood Elementary	13000 Bond	Central	230	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Blue Valley Academy	7500 W 149th Terr.	South	281	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Blue Valley Northwest High	13260 Switzer Rd.	Central	230	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Blue Valley CAPS	7501 W 149th Terr	South	281	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Cottonwood Point Elementary	10521 W 129th St.	Central	230	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Harmony Elementary	14140 Grant St.	Central	255	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Harmony Middle	10101 W 141st St.	Central	255	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Merriam Park Elementary	6100 Mastin St.	Merriam	30	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Wolf Springs Elementary	9300 W 178th Terr.	South	375	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Blue Valley Southwest High	17600 Quivira Rd.	South	373	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political

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Schools

Name	Address	FMZ	Fire District	Community Risk Reduction Score	Cpt. Risk Nature	Cpt. Tactical Concerns	Cpt. Community Consequences
Oak Hill Elementary	10200 W 124th St.	Central	207	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Blue Valley Hilltop Learning Center	7700 W 143rd St.	Central	256	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Lakewood Elementary	14600 Lamar Ave	South	281	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Lakewood Middle	6601 Edgewater Dr.	South	281	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Morse Elementary	15201 Monrovia	South	302	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Overland Trail Middle	6225 W 133rd St.	South	233	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Overland Trail Elementary	6201 W 133rd St.	South	233	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Sunset Ridge Elementary	14901 England	Central	279	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
St. Thomas Aquinas	11411 Pflumm Rd.	Central	181	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Indian Valley Elementary	11600 Knox	Central	185	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Valley Park Elementary	12301 Lamar Ave.	Central	209	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Heartland Elementary	12775 Goodman	Central	232	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Blue Valley High	6001 W 159th St.	South	329	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Blue Valley West High	16200 Antioch Rd.	South	327	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Heritage Christian Academy	9333 W 159th St.	South	327	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Sunrise Point Elementary	15800 Roe Ave.	South	306	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Pleasant Ridge Middle School	9000 W 165th St.	South	327	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Cedar Hills Elementary School	9100 W 165th St.	South	328	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Shawnee Mission North High	7401 Johnson Dr.	North	31	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Construction/ Size/Rescue/ Occupancy	Life/Political
Aubry Bend Middle	12501 W 175th St.	South	373	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political
Timber Creek Elementary	16451 Flint St.	South	326	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political

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Special Hazards

Name	Address	FMZ	Fire District	Community Risk Reduction Score	Cpt. Risk Nature	Cpt. Tactical Concerns	Cpt. Community Consequences
Merriam Public Works	691 Knox St.	Merriam	45	High	Fire	Access, Secondary Effects	Life/Services
Overland Park Public Safety Center	16279 Antioch Rd.	South	328	Low	Terror/MCI		Life/Political/ Economical
Overland Park City Hall	8500 Santa Fe Drive	North	88	Moderate	Terror/MCI		Life/Political
Sanders Justice Center	12400 Foster	Central	208	Moderate	Terror/MCI		Life
SW Bell Phone Switching Site	14969 Metcalf Ave.	South	281	Moderate			
Telecable Splicing Station	10541 Marty	North	136	Moderate	Terror/Fire		Infrastructure
Johnson County Wastewater	10001 College Blvd	Central	185	Moderate	Terror		Infrastructure
Water Storage Tank	7901 W 143rd St.	South	280	Moderate	Terror	Access	Life/Political/ Public Safety
Water Storage Tank	13201 Quivira Rd.	Central	280	Moderate	Terror	Access	Life/Political/ Public Safety
Johnson County Wastewater	75th and Nall	North	66	Moderate	Terror		Life/Political/ Public Safety
Water Treatment Plant	2523 W 151st St.	South	307	Moderate	Terror/MCI		Life/Political/ Economical
Water Storage Tank	67th and E Frontage	Merriam	45	Moderate	Terror		Construction Type/Haz-mat
Gas Substation	167th and Kenneth	FD2	11	Moderate	Terror/Fire	Secondary Effects/Access	Infrastructure
Electrical Substation	191st and Nall	FD2	11	Moderate	Terror/Fire	High Voltage/ Secondary Effects/Access	Infrastructure
Evergy Transfer Station	14350 Antioch Rd.	Central	279	Moderate	Terror	Electrical Hazard	Infrastructure

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Other Commercial

Name	Address	FMZ	Fire District	Community Risk Reduction Score	Cpt. Risk Nature	Cpt. Tactical Concerns	Cpt. Community Consequences
Saints Peter and Fevronia	10024 W 49th St.	Merriam	15	Moderate	Terror/MCI	Old Construction/ Occupancy/Rescue	Life/Cultural
IBT	9400 W 55st	Merriam	15	Moderate	Fire/MCI	Access, Mega Industrial Warehouse	Life / Economical
Abdallah Shriners	5300 Metcalf Ave	Merriam	15	Moderate	Terror/MCI	Occupancy/Rescue	Life/Political
Nationwide Auto	5820 Merriam Dr.	Merriam	30	Moderate	Fire/MCI	Old Construction, Secondary Effects	Historic
Skate City	9800 W 62nd Terrace	Merriam	30	Moderate	Terror/MCI	Occupancy/Rescue	Life/Political
IKEA	6000 IKEA Way	Merriam	30	High	Fire/MCI/Terror	Access, Mega Box Store, Indoor Parking	Life/ Economical
Cinemark Movie Theater	5500 Antioch Dr.	Merriam	30	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Mega size/Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/ Economical
Merriam Christian Church	9401 Johnson Dr.	Merriam	30	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Old Construction/ Occupancy/Rescue	Life/Cultural
The Home Depot	5700 Antioch Rd.	Merriam	30	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Mega Size/Haz-Mat/ Occupancy/Fire Load	Life/ Economical
Angels Transmission	5957 Merriam Dr.	Merriam	30	Very High	Fire	Bowstring Roof/ Construction	Life
The Bullet Hole	6201 Robinson	Merriam	31	Moderate	Terror/MCI	Occupancy/Rescue/Haz-Mat	Life/Political
AT&T communications server building	7400 Johnson Dr.	Merriam	31	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror	Access, Secondary Effects	Life/ Economical
Milburn Country Club	7501 W. 69th St.	North	46	Moderate	Terror/MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Political/ Economical
Young's Pool	8421 W. 77th St.	North	65	Moderate	Terror/MCI		Life/Political
JOCO Wastewater Treatment	75th and Nall	North	66	Moderate	Terror		Life/Political/ Economical
Farmer's Market	7950 Marty St.	North	88	Moderate	Terror/MCI		Life/Political/ Economical
Strang Hall	7313 W. 80th St.	North	88	Moderate	Terror/MCI	Access/Secondary Effects	Life/Political/ Economical
Matt Ross Community Center	8101 Marty St.	North	88	Moderate	Terror/MCI		Life/Political/ Economical
Universal Engraving	9090 Nieman Rd.	North	110	Moderate	Fire		Life/ Economical
Just For Kicks	9063 Bond	North	110	Moderate	Fire		Life/ Economical
Shelter	8750 Ballentine	North	110	Very High	Fire		Life/ Economical

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Other Commercial

Name	Address	FMZ	Fire District	Community Risk Reduction Score	Cpt. Risk Nature	Cpt. Tactical Concerns	Cpt. Community Consequences
Airgas	9101 Bond	North	110	High	Fire		Life/ Economical
New Dinner Theatre	9229 Foster	North	112	Moderate	Fire/MCI/Terror		Life/ Economical
Overland Park Raquet Club	6800 W. 91st St	North	113	Moderate	Fire		Life/ Economical
Oak Park Mall	11149 W. 95th St.	North	134	Moderate	Terror/MCI		Life/Political/ Economical
Bluejacket Pool	10101 Bond St.	North	134	Moderate	Terror/MCI		Life/Political
Stonegate Pool	9701 Antioch	North	136	Moderate	Terror/MCI		Life/Political
Home Depot	9600 Metcalf Ave	North	136	Moderate	Fire		Life/ Economical
Ranchmart Shopping Center	3705 W. 95th St.	North	139	Moderate	Fire		Life/ Economical
Building 40	9401 Indian Creek Pkwy	Central	159	High	Fire/MCI		Life/ Economical
DEA Kansas City Office	7600 College Blvd	Central	160	Moderate	Terror/MCI		Life/Political
Lighton Tower	7500 College Blvd	Central	160	Very High	Fire/MCI		Life/ Economical
Overland Park Convention Center	6000 College Blvd	Central	161	Very High	Terror/MCI		Life/ Economical
Planned Parenthood	4401 W 109th ST	Central	162	Moderate	Terror		Life/Political
Center for Women's Health	4840 College Blvd	Central	162	Moderate	Terror		Life/Political
Johnson County Community College	12345 College Blvd	Central	181	Moderate	Fire/Terror/MCI		Life/Political/ Economical
7101 Tower	7101 College Blvd	Central	184	Very High	Fire/MCI		Life/ Economical
Jewish Community Center	5801 W 115th ST	Central	185	Moderate	Terror/MCI		Life/Cultural
The Temple, Congregation B'nai Jehudah	12320 Nall Ave	Central	209	Moderate	Terror/MCI		Life/Cultural
Deanna Rose Farmstead	13800 Switzer	Central	254	Moderate	MCI/Fire	Access	Life/Economic
B&B 16 Movie Theatre	8601 W 135th ST	Central	256	Low	MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Economic
AMC Dine in17	5724 W 136th Terrace	Central	257	Moderate	MCI	Occupancy/ Rescue	Life/Economic
Water Storage Tank (WaterOne)	7901 W 143rd	Central	280	Moderate	Terror	Access	Life/Political/ Public Safety

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Other Commercial

Name	Address	FMZ	Fire District	Community Risk Reduction Score	Cpt. Risk Nature	Cpt. Tactical Concerns	Cpt. Community Consequences
Islamic Center of Johnson County	9005 W 151st St,	Central	303	Low	Fire/Terror/MCI		Life/Cultural/ Political
Gas Substation	167th & Kenneth Rd.	FD2	331	Moderate	Terror/Fire	Secondary Effects/ Access	Infrastructure
Countryside Church	14150 W 175th	South	348	Low	Terror/Fire/MCI		Life/Cultural
Overland Park Arboretum	8909 W 179th	South	375	Moderate	Terror/Fire/MCI		Life
Midwest BioScience	17745 Metcalf	FD2	377	Moderate	Terror/Fire	Size/Type/Hazmat	Economical/ Political
Outdoor Education Lab	2850 W 183rd St	FD2	379	N/A	Terror/MCI	Access	Life
Wolf Creek Golf	18695 Lackman	South	396	Low	Terror/Fire/MCI		Life/Economic
Grass Pad	8160 W 199th St	FD2	424	Moderate	Fire	Fuel Load/Hazmat	Economical
Stilwell Methodist	19335 Metcalf	FD2	425	High	Terror/fire/MCI	Occupancy/Rescue	Life
Evergy Service Center	19950 Newton	FD2	448	Moderate	Terror/Fire	Power Supply	Economical/ Political
Stilwell Baptist	19950 Broadmoor	FD2	449	High	Terror/fire/MCI	Occupancy/Rescue	Life
Holy Rosary	22705 Metcalf	FD2	473	Moderate	Terror/fire/MCI	Occupancy/Rescue	Life
Heritage Park (Golf, Maint.,Sports fields,Lake)	159th-175th, Pflumm to Lackman	South	324/348	High	Terror/Fire/MCI		Life/Economic

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Tier II Sites in Overland Park

EHS Facility Name	Street	Zone	Hazard
AT&T/SWB - Corp Woods East - K54105	11089 Cedar St	Central	Sulfuric Acid
AT&T/SWB - Corp Woods Host (Central)	8686 College Blvd	Central	Sulfuric Acid
AT&T/SWB - Corp Woods West - K54473	11749 W 112th	Central	Sulfuric Acid
AT&T/SWB - Dupont Co/ Soc - K54043	9444 Nall	North	Sulfuric Acid
AT&T/SWB - Hedrick Co - K54048	7400 Johnson Dr	North	Sulfuric Acid
AT&T/SWB - Stanley Co - K54100	14969 S Metcalf (Stanley)	South	Sulfuric Acid
Cardinal Health	11300 Glenwood Ave	Central	Sulfuric Acid
New Cingular Wireless - Switch (Pop) -Kk1801	7801 Farley St	North	Sulfuric Acid
Overland Park 6100 Pop	6100 Sprint Pkwy	Central	Sulfuric Acid
Overland Park 6220 Pop	6220 Sprint Pkwy	Central	Sulfuric Acid
Overland Park 6360 Pop	6360 Sprint Pkwy	Central	Sulfuric Acid
Universal Engraving Inc	9090 Nieman Rd	North	Sulfuric Acid
Verizon Wireless-College Blvd (ID:52349)	11237 Mastin	Central	Sulfuric Acid
Verizon Wireless-Husky (ID:10731288)	10515 W 135th St	Central	Sulfuric Acid
Verizon Wireless-Metcalf (ID:53462)	9300 Metcalf	North	Sulfuric Acid
KS-699_Charter Comms_Time Warner Office/Store	8221 W 119th St	Central	Sulfuric Acid
KS-5457_Charter Comms_Stanley DLH	7359 W 162nd Terr	South	Sulfuric Acid


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