

# Holiday Island Fire Department

Fire Chief

Chris Ledeker

# Education

- Associate Science- Fire Science (Northwest Arkansas CC)
- Bachelors of Technology- First Responder Administration (Oklahoma State University-OKC Campus)
- Masters Public Administration- Public Management (Arkansas State University)
  
- Fire Standards (Arkansas Fire Academy- Camden, AR)
- EMT-Basic (Northwest Arkansas CC)
- EMT-Paramedic (Cherokee Nation Paramedic Program-Tahlequah, OK)

# Previous Employment

- Started professional career in 2009
- XNA Airport FD- 24/48-hour Full Time shifts
- Siloam Springs FD- 24/48-hour FT shifts recently changed to 48/96-hour FT shifts
- Pulse Ambulance Transport- 24-hour PT shifts
- Pea Ridge FD- 24-hour PT shifts recently changed to 48/96-hour FT shifts
- Grove EMS- 24-hour PT shifts. FT employees 24/48-hour shifts
- Lowell FD- 48/96-hour FT shifts
- Bethel Heights FD- 08:00 to 16:00 shift (Fire Chief) 48/96-hour FT shifts
- Gravette FD- 48/96-hour FT shifts

# Fire Chief Responsibilities

- Local AHJ (Authority Having Jurisdiction) – All Fire Safety and Code enforcement.
- Daily operations of the fire department and personnel
  - Safety of fire personnel and the citizens of the community
  - Efficiency
  - Effectiveness
    - Improve in all aspects of emergency response
  - Fiscally Responsible (does not necessarily mean budget friendly)
  - State of Readiness
    - Personnel
    - Apparatus
    - Equipment
  - Limit liabilities
    - Limit safety risks to personnel and community members
    - Prevent lawsuits

# Objective

**For the betterment of the department and to improve the overall deliverance of emergency services to the community, it is necessary for the Holiday Island Fire Department to be staffed by paid personnel 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 356 days a year.**

Based on:

- Call Volume
- ISO (Insurance Services Office) Improvement
  - Lower ISO Rating
  - Improve Response Times
- Personnel Safety
  - Meet NFPA Standards and Annual Requirements
- Minimal Volunteer Response
  - 23% of calls 1 person response
- Increase Workplace Productivity

# Present Work Schedule

- Currently Holiday Island Fire Department Fire Personnel work a 40 hour a week shift schedule. 08:00 to 18:00, 4 days a week.

Example pay:

\$15.49 per hour x 80 hour per bi-weekly pay period = \$1,239.20

\$1,239.20 x 26 pay periods per year = **\$32,219.20**

US average firefighter salary **\$47,812.00**

Arkansas average firefighter salary **\$44,095**

\*<https://www.salary.com/research/salary/benchmark/fire-fighter-salary>

\*<https://www.salary.com/research/salary/benchmark/fire-fighter-salary/ar>

# 48/96 Shift Work

- Highly recommend going to a 48/96- hour shift work schedule.

- Consists of three shifts: A,B,C to provide 24/7

## Coverage

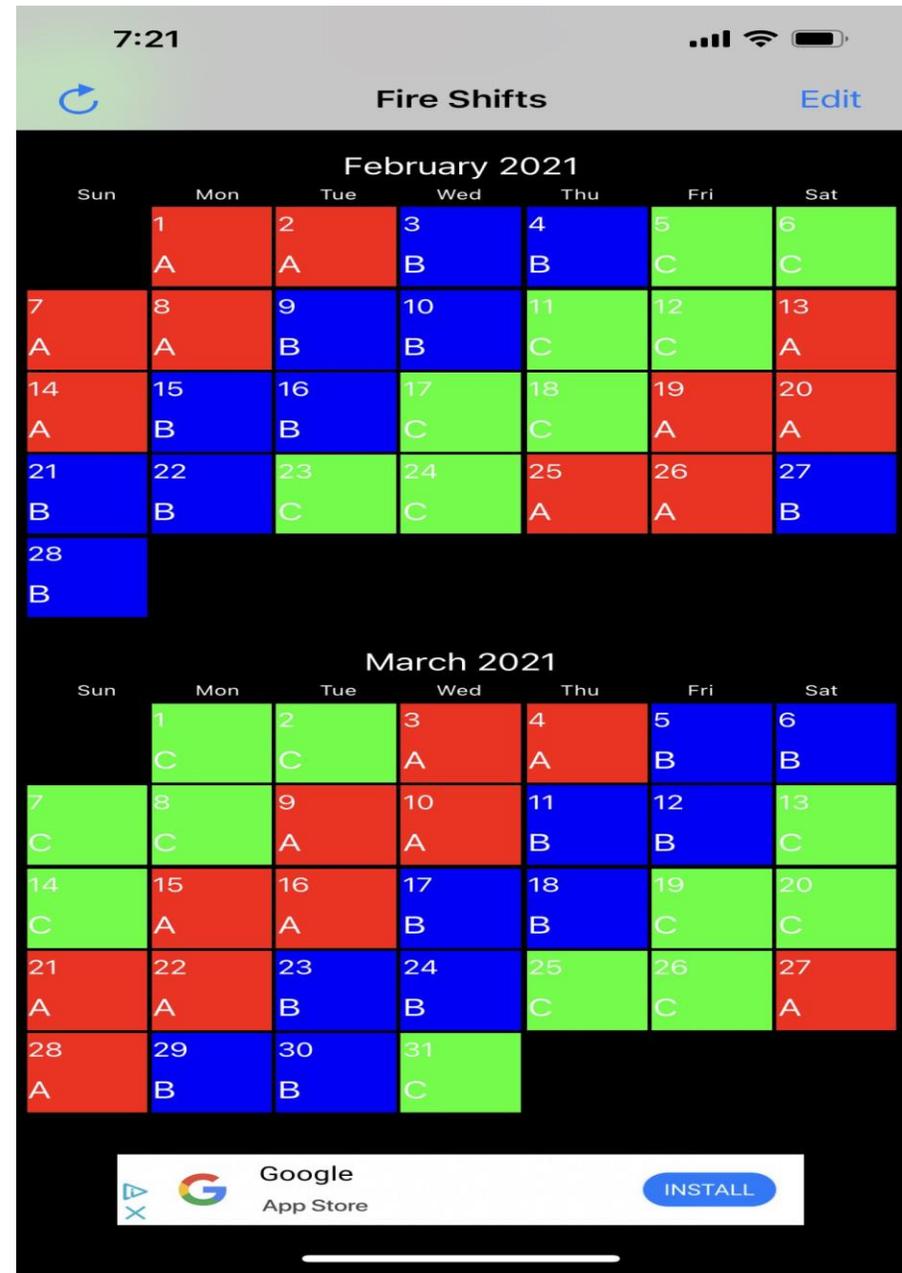
It consists of a 6-day cycle where each shift works two consecutive 24-hour shifts followed by 4 consecutive days off duty.

- Fire personnel stay, work and sleep at the station

- State of Readiness with fire personnel ready to respond at all times

- Home away from home

- Bed
- Shower
- Kitchen
- Down time
- TV
- Computer



# Fire Departments in the area 48/96 Shift Schedule

- Most common work shift schedule in Northwest Arkansas
  - Rogers FD
  - Siloam Springs FD
  - Gravette FD
  - Pea Ridge FD
  - Lowell FD
  - Centerton FD
  - Beaver Lake FD
  - Mercy Ambulance Services
  - Northwest Ambulance Services

Over 300 departments in the United States work the 48/96 shift schedule which began in the 1990s.

# Pros of 48hour shift

- The 48/96 reduces the number of days/hours an employee spends getting ready for work and time in the commute by 50%. Significant fuel cost savings by 50%.
- Commute Pros: Mileage to work cut by 50%, less wear and tear on your vehicle, less time driving, reduction in fuel cost, reduction in air pollution.
- Employees have more time at home with family and friends, with an increase of personal time. With 60 four-day periods a year, 26 full weekends a year.
- More time at home to help take children to school and help their children's school with parent student programs (field trips, educational endeavors for children).
- Employees are able to manage vacation time better
- Increase home productivity and increase work productivity.
- The 48/96 increases the number of consecutive sleep days (4 in a row). Could promote better sleeping patterns and less overall fatigue.
- Could provide a decrease in childcare cost.
- A decrease in duplicated work such as station cleaning, equipment checkoffs, etc..
- Increase in employee moral. After 4 days off recovery ready for shift work.
- Ability to compete for fire personnel living outside of coverage area.
- Ability for fire personnel to supplement income working a parttime job during off time.

# Cons of 48hour shift

- Personnel will be away from the family for 48 hours:
- Change in family routine of any kind can be difficult
- Some members face unique issues to childcare, child custody, and animals, care of an elderly parent or sick family members.
- Difficulty and expense involved with renegotiating child custody
- If the first shift is busy, productivity on the second shift could decrease.
- The 48/96 work schedule requires that personnel work nine full weekends per year.



\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*NOTICE OF DEPOSIT\*\*\*\*\*

CHRISTOPHER R LEDEKER  
 3119 CHELSEY LANE  
 SPRINGDALE, AR 72764

Employer:	LOWELL	Check#	DD25982	Direct Deposit Bank	Deposit Amount
Department:	FIRE	Gross:	1,783.65	UNIFY CREDIT UNION	40.00
Check Date:	01/02/2020	Net:	839.66	UNIFY CREDIT UNION	799.66

Payment Code	Rate	Reg. Hours	OT Hours	Amount	YTD Amount	Deduction Code	Amount	YTD Amount
HOURLY	15.5100	106.00	6.00	1,783.65	1,783.65	FITW	159.71	159.71
VAC_FIRE_24	15.5100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	SITW	82.00	82.00
SICK_FIRE	15.5100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	MEDICARE_EE	23.69	23.69
FIRE HOLIDAY	15.5100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	LOPFI_FD_PRE_T	151.61	151.61
FT INCENTIVE	200.0000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	HEALTH	123.00	123.00
						OCSE_CHILD_SU	352.00	352.00
						AFLAC_PRETAX	26.98	26.98
						NATIONWIDE 457	25.00	25.00
<b>TOTALS:</b>		106.00	6.00	1,783.65	1,783.65	<b>TOTALS:</b>	943.99	943.99

# Fair Labor Standards Act (FSLA)

- Law Enforcement and Fire Protection Employees Under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)
- This fact sheet provides general information concerning the application of the FLSA to law enforcement and fire protection personnel of State and local governments.
- Characteristics
- Fire protection personnel include firefighters, paramedics, emergency medical technicians, rescue workers, ambulance personnel, or hazardous materials workers who:
  - 1. are trained in fire suppression;
  - 2. have the legal authority and responsibility to engage in fire suppression;
  - 3. are employed by a fire department of a municipality, county, fire district, or State; and
  - 4. are engaged in the prevention, control and extinguishment of fires or response to emergency situations where life, property, or the environment is at risk. There is no limit on the amount of nonexempt work that an employee employed in fire protection activities may perform. So long as the employee meets the criteria above, he or she is an employee “employed in fire protection activities” as defined in section 3(y) of the FLSA.

# FSLA Exemption

- The FLSA requires that all covered nonexempt employees be paid overtime pay at no less than time and one-half their regular rates of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 in a workweek.
- Section 13(b)(20) of the FLSA provides an overtime exemption to law enforcement or fire protection employees of a public agency that employs less than five employees during the workweek in law enforcement or fire protection activities.
- Section 7(k) of the FLSA provides that employees engaged in fire protection or law enforcement may be paid overtime on a “work period” basis. A “work period” may be from 7 consecutive days to 28 consecutive days in length. For work periods of at least 7 but less than 28 days, overtime pay is required when the number of hours worked exceeds the number of hours that bears the same relationship to 212 (fire) or 171 (police) as the number of days in the work period bears to 28. For example, fire protection personnel are due overtime under such a plan after 106 hours worked during a 14-day work period, while law enforcement personnel must receive overtime after 86 hours worked during a 14-day work period.
- Under certain prescribed conditions, a State or local government agency may give compensatory time, at a rate of not less than one and one-half hours for each overtime hour worked, in lieu of cash overtime compensation. Employees engaged in police and fire protection work may accrue up to 480 hours of compensatory time.
- \*US Dept of Labor Wage and Hour Division

# 2021 Budget

- As of March 15<sup>th</sup>
- 20 pay periods remaining in 2021 budget
- 53 hrs. reg. 3 hrs. OT a week
- 106 hrs. reg. 6 hrs. OT a pay period
- x 20 pay periods
- 2120 hrs. reg. 120 hrs. OT
- X \$12.30 x \$18.45
- \$26,076.00 + \$2,214.00
- \$28,290.00 = total wages for single firefighter rest of 2021 budget
- x 2 fire personnel
- \$56,580.00
- \$56,580.00 + \$51,458.00 = **\$108,038.00** total remaining wages for FT FF personnel 2021 budget.
- \$112,718.69 - \$108,038.00 = **\$4680.69** left over for PT coverage

# ISO Improvement Rating

- What is ISO?

**Insurance Services Office (ISO)**- Is a company that creates ratings for fire departments and their surrounding communities. The fire score, (aka Public Protection Classification), is a score from 1 to 10. The ratings calculate how well-equipped fire departments are to put out fires in the community. The ISO rating scale, a lower number is better: 1 is the best possible rating while a 10 means the fire department does not meet ISO's minimum requirements.

The ISO provides this score to homeowners insurance companies. The insurers then use it to help set homeowners insurance rates. The more well-equipped the fire department is to put out a fire, the less likely your house is to burn down. This makes the home less of a risk, and therefore less expensive, to insure.

# Fire Rating Score Criteria

- There are four main criteria to a fire rating score:
  - **50%** comes from the quality of your fire department including **staffing** levels, training, and documentation.
  - **40%** comes from availability of water supply, including prevalence of fire hydrants and how much water is available for putting out fires.
  - 10% comes from the quality of the area's emergency communications system (911).
  - An extra 5.5% comes from community outreach, including fire prevention and safety courses.

It is possible to get a maximum score of 106% on the survey, although any fire department that scores above 90% receives the highest ranking, a 1. Very few fire departments receive that ranking—only 0.7% of all communities surveyed have a 1. A rating of 5 is both median and the most common fire rating.

\*<https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/fsrs/>

# ISO Effect on the Community

- The formulas homeowner insurance companies use to determine their insurance rates are complex and constantly changing.
- A lower PPC score for your area will translate to a lower homeowners insurance premium, as it means your home is at a lower risk for serious fire damage.
- Home insurance companies offer lower rates if you have a good ISO rating because a well-prepared fire department will be able to put out a home's fire more quickly.
- Lower insurance premiums mean more savings for citizens.
- Creates a greater appeal to business owners to open their businesses in the lower rated ISO community. Thus, increasing tax revenue for the city to further provide and expand public services. (Especially important now that Holiday Island has started the city process).
- In hindsight, the Fire Department is one of the most important insurance coverage a person can have.

# Training Requirements

- Emergency Responders are required to be experts at every incident they respond to. They do not have the luxury of not knowing what they are doing when time is of the essence. Therefore, firefighters must train for the worst-case scenarios for fire, rescue, HAZMAT, and EMS. Training must become second nature so firefighters can perform well under high stress.
- Department members are required to complete minimum amounts of training based on local, state, and federal requirements to obtain and maintain the certifications required to perform many of the tasks required of the job. The requirements are set by OSHA, ISO, State of Arkansas, NREMT, and other agencies.

# Training hours required annually: FT

## **Training required by ISO**

- 192 hours of Company training per year (16hr/month)
- 6 hours of Hazmat Training per year
- 18 hours of Facility training per year
- 12 hours of Driver Training per year (for anyone qualified as a driver/engineer who isn't an officer)
- 12 hours of Officer Training (for all officers that respond on a first alarm)
- Up to 240 hours annually

# Training hours required annually: Volunteer

- Training required to obtain Act 833 funds
- 16 hours annually
- Minimum of six trained firefighters

# Current Holiday Island FD ISO Rating

Holiday Island- 5

Rural area of Holiday Island- 6

Oaks Landing across the lake- 10

# NFPA Standards

- The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) is a global self-funded nonprofit organization, established in 1896, devoted to eliminating death, injury, property and economic loss due to fire, electrical and related hazards.
- **List of NFPA Codes & Standards**
- NFPA publishes more than **300 consensus codes and standards** intended to minimize the possibility and effects of fire and other risks. NFPA codes and standards, administered by more than 250 Technical Committees comprising approximately 8,000 volunteers, are adopted and used throughout the world.
- These standards are referenced on a regular basis in lawsuits.
- Compliance with NFPA standards are obviously important when it comes to liability. For this reason, fire department policies, procedures, training and operations should align with NFPA standards to the greatest extent possible.
- \*<https://www.lexipol.com/resources/blog/can-a-fire-department-be-sued-for-not-meeting-nfpa-standards>

# Example NFPA Standards

- NFPA 1620 Standard for Pre-Incident Planning
- NFPA 1660 Standard on Community Risk Assessment, Pre-Incident Planning, Mass Evacuation, Sheltering, and Re-entry Programs
- NFPA 1670 Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents
- NFPA 1700 Guide for Structural Fire Fighting
- NFPA 1710 Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments
- NFPA 1720 Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments
- NFPA 1730 Standard on Organization and Deployment of Fire Prevention Inspection and Code Enforcement, Plan Review, Investigation, and Public Education Operations
- NFPA 1801 Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service
- NFPA 1802 Standard on Two-Way, Portable RF Voice Communications Devices for Use by Emergency Services Personnel in the Hazard Zone
- NFPA 1851 Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting
- NFPA 1852 Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)

# Firefighter Duties

- Daily apparatus checks (11 apparatus)
- Daily equipment checks
- Daily station checks (rotation 5 stations)
- Emergency response (Ems, Fire, HazMat, and Rescue)
- Station maintenance
- Daily required training (Ems and Fire)
- Daily physical training
- Random duties
- Necessary needs
- Hydrant tests
- Ladder tests
- Pump tests
- Aerial test
- Hose tests
- SCBA tests
- Face mask tests
- Business inspections
- Phone calls
- Citizen requests
- Reports and documentation
- And much more

# NFPA 1710

- **NFPA 1710: Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments**
- **4.1.2.1** The fire department shall establish the following performance objectives for the first-due response zones that are identified by the AHJ:
  1. Alarm handling time completion in accordance with [4.1.2.3](#)
  2. **80 seconds** turnout time for fire and special operations response and **60 seconds** turnout time for EMS response
  3. 240 seconds (**4 mins**) or less travel time for the arrival of the first engine company at a fire suppression incident
  4. 360 seconds (**6 mins**) or less travel time for the arrival of the second company with a minimum staffing of 4 personnel at a fire suppression incident
  5. For other than high-rise, 480 seconds (**8 mins**) or less travel time for the deployment of an initial full alarm assignment at a fire suppression incident
  6. For high-rise, 610 seconds or less travel time for the deployment of an initial full alarm assignment at a fire suppression incident
  7. 240 seconds (**4 mins**) or less travel time for the arrival of a unit with first responder with automatic external defibrillator (AED) or higher-level capability at an emergency medical incident
  8. 480 seconds (**8 mins**) or less travel time for the arrival of an advanced life support (ALS) unit at an emergency medical incident, where this service is provided by the fire department provided a first responder with an AED or basic life support (BLS) unit arrived in 240 seconds (**4 mins**) or less travel time

# NFPA 1720

- **NFPA 1720: NFPA 1720 Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments**
- **4.3 Staffing and Deployment.**
- **4.3.1**
- The fire department shall identify minimum staffing requirements to ensure that the number of members that are available to operate are able to meet the needs of the department.
- **4.3.2 \***
- [Table 4.3.2](#) shall be used by the AHJ to determine staffing and response time objectives for structural firefighting, based on a low-hazard occupancy such as a 2000 ft<sup>2</sup> (186 m<sup>2</sup>), two-story, single-family home without basement and exposures and the percentage accomplishment of those objectives for reporting purposes as required in [4.4.2](#).
- **\*www.nfpa.org**

- **minimum** staffing includes members responding from the AHJ’s department and automatic aid
- **response** time begins upon completion of the dispatch notification and ends at the time interval shown in the table.

- **4.3.3 \***

- Where staffed stations are provided, when determined by the AHJ, they shall have a turnout time of 90 seconds for fire and special operations and 60 seconds for EMS, 90 percent of the time.

Table 4.3.2 Staffing and Response Time

Demand Zone <sup>a</sup>	Demographics	Minimum Staff to Respond <sup>b</sup>	Response Time (minutes) <sup>c</sup>	Meets Objective (%)
Urban area	>1000 people/mi <sup>2</sup> (2.6 km <sup>2</sup> )	15	9	90
Suburban area	500–1000 people/mi <sup>2</sup> (2.6 km <sup>2</sup> )	10	10	80
Rural area	<500 people/mi <sup>2</sup> (2.6 km <sup>2</sup> )	6	14	80
Remote area	Travel distance ≥ 8 mi (12.87 km)	4	Directly dependent on travel distance	90
Special risks	Determined by AHJ	Determined by AHJ based on risk	Determined by AHJ	90

- <https://youtu.be/87hAnxuh1g8>
- <https://youtu.be/piofZLySsNc>
- <https://youtu.be/whlymAuRtzU>

# Holiday Island Fire Department



Eureka Springs, AR

This report was generated on 3/12/2021 7:36:00 PM

## Incident Statistics with Alarm to Arrival

Start Date: 01/01/2021 | End Date: 03/01/2021

INCIDENT COUNT			
INCIDENT TYPE		# INCIDENTS	
EMS		97	
FIRE		28	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>125</b>	
TOTAL TRANSPORTS (N2 and N3)			
APPARATUS	# of APPARATUS	# of PATIENT TRANSPORTS	TOTAL # of PATIENT
<b>TOTAL</b>			
PRE-INCIDENT VALUE		LOSSES	
<b>\$174,000.00</b>		<b>\$3,800.00</b>	
CO CHECKS			
<b>TOTAL</b>			
MUTUAL AID			
Aid Type		Total	
Aid Received		87	
OVERLAPPING CALLS			
# OVERLAPPING		% OVERLAPPING	
16		12.8	
LIGHTS AND SIREN - AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME (Dispatch to Arrival)			
Station	EMS	FIRE	
Station 17	0:06:52	0:09:34	
<b>AVERAGE FOR ALL CALLS</b>		<b>0:06:57</b>	
LIGHTS AND SIREN - AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME (Alarm to Arrival)			
Station	EMS	FIRE	
Station 17	0:09:34	0:10:36	
<b>AVERAGE FOR ALL CALLS</b>		<b>0:09:17</b>	
LIGHTS AND SIREN - AVERAGE TURNOUT TIME (Dispatch to Enroute)			
Station	EMS	FIRE	
Station 17	0:00:27	0:00:07	
<b>AVERAGE FOR ALL CALLS</b>		<b>0:00:25</b>	
AGENCY		AVERAGE TIME ON SCENE (MM:SS)	
Holiday Island Fire Department		28:21	

# National Fire Statistics

- National estimates for the leading causes of fires in residential buildings for 2018, the most recent year for which data are available, are as follows: (380,000 residential fires)
- 1. Cooking: 192,700 fires.
- 2. Heating: 35,700 fires.
- 3. Other unintentional, careless: 28,600 fires.
- 4. Electrical malfunction: 25,700 fires.
  
- Home fires can happen at any time, but they generally increase during the fall and winter, with December and January being the peak months.
- Home fires are also more common on Saturday and Sunday, and tend to peak between **6:00 and 7:00 PM**.
  
- \*<https://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/>

# National Residential Fire Fatality Statistics

- National estimates for the leading causes of residential building fire deaths for 2018, the most recent year for which data are available, are as follows: (2000 deaths)
  - 1. Other unintentional, careless: 545 deaths.
  - 2. Smoking: 390 deaths.
  - 3. Cause under investigation: 375 deaths
- Thermal burns and smoke inhalation were the primary symptoms leading to death, accounting for (90 percent) of all fatalities in residential fires.
- Bedrooms, at (51 percent), were the leading, specific location where civilian fire fatalities occurred in residential buildings.
- The time period from **11 p.m. to 7 a.m.** accounted for (51 percent) of civilian fire fatalities in residential buildings. This period also accounted for (47 percent) of fatal fires in residential buildings.
- At the time of their deaths, (37 percent) of fire victims in residential buildings were trying to escape; an additional (31 percent) were sleeping.
- Other unintentional, careless” actions (16 percent) and “smoking” (13 percent) were the leading causes of fatal fires in residential buildings.
- Males accounted for (58 percent) of civilian fire fatalities in residential buildings; females accounted for 42 percent of fire fatalities.
- Adults **aged 50 to 69** accounted for (37 percent) of civilian fire fatalities in residential buildings.
- Children less than 10 years old accounted for (11 percent) of civilian fire fatalities in residential buildings

# EMS Statistics

- Both STEMI and **stroke** are **most** likely to **occur** in the early hours of the morning - specifically around 6:30am.
- Psychological incidents occur throughout the day, especially between the hours of 9pm and 3am.
- Fatality motor vehicle accidents
  - On average in 2019, fatal car crashes were more frequent on weekends, peaking on Saturday.
  - The number of nonfatal crashes tended to be higher on weekdays, peaking on Friday.
  - For both fatal and nonfatal crashes, the peak time of day was 4 pm. to 7:59 pm., but peak crash periods vary substantially over the span of a year:
    - During the spring and summer months, fatal crashes tended to peak between 8 pm. and 11:59 p.m.
    - In contrast, the nonfatal crash peak is earlier in the summer, from noon to 3:59 pm.
    - From October through March, the peak for fatal crashes was from 4 pm. to 7:59 pm.

# Incidents by hour date range: 1/01/2021 to 03/01/2021

- Total number of calls from Jan. 01, 2021 to March 01, 2021

## **125 Incidents**

- During present fire personnel work shift schedule from 08:00 to 18:00

## **70 Incidents**

- Off work hours 00:00 to 08:00 and 18:00 to 23:59

## **34 and 21 = 55 Incidents**

70 Incidents during shift = **56%**

55 Incidents off shift = **44%**

<b>HOUR</b>	<b># INCIDENTS</b>
00:00 - 00:59	6
01:00 - 01:59	3
02:00 - 02:59	3
03:00 - 03:59	6
04:00 - 04:59	3
05:00 - 05:59	3
06:00 - 06:59	6
07:00 - 07:59	4
08:00 - 08:59	4
09:00 - 09:59	7
10:00 - 10:59	9
11:00 - 11:59	5
12:00 - 12:59	7
13:00 - 13:59	11
14:00 - 14:59	4
15:00 - 15:59	12
16:00 - 16:59	6
17:00 - 17:59	5
18:00 - 18:59	5
19:00 - 19:59	4
20:00 - 20:59	4
21:00 - 21:59	1
22:00 - 22:59	4
23:00 - 23:59	3

# Incidents by hour date range: 1/01/2021 to 02/07/2021

- Before the Winter Storms
- Total number of calls from Jan. 01, 2021 to Feb. 07, 2021

## 64 Incidents

- During present fire personnel work shift schedule from 08:00 to 18:00

## 30 Incidents

- Off work hours 00:00 to 08:00 and 18:00 to 23:59

## 21 and 13 = 34 Incidents

**30** Incidents during shift = **47%**

**34** Incidents off shift = **53%**

**\*Last 3 years, similar statistics**

**2020- 661** calls **54%** off shift

**2019- 684** calls **51%** off shift

**2018- 761** calls **52%** off shift

HOUR	# INCIDENTS
00:00 - 00:59	4
01:00 - 01:59	1
02:00 - 02:59	3
03:00 - 03:59	4
04:00 - 04:59	3
05:00 - 05:59	2
06:00 - 06:59	2
07:00 - 07:59	2
08:00 - 08:59	1
09:00 - 09:59	3
10:00 - 10:59	2
11:00 - 11:59	2
12:00 - 12:59	3
13:00 - 13:59	5
14:00 - 14:59	2
15:00 - 15:59	5
16:00 - 16:59	3
17:00 - 17:59	4
18:00 - 18:59	4
19:00 - 19:59	2
20:00 - 20:59	2
21:00 - 21:59	1
22:00 - 22:59	2
23:00 - 23:59	2

# Percentage

PERSONNEL	% of CALLS	CALLS ATTENDED
Ates, Randy	1.6%	2
Bernstein, Loren	0.8%	1
Carter, Matt	2.4%	3
Goodman, Alex	20.0%	25
Goodman, Ralph	1.6%	2
Hanna, Shan	3.2%	4
Ingle, Aaron	0.8%	1
Kennedy, Robert	12.0%	15
Knyzewski, Ethan	36.8%	46
Ledeker, Chris	26.4%	33
Nickelson, Richard	44.8%	56
Prange, Jon	0.8%	1
Ross, Pete	0.8%	1
Scroggins, Tyler	5.6%	7
Trahan, Karl	20.0%	25
Trahan, Kelly	48.0%	60
Trahan, Nikki	0.8%	1
Winters, Tom	4.0%	5

**Total Calls Attended by All Personnel:**

**288**

STATION: 17 - Station 17	COUNT
Ates, Randy	2
Bernstein, Loren	1
Carter, Matt	3
Goodman, Alex	25
Goodman, Ralph	2
Hanna, Shan	4
Ingle, Aaron	1
Kennedy, Robert	15
Knyzewski, Ethan	46
Ledeker, Chris	33
Nickelson, Richard	56
Prange, Jon	1
Ross, Pete	1
Scroggins, Tyler	7
Trahan, Karl	25
Trahan, Kelly	60
Trahan, Nikki	1
Winters, Tom	5

**TOTAL:**

**288**

# Average Age of Fire Personnel

- 26 Fire Personnel
- Average age of Entire Dept- 47 yrs old
- Average age of FT Personnel- 32 yrs old
- Average age of Volunteers- 57 yrs old
  
- Average age of Firefighter in the USA- 38.7 yrs old
  
- Average age of Firefighter Fatalities 2018-2020
  - 2020- 48 Fatalities, average 49 yrs old
  - 2019- 62 Fatalities, average 46.5 yrs old
  - 2018- 64 Fatalities, average 43.5 yrs old56 % of all Fatalities were cardiac related  
Over 60% of all Fatalities were volunteers
  
- \*[https://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/ff\\_fatality\\_reports.html](https://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/ff_fatality_reports.html)
- \*<https://datausa.io/profile/soc/firefighters>

- Holiday Island Fire Department is obligated to the citizens of the community to provide the absolute best emergency services possible during all emergency situations.
- To most optimal way to fulfill this obligation, the following are needed:
  1. Full-time, staffed personnel on shift 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year
    1. To meet call volume demand, daily, monthly and yearly operational duties, NFPA Standards and ISO requirements, the department needs **3 firefighter personnel** positions on duty per shift.
      1. 1-Captain
      2. 2-Firefighters
    2. A Fulltime Assistant Chief/Training Officer (To handle Fire/Ems operations)
    3. Fire Chief/Fire Marshall (To handle the fire prevention/fire inspections)
    4. Capable Volunteers
  2. Training Facility
    1. Increased training hours
  3. Updated Equipment
  4. Updated Apparatus
  5. Policy and Procedural changes

# References

- [www.NFPA.Org](http://www.NFPA.Org)
- <https://www.salary.com/research/salary/benchmark/fire-fighter-salary>
- <https://www.salary.com/research/salary/benchmark/fire-fighter-salary/ar>
- <https://www.usdeptoflaborwageandhourdivision>
- <https://www.lexipol.com/resources/blog/can-a-fire-department-be-sued-for-not-meeting-nfpa-standards>
- <https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/fsrs/>
- <https://datausa.io/profile/soc/firefighters>
- [https://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/ff\\_fatality\\_reports.html](https://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/ff_fatality_reports.html)
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