



2025 

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue

Community Risk and Standards of Cover

Version September 2025

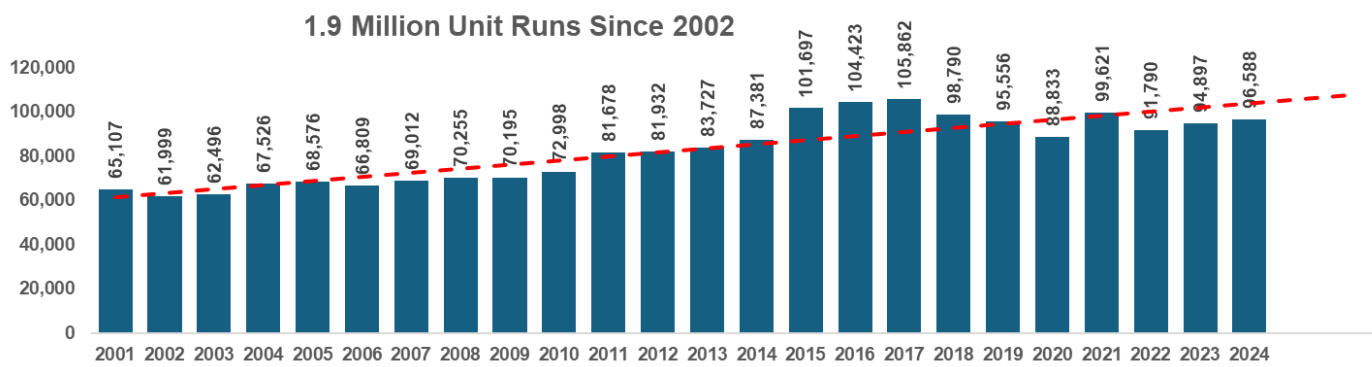
Prepared in
collaboration with



Center for
Public Safety
Excellence

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue Notable Facts 2024

- Fire loss per capita nationally $\approx$ \$23.2 billion / 334 million people $\approx$ **\$69.5 per person annually.**
- Fire loss per capita City of Fort Lauderdale \$18,455,970/ 220,000 people $\approx$ **\$83.9 per person annually.**
- Reports suggest EMS demand in the U.S. ranges from about **31 to 48 EMS calls per 1,000** population annually
- Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue has logged **38 EMS calls per 1,000** population annually





Fire Prevention Bureau Meeting

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue

Community Risk and Standards of Cover

Fire Chief Stephen W. Gollan

Deputy Fire Chief Robert Bacic
Deputy Fire Chief Chantal Botting
Deputy Fire Chief Garrett Pingol
Fire Marshal Jason Miller
Assistant Fire Marshal Katie Burnett
Assistant Chief Michael Owen
Assistant Chief Lesly St. Fleur
Battalion Chief Christopher Davis-Partridge
Chief of Staff Robert Weiler
Senior Management Analyst Marco De Medici

Fire Rescue Administration Headquarters, Fire Station 2
528 Northwest 2nd Street
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311
Website: [Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue Website](https://www.fortlauderdalefire.com/)

Prepared by Senior Management Analyst Marco De Medici

Version September 2025
© City of Fort Lauderdale, 2025

2025

Table of Contents

I. Introduction from the Fire Chief.....	1
II. Executive Summary	2
III. Background of the Agency.....	3
➤ Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR).....	4
➤ Services Offered.....	4
➤ Strategic Planning	4
IV. Evaluation Process.....	4
➤ Out of Zone Response Improvements from 2023 - 2025	6
➤ Purpose of the Community Risk and Standards of Cover	6
V. Progress Toward CPSE Recommendations: 2020 CR/SOC.....	7
Challenges and Future Initiatives	8
VI. Description of the Community Served	8
➤ Legal Basis.....	8
➤ History of the Agency	8
➤ Timeline of History through the Decades	9
The 1920's	9
The 1930's	10
The 1940's	10
The 1950's	11
The 1960's	11
The 1970's	12
The 1980'S	13
The 1990's	13
VII. Financial Analysis.....	16
VIII. Area Description	19
➤ Topography	20
➤ Climate	22
➤ Population	24
➤ Demographic Features	24
➤ Disaster Potential	26
➤ Area Development.....	27
➤ Business and Pleasure.....	28
➤ Venice of America	28
➤ Historical	29
➤ Schools	30
➤ Parks and Recreation	30

➤ Sports.....	32
➤ Sites of Interest	32
➤ Transportation	33
➤ Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport	33
➤ Healthcare.....	34
➤ Fire Loss	35
➤ Water Supply.....	35
IX. Service Delivery Program Descriptions	38
➤ Emergency Medical Services	38
➤ Fire Suppression	39
➤ Fire Prevention	39
➤ Technical Rescue	40
➤ Hazardous Materials.....	41
➤ Marine Firefighting.....	42
➤ Airport Firefighting	43
➤ Ocean Rescue.....	43
➤ Community Service	44
X. Current Deployment.....	45
➤ Points of Service Delivery.....	45
➤ Response Areas.....	58
➤ Response Zone Map	59
➤ Community Response History	60
XI. Community Expectations	61
➤ EMS Services.....	61
➤ HazMat Services	62
➤ Technical Rescue	62
➤ Fire Suppression	63
XII. Performance Expectations	64
➤ Mission Statement.....	64
➤ Performance Goals	64
➤ Community Service Expectations	66
Community Member Expectations	66
Community Prioritized Programs.....	68
XIII. Community Risk Assessment and Risk Levels	68
➤ Methodology: Probability, Impact and Consequence, Heron's Formula	68
Overview.....	68
Four-Level Risk Assessment Process.....	68
Ensuring Effective Emergency Response	69
Risk Quantification and Vulnerability Assessment.....	69

Differential Response and Customization.....	70
Quantitative Model and Risk Categories	70
Integration of Historical Data	70
Prevention, Mitigation, and Community Confidence	70
Conclusion of Overall Methodology.....	70
➤ Heron's Formula and Integration Into the Risk Model	71
➤ Planning Area and Zones	72
Risk and Response Time Analysis Maps	75
➤ Risk Assessment Models for Disciplines.....	80
Fire Suppression Services	80
Risk Levels and Examples	82
➤ Risk Assessment by Services.....	84
Emergency Medical Services – Public Model.....	84
EMS Revised Accreditation Model for Accreditation Use	88
Critical Tasks for the EMS Model	94
Hazardous Materials Team	95
Airport and Rescue Firefighting (ARFF)	100
Technical Rescue	104
Marine Firefighting and Rescue	107
Ocean Rescue Risk Assessment	110
Critical Task Analysis	110
XIV. Historical Perspective and Summary of System Performance.....	117
➤ Distribution Factors	117
➤ Concentration Factors	131
➤ Reliability Factors	133
➤ Comparability Factors and Understanding Segments of an Emergency	147
XV. Performance Objectives and Measurement.....	150
➤ Performance Objectives – Benchmarks.....	150
➤ Fire Suppression Services Program	150
Commentary on FIRE SUPPRESSION Baseline Response Times.....	151
➤ Emergency Medical Services Program (Public Objectives).....	153
➤ Emergency Medical Services Program (Accreditation Objectives).....	154
Commentary on EMS Baseline Response Times.....	155
➤ Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) Services Program Performance Objectives ...	157
Commentary on ARFF Baseline Response Times.....	158

➤ Hazardous Materials Services Program Performance Objectives	159
Commentary on Hazardous Materials Team Baselines	160
➤ Marine Rescue Services Program Performance Objectives.....	161
Commentary on Marine Team Baselines	162
➤ Technical Rescue Services Program Performance Objectives	162
Commentary on Technical Rescue Team Baselines	163
➤ Ocean Rescue Program Performance Objectives	165
➤ Benchmark Objectives.....	166
➤ Performance Objectives – Baselines (2020 - 2024 Incidents).....	166
➤ Baseline Performance Metrics.....	167
Data Evaluation: Fire Low Risk (ERF 3).....	167
Data Evaluation: Fire Moderate Risk (ERF 16)	168
Data Evaluation: Fire High Risk (ERF 22)	168
Data Evaluation: EMS Low Risk (ERF 2) New Methodology	169
Data Evaluation: EMS Moderate Risk (ERF 3) new methodology	169
Data Evaluation: EMS High Risk I (ERF 5).....	170
Data Evaluation: EMS High Risk II (ERF 6).....	170
Data Evaluation: EMS Maximum Risk (ERF 16).....	171
Data Evaluation: ARFF Low Risk 1 (ERF 2).....	171
Data Evaluation: ARFF Low Risk 2 (ERF 8).....	172
Data Evaluation: ARFF Moderate Risk [ERF 17].....	172
Data Evaluation: ARFF High Risk (ERF 23)	173
Data Evaluation: Hazardous Materials Low Risk (ERF 3).....	173
Data Evaluation: Hazardous Materials Moderate Risk (ERF 17)	174
Data Evaluation: Hazardous Materials High Risk (ERF >17).....	174
Data Evaluation: Marine Low Risk (ERF 6)	175
Data Evaluation: Marine Moderate Risk (ERF 18).....	175
Data Evaluation: Marine High Risk (ERF 20)	176
Data Evaluation: Technical Rescue Low Risk (ERF 13)	176
Data Evaluation: Technical Rescue Moderate Risk (ERF 18).....	177
Data Evaluation: Technical Rescue High Risk (ERF 23)	177
XVI. Compliance Methodology.....	178
➤ Compliance Team Responsibilities.....	178
➤ Performance Evaluation and Compliance Strategy.....	178

➤ Compliance Verification Reporting.....	179
➤ Continuous Improvement Strategy	179
➤ Balancing Risks with Capabilities	180
XVII. Overall Evaluation and Conclusion Recommendations.....	181
➤ Evaluation Methodology	181
➤ Evaluation Determinations.....	183
➤ Reliability – Planning Areas	183
➤ Performance Benchmarks / Baselines	184
➤ Conclusion	185
XVIII. References	185
➤ City and NFPA Sources.....	185
XIX. Glossary	186
➤ Terminology in this Document	186
XX. Exhibits.....	188
➤ Exhibit 1: Additional Information: Wilton Manors and Lazy Lake.....	188
➤ Exhibit 2 - High Rise Buildings, 50 foot or greater, with Generator and Standpipe (Updated to 2025)	189
➤ Exhibit 3 – Breakdown of Incident Types and District Responses (2024).....	202
➤ Exhibit 4 – Breakdown of Incident Types Over 3 Years	203

I. Introduction from the Fire Chief



It is my privilege to present Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue's 2025 Accreditation Manual to the Center for Public Safety Excellence. This document represents our department's dedication to excellence, accountability, and the principles of continuous improvement that guide our service to the community. Accreditation is not a destination but a framework through which we measure performance, strengthen resilience, and align operations with the highest national standards.

Across Fiscal Year 2024 and into 2025, the department advanced in every area of strategic focus. We achieved significant operational improvements through the SAFER grant, which allowed citywide three-person staffing of rescue units and enhanced overall emergency response capability. Technology upgrades, including the FireRMS data archive, CAD Records Data Warehouse, and apparatus-wide connectivity improvements, have modernized how we manage incident data, communication, and performance metrics. These initiatives directly support our accreditation goals by ensuring data reliability, accountability, and benchmarking transparency.

"Through strategic investment in staffing, technology, and wellness, Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue has elevated both operational performance and community trust. These outcomes reflect not only compliance with accreditation standards, but a culture of resilience and innovation."

We invested in workforce development with the graduation of 44 new firefighters, expanded Fire Officer programs, and specialized training in technical rescue, hazardous materials, and dive operations. The Mobile Integrated Healthcare program earned national recognition for community public education while simultaneously expanding behavioral health and wellness support for members. These outcomes demonstrate our commitment to advancing professional development, improving service delivery, and supporting the health of our people.

Facility and infrastructure development remain a priority. The opening of a temporary Fire Station 13 and ongoing design for Stations 13 and 88, as well as the Ocean Rescue Headquarters, advance long-term readiness and community risk reduction. Through regional exercises, community partnerships, and inclusive recognition of our history—such as honoring Lieutenant Bobby Glenn's legacy—Fire Rescue continues to strengthen collaboration, diversity, and public trust.

Our department remains focused on data-driven decision-making, continuous improvement, and resilience in the face of evolving risks. I am proud of the men and women of Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue who embody service, professionalism, and innovation. Their dedication ensures that we remain worthy of the trust placed in us by our community and the standards established by CPSE.

Respectfully,

Stephen W. Gollan

Fire Chief
Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue

II. Executive Summary

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) has safeguarded the City of Fort Lauderdale since 1912. What began as a modest volunteer force has grown into a modern, all-hazards fire and emergency services department renowned for its dedication, integrity, and professionalism. Today, FLFR proudly protects the residents, businesses, and visitors of Fort Lauderdale—celebrated as the “Venice of America.”

FLFR employs a strategic, community-centered approach to resource management and emergency response, striving to ensure the safety of people, property, and the environment. The department’s current strategic plan, developed in collaboration with the Center for Public Safety Excellence (CPSE), aligns with the rigorous standards of the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI). Accreditation through CFAI requires agencies to meet demanding benchmarks in service delivery, internal assessment, and community engagement. By adhering to these guidelines, FLFR ensures its strategies reflect professional best practices while remaining responsive to the evolving needs of the community.

Over the past five years, FLFR has faced significant challenges. During the COVID-19 pandemic, staffing demands placed extraordinary strain on the organization. Department of Health guidelines required personnel to remain out of service when ill, which led to mandatory overtime to maintain daily operations. This cycle of extended hours contributed to burnout and increased sick leave, driving overtime costs beyond budget. On the other side of the pandemic, staffing was strengthened with the 2024 SAFER grant, enabling the department to hire additional firefighters. This investment has stabilized the workforce, reduced overtime, and provided much-needed relief to personnel while enhancing operational capacity.

Technology has also been a critical focus area. Outdated systems and end-of-life equipment once limited efficiency and reliability. Through a phased replacement plan, FLFR transitioned to more dependable platforms.



All Sierra Wireless modems were replaced with CradlePoint modems, improving communication, data connectivity, and deployment efficiency in alignment with the fastest-unit response agreement among countywide fire rescue agencies. In addition, end-of-life iPads were replaced to support electronic patient care reporting, improving both field documentation and day-to-day operations.

This community-driven strategic planning process extends beyond producing a document; it nurtures teamwork, thoughtful evaluation, and active collaboration. By engaging firefighters and community stakeholders alike, FLFR empowers both personnel and the public to jointly shape the department’s mission, goals, and priorities through 2030 and beyond.

III. Background of the Agency

Fort Lauderdale, situated on Florida's southeast coast between Miami and Palm Beach, spans approximately 36 square miles and had a population of 189,583 in 2024, according to the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR). Fort Lauderdale is the largest city in Broward County and ranks as one of Florida's ten most populous cities. Known as the "Venice of America" because of its extensive network of inland waterways, Fort Lauderdale is a leading destination for its beaches, resorts, and consistently warm climate. The city hosts major corporations, including AutoNation, Citrix Systems, DHL Express, Spirit Airlines, and National Beverage Corporation, and serves as a global hub for yacht manufacturing and marine services. Fort Lauderdale also hosts the world's largest boat show, attracting over 100,000 annual visitors.



The Tequesta lived in coastal villages from at least 500 BCE until the early 1800's, and their population declined dramatically after European contact in the 16th century, primarily due to disease and displacement. Fort Lauderdale's area was originally inhabited for thousands of years by the Tequesta Indians, with archaeological evidence of human activity near the New River dating back over 4,000 years. Through the 18th and 19th centuries, control of

South Florida shifted among Spanish, British, American, and Confederate authorities, keeping the area mostly undeveloped until the arrival of the Florida East Coast Railroad in the 1890s.

Fort Lauderdale's area was originally inhabited for thousands of years by the Tequesta Indians, with archaeological evidence of human activity near the New River dating back over 4,000 years.

The city's name comes from a military fort built in 1838 during the Second Seminole War, one of three fortifications constructed under Major William Lauderdale, none of which survive today. Permanent settlement began to accelerate after the railroad's arrival, leading to Fort Lauderdale's incorporation in 1911 and its designation as Broward County's seat in 1915. The city faced significant hardship from the 1926 Miami Hurricane and the Great Depression but entered a period of rapid growth after World War II, when it served as a naval training center and benefited from the postwar boom. Once defined by tourism, Fort Lauderdale has developed a diverse economy, with thriving marine, financial, technology, and aerospace sectors.

➤ Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR)

Established in 1912, FLFR began with a hand-operated pump and chemical extinguisher, initially relying on volunteers. It has since grown into a full-service department with 469 uniformed personnel across 12 fire stations, operating a fleet that includes engines, ladder trucks, medical rescues, a hazardous materials unit, and fire boats.

➤ Services Offered

- Fire suppression and emergency medical response (ALS/BLS transports)
- Fire investigation and prevention
- Technical and specialty rescues (hazardous materials, dive, high-angle, trench, structural collapse, confined space, ocean rescue)

➤ Strategic Planning

FLFR uses CFAI Standards of Cover and conducts periodic evaluations, including SWOT analyses and community stakeholder meetings. Community expectations drive the department's Mission, Values, Critical Issues, Service Gaps, and Strategic Initiatives, ensuring alignment with its Strategic Plan and operational goals.

IV. Evaluation Process

The evaluation process in the CR/SOC document summarizes key findings and recommendations drawn from the entire analysis. The CR/SOC outlines FLFR's history, services, service area, and community risk profile, forming the basis for ongoing departmental planning and accreditation.

FLFR will use the CR/SOC 2025 as an ongoing tool to guide goals and objectives. The information collected through stakeholder meetings and strategic planning has shaped both the accreditation process and the CR/SOC.

For its community risk assessment, FLFR applied a formal method to analyze local hazards, probabilities, and community values. The assessment includes four steps:

- 1) Identifying and classifying community hazards
- 2) Identifying and classifying assets and values
- 3) Estimating hazard probability, agency impact, and community consequences
- 4) Presenting all findings in a visual display of risks

Building risk was analyzed using probability, consequence, and agency impact. The CR/SOC catalogs 482 high-rise buildings by area and address, with Planning Zone 2 containing the highest number at 111. Historical data on fires, EMS, HazMat, ARFF, marine, and technical rescue incidents supported this process. Risks were categorized as low, moderate, high/special, or maximum.

Critical task analyses were reviewed/revised for both fire and non-fire incidents. FLFR evaluated incident response data to establish performance benchmarks using industry standards such as NFPA 1710, CFAI Standards of Cover, and the Fire & Emergency Service Self-Assessment Manual (9th edition). FLFR evaluated the following categories: pick-up to dispatch; turnout time

1st unit; travel time 1st unit distribution; travel time ERF concentration; total response time 1st unit on scene distribution and total response time ERF concentration at the 90th percentile.

The following times below are the percentages and some associated benchmarks:

Segment of Response Time (90 th Percentile Measures)	Benchmark Time (NFPA 1710)	2020 - 2024 (StatsFD)	Percentage of Benchmark
Pick up to dispatch, moderate risk bldg. fire	64 sec. (1:04)	87 sec. (1:27)	135%
Pick up to dispatch, low risk EMS	64 sec. (1:04)	103 sec. (1:35)	160%
Turnout time, moderate risk bldg. fire	80 sec. (1:20)	115 sec (1:55)	144%
Turnout time, low risk EMS	60 sec. (1:00)	140 sec. (2:20)	233%
Travel time 1 st unit, moderate risk bldg. fire	240 sec. (4:00)	310 sec. (5:10)	129%
Travel time 1 st unit, low risk EMS	240 sec. (4:00)	391 sec. (6:31)	163%

Baseline times in all risk areas exceed the benchmarks even with the additional three-person rescues —except for turnout which has improved.

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) evaluates both resource distribution and response volume to match service levels with community needs. The downtown/central area historically has the highest population and building density, so FLFR has regularly prioritized deploying the most resources and locating more fire stations in this area. Over recent years this increase in population density has occurred in areas outside of the downtown area, compelling FLFR to strategize, reallocate resources and modify emergency response modalities.

System performance analyses for all services were conducted for the years 2020 - 2024 using StatsFD. FLFR found there was room for improvement in all areas.

Response time analysis is a regular practice within FLFR and reviews are performed across a vast majority of incident types. These varying incident types are compared to their appropriate measurements of performance to determine if improvements can be achieved with current available resources. FLFR is regularly challenged by traffic congestion, MOT road closures, unit availability and traffic flow inhibitors like railways, bridges and roadway construction. To overcome some of these challenges, the Operations Division has taken an aggressive approach to disseminate road closure impacts to it's personnel, while also working with city staff to limit roadway project impacts to the downtown area, as well as city wide.

Unit reliability studies found that apparatus in the central city—especially stations 2, 8 and 46—still experience the highest rates of unreliability and utilization during peak hours.

In a strategic move to improve response times across the city, FLFR has increased staffing on multiple medical fire rescue units which improves suppression unit availability. Our team has also identified that run card modifications to the computer aided dispatch (CAD) system could improve our ERF for residential and commercial fires. Changes showed marked improvements. Additionally, our peak hour fire rescue unit has been placed centrally within the city.

➤ Out of Zone Response Improvements from 2023 - 2025

Out-of-zone responses are defined as incidents that cannot be addressed by the assigned first-due unit in the home zone of that unit. Fire Stations 2, 8, and 46, which serve the downtown districts, represent the highest concentration of these occurrences, with 1,785 out-of-zone incidents recorded in 2024—accounting for 39% of all such responses into those service areas.

Responding outside assigned zones reduces resource availability in home districts, causing longer response times and less coverage.

Information collected during the development of the CR/SOC demonstrates that out-of-zone responses occur frequently and place a measurable strain on the entire system.

Minimizing out-of-zone calls improves efficiency, strengthens system performance, and helps ensure timely responses within designated areas—critical for emergencies like cardiac arrests, where every minute delay reduces survival chances by 10%.

➤ Purpose of the Community Risk and Standards of Cover

The purpose of the CR/SOC is to provide FLFR an ongoing instrument to:

- 1) Assess community fire and non-fire risk
- 2) Review critical task analysis for all fire, EMS and specialty responses
- 3) Evaluate distribution factors
- 4) Attain a community drive-time response overlay of 4 ,6 and 8 minutes
- 5) Evaluate concentration, reliability and comparability factors
- 6) Measure service delivery performance by evaluating baseline and benchmark performance objectives
- 7) Evaluate service level capability in terms of ERF

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) ensures it meets current service level objectives through continuous, regular monitoring as described in the CR/SOC document. The Compliance Team composed of members from Fire Administration, Operations, and Fire Prevention oversees this process, reviewing service level baselines quarterly. Their reviews include summaries of service level results, comparisons with previous data, and calculations of changes over time. The Senior Management Analyst monitors related reports and provides ongoing feedback to both the department and the Fire Chief.

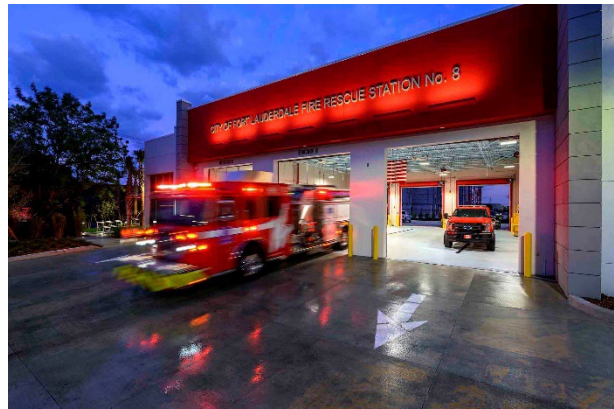
To maintain alignment with CFAI Standards of Cover and Self-Assessment requirements, the Compliance Team meets quarterly and the Battalion Chiefs and the Fire Chief conduct a monthly meeting to analyze current data and present challenges. The challenges are addressed by the Deputy Chief of Operations who implements the changes via an Informational Bulletin of Memorandum logged into PowerDMS, the document management system.

An annual appraisal is presented to the Fire Chief, including recommendations on resource reallocation, alternative service delivery methods, and budget considerations to optimize existing resources. This structured monitoring process ensures FLFR remains responsive, efficient, and compliant with accreditation standards. The appraisal provides a link to the City Strategic Plan and the Fire Rescue Plan to solidify and track budget requests maintaining accountability.

V. Progress Toward CPSE Recommendations: 2020 CR/SOC

The creation of the CR/SOC 2020 led to the following recommendations:

- Reduce first unit baseline response times to incidents in all risk levels in regard to the 90th Percentile Benchmarks. (FLFR is continually identifying and working on improving these times through monthly Accreditation meetings, as well as identifying any and all concerns line personnel report back as potential issues). Turnout went from 2:31 to 2:05 across five years (over 240,000 calls analyzed).
- FLFR constructed a new Fire Station 8 on the South side which opened on February 26, 2021 with an engine and a rescue. Station 8 will cover part of the south central portion of the city which generates one of the higher call volumes. This station will improve unit availability and assist in lowering first unit out of zone responses for stations 2, 3, 47 and 49.
- Added an additional rescue stationed at Fire Station 2. Rescue 202 was a peak hour truck before 2020, then it became full time during October 2023. The full-time unit will improve the overall system performance. Concurrently, Rescue 216 became the new peak hour unit and was placed more strategically the center of the City.
- Renumbered Battalion 35 suburban to Battalion 53 and remain located within Fire Station 53.
- Renumbered Engine 53 to Squad 53. (Takes effect in 2020 when station 8 opens).
- Modified and improved structure fire response by adding an additional rescue with a company officer. The addition reduced ERF for both commercial and residential fires. In 2024, residential fires response time of 11:44 supports the modification—our best response time in 7 years—at the 90th percentile.
- The agency migrated from First Look Pro to First Due Size Up for our pre fire plan solutions.
- The agency installed countdown timers in the stations to keep responding personnel aware of their turnout times.
- The Operations Division is made aware of times in regard to benchmark performance measures. Reports are created and distributed to senior staff and Battalion Chief via a monthly executive meeting and using digital signage in all firehouses.



CHALLENGES AND FUTURE INITIATIVES

- Improved performance in the time segments over which the agency has explicit control. Turnout times over five years have improve but are not representative of actual times. The Deputy Fire Chief of Operations, the EMS Lieutenant (Technology Project Manager) and the Senior analyst have determined that the Turnout time measurements are incorporating and adding alarm handling times due to the mapping of date fields from the CAD. Broward County has significant issues with data flow from the CAD Production system.
- FLFR has defined baseline standards and will strive to achieve the benchmarks set forth in each of the defined categories. FLFR will use the CR/SOC as a tool for planning future station locations, staffing, apparatus placement and measuring daily workloads. FLFR is committed to meeting the recommendations set forth in the CR/SOC and will use it as a tool to measure system delivery, future policy development and future budget planning. FLFR is proud to present the CR/SOC document to the CFAI for review.
- FLFR will continue to work with regional communications and mutual aid partners to review and improve the benefits of the County wide fastest unit response system. FLFR will continue to maintain decision making positions on regionsla communication Boards and committees. This will further ensure FLFR and its interests are met and protected.

VI. Description of the Community Served

➤ Legal Basis

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) is a legally established agency under Florida state statutes and local ordinances. Florida State Statute Title XII, Chapter 166, Section 166.021 grants municipalities the authority to perform municipal functions, including maintaining fire rescue services. The Fort Lauderdale City Charter, specifically Section 13-26, formally created the department by stating, “A fire department for the city is hereby created and established for the protection of life and property from hazardous situations, for the giving of aid in emergencies and for the suppression and prevention of fire.” Established in 1912, FLFR has grown from a volunteer department to a full-service fire and rescue agency serving Fort Lauderdale and surrounding municipalities.

➤ History of the Agency

In 1911, Fort Lauderdale was a small but growing community anticipating rapid development, especially of the Everglades. However, on the early morning of June 1, 1912, a devastating fire broke out in the Wheeler store, the town’s largest building and only concrete-faced structure, which housed shops, offices, and rental rooms. With no fire alarms or fire department, the fire quickly overtook the building. Within hours nearly the entire business district was destroyed.



The community fought back using bucket brigades and dynamite to halt the fire's advance, and aid arrived by train from Miami and West Palm Beach, but it was too late to save the downtown core. In response, city leaders swiftly authorized a \$40,000 bond to establish a fire department, acquire equipment, and build a water plant. The volunteer fire department was formed later that year, with C.E. Newland appointed the first fire chief in November 1912.

By January 1913, the fire department had moved into the new city hall, which also included the police station and jail, becoming the city's first dedicated fire station. The fledgling department faced immediate challenges, including a destructive fire in July 1913 that destroyed the Osceola Hotel and the town's only fire pumper, revealing the need for improved resources. Fire alerts were coordinated by a single siren and a phone operator named Esther, who directed firefighters around town. The department continued to grow, hiring its first paid fire chief, Milo Sherman, by 1917, who expanded the department's reach by funding a second station on the south side of the New River with his own money. This early history of Fort Lauderdale's fire service reflects how determination and swift action following laid the foundation for today's modern fire department.

➤ Timeline of History through the Decades

THE 1920'S



Frank Stone became Fort Lauderdale's first paid firefighter in 1920, earning \$150 a month for around-the-clock duty. Chief Milo Sherman, who often covered Stone's shift to give him time off, retired in 1923 after a dispute with city officials, and Stone was promoted to chief.

In 1925, the city invested \$10,500 in a new American La France pumper capable of spraying 500 gallons per minute. The arrival of the truck was a major event, with C.R. Gray hired to maintain it and living with his wife above the engine garage at city hall. The pumper stayed in active service until the late 1950s, moving to the beach station in 1948.

From 1924 to 1926, Fort Lauderdale considered various proposals to expand its fire department. The city approved Francis Abreu's design for a new west side fire station, with the Prescott and Cotes company building it at 1022 West Las Olas Boulevard for \$15,219. This became Fire Station 3, now home to the Fort Lauderdale Fire Museum. During this time, Chief Dooley proposed a 24-hour on/24-hour off rotation and expanding staff from 18 to 38 firefighters.

In August 1926, the city bought its first ladder trucks from Seagrave Corporation. The following month, the destructive 1926 hurricane struck South Florida. Firefighters were tasked not only with emergency response but also with recovering victims.

After the hurricane, firefighter numbers and salaries fell due to economic hardship. By 1927, only seven firefighters remained, working reduced schedules and pay as fire calls and losses also dropped. When Chief Cody resigned in 1929, Clarence "C.W." King became chief. Soon after, the west and south side stations closed as the Great Depression forced the department to downsize.

This period marked both major growth and severe challenges for Fort Lauderdale's fire service.

THE 1930'S



In 1935, Fort Lauderdale's fire department was severely understaffed, with only five firefighters and Chief John L. Cody. Although the department had two pumpers, there were only enough firefighters to operate one. This limitation proved critical during the massive Pilkington Yacht Basin fire on June 24, 1935, the city's largest fire to date. The blaze began with an explosion

aboard the 150-foot Seminole and quickly devastated nearly all of the 80 watercraft in the marina, causing about one million dollars in damages.

Fire crews struggled to reach a water supply, having to lay planks so their only pumper wouldn't sink. After the fire, Chief Cody was replaced by Chief Jordan R. "Jerry" Carter, and the city hired seven additional firefighters. Chief Carter went on to lead the department until 1966.

THE 1940'S

In By 1940, Fort Lauderdale Fire Department had 19 firefighters and seven vehicles serving 18,000 year-round residents, a number that nearly doubled with winter visitors. The department operated on a \$33,000 budget and maintained 71 fire alarm boxes citywide.



On December 7, 1940, the department suffered its first line-of-duty death. Firefighter Robert Knight, on the job for just eleven days, was electrocuted after stepping into water charged by a fallen power line during a nighttime emergency call. Another firefighter, Homer Edenfield, survived a similar shock thanks to his rubber boots.

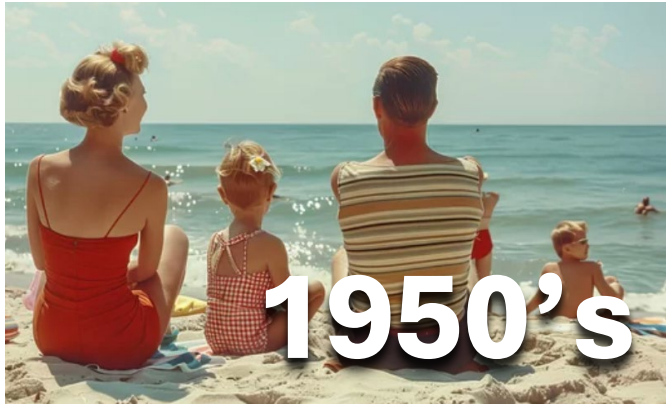
Fire losses in 1940 totaled \$24,201.63, with a mattress factory fire accounting for most of the damage. In 1941, fire losses dropped to just 18 cents per resident—well below the national average of \$3.50.

At that time, two stations—the Central Station at City Hall and the South Side Station—remained in operation. Equipment included a new booster truck, three pumpers, a hook and ladder, and a fire alarm truck.

The department expanded in the late 1940's, reopening the West Side Fire Station in 1947 and building the Beach Station in 1948. That year, firefighters also gained a pension plan based on life insurance benefits..

THE 1950'S

In the early 1950s, being a firehouse dog in South Florida was dangerous—West Side Fire Station's mascot, Skipper, learned this the hard way after a run-in with an alligator. When news of the tragedy spread in 1953, a local resident donated a new dog named Mascara to serve as the station's mascot. That year, Fort Lauderdale's fire losses were just \$2.12 per capita, significantly lower than the national average of \$4.20.



On January 1, 1957, the department adopted a three-platoon system, hiring 21 additional firefighters and bringing the total staff to 107. This shift reduced each firefighter's workweek from 72 to 56 hours, with a new schedule of two day shifts, two night shifts, followed by two days off.

Fire prevention and public engagement also grew in prominence. In 1959, Fire Prevention Week began with a display in which the mayor jumped safely into a life net held by firefighters, highlighting the department's rescue equipment. The festivities included a parade, the crowning of Miss Flame, and a visit from Sparky the fire dog. That same year, Fire Station 5 opened at 2000 N.E. 16th Street.

Throughout the 1950s and 1960's, fires were reported either via alarm boxes or by calling the department directly, where staff at Fire Station 1 would alert the appropriate station using a manual switchboard and recorded response times on a time clock machine..

THE 1960'S

On November 28, Driver Engineer Norman Hastings suffered a fatal heart attack while training near Fire Station 1, becoming Fort Lauderdale's second line-of-duty death at age 45 after 13 years of service.

In 1963, fire losses in the city averaged just \$1.03 per person—well below the national average of \$9.50. The following year saw \$195,000 in building fire damages, or \$1.43 per person, making Fort Lauderdale one of the lowest in the country. Firefighters responded to 896 alarms in 1963, with 655 involving actual fires. Despite the prevalence of concrete block homes, there were six fire deaths and \$314,155 in property damage.



The department's 1963 budget was over \$1.16 million, supporting 178 firefighters—18 more than the previous year but still short of the requested staffing. Firefighters wore black leather helmets, fire coats, blue jeans, and long boots, and were issued canister masks for smoke-filled environments.

Fort Lauderdale's first fireboat, a 26-foot steel-hull jet craft, was purchased in 1965, but corrosion from seawater required its replacement within six months.

In 1964, two new fire stations—Station 7 on N.W. 9th Avenue and Station 8 on S.W. 27th Avenue—were built. Staff from other stations were reassigned to operate them.

On March 8, 1965, firefighters responded to a fire at a ten-story apartment building, rescuing multiple residents. Firefighter William Britt and a resident were treated for smoke inhalation, but one person died at the scene.

Chief Carter retired in February 1966, succeeded by Monroe T. Whidby. That year, serving a population of 133,000, 211 firefighters responded to 1,358 calls, including commercial, brush, vehicle, and boat fires, as well as false alarms. Fire loss for 1966 totaled \$722,832.

Fire Station 6 was rebuilt and Fire Station 9 opened in 1966, located in a converted marine repair shop at 1015 Seabreeze Boulevard, equipped with an engine, ladder, and fireboat.

One of the city's costliest fires occurred in 1966 at Broward Marine, destroying 17 yachts and causing nearly \$2 million in damages.

In 1969, firefighters battled one of their deadliest incidents—a three-day chemical fire at the Everglades Fertilizer Plant, with \$750,000 in damages. A major disaster was averted by removing nearby ammonium nitrate by hand.

Between 1969 and 1970, the department answered 1,951 calls and performed over 21,000 inspections, with eight fatalities and 70 injuries (including many firefighters). That year, Fort Lauderdale was recognized as the best fire-preventing department in its class in Florida.

THE 1970'S



In 1971, city commissioners approved \$12,000 to replace outdated canister masks with modern self-contained breathing apparatus, enhancing firefighter safety.

By 1973, the city considered switching to a unified 911 number. This new system would eventually replace local alarm boxes and direct department numbers, with a “call taker” routing emergencies to police,

fire, or medical dispatchers. That year, fire losses dropped to \$509,611—down almost \$300,000 from the year before—with firefighters responding to 1,006 fires and 876 other emergencies.

Department organization also evolved. The 1977 roster included multiple engines, ladders, a fireboat, and specialized apparatus, divided among three district commanders who each covered different stations.

In 1978, Fort Lauderdale hired its first five female firefighters: Elizabeth “Desiree” O’Donnell, Ann Lindie, Virginia Coney Galloway, Carol Kittila Welsh, and Maxine Wicks. All recruits, male and female, completed a six-week training course and took a state exam before demonstrating their abilities in the field.

In 1979, the department established the Fort Lauderdale Fire Department Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT)—the first in Broward County. The HMRT was trained to handle hazardous materials incidents caused by natural events, accidents, or intentional acts.

THE 1980'S



In 1986, Fire Chief Fred Lane detailed the department's staffing: 275 firefighters staffed nine engines, three aerials, two squirts, three rescue companies, a fireboat, and an airport crash truck, operating out of 11 stations. In 1987, James Sparr was hired as Fort Lauderdale's first outside Fire Chief, coming from Wichita, Kansas, with a \$70,000 starting salary. Chief Sparr launched the First-Responder Program on April 1, 1989,

allowing firefighters to respond to any medical emergency.

The department implemented the Incident Command System on October 1, 1988, introducing rapid intervention crews (RICs)—teams ready at the command post to rescue lost or trapped firefighters during working fires. With every declared working fire, a second Battalion Chief was dispatched as safety officer.

On February 6, 1989, firefighters were issued PBI sock hoods as new protective gear. Though initially met with skepticism from senior staff who felt the hoods limited their ability to "feel" for heat, use of the hoods soon became mandatory.

THE 1990'S



Driver Engineer Herbie Blabon played a pivotal role in uniting the Fort Lauderdale Fire Department through charity and community service. He organized blood drives, burn center fundraisers, and ensured firefighters honored fallen colleagues at memorial services. Blabon, alongside firefighter T.J. Quinn, was instrumental in establishing the firefighter memorial at Fire Station 2—a granite obelisk topped with a bell from a retired

American La France fire truck. His leadership also led to the formation of the Honor Guard in 1992, which debuted its first Presentation of Colors at the memorial dedication in February 1993. With support from Driver Engineer Bryan Hack, the Firefighters Explorers Post was started as a youth outreach in partnership with the Boy Scouts.

December 1992 saw the launch of the department's Technical Rescue Team (originally SHARC, for Special Hazards and Rescue Company) under Battalion Chief Joe Richter.

Tragedy struck on March 17, 1993, when a Hess tanker collided with an Amtrak train, causing the city's deadliest fire with six killed. That year, Fort Lauderdale lost a record 11 people to fires. At

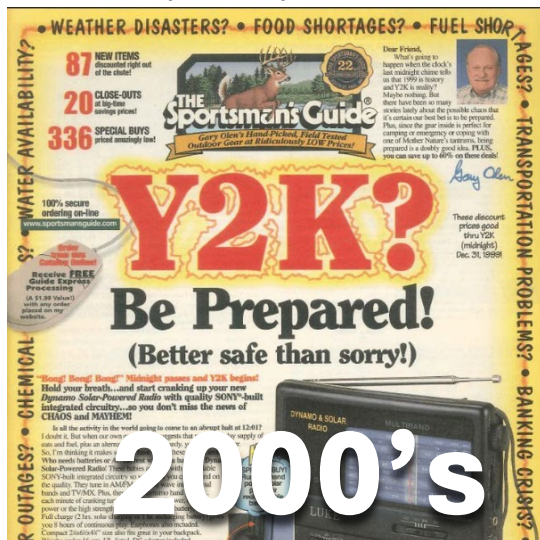
the time, it was the only major Florida city whose firefighters lacked advanced medical licenses; county paramedics provided advanced care.

Don Harkins was hired as Fire Chief in 1993 to bring Advanced Life Support (ALS) services to the department. After a lengthy push against county resistance, he secured authorization for citywide ALS/EMS by 1995. This included a \$2.9 million plan to add eight medical rescue units, train firefighters in ALS, and hire paramedics. By October 1999, FLFR assumed all ALS operations and ended the joint venture with Broward County EMS.

From 1994–99, the department modernized with new Interspiro breathing apparatus, polycarbonate helmets, and more visible helmet colors. Portable radios became standard for all firefighters. Dr. Wayne Lee was hired as ALS Medical Director in 1995, and that year city engines began providing ALS care, with Rescue Engine 8 handling the first ALS call.

In 1996, after a historic marina fire and several high-profile emergencies, city rescue units began transporting patients—marking another key step for independent EMS service. The fleet was updated, additional paramedic recruits were hired, and by late 1999, Wilton Manors was included under FLFR's protection and EMS.

All new engines and rescue trucks were now ALS-capable and equipped with rapid-deployment rescue tools, with vehicles restored to traditional red paint. By 2000, Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue had grown into a modern, fully equipped provider of fire, rescue, and advanced medical care across the city and beyond.



Since 2001, Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) has transformed into a nationally recognized, modern emergency response agency. The period began with the construction of a new Fire Rescue Station and Administration Building, setting the standard for future facilities equipped with community and training rooms. The city expanded its service area in 2002, annexing Melrose Park and Riverland, which led to additional staffing and resources to meet growing demand.

Throughout the 2000's, FLFR focused on service upgrades and innovation. The creation and merging of key EMS positions enhanced emergency response and safety oversight. FLFR also

modernized protocols, especially with the adoption of independent Joint EMS protocols in 2006, and widened its public safety services by assuming responsibility for Ocean Rescue in 2003, implementing extensive staff training, equipment upgrades, and meeting national lifeguard standards.

Significant investments were made in technology and equipment, funded by millions in grant dollars. The department introduced electronic reporting, inventory controls, computer-aided dispatch, mobile data terminals, and state-of-the-art medical and rescue equipment. FLFR also emphasized firefighter and public safety through wellness and fitness initiatives, improved protective gear, and increased automation.

A \$40 million bond enabled a facility expansion and upgrades, including the rebuilding or relocation of several key fire stations and the addition of advanced fireboats and rescue vehicles. The Technical Rescue Team grew its capacity and specialized equipment to meet the city's changing needs.

Accreditation became a major focus. FLFR achieved and maintained top-tier status (CFAI, CAAS, and ISO Class 1) through the Center for Public Safety Excellence and other bodies, reflecting high standards in emergency medical and fire services. The department developed and regularly updated its Strategic Plan and Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, ensuring best practices in training, disaster preparedness, and incident management.



The 2010's continued the trend of progress with the opening and modernization of new or rebuilt fire stations, upgrades to Ocean Rescue, and continued investment in staff training and technology. Innovative programs like the implementation of induced hypothermia protocols, STEMI protocols for heart attack patients, and advanced cardiac life support made a direct impact on patient outcomes. FLFR also enhanced community engagement through education, planning, and public safety initiatives.

Leadership evolution paralleled these advances, with chiefs promoted from within and the historic appointment of Rhoda Mae Kerr as the department's first female fire chief in 2018.

The agency emphasized diversity and inclusion, added more women to command roles, and structured staff and supervisory development for the future.

By 2025, FLFR achieved numerous milestones: operational independence in emergency medical care, national recognition for excellence, expanded service to neighboring cities, advanced equipment deployment, and community-driven strategic planning. Investments in technology, wellness, and training not only improved emergency outcomes and response times—they positioned FLFR as a resilient, innovative leader in fire and emergency services.

From 2023 to 2025, the agency improved:

- Equipment enhancements in areas of EMS and Fire Suppression.
- Staffing increases to multiple medical rescue units.
- Response times sustained despite a 3%+ increase in call volume.
- Downward trend in overtime expenses, resulting in fund reallocation for department advancements.
- Full participation in regional Fastest Unit Response program.

VII. Financial Analysis

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue is primarily financed by the City's general fund. The City's General Fund is funded through property taxes (40.2%), other taxes (19.3%), licenses & permits (1%), intergovernmental revenues (6.1%), charges & services (6.6%), fines & forfeitures (0.6%), fire assessment fee (11%), and miscellaneous revenues (6%).

The fire department's annual adopted budget for fiscal year 2024 was \$119,500,955 and the estimated budget for 2025 is \$122,331,772. Additionally, the department received approximately \$11.4 million in federal SAFER grant funding in 2024 to support firefighter staffing and operations. The Medicaid Fee-for-Service contributions via the Certified Public Expenditure program provided over \$1.3 million in city contributions, with total reimbursements around \$3.08 million. Promotional and miscellaneous revenues contributed nearly \$359,000 in FY 2024 to cover special operating needs. This breakdown establishes a baseline for funding that can be projected over the next five years, incorporating planned increases due to salary adjustments, equipment replacement, and operational cost inflation.

The Fire Assessment fee accounts for only 11 percent of the total funding for the department, with the majority of the budget supported by various other sources such as property taxes and grants.

Figure 1: Fire Assessment Costs for FY 2025

The Fire Rescue Assessments to be assessed and apportioned among benefited parcels pursuant to the Cost Apportionment and Parcel Apportionment to generate the estimated Fire Rescue Assessed Cost for the Fiscal Year commencing October 1, 2023, are as follows:

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY USE CATEGORIES			
	\$338		
NON-RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY USE CATEGORIES			
Building Classification (sq ft)	Commercial	Industrial/Warehouse	Institutional
< 1,999 square feet	\$534	\$68	\$537
2,000 - 3,499	\$1,067	\$135	\$1,073
3,500 - 4,999	\$1,867	\$236	\$1,877
5,000 - 9,999	\$2,667	\$337	\$2681
10,000 - 19,999	\$5,333	\$673	\$5,361
20,000 - 29,999	\$10,666	\$1,346	\$10,722
30,000 - 39,999	\$15,999	\$2,019	\$16,083
40,000 - 49,999	\$21,332	\$2,692	\$21,444
50,000 -59,999	\$26,665	\$3,365	\$26,805
60,000 -69,999	\$31,998	\$4,038	\$32,166
70,000 -79,999	\$37,331	\$4,711	\$37,527
80,000 - 89,999	\$42,664	\$5,384	\$42,887
90,000 - 99,999	\$47,996	\$6,057	\$48,248
> 100,000 square feet	\$53,329	\$6,730	\$53,609

Figure 2: FLFR Financial Summary (reprinted from City FY 2025 Adopted Budget)

Department Fund Financial Summary						
Financial Summary - Funding Source						
	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Adopted Budget	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Adopted Budget	FY 2024 Adopted Budget vs FY 2025 Adopted Budget	Percent Difference
General Fund - 001	\$ 110,299,896	119,800,955	124,636,132	122,326,037	2,525,082	2.1%
Total Funding	110,299,896	119,800,955	124,636,132	122,326,037	2,525,082	2.1%
Financial Summary - Program Expenditures						
	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Adopted Budget	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Adopted Budget	FY 2024 Adopted Budget vs FY 2025 Adopted Budget	Percent Difference
Office of the Chief	20,563,525	21,558,483	23,367,325	23,266,187	1,707,704	7.9%
Fire Rescue	89,372,030	97,942,472	100,968,807	98,769,393	826,921	0.8%
Loans and Notes	364,342	300,000	300,000	290,457	(9,543)	(3.2%)
Total Expenditures	110,299,896	119,800,955	124,636,132	122,326,037	2,525,082	2.1%
Financial Summary - Category Expenditures						
	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Adopted Budget	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Adopted Budget	FY 2024 Adopted Budget vs FY 2025 Adopted Budget	Percent Difference
Personnel Services	82,677,975	91,560,838	96,070,512	95,052,077	3,491,239	3.8%
Operating Expenses	24,472,335	23,140,498	23,620,951	26,738,708	3,598,210	15.5%
Capital Outlay	2,785,244	4,799,619	4,644,669	244,795	(4,554,824)	(94.9%)
Debt Services	364,342	300,000	300,000	290,457	(9,543)	(3.2%)
Total Expenditures	\$ 110,299,896	119,800,955	124,636,132	122,326,037	2,525,082	2.1%
Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)	508	518	518	523	5	1.0%
FY 2025 Major Variances						
Personnel Services						
\$ 1,524,298 - Increase in permanent salaries due to contractual obligations and mid-year promotions						
696,429 - Increase to reflect the first full-year of the addition of nine (9) Fire Lieutenant positions to allow for third-person staffing on two (2) additional rescue units funded as of April 2024						
311,405 - Addition of five (5) new full-time Fire Lieutenant positions to allow for third-person staffing on one (1) additional rescue unit for six (6) months						
193,770 - Increase in new hire cadet academy overtime based on the five (5) Fire Lieutenant positions						
Operating Expenses						
931,938 - Increase in overhead costs and service charges for fleet						
877,676 - Increase in property insurance contributions due to updated catalog of properties and inflationary factors						
741,318 - Increase in contributions for the Firefighters' Pension Trust Fund						
368,944 - Increase for planned equipment replacement based on the Ten-Year Equipment Replacement Plan						
349,271 - Increase in expenses for a new building lease for a fire logistics warehouse						
(41,217) - Decrease in expenses due to a one-time purchase of extrication equipment						
Capital Outlay						
144,219 - Expense for two (2) Emergency Medical Service (EMS) detail carts and five (5) trailers based on the Ten-Year Equipment Replacement Plan						
75,000 - Increase for one (1) Fire Rescue Public Information Officer Vehicle						
18,576 - Replacement of one (1) WaveRunner based on established equipment replacement plan						
7,000 - Increase in one-time communications equipment purchase for additional radios for new Fire Lieutenant positions						
Operating Expenses						
Increase in building lease for Ocean Rescue headquarters						43,500
Increase in data procurement supplies for SMARSH application and Pulse Point softwares						29,500
Capital Outlay						
Decrease in one-time equipment expenses for replacement of thermal imaging cameras, additional power lift stretchers, and self contained breathing apparatus equipment						(646,500)
Decrease in one-time vehicle expense for two (2) Fire Rescue HumVees and three (3) administrative vehicles						(150,000)
Increase in computer software due to TeleStaff upgrade						66,355

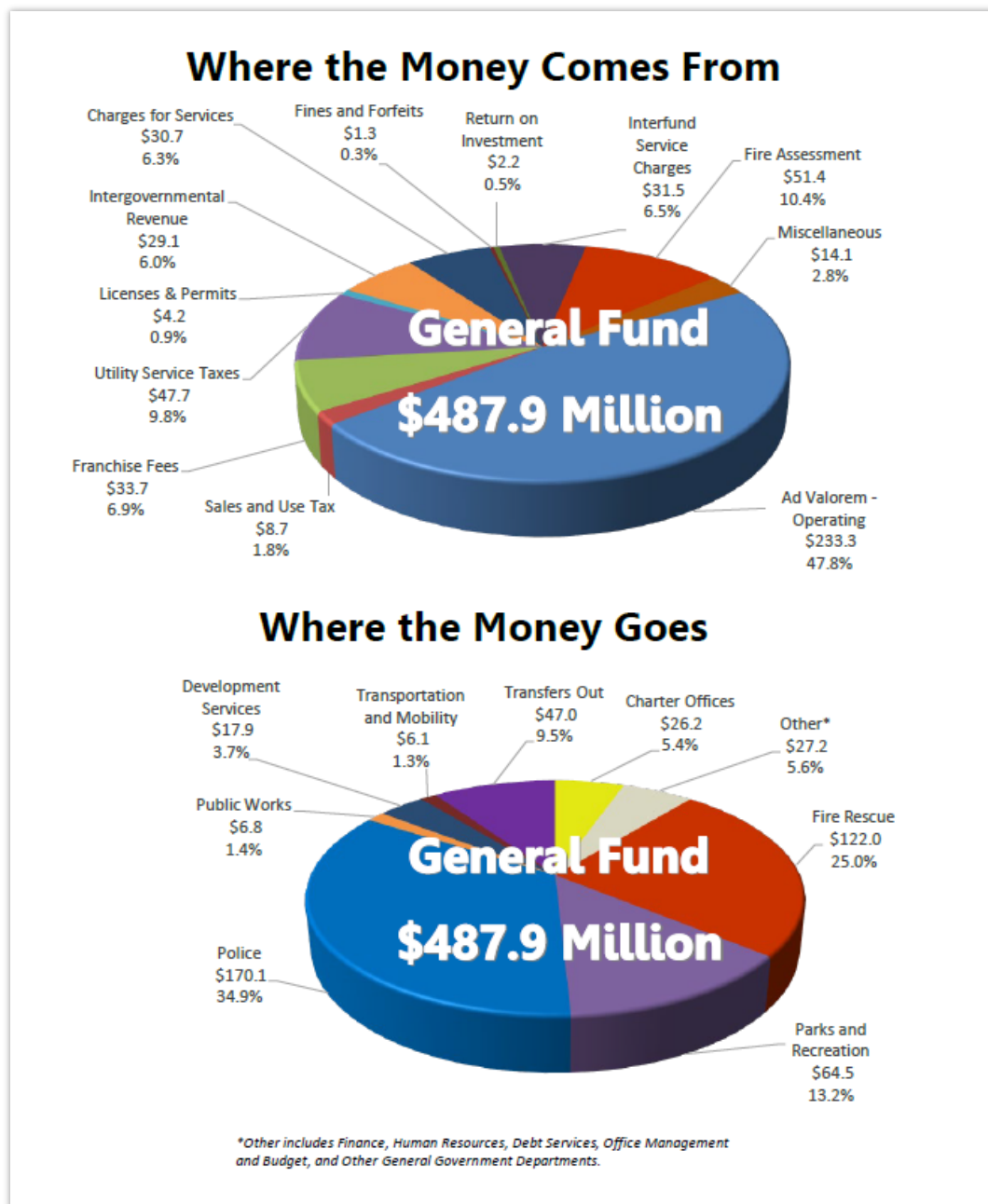


Figure 3: General Fund Revenue and Expense Graphs – FY 2025 Adopted Budget

Annually FLFR is given guidance through the Office of Management and Budget department to assist with the preparation of a budget for the upcoming fiscal year. The Fire Chief and her executive staff review expenditures and capital investments for the next budget cycle and estimate the costs associated. They also lay out goals and objectives for the New Year. All increases in capital investments and the overall budget must be approved by the City Manager and adopted by the Mayor and Commissioners.

The annual fire assessment fee includes costs to improve and operate FLFR. The fee is collected on the November property tax bill. All residential property owners are assessed a single rate each year for fire services, while business owners are assessed based on the square footage of the property.

VIII. Area Description



Fort Lauderdale, Florida is a cosmopolitan, modest-sized coastal community located on South Florida's eastern coastline midway between Miami and West Palm Beach and is the county seat of Broward County. It is the principal city of the South Florida metropolitan area, which was home to approximately 8,983,109 people as of 2025. The City of Fort Lauderdale is affectionately known as "The Venice of America" due to the 165 miles of waterways within the city limits. The city itself has an estimated population

of about 185,163 in 2025. These forts were named for Major William Lauderdale, the commander who oversaw the construction of the first fort. Despite their early presence, the city's development began only about 50 years after the forts were abandoned at the conflict's end.

Three separate forts bearing the name "Fort Lauderdale" were constructed in different locations:

- 1) The first stood at the fork of the New River.
- 2) The second was located at Tarpon Bend on the New River, between the Colee Hammock and Rio Vista neighborhoods.
- 3) The third was near what is now the Bahia Mar Marina.

Fort Lauderdale was officially incorporated as a city in 1911, and, in 1915, it was designated as the county seat of the newly formed Broward County.

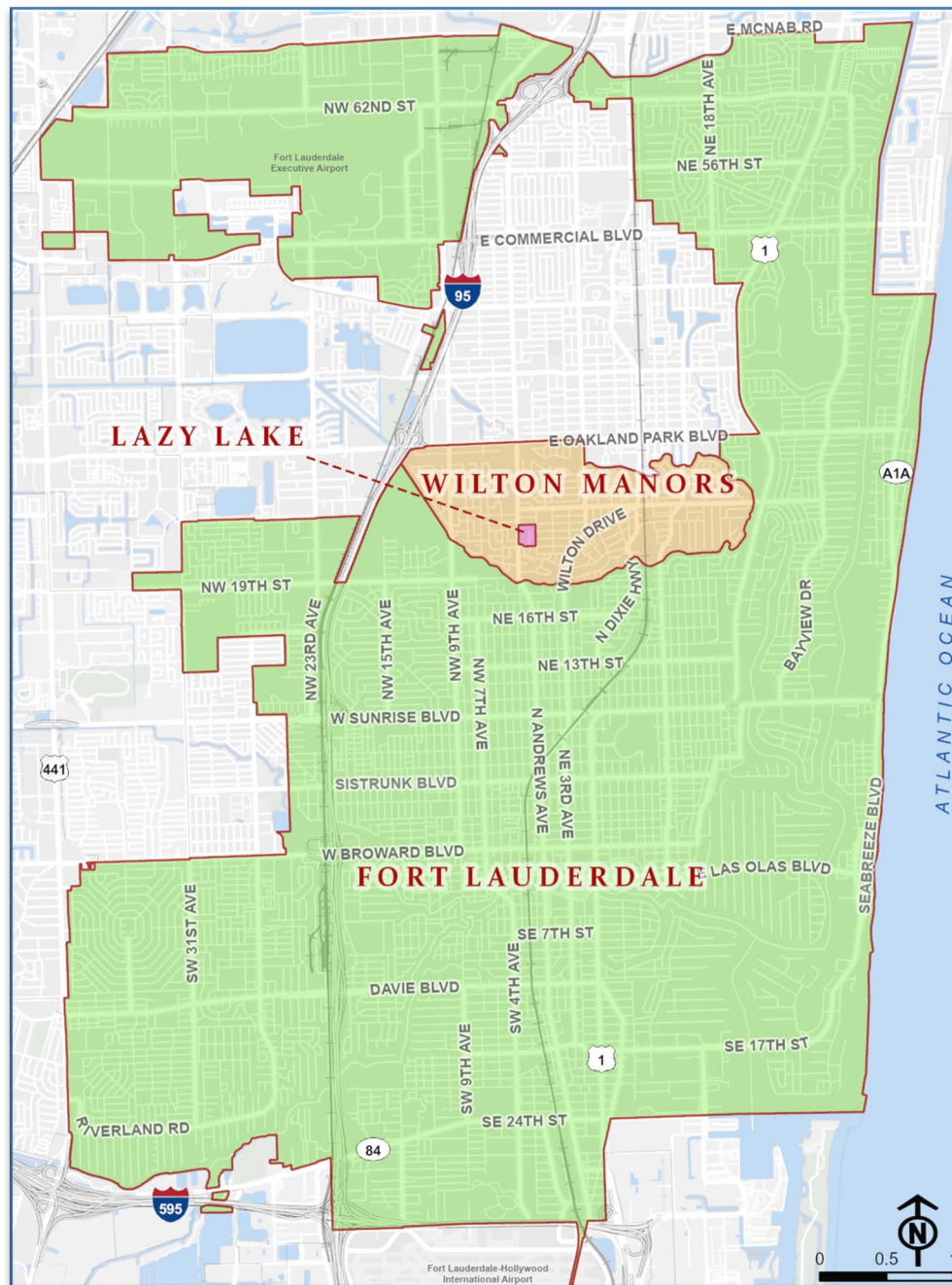
Fort Lauderdale's significant development began in the 1920's during the Florida land boom. However, economic progress stalled due to the 1926 Miami Hurricane and the Great Depression, which caused widespread financial disruption. The outbreak of World War II marked a turning point, as Fort Lauderdale became home to a major U.S. Naval Air Station for training pilots, radar operators, and flight controllers, along with a new Coast Guard base at Port Everglades.

Following the war, returning service members sparked rapid population growth. By 1967, about 85% of the city was developed. As available land diminished after 1970, population growth stagnated and shifted westward into surrounding suburbs, even resulting in a decline of nearly 4,000 residents between 1980 and 1990. A modest rebound by 2000 offset these losses.

Since then, Fort Lauderdale has increased its population by more than 18,000 residents, largely through the annexation of seven neighboring areas in unincorporated Broward County. Today, Fort Lauderdale stands as a leading yachting destination, a top tourist hub, and the core of a metropolitan division home to 1.8 million people.

FLFR currently provides fire rescue services to the City of Wilton Manors and the Village of Lazy Lake, Florida via contract. Please refer to Exhibit 1 for more information regarding the City of Wilton Manors or Lazy Lake.

Figure 4: City of Fort Lauderdale, City of Wilton Manors, and Village of Lazy Lake

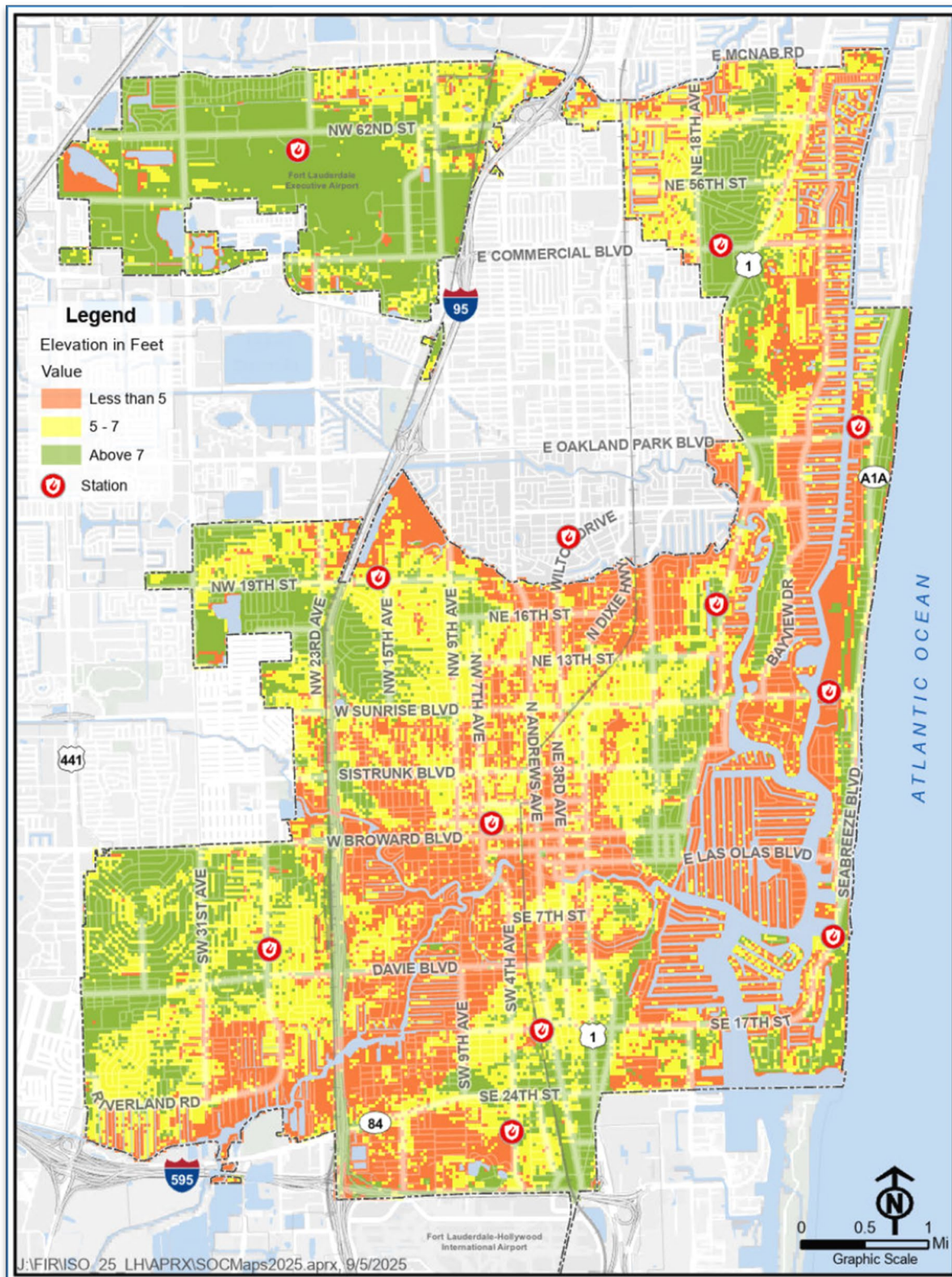


➤ Topography

- Fort Lauderdale is located at 26°08'28" N 80°08'38" W. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 35 square miles, 34.7 square miles of which is relatively flat land, 3.8 square miles of which is water. Fort Lauderdale is known for its extensive network of canals that intertwine throughout the city. There are 165 miles of waterways within the city limits.

The highest elevation in the city is nine (9) feet and the majority of the city ranges between 5 and 7 feet as shown in the map below.

Figure 5: City of Fort Lauderdale Elevation Map



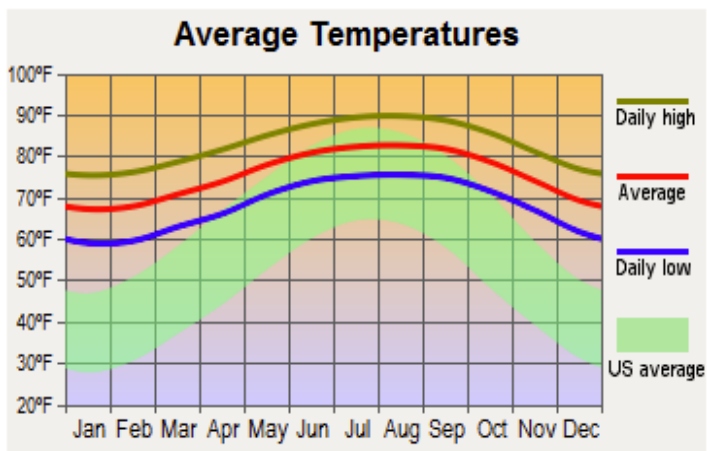
The City of Fort Lauderdale is adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean, includes seven miles of beaches, and borders the following municipalities:

Table 1: Bordering Municipalities

Northeast	West	South	Northwest	Southwest	North
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	Plantation	Hollywood	North Lauderdale	Davie	Wilton Manors
Sea Ranch Lakes	Lauderhill	Dania Beach	Oakland Park		Pompano Beach
	Lauderdale Lakes		Tamarac		

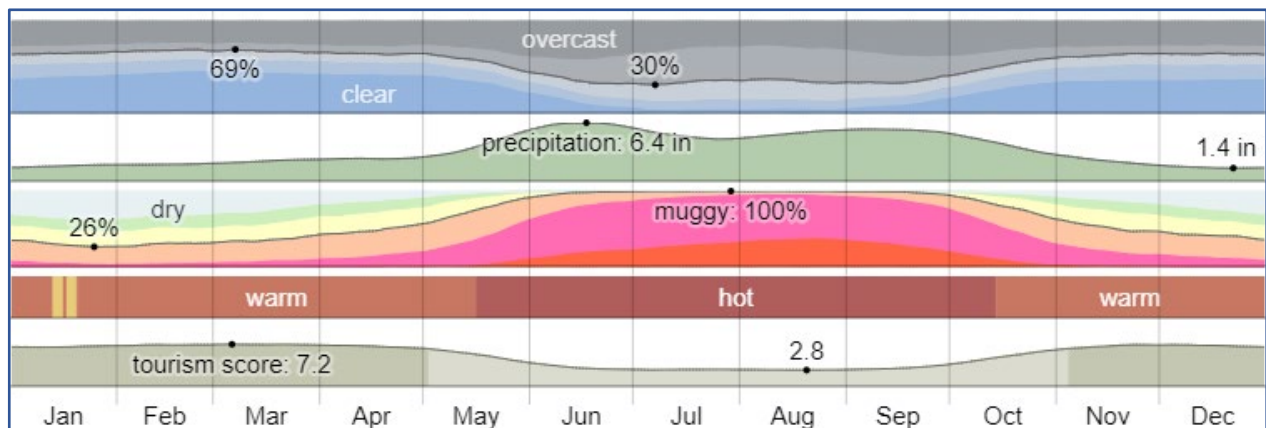
The northwestern section of Fort Lauderdale is separate from the remainder of the city, connected only by the Cypress Creek Canal as it flows under I-95. This section of Fort Lauderdale borders the cities of Tamarac and Oakland Park on its south side. Oakland Park also borders Fort Lauderdale on the west side of its northeastern portion. The greater portion of Fort Lauderdale in the south is bordered, along its north side by Wilton Manors.

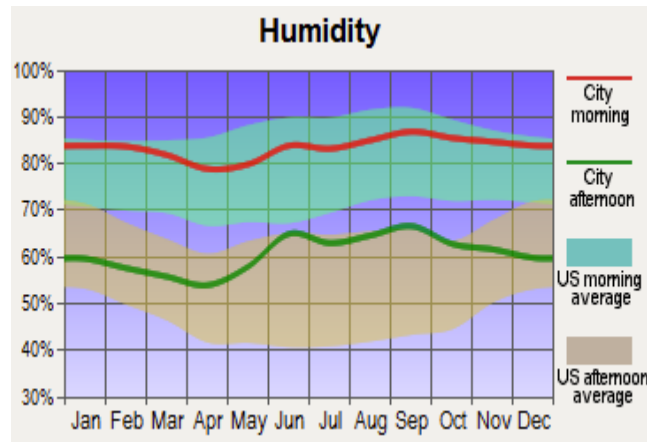
➤ Climate



Fort Lauderdale along with the contract city (Wilton Manors) and village (Lazy Lake) features a tropical rainforest climate with little seasonal variations in temperature. Average monthly temperatures are always above 66°F and average monthly precipitation is above 2.39 inches. That data qualifies the city's climate as a tropical climate, and the city does not have a true dry season. As you can see on the chart below, the majority of precipitation is

received during the summer months.





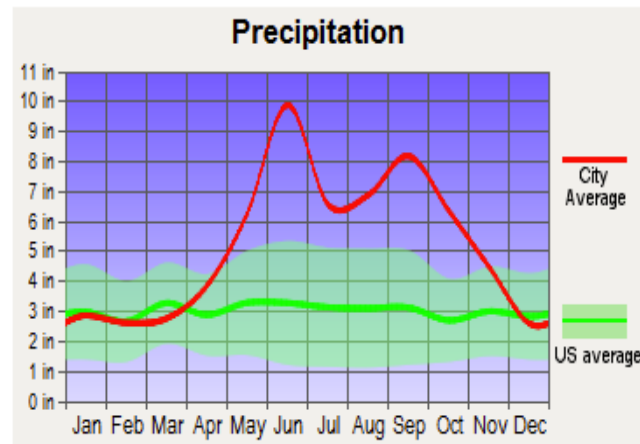
Fort Lauderdale experiences hot, humid, and wet summers, with average highs of 86–90°F and lows of 71–76°F. Afternoon and evening thunderstorms are common, occurring on more than half of all summer days. Extreme heat—days reaching 95°F or above—is rare, with 95°F happening about four times per year and 98°F only once every three years; the all-time record high is 100°F.

Winters are warm and mostly dry, with average highs of 75–82°F and lows of 59–67°F. Occasionally, cold fronts bring temps

into the 60s (highs) and 40s (lows), sometimes causing brief freezes about once every three years. The record low is 28°F, and the city has only recorded snow flurries once, in 1977.

Fort Lauderdale receives an annual average of 64.2 inches of rainfall, mainly from May through October, but experiences rain year-round. The city averages 143 rainy days and 250 sunny days per year. Heavy rainfall events, exceeding five inches in a day, happen about once every two years. The city's coastal location, low-lying landscape, and 300 miles of canals make it vulnerable to flooding from heavy rains, tropical storms, hurricanes, and seasonal high tides, a concern

expected to intensify with rising sea levels.



Flooding events have at times hindered emergency response, such as in 2011 and 2012, when tides and storms made key roads impassable. During such events, FLFR uses ATVs equipped with medical and fire gear for hard-to-reach areas. Brush fires can also be a risk during the dry season. Despite active drainage strategies and a comprehensive stormwater plan, the city's natural geography continues to make it susceptible to both flood and fire hazards..



➤ Population

Relating to the 2025 BEBR population estimates, the City of Fort Lauderdale had a total population of 185,163. The population density is over 5,000 people per square mile. In addition to our local population, Fort Lauderdale hosts hundreds of thousands of tourists each year.

➤ Demographic Features

As of the most recent 2025 data, there are approximately 77,200 total households within the city limits of Fort Lauderdale. Further breakdown of the households is as follows: family households 38,500 (49.8%); with children under 18 years of age 14,500 (18.8%); husband-wife family 26,000 (33.7%); husband-wife with children under 18 years 8,000 (10.3%); male householder/no wife present 3,300 (4.3%); male householder/no wife present with children under 18 years 1,350 (1.7%); female householder/no husband present 9,200 (11.9%); female householder/no husband present with children under 18 years 5,000 (6.5%).

Additionally, the non-family households (people living alone/no members related to householder) in Fort Lauderdale are represented as follows: non-family households 38,700 (50.2%); householder living alone 30,400 (39.4%); males 65 years and over 15,300 (15.8%); females 65 years or older 14,800 (17.3%); households with individuals under 18 years 16,000 (20.7%); households with individuals 65 years and over 19,500 (25.3%). The average household size in Fort Lauderdale is 2.38 and the average family size is 3.02.

Population estimates place the per capita income of Fort Lauderdale at \$49,490, higher than the state average of approximately \$40,000 and the national average around \$44,000. Fort Lauderdale's median household income is now around \$80,000, which has grown notably since 2000. The poverty rate is about 15.2%.



Fort Lauderdale continues to have a significantly higher percentage of foreign-born residents than the U.S. average, with about 25% of the city's population estimated as foreign-born. Of these residents, approximately 76% were born in Latin America, 15% in Europe, and smaller percentages from other regions. In 2025, the city maintains a diverse linguistic profile, with 70% of the population speaking only English at home, 16% Spanish, 11% other Indo-European languages, and smaller percentages speaking Asian/Pacific Islander and other languages.

The city, along with nearby Oakland Park and Wilton Manors, is recognized for one of the highest concentrations of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) residents in the United States and remains a popular vacation destination for the LGBT community.

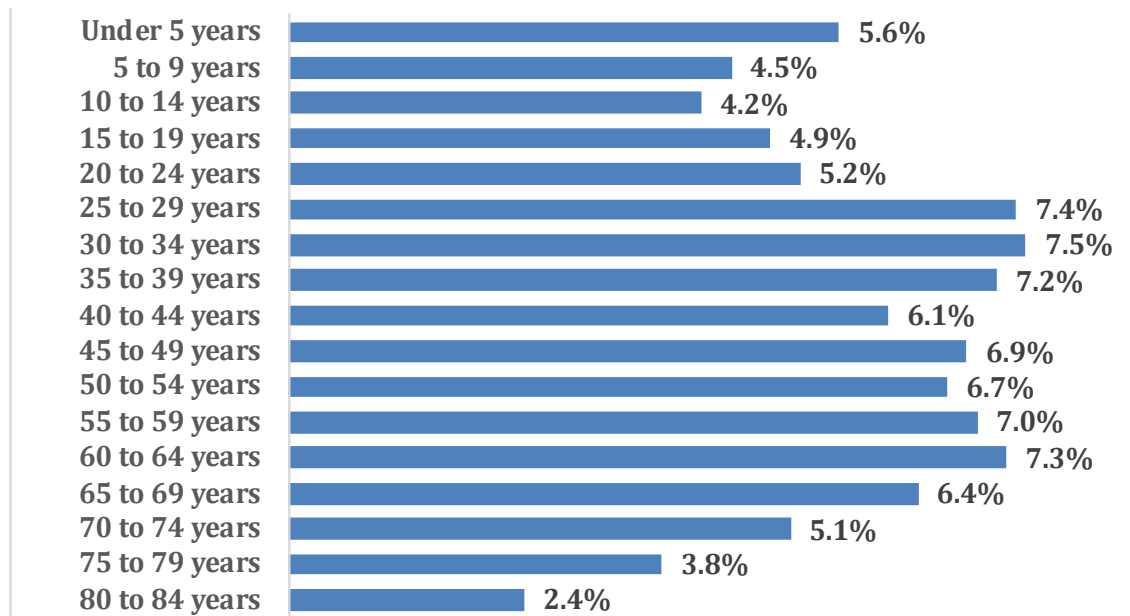
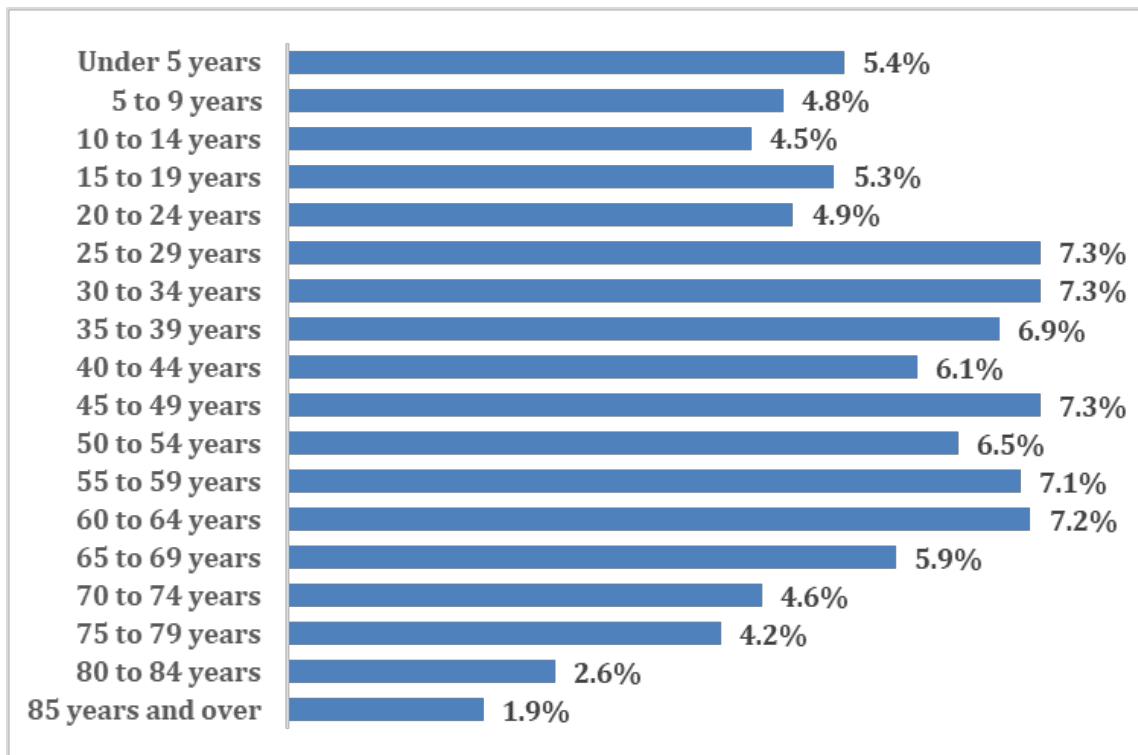
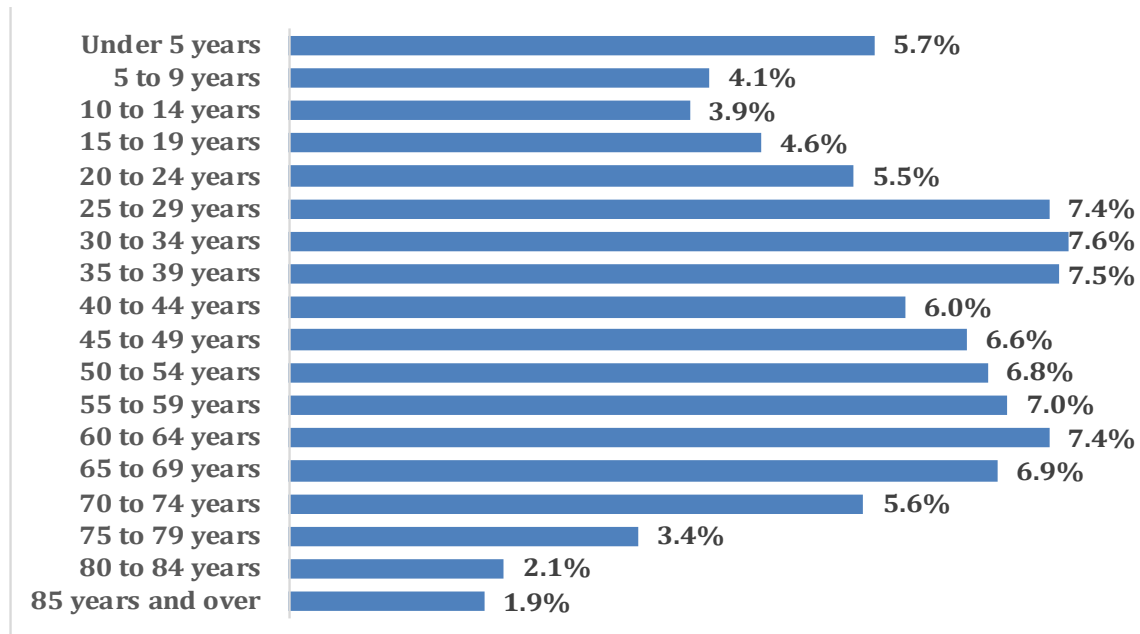
Figure 5: US Census ACS 5-year Fort Lauderdale Population by Age*Figure 6: US Census ACS 5-year Fort Lauderdale Population by Gender: Female*

Figure 7: US Census ACS 5-year Fort Lauderdale Population by Gender: Male

➤ Disaster Potential

The City of Fort Lauderdale, along with its two contracted cities Wilton Manors and Lazy Lake, is vulnerable to several natural hazards, including tropical cyclones (tropical storms and hurricanes), tornadoes, severe thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail, flash floods, and seasonal tidal flooding. Hurricane season runs from June 1 through November 30, with major hurricanes most likely to impact the city and state during September and October. Historically, Fort Lauderdale and its contract cities have been directly affected by significant hurricanes including Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Wilma in 2005, Hurricane Cleo in 1964, Hurricane King in 1950, and the Fort Lauderdale Hurricane of 1947. The region continues to face seasonal weather threats, including heavy thunderstorms, floods and king tides during hurricane season, underscoring ongoing vulnerability and the importance of preparedness.

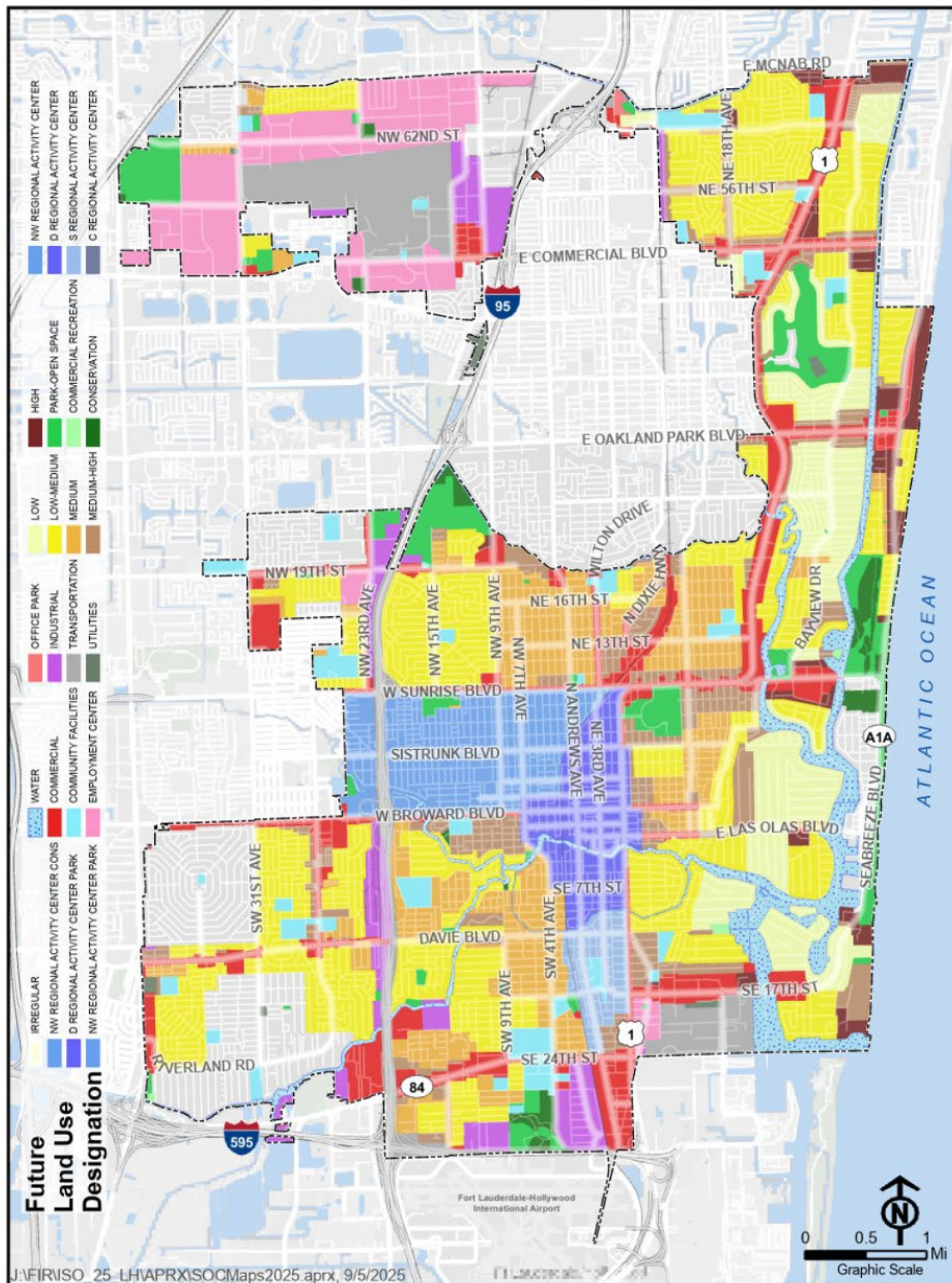
The city may encounter man-made hazards which are hazardous materials spills or releases, mass transit accidents (airplanes, boats, trains, trucks and automobiles), massive urban fires, radiation contamination from nuclear power plant accidents, and terrorism. All of which is difficult to plan for due to the randomness of their timing and lack of warning.

Many of the City's facilities used by citizens, tourists and boaters are located in areas with potential exposure to the man-made hazards. The other hazards noted pose significant risks for potentially large portions of the City's population and property. In the event of a major disaster the following conditions are possible:

1. A large number of fatalities and/or injuries;
2. The displacement of large groups of people;
3. Difficulty in providing food, clothing and shelter to those people and areas most severely affected;
4. Damage and/or the destruction of private homes, businesses and industries;

➤ Area Development

Figure 8 City of Fort Lauderdale Official Future Land Use Map 2025



➤ Business and Pleasure

Fort Lauderdale is a mature urban environment that is nearly at build-out. At present (2025), 5.7% of the City land area is vacant, most of which is zoned for industrial, institutional or commercial land uses. Most future development will be the result of re-development.

- Table 2 City of Fort Lauderdale Existing Property Uses

Land Use	Acres	Percent of Land Area
Single Family	6,736	29%
Multi-Family	2,080	9%
Commercial	3,246	14%
Industrial	1,263	5%
Agriculture	18	0%
Institutional	731	3%
Government/Utilities	1,913	8%
Vacant	6,865	29%
Total	23,432	100%

Source: Broward County Property Appraiser.

Contemporary high-rise condominium residences and hospitality properties are transforming downtown and the central beach area of Fort Lauderdale adding a new dimension to the region's year-round appeal to leisure and business travelers. Many of the northern beach area condominiums are home to the elderly and transients that live in Fort Lauderdale during the winter months. The downtown area condominiums attract the younger generation, who can work and live within the City. Downtown Fort Lauderdale is the base of Broward's economy, and home to Fortune 500 companies like AutoNation, and Citrix Systems as well as service companies, retailers and thousands of new residents. In the northern corner of Fort Lauderdale lies the Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport free-trade zoned neighborhood known as Uptown which has many assets including high-quality office and industrial space, nearby housing, a walk-to-work Tri-Rail station, convenient access to I-95, and one of the busiest executive airports in the nation.

➤ Venice of America



Fort Lauderdale is a world-renowned port of call for the yachting industry and hosts the world's largest in-water boat show, the Fort Lauderdale International Boat Show (FLIBS). With more than 165 miles of waterways, marinas, marine manufacturing, and repair facilities all catering to the "mega-yacht" market,

Fort Lauderdale annually attracts over 1,300 vessels on display during the show and more than 1,400 vessels over 80 feet visiting throughout the year on their way to the Caribbean or other global destinations. FLIBS spans nearly 90 acres across seven locations and draws over 100,000 attendees and more than 1,000 exhibitors from around the world, generating an estimated \$1.79 billion in economic output for Florida.



Photo : Riverwalk

Fort Lauderdale's Riverwalk arts and entertainment district stretches east-west along Las Olas Boulevard, from the beach to downtown. The district is anchored on the west by the Broward Center for the Performing Arts and runs through the city to the intersection of Las Olas Boulevard and A-1-A, the epicenter of Fort Lauderdale Beach and the historic site of the Elbo Room bar, famous from the 1960 film *Where the Boys Are*. The city and its suburbs host

over 4,100 restaurants and more than 120 nightclubs, many concentrated in the arts and entertainment district, making Fort Lauderdale a vibrant cultural and nightlife hub.

➤ Historical

The Sailboat Bend District is located in the southwestern section of the City. It is the largest of the three districts and includes more than 550 buildings. It is also the oldest neighborhood in the City, dating from the early 1990's until the 1950's. The majority of the houses are small, one-story, vernacular residences with Bungalow, Mission, or Mediterranean Revival style details. These were popular elements found in adjacent communities throughout the United States. The inventory also includes some larger homes located along the New River. There are several Key



Photo: Swing Bridge

Contributing sites associated with the growth of this community, including the Swing Bridge, the West Side Fire Station, and the West Side School. These last three sites are also listed as local individual landmarks.

The Snow-Reed Swing Bridge is one of the oldest bridges in the Fort Lauderdale area, and one of the few remaining swing bridges in Florida. Located between the 300 and 500 block of Southwest 11th (Palm)

Avenue in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, the bridge connects the neighborhoods of Sailboat Bend and Riverside Park. The bridge was closed for nearly a year for a major renovation and re-opened on August 1, 2010. Contractors replaced damaged structural steel, added new railings and grating, upgraded mechanical and electrical systems, and constructed a new tender control house.

The Himmarshee Historic District is the second district and oldest section of the commercial downtown. It includes early 20th century businesses located along the north and south sides of Himmarshee Street. The district is bounded on the east by the railroad tracks, on the south by the



New River, and the west by Nugent Avenue and portions of the north side of SW 2nd Street. There are about 17 properties over there, including the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society in the Hoch Heritage Center, the Philemon Bryan House, the King-Cromartie House, and the restored New River Inn, which operates as a historical museum. The historic Bryan Homes operates as the River House Restaurant. A replica of the first Fort Lauderdale schoolhouse has been reconstructed within the district.

The third historical district is the Stranahan House and property. In 1982, the City rezoned it as an H-1 district in order to protect the area from development.

➤ Schools

Fort Lauderdale is host to twenty-three Broward County Public Schools. There are 16 elementary schools, four middle schools, three high schools one combination school and four educational centers. Additionally, there are 39 private schools that are grades PK-12.

There are six institutions of higher learning that have main or satellite campuses in the city:

- Broward College–satellite campus one building
- City College- main campus
- Florida Atlantic University – satellite campus one building
- University of Phoenix– satellite campus one building
- Keiser University– main campus one building
- The Art Institute of Fort Lauderdale- main campus, dormitories

➤ Parks and Recreation

Table 3 Total Recreational Space by Park Classification through 2040

Park Type	Current Level of Service (Pop. - 176,013)*			2030 Estimates (Pop. - 202,072)**		2040 Estimates (Pop. - 208,618)**	
	Number of Parks	Acreage	2014 LOS (acres/1000 pop)	2030 LOS (acres/1000 pop)	2030 Acreage needed to maintain current LOS	2040 LOS (acres/1000 pop)	2040 Acreage needed to maintain current LOS
Total Parks	104	956.50	5.43	4.73	141.61	4.58	177.18
Large Urban Parks	3	319.19	1.81	1.58	47.26	1.53	59.13
Community Parks	9	102.62	0.58	0.51	15.19	0.49	19.01
Neighborhood Parks	47	88.98	0.51	0.44	13.17	0.43	16.48
Special Use Parks	18	372.29	2.12	1.84	55.12	1.78	68.96
Urban Open Space	21	11.83	0.07	0.06	1.75	0.06	2.19
School Parks	6	61.57	0.35	0.30	9.12	0.30	11.41
Other Parks							
State Parks	1	166.02	0.94	0.82	24.58	0.80	30.75

City of Fort Lauderdale Comprehensive Plan (ordinance C-08-18) Volume II – Parks & Rec

Fort Lauderdale is a regional focal point and one of the older cities in Broward County. As the county's urban core, the city is concerned about preserving, upgrading and retrofitting its parks facilities to keep pace with redevelopment. The current trend is for young professionals and families to return to the downtown area and its surrounding neighborhoods to live, work, and play.

In 2025, Fort Lauderdale currently has approximately 843.44 acres of open space parks. The minimum area of urban open space is 0.1 acre or a ¼-mile service radius. These urban open space parks include enhancements surrounding neighborhoods, entranceways, water towers and other utility sites, and oversized rights-of-way or medians.



The City has upgraded neighborhood parks, which typically range from 5 to 10 acres or have a ½-mile service radius. These parks are designed for recreational and athletic activities and serve as the social focus of neighborhoods. The city currently has a total of about 92.15 acres dedicated to neighborhood parks.

Fort Lauderdale features a diverse range of parks varying in size from small neighborhood spots to large natural preserves. Notable parks include Hugh Taylor Birch State Park at 180 acres, Snyder Park with 104 acres, and Mills Pond Park covering nearly 44 acres. Smaller parks such as William J. Kelly Park and Hardy Park offer around 16 and 8 acres, respectively. The city also has unique green spaces like River Oaks Stormwater Park (7.8 acres), Warbler Wetlands (6.5 acres), and Sailboat Bend Preserve Park (2.3 acres). Altogether, Fort Lauderdale's community parks total approximately 843 acres, providing extensive recreational and conservation areas throughout the city.

School-parks capitalize on shared resources between public agencies to expand recreational, social, and educational opportunities efficiently and cost-effectively. Fort Lauderdale currently utilizes about 64.3 acres of school-park areas, with Stranahan High School being the largest, at roughly 33.5 acres.

Finally, special use parks and facilities cover approximately 380.1 acres throughout Fort Lauderdale. These are parks or facilities oriented toward single-purpose use under categories such as historical/cultural/social sites, recreational facilities, and outdoor recreation venues. Examples include the public beach (170 acres), Fort Lauderdale Stadium (47 acres), Riverwalk Linear Park (15 acres), South Beach Park (28 acres), and the Fort Lauderdale Aquatic Complex (5.3 acres).

➤ Sports

Lockhart Stadium in Fort Lauderdale was purchased by Miami Beckham United and Inter Miami CF and transformed into a new state-of-the-art professional soccer stadium. The 64-acre site underwent a \$60 million upgrade including the construction of an 18,000-capacity stadium, new training facilities, team offices, a youth soccer academy, multi-purpose community athletic fields, and a major public park. The site was previously home to the Fort Lauderdale Strikers of the North American Soccer League, and the Miami Fusion of Major League Soccer played there from 1998 to 2001.

Florida Atlantic University's Owls football team also played home games at Lockhart from 2003 through 2010. Fort Lauderdale is also home to the Fort Lauderdale Aquatic Complex at the International Swimming Hall of Fame, which has been undergoing a renovation to include two 25-yard by 50-meter competition pools, a diving well, and a smaller pool for lessons. The aquatic facility, originally opened in 1965, has hosted numerous national and international competitions and remains open to residents. The aquatic complex renovation was projected to complete around 2021.

Fort Lauderdale is also home to Fort Lauderdale Aquatic Complex, which is located at the International Swimming Hall of Fame. The Aquatic Complex is undergoing a complete renovation, which will contain two 25-yard by 50-meter competition pools, one 20 by 25-yard diving well and a smaller pool for swim lessons. The renovation has an estimated completion date in 2021. The complex is open to Fort Lauderdale residents and has been used in many different national and international competitions since it's opening in 1965.

➤ Sites of Interest

Hugh Taylor Birch State Park is a 180-acre park located along the beach in Fort Lauderdale, featuring nature trails, camping and picnicking areas, canoeing, and the Terramar Visitor Center, which offers exhibits about the park's ecosystem. The park preserves rare coastal habitats like tropical maritime hammock and estuarine tidal swamp, providing important habitat for wildlife. The Henry E. Kinney Tunnel on U.S. Route 1 is the only tunnel on a state road in Florida; constructed in 1960, its 864-foot length travels underneath the New River and Las Olas Boulevard. The park, originally part of Hugh Taylor Birch's estate, is a valued natural and cultural landmark in the city.



➤ Transportation

Broward County Transit, the county bus system, provides local bus transportation in Fort Lauderdale. Tri-Rail, a commuter rail system, connects the major cities and airports of South Florida. Fort Lauderdale has two Tri-Rail stops within the city. In 2018, the Brightline train made its inaugural trip from Fort Lauderdale to West Palm Beach. The Brightline is a high speed passenger train connecting Palm Beach, Broward and Miami Dade counties and future services to Orlando. Fort Lauderdale has one stop in the heart of downtown, this makes for easy access to our local beaches, nightlife, and business district. Four railroads serve Fort Lauderdale. Florida East Coast Railroad (FEC) and CSX Transportation are freight lines, Amtrak provides passenger service to other cities on the Atlantic Coast via the Fort Lauderdale station, and Tri-Rail provides commuter service between Palm Beach County, Broward County, and Miami-Dade County. The FEC runs through the center of Fort Lauderdale, while CSX, Tri-Rail, and Amtrak run on the western border of the city.

There are two main Interstates that run through or start in the City of Fort Lauderdale. Interstate 95 (I-95) runs north and south thru the City, while Interstate 595 (I-595) starts in Port Everglades and runs east/west. The main thoroughfares that enter the City are: State Road 84, Davie



Boulevard, Broward Boulevard, Sunrise Boulevard, Oakland Park Boulevard and Commercial Boulevard. These thoroughfares bring 75,000 – 85,000 commuting workers in and out of the city during the week. The heaviest traffic is between 7:00 am and 9:00 am, and then 4:30 pm to 6:00 pm. State roads that run north/south through the City are: Federal Highway and State Road A-1-A, which run along the coastline of Fort Lauderdale. State Road A-1-A has the heaviest traffic during the weekends, winter months and when the City hosts large-scale special events on the beach.

➤ Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport

Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport, in neighboring Dania Beach, Florida, is the city's main airport and is the fastest-growing major airport in the country. Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport is an emerging international gateway for Caribbean and Latin America.

Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport (FXE) is a general aviation airport located within the city limits of Fort Lauderdale, five miles (8 km) north of downtown Fort Lauderdale. It is a division of the Community and Economic Development Department of the City of Fort Lauderdale. The FXE airport was built in 1941 to train Naval Aviators during World War II, and named West Prospect Satellite Field. In 1947, the federal government deeded the airport to Fort Lauderdale for use as a public airport. FXE serves over 150,000 aircraft operations per year, making it the eighth busiest

General Aviation center in the United States. The airport is designated as general aviation reliever facility for the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport by the FAA. The airport is a port of entry with a full-service Customs facility. The airport also operates a 24/7 ARFF facility that meets the requirements of index B, although the airport is not certificated under FAR Part 139. ARFF services are provided by Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue.



Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport covers an area of 1,050 acres, which contains two asphalt paved runways: 8/26 measuring 6,001 x 100 ft. and 13/31 measuring 4,000 x 100 ft. FXE grounds are home to two rare Florida native species of animal, the Gopher Tortoise and the Florida Burrowing Owl.

Fort Lauderdale is home to forty-four marinas/dry docks along with Port Everglades, the nation's third busiest and Florida's deepest cruise port. The Port's containerized cargo business has gained prominence among the nation's top seaports, while establishing it as Florida's number one container ship and storage port. Port Everglades is also South Florida's hub for import and export of

petroleum products, from gasoline, diesel and ethanol to jet fuel and asphalt, supplying a 12-county area that includes three international airports. Approximately one-fifth of Florida's energy supply comes from petroleum products transported through Port Everglades.

Being the "Venice of America," the City of Fort Lauderdale has five drawbridges that connect mainland Fort Lauderdale to the barrier island. These drawbridges open every thirty minutes for boat traffic. In addition, the City has 58 fixed bridges all of which are in the process of being repaired and raised in the upcoming years. Bridges influence response times due to the delays from traffic build up while in the open position and the amount of time they need to close. Additionally, these areas of the city have accessibility issues due to the waterways, bridges, and roadway connectivity issues.

➤ Healthcare

Fort Lauderdale is served by Broward Health Medical Center and Imperial Point Medical Center. They are operated by Broward Health, the third largest hospital consortium in the United States. Broward Health Medical Center is a 716-bed acute care facility, which is, designated as a Level I trauma center. The hospital serves as a training site for medical students from Nova Southeastern University, as well as nursing and paramedic programs throughout the area. Imperial Point is a 240-bed facility. Holy Cross Hospital is a 571-bed hospital operated by the Sisters of Mercy.

➤ Fire Loss

The Fire Investigation Unit is responsible for conducting origin and cause investigations throughout the City of Fort Lauderdale. Our investigators undergo both state-certified and private sector training to ensure compliance with the investigative methodologies outlined in NFPA 921, Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations. By employing a systematic, science-based approach, our team is able to identify common fire causes—whether accidental or intentional. The data collected during these investigations often serves as the foundation for the development of updated fire codes and targeted public education initiatives aimed at enhancing fire and life safety.

While fire incidents are inherently unpredictable, recent trends—such as the increased use of lithium-ion batteries—have led to a rise in electrical fires within the city. Additionally, Fort Lauderdale’s active boating community has contributed to a higher frequency of high-value property losses. Both of these factors are reflected in the city’s fire loss statistics for the past fiscal year.

➤ Water Supply

The City of Fort Lauderdale Public Works Department is responsible for the operation, maintenance, repair, and improvement of the water distribution, collection, and pumping system. The city currently operates two water treatment plants: the Fiveash Regional Water Treatment Plant, which has been in operation since 1953 and is being replaced by the new Prospect Lake Clean Water Center designed to produce 50 million gallons of water per day, and the Peele Dixie Water Treatment Plant, which has a maximum capacity of about 12 million gallons per day. The City manages approximately 784 miles of water mains and operates around 6,168 fire hydrants throughout Fort Lauderdale, Wilton Manors, and Lazy Lake.

The map on the following page shows water lines and fire hydrants within the City of Fort Lauderdale.

Legend

Fire Hydrants by Owner

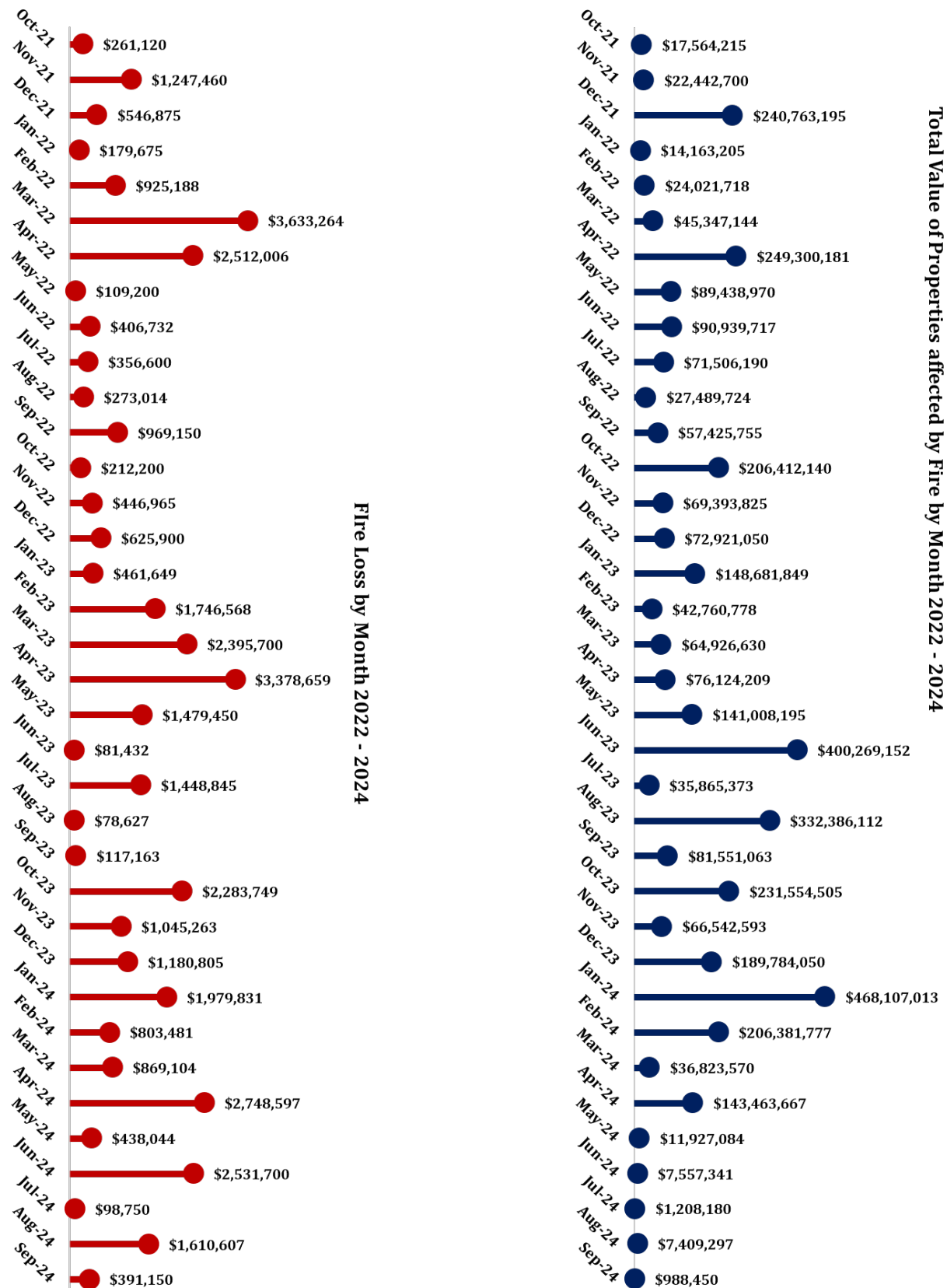
- Fort Lauderdale
- Other

Water Main

Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport

0 0.5 1 Mi
Graphic Scale

Figure 10: Total Fire Loss by Month (FY 2022 - 2024)



IX. Service Delivery Program Descriptions



Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR), established in 1912, has evolved from a small fire suppression agency into a leading, all-hazard emergency response provider for Fort Lauderdale, Wilton Manors, and Lazy Lake. Today, FLFR operates 12 fire stations and responds to over 55,000 911 calls annually, making it the busiest city fire-rescue service in Broward County. The department delivers a comprehensive range of services, including fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response, technical rescue, dive/marine rescue, aircraft rescue firefighting (ARFF), and supports SWAT operations with tactical medics.

FLFR maintains specialized teams such as Technical Rescue and Dive Rescue, and ensures readiness for major emergencies and special events, recently planning to upgrade its ambulance fleet to meet rising demand at large-scale gatherings. FLFR also leads the city's emergency management strategy, operating the Emergency Operations Center and Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT).

FLFR's approach integrates fire response, EMS, risk reduction, community education, and robust mutual aid agreements with other Broward County agencies to guarantee the closest-available unit responds to emergencies. This proactive, all-hazards strategy—guided by National Fire Protection Association best practices—keeps FLFR focused on continuous improvement and community safety.

➤ Emergency Medical Services

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) operates a highly trained, advanced life support (ALS) paramedic program that ensures rapid, comprehensive medical care for the community. All rescue trucks are staffed with at least two paramedics, and every fire suppression unit has at least one paramedic on board. All FLFR firefighters must maintain at least EMT certification. Responses are tailored to the medical emergency, ranging from a single-unit to multi-company response, overseen by established medical protocols and the Medical Director.

FLFR operates a robust system of 17 ALS medical rescue units, 12 ALS engine companies, and 3 ALS aerial unit companies—all fully equipped according to uniform standards set by the State of Florida and the Medical Director. Apparatus are distributed across 12 fire stations in Fort Lauderdale, ensuring citywide coverage.

For special events such as the Winterfest Boat Parade and Tortuga Music Festival, FLFR deploys specialized teams and equipment like bike medics, all-terrain rescue carts, and mobile paramedics with streamlined ALS gear for rapid patient access in crowded or challenging environments.

Ongoing professional development is central to the system: paramedics undergo biannual training in Advanced Care Life Support, annual training to refresh knowledge and skills along with hands-on training in any new protocol or procedure. All clinical procedures must adhere to FLFR's comprehensive EMS protocols, which are regularly updated in line with evidence-based practice and state and local regulations. The EMS Bureau also emphasizes quality assurance, continuous

clinical improvement, and close coordination with Ocean Rescue to support medical training for lifeguards. This commitment to rigorous training, modern equipment, and flexible deployment ensures FLFR provides some of the most advanced and responsive pre-hospital medical care in the region.

➤ Fire Suppression

Today, Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue responds to a diverse range of incidents, including residential, commercial, industrial, and high-rise fires; vehicle and marine fires; aircraft emergencies at the Executive Airport; as well as rubbish and vegetation fires. As of fiscal year 2025, FLFR employs approximately 469 uniformed personnel—including firefighters, driver-engineers, lieutenants, captains, and chief officers—spread among 12 fire stations, with a daily **minimum staffing level of 97 personnel** (as of 9/17/2025) on duty. All firefighters must hold Florida Firefighter II certification and be state-certified paramedics to qualify.

Operational resources include 12 engine companies staffed with a minimum of three personnel each, 3 ladder companies (3 staff each), 17 medical rescue units, 1 Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) crash truck, technical rescue and hazardous materials teams, 2 fireboats, and 4 chief officers. Fire response assignments are dictated by risk and incident type; for instance, a commercial fire alarm typically dispatches two engines, one ladder, and a chief officer. Unconfirmed structure fires command a minimum of 16 personnel, with additional units and staff assigned to declared working incidents.

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue is accredited by the Center for Public Safety Excellence (CPSE) and holds an ISO Class 1 rating from the Insurance Services Office (ISO)—the highest possible classification.

The department exceeds NFPA and ISO standards by equipping and standardizing all frontline and reserve apparatus with identical tools and equipment layouts, enhancing operational consistency and effectiveness across the fleet.



*Fire Marshal Miller and
Assistant Fire Marshal Burnett*

This accreditation and ISO rating reflect Fort Lauderdale's commitment to excellence in fire suppression, emergency medical services, rescue operations, and comprehensive community risk reduction efforts.

➤ Fire Prevention

In 1973, the “America Burning” report highlighted the need for public fire prevention and safety education to reduce fire losses. As a result, fire agencies began focusing on proactive strategies. Fort Lauderdale started early prevention efforts as far back as 1937, installing more fireboxes and, by 1941, distributing 700 hydrants citywide. The fire chief also launched public school fire safety programs.

On November 10, 1977, new certification standards for fire inspectors were adopted to ensure consistent code enforcement by qualified professionals.

Today, twenty certified fire inspectors handle building and fire protection system reviews, construction and periodic inspections, and fire investigations. Findings from these investigations often lead to new codes and safety education programs.

➤ Technical Rescue

The Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) Technical Rescue Team (TRT) is the city's specialist unit for complex rescues. Originally formed as the Special Hazards and Rescue Company (SHARC Team) in 1992, it focused on elevated victim rescue, building collapse, and dive operations. The current TRT was established in 1997 and is now trained in five key disciplines: rope or high-angle, confined space, trench, vehicle and machinery, and structural collapse rescue.

TRT operates out of Fire Station 29, combining an engine company, medical rescue, and a specialized squad.

These units serve the northeast area of Fort Lauderdale primarily as a standard engine and EMS crew, with technical rescue as a secondary—but essential—responsibility.



For moderate to high-risk technical incidents, the response includes:

- TRT Squad
- TRT Medical Rescue
- TRT Support
- 2 additional engines
- 1 ladder truck
- Additional rescue units
- Chief Officer

This response brings a minimum of 18 personnel to the scene for effective technical rescue operations.

All operations personnel are trained to use extrication tools, and each engine carries a full set, but TRT's advanced resources and expertise are called in when basic extraction isn't sufficient.

To join a Technical Rescue Team (TRT), such as Fort Lauderdale's, firefighters must complete extensive formal training in multiple rescue disciplines. While the exact hour requirements vary by department, completing at least 320 hours of focused training across the five core rescue disciplines is consistent with the rigorous preparation expected. The team must also now perform annual performance objectives and participate in a competitive process to obtain a frontline spot on the team. Furthermore, crews are a part of the regional special operations and provide service across the county.

The team's home base at Station 29 is typical, but members citywide may respond to support large or complex incidents, ensuring resource availability.

The team operates following NFPA 1006 (Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications) and NFPA 1670 (Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents). NFPA 1006 defines the minimum job performance requirements for individual rescuers and establishes the level of skills needed to be certified as a Rescue Technician across various rescue disciplines such as rope rescue, confined space, trench rescue, vehicle and machinery rescue, and water rescue. NFPA 1670 establishes organizational operational capabilities, including awareness, operations, and technician levels to ensure agencies can safely and efficiently conduct rescue incidents with the proper procedures, training, and risk management.

Together these standards provide the framework for training, qualifications, operational procedures, and team readiness for technical rescue. The 320-hour training threshold aligns with the amount of training required to cover the “core plus one” philosophy of mastering core skills plus specialty disciplines as specified in NFPA 1006.

➤ Hazardous Materials

The Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue Hazardous Materials Response Team (FLFR HMRT), established in 1979, was the first unit of its kind in Broward County. The HMRT is specially trained to handle all types of hazardous materials emergencies, whether they are natural, accidental, or intentional.

In its early days, the HMRT operated with limited resources, responding in a modified bread truck equipped with a small, mostly homemade set of tools. Today, the team responds with a state-of-the-art tractor-trailer, featuring advanced monitoring technology, specialized mitigation equipment, and a walk-in research area. The Hazmat tractor trailer is set for replacement in October of 2025 with a new Heavy Rescue style truck which features an on-board command center and air-conditioned walk in storage area. The new Hazmat unit will also contain a drone which will be operated by trained members of the team. The hazmat unit and Squad carry equipment not found on standard medical rescues, such as radiation detection devices, multi-gas monitors, and thermal imaging technology.

All FLFR suppression and medical units are equipped with the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook, the NIOSH Pocket Guide, and basic defensive tools for hazardous materials incidents. These units also carry level B splash suits and chemical-resistant gloves, which can be used under HMRT direction to assist at the scene or during patient transport.

Operations Battalion Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs carry multi-gas monitors for carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrogen cyanide (HCN)—a response to research showing that HCN from burning plastics and synthetic materials is as hazardous as CO in modern fires.

The HMRT is always staffed by at least five HazMat Technicians. When not responding to hazmat incidents, these personnel staff an Advanced Life Support (ALS) Squad and hazmat medical rescue. Over 78 department members are hazmat certified and can provide additional support during large-scale incidents. Team members maintain annual refresher competencies and physicals, as required by OSHA. All firefighters receive Hazmat Awareness training as part of their basic standards.

Each HMRT member completes the 160-hour Hazardous Materials Technician Certification, as well as quarterly hands-on objectives and monthly joint training with the three other HazMat Teams in Broward County. Interagency training is essential for handling complex incidents that may require multiple teams. Additional training—such as Advanced Radiation and Suspicious Package classes—is provided as funding and needs arise.

Since 9/11, the HMRT's equipment cache has been enhanced through federal grants, enabling detection and response to a broad range of threats, including WMD/CBRNE materials. The team's equipment includes chemical and biological sampling tools, leak mitigation devices, and dedicated computers with hazmat software and internet access.

The FLFR HMRT is one of four hazardous materials teams in Broward County, serving as the primary response unit for incidents within Fort Lauderdale and north to the Palm Beach County line. Team deployment depends on both the location and complexity of the emergency.

➤ Marine Firefighting



The current Marine Team was also a portion of the Special Hazards and Response Company (SHARC) Team and housed at Fire Station #49, which consists of fireboat operations, dive and surface rescue.

The City of Fort Lauderdale has over 165 miles of navigable waterways and a major seaport (Port Everglades) bordering the city to the Southeast. All FLFR personnel have received shipboard rescue and firefighting training. This training includes vessel familiarization, vessel stability, strategy, tactics and special considerations. This allows the ERF to initiate fireboat operations, establish patient contact, staging and apparatus set-up, providing technical expertise, initiating fire attack, knowledge, skills and abilities during marine rescue incidents and providing medical support.

The FLFR Marine Team currently consists of 8 members, assigned to 1 Engine Company, 1 Ladder company, 1 medical rescue and 2 fireboats. The members of the Marine Team are assigned to Fire Station #49, which has ICW (Intracoastal

Waterway) access to the rear of the fire station. All members of the Marine Team must attend an approved 40-hour shipboard firefighting class in order to be eligible to be on the team. These members must complete several swimming, diving and general marine courses for assignment

to the Marine Team. These courses include an open water dive certification, Public Safety Diver 1, shipboard firefighting for the land based firefighter and dry suit training. In addition, members of the Marine Team must complete an annual basic scuba skills course, annual swim test, as well as 18 open water dives every 3 years. All FLFR apparatus are equipped with surface water rescue equipment and members of the department are trained in surface water rescue using snorkel and fins, throw bag, Peterson buoy and paddle board.

The response for an incident involving a dive rescue or marine incident is as follows; for a marine vessel fire the assignment will include 3 engine companies, 1 ladder company, fireboat with all members of the Marine Team, 1 Medical Rescue, 2 Chief Officers and the Squad. A dive rescue incident will get the following units assigned; fireboat with all Marine Team members, 1 Chief Officer, 1 engine company, 1 ladder company, 1 medical rescue, and the squad. In addition to the above responses, the Marine Team will utilize the fireboat for any other hazardous conditions within the Intracoastal Waterway or Atlantic Ocean within our jurisdiction.

➤ Airport Firefighting

The Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport (FXE) is in the northernmost section of the city and began operations in 1941 as an auxiliary landing field to train naval aviators. FXE is nationally recognized as being in the top ten for busiest general aviation airports across the country. FXE has in excess of 150,000 take-offs and landings each year. FXE is owned and operated by the City of Fort Lauderdale and the airport is not an indexed airport as described by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) within the Federal Aviation Regulations, Part 139, Certification and Operations: Land Servicing Certain Air Carriers. The City of Fort Lauderdale also owns and operates a heliport located in the downtown area of the city. Although the heliport is not covered by ARFF services, FLFR does provide coverage for fire and rescue through the use of structural firefighting crews.

The need for fire protection on airport property with a dedicated ARFF unit was recognized and then established in 1972. Today the ARFF Crash Truck is staffed with 2 highly trained members, 1 driver-engineer and 1 Captain. The members must go through a 40-hour ARFF course as well as internal training with both FLFR Training Bureau staff and FXE trainers. This training must be done prior to assignment and badge credentialing for FXE.

➤ Ocean Rescue

Fort Lauderdale Ocean Rescue lifeguards operate 20 beachside towers. Ocean Rescue operates in the first responder capacity and any medical emergency on the beach is called in to Firecom. Once Ocean Rescue initiates contact with Firecom, the EMS response is activated. All medical responses are handled by ALS units assigned to the operations division.



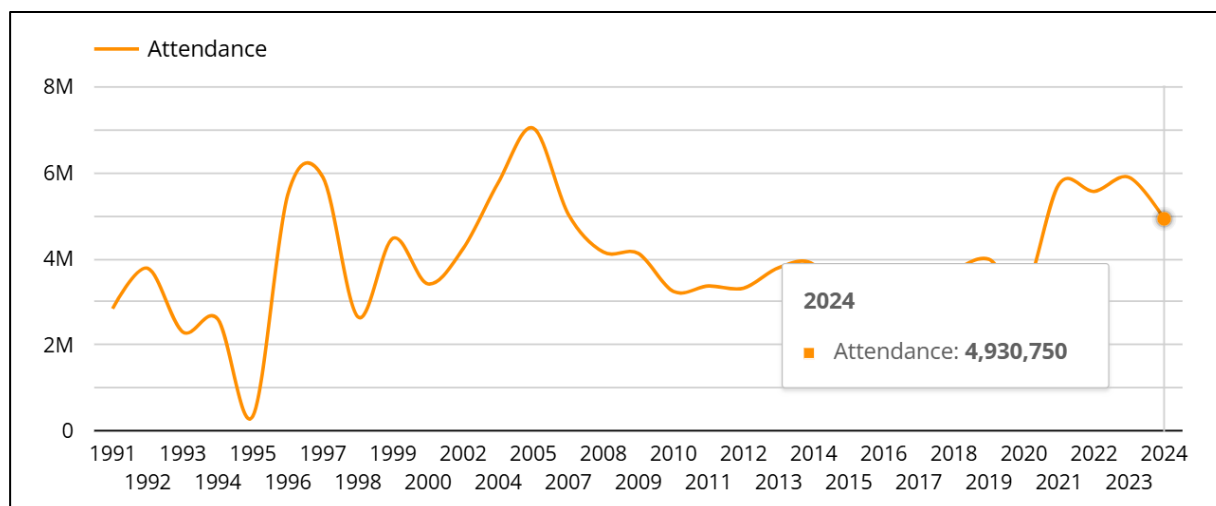


Figure 11 Beach Attendance Fort Lauderdale



➤ Community Service

FLFR provides various community-based services such as, CERT (Community Emergency Response Team), juvenile fire setters, baby safe sleep program, every child a swimmer, fire explorers, and junior lifeguards. The operations division conducts fire safety demonstrations and other information to schools, churches and other community events on a daily basis. These events are scheduled through administration and entered into the daily operations scheduling calendar.

X. Current Deployment

➤ Points of Service Delivery

⇒ FIRE STATION RESOURCES

The City of Fort Lauderdale encompasses a total of 37 square miles to include all property within the city limits and also the City of Wilton Manors and Village of Lazy Lake. FLFR is staffed with a minimum of 94 personnel on duty per day and operates out of 12 stations. Fire Station 13 is currently relocated at a temporary facility at 3109 Vistamar St., Fort Lauderdale 33304.

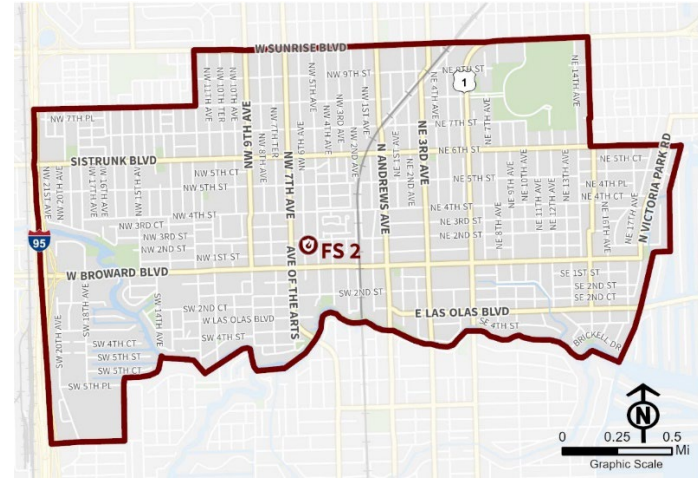
- Station 2 528 NW 2nd Street- Fire Administration / Fire Prevention
- Station 8 1717 SW 1st Avenue
- Station 13 2871 East Sunrise Boulevard (Permanent Site) Currently at a temporary facility
- Station 16 533 NE 22nd Street, Wilton Manors
- Station 29 2002 NE 16th Street – Technical Rescue Team
- Station 35 1969 East Commercial Boulevard
- Station 46 1515 NW 19th Street
- Station 47 1000 SW 27th Avenue
- Station 49 1015 Seabreeze Boulevard- Marine Rescue Team
- Station 53 2200 Executive Airport Way- HazMat Team/ ARFF (Training at FXE Airport)
- Station 54 3211 NE 32 Street

Table 4 Resources by Station

Station 29 staffs the Technical Rescue Team, Squad 29, Rescue 29 and Support 29. Station 53 staffs the ARFF Truck and Hazardous Materials Team, HM88, Squad 53 and Rescue 53. Station 49 staffs the fireboats as needed, Engine 49, Ladder 49 and Rescue 49.

	Number of Personnel minimum	Number of Assistant Chiefs	Number of Battalion Chiefs	Number of Engines	Number of Rescues	Number of Ladder Truck	Number of Special Apparatus
Station 2	17	1		1	3	1	1
Station 3	5			1	1		
Station 8	7		1	1	1		
Station 13	5			1	1		
Station 16	8			1	2		
Station 29	7		1	1	1		
Station 35	9			1	1	1	
Station 46	9		1	1	2		
Station 47	9			1	2		
Station 49	8			1	1	1	2
Station 53	8			1	1		2
Station 54	6			1	1		

Fire Station #2 – 528 Northwest 2nd Street



Description: Fire Station 2 was originally built in 1912. Fire Station 2 was relocated and rebuilt in 2004. Fire Station 2 provides service to the central / downtown district of the city. The station is home to Fire Administration, the Fire Inspection Bureau and houses 1 ALS engines, 3 ALS medical rescue units, 1 ALS tower ladder, a Battalion Chief and the shift Assistant Chief. The station has ten bays, a community style training room, and a medical exam room.

Apparatus/Staffing:

Engine 2:	3 Personnel	Rescue 2:	3 Personnel
Tower 2:	3 Personnel	Rescue 302:	3 Personnel
Assistant Chief:	1 Personnel	Rescue 202:	3 Personnel

Administrative/Day Staffing:

1 Fire Chief, 1 Fire Marshal, 1 Assistant Fire Marshal, 3 Deputy Fire Chiefs, 1 EMS Assistant Chief, 1 EMS Battalion Chief, 1 Professional Standards Bureau Battalion Chief.

Construction:

Built to withstand Category 5 Hurricanes per Florida Building Codes

Facility Safety: Station 2 relocated and constructed a 10-Bay facility in 2004.

Safety: Building is fully alarmed and sprinklered. Security is controlled by electronic card reader access.

Code Compliance: No code compliance issues

Facility Adequacy: Has adequate space to house current staff and line crews. Has male/female facilities on property. Has backup generator to power entire station during storms or power outages.

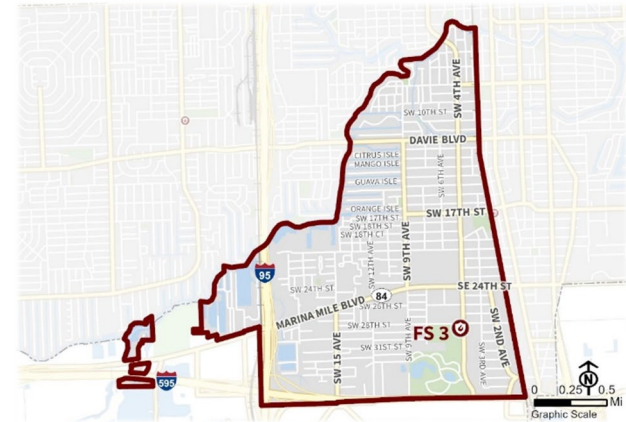
Response Area Characteristics:

First Due Area Size:	3.7 square miles	<i>(10% of Total FLFR Response Area)</i>
Population:	28,564	<i>(15% of Total FLFR Response Area Pop.)</i>
Households:	13,904	
Median Age:	37.3	

Property Class Distribution (units):

Residential:	16,281
Commercial:	1,421
Industrial:	313

Fire Station #3 – 2801 Southwest 4th Avenue



Description: Fire Station 3 was originally built in 1925 and rebuilt in 2010. Fire Station 3 provides service to the southern portion of the city, which is home to a large number of warehouses, marinas, railways, and highways. The station is home to 1 ALS engine and 1 ALS medical rescue unit. Station 3 has four bays, a large community style training room and a medical exam room

Apparatus/Staffing:

Engine 3: 3 Personnel

Rescue 3: 2 Personnel

Construction:

Built to withstand Category 5 Hurricanes per Florida Building Codes

Code Compliance: No code compliance issues

Response Area Characteristics:

First Due Area Size: **3.4 square miles** (9% of FLFR Response Area)
 Population: **13,569** (7% of Total FLFR Response Area Pop.)
 Households: **6,529**
 Median Age: **43.5**

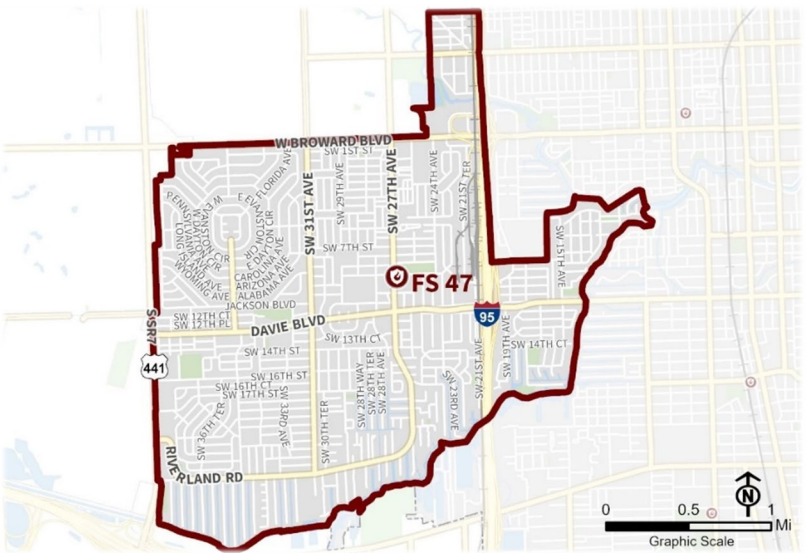
Safety: Building is fully alarmed and sprinklered. Security is controlled by electronic card reader access.

Facility Adequacy: Has adequate space to house current staff and line crews. Has male/female facilities on property. Has backup generator to power entire station during storms or power outages.

Property Class Distribution (units):

Residential: **7,360**
 Commercial: **895**
 Industrial: **437**

Fire Station #47 – 1000 Southwest 27th Avenue



Description: The Fire Station was originally built in 1964 and rebuilt in 2008. Fire Station 47 is home to 1 ALS engine, and 2 ALS medical rescue units. The station has 8 bays a community style training room and a medical exam room. The station provides service to the southeast portion of the city and covers large portions of I-95 north and southbound.

Apparatus/Staffing:

Engine 47: 3 Personnel
 Rescue 47: 2 Personnel
 Rescue 247: 3 Personnel

Construction:

Built to withstand Category 5 Hurricanes per Florida Building Codes

Code Compliance: No code compliance issues

Response Area Characteristics:

First Due Area Size: **5.3 square miles** (14% of FLFR Response Area)
 Population: **32,254** (17% of Total FLFR Response Area Pop.)
 Households: **10,764**
 Median Age: **38.5**

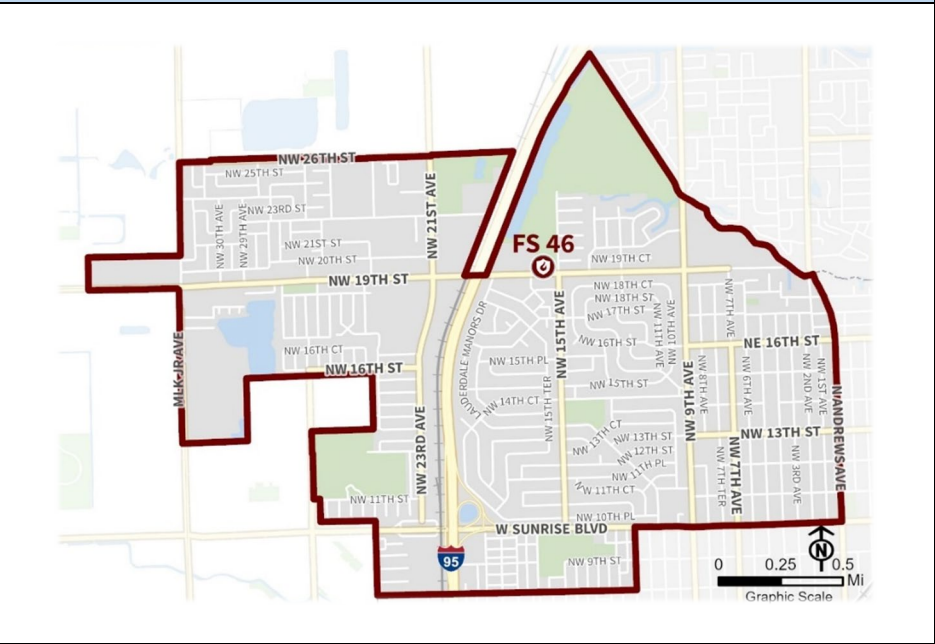
Safety: Building is fully alarmed and sprinklered. Security is controlled by electronic card reader access.

Facility Adequacy: Has adequate space to house current staff and line crews. Has male/female facilities on property. Has backup generator to power entire station during storms or power outages.

Property Class Distribution (units):

Residential: **11,340**
 Commercial: **293**
 Industrial: **130**

Fire Station #46 – 1515 Northwest 19th Street



Apparatus/Staffing:

Engine 46:	3 Personnel
------------	-------------

Rescue 46:	3 Personnel
------------	-------------

Rescue 246:	2 Personnel
-------------	-------------

Construction:	Safety: Building is fully alarmed and sprinklered. Security is controlled by
----------------------	---

Built to withstand Category 5 Hurricanes per Florida Building Codes	electronic card reader access.	1	5	5
---	--------------------------------	---	---	---

Code Compliance: No code compliance issues	Facility Adequacy: Has adequate space to house current staff and line crews.
---	---

	Has male/female facilities on property. Has backup generator to power entire
--	--

Response Area Characteristics:	Property Class Distribution (units):
---------------------------------------	---

First Due Area Size:	3.8 square miles	<i>(10% of FLFR Response Area)</i>	Residential:	8,061
----------------------	-------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------	--------------

Population:	23,081	<i>(12% of Total FLFR Response Area Pop.)</i>	Commercial:	122
-------------	---------------	---	-------------	------------

Households:	7,297	Industrial:	109
-------------	--------------	-------------	------------

Median Age:	35.5
-------------	------

Safety: Building is fully alarmed and sprinklered. Security is controlled by electronic card reader access.

Facility Adequacy: Has adequate space to house current staff and line crews. Has male/female facilities on property. Has backup generator to power entire station during storms or power outages.

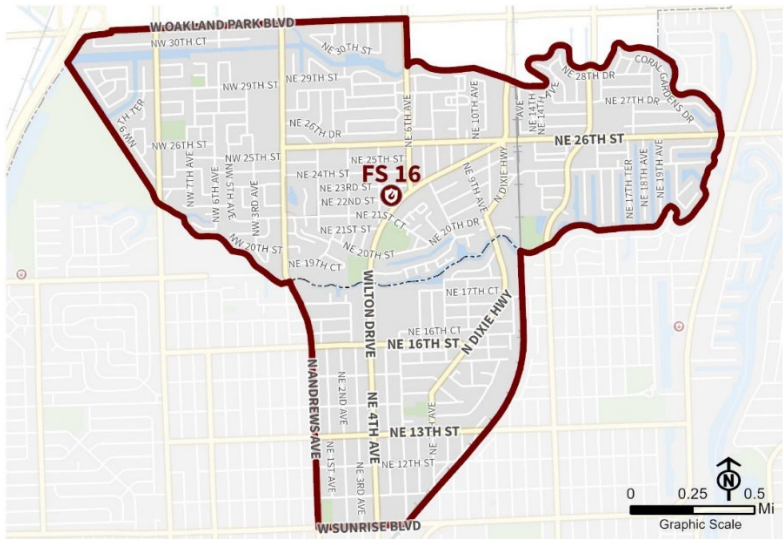
Property Class Distribution (units):

Residential: **8,061**

Commercial: 122

Industrial: 109

Fire Station #16 – 533 Northeast 22nd Street, Wilton Manors



Description: Fire Station 16 was built in 1990 and services the City of Wilton Manors and Lazy Lake. The station is home to 1 ALS engine, 1 ALS medical rescue unit and Battalion 16. The station has 6 bays and just renovated in 2018.

Apparatus/Staffing:

Engine 16: 3 Personnel
 Rescue 16: 2 Personnel
 Battalion 16: 1 Personnel

Construction:

Ordinary Construction

Code Compliance: No code compliance issues

Safety: Building is fully alarmed and sprinklered. Security is controlled by electronic card reader access.

Facility Adequacy: Has adequate space to house current staff and line crews. Has male/female facilities on property. Has backup generator to power entire station during storms or power outages.

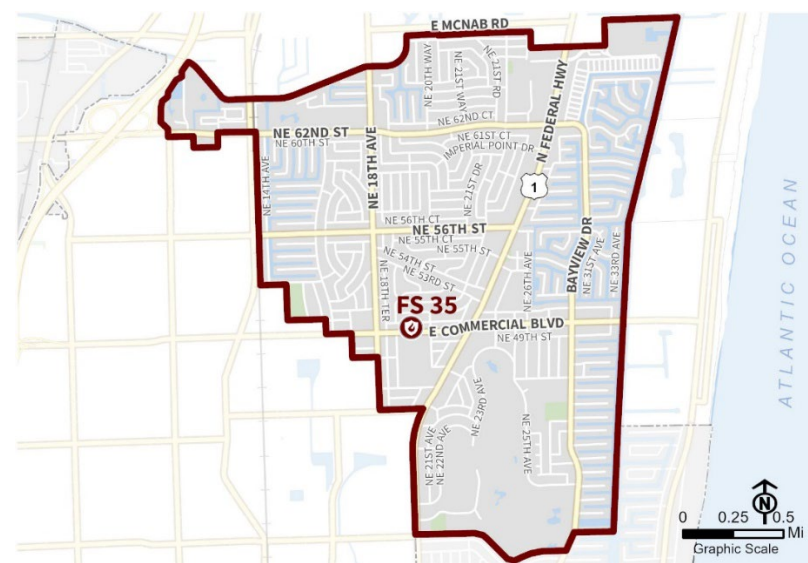
Response Area Characteristics:

First Due Area Size: **2.7 square miles** (7% of FLFR Response Area)
 Population: **18,104** (9% of Total FLFR Response Area Pop.)
 Households: **9,159**
 Median Age: **47.0**

Property Class Distribution (units):

Residential: **9,749**
 Commercial: **500**
 Industrial: **195**

Fire Station # 35 – 1969 East Commercial Boulevard



Description: Fire Station 35 was originally built in 1962 and rebuilt in 2012. The station has 3 drive-through bays and is home to 1 ALS engine, 1 ALS ladder and 1 ALS medical rescue unit. The station has a community style training room and a medical exam room.

Apparatus/Staffing:

Engine 35: 3 Personnel
Ladder 35: 3 Personnel
Rescue 35: 3 Personnel

Construction:

Built to withstand Category 5 Hurricanes per Florida Building Codes

Code Compliance: No code compliance issues

Safety: Building is fully alarmed and sprinklered. Security is controlled by electronic card reader access.

Facility Adequacy: Has adequate space to house current staff and line crews. Has male/female facilities on property. Has backup generator to power entire station during storms or power outages.

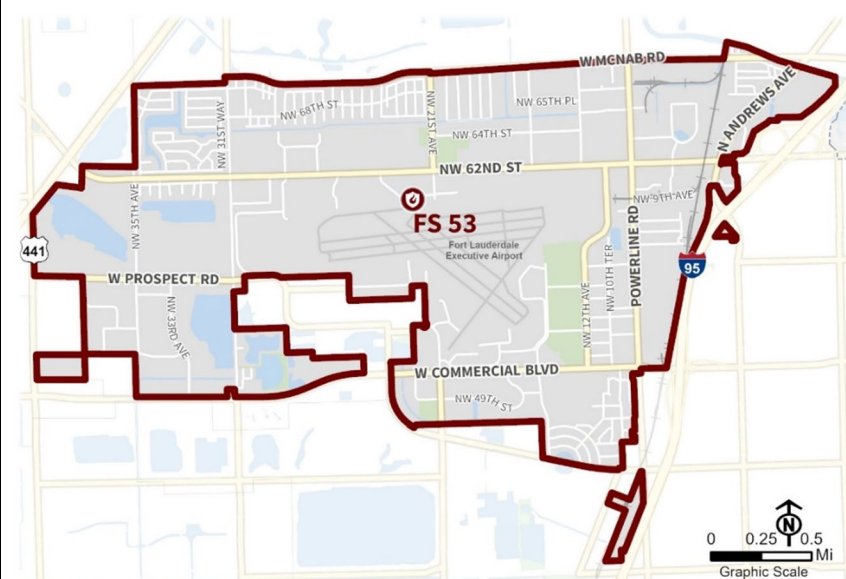
Response Area Characteristics:

First Due Area Size: **3.9 square miles** (10% of FLFR Response Area)
Population: **21,594** (11% of Total FLFR Response Area Pop.)
Households: **11,291**
Median Age: **51.2**

Property Class Distribution (units):

Residential: **12,828**
Commercial: **1,032**
Industrial: **22**

Fire Station # 53 – 2200 Executive Airport Way



Description: Fire Station was originally two stations and combined into one station in 2008. Fire Station 53 is home to the Training and Special Operations bureau, Emergency Management Division, and a Broward County emergency operations location center. The station houses 1 ALS Squad, 1 ALS medical rescue unit, the hazardous materials team and the ARFF truck. The station provides service to the northwest section of the city and Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport.

Apparatus/Staffing:

Squad 53: 3 Personnel Hazmat 53: Tractor Trailer
Rescue 53: 2 Personnel
ARFF Truck 53: 2 Personnel

Construction:

Built to withstand Category 5 Hurricanes per Florida Building Codes

Code Compliance: No code compliance issues

Safety: Building is fully alarmed and sprinklered. Security is controlled by electronic card reader access.

Facility Adequacy: Has adequate space to house current staff and line crews. Has male/female facilities on property. Has backup generator to power entire station during storms or power outages.

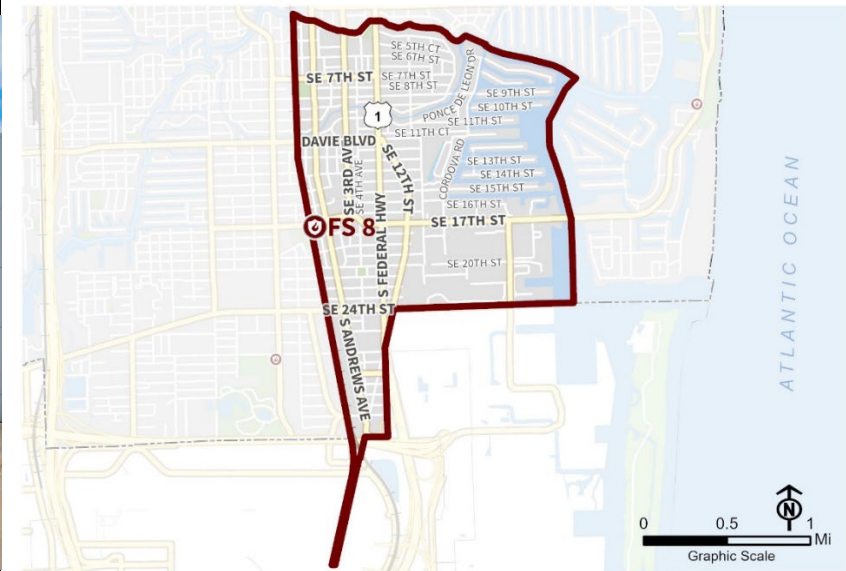
Response Area Characteristics:

First Due Area Size:	5.0 square miles	<i>(13% of FLFR Response Area)</i>
Population:	6,004	<i>(3% of Total FLFR Response Area Pop.)</i>
Households:	2,118	
Median Age:	40.0	

Property Class Distribution (units):

Residential:	1,941
Commercial:	2,004
Industrial:	748

Fire Station # 8 – 1717 Southwest 1st Avenue



Description: Fire Station 8 was originally built in 1927. Fire Station 8 was relocated and combined with Fire Station 2 in 2004. A new Fire Station 8 has been rebuilt and relocated in 2020. Fire Station 8 will provide services to the growing southern downtown portion of the city. The station is home to 1 ALS engine and 1 ALS medical rescue unit. Station 8 has six bays, a large community style training room and a medical exam room.

Apparatus/Staffing:

Engine 8: 3 Personnel
 Rescue 8: 3 Personnel
 Battalion 2: 1 Personnel

Construction:

Built to withstand Category 5 Hurricanes per Florida Building Codes

Code Compliance: No code compliance issues

Safety: Building is fully alarmed and sprinklered. Security is controlled by electronic card reader access.

Facility Adequacy: Has adequate space to house current staff and line crews. Has male/female facilities on property. Has backup generator to power entire station during storms or power outages.

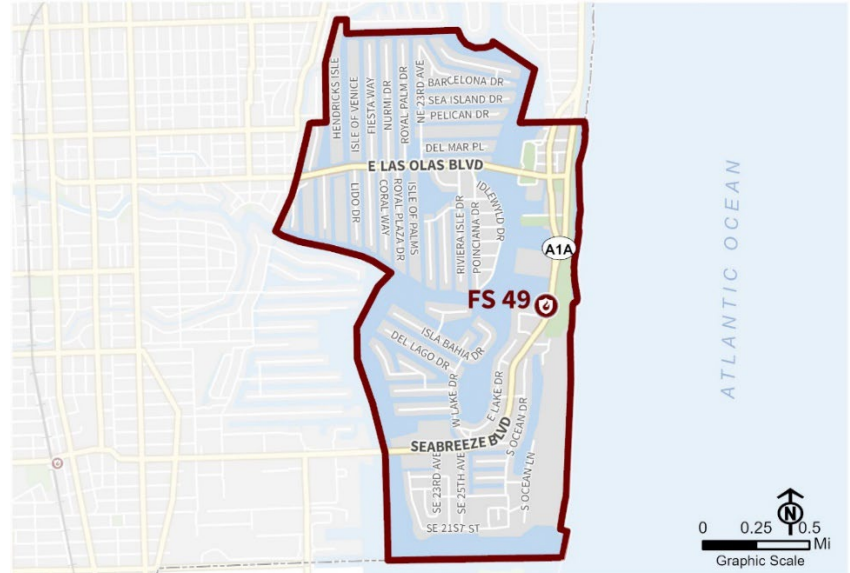
Response Area Characteristics:

First Due Area Size: **2.8 square miles** (7% of FLFR Response Area)
 Population: **11,708** (6% of Total FLFR Response Area)
 Pop.)
 Households: **5,382**
 Median Age: **42.0**

Property Class Distribution (units):

Residential: **7,049**
 Commercial: **2,878**
 Industrial: **1,071**

Fire Station #49 – 1015 Seabreeze Boulevard



Description: The Fire Station was originally built in 1966 and rebuilt in 2010. Fire Station 49 is home to the Marine Firefighting and Dive Rescue Team. The station has 1 ALS engine, 1 ALS ladder, 1 ALS medical rescue unit and 2 fire boats. The station has 4 bays a community style training room and a medical exam room. The station provides service to the south portion of the beach, surrounding high-rise buildings and hotels.

Apparatus/Staffing:

Ladder 49:	3 Personnel	Fireboat 49
Engine 49:	3 Personnel	Fireboat 249
Rescue 49:	2 Personnel	

Construction:

Built to withstand Category 5 Hurricanes per Florida Building Codes

Safety: Building is fully alarmed and sprinklered. Security is controlled by electronic card reader access.

Code Compliance: No code compliance issues

Facility Adequacy: Has adequate space to house current staff and line crews. Has male/female facilities on property. Has backup generator to power entire station during storms or power outages.

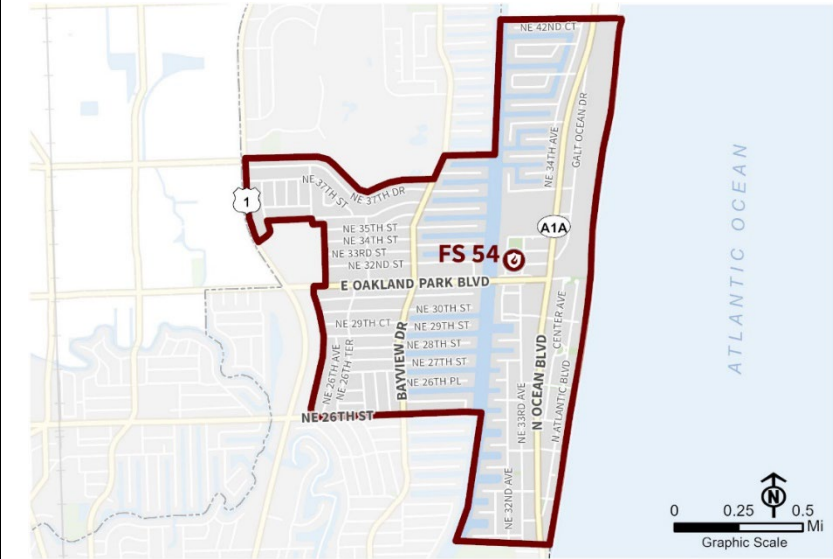
Response Area Characteristics:

First Due Area Size:	2.5 square miles	(6% of FLFR Response Area)
Population:	7,315	(4% of Total FLFR Response Area Pop.)
Households:	4,015	
Median Age:	61.1	

Property Class Distribution (units):

Residential:	6,146
Commercial:	2,019
Industrial:	1

Fire Station #54 - 3211 N.E. 32nd Street



Description: Fire Station 54 was originally built in 1971 then rebuilt on its new location in 2018. Station 54 is home to 1 ALS engine and 1 ALS medical rescue unit. The station provides service to a large number of residential high-rise structures and the northern portion of the beach.

Apparatus / Staffing:

Engine 54: 3 Personnel
Rescue 54: 3 Personnel

Construction:

Built to withstand Category 5 Hurricanes per Florida Building Codes

Code Compliance: No code compliance issues

Response Area Characteristics:

First Due Area Size:	1.5 square miles	<i>(4% of FLFR Response Area)</i>
Population:	12,560	<i>(7% of Total FLFR Response Area Pop.)</i>
Households:	7,500	
Median Age:	63.1	

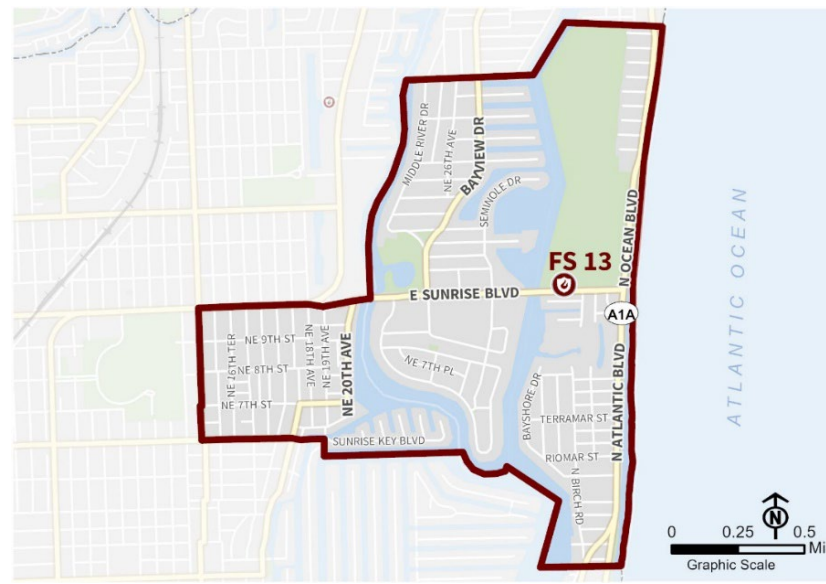
Safety: Building is fully alarmed and sprinklered. Security is controlled by electronic card reader access.

Facility Adequacy: Has adequate space to house current staff and line crews. Has male/female facilities on property. Has backup generator to power entire station during storms or power outages.

Property Class Distribution (units):

Residential:	11,548
Commercial:	1,377
Industrial:	0

Fire Station # 13 - 2871 East Sunrise Boulevard (3109 Vistamar St 33304)



Description: Fire Station 13 was originally built in 1948 and rebuilt in 1972 and is the central beach station. Station 13 has 4 bays and is of the original fire stations still in service. Station 13 is home to 1 ALS engine, 1 ALS medical rescue unit and Battalion 13. The station has four bays and a training room.

Apparatus / Staffing:

Engine 13:	3 Personnel
Rescue 13:	2 Personnel
Battalion 13:	1 Personnel

Construction:

Ordinary Construction

Code Compliance: No code compliance issues

Response Area Characteristics:

First Due Area Size:	1.9 square miles	<i>(5% of FLFR Response Area)</i>
Population:	8,956	<i>(5% of Total FLFR Response Area Pop.)</i>
Households:	5,316	
Median Age:	52.7	

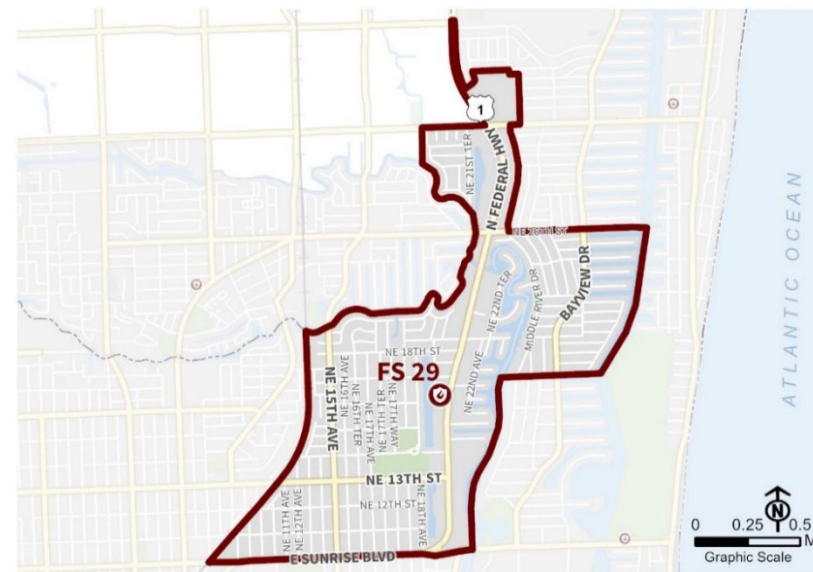
Safety: Building is fully alarmed and sprinklered. Security is controlled by electronic card reader access.

Facility Adequacy: Has adequate space to house current staff and line crews. Has male/female facilities on property. Has backup generator to power entire station during storms or power outages.

Property Class Distribution (units):

Residential:	7,015
Commercial:	3,439
Industrial:	0

Fire Station # 29 – 2002 Northeast 16th Street



Description: Fire Station 29 was originally built in 1959 and rebuilt in 2010. Fire Station 29 is home to the Technical Rescue Team. The station has 1 ALS engine, 1 ALS medical rescue unit and 1 squad. The station has 4 bays and a community style training room and medical exam room. Battalion 13 is housed at Station 29 currently as of this publication.

Apparatus / Staffing:

Squad 29: 3 Personnel
 Rescue 29: 2 Personnel
 Support 29: 1 Personnel

Construction:

Built to withstand Category 5 Hurricanes per Florida Building Codes

Code Compliance: No code compliance issues

Response Area Characteristics:

First Due Area Size: **1.9 square miles** (5% of FLFR Response Area)
 Population: **9,249** (5% of Total FLFR Response Area Pop.)
 Households: **4,888**
 Median Age: **46.8**

Safety: Building is fully alarmed and sprinklered. Security is controlled by electronic card reader access.

Facility Adequacy: Has adequate space to house current staff and line crews. Has male/female facilities on property. Has backup generator to power entire station during storms or power outages.

Property Class Distribution (units):

Residential: **5,251**
 Commercial: **728**
 Industrial: **47**

➤ Response Areas

FLFR organizes the city into “**planning zones**” to clearly define the primary response areas for each fire station and to make it easier to identify the exact area of any service request. The zone numbering system aligns with each station's number—so, for example, everything labeled “zone 3” is primarily under the responsibility of Station 3.

Each main zone is divided further into **districts** using alphanumeric identifiers (e.g., 3A, 3B, 3C), allowing responders to designate smaller, more specific areas within a station's broader response region. The main purpose of this system is to help fire crews locate incidents on maps more quickly and accurately, which improves emergency response times. Boundaries for these zones and smaller districts are generally set using geographical features such as major roads or natural landmarks, providing clear and logical divisions.

FLFR regularly reviews and updates these response areas based on factors like call volume and how quickly crews can arrive on scene. Sometimes, when new stations are built or existing ones are repurposed, the response zones originally associated with one station may be reassigned to units at a different location to maintain optimal coverage and efficiency.

By using this dynamic, geography-based zoning system, FLFR can ensure that resources are assigned efficiently, and emergency crews reach incidents as quickly as possible.

⇒ **WILTON MANORS AND LAZY LAKE (CONTRACT AREAS)**

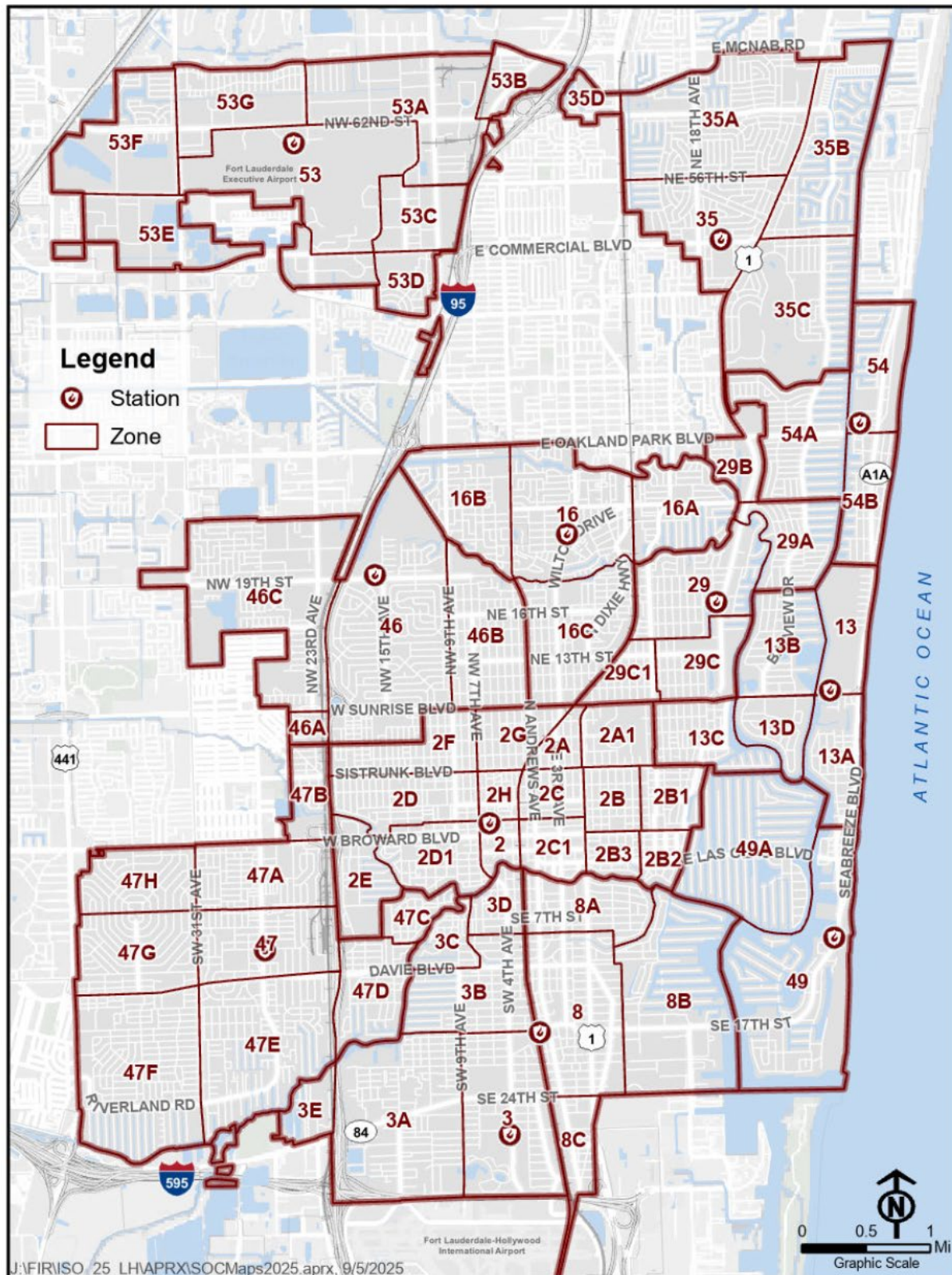


The City of Wilton Manors and Lazy Lake response history are not reported on separately. Both areas are incorporated into the annual totals. Wilton Manors is in planning zone 16 and districts 16, 16A and 16B. Lazy Lake is in planning zone 16. Staffing, equipment, and responses within Wilton Manors and Lazy Lake are consistent with the City of Fort Lauderdale both contract cities receive the same service levels.

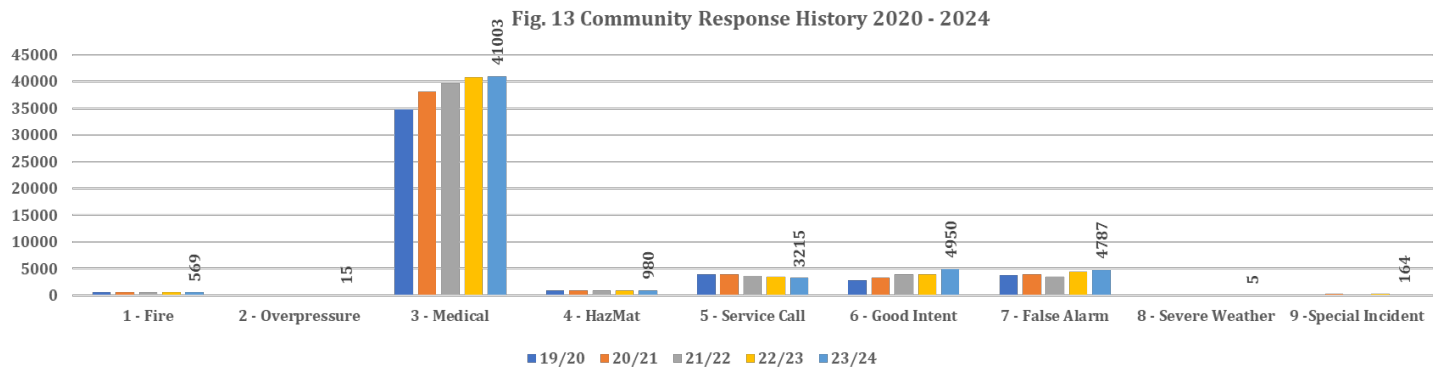
➤ Response Zone Map

Response zone map broken down by zones and defines the primary response areas (2025).

Figure 12: Fire Zones Map



➤ Community Response History



Evaluating FLFR's response data over the past five years, FLFR total calls for service in EMS, Hazmat, and Fire Rescue has remained relatively consistent and unchanged over the past five-year period 2020 – 2024

The largest category of all call types are EMS type calls. EMS call types encompass both Advanced Life Support (ALS) and Basic Life Support (BLS) calls for service via 911, and Inter-facility transports where a patient will be transported from one hospital to another. The category of Good Intent, total 6.1%, is made up of mostly service calls where the fire department responds to find a minor incident. Fire calls and False Alarms

Fig. 14 Total Incident Trends (2020 - 2024)

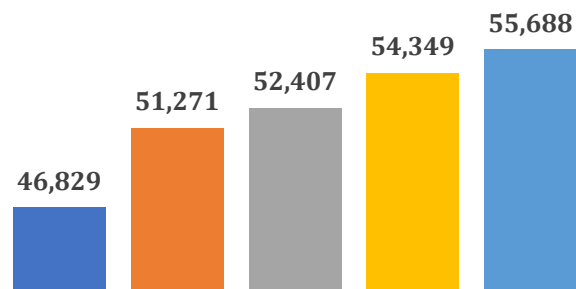
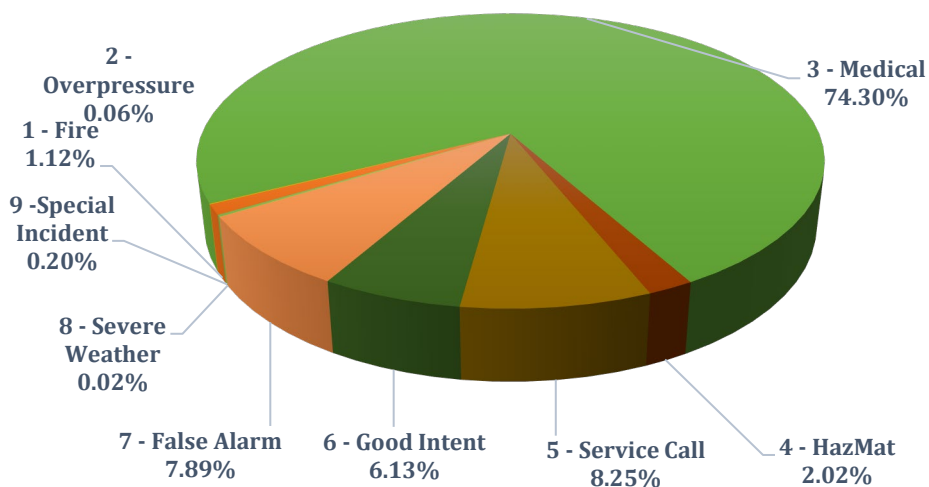


Fig. 15 Percentage of Call Types (2020-2024)



account for 8% of our calls for service. Fire calls include everything FLFR responds to that could be or was related to an actual fire or potential for a fire. Actual building fires totaled 491, about 100 per year over the five-year period. The remaining incidents are shared by Service Calls and Hazardous Conditions. Specialty Teams comprise less than 1%, and EMS calls come in at 74.3%, comprising the majority of calls and resource allocations.

XI. Community Expectations

➤ EMS Services

⇒ KEY MILESTONES IN FLFR EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

In 1983, FLFR responded to trends in Broward County by requiring all ten paramedics to renew their licenses, anticipating a shift towards operating its own emergency medical service.

The year 1995 was pivotal for FLFR's EMS program. The department became licensed to provide advanced life support (ALS) services after receiving its COPCN, began transporting patients in its Fire Rescue vehicles, and set higher standards for care quality in the city. In December, Engine 3 and Engine 8 were renamed Rescue Engine 3 and Rescue Engine 8 to signify their new ALS designation. That same month, Rescue Engine 8 treated the first patient in the city with ALS procedures.

In 1975, FLFR hired its first paramedic, marking a transition from a department staffed only with first responders.

- In 1996, FLFR operated four fire rescue transport units staffed entirely by city firefighters at stations 2, 3, 13, and 35, and on October 6, transported a patient to the hospital for the first time.
- By 1999, FLFR had taken over all ALS services in Fort Lauderdale with ten transport units, each staffed with two paramedics. This officially made the department autonomous as a medical rescue agency; previously, Broward County Fire Rescue had supervised all medical operations.
- In 2002, Rescue 247 was added to expand EMS coverage, coinciding with the annexation of the Melrose Park neighborhood.
- The addition of Rescue 246 in 2004 addressed rising call volumes and growing demand caused by new residential areas and population growth.
- In 2007, FLFR transitioned to a fully electronic EMS reporting system known as "Medusa," making the department's reporting processes entirely paperless and aligning it with contemporary medical systems.

Major advances in 2009 included implementing the Lifenet system—enabling medics to transmit ECGs directly to hospitals—and adopting jointly developed, computer-based EMS protocols that could be quickly updated as needed.

During 2010, FLFR became the first agency in South Florida to use induced hypothermia for cardiac arrest patients, improving survival rates. That year, a grant also allowed the department to upgrade its cardiac monitors and defibrillators to the advanced Lifepak 15 model.

FLFR introduced the Triptix electronic patient care reporting system in 2011 to improve both data collection and billing efficiency, and also implemented a STEMI protocol, allowing EKGs to be sent from the field to the cardiac catheterization lab to accelerate the treatment of heart attack patients.

In 2012, FLFR developed a standardized sign-off program for new paramedics, ensuring consistent and focused training on critical skills.

By 2014, FLFR had ordered 11 Braun ALS medical rescue units equipped for NICU and PICU transport and introduced Intubrite intubation equipment to enhance advanced life support capabilities.

During 2024 and 2025, the acquisition of the SAFER grant allowed almost full staffing of rescue units with 3-person service levels. This increase in staffing provides FLFR with a variety of performance improvements. Three person rescues are attributed to increased suppression unit availability which decreases the number of times an out-of-zone unit must be relied upon to be the first arriving unit on life threatening calls. The addition of a third person also allows fire rescue units to transport patients more quickly while also decreasing unit turnaround time after arriving at the hospital. These two benefits lead to paramedics arriving on scene more quickly than under a 2-person rescue system staffing model.

➤ **HazMat Services**

Since 9/11, the Hazmat Team has used federally funded grants to steadily upgrade its equipment. In 2006, the team purchased a hazmat tractor trailer, adding a critical resource for large-scale hazardous material incidents. In 2007, they acquired new monitors—including the RAZOR EX, Raman/Gamma spectrometer, RadEYE dosimeters, and TPM-903B portable monitors—expanding their capabilities for chemical and radiological detection.

In 2008, the team implemented a three-line decontamination system and added AP4C and RadSeeker devices for advanced detection and response. Upgrades in 2010 included twelve new Level A suits, AreaRae environmental monitoring equipment, a New Braun RE53 vehicle, Drager X-act 5000, two MultiRAE detectors, an LD-5000 Prowler leak detector, and an IRK sampling kit, enhancing protection and detection capacity for a wide range of threats. In 2011, the team further improved response and documentation with the addition of GoPro cameras, forty cyano-kits for cyanide exposure treatment, a misting fan, and a decontamination shelter to better support emergency operations and firefighter safety.

In 2021, Squad 53 was placed into service as part of the Hazmat team replacing Engine 53. Squad 53 functions as an engine company while providing extra storage space for atmospheric monitors, flammable gas and liquid mitigation equipment as well as other initial action hazardous materials equipment. This capability allows crews to respond rapidly to the highest frequency hazmat incidents.

As of 2025, Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue is a Type II equipped Hazmat team. UASI federal funds have allowed for full compliments of monitors as well as other equipment necessary for response to Hazardous Materials Incidents. The department has over 70 Hazmat technicians and provides its own in-house hazardous materials technician course to members. A new Heavy Rescue style hazardous materials unit with a walk-in air-conditioned storage area and command center is set to arrive in October of 2025 to replace the current tractor trailer.

➤ **Technical Rescue**

FLFR began its technical rescue program in 1992 by forming the Special Hazards and Rescue Company (SHARC), training 27 members in dive and rope rescue and basing the team at Fire Station 49 for boat and land operations. The team expanded to confined space operations in 1993, and between 1993 and 1997, many members advanced their skills in trench rescue and

other disciplines. In 1997, the TRT supported a major excavation collapse rescue despite lacking specialized trench equipment, relying on mutual aid partners, and entered an agreement allowing members to join FEMA's Urban Search & Rescue Team FL-TF2.

By 1998, FLFR procured a trailer and equipment for trench rescue. The team was renamed the FLFR Technical Rescue Team in 2000. In 2005, they received a new 28-foot fireboat. Due to NFPA 1670 standards, in 2008 dive rescue separated from technical rescue, relocating TRT to Fire Station 47. In 2009 and 2010, TRT members received federal grant-funded training to technician level in rope, trench, vehicle, machinery, and structural collapse rescue. The department also purchased a heavy rescue vehicle equipped for equipment transport and emergency scene support. Between 1992 and 2014, the TRT responded to numerous high-profile incidents locally, and several members deployed as part of the FEMA FL-TF2 team to major disasters including 9/11, where six FLFR members contributed to World Trade Center rescue efforts.

Today the FLFR Technical Rescue Team works as part of a highly trained regional asset, providing services across the City of Fort Lauderdale, and across Broward County. The team deploys the latest in strategies, practices and equipment to provide this service. Training is performed weekly, and all personnel are stringently assessed annually to retain active status on the team. Additionally, our selection process ensures that the highest performing and most experienced personnel are placed into frontline positions. This strategy, along with regional training, ensures that FLFR is ready to provide the highest level of services in the area of Technical Rescue.

➤ Fire Suppression

1912: City council purchased first fire equipment following a major downtown fire.

1913: First permanent fire station purchased at Andrews Avenue and S.W. 2nd Street.

1929: Chief Cody resigned; department personnel reduced due to the Great Depression.

1957: Firefighter staff expanded to 107; three-platoon system established.

1962–1965: Expanded fire stations (6th through 8th); first fire boat purchased.

1970: Firefighters prohibited from riding tailboards, moving to safer seating.

1971: City purchased MSA self-contained breathing apparatus.

1985: Fire station 88 opened.

1993: Passport Accountability System implemented to track firefighters at scenes.

1994–1995: Engine 46 ranked among busiest engines nationally; ALS units established.

1997–1999: Major fleet modernization, including new pumpers and ladder trucks; Wilton Manors added to service area.

2000: Rhoda Mae Kerr became first female Deputy Fire Chief.

2001: Groundbreaking for new station and administration building; Station 2 ranked ninth busiest nationally.

2002: City annexed Melrose Park and Riverland, expanding protected area.

2008–2013: Multiple fire stations rebuilt and reopened, including Stations 3, 29, 35, 46, 47, and 53/88.

2014: FLFR pursued CFAI accreditation through CPSE Technical Advisor Program.

2015–2017: Fireboat 49 involved in multiple significant marine rescues and responses; department managed several major fire and chemical incidents, including airport shooting response.

2018: Multiple major fires responded to, including a mega yacht fire and a residential fire with successful child rescue.

2021: Deployed cutting edge approaches during COVID. FLFR was a pioneer in this area with daily member testing, utilizing ozone to decontaminate units and the agency participated in studies with the University of Miami.

2023: Fully joined Fastest Unit Response in 2023 and with improvements in rescue staffing have begun to meet our ERF, in conjunction with modification of run cards. Performed over 800 rescues and lives saved during the 1000-year flood in the City.

2024: Upgraded all the wireless technology on all units with CradlePoint modems and replaced positive pressure fans on units.

2025: Continued to achieve a full staffing complement with a minimum staffing of 94 via the SAFER grant of \$11.3 million awarded in 2024.

XII. Performance Expectations

➤ Mission Statement

Committed to saving life and property through preparedness, exceptional emergency service, and active community engagement since 1912.

➤ Performance Goals

FLFR currently has a goal of obtaining the following in relation to response to calls for service and understands that, through the accreditation process, goals and objectives shall be updated and revised.

• EMS Transport and Refusal Rate	Target: 15%
• EMS Responses per 1,000 of Population Served	Target: Decrease
• EMS Response on Scene within Six Minutes	Target: 90%
• EMS Response Time ERF 2	Target: 6:00
• EMS Response Time ERF 3	Target: 6:00
• EMS Return of Spontaneous Circulation	Target: 25%
• FIRE: Residential Fire Response Time ERF 16	Target: 10:20
• FIRE: Commercial Fire Response Time ERF 22	Target: 14:20
• FIRE: Fires Confined to Structure of Origin	Target: 100%
• FIRE: Fire Plan Reviews Performed	Target: Meet Goal
• FIRE: Fire Inspections Performed	Target: Meet Goal
• DEPT.: 911 Calls for Service Received by Dispatch	Target: Decrease
• DEPT.: 911 Super Utilizers and Recurrence	Target: Decrease
• DEPT.: Units Arriving on Scene After Dispatch	Target: Increase
• OR: Ocean Rescues Lives Saved as a Percent of Interventions	Target: <2%
• NIMS: Percentage of NIMS Compliant Staff	Target: 95%

These response goals were developed by the Senior Management Analyst and the Assistant Chiefs on shift and are tracked in ClearPoint software with monthly and quarterly updates. The Fire Chief and other department directors utilize ClearPoint to track department quality measures and budget metrics.

Figure 16: ClearPoint Scorecard Printout for Response Goals

Measures	Reporting Frequency
 911 Calls for Service Received by Dispatch (Count) Strategic Services	Fiscal Year (Quarterly)
 Fires Confined to Structure of Origin Strategic Services	Fiscal Year (Quarterly)
 FEMA ICS NIMS certifications City compliance Strategic Services	Fiscal Year (Annually) <i>Data is based on the previous fiscal year-end data as the program period.</i>
 EMS Response Time ERF 2 Operations	Fiscal Year (Quarterly) <i>Data not currently available due to system reporting errors, in the next quarterly report.</i>
 EMS Responses Per 1,000 People of Population Served Training/EMS	Fiscal Year (Quarterly)
 Fire Plan Reviews Performed Strategic Services	Fiscal Year (Quarterly)
 Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC) During Cardiac Arrest Training/EMS	Fiscal Year (Quarterly)
 911 Super Utilizers and Recurrence from Previous Period Training/EMS	Fiscal Year (Quarterly)
 Percent of Units Arriving On Scene After Dispatch Operations	Fiscal Year (Quarterly) <i>*Quarterly data is available 15 BUSINESS days after the r calculations and Fire Chief approval constitute another 1</i>
 Mobile Integrated Health Contacts and Referrals Training/EMS	Fiscal Year (Monthly)
 EMS Transport and Refusal Rate Training/EMS	Fiscal Year (Monthly)
 EMS response time ERF 3 Operations	Fiscal Year (Quarterly) <i>Data not currently available due to system reporting errors, in the next quarterly report.</i>
 Residential Fire Response Time ERF 16 Operations	Fiscal Year (Quarterly) <i>Data not currently available due to system reporting errors, in the next quarterly report.</i>
 Commercial Fire Response Time ERF 22 Operations	Fiscal Year (Quarterly) <i>Data not currently available due to system reporting errors, in the next quarterly report.</i>
 EMS Responses On Scene within 6 Minutes Operations	Fiscal Year (Quarterly)

➤ Community Service Expectations

FLFR recently completed a strategic planning process hosted by the CPSE technical advisory program where input was received by external stakeholders (citizens, business owners, schools, etc.) and internal stakeholders (employees) and through a S.O.A.R. analysis (Strengths, Opportunities, Aspirations and Results) analysis came up with the following goals.

Strategic Goals 2025 - 2030

- **GOAL 1:** Enhance internal communications throughout the organization to ensure that all personnel are informed, engaged, and aligned.
- **GOAL 2:** Create a balanced and scalable staffing model to align the department with increased call volume and demand for services.
- **GOAL 3:** Develop a comprehensive training program that ensures appropriate staffing, utilizes state-of-the-art facilities, adheres to industry-leading standards, and provides dedicated time for focused learning and skill development.
- **GOAL 4:** Provide guidance and structure for department members' career paths while fulfilling employee goals and the department's organizational structure through seamless transitions.
- **GOAL 5:** Create a community engagement program that promotes life safety, public education, and awareness through events, communication, and interactive initiatives.
- **GOAL 6:** Achieve an emergency management model for continuous sustained staffing of personnel during operational periods within an EOC activation.

COMMUNITY MEMBER EXPECTATIONS

Table 5 Community Expectations, in Priority Order

1. Meeting the standards for emergency response times. Continue to improve response times. Timely response to 911 emergency, time is important. Respond to emergencies in a timely manner. Speed of service-response times. Timely response for land and water side. Respond to emergencies in the allocated time frame. (34)
2. To understand the unique needs of different populations and provide training to the staff. Qualified FF trained and competent, and courteous. Training and SOPS creating qualified first responders and delivery optimal care and service. Knowledgeable, fearless, always ready. Understanding there are age related issues that will occur with the Florida aging population. Have continuous education. Knowledgeable staff. Knowledge of the job and updated training. (31)
3. I expect FLFR to have the infrastructure it needs - stations, equipment, personnel, etc. Prompt and effective care and protection for the residents - provide high level of service for all residents. Service delivery is comparable to top-tier rated agencies for cities of our size within Florida. Responds to calls for service exceeding 90% customer/resident satisfaction. Exceptional service in a timely manner. (21)
4. There should be a proper amount of firefighters for the city to deliver fast and quality service. Determining the appropriate staffing levels and the location of staff to adequately address response needs. Properly staffed. (11)
5. Working with private communities to understand operation costs in changing economies. As a community provider, the partnerships we have to help vulnerable seniors work very well, and appreciate the department's proactive approach. (10)

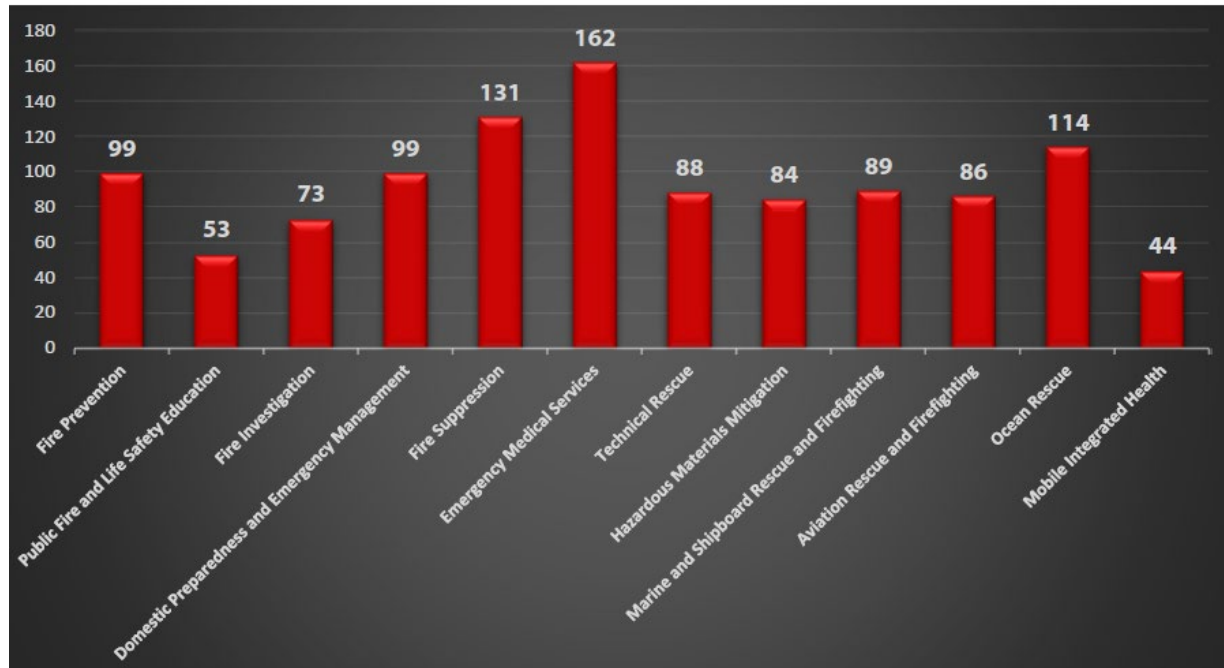
6. Have presence in community to educate public on fire safety and medical awareness, such as hands-on CPR, Stop the Bleed, etc. Maintain public trust. Continuous interaction with community. Community education and alternatives to reduce unnecessary 911 calls. (8)
7. Professionalism. All staff treated equally in a nondiscriminatory manner. Discriminatory. Professionalism. , Equipment to meet situation. Up-to-date equipment. Properly equipped. (7)
8. The services provided by a fire rescue organization are not cheap, but responsible spending is always a concern. Pay and benefits. (6)
9. Keeps the community safe and informed with respect to public safety and emergency protocols for natural disasters. The department does an excellent job of following up with us after a client has been referred. (4)
10. Growth of technology and staffing. (3)
11. Use new technology, drones, thermal imaging, enhanced connectivity, etc. (3)
12. Do quality controls on medical and fire calls. (3)
13. To be willing to be flexible with corrective measures. (3)
14. Exploring ways to deliver medical responses, look at what other agencies are doing across the country. (1)
15. Continue to provide lifeguards and personnel at our beaches. (1)

Figure 17: External Stakeholders Providing Feedback



COMMUNITY PRIORITIZED PROGRAMS

Obtaining input from the community is crucial to ensure the goals and objectives align with those of the community. The CPSE conducted an external stakeholder meeting where FLFR received input from the community on how they prioritize the core programs.



XIII. Community Risk Assessment and Risk Levels

➤ Methodology: Probability, Impact and Consequence, Heron's Formula

OVERVIEW

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) employs a structured, formal methodology to evaluate risk levels throughout its community. This process assesses the relationship between various hazards, their probabilities, and the values at stake, with the aim to deploy the most appropriate resources to emergencies in a timely, effective manner.

FOUR-LEVEL RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS

⇒ 1. IDENTIFYING AND CLASSIFYING COMMUNITY HAZARDS

FLFR begins by pinpointing and categorizing the hazards specific to the Fort Lauderdale area. These hazards could range from structural fires and medical emergencies to severe weather events and hazardous material incidents. Each hazard is carefully documented and classified according to its potential to cause harm.

⇒ 2. IDENTIFYING AND CLASSIFYING COMMUNITY ASSETS/VALUES

The next step is to identify the community's critical assets and values, such as:

- People: Residents, visitors, emergency responders
- Property: Buildings, infrastructure, landmarks

- Operations: Essential services, business continuity
- Environment: Natural resources, ecosystems
- Organizational Interests: FLFR's own capabilities and sustainability

⇒ 3. ESTIMATING PROBABILITY, QUANTIFYING IMPACT, AND PREDICTING CONSEQUENCE

FLFR analyzes incident data to:

- Estimate the likelihood that each hazard will occur (probability)
- Quantify the impact on assets, such as expected damage to property or threat to life
- Predict the consequence for both the community and the agency, including effects on public perception and economic vitality

Historical and incident data are used for trend analysis, concentrating on incident severity, frequency, and geographic distribution. A vulnerability assessment provides further insight into the likelihood and consequence for each asset in the face of identified hazards.

⇒ 4. VISUALIZATION OF EXISTING HAZARDS

All collected information is integrated and visually displayed, giving a clear picture of community vulnerabilities and assets at risk. This visual aid supports both preparedness and resource deployment decisions.

ENSURING EFFECTIVE EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The overarching purpose of this methodology is to maintain a consistent and analytical process that reliably determines:

- How many and which types of mobile resources (e.g., fire engines, rescue squads) should be initially dispatched
- How to adapt the response model over time to emerging risks, performance data, and changing community conditions

FLFR's process is dynamic and data-driven, evolving with lessons learned from prior incidents and ongoing performance review.

RISK QUANTIFICATION AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

- FLFR identifies credible hazards and realistically gauges their potential impacts.
- Vulnerability assessments are conducted for each significant asset to predict the effect if a hazard materializes.
- The methodology acknowledges that effective prevention, public education, and mitigation efforts can reduce both the probability of incidents and their consequences if they occur.

Consequences are not only immediate (injuries, property loss), but also include secondary impacts such as:

- The agency's ability to respond to concurrent or future emergencies
- Public confidence in FLFR and the city's reputation
- The city's economic and "destination" brand stability

DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSE AND CUSTOMIZATION

A cornerstone of FLFR's methodology is the adoption of differential response. By systematically assessing risk, FLFR tailors its initial incident response to match the unique severity and likelihood of each event. This customization ensures that resources are allocated in an optimized way, improving both community safety and agency resilience.

A diverse, experienced Risk Assessment Team regularly:

- Reviews incident reports and historical trends
- Assesses prior response effectiveness by geography and incident type
- Updates risk levels based on changing patterns

QUANTITATIVE MODEL AND RISK CATEGORIES

FLFR has adapted the mathematical Heron's formula for tetrahedrons to model and quantify:

- **Probability** (risk likelihood)
- Agency **Impact** (effect on FLFR operations/resources)
- Community **Consequence** (overall fallout for the public and civic infrastructure)

While numeric values for each risk axis are still in development, FLFR uses qualitative data and incident relationships to position events and hazards within this three-dimensional risk space. Presently, four risk categories structure their approach:

- 1) Low 2) Moderate 3) Special/High 4) Maximum

INTEGRATION OF HISTORICAL DATA

The assessment process is informed by:

- Incident volumes, types, and frequencies over time
- Prior performance metrics
- Analysis of property "use types" and their historical risk (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial)

These insights underpin continual adjustments and refinements to FLFR's risk model and emergency response protocols.

PREVENTION, MITIGATION, AND COMMUNITY CONFIDENCE

Preventive strategies, public education, and targeted mitigation efforts are incorporated to lessen the probability and consequences of adverse events. Maintaining both operational readiness and public trust is recognized as crucial—not only for handling individual emergencies, but for sustaining broader community and economic stability in Fort Lauderdale.

CONCLUSION OF OVERALL METHODOLOGY

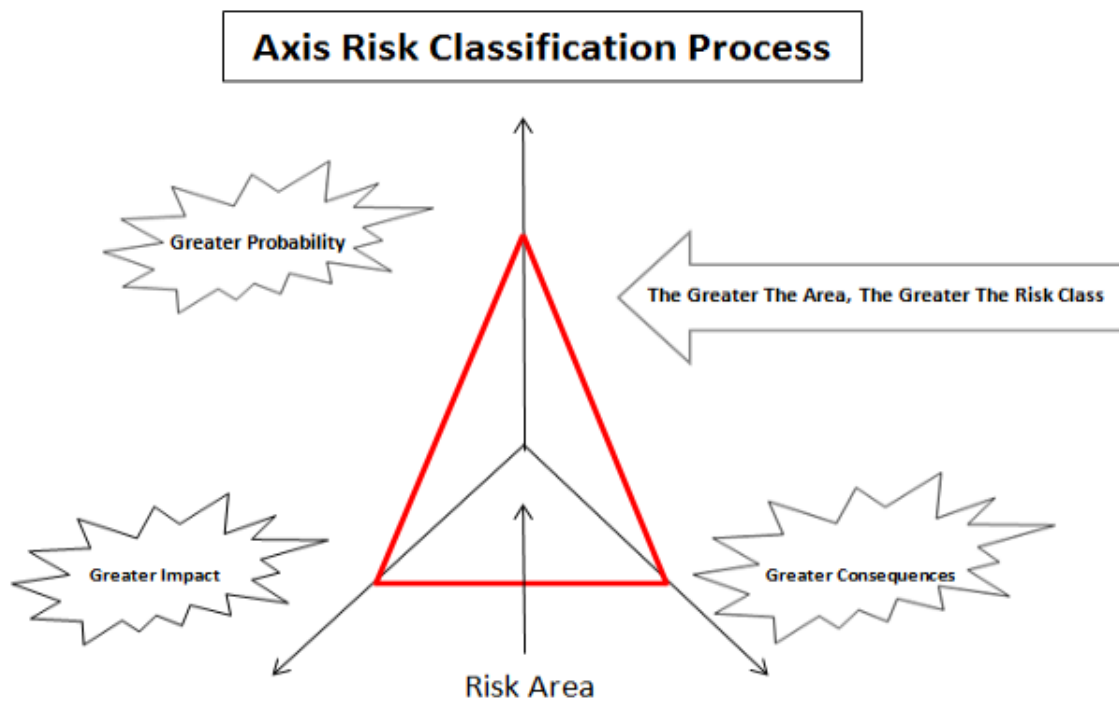
FLFR's comprehensive risk assessment framework ensures risk is systematically identified, evaluated, and addressed. This evidence-based, multi-level process—grounded in historical data and adapted mathematics—enables customized, effective deployment of emergency resources, ultimately safeguarding the community and reinforcing public confidence in public safety services.

➤ Heron's Formula and Integration Into the Risk Model

Actual quantified or numeric values for each axis are not always determined, however FLFR uses relationships and qualified historical data to review and determine the relative placement of each value for probability, consequences and impact on each appropriate axis.

Using Heron's formula modified for tetrahedrons with "P" equaling probability, "I" equal to agency impact, and "C" equal to community consequences, the formula used to calculate the risk score:

$$Risk = \sqrt{\frac{(pc)^2}{2} + \frac{(ci)^2}{2} + \frac{(ip)^2}{2}}$$



Next, all property types are assigned to a risk category. An additional assessment is made of the property use types in the "Low probability/High consequence" category to determine if a particular property use type or a specific property in the City needs to be segregated into an additional "Special or Critical Risk" category. Typical facilities in this category include hospitals, fire stations, and police stations.

To illustrate the point; the frequency in which any one single-family home structure fire occurs is generally low, therefore its "probability" is scored as "low". In addition, a single-family home fire is unlikely to produce major community consequences therefore its "consequences" score is also "low". Scoring the third axis "agency impact" on a single-family home structure fire will likely have "moderate" impact on agency suppression resources, therefore the overall score is "moderate impact". In contrast, the probability that a significant fire will occur at a hospital with its qualified staff on duty 24-hours a day may also be low; however, its impact on the agency and consequence

for the community will be considerably higher. As a result, it would fall within the Low probability/high consequences/agency impact (special risk) category.

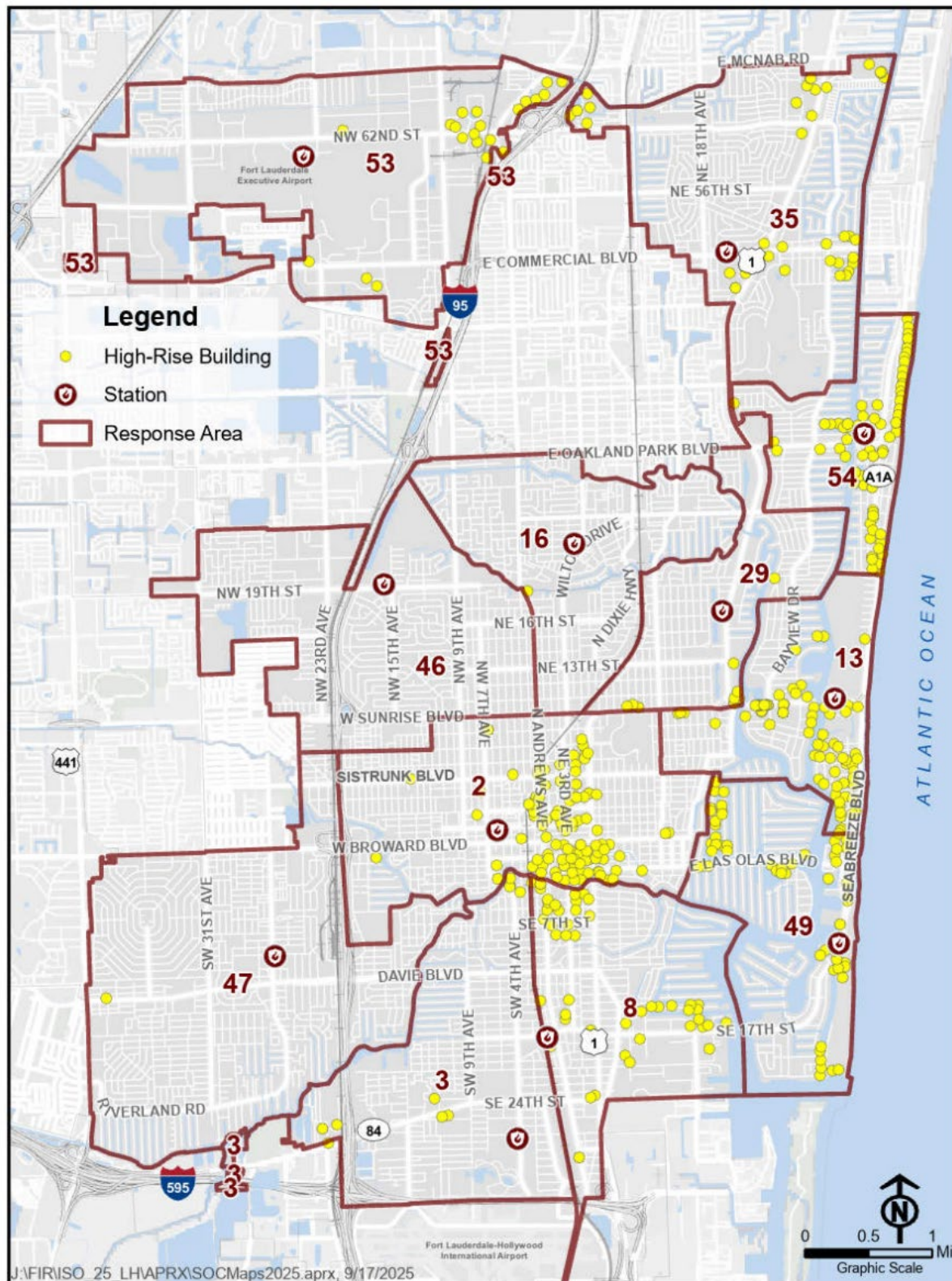
FLFR currently has developed several customized response profiles to mitigate the aforementioned risks as they relate to each incident type. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are available to ensure that all personnel have access to the information and are familiar with their requirements of each response model. Additionally, the appropriate customized response is now automatically generated via Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) to ensure the consistent application of those requirements

➤ **Planning Area and Zones**

Identifying the risk levels within each planning zone for each service type is currently underway and a work in progress.

The following map shows buildings which are three stories or more in size, for the calendar year 2024. The highest concentrations of buildings are in the downtown / central portion of the city, in planning zone 2. (See next page.)

Figure 19: High Rise Buildings Map

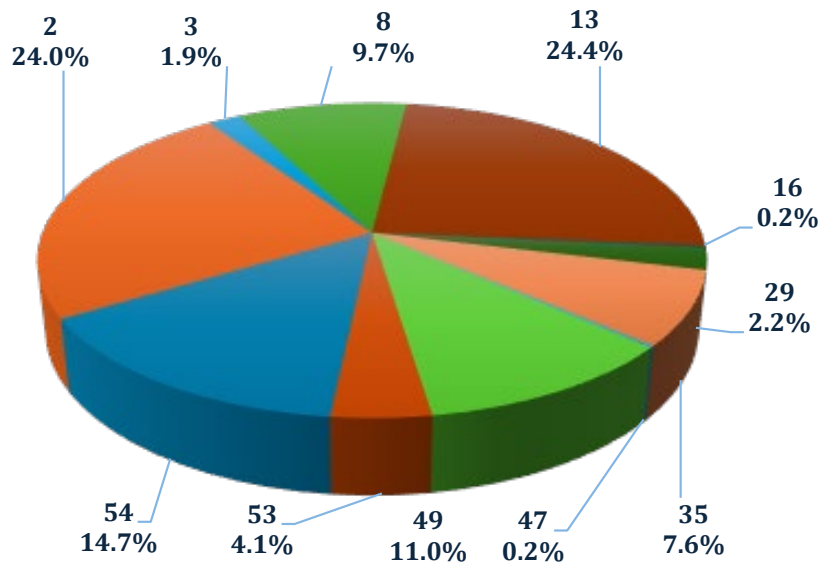


The city of Fort Lauderdale has 428 buildings which are greater than 50 feet, with stand-pipe connections and generators (see a table of these buildings and addresses, by planning zone, in Exhibit 2).

The following chart shows a breakdown of the planning zones and related number of buildings 50 feet or greater.

Figure 20: High Rises, 50-foot or Greater, by Planning Zone (NEED)

High Rises 50 feet or greater in size (2024)



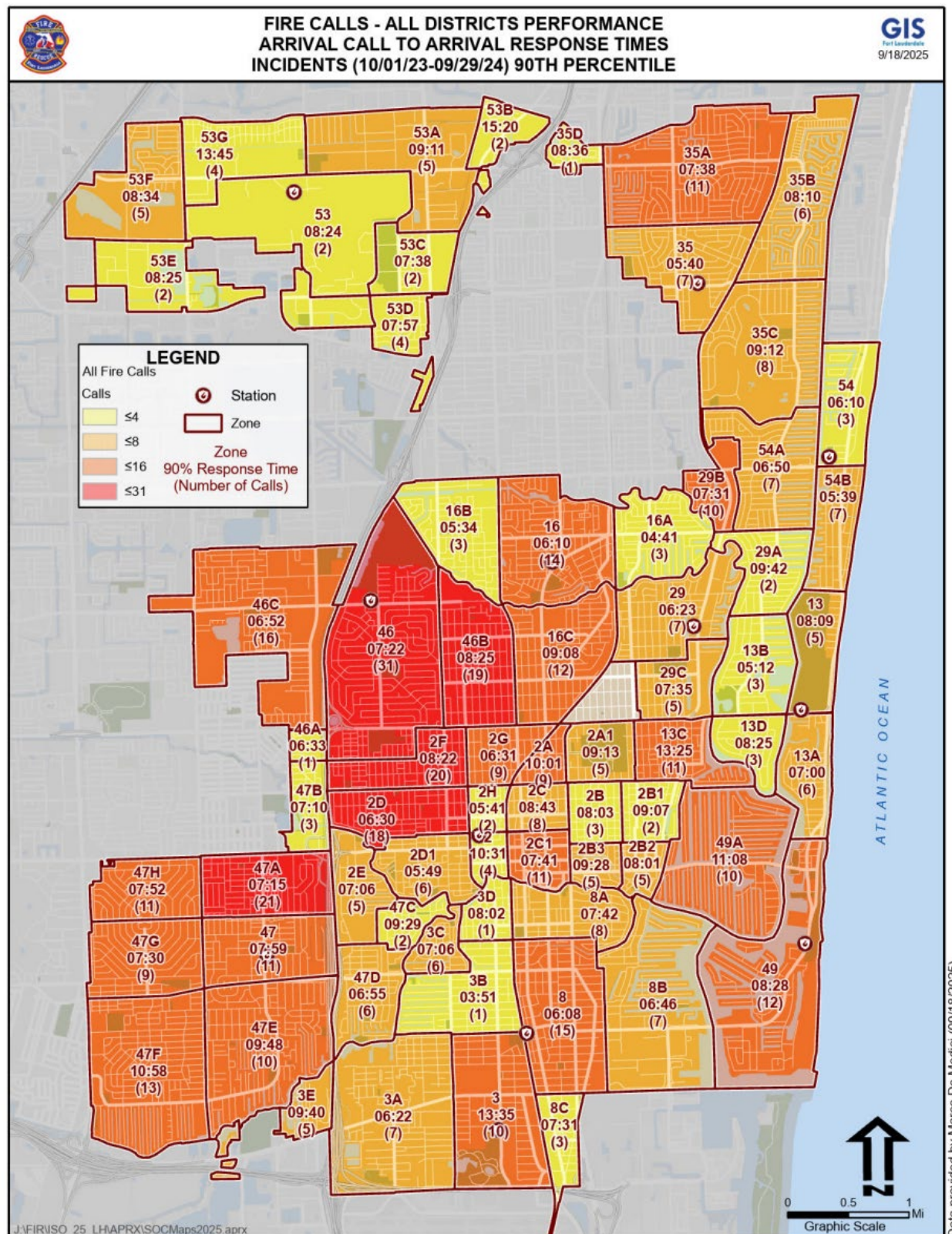
	Percent
13	24.4%
2	24.0%
54	14.7%
49	11.0%
8	9.7%
35	7.6%
53	4.1%
29	2.2%
3	1.9%
47	0.2%
16	0.2%
Grand Total	100.0%

RISK AND RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS MAPS



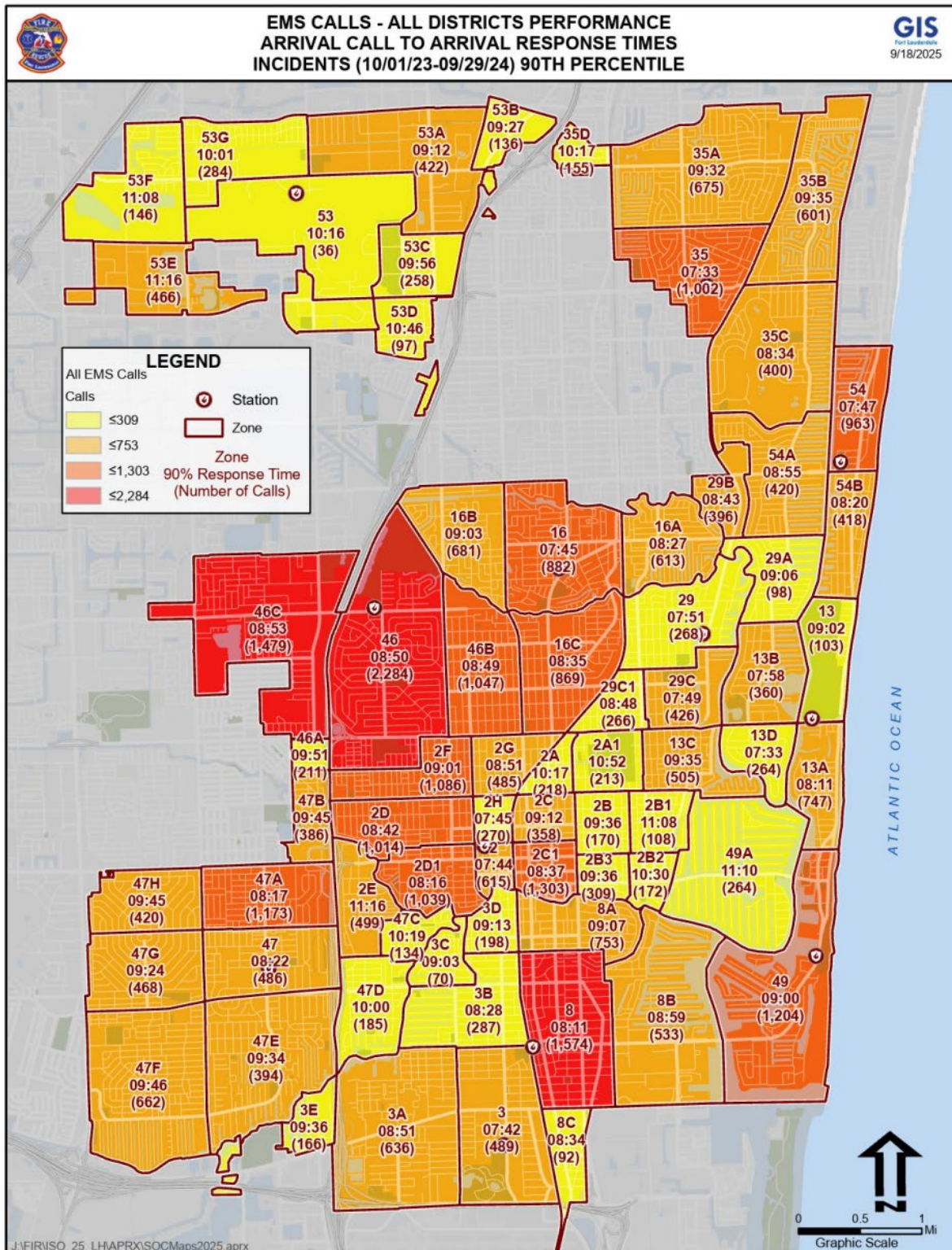
The maps on the following pages represent the number of fires and 90th percentile response times for each planning zone for 2025. All fires consist of anything which was on fire. Examples of such fires are structure fires, cooking fires, car fires, garbage fires and brush fires.

The downtown corridor of the city (2, 8, 46) had a higher concentration of calls and as you move away from the central portion of the city, calls become more evenly distributed.

Figure 21: 2024 All Fire Calls Map Heat Map by Quantity

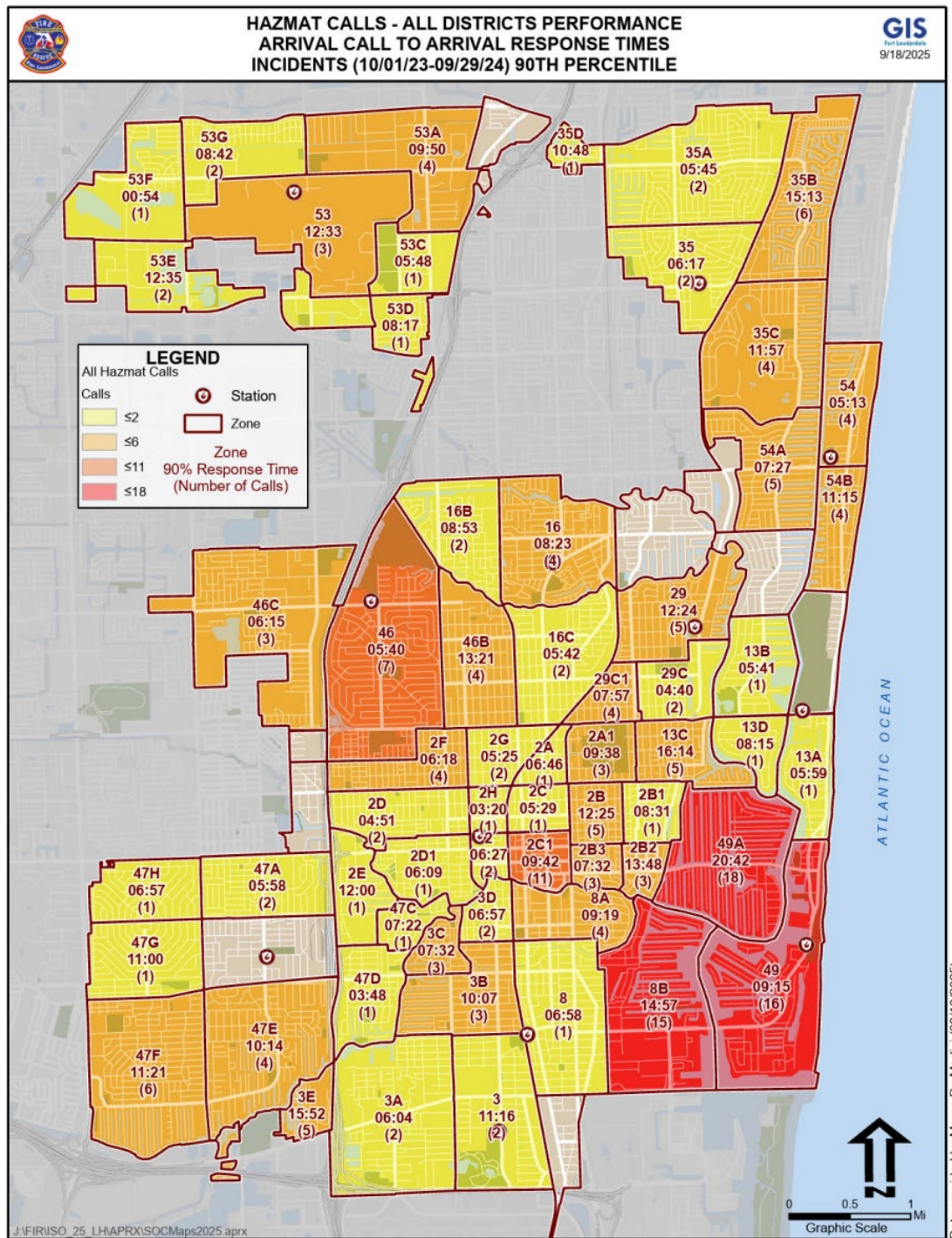
Below are all EMS calls and 90th percentile response times for each planning zone for the year 2024. The downtown corridor, zones 2,8,46 have the largest percentage of calls within the city. The downtown area is also the most densely populated area of the city.

Figure 22: 2024 EMS Calls Map All Calls Heat Map by Quantity



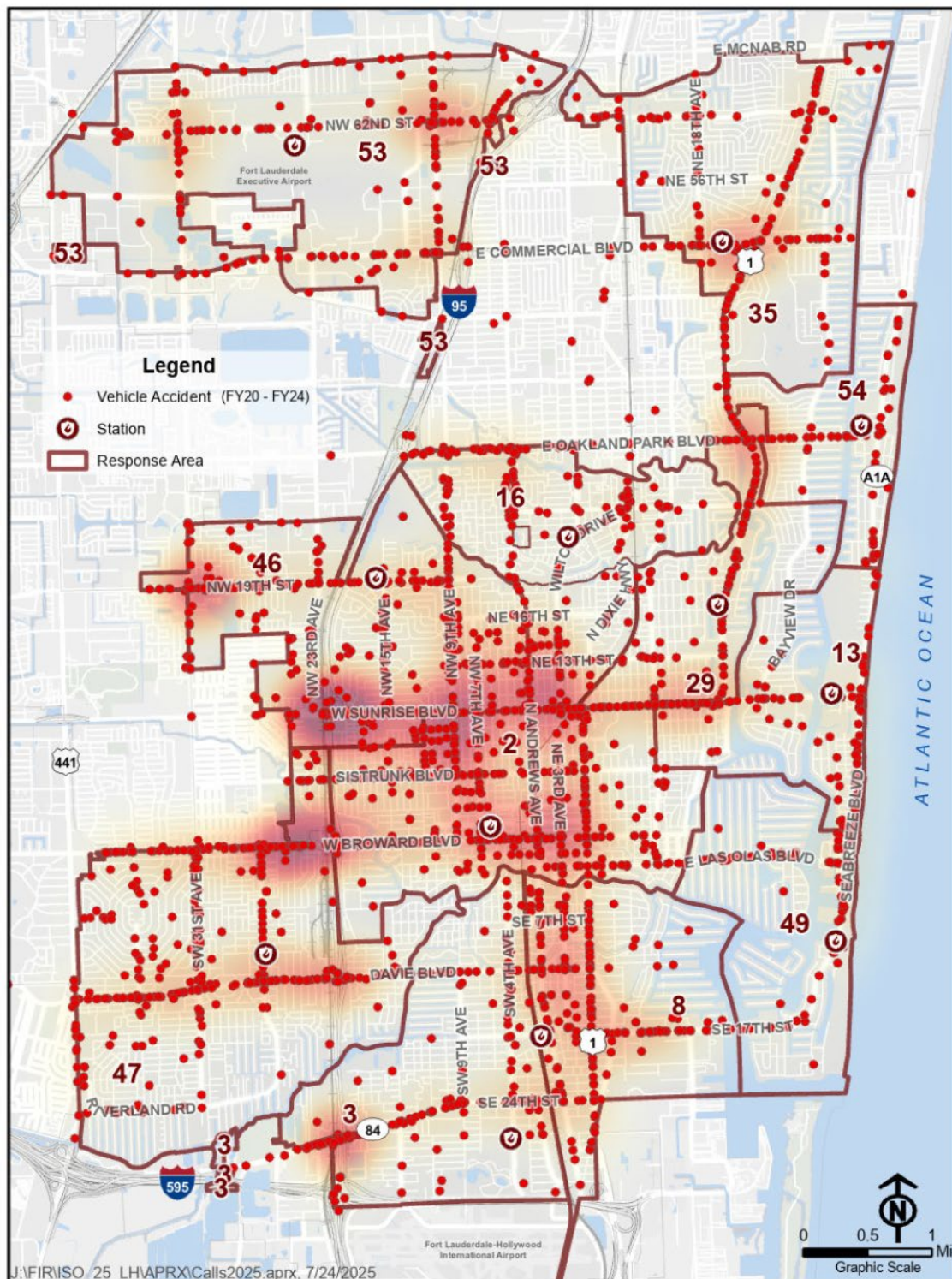
The following map represents all Hazardous Material calls and 90th percentile response times for each planning zone where the HazMat team responded in the year 2024. The majority of the calls for service regarding hazardous materials were evenly distributed throughout the city with the highest volume taking place in zone 2.

Figure 23: HazMat Calls Map (2024) Heat Map by Quantity



The following map represents automobile accidents which FLFR (Fire Responses) responded to during the years 2020 - 2024. The map shows clear patterns where auto accidents follow the main roads leading in and out of the city. The accidents were non-fire accidents which required an engine company response along with a medical rescue unit.

Figure 24: Auto Accidents Calls Map (FY 2020 - 2024)



➤ Risk Assessment Models for Disciplines

FIRE SUPPRESSION SERVICES

Defining fire risk begins with fire hazard identification. The extent of fire hazard identification for any given fire-related situation will depend on several factors:

1. Prior knowledge and experience with an activity
2. The size and complexity of a given facility and its operations, processes, and equipment
3. The overall potential for loss
4. Available FLFR resources

⇒ PROBABILITY FACTORS

The probability FLFR uses to measure the likelihood of a fire excludes intentionally set fires, as there is no indication Fort Lauderdale faces more or fewer arson incidents than comparable cities. The probability calculation focuses on reasonably predictable events related to occupant activities and their frequency or volume, while extraordinary circumstances are excluded.

Several factors influence this probability determination in Fort Lauderdale:

- Being an international tourist destination with a large transient population increases fire risk due to temporary occupancy in unfamiliar settings. The city hosts millions of visitors annually, mainly concentrated downtown, at beaches, hotels, and nightlife venues.
- The marine and boating industry represents a significant fire risk area. With 165 miles of navigable waterways, many marinas and industrial activities like yacht maintenance and spray-painting occur, often in temporary structures rather than specialized spray booths. This industrial volume, presence of flammable fuel sources, and varying operational oversight elevate the fire probability.
- Fort Lauderdale's building stock includes over 426 high-rise structures—primarily residential—with fire risks linked to activities like cooking. Additionally, single-family homes range from older, highly combustible wood construction (Dade County Pine) to modern fire-resistant materials, varying the risk further.

Overall, although many fire risk factors are common in Broward County cities, Fort Lauderdale's large transient population, marine industry activity, extensive high-rise buildings, and frequent large-scale events make its fire probability unique and potentially higher in those respects.

This probability assessment helps FLFR refine resource allocation and response strategies tailored to the city's distinctive risk profile while maintaining a logical exclusion of arson incidents to focus on typical fire causes.

⇒ CONSEQUENCE FACTORS

Consequence Factors in FLFR's risk assessment refer to the anticipated results of a fire-related event—how the incident impacts the City, its emergency resources, the economic environment, and directly involved buildings and occupants. Consequence focuses on the effects following the occurrence of a fire, unlike probability which measures the likelihood of the event itself.

To quantify consequence, FLFR forecasts the impact of an incident at a given location and for a predicted size and scope. The consequence formula considers elements such as:

- Impact on FLFR operations and their ability to respond to simultaneous emergencies—a fire that strains resources could hinder responses elsewhere.
- Effects beyond City boundaries, recognizing that consequences may extend regionally.
- Economic implications, particularly how the event affects the City's economy, including vital sectors like the business community, tourism, and the marine industry.

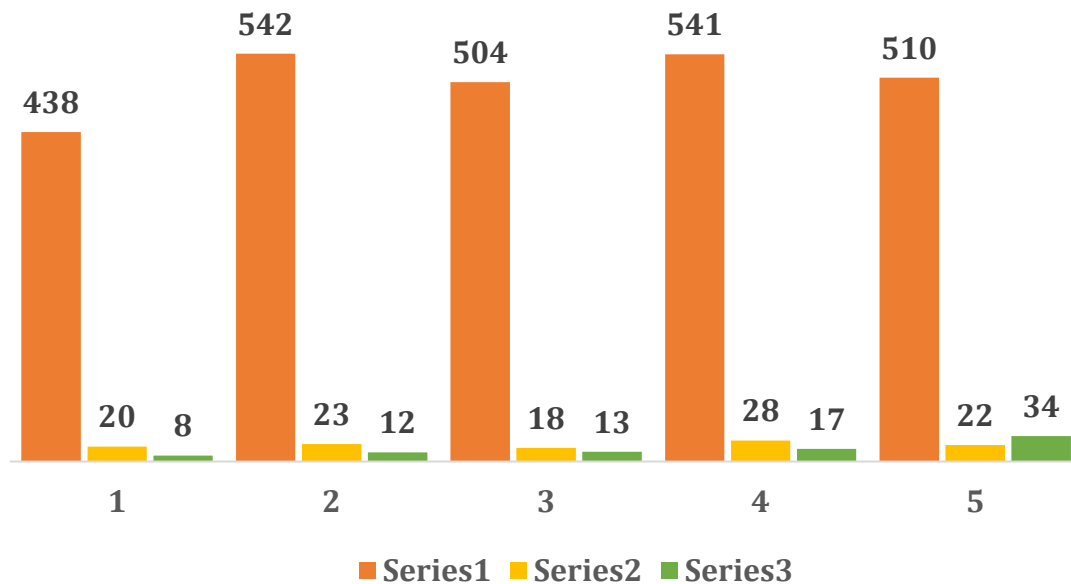
While tangible consequences such as damage to assets and resources are generally more straightforward to predict, economic consequences and shifts in public perception of safety are more complex and challenging to quantify. These broader social and economic effects can influence recovery time and community resilience.

In essence, consequence factors encapsulate both immediate physical impacts and longer-term economic and community wellbeing considerations, which are critical to FLFR in prioritizing risk levels and managing emergency responses.

⇒ **IMPACT**

The direct agency impact due to the incident occurring at a specific location. Additionally, would an incident require additional resources because of its specific characteristics or location? Would FLFR be able to service other areas of the city or would the location affect the ability of FLFR to fulfill its mission?

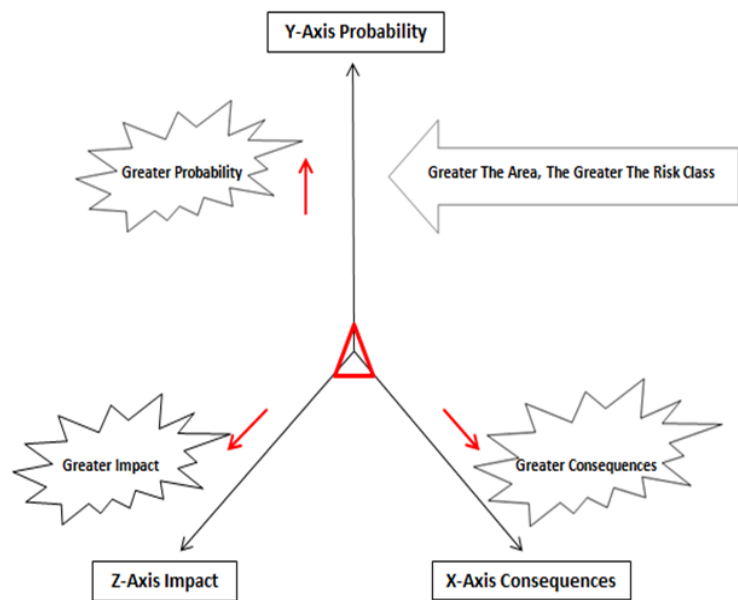
Total Fires (2020 - 2024)



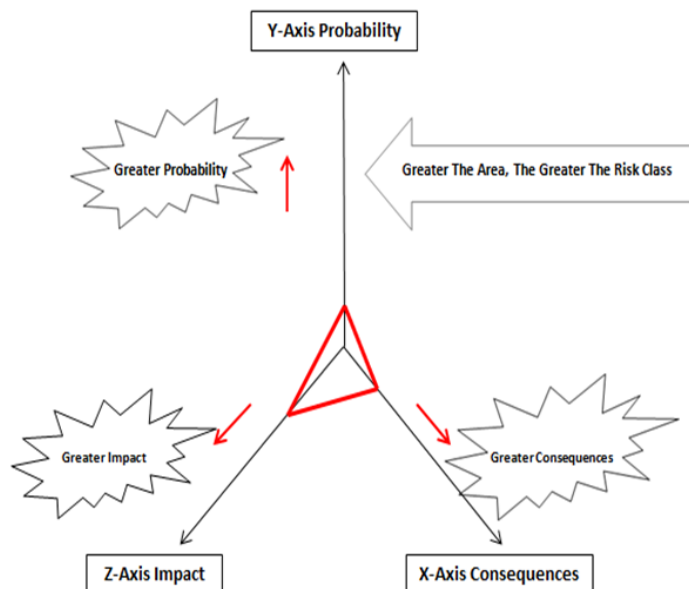
RISK LEVELS AND EXAMPLES

Low Risk: FLFR responds one (1) engine company staffed with a minimum of three (3) personnel to fire-related incidents with low risk levels.

These incidents require limited incident command structure to manage a minimal amount of fire suppression activity. Examples of such incidences types include minor brush fires, vehicle fires and confined trash fires. These types of incidents rarely challenge available FLFR resources.



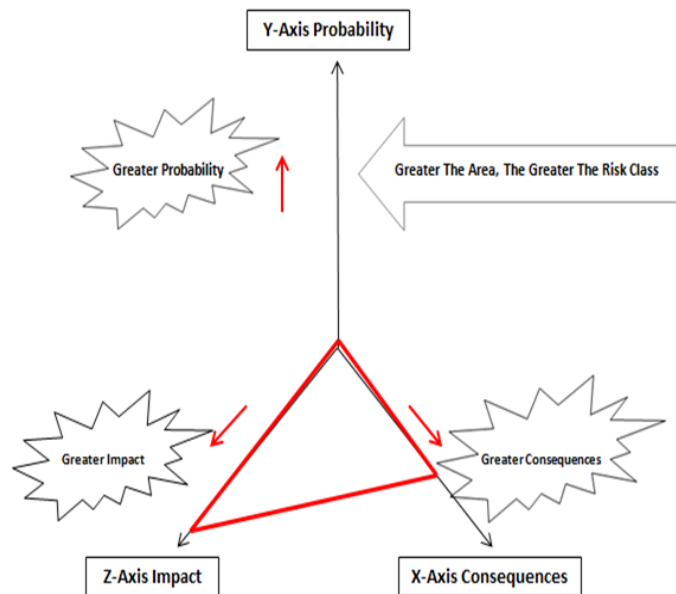
- **Probability- LOW**
- **Impact- LOW**
- **Consequences- LOW**



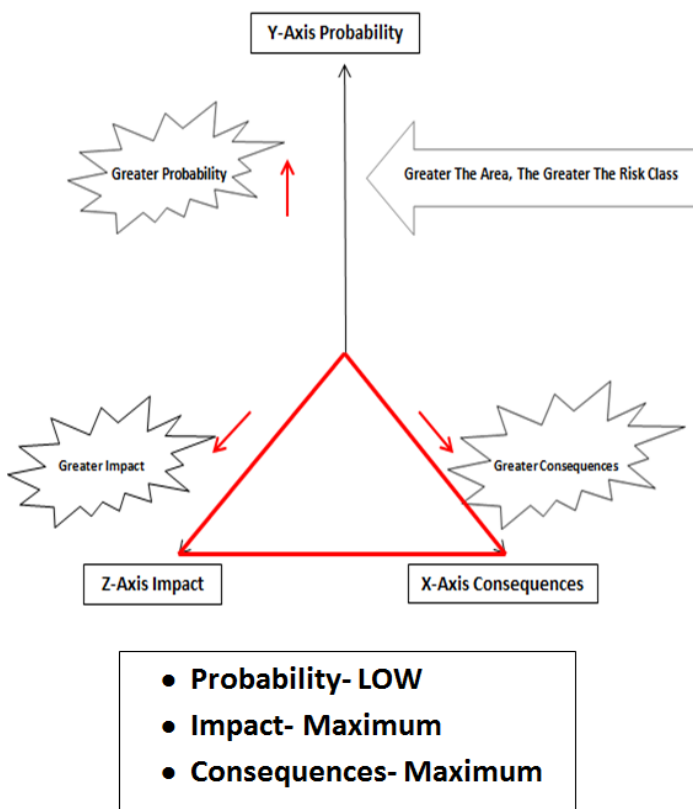
- **Probability- LOW**
- **Impact- MODERATE**
- **Consequences- LOW**

Moderate Risk: FLFR typically responds a total of sixteen personnel to fire-related incidents that require a modest incident command structure to manage a fair amount of fire suppression activity. Examples of such incidences include single-family residential structure fires and average boat fires. These types of incidents typically require an officer to assume command so as to coordinate all activities related to interior fire attack. These types of incidents are unlikely to deprive available FLFR resources

High/Special Risk: FLFR typically responds a total of twenty-two personnel to fire-related incidences that require a complex incident command structure to manage a significant amount of fire suppression activity. An example of such an incident would be a commercial structure fires or a high-rise type fire. These types of incidences may challenge available FLFR resources and may cause delays in other response zones.



- **Probability- LOW**
- **Impact- HIGH**
- **Consequences- HIGH**



- **Probability- LOW**
- **Impact- Maximum**
- **Consequences- Maximum**

Maximum Risk: There are not an established number of FLFR personnel that typically respond to incidents at maximum level risks. These incidences have the potential for reaching greater than four alarms and will definitely overwhelm available FLFR resources, outside mutual aid resources will be required to help mitigate the incident.

➤ Risk Assessment by Services

FLFR continues to periodically revisit its current distribution of services and its objective to deploy the appropriate amount of resources in a specified period of time.

A Fire Risk Assessment Team comprised of Chief Officers utilizes a modification of Heron's formula for tetrahedrons to quantify using past relationships and data such as the probability of whether an incident will occur, its agency impact and consequences to the community. The result is to group "like" property use types in the City and to create four possible relationships (known as "risk assignments") between structures or conditions and the distribution and concentration of resources.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES – PUBLIC MODEL

⇒ PROBABILITY FACTORS

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) manages a significant call volume each year, with more than 40,000 of the 55,000 total dispatches involving EMS or rescue incidents. Annually, these responses result in over 25,000 patient transports to area hospitals. The Downtown district, overseen by Battalion 2, consistently accounts for the highest concentration of these calls.

1. FLFR categorizes calls by risk level (all CAD signal types) for the public consumption:
 - **Low risk:** Calls with priority response, but can include various situations, mostly BLS.
 - **Moderate risk:** Incident requiring three or more paramedics, predominantly ALS;
 - **High risk:** Incidents on a mass casualty scale, such as mass shootings or multi-vehicle collisions.

The agency has determined that community stakeholders prefer retaining past records of these less detailed analyses for comparison over time, and this format aligns with their expectations..

Several city factors influence call volume and risk:

- Fort Lauderdale is an economic hub with significant daily population fluctuations due to commuters.
- The tourism industry is vibrant, with over 10 million visitors annually, attracted by 7 miles of beachfront, downtown businesses, and nightlife.
- Known as the "Venice of America," the City has over 40,000 residential yachts and extensive waterway frontage (over 25 miles of intracoastal and 165 miles of navigational waterways), contributing to numerous water rescues.
- The City contains areas with concentrations of nursing homes, mid- to high-rise residential buildings, daycare centers, schools, and recreation centers, increasing risk profiles.
- Heavily industrial and commercial zones exist alongside two major commuter corridors, I-95 and SR 84, which run through the City center.

These factors collectively create a dynamic emergency response environment where population density, distinct urban features, and active commercial and marine industries shape FLFR's call volume, risk assessment, and resource deployment strategies.

⇒ CONSEQUENCE

The severity and consequence of EMS emergencies, as recognized by Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR), vary depending on the type of emergency and its likelihood. While all EMS calls are treated as major emergencies at the individual level, FLFR assesses their broader consequences primarily in terms of impact on the City of Fort Lauderdale and surrounding communities.

Most EMS calls typically have consequences limited to the victim, the victim's family, and their household. However, high-level risk EMS incidents—such as terror attacks, natural disasters, or major roadway accidents—can have far-reaching effects, including:

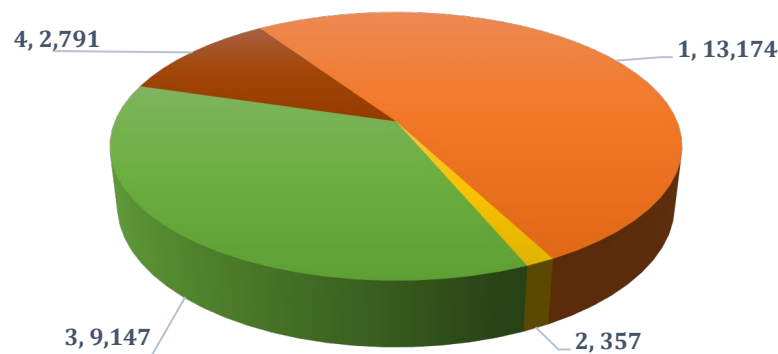
- Straining or overwhelming FLFR resources, affecting the ability to respond effectively to concurrent emergencies.
- Direct impact on local hospitals' capacity and availability, as they manage influxes of patients.
- Disruption of traffic patterns and complicating the ability of neighboring emergency systems to assist with treatment and transport.
- Increased transport times and system stress occur when "closest appropriate" hospitals reach capacity, reducing the availability of Medical Rescue Units (MRUs) and amplifying operational challenges.

Thus, FLFR's risk and consequence assessments consider not just the immediate medical incident, but also the cascading effects on emergency response capacity, healthcare infrastructure, traffic flow, and regional emergency coordination. This comprehensive view informs resource allocation and strategic planning to maintain community health and safety during both routine and extraordinary EMS emergencies.

⇒ **IMPACT**

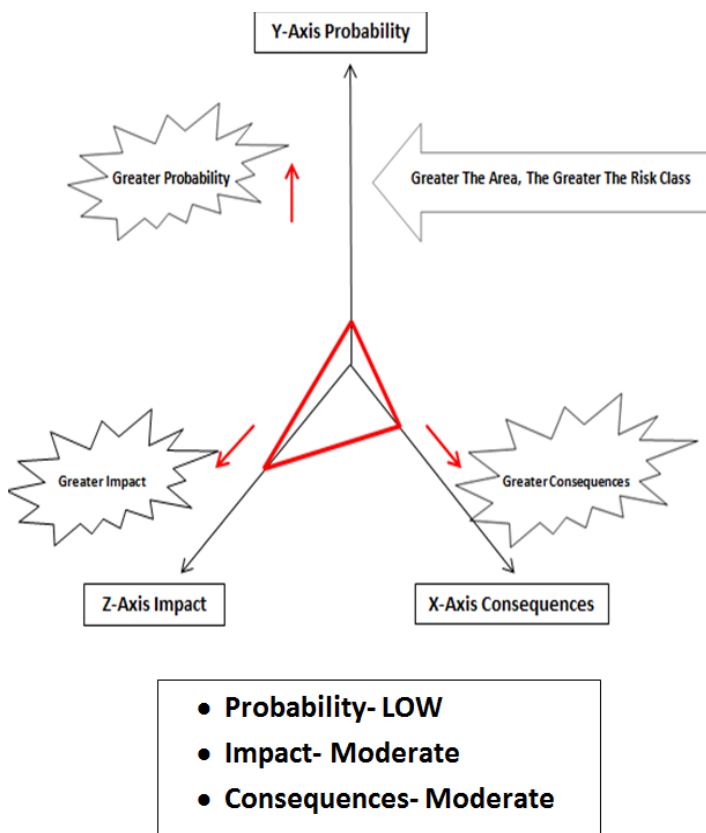
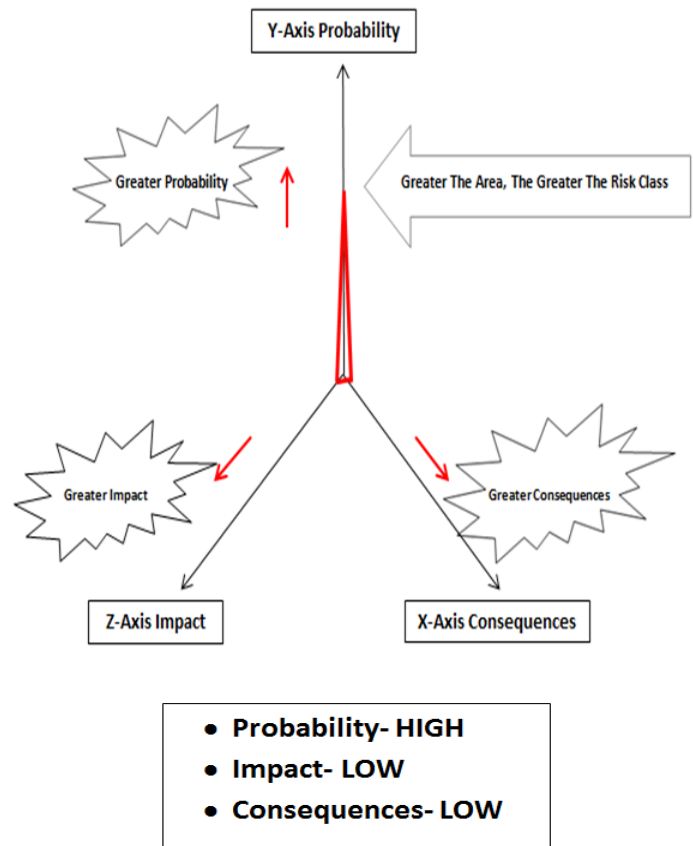
The direct agency impact is defined as impact to the agency from an event occurring at a specific location. Additionally, would an incident require additional resources because of its specific characteristics or location? Would FLFR be able to service other areas of the city or would the location affect the ability of FLFR to fulfill its mission?

Fig. 26b Total Transports (25,469) Logged 2024



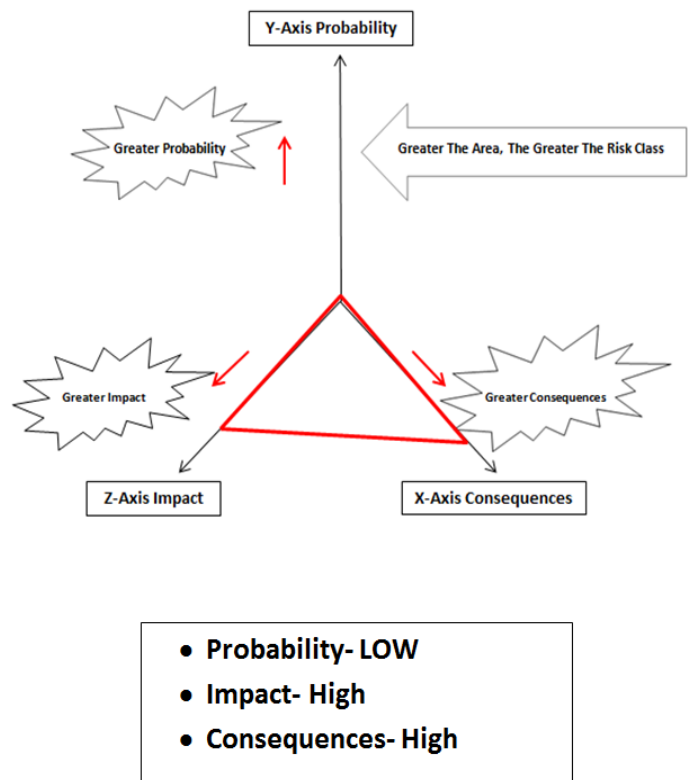
⇒ EMS MODEL PUBLIC HISTORICAL MODEL

Low Risk: Responses to low level risks for EMS incorporate the majority of EMS Basic (BLS) and Advanced Life Support (ALS) calls, have very little impact on the community as a whole and little to no chance of escalation. In regard to impact, low risk incidents have little to no agency impact on FLFR. Incidents at low level risks would include but are not limited to single family homes, mobile homes or trailers, houseboats (including live aboard vessels), and parks that are not actively holding a special event. There are some other properties/areas that become “low level risks” at the close of business each day. These would include corporate offices (that operate as a “9 to 5” capacity), beaches that typically are not used by large numbers of people in the evening, residential streets, and park and recreation buildings and areas that close at sunset.



Moderate Risk: Responses to a moderate level risk for EMS have some impact on the community as a whole however, due to their size and resident population may have the capacity to become a larger event. Included in Moderate risk categorization would be midrise to high rise residential or office buildings, nursing homes, hospitals, schools and parks during business hours of operation. Restaurants and nightclubs also fall into this category.

High/Special Risk: EMS responses to High/Special risks are defined as having a larger potential for impact not only on FLFR but also the community and community partners as well. High risk would include all multiple lane highway and interstates. Special events such as the Fort Lauderdale Air Show and Tortuga Music Festival change the classification of Beach and parks into high/special risk but only while the event is being held.



EMS REVISED ACCREDITATION MODEL FOR ACCREDITATION USE

FLFR categorizes calls by risk level for a detailed accreditation analysis by CAD signal type buckets as per CPSE recommendations:

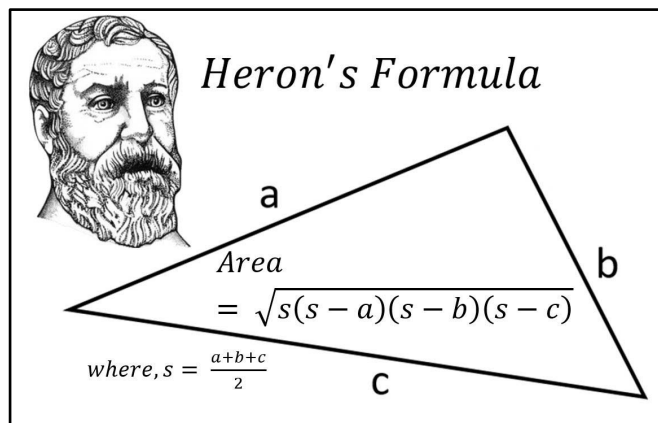
- **Low Risk ERF 2**
- **Moderate Risk ERF 3**
- **High Risk I ERF 5**
- **High Risk II ERF 6**
- **Maximum Risk ERF 16**

The same city factors (as in the public model) influence call volume and risk:

- Fort Lauderdale is an economic hub with significant daily population fluctuations due to commuters.
- The tourism industry is vibrant, with over 10 million visitors annually, attracted by 7 miles of beachfront, downtown businesses, and nightlife.
- Known as the "Venice of America," the City has over 40,000 residential yachts and extensive waterway frontage (over 25 miles of intracoastal and 165 miles of navigational waterways), contributing to numerous water rescues.
- The City contains areas with concentrations of nursing homes, mid- to high-rise residential buildings, daycare centers, schools, and recreation centers, increasing risk profiles.
- Heavily industrial and commercial zones exist alongside two major commuter corridors, I-95 and SR 84, which run through the City center.

These factors collectively create a dynamic emergency response environment where population density, distinct urban features, and active commercial and marine industries shape FLFR's call volume, risk assessment, and resource deployment strategies.

As an accredited agency, Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue revisits its current distribution of services and objectives on an annual basis to allocate the amount of resources based on its risk mitigation models in this Standards of Cover. The agency's Fire Risk Assessment Team is comprised of Chief Officers and uses a modification of Heron's formula for risk models.



Heron's model displays tetrahedrons to visually show relationships based on past risk data. The model shows the probability an incident will occur, the impact it may have on the agency and the consequences the event may have on the community. The result is to group "like" property use types in the City and to create four possible relationships (known as "risk assignments") between structures or conditions and the distribution and concentration of resources.

⇒ PROBABILITY FACTORS

The probability part of Heron's model refers to the likelihood of occurrence. A greater population will inevitably increase the probability of events, especially with other variables like peak hour travel and commuters, demographics, and income. Over 29,861¹ of the 39,285 calls from October

¹ As of June 30, 2022

2021 until June 30, 2022 dispatched to the agency are for EMS or rescue. This fiscal year the agency has already transported more than 21,844² patients to medical facilities. The highest concentration of calls occurs in the Downtown district. The downtown area is covered by Battalion 2, Station 2, Station 8 and Station 46. The agency has revised its risk model for emergency medical service to include five new risk levels based on the Effective Response Force (ERF) and the signal type of the incident.

The revised risk model in this addendum for EMS calls:

- **Low Risk ERF 2**
- **Moderate Risk ERF 3**
- **High Risk I ERF 5**
- **High Risk II ERF 6**
- **Maximum Risk ERF 16**

Fort Lauderdale, often called the “Venice of America,” has more than 40,000 resident yachts and over 300 miles of navigable waterways, including 25 miles of intracoastal frontage, generating frequent water rescues. The city includes clusters of nursing homes, high-rise residences, schools, and recreation centers, along with major industrial and commercial areas bisected by I-95 and SR 84.

As the economic hub of Broward County, Fort Lauderdale experiences a 49% increase in daytime population from commuters, with about 84,000 entering the city daily as of 2014. Tourist activity further drives demand—Broward hosts over 10 million visitors annually, most drawn to Fort Lauderdale’s seven miles of beachfront. Downtown continues to grow with new businesses and residences, fueling both daytime activity and a busy nightlife supported by the City’s Nighttime Economy initiative. These dynamics contribute to steadily rising EMS call volume.

⇒ **CONSEQUENCE**

The consequence point in Heron’s model refers to the community. The severity and consequence of EMS responses varies with the risk level type of emergency call from dispatch. The agency identifies the consequences to the City of Fort Lauderdale, and the surrounding communities. EMS calls at Low and Moderate risk levels have consequences relating to the victim, the victims’ family, and the household.

Higher consequence calls occur with low frequency: terror attacks, natural disasters, or major accidents on the roadway. EMS calls that are high level risks not only have the propensity to stress or overwhelm agency resources but also have a direct impact on the local hospitals regarding capability and availability. EMS incidents at high level risks complicate traffic patterns, and the ability of neighboring systems to assist with treatment and transport. The system is impacted further as the “closest appropriate” hospitals fill to capacity, thus increasing transport times and stressing the system further due to lack of available MRUs.

² As of June 30, 2022

⇒ **IMPACT**

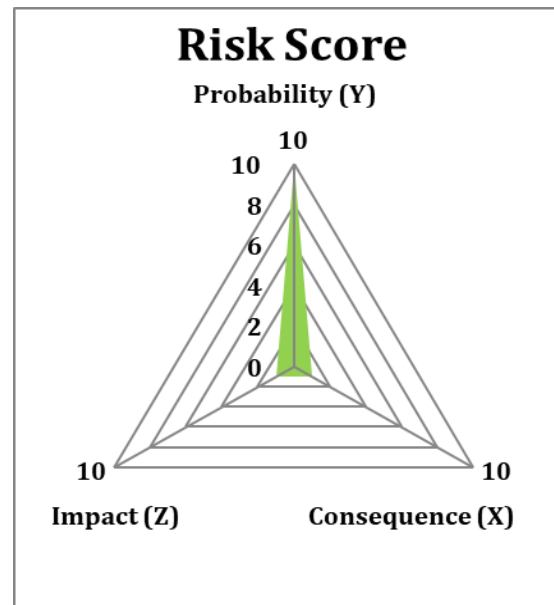
The direct agency impact is defined as impact to the agency from an event occurring at a specific location. Additionally, will an incident require additional resources because of its specific characteristics or location? Would the agency be able to service other areas of the City, or will the location affect the ability of Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue to fulfill its mission?

Low-Risk ERF 2: Low risk incidents have a high probability of occurrence, are a daily function of the agency and with that expectation have less impact than higher risk levels. Calls at this level have a low impact on the community as they are patient centric. Required personnel for these BLS incidents are two paramedics, one for patient care and the other for the patient report and operating the vehicle. Low Risk

Level of Risk	Required Personnel	Care Required
EMS Low	1	BLS Care
	1	Patient Reporting
Total Personnel	2	

ERF 2 account for the majority of the calls the agency receives. The revised models of response time analysis isolates specific categories as listed in the Category Call Types table. The previous model analyzed all call types with personnel contingent of 2 people for all events. Since the run cards indicate the initial response profile based on dispatch signal type, the risk model was revised only to include these signal types with an ERF that coincides with the type.

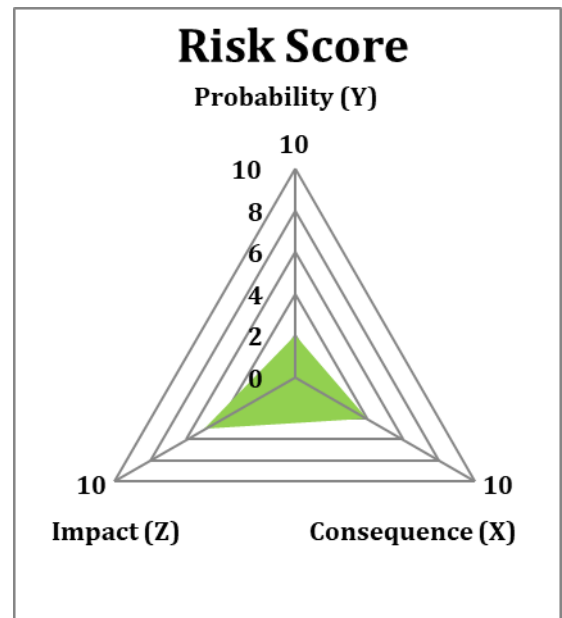
The run card profiles designate one rescue unit for all of these call types except for suicide threats, which designate one Battalion Chief unit; Fall No Injury sends one ladder as a way to balance the call volume demand; Fire/Medical Service Call sends one Engine as the nature of the event more than likely will not require a medical transport. Calls previously designated as 3-Person response have been reclassified based on the need for resources, such as Robbery. Some of these BLS calls may be escalated to a moderate risk level call at which time an additional unit is sent via dispatch.



Low Risk ERF 2 Category Call Types	
Code	Signal Type
S20	MENTAL ILLNESS
S16	CHILD/ELDERLY ABUSE/
S31IJ	ASSAULT
S32T	SUICIDE THREAT
S35IJ	SEXUAL BATTERY
S36IJ	FIGHT
S37IJ	DISTURBANCE JUVENILE
S38IJ	DOMESTIC DISTURBANCE
S41IJ	ROBBERY-PERSONAL/BUS
S49M	MEDICAL ALARM
S67AP	ABDOMINAL PAIN
S67BP	BACK PAIN
S67EI	EYE INJURY
S67F	FALL NO INJURY
S67HE	HEADACHE
S67IJ	INJURY
S67SP	SICK PERSON
S67T	INTERFACILITY TRANSP
S67UM	UNKNOWN MEDICAL
S68	FIRE OR MEDICAL SERV
S70AB	ANIMAL BITE
S71	SNAKE BITE

Moderate-Risk ERF 3: Moderate risk incidents have a greater impact to the agency as they require additional resources, tend to be ALS calls, and are patients requiring transport to a medical facility. The Firefighters can experience wait times with the patients at a hospital during intake; they must remain until they have turned over patient care to the medical facility to the same or greater level of care. Responses to a moderate level risk for EMS have some impact on the community, however due to their size

	Required Personnel	Care Required
EMS Moderate	1	BLS Care
	1	ALS Care
	1	Patient Reporting
Total Personnel	3	



and resident population may have the capacity to become a larger event and the consequence is greater but still moderate risk. The probability of occurrence is lower than a Low-Risk ERF 2 call. Inside the agency these Advanced Life Support (ALS) calls are known as “3-Person MRU Calls.”

Either a 3-Person MRU must be dispatched, or a 2-Person MRU and suppression unit is sent to the scene. (The additional unit, although it has three firefighters must follow on scene as the City only has four 3-Person MRUs staffed.) The suppression unit remains on scene for patient care and may or may not accompany the MRU to the hospital, depending on the status of the patient.

Unit availability is reduced with the dispatch of a suppression unit following a Medical Rescue Unit on an ALS call to form the ERF of 3 people. With a 2-person rescue, for this ALS call, the agency “borrows” a firefighter from the suppression unit as an additional person. While the suppression unit is engaged in the incident, the agency has less availability of units to pursue simultaneous calls in the area. Hospital wait times also reduce the unit availability of the MRUs while at the hospital facility.

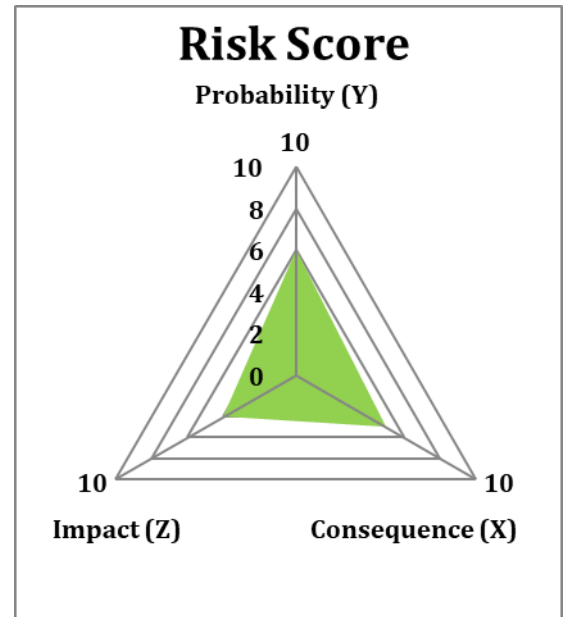
Moderate Risk ERF 3 Category Call Types (FUR is Fastest Unit Response)	
Code	Signal Type
S32	SUICIDE ATTEMPT
S41IJ	ROBBERY-PERSONAL/BUS
S42	CHILD MOLESTATION
S67AR	ALLERGIC REACTION (CUR)
S67CK	CHOKING (CUR)
S67CP	CHEST PAINS NON-TRAUMATIC (CUR)
S67DB	DIABETIC
S67EX	EXPOSURE HEAT OR COL
S67FI	FALL INJURY
S67HM	HEMORRHAGE OR LACERATION
S67HP	HEART PROBLEMS
S67OB	OBSTETRICAL/PREGNANCY
S67OD	OVERDOSE OR POISONING
S67PO	UNCONSCIOUS OR FAINTING (CUR)
S67ST	STROKE (CUR)
S67SZ	SEIZURE
S67TB	TROUBLE BREATHING (CUR)

High Risk I ERF 5: High Risk Level I ERF 5 incidents have a moderate impact to the agency as several stations are positioned close to major thoroughfares and are able to respond quickly. Responses to a High-Level I risk for EMS have a moderate to high impact on the agency due to the possible increase in additional resource assignments. Incidents require additional resources, possible transport to a medical facility and increased wait times with the patients to assure the quality and transfer of care to higher level of treatment. Due to moderate probability of occurrence, they have less of an impact on the community.

Level of Risk	Required Personnel	Care Required
EMS High I	1	BLS Care
	2	ALS Care
	1	Team Leader
	1	Patient Reporting
Total Personnel	5	

Highway accidents have the potential to become a larger event. Two ALS personnel are still assigned with one BLS person and a team leader. The team is usually composed of one 2-Person MRU and one suppression unit that staffs a Captain, a Driver Engineer, and a Firefighter.

The moderate to high effect on the agency arises when incidents involve extrications, hazardous materials like fuel and complex situations. Even so, the agency has the resources available to manage a High-Risk ERF 5 call. Many 2-person MRUs are often followed by a suppression unit for moderate incidents, so the resource allocation remains the same at this level as Moderate Risk.

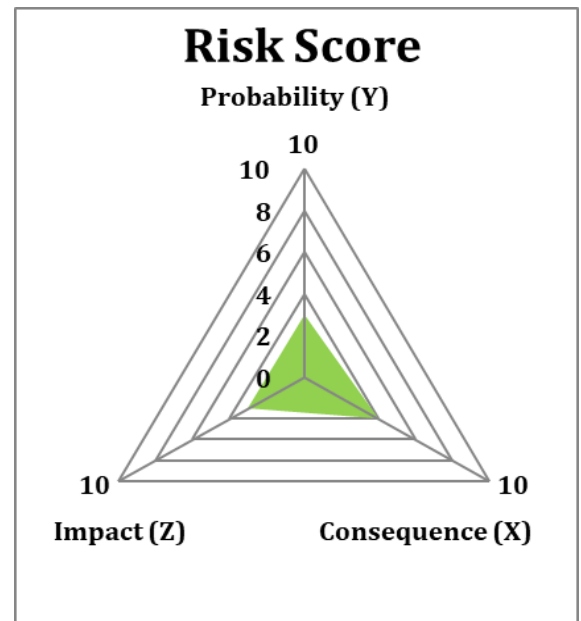


High Risk I ERF 5 Category Call Types	
Code	Signal Type
S3I	HIT AND RUN WITH INJURIES
S3H	HIT & RUN ON HIGHWAY
S4	TRAFFIC ACCIDENT STA
S4H	ACCIDENT HIGHWAY
S4I	ACCIDENT WITH INJURIES
S67BU	BURN

High Risk II ERF 6: High Risk Level II ERF 6 incidents have a low to moderate impact to the agency as the categories have a low probability of occurrence. Incidents do require additional resources, possible transport to a medical facility and potential increased wait times with the patients to assure the quality and transfer of care to higher level of treatment. Responses to a High-Risk Level II risk for EMS have minimal impact on the community as they are isolated incidents pertaining to the patient. They do require a scene commander, the sixth person, who is generally a Chief Officer.

Level of Risk	Required Personnel	Care Required
EMS High II	1	BLS Care
	2	ALS Care
	1	Team Leader
	1	Scene Command
	1	Patient Reporting
Total Personnel	6	

Shooting and ShotSpotter incidents may or may not utilize the EMS resources depending on the nature of the situation. The other categories have additional considerations in terms of the collaboration with Police and securing the scene of the event.



High Risk II ERF 6 Category Call Types	
Code	Signal Type
S26	DROWNING
S33	SHOOTING
S33S	SHOOTING/SHOTSPOTTER
S34	STABBING
S67CR	CARDIAC/RESPIRATORY
S67EL	ELECTROCUTION
S67OW	OPEN WATER SICK PERS
S7	DEAD PERSON
S1024	OFFICER NEEDS ASSIST

Maximum Risk ERF 16: EMS responses to Maximum risks are defined as having a larger potential for impact not only on the agency but also the community and community partners. Maximum risk would include special events such as the Fort Lauderdale Air Show, Tortuga Music Festival, and larger city events. These events change the classification of Fort Lauderdale Beach and local parks into maximum risk but only while the event is being held. The impact to the agency is moderate and may be high depending on the amount of resources required.

Level of Risk	Required Personnel	Care Required
EMS Max	1	Scene Command
	1	Safety Officer
	1	Medical Group
	1	Staging Officer
	2	Triage Group
	4	Treatment Group
	6	Transport Group
Total Personnel	16	

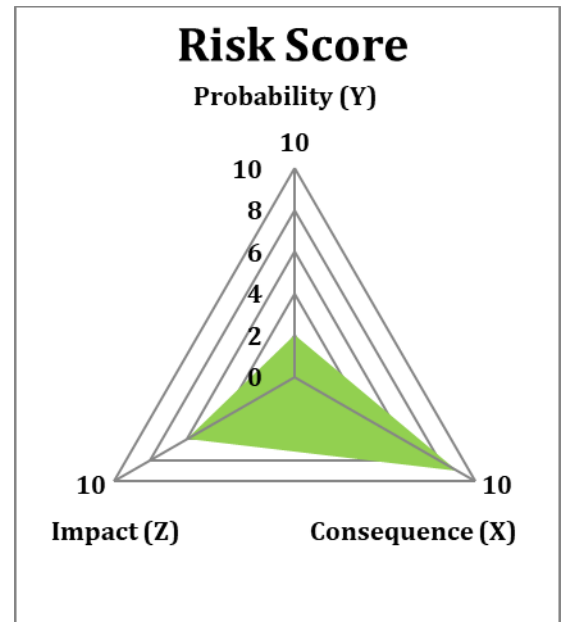
When the level of risk increases to maximum, the tasks needed to be accomplished to mitigate the incident also increases. They are also more differentiated in terms of specialty skills. Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue has the majority of all specialties covered such as Technical Rescue, Hazardous Materials (Hazmat), or Airport Rescue Firefighting. During a maximum risk event, other agencies in the county join the agency in a collaborative effort to mitigate the impact to its resources. It is essential to have a backup team for these disciplines, not just due to the impact but also for the overall safety of the rescue incident.

The consequence of such a large-scale event is high. Mass Casualty Incidents have the potential to affect infrastructure and public safety resources countywide.

CRITICAL TASKS FOR THE EMS MODEL

Fire Tasks – A minimum number of firefighters is required to perform the tasks at the level of risk present on scene. Fires which extend beyond a first alarm fire assignment will require additional alarms bringing more resources to the scene.

Special Operations - ARFF, TRT, Marine and Hazmat all fall into this category. Plus, the minimum number of firefighters and equipment required to complete the tasks are based on the level of risk involved. These incidents have a lower probability of occurring but bring a much greater level of impact to the agency and community consequences.



Maximum Risk ERF 16 Category Call Types	
Code	Signal Type
MCI1	MCI - Level 1
MCI2	MCI - Level 2
MCI3	MCI - Level 3
MCI4	MCI - Level 4
MCI5	MCI - Level 5
S26OW	OPEN WATER DROWNING
S4OW	ACCIDENT OPEN WATER
S44	BOAT MARINE ACCIDENT
S44OW	OPEN WATER BOAT MARINE
S4E	ACCIDENT ROLLOVER OR
S4VF	ACCIDENT WITH FIRE
SKILL	ACTIVE ASSAILANT

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM



The Hazardous Materials Team is located at Fire Station 53 and includes 82 personnel who may be assigned to it. Every day, five Hazmat Technicians are staffed. A Captain, a Driver-Engineer, and a Firefighter operate one ALS Squad company (S53), while two Firefighter/Paramedics run an ALS Hazmat medical rescue unit (R53).

When dispatched, the rescue crew transfers their gear to Hazmat 53 (HM53) and responds to the call alongside S53. If the call is outside the city or mutual aid is requested, the Battalion Chief (BC46) is also dispatched. If the engine is already on a run

when a Hazmat call arrives, they complete the current run, return to the station, and then respond as usual.

To be assigned to S53 or R53, members must have a 160-hour Hazardous Materials Technician certification and pass a Hazmat entry physical. They're also required to attend and document four quarterly drills yearly. Additional training is provided regularly through the Broward County Special Operations committee on three Wednesdays each month.

This extra training helps teams work together smoothly and has recently included Advanced Radiation Training from the Florida Department of Energy, multiple regional Hazmat trainings, and specialized two-day and multi-day sessions with other Broward County Hazmat teams.

⇒ PROBABILITY FACTORS

Hazmat incidents total 1,438 from FY 2020 – 2024. Incidents requiring the dispatching of the HMRT vehicle (HM88) account for 714 (49.6%) unit responses. The most common types of Hazmat-related emergencies that the HMRT responded to between 2020 and 2024 were classified as gas leaks, chemical hazardous conditions or spills. Most calls occur during the daytime hours. Location of these types of calls varied with the incident type, ranging from single family homes to businesses under construction. Locations of note include multiple water treatment plants within city limits, Port Everglades to the South, the Executive and International airports, 165 miles of waterway, 7 miles of beachfront, two railroads carrying large quantities of product, and major interstate highways transporting a variety of hazardous materials through and into the city.

⇒ CONSEQUENCE FACTORS

When discussing the consequences of hazardous materials emergencies, it is essential to consider human, situational, and environmental factors. The primary focus is always on saving lives and minimizing exposure and harm to the public. Evacuating residential or commercial structures is labor-intensive and highly disruptive.

Chemical exposure may require specialized treatment beyond standard paramedic training, including decontamination and protocols specific to hazardous materials incidents. Transporting exposed individuals may also involve special considerations. Additionally, Emergency Departments must be pre-alerted to prepare for potentially contaminated patients. Standard policy mandates decontaminating patients before they enter medical facilities.

After addressing the human factor, the focus shifts to stabilizing the incident. Responders often need chemical protective gear and specialized tools to safely control or stop a release or leak. These actions are methodical and systematic, reflecting the deadly nature of many hazardous materials.

The aftermath of a large or even a small spill of a highly toxic substance can affect the environment for years. For example, a 61-acre property at the west end of the city has remained vacant for over 40 years due to improper dumping between the mid-1950s and late 1970s. Even smaller contamination levels may require third-party testing to confirm whether chemicals persist.

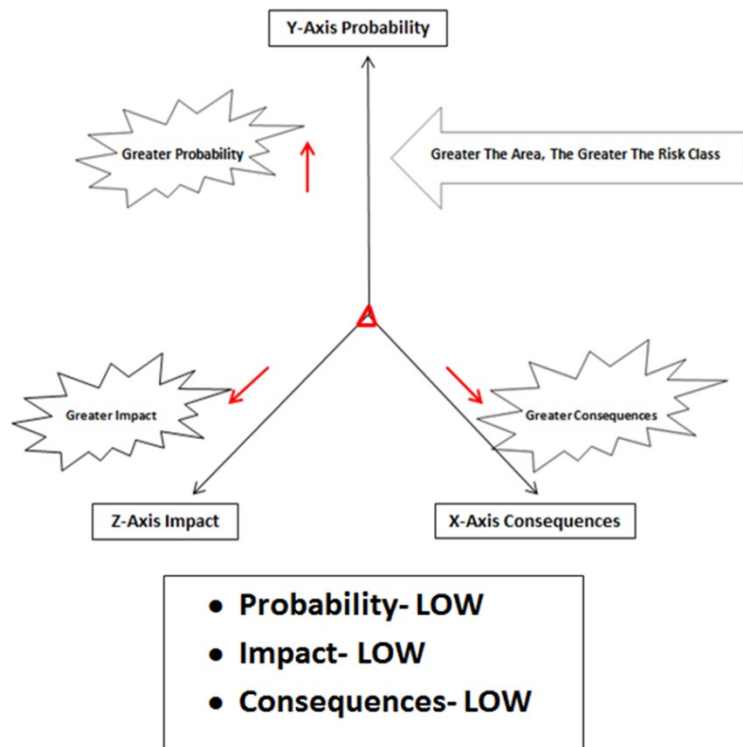
Hazmat incidents can also displace residents for extended periods, halt industrial operations, or disrupt traffic on busy highways—negatively impacting businesses and communities.

⇒ IMPACT

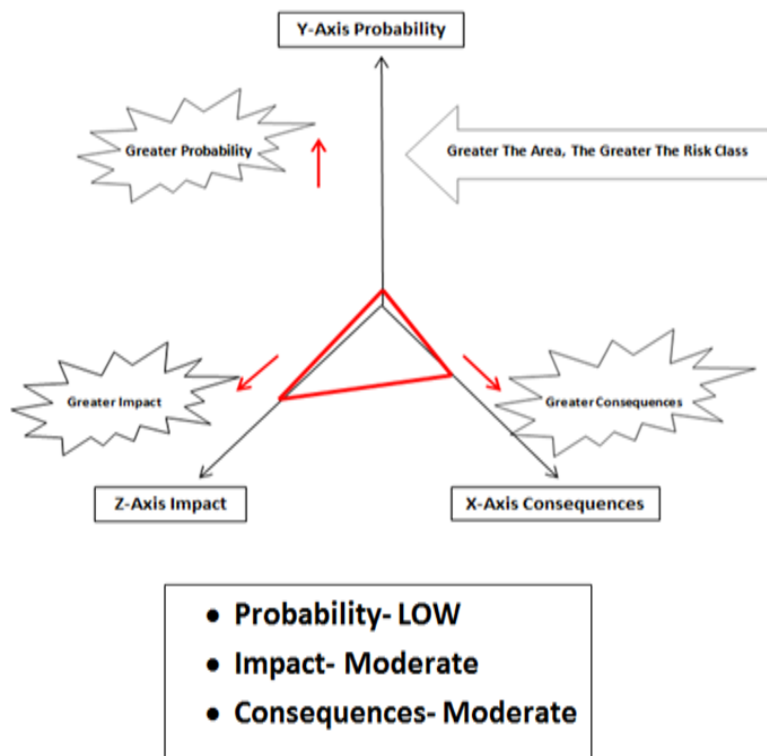
The direct agency impact is determined by the specific location of the incident. Incidents may require additional resources depending on their unique characteristics or location. The location can also affect FLFR's ability to service other areas of the city and fulfill its mission.

Low Risk hazardous materials

responses involve incidents that pose minimal potential harm to people or the environment. Examples include small fuel spills on the ground or waterways, minor biological hazards, or reported fuel or gas odors outside buildings or residences. According to NFPA 471, these typically correspond to Level 1 incidents, which are minor and manageable with limited resources. An Emergency Response Function (ERF) or a team of three personnel is generally sufficient to mitigate these situations or refer them to appropriate authorities

**Moderate Risk hazardous materials**

incidents require the dispatch of the Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT) along with additional operational personnel to assist on scene. Specifically, the response includes 1 Battalion Chief, 1 Engine companies, 2 Hazmat Teams, 1 Medical Rescue unit, and the Squad, totaling an Emergency Response Force (ERF) of 17 personnel. These incidents demand the use of monitoring equipment, chemical-resistant personal protective equipment (PPE), and decontamination procedures for personnel and equipment. According to NFPA 471, these events generally qualify as Level II incidents.

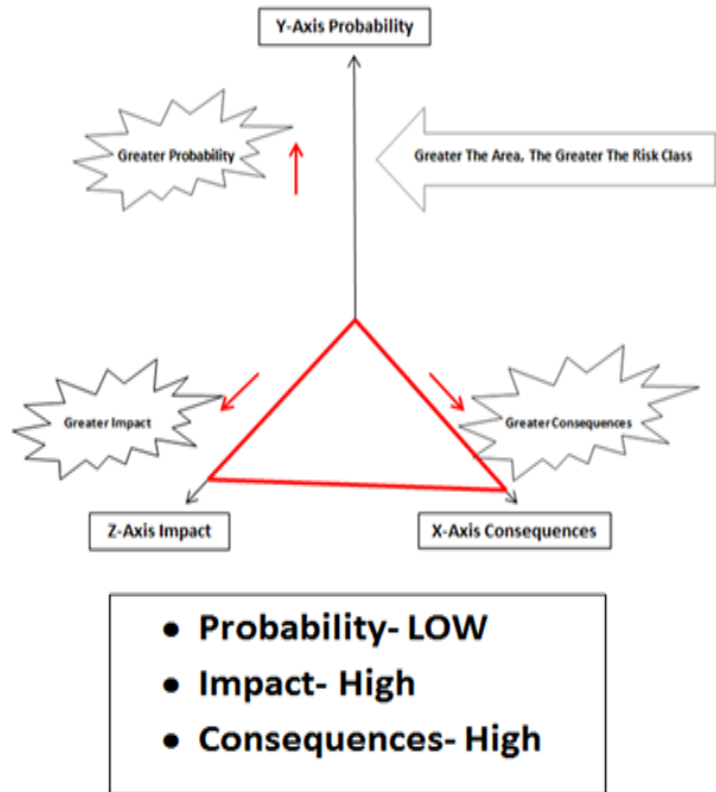


decontamination procedures for personnel and equipment. According to NFPA 471, these events generally qualify as Level II incidents.

Examples of moderate risk incidents include situations at water treatment plants, leaks of natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), credible white powder threats, carbon monoxide leaks, or scenarios involving radioactive materials. Level II incidents involve known or suspected releases of hazardous materials with potential threats to life, health, property, or the environment in a localized area, requiring coordinated multi-agency responses, control zones, and possibly limited evacuations

High or Special Risk hazardous materials

incidents are low-probability but high-consequence events that pose the greatest danger to life safety and the environment, making them the most complex to mitigate. Examples include large releases or fires involving products escaping from marine vessels, the mixing of multiple hazardous substances, major transportation accidents involving hazardous chemicals or waste, and industrial accidents. Factors such as extensive affected areas, large spills or leaks, and the need to evacuate significant numbers of people often necessitate additional resources. These resources may include multiple Hazardous Materials Response Teams (HMRTs), striking additional alarms to increase manpower, and deploying specialty teams such as Technical Rescue or Marine units. Additionally, the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated to support prolonged or complicated situations.



Examples of high-risk incidents include hazardous materials emergencies occurring on major highways or waterways with high commercial traffic. According to NFPA 471, these typically correspond to Level III incidents, characterized by situations beyond the capabilities of local resources, potentially involving large-scale evacuations, multi-agency coordination, and extended durations.

This categorization aligns with recognized emergency management protocols that require comprehensive response and resource mobilization to effectively control and mitigate the severe risks posed by such incidents.

Maximum Risk hazardous materials

incidents align with the response profile of High Risk incidents but represent the highest level of threat due to their potential for catastrophic consequences. These incidents may involve natural or man-made (including terrorist) acts occurring in any building within the City of Fort Lauderdale. Examples include:

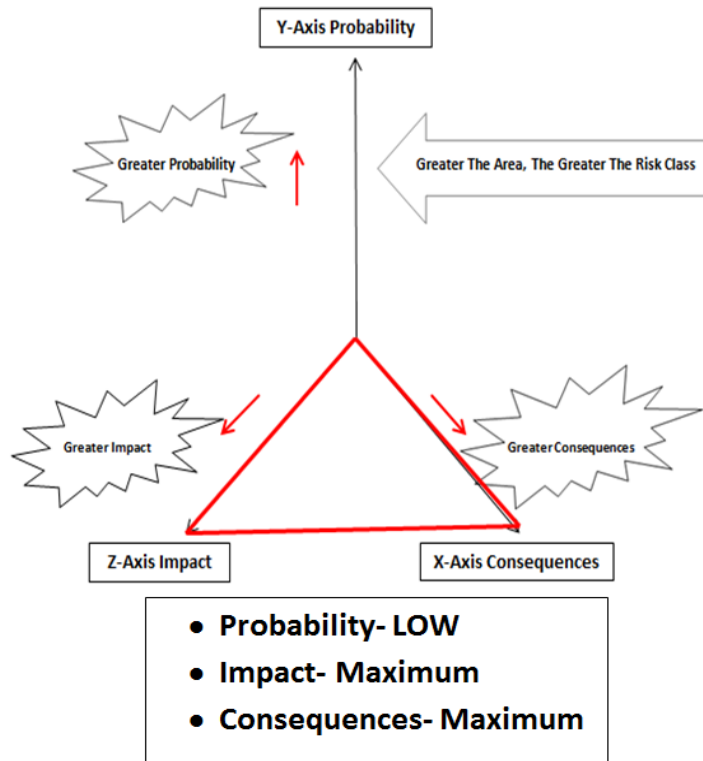
- Chemical releases
- Biological toxins or poisons
- Radiological material releases
- Nuclear material releases
- Explosive or incendiary incidents

Such emergencies typically require a multi-disciplinary, multi-agency response that may include local fire and Hazmat teams, law enforcement, and federal agencies such as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and possibly the military.

According to NFPA 471 and other recognized emergency response guidelines, incidents involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD) agents or similarly severe hazards should be treated as the highest-level responses, often classified at Level III due to their complexity, scale, and severe potential impact on life safety, property, and the environment.

These maximum risk scenarios demand extensive coordination, advanced technical expertise, specialized equipment, and may involve prolonged operations with large-scale evacuations and resource mobilization well beyond standard hazardous materials responses.

This categorization emphasizes the critical importance of preparedness and interagency collaboration to effectively manage the severe consequences associated with maximum risk hazmat events.



AIRPORT AND RESCUE FIREFIGHTING (ARFF)



Fort Lauderdale Fire-Rescue (FLFR) provides Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) protection at Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport (FXE) with one crash truck staffed 24/7 by a Driver Engineer and a Captain. To join the ARFF special operations team, personnel must complete a minimum of 40 hours of FAA-approved ARFF training plus a 40-hour orientation conducted by the Executive Airport staff.

FXE supports over 150,000 aircraft operations annually, ranking among the top ten busiest general aviation centers in the United States. The airport serves as a general aviation reliever facility for Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport, as designated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). FXE is a port of entry with a full-service U.S. Customs facility operating seven days a week from 8 a.m. to midnight.

The ARFF unit at FXE operates specialized equipment, including a truck carrying 1,500 gallons of water, foam, Halotron clean agent, and thermal imaging devices. This truck is designed for pump-and-roll operations, enabling safe approach to fire incidents on the airfield.

While FXE is not certificated under FAR Part 139, its ARFF service meets Index B requirements, sufficient for its general aviation operations. The ARFF team is part of Fort Lauderdale Fire-Rescue's Special Operations Command, which includes other specialized teams such as Hazardous Materials and Technical Rescue.

In summary, FXE relies on a dedicated, trained ARFF team staffed continuously to ensure rapid emergency response at a busy general aviation airport with international customs capability, contributing to overall aviation safety in the region.

⇒ PROBABILITY FACTORS

Aircraft incidents within the city are rare. Between FY 2020 and 2024, there were a total of 181 "Alert" incidents." An "Alert" also refers to instances when the Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) truck, Truck 53, was placed on standby and positioned at the edge of the airfield. In cases where an aircraft crash occurs off airport property, the response depends on the aircraft's size and proximity to the airport; such incidents are typically managed as structure fires, with the ARFF

truck dispatched beyond airport grounds on a case-by-case basis. This information reflects a low probability of aircraft incidents impacting the city but underscores the need for a flexible response structure given varied potential scenarios.

This rewritten paragraph presents the information clearly and concisely, placing key facts at the start for easier comprehension. It avoids jargon and unnecessary complexity while retaining accuracy, consistent with plain language principles emphasized in the search results.

⇒ CONSEQUENCE FACTORS

The historical rarity of aircraft disasters keeps their probability low, but the potential consequence to the community is high. Factors affecting community impact include scenarios like a pilot intentionally steering the plane onto a residential road versus crashing it without damaging surrounding homes. Past Alert 3 incidents have involved single-plane accidents into warehouse structures or individual homes without causing further damage to nearby properties. Considering these points, the likelihood of such an incident remains low, the potential consequences could be severe, yet Fort Lauderdale Fire-Rescue (FLFR) lacks empirical data to confirm high-impact outcomes and relies largely on hypothetical “what if” scenarios.

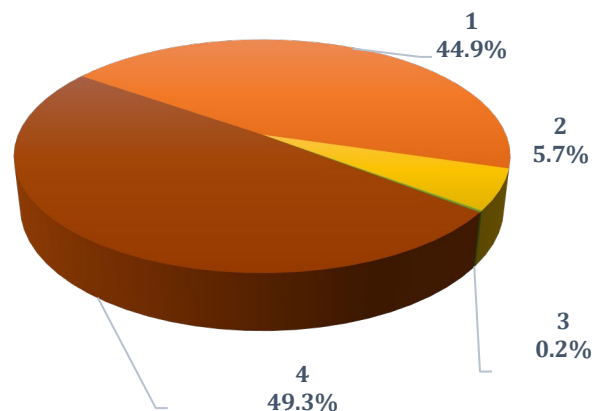
This explanation uses clear, straightforward language to convey risk assessment accurately while avoiding jargon or ambiguous metaphors. It aligns with best practices for clear legal and scientific writing, emphasizing simplicity and precise meaning to ensure reader understanding. Where appropriate, contractions could be used to make the text more accessible without reducing professionalism.

⇒ IMPACT

The operational impact on Fort Lauderdale Fire-Rescue (FLFR) is significantly influenced by the location where an incident occurs. Incidents in remote, densely populated, or critical infrastructure areas may require additional resources to ensure effective response and containment. Site-specific characteristics—such as access difficulty, proximity to other hazards, or the nature of the emergency—can necessitate greater personnel, specialized equipment, or the deployment of mutual aid.

Resource allocation to a significant incident at one location may temporarily reduce FLFR’s ability to provide full service coverage elsewhere in the city. This risk is especially pronounced when additional resources must be diverted or complex operations require extended agency commitment. In such cases, FLFR’s capacity to fulfill its overall mission, including timely responses to other emergencies, may be affected until normal operations are restored. Advance evaluation of incident characteristics and resource deployment strategies are essential to balance immediate scene control with ongoing citywide readiness.

Figure 13: Risk ARFF (2020-2024)



Low-Level Risk for Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) typically encompasses most of the airport's catchment area. Incidents classified as Low Risk generally occur within the runway or taxiway areas of the airport and seldom extend beyond airport property. There have been cases where the ARFF vehicle, Truck 53, responded off airport grounds; however, these calls were all within close proximity to the Executive Airport. This aligns with ICAO and FAA guidance indicating that ARFF services primarily focus on aerodrome operations, including incident response and hazard mitigation within the airport boundaries.

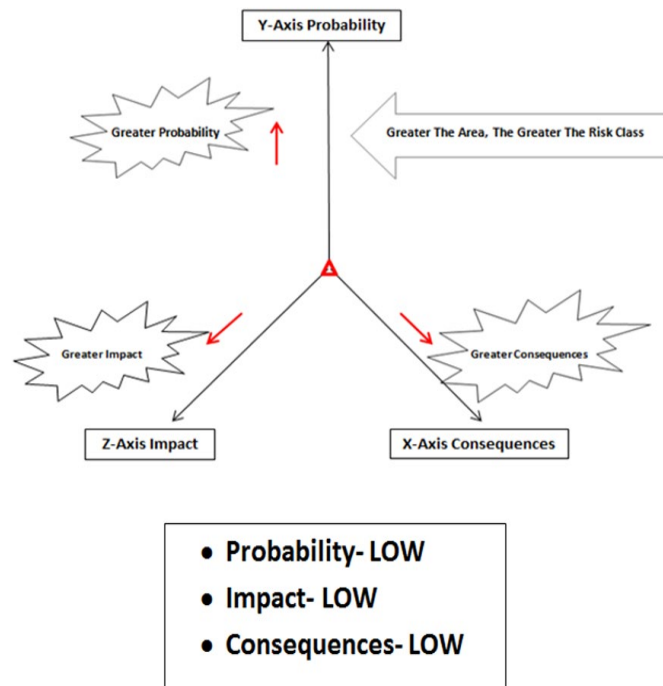
Low Risk incidents are characterized by a low probability of occurrence but require readiness for timely and effective response to ensure passenger and crew safety. The Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting Service's operational scope at Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport is structured to address these events with adequate resources and personnel in compliance with regulatory requirements.

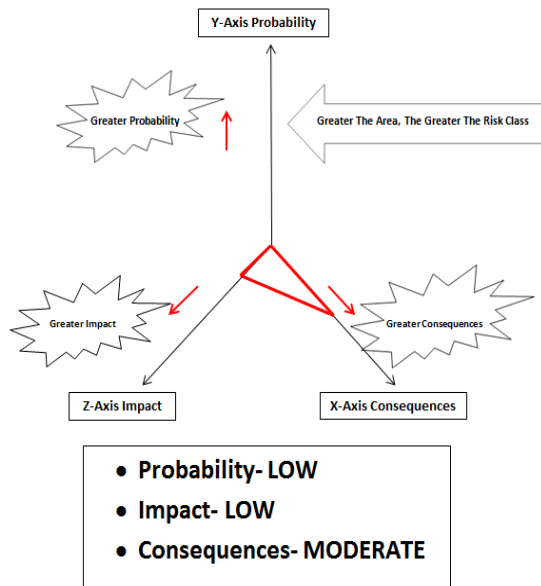
In summary:

- Low Risk incidents predominantly involve events on airport runways and taxiways.
- Occasional responses off airport property have been limited to proximate areas.
- ARFF operations focus on mitigating aircraft emergencies within the aerodrome boundary, consistent with ICAO Annex 14 and FAA Part 139 standards.
- Risk assessments consider incident probability low but require preparedness to manage potential hazards effectively.

Moderate risks involving Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) at Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport are characterized by low probability but moderate consequences, typically associated with incidents affecting the surrounding roadways, nearby businesses, or residential properties adjacent to the airport. These incidents extend beyond the immediate airfield boundaries and may involve vehicles or structures in close proximity to airport operations.

Historical data indicates that while aircraft incidents on airport grounds are infrequent, when events occur involving off-airport locations—such as crashes into warehouses, homes, or roads—they present increased complexity and potential impact to the community and necessitate an escalated multi-agency response. For example, past incidents have included aircraft overruns





crossing airport perimeter fences and colliding with off-airport structures or roadways, requiring coordinated efforts between ARFF, local fire departments, law enforcement, and emergency medical services.

Given these factors, moderate-risk incidents demand heightened preparedness, specialized resource deployment, and integrated operational coordination to mitigate potential property damage and ensure public safety. Fort Lauderdale Fire-Rescue's ARFF team, staffed continuously and trained in handling both on-airport and nearby off-airport emergencies, plays a critical role in responding effectively to these moderate risk scenarios.

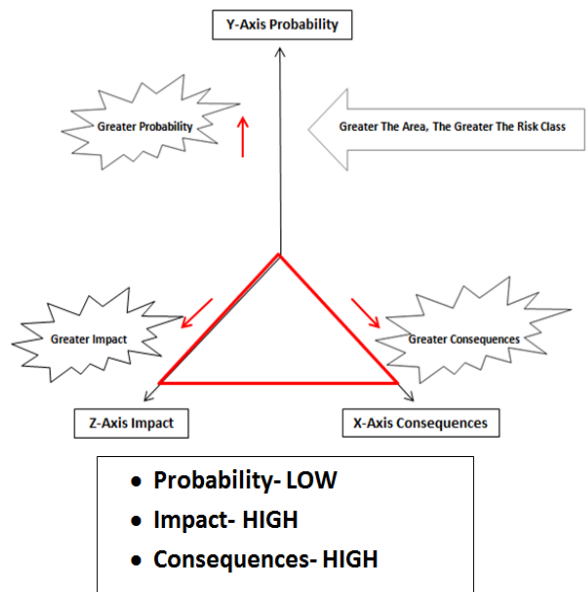
This assessment aligns with FAA and industry standards emphasizing risk-based response

planning that accounts for concentrated areas of exposure surrounding airports. It underscores the necessity for flexible resource management to address incidents impacting the diverse environments near the airport's boundary.

High/Special Risk is defined as low probability but high impact and high consequence incidents. Examples within Fort Lauderdale include large public venues such as Lockhart Stadium and the Fort Lauderdale baseball stadium during events, the Interstate 95 corridor during peak traffic hours, and Alert 3 incidents involving midrise to high-rise residential buildings.

These locations and scenarios present unique challenges due to the concentration of people, increased complexity of emergency operations, and potential for significant disruption or harm. For instance:

- Lockhart Stadium and Fort Lauderdale baseball stadium during events: Large crowds and limited egress can complicate evacuation and emergency response, increasing potential consequences despite the relative rarity of incidents.
- Interstate 95 during peak hour traffic: High-density traffic with limited maneuverability can exacerbate the scale and severity of transportation incidents requiring fire rescue intervention.
- Alert 3 incidents involving midrise to high-rise residential buildings: These pose significant operational challenges related to building access, occupant evacuation, fire spread, and resource demand.



The City of Fort Lauderdale's emergency management framework, including coordination with community emergency response teams (CERT) and multi-agency collaboration, supports

preparedness and response for high/special risk scenarios. Contingency planning for these risks aligns with best practices for community safety and resource allocation.

TECHNICAL RESCUE

⇒ PROBABILITY FACTORS



The FLFR Technical Rescue Team (TRT) handles technical rescue incidents within Fort Lauderdale and serves as a regional resource under the Mutual Fire Aid Interlocal Agreement. Classified as a State of Florida Type II – Light Technical Rescue Team since 2004, the TRT supports agencies throughout Broward County and the tri-county area, deploying six trained members and essential state-provided equipment for up to twelve hours upon request.

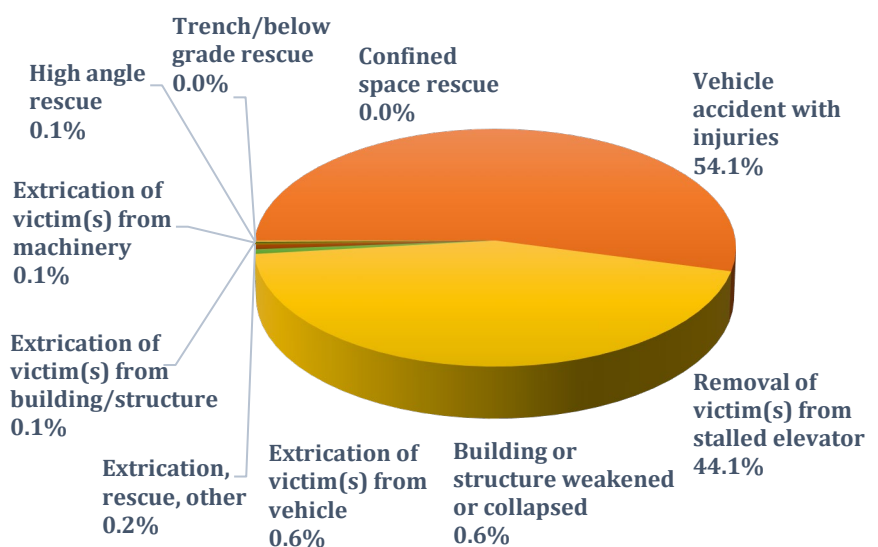
Housed at Fire Station 29, the TRT's equipment is deployed on one engine, one medical rescue, one heavy rescue/squad, and two trailers. The team aims to staff six members certified at the technician level in rope, confined space, and trench rescues, plus operations

level in vehicle/machinery rescue. Many members also participate in FEMA USAR FL-TF2, requiring advanced certifications in five NFPA 1670 disciplines. The TRT primarily responds to incidents in high-rise construction sites and city bridges, specializing in trench, confined space, structural collapse, and high-angle rescues.

⇒ CONSEQUENCE FACTORS

Although technical rescue emergencies have a low probability of occurrence, their severity and consequences vary depending on the incident's type and location. For example, a high-angle rescue typically affects only the victim and poses minimal impact to the community. In contrast, a large-scale incident, such as a building collapse in downtown Fort Lauderdale, can have significant consequences for the city at large.

TRT Incident Breakdown (2020-2024)



This clear distinction between isolated victim-focused incidents and larger community-impacting emergencies guides Fort Lauderdale Fire-Rescue's risk assessment and resource allocation for technical rescue responses.

⇒ **IMPACT**

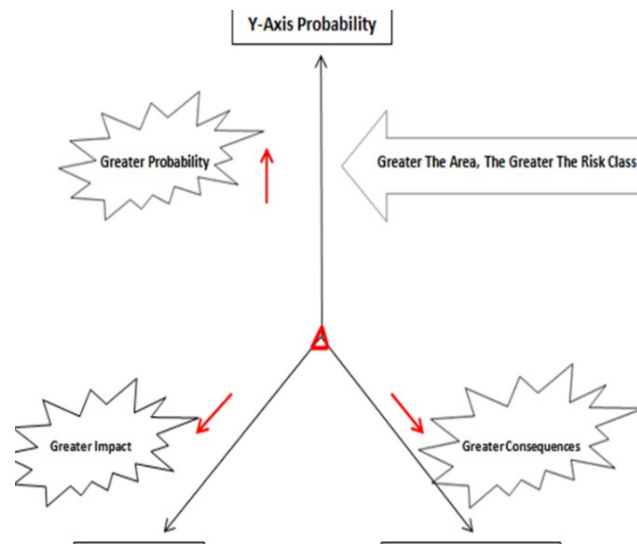
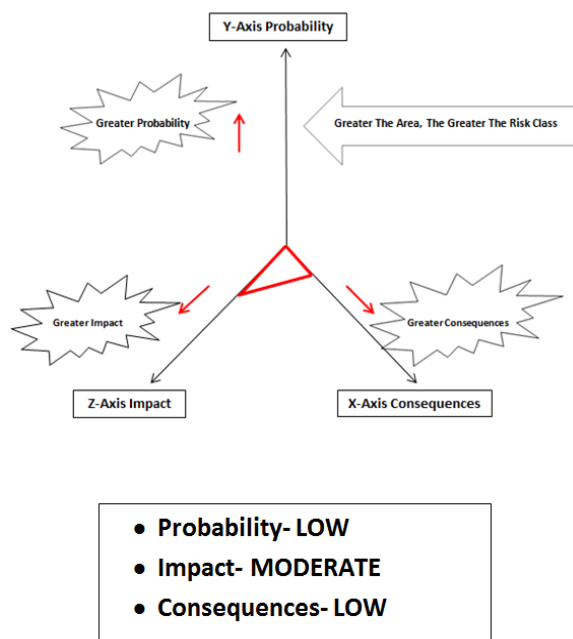
The direct impact of an incident on Fort Lauderdale Fire-Rescue (FLFR) depends on the incident's location and characteristics. Incidents in high-demand or difficult-access areas may require additional specialized resources, potentially stretching FLFR's personnel and equipment. When significant resources are committed to one location, FLFR's capacity to respond elsewhere in the city can be temporarily diminished.

To mitigate these challenges, FLFR utilizes mutual aid agreements with neighboring agencies and maintains specialized teams—such as Technical Rescue, Hazardous Materials, and ARFF—that are strategically staffed across multiple stations to ensure continuous coverage. This approach enables FLFR to balance effective incident response with citywide service obligations.

In summary, the location and nature of an incident influence resource needs and operational flexibility, affecting FLFR's ability to fulfill its mission citywide. FLFR actively manages these factors through strategic staffing, interagency partnerships, and risk-based resource allocation to maintain public safety across Fort Lauderdale

Low Risk: Low-level risks involving TRT

comprise the majority of calls the Technical Rescue Team responds to. While these incidents may pose dangers to the crews, their impact on the broader community is minimal. The probability of occurrence is low. Examples of low-risk TRT incidents include, but are not limited to, vehicle accidents on streets or highways with reported entrapment, assisting in the removal of large individuals from rooms in their homes, elevator rescues, and injuries on roofs fewer



than two stories high without complicated access.

Moderate Risk: Moderate risk incidents

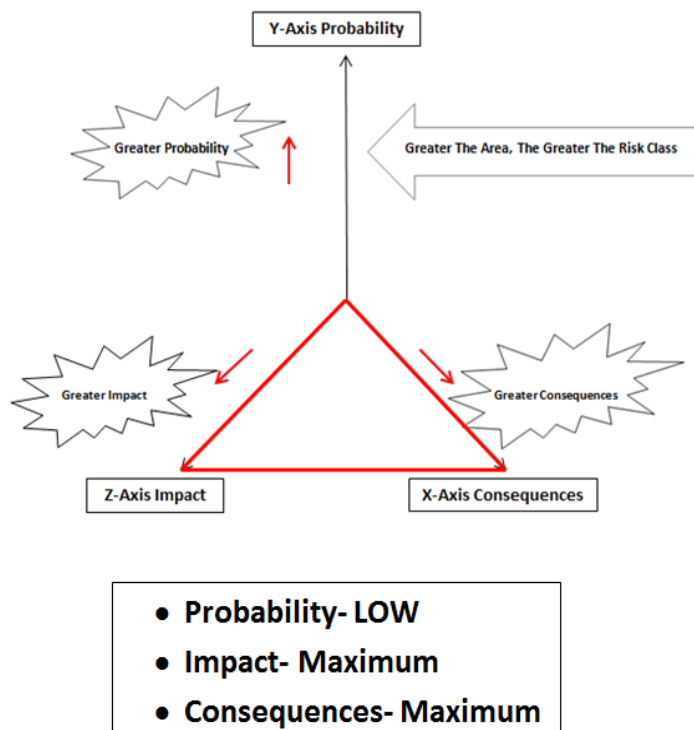
generally have limited immediate impact on the community but can escalate rapidly due to their size or location. These incidents include any situation where survivors must be evacuated using rope rescue techniques and equipment, victims trapped in trench or excavation collapses, individuals stranded in confined spaces, and persons caught in heavy machinery or who are severely entrapped within vehicles. Typical locations for moderate risk incidents are major highways or streets, high-rise buildings, or trenches/excavations dug within city limits. This

classification emphasizes the need for specialized response resources due to the potential for quick escalation if not managed promptly and effectively.

High Risk Incidents: High risk incidents are characterized by a significant impact on the community and the potential to overwhelm both frontline emergency services and broader community resources. This category includes scenarios such as structural collapses with trapped individuals, rescues involving high-angle situations exceeding 60 degrees, technical rescues requiring external specialized support, and trench rescues in excavations deeper than 8 feet.

Common locations for high risk incidents include high-rise buildings, any structure that has suffered a collapse, or trenches being excavated within city limits. These events demand extensive coordination, rapid intervention, and often the involvement of multiple agencies due to their complexity and potential for large-scale consequences.

Maximum risk incidents are those that exceed the capabilities of Broward County Regional assets and require activation of state or federal resources for support. These events are



designated by the on-duty Assistant Chief and involve situations so complex or widespread that technical rescue assistance from agencies such as FASAR, FEMA, or the Department of Defense may be necessary. Typical examples include large-scale natural disasters causing extensive damage, or terrorist attacks involving explosives or weapons of mass destruction at critical targets — such as hospitals, schools, government buildings, or other facilities within city limits.

These incidents demand multi-agency coordination and may require specialized resources, extended operational periods, and comprehensive incident management due to their potential for overwhelming both local response capacity and community infrastructure.

MARINE FIREFIGHTING AND RESCUE

⇒ PROBABILITY FACTORS

The City of Fort Lauderdale operates two dedicated fireboats to protect its extensive waterways in Broward County. These vessels are staffed by crews from Ladder 49, Engine 49, and Rescue 49 using an adaptive response model: when a marine incident occurs requiring fireboat deployment, the personnel from these apparatus at Station 49 transfer over to staff Fireboat 49 or Fireboat 249.

The Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) Marine Team is based at Station 49 and is composed of firefighter/paramedics certified in dive rescue. This team is responsible for emergency response across 165 miles of city waterways, as well as providing offshore fire suppression and dive rescue services to neighboring communities when needed.

- Marine emergencies most frequently occur on the New River and the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW). The primary types of marine incidents include:
- Water rescues (dive operations)
- Fire suppression
- Fuel spill containment
- Medical emergencies aboard vessels

Marine traffic is substantially heavier on weekends and holidays, dominated by recreational boating and fishing activity. In contrast, weekdays typically see more commercial vessel movement and tows. This dynamic requires the Marine Team to maintain a high level of readiness and adaptability to varying incident profiles throughout the week.

The fireboats are advanced platforms equipped for rapid response, shipboard firefighting, hazardous materials detection, dive operations, and advanced life support. All Marine Team members are paramedics with specialized training in marine firefighting and rescue, ensuring comprehensive coverage for all types of waterborne emergencies.

⇒ CONSEQUENCE FACTORS

Marine-related emergencies vary in severity and community impact depending on the risk level and nature of the incident. While the likelihood of marine accidents is generally low, their consequences can differ widely based on location and type of call. For example, dive rescue operations usually affect only the individual victim and have minimal broader community impact. In contrast, more severe incidents like large boat fires in marinas or aircraft accidents off the Fort Lauderdale coast can significantly affect the community.



Historical events illustrate this variation in impact: In 2007, the vessel "Musette" broke free from its moorings and became wedged across the New River, shutting down all marine commerce until

it was removed. Similarly, incidents involving multiple fatalities, such as the December 1999 boat collision, can negatively affect the tourism and fishing industries in the area.

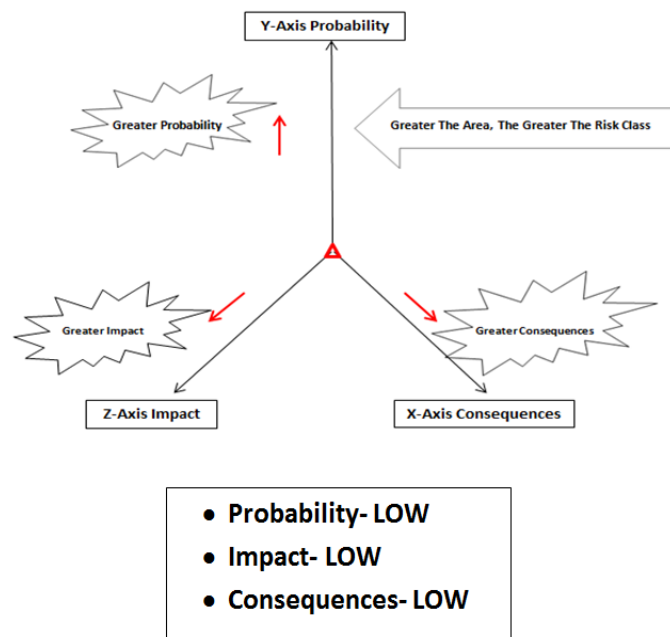
Overall, the severity and consequence of marine emergencies depend on factors including the incident type, location, and potential for disruption to commercial waterways and local economic activities, necessitating tailored response strategies for each scenario.

⇒ **IMPACT**

The direct impact on the agency depends on the specific location of the incident and its unique characteristics. Key questions include: Does the incident's location or nature require additional resources beyond standard staffing? Can Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) maintain coverage and service to other parts of the city while managing the response, or does the incident's location limit FLFR's ability to fulfill its overall mission?

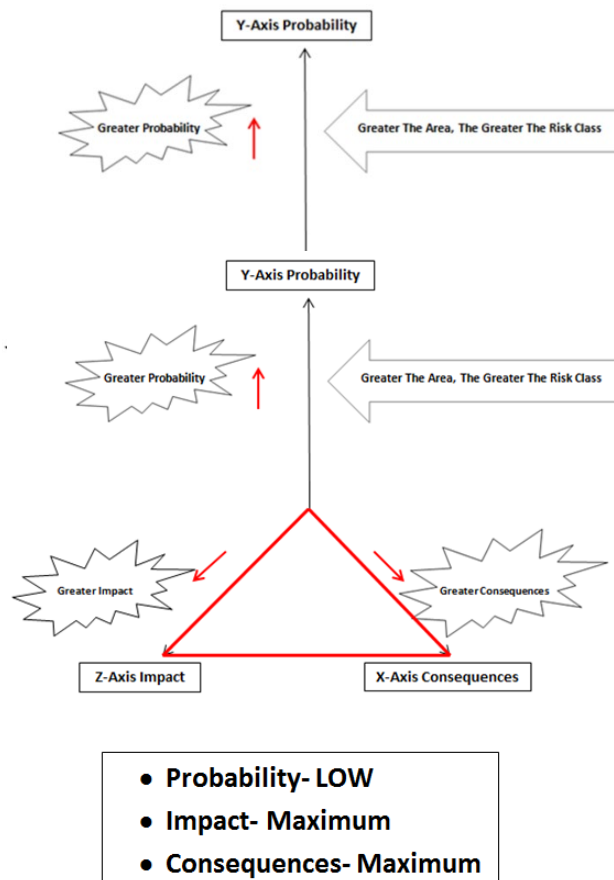
Understanding these factors helps determine resource allocation and operational strategy to ensure both effective incident response and continued citywide protection

Low Risk: Low-level risks represent the majority of marine rescue calls responded to by the Fort Lauderdale Marine Team. While these incidents can pose significant dangers to firefighter/paramedic rescue divers involved, their impact on the broader community is minimal, and their likelihood of occurrence is relatively low. Examples of low-risk calls include marine vessels under 40 feet with no immediate hazards, dive rescues conducted in high-visibility, low-current waters without overhead obstructions, and responses to moored vessels under 40 feet. These scenarios typically involve contained risks focused primarily on the individual victim and do not threaten public safety or community infrastructure.



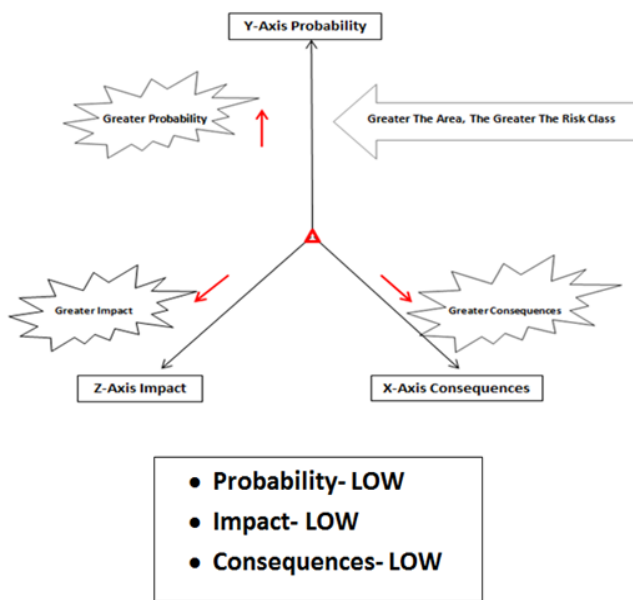
Moderate Risk: Moderate Risk incidents in Marine Rescue generally have limited immediate impact on the community but can escalate quickly due to their size, location, or conditions. This category includes vessels over 40 feet in length that have enclosed cabins, as well as vessels

moored in smaller marinas or residential docks where there is significant exposure to other boats or nearby structures. Additionally, Moderate Risk covers rescue operations in waters between 30 and 60 feet deep or areas with moderate currents, where conditions increase complexity and potential hazards.



High / Special Risk incidents involve situations and locations that pose significant impacts on the community and have the potential to overwhelm both Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) resources and the broader community response system. This category includes high-capacity tourist vessels carrying 50 or more passengers, water-based mega yacht storage and manufacturing facilities, and aircraft incidents involving water, such as crashes. These scenarios demand extensive coordination, specialized resources, and rapid multi-agency response due to their complexity, scale, and potential for widespread consequences.

OCEAN RESCUE RISK ASSESSMENT



Low Risk: Ocean Rescue responses are generally classified as low-level risks. This includes preventative actions taken by Ocean Rescue lifeguards and surface rescues in shallow ocean waters near the shore. Any Ocean Rescue operation exceeding this low-level classification falls under EMS critical tasks or requires specific authorization from the Incident Commander.

CRITICAL TASK ANALYSIS

The City of Fort Lauderdale is a densely populated, dynamic urban community that faces a wide range of threats, which translate into varying levels of risk. It is essential that Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) is equipped with sufficient resources and staffing to effectively manage incidents that pose the highest potential risk to the community.

The Hazard and Risk Assessment Effective Response Force (ERF) framework categorizes emergency response into six critical task areas: Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Fire Suppression, Hazardous Materials, Airport/Aircraft Rescue Firefighting (ARFF), Technical Rescue, and Marine Rescue. The number of units, personnel, and specific tasks required to address each incident will depend on its nature and risk level. Generally, as the risk level increases, so do the complexity and number of critical tasks necessary to mitigate the situation.

Critical tasks are those essential actions responders must complete to control and resolve an emergency. These tasks must be performed rapidly, professionally, and safely, with life safety as the top priority.

- **Fire Tasks:** These represent the minimum number of firefighters needed to respond effectively to the risk level present. Incidents extending beyond an initial alarm require escalation, bringing additional personnel and equipment.
- **Emergency Medical Services (EMS):** EMS critical tasks are determined by FLFR's medical protocols, under the guidance of the Medical Director, and specify the minimum personnel required to address the medical risks involved in the incident.
- **Special Operations:** This category includes ARFF, Technical Rescue Team (TRT), Marine Rescue, and Hazardous Materials responses. Although these incidents occur less frequently, they often involve higher risk and impact, requiring more specialized firefighters and equipment based on the threat level.

This structured approach ensures that FLFR can allocate resources efficiently to safeguard life and property while maintaining operational readiness across the community.

⇒ **EMS CRITICAL TASKING PUBLIC MODEL**

Critical tasks are items which need to be completed by responders in order to mitigate the situation. Tasks are completed under the guidance of previously established Standard Operating Procedures with priority given to life safety situations. **This model is used ONLY for public consumption and response times are not included** as they are only provided to the public for historical comparison. The agency has determined that the “Accreditation Model” recommended by CPSE is complex and that the “Public Model” continues to provide a reference of comparison in simpler terms (per NFPA standards).

Table 6 ERF by Call Type and Risk, Public Version

Hazard and Risk Assessment Effective Response Force (E.R.F.)				
Critical Tasks	Max Risk	High Risk	Mod. Risk	Low Risk
E.M.S.	N/A	20	15	2, 3 or 5*

* EMS low risk 2, 3, or 5 rescue only or engine and rescue response.

* Low risk ARFF, ARFF unit only or ARFF with additional units.

* Ocean Rescue would also be included as a single person Low Level Risk EMS response.

Table 7 EMS Critical Tasking

E.M.S. Critical Tasking			
Minimum Personnel Needed Based On Level Of Risk			
Critical Task	High Risk	Mod. Risk	Low Risk**
Patient Assessment	-	-	1
BLS or ALS Interventions	-	-	1
EKG Monitor / Airway	-	-	1
Report Writing	-	-	1
EKG Monitor / Airway	-	-	1
Transport	-	-	1
Command	1	1	-
Medical Group	1	-	-
Safety Officer	1	1	-
Triage Group	4	3	-
Treatment Group	6	5	-
Transport Group	6	4	-
Staging Officer	1	1	1
Total	20	15	2, 3 or 5*

Depending on dispatch information, Low Risk EMS call may have 2 or 5 responders based on the patient complaint.

*Low Risk and Moderate Risk E.M.S. resources are dispatched on the initial alarm assignment. Any risk level over moderate will need additional resources added-on to complete the assignment.

⇒ EMS CRITICAL TASKING ACCREDITATION MODEL

Critical tasks are items which need to be completed by responders in order to mitigate the situation. Tasks are completed under the guidance of previously established Standard Operating Procedures with priority given to life safety situations.

EMS - Critical tasks involving EMS incidents are the minimum number of personnel required to mitigate the level of risk involved and a specific signal type category as identified by the agency's internal risk analysis. Tasks are identified based on the agency's medical protocols and under the guidance of the Medical Director.

Table 7 ERF by Call Type and Risk EMS Accreditation Model

Hazard and Risk Assessment Effective Response Force (ERF) ^{A3}					
Critical Tasks	Max Risk	High Risk II	High Risk I	Mod. Risk	Low Risk*
E.M.S.	16	6	5	3	2

Table 7 EMS Critical Tasking Accreditation Model

E.M.S. Critical Tasking					
Minimum Personnel Needed Based On Level Of Risk					
Critical Task	Max Risk ERF 16	High Risk II ERF 6	High Risk I ERF 5	Mod. Risk ERF 3	Low Risk ERF 2
Patient Assessment	1	1	1	1	1
BLS or ALS Interventions	1	1	1	1	1
EKG Monitor / Airway	1	1	1	-	-
Report Writing	1	1	1	1	-
EKG Monitor / Airway			-	-	-
Transport	-	1	1	-	-
Command	1	1	-	-	-
Medical Group	1		-	-	-
Safety Officer	1		-	-	-
Triage Group	4		-	-	-
Treatment Group	4		-	-	-
Transport Group	4		-	-	-
Staging Officer	1		-	-	-
Total	16	6	5	3	2

FLFR staffs 12 stations, and the city is broken into 12 response zones. The current map on page 59 or 118 of the 2025 CR/SOC shows the City of Fort Lauderdale with station locations and response zones. The City is part of a Closest Unit Response (CUR) mandate from Broward County that modifies existing run card sequences based on available units within an 8-mile radius. At times, this may affect the number of personnel present on scene and reduce the full ERF complement of people.

⇒ **CRITICAL TASKING FIRE SUPPRESSION AND SPECIALTY**

Table 8 ERF by Call Type and Risk, Public Version

Hazard and Risk Assessment Effective Response Force (E.R.F.)				
Critical Tasks	Max Risk	High Risk	Mod. Risk	Low Risk
Fire Suppression	>22	22	16	3
Hazardous Materials	N/A	>17	17	3*
Airport/A.R.F.F.	N/A	>17	17	2 or 8*
Technical Rescue	N/A	23	18	13
Marine Rescue	N/A	20	18	6

* EMS low risk 2, 3, or 5 rescue only or engine and rescue response.

* Low risk ARFF, ARFF unit only or ARFF with additional units.

* Ocean Rescue would also be included as a single person Low Level Risk EMS response.

Table 9 Structure Fire Critical Tasking

Structure Fire Critical Tasking				
Minimum Personnel Needed Based On Level Of Risk				
Critical Task	Max Risk	High Risk	Mod. Risk	Low Risk
Command	1	1	1	-
Safety	1	1	1	-
Pump Operator	1	1	1	1
Water Supply	3	2	2	-
Attack Line	2	2	2	2
Primary Search	2	2	2	-
Utilities	1	1	1	-
Second Line	3	2	2	-
Rapid Intervention	3	3	2	-
Ventilation	2	2	2	-
Medical Group	2	2	-	-
Rear of Structure	3	3	-	-
Total	>22	22	16	3

Structure fire with risk levels of Low and Moderate have resources dispatched initially on the first alarm assignment. Any risk above moderate (High/Max) will have additional resources added on as necessary. FLFR recently transitioned to the Regional Dispatch System and currently only

Maximum Risk will need additional add-ons. The Regional Dispatch System dispatch's Low, Moderate and High Risk automatically on the first alarm assignment. The start date for the new dispatch system was August 2014.

**Ocean Rescue would be a low level risk response involving a single lifeguard. EMS is alerted through dispatch and their response is part of the EMS low level risk critical task response. Any Ocean Rescue response greater than low would fall into the EMS critical tasking for moderate, special. Additional ALS units would be requested as needed by the incident commander.

Table 10 ARFF Critical Tasking

Airport ARFF Rescue Critical Tasking				
Minimum Personnel Needed Based On Level Of Risk				
Critical Task	High Risk	Mod. Risk	Low Risk 2	Low Risk 1
ARFF Response	2	2	2	2
Handline Fire Attack	>3	3	1	-
Search/Evacuation	>3	3	2	-
Command	1	1	1	-
Safety	1	1	-	-
Medical	>4	4	2	-
Triage	>2	2	-	-
Staging	1	1	-	-
Total	>17	17	8	2

All risk levels regarding ARFF except Maximum Risk are dispatched on the initial alarm assignment. Truck 53 (ARFF) responds on all initial ARFF responses. Additionally, any plane crash within the surrounding area will have Truck 53 added to the assignment. Low risk 1 only the ARFF truck is needed. Alert 1 example (warning light) Low risk 2 the ARFF truck along with additional units are needed, example (landing gear malfunction).

Table 11 Marine and Shipboard Critical Tasking

Marine and Shipboard Operations Critical Tasking			
Minimum Personnel Needed Based On Level Of Risk			
Critical Task	High Risk	Mod. Risk	Low Risk
Fireboat Operations	4	4	4
Medical Group	2	2	2
Incident Command	1	1	-
Safety	1	1	-
Fire Attack	3	2	-
Back-up Line	2	2	-
RIT	2	2	-
Search and Rescue	2	2	-
Water Supply	1	1	-
Dewatering	1	1	-
Operations	1	-	-
Total	20	18	6

Low Risk and Moderate Risk marine rescue resources are dispatched on the initial alarm assignment. Any risk level over moderate will need additional resources added-on to complete the assignment.

Table 12 HazMat Critical Tasking

Hazmat Critical Tasking				
Minimum Personnel Needed Based On Level Of Risk				
Critical Task	Max Risk	High Risk	Mod. Risk	Low Risk
Command	1	1	1	1
Entry/Investigation	>2	2	2	2
Safety	1	1	1	-
Back-up Team	>2	2	2	-
Reasearch	>1	1	1	-
Decontamination	>2	2	2	-
Medical Group	>2	2	2	-
Hazmat Support	>4	4	4	-
Hazmat Group Leader	1	1	1	
Total	>17*	>17*	17	3

*Mutual Aid Hazmat Request

*Low Risk and Moderate Risk hazmat resources are dispatched on the initial alarm assignment. Any risk level over moderate will need additional resources added-on to complete the assignment and would involve a multiple agency response.

Table 13 Technical Rescue Critical Tasking

Technical Rescue Critical Tasking				
Minimum Personnel Needed Based On Level Of Risk				
Critical Task	Max Risk	High Risk	Mod. Risk	Low Risk
Command	1	1	1	1
Safety	1	1	1	1
TRT Operations	1	1	1	3
Entry	>4	4	2	-
Back-up	>4	4	2	-
Air Monitoring	2	2	1	-
Extrication	>3	3	2	3
Attack Line	2	2	2	1
Stabilization	2	2	2	2
Medical Group	2	2	2	2
Atmospheric Monitoring	1	1	1	0
Total	>23	23	18	13

Low Risk and Moderate Risk technical rescue resources are dispatched on the initial alarm assignment. Any risk level over moderate will need additional resources added-on to complete the assignment and would involve a multiple agency response.

XIV. Historical Perspective and Summary of System Performance

➤ Distribution Factors

The City of Fort Lauderdale spans about 36 square miles of primarily urban development. Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) serves a total area of approximately 38.2 square miles, which includes the cities of Wilton Manors and Lazy Lake. FLFR's service area is divided into 12 planning zones, each associated with one of its 12 staffed fire stations.



In recent years, FLFR streamlined operations by merging Station 2 with Station 8 and Station 53 with Station 88, enabling the department to consolidate resources while maintaining comprehensive coverage. The relocation of Engine 8 and Rescue 8 to a newly constructed Station 8 in 2020 aimed to improve response times, particularly on the city's south side east of the railroad tracks.

Fort Lauderdale contains around 754 miles of roadway, from local residential streets to interstate highways. Planning Area 47 includes the largest portion of roads, covering about 124.6 miles and spanning 5 square miles, while Planning Area 54 is the smallest, with roughly 30.7 miles of roads within 1.5 square miles. The average planning area encompasses approximately 3.1 square miles and 62.9 miles of road.

This organizational structure supports effective resource deployment across the city, ensuring timely Fire and EMS response throughout FLFR's jurisdiction.

Table 14 Approximate Road Feet and Miles, Square Feet and Miles, by Planning Area

Planning Area	Road Feet	Road Miles	Square Feet	Square Miles
Planning Area 2	500,165	94.7	102,988,602	3.7
Planning Area 3	410,824	77.8	93,733,297	3.4
Planning Area 8	329,447	62.4	50,481,260	1.8
Planning Area 13	167,728	31.8	54,346,775	1.9
Planning Area 16	309,177	58.6	75,900,578	2.7
Planning Area 29	205,107	38.8	52,205,606	1.9
Planning Area 35	385,595	73.0	108,509,169	3.9
Planning Area 46	399,403	75.6	117,572,481	3.8
Planning Area 47	657,745	124.6	147,312,181	5.3
Planning Area 49	152,471	28.9	69,531,810	2.5
Planning Area 53	302,756	57.3	139,249,099	5.0
Planning Area 54	37,950	30.7	41,656,590	1.5
Average	321,531	62.9	87,790,621	3.1

FLFR staffs 12 stations, and the city is broken into 12 response zones. The map below shows the City of Fort Lauderdale with station locations and response zones.

Figure 14: Fire Station Locations and Response Zones Map

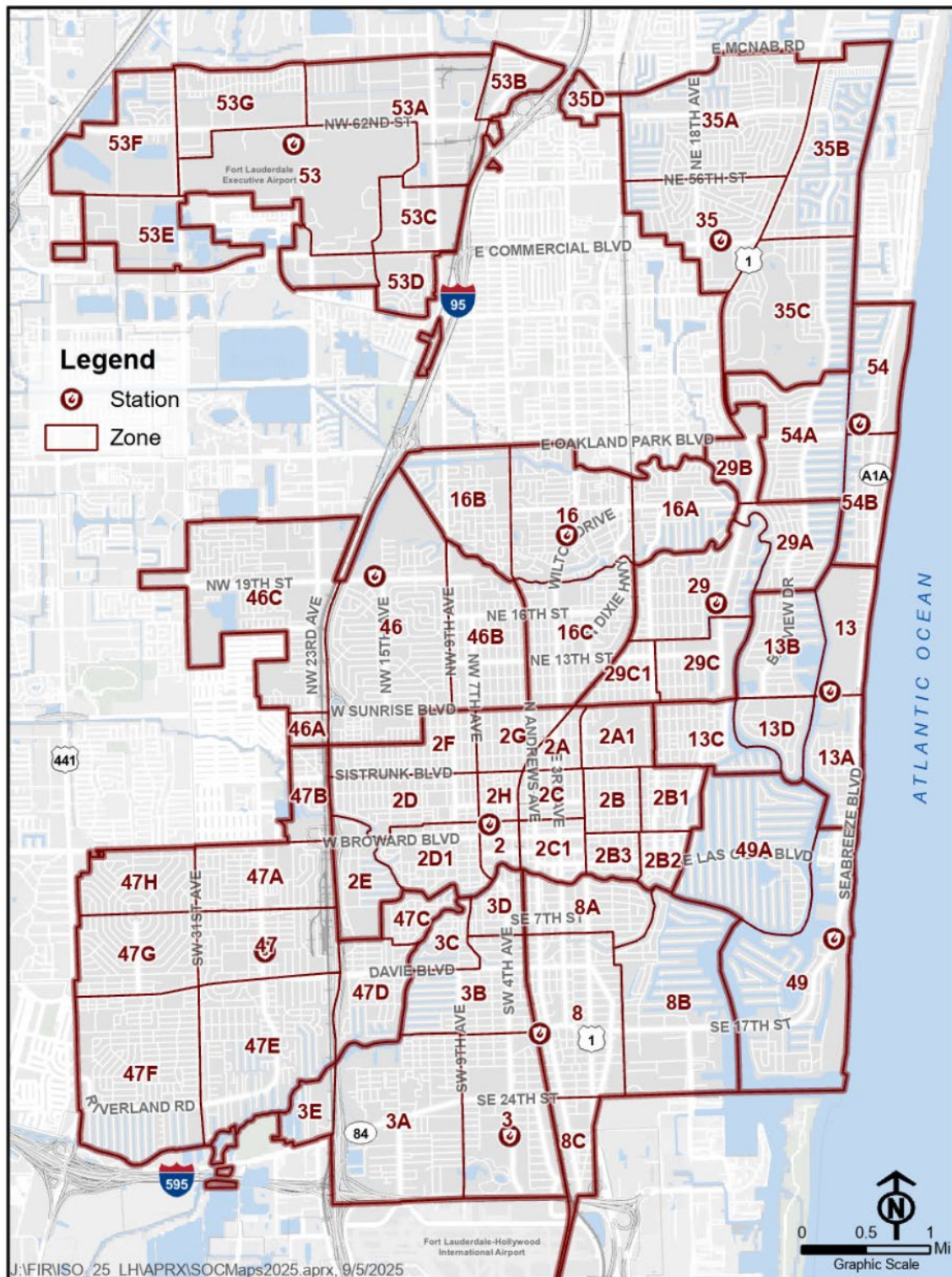


Figure 15: Station 2 Drive Time Map

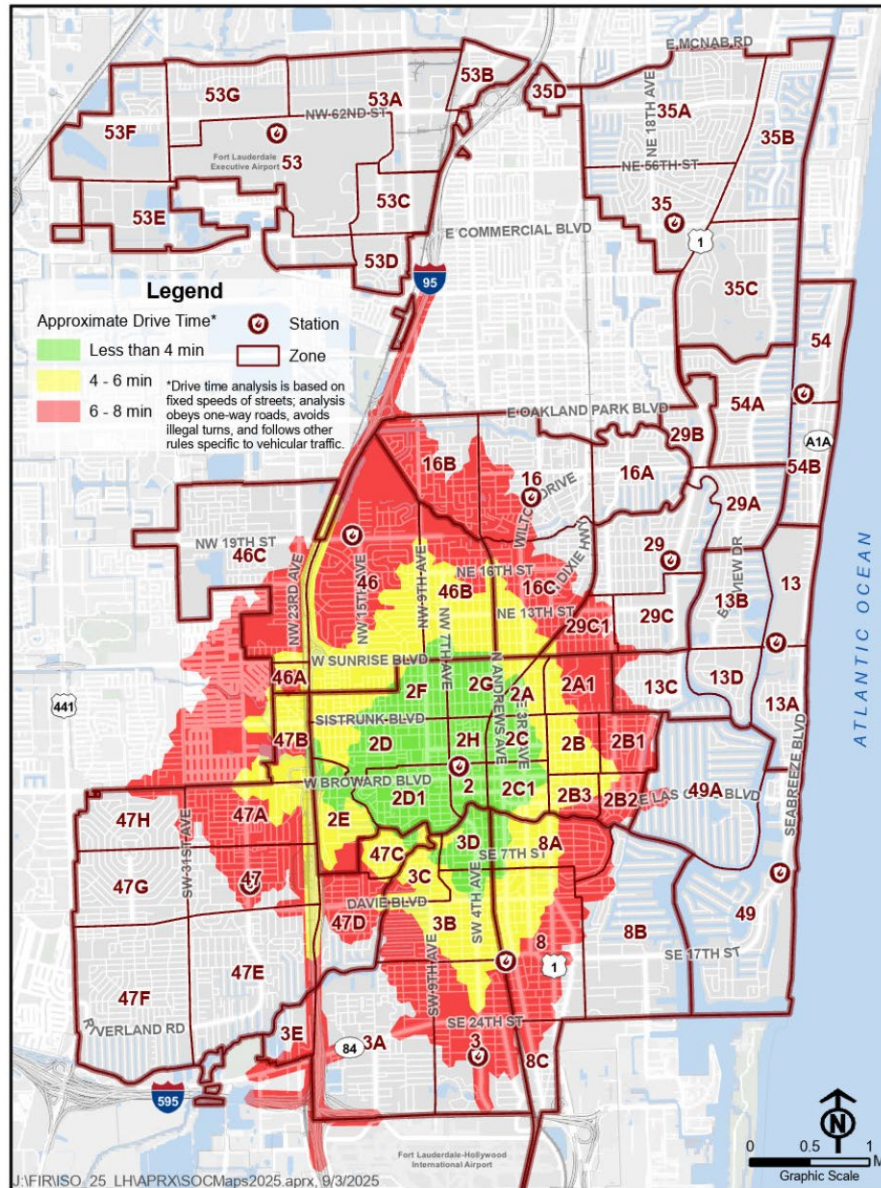


Table 15 Station 2 Responses (2019 vs. 2024)

Unit	FY 2024 Responses	FY 2019 Responses
Engine 2	3198	3900
Rescue 2	4015	3422
Rescue 202	3972	3431
Rescue 302	4019	3490
Ladder 2	3001	2882
Battalion 2	1443	2487
Division 2	27	147
Total Unit Responses	19675	16328

Figure 16: Station 3 Drive Time Map

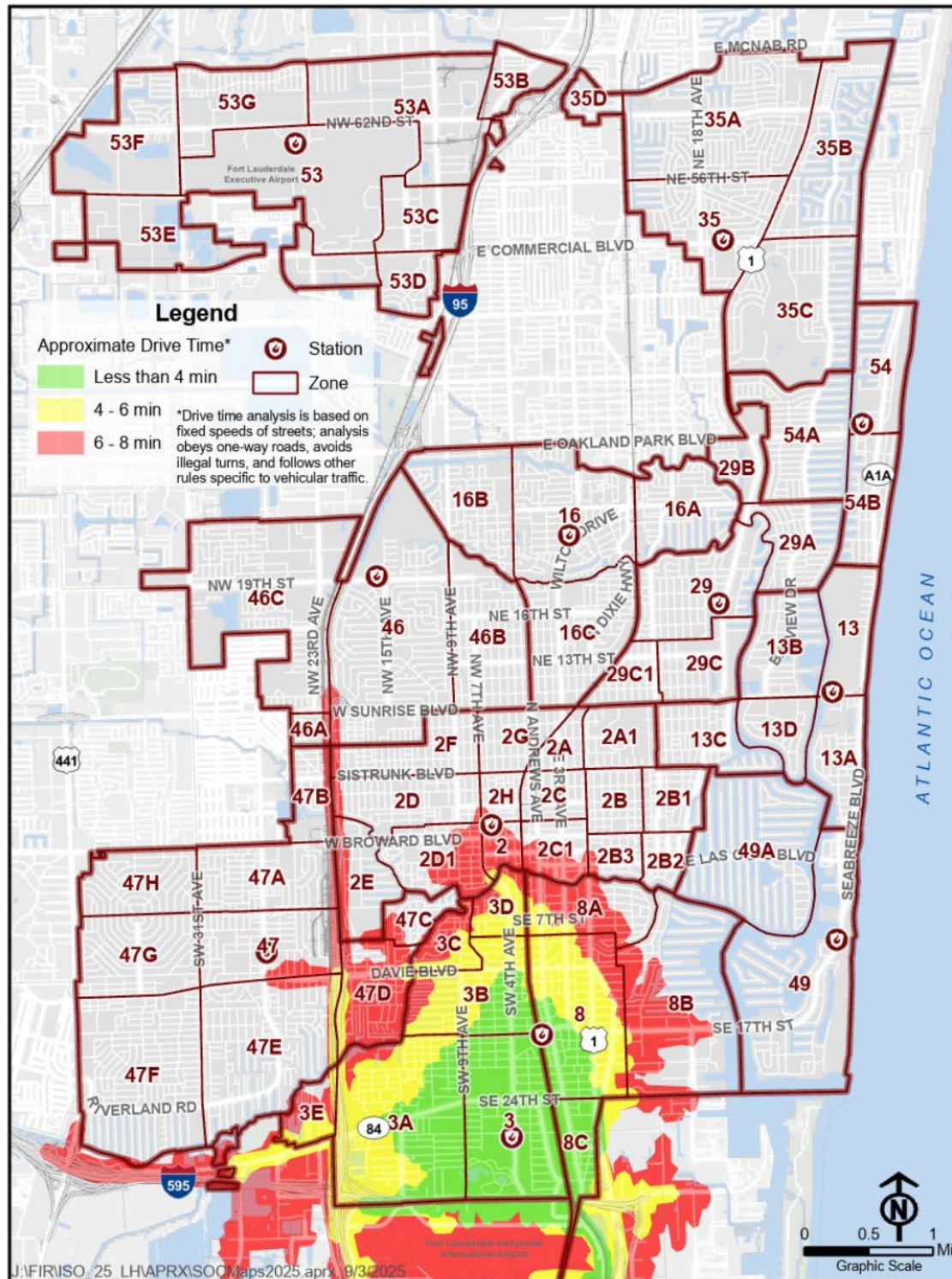
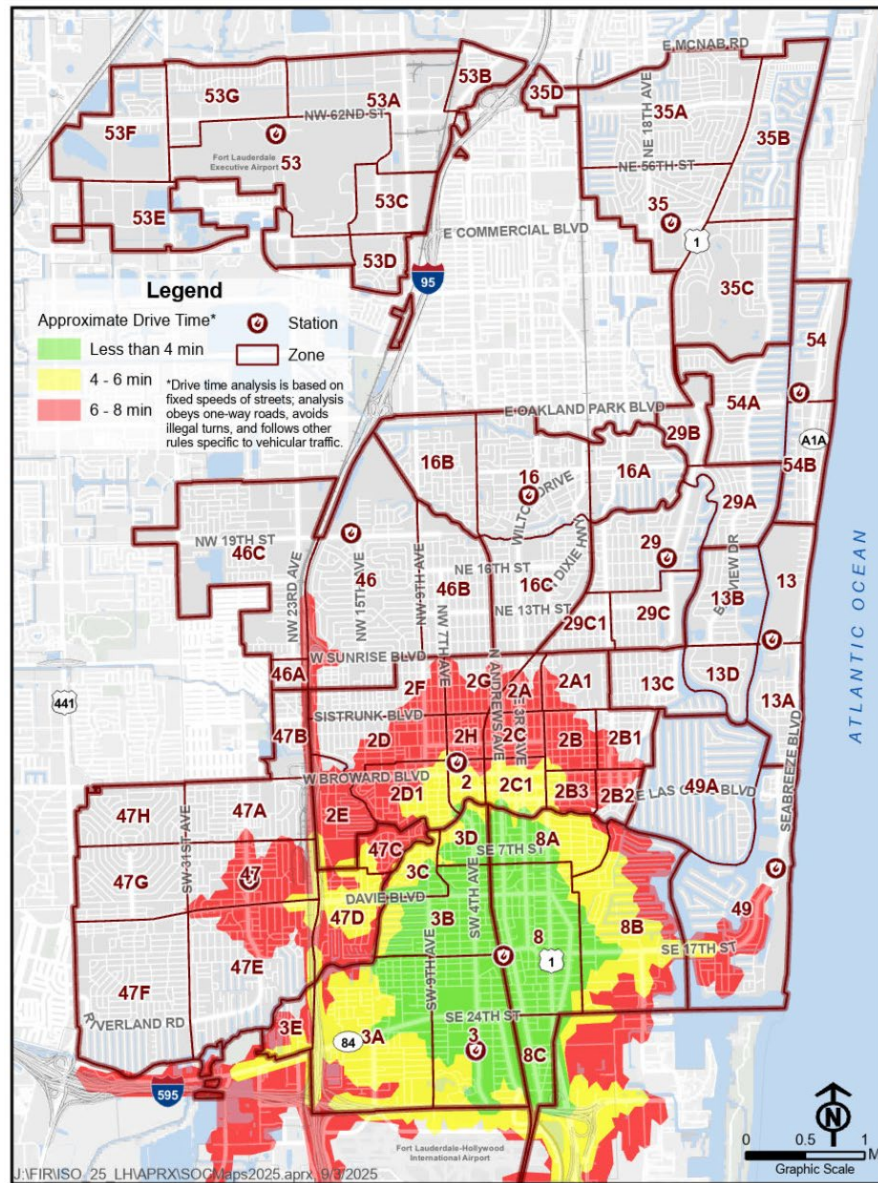


Table 16 Station 3 Responses (2019 vs. 2024)

Unit	FY 2024 Responses	2019 Responses
Engine 3	2575	2571
Rescue 3	2760	3293
Total Unit Responses	5335	5864

Figure 17: Station 8 Drive Time Map



Legend

Approximate Drive Time*

- Less than 4 min
- 4 - 6 min
- 6 - 8 min

*Drive time analysis is based on fixed speeds of streets; analysis obeys one-way roads, avoids illegal turns, and follows other rules specific to vehicular traffic.

Station

Zone

Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport

Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport

Atlantic Ocean

Scale: 0 0.5 1 Miles

Graphic Scale

Unit	FY 2024 Responses	2019 Responses
Engine 13	2446	2773
Rescue 13	2497	2260
Battalion 13	972	1898
Total Unit Responses	5915	6931

Figure 19: Station 16 Drive Time Map

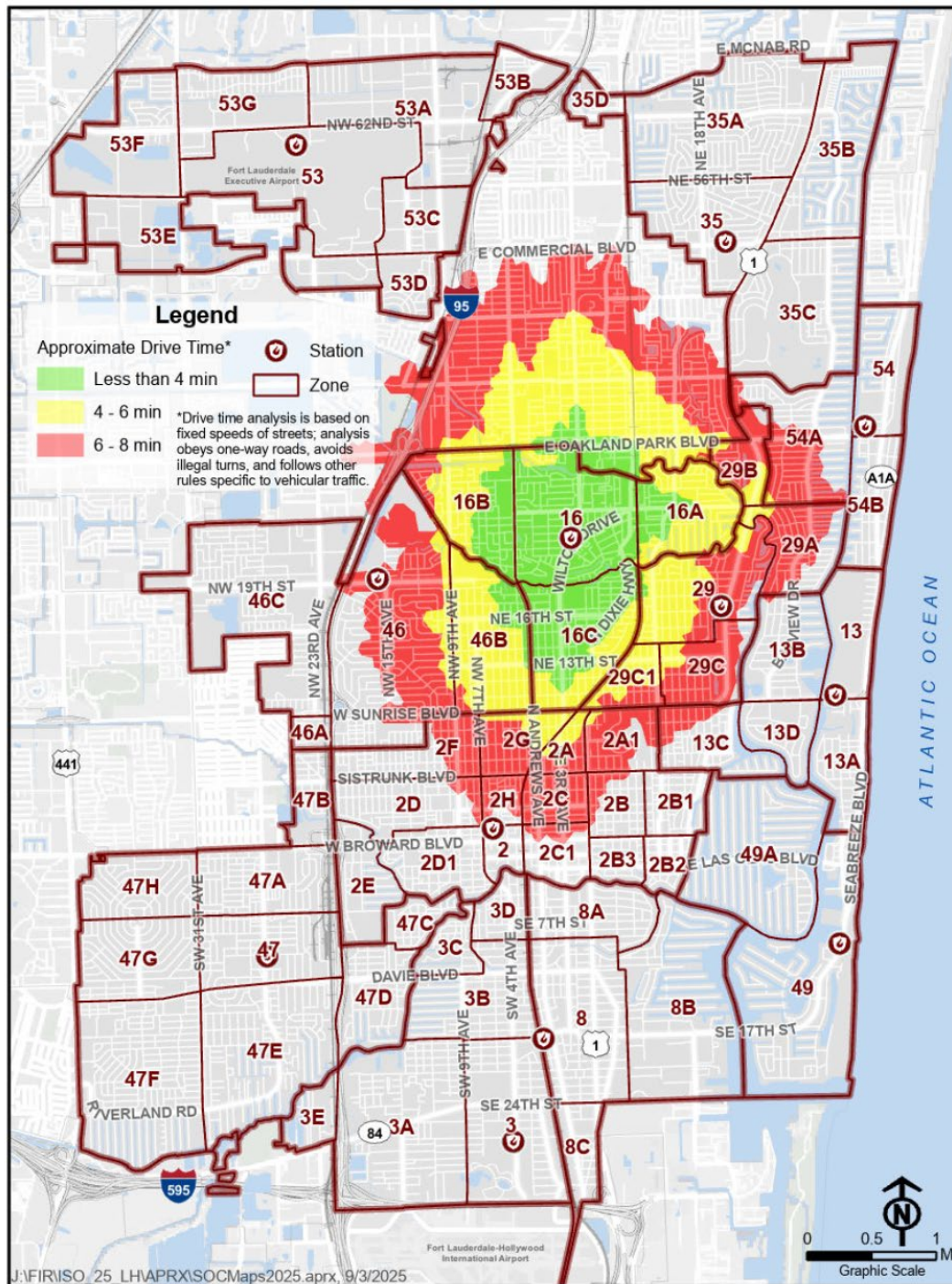


Table 19 Station 16 Responses (2019 vs. 2024)

Unit	FY 2024 Responses	2019 Responses
Engine 16	2997	3054
Rescue 16	3014	2950
Battalion 16	20	2357
Total Unit Responses	6031	8361

Figure 20: Station 29 Drive Time Map

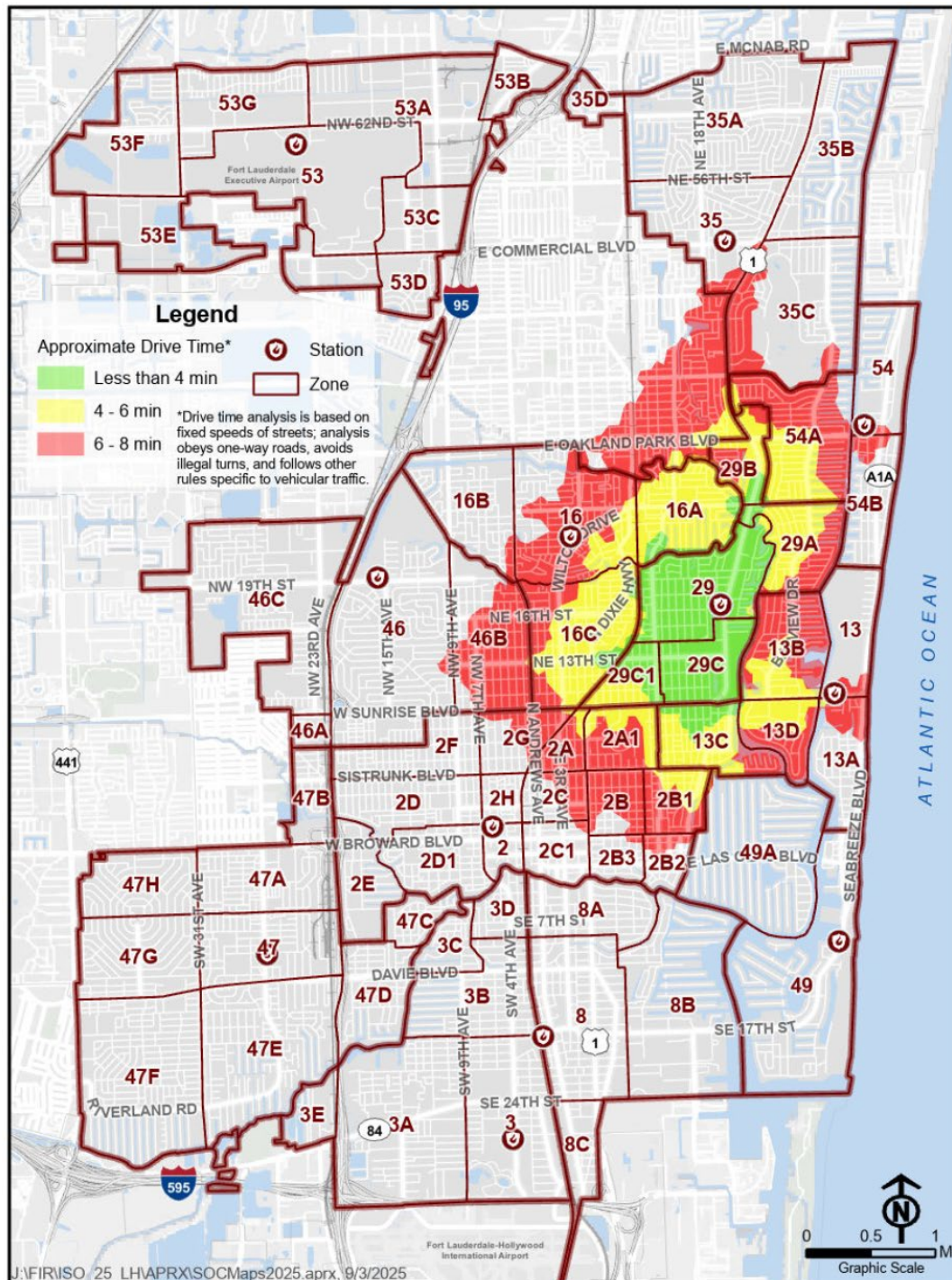


Table 20 Station 29 Responses (2019 vs. 2024)

Unit	FY 2024 Responses	2019 Responses
Engine 29/Squad 29	2274	3022
Rescue 29	2708	2876
Squad 29/Support 29	955	849
Total Unit Responses	5937	6747

Figure 21: Station 35 Drive Time Map

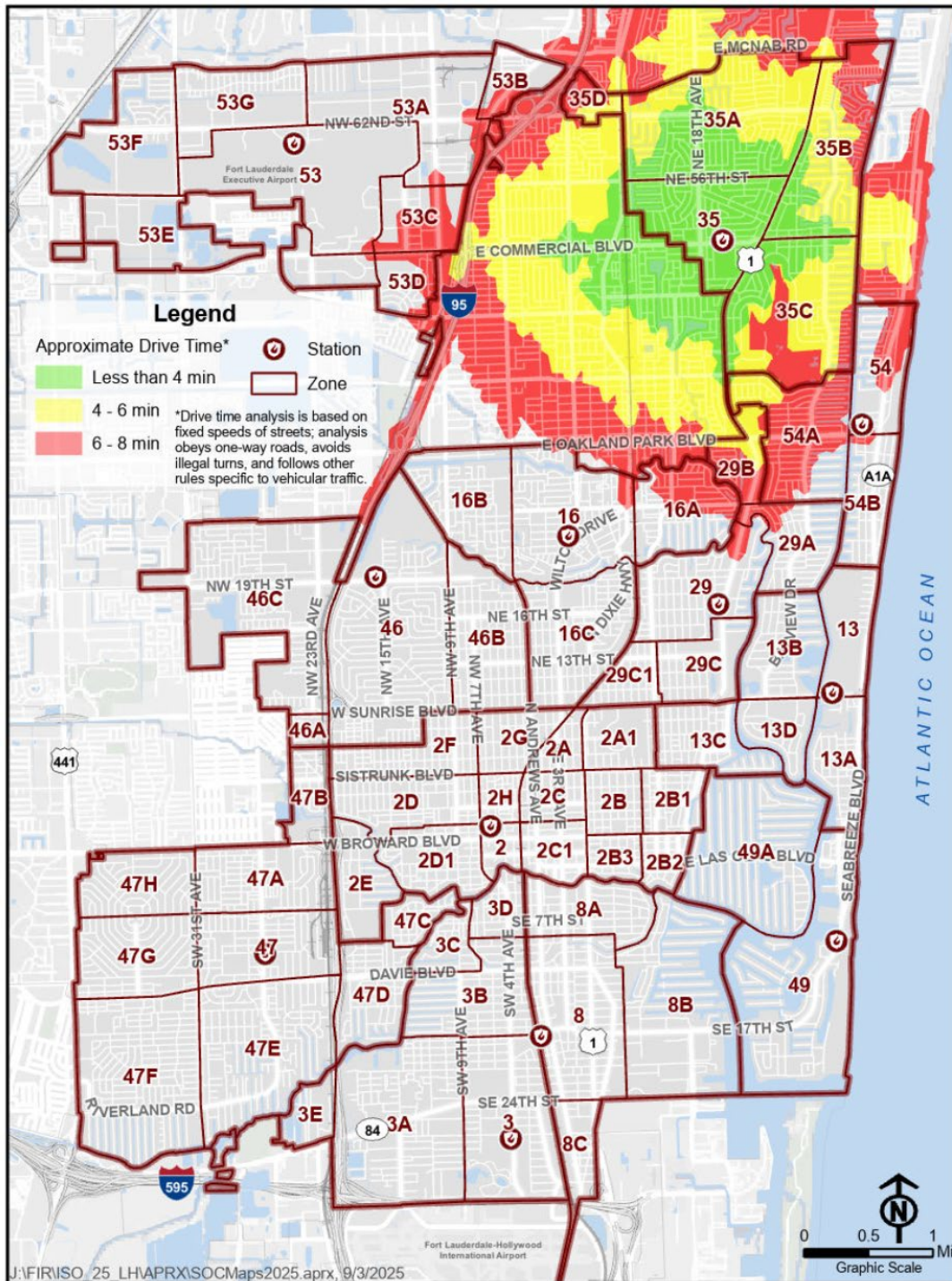


Table 21 Station 35 Responses (2019 vs. 2024)

Unit	FY 2024 Responses	2019 Responses
Engine 35	2589	2144
Ladder 35	1858	1844
Rescue 35	3194	2885
Total Unit Responses	7641	6873

Figure 22: Station 46 Drive Time Map

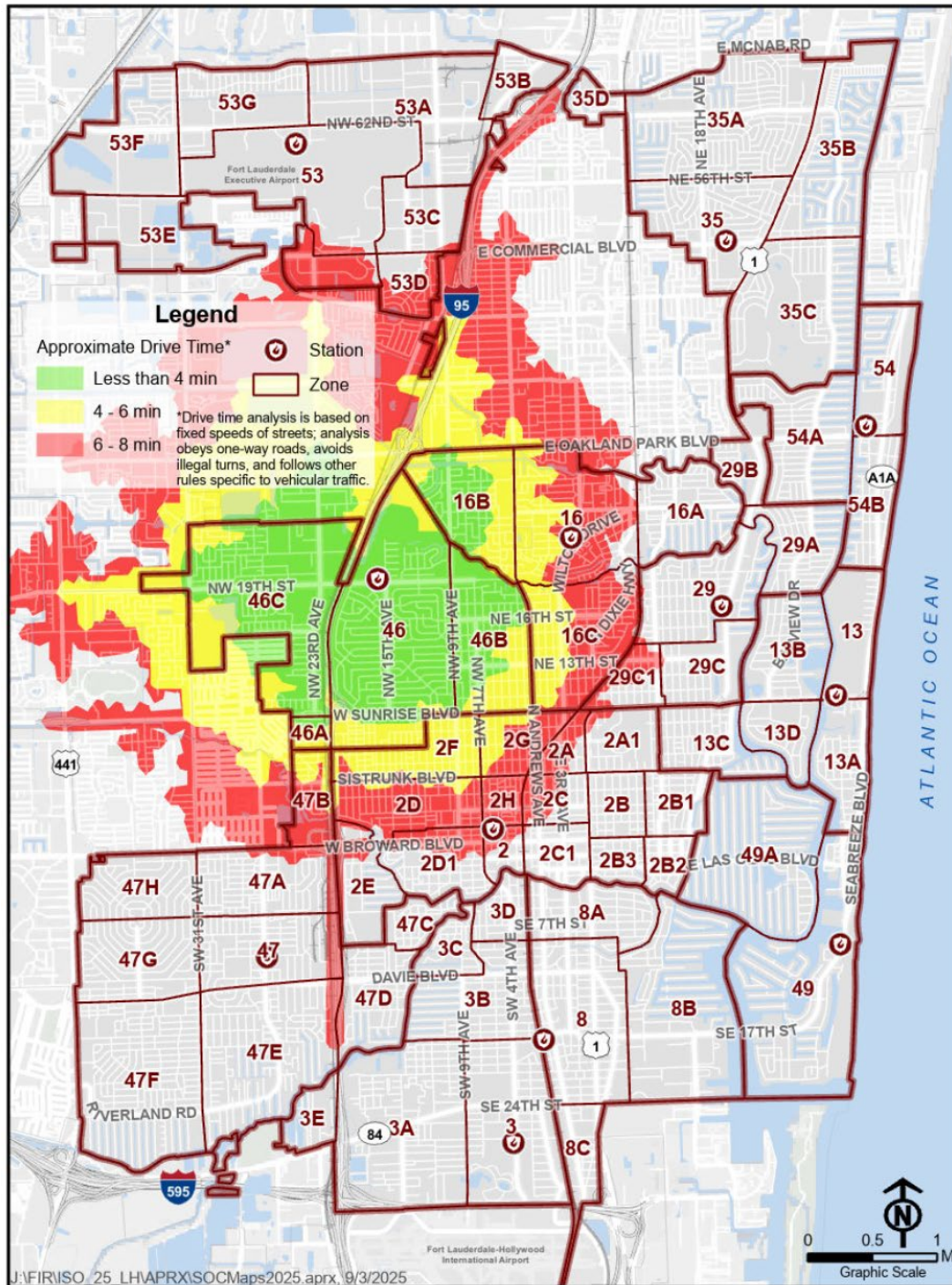


Table 22 Station 46 Responses (2019 vs. 2024)

Unit	FY 2024 Responses	2019 Responses
Engine 46	3043	4544
Rescue 46	3494	3325
Rescue 246	3655	3300
Total Unit Responses	10192	11169

Figure 23: Station 47 Drive Time Map

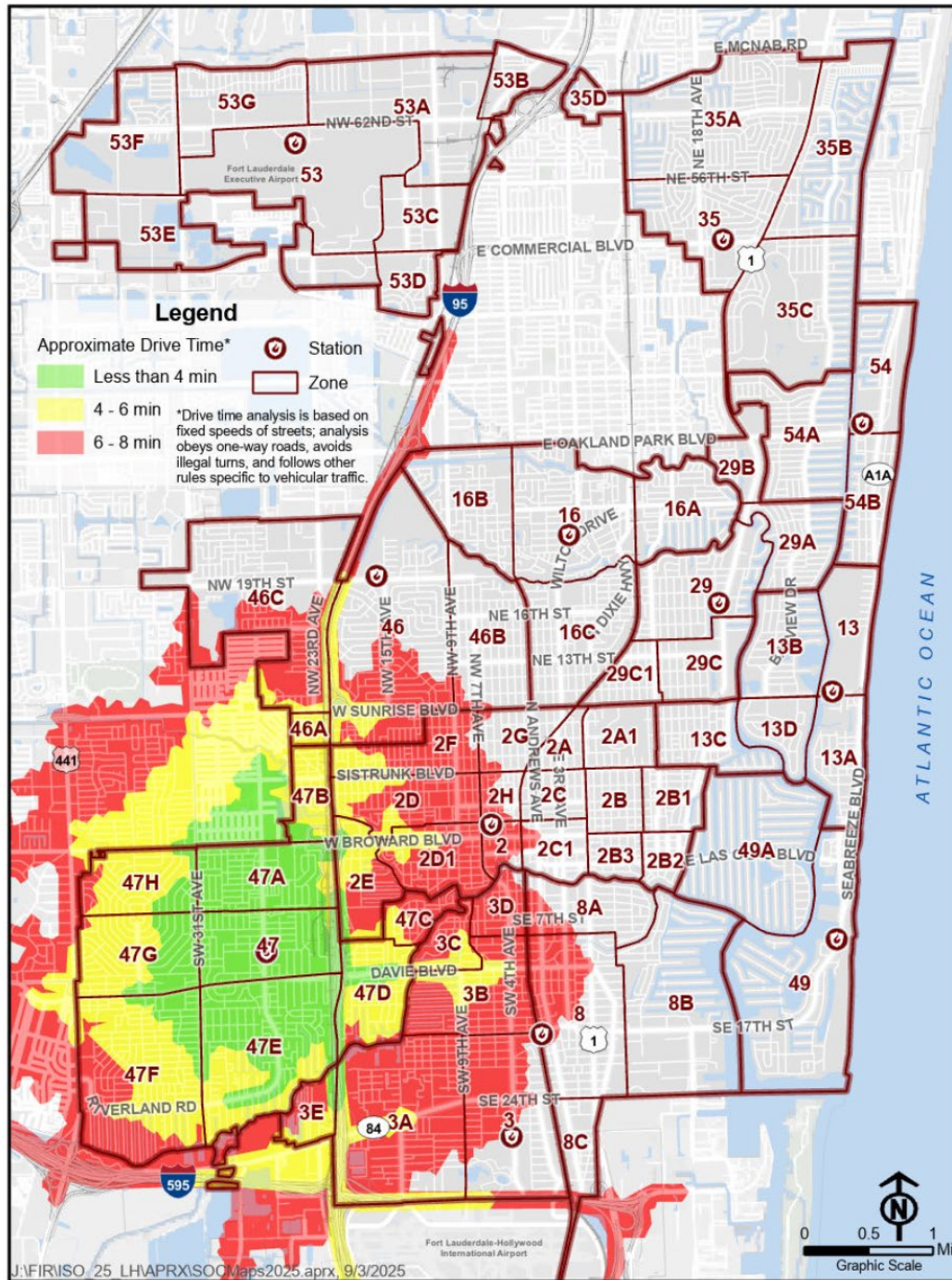


Table 23 Station 47 Responses (2019 vs. 2024)

Unit	FY 2024 Responses	2019 Responses
Engine 47	2903	2813
Rescue 47	3283	2676
Rescue 247	3442	2579
Squad 47	0	5
Total Unit Responses	9628	8073

Unit	FY 2024 Responses	2019 Responses
Engine 49	1612	2106
Rescue 49	1904	1874
Ladder 49	1234	1565
Fireboat 249	81	49
Fireboat 49	156	190
Total Unit Responses	4987	5784

Figure 25: Station 54 Drive Time Map

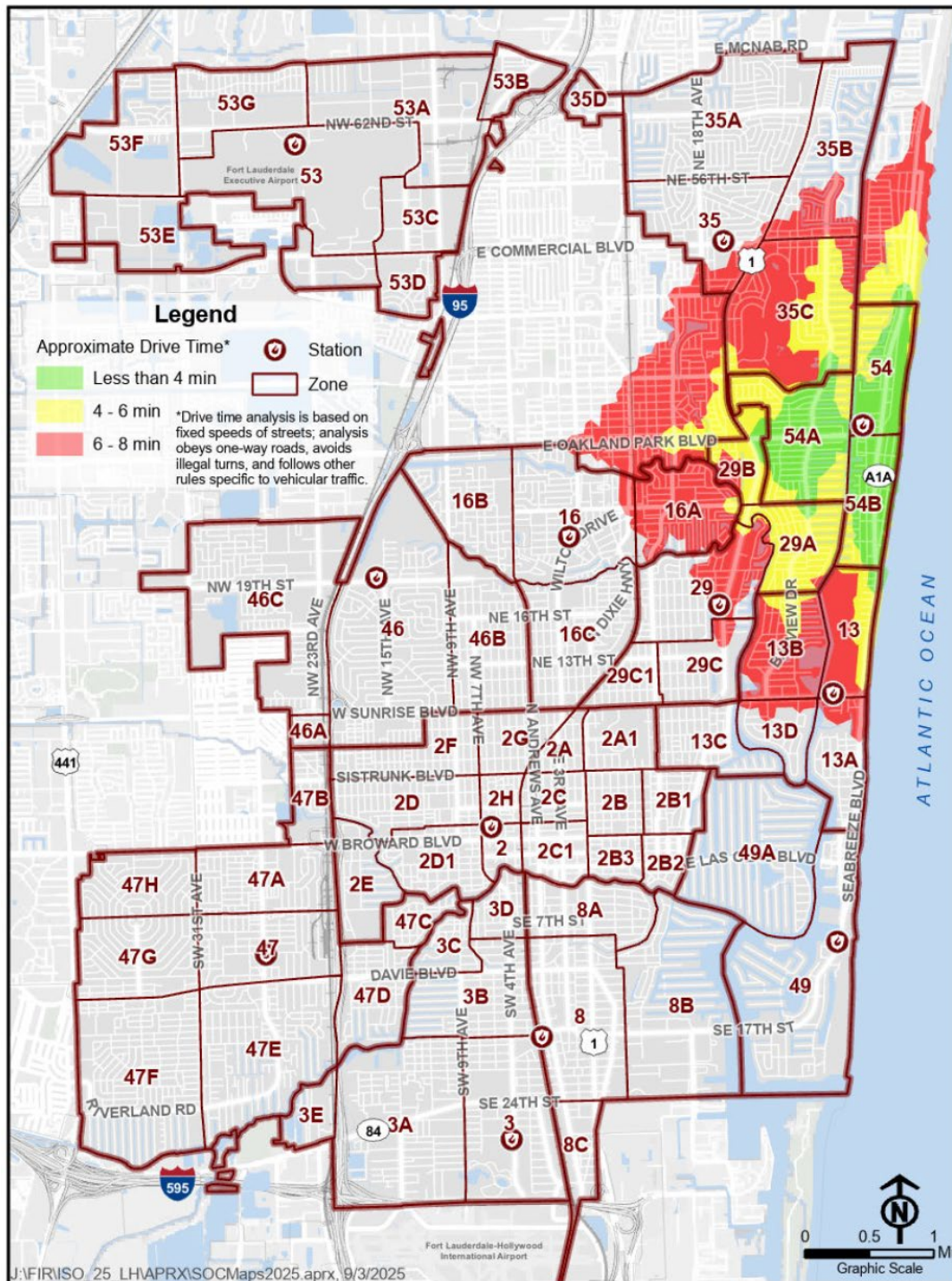


Table 25 Station 54 Responses (2019 vs. 2024)

Unit	FY 2024 Responses	2019 Responses
Engine 54	2319	2325
Rescue 54	2434	2122
Total Unit Responses	4753	4447

Figure 26: Station 53 Drive Time Map

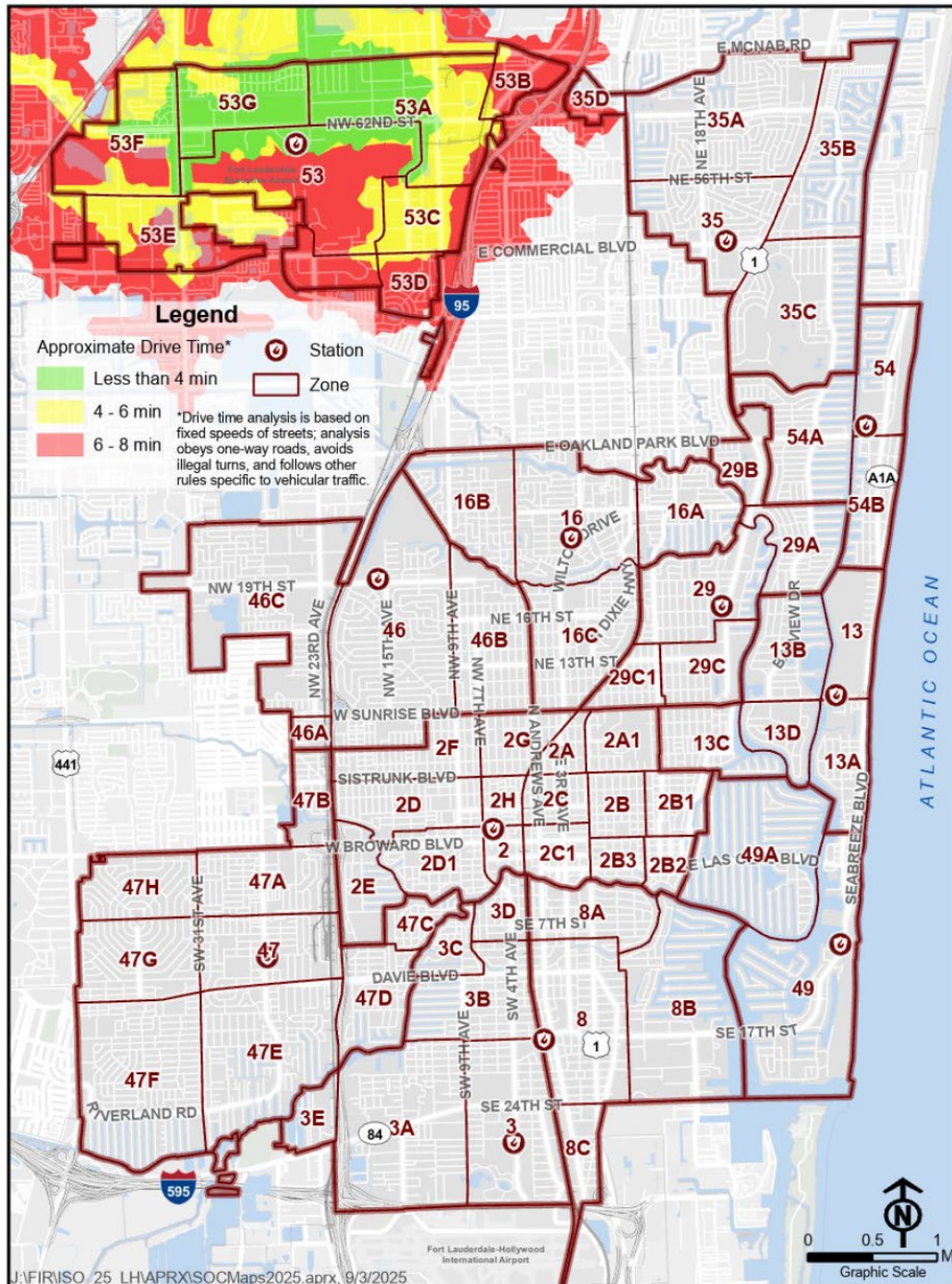
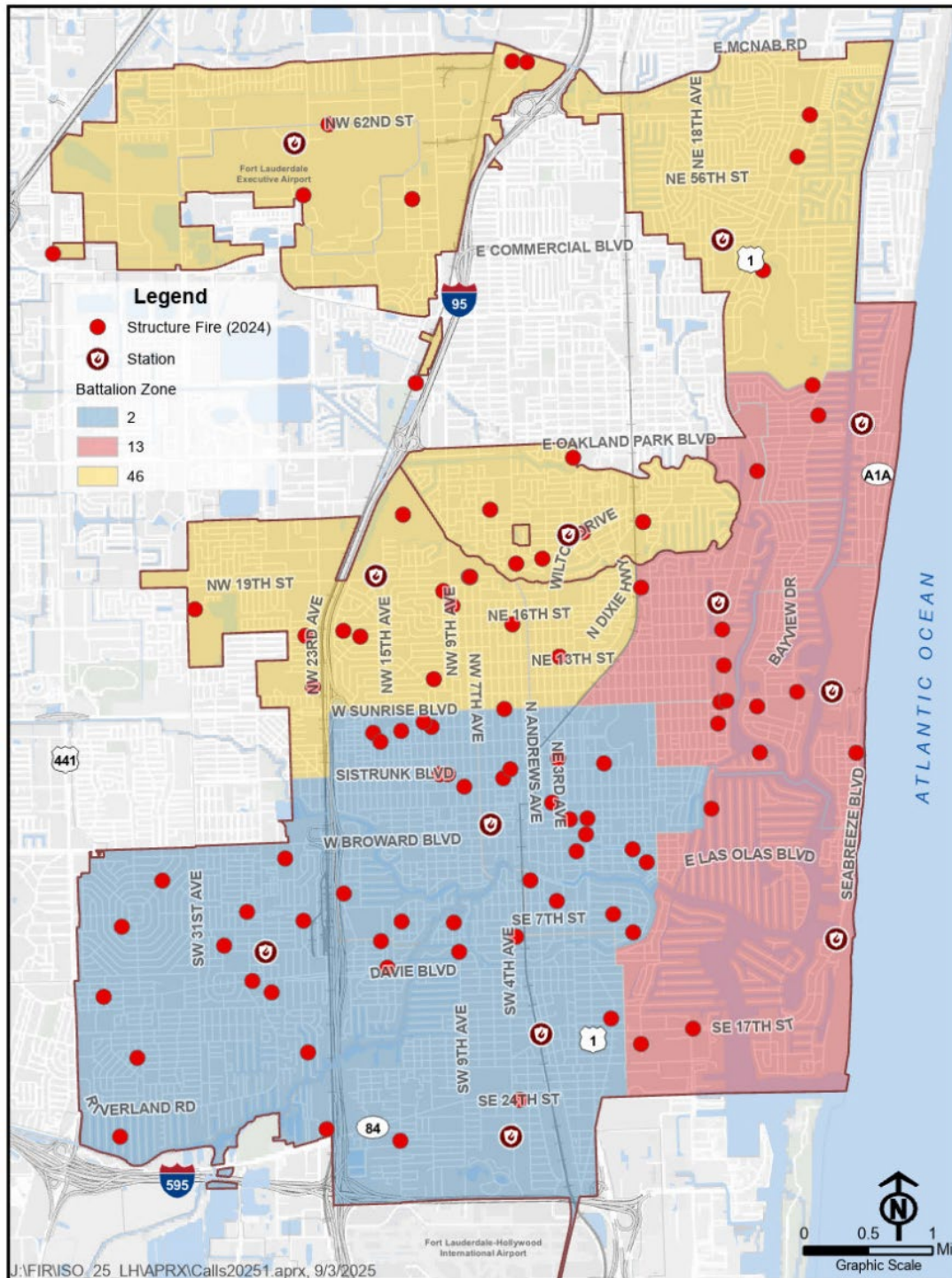


Table 26 Station 53 Responses (2019 vs. 2024)

Unit	FY 2024 Responses	2019 Responses
Engine 88/Squad 53	1937	2090
Rescue 53	2015	2112
Truck 53	131	124
Hazmat 88	241	208
Total Unit Responses	4324	4534

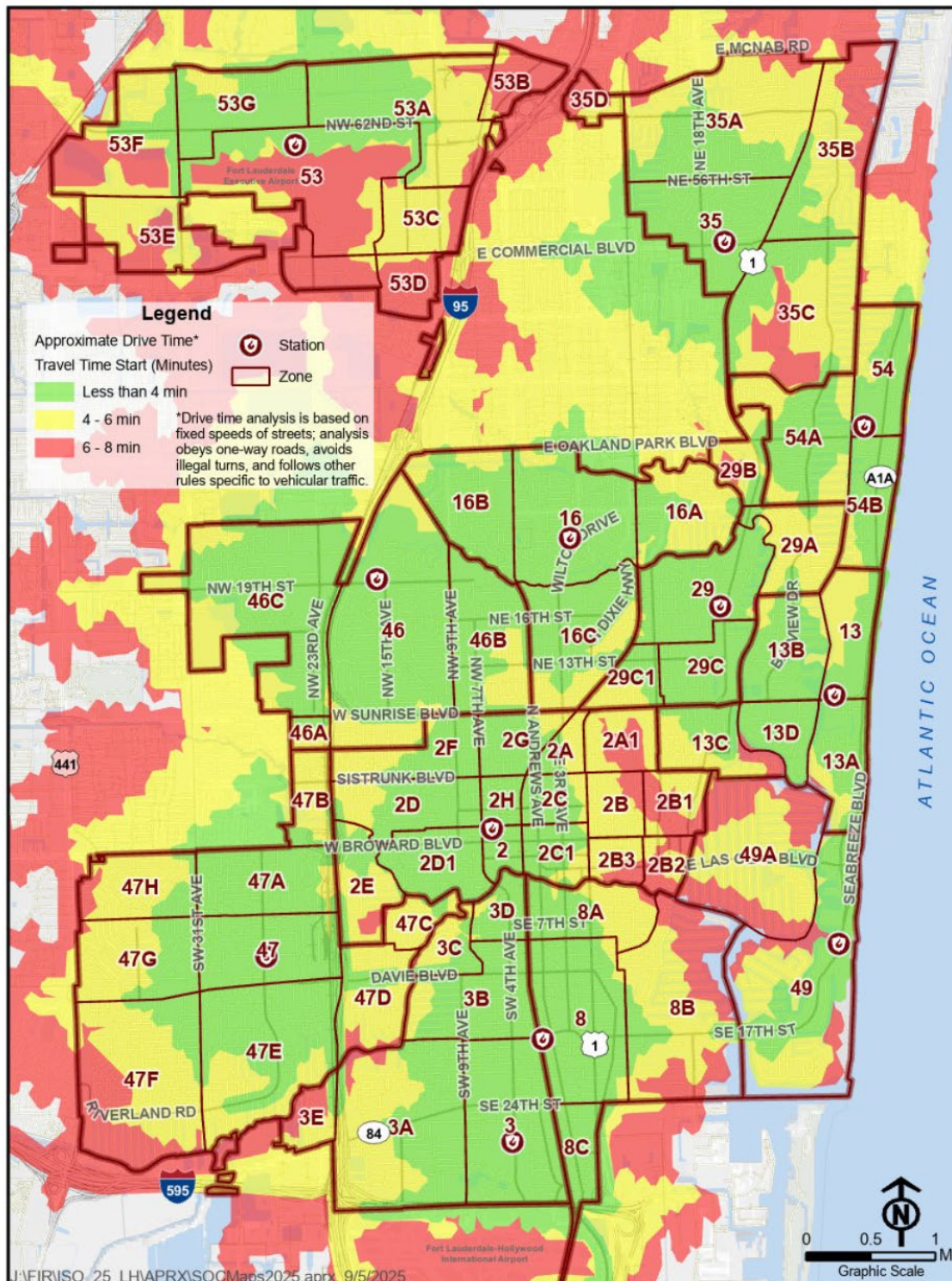
➤ Concentration Factors

The following map shows the planning areas and how the three Battalions work to achieve an effective ERF of 16 firefighters for residential fires and 22 firefighters for commercial fires. The blue represents Battalion 2, pink Battalion 13, and yellow Battalion 46. The overlapping represents areas where units from multiple battalions may work together to assemble the ERF.



The 4, 6, 8 minute response time overlay map shows the City of Fort Lauderdale has adequate response time coverage. The only areas in the city with service gaps above four minutes exist in zones 2, 8, 35, 47, 49, 53. Items not taken into consideration during this review were the drawbridges, trains, rushhour morning / evening traffic and the influx of cruise passengers / tourists visiting the beach on Saturday and Sunday.

Figure 27: Citywide with Drive Time Overlay Map



➤ Reliability Factors

Figure 28: Service Calls by Type (2024)

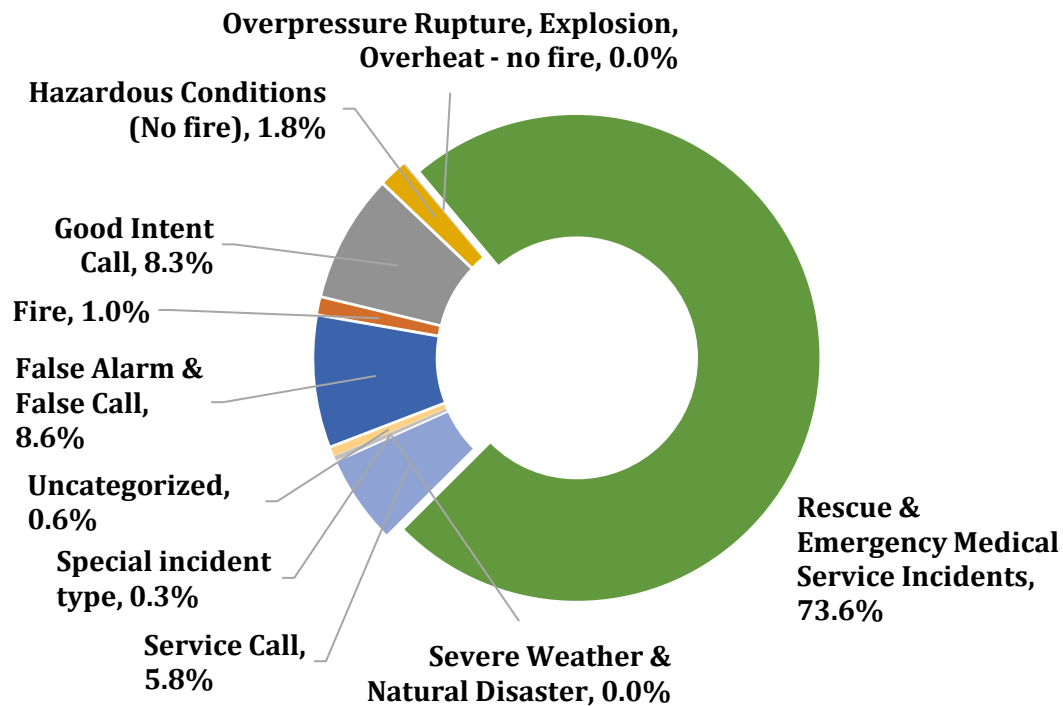


Figure 45: Calls by District (2024)

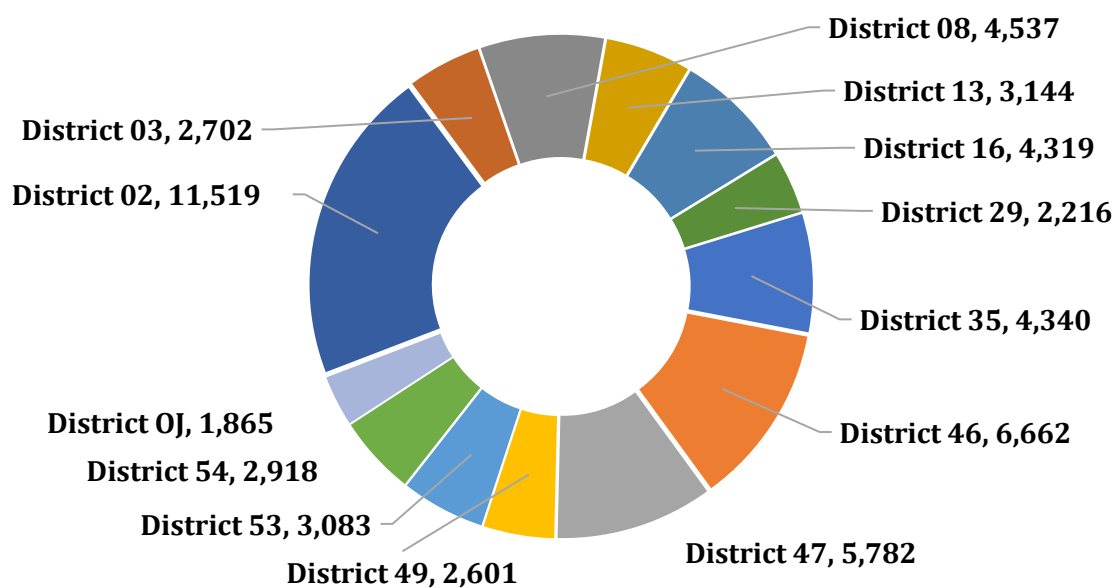
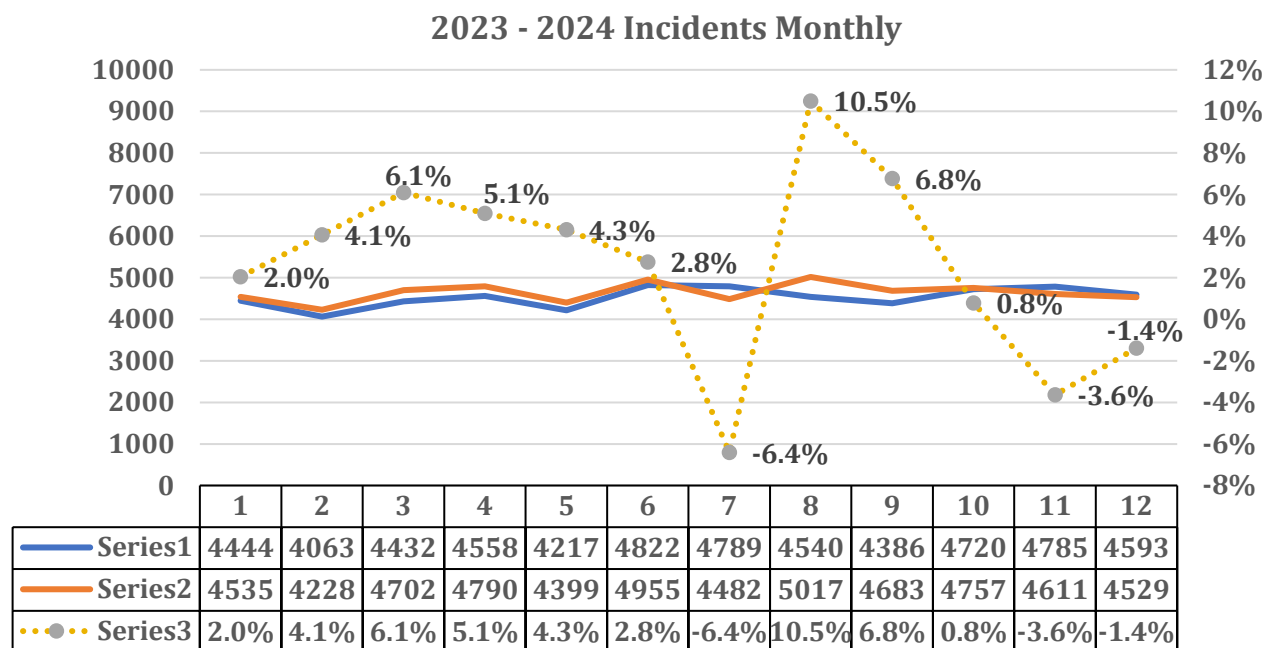


Table 27 Station Incidents and Percentage Increase (2024)

Station	2022	2023	2024	Change from 2022	Change from 2023	Daily Rate 2024
2	10,789	10,952	11,527	6.8%	5.3%	31.6
3	2,513	2,845	2,820	12.2%	-0.9%	7.7
8	4,113	4,206	4,538	10.3%	7.9%	12.4
13	3,058	3,329	3,144	2.8%	-5.6%	8.6
16	4,080	4,243	4,325	6.0%	1.9%	11.8
29	2,361	2,389	2,217	-6.1%	-7.2%	6.1
35	4,336	4,379	4,352	0.4%	-0.6%	11.9
46	6,410	6,902	6,892	7.5%	-0.1%	18.9
47	5,743	5,905	6,086	6.0%	3.1%	16.7
49	2,532	2,484	2,604	2.8%	4.8%	7.1
53	3,037	3,035	3,093	1.8%	1.9%	8.5
54	2,609	2,895	2,920	11.9%	0.9%	8.0
OJ	826	785	1169	41.5%	48.9%	3.2
Totals	52,407	54,349	55,688	6.3%	2.5%	153

Figure 29: Monthly Incident Count Comparative Chart (2023-2024)



See Exhibit 3: Breakdown of Incident Types and District Responses (2019) for more detail.

See Exhibit 4: Historical Incident Summary (2014-2024) for more details on previous years.

See Exhibit 5: Breakdown of NFIRS Codes by Incident (2022-2024) for a detailed incident view.

Figure 47: Simultaneous Calls by Station (2024)

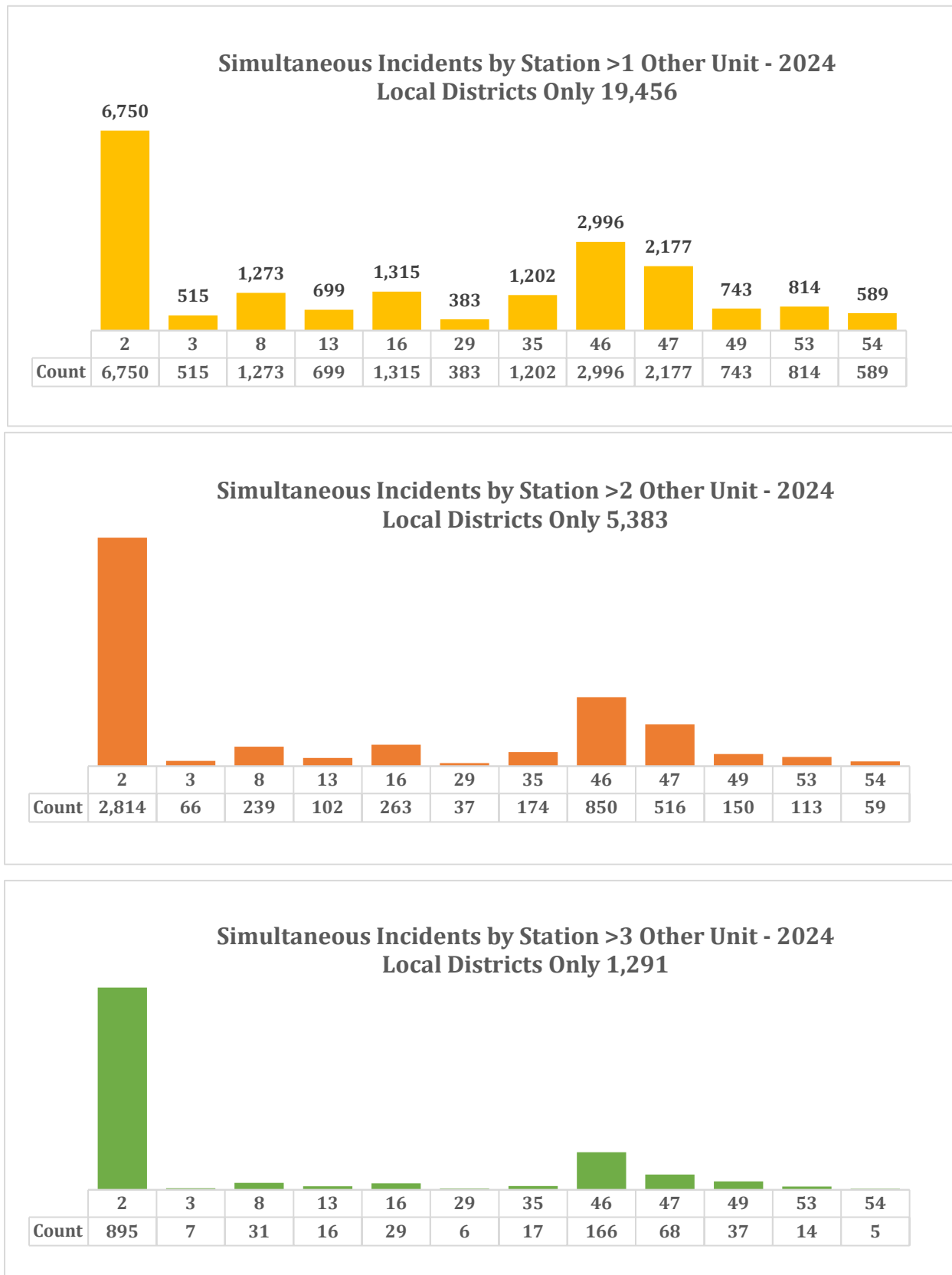


Table 29 First Arriving Out of Area Zone Front Line Units Only (2024)

Station	2	3	8	13	16	29	35	46	47	49	53	54	Totals
VehicleID													
E13	5				4	48		3		26		54	140
E16	30	1		1		43		18	2		2	2	99
E2		10	20	3	4	3		48	24	5			117
E3	15		115	7				1	30	1	4		173
E35				2	1	3		1		2	102	9	120
E46	18	2	1	1	56				4		17		99
E47	14	20	4					33					71
E49	9	1	32	30		1			1		2	2	78
E54				17	7	44	18			1			87
E8	38	94						3	12	8			155
FB49	1		1	2									4
HM88	1												1
L2		4	18	2	3	8		17	16	2			70
L35	1				1	2		1			54	6	65
L49	5		25	28				1					59
R13	9		1		3	89	4			58		55	219
R16	24	1	2	2		51	4	43	2		3	1	133
R2		15	41	5	14	7		120	45	6			253
R202		14	33	7	28	10	1	123	38	9	1		264
R216	77	1	6	17		49	32	16	6	14	26	4	248
R246	25		3	2	67	3	1		6		16		123
R247	35	17	3					50					105
R29	27		4	112	100		38	3		1	1	31	317
R3	13		219	1					38	3	1		275
R302		15	57	6	13	10		115	45	5			266
R35					1	5					86	11	103
R46	36	2		1	80	1	2		8	1	35		166
R47	32	26	5	1				40			1		105
R49	12		42	51									105
R53							26	1					27
R54			1	12	10	85	44			1	1		154
R8	38	154			1			1	11	13	1		219
S29	14	1	2	81	79		15	1		1		25	219
S53	1	1	2				6	1		2			13
SU29	28			1					1	1		2	33
Totals	508	379	637	392	472	462	191	640	289	160	353	202	4,685

Table 30 Unit Hour Utilization (2024)

Vehicle	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	Overall	Runs
R302	19.4%	22.4%	19.1%	14.6%	17.7%	16.5%	18.4%	21.9%	29.5%	33.5%	39.8%	37.4%	36.9%	35.4%	38.2%	37.8%	32.5%	33.2%	36.1%	31.3%	30.0%	29.1%	25.2%	25.4%	28.4%	4,019
R2	20.6%	20.4%	17.8%	17.3%	15.5%	16.1%	17.3%	22.6%	29.7%	33.6%	43.7%	35.4%	36.1%	37.9%	34.7%	37.5%	37.6%	32.4%	33.0%	34.8%	34.2%	27.2%	24.4%	19.9%	28.3%	4,015
R202	22.7%	18.3%	16.4%	16.8%	16.3%	16.7%	16.0%	23.9%	26.3%	34.3%	35.2%	37.7%	37.1%	35.8%	35.6%	32.2%	36.9%	34.2%	33.3%	31.3%	32.3%	27.9%	23.4%	23.7%	27.7%	3,972
R246	16.9%	15.1%	11.1%	12.2%	17.1%	13.7%	17.1%	22.4%	30.3%	35.1%	32.7%	38.8%	37.5%	37.4%	36.2%	39.4%	31.5%	33.4%	31.9%	34.0%	33.4%	29.8%	25.8%	22.3%	27.3%	3,655
R46	18.7%	18.9%	15.4%	10.5%	12.6%	13.1%	20.9%	22.2%	24.9%	27.9%	34.7%	33.4%	36.5%	35.3%	37.0%	34.8%	34.9%	36.5%	31.5%	32.1%	30.2%	26.7%	24.1%	20.2%	26.4%	3,494
R47	16.3%	13.4%	17.4%	14.6%	13.1%	14.2%	13.8%	19.6%	22.3%	29.4%	28.8%	31.9%	31.1%	27.8%	36.5%	30.9%	31.2%	28.3%	30.7%	27.4%	26.8%	26.4%	26.7%	16.7%	24.0%	3,283
R16	17.5%	17.7%	13.4%	11.8%	16.1%	12.7%	17.1%	24.5%	27.7%	30.3%	31.7%	27.3%	31.5%	30.6%	27.5%	33.0%	28.4%	31.9%	25.7%	22.2%	26.0%	26.6%	23.6%	19.8%	23.9%	3,014
R247	15.4%	13.8%	13.9%	11.3%	10.4%	16.3%	19.4%	19.7%	23.9%	30.2%	35.2%	28.8%	31.9%	25.9%	36.8%	29.0%	27.9%	29.1%	29.5%	23.0%	26.2%	24.8%	22.5%	21.5%	23.6%	3,442
R8	17.3%	13.9%	15.0%	12.4%	12.7%	11.5%	13.5%	16.5%	21.7%	27.2%	27.9%	34.3%	32.9%	31.3%	32.7%	32.2%	33.7%	31.8%	29.5%	24.2%	25.2%	25.9%	20.2%	19.4%	23.5%	3,388
R35	16.1%	12.6%	11.3%	13.3%	12.0%	12.9%	15.5%	22.6%	27.3%	31.2%	31.9%	32.1%	30.9%	31.9%	33.3%	30.2%	32.1%	28.6%	28.3%	26.2%	23.1%	22.3%	18.6%	17.3%	23.4%	3,194
R13	14.4%	17.0%	11.7%	9.8%	10.0%	8.8%	9.9%	20.0%	23.3%	27.0%	27.7%	26.4%	34.0%	26.3%	32.3%	24.7%	32.0%	30.3%	29.2%	24.2%	20.9%	23.4%	17.1%	15.2%	21.5%	2,497
R54	12.0%	11.4%	7.3%	8.8%	8.5%	10.3%	10.6%	14.2%	24.0%	29.3%	30.6%	30.5%	29.5%	30.3%	31.1%	25.8%	30.5%	27.4%	22.3%	28.7%	19.4%	18.1%	16.7%	12.6%	20.4%	2,434
R29	12.0%	11.8%	10.4%	9.8%	11.6%	8.6%	11.3%	14.0%	19.0%	24.7%	23.1%	22.0%	25.1%	28.0%	28.0%	24.3%	25.5%	23.4%	26.3%	21.1%	24.5%	17.0%	15.0%	16.4%	18.9%	2,708
R3	11.0%	10.3%	11.7%	7.1%	8.2%	10.0%	10.7%	18.1%	19.5%	23.8%	27.0%	23.0%	24.2%	29.0%	22.9%	31.9%	21.2%	23.3%	15.9%	24.5%	21.3%	20.8%	15.0%	12.5%	18.5%	2,760
R53	9.7%	8.3%	6.7%	8.4%	8.3%	7.6%	11.3%	16.4%	20.0%	16.3%	22.0%	24.5%	19.1%	19.9%	19.2%	22.9%	23.2%	20.5%	17.6%	16.0%	18.7%	13.3%	12.6%	8.1%	15.4%	2,015
R49	11.7%	9.5%	12.7%	7.0%	5.6%	6.8%	5.9%	8.0%	17.2%	15.6%	21.3%	16.4%	20.0%	19.3%	19.2%	20.3%	23.5%	18.4%	17.1%	18.0%	17.5%	15.4%	12.1%	10.1%	14.5%	1,904
E8	10.6%	6.6%	7.7%	5.3%	5.7%	7.3%	9.4%	10.0%	10.8%	15.1%	15.3%	18.0%	17.6%	18.6%	15.8%	21.1%	17.9%	17.3%	18.0%	15.6%	13.7%	14.7%	10.7%	8.7%	13.0%	3,436
E46	6.1%	7.7%	7.3%	4.1%	5.7%	4.3%	9.8%	10.0%	9.1%	12.9%	13.4%	18.6%	16.0%	16.5%	15.2%	16.3%	16.0%	16.3%	19.7%	16.3%	15.4%	12.8%	12.6%	9.9%	12.2%	3,043
E16	6.4%	8.1%	5.6%	6.0%	6.3%	7.1%	8.1%	14.1%	11.0%	16.2%	12.3%	15.3%	13.0%	14.5%	16.7%	16.4%	14.7%	13.4%	17.1%	13.3%	14.8%	13.0%	9.6%	9.5%	11.8%	2,997
E2	6.6%	5.9%	7.5%	3.9%	6.5%	4.6%	4.7%	9.9%	9.8%	16.4%	17.7%	17.5%	14.5%	15.0%	13.9%	16.4%	16.4%	17.1%	15.9%	16.8%	13.0%	12.0%	10.5%	9.0%	11.7%	3,198
E47	7.2%	4.9%	9.3%	3.8%	5.2%	6.7%	8.2%	8.9%	9.7%	12.0%	12.4%	14.6%	15.9%	12.1%	19.0%	14.4%	13.3%	13.8%	14.3%	13.1%	13.0%	12.0%	13.3%	8.8%	11.1%	2,903
R216	3.2%	2.7%	3.2%	3.0%	2.1%	3.4%	2.4%	4.2%	5.3%	20.2%	21.7%	21.8%	16.1%	19.3%	21.7%	19.0%	19.6%	14.6%	15.0%	14.5%	14.2%	3.8%	4.8%	2.9%	10.8%	1,403
E35	6.3%	5.9%	4.1%	5.0%	3.5%	4.7%	6.3%	7.2%	11.0%	12.9%	16.5%	14.2%	13.0%	13.0%	16.0%	11.8%	15.3%	13.7%	13.4%	12.9%	9.3%	10.1%	7.7%	7.6%	10.1%	2,589
S53	4.4%	3.7%	4.1%	4.6%	5.2%	3.5%	5.4%	10.5%	13.3%	15.0%	11.4%	13.9%	15.9%	17.1%	11.0%	13.7%	9.7%	13.8%	12.6%	10.6%	10.2%	8.7%	6.9%	4.1%	9.6%	1,937
E3	6.0%	4.2%	6.2%	3.4%	6.1%	4.4%	6.0%	8.6%	10.0%	11.9%	15.0%	11.3%	11.7%	13.7%	13.7%	13.6%	10.5%	11.7%	10.8%	13.3%	11.8%	9.3%	7.6%	5.9%	9.4%	2,575
E13	5.4%	6.2%	5.3%	4.5%	4.3%	2.8%	4.8%	6.1%	12.4%	11.5%	12.5%	11.3%	12.4%	9.9%	15.0%	11.8%	11.5%	12.8%	13.1%	12.5%	11.3%	10.9%	9.2%	5.9%	9.3%	2,446
E54	4.2%	3.9%	3.9%	4.6%	3.9%	3.9%	5.4%	7.2%	10.7%	13.1%	13.1%	12.2%	12.9%	13.7%	13.8%	15.0%	13.3%	13.5%	11.9%	13.0%	9.1%	6.6%	7.7%	5.8%	9.3%	2,319
L2	5.9%	6.0%	7.4%	4.3%	5.7%	5.0%	5.3%	8.2%	7.3%	9.6%	6.1%	9.8%	11.6%	13.7%	13.4%	16.0%	9.7%	8.7%	10.1%	11.9%	15.1%	10.3%	12.1%	8.3%	9.2%	3,001
S29	6.4%	4.3%	4.0%	2.7%	5.1%	3.4%	5.1%	5.8%	8.0%	10.7%	11.9%	10.2%	12.1%	12.8%	12.5%	14.6%	11.8%	10.3%	11.9%	9.7%	9.3%	10.0%	6.3%	6.9%	8.6%	2,274
E49	3.4%	4.2%	4.5%	3.3%	1.5%	2.2%	2.5%	3.7%	8.2%	7.4%	8.9%	10.0%	9.6%	8.6%	8.3%	8.5%	14.1%	11.6%	9.0%	7.4%	7.9%	7.5%	8.3%	4.0%	6.9%	1,612
L35	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	2.7%	1.0%	1.7%	3.1%	5.8%	14.4%	9.2%	8.8%	8.8%	9.3%	11.2%	11.8%	8.7%	8.8%	6.4%	8.0%	8.9%	4.9%	4.6%	4.8%	5.1%	6.5%	1,858
L49	2.4%	1.7%	2.7%	2.0%	2.5%	1.7%	1.8%	3.3%	5.1%	3.8%	4.4%	5.8%	8.9%	5.6%	6.4%	5.9%	7.4%	4.8%	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	5.0%	5.2%	3.1%	4.3%	1,234
SU29	2.8%	1.5%	3.4%	1.9%	3.6%	1.7%	3.0%	3.4%	4.1%	5.5%	3.8%	5.5%	5.6%	4.7%	3.0%	6.3%	5.8%	5.6%	6.5%	4.9%	4.1%	3.3%	4.6%	4.0%	4.1%	955
FB49	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	23.8%	2.6%	4.8%	6.0%	4.8%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	1.6%	1.7%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.8%	0.2%	2.2%	0.4%	2.3%	156
HM88	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	1.4%	4.2%	6.1%	1.7%	4.3%	4.4%	6.8%	1.6%	3.5%	2.6%	4.0%	2.8%	1.6%	2.3%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	2.1%	241
T53	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	1.3%	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.7%	1.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.5%	1.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.8%	131
D2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	3.0%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	29

Call volume and demand for services is greatly influenced by the time of day. FLFR sees a drastic increase for services and, when evaluating time of day responses for 2024, a clear picture emerges regarding downtown units during peak hours.

Table 31 Unit Responses by Time of Day (2024)

01:00

12:00

23:59

Hour of Day	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Totals
R302	132	143	119	96	104	97	95	125	152	175	213	213	214	199	205	215	192	210	221	189	195	184	169	162	4,019
R2	135	140	122	121	98	93	97	127	155	182	217	198	208	217	209	207	204	194	205	198	217	170	164	137	4,015
R202	149	132	110	113	91	89	94	121	150	204	202	211	218	212	197	202	202	205	193	193	211	169	160	144	3,972
R246	121	103	86	83	91	72	105	121	142	177	174	204	209	184	190	194	180	190	194	197	188	166	155	129	3,655
R46	107	101	82	64	75	68	107	114	133	154	188	182	201	199	195	207	183	195	189	163	182	155	142	108	3,494
R247	110	94	98	81	79	97	105	109	120	158	191	171	180	151	204	186	170	188	171	166	148	162	160	143	3,442
E8	106	76	77	64	60	64	82	102	122	170	197	208	196	212	188	222	201	195	195	168	150	156	126	99	3,436
R8	116	93	97	77	72	64	89	103	124	154	169	203	206	187	179	187	188	187	193	156	147	163	123	111	3,388
R47	111	84	90	75	80	90	84	109	117	147	178	186	164	160	189	172	189	157	173	157	143	169	146	113	3,283
E2	84	60	68	39	45	44	56	80	129	198	230	218	174	181	168	201	196	198	191	159	157	124	109	89	3,198
R35	86	79	72	79	71	69	85	128	143	172	179	183	178	175	186	181	176	163	165	147	129	122	112	114	3,194
E46	66	66	52	43	49	36	82	101	122	159	169	196	168	192	164	187	176	166	194	158	158	131	117	91	3,043
R16	99	95	70	70	78	69	84	110	139	159	173	144	157	154	151	176	150	159	140	125	147	139	122	104	3,014
L2	82	67	67	57	61	43	63	85	104	178	153	184	150	177	174	203	160	149	154	148	177	133	128	104	3,001
E16	84	90	70	62	66	66	77	119	125	182	156	154	141	136	162	173	162	156	174	130	150	144	117	101	2,997
E47	68	58	69	36	52	69	81	99	108	134	165	167	176	145	181	165	171	156	167	139	128	136	144	89	2,903
R3	82	65	66	44	49	60	64	95	112	140	160	161	156	159	148	183	153	156	114	149	124	129	97	94	2,760
R29	77	73	58	56	73	53	70	83	109	128	136	123	135	149	160	148	162	155	161	132	144	112	102	109	2,708
E35	66	59	53	49	41	56	60	87	120	141	169	160	153	138	162	143	151	149	143	118	106	102	84	79	2,589
E3	80	54	58	39	48	41	65	84	120	152	171	152	133	161	154	149	125	132	119	143	134	101	84	76	2,575
R13	75	84	56	44	45	42	48	73	107	124	138	125	150	121	164	139	150	145	141	123	105	117	100	81	2,497
E13	67	72	47	44	39	32	45	64	120	140	156	142	138	128	161	119	128	131	139	130	119	111	101	73	2,446
R54	67	60	43	49	42	56	54	73	109	135	140	140	148	146	150	133	142	130	118	139	106	99	91	64	2,434
E54	54	40	48	46	35	38	53	74	104	137	140	129	147	157	155	148	144	127	107	121	89	77	86	63	2,319
S29	62	47	41	37	57	40	56	65	81	117	129	120	118	146	150	142	135	116	125	116	117	100	72	85	2,274
R53	54	49	39	40	40	40	66	85	106	86	115	123	107	106	106	116	99	115	101	88	111	81	77	65	2,015
S53	39	37	35	41	33	29	53	85	111	110	117	132	117	136	110	104	86	98	95	103	89	72	61	44	1,937
R49	73	54	66	39	34	37	30	48	77	77	97	95	111	99	109	105	120	110	100	89	98	96	78	62	1,904
L35	29	29	30	21	11	20	31	60	96	127	126	127	132	132	139	112	109	88	103	95	70	61	55	55	1,858
E49	47	38	42	28	19	19	31	35	64	66	111	104	94	88	93	89	97	118	97	81	67	75	67	42	1,612
R216	17	17	12	14	13	14	12	17	25	96	101	113	89	106	126	113	106	96	94	85	65	27	25	20	1,403
L49	31	23	25	19	19	17	22	35	55	53	75	67	84	76	83	78	84	62	65	63	55	55	55	33	1,234
SU29	30	18	28	20	22	15	33	33	36	39	41	47	44	45	38	58	54	40	60	60	58	47	47	42	955
HM88	6	2	1	1	1	3	3	10	17	17	14	21	15	21	11	14	10	13	13	11	12	9	6	10	241
FB49	2	4	1		1			10	10	7	5	10	8	14	11	18	11	13	12	2	5	3	7	2	156
Totals	2,614	2,306	2,098	1,791	1,794	1,742	2,182	2,869	3,664	4,595	5,095	5,113	5,019	5,009	5,172	5,189	4,966	4,862	4,826	4,441	4,301	3,897	3,489	2,937	89,971

Table 32 Time of Day and Weekday Responses (2024)

Day of Week	1 Mon	2 Tue	3 Wed	4 Thu	5 Fri	6 Sat	7 Sun	Totals
0	328	287	350	322	358	469	500	2,614
1	285	271	294	291	305	360	500	2,306
2	300	247	228	303	308	385	327	2,098
3	234	212	210	265	228	308	334	1,791
4	275	168	202	267	258	255	369	1,794
5	216	204	215	259	236	271	341	1,742
6	310	271	283	288	371	318	341	2,182
7	424	426	408	456	444	377	334	2,869
8	548	553	617	591	534	373	448	3,664
9	704	683	720	692	746	573	477	4,595
10	775	700	821	728	854	657	560	5,095
11	724	826	711	764	787	648	653	5,113
12	721	632	813	719	793	674	667	5,019
13	701	628	789	728	801	726	636	5,009
14	674	694	832	803	850	629	690	5,172
15	649	687	818	810	838	754	633	5,189
16	699	667	812	742	806	616	624	4,966
17	746	647	733	677	722	742	595	4,862
18	667	624	699	790	681	769	596	4,826
19	588	594	654	577	691	689	648	4,441
20	570	621	581	566	678	598	687	4,301
21	572	531	533	539	587	629	506	3,897
22	456	464	441	539	509	592	488	3,489
23	377	342	372	445	527	504	370	2,937
Totals	12,543	11,979	13,136	13,161	13,912	12,916	12,324	89,971

Figure 48: Responses by Day of the Week

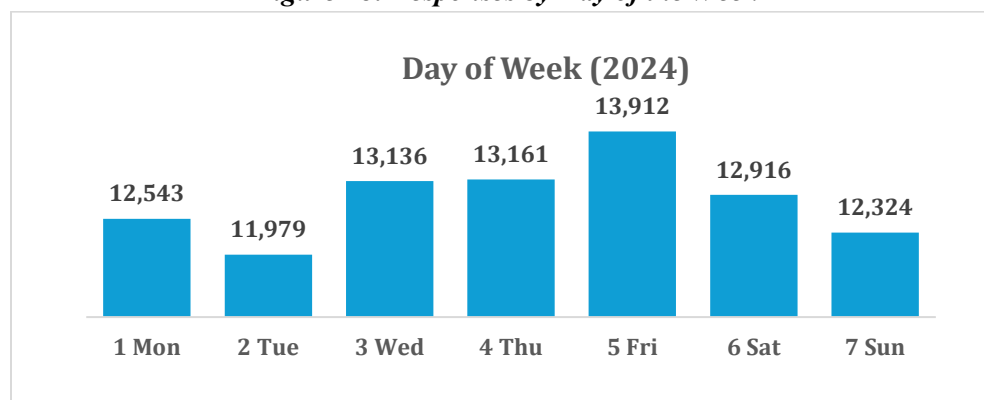


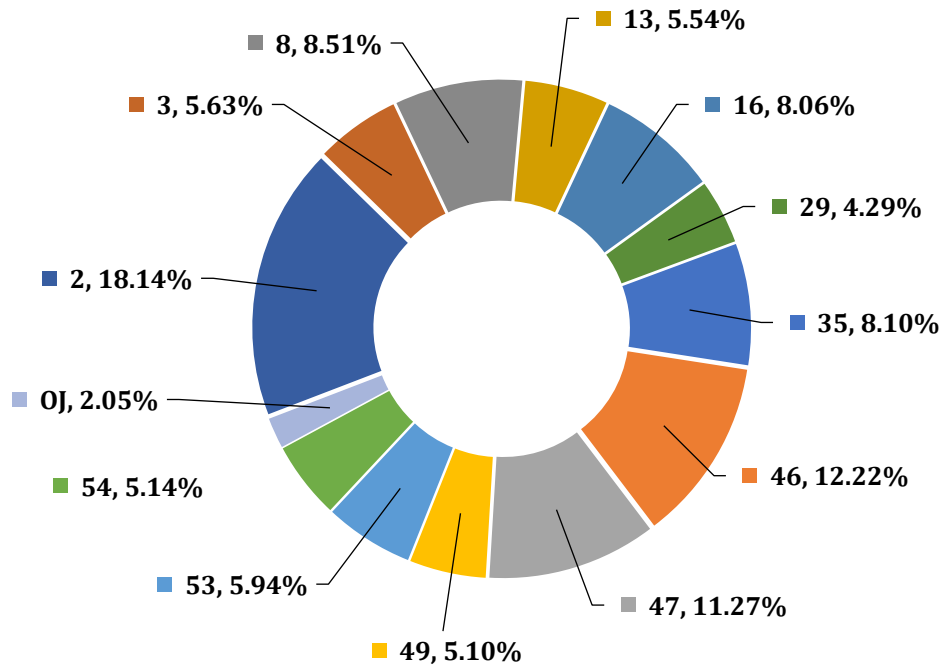
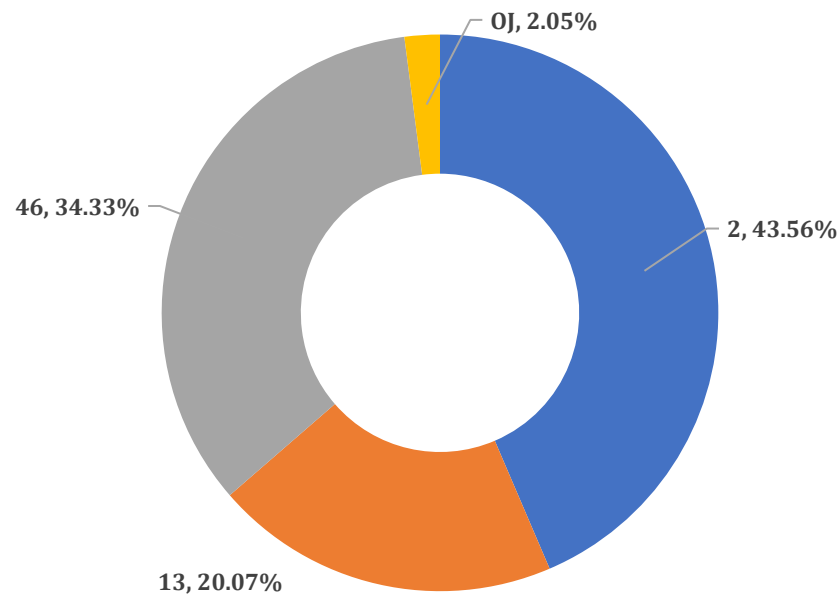
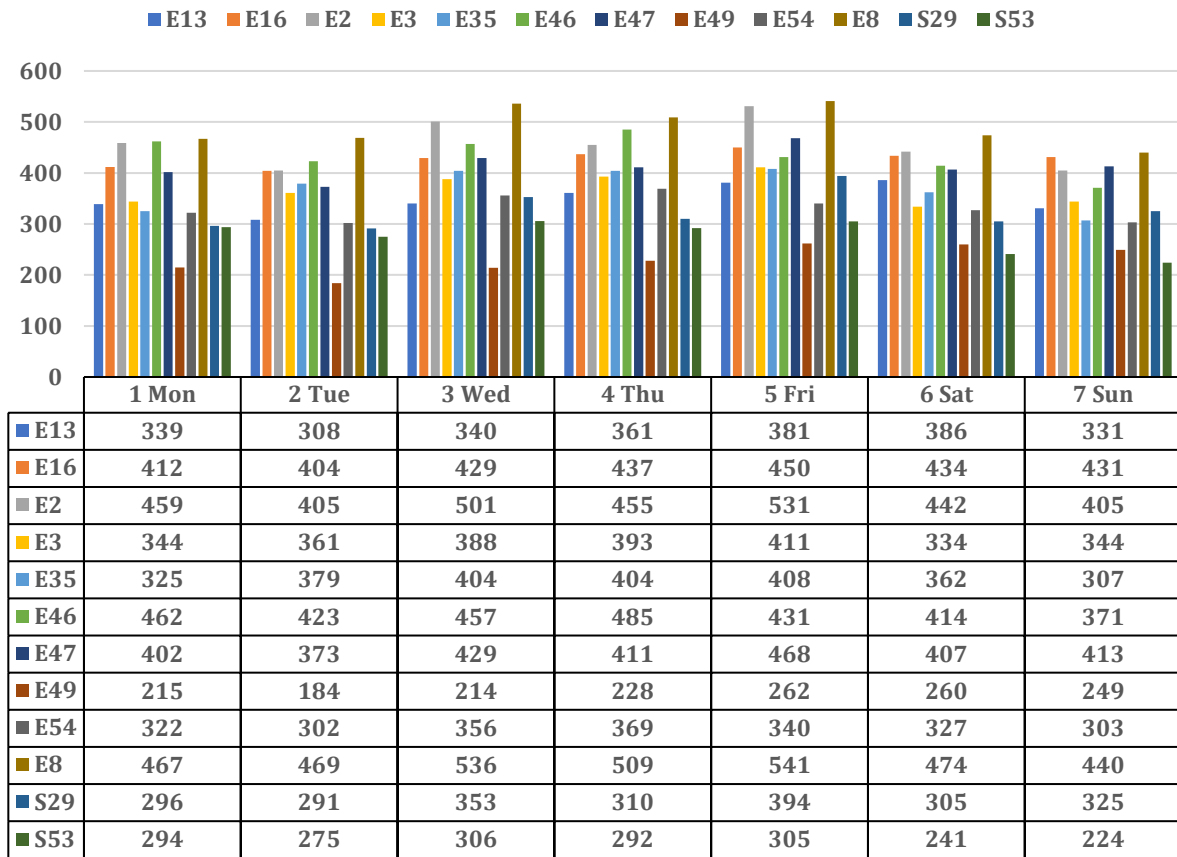
Figure 49: Station Unit Response Percentages (2024)*Figure 50: Battalion District Response Percentages (2024)*

Table 33 Day of the Week Unit Responses (2024)

Day of Week	1 Mon	2 Tue	3 Wed	4 Thu	5 Fri	6 Sat	7 Sun	Totals
R302	555	528	569	572	610	572	613	4,019
R2	535	491	553	576	618	634	608	4,015
R202	568	492	541	588	608	586	589	3,972
R246	515	470	522	556	516	572	504	3,655
R46	518	465	503	521	490	508	489	3,494
R247	492	458	483	505	512	494	498	3,442
E8	467	469	536	509	541	474	440	3,436
R8	479	441	523	457	515	496	477	3,388
R47	468	433	462	494	508	464	454	3,283
E2	459	405	501	455	531	442	405	3,198
R35	471	453	448	486	497	441	398	3,194
E46	462	423	457	485	431	414	371	3,043
R16	416	417	417	448	477	412	427	3,014
L2	415	457	447	426	447	420	389	3,001
E16	412	404	429	437	450	434	431	2,997
E47	402	373	429	411	468	407	413	2,903
R3	385	379	441	396	410	377	372	2,760
R29	345	342	400	370	437	374	440	2,708
E35	325	379	404	404	408	362	307	2,589
E3	344	361	388	393	411	334	344	2,575
R13	338	303	363	344	395	396	358	2,497
E13	339	308	340	361	381	386	331	2,446
R54	339	341	335	361	354	369	335	2,434
E54	322	302	356	369	340	327	303	2,319
S29	296	291	353	310	394	305	325	2,274
R53	305	294	289	246	314	294	273	2,015
S53	294	275	306	292	305	241	224	1,937
R49	254	240	247	261	296	306	300	1,904
L35	251	246	309	294	307	256	195	1,858
E49	215	184	214	228	262	260	249	1,612
R216	216	239	201	216	263	179	89	1,403
L49	169	137	166	197	202	180	183	1,234
SU29	126	127	147	132	141	139	143	955
HM88	30	40	34	42	44	30	21	241
FB49	16	12	23	19	29	31	26	156
Totals	12,543	11,979	13,136	13,161	13,912	12,916	12,324	89,971

Figure 51: Total Engine Responses by Day of Week (2024)



Day of the Week Responses 2024 - Engine

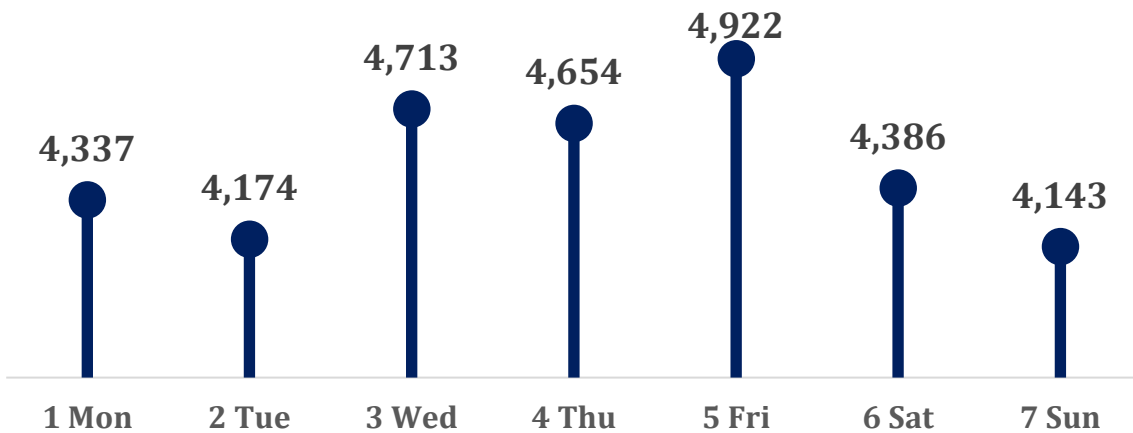
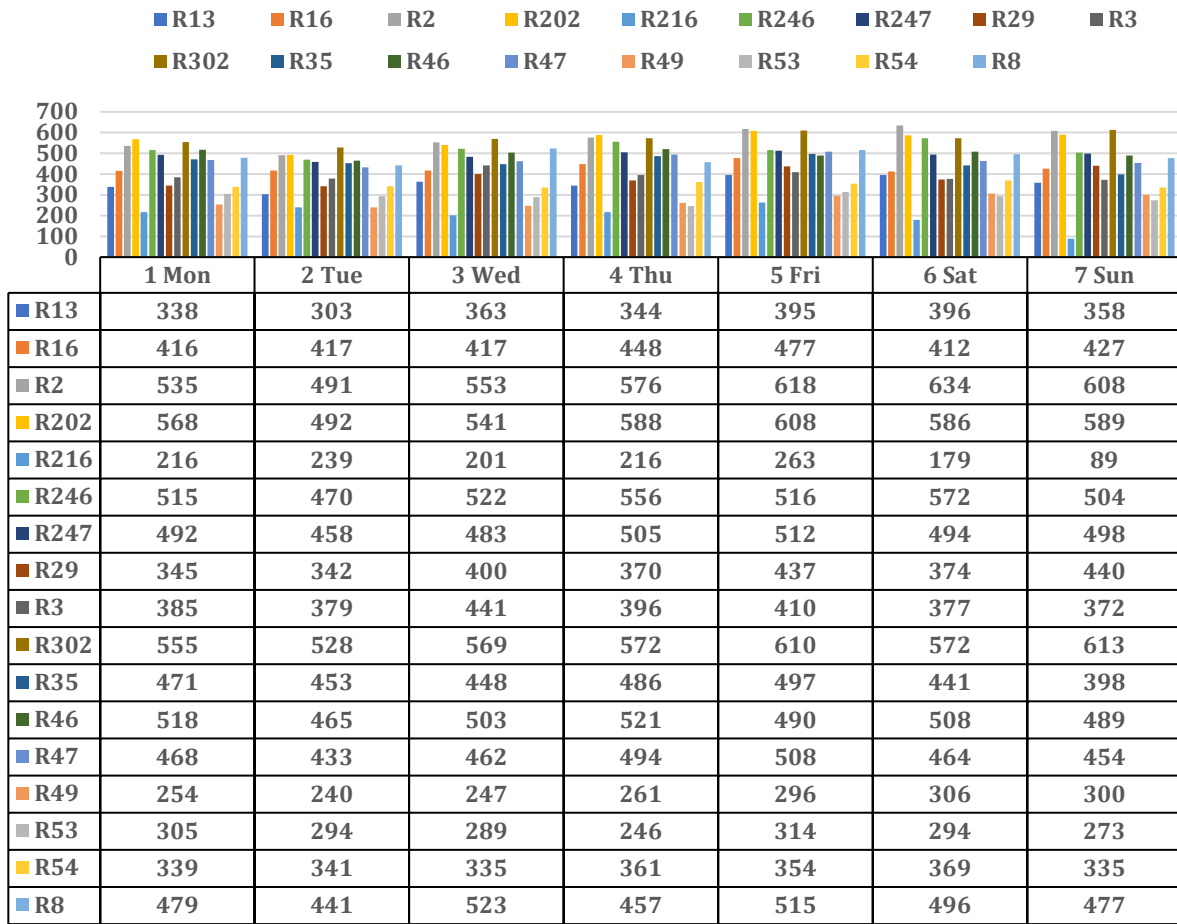


Figure 52: Total Rescue Responses by Day of Week (2024)



Day of the Week Responses 2024 - Rescue

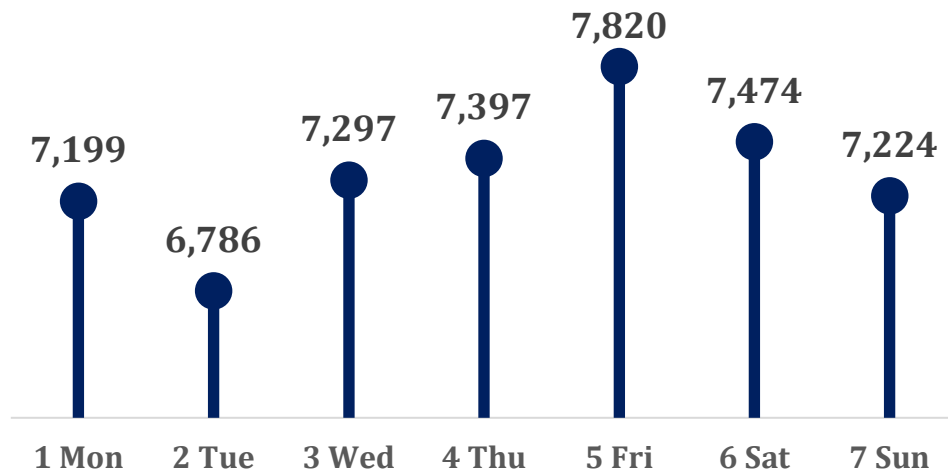


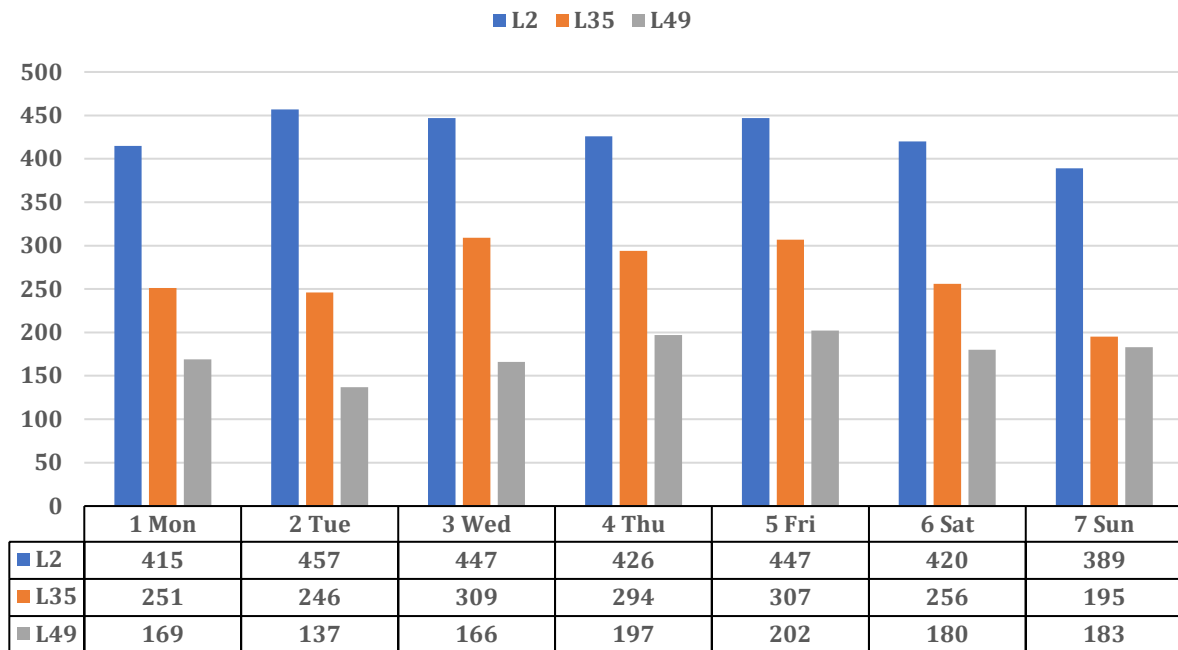
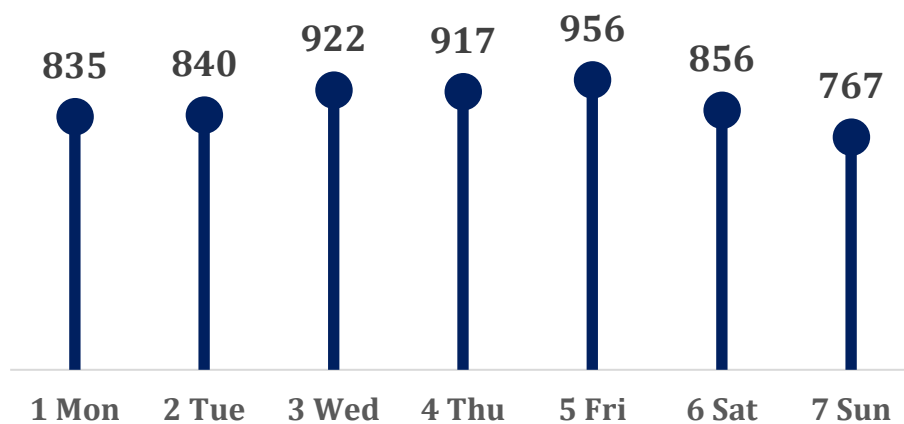
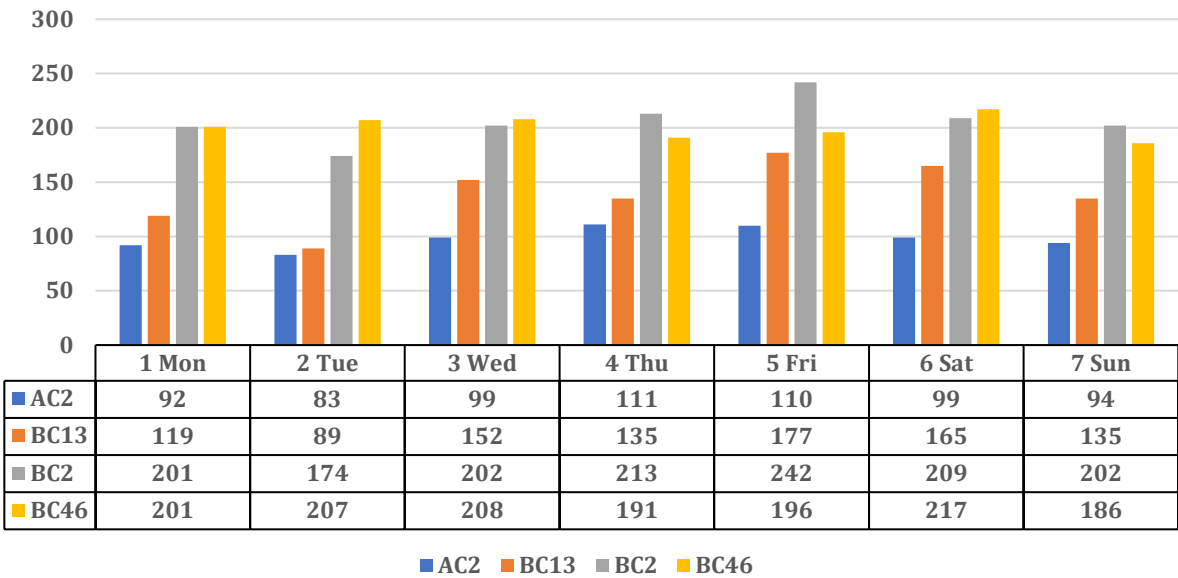
Figure 53: Total Ladder Responses by Day of Week (2024)*Day of the Week Responses - Ladder*

Figure 54: Battalion Chief Responses by Day of Week (2024)



Day of the Week Response 2024 - Chief

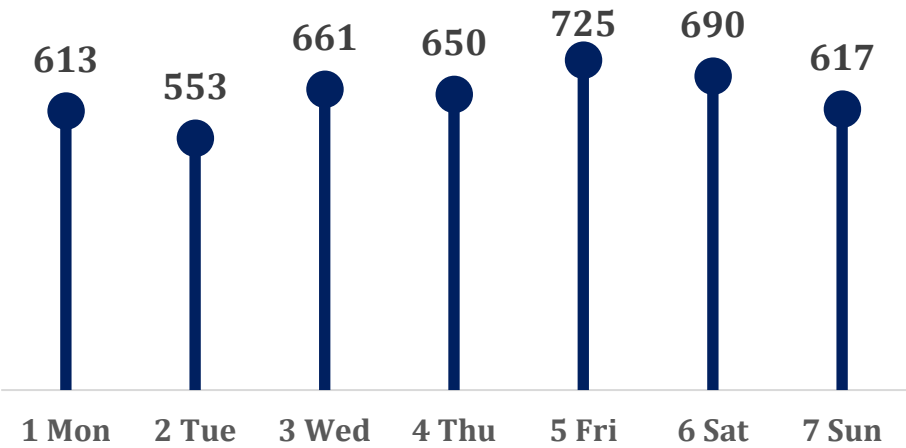
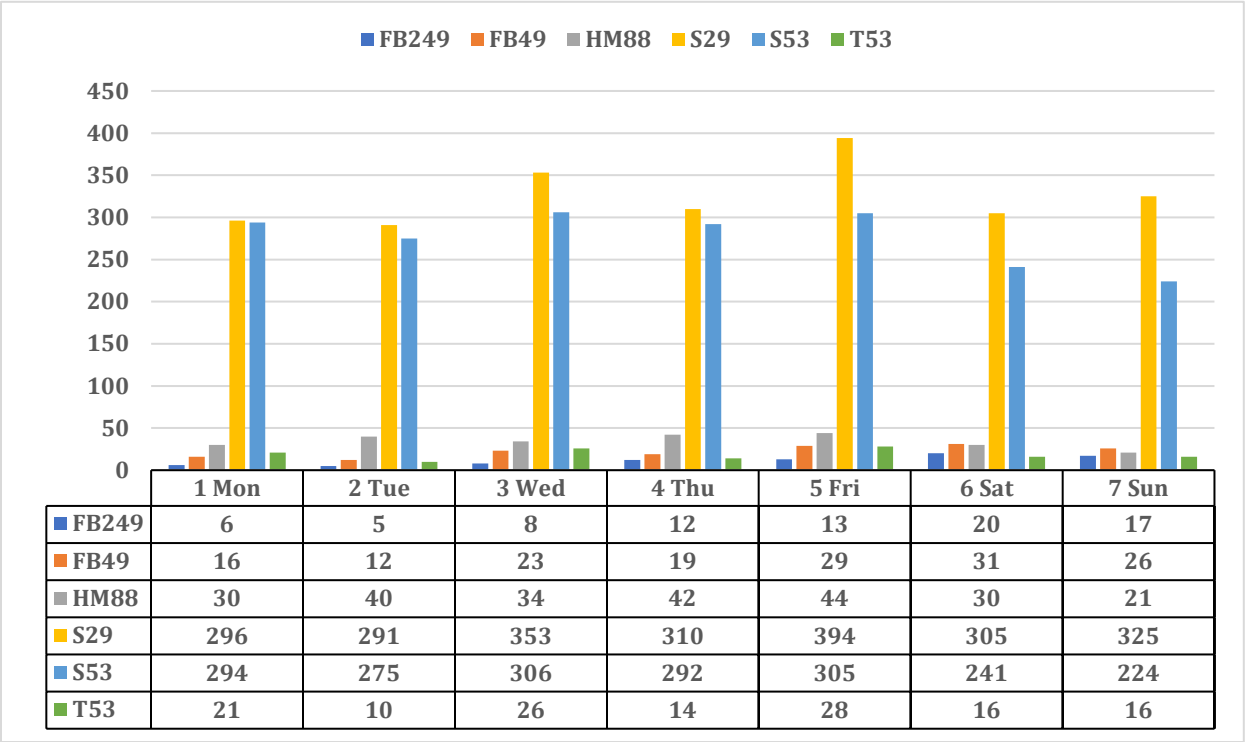
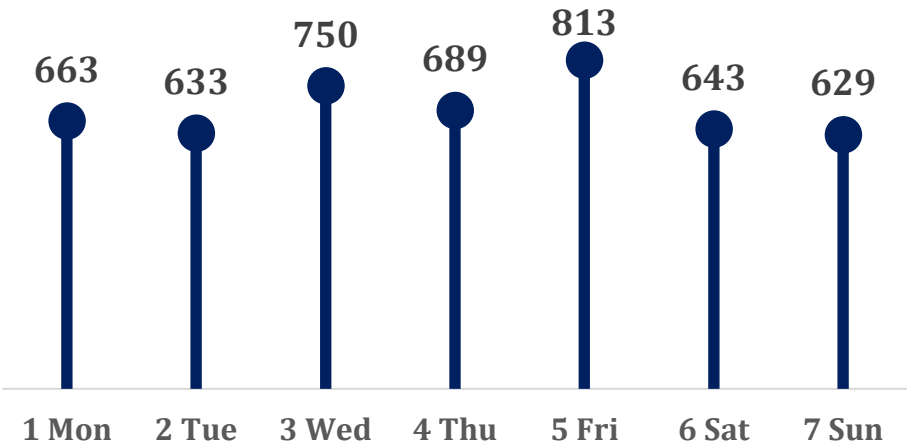


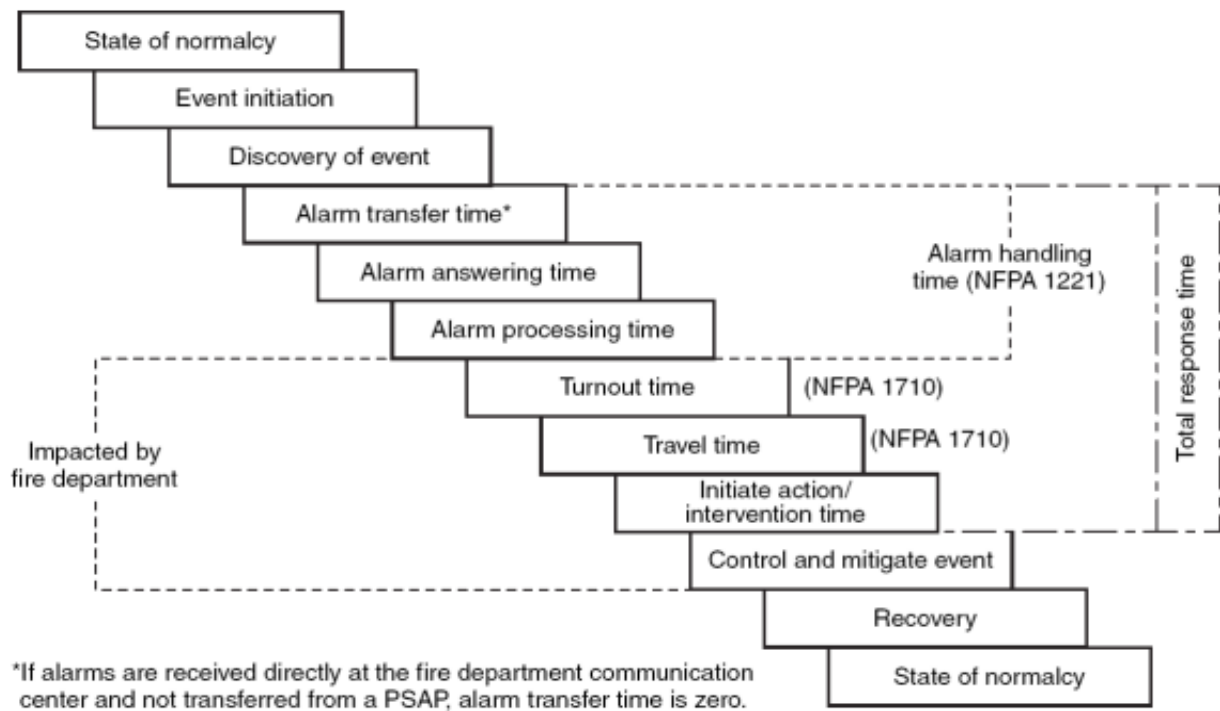
Figure 55: Special Operation Unit Responses by Day of Week (2024)



Day of the Week Response 2024 - Special Operation Unit



➤ Comparability Factors and Understanding Segments of an Emergency



When evaluating the timeliness of FLFR's emergency response, understanding the individual components that make up the overall response is essential. As illustrated in Figure 53 (NFPA 2020, Section A.3.3.53.6), several time intervals contribute to total response performance.

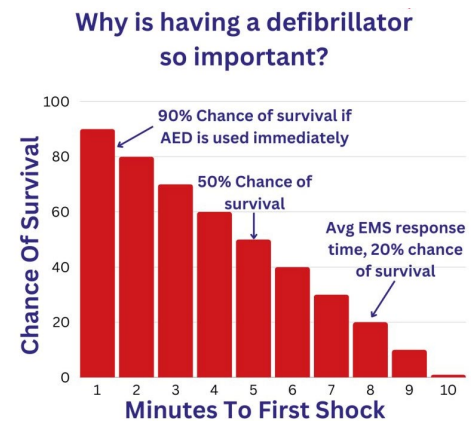
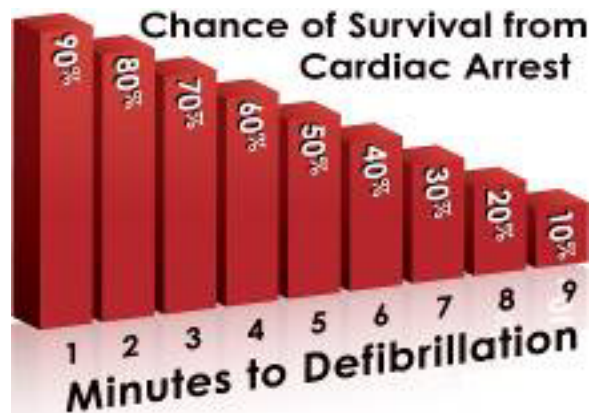
The first three intervals—alarm transfer time, alarm answering time, and alarm processing time—are managed by dispatch and fall under NFPA 1221 standards. The subsequent intervals—turnout time, travel time, and initiation of action/intervention time—are controlled directly by FLFR.

According to NFPA 1710, 2020 edition:

1. Turnout Time: Fire and special operations turnout time should not exceed 80 seconds, with EMS turnout time targeted at 60 seconds or less.
2. Travel Time (Fire):
 - ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST ENGINE COMPANY SHOULD OCCUR WITHIN 240 SECONDS (4 MINUTES).
 - THE FULL FIRST ALARM ASSIGNMENT SHOULD ARRIVE WITHIN 480 SECONDS (8 MINUTES), APPLICABLE TO URBAN/METROPOLITAN AREAS WITH POPULATIONS OVER 200,000 OR POPULATION DENSITIES GREATER THAN 3,000 PEOPLE PER SQUARE MILE.
3. Travel Time (EMS):
 - THE FIRST EMS UNIT EQUIPPED WITH AN AED SHOULD ARRIVE WITHIN 240 SECONDS.
 - ALS-CAPABLE UNITS SHOULD ARRIVE WITHIN 480 SECONDS.

Within FLFR, all units are ALS-capable except Truck 53, an Aircraft Rescue Firefighting (ARFF) unit equipped with an AED, which does not respond to medical emergencies. Therefore, FLFR must ensure the first ALS-capable unit arrives within the 480-second benchmark for all EMS calls. NFPA 1710 further recommends meeting this standard at least 90% of the time.

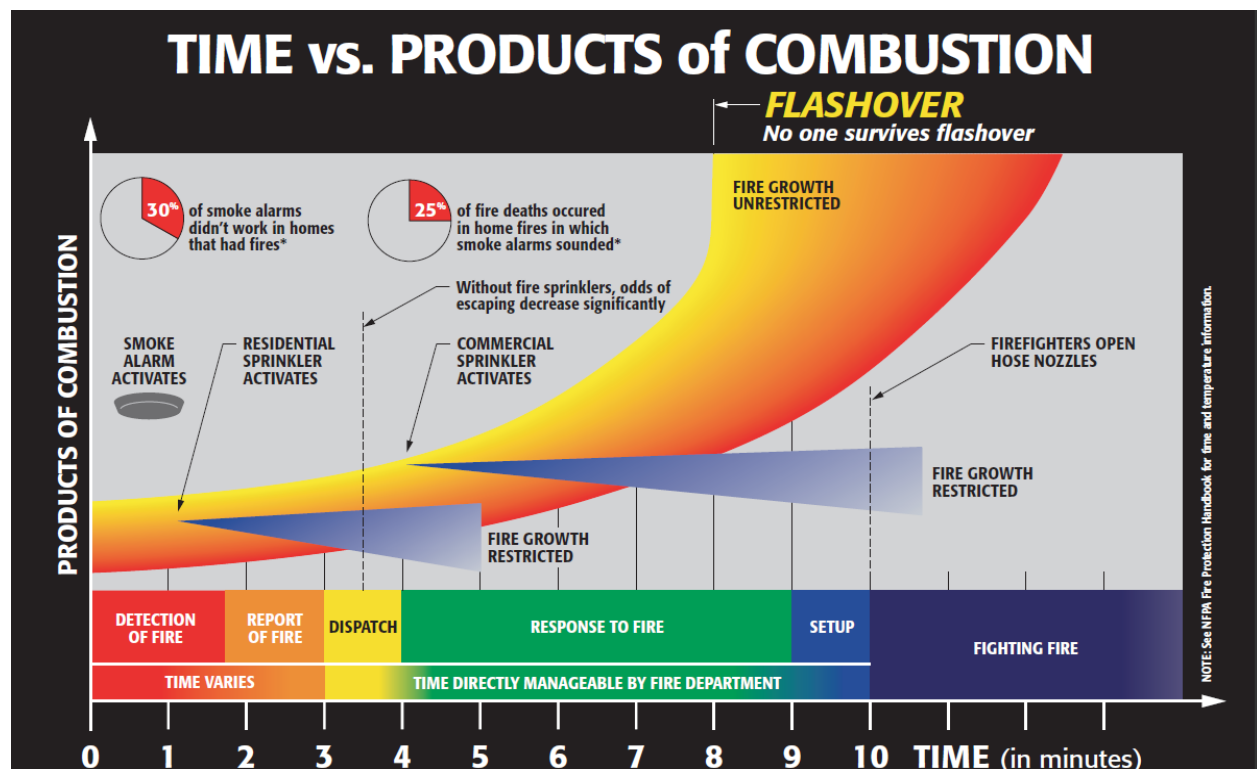
The 2020 edition of NFPA 1710 also introduces enhanced staffing and deployment requirements for different occupancy types and incident scales, emphasizing sufficient personnel to improve



firefighter safety and operational effectiveness. For example, single-family dwelling first alarm assignments require 16 to 17 members, while high-rise buildings may necessitate 42 or more.

Effective fire suppression organization and rapid deployment critically impact structural fire outcomes. Data from the National Fire Protection Association demonstrate that swift, aggressive interior fire attacks significantly reduce civilian deaths and property loss. Fire severity and associated risks escalate exponentially once a fire extends beyond the room of origin, with substantial increases in property destruction occurring around the 7–8 minute mark due to vertical fire spread.

Figure 57: Time vs. Products of Combustion



Section 15

Performance Objectives and Measurement

XV. Performance Objectives and Measurement

➤ Performance Objectives – Benchmarks

1. For 90 percent of all fire, EMS and special operations responses, alarm handling times shall be processed within 60 seconds or less.
2. For 90 percent of all fire and special operations, turnout times shall be 80 seconds or less.
3. For 90 percent of all EMS incidents, turnout times shall be 60 seconds or less.

➤ Fire Suppression Services Program

The Fire Suppression Services Program establishes performance objectives and staffing standards to ensure **safe, effective, and timely emergency response** for fires of all risk levels. All operations are conducted in compliance with the department's **Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs)**, prioritizing the safety of responders and the public.

For 90% of fire incidents across all risk levels—low, moderate, high/special, and maximum—in metropolitan and urban areas, FLFR adheres to the following response time and operational capability benchmarks:

- **FIRST-DUE UNIT:** STAFFED WITH THREE FIREFIGHTERS, THE FIRST-DUE UNIT SHALL ARRIVE WITHIN 6 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. THIS UNIT MUST SUPPLY 500 GALLONS OF WATER AND 1,500 GALLONS PER MINUTE (GPM) PUMPING CAPACITY; INITIATE COMMAND; REQUEST ADDITIONAL RESOURCES; ESTABLISH AND ADVANCE AN ATTACK LINE FLOWING AT LEAST 150 GPM; MAINTAIN AN UNINTERRUPTED WATER SUPPLY; CONTAIN THE FIRE; RESCUE AT-RISK OCCUPANTS; AND PERFORM SALVAGE OPERATIONS. ALL ACTIONS ARE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs) PRIORITIZING RESPONDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY.
- **LOW-RISK FIRES:** RESPONDING UNITS WITH THREE FIREFIGHTERS SHALL ALSO MEET THE 6 MINUTES 20 SECONDS RESPONSE TIME AND PERFORM THE SAME CRITICAL FIRE SUPPRESSION TASKS AS THE FIRST-DUE UNIT.
- **MODERATE-RISK FIRES:** THE EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE (ERF), STAFFED WITH SIXTEEN FIREFIGHTERS AND OFFICERS, SHALL ARRIVE WITHIN 10 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. THIS FORCE MUST ESTABLISH COMMAND; MAINTAIN UNINTERRUPTED WATER SUPPLY; ADVANCE BOTH ATTACK AND BACKUP LINES; COMPLY WITH OSHA'S TWO-IN, TWO-OUT SAFETY RULE; COMPLETE FORCIBLE ENTRY; CONDUCT SEARCH AND RESCUE FOR AT-RISK VICTIMS; VENTILATE STRUCTURES; CONTROL UTILITIES; AND EXECUTE SALVAGE AND OVERHAUL OPERATIONS PER FLFR SOPs.
- **HIGH/SPECIAL AND MAXIMUM RISK FIRES:** THE ERF, STAFFED WITH 22 FIREFIGHTERS AND OFFICERS, SHALL ARRIVE WITHIN 14 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. IN ADDITION TO THE MODERATE-RISK DUTIES, THIS TEAM IS CAPABLE OF PLACING ELEVATED STREAMS INTO SERVICE USING AERIAL LADDERS. ALL OPERATIONS PRIORITIZE SAFETY IN ALIGNMENT WITH FLFR PROCEDURES.

Incident Risk Level	Response Component	Staffing	Target Response Time	Key Capabilities
All (First-Due Unit)	First-Due Unit	3 firefighters	6:20	500 gallons water; 1,500 GPM pump; command initiation; attack line of 150 GPM; water supply; fire containment; rescue; salvage
Low Risk	Responding Unit	3 firefighters	6:20	Same as first-due unit
Moderate Risk	Effective Response Force (ERF)	16 firefighters / officers	10:20	Command; water supply; attack & backup lines; OSHA 2-in/2-out compliance; forcible entry; search & rescue; ventilation; utilities control; salvage & overhaul
High/ Special/ Maximum Risk	Effective Response Force (ERF)	22 firefighters / officers	14:20	All Moderate Risk capabilities plus elevated stream placement from aerial ladders

COMMENTARY ON FIRE SUPPRESSION BASELINE RESPONSE TIMES

For 90 percent of all low risk fires FLFR first due apparatus, staffed with three firefighters, arrived in 8 minutes and 12 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of providing 500 gallons of water and 1,500 gallons per minute (GPM) pumping capacity; initiating command; requesting additional resources; establishing and advancing an attack line flowing a minimum of 150 GPM; establishing an uninterrupted water supply; containing the fire; rescuing at-risk victims; and performing salvage operations. The operations are done in accordance with standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of all moderate risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with two firefighters and one officer, is: 6 minutes and 42 seconds. The first-due unit for all risk levels is capable of: providing 500 gallons of water and 1,500 gallons per minute (GPM) pumping capacity; initiating command; requesting additional resources; establishing and advancing an attack line flowing a minimum of 150 GPM; establishing an uninterrupted water supply; containing the fire; rescuing at-risk victims; establishing RIT team; and performing salvage operations. These operations are 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/special risk fires FLFR first due apparatus staffed with three firefighters arrived in 6 minutes and 59 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of providing 500 gallons of water and 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; initiating command; requesting additional resources; establishing and advancing an attack line flowing a minimum of 150 gpm; establishing an uninterrupted water supply; containing the fire; rescuing at-risk victims; establishing RIT team; and performing salvage operations. The operations are done

in accordance with 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 ERF, staffed with three firefighters and officers was 8 minutes and 23 seconds in metro and urban areas. The ERF for low risk fires are capable of operating the pump and providing an attack line for fire control.

For 90 percent of all moderate risk fires, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with sixteen firefighters and officers is 13 minutes and 59 seconds in metro and urban areas. The ERF for moderate risk are capable of establishing command; providing an uninterrupted water supply; advancing an attack line and a backup line for fire control; complying with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements of two in-two out; completing forcible entry; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilation of the structure; controlling utilities; and performing salvage and overhaul.

For 90 percent of all high/special and maximum risk fires, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF staff with 22 firefighters and officers is 19 minutes and 15 seconds in metro and urban areas. The ERF for high/special and maximum risk are capable of establishing command; providing an uninterrupted water supply; advancing an attack line and a backup line for fire control; complying with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements of two in-two out; completing forcible entry; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilation of the structure; controlling utilities; and performing salvage and overhaul. Additionally, the ERF for high and special risk fires are capable of placing elevated streams into service from aerial ladders. These operations are done in accordance with FLFR standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

FLFR continues to deploy strategies and common-sense solutions to work toward reaching all response time benchmarks. Continued residential and commercial development within the community strain our city's roadways, resulting in longer than ideal response times. Adaptive response for our marine team also continues to impact response times for marine incidents that require vessel response. These delay can also be compounded by required unit down time to complete industry standard/required training for personnel assigned to the Operations Division. Despite a continued increase in call volume our agency has maintained response times, and even shown some improvements, which shows that strategies are improving performance. However, those performance improvements are being offset by new and continued challenges.

We also face data collection challenges due to our data collection hurdles. Specifically. Our unit "turnout time" is not accurately reflective of the performance of the personnel in the field. Data charts within this document add call processing time to the turnout time categories, causing inflated numbers in that area. If inflation is adjusted, units regularly meet the turnout time standard. This hypothesis is validated when the calculations of (turnout time + travel times) is compared to overall response time in all charts.

➤ Emergency Medical Services Program (Public Objectives)

The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Program establishes standards for the rapid and effective response to medical emergencies of all risk levels. All operational benchmarks align with departmental guidelines, prioritizing quality patient care and the safety of responders.

For 90% of all emergency medical services (EMS) responses in metropolitan and urban areas, FLFR aims to meet the following performance benchmarks based on incident risk levels:

- **Low Risk:** FLFR FIRST-DUE UNITS, STAFFED WITH TWO OR THREE FIREFIGHTERS, SHALL ARRIVE WITHIN 6 MINUTES AND 0 SECONDS. THESE UNITS ARE TRAINED TO ASSESS SCENE SAFETY, ESTABLISH COMMAND, PERFORM PATIENT ASSESSMENT INCLUDING VITAL SIGNS AND MEDICAL HISTORY, AND PROVIDE BASIC LIFE SUPPORT (BLS) OR ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT (ALS) INTERVENTIONS SUCH AS AUTOMATIC EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATION (AED), EKG MONITORING, AIRWAY MANAGEMENT, AND PATIENT TRANSPORT. **FIVE FIREFIGHTERS** ARE DETERMINED BY DISPATCH.
- **MODERATE RISK:** FLFR MUST BE MET BY AN **EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE (ERF)** OF **15 FIREFIGHTERS AND OFFICERS** ARRIVING WITHIN **8 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS**. THIS TEAM DELIVERS INCIDENT COMMAND, DOCUMENTATION, COMPREHENSIVE PATIENT ASSESSMENT, ADVANCED MEDICAL INTERVENTIONS, AND SAFE PATIENT TRANSPORT.
- **HIGH/SPECIAL AND MAXIMUM-RISK:** EMS INCIDENTS, THE ERF COMPRISES **20 FIREFIGHTERS AND OFFICERS**, ARRIVING WITHIN **14 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS**. IN ADDITION TO CORE RESPONSIBILITIES, THE ERF ESTABLISHES SPECIALIZED ROLES SUCH AS SAFETY OFFICER, MEDICAL GROUP, TRIAGE GROUP, TRANSPORT GROUP, AND STAGING OFFICER.

Risk Level	Response Time (90%)	Staffing/ERF Composition	Key Capabilities and Tasks
First Due Unit	6:00	2–3 firefighters	Scene safety, command, patient assessment, BLS/ALS intervention, transport
Low Risk	6:00	2, 3, or 5 firefighters (dispatch-determined)	As above, tailored to call type
Moderate Risk	8:20	15 firefighters & officers	Incident command, documentation, patient care, BLS/ALS, transport
High/Special/Max Risk	14:20	20 firefighters & officers	Incident command with specialized roles, patient care, transport

Please note that this is the previous methodology which was used in the standards of cover 2015 version and 2020 version. These objectives are used primarily to communicate to the public based on historical data that was calculated using the same methodology.

➤ Emergency Medical Services Program (Accreditation Objectives)

For 90% of all emergency medical services (EMS) responses in metropolitan and urban areas, FLFR aims to meet the following performance benchmarks based on incident risk levels:

- **Low Risk:** FLFR FIRST-DUE UNITS, STAFFED WITH TWO FIREFIGHTERS, SHALL ARRIVE WITHIN 6 MINUTES AND 00 SECONDS. THESE UNITS ARE TRAINED TO ASSESS SCENE SAFETY, ESTABLISH COMMAND, PERFORM PATIENT ASSESSMENT INCLUDING VITAL SIGNS AND MEDICAL HISTORY, AND PROVIDE BASIC LIFE SUPPORT (BLS) OR ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT (ALS) INTERVENTIONS SUCH AS AUTOMATIC EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATION (AED), EKG MONITORING, AIRWAY MANAGEMENT, AND PATIENT TRANSPORT.
- **MODERATE RISK:** FOR MODERATE RISK EMS RESPONSES, FIRST-DUE APPARATUS STAFFED WITH TWO OR THREE FIREFIGHTERS TARGET ARRIVAL WITHIN 6 MINUTES AND 00 SECONDS. THE EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE (ERF), COMPRISING 3 FIREFIGHTERS AND OFFICERS, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITHIN 8 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. THE ERF IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INCIDENT COMMAND, COMPREHENSIVE PATIENT ASSESSMENT, BLS/ALS INTERVENTIONS, AND MEDICAL DOCUMENTATION.
- **HIGH RISK I:** FOR HIGH RISK I RISK EMS RESPONSES, FIRST-DUE APPARATUS STAFFED WITH TWO OR THREE FIREFIGHTERS TARGET ARRIVAL WITHIN 6 MINUTES AND 00 SECONDS. THE EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE (ERF), COMPRISING 5 FIREFIGHTERS, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITHIN 8 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. THE ERF IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INCIDENT COMMAND, COMPREHENSIVE PATIENT ASSESSMENT, BLS/ALS INTERVENTIONS, AND MEDICAL DOCUMENTATION.
- **HIGH RISK II:** FOR HIGH RISK II EMS RESPONSES, FIRST-DUE APPARATUS STAFFED WITH TWO OR THREE FIREFIGHTERS TARGET ARRIVAL WITHIN 6 MINUTES AND 00 SECONDS. THE EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE (ERF), COMPRISING 6 FIREFIGHTERS AND OFFICERS, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITHIN 8 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. THE ERF IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INCIDENT COMMAND, COMPREHENSIVE PATIENT ASSESSMENT, BLS/ALS INTERVENTIONS, AND MEDICAL DOCUMENTATION.
- **MAXIMUM RISK:** FOR MAXIMUM RISK EMS RESPONSES, FIRST-DUE APPARATUS STAFFED WITH TWO OR THREE FIREFIGHTERS TARGET ARRIVAL WITHIN 6 MINUTES AND 00 SECONDS. THE EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE (ERF), COMPRISING 16 FIREFIGHTERS AND OFFICERS, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITHIN 20 MINUTES AND 00 SECONDS. THE ERF IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INCIDENT COMMAND, COMPREHENSIVE PATIENT ASSESSMENT, BLS/ALS INTERVENTIONS,

Incident Risk Level	Response Component	Staffing	Target Response Time	Key Capabilities
Low Risk	First-Due Unit	2-3 firefighters	6:00	Scene safety and command; patient assessment; BLS/ALS interventions; AED, EKG, airway management
Moderate Risk	Effective Response Force	3 firefighters	8:20	Same as low risk with enhanced response speed
High Risk I	Effective Response Force	5 firefighters	8:20	Incident command; full patient assessment; BLS/ALS care; medical documentation
High Risk II	Effective Response Force	6 firefighters/ officer	8:20	What goes here
Maximum Risk	Effective Response Force	16 firefighters /officers	20:00	What goes here

COMMENTARY ON EMS BASELINE RESPONSE TIMES

For 90 percent of all **low risk emergency medical services (EMS)** responses **FLFR first due units** staffed with two or three firefighters arrived in 8 minutes and 54 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation, patient assessment including vital signs and medical history, BLS or ALS interventions including automatic external defibrillation, EKG and airway monitoring and patient transport.

For 90 percent of all **low risk emergency medical services (EMS)** responses, the **total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) staffed with three firefighters, was 8 minutes and 55 seconds** in metro and urban areas. The unit(s) shall be capable of assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation, patient assessment including vital signs and medical history, BLS or ALS interventions including automatic external defibrillation, EKG and airway monitoring and patient transport.

For 90 percent of all **moderate risk emergency medical services (EMS)** responses, FLFR first due apparatus staffed with three firefighters arrived in 8 minutes and 14 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation, patient assessment including vital signs and medical history, BLS or ALS interventions including automatic external defibrillation, EKG and airway monitoring and patient transport.

For 90 percent of all **maximum moderate risk emergency medical services (EMS)** responses, the **total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) staffed with three**

firefighters, was 8 minutes and 55 seconds in metro and urban areas. The unit(s) shall be capable of assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation, patient assessment including vital signs and medical history, BLS or ALS interventions including automatic external defibrillation, EKG and airway monitoring and patient transport.

For 90 percent of all **high risk I emergency medical services (EMS)** responses **FLFR first due units** staffed with two or three firefighters arrived in 8 minutes and 54 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation, patient assessment including vital signs and medical history, BLS or ALS interventions including automatic external defibrillation, EKG and airway monitoring and patient transport.

For 90 percent of **all high risk I risk emergency medical services (EMS)** responses, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) staffed with three firefighters, was 8 minutes and 55 seconds in metro and urban areas. The unit(s) shall be capable of assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation, patient assessment including vital signs and medical history, BLS or ALS interventions including automatic external defibrillation, EKG and airway monitoring and patient transport.

For 90 percent of all **high risk II emergency medical services (EMS)** responses **FLFR first due units** staffed with two or three firefighters arrived in 7 minutes and 24 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation, patient assessment including vital signs and medical history, BLS or ALS interventions including automatic external defibrillation, EKG and airway monitoring and patient transport.

For 90 percent of all **high risk II risk emergency medical services (EMS)** responses, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) staffed with three firefighters, was 12 minutes and 41 seconds in metro and urban areas. The unit(s) shall be capable of assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation, patient assessment including vital signs and medical history, BLS or ALS interventions including automatic external defibrillation, EKG and airway monitoring and patient transport.

For 90 percent of all **maximum risk emergency medical services (EMS)** responses **FLFR first due units** staffed with two or three firefighters arrived in 7 minutes and 17 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation, patient assessment including vital signs and medical history, BLS or ALS interventions including automatic external defibrillation, EKG and airway monitoring and patient transport.

For 90 percent of **maximum risk EMS response** incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) staffed with 16 firefighters and officers is 20 minutes and 08 seconds in metro and urban areas. The ERF is capable of providing incident command and producing related documentation; completing patient assessment including vital signs and medical history, BLS or ALS interventions including automatic external defibrillation, EKG and airway monitoring and patient.

➤ Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) Services Program Performance Objectives

For 90% of ARFF rescue incidents across all risk categories—low, moderate, high/special, and maximum—in metropolitan and urban areas, FLFR adheres to the following performance standards:

- **FIRST-DUE UNIT:** STAFFED WITH TWO FIREFIGHTERS, THE FIRST-DUE UNIT SHALL ARRIVE WITHIN 6 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. THEY MUST QUICKLY ESTABLISH COMMAND, ASSESS THE SCENE FOR ARFF NEEDS, REQUEST ADDITIONAL RESOURCES IF REQUIRED, AND DELIVER BASIC LIFE SUPPORT TO VICTIMS WHILE PRIORITIZING RESPONDER SAFETY.
- **LOW-RISK INCIDENTS:** RESPONDING UNITS, ALSO STAFFED WITH TWO FIREFIGHTERS, MUST MEET THE SAME 6-MINUTE 20-SECOND RESPONSE STANDARD AND PERFORM THE SAME CRITICAL FUNCTIONS AS THE FIRST-DUE UNIT.
- **MODERATE-RISK INCIDENTS:** FOR MODERATE-RISK EVENTS, THE EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE (ERF)—INCLUDING THE ARFF TEAM WITH 17 FIREFIGHTERS AND OFFICERS—SHALL ARRIVE WITHIN 10 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. THIS FORCE ESTABLISHES PATIENT CONTACT, STAGES AND SETS UP APPARATUS, PROVIDES TECHNICAL ARFF EXPERTISE, INITIATES FIRE ATTACK, AND SUPPLIES MEDICAL SUPPORT.
- **HIGH/SPECIAL AND MAXIMUM RISK INCIDENTS:** FOR THE HIGHEST-RISK SCENARIOS, THE ERF—STAFFED WITH MORE THAN 17 FIREFIGHTERS AND OFFICERS—MUST ARRIVE WITHIN 14 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS, EQUIPPED TO ESTABLISH PATIENT CONTACT, STAGE APPARATUS, DELIVER ADVANCED ARFF TECHNICAL OPERATIONS, INITIATE AGGRESSIVE FIRE ATTACK, AND PROVIDE ESSENTIAL MEDICAL SUPPORT.

Incident Risk Level	Response Component	Staffing	Target Response Time	Key Capabilities
Low, Moderate, High/Special, Maximum	First-Due Unit	2 firefighters	6:20	Command, scene assessment, resource requests, basic life support
Low Risk I	Responding Unit	2 firefighters	6:20	Same as first-due unit
Low Risk II	Effective Response Force (ERF)	8 firefighters	10:20	CHIEF PINGOL
Moderate Risk	Effective Response Force (ERF)	17 firefighters/officers	10:20	Patient contact, staging, technical ARFF expertise, fire attack, medical support
High/Special/Maximum Risk	Effective Response Force (ERF)	>17 firefighters/officers	14:20	Patient contact, advanced staging, ARFF technical operations, fire attack, medical support

COMMENTARY ON ARFF BASELINE RESPONSE TIMES

For 90 percent of all low risk – one, ARFF rescue incidents FLFR first due units staffed with two or three firefighters arrived in 2 minutes and 54 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation, patient assessment including vital signs and medical history, BLS or ALS interventions including automatic external defibrillation, EKG and airway monitoring and patient transport.

For 90 percent of all low risk – two, ARFF rescue incidents FLFR first due units staffed with two or three firefighters arrived in 2 minutes and 44 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation, patient assessment including vital signs and medical history, BLS or ALS interventions including automatic external defibrillation, EKG and airway monitoring and patient transport.

For 90 percent of all low risk - two ARFF rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the ARFF response team, staffed with 8 firefighters and officers, arrived in 13 minutes and 49 seconds in metro and urban areas. The effective response force (ERF) shall be capable of establishing patient contact; staging and apparatus set up; providing technical expertise, initiating fire attack, knowledge, skills and abilities during ARFF rescue incidents and providing medical support.

For 90 percent of all moderate risk, ARFF rescue incidents FLFR first due units staffed with two or three firefighters arrived in 2 minutes and 13 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation, patient assessment including vital signs and medical history, BLS or ALS interventions including automatic external defibrillation, EKG and airway monitoring and patient transport.

For 90 percent of all moderate risk, ARFF rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 17 firefighters is 22 minutes and 29 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of establishing command; sizing up to determine if a ARFF response is required; requesting additional resources; and providing basic life support to any victim without endangering response personnel.

For 90 percent of all high/special/maximum risk, ARFF rescue incidents FLFR first due units staffed with two or three firefighters arrived in 0 minutes and 00 seconds (no calls) in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation, patient assessment including vital signs and medical history, BLS or ALS interventions including automatic external defibrillation, EKG and airway monitoring and patient transport. (No calls exist.)

For 90 percent of all high/special or maximum risk ARFF rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the ARFF response team, staffed with >17 firefighters and officers, arrived in 0 minutes and 00 seconds (no calls) in metro and urban areas. The effective response force (ERF) shall be capable of establishing patient contact; staging and apparatus set up; providing technical expertise, initiating fire attack, knowledge, skills and abilities during ARFF rescue incidents and providing medical support. (No calls exist.)

➤ Hazardous Materials Services Program Performance Objectives

The Hazardous Materials Services Program sets clear response standards for incidents involving hazardous materials across all risk categories. All responses prioritize scene safety, technical expertise, and strict adherence to operational guidelines.

For 90% of low, moderate, high/special, and maximum-risk hazardous materials incidents, the first-due unit (staffed with **three firefighters**) must arrive within **6 minutes and 20 seconds** in metro and urban areas. This team is equipped to establish command, assess and size-up the scene for hazardous materials or explosive devices, request additional resources, estimate potential harm, and begin setting up hot, warm, and cold safety zones.

- **FIRST-DUE UNIT:** STAFFED WITH THREE FIREFIGHTERS, THE FIRST-DUE UNIT SHALL ARRIVE WITHIN 6 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. THIS UNIT MUST ESTABLISH COMMAND; SIZE UP AND ASSESS THE SCENE TO IDENTIFY THE PRESENCE OF POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES; DETERMINE THE NECESSITY FOR ADDITIONAL RESOURCES; ESTIMATE THE POTENTIAL HARM IF UNMITIGATED; AND BEGIN ESTABLISHING HOT, WARM, AND COLD ZONES TO CONTROL THE INCIDENT.
- **LOW-RISK HAZMAT INCIDENTS:** RESPONDING UNITS WITH THREE FIREFIGHTERS SHALL ALSO MEET THE 6 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS RESPONSE TIME AND PERFORM THE SAME CORE TASKS OF COMMAND ESTABLISHMENT, HAZARD ASSESSMENT, RESOURCE COORDINATION, HARM ESTIMATION, AND ZONE DELINEATION.
- **MODERATE-RISK HAZMAT INCIDENTS:** THE EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE (ERF), INCLUDING THE HAZMAT TEAM STAFFED WITH 17 FIREFIGHTERS AND OFFICERS, SHALL ARRIVE WITHIN 10 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. THE ERF IS EQUIPPED WITH SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT AND TECHNICAL EXPERTISE TO MITIGATE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH FLFR STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINES. ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES INCLUDE ESTABLISHING COMMAND AS NEEDED, CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIONS, PROVIDING BACKUP TEAMS, AND MANAGING RESEARCH, DECONTAMINATION, MEDICAL GROUP, AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SUPPORT GROUP FUNCTIONS.
- **HIGH/SPECIAL AND MAXIMUM RISK HAZMAT INCIDENTS:** THE ERF, WITH MORE THAN 17 FIREFIGHTERS AND OFFICERS, SHALL ARRIVE WITHIN 14 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. THIS TEAM POSSESSES ADVANCED TECHNICAL RESOURCES AND SKILLS CONSISTENT WITH FLFR GUIDELINES AND ASSUMES ALL ROLES REQUIRED FOR INCIDENT COMMAND, INVESTIGATION, BACKUP, RESEARCH, DECONTAMINATION, AND MEDICAL AND HAZMAT SUPPORT GROUP MANAGEMENT.

Incident Risk Level	Response Component	Staffing	Target Response Time	Key Capabilities
Low Risk	First-Due Unit	2 firefighters	6:20	Command establishment; scene assessment; hazard identification; resource request; hazard zone setup
Low Risk	Responding Unit	2 firefighters	6:20	Same as first-due unit
Moderate Risk	Effective Response Force (ERF)	17 firefighters /officers	10:20	Specialized equipment; technical mitigation; command; investigation; backup; decontamination; medical and support groups
High/ Special/ Maximum Risk	Effective Response Force (ERF)	>17 firefighters /officers	14:20	Advanced technical skills/resources; full command and support including decontamination and medical groups

COMMENTARY ON HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM BASELINES

For 90 percent of all low, moderate, high/special and maximum hazardous materials response incidents, the response time for the arrival of **the first-due unit**, staffed with three firefighters, is be 10 minutes and 30 seconds in metro and urban 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, war and cold zone.

For 90 percent of all moderate risk hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for first unit arrival is 8 minutes and 50 seconds; The arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the hazardous materials team, staffed with 17 firefighter and officers, shall be 24 minutes and 32 seconds in metro and urban areas. The ERF shall be capable of providing the equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with FLFR standard operating guidelines. In addition, the ERF shall be able to establish command as needed; investigate; provide a back-up team; and conduct research; decontamination; medical group and hazmat support group.

For 90 percent of all high/special or maximum risk hazardous materials response incidents, the response time for the first arriving unit is 8 minutes and 32 seconds; the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) is 24 minutes and 31 seconds including the hazardous materials team, staffed with >17 firefighters and officers, shall be 14 minutes and 20 seconds in metro and urban areas. The effective response force (ERF) shall be capable of providing the equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with FLFR standard operating guidelines. In addition, the ERF shall be

able to establish command as needed; investigate; provide a back-up team; and conduct research; decontamination; medical group and hazmat support group.

➤ Marine Rescue Services Program Performance Objectives

For 90% of all marine rescue incidents—spanning low, moderate, high/special, and maximum risk—in metropolitan and urban areas, FLFR upholds the following response time and operational standards:

- **FIRST-DUE UNIT:** A TEAM OF THREE FIREFIGHTERS MUST ARRIVE WITHIN 6 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. THE UNIT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ESTABLISHING INCIDENT COMMAND, PERFORMING AN INITIAL SCENE SIZE-UP TO DETERMINE IF MARINE RESCUE IS REQUIRED, REQUESTING ADDITIONAL RESOURCES, AND PROVIDING BASIC LIFE SUPPORT WHILE ENSURING RESPONDER SAFETY.
- **LOW-RISK INCIDENTS:** RESPONDING UNITS WITH THREE FIREFIGHTERS MEET THE SAME 6-MINUTE-20-SECOND BENCHMARK AND CARRY OUT THE FULL RANGE OF MARINE RESCUE TASKS LISTED ABOVE.
- **MODERATE-RISK INCIDENTS:** THE EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE (ERF), INCLUDING THE MARINE RESCUE TEAM WITH 18 FIREFIGHTERS AND OFFICERS, SHALL ARRIVE WITHIN 10 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. THE ERF EXECUTES FIREBOAT OPERATIONS, ESTABLISHES PATIENT CONTACT, STAGES AND SETS UP APPARATUS, PROVIDES TECHNICAL RESCUE EXPERTISE, INITIATES FIRE ATTACK, AND DELIVERS FIRST RESPONDER MEDICAL SUPPORT.
- **HIGH/SPECIAL AND MAXIMUM RISK INCIDENTS:** THE ERF, STAFFED WITH 22 FIREFIGHTERS AND OFFICERS, MUST ARRIVE WITHIN 14 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. THIS TEAM IS PREPARED FOR ADVANCED FIREBOAT OPERATIONS, PATIENT CARE, TACTICAL FIRE ATTACK, AND COMPREHENSIVE TECHNICAL RESCUE AND MEDICAL SUPPORT.

Incident Risk Level	Response Component	Staffing	Target Response Time	Key Capabilities
Low, Moderate, High/Special, Maximum	First-Due Unit	3 firefighters	6:20	Command; marine rescue assessment; resource request; basic life support; safety
Low Risk	Responding Unit	3 firefighters	6:20	Same as first-due unit
Moderate Risk	Effective Response Force (ERF)	18 firefighters	10:20	Fireboat ops; patient contact; apparatus staging; technical marine rescue; fire attack; medical support
High/Special/Maximum Risk	Effective Response Force (ERF)	22 firefighters/officers	14:20	Advanced fireboat ops; tactical rescue; technical support; fire attack; medical care

COMMENTARY ON MARINE TEAM BASELINES

For 90 percent of all low risk marine rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with three firefighters, is 9 minutes and 29 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of establishing command; sizing up to determine if a marine rescue response is required; requesting additional resources; and providing basic life support to any victim without endangering response personnel.

For 90 percent of all low risk marine rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the marine response team, staffed with six firefighters and officers is 14 minutes and 46 seconds in metro and urban areas. The effective response force (ERF) is capable of fireboat operations, establishing patient contact; staging and apparatus set up; providing technical expertise, initiating fire attack, knowledge, skills and abilities during marine rescue incidents and providing medical support.

For 90 percent of all moderate risk marine rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with three firefighters, is 9 minutes and 28 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of establishing command; sizing up to determine if a marine rescue response is required; requesting additional resources; and providing medical support to any victim without endangering response personnel

For 90 percent of all moderate risk marine rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the marine response team, staffed with eighteen (18) firefighters and officers is 19 minutes and 43 seconds in metro and urban areas. The effective response force (ERF) is capable of fireboat operations, establishing patient contact; staging and apparatus set up; providing technical expertise, initiating fire attack

For 90 percent of all high risk marine rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with three firefighters, is 9 minutes and 49 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is capable of establishing command; sizing up to determine if a marine rescue response is required; requesting additional resources; and providing medical support to any victim without endangering response personnel

For 90 percent of all high risk marine rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the marine response team, staffed with eighteen (18) firefighters and officers is 17 minutes and 36 seconds in metro and urban areas. The effective response force (ERF) is capable of fireboat operations, establishing patient contact; staging and apparatus set up; providing technical expertise, initiating fire attack, knowledge, skills and abilities during marine rescue incidents and providing medical support.

➤ **Technical Rescue Services Program Performance Objectives**

For 90% of technical rescue incidents in metropolitan and urban areas, FLFR adheres to defined response times and operational standards based on incident risk:

First-Due Unit: Arrival within 6 minutes and 20 seconds, staffed with at least three firefighters. This unit must be capable of establishing incident command; conducting initial scene size-up to determine the need for technical rescue resources; requesting additional support as necessary; and providing basic life support to victims while ensuring responder safety.

- **LOW-RISK INCIDENTS RESPONSE:** UNITS WITH THREE FIREFIGHTERS SHALL ALSO MEET THE 6-MINUTE 20-SECOND TOTAL RESPONSE TIME. THESE PERSONNEL ARE EQUIPPED TO ESTABLISH COMMAND, ASSESS TECHNICAL RESCUE REQUIREMENTS, COORDINATE RESOURCE REQUESTS, AND PROVIDE BASIC LIFE SUPPORT WITHOUT COMPROMISING SAFETY.
- **MODERATE-RISK INCIDENTS RESPONSE:** THE EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE (ERF), INCLUDING THE TECHNICAL RESCUE TEAM, STAFFED WITH A MINIMUM OF 18 FIREFIGHTERS AND OFFICERS, SHALL ARRIVE WITHIN 10 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. THIS FORCE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ESTABLISHING PATIENT CONTACT, APPARATUS STAGING, TECHNICAL RESCUE OPERATIONS UTILIZING SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS, AND PROVIDING MEDICAL SUPPORT.
- **HIGH/SPECIAL AND MAXIMUM RISK INCIDENTS RESPONSE:** THE ERF, INCLUDING THE TECHNICAL RESCUE TEAM COMPRISED OF AT LEAST 23 FIREFIGHTERS AND OFFICERS, SHALL ARRIVE WITHIN 14 MINUTES AND 20 SECONDS. THIS TEAM DELIVERS ADVANCED TECHNICAL EXPERTISE, COMMANDS SCENE OPERATIONS INCLUDING STAGING AND APPARATUS SETUP, AND PROVIDES FIRST RESPONDER MEDICAL SUPPORT.

Incident Risk Level	Response Component	Staffing	Target Response Time	Key Capabilities
Low Risk	First-Due Unit	3 firefighters	6:20	Establish command; size up scene; request additional resources; provide basic life support without endangering personnel
Low Risk	Responding Unit	3 firefighters	6:20	Same as above
Moderate Risk	Effective Response Force (ERF)	18 firefighters/officers	10:20	Establish patient contact; stage apparatus; provide technical rescue expertise; provide medical support
High/Special/Maximum Risk	Effective Response Force (ERF)	23 firefighters/officers	14:20	Advanced technical rescue; command and control; apparatus setup; first responder medical support

COMMENTARY ON TECHNICAL RESCUE TEAM BASELINES

The first-due FLFR unit, staffed with three firefighters is 7 minutes and 12 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is 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 low risk technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the technical response team, staffed with thirteen (13) firefighters and officers, is 20 minutes and 13 seconds in metro and urban areas. The effective response force is capable of establishing patient contact; staging and apparatus set up; providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills and abilities during technical rescue incidents and providing first responder medical support

For 90 percent of all moderate-risk technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due FLFR unit, staffed with three firefighters is 7 minutes and 03 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is 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 moderate-risk technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the technical response team, staffed with eighteen (18) firefighters and officers, is 20 minutes and 48 seconds in metro and urban areas. The effective response force is capable of establishing patient contact; staging and apparatus set up; providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills and abilities during technical rescue incidents including air monitoring, attack line, stabilization, medical group and providing medical support.

For 90 percent of all high-risk technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due FLFR unit, staffed with three firefighters is 7 minutes and 19 seconds in metro and urban areas. The first-due unit is 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) including the technical rescue response team, staffed with twenty-three (23) firefighters and officers is 24 minutes and 09 seconds in metro and urban areas. The effective response force (ERF) is capable of establishing patient contact; staging and apparatus set up; providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills and abilities during technical rescue incidents including air monitoring, attack line, stabilization, medical group and providing medical support

The total response time for the Effective Response Force (ERF) involving specialty teams is often impacted by their designation as add-on units. Typically, an initial engine company or first-due unit is dispatched and arrives on scene first. Once the situation is assessed and determined to require a specialty team, the first-due unit requests additional specialty resources. This sequential dispatch process results in longer overall ERF response times compared to standard first-due apparatus.

According to NFPA 1710 (2020 edition), turnout times for specialty teams should meet the same baseline of 80 seconds or less, with travel times varying based on jurisdictional size and incident complexity. NFPA also recognizes that specialty team response may inherently be delayed relative to initial units due to their add-on nature but stresses the importance of minimizing delay through prompt notification and staging.

➤ Ocean Rescue Program Performance Objectives



The baseline and benchmark performance objectives for Ocean Rescue are established by the United States Lifesaving Association (USLA), under whose standards FLFR Ocean Rescue has been certified since 1994. The USLA is nationally and internationally recognized for setting minimum recommended standards for training, equipping, and preparedness of personnel dedicated to preventing drowning and injury in open water environments.

FLFR Ocean Rescue adheres to USLA best practices, which emphasize comprehensive training, proper staffing, up-to-date lifesaving equipment, and effective operational protocols tailored to local aquatic conditions. The certification process ensures that lifeguard agencies maintain high standards in all aspects of open water rescue, including aquatic rescue response teams, personal rescue watercraft, and beach emergency vehicle operations.



USLA standards specify that all lifeguards must be proficient in skills such as water rescue techniques, patient stabilization, first aid, CPR/AED use, and open water navigation. Agencies certified by USLA—such as FLFR—commit to continuous improvement and meet or exceed federal and state safety guidelines.

Here is a rewritten and improved version of the RFF Rescue Services Program with a clear table summarizing response benchmarks and capabilities, aligned with NFPA 1710 (2020 edition) standards:

➤ Benchmark Objectives

In summary, FLFR BENCHMARK objectives are as follows:

Measured at the 90 th Percentile		Suppression	EMS	Haz-Mat	Tech Rescue	Marine	ARFF
Call Processing	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	1:00	1:20	1:20	1:20	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Due	4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00
	Travel Time ERF	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Due	6:20	6:00	6:20	6:20	6:20	6:20
	Total Response Time ERF	Lo	6:20	6:00	6:20	6:20	6:20
		Mod	10:20	8:20	10:20	10:20	10:20
		High	14:20	14:20	14:20	14:20	14:20

➤ Performance Objectives – Baselines (2020 - 2024 Incidents)

1. For 90 percent of all fire responses, alarms are processed within 112 seconds or less.
2. For 90 percent of all EMS responses, alarms are processed within 113 seconds or less.
3. For 90 percent of all Hazardous Material responses, alarms are processed within 158 seconds or less.
4. For 90 percent of all Technical Rescue responses, alarms are processed within 140 seconds or less.
5. For 90 percent of all Marine Rescue responses, alarms are processed within 157 seconds or less.
6. For 90 percent of all ARFF responses, alarms are processed within 25 seconds or less.
7. For 90 percent of all fire responses, turnout times are 135 seconds or less.
8. For 90 percent of all EMS responses, turnout times are 140 seconds or less.
9. For 90 percent of all Hazardous Material responses, turnout times are 158 seconds or less.
10. For 90 percent of all Technical Rescue responses, turnout times are 134 seconds or less.
11. For 90 percent of all Marine Rescue responses, turnout times are 155 seconds or less.
12. For 90 percent of all ARFF responses, turnout times are 62 seconds or less.

➤ Baseline Performance Metrics

When analyzing FLFR performance for the years 2020-2024. FLFR found there was room for improvement in all areas. The following times are the percentages of the associated benchmark goal set by the NFPA and CPSE guidelines.

- PICK UP TO DISPATCH MODERATE FIRE - 135%
- TURNOUT TIME MODERATE FIRE - 144%
- TRAVEL TIME MODERATE FIRE - 129%
- PICK UP TO DISPATCH LOW EMS - 160%
- TURNOUT TIME LOW EMS - 233%
- TRAVEL TIME LOW EMS - 163%

In the tables on the following pages the ERF in the data set represents incidents where all of the responding Code 3 units went arrival. Cancelled scenes where an ERF was not achieved or where units responded Code 1 have been excluded from the tables.

In summary, FLFR baseline performance has been as follows when compared to the Benchmark objective:

DATA EVALUATION: FIRE LOW RISK (ERF 3)

(Low Risk) Fire Suppression 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020- 2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	1:52	2:18	1:29	1:54	1:40	1:35
			<i>n=2516</i>	<i>n=504</i>	<i>n=533</i>	<i>n=504</i>	<i>n=540</i>	<i>n=435</i>
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:15	1:59	2:08	2:15	2:20	2:28
			<i>n=2516</i>	<i>n=504</i>	<i>n=533</i>	<i>n=504</i>	<i>n=540</i>	<i>n=435</i>
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	5:58	6:01	5:56	6:04	5:52	5:56
			<i>n=2516</i>	<i>n=504</i>	<i>n=533</i>	<i>n=504</i>	<i>n=540</i>	<i>n=435</i>
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	8:23	8:25	8:27	8:31	8:08	8:23
			<i>n=2516</i>	<i>n=504</i>	<i>n=533</i>	<i>n=504</i>	<i>n=540</i>	<i>n=435</i>
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	8:12	8:17	8:13	8:22	7:59	8:12
			<i>n=2516</i>	<i>n=504</i>	<i>n=533</i>	<i>n=504</i>	<i>n=540</i>	<i>n=435</i>
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration		8:23	8:25	8:27	8:31	8:08	8:23
			<i>n=2516</i>	<i>n=504</i>	<i>n=533</i>	<i>n=504</i>	<i>n=540</i>	<i>n=435</i>

*CAD Dispatch mapping methodology changed from July 2024-September 2024 with additional PSAP segment.

DATA EVALUATION: FIRE MODERATE RISK (ERF 16)

(Moderate Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020- 2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	1:27	1:24	1:59	1:24	1:20	0:51
			<i>n=111</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=28</i>	<i>n=18</i>	<i>n=23</i>	<i>n=20</i>
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	1:55	1:37	1:51	1:44	2:22	1:37
			<i>n=111</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=28</i>	<i>n=18</i>	<i>n=23</i>	<i>n=20</i>
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	5:10	4:36	5:12	4:26	5:33	4:52
			<i>n=111</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=28</i>	<i>n=18</i>	<i>n=23</i>	<i>n=20</i>
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	12:47	9:58	12:47	11:52	12:52	11:23
			<i>n=111</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=28</i>	<i>n=18</i>	<i>n=23</i>	<i>n=20</i>
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	6:42	6:10	6:36	6:49	6:19	6:18
			<i>n=111</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=28</i>	<i>n=18</i>	<i>n=23</i>	<i>n=20</i>
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	10:20	13:59	11:44	14:17	12:03	13:47	12:32
			<i>n=111</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=28</i>	<i>n=18</i>	<i>n=23</i>	<i>n=20</i>

DATA EVALUATION: FIRE HIGH RISK (ERF 22)

(High Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2021- 2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	1:52	2:08	1:14	0:40	1:40	1:09
			<i>n=86</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=18</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=8</i>
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:04	2:04	1:53	1:36	2:09	1:48
			<i>n=86</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=18</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=8</i>
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	5:18	5:26	4:29	5:22	4:16	4:30
			<i>n=86</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=18</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=8</i>
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	17:04	17:05	15:58	20:04	15:15	14:35
			<i>n=86</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=18</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=8</i>
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	6:59	7:40	7:21	6:39	6:22	6:01
			<i>n=86</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=18</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=8</i>
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	14:20	19:15	19:38	18:21	30:04	16:35	16:26
			<i>n=86</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=18</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=8</i>

DATA EVALUATION: EMS LOW RISK (ERF 2) NEW METHODOLOGY

(Low Risk) 2 FF EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	1:43	2:31	1:20	1:21	1:22	1:25
			n=51187	n=11630	n=10546	n=10746	n=9515	n=8750
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:00	2:20	2:06	2:12	2:26	2:23	2:34
			n=51187	n=11630	n=10546	n=10746	n=9515	n=8750
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	6:31	6:47	6:38	6:38	6:11	6:07
			n=51187	n=11630	n=10546	n=10746	n=9515	n=8750
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	6:00	6:31	6:47	6:39	6:38	6:11	6:07
			n=51187	n=11630	n=10546	n=10746	n=9515	n=8750
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:00	8:54	9:30	8:47	8:53	8:30	8:29
			n=51187	n=11630	n=10546	n=10746	n=9515	n=8750
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	6:00	8:55	9:31	8:48	8:53	8:30	8:29
			n=51187	n=11630	n=10546	n=10746	n=9515	n=8750

DATA EVALUATION: EMS MODERATE RISK (ERF 3) NEW METHODOLOGY

(Moderate Risk) 3 FF EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	1:30	2:10	1:18	1:18	1:14	1:07
			n=76070	n=16189	n=15810	n=15579	n=14696	n=13796
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:00	2:18	2:05	2:11	2:22	2:20	2:31
			n=76070	n=16189	n=15810	n=15579	n=14696	n=13796
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	6:04	6:22	6:14	6:00	5:49	5:47
			n=76070	n=16189	n=15810	n=15579	n=14696	n=13796
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	6:46	6:57	6:56	6:39	6:39	6:39
			n=76070	n=16189	n=15810	n=15579	n=14696	n=13796
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:00	8:14	8:48	8:14	8:08	7:54	7:58
			n=76070	n=16189	n=15810	n=15579	n=14696	n=13796
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	8:20	8:52	9:23	8:54	8:42	8:36	8:40
			n=76070	n=16189	n=15810	n=15579	n=14696	n=13796

DATA EVALUATION: EMS HIGH RISK I (ERF 5)

(High Risk I) 5 FF EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	1:32	2:26	1:23	1:15	1:18	1:17
			n=9589	n=1953	n=2005	n=1965	n=1998	n=1668
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:00	2:10	2:04	2:06	2:13	2:11	2:10
			n=9589	n=1953	n=2005	n=1953	n=1998	n=1668
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	5:23	5:41	5:24	5:17	5:11	5:21
			n=9589	n=1953	n=2005	n=1953	n=1998	n=1668
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	8:14	8:30	8:10	8:03	8:02	8:25
			n=9589	n=1953	n=2005	n=1953	n=1998	n=1668
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:00	7:32	8:17	7:26	7:19	7:10	7:24
			n=9589	n=1953	n=2005	n=1953	n=1998	n=1668
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	8:20	10:13	10:51	9:59	9:47	9:46	10:17
			n=9589	n=1953	n=2005	n=1953	n=1998	n=1668

DATA EVALUATION: EMS HIGH RISK II (ERF 6)

(High Risk II) 6 FF EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	1:29	1:52	1:21	1:24	1:25	1:19
			n=2356	n=447	n=501	n=419	n=465	n=524
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:00	2:09	1:54	2:07	2:06	2:14	2:20
			n=2356	n=447	n=501	n=419	n=465	n=524
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	5:20	5:28	5:11	5:29	5:08	5:20
			n=2356	n=447	n=501	n=419	n=465	n=524
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	11:08	11:10	11:15	11:06	10:48	11:11
			n=2356	n=447	n=501	n=419	n=465	n=524
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:00	7:24	7:42	7:21	7:24	7:18	7:24
			n=2356	n=447	n=501	n=419	n=465	n=524
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	8:20	12:41	12:34	12:45	12:38	12:41	12:42
			n=2356	n=447	n=501	n=419	n=465	n=524

DATA EVALUATION: EMS MAXIMUM RISK (ERF 16)

(Maximum Risk) 16 FF EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020- 2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	2:21	2:45	2:26	0:52	2:19	1:41
			<i>n=100</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=10</i>	<i>n=26</i>	<i>n=20</i>
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:00	2:14	1:37	2:07	2:19	2:10	2:14
			<i>n=100</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=10</i>	<i>n=26</i>	<i>n=20</i>
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	5:32	5:39	5:23	6:02	4:48	5:18
			<i>n=100</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=10</i>	<i>n=26</i>	<i>n=20</i>
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	10:00	17:40	19:40	16:34	16:23	17:40	16:19
			<i>n=100</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=10</i>	<i>n=26</i>	<i>n=20</i>
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:00	7:17	7:18	7:12	6:53	7:03	7:27
			<i>n=100</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=10</i>	<i>n=26</i>	<i>n=20</i>
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	20:00*	20:08	21:04	18:34	17:21	19:43	18:39
			<i>n=100</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=22</i>	<i>n=10</i>	<i>n=26</i>	<i>n=20</i>

*Benchmark changed per five year baseline analysis and availability of resources and Fastest Unit Response

DATA EVALUATION: ARFF LOW RISK 1 (ERF 2)

(Low Risk I) ARFF - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020- 2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	0:25	0:32	0:26	0:22	0:23	0:21
			<i>n=214</i>	<i>n=36</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=46</i>	<i>n=58</i>
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	1:06	1:09	0:41	1:06	);54	1:06
			<i>n=214</i>	<i>n=36</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=46</i>	<i>n=58</i>
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	1:40	1:27	1:40	1:04	1:04	2:05
			<i>n=214</i>	<i>n=36</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=46</i>	<i>n=58</i>
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	1:40	1:27	1:40	1:04	1:04	2:05
			<i>n=214</i>	<i>n=36</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=46</i>	<i>n=58</i>
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	2:54	2:48	2:28	2:49	2:13	3:44
			<i>n=214</i>	<i>n=36</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=46</i>	<i>n=58</i>
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	6:20	2:54	2:48	2:28	2:49	2:13	3:44
			<i>n=214</i>	<i>n=36</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=46</i>	<i>n=58</i>

DATA EVALUATION: ARFF LOW RISK 2 (ERF 8)

(Low Risk II) ARFF - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	0:25	0:08	0:27	0:18	0:23	0:24
			n=27	n=1	n=4	n=7	n=9	n=6
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	1:02	0:00	0:20	1:02	1:00	1:02
			n=27	n=1	n=4	n=7	n=9	n=6
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	1:35	0:00	0:22	0:54	0:54	2:31
			n=27	n=1	n=4	n=7	n=9	n=6
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	12:59	5:49	14:53	10:11	11:47	12:59
			n=27	n=1	n=4	n=7	n=9	n=6
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	2:44	0:58	0:49	2:13	2:28	3:48
			n=27	n=1	n=4	n=7	n=9	n=6
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	10:20	13:49	8:02	15:25	11:42	12:25	14:09
			n=27	n=1	n=4	n=7	n=9	n=6

DATA EVALUATION: ARFF MODERATE RISK [ERF 17]

(Moderate Risk) ARFF - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	0:17	**	**	0:17	**	**
			n=1	**	**	n=1	**	**
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	1:02	**	**	1:02	**	**
			n=1	**	**	n=1	**	**
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	0:54	**	**	0:54	**	**
			n=1	**	**	n=1	**	**
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	21:55	**	**	21:55	**	**
			n=1	**	**	n=1	**	**
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	2:13	**	**	2:13	**	**
			n=1	**	**	n=1	**	**
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	14:20	22:29	**	**	22:29	**	**
			n=1	**	**	n=1	**	**

DATA EVALUATION: ARFF HIGH RISK (ERF 23)

(High Risk) ARFF - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	**	**	**	**	**	**
			<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	**	**	**	**	**	**
			<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	**	**	**	**	**	**
			<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	**	**	**	**	**	**
			<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	**	**	**	**	**	**
			<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
			<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>	<i>n=0</i>

DATA EVALUATION: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LOW RISK (ERF 3)

(Low Risk) Hazmat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	2:38	3:28	2:18	2:18	2:07	2:29
			<i>n=1010</i>	<i>n=195</i>	<i>n=243</i>	<i>n=207</i>	<i>n=181</i>	<i>n=184</i>
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:31	2:04	2:40	2:18	2:36	2:42
			<i>n=1010</i>	<i>n=195</i>	<i>n=243</i>	<i>n=207</i>	<i>n=181</i>	<i>n=184</i>
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	7:23	7:38	7:15	7:39	6:40	7:22
			<i>n=1010</i>	<i>n=195</i>	<i>n=243</i>	<i>n=207</i>	<i>n=181</i>	<i>n=184</i>
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	7:54	8:01	7:27	8:19	7:13	9:23
			<i>n=1010</i>	<i>n=195</i>	<i>n=243</i>	<i>n=207</i>	<i>n=181</i>	<i>n=184</i>
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	10:30	11:15	9:38	11:06	9:41	11:10
			<i>n=1010</i>	<i>n=195</i>	<i>n=243</i>	<i>n=207</i>	<i>n=181</i>	<i>n=184</i>
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	6:20	10:57	11:16	10:00	11:10	9:58	12:55
			<i>n=1010</i>	<i>n=195</i>	<i>n=243</i>	<i>n=207</i>	<i>n=181</i>	<i>n=184</i>

DATA EVALUATION: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MODERATE RISK (ERF 17)

(Moderate Risk) Hazmat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	1:52	3:01	1:12	1:04	2:07	0:57
			n=175	n=28	n=36	n=39	n=32	n=40
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:23	2:02	2:01	2:24	1:51	3:43
			n=175	n=28	n=36	n=39	n=32	n=40
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	6:54	6:20	6:51	7:00	5:57	7:11
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	23:01	24:33	22:52	18:55	21:30	23:23
			n=175	n=28	n=36	n=39	n=32	n=40
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	8:50	8:50	8:32	8:55	7:55	8:44
			n=175	n=28	n=36	n=39	n=32	n=40
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	10:20	24:32	24:54	23:11	19:49	23:08	24:56
			n=175	n=28	n=36	n=39	n=32	n=40

DATA EVALUATION: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HIGH RISK (ERF >17)

(High Risk) Hazmat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	1:50	2:30	1:20	1:21	2:07	0:57
			n=148	n=19	n=32	n=35	n=27	n=35
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:09	2:09	1:57	2:00	1:45	3:43
			n=148	n=19	n=32	n=35	n=27	n=35
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	6:54	7:14	6:51	7:27	5:24	7:11
			n=148	n=19	n=32	n=35	n=27	n=35
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	23:23	24:33	23:25	20:38	22:58	23:23
			n=148	n=19	n=32	n=35	n=27	n=35
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	8:32	8:18	8:25	9:21	7:41	8:32
			n=148	n=19	n=32	n=35	n=27	n=35
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	10:20	24:31	24:48	24:15	21:14	24:14	24:31
			n=148	n=19	n=32	n=35	n=27	n=35

DATA EVALUATION: MARINE LOW RISK (ERF 6)

(Low Risk) Marine Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	2:37	3:50	2:16	2:26	1:51	2:06
			<i>n=185</i>	<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=27</i>	<i>n=45</i>	<i>n=39</i>
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:35	2:17	2:25	1:54	2:36	2:28
			<i>n=185</i>	<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=27</i>	<i>n=45</i>	<i>n=39</i>
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	6:18	6:23	5:41	5:39	7:03	6:10
			<i>n=185</i>	<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=27</i>	<i>n=45</i>	<i>n=39</i>
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	12:44	12:13	10:52	9:52	13:30	12:09
			<i>n=185</i>	<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=27</i>	<i>n=45</i>	<i>n=39</i>
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	9:29	9:56	8:46	7:34	9:54	8:51
			<i>n=185</i>	<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=27</i>	<i>n=45</i>	<i>n=39</i>
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	10:20	14:46	14:35	13:06	12:46	15:50	19:25
			<i>n=185</i>	<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=34</i>	<i>n=27</i>	<i>n=45</i>	<i>n=39</i>

DATA EVALUATION: MARINE MODERATE RISK (ERF 18)

(Moderate Risk) Marine Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	2:16	3:28	2:16	0:57	0:40	0:55
			<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=8</i>	<i>n=7</i>	<i>n=6</i>	<i>n=6</i>
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:11	1:37	1:42	1:50	1:45	2:11
			<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=8</i>	<i>n=7</i>	<i>n=6</i>	<i>n=6</i>
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	6:10	6:10	5:59	5:39	5:08	6:10
			<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=8</i>	<i>n=7</i>	<i>n=6</i>	<i>n=6</i>
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	16:31	16:31	16:15	13:36	17:04	16:31
			<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=8</i>	<i>n=7</i>	<i>n=6</i>	<i>n=6</i>
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	9:28	8:34	9:25	7:06	9:28	9:28
			<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=8</i>	<i>n=7</i>	<i>n=6</i>	<i>n=6</i>
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	10:20	19:43	20:05	17:25	15:14	19:43	19:43
			<i>n=40</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=8</i>	<i>n=7</i>	<i>n=6</i>	<i>n=6</i>

DATA EVALUATION: MARINE HIGH RISK (ERF 20)

(High Risk) Marine Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	2:16	3:28	6:45	1:39	0:18	2:12
			<i>n=36</i>	<i>n=11</i>	<i>n=5</i>	<i>n=3</i>	<i>n=2</i>	<i>n=5</i>
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	1:42	1:37	1:42	1:26	0:24	2:40
			<i>n=36</i>	<i>n=11</i>	<i>n=5</i>	<i>n=3</i>	<i>n=2</i>	<i>n=5</i>
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	5:59	5:54	8:15	5:39	5:08	6:18
			<i>n=36</i>	<i>n=11</i>	<i>n=5</i>	<i>n=3</i>	<i>n=2</i>	<i>n=5</i>
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	15:28	14:39	17:50	15:05	13:24	15:28
			<i>n=36</i>	<i>n=11</i>	<i>n=5</i>	<i>n=3</i>	<i>n=2</i>	<i>n=5</i>
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	9:49	8:17	12:35	7:34	10:47	9:53
			<i>n=36</i>	<i>n=11</i>	<i>n=5</i>	<i>n=3</i>	<i>n=2</i>	<i>n=5</i>
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	**	17:36	16:23	17:50	17:22	15:03	18:25
			<i>n=36</i>	<i>n=11</i>	<i>n=5</i>	<i>n=3</i>	<i>n=2</i>	<i>n=5</i>

DATA EVALUATION: TECHNICAL RESCUE LOW RISK (ERF 13)

(Low Risk) Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	2:20	2:45	22:20	1:56	2:19	1:52
			<i>n=140</i>	<i>n=26</i>	<i>n=38</i>	<i>n=19</i>	<i>n=30</i>	<i>n=27</i>
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:12	2:31	2:14	1:48	1:42	1:523
			<i>n=140</i>	<i>n=26</i>	<i>n=38</i>	<i>n=19</i>	<i>n=30</i>	<i>n=27</i>
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	5:11	5:04	4:49	5:39	5:03	5:04
			<i>n=140</i>	<i>n=26</i>	<i>n=38</i>	<i>n=19</i>	<i>n=30</i>	<i>n=27</i>
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	18:53	18:59	17:12	20:28	13:19	17:17
			<i>n=140</i>	<i>n=26</i>	<i>n=38</i>	<i>n=19</i>	<i>n=30</i>	<i>n=27</i>
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	7:12	7:00	7:12	6:53	6:02	7:16
			<i>n=140</i>	<i>n=26</i>	<i>n=38</i>	<i>n=19</i>	<i>n=30</i>	<i>n=27</i>
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	10:20	20:13	19:23	18:44	22:21	14:53	19:21
			<i>n=140</i>	<i>n=26</i>	<i>n=38</i>	<i>n=19</i>	<i>n=30</i>	<i>n=27</i>

DATA EVALUATION: TECHNICAL RESCUE MODERATE RISK (ERF 18)

(Moderate Risk) Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	1:52	2:57	1:02	1:04	0:30	1:52
			n=66	n=14	n=20	n=5	n=14	n=13
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:14	2:41	2:12	1:36	2:33	1:52
			n=66	n=14	n=20	n=5	n=14	n=13
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	5:06	5:10	4:06	6:02	5:03	6:53
			n=66	n=14	n=20	n=5	n=14	n=13
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	19:20	17:13	14:58	23:08	21:51	21:34
			n=66	n=14	n=20	n=5	n=14	n=13
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	7:03	7:18	6:29	6:53	5:59	7:19
			n=66	n=14	n=20	n=5	n=14	n=13
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	10:20	20:48	20:14	15:39	25:03	24:34	22:20
			n=66	n=14	n=20	n=5	n=14	n=13

DATA EVALUATION: TECHNICAL RESCUE HIGH RISK (ERF 23)

(High Risk) Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2024	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:00	2:57	2:07	0:19	);14	2:59	1:17
			n=24	n=6	n=6	n=1	n=5	n=6
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	1:41	1:34	2:12	0:28	0:59	1:08
			n=24	n=6	n=6	n=1	n=5	n=6
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	4:00	5:39	2:29	3:25	5:39	3:35	6:53
			n=24	n=6	n=6	n=1	n=5	n=6
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	8:00	21:09	12:58	14:31	23:57	21:09	20:50
			n=24	n=6	n=6	n=1	n=5	n=6
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	6:20	7:19	5:43	5:25	6:21	4:40	7:19
			n=24	n=6	n=6	n=1	n=5	n=6
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	14:20	24:09	13:27	15:18	24:39	24:09	22:17
			n=24	n=6	n=6	n=1	n=5	n=6

XVI. Compliance Methodology

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) employs a comprehensive compliance evaluation model to monitor and assess performance objectives, ensuring the department consistently maintains its established service levels. This methodology systematically reviews operational measures, benchmarks, and outcomes, supporting continuous improvement and adherence to industry best practices and accreditation standards.

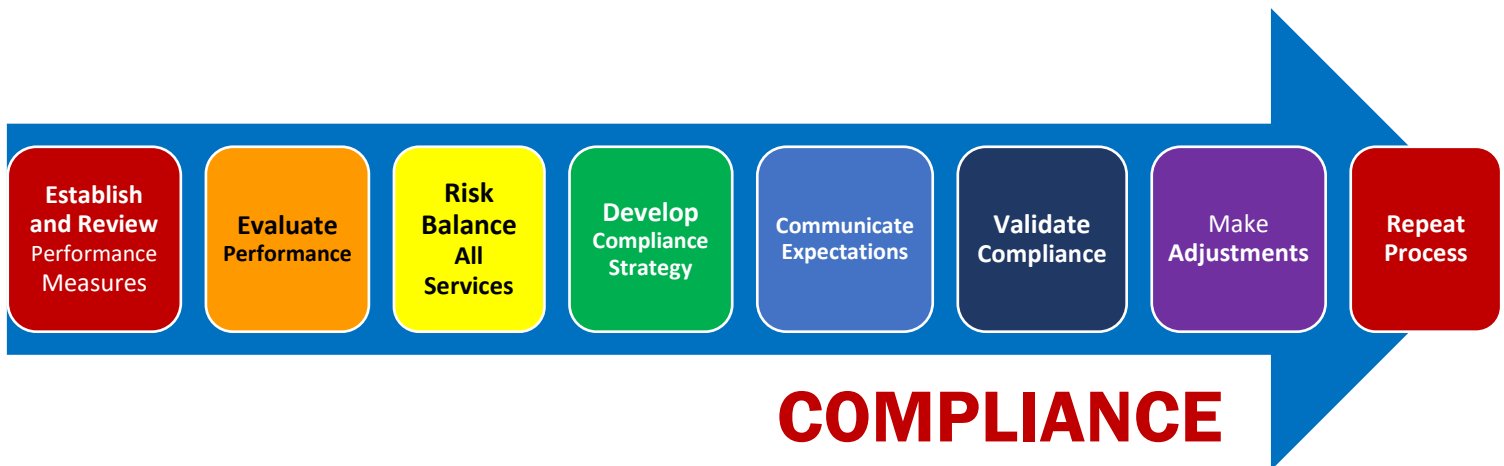


Figure 58: Compliance Methodology Model

➤ Compliance Team Responsibilities

To ensure alignment with current service level objectives, FLFR conducts continuous monitoring of service baselines through a structured review process. The Deputy Fire Chief overseeing accreditation assigns specific roles and responsibilities to team members involved in performance evaluation. The Compliance Team reviews baseline metrics quarterly, documenting service level results, comparing them to previous periods, and calculating performance trends. This systematic approach delivers transparent insights into agency effectiveness and supports data-driven decision-making for ongoing improvement.

➤ Performance Evaluation and Compliance Strategy

Beyond routine review of service level objectives, the Compliance Team conducts a comprehensive annual evaluation of response demands, risk profiles, and demographic changes within each planning zone. The team assesses whether shifts in community growth, service demand, operational standards, or procedures warrant updates to service level objectives or the CR/SOC document. Reviews occur across multiple levels—first-due area, individual unit, and ERF—and encompass critical functions such as fire investigation, code compliance, education programs, technical rescue, ARFF, marine and EMS services, facilities planning, all-hazards preparedness, and domestic readiness. FLFR embraces transparency during this process, using identified performance gaps as key drivers for organizational improvement and a sustained focus on operational excellence.

➤ Compliance Verification Reporting

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) utilizes STATSFD as an advanced analytics platform to monitor baseline performance and support achievement of departmental benchmark goals. STATSFD automatically tracks and analyzes time compliance metrics, providing the Compliance Team with actionable insights to assess operational effectiveness. The team collaborates to assemble required data, interpret trends with the Accreditation Manager, and recommend improvements to ensure targets are met.

The Accreditation Manager presents a comprehensive quarterly report to the Fire Chief. Findings are shared organization-wide via email, delivering clear performance statistics, fostering feedback, and outlining consequences for noncompliance. Quarterly reports highlight:

1. Organizational performance metrics:

- PICK-UP TO DISPATCH
- FIRST UNIT TURNOUT TIME
- FIRST UNIT TRAVEL TIME (DISTRIBUTION)
- ERF TRAVEL TIME (CONCENTRATION)
- FIRST UNIT TOTAL RESPONSE TIME (DISTRIBUTION)
- ERF TOTAL RESPONSE TIME (CONCENTRATION)

2. Station-level compliance:

- TURNOUT TIME
- FIRST UNIT TRAVEL TIME (DISTRIBUTION)
- FIRST UNIT TOTAL RESPONSE TIME (DISTRIBUTION)

3. Incident-level compliance:

- PICK-UP TO DISPATCH
- FIRST UNIT TURNOUT TIME
- FIRST UNIT TRAVEL TIME (DISTRIBUTION)
- ERF TRAVEL TIME (CONCENTRATION)
- FIRST UNIT TOTAL RESPONSE TIME (DISTRIBUTION)
- ERF TOTAL RESPONSE TIME (CONCENTRATION)

If any changes in policy or procedures occur, FLFR deploys targeted training to support affected personnel and reinforce compliance expectations. This process ensures transparent tracking, promotes operational excellence, and drives continuous improvement throughout the agency.

➤ Continuous Improvement Strategy

The Accreditation Manager and the Senior Management Analyst will continuously monitor reports related to the Community Risk/Standard of Cover (CR/SOC) and provide ongoing, actionable feedback to the Fire Chief and the organization. To remain aligned with CFAI Standard of Cover and Self-Assessment requirements, the FLFR Compliance Team will convene quarterly to review recorded data alongside the Accreditation Manager and Senior Management Analyst.

During the annual review in January, the Compliance Team will formulate recommendations for the Fire Chief focused on sustaining compliance and enhancing service delivery. This comprehensive evaluation will include key considerations such as resource reallocation opportunities, alternative service delivery methods, budget projections, and strategies to maximize current resources efficiently.

The annual review will document, at minimum, the following measures:

- PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS BY UNIT, FIRST-DUE AREA, AND OVERALL ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE
- COMPLIANCE TRENDS SEGMENTED BY TIME OF DAY, DAY OF WEEK, AND MONTH OF YEAR FOR EACH SERVICE TYPE
- WORKLOAD INDICATORS HIGHLIGHTING PAST PERFORMANCE AND FORECASTING FUTURE TRENDS
- A DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF OVERALL PERFORMANCE
- RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADJUSTMENTS TO SERVICE LEVELS AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN EFFECTIVE COVERAGE

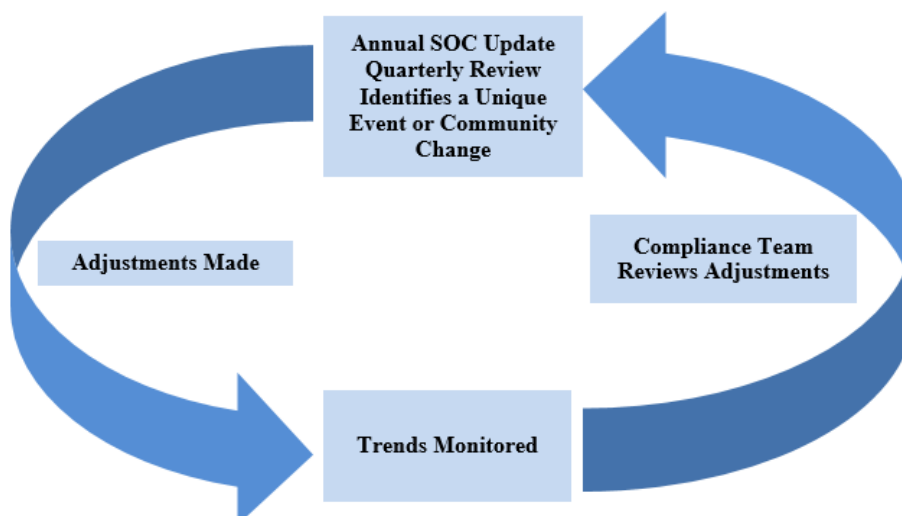
This structured process ensures data-driven decision making, supports continuous improvement, and aligns FLFR with industry best practices and accreditation standards.

➤ **Balancing Risks with Capabilities**

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) is committed to dynamically adjusting service levels to meet the evolving demands of the community it serves. Per the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) model, FLFR systematically tracks unique events and demographic shifts through quarterly and annual reviews. Evaluations document changes observed over the preceding period and analyze their impact on community risk and service delivery.

The Compliance Team utilizes this data to review critical tasking, baseline performance objectives, and standards of cover to identify necessary adjustments. These adjustments ensure that FLFR's services remain aligned with community risk profiles, operational capabilities, and industry best practices as mandated by CFAI accreditation requirements.

Figure 59: CR/SOC Update Cycle



Review processes extend throughout the year, as the Compliance Team monitors the implementation and effectiveness of any service modifications. Trends and outcomes are continually evaluated during subsequent reporting cycles to promote a culture of data-driven decision making.

By adhering to CFAI principles, including comprehensive community risk assessment and standards of cover development, FLFR supports a proactive, transparent, and adaptive framework designed to sustain public safety, optimize resource deployment, and foster organizational excellence through continuous improvement.

XVII. Overall Evaluation and Conclusion Recommendations

➤ Evaluation Methodology

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) followed the CFAI Standards of Cover, 6th Edition guidelines to complete the evaluations on delivery systems using the analysis and performance objectives/measures developed to this point. The initial analysis conducted was a SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats). Along with the SWOT analysis an external stakeholders meeting was held to determine the community expectations. Those expectations of the community were used as the focal point of the strategic planning process. Our Mission, Values, Critical Issues, Service Gaps and Strategic Initiatives were established during the Community-Driven Strategic Planning Process. The agency can avoid distractions and mitigate obstacles by following the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategic Plan.

The overall evaluation process is the last component of the CR/SOC document and the recommendations were derived from information gathered during the creation of the CR/SOC. The CR/SOC is a dynamic document and as such, the self-evaluation of FLFR will be an ongoing process.

The evaluation process will utilize four steps found in the CFAI Standards of Cover 6th Edition.

1. Identification of System Strengths and Weakness
2. Development of System Opportunities/Threats
3. Conclusion/Recommendations
4. Policy Change Adoption/Validation

Once the above mentioned evaluations are completed a review will be conducted to determine if change is feasible.

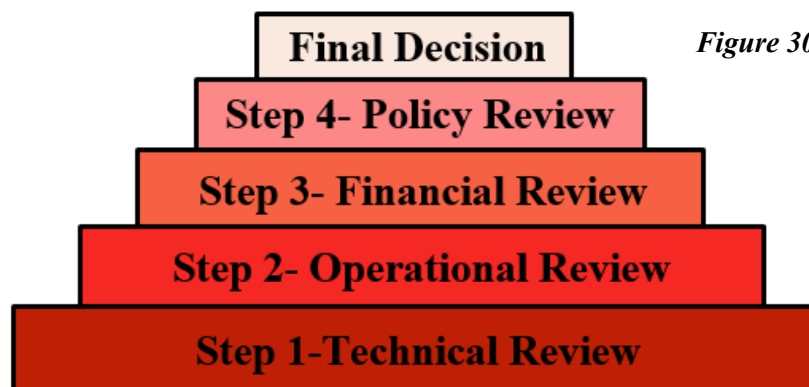


Figure 30: SOC Review Process

The process will include the following as indicated in the chart on the previous page:

1. **Technical Review-** The technical review process will provide documentation of the analysis, results and conclusion of the review process. The review should include detailed identification of options, expected outcomes, rationale for changes or considerations, recommendations, basic financial impact, cost benefits / financial impact and implementation timelines.
2. **Operational Review-** Safety, first and foremost; will the change work in the field and will the organization support the change? What impact will the change have on the agencies overall operations?
3. **Financial Review-** A cost-benefit analysis will be conducted to conclude what the overall impact will be to FLFR and the City of Fort Lauderdale. Is the change worth the cost and will it be sustainable?
4. **Policy Review-** How does the change further the mission statement of the organization? Which alternatives best represent the organization's values? Does the change make significant impact on the level of service (good or bad)? What is the impact of growth and development? Which alternatives have unacceptable impacts and should be eliminated?

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue conducted a thorough comprehensive evaluation incorporating a Community Risk Assessment (CRA) across fire, EMS, hazardous materials, ARFF, marine rescue, and technical rescue disciplines. In alignment with the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) framework, FLFR employed a methodological approach to classify buildings and risk zones using probability, potential consequences, and agency impact metrics.

Historical incident data and prior year call volumes were integral in shaping the CRA and calibrating community risk categories ranging from low to maximum risk. This data-driven approach guided the development of baseline and benchmark response time metrics, incorporating key intervals such as pick-up to dispatch, first unit turnout, travel time (first unit distribution and ERF concentration), and total response time at the 90th percentile.

Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS), FLFR performed drive time analyses at four, six, and eight minutes to assess fire rescue coverage adequacy throughout the service area. Comprehensive critical task analyses further identified required operational capabilities across risk levels and disciplines.

Additionally, FLFR analyzed company distribution and concentration, conducted a reliability study on first-arriving units across zones, and examined unit hour utilization patterns. A time-of-day response study provided insight into operational performance variability. The aggregated total responses for engines, rescues, ladders, chief officers, and specialty units were graphically represented, reflecting detailed analysis for fiscal year 2024.

This dynamic and evidence-based assessment process meets CFAI's rigorous expectations for community risk evaluation, standards of cover development, and continuous performance improvement, forming the foundation for FLFR's strategic resource deployment and service delivery optimization.

➤ Evaluation Determinations

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) conducted a comprehensive evaluation of all services, including baseline and benchmark performance assessments. FLFR evaluated risk levels—low, moderate, high/special, and maximum—across fire, EMS, ARFF, marine rescue, technical rescue, and hazardous materials disciplines. In nearly all risk categories, FLFR fell short of meeting the benchmark times recommended by the Center for Public Safety Excellence (CPSE).

➤ Reliability – Planning Areas

FLFR operates twelve fire stations which service twelve planning areas. On a regular basis, areas of the city known to have higher call volumes, are serviced by stations which are not normally first due. Out of zone responses have extended response times due to the fact the unit responding is coming from a greater distance than the first due unit. The effect ultimately becomes a “Ripple Effect”, meaning units from other zones are responding from a much greater distance and now multiple zones are left uncovered. Information gathered during the creation of the CR/SOC show out of zone unit responses occur on a regular basis which places strain on the entire system.

FLFR had units responding out of their zone as the first due unit 6,095 times in 2019 and in 2024 this improved to only 4,685. Out of zone responses were a direct result of the first-due zone unit responding to or operating at another emergency incident.

- DURING 2024 FIRE STATION 8 REQUIRED THE MOST OUT OF ZONE RESPONSES WITH 637 OR 14%. STATIONS WHICH SERVICE THE CENTRAL PORTIONS OF THE CITY (2,8, 46) REQUIRED THE MOST OUT OF ZONE RESPONSES. DURING THE YEAR 2024—1,785.
- THE FOLLOWING CHART IS AN ANALYSIS OF ASSIGNED FIRST-DUE WORKLOAD VERSUS ASSIGNED FIRST-DUE RELIABILITY FOR THE YEAR 2024.

Table 27 First Due Workload, Responses, Availability, Calls Missed, Reliability (2024)

Fire Station	Calls For Service	Simultaneous	Simultaneous Percentage	Out of zone unit required	Unreliability Percentage
2	11,527	6,762	58%	508	4%
3	2,820	548	19%	379	14%
8	4,538	1,273	28%	637	14%
13	3,144	700	22%	392	13%
16	4,325	1,317	30%	472	11%
29	2,217	383	17%	462	21%
35	4,352	1,205	28%	191	4%
46	6,892	3106	45%	640	9%
47	6,086	2,302	38%	289	5%
49	2,604	743	29%	160	6%
53	3,093	817	26%	353	11%
54	2,920	589	20%	202	7%

*Units from outside the first-due area handled the call. The first due units were either responding to or already on another incident. **There were 19,745 simultaneous calls – substantially more than the 14,573 simultaneous calls dispatched in 2019.** Station 2 has overtaken fire station 46 (39% in 2019) having the highest percentage of occurrence at 58%. Simultaneous calls accounted for 35% of all calls within the system.

Table 61 Simultaneous Calls for Service, by Station (2024) Breakout

Fire Station	Calls For Service	Simultaneous	Percentage
2	11,527	6,762	58%
3	2,820	548	19%
8	4,538	1,273	28%
13	3,144	700	22%
16	4,325	1,317	30%
29	2,217	383	17%
35	4,352	1,205	28%
46	6,892	3106	45%
47	6,086	2,302	38%
49	2,604	743	29%
53	3,093	817	26%
54	2,920	589	20%
Total	54,518	19,745	36%
<i>Calls represent front line, local districts, and first arriving units.</i>			

➤ **Performance Benchmarks / Baselines**

Table 28 Pick-up to Dispatch Benchmark vs Baseline Performance

FLFR Performance Benchmarks 90th Percentile	Benchmark	Baseline 2020-2024	Difference
Pick-up to Dispatch Fire Low	1:00	1:52	0:52
Pick-up to Dispatch Fire Moderate	1:00	1:27	0:27
Pick-up to Dispatch Fire High/Special	1:00	1:52	0:52
Pick-up to Dispatch EMS	1:00	1:43	0:43
Pick-up to Dispatch ARFF	1:00	0:25	-0:25
Pick-up to Dispatch Marine Rescue Low	1:00	2:16	1:16
Pick-up to Dispatch Technical Rescue Low	1:00	2:20	1:20
Pick-up to Dispatch Hazmat Low	1:00	2:38	1:38

Table 29 Turnout Benchmark vs Baseline Performance

FLFR Performance Benchmarks 90th Percentile	Benchmark	Baseline 2020-2024	Difference
Turnout Time Fire Low	1:20	2:15	1:05
Turnout Time Fire Moderate	1:20	1:55	0:35
Turnout Time Fire High/Special	1:20	2:04	1:44
Turnout Time EMS Low	1:00	2:20	1:20
Turnout Time ARFF Low	1:20	1:02	-0:18
Turnout Time Marine Rescue Low	1:20	2:35	1:15
Turnout Time Technical Rescue Low	1:20	2:12	0:52
Turnout Time Hazmat Low	1:20	2:31	1:11

Table 30 Travel Benchmark vs Baseline Performance

FLFR Performance Benchmarks 90th Percentile	Benchmark	Baseline 2020-2024	Difference
Travel Time First Unit Fire Low	4:00	5:58	1:58
Travel Time First Unit Fire Moderate	4:00	5:10	1:10
Travel Time First Unit Fire High/Special	4:00	5:18	1:18
Travel Time First Unit EMS Low	4:00	6:31	2:31
Travel Time First Unit ARFF Low	4:00	1:40	-2:20
Travel Time First Unit Marine Rescue Low	4:00	6:18	2:18
Travel Time First Unit Technical Rescue Lo	4:00	5:11	1:11
Travel Time First Unit Hazmat Low	4:00	7:23	3:23

➤ Conclusion

Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue (FLFR) is a dedicated team of professionals committed to delivering exemplary fire and emergency services to the communities of Fort Lauderdale, Wilton Manors, and Lazy Lake. FLFR provides a comprehensive range of services—including fire suppression, emergency medical response, and specialty operations—guided by well-established Standard Operating Procedures. Recognizing the importance of continuous improvement, FLFR actively identifies areas for enhancement and leverages its Community Risk/Standards of Cover (CR/SOC) framework, consistent with the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) model, to guide ongoing efforts. This commitment ensures that FLFR's service delivery evolves to meet the highest standards of excellence and the unique needs of the communities it serves.

XVIII. References

➤ City and NFPA Sources

1. City Charter Section 13-26- Legal basis for the City of Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue
2. American Census 2020 - Population census
3. City of Fort Lauderdale Comprehensive Plan (ordinance C-08-18) Volume II – Parks & Rec
4. CPSE in Fire and Emergency Services Self-Assessment Manual, 9th edition
5. Florida Statutes Title XII Chapter 116 Section 116.021- Legal statute for the City of Fort Lauderdale municipality powers
6. NFPA 1006 - Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications
7. NFPA 1670 - Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents.
8. 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.

XIX. Glossary

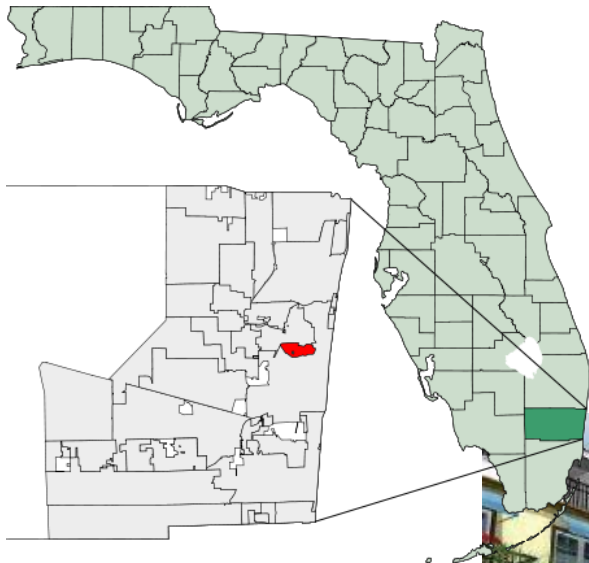
➤ Terminology in this Document

1. ACLS: Advanced Cardiac Life Support.
2. ALS: Advanced Life Support
3. AED: Automatic External Defibrillators.
4. AFG: Assistance to Firefighters Grant
5. ARFF: Aircraft rescue firefighting truck.
6. ATF: Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Firearms and Explosives
7. BC: Battalion Chief
8. BLS/CPR: Basic Life Support/Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation.
9. C.A.D.: Computer Aided Dispatch.
10. CAO: City Auditors Office
11. CBRNE: chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive and many other disaster situations.
12. CEMP: Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
13. CERT: Community Emergency Response Team
14. CFAI: Commission on Fire Accreditation International
15. CO: Carbon monoxide
16. Code 3: Emergency response requiring lights and sirens
17. COOP: The Continuity of Operations Plans
18. COPCN: Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
19. CPSE: Center for Public Safety Excellence
20. CR/SOC: Community Risk and Standards of Cover.
21. CTC: Certified Training Center.
22. ECG: Electrocardiography, recording of the electrical activity of the heart
23. EMS: Emergency Medical Service.
24. EMT: Emergency Medical Technicians.
25. EMT-P: Emergency Medical Technician Paramedic.
26. EOC: Emergency Operations Center
27. ePCR: electronic patient care reporting system.
28. ERF: Effective Response Force.
29. ERG: Emergency Response Guidebook.
30. FASAR: Florida Association of Search and Rescue
31. FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation.
32. FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency.
33. FEMA U S & R FL-TF2: Federal Emergency Management Agency Urban Search and Rescue Florida Task Force 2
34. FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency.
35. FXE: Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport
36. FLFR: Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue.
37. High/Special Risk: Incidents which require a complex incident command structure to manage a significant amount of fire suppression activity.
38. HMRT: hazardous materials rescue team.
39. HM88: Hazardous Materials Team - Hazmat 88.

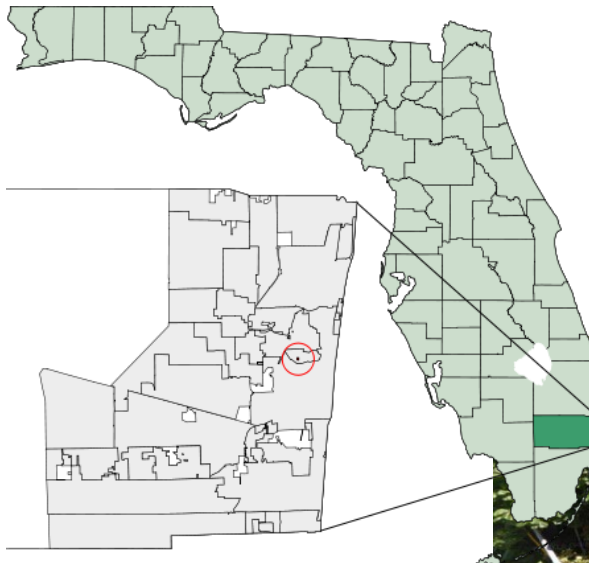
- 40. HCN: Hydrogen cyanide
- 41. IAFC: International Association of Fire Chiefs.
- 42. IAFF: International Association of Firefighters.
- 43. ICW: Intracoastal Waterway.
- 44. IFT: inter-facility transports.
- 45. ISO: Insurance Services Organization.
- 46. Lifepak: Medical equipment, monitor / defibrillator
- 47. Low Risk: Incidents requiring limited incident command structure to manage a minimal amount of fire suppression activity.
- 48. Maximum Risk: Incidents which have the potential for reaching greater than four alarms and will definitely overwhelm available FLFR resources, outside mutual aid resources will be required to help mitigate the incident.
- 49. MCI: Mass casualty incidents.
- 50. MDT's: Mobile Data Terminals.
- 51. Medical Incident: Incident requiring medical treatment categorized as BLS or ALS
- 52. MMRS: Metropolitan Medical Response System.
- 53. Moderate Risk: Incidents which require a modest incident command structure to manage a fair amount of fire suppression activity.
- 54. MRU's: These Medical Rescue Units
- 55. NFPA: National Fire Protection Association
- 56. NIMS: National Incident Management System.
- 57. NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- 58. PACE Center: Enter for girls and young women which assists in providing an opportunity for a better future through education, counseling, training and advocacy
- 59. PALS: Pediatric Advanced Life Support.
- 60. PDA's: Personnel Data Assistant.
- 61. RFP's: Requests for purchase
- 62. SOPs: Standard Operating Procedures.
- 63. SNOWBIRDS: Term used for someone from the northeast or Canada who spend large portions of winter in a warmer location
- 64. "STEMI": ST elevation Myocardial Infarction.
- 65. SWAT: special weapons and tactics medics.
- 66. Squad: Specialty unit which carries specialized rescue equipment
- 67. Triptix: Emergency Medical Services reporting system.
- 68. TRT: Technical Rescue Team (rope, confined space, trench, and collapse).
- 69. UASI: Urban Area Security Initiative.
- 70. USLA: United States Lifeguard Association.
- 71. VMR: Vehicle and Machine Rescue
- 72. WMD: Waste Management Disposal.

XX. Exhibits

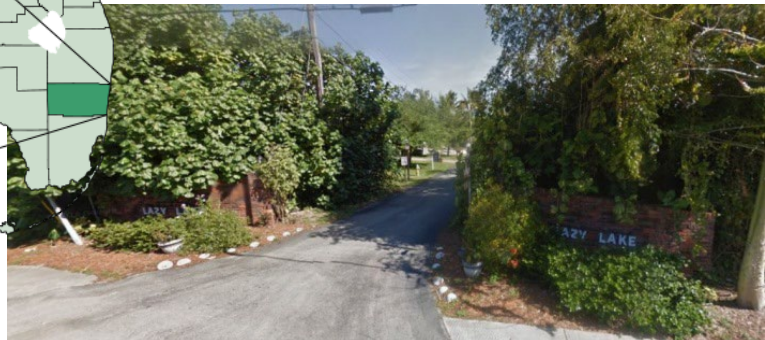
➤ Exhibit 1: Additional Information: Wilton Manors and Lazy Lake



Wilton Manors is a city bordered by the City of Fort Lauderdale on the East, West and South. The 2018 census listed the population of Wilton Manors at 12,831. Wilton Manors has a land area of approximately 2 square miles. Wilton Manors consists mostly of single family homes, apartments and duplexes. Wilton Manors has a small business district located in the central portion of the city.



The Village of Lazy Lake is a village consisting of 15 homes. The 2018 census listed a total population of 26 residents. Total land area of Lazy Lake is approximately 0.02 square miles. Lazy Lake does not have any structures other than residential and is bordered on all sides by the City of Wilton Manors.



➤ **Exhibit 2 - High Rise Buildings, 50 foot or greater, with Generator and Standpipe (Updated to 2025)**

Name	ADDRESS	Zone
10X LAS OLAS WALK APTS	200 S FEDERAL HWY	2
10X LAS OLAS WALK APTS	106 S FEDERAL HWY	2
200 BRICKELL/STILES COMMERCIAL(15FLRS)	200 SW 1ST AVE	2
200 EAST BROWARD(22FLRS)	200 E BROWARD BLVD	2
350 BUILD/ TENT SPACES (13FLRS) WEEKEND	350 E LAS OLAS BLVD	2
450 BUILDING/ TENANT SPACES	450 E LAS OLAS BLVD	2
ADDERLEY APARTMENTS	501 NW 7TH AVE	2
ALEXAN	408 NE 6TH ST	2
ALEXAN PARKING GARAGE	408 NE 6TH ST	2
ALLUVION (42 FLRS)	215 N NEW RIVER DR E	2
AMARAY LAS OLAS BY WINDSOR LLC%LE	215 SE 8TH AVE	2
APARTMENTS (12FLRS)	421 NE 6TH ST	2
AT&T	211 NE 2ND ST	2
AVENUE LOFTS CONDO ASSOC INC	425 N ANDREWS AVE	2
AVENUE LOFTS CONDO ASSOC INC	445 N ANDREWS AVE	2
AVENUE LOFTS CONDO ASSOC INC	435 N ANDREWS AVE	2
AVENUE LOFTS CONDO ASSOC INC	444 NW 1ST AVE	2
AVENUE LOFTS CONDO ASSOC INC	434 NW 1ST AVE	2
AVIAH FLAGLER VILLAGE	450 NE 5TH ST	2
AVIAH FLAGLER VILLAGE	440 NE 4TH AVE	2
BEACH CIGAR LIQUOR STORE		2
BEACH PLACE		2
BEACH PLACE COMMON AREA FL 1-3		2
BRE SILVER MF EXCHANGE FL LLC % PRO	115 NE 3RD AVE	2
BROWARD COLLEGE FOUNDATION	201 E LAS OLAS BLVD	2
BROWARD COUNTY LIBRARY (8FLRS)	100 S ANDREWS AVE	2
BUILDING & RETAIL (WEEKEND)	401 E LAS OLAS BLVD	2
CAMDEN SUMMIT PARTNERSHIP LP	501 SE 2ND ST	2
CHATEAU MAR CONDO ASSN INC	800 SE 4TH ST	2
CHEESECAKE FACTORY	600 E LAS OLAS BLVD	2
COATERRA APTS (8FLRS/2TOWERS)	150 SE 3RD AVE	2
CON MURPHY'S		2
CONDOS (12FLRS)	444 NE 7TH ST	2
CONDOS (6FLRS)	900 SE 2ND ST	2
CONDOS(24FLRS)/VELVET TACO/VICKYS	4 W LAS OLAS BLVD	2
CRYSTAL BALL ROOM		2
CUMBERLAND OFFICES (6)	800 E BROWARD BLVD	2
CVS		2
DETAIL ACCOUNT	515 E LAS OLAS BLVD	2
DETAIL ACCOUNT	500 E BROWARD BLVD	2

Name	ADDRESS	Zone
DETAIL ACCOUNT		2
DETAIL ACCOUNT		2
ECLIPSE WEST ASSOCIATES LTD	307 NW 1ST AVE	2
ELEMENT FORT LAUDERDALE	299 N FEDERAL HWY	2
FLAGLER VILLAGE APARTMENTS (24FLRS)	555 NE 8TH ST	2
FOUNDRY COMMERCIAL (WEEKEND)	100 NE 3RD AVE	2
FRANKLIN TEMPLETON (WEEKEND)	300 SE 2ND ST	2
FTL HOUSING/SUNNY REACH ACRES	100 SW 18TH AVE	2
GADDIS PROPERTIES LLC	460 N FEDERAL HWY	2
HAAGEN-DAZS		2
HAMPTON INN	250 N ANDREWS AVE	2
HOOTERS BEACH PLACE		2
HTG FORT LAUDERDALE LLC	720 NE 4TH AVE	2
HTG VILLAGE VIEW LLC	640 N ANDREWS AVE	2
HYATT (18FLRS)	315 NW 1ST AVE	2
ICON LAS OLAS	500 E LAS OLAS BLVD	2
IVY TOWER (WEEKEND) 2 OF 2	101 NE 3RD AVE	2
IVY TOWER 101 (WEEKEND X 2 ACCOUNTS)	101 NE 3RD AVE	2
LAS OLAS GRAND CONDO ASSN INC	411 N NEW RIVER DR E	2
LAS OLAS PL CONDO (30FLRS)	350 SE 2ND ST	2
LAS OLAS PLACE II LLC	1200 E LAS OLAS BLVD	2
LAUREAT APARTMENTS	790 E BROWARD BLVD	2
LULU'S BAIT SHACK		2
LYNNS NAILS		2
MARRIOTT COURTYARD(9FLRS)	721 N FEDERAL HWY	2
MAUI NIX SURF SHOP		2
MORNINGSTAR STORAGE AKA MSC FLAGLER, LLC	421 NW 1ST AVE	2
MORTONS BUILDING (WEEKEND)	500 E BROWARD BLVD	2
MOTIF	500 N ANDREWS AVE	2
MOUNT HERMON APARTMENTS (7 FLRS)	750 NW 4TH ST	2
MUSEUM PLAZA CONDO (11FLRS)	200 S ANDREWS AVE	2
NAI/MERIN HUNTER CODMAN, INC	1 E BROWARD BLVD	2
NOLA LOFTS CONDO ASSN I INC	313 NE 2ND ST	2
NOVO	220 SE 2ND ST	2
ONE WEST LOA LLC % KOPELOWITZ OSTRO	1 W LAS OLAS BLVD	2
ORA APARTMENTS (7 FLRS)	673 NE 3RD AVE	2
PARAMOUNT (9FLRS)		2
PARK TOWER CONDO (17FLRS)		2
PARKING GARAGE	201 E LAS OLAS BLVD	2
PARKING GARAGE/ LASOLAS OFFICES/ NEW RIVER CAFE	600 SAGAMORE RD	2
PEARL APARTMENTS(8FLRS)	400 NE 3RD AVE	2
PERFORMING ARTS CENTER AUTHORITY	201 SW 5TH AVE	2

Name	ADDRESS	Zone
PINE CREST VILLAGE (4 FLRS/2 BUILDS)	1515 E BROWARD BLVD	2
PINE CREST VILLAGE I CONDO ASSN INC	1501 E BROWARD BLVD	2
PROGRESSO POINT APARTMENTS(8FLRS)	619 N ANDREWS AVE	2
QUANTUM APARTMENT SOUTH TOWER	525 NE 7TH ST	2
QUANTUM APARTMENTS NORTH TOWER	526 NE 8TH ST	2
QUANTUM APARTMENTS NORTH TOWER	526 NE 8TH ST	2
QUANTUM GARAGE	717 NE 5TH TER	2
REGISTRY APTS (33FLRS)	419 SE 2ND ST	2
RITZ CARLTON (25FLRS)		2
RIVER HOUSE (45FLRS/4 TOWERS)	333 LAS OLAS WAY	2
RIVERCREST APTS (5FLRS)	818 SE 4TH ST	2
RIVERSIDE HOTEL/ WILD SEA OYSTER	620 E LAS OLAS BLVD	2
S/OP ASSOCIATES LTD & THIRD	301 E LAS OLAS BLVD	2
SEASIDE STORE		2
SEVEN ON SEVENTH	900 NW 7TH AVE	2
SEVEN ON SEVENTH PARKING GARAGE	900 NW 7TH AVE	2
SOLE AT FORT LAUD CONDO ASSN INC	533 NE 3RD AVE	2
SPRING TIDE CONDOS (11FLRS)		2
STEELBRIDGE (WEEKEND)	515 E LAS OLAS BLVD	2
STOCKBRIDGE 110 EAST BROWARD LLC %	110 E BROWARD BLVD	2
STRADA 315 CONDO (21FLRS)	315 NE 3RD AVE	2
SUBWAY		2
SYMPHONY MASTER CONDO ASSN INC	600 W LAS OLAS BLVD	2
THE BEACH CAFE		2
THE EDGE - BLD 1 OF 5 (7FLRS)	495 N FEDERAL HWY	2
THE EDGE - BLD 2 OF 5 (7FLRS)	495 N FEDERAL HWY	2
THE EDGE - BLD 3 OF 5 (7FLRS)	495 N FEDERAL HWY	2
THE EDGE - BLD 4 OF 5 (7FLRS)	495 N FEDERAL HWY	2
THE FORGE	401 NW 1ST AVE	2
THE FOUNDRY LOFTS CONDO ASSN INC	411 NW 1ST AVE	2
THE LAS OLAS COMPANY INC	888 E LAS OLAS BLVD	2
THE MANOR AT FLAGLER (7FLRS)	501 NE 5TH TER	2
THE MILL CONDO ASSN INC	410 NW 1ST AVE	2
THE SIX13APARTMENTS	613 NW 3RD AVE	2
THE WAVE		2
THE WAVERLY AT LAS OLAS CONDO	110 N FEDERAL HWY	2
THE WHITNEY NORTH (25 FLRS)	120 NE 4TH ST	2
THE WHITNEY PARKING GARAGE (5 FLRS)	130 NE 4TH ST	2
THE WHITNEY SOUTH (25 FLRS)	121 NE 3RD ST	2
THE YMCA & STORE FRONT (4FLRS)	1409 NW 6TH ST	2
TIITF/HRS DISTRICT TEN HDQTRS BLDG	201 W BROWARD BLVD	2
VENETO APARTMENTS (46FLRS)	201 S FEDERAL HWY	2
VENEZIA LAS OLAS CONDO ASSOC INC	111 SE 8TH AVE	2

Name	ADDRESS	Zone
WATERGARDEN CONDO ASSN INC	347 N NEW RIVER DR E	2
W-CROCKER FIN PLACE (WEEKENDX2)	100 SE 3RD AVE	2
WESTIN CONVENTION (303BUILDING)		2
WISDOM VILLAGE CROSSING LP	615 N ANDREWS AVE	2
BIMINI COVE	2500 SW 22ND TER	3
BIMINI COVE PARKING GARAGE	2500 SW 22ND TER	3
CANDLEWOOD HOTEL	1120 W STATE ROAD 84	3
ESPLANADE ON THE NEW RIVER	401 SW 4TH AVE	3
FALLS AT MARINA BAY - BLDG 5 (7FLRS)	2610 E MARINA BAY DR	3
HAMPTON INN (5FLRS)	2301 SW 12TH AVE	3
HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS	1150 W STATE ROAD 84	3
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF FO	425 SW 4TH AVE	3
RIVER LOFTS TOWER	307 SW 5TH ST	3
SAILBOAT BEND APTS (9FLRS)	437 SW 4TH AVE	3
550'S PARKING GARAGE (8FLRS)	500 S ANDREWS AVE	8
ABCD COURTHOUSE BUILDING	12 SE 7TH ST	8
ALOFT HOTEL	501 SE 24TH ST	8
ART INSTITUTE (7FLRS)	1799 SE 17TH ST	8
AVALON FT. LAUDERDALE LLC	410 SE 16TH CT	8
BGH- 1600,1625 & ATRIUM	1600 S ANDREWS AVE	8
BGH-CENTRAL ENERGY PLANT	210 SE 14TH ST	8
BPM PROPERTY (7 FLRS)	600 S ANDREWS AVE	8
BROWARD COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMM	115 S ANDREWS AVE	8
BROWARD COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMM	115 S ANDREWS AVE	8
BROWARD COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMM	1950 EISENHOWER BLVD	8
BROWARD COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMM	201 SE 6TH ST	8
BROWARD COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMM	201 SE 6TH ST	8
BROWARD COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMM	540 SE 3RD AVE	8
BROWARD COUNTY JAIL (8 FLRS)	555 SE 1ST AVE	8
CARAVEL CONDO ASSN INC	1700 SE 15TH ST	8
CORDOVA ARMS APTS (4FLRS)	1401 SE 15TH ST	8
COURTHOUSE LEGAL CENTER (5FLRS)	888 SE 3RD AVE	8
CROMWELL WEST INC	1731 SE 15TH ST	8
EMBASSY CONDO APTS ASSN INC	1475 SE 15TH ST	8
EMBASSY SUITES (17FLRS)	1100 SE 17TH ST	8
FAZIO LIMITED PRTRNSHIP % INDUSTRY	633 S ANDREWS AVE	8
FLL HOTELS INC MASTER ACCOUNT	455 SE 24TH ST	8
GV IP 110 TOWER (WEEKEND)	110 SE 6TH ST	8
HARBOR APTS (37FLRS)	401 SW 1ST AVE	8
HILTON (3 BUILDINGS 17FLRS)	1881 SE 17TH ST	8
HYATT PLACE (5FLRS)	1851 SE 10TH AVE	8
LAS OLAS BY THE RIVER CONDO ASSN IN	520 SE 5TH AVE	8
LOFTS AT TARPON RIVER LLC %PINNACLE	805 SE 3RD AVE	8

Name	ADDRESS	Zone
MARK I CONDO HOMEOWNERS ASSN INC	1050 SE 15TH ST	8
NEW RIVER - GARAGE	400 SW 1ST AVE	8
NEW RIVER MASTER (27 FLRS)	400 SW 1ST AVE	8
NORTH BROWARD HOSPITAL DISTRICT	1608 SE 3RD AVE	8
NURIVER LANDING CONDO ASSN INC	511 SE 5TH AVE	8
OFFICES (3FLRS)	500 SE 17TH ST	8
OFFICES (6 FLRS)	707 SE 3RD AVE	8
OFFICES AND RETAIL (7FLRS)	550 S ANDREWS AVE	8
PLAZA 15 CONDO	1600 SE 15TH ST	8
POINCIANA CROSSING	1801 SW 1ST AVE	8
QUEUE LIVING APARTMENTS (7FLRS)	817 SE 2ND AVE	8
REGATTA AT NEW RIVER	416 SW 1ST AVE	8
RENAISSANCE HOTEL (12FLRS)	1617 SE 17TH ST	8
RUNAWAY BAY CONDO (10FLRS)	1625 SE 10TH AVE	8
SCHERER REALTY LLLP	633 S FEDERAL HWY	8
SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY	600 SE 3RD AVE	8
SHELINI HOSPITALITY FT LAUDERDALE L	1800 S FEDERAL HWY	8
SNAPBOX STORAGE (7FLRS)	1401 SW 1ST AVE	8
SOUTHAMPTON APT OWNERS ASSN INC	1617 SE 15TH ST	8
THE PORT CONDO ASSN INC	1819 SE 17TH ST	8
VU NEW RIVER (18FLRS)	510 SE 5TH AVE	8
WDF-4 WOOD HARBOR PARK OWNER LLC	1919 SE 10TH AVE	8
WILSON HARBOR BEACH LLC	1721 SE 17TH ST	8
1200 CLUB CONDO (7FLRS)	1200 N FTL BCH BLVD	13
2801 CLUB INC	2801 NE 14TH ST	13
ABERCROMBIE KIDS 2062	2496 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
AC HOTELS FORT LAUDERDALE BEACH	3029 ALHAMBRA ST	13
ADAGIO ON THE BAY CONDO ASSN INC	1110 SEMINOLE DR	13
ADAGIO(10FLRS)	435 BAYSHORE DR	13
ALDO SHOES 2066	2498 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
ALHAMBRA PLACE CONDO ASSN	209 N BIRCH RD	13
ALMA / 2012	2378 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
ALTER'D STATE / 2189	2352 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
AMERICAS ON THE PARK ASSN	777 BAYSHORE DR	13
APARTMENTS (3 ACCOUNTS 7 FLRS)	1600 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
APARTMENTS(3 ACCOUNTS /7 FLRS)	1700 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
APARTMENTS/GARAGE (3 ACCOUNTS)	1640 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
APPLE / 2023	2388 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
AQUABLU CONDOS (12FLRS)3 TOWERS	920 INTRACOASTAL DR	13
ART AND STLYE	2360 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
AUNTIE ANNE'S PRETZELS / 2008	2372 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
BANANA REPUBLIC	2584 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
BATH & BODY WORKS	2576 E SUNRISE BLVD	13

Name	ADDRESS	Zone
BAYSHORE BEACH CLUB LLC	612 BAYSHORE DR	13
BAYSHORE TOWERS(13FLRS)	511 BAYSHORE DR	13
BELMONT VILLAGE SENIOR LIVING	1031 SEMINOLE DR	13
BEYOND THE SOAP 2157	2504 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
BIRCH CREST APTS INC	336 N BIRCH RD	13
BIRCH HOUSE (7FLRS)	600 N BIRCH RD	13
BIRCH POINTE CONDO (11 FLRS)	301 N BIRCH RD	13
BIRCH TOWER (16FLRS)	3003 TERRAMAR ST	13
BODY THERAPY / 2211	2330 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
BONITA'S BOUTIQUE / 2206	2338 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
BREAKERS OF FT LAUD (18FLRS)	909 BREAKERS AVE	13
BRIGHTON COLLECTIBLES / 2164	2464 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
BRITANNIA CONDO ASSN INC	524 ORTON AVE	13
BRUSH STROKES 2054	2486 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
CAPITAL GRILLE / 1010	2430 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
CAPTAIN'S CLOSET 2147	2514 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
CARLTON TOWER (20FLRS)	3000 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
CHARLEY'S PHILLY STEAKS	2448 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
CHICO'S / 2015	2380 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
COMFORT SHOES / 2003	2366 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
COOPER'S HAWK WINERY / 2073	2568 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
CORINTHIAN INTRACOASTAL ASSN	936 INTRACOASTAL DR	13
COTTON NATURAL / 2220	2320 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
CRAZY COMICS / 2091	2582 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
CRISTAL GALLERY 2153	2506 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
CUTIES	2322 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
DEJ HOTELS LLC	2670 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
DIGI KIDS / 2181	2454 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
DILLARDS	2500 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
D'ORZ4K / 2162	2470 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
EL RICON DE FEHMI	2586 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
EUGENE ARTS & FRAMES	2414 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
EXPRESS / 2214	2328 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
FINISH LINE / 2225	2316 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
FOTOVAT ATELIER 2506	2510 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
FREE PEOPLE / 2193	2348 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
FT LAUDERDALE CHILDREN'S THEATRE 2132	2542 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
FTL YACHT & BEACH CLUB CONDO ASSN I	341 N BIRCH RD	13
GALLERIA MALL COMMON AREAS	2414 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
GALLERIA PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	915 MIDDLE RIVER DR	13
GALLERIT FINE ART 2055	2490 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
GCC CONDO ASSN INC	2455 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
H & M	2594 E SUNRISE BLVD	13

Name	ADDRESS	Zone
HARBOR HAVEN CONDO (9FLRS)	95 N BIRCH RD	13
HARBOR HOUSE EAST CONDO (9FLRS)	9 N BIRCH RD	13
HARBOR HOUSE NORTH INC	101 N BIRCH RD	13
HAWTHORNE BAY (4 FLRS)	1332 BAYVIEW DR	13
HAWTHORNE EAST INC	711 N BIRCH RD	13
HOLLISTER / 2004	2366 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
HORIZON HOUSE CONDO ASSN INC	2555 NE 11TH ST	13
IFIXAND REPAIR / 2216	2324 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
INSPIRE ME BRACELETS /2057	2492 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
LA CASCADE CONDO(7FLRS)	615 BAYSHORE DR	13
LA RIVE CONDO ASSN INC	715 BAYSHORE DR	13
LADERACH CHOCOLATE / 2031	2394 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
LE CLUB INTL CONDO ASSN	2845 NE 9TH ST	13
LEISURE HOUSE ASSN INC	3000 RIOMAR ST	13
LEISURE SANDS LAND (7FLRS)	720 ORTON AVE	13
LENS CRAFTERS / 2227	2312 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
LETS PARTY PLACE / 2116	2542 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
MAYOR'S JEWELERS / 2160	2472 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
MICHAEL KORS / 2196	2346 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
MIMMIC JEWELRY	2336 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
NAUTICAL TOWERS CONDO (8FLRS)	720 BAYSHORE DR	13
NORTH BEACH HOTEL LLC	551 BREAKERS AVE	13
PACIFIC SUNWEAR / 2011	2376 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
PALLAZO CULTURE / 2019	2384 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
PANDORA 2175	2458 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
PIANO SHOWCASE / 1002	2434 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
PORTO VENEZIA CONDO ASSN INC	2765 NE 14TH ST	13
POWER HOUSE GYM	2544 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
PREMIER TRAVEL 2053	2488 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
PRIMO SANDELS / 2222	2318 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
Q CLUB RESORT & RESIDENCES	505 N FTL BCH BLVD	13
REGUS	2598 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
SEA CLUB OCEAN RESORT HOTEL INC	619 N FTL BCH BLVD	13
SEASONS 52 / 1004	2428 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
SEASONS CONDO ASSN OF FT LAUD INC	209 N FORT LAUDERDALE BEACH BLVD	13
SEPHORA / 2204	2340 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
SNOOZE HOTEL (5 STORIES)	205 N FTL BCH BLVD	13
SOMA INTIMATES / 2017	2382 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
SONESTA (13 FLRS)	999 N FTL BCH BLVD	13
STEP IN 2145B	2516 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
SUN TOUCH / 2044	2480 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
SUNELLI 2145A	2520 E SUNRISE BLVD	13

Name	ADDRESS	Zone
SUNGLASS HUT / 2025	2390 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
SUNRISE EAST CONDO(19FLRS)	2800 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
SUNRISE HARBOUR CONDO/DOCKS (4FDC)	1030 SEMINOLE DR	13
SUNRISE TOWER CONDO (17FLRS)	888 INTRACOASTAL DR	13
SWAROVSKI / 2033	2394 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
SWIN'N LINO ESETA / 2048	2484 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
THE ATLANTIC HOTEL	601 N FTL BCH BLVD	13
THE B-12 STORE / 2046	2482 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
THE BEST SPA 2140A	2524 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
THE CONRAD	551 N FTL BCH BLVD	13
THE FOUR SEASONS HOTEL	525 N FORT LAUDERDALE BEACH BLVD	13
THE GALLERY CONDO ASSN INC	619 ORTON AVE	13
THE OCEAN SUNRISE INC	2400 NE 9TH ST	13
THE VERSAILLES INC	215 N BIRCH RD	13
TIFFANY HOUSE CONDO (12FLRS)	401 N BIRCH RD	13
T-MOBILE / 2010	2374 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
TOBU	2448 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
VICTORIA PARK CONDOS (13FLS)	900 NE 18TH AVE	13
VICTORIA'S SECRET	2570 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
W HOTEL & CONDOS (24FLRS/2 TOWERS)	401 N FTL BCH BLVD	13
WATERS EDGE CONDOS (17FLRS)	321 N BIRCH RD	13
WESTIN N TOWER (12FLRS)	321 N FTL BCH BLVD	13
WESTIN S TOWER (13FLRS)	321 N FTL BCH BLVD	13
WHITE HOUSE BLACK MARKET / 2170A	2460 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
WINDSOR FASHION / 2006	2368 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
ZALES / 2209	2332 E SUNRISE BLVD	13
DRAKE TOWER INC CONDO ASSN	1800 N ANDREWS AVE	16
ALLEGRO SENIOR LIVING(7FLRS)	1290 N FEDERAL HWY	29
BELL FUND VII SUNRISE LLC % RYAN	1015 E SUNRISE BLVD	29
BELLE SUNRISE , BLDG 4	1201 E SUNRISE BLVD	29
BELLE SUNRISE BLDG # 3	1111 E SUNRISE BLVD	29
EASE DME LLC	1975 E SUNRISE BLVD	29
EAST POINT TOWERS (15FLRS)	1170 N FEDERAL HWY	29
EAST POINT TOWERS CONDO INC	1160 N FEDERAL HWY	29
LEASEFLORIDA SUNRISE LLC	1975 E SUNRISE BLVD	29
MIDDLE RIVER TOWER INC	1881 MIDDLE RIVER DR	29
RIVA CONDOS (16FLRS)	1180 N FEDERAL HWY	29
SATORI GARDENS/BLDG #2	1030 NE 11TH AVE	29
SUNRISE INVESTORS LLP % MONOGRAM RE	1020 NE 12TH AVE	29
4800 MEDICAL COMPLEX LLC	4800 NE 20TH TER	35
BMIRF MANOR LLC % BERKSHIRE GROUP	2400 NE 65TH ST	35
CARDINAL POINT OFFICES	2400 E COMMERCIAL BLVD	35

Name	ADDRESS	Zone
CBRE	1000 CORPORATE DR	35
CORAL TOWERS CONDO ASSN INC	4800 BAYVIEW DR	35
COUNTRY CLUB TOWERS ASSN INC	2500 NE 48TH LN	35
CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD	6550 N FEDERAL HWY	35
CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD OF FL	600 CORPORATE DR	35
G&C 701 CYPRESS INVESTORS LLC- MASTER	701 NW 62ND ST	35
HERITAGE LANDINGS (4FLRS)	3111 NE 51ST ST	35
HERITAGE LANDINGS ASSOCIATION INC	3121 NE 51ST ST	35
HOLY CROSS 4701-A	4701 N FEDERAL HWY	35
HOLY CROSS H- B	4701 N FEDERAL HWY	35
HOLY CROSS H- C	4701 N FEDERAL HWY	35
HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL MAIN	4725 N FEDERAL HWY	35
IMPERIAL POINT CONDO ASSN OF FT LAU	6000 NE 22ND WAY	35
IPH (9FLRS)	6401 N FEDERAL HWY	35
LAUDERDALE ONE CONDO ASSN INC	2401 NE 65TH ST	35
LAUDERDALE ONE CONDO ASSN INC	2421 NE 65TH ST	35
MARRIOTT (5FLRS)	5001 N FEDERAL HWY	35
OFFICE BUILDING (6FLRS)	6245 N FEDERAL HWY	35
PILOT HOUSE CONDO ASSN INC	3100 NE 48TH ST	35
PORT ROYALE JV PHASE I LLC %DEVELOP	3333 PORT ROYALE DR S	35
PORT ROYALE JV PHASE I LLC %DEVELOP	3307 PORT ROYALE DR S	35
PORT ROYALE JV PHASE I LLC %DEVELOP	3343 PORT ROYALE DR S	35
PORT ROYALE JV PHASE I LLC %DEVELOP	3303 PORT ROYALE DR S	35
PORT ROYALE JV PHASE I LLC %DEVELOP	3321 PORT ROYALE DR S	35
RADICE CORPORATE CENTER I INC % CUS	600 CORPORATE DR	35
RCC II INC % CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD	800 CORPORATE DR	35
RIDGEVIEW TOWERS INC	3051 NE 48TH ST	35
ROYAL MARINER (11FLRS)	3100 NE 49TH ST	35
SPI TCM BAYVIEW LLC/ BAYVIEW WIP I LLC ETAL	6451 N FEDERAL HWY	35
SUNNYVALE CORP N V	2929 E COMMERCIAL BLVD	35
THE TOWER AT PORT ROYALE CONDO ASSN	3200 PORT ROYALE DR N	35
THE WARWICK CONDO ASSN INC	5100 DUPONT BLVD	35
W&A E COMMERCIAL BLVD LLC	2425 E COMMERCIAL BLVD	35
WELLS FARGO BUILDING (LEGAL AFFAIRS)	4875 N FEDERAL HWY	35
WESTCHESTER HOUSE ASSOC INC	3080 NE 47TH CT	35
WESTIN (15FLRS)	400 CORPORATE DR	35
WILSHIRE EAST CONDOS (5FLRS)	3101 NE 47TH CT	35
WINSTON HOUSE ASSOC INC	3050 NE 47TH CT	35
DAVIE 1 APARTMENTS	3801 DAVIE BLVD	47
200 EAST LAS OLAS MASTER (21FLRS)	200 E LAS OLAS BLVD	49
353 SUNSET LAS OLAS CONDO ASSN INC	353 SUNSET DR	49
45 HENDRICKS CONDO ASSN INC	45 HENDRICKS ISLE	49
AQUALUNA LAS OLAS CONDO ASSN INC	20 ISLE OF VENICE DR	49

Name	ADDRESS	Zone
AQUAMAR LAS OLAS CONDO ASSN INC	21 ISLE OF VENICE DR	49
AQUAVITA LAS OLAS CONDO ASSN INC	70 HENDRICKS ISLE	49
AQUAVUE LAS OLAS (5FLRS)	133 ISLE OF VENICE DR	49
ATLANTIC TOWERS CORP	1920 S OCEAN DR	49
B OCEAN N & S TOWER (7FLRS)	1140 SEABREEZE BLVD	49
BAHIA BEACH	3030 HARBOR DR	49
BAHIA MAR MOTOR LODGE/MARKET	801 SEABREEZE BLVD	49
BREAKWATER TOWERS (16FLRS)	1900 S OCEAN DR	49
CAFE DEL MAR	101 S FTL BCH BLVD	49
CIMBOCO	101 S FTL BCH BLVD	49
COCONUT GROVE RESI (5FLRS)	1200 HOLIDAY DR	49
COURTYARD SOUTH APTS (6FLRS)	1770 E LAS OLAS BLVD	49
DETAIL ACCOUNT	1140 SEABREEZE BLVD	49
ESSEX TOWER CONDO ASSN	340 SUNSET DR	49
EVERGLADES HOUSE CONDO APTS INC	2000 S OCEAN DR	49
FOUR SEASONS CONDO ASSN INC	333 SUNSET DR	49
GRAND PALAZZO HENDRICKS LLC	516 HENDRICKS ISLE	49
HARBOUR CONDO/ATTRI DEV	3010 HOLIDAY DR	49
HARBOURAGE PLACE CONDO ASSN INC	3055 HARBOR DR	49
ILLINI ASSOCIATION INC	545 S FTL BCH BLVD	49
ISLAND HOUSE EAST INC	40 ISLE OF VENICE DR	49
JACKSON TOWER LAS OLAS CONDO ASSN I	100 S BIRCH RD	49
LAKE MAYAN APARTMENTS INC	1850 S OCEAN DR	49
LAS OLAS BEACH CLUB CONDO ASSN	101 S FTL BCH BLVD	49
LAS OLAS CONDOS(8FLRS)	1750 E LAS OLAS BLVD	49
LEISURE BEACH ASSOCIATION INC	200 S BIRCH RD	49
LEISURE BEACH SOUTH (6FLRS)	2900 BANYAN ST	49
MAISON BLANC ON LAS OLAS CONDO ASSN	1760 E LAS OLAS BLVD	49
MAREN HOTEL (12 FLRS)	525 S FORT LAUDERDALE BEACH BLVD	49
MARINE TOWER CONDOMINIUM (20FLRS)	2500 E LAS OLAS BLVD	49
MARRIOTT (13FLRS)	440 SEABREEZE BLVD	49
MARRIOTT HARBOR BEACH	3030 HOLIDAY DR	49
MARRIOTT OWNERSHIP RESORTS INC	21 S FTL BCH BLVD	49
MAYA MARCA CONDO APTS INC	3000 HOLIDAY DR	49
MERITAGE CONDO (6FLRS)	40 HENDRICKS ISLE	49
MERITAGE CONDO (6FLRS)	48 HENDRICKS ISLE	49
OCEANIC CONDOS (5FLRS)	141 ISLE OF VENICE DR	49
ONE24 RESIDENCES	124 HENDRICKS ISLE	49
PLACE DES ARTS HOLDING LLC	301 HENDRICKS ISLE	49
POINT OF AMERICA 1	2100 S OCEAN LN	49
POINT OF AMERICAS II (30FLRS)	2200 S OCEAN LN	49
PORTOFINO INTRACOASTAL ASSN INC	77 S BIRCH RD	49

Name	ADDRESS	Zone
RADISSON BAHIA MAR BCH RESORT	801 SEABREEZE BLVD	49
REFLECTIONS OF LAS OLAS CONDO ASSN	25 HENDRICKS ISLE	49
RIVIERA CONDOS (6FLRS)	401 RIVIERA ISLE DR	49
SKY HARBOUR EAST(17FLRS)	2100 S OCEAN DR	49
STYLE IN SUNGLASSES	101 S FTL BCH BLVD	49
TERRACES OF THE ISLES OWNER ASSN IN	110 HENDRICKS ISLE	49
THE B OCEAN (BACK HOTEL)	1101 SEABREEZE BLVD	49
THE CARLYL/B OCEAN (6FLRS)	1136 HOLIDAY DR	49
THE CLUB AT HENDRICKS ISLE CONDO AS	444 HENDRICKS ISLE	49
THE OASIS OF NURMI ISLES INC	180 ISLE OF VENICE DR	49
THE VILLAS OF SUNSET LAKES (8FLRS)	321 SUNSET DR	49
VENETIAN CONDOMINIUM (17FLRS)	1 LAS OLAS CIR	49
VENICE ISLE TOWER ASSN INC	155 ISLE OF VENICE DR	49
6400 BUILDING (5FLRS)	6400 N ANDREWS AVE	53
AD MORTGAGE (6FLRS)	899 NW 62ND ST	53
C B RICHARD ELLIS	6600 N ANDREWS AVE	53
CARDINAL POINT BUILDING (10 FLRS)	100 NW 62ND ST	53
CBRE	5900 N ANDREWS AVE	53
COMMERCIAL BUILDING (6FLRS)	200 NW 62ND ST	53
CPN WEST LLC %CYPRESS PARK WEST I	6700 N ANDREWS AVE	53
CPN WEST LLC %CYPRESS PARK WEST I	6750 N ANDREWS AVE	53
CYPRESS OFFICES (6FLRS)	1901 NW 62ND ST	53
FL16 FORT LAUDERDALE LLC	6363 NW 6TH WAY	53
G & I VII PINNACLE LLC % DRA ADVISO	500 NW 62ND ST	53
KEISER SCHOOL (7 FLRS)	1500 NW 49TH ST	53
LAKESIDE 6301	6301 NW 5TH WAY	53
MARRIOTT	6650 N ANDREWS AVE	53
OFFICE BUILDING (6FLRS)	800 NW 62ND ST	53
OFFICES (5FLRS) WEEKEND	2101 W COMMERCIAL BLVD	53
PINNACLE CORPORATE (WEEKEND)	500 NW 62ND ST	53
PM OFFICES BUILD 1OF2(6FLRS)	851 NW 62ND ST	53
SHERATON SUITES- (8FLRS)	555 NW 62ND ST	53
SPECTRUM PARK I JOINT VENTURE % ALA	4901 NW 17TH WAY	53
TOWER REALTY (WEEKEND)	550 NW 62ND ST	53
TREO APARTMENTS(8FLRS)	6500 N ANDREWS AVE	53
2200 FORT LAUDERDALE BEACH MASTER ASSN	2200 N OCEAN BLVD	54
30 NORTH OCEAN CONDO (3 BUILDINGS)	3030 N OCEAN BLVD	54
30 THIRTY NORTH OCEAN BLVD LLC	3030 N OCEAN BLVD	54
30 THIRTY NORTH OCEAN CONDO	3040 N OCEAN BLVD	54
3400 INVESTMENT PROPERTY LLC	3400 NE 34TH ST	54
ALAGON INC	3100 NE 28TH ST	54
ATLANTIC OCEAN CLUB CONDO APTS INC	4020 GALT OCEAN DR	54
BARCLAY SQUARE CONDO ASSN INC	2841 NE 33RD CT	54

Name	ADDRESS	Zone
BAYVIEW OFFICE PLAZA LLC %JAMES L C	2810 E OAKLAND PARK BLVD	54
BERKLEY GROUP INC	3015 N OCEAN BLVD	54
BERKLEY SOUTH CONDO ASSN INC	3015 N OCEAN BLVD	54
CAMBRIA HOTEL	2231 N OCEAN BLVD	54
CARLYLE CONDOS (11FLRS)	2881 NE 33RD CT	54
CHATHAM LUGANO LLC *	3333 NE 32ND AVE	54
COMMERCIAL BUILDING (4FLRS)	2900 E OAKLAND PARK BLVD	54
COMMERCIAL BUILDING (6FLRS)	2626 E OAKLAND PARK BLVD	54
CORAL RIDGE TOWERS- (17FLRS)	3233 NE 34TH ST	54
CORAL RIDGE TOWERS EAST CO-OP	3300 NE 36TH ST	54
DETAIL ACCOUNT	3031 N OCEAN BLVD	54
EDGEWATER ARMS INC	3600 GALT OCEAN DR	54
EMBASSY TOWER 1 (18FLRS)	2701 N OCEAN BLVD	54
EMBASSY TOWER II (18FLRS)	2715 N OCEAN BLVD	54
EVERGLADES CLUB CONDO (6FLRS)	2300 NE 33RD AVE	54
GALT OCEAN CLUB CONDO (16FLRS)	3800 GALT OCEAN DR	54
GALT OCEAN CONDOS (24 FLRS)	3031 N OCEAN BLVD	54
GALT PLAZA APARTMENTS(12FLRS)	3200 NE 36TH ST	54
GALT TOWERS CONDO (16FLRS)	4250 GALT OCEAN DR	54
GALT VIEW APARTMENTS INC	3333 NE 34TH ST	54
HAWTHORNE MANOR CONDO ASSN INC	2880 NE 33RD CT	54
IMPERIAL CONDOMINIUM INC	2829 NE 33RD CT	54
JEFASST PELICAN GRAND I LLC	2000 N OCEAN BLVD	54
L'AMBIANCE BEACH CONDO(25FLRS)	4240 GALT OCEAN DR	54
LAUDERDALE TOWER CONDO ASSN INC	2900 NE 30TH ST	54
LE CERCLE BY THE BEACH CONDO (8FLRS)	3250 NE 28TH ST	54
LEISURE TERRACE ASSN INC	3100 NE 29TH ST	54
L'HERMITAGE I CONDO (28FLRS)	3100 N OCEAN BLVD	54
L'HERMITAGE II CONDO(29FLRS)	3200 N OCEAN BLVD	54
MARLIN TOWERS INC	3200 NE 29TH ST	54
MHC OAKLAND PARK OWNER LLC	2601 E OAKLAND PARK BLVD	54
NRNS ACQUISITION 3600 FEDERAL LLC	3600 N FEDERAL HWY	54
OCEAN MANOR CONDO ASSOC	4040 GALT OCEAN DR	54
OCEAN RIVIERA CONDOMINIUM ASSN	3550 GALT OCEAN DR	54
OCEAN SUMMIT ASSOC INC	4010 GALT OCEAN DR	54
PALMS 2110 TOWER 2 (30FLRS)	2110 N OCEAN BLVD	54
PALMS TOWER 1- (30FRS)	2100 N OCEAN BLVD	54
PLAYA DEL MAR (29FLRS)	3900 GALT OCEAN DR	54
PLAYA DEL SOL CONDO (31FLRS)	3500 GALT OCEAN DR	54
PLAZA BEACH HOTEL CORP % TIDAN CONS	4060 GALT OCEAN DR	54
PLAZA EAST(16FLRS)	4300 N OCEAN BLVD	54
PLAZA SOUTH (31FLRS)	4280 GALT OCEAN DR	54
REGENCY TOWER (20FLRS)	3850 GALT OCEAN DR	54

Name	ADDRESS	Zone
REGENCY TOWERS SOUTH ASSN INC	3750 GALT OCEAN DR	54
ROYAL AMBASSADOR CONDO ASSN INC	3700 GALT OCEAN DR	54
SAPPHIRE FT LAUD CONDO ASSN INC	2821 N OCEAN BLVD	54
SAPPHIRE FT LAUD CONDO ASSN INC	2831 N OCEAN BLVD	54
SEA TOWER LAND CORPORATION	2840 N OCEAN BLVD	54
SOUTHPOINT CONDO (23 FLRS)	3410 GALT OCEAN DR	54
SOUTHPOINT CONDO (23 FLRS)	3400 GALT OCEAN DR	54
SUN TOWER HOTEL (6FLRS)	2030 ATLANTIC BLVD	54
THE CAMBRIDGE INC	2900 NE 33RD CT	54
THE COMMODORE CONDO(15FLRS)	3430 GALT OCEAN DR	54
THE CONTINENTAL CONDO ASSN INC	3233 NE 32ND AVE	54
THE FOUNTAINS 2401 (7 FLRS)	2401 N OCEAN BLVD	54
THE FOUNTAINS 2409 (7FLRS)	2409 N OCEAN BLVD	54
THE FOUNTAINS 2501 (7FLRS)	2501 N OCEAN BLVD	54
THE FOUNTAINS 2509 (7FLRS)	2509 N OCEAN BLVD	54
THE GALLEON CONDO (19FLRS)	4100 GALT OCEAN DR	54
THE MARACAY ASSN INC	3301 NE 32ND AVE	54
THE MERIDIAN (8FLRS) /ALF	3001 E OAKLAND PARK BLVD	54
THE SHORE CLUB CONDO ASSN INC	1905 N OCEAN BLVD	54
THE SHORE CLUB CONDO ASSN INC	1901 N OCEAN BLVD	54
THE TIDES AT BRIDGESIDE SQUARE COND	3020 NE 32ND AVE	54
THIRTY THIRD COURT LLC	2895 NE 33RD CT	54
THIRTY THIRD COURT LLC	2895 NE 33RD CT	54
VANTAGE CONDOS (20FLRS)	2841 N OCEAN BLVD	54
VILLA OCTAGON CONDO ASSN INC	1900 N OCEAN BLVD	54
VUE CONDOMINIUM ASSN INC	2001 N OCEAN BLVD	54
VUE CONDOMINIUM ASSN INC	2011 N OCEAN BLVD	54
WHITE EGRET CONDOMINIUM ASSN INC	2200 NE 33RD AVE	54
HOTEL AT MARINA (9FLRS)	2161 W STATE ROAD 84	

➤ Exhibit 3 – Breakdown of Incident Types and District Responses (2024)

Station	District	Blank	EMS	False	Fire	Good	Haz.	Rupture or	Service	Severe	Special	Grand
02	02	12	695	31	4	94	1	1	28		9	875
	02A	3	248	56	9	32	5		22			375
	02A1		246	22	5	29	6		24	1	1	334
	02B		185	39	3	27	6		21			281
	02B1	4	114	12	2	16	7		19			174
	02B2	1	188	20	5	20	3		9			246
	02B3	1	355	143	5	45	7		42		6	604
	02C	5	413	128	9	42	6		44			647
	02C1	6	1515	273	12	159	22		97		4	2088
	02D	8	1100	49	20	109	14		80		1	1381
	02D1	2	1122	57	6	67	10	1	50			1315
	02E	1	547	27	5	43	8		38			669
	02F	2	1192	82	21	96	10		135		1	1539
	02G	2	524	28	10	51	6		19			640
	02H	1	293	16	2	18	5	1	15			351
02 Total		48	8737	983	118	848	116	3	643	1	22	11519
03	03	4	526	55	10	47	19		25			686
	03A	2	673	74	8	89	20		37		1	904
	03B	3	317	17	2	46	20		28			433
	03C	1	75	19	6	17	8		9			135
	03D	5	209	17	1	17	5	1	20		1	276
	03E		180	40	5	26	5		8			264
	03PE					1						1
03 Total		15	1980	222	32	243	77	1	127		2	2699
08	08	8	1790	263	16	219	22	1	127		2	2448
	08A	3	796	139	11	75	14		58		1	1097
	08B	2	570	134	7	68	27		46	1		855
	08C	1	99	8	3	10	2	1	13			137
08 Total		14	3255	544	37	372	65	2	244	1	3	4537
13	13		118	19	6	15	4		14		1	177
	13A	5	793	321	6	89	13	1	63		2	1293
	13B	3	379	50	3	34	5		39		1	514
	13C	2	549	36	11	37	14		76		4	729
	13D	2	281	97	3	25	1		21			430
13 Total		12	2120	523	29	200	37	1	213		8	3143
16	16	10	951	117	14	109	34	1	85	1	3	1325
	16A	8	649	67	3	54	6		42		2	831
	16B	8	748	48	5	80	17		47		1	954
	16C	14	939	82	12	86	22		54			1209
16 Total		40	3287	314	34	329	79	1	228	1	6	4319
29	29	5	294	43	8	40	21		61		1	473
	29A		108	15	2	14	7		17			163
	29B	4	427	21	11	51	6		31			551
	29C	4	459	102	5	39	13		26		1	649
	29C1	5	279	31		36	13		16			380
29 Total		18	1567	212	26	180	60		151		2	2216
35	35	7	1113	126	8	70	17	2	76			1419
	35A	5	727	79	11	96	33		119		6	1076
	35B	3	637	85	6	67	16		101			915
	35C	4	433	68	9	48	10	1	75		6	654
	35D	1	170	48	1	36	4		16			276
35 Total		20	3080	406	35	317	80	3	387		12	4340
46	46	8	2531	81	33	205	27		149	1	7	3042
	46A	1	224	4	1	22	3		4			259
	46B	5	1116	33	20	106	16		75			1371
	46C	12	1614	73	18	184	21		64		4	1990
46 Total		26	5485	191	72	517	67		292	1	11	6662
47	47	4	515	19	11	43	11		33	1	2	639
	47A	9	1260	57	21	109	11		59		1	1527
	47B	1	411	16	3	38	5		12			486
	47C	2	146	8	3	14	9		20			202
	47D	3	193	11	6	25	5		11		1	255
	47E	3	417	26	10	32	31		31			550
	47F	5	717	54	14	78	29		60		1	958
	47G	6	493	16	10	44	6		25		1	601
	47H	2	459	18	11	46	11		17			564
47 Total		35	4611	225	89	429	118		268	1	6	5782
49	49	5	1350	311	12	150	41		95		58	2022
	49A	3	299	102	10	69	40		54		1	578
49 Total		8	1649	413	22	219	81		149		59	2600
53	53	29	43	12	3	11	89		5		1	193
	53A	6	458	104	6	71	11		24			680
	53B		149	30	2	12			5			198
	53C	1	345	41	2	50	4		13		25	481
	53D	1	104	20	4	26	3		10			168
	53E	6	520	58	2	71	6	1	85			749
	53F	1	160	8	5	39	3		12		1	229
	53G	1	311	27	4	20	2		18		2	385
53 Total		45	2090	300	28	300	118	1	172		29	3083
54	54	12	1013	267	3	84	10	1	213			1603
	54A	3	445	46	7	47	15		47		1	611
	54B	3	450	128	8	45	12	1	56		1	704
54 Total		18	1908	441	18	176	37	2	316		2	2918
OJ	OJ	12	1234	13	29	509	45	1	25		2	1870
OJ Total		12	1234	13	29	509	45	1	25		2	1870
Grand Total		311	41003	4787	569	4639	980	15	3215	5	164	55688

➤ **Exhibit 4 – Breakdown of Incident Types Over 3 Years**

Incident Type Code and Desc	2022	2023	2024	Gtotal	22-23
1 - Fire	6	11	348	365	83%
100 - Fire, other	34	23	14	71	-32%
1000 - Fire Call No Hazards Found	17	25	10	52	47%
100GV - Outside Fire (Vegetation/Grass)			51	51	'---
11 - Structure Fire	1	4	171	176	300%
111 - Building fire	82	90	55	227	10%
111C - Building fire (Commercial)			21	21	'---
111MU - Building fire (Mixed Use)			1	1	'---
111R - Building fire (Residential)			24	24	'---
112 - Fires in structure other than in a building			7	7	'---
112 - Fires in structures other than in a building	3	4	2	9	33%
113 - Cooking fire, confined to container	43	49	41	133	14%
1131 - Cooking fire, confined to oven	24	28	14	66	17%
1131 - Cooking Fire, confined to oven/appliance			17	17	'---
114 - Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue	2		1	3	-100%
115 - Incinerator overload or malfunction, fire confined		2		2	'---
116 - Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire confined	1	1	1	3	0%
117 - Commercial Compactor fire, confined to rubbish	3			3	-100%
118 - Trash fire (Compactor)			1	1	'---
118 - Trash or rubbish fire, contained	72	68	44	184	-6%
120 - Fire in mobile property used as a fixed structure, other		1	2	3	'---
121 - Fire in mobile home used as fixed residence	1	2		3	100%
122 - Fire in motor home, camper, recreational vehicle		1		1	'---
122 - Motor home fire			2	2	'---
123 - Fire in portable building, fixed location	1	1		2	0%
13 - Mobile property (vehicle) fire	1	3	78	82	200%
130 - Mobile property (vehicle) fire, other	15	23	8	46	53%
131 - Passenger vehicle fire	82	76	37	195	-7%
131 - Vehicle/Car fire			53	53	'---
132 - Road freight or transport vehicle fire	9	7	3	19	-22%
132 - Truck fire (18-Wheeler)			1	1	'---
133 - Rail vehicle fire	1			1	-100%
134 - Boat - Fire			7	7	'---
134 - Water vehicle fire	17	10	18	45	-41%
135 - Aircraft fire	1			1	-100%
135A3 - Aircraft - Alert III (w/ Fire)			3	3	'---
136 - Self-propelled motor home or recreational vehicle			1	1	'---
137 - Camper or recreational vehicle (RV) fire		1		1	'---
138 - Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire	2	3		5	50%
140 - Natural vegetation fire, other	6	9	8	23	50%
142 - Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	15	20	13	48	33%
143 - Grass fire	7	12	4	23	71%
150 - Outside rubbish fire, other	31	35	21	87	13%
151 - Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	47	51	33	131	9%
151 - Trash fire (Outside Rubbish)			55	55	'---

153 - Construction or demolition landfill fire		1	1	2	'---
154 - Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire	32	27	12	71	-16%
154 - Trash fire - Dumpster or other receptical			23	23	'---
155 - Outside stationary compactor/compacted trash fire	1	2		3	100%
160 - Special outside fire, other	5	5	5	15	0%
161 - Outside - Fire (Storage)			8	8	'---
161 - Outside storage fire	3	4	2	9	33%
162 - Outside equipment fire	15	17	4	36	13%
162 - Outside fire (equipment/machinery)			13	13	'---
163 - Outside gas or vapor combustion explosion	1	2		3	100%
164 - Outside mailbox fire	1	1		2	0%
170 - Cultivated vegetation, crop fire, other	1			1	-100%
173 - Cultivated trees or nursery stock fire	2	1		3	-50%
200 - Overpressure rupture, explosion, overheat other		1		1	'---
200 - Overpressure rupture, explosion, overheat, other			8	8	'---
210 - Overpressure rupture from steam, other		1	1	2	'---
212 - Overpressure rupture of steam boiler		2		2	'---
213 - Steam rupture of pressure or process vessel	1			1	-100%
221 - Overpressure rupture of air or gas pipe/pipeline	1			1	-100%
223 - Air or gas rupture of pressure or process vessel		1		1	'---
240 - Explosion (no fire), other	12	9	13	34	-25%
243 - Fireworks explosion (no fire)		2		2	'---
251 - Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition	1	3	1	5	200%
3 - Rescue & Emergency Medical Service Incidents			9	9	'---
300 - Rescue, emergency medical call (EMS) call, other	96	103	68	267	7%
3000 - EMS Call No Medical Need	6514	6468	3025	16007	-1%
3000 - EMS incident (No Medical Need)			3364	3364	'---
300H - Assisted Homeless, No Medical Need	621	516	244	1381	-17%
300I - Inter-Facility	8	6	4	18	-25%
300S - Suicide Attempt/Thoughts	7	3	2	12	-57%
31 - Medical assist	6	7	75	88	17%
311 - Medical assist, assist EMS crew	382	229	123	734	-40%
311M - EMS PCR (Under Separate Cover)	27714	28604	14791	71109	3%
311R - EMS PCR (Under Separate Cover - MIH Referral)		46	51	97	'---
32 - Emergency medical service (EMS)	273	949	21724	22946	248%
320 - Emergency medical service, other	54	48	79	181	-11%
320M - Emergency medical service, MIH contact		226	357	583	'---
320M - EMS incident (MIH Contact)			382	382	'---
320R - Emergency medical service, MIH Referral		6	8	14	'---
320R - EMS Incident (MIH Referral - No ePCR)			16	16	'---
320S - EMS Incident (SWAT OPS - No Patient)			13	13	'---
321 - EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	304	67	43	414	-78%
321 - EMS Incident (ePCR - Transport)			12671	12671	'---
321R - EMS Incident (ePCR - Refusal)			2229	2229	'---
321S7 - EMS Incident (ePCR - Signal 7)			176	176	'---
322 - Motor Vehicle Accident w/ Injuries (Local)			398	398	'---
322 - Vehicle accident with injuries	897	954	504	2355	6%
322H - Highway Vehicle accident with injuries	140	183	119	442	31%

322H - Motor Vehicle Accident w/ Injuries (Highway)			83	83	'---
322T - Motor Vehicle/Train Accident			6	6	'---
323 - Motor vehicle/pedestrian accident			32	32	'---
323 - Motor vehicle/Pedestrian	54	79	33	166	46%
323B - Motor vehicle/Bicycle	47	65	26	138	38%
323B - Motor vehicle/bicyclist accident			19	19	'---
324 - Motor Vehicle Accident w/o Injuries (Local)			411	411	'---
324 - Motor vehicle accident with no injuries	1393	1164	564	3121	-16%
324H - Highway Motor vehicle accident with no injuries	277	232	115	624	-16%
324H - Motor Vehicle Accident w/o Injuries (Highway)			63	63	'---
331 - Lock-in (if lock out, use 511)	8	9	15	32	13%
340 - Search, other	18	9	3	30	-50%
341 - Search for person on land	4	2	13	19	-50%
342 - Search for person in water	12	36	7	55	200%
342 - Water Rescue - Missing Person			10	10	'---
35 - Extrication, rescue			1	1	'---
350 - Extrication, rescue, other	3	7	3	13	133%
350T - TRT Response	8	7	4	19	-13%
351 - Extrication of victim(s) from building/structure	1	2	1	4	100%
352 - Extrication of victim(s) from vehicle	9	14	3	26	56%
353 - Elevator Emergency w/ Occupants			399	399	'---
353 - Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator	770	782	1004	2556	2%
354 - Trench/below grade rescue		1		1	'---
355 - Confined space rescue		1		1	'---
356 - High angle rescue		1	1	2	'---
356 - TRT - High-angle rescue			3	3	'---
357 - Extrication of victim(s) from machinery	2	2	1	5	0%
357 - TRT - Extrication of victim(s) from machinery			5	5	'---
36 - Water or ice-related rescue	2		57	59	-100%
360 - Marine Rescue Other	28	45	15	88	61%
360D - Dive Rescue	2	3	1	6	50%
361 - Swimming/recreational water areas rescue	16	12	7	35	-25%
363 - Swift water rescue		6	1	7	'---
363 - Water Rescue - Intercoastal			7	7	'---
364 - Surf rescue	4	5	2	11	25%
364 - Water Rescue - Surf (Ocean)			9	9	'---
365 - Water Rescue - Distressed Watercraft			18	18	'---
365 - Watercraft rescue	20	26	13	59	30%
370 - Electrical rescue, other	2	1		3	-50%
371 - Electrocution or potential electrocution	1	1	1	3	0%
372 - Trapped by power lines	1	1		2	0%
381 - EMS Incident (Special Event/Detail)			145	145	'---
381 - Rescue or EMS standby	92	71	29	192	-23%
381S - SWAT Standby	23	13	12	48	-43%
400 - Hazardous condition, other	39	51	16	106	31%
410 - Flammable gas or liquid condition, other	5	12	7	24	140%
411 - Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill	43	50	35	128	16%
412 - Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)	130	150	146	426	15%

413 - Oil or other combustible liquid spill	13	16	8	37	23%
420 - Toxic condition, other	4	3	1	8	-25%
421 - Chemical hazard (no spill or leak)	5	9	9	23	80%
422 - Chemical spill or leak	9	11	5	25	22%
422 - Chemical Spill/Leak			3	3	'---
423 - Refrigeration leak	1	1	1	3	0%
424 - Carbon monoxide incident	2	5	10	17	150%
440 - Electrical wiring/equipment problem, other	122	147	189	458	20%
441 - Heat from short circuit (wiring), defective/worn	12	10	12	34	-17%
442 - Overheated motor	32	47	19	98	47%
442 - Overheated Motor - Disabled Vehicle			9	9	'---
443 - Breakdown of light ballast			1	1	'---
443 - Light ballast breakdown	1	2	1	4	100%
444 - Power line down	201	185	200	586	-8%
445 - Arcing, shorted electrical equipment	121	140	207	468	16%
451 - Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected	2	3	1	6	50%
460 - Accident other	5	2	2	9	-60%
461 - Building or structure weakened or collapsed	12	9	10	31	-25%
462 - Aircraft - Refuel			29	29	'---
462 - Aircraft Stand by	1			1	-100%
4621 - Aircraft / Alert 1	1	3	2	6	200%
4622 - Aircraft / Alert 2	34	22	20	76	-35%
4623 - Aircraft / Alert 3	4	3	5	12	-25%
4624 - Aircraft / Refueling Standby	58	42	30	130	-28%
462A1 - Aircraft - Alert I			3	3	'---
462A2 - Aircraft - Alert II			21	21	'---
462A3 - Aircraft - Alert III (w/o Fire)			1	1	'---
463 - Vehicle Accident - Wash Down			3	3	'---
463 - Vehicle accident, general cleanup	8	2		10	-75%
4631 - Vehicle accident, assisted OJ Agency	1	2		3	100%
471 - Explosive, bomb removal (for bomb scare, use 721)		1		1	'---
480 - Attempted burning, illegal action, other		1	1	2	'---
481 - Attempt to burn	4	3		7	-25%
482 - Threat to burn			1	1	'---
500 - Public Service Other	469	456	205	1130	-3%
500 - Service call, other			290	290	'---
500C - Car Seat Installation		7	2	9	'---
500S - Install Smoke Detector	2	7	7	16	250%
510 - Assisted Public	623	482	245	1350	-23%
510 - Person in distress, other			21	21	'---
511 - Lock-out	57	52	64	173	-9%
5110 - Lock-in / No medical treatment or need	52	47	25	124	-10%
512 - Ring or jewelry removal	8	8	7	23	0%
520 - Water problem, other	97	76	31	204	-22%
521 - Water evacuation	1	13	3	17	1200%
522 - Service Call - Water/Steam Leak			53	53	'---
522 - Water or steam leak	113	109	44	266	-4%
531 - Smoke or odor removal	46	44	71	161	-4%
540 - Animal problem, other	17	13	10	40	-24%

541 - Animal problem	38	27	27	92	-29%
542 - Animal rescue	176	167	125	468	-5%
550 - Public service assistance, other			103	103	'---
551 - Assist - PD/DLE			85	85	'---
551 - Assist police or other governmental agency	101	98	34	233	-3%
551S - Standby for PD No Medical Need	323	278	130	731	-14%
553 - Public service			160	160	'---
553T - TRT - Special Call			1	1	'---
554 - Lift Assist	1424	1473	1357	4254	3%
555 - Defective elevator, no occupants	55	44	38	137	-20%
555 - Elevator Emergency w/o Occupants			77	77	'---
561 - Unauthorized burning	5	8	4	17	60%
571 - Cover assignment, standby, moveup	18	8		26	-56%
6 - Good Intent Call	15	102	1598	1715	580%
600FA - Good Intent (Engine/Ladder)			22	22	'---
600R - Good Intent (Rescue)			56	56	'---
611 - Dispatched & cancelled en route	2416	2290	1265	5971	-5%
611 - Dispatched and Cancelled Enroute			1680	1680	'---
6111 - Cancelled Upon Arrival			385	385	'---
611A - Dispatched & cancelled en route ARFF	3	2	1	6	-33%
611B - Called referred to Battalion Chief	69	58	21	148	-16%
611D - Call Created by Error	98	96	50	244	-2%
611H - Mutual Aide Haz Mat cancelled en route	26	16	6	48	-38%
611M - Marine/ Water Incident, Cancelled	56	58	18	132	4%
611N - Dispatched & cancelled	299	354	138	791	18%
611P - Referred to PD	429	391	153	973	-9%
611S - Suicide Thoughts	6	4		10	-33%
611T - TRT Mutual Aide cancelled en route		1		1	'---
611W - Water Rescue Cancelled by Ocean Rescue	4	4		8	0%
611X - Fire Alarm Response No Arrival		56	75	131	'---
621 - Wrong location	233	231	104	568	-1%
621 - Wrong location (OJ)			38	38	'---
622 - No incident found (Unfounded)			407	407	'---
631 - Authorized controlled burning	3	2	2	7	-33%
632 - Prescribed fire	2	1		3	-50%
641 - Vicinity alarm (incident in other location)	2		5	7	-100%
65 - Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke		5	24	29	'---
650 - Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke, other	11	16	14	41	45%
651 - Smoke scare, odor of smoke	188	166	186	540	-12%
652 - Steam, vapor, fog or dust thought to be smoke	7	10	17	34	43%
653 - Barbecue, tar kettle	3	1		4	-67%
653 - Smoke from barbecue, tar kettle			3	3	'---
671 - Hazmat release investigation w/ no hazmat	21	22	11	54	5%
671 - HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat			7	7	'---
672 - Biological hazard investigation, none found	1	2	3	6	100%
7 - False Alarm & False Call	7	15	332	354	114%
700 - False alarm or false call, other	587	785	1062	2434	34%
700TA - Test Alarm			20	20	'---
710 - Malicious, mischievous false call, other	124	120	98	342	-3%

711 - Municipal alarm system, malicious false alarm			34	34	'---
712 - Direct tie to FD, malicious false alarm			1	1	'---
712 - Direct tie to FD, malicious/false alarm	18	18	4	40	0%
713 - Telephone, malicious false alarm	3	7	2	12	133%
714 - Central station, malicious false alarm			11	11	'---
715 - Local alarm system, malicious false alarm	51	47	45	143	-8%
721 - Bomb scare - no bomb		8	13	21	'---
730 - System malfunction, other	67	75	49	191	12%
731 - Sprinkler activation due to malfunction	9	12	4	25	33%
732 - Extinguishing system activation due to malfunction	3	4		7	33%
733 - Smoke detector activation due to malfunction	154	149	209	512	-3%
734 - Heat detector activation due to malfunction	5	6	11	22	20%
735 - Alarm system sounded due to malfunction	355	458	562	1375	29%
736 - CO detector activation due to malfunction	39	31	17	87	-21%
740 - Unintentional transmission of alarm, other	273	392	275	940	44%
741 - Sprinkler activation, no fire - unintentional	29	39	32	100	34%
742 - Extinguishing system activation	3	6	2	11	100%
743 - Smoke detector activation, no fire - unintentional	588	760	726	2074	29%
744 - Detector activation, no fire - unintentional	273	332	305	910	22%
745 - Alarm system activation, no fire - unintentional			724	724	'---
745 - Alarm system sounded, no fire - unintentional	864	1100	592	2556	27%
746 - Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	14	17	16	47	21%
800 - Severe weather or natural disaster, other	3	8	2	13	167%
812 - Flood assessment	2	13	1	16	550%
813 - Wind storm, tornado/hurricane assessment			1	1	'---
814 - Lightning strike (no fire)	2	4	1	7	100%
900 - Special type of incident, other			21	21	'---
9002 - Community Outreach	2	5		7	150%
9003 - Demo		3		3	'---
9005 - Special Detail	175	194	135	504	11%
9006 - Baby Sleep Safe	1	2	2	5	100%
9007 - Tactical Survey	3	3		6	0%
911 - Citizen complaint	6		3	9	-100%
911F - Citizen Complaint - Flooding			7	7	'---
UUU - Undetermined			1	1	'---
Gtotal	52460	54481	56170	163100	4%

