Montgomery County Fire Rescue Service

MCFRS Accredited Agency Status and Strategic and Master Planning Processes

FY2017 STRATEGIC PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF FIRE, RESCUE, EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AND COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION MASTER PLAN PRIORITIES

FIRE CHIEF, SCOTT E. GOLDSTEIN

PREPARED BY:
SCOTT GUTSCHICK, MANAGER, PLANNING & ACCREDITATION SECTION

CPSE Center for Public Safety Excellence

CFAI Commission on Fire Accreditation International

2016-2022 FIRE, RESCUE, EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AND COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION MASTER PLAN

SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

Scott Gutschick, MCFRS Planning Manager
Demetrios "Jim" Vlassopoulos, MCFRS Accreditation Manager

Welcome and Introductions

MCFRS CFAI Accreditation: COPDI Course Objectives

- **Understanding the Impetus** for offering this class
- Short exposure to the **MCFRS Accreditation history**
- **CPSE and CFAI**
- Process of **becoming** an **accredited** Fire-Rescue department
- **Benefits** of achieving and maintaining accredited status
- Understanding the importance of **the Process...it's not a project**
- MCFRS Accreditation **documents, analysis, continuous organizational improvement and CFAI acronyms and terminologies**

Institutionalization!

From the

Recruit firefighter or new support staff employee

to the

Fire Chief

To incorporate into a structured and often highly formalized system

Merriam-Webster.com

Strategies for Institutionalizing the accreditation process into MCFRS

Exposure through the following means and continually working to link this process/business plan into every day MCFRS processes

- Accreditation Manager exposure: Fire Chief's monthly video message
- Master Firefighter and Lieutenant promotional exam
- Building a Self Assessment Manual team that includes Division Chiefs, DOCs, A/Cs, B/C Davis, B/C Frazier, Managers, Buddy Ey, Special Ops, other SMEs
- Offering CFAI courses to membership
- Notifying membership of accreditation updates via Information Bulletins
- COPDI
- Rookie classes

MCFRS CFAI Accreditation History

- Began process in 2005

- First officially accredited in 2007 under Chief Carr

- Accreditation process again leading up to 2012 but MCFRS deferred for one year to fix issues through peer assessment recommendations

- MCFRS accredited again at FRI conference in Chicago in August 2013 under Chief Lohr

- December 2013 MCFRS hired accreditation manager contractor

- 12/31/14 Chief Lohr retires and Chief Goldstein continues support of maintaining MCFRS CFAI accreditation

CPSE and CFAI Connection

Center for Public Safety Excellence (CPSE)

Non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation

Oversees Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI)

Promotes fire service professional credentialing
- Chief Fire Office
- Chief EMS Officer
- Chief Training Officer
- Fire Marshal
- Fire Officer

CPSE Mission

The mission of the Center for Public Safety Excellence is "To lead the fire and emergency service to excellence through the continuous quality improvement process of accreditation, credentialing, and education."

CPSE and CFAI Connection

Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) is governed by an 11-member commission representing a cross-section of the fire service industries:

Fire Departments, City and County Managers, Code Councils, US DOD, & IAFF

Steven Westermann, CFO, Commission Chair Representative: Fire Agencies pops of 25,000 - 99,999 Fire Chief Central Jackson County (MO)

Thomas Thompson, CFO, Commission Vice-Chair Representative: U.S. Department of Defense Fire Chief USMC Camp Pendleton, CA

James Bourey, Commissioner Representative: ICMA County Manager City Manager Newport News, VA
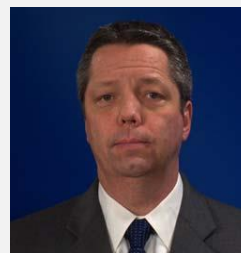
Jim Brinkley, Commissioner Representative: Labor Director, Department of Occupational Health & Safety IAFF Washington, DC

Steve Dongworth, Commissioner Representative: International Fire Chief, Calgary, Alberta

Jon B. Hannan, CFO, Commissioner: Fire Agencies Populations >250,000 Fire Chief, Charlotte, NC
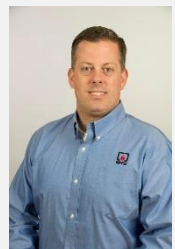
Ken Holland, Commissioner Representative: Consensus Standards: NFPA, Quincy, MA

Kevin Kuntz, P.E. Commissioner Rep. Insurance Industry Asst. V.P.: Risk Decision Services

Steve Riley, ICMA-CM, Commissioner, Representative: ICMA City Manager Town Manger: Hilton Head, SC
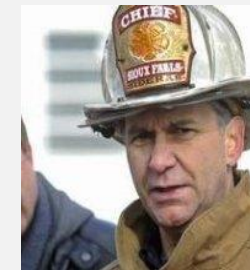
James Sideras, CFO, CEMSO, Commissioner Rep.: Fire Agencies pops: 100,000 – 249,000 Fire Chief, Sioux Falls, SD

CPSE and CFAI Connection

What is "Accreditation"?
Accreditation is a comprehensive **self-assessment and evaluation model** that enables organizations to **examine past, current, and future service levels** and internal performance and compare them to **industry best practices**. **This process leads to improved service delivery.**

CPSE's Accreditation Program, administered by the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) allows fire and emergency service agencies to **compare their performance to industry best practices** in order to:

- Determine community risk and safety needs and **develop community-specific** Standards of Cover.
- **Evaluate the performance** of the department.
- Establish a method for **achieving continuous organizational improvement**.

What does it take to become an accredited Fire-Rescue department?

- The process involves four steps
    1. First, become a registered agency ($570 fee); 3-years; access to network, FESSAM, etc
    2. Second, become an applicant agency (valid for 18 months for career & 24 months for agencies that are at least 90% volunteer); assigned a mentor for guidance & advice, SharePoint, etc.
    3. Third, become a candidate for accreditation (must cover costs associated with outside peer assessment team travel, lodging, food, etc.) and work on all the deliverables
    4. Fourth, achieve accreditation (or be denied or deferred by the Commission) The five-year maintenance fee for MCFRS (>1 million population) is $13,200 and each year 1/5 of that or $2650 is due

Most of the work to try and achieve an accredited status is occurring during the second (applicant) and third (candidate) steps. The most in-depth and time consuming component is putting a team together to:

- Conduct an internal self assessment and write a Fire and Emergency Services Self Assessment Manual (FESSAM) by addressing **252 Performance Indicators (PI)** that are divided amongst **45 Criteria**, and fall under **10 high-level Categories**

    Of these 252 PI's, 86 are Core Competency Pass or Fails

- Conduct a Community Risk Assessment (CRA), including fire and non-fire risks & create a Standards of Cover (SOC) document with benchmarks based on the CRA

- Produce a Strategic and/or Master Plan

    More information on the FESSAM & CR/SOC will be included later

- Validation that MCFRS is a **world class public safety agency measured against the best of the best** and through an internationally respected model

- **CFAI Accreditation** is recognized worldwide as a **measure of high performance and organizational excellence** in the fire service

- **MCFRS** has worked diligently to meet and **exceed the most stringent industry standards and the highest benchmarks** in public safety

- The self-assessment process identifies both the **strengths and weaknesses of MCFRS** and provides a **blueprint for continuous self-improvement** by addressing deficiencies and **building upon** the many **organizational strengths and successes** of the agency

"Our career and volunteer firefighters and emergency medical personnel are among the best in the nation, and this prestigious award is testament to that. To be evaluated against national standards and international best management practices successfully is a reflection of our commitment to providing the highest level of service to residents."

County Executive Isiah Leggett after MCFRS awarded CFAI Accreditation again in August of 2013

IAFF Formalizes Support for CFAI Accreditation Process

To solidify its support of the CFAI accreditation process, at their August 2016 Convention, the IAFF adopted Resolution No. 14, stating,

"RESOLVED that the IAFF support and promote the CFAI accreditation process noting that it is not a validation that any fire department is 'doing everything right' but that it is a continuous quality measurement system."

The resolution acknowledged that the CFAI accreditation process is a comprehensive self-assessment and evaluation model that enables agencies to examine past, current, and future services levels and internal performance and compare them to industry research. It went on to state that by conducting a community risk assessment, the agency can determine whether they have sufficient resources effectively deployed to address the risks documenting such in their standards of cover.

Dr. Lori Moore-Merrell, Assistant to the General President,
International Association of Fire Fighters
Pasted from CPSE October 2016 Newsletter: http://www.cpse.org/portals/0/NewsletterOctober2016/newsletter.htm#article4

"The Accreditation process exposes your strengths and your weaknesses, but most importantly crystallizes how many different programs and areas of expertise which your agency is accountable for."

– Tom Lenahan, Fire Chief, Burbank, CA., Accredited Agency

Conduct an agency self-assessment against 252 performance indicators (PI) and write a self assessment manual documenting a MCFRS description, appraisal, plan, and references to each of these PIs

Defining & Assessing Risks

Document Area Characteristics

Current & Historic Deployment & Performance

Develop the Community Risk Assessment & Standards of Cover Document

Develop Strategic/Master Plan

All-Hazard Risk Assessment & Response Strategies

Plan for Maintaining & Improving Response Capabilities

Submit Annual Compliance Reports

Accreditation: It's a process not a project

- Fire service accreditation through this internationally accepted business process is not easy to attain. There are currently only 220 fire departments accredited through CFAI.

- As the previous slide depicts, there are many tasks, analysis, and deliverables that must occur and/or be developed. Once all of this is completed an outside peer assessment team comes in to validate it all.

- Peer assessment team makes accreditation recommendation to CFAI. The Fire Chief, Accreditation Manager, and lead Peer Assessor sit in front of the Commission who will make ultimate decision.

- The SAM, CR/SOC, & Strategic & Master Plans need to be the agency's business plan that guides the fire department every day and into the future.

- Everything MCFRS does, and we do a lot, should be linked to each of the 252 performance indicators. The CR/SOC should be updated and referenced often and be a tool we use when trying to figure out how to better serve our community.

Shelving all of this work once it's finally completed and accreditation is awarded is treating the process as a project.

Routinely referencing all of the analysis to help make decisions, constantly updating risks, reviewing performance & mitigation strategies, & linking all MCFRS programs to the PIs is a PROCESS which guides us to excellence through continuous self improvement

- "I like to think of the process as a living consultant's report that stays on my desk to make sure we are focused on continual improvement."

- "This assessment, the resulting report, and the data behind the report is our blueprint for the future."

- "It is the foundation for previously established Strategic (annual) and Master (5-year) plans…"

- "…the future of the MCFRS belongs to all of us as stakeholders. Our future is squarely in our own hands; not the hands of consultants. In effect, we are the consultants using a rigorous, sustainable model that is regularly updated."

Chief Steve Lohr, retired, in an August 22, 2013 #FRS.all email after achieving accredited status

Accreditation: It's a process not a project

MCFRS is one of only 220 internationally-accredited fire-rescue agencies and currently (10/2016) the only fire department in the State of Maryland to maintain this coveted distinction

MCFRS maintains the fourth-largest population protected among accredited agencies

Department	Career/Combo	Population
Houston FD	Career	2,195,914
Miami-Dade Fire Rescue	Career	1,900,000
City of Calgary FD	Career	1,230,915
MCFRS	Combination	1,040,116
Honolulu FD	Career	976,376
Orange County Fire Rescue Department, FL	Career	961,492
Ottawa Fire Service	Combination	951,700
Columbus Division of Fire	Career	810,200

Community Risk Analysis/Standards of Cover (CRA/SOC)

Fire and Emergency Services Self Assessment Manual (FESSAM a.k.a SAM)
Examples of 2013 FESSAM only

Strategic and Master Plan

Annual Compliance Report

Frequently Asked MCFRS Accreditation Questions

Accreditation: Documents, Analysis, Acronyms, Terminologies

Understanding the MCFRS Accreditation Operational Programs Categorized by Risk

Low Risk (LR)	Moderate Risk (MR)	High Risk (HR)	Special Risk (SR)
•Automobile fires •Brush, grass, leaf, field fire •Outside trash, dumpster fires •Outside transformer fire •Home automatic or commercial fire alarms, local alarm bells •Outside natural gas leaks & small fuel spills •Outside electrical short circuit •Citizen lock-out with hazard (food on stove, baby locked inside, etc.) •Outside smoke or odor investigation •Stalled elevator with people on board •BLS EMS responses including BLS motor vehicle crash •Metrorail arcing insulator issue •Public service call (performance not measured) Examples: 　oAssist citizen off the floor 　oWater leaking from an above apartment 　oCitizen lock-in 　oTree down blocking the roadway 　oCO alarm with asymptomatic patients	•Inside contained appliance fire (dryer, oven, etc.) •Report of light smoke in a building •Inside odor of smoke •Inside natural gas leak •Inside electrical short circuit •Detached shed fire •Large vehicle fire •Malfunctioning furnace •ALS1 EMS incidents including ALS1 MV Crash with or without reported entrapment •Bomb Squad moderate risk responses including suspicious and unattended packages •Hazmat releases not involving fire; including white powder responses •Inland water/ice emergency; not including swimming pool, bathtub, etc.	•Smoke in a house, building, school, non-high-rise apartment, garage, barn, etc. •Reported fire in a house, building, school, non-high-rise apartment, garage, barn, etc. •Report of a small airplane (4 or < soles) on fire or crashed anywhere (ARFF) •ALS2 EMS incidents including ALS2 MV Crash with or without reported entrapment •Bomb Squad high risk responses including creditable suspicious and unattended packages/devices •Reported train/metrorail crash/derailment/fire •Hazmat inhalation emergencies including CO alarms with symptomatic patients •Stillwater Potomac River emergencies or incidents involving White's Ferry	•Report of a large airplane (5 or > soles) on fire or crashed anywhere (ARFF) •Bomb Squad special risk responses including confirmed explosive device incidents •Smoke in a house, building, school, apartment, garage, barn, etc. in a non-hydranted box area •Reported fire in a house, building, school, apartment, garage, barn, etc. in a non-hydranted box area •Reported smoke or fire in a high-rise building, apartment, office, etc. •Hazmat box alarms for a report of a building fire involving hazmat or a 2-inch or > high pressure natural gas line break; outside or inside •All technical rescue responses •Swiftwater Potomac River emergencies

Understanding the MCFRS Accreditation Operational Programs – **DISTRIBUTION**

Accreditation Program	Risk	1st Unit to Arrive of any of the Following Unit Types
ALS1	MR	Paramedic (AFRA, Medic, Chase Car/Unit, EMS Supervisor)
ALS2	HR	Paramedic (AFRA, Medic, Chase Car/Unit, EMS Supervisor)
BLS	LR	Any Unit
Fire Full Assignment (FFA)	HR	Engine
FFA-Highrise (FFA-SRHR)	SR	Engine
FFA-Non-hydranted Area	SR	Engine
Adaptive-1F (A1F)	LR	Engine
Adaptive-1N (A1N)	LR	Eng., Brush, Tanker, Aerial, RS, HM, Utility
Adaptive-2-3 (A2-3)	MR	Engine, Aerial, RS, Chief
Hazmat Low Risk (HM-LR)	LR	Performance not measured but incidents are counted as hazmat
Hazmat Moderate Risk (HM-MR)	MR	Eng., Aerial, RS, Chief, EMSS, Medic, Amb., HM, SAFO, Tanker, Brush
Hazmat High Risk (HM-HR)	HR	Eng., Aerial, RS, Chief, EMSS, Medic, Amb., HM, SAFO, Tanker, Brush
Hazmat Special Risk (HM-SR)	SR	Eng., Aerial, RS, Chief, EMSS, Medic, Amb., HM, SAFO, Tanker, Brush
Technical Rescue (TR-SR)	SR	Eng., Aerial, RS, Chief, EMSS, Medic, Amb., HM, SAFO, Tanker, Brush
Water/Ice Rescue Moderate (WIR-MR)	MR	Eng., Aerial, RS, Chief, EMSS, Medic, Amb., HM, SAFO, Tanker, Brush
Water/Ice Rescue High (WIR-HR)	HR	Eng., Aerial, RS, Chief, EMSS, Medic, Amb., HM, SAFO, Tanker, Brush
Water/Ice Rescue Special (WIR-SR)	SR	Eng., Aerial, RS, Chief, EMSS, Medic, Amb., HM, SAFO, Tanker, Brush
ARFF High Risk (ARF-HR)	HR	Eng., Aerial, RS, Chief, EMSS, Medic, Amb., HM, SAFO, Tanker, Brush
ARFF Special Risk (ARF-SR)	SR	Eng., Aerial, RS, Chief, EMSS, Medic, Amb., HM, SAFO, Tanker, Brush
Bomb Squad Moderate Risk (BS-MR)	MR	FM, BU700
Bomb Squad High Risk (BS-HR)	HR	FM, BU700, Engine, Aerial, RS, Ambulance, Medic
Bomb Squad Special Risk (BS-SR)	SR	FM, BU700, Engine, Aerial, RS, Ambulance, Medic, HM, Chief

Distribution: Geographic location of all first-due resources for initial intervention. Generally measured from fixed response points, such as fire stations, and expressed as a measure of time.

In other words: First arriving unit

Understanding the MCFRS Accreditation Operational Programs – <mark>CONCENTRATION</mark>

Accreditation Program	Risk	Last Unit Arriving of Predetermined Package of Units
ALS1	MR	Medic & Manpower unit or AFRA & Amb. Or AFRA & Medic, etc. etc.
ALS2	HR	Medic & AFRA or 2 AFRAs & Amb. Or Medic & EMS Supervisor & Manpower or AFRA & Chase Unit & Amb, etc. etc.
BLS	LR	Ambulance or Medic Unit
Fire Full Assignment (FFA)	HR	5-Engines; 2-Aerials; 1-RS; 2-Chiefs; 1 Transport Unit (BLS or ALS)
FFA-Highrise (FFA-SRHR)	SR	5-Engines; 3-Aerials; 1-RS; 2-Chiefs; 1 Transport Unit (BLS or ALS)
FFA-Non-hydranted Area	SR	5-Engines; 2-Aerials; 1-RS; 2-Chiefs; 1 Transport Unit ; 3-Tankers
~~Adaptive-1F (A1F)~~	LR	ERF not measured for A1F incidents – only 1st arriving engine measured
~~Adaptive-1N (A1N)~~	LR	ERF not measured for A1N incidents – only 1st arriving unit measured
Adaptive-2-3 (A2-3)	MR	2-Engines; 1-Special Service
Hazmat Low Risk (HM-LR)	LR	Performance not measured but incidents are counted as hazmat
Hazmat Moderate Risk (HM-MR)	MR	1-Engine; 1-Special Service; 1-Chief; 1-Ambulance; 1-Medic; 1-Hazmat
Hazmat High Risk (HM-HR)	HR	3-Engines; 1-Aerial; 1-RS; 1-Chief; 2-Transport Units; 1-Hazmat
Hazmat Special Risk (HM-SR)	SR	5-Engines; 2-Aerials; 1-RS; 1-Chief; 1-Transport Unit; 1-Hazmat
Technical Rescue (TR-SR)	SR	1-Engine; 1-Aerial; 1-RS; 1-Chief; 1-Ambulance; 1-Medic; 1-TR700
Water/Ice Rescue Moderate (WIR-MR)	MR	1-Manpower Piece; 1-Chief; 1-Transport Unit; 1-Boat
Water/Ice Rescue High (WIR-HR)	HR	1-Manpower Piece; 1-Chief; 1-Transport Unit; 2-Boats
Water/Ice Rescue Special (WIR-SR)	SR	1-Manpower Piece; 1-Chief; 1-Ambulance; 1-Medic; 4-Swift Water Boats
ARFF High Risk (ARF-HR)	HR	3-Engines; 1-Aerial; 1-RS; 1-Chief; 2-Transport Units; 1-Hazmat
ARFF Special Risk (ARF-SR)	SR	5-Engines; 2-Aerials; 1-RS; 1-Chief; 1-Transport Unit; 1-Hazmat
Bomb Squad Moderate Risk (BS-MR)	MR	2-Fire Marshals or 1-FM & BU700
Bomb Squad High Risk (BS-HR)	HR	2-Fire Marshals or 1-FM & BU700; 1-Manpower Piece or 1-Transport Unit
Bomb Squad Special Risk (BS-SR)	SR	2-Fire Marshals or 1-FM & BU700; 1-Hazmat or 1-FM; 1-BU700; 1-Manpower Piece; 1-Chief; 1-Transport Unit

Concentration: Spacing of multiple resources arranged so that an initial "effective response force"(ERF) can arrive on-scene within the time frames outlined in the on-scene performance expectations.

In other words: For MCFRS our ERF has been determined within our CR/SOC as is measured when the last unit arrives of a pre-determined compliment of units.

Before continuing with our operational performance response time analysis for Distribution (first-due) and Concentration (ERF) we need to understand the requirement to measure each part of the response time continuum

The first thing we need to understand are the definitions for
BASELINE and BENCHMARK

Baseline: The measurement of actual performance in an organizational context; usually an initial set of crucial observations or data used for comparison or control. What MCFRS is doing today and over the past several years—our actual performance

Benchmark: Defined as a quality standard or target from which something can be judged which help define superior performance or a product, service, or process. Where we strive to be...a goal, in terms of first unit and ERF response time performance—some are defined by NFPA

Response Time Continuum

All measured individually at the 90th percentile fractile (not average)
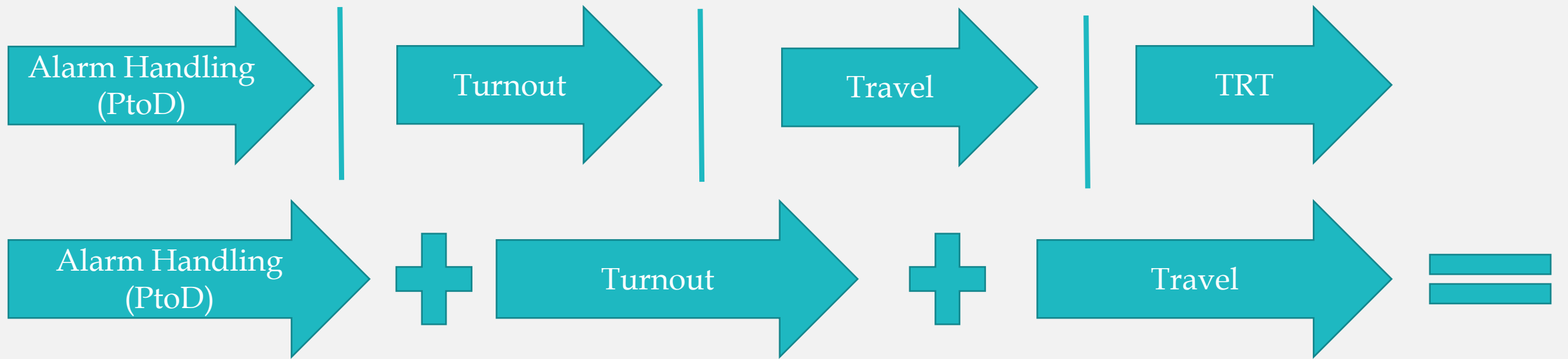
| Alarm Handling (PtoD) | Turnout | Travel | TRT |

Alarm Handling (PtoD) + Turnout + Travel =

Total Response Time (TRT)

Example of actual MCFRS **Total Response Time for the ERF** for these programs all measured at the 90th percentile fractile for each FY and aggregated between FY13-FY16 and by population density zones

Highlights represent very long performance times…**Upgrades and/or AOS outliers**?

Program	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY12-16
Adaptive 2-3 (A2-3)							
Metropolitan	0:13:25	0:13:27	0:12:59	0:12:58	0:12:54	0:12:33	0:13:00
Urban	0:11:41	0:15:54	0:11:46	0:12:40	0:14:08	0:11:13	0:12:23
Suburban	0:13:29	0:15:40	0:14:58	0:15:27	0:14:36	0:14:19	0:14:56
Rural	0:17:03	0:15:48	0:15:05	0:16:13	0:17:44	0:16:24	0:16:21
Hazmat - Moderate Risk							
Metropolitan	0:33:44	0:26:49	0:28:30	0:23:39	0:36:16	0:24:34	0:30:08
Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	0:31:30	0:32:02	N/A	0:32:02
Suburban	N/A	0:54:41	0:27:05	N/A	0:23:19	N/A	0:54:41
Rural	N/A	0:26:16	0:36:11	0:25:51	0:46:27	N/A	0:46:27
Hazmat – High Risk							
Metropolitan	0:26:32	0:24:08	0:31:35	0:33:33	0:27:51	0:33:21	0:29:29
Urban	N/A	0:18:22	0:33:39	0:25:38	0:17:48	N/A	0:33:49
Suburban	0:54:24	0:34:28	0:16:55	N/A	0:27:06	0:14:19	0:54:24
Rural	0:20:31	N/A	0:40:35	0:28:09	0:33:10	0:35:02	0:37:42

Program	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY12-16
ALS1							
Metropolitan	0:12:44	0:12:27	0:12:32	0:12:21	0:12:09	0:12:13	0:12:21
Urban	0:13:34	0:12:31	0:12:44	0:13:10	0:13:13	0:12:38	0:12:56
Suburban	0:14:27	0:13:41	0:13:50	0:13:56	0:13:25	0:13:22	0:13:42
Rural	0:15:08	0:14:26	0:14:35	0:14:29	0:14:24	0:14:19	0:14:29
ALS2							
Metropolitan	0:12:08	0:12:03	0:11:58	0:12:03	0:11:50	0:11:37	0:11:55
Urban	0:12:40	0:12:23	0:13:17	0:12:07	0:13:44	0:16:56	0:13:17
Suburban	0:13:32	0:13:49	0:12:21	0:13:32	0:13:00	0:12:35	0:12:56
Rural	0:13:35	0:14:31	0:14:18	0:13:57	0:14:34	0:13:35	0:14:04
Fire-Full Assignment - Hydranted							
Metropolitan	0:22:37	0:26:47	0:24:26	0:24:53	0:22:17	0:22:38	0:24:00
Urban	0:15:22	0:37:08	0:23:28	0:44:50	0:21:52	0:44:14	0:35:52
Suburban	0:26:05	0:22:05	0:37:45	0:26:05	0:26:58	0:24:01	0:26:29
Rural	0:24:43	0:26:56	0:34:38	0:29:54	0:32:25	0:35:36	0:30:20

1st Arriving Paramedic to ALS1 Incidents - Total Response Time

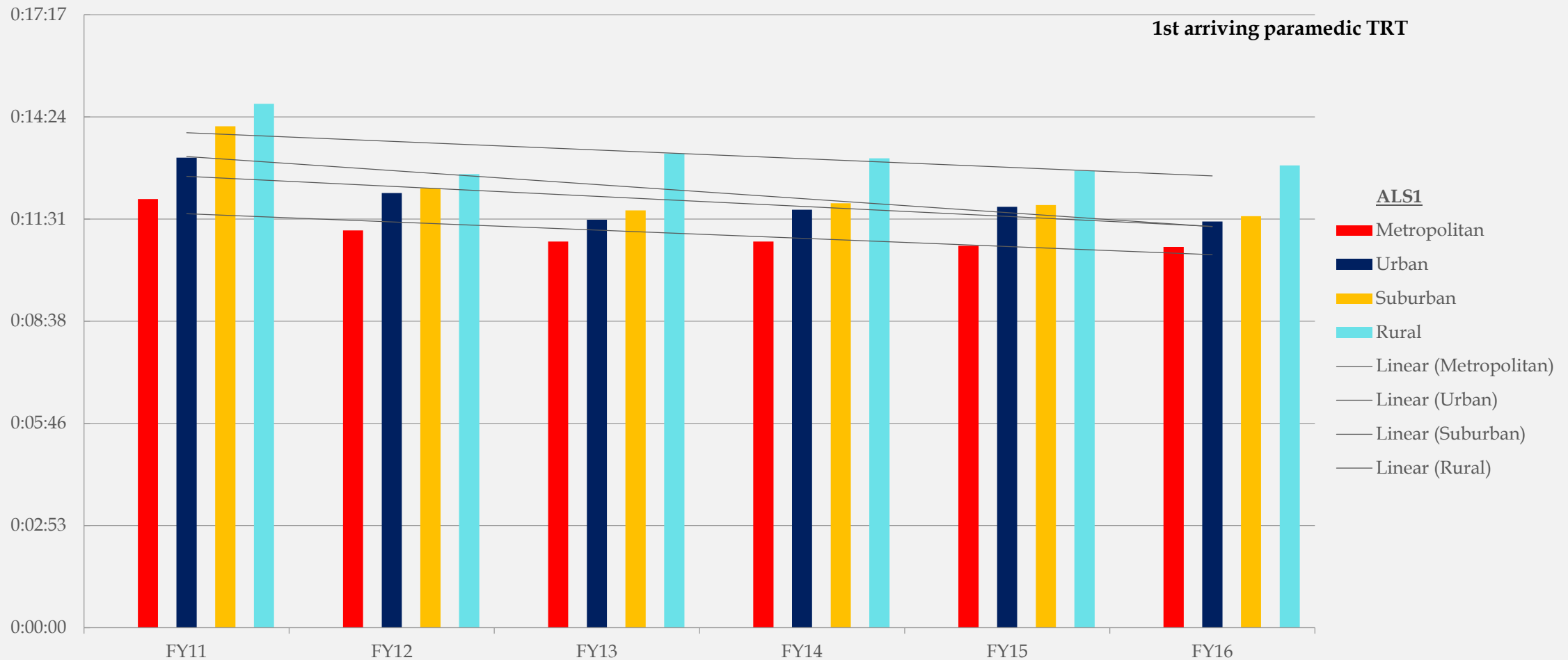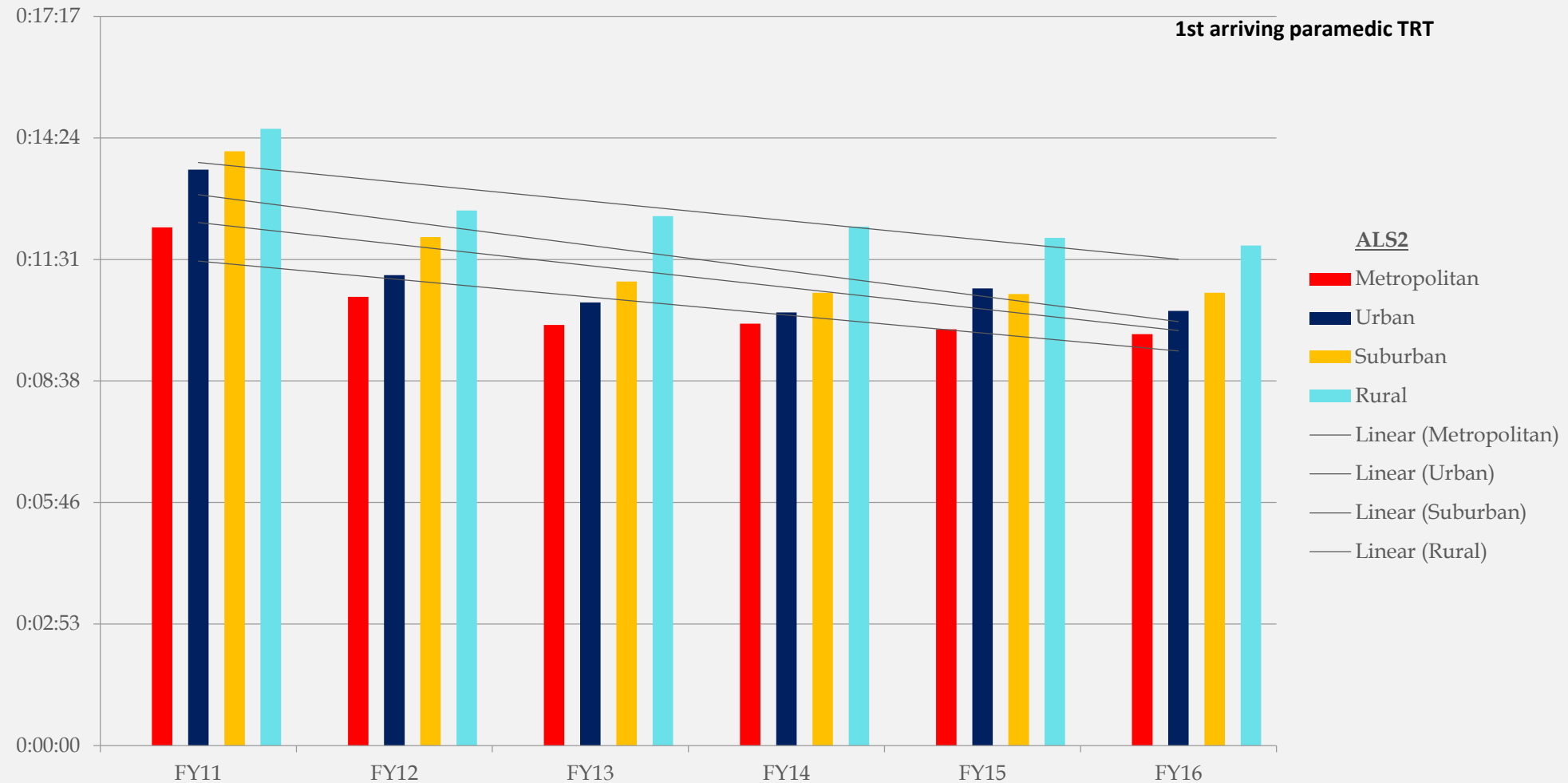| ALS1	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY13-16
Metropolitan	0:12:05	0:11:12	0:10:53	0:10:53	0:10:46	0:10:44			0:10:49
Urban	0:13:15	0:12:15	0:11:30	0:11:47	0:11:52	0:11:27			0:11:39
Suburban	0:14:08	0:12:23	0:11:46	0:11:58	0:11:55	0:11:36			0:11:47
Rural	0:14:46	0:12:47	0:13:22	0:13:14	0:12:53	0:13:02			0:13:05
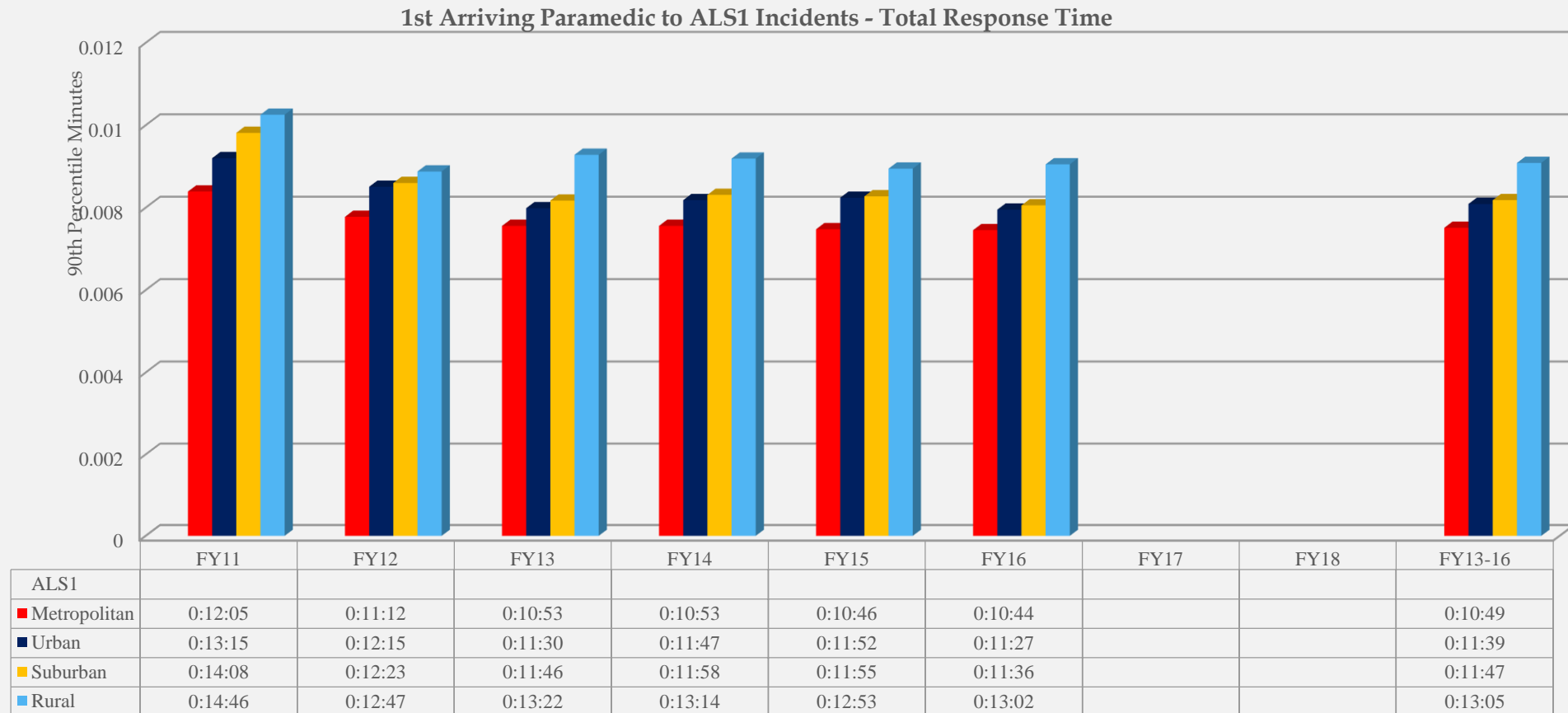
Accreditation: Documents, Analysis, Acronyms, Terminologies

Accreditation: Documents, Analysis, Acronyms, Terminologies

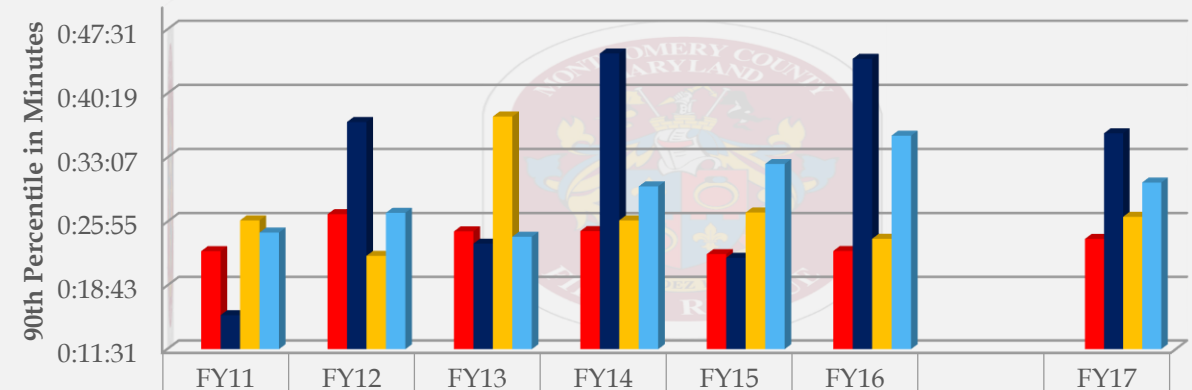| Date	Time	Shift	Incident #	Box Area	Address	Call Type	Unit	Unit Travel (mins)	Updated FireApp
12/16/2015	13:43:09	B	15-0152666	12-04	1841 Bronzegate Blvd.	House Fire	PE716	0:41:22	12/17 Vlassopoulos: PE716 arrived at 14:25:45?
12/16/2015	13:43:09	B	15-0152666	12-04	1841 Bronzegate Blvd.	House Fire	PE724	0:41:23	12/17 Vlassopoulos: PE724 arrived at 14:25:42?
12/16/2015	13:43:09	B	15-0152666	12-04	1841 Bronzegate Blvd.	House Fire	PE841	0:37:23	12/17 Vlassopoulos: PE716 arrived at 14:25:39?

Accreditation Measurements By Program

◄ ► ►| [1] / 1 [Main Report ▼] ⟳ | [ ] 🔍 [100% ▼] **BusinessObjects**

10/27/2016   9:25.36

Accreditation ERF Total Response

Incident Date: 07/01/2015   To   06/30/2016
Program: ERF_TOTAL_RESPONSE

Geographic Type	Porgram Type	Measure Type	Response Time
Metropolitan	FFA_HY	90	00:21:55
Rural	FFA_HY	90	00:23:32
Suburban	FFA_HY	90	00:23:34
Urban	FFA_HY	90	00:24:01

After follow-ups with A/C Bailey these three times on one incident were determined to be erroneous outliers and fixed in FireApp. The new and much more accurate FY16 FFA in Hydranted areas ERF for Urban Density Zones at the 90th percentile fractile is 24:01

There are not that many Urban Density Zones (based on CFAI framework's population/sq. mile) thus not that many FFAs in these zones; so, one outlier made a HUGE difference

5.2.4 Deployment.

5.2.4.1 Single-Family Dwelling Initial Full Alarm Assignment Capability.

5.2.4.1.1* The initial full alarm assignment to a structure fire in a typical 2000 ft² (186 m²), two-story single-family dwelling without basement and with no exposures shall provide for the following:

(1) Establishment of incident command outside of the hazard area for the overall coordination and direction of the initial full alarm assignment with a minimum of one member dedicated to this task

(2) Establishment of an uninterrupted water supply of a minimum of 400 gpm (1520 L/min) for 30 minutes with supply line(s) maintained by an operator

(3) Establishment of an effective water flow application rate of 300 gpm (1140 L/min) from two handlines, each of which has a minimum flow rate of 100 gpm (380 L/min) with each handline operated by a minimum of two members to effectively and safely maintain the line

(4) Provision of one support member for each attack and backup line deployed to provide hydrant hookup and to assist in laying of hose lines, utility control, and forcible entry

(5) Provision of at least one victim search and rescue team with each such team consisting of a minimum of two members

(6) Provision of at least one team, consisting of a minimum of two members, to raise ground ladders and perform ventilation

(7) If an aerial device is used in operations, one member to function as an aerial operator to maintain primary control of the aerial device at all times

(8) Establishment of an IRIC consisting of a minimum of two properly equipped and trained members

14 or 15 FFs

ISO In the House

MCFRS will be attempting to provide accurate data for the following NFPA 1710 based questions from ISO:

1. Does your fire department have a standard of cover or deployment analysis based on the criteria of NFPA 1710?

2. If yes, what is your fire department's demonstrated ability for travel times?

3. What is the total number of structural fire calls?

4. What is the number of calls for the first arriving engine company within 320 seconds? (Includes 240 seconds for travel and 80 seconds for donning gear)

5. What is the number of calls for the balance of the full alarm assignment within 560 seconds? (Includes 480 seconds for travel and 80 seconds for donning gear)

Using these same Groupings (FFA, FFA_SRHR, FFA_NH) what is the last unit to arrive **travel time** only, COUNTYWIDE and at the 90th percentile fractile, to the total of these incidents for the following possible unit packages. When the last unit of one of these packages arrives the measure shall stop for that one incident. When one unit is missing from any of these packages the measure will not be used.

- [3 Primary Unit Type Engine] **and [**1 Primary Unit Type Aerial **or** Rescue Squad] **and** [1 Primary Unit Type Chief] **OR**

- [2 Primary Unit Type Engine] **and [**2 Primary Unit Type Aerial **or** 1 Aerial **and** Rescue Squad] **and** [1 Primary Unit Type Chief] **OR**

- [2 Primary Unit Type Engine] **and [**1 Primary Unit Type Aerial **or** Rescue Squad] **and** [1 Primary Unit Type Chief] **and [**1 Primary Unit Type Ambulance **or** Secondary Unit Type Medic] **OR**

- [3 Primary Unit Type Engine] **and** [1 Primary Unit Type Chief] **and [**1 Primary Unit Type Ambulance **or** Secondary Unit Type Medic]

This analysis has been requested of the MCFRS data team in an effort to measure MCFRS performance against the MINIMUM NFPA 1710 benchmark times for assembling an ERF for a 2000 sq.ft. detached structure fire without a basement. This is also one of the ISO questions.

These algorithms are based on an engine staffing of four

Questions?

Accreditation.MCFRS@montgomerycountymd.gov

Demetrios "Jim" Vlassopoulos
Accreditation Manager