# Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover

2024


## ELK GROVE VILLAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

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# Elk Grove Village Fire Department Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover 2024

## The Village of Elk Grove Village, Illinois

Fire Chief Richard Mikel

Deputy Fire Chief Nathan Gac

Accreditation Manager Lieutenant David Hoppe

Fire Fighter Joe Albert

Management Analyst Fatima Serna

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# INTRODUCTION

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department 2024 Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and Standards of Cover (SOC) is the Department's fundamental step in the accreditation process. The document is written under the guidelines of the Center for Public Safety Excellence's Community Risk Assessment: Standards of Cover 6th edition and the 10th edition Fire and Emergency Services Self-Assessment Manual.

The document was developed by studying and evaluating the Department's current practices through the analysis of objectives and response data from January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2023.

The purpose of this document is to:

- Quantify the Elk Grove Village Fire Department's efforts toward continuous improvement.
- Identify community risk factors.
- Define the appropriate level of service for the community.
- Ensure safe and effective responses to calls for service.
- Evaluate the Department's performance.

The goal of the Elk Grove Village Fire Department is to provide exceptional service to the community in a fiscally responsible manner. An annual review of the Standards of Cover will be conducted to facilitate the achievement of that goal.

Nathan Gac, MBA CFO CTO
Acting Fire Chief

Matt Roan, MPA
Village Manager

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department is a career fire department that serves Elk Grove Village, Illinois, with emergency response services including fire suppression, advanced life support, emergency medical services with patient transport, technical rescue, hazardous materials, and water rescue.

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department also provides the following Community Risk Reduction (CRR) programs: public education, fire/life safety code enforcement, and senior citizen services.

The Department employs 88 sworn members operating out of three strategically located fire stations. All fire suppression vehicles are staffed with three certified firefighters and equipped to provide Advanced Life Support (ALS) interventions. All ambulances are ALS equipped and staffed with two cross-trained, certified firefighter/paramedics.

The accreditation process challenges the Department to look extensively at its practices. Analysis of the information provided in the Standards of Cover (SOC) presented the Elk Grove Village Fire Department with an opportunity to evaluate programs and identify ways to provide exceptional service delivery. The continual process of self-assessment, strategic planning, and Community Risk Assessment (CRA) provided the path for the Department's elevation to ISO Class 1 certification in 2023.

The Community Risk Assessment (CRA) involves analyzing risk for fire and non-fire emergencies. The Department has established specific risk classifications and has conducted critical task analyses to determine appropriate response levels for fire suppression, emergency medical services, technical rescue, hazardous materials, and water rescue. The Department has used this process to improve resiliency (the organization's ability to recover from an incident), improve response performance, and implement a scaled deployment model, assuring the assets deployed to an emergency are effective and efficient.

The Fire Department and the Village of Elk Grove are committed to the process of strategic self-assessment, continuous quality improvement, and exceptional service delivery as provided by the Center for Public Service Excellence's Agency Accreditation Program.

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# Elk Grove Village Fire Department

## Mission Statement

To provide the highest quality fire protection, rescue, emergency medical services, and safety education.

## Vision Statement

Honoring tradition, learning from the best, embracing change, we look forward, providing leadership and excellence.

## Core Values

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Compassion*** | Understanding the suffering of others and providing such aid as we are capable to relieve that suffering. |
| ***Courage*** | Functioning under stressful or dangerous conditions and taking reasonable risks to accomplish tasks worthy of such risks. |
| ***Education*** | Maintaining and increasing our knowledge, and readily using and sharing it to the benefit of others. |
| ***Integrity*** | Being honest and above reproach, upholding the trust and confidence of the community, and executing our duties while adhering to the highest ethical standards. |
| ***Professionalism*** | Practicing and adhering to the highest accepted standards and methods of work in our profession. |
| ***Teamwork*** | Working together in a supportive, harmonious group toward common goals, putting collective effort above individual prominence. |

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# Area Characteristics

Named for the native elk that roamed the northern Illinois forests and grasslands, Elk Grove Village was settled in 1834 by pioneer New England farmers. By 1848, German-immigrant farmers soon settled in the area, establishing a thriving community that would eventually become Elk Grove Village.

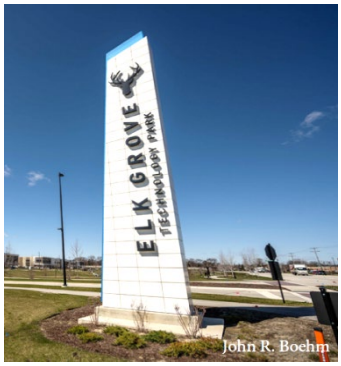
The rural community transformed into a center of commerce when Douglas Aircraft built a military transport manufacturing plant in nearby Orchard Place during World War II. Following the war, the industrial facility and land was sold for one dollar ($1) to the City of Chicago as a war surplus. The location would then become Chicago O'Hare International Airport. The expansion of O'Hare during the 1950s and 1960s closely parallels Elk Grove Village's growth as a thriving community and leading Midwest industrial center.


Elk Grove Village's expansion is also attributed to an enterprising group of Dallas-based land developers that selected Elk Grove Village as its site for a planned community during the 1950s. Centex Corporation chose the Village because of its proximity to rail, the new air facilities, and major highways. A master plan for the controlled growth of the Village was initiated, and the construction of industrial buildings, homes, corporate offices, retail establishments, and schools soon followed. Under the comprehensive plan, the Village was divided in half, with residential development to the west and a business park to the east, bordering the airport.

Today, those 1,500 acres have increased to almost 7,000 through more than 150 annexations, and the small community of 116 original residents is now home to nearly 33,000 people who have come to appreciate the exceptional community of Elk Grove Village.

Within the 11.3 square miles of Elk Grove Village exists two distinct but still united communities: residential and business. Listed in a recently published book, "Fifty Fabulous Places to Raise Your Family" by Melissa Giovagnoli, Elk Grove was highlighted for its excellent schools, parks and recreation, access to transportation, varied housing stock, vibrant economy, low crime rate, exceptional community service, and small-town atmosphere. Thanks to more than $36 million dollars in revenue collected yearly from sales and commercial property taxes, Elk Grove Village can enjoy one of the lowest property tax rates in the Northwest suburbs.

In addition to Elk Grove's residential community, the Village also possesses a booming business community. Starting with only 90 companies that opened for business in 1962, there are now over 3,500 firms and service organizations within the Village. The 5.6 square mile Elk Grove Village Business Park has over 62 million square feet of real estate inventory and has produced over 100,000 jobs for Chicagoland and surrounding suburbs. Elk Grove Village's current industrial occupancy rate stands higher than 98.5%. This marks the seventh consecutive year the Village has sustained a vacancy rate below 5%.




Elk Grove Village is at the crossroads of the Transcontinental Rail Service, and with its easy access to an international airport and the close proximity to six interstates and three state highways, it is regionally considered a premier location for business and industry. By sharing a border with Chicago O'Hare International Airport, Elk Grove Village can have a versatile industrial and mercantile land mass. The Village is dedicated to assuring the highest level of service to the business community and its residents.

Another noteworthy source of employment, located just off Interstate 90, is the 125-acre Northwest Point Office Park. Northwest Point features a 10-story building with 200,000 square feet of office space, a luxury hotel, a beautifully landscaped setting, prominent corporate tenants, and other amenities. Beginning in 2024, two large new data centers and another state-of-the-art ComEd station will be built on the North side of the industrial park, known as the Northwest Point Innovation Park.

Although the boundaries of its neighbors limit the expansion of Elk Grove Village today, it continues to redevelop and thrive as the "Exceptional Community." In 2021, a new state-of-the-art ComEd station was built to accommodate the growing technological and data centers located on the Northeast side of the business park, totaling over 64,000 square feet of advancement.

Elk Grove Village is continuing construction of a first-of-its-kind "Technology Park," designed specifically for data collection and information gathering. The Technology Park, covering approximately 85 acres, will consist of seven buildings with over 1.2 million square feet and will focus on future innovation and cutting-edge technology. Microsoft Corporation has constructed one building so far, with plans to build two more buildings in addition to a 37,985-square-foot business hotel to support the growing industry. The motto of the Elk Grove Village Industrial Park is "Makers Wanted". Envision Elk Grove in Elk Grove Village, Illinois

Beyond BUSINESS FRIENDLY
ELK GROVE VILLAGE, IL

Elk Grove Village's Makers Wanted brand was on full display at NASCAR's Chicago Street Course races thanks to a new partnership between the Village and Roush Fenway Keselowski Racing (RFK Racing). In October 2022, Brad Keselowski represented RFK Racing at the "Made in Elk Grove Manufacturing and Technology Expo" to announce the multi-year partnership. Elk Grove Village then showcased the Makers Wanted slogan on the No. 6 Ford Mustang during an unprecedented Chicago Street Course event that was held over the 2023 Fourth of July weekend. Downtown Chicago hosted the temporary street course, a 12-turn, 2.2-mile course that ran against the backdrop of landmarks like Grant Park and Lake Michigan.


Since 1956, Elk Grove Village has experienced substantial change and economic prosperity, growing from 116 residents to over 33,000. The community's planned, controlled development serves as the foundation for Elk Grove Village's strong demographic base and high standard of living among private and commercial/industrial residents alike. The exceptional community boasts:

- A diverse population encompassing all ages, occupations, incomes, and ethnicities.
- Highly educated residents with above-average test scores and advanced levels of education.
- One of the lowest property tax rates in the metropolitan Chicago area.
- Special community events throughout the year.

## Awards and Recognitions

Following are some recent *Honors, Awards, and Recognitions* which highlight the Village's continued dedication to excellence:

- Top Rated Fire/Paramedic Department: With an Insurance Service Office rating of Class 1, the Elk Grove Fire Department ranks in the top 1% of fire departments nationwide
- Elk Grove earned #1 Business Park in the United States for the 2nd year in a row
- Named a Tree City USA for the 38th consecutive year
- The Building Division earned their full accreditation this year
- In 2022, *Business Facilities Magazine* ranked the Village as the number one location in the United States for companies seeking to locate within industrial parks
- 2022 recipient of the "Municipality of the Year" Award from *RE Journals Magazine*
- Ranked as the third most affordable community for homebuyers in the country in a study conducted by Storage Cafe in 2022
- Center for Public Safety Excellence Accredited Agency 2020
- Firehouse Magazine 2019 Station Design Award
- 2019 Governor's Hometown Award and Governor's Cup Finalist for the Elk Grove Village Cares Program, a community-based strategy to tackle opioid addiction, help those in need, and make our community safer, stronger, and healthier
- Named 3rd Safest City to Live in Illinois in 2019 by backgroundchecks.org
- Designated a "Storm Ready" Community by the National Weather Service (NWS) in 2019
- Illinois Fire Chief of the Year 2018, Fire Chief Richard Mikel
- In 2020, International Government Finance Officers Association awarded Elk Grove its 38th consecutive Certificate of Achievement for Financial Reporting for transparency and accuracy of governmental financial reporting
- Advanced Meritorious "CALEA" Certified Police Department: Since 1993, the Elk Grove Police Department has been continuously certified as a model of excellence and is now advanced meritorious accredited by CALEA
- Lowest Taxes: Elk Grove Village continues to have the lowest combined property tax rate among comparable Cook County suburbs
- Best Hometown: Elk Grove Village again recognized as "Best Hometown" by 2016 Daily Herald Readers' Choice poll
- Best American City for Global Trade as ranked by *Global Trade Magazine*
- 2016 Outstanding Civil Engineering Achievement Award for the Busse Woods Dam modification storm water mitigation project
- Award for Business Excellence (AABE) presented to Elk Grove Village by the Daily Herald Business Ledger
- Recipient of the 2016 Gold Award of Excellence in recognition of the high quality and creative design of the Makers Wanted Campaign
- Davey Marketing Award for Outstanding Creative Work among the best small agencies worldwide

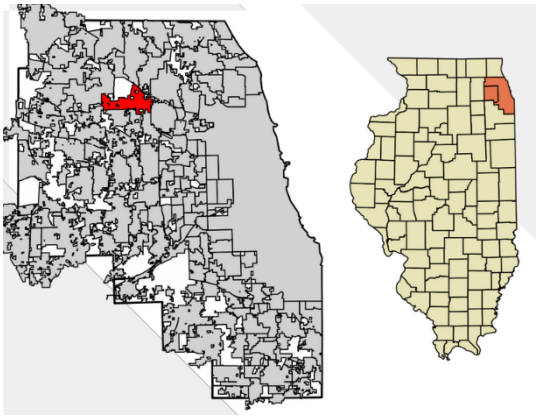
- Recipient of Small Business Advocate Award as determined by the United States Conference of Mayors
- Elk Grove's Business Resource Guide named: Top 10 Resource for Start-Up Businesses as determined by Startup Savant
- Elk Grove Village has been rated as a Tree City, USA for more than 30 years with a "Growth" distinction due to a strong urban forest system
- Gold Communicator Award for business website: egvbizhub.com
- Elk Grove Television named Best of Midwest by the Alliance for Community Media
- *Global Trade Magazine* ranked Elk Grove Village as one of the best U.S. Cites for Global Trade in 2014
- The Village's "Makers Wanted" marketing campaign won the Daily Herald's Business Ledger Award for Business Excellence in 2015
- The U.S. Conference of Mayors awarded Elk Grove Village the 2016 Small Business Advocate Award

...as well as our continued history of National and Regional Excellence:

- 1st Environmentally Friendly Village Hall (LEED Gold Certified) in the State of Illinois
- Top 100 Places to Relocate in the United States as named by Relocate-America.com
- Chicago Magazine rated Elk Grove Village as the "Best Hometown"
- Named as *1 of the 50 Fabulous Places to Raise a Family* in the United States in a book by the same name
- Nine Governor's Hometown Awards for volunteer excellence in the community
- Global Trade Magazine ranked Elk Grove Village as one of the best U.S. Cites for Global Trade in 2014

## Local Government

Elk Grove Village is a home-rule community as defined by The Illinois Constitution. The Village operates under the council-manager form of government. This form of government combines elected officials' leadership and policy-making skills with the Village Manager's professional administrative training. Under this form of government, the elected representatives establish policies steering the Village's purpose, values, mission, and goals.

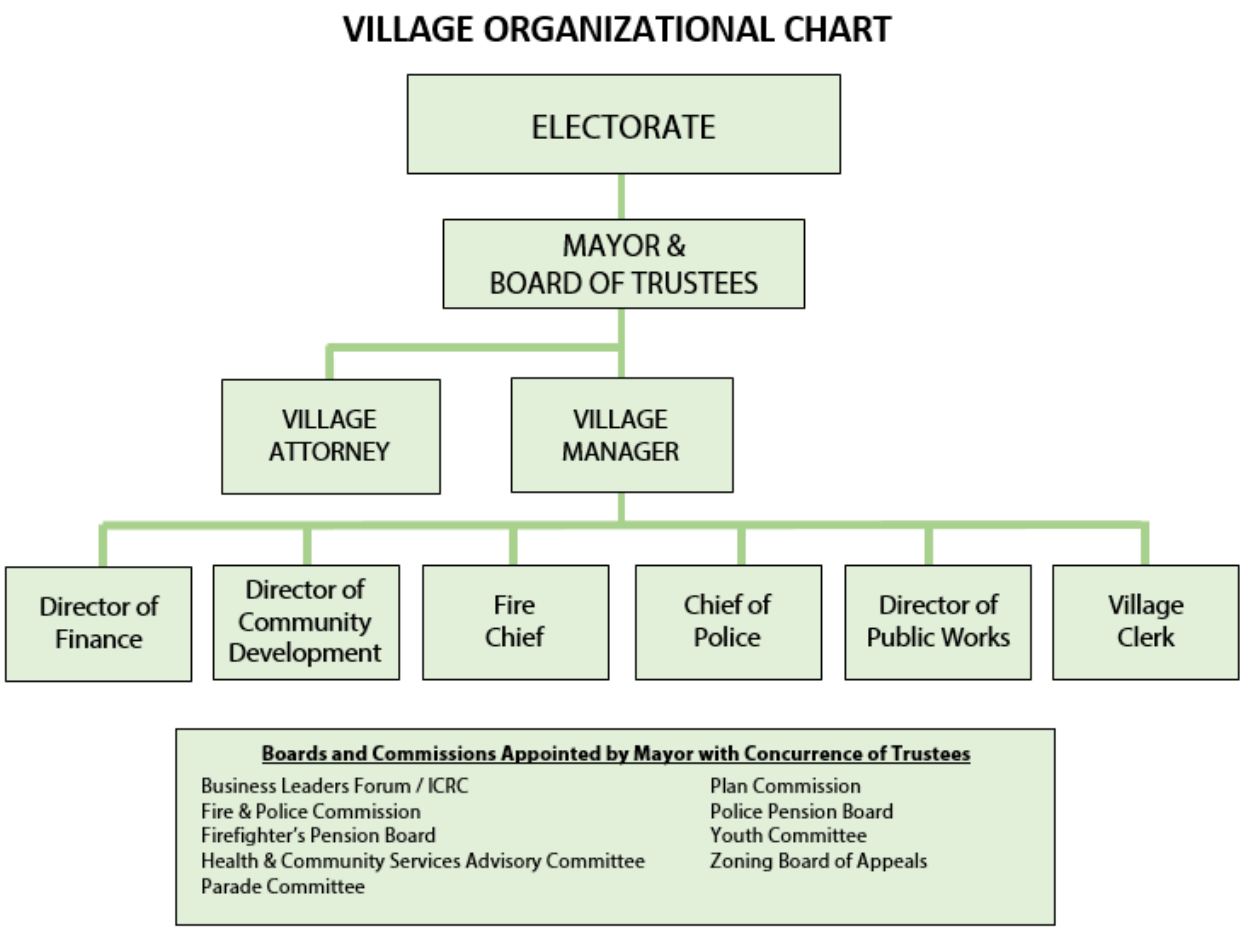


*Village Map / County Map / Illinois*

Village Board members are elected at large on a non-partisan basis and serve as the community's decision-makers. The Village Board comprises six Village Trustees that act as the legislative body, and one Mayor. The experience provided by the Board allows them to manage the concerns of residents and business owners effectively. These stakeholders direct and oversee all functions within the borders of Elk Grove Village, and the public services the Village provides.

The Village Manager performs the daily functions and operations required by the council. He or she acts as the Chief Administrative Officer appointed by the Mayor and the Board of Trustees. The Village Manager is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the budget and has full authority over all Village departments.

*Village org. chart*



## Finances

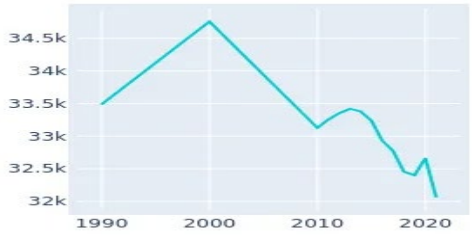
The Village of Elk Grove annually adopts a budget to guide the financial operations of the Village. The Village operates on a May 1 – April 30 fiscal year. In April 2023, the Mayor and Village Board approved the Fiscal Year 2024 Budget. The General Fund budget, which contains most of the Village's traditional services such as Fire, Police, and Public Works, was approved at $70,676,769. The General Fund budget represents a 0.73% decrease from FY2023.

The Village of Elk Grove is dedicated to providing residents and businesses with exceptional government financial management. The Finance Department's commitment to financial excellence has been recognized nationally by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), which has presented the department with the Certificate for Excellence in Financial Reporting for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for 38 consecutive years. Additionally, Standard & Poor's Investor Services demonstrate the strength of Elk Grove's financial standing through the Village's municipal bond rating of AA+. This favorable bond rating within the community is indicative of financial strength, conservative budget practices, and economic stability.

# Community Risk Assessment

## Demographic Characteristics

*Population: U.S. Census Bureau (2021)*




The population of the Village of Elk Grove has ranged between 32,257 and 35,114 over the past three decades. The residential population primarily consists of 72% white, with the second highest percentage of the population being Hispanic (12%) and Asian (12%) decedents. Eighteen percent (18%) of Elk Grove Village's population is over the age of 65 (US Census Bureau - 2021). This represents 20% higher than the national average (16%) for older adults. The median household income is $89,187, and 39% of adults have obtained a bachelor's degree or higher education.

*Race/Ethnicity and Age: U.S. Census Bureau (2021)*

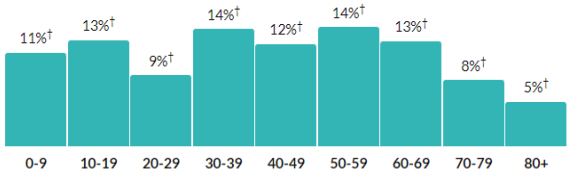
**41.8**

Median age

**about 10 percent higher** than the figure in the Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metro Area: 37.9

**about 10 percent higher** than the figure in Illinois: 38.5

Population by age range

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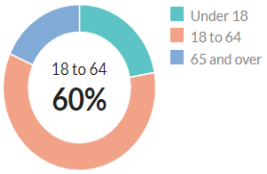
Population by age category

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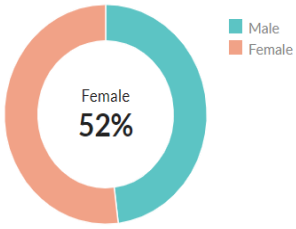
Sex

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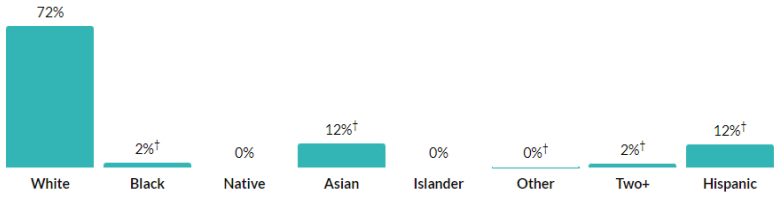
Race & Ethnicity




* Hispanic includes respondents of any race. Other categories are non-Hispanic.

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*Income and poverty: U.S. Census Bureau (2021)*

**$42,410**

Per capita income

**about the same as** the amount in the Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metro Area: $42,097

**about 10 percent higher** than the amount in Illinois: $39,571

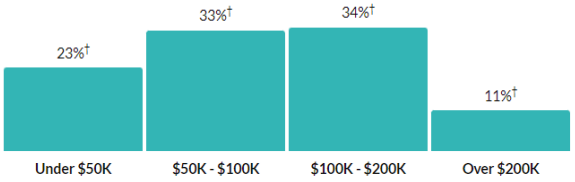
**$89,187**

Median household income

**about 10 percent higher** than the amount in the Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metro Area: $78,790

**about 25 percent higher** than the amount in Illinois: $72,563

Household income

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Poverty

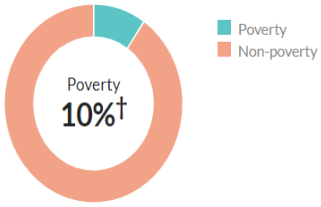
**5.5%**

Persons below poverty line

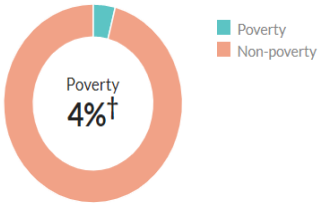
**about half** the rate in the Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metro Area: 11.1%

**about half** the rate in Illinois: 11.8%

Children (Under 18)




Seniors (65 and over)



*Education and Language: U.S. Census Bureau (2021)*

**94.4%**
High school grad or higher

**a little higher** than the rate in the Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metro Area: 89.5%

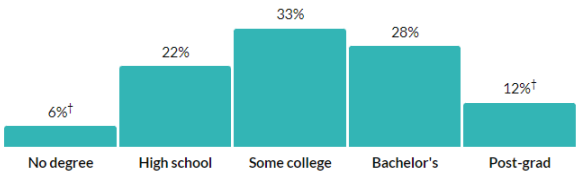
**a little higher** than the rate in Illinois: 89.9%

**39.8%**
Bachelor's degree or higher

**about the same as** the rate in the Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metro Area: 39.7%

**about 10 percent higher** than the rate in Illinois: 36.2%

**Population by highest level of education**




* Universe: Population 25 years and over

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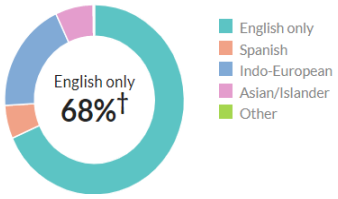
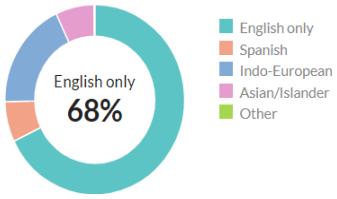
**Language**

**N/A**
Persons with language other than English spoken at home

**Language at home, children 5-17**




**Language at home, adults 18+**



## Climate and Geography

Being located within the Midwest, Elk Grove Village has warm summers and cold winters.

*Weather: Source - National Weather Service for Zip Code 60007 (2023)*

| | Average Low | Average High | Record Low | Record High | Average Precipitation | Average Snow |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 13° | 38° | -27° (1985) | 67° (1950) | 1.75" | 11.3" |
| February | 19° | 35° | -21° (1899) | 75° (1976) | 1.63" | 8.3" |
| March | 32° | 49° | -12° (1873) | 88° (1986) | 2.65" | 6" |
| April | 39° | 55° | 7° (1982) | 91° (1980) | 3.68" | 1.6" |
| May | 45° | 72° | 27° (1983) | 98° (1934) | 3.38" | 0" |
| June | 61° | 82° | 35° (1945) | 104° (1988) | 3.63" | 0" |
| July | 67° | 84° | 45° (1983) | 105° (1934) | 3.51" | 0" |
| August | 66° | 83° | 42° (1986) | 102° (1918) | 4.62" | 0" |
| September | 59° | 76° | 29° (1995) | 101° (1953) | 3.27" | 0" |
| October | 44° | 64° | 14° (1887) | 94° (1963) | 2.71" | 0.3" |
| November | 35° | 52° | -2° (1950) | 81° (1950) | 3.01" | 1.8" |
| December | 21° | 34° | -25° (1983) | 71° (1982) | 2.43" | 8.7" |

While ever-changing, the weather in Elk Grove Village is predictable, and the exposure to catastrophic events is limited. The most significant weather threats are the flooding of Salt Creek (a Des Plaines River tributary), snowstorms, extreme heat/humidity, and the potential for tornadoes.

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department is responsible for fire and medical emergency services for the 457 acres of Busse Woods Forest Preserve, which consists of a large lake, dozens of ponds, and 1.6 miles of Salt Creek. All ponds and lakes are considered year-round cold-water emergency responses. The land of Elk Grove Village is very flat, ranging between 675 and 750 feet above sea level.

## Legal Authority and Jurisdictional Boundaries

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department receives its legal authority to exist from the Illinois State Statues and by ordinance of the Village Board. The Village of Elk Grove Village was incorporated on July 17, 1956, in accordance with Illinois Revised Statues, Chapter 24, Article 1, Section 5 (now Article VII of the State Constitution). On February 8, 1960, the Village followed Illinois Revised Statute, Chapter 24, Section 11-6-1 (now 65 ILCS 5/Article 11, Division 6), allowing for the municipality to provide fire protection to its citizens by issuing Ordinance Number 125. The jurisdictional boundaries are outlined in the Village Municipal Code: Title 5 Fire Protection and Prevention Chapters 1-7.

## Other Service Responsibility Areas

Elk Grove Village Fire Department has automatic aid agreements with several bordering jurisdictions, including:

- Schaumburg Fire Department
- Arlington Heights Fire Department
- Des Plaines Fire Department
- Mount Prospect Fire Department
- Bensenville Fire Protection District
- Itasca Fire Protection District

In addition to these automatic aid agreements, the Elk Grove Village Fire Department is a member of The Illinois Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS).

The Mutual Aid Box Alarm System is a formal statewide mutual aid agreement. This system allows for assistance to a jurisdiction whose resources are overwhelmed by either day-to-day emergency responses or disasters. Day-to-day extra alarms are handled systematically, providing a quick response of emergency resources to a member community during an ongoing emergency. The governor declared disasters provide a MABAS sustained system of response on top of daily mutual aid activations.

Today, MABAS includes approximately 1,175 of the state's 1,246 fire departments organized within 69 divisions. Every MABAS participant agency has signed the same contract with their 1,100 plus counterparts. MABAS agencies agree to standards of operation, incident command, minimal equipment, staffing, fireground safety, and on-scene terminology. MABAS partners are able to work together seamlessly on any emergency scene to provide the resources needed to mitigate an incident when the affected agency's assets are overwhelmed. Extra alarm incidents are commanded by the authority having jurisdiction.

The existing Illinois statute regarding a Declaration of Disaster allows the Governor to mobilize state assets under the direction of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA). Through a memorandum of understanding between IEMA and MABAS, fire, EMS, and special operations, resources can be activated as a State of Illinois asset to provide sustained incident operations.

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department responds to the adjoining Busse Wood Forest Preserve, which consists of 457 acres of woodlands, trails, ponds, and recreational areas. The primary incident types are Fire, EMS, and Water Rescue emergencies, which accounted for 463 calls of service. This planning zone is supported by Forest Preserve and both County and State Police.

During the last quarter of the 2023 calendar year, the Department acquired an unincorporated area of the local township that was no longer being protected by a fire service. This

unincorporated area accounted for 29 incidents. In 2024, a bordering town will cover this unincorporated area to relieve call volume.

Elk Grove Village Fire Department Captain Don Kuhn founded the first MABAS agreement, Illinois Division 1, in 1968. The Elk Grove Village Fire Department is still a member of MABAS Division 1, along with 13 other fire departments in the Northwest suburbs of Chicago. Division 1 covers 543,179 people and responds to over 75,000 calls per year.

Division 1 members meet bi-monthly to ensure continuity of responses, training, and policies. Mutually agreed-on policies are published on the organization's website for dissemination to the individual departments. Division 1 predetermined response resources are outlined by each member agency and reflected on "Box Cards" used by the emergency dispatch center.

Under the Illinois Mutual Aid Box Alarm System, the Elk Grove Village Fire Department can give and receive mutual aid from any member agency within the State.

*Example Box Card*

| DEPARTMENT NAME: ELK GROVE VILLAGE | BOX ALARM TYPE: STRUCTURE FIRE | EFFECTIVE DATE: SEPTEMBER 2022 | MABAS DIVISION: 1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOX ALARM #: 7 | LOCATION OR AREA: District 7 (Including I-290) | AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE: | |

**LOCAL DISPATCH AREA:**

| ALARM LEVEL | ENGINES | TENDERS | TRUCKS | SQUADS | EMS | CHIEFS | SPECIAL EQUIPMENT | CHANGE OF QUARTERS (STA #) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Code 3 | Elk Grove Village<br>Elk Grove Village<br>Schaumburg | | Elk Grove Village<br>Elk Grove Village | | Elk Grove Village<br>Elk Grove Village | Battalion 2 | | |
| Code 4 | Roselle | | Itasca | | Elk Grove Village | 200,201,202,203 | | Hoffman Estates Eng & Addison Amb- Sta 7<br>Wood Dale Eng & Arlington Heights Amb – Sta 8 |

**MABAS BOX ALARM:**

| ALARM LEVEL | ENGINES | TENDERS | TRUCKS | SQUADS | EMS | CHIEFS | SPECIAL EQUIPMENT | CHANGE OF QUARTERS (STA #) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOX | Wood Dale<br>Hoffman Estates<br>Rolling Meadows | | Arlington Heights<br>Palatine | Bartlett | (+Elk Grove Village)<br>Addison<br>Arlington Heights | Schaumburg<br>Arlington Heights | Salvation Army Canteen<br>Elk Grove Village Comvan<br>MABAS DIV 1 Air Truck | Des Plaines Eng & Bloomingdale Amb – Sta 7<br>Mt Prospect Eng – Sta 8 |
| 2ND | Des Plaines<br>Mt. Prospect | | Hanover Park | | Bloomingdale | Palatine | | Addison Eng & Wheeling Amb - Sta 7<br>Streamwood Eng – Sta 8 |
| 3RD | Streamwood<br>Addison | | Prospect Heights | Palatine | Wheeling | Wooddale | | Palatine Rural Eng & Long Grove Amb-Sta 7<br>Wheeling Eng- Sta 8 |
| 4TH | Palatine Rural<br>Wheeling | | Hanover Park | | Long Grove | Hoffman Estates | MABAS DIV 5, AIR 5 | Barrington-Countryside Amb - Sta7<br>Schiller Park Eng- Sta 8 |
| 5TH | Schiller Park | | Lombard | Park Ridge | Barrington-Countryside | Mt. Prospect | | Lombard Eng & Glenside Amb-Sta 7<br>Franklin Park Eng-Sta 8 |
| INTERDIVISIONAL REQUEST | | 1ST CHOICE 12 | | 2ND CHOICE 20 | | 3RD CHOICE 2 | | |

**INFORMATION:** *+EGVFD 4th Ambulance if staffed/on duty*

# Community Hazard Risk Assessment

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department identifies, assesses, and classifies all hazards within the response area with consideration given to area development, population demographics, critical infrastructure, and historical fire department response demands. The continued assessment will serve as a policy for the continued strategy to reduce and mitigate the community's risk and demand for emergency services.

The fire department identifies potential hazards in each of the four planning zones. These hazards include fires, medical emergencies, hazardous materials releases, water rescues, technical rescues, and other emergent and non-emergent responses.

## Risk Classification

Assessment of risk hazards considers the incident type, probability, consequence, and impact of an event:

- Probability (the likelihood of an event) is based on historical data, population demographics, and area/building characteristics.
- Consequences (the results of a loss) include the personal and financial effect an event has on those directly involved in the incident and the community.
- Impact of the event refers to the use of Elk Grove Village Fire Department resources and the ability to continue services to our jurisdiction during an incident.

Categorization of these risks considers the probability of an event occurring as well as scaling the consequence or impact, with both ranging from low to maximum. The Elk Grove Village Fire Department classifies risk into four categories:

- Maximum Risk = high probability, high consequence
- High Risk = low probability, high consequence
- Moderate Risk = high probability, low consequence
- Low Risk = low probability, low consequence

## Risk Classification of Structures

Half of Elk Grove Village's land mass, 5.6 square miles, is occupied by an industrial/commercial business park containing over 3,500 commercial buildings. This area development has led the fire department to assess occupancies using a quantitative scale for fire-based risk that considers:

- Building square foot area
- Needed fire flow
- Presence of fire protection or monitoring systems
- Occupancy usage
- Presence/type/quantity of hazardous materials.

Each variable is scaled with a number from 2-10 (2 being low risk). Only even numbers were used to keep from compressing the ranges, and zero was not used due to the potential use of risk modeling software in the future that involves multiplication.

Variable explanations:

Building square foot area - This data is from internal pre-plan information as well as community development permitting applications. The following scale was created by the Fire Marshal with consideration of historical responses, the volume of industrial buildings in Elk Grove Village, and NFPA 101 (Egress):

0-10,000 = 2
10,001-50,000 = 4
50,001-100,000 = 6
100,001-250,000 = 8
250,001+ = 10

Needed Fire Flow (NFF) - This information is from the Insurance Safety Organization (ISO) that maintains these records on each structure that has insurance. For any addresses not included in the ISO database, we calculated the NFF using the Iowa method.

0-1,499 gpm = 2
1,500-3,999 gpm = 4
4,000-7,999 gpm = 6
8,000-9,999 gpm = 8
10,000+ gpm = 10

Presence of fire protection or monitoring - This data is from Elk Grove Village building and fire inspection records reflecting whether an address has a full fire protection sprinkler system, partial sprinkler, or fire alarm systems. Reference NFPA 13, NFPA 72, and Village of Elk Grove Ordinance No. 3479.

Full Sprinkler = 2
Partial Sprinkler = 4
Alarm Only = 4
No Alarm = 6

Per ordinance, all non-residential buildings with partial or full sprinkler must also be monitored. All new construction (including residential) must be sprinklered.

Occupancy Usage—Categories of occupancy usage are consistent with those used by the National Fire Incident Reporting System and NFPA 901. Each classification is assigned a rating based on potential risk:

100 Assembly = 6
200 Education = 6
300 Health Care, Detention, Correction = 6
400 Residential = 4
500 Mercantile, Business = 4
600 Industrial, Utility, Defense, Agriculture, Mining = 10
700 Manufacturing, Processing = 8
800 Storage = 4
900 Outside, Special Property = 2

Presence of Hazardous Materials—Data sets obtained from the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) using their mandated self-reporting system. Businesses using any amount of chemical listed on the "extremely hazardous chemical" list must report the name and total number of pounds of chemical on hand yearly to the state.

Using this list, a Hazardous Materials Technician and the Fire Department Safety Officer identify and quantify the risk associated with the number, type, and amount of chemical storage at each occupancy on an individual case basis.

Examples (not all-inclusive):
Occupancy not listed on IEMA Extremely Hazardous Chemical list = 2
2,000 lbs. of Lead batteries as part of a backup power supply = 4
25,000 total pounds of 4-5 different chemicals = 6
50,000 total pounds of multiple different chemicals = 8
100,000+ total pounds of either a single or multiple chemicals = 10

Based on this methodology, each occupancy was assigned a classification of low, moderate, high, or maximum risk.

Overall risk rating:

10-19 = Low risk
20-29 = Moderate risk
30-39 = High risk
40+ = Maximum risk

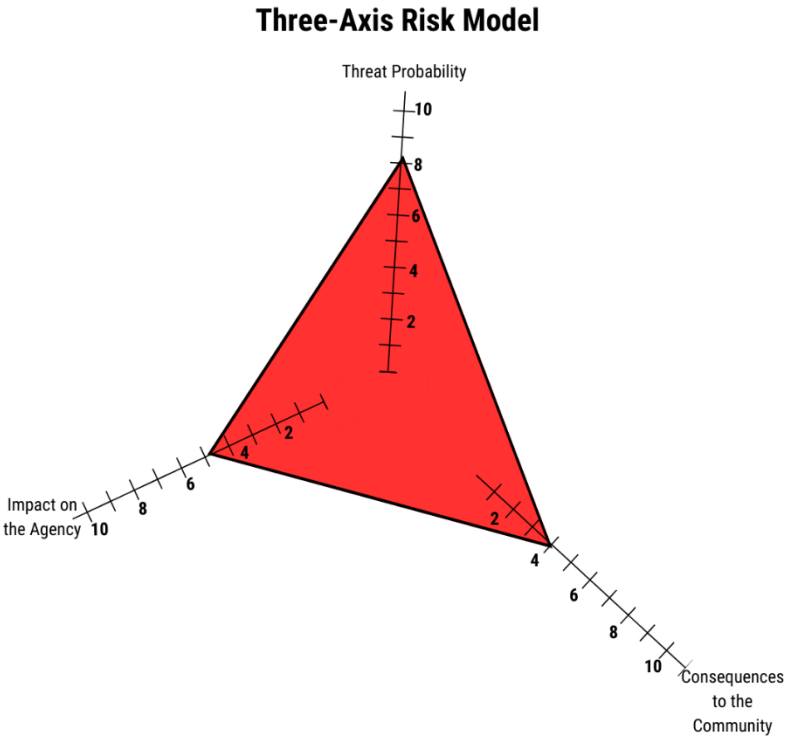
*Example of Structure Risk Spreadsheet*

| Occ ID | Occupancy Name | Address | Planning Zone | Detection Present | Sprinkler Present | Sprinkler Type | Protection Rating | Property Use Rating | Property Use Description | NFF | NFF Rating | Sq. Ft. | Sq. Ft Rating | Haz Mat | Overall Rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 517 | DUPONT FABROS-CH1 FACILITY | 2200 Busse Rd | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 635 Computer Ctr | 136,080 | 10 | 453,600 | 10 | 6 | 38 |
| 1096 | ARROW PLASTICS | 701 E Devon Av | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 700 Manufacturing | 58,700 | 10 | 209,620 | 8 | 4 | 32 |
| 3279 | ADMIRAL BYRD SCHOOL | 265 Wellington Av | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 213 Elementary Scho | 3,600 | 4 | 30,000 | 4 | 2 | 20 |
| 185 | BETTY'S BISTRO | 1183 Biesterfield Rd | 10 | N | N | N | 6 | 6 | 144 Casino, Gambling | 1,250 | 2 | 1,045 | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| 1505 | WALGREEN'S | 930 Elk Grove Town Ctr | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 580 General Retail | 3,000 | 4 | 13,668 | 4 | 2 | 16 |

In 2021, the Department and Dispatch Center transitioned to a new computer-aided dispatch (CAD) system. This new CAD allows risk classification of structures to be used in determining the appropriate number of resources dispatched. The new system enables the Department to live mapping-real-time feedback, and the ability only to dispatch the appropriate resources will be measured and modified if needed.

## Risk Classification of Events

The classification of risk requires a fire department to develop a definition of risk for different types of known or potential events. The Elk Grove Village Fire Department links its methodology for event risk classification to its procedure for asset distribution identified in SOG: Standard Response Codes. Department command staff evaluates and revises these definitions and correlations on a periodic, as needed basis. The review allows the Department and its members to consider community impact and resource allocation to help better serve the community.



**Low Risk Events** - Situations with a low potential for loss of life, loss of property, and/or limited financial impact to the community. Service requests for incidents of a limited nature constitute a relatively minor emergency and can be handled with a single resource, a suppression unit consisting of 2-3 personnel (i.e., 1 Squad, 1 Engine, or 1 Quint).

Examples:

- Wires down, electrical transformers.
- Fire trouble alarms
- Reset fire alarms
- Lock outs (residential)
- Lock out of vehicle (occupied)
- Broken or leaking water pipes
- Outside odor investigations
- Brush, grass, or prairie fires
- Carbon Monoxide Detector Activation with no reported illness
- Fire in small structures isolated from other buildings (shed or playground equipment)
- Car fire, not on an expressway
- Single patient ambulance responses

**Moderate Risk Events** - Incident types that constitute emergency situations with limited risk for growth, spread, or loss. Fire Department responses to moderate risk hazards without clarifying information consist of a limited multi-company response of 5-12 personnel (i.e., 1 Engine and 1 Ambulance or 2 Engines, 1 Quint, 1 Ambulance, and 1 Shift Commander).

Examples:

- Expressway/Tollway response
- Cardiac arrest ambulance response
- Motor vehicle collisions with report of personal injury
- Accident with Entrapment
- Truck Fire
- Activated Fire Alarm

**High Risk Events** - Any situation with increased potential for growth, spread, or loss to property, life, or the environment. High hazard risks require a multi-company response of 18 personnel (i.e., 3 Engine Companies, 2 Truck/Quint Companies, 2 Ambulances, and 1 Shift Commander).

Examples:

- Unconfirmed report of a structure fire
- Smell of electrical burning

- Inside natural gas leak
- Lightning strike to a structure
- Haz Mat Level 1
- Dumpster or vehicle fire within 5 feet of a building
- Drowning in a small body of water or initial water rescue responses
- Accidents with injuries on the expressway
- Initial alarm for technical rescue with suspected victim

**Maximum Risk Events** - Situations with the potential to overwhelm the resources of the Elk Grove Village Fire Department, or inflict substantial loss of property, or life or cause major environmental impact. It also includes incident types that, by their nature or unique circumstances, require a substantial response of personnel, specialized equipment, and/or unique capabilities. Maximum hazard risks require responses of 24 or more personnel (i.e., 4 Engine Companies, 3 Truck/Quint Companies, 3 Ambulances Companies, 1 Shift Commander, and 2 Chief Officers) or MABAS Box Alarm.

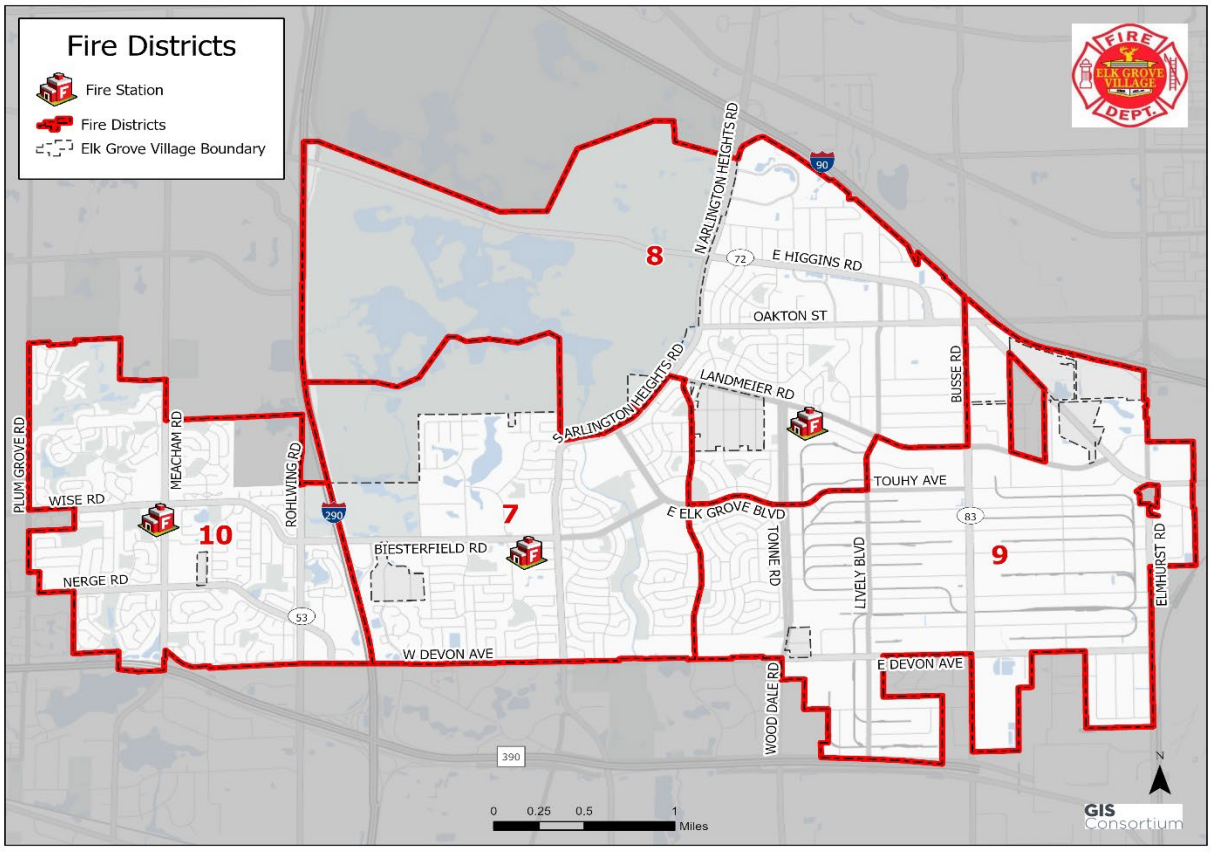
Examples:

- Structure fires confirmed by on scene Fire or Police Department personnel
- Special alarm responses requiring the capabilities of a special team or specific rescue abilities
  - Haz Mat team level 2
  - Technical Rescue Team
  - Water Rescue level 2
- Multiple incidents exceeding on-duty capabilities
- EMS events with multiple patients exceeding the capacity of Elk Grove Village Fire Department
- Incidents requiring additional staffing or MABAS alarms

**Planning Zones**

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department has established four planning zones. The purpose of these planning zones is to provide a more detailed analysis of community characteristics, risks, and incident data. The planning zones align with the dispatch districts of 7, 8, 9, and 10. These four districts/planning zones divide the jurisdiction into roughly equal geographical territories and consider call volume, population, and travel time. Occupancy types were also considered in establishing the zones. Districts 7 and 10 have predominantly residential risks, while Districts 8 and 9 cover commercial and industrial buildings.

*Planning Zone Map – All Stations*




## Individual Planning Zone Characteristics

To assess risk within each planning zone, the Elk Grove Village Fire Department considered infrastructure, geographic and demographic information as well as building type, business activities, occupancy, and historical call data.

The maps of each planning zone identify the following:

- High Risk Occupancies (or the highest risk classification in that zone)
- Government Infrastructure
- Healthcare Facilities
- Utility Infrastructure

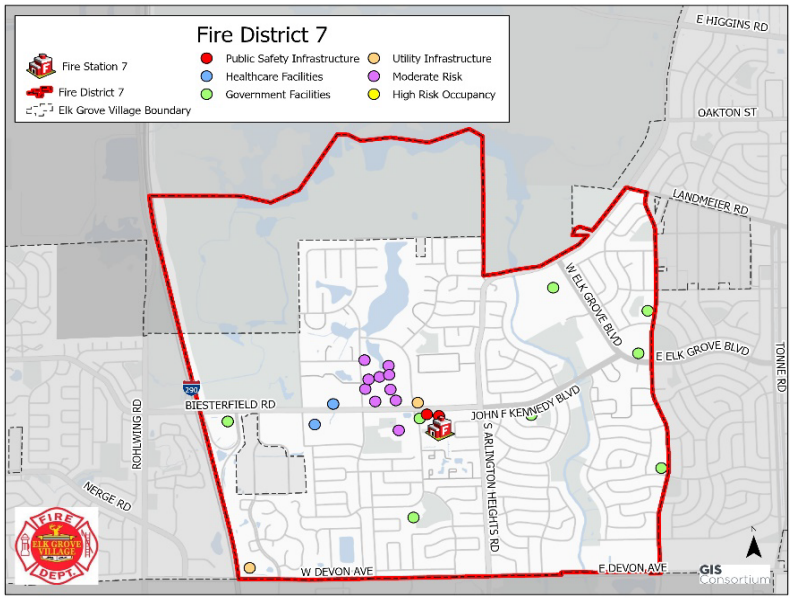
Detailed lists are located in the supplement.

Also listed under each planning zone is a summary of the station, equipment, specific call volume, and station availability for that zone.

- Station information highlights features of the building
- The equipment list outlines the capabilities and staffing of the vehicles
- Station incident type breaks down the number and category types of historical incidents
- Station availability is the percentage of calls in that zone handled by the vehicle with first-due responsibilities for the planning zone

## District 7 Planning Zone

*Planning Zone 7 Map*




*Station 7*

*Click on the icon for digital viewing*

Fire Station 7 is located at 101 Biesterfield Road and is attached to the Municipal Complex. The station recently received a major remodel in 2020 that provided an updated training classroom with virtual classroom abilities, a fitness facility, updated bunk rooms, and male and female locker rooms.

Station 7 Equipment List:

- Ambulance 7 - an ALS transport vehicle staffed with 2 paramedics
- Quint 7 - an ALS equipped 107' aerial with a 2,000-gpm pump and 500-gallon tank staffed with 3 personnel
- Squad 7 - an ALS mini-pumper with a 1,500-gpm pump and 400-gallon tank staffed with 2-3 personnel (3 on Monday-Friday between 0800 and 1600, other times it may have 2 members or cross-staffed with Quint 7). The Squad is dispatched primarily as an EMS support vehicle.
- Battalion 2 - Shift Commander
- Ambulance 9 - an ALS transport vehicle (not staffed)

District 7 is centrally located in the Village of Elk Grove. Fire incidents in this planning zone are likely to be in the low to moderate-risk category (commercial stores, single-family, and alarm-monitored multi-family housing). EMS calls, while numerous, are generally low or moderate risk in this zone. The unique risk of Amita Health's Alexian Brothers Hospital is located in this planning zone.

*Planning Zone 7 - Station Incident Type*

| Incident Type (PZ 7) | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total | 1 Year Projection | 3 Year Projection |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire (Low Risk) | 16 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 82 | 20 | 23 |
| Fire (Moderate Risk) | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| Fire (High Risk) | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 31 | 5 | 0 |
| EMS (All) | 1,848 | 1,662 | 1,779 | 1,873 | 1,912 | 9,074 | 1,926 | 1,953 |
| EMS (Low Risk) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 480* | 481* | 961* | N/A | N/A |
| EMS (Moderate Risk) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1,125* | 1,137* | 2,262* | N/A | N/A |
| EMS (High Risk) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 268* | 294* | 562* | N/A | N/A |
| Haz Mat (Low Risk) | 14 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 43 | 7 | 8 |
| Haz Mat (Moderate Risk) | 18 | 15 | 17 | 9 | 15 | 74 | 13 | 10 |
| Haz Mat (High Risk) | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 3 |
| TRT (Low Risk) | 14 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 53 | 17 | 20 |
| TRT (Moderate Risk) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 2 |
| TRT (High Risk) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Water Rescue | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Emergent Other | 246 | 211 | 220 | 268 | 211 | 1,156 | 200 | 179 |
| Non-Emergent Other | 123 | 63 | 104 | 87 | 93 | 470 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **2,293** | **2,003** | **2,168** | **2,275** | **2,284** | **11,023** | **2,279** | **2,270** |

*EMS incidents labeled with an asterisk * are added into EMS (All). A minimum of three years of data is required to form a projection for low, moderate, and high-risk EMS calls.*

*Planning Zone 7 - Station Availability*

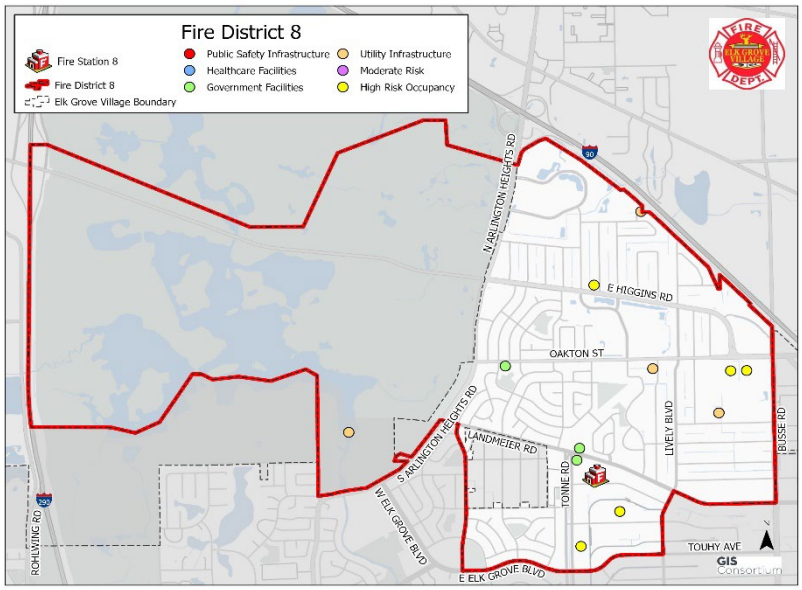
| Year | Station Responses | Planning Zone Station 7 Calls | Station Availability |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 2,222 | 2,294 | 96.86% |
| 2020 | 1,928 | 2,003 | 96.26% |
| 2021 | 2,066 | 2,160 | 95.65% |
| 2022 | 2,188 | 2,272 | 96.30% |
| 2023 | 2,200 | 2,286 | 96.24% |
| **Total** | **10,604** | **11,015** | **96.27%** |

*Planning Zone 7 – Ambulance 7 Availability*

| Ambulance 7 Responses | Planning Zone Station 7 EMS Calls | Ambulance 7 Availability |
|---|---|---|
| 1,503 | 1,848 | 81.33% |
| 1,608 | 1,662 | 96.75% |
| 1,402 | 1,779 | 78.81% |
| 1,620 | 1,873 | 86.49% |
| 1,602 | 1,912 | 83.79% |
| **7,735** | **9,074** | **85.24%** |

## District 8 Planning Zone

*Planning Zone 8 Map*




*Fire Station 8*

*Click on the icon for digital viewing*

Fire Station 8 is located at 700 Fargo Avenue. It includes an 11,000-square-foot training tower, a classroom/community meeting room, a firefighter fitness facility, and a post-incident decontamination area separated from the living quarters.

Station 8 Equipment List:

- Ambulance 8 - an ALS transport vehicle staffed with 2 paramedics
- Engine 8 - an ALS, 1,500-gpm pumper staffed with 3 personnel
- Quint 8 - an ALS equipped 100' aerial platform with a 2,000-gpm pump and 300-gallon tank staffed with 3 personnel
- Dive rescue vehicles/boats (not staffed)
- Hazardous materials response assets (not staffed)
- Reserve Ambulance 8 (not staffed - used as COVID transport when cases rise)
- Mobile Ventilation Unit 1 (not staffed)
- Reserve Engine 8 (training vehicle)

District 8 covers the northeastern portion of the Village of Elk Grove. Typical fire incidents in this planning zone are in industrial buildings (moderate to high risk) and single-family and multi-family housing (low to moderate risk). Planning Zone 8 also presents our greatest opportunity for maximum-risk water rescues due to the inclusion of the forest preserve lake and stream. Hazardous material risks in this zone tend to be in the high and maximum risk category due to the industrial nature of the planning zone. A portion of both the petroleum and natural gas pipelines run through this zone. A map of the pipelines can be found in the supplement at the end of the document.

*Planning Zone 8 - Station Incident Type*

| Incident Type (PZ 8) | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total | 1 Year Projection | 3 Year Projection |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire (Low Risk) | 6 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 49 | 12 | 13 |
| Fire (Moderate Risk) | 2 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 3 |
| Fire (High Risk) | 7 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 33 | 10 | 9 |
| EMS (All) | 742 | 649 | 738 | 778 | 706 | 3,613 | 688 | 651 |
| EMS (Low Risk) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 227* | 174* | 401* | N/A | N/A |
| EMS (Moderate Risk) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 404* | 399* | 803* | N/A | N/A |
| EMS (High Risk) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 147* | 133* | 280* | N/A | N/A |
| Haz Mat (Low Risk) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Haz Mat (Moderate Risk) | 6 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 28 | 1 | 0 |
| Haz Mat (High Risk) | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 1 |
| TRT (Low Risk) | 5 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 8 | 10 |
| TRT (Moderate Risk) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 4 |
| TRT (High Risk) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water Rescue | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 3 |
| Emergent Other | 189 | 171 | 244 | 258 | 245 | 1,107 | 251 | 264 |
| Non-Emergent Other | 89 | 59 | 71 | 72 | 37 | 328 | 31 | 18 |
| **Total** | **1,057** | **906** | **1,099** | **1,146** | **1,031** | **5,239** | **1,012** | **973** |

*EMS incidents labeled with an asterisk * are added into EMS (All). A minimum of three years of data is required to form a projection for low, moderate, and high-risk EMS calls.*

*Planning Zone 8 - Station Availability*

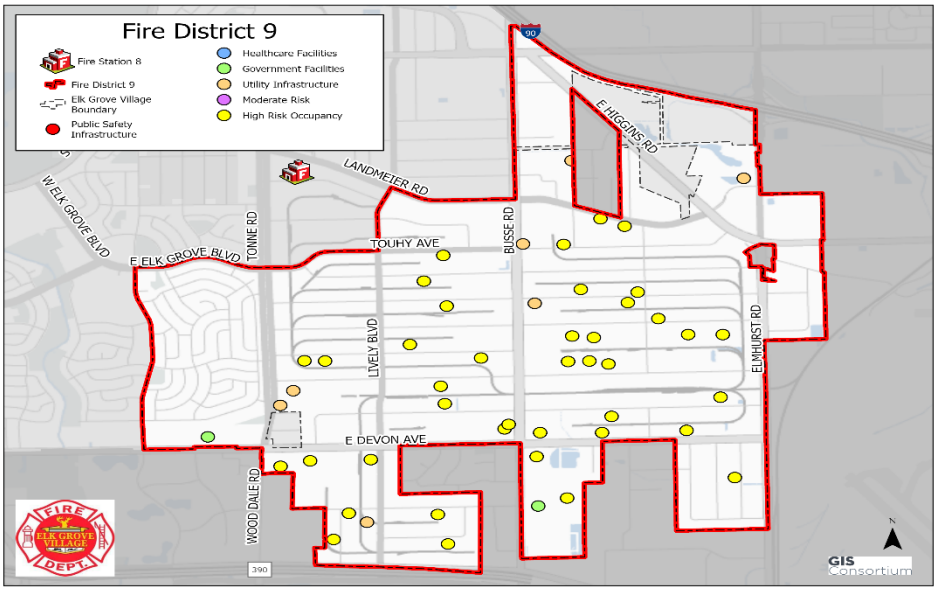
| Year | Station Responses | Planning Zone Station 8 Calls | Station Availability |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 1,022 | 1,057 | 96.69% |
| 2020 | 885 | 906 | 97.68% |
| 2021 | 1,131 | 1,147 | 98.61% |
| 2022 | 1,094 | 1,153 | 94.88% |
| 2023 | 1,002 | 1,031 | 97.19% |
| **Total** | **5,134** | **5,294** | **96.98%** |

*Planning Zone 8 - Ambulance Availability*

| Year | Ambulance 8 Responses | Planning Zone Station 8 EMS Calls | Ambulance 8 Availability |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 642 | 742 | 86.52% |
| 2020 | 573 | 649 | 88.29% |
| 2021 | 667 | 738 | 90.38% |
| 2022 | 674 | 778 | 86.63% |
| 2023 | 629 | 706 | 89.09% |
| **Total** | **3,185** | **3,613** | **88.15%** |

## District 9 Planning Zone

*Planning Zone 9 Map*




District 9 covers the southeastern portion of the Village of Elk Grove and a majority of the 6 square mile business park. This planning zone is home to most of Elk Grove Village's high-risk fire buildings. These same occupancy types increase the likelihood of hazardous material incidents falling in the high to maximum risk category. The special hazard of Kinder Morgan Petroleum Tank Farm, as well as petroleum and natural gas pipelines, are also located in this district. A map of the pipelines can be found in the supplement at the end of the document.

EMS calls in this district are covered by Ambulance 8, with Ambulance 7 being the second ambulance to respond into the Eastern districts. When staffing allows, a fourth ambulance is put into service and responds as the primary unit within Planning Zone 9.

*Planning Zone 9 – Station Incident Types*

| Incident Type (PZ 9) | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total | 1 Year Projection | 3 Year Projection |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire (Low Risk) | 13 | 9 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 74 | 17 | 20 |
| Fire (Moderate Risk) | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 21 | 7 | 9 |
| Fire (High Risk) | 8 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 57 | 15 | 12 |
| EMS (All) | 558 | 529 | 640 | 615 | 677 | 3,019 | 691 | 719 |
| EMS (Low Risk) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 144* | 135* | 279* | N/A | N/A |
| EMS (Moderate Risk) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 333* | 390* | 723* | N/A | N/A |
| EMS (High Risk) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 138* | 152* | 290* | N/A | N/A |
| Haz Mat (Low Risk) | 8 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 26 | 3 | 2 |
| Haz Mat (Moderate Risk) | 7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 36 | 9 | 8 |
| Haz Mat (High Risk) | 9 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 35 | 8 | 9 |
| TRT (Low Risk) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 1 |
| TRT (Moderate Risk) | 11 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 6 |
| TRT (High Risk) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Water Rescue | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Emergent Other | 360 | 296 | 337 | 416 | 472 | 1,881 | 485 | 512 |
| Non-Emergent Other | 114 | 94 | 88 | 91 | 99 | 486 | 99 | 98 |
| **Total** | **1,092** | **970** | **1,125** | **1,184** | **1,314** | **5,685** | **1,342** | **1,397** |

*EMS incidents labeled with an asterisk * are added into EMS (All). A minimum of three years of data is required to form a projection for low, moderate, and high-risk EMS calls.*

*Planning Zone 9 Station Availability*

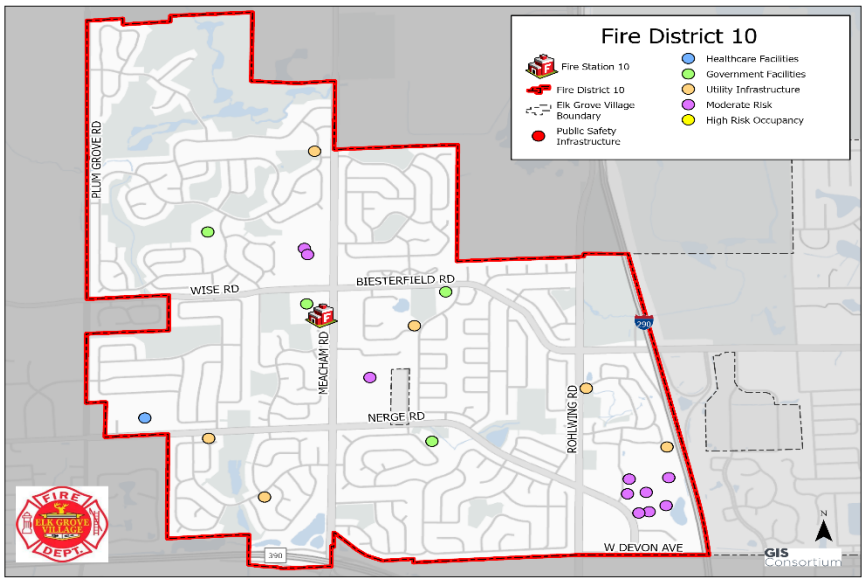
| Year | Station Responses | Planning Zone Station 9 Calls | Station Availability |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 1,041 | 1,093 | 95.24% |
| 2020 | 944 | 970 | 97.32% |
| 2021 | 1,048 | 1,071 | 97.85% |
| 2022 | 1,153 | 1,174 | 98.21% |
| 2023 | 1,295 | 1,314 | 98.55% |
| **Total** | **5,481** | **5,622** | **97.49%** |

*Planning Zone 9 - Ambulance Utilization*

| Year | Ambulance 7 Responses | Ambulance 8 Responses | Ambulance 9 Responses | Ambulance 10 Responses | Planning Zone Station 9 EMS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 75 | 361 | 131 | 21 | 558 |
| 2020 | 51 | 444 | 27 | 8 | 529 |
| 2021 | 69 | 488 | 54 | 22 | 640 |
| 2022 | 61 | 488 | 60 | 20 | 615 |
| 2023 | 66 | 515 | 145 | 25 | 677 |
| **Total** | **322** | **2,296** | **417** | **96** | **3,019** |

## District 10 Planning Zone

*Planning Zone 10 Map*




*Fire Station 10*

*Click on the icon for digital viewing*

Fire Station 10 is located at 676 Meacham. Constructed in 2019 to replace the former Station 10 at the same location, this station is a four-bay 15,281 square foot building. Station 10 has a classroom/community meeting room, a firefighter fitness facility, and a post-incident decontamination area separated from the living quarters.

District 10 covers the western portion of the Village of Elk Grove. The typical fire risks in this planning zone are single-family and alarm-monitored multi-family residences. EMS and hazardous material events are likely to be low or moderate risk.

Station 10 Equipment List:

- Engine 10 - An ALS Engine with a 1,500-gpm pump and 750-gallon tank staffed with 3 personnel
- Ambulance 10 - An ALS transport vehicle staffed with 2 paramedics
- Reserve Engine 10 (not staffed)
- Reserve Ambulance 10 (not staffed)
- Mobile Communications and Command vehicle (not staffed)
- Technical Rescue Response Trailer (not staffed)

*Planning Zone 10 – Station Incident Types*

| Incident Type (PZ 10) | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total | 1 Year Projection | 3 Year Projection |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire (Low Risk) | 9 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 43 | 6 | 9 |
| Fire (Moderate Risk) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Fire (High Risk) | 10 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 51 | 9 | 8 |
| EMS (All) | 941 | 896 | 1,003 | 1,053 | 1,019 | 4,912 | 1,027 | 1,042 |
| EMS (Low Risk) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 269* | 265* | 534* | N/A | N/A |
| EMS (Moderate Risk) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 582* | 564* | 1,146* | N/A | N/A |
| EMS (High Risk) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 202* | 190* | 392* | N/A | N/A |
| Haz Mat (Low Risk) | 9 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 49 | 17 | 20 |
| Haz Mat (Moderate Risk) | 14 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 53 | 7 | 8 |
| Haz Mat (High Risk) | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| TRT (Low Risk) | 12 | 18 | 14 | 3 | 9 | 56 | 9 | 10 |
| TRT (Moderate Risk) | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| TRT (High Risk) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water Rescue | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Emergent Other | 183 | 152 | 173 | 183 | 183 | 874 | 180 | 173 |
| Non-Emergent Other | 64 | 48 | 46 | 69 | 80 | 307 | 82 | 87 |
| **Grand Total** | **1,245** | **1,154** | **1,280** | **1,353** | **1,332** | **6,364** | **1,341** | **1,359** |

*EMS incidents labeled with an asterisk * are added into EMS (All). A minimum of three years of data is required to form a projection for low, moderate, and high-risk EMS calls.*

*Planning Zone 10 - Station Availability*

| Year | Station Responses | Planning Zone Station 10 Calls | Station Availability |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 1,191 | 1,287 | 92.54% |
| 2020 | 1,171 | 1,154 | 101.47% |
| 2021 | 1,108 | 1,286 | 86.16% |
| 2022 | 1,223 | 1,351 | 90.53% |
| 2023 | 1,247 | 1,332 | 93.62% |
| **Total** | **5,940** | **6,410** | **92.67%** |

*Planning Zone 10 - Ambulance Availability*

| Year | Ambulance 10 Responses | Planning Zone Station 10 EMS Calls | Ambulance 10 Availability |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 845 | 941 | 89.80% |
| 2020 | 828 | 896 | 92.41% |
| 2021 | 899 | 1,003 | 89.63% |
| 2022 | 962 | 1,053 | 91.36% |
| 2023 | 909 | 1,019 | 89.21% |
| **Total** | **4,443** | **4,912** | **90.45%** |

## Historical Service Demands

Capturing information on frequency, type, and timing of incidents aids in identifying risks, service demands and outside influences in the planning zones and area wide. Analyzing historical incident data allows the Elk Grove Village Fire Department to calculate future incident probability and project future service demands.

The following table shows the frequency of each risk type, area wide including out of town calls for the Elk Grove Village Fire Department. EMS emergencies continue to be the Department's most frequent type of incident risk.

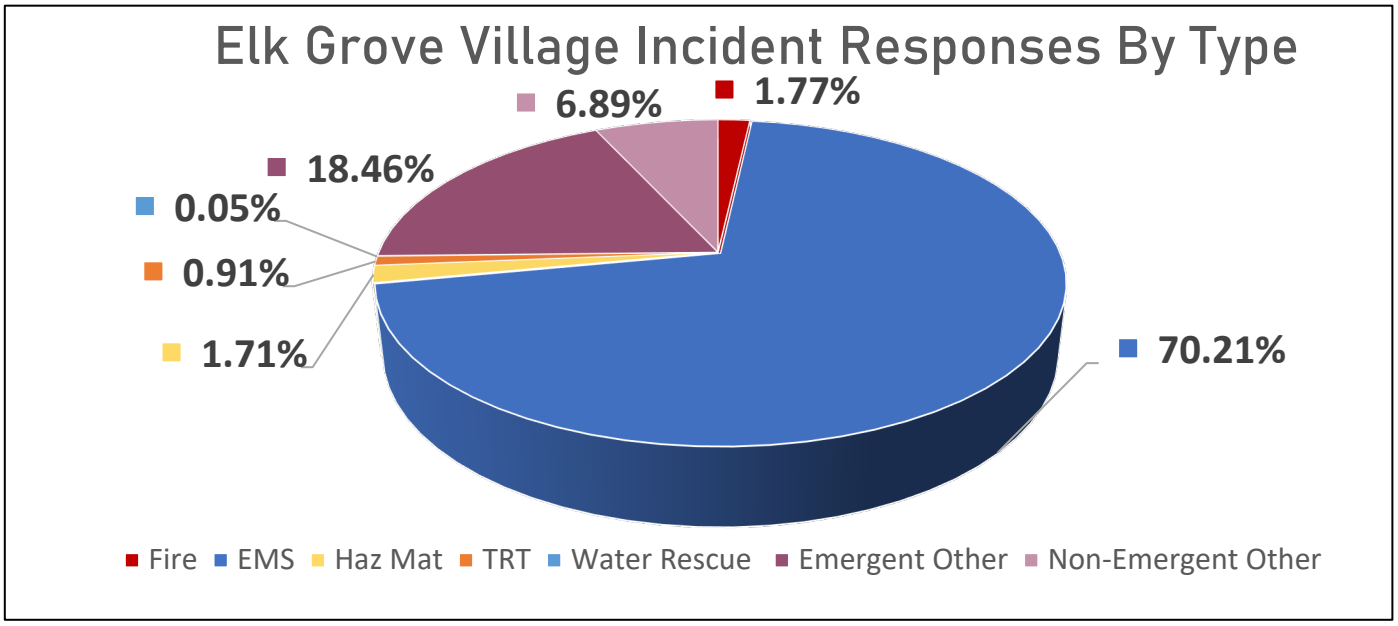
*Incident Responses by Risk Category (Elk Grove Village limits only)*

| Risk Type | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire | 80 | 80 | 108 | 92 | 104 |
| EMS | 4,089 | 3,736 | 4,160 | 4,319 | 4,314 |
| Haz Mat | 95 | 76 | 79 | 61 | 73 |
| TRT | 52 | 42 | 39 | 40 | 48 |
| Water Rescue | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Emergent Other | 978 | 830 | 974 | 1,125 | 1,111 |
| Non-Emergent Other | 390 | 264 | 309 | 319 | 309 |
| **Village-wide Total** | **5,687** | **5,033** | **5,672** | **5,958** | **5,961** |

*Incident Responses by Risk Category (including Mutual/Auto Aid)*

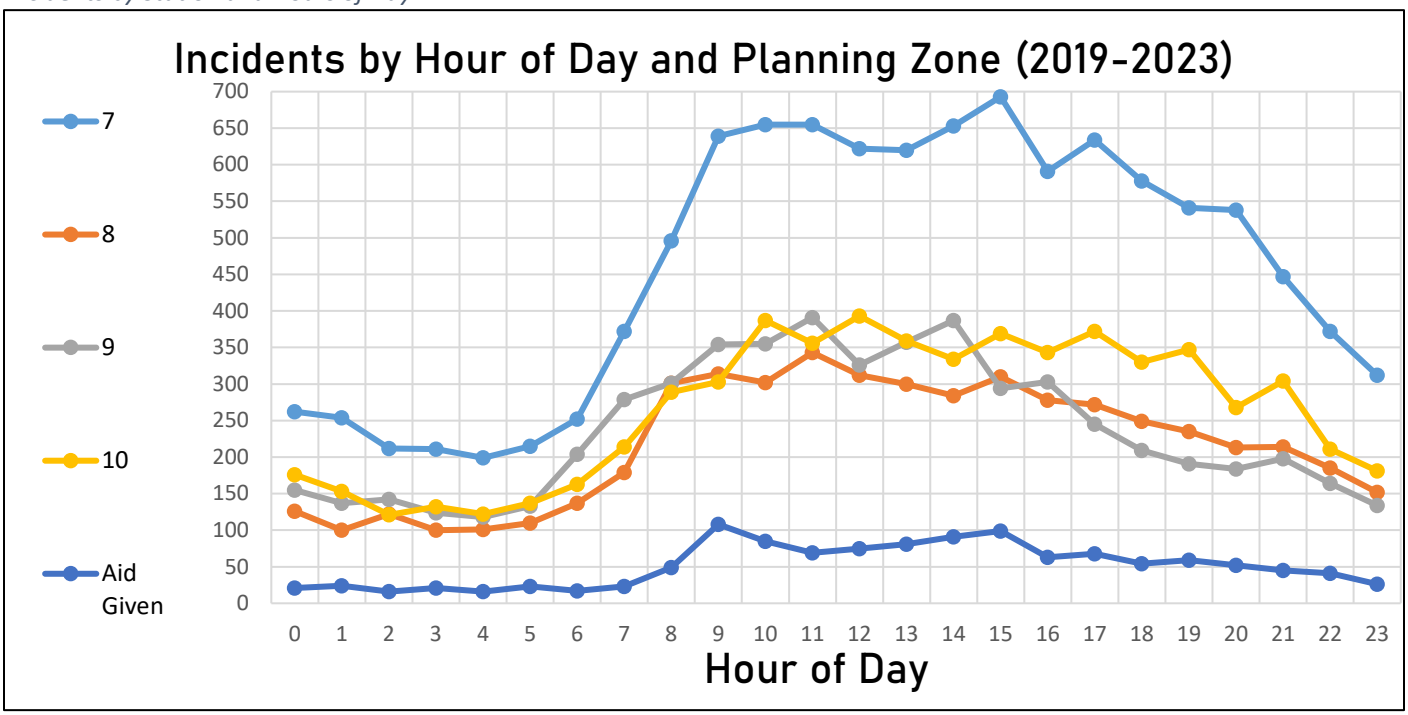
| Risk Type | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 1 Year Projection | 3 Year Projection |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire | 105 | 101 | 131 | 123 | 135 | 139 | 146 |
| EMS | 4,158 | 3,810 | 4,217 | 4,394 | 4,411 | 4,442 | 4,503 |
| Haz Mat | 101 | 84 | 81 | 66 | 76 | 73 | 68 |
| TRT | 54 | 43 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 51 | 56 |
| Water Rescue | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Emergent Other | 1,093 | 1,026 | 1,065 | 1,224 | 1,237 | 1,254 | 1,287 |
| Non-Emergent Other | 408 | 274 | 315 | 329 | 323 | 311 | 288 |
| **Total** | **5,922** | **5,344** | **5,853** | **6,182** | **6,236** | **6,276** | **6,357** |

*Incident Responses by Risk Category 2019-2023 (including Mutua/Auto Aid)*




The following table shows the number of incidents that occur in each planning zone by time of day. Elk Grove Village Fire Department has fewer calls during the overnight hours, with the busiest time of day occurring between 9 am and 5 pm.

*Incidents by Station and Hours of Day*

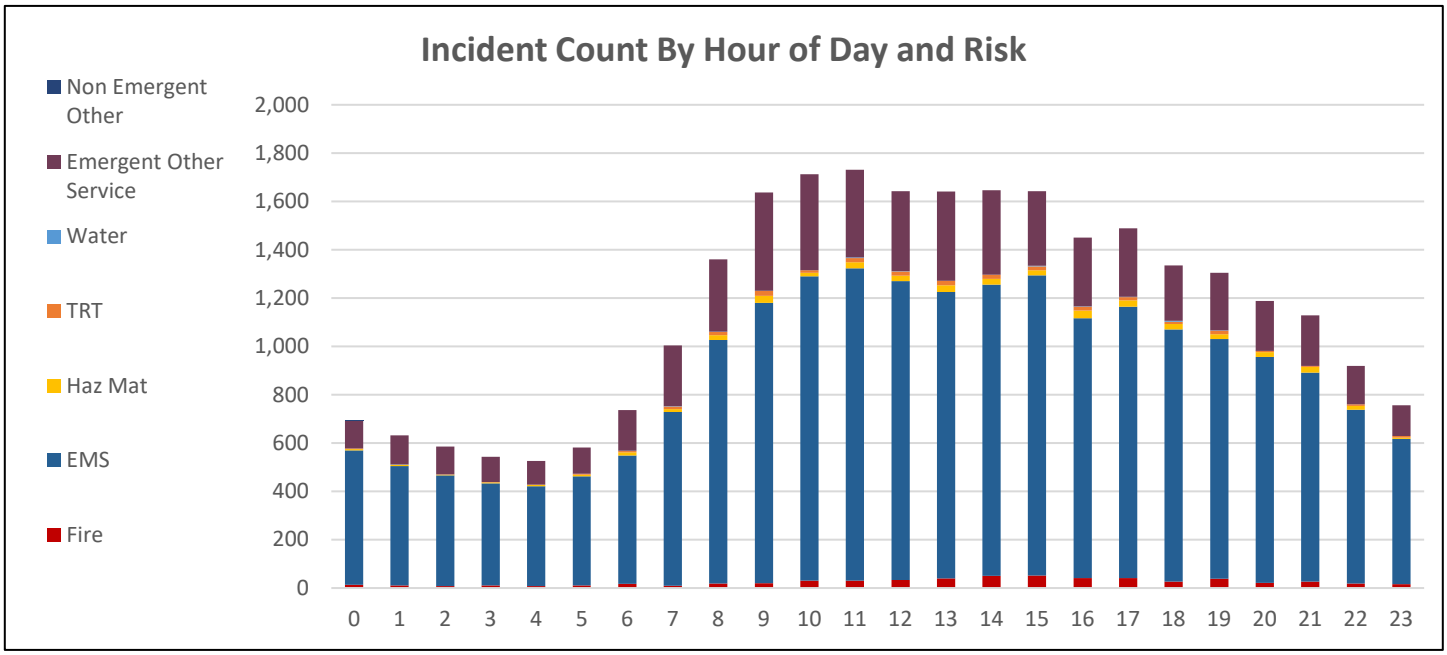


The following table shows incident occurrences by time of day. The most frequent time of day for each risk type is:

- Fire – 3:00 pm
- EMS – 11:00 am
- Hazardous Material – 4:00 pm
- TRT – 9:00 am
- Water Rescue – 6:00 pm
- Non-Emergent Other – 4:00 pm
- Emergent Other – 9:00 am
- Highest Call Volume – 11:00 am

The data sample sizes for technical rescue and water incident types are too small to be a reliable predictor; however, the Elk Grove Village Fire Department does continue to monitor all incident types by time of day and day of the week for trends.

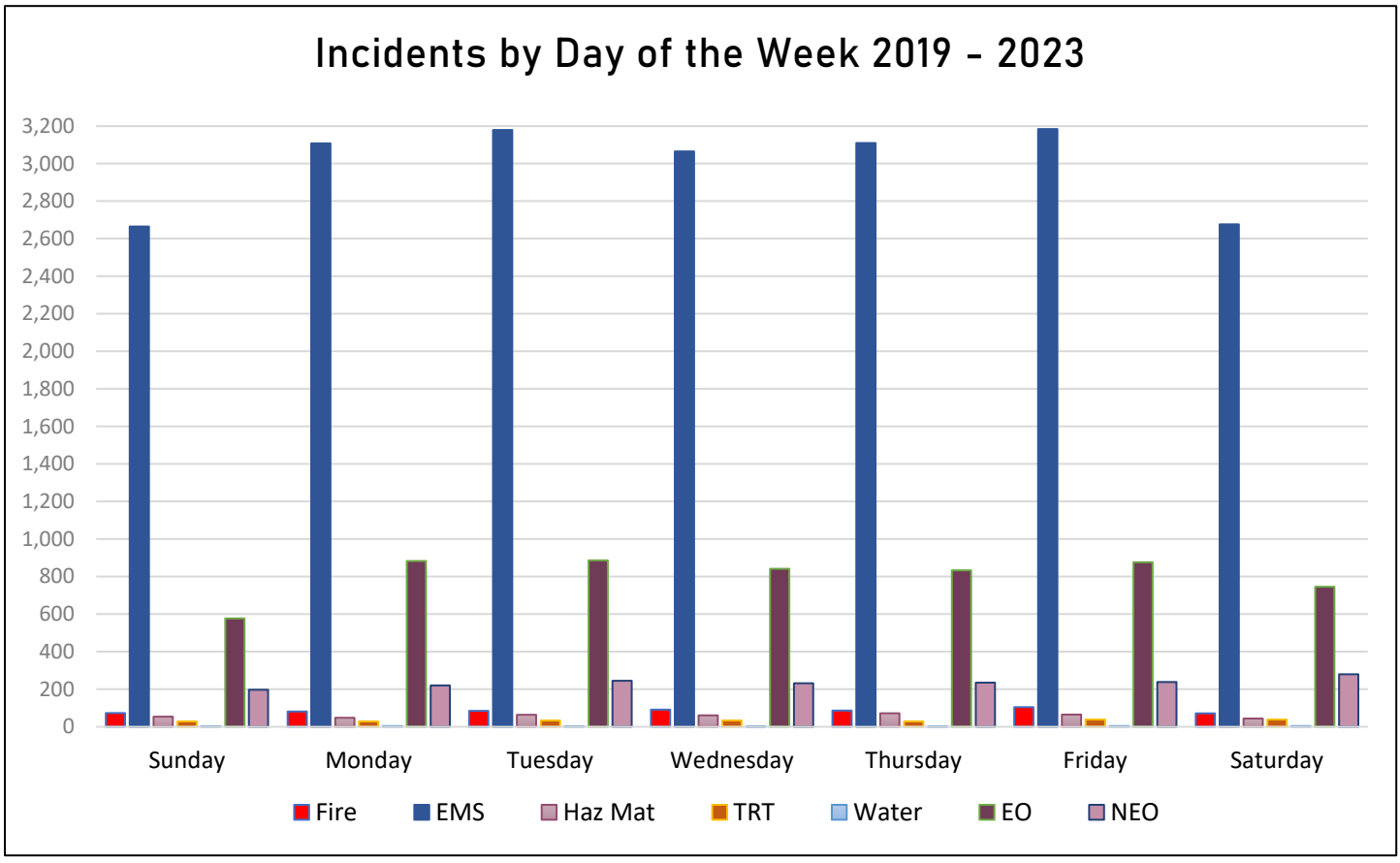
*Incident Count by Hour of Day and Risk*



*Calls by Day of the Week & Risk*

| 2019-2023 | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire | 73 | 82 | 85 | 92 | 86 | 105 | 72 | 595 |
| EMS | 2,665 | 3,108 | 3,180 | 3,066 | 3,110 | 3,184 | 2,677 | 20,990 |
| Haz Mat | 54 | 48 | 64 | 61 | 72 | 65 | 44 | 408 |
| TRT | 28 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 28 | 38 | 39 | 229 |
| Water | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 21 |
| Emergent Other | 577 | 884 | 887 | 842 | 833 | 876 | 746 | 5,645 |
| Non-Emergent Other | 197 | 220 | 246 | 232 | 236 | 238 | 280 | 1,649 |
| **Grand Total** | **3,597** | **4,374** | **4,499** | **4,328** | **4,367** | **4,510** | **3,862** | **29,537** |

*Incidents by Day of the Week*



### *Fire Risk Incidents*

Elk Grove Village Fire Department responds to all fires within the jurisdiction. For the purposes of the Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover, only the types of fire listed below are included as "Fire Risk." Other National Fire Incident Reporting System code types for fire are included in "Emergent Other Services."

The following table outlines the quantity and National Fire Incident Reporting System code types for each of the past five years:

*Quantity & National Fire Incident Recording System Type Code (includes Auto/Mutual Aid)*

| Fire Incident Type | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Low Risk Fires** | | | | | | |
| 118 - Trash or rubbish fire, contained | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| 130 - Mobile property (vehicle) fire, other | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 131 - Passenger vehicle fire | 14 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 70 |
| 140 - Natural vegetation fire, other | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| 142 - Brush or brush-and-grass mixture fire | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 15 |
| 143 - Grass fire | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1431 - Mulch Fire | 10 | 11 | 23 | 17 | 17 | 78 |
| 150 - Outside rubbish fire, other | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| 151 - Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 16 |
| 154 - Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire | 8 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 37 |
| 160 - Special outside fire, other | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| **Low Risk Fire Totals** | **44** | **44** | **59** | **53** | **53** | **253** |
| | | | | | | |
| **Moderate Risk Fires** | | | | | | |
| 132 - Road freight or transport vehicle fire | 2 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 23 |
| 133 - Rail vehicle fire | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 138 - Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 155 - Outside stationary compactor/compacted trash fire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 162 - Outside equipment fire | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 12 |
| **Moderate Risk Fire Totals** | **6** | **5** | **13** | **11** | **10** | **45** |

*Cont. Quantity & National Fire Incident Recording System Type Code (includes Auto/Mutual Aid)*

| Fire Incident Type | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **High and Maximum Risk Fires** | | | | | | |
| 1001 - Fire contained in Appliance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 111 - Building fire | 15 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 66 |
| 1114 - Building Fire Out of town | 16 | 19 | 19 | 23 | 28 | 105 |
| 1119 - Fire in an Appliance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 112 - Fires in structure other than in a building | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| 113 - Cooking fire, confined to container | 5 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 38 |
| 114 - Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 115 - Incinerator overload or malfunction, fire confined | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 116 - Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire confined | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 117 - Commercial Compactor fire, confined to rubbish | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 120 - Fire in mobile prop. used as a fixed structure, other | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 141 - Forest, woods, or wildland fire | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 240 - Explosion (no fire), other | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 244 - Dust explosion (no fire) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 251 - Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition | 11 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 46 |
| **High and Maximum Risk Fire Totals** | **55** | **52** | **59** | **59** | **72** | **297** |
| **Total** | **105** | **101** | **131** | **123** | **135** | **595** |

### *Emergency Medical Responses*

Elk Grove Village Fire Department is an Advanced Life Support (ALS) transport agency under the direction of Dr. Matt Jordan of the Northwest Community Hospital EMS System. In 2021, a new Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) was implemented, allowing the dispatch system to classify EMS risk categories into low, moderate, high, and maximum risk. The Department's operational response was implemented in 2022 and has continued through 2023. The chart below represents the types of all medical risks Elk Grove Village Fire Department responded to from 2019-2023:

*Emergency Medical Responses (includes Auto/Mutual Aid)*

| EMS Incident Type | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Low Risk EMS** | | | | | | |
| 3002 - Check on Well Being - No Patient | N/A | N/A | 2 | 4 | 6 | 12 |
| 3003 - Ems Call, No Patient Contact | N/A | N/A | 2 | 4 | 6 | 12 |
| 311 - Medical assist, assist EMS crew | N/A | N/A | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| 320 - Emergency medical service, other | N/A | N/A | 3 | 5 | 2 | 10 |
| 321 - EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury | N/A | N/A | 637 | 950 | 937 | 2,524 |
| 3222 - Accident involving bicycle | N/A | N/A | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 554 - Assist invalid | N/A | N/A | 78 | 162 | 115 | 355 |
| **Low Risk EMS Totals** | **N/A** | **N/A** | **726** | **1,129** | **1,066** | **2,921** |

*Cont. Emergency Medical Responses (includes Auto/Mutual Aid)*

| EMS Incident Type | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Moderate Risk EMS** | | | | | | |
| 3001 - Medical Alert-False Activation | 20 | 28 | 44 | 42 | 35 | 169 |
| 3002 - Check on Well Being - No Patient | 6 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 16 | 44 |
| 3003 - Ems Call, No Patient Contact | 15 | 19 | 27 | 27 | 33 | 121 |
| 311 - Medical assist, assist EMS crew | 16 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 34 |
| 320 - Emergency medical service, other | 17 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 49 |
| 321 - EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury | 3,522 | 3,403 | 2,512 | 1,997 | 2,099 | 13,533 |
| 3210 - Cardiac Emergency* (changed to High Risk 23') | 22 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 23 |
| 3211 - Trauma not related to a motor vehicle accident | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| 3212 - Psychological emergency | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| 3213 - Chemical abuse, drugs, or alcohol | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 3217 - Fall injury | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 |
| 322 - Motor vehicle accident with injuries | 228 | 168 | 204 | 211 | 191 | 1,002 |
| 3222 - Accident involving bicycle | 5 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 34 |
| 3223 - Vehicle Accident involving a motorcycle | 5 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 29 |
| 323 - Motor vehicle/pedestrian accident (MV Ped) | 9 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 41 |
| 324 - Motor vehicle accident with no injuries. | 33 | 23 | 21 | 26 | 33 | 136 |
| 371 - Electrocution or potential electrocution | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 381 - Rescue or EMS standby | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 9 |
| 554 - Assist invalid | 100 | 133 | 109 | 142 | 136 | 620 |
| 661 - EMS call, party transported by non-fire agency | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 7002 - Emergency Medical Alarm-False activation | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| **Total** | **4,158** | **3,810** | **2,965** | **2,503** | **2,570** | **16,006** |
| | | | | | | |
| **High Risk EMS** | | | | | | |
| 3002 - Check on Well Being - No Patient | N/A | N/A | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 3003 - Ems Call, No Patient Contact | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| 311 - Medical assist, assist EMS crew | N/A | N/A | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 320 - Emergency medical service, other | N/A | N/A | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 321 - EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury | N/A | N/A | 519 | 753 | 766 | 2,038 |
| 3210 - Cardiac Emergency | N/A | N/A | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 322 - Motor vehicle accident with injuries | N/A | N/A | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3222 - Accident involving bicycle | N/A | N/A | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 554 - Assist invalid | N/A | N/A | 3 | 4 | 3 | 10 |
| **High Risk EMS Totals** | **N/A** | **N/A** | **526** | **762** | **775** | **2,063** |
| **Total** | **4,158** | **3,810** | **4,217** | **4,394** | **4,411** | **20,990** |

### *Hazardous Material Responses*

Elk Grove Village is home to one of the largest industrial parks in the country. Our 3,500+ businesses engage in a wide variety of processes. To protect against the potential life, property, and environmental losses associated with hazardous materials, the Department has a properly trained Hazardous Materials Team. The chart below represents the types of hazardous material risks Elk Grove Village Fire Department responded to from 2019-2023:

*Hazardous Material Responses (includes Auto/Mutual Aid)*

| Haz Mat Incident Type | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Low Risk Haz Mat** | | | | | | |
| 4201 - Carbon Dioxide Leak/Incident (CO2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 424 - Carbon monoxide incident | 30 | 27 | 18 | 18 | 22 | 115 |
| 671 - HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| **Low Risk Haz Mat Totals** | **32** | **27** | **20** | **23** | **26** | **128** |
| | | | | | | |
| **Moderate Risk Haz Mat** | | | | | | |
| 412 - Gas leak (natural gas or LPG) | 47 | 39 | 45 | 34 | 35 | 200 |
| **Moderate Risk Haz Mat Totals** | **47** | **39** | **45** | **34** | **35** | **200** |
| | | | | | | |
| **High and Maximum Risk Haz Mat** | | | | | | |
| 200 - Overpressure rupture, explosion, overheat, other | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 210 - Overpressure rupture from steam, other | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 220 - Overpressure rupture from air or gas, other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 221 - Overpressure rupture of air or gas pipe/pipeline | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 231 - Chemical reaction rupture of process vessel | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 410 - Combustible/flammable gas/liquid condition, other | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 411 - Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill | 6 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 29 |
| 413 - Oil or other combustible liquid spill | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| 420 - Toxic condition, other | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 421 - Chemical hazard (no spill or leak) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| 422 - Chemical spill or leak | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| 423 - Refrigeration leak | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 431 - Radiation leak, radioactive material | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 451 - Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| **High and Maximum Risk Haz Mat Totals** | **22** | **18** | **16** | **9** | **15** | **80** |
| **Total** | **101** | **84** | **81** | **66** | **76** | **408** |

### *Technical Rescue Responses*

Having a diverse community that continually changes through building remodeling and new construction, the Department prides itself on being able to respond to all types of calls, including minor and major technical rescue incidents. The chart below represents the types of technical rescue risks Elk Grove Village Fire Department responded to from 2019-2023:

*TRT Responses (includes Auto/Mutual Aid*

| TRT Incident Type | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Low Risk TRT** | | | | | | |
| 353 - Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator | 32 | 30 | 29 | 21 | 33 | 145 |
| **Low Risk TRT Totals** | **32** | **30** | **29** | **21** | **33** | **145** |
| | | | | | | |
| **Moderate Risk TRT** | | | | | | |
| 3221 - Motor vehicle accident with extrication | 9 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 37 |
| 350 - Extrication, rescue, other | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 352 - Extrication of victim(s) from vehicle | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 357 - Extrication of victim(s) from machinery | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 372 - Trapped by power lines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 461 - Building or structure weakened or collapsed | 7 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 30 |
| **Moderate Risk TRT Totals** | **22** | **10** | **11** | **21** | **15** | **79** |
| | | | | | | |
| **High and Maximum Risk TRT** | | | | | | |
| 354 - Trench/below-grade rescue | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 355 - Confined space rescue | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 356 - High-angle rescue | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| **High and Maximum Risk TRT Totals** | **0** | **3** | **0** | **2** | **0** | **5** |
| **Total** | **54** | **43** | **40** | **44** | **48** | **229** |

### *Water Rescue Responses*

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department has a Water Rescue Team trained in surface/below surface rescues, swift water rescues, and sonar victim location. This team manages water rescues throughout our MABAS/mutual aid area. The chart below depicts all water rescues between 2019-2023:

*Water Rescue Responses (includes Auto/Mutual Aid)*

| Water Incident Type | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 342 - Search for person in the water | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| 360 - Water & ice-related rescue, other | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| 361 - Swimming/recreational water areas rescue | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 363 - Swift water rescue | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 364 - Surf rescue | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 365 - Watercraft rescue | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| **Total** | **3** | **6** | **4** | **2** | **6** | **21** |

### *Emergent Other Services Responses*

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department will respond to any call for assistance within the community. Some incidents are emergent but do not fit into the previous risk categories. The chart below outlines the types of "*Emergent Other Services*" risks the Elk Grove Village Fire Department responds to between 2019-2023:

*Emergent Other Service Responses*

| Emergent Other Services Incident Type | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 331 - Lock-in (if lock out, use 511) | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 18 |
| 440 - Electrical wiring/equipment problem, other | 17 | 7 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 68 |
| 441 - Heat from short circuit (wiring), defective/worn | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 442 - Overheated motor | 5 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 33 |
| 444 - Electric Power line down | 9 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 44 |
| 445 - Arcing, shorted electrical equipment | 8 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 45 |
| 460 - Accident, potential accident, other | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 510 - Person in distress, other | 6 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 26 |
| 520 - Water problem, other | 9 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 45 |
| 522 - Water or steam leak | 19 | 6 | 5 | 29 | 15 | 74 |
| 531 - Smoke or odor removal | 11 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 15 | 56 |
| 5311 - Odor Investigation Unfounded/Unknown | 44 | 47 | 52 | 54 | 45 | 242 |
| 5511 - TSA Alarm | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 600 - Good intent call, other | 6 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 39 |
| 6001 - Good intent call, No Patient Contact | 7 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 17 | 44 |
| 6002 - Wires down, not power | 3 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 38 |
| 611 - Dispatched and cancelled en route | 101 | 196 | 99 | 133 | 150 | 679 |
| 6111 - Dispatched & returned by another agency | 47 | 41 | 34 | 27 | 20 | 169 |
| 6119 - Errant Dispatch/Dispatcher Error | 9 | 11 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 68 |
| 621 - Wrong location | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 622 - No incident found on arrival at dispatch address | 22 | 29 | 26 | 44 | 25 | 146 |
| 631 - Authorized controlled burning | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 18 |
| 6311 - Allowable use of outdoor fireplace | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 10 |
| 632 - Prescribed fire | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 650 - Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke, other | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 14 |
| 651 - Smoke scare, odor of smoke | 27 | 16 | 24 | 10 | 20 | 97 |
| 652 - Steam, vapor, fog, or dust thought to be smoke | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 653 - Smoke from barbecue, tar kettle | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 7001 - Open 911 Line Ambulance Response | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| 710 - Malicious, mischievous false call, other | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 19 |
| 711 - Municipal alarm system, malicious false alarm | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 712 - Direct tie to FD, malicious false alarm | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 713 - Telephone, malicious false alarm | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 714 - Central station, malicious false alarm | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 715 - Local alarm system, malicious false alarm | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 12 |
| 730 - System malfunction, other | 28 | 33 | 23 | 45 | 47 | 176 |
| 731 - Sprinkler activation due to malfunction | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 22 |
| 7311 - Dry valve tripped - no fire | 3 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 18 |
| 732 - Extinguishing system activation due to malfunction | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 19 |
| 733 - Smoke Alarm activation due to malfunction | 40 | 48 | 67 | 51 | 58 | 264 |
| 734 - Heat detector activation due to malfunction | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 14 | 31 |
| 735 - Alarm system sounded due to malfunction | 71 | 70 | 102 | 77 | 70 | 390 |
| 7351 - Carbon Dioxide (CO2) detection system malfunction | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 736 - CO detector activation due to malfunction | 15 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 39 |
| 740 - Unintentional transmission of alarm, other | 40 | 22 | 18 | 29 | 40 | 149 |
| 741 - Sprinkler activation, no fire - unintentional | 14 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 15 | 61 |
| 7411 - Broken Sprinkler Pipe - Unknown Reason | 6 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 36 |
| 7412 - Broken sprinkler due to being struck | 14 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 19 | 68 |
| 7413 - Broken sprinkler due to freezing | 17 | 2 | 16 | 21 | 6 | 62 |
| 742 - Extinguishing system activation | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 16 |
| 743 - Smoke Alarm activation, no fire - unintentional | 122 | 126 | 117 | 179 | 168 | 712 |
| 744 - Detector activation, no fire - unintentional | 46 | 30 | 52 | 58 | 62 | 248 |
| 745 - Alarm system activation, no fire - unintentional | 243 | 170 | 211 | 237 | 288 | 1,149 |
| 7451 - Carbon Dioxide Alarm system activation, unintentional | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 746 - Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO | 31 | 31 | 16 | 26 | 15 | 119 |
| 751 - Biological hazard, malicious false report | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| **Total** | **1,093** | **1,026** | **1,065** | **1,224** | **1,237** | **5,645** |

*Cont. Emergent Other Service Responses*

### *Non-Emergent Other Services Responses*

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department will respond to any call for assistance within the community. Some incidents are non-emergent calls for service. The chart below outlines the types of "*Non-Emergent Other Services"* risks the Elk Grove Village Fire Department responds to:

*Non-Emergent Other Services Responses*

| Non-Emergent Other Services Incident Type | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 462 - Aircraft standby | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 463 - Vehicle accident, general cleanup | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| 511 - Lock-out | 178 | 105 | 139 | 126 | 108 | 656 |
| 512 - Ring or jewelry removal | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 5201 - Basement/Building Flooding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 540 - Animal problem, other | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 541 - Animal problem | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 542 - Animal rescue | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 12 |
| 550 - Public service assistance, other | 7 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 48 |
| 551 - Assist police or other governmental agency | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 45 |
| 552 - Police matter | 31 | 25 | 47 | 42 | 50 | 195 |
| 553 - Public service | 17 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 22 | 72 |
| 5531 - Special Event stand-by | 7 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 28 |
| 5532 - Smoke Detector Install | 42 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 |
| 555 - Defective elevator, no occupants | 1 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 38 |
| 5551 - Elevator, Open line - no occupants | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 15 |
| 561 - Unauthorized burning | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 5611 - Improper use of outdoor fireplace | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 571 - Cover assignment, standby, move up | 19 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 47 |
| 7301 - Trouble Alarm Unable to reset | 31 | 35 | 35 | 48 | 31 | 180 |
| 7302 - Trouble Alarm Reset | 15 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 55 |
| 7303 - Supervisory (tamper, low temp, low pressure) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 12 |
| 7304 - Trouble alarm due to power outage | 11 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 33 |
| 7305 - Trouble Alarm - unknown reason | 20 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 55 |
| 7306 - Trouble Alarm - Phone line problem | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 7307 - Trouble Alarm - Radio transmitter problem | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 7308 - Trouble Alarm - Loss of signal/Comm Failure | 1 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 25 |
| 7331 - Smoke Alarm - Low Battery/End of Life | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 18 |
| 7361 - CO detector - Low Battery/End of Life | 0 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 23 |
| 813 - Wind storm, tornado/hurricane assessment | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 814 - Lightning strike (no fire) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 900 - Special type of incident, other | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 9002 - Training | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 911 - Citizen complaint | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| **Total** | **408** | **274** | **315** | **329** | **323** | **1,649** |

### *Fire Loss and Fire Save Information*

Fire dollar loss has been calculated for some time and is provided to show the previous past five years. Dollars saved due to fire department actions were calculated in 2021. This data has only been represented over the past three years. Fire loss and fire save data listed below is only for those NFIRS codes included in the fire risk incidents:

*Fire Loss 2019*

| Fire Loss 2019 | Property Loss | Content Loss | Total Loss |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 7 | $300 | $10 | $310 |
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 8 | $77,000 | $70,700 | $147,700 |
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 9 | $2,000 | $2,000 | $4,000 |
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 10 | $61,500 | $64,000 | $125,500 |
| **Total Residential Loss Department Wide** | **$140,800** | **$136,710** | **$277,510** |
| | | | |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 7 | $35,000 | $10,200 | $45,200 |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 8 | $7,225 | $725 | $7,950 |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 9 | $212,000 | $38,050 | $250,050 |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 10 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| **Non-residential Loss Department Wide** | **$254,225** | **$48,975** | **$303,200** |
| | | | |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 7 | $35,300 | $10,210 | $45,510 |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 8 | $84,225 | $71,425 | $155,650 |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 9 | $214,000 | $40,050 | $254,050 |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 10 | $61,500 | $64,000 | $125,500 |
| **Total Loss Department Wide** | **$395,025** | **$185,685** | **$580,710** |

*Fire Loss 2020*

| Fire Loss 2020 | Property Loss | Content Loss | Total Loss |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 7 | $400 | $0 | $400 |
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 8 | $600 | $10 | $610 |
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 9 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 10 | $60,600 | $2,095 | $62,695 |
| **Total Residential Loss Department Wide** | **$61,600** | **$2,105** | **$63,705** |
| | | | |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 7 | $23,720 | $1,300 | $25,020 |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 8 | $40,650 | $1,000 | $41,650 |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 9 | $137,050 | $510,600 | $647,650 |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 10 | $2,000 | $0 | $2,000 |
| **Non-Residential Loss Department Wide** | **$203,420** | **$512,900** | **$716,320** |
| | | | |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 7 | $24,120 | $1,300 | $25,420 |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 8 | $41,250 | $1,010 | $42,260 |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 9 | $137,050 | $510,600 | $647,650 |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 10 | $62,600 | $2,095 | $64,695 |
| **Total Loss Department Wide** | **$265,020** | **$515,005** | **$780,025** |

*Fire Loss 2021*

| Fire Loss 2021 | Property Loss | Content Loss | Total Loss |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 7 | $60,000 | $28,000 | $88,00 |
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 8 | $9,000 | $1,000 | $10,000 |
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 9 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 10 | $85,150 | $36,517 | $121,667 |
| **Total Residential Loss Department Wide** | **$154,150** | **$65,517** | **$219,667** |
| | | | |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 7 | $81,010 | $1,000 | $82,010 |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 8 | $148,824 | $36,800 | $185,624 |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 9 | $1,188,105 | $181,400 | $1,369,505 |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 10 | $24,956 | $18,100 | $43,056 |
| **Non-Residential Loss Department Wide** | **$1,442,895** | **$237,300** | **$1,680,195** |
| | | | |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 7 | $141,010 | $29,000 | $170,010 |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 8 | $157,824 | $37,800 | $195,624 |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 9 | $1,188,105 | $181,400 | $1,369,505 |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 10 | $110,106 | $54,617 | $164,723 |
| **Total Loss Department Wide** | **$1,597,045** | **$302,817** | **$1,899,862** |

*Fire Loss 2022*

| Fire Loss 2022 | Property Loss | Content Loss | Total Loss |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 7 | $85,001 | $56,301 | $141,302 |
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 8 | $20 | $500 | $520 |
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 9 | $1,500 | $205 | $1,705 |
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 10 | $79,700 | $38,500 | $118,200 |
| **Total Residential Loss Department Wide** | **$166,221** | **$95,506** | **$261,727** |
| | | | |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 7 | $18,990 | $79,650 | $98,640 |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 8 | $90,175 | $121,055 | $211,230 |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 9 | $268,905 | $1,053,999 | $1,322,904 |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 10 | $10,025 | $1,985 | $12,010 |
| **Non-Residential Loss Department Wide** | **$388,095** | **$1,256,689** | **$1,644,784** |
| | | | |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 7 | $103,991 | $135,951 | $239,942 |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 8 | $90,195 | $121,555 | $211,750 |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 9 | $270,405 | $1,054,204 | $1,324,609 |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 10 | $89,725 | $40,485 | $130,210 |
| **Total Loss Department Wide** | **$554,316** | **$1,352,195** | **$1,906,511** |

*Fire Loss 2023*

| Fire Loss 2023 | Property Loss | Content Loss | Total Loss |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 7 | $214,266 | $105,300 | $319,566 |
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 8 | $1,500 | $11,500 | $13,000 |
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 9 | $5,500 | $0 | $5,500 |
| Residential Loss Planning Zone 10 | $6,200 | $2,000 | $8,200 |
| **Total Residential Loss Department Wide** | **$227,466** | **$118,800** | **$346,266** |
| | | | |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 7 | $56,607 | $3,200 | $59,807 |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 8 | $47,400 | $21,250 | $68,650 |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 9 | $2,814,635 | $132,325 | $2,946,960 |
| Non-residential Loss Planning Zone 10 | $10,050 | $1,000 | $11,050 |
| **Non-Residential Loss Department Wide** | **$2,928,692** | **$157,775** | **$3,086,467** |
| | | | |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 7 | $270,873 | $108,500 | $379,373 |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 8 | $48,900 | $32,750 | $81,650 |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 9 | $2,820,135 | $132,325 | $2,952,460 |
| Total Loss Planning Zone 10 | $16,250 | $3,000 | $19,250 |
| **Total Loss Department Wide** | **$3,156,158** | **$276,575** | **$3,432,733** |

During the 2021 calendar year, the Fire Department prioritized tracking the dollar amount saved through quick responses, allocating the needed resources, and use of tactics and strategy. This calculation is done by subtracting the dollar amount lost in contents and property from the estimated property value and contents prior to the fire.

*Fire Saved 2021*

| Fire Saved 2021 | Property Saved | Content Saved | Total Saved |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Save Planning Zone 7 | $1,093,200 | $225,200 | $1,318,400 |
| Residential Save Planning Zone 8 | $3,791,000 | $69,700 | $3,860,700 |
| Residential Save Planning Zone 9 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Residential Save Planning Zone 10 | $13,649,150 | $597,883 | $14,247,033 |
| **Total Residential Save Department Wide** | **$18,533,350** | **$892,783** | **$19,426,133** |
| | | | |
| Non-residential Save Planning Zone 7 | $65,230 | $4,000 | $69,230 |
| Non-residential Save Planning Zone 8 | $31,863,190 | $16,263,400 | $48,126,590 |
| Non-residential Save Planning Zone 9 | $45,067,850 | $10,372,000 | $55,439,850 |
| Non-residential Save Planning Zone 10 | $31,326,649 | $20,784,405 | $52,111,054 |
| **Non-Residential Save Department Wide** | **$108,322,919** | **$47,423,805** | **$155,746,724** |
| | | | |
| Total Save Planning Zone 7 | $1,158,430 | $229,200 | $1,387,630 |
| Total Save Planning Zone 8 | $35,654,190 | $16,333,100 | $51,987,290 |
| Total Save Planning Zone 9 | $45,067,850 | $10,372,000 | $55,439,850 |
| Total Save Planning Zone 10 | $44,975,799 | $21,382,288 | $66,358,087 |
| **Total Save Department Wide** | **$126,856,269** | **$48,316,588** | **$175,172,857** |

*Fire Saved 2022*

| Fire Saved 2022 | Property Saved | Content Saved | Total Saved |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Save Planning Zone 7 | 1,284,999 | 306,899 | 1,591,898 |
| Residential Save Planning Zone 8 | 4,293,610 | 163,500 | 4,457,110 |
| Residential Save Planning Zone 9 | 4,302,500 | 76,795 | 4,379,295 |
| Residential Save Planning Zone 10 | 5,390,500 | 167,200 | 5,557,700 |
| **Total Residential Save Department Wide** | **15,271,609** | **714,394** | **15,986,003** |
| | | | |
| Non-residential Save Planning Zone 7 | 21,933,714 | 431,550 | 22,365,264 |
| Non-residential Save Planning Zone 8 | 1,220,225 | 129,950 | 1,350,175 |
| Non-residential Save Planning Zone 9 | 26,183,017 | 67,543,251 | 93,726,268 |
| Non-residential Save Planning Zone 10 | 3,241,525 | 4,006,015 | 7,247,540 |
| **Non-Residential Save Department Wide** | **52,578,481** | **72,110,766** | **124,689,247** |
| | | | |
| Total Save Planning Zone 7 | 23,218,713 | 738,449 | 23,957,162 |
| Total Save Planning Zone 8 | 5,513,835 | 293,450 | 5,807,285 |
| Total Save Planning Zone 9 | 30,485,517 | 67,620,046 | 98,105,563 |
| Total Save Planning Zone 10 | 8,632,025 | 4,173,215 | 12,805,240 |
| **Total Save Department Wide** | **67,850,090** | **72,825,160** | **140,675,250** |

*Fire Save 2023*

| Fire Saved 2023 | Property Saved | Content Saved | Total Saved |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Save Planning Zone 7 | $21,987,636 | $341,800 | $22,329,436 |
| Residential Save Planning Zone 8 | $5,410,600 | $317,700 | $5,728,300 |
| Residential Save Planning Zone 9 | $311,500 | $73,200 | $384,700 |
| Residential Save Planning Zone 10 | $22,652,000 | $559,900 | $23,211,900 |
| **Total Residential Save Department Wide** | **$50,361,736** | **$1,292,600** | **$51,654,336** |
| | | | |
| Non-residential Save Planning Zone 7 | $1,035 | $500 | $1,535 |
| Non-residential Save Planning Zone 8 | $9,650,895 | $1,244,200 | $10,895,095 |
| Non-residential Save Planning Zone 9 | $16,821,665 | $23,790,301 | $40,611,966 |
| Non-residential Save Planning Zone 10 | $143,950 | $99,000 | $242,950 |
| **Non-Residential Save Department Wide** | **$26,617,545** | **$25,134,001** | **$51,751,546** |
| | | | |
| Total Save Planning Zone 7 | $21,988,671 | $342,300 | $22,330,971 |
| Total Save Planning Zone 8 | $15,061,495 | $1,561,900 | $16,623,395 |
| Total Save Planning Zone 9 | $17,133,165 | $23,863,501 | $40,996,666 |
| Total Save Planning Zone 10 | $22,795,950 | $658,900 | $23,454,850 |
| **Total Save Department Wide** | **$76,979,281** | **$26,426,601** | **$103,405,882** |

## Fire Casualties/Injuries

*Casualties/Injuries*

| Fire Casualties/Injuries | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civilian Injuries | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 |
| Civilian Deaths | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Firefighter Injuries | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 19 |
| Firefighter Deaths | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **6** | **5** | **8** | **9** | **7** | **35** |

## Emergency Medical Services Losses and Saves

### Cardiac Arrest Saves

Elk Grove Village Fire Department has implemented several initiatives to improve the survivability of cardiac arrest patients (high-risk EMS incidents), including mechanical CPR devices, video laryngoscopes, and a "pit crew approach" where manpower is upgraded, and responses are earlier in order to assist with the magnitude of the incident.

*Cardiac Arrest Patients with ROSC*

| Cardiac Arrest Patients with Return of Spontaneous Circulation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Patients w/CPR Started | Patients w/ ROSC | Percent with ROSC |
| 2019 | 43 | 18 | 42% |
| 2020 | 35 | 10 | 29% |
| 2021 | 33 | 21 | 64% |
| 2022 | 36 | 13 | 36% |
| 2023 | 42 | 18 | 43% |

### Opioid Overdose Resuscitations

The "Elk Grove Cares" program has brought additional training and focus on mitigating the opioid addiction problem in our region. As a result, the fire department has seen increased success in resuscitating victims of this epidemic.

*Opioid Overdose Incident*

| Opioid Overdose Incident | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Possible Over Dose Patients | Narcan Given | Narcan Saves |
| 2019 | 21 | 21 | 100% |
| 2020 | 18 | 18 | 100% |
| 2021 | 26 | 25 | 96% |
| 2022 | 18 | 18 | 100% |
| 2023 | 14 | 14 | 100% |

### Stroke Outcomes

The Fire Department will be taking initiatives through the 2024 calendar year to obtain better stroke outcome data. Per the region hospital responsible for EMS Continuing Education (CE) and the American Heart Association guidelines dictate the desirable on-scene time of less than 15 minutes. In 2023, the Department began tracking this on-scene time for those suffering from stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) signs or symptoms as a means of collecting data. During the 2023 calendar year, the Department had 83 such incidents with an average scene time of 11:36 minutes. This data will become a more consistent model used for research and education standards to help the Department further evaluate stroke outcomes.

# Current Deployment & Performance

*Fire Department History*

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department was created on February 8, 1960. Since then, the department has grown from an all-volunteer force to a full-time career department with 88 uniformed members and six civilian support personnel. The Department was first located in an old barn at 780 Tonne Road. Charles (Chuck) Hodlmair, the first Village President, donated the building. The Department remained at this location until December 1961, when it moved to 666 Landmeier Road. The first equipment purchased by the Department consisted of two 1960 Seagrave Pumpers.

*First Fire Station Located at 780 Tonne Rd*

In 1971, two more stations were created to accommodate the growing population and the thriving industrial park, which brings in over 100,000 people daily to the Village. Station 9, near Greenleaf Avenue and Busse Road, was established due to its central location within the industrial park. Elk Grove's third station was built as a part of Elk Grove Village Hall, where it remains today, located at 101 Biesterfield. Village Hall also houses the Fire Department Administration offices. A fourth station was opened in 1976 at 676 Meacham Road, just south of Biesterfield Road, to provide improved protection for the residents and businesses located west of the I-290 expressway.

In 1998, the Landmeier Avenue station was relocated to 1000 Oakton Street. In 2019, two stations were combined to become Station 8, located at 700 Fargo Avenue, to make way for the 85-acre $1 billion dollar Technology Park. This move allowed Station 8 to store the Department's special rescue resources for hazardous materials and water operations all in one place.

Today, each of the three fire stations houses an Advance Life Support (ALS) Paramedic Engine, Quint and/or Squad apparatus, and a Paramedic Ambulance. The on-duty Battalion Chief's quarters are centrally located at Station 7 on Biesterfield Road.

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department covers all of Elk Grove Village proper, as well as some unincorporated areas. The Fire Department covers 11.3 square miles, plus two-thirds of the Cook County Busse Woods Forest Preserve (3,558 acres total), with its lake of over 450 acres and 10.6 miles of trails. The Department's area of responsibility spans Cook and DuPage County and is part of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) Division 1. As

a MABAS Member, the Elk Grove Village Fire Department assists many other communities, including, but not limited to, Schaumburg, Itasca, Roselle, Mt. Prospect, Arlington Heights, Wood Dale, Bensenville, and Des Plaines. The Elk Grove Village Fire Department responds to over 6,200 calls annually. These calls range from fires to medical services, hazardous materials, technical rescue, and water rescue.

In addition to emergency responses, the Elk Grove Village Fire Department actively engages in Community Risk Reduction (CRR) efforts through public education programs, the Inspectional Services Division (ISD), and partnership with the Village's Department of Community Development programs. Included in these risk reduction efforts are:

- Building construction plan reviews
- Fire/life safety code enforcement
- Fire protection system acceptance testing
- Occupancy approvals
- Fire inspections
- Residential smoke detector installation
- Business, school, and residential fire drills
- Citizen's Fire Academy
- Business Fire Academy
- Cadet Program
- Senior citizen wellness checks
- Blood drives
- Digital medical bracelets
- Severe weather planning
- Elementary school visits
- CPR/First aid classes
- High school practicum
- Fire station tours

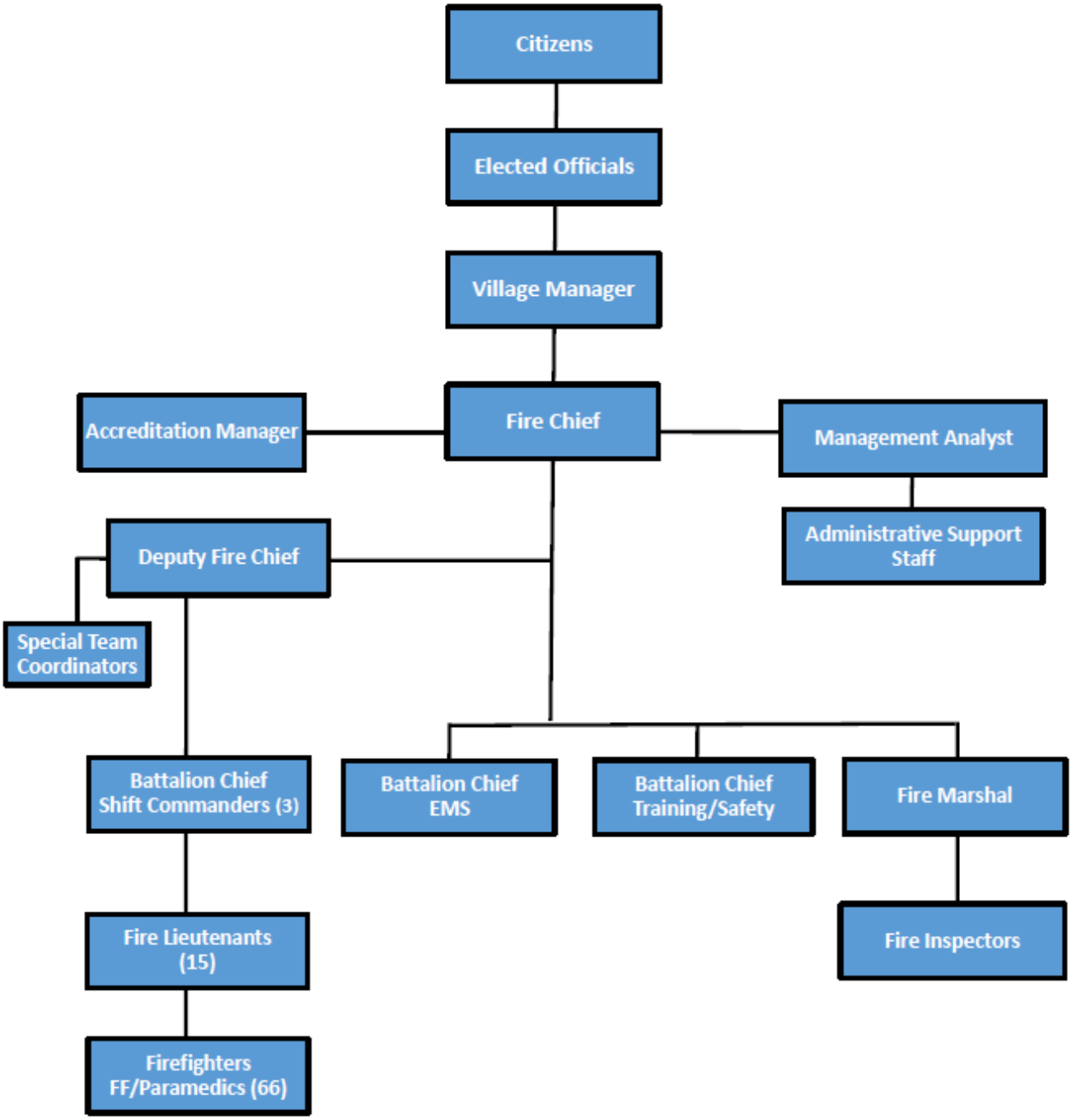
Elk Grove Village is particularly proud of its innovative, community-based strategy to tackle opioid addiction with our "Elk Grove Cares" initiative. This program is a shift from treating the opioid epidemic as a law enforcement problem to one that prioritizes compassion and assistance to those needing help. Through this effort, the Village of Elk Grove collaborates with Amita Health, the Gateway Foundation, SHARE, and several other community-based organizations to address the problems associated with drug addiction in our community and regionally.

## Current Deployment Description

The Department operates on a shift schedule of 24 hours on-shift and 48 hours off-shift, with the tour of duty from 08:00 am to 08:00 am. Each of the three stations has a Lieutenant assigned to that station and a dedicated Battalion Chief who oversees daily operations. Fire Administration consists of the Fire Chief, Deputy Chief, Training and Safety Battalion Chief, EMS Battalion Chief, the Fire Marshal, and five support personnel.

*Org. Chart*

## Fire Department Organizational Chart



To establish efficient and effective responses to calls for service, the Elk Grove Village Fire Department has policies directing the deployment of its resources.

## ***Stations***

The Department has three fire stations. Stations 7, 8, and 10 are dispersed throughout the Village to produce similar geographical planning zones. The three stations cover more than 11.3 square miles of Elk Grove Village. The Department also covers unincorporated areas and responds out of town (using MABAS) to assist other municipalities, protection districts, or departments.

**Fire Station 7:**
Station 7 is a four-bay, 8,000-square-foot facility centrally located at 101 Biesterfield Road and attached to the Municipal Complex. This station received a $2.5 million remodel in 2020, providing energy-efficient lighting/HVAC, an improved classroom, and new apparatus floor drainage.

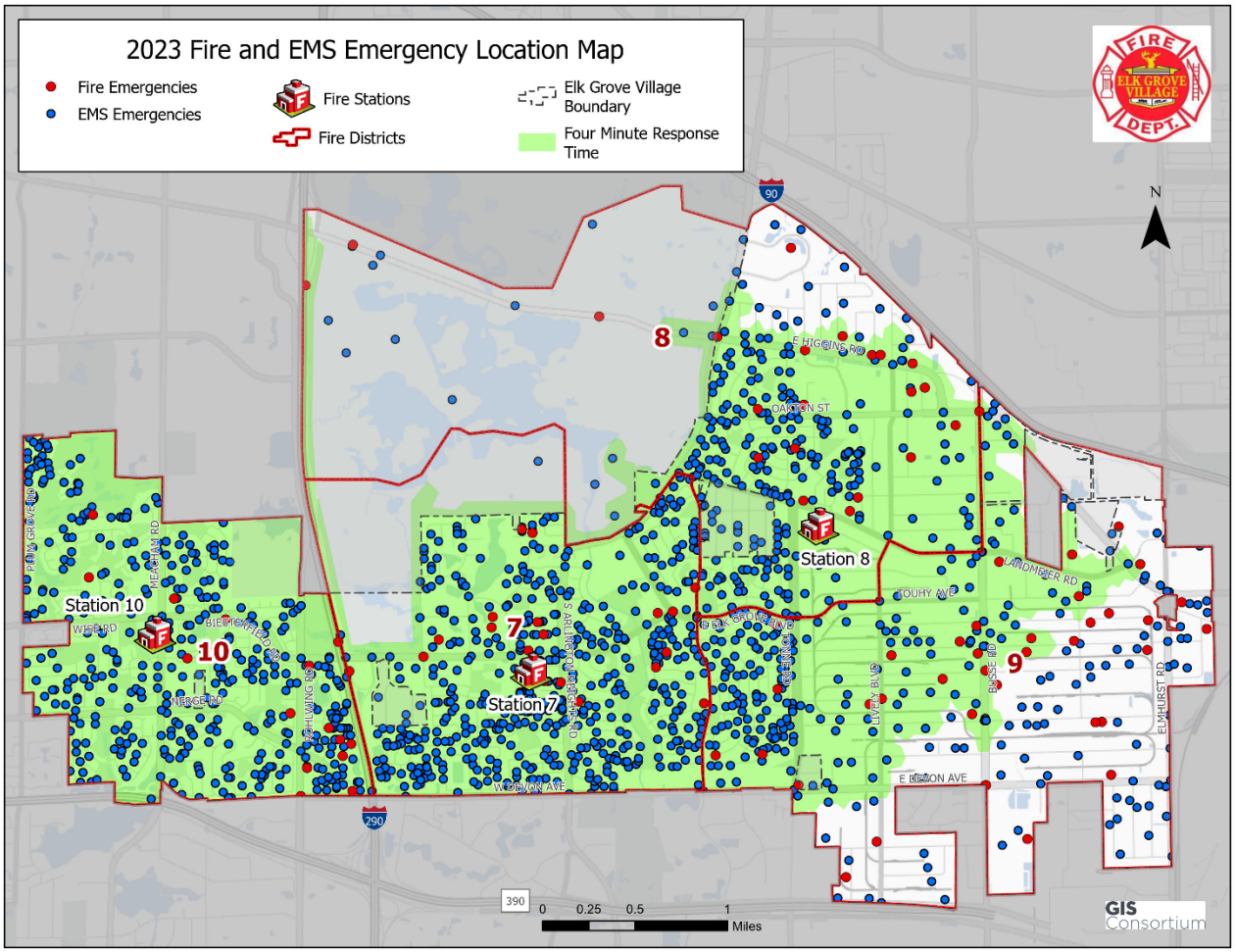
**Fire Station 8:**
Station 8 is a four-bay, 17,000-square-foot facility at 700 Fargo Avenue, built in 2019, covering Elk Grove Village's eastern portion. This station includes an 11,000-square-foot, four-story training tower, a 30-person classroom, a firefighter fitness facility, and a post-incident decontamination area separated from the living quarters. In 2016, plans were made to consolidate former Fire Station 8 and Station 9. This consolidation made room for an expansive economic opportunity for the Village of Elk Grove. The land from former Fire Station 8 was sold as part of an 85-acre, $1 billion technology park development.

**Fire Station 10**:
Station 10 is located at 676 Meacham. Constructed in 2019 to replace the former Station 10 at the same location, this station is a four-bay, 15,000-square-foot building. Station 10 has a community meeting room, a firefighter fitness facility, and a post-incident decontamination area separated from the living quarters.

These stations are deliberately located to maximize the efficiency of operations with consideration of incident travel time outlined in NFPA 1710 and historical call volume.
The three stations responded to 5,963 emergent and non-emergent incidents within the village limits during the 2023 calendar year. A response increase of 0.87% from the previous year.
EMS was the leading emergency response by Department personnel and accounted for 71% (4,411) of the total incidents.

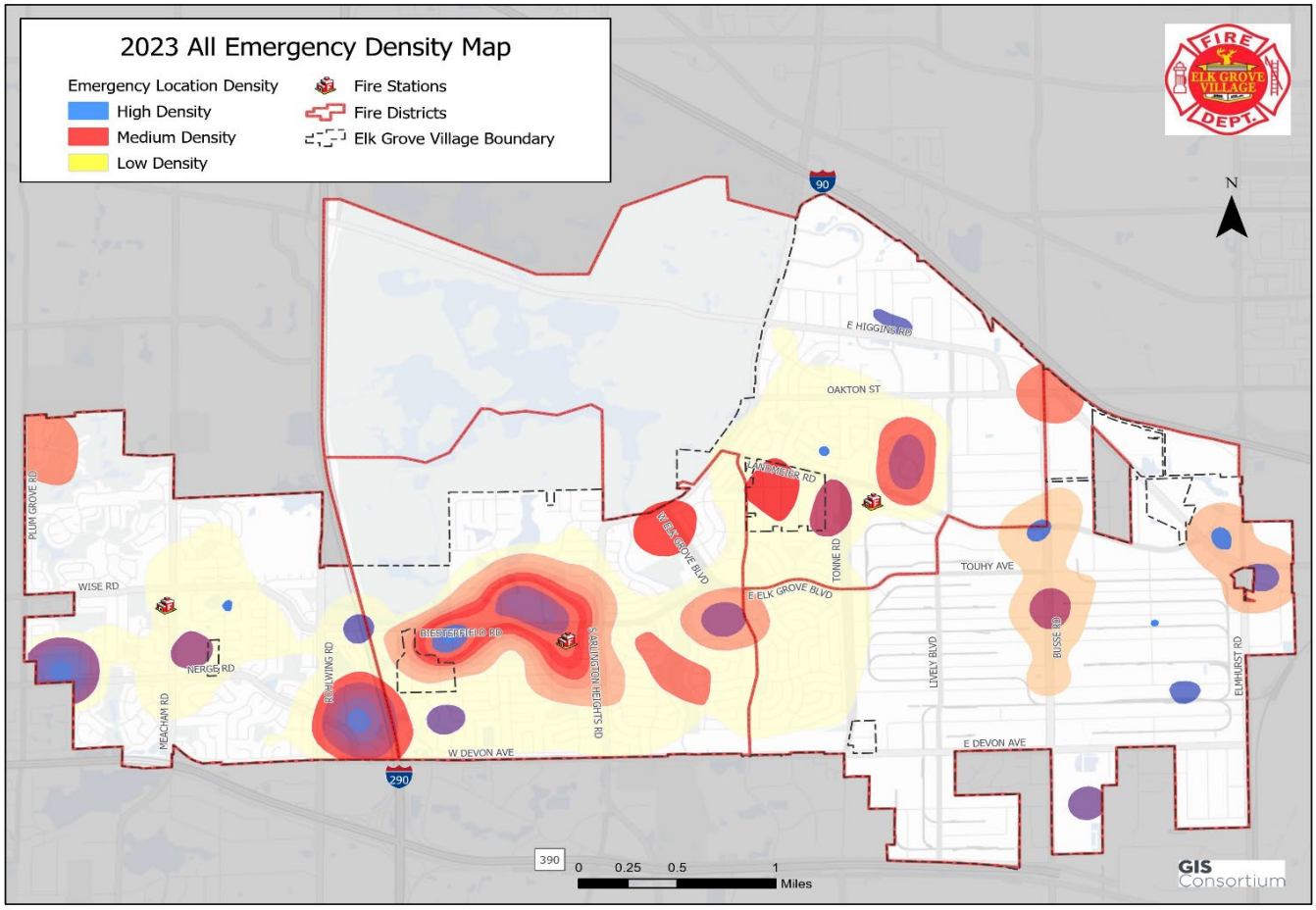
Listed below are Fire and EMS incidents responded within the Village limits. The map does not include mutual aid or automatic aid responses to assist other agencies. Estimated four-minute response times are depicted in green.

*Incident Response Map (Fire / EMS) - GIS*



The three strategically located stations responded to calls within residential and business areas. A heat map below illustrates high incident locations within the Village Limits.

*Incident Response Heat Map - GIS*



*Vehicle Types and Staffing*

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department staffs at all times two ALS Engines, two ALS Quints, three ALS Ambulances, and a Battalion Chief (Shift Commander) vehicle. Each shift has 28 firefighters. The minimum number of staff for peak weekday hours is 24 members and 19 for all other hours.

During peak call volume times (Monday to Friday from 0800-1600), an ALS squad is staffed with three (3) certified firefighters (at least one of which is a certified paramedic and one who is a certified Fire Apparatus Engineer (FAE). Outside those peak hours, the squad can be staffed with two (2) members or cross-staffed (3 personnel), with the Quint dependent on staffing. When staffing allows it or if there is a large gathering or special event, a fourth ambulance, Ambulance 9, will be placed in service to help reduce the strain on the Department during such events.

Engines, Quints, and Trucks are primarily considered fire suppression units and are staffed with a minimum of three (3) certified firefighters. Of those three members, at least one is a certified paramedic, and one is a certified Fire Apparatus Engineer (FAE).

Ambulances are always staffed with two (2) certified firefighter/paramedics.

The Battalion Chief Vehicle is always staffed with one state-certified fire officer.

*Resiliency*

*Resiliency* is the organization's ability to recover from an incident or adjust to changing needs quickly. Resources are only helpful if available to respond to calls. Commitment to other emergencies, training, and mechanical issues hinder resource availability. The Elk Grove Village Fire Department addresses the three components of resiliency: resistance, absorption, and restoration.

*Resistance*, the ability to deploy only necessary resources, is addressed by dispatching the needed effective response force for the situation reported while maintaining the availability of other resources until the situation is confirmed by further information or by the decision of an officer. The Department addresses this with SOG: Standard Response Codes and the use of Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) Priority Dispatch Response Determinants.

*Absorption* is the ability to maintain service levels during increased call demand. Elk Grove Village Fire Department manages this challenge through the use of auto/mutual aid agreements as well as increased staffing of an ALS squad during our regular peak demand hours. During highly populated community events, the Department will staff a fourth ambulance to help alleviate the pressures of services required during such events.

*Restoration* is the ability to return a specific asset(s) to in-service service status efficiently. The Department has policies in place to accomplish this through readily available equipment for restocking and the procedure of prioritizing readiness after each service call.

## Plan for Consistent Provision of Services Across the Jurisdiction

In order to provide exceptional and consistent service to all call types across the village, the fire department uses the following methodology:

- Conduct a critical task analysis for each service type risk level to determine the appropriate Effective Response Force (ERF).
- Set benchmark performance objectives for each service type.
- Measure baseline performance for each service type in each planning zone and the entire response area.
- Compare benchmark objectives to baseline performance.
- Establish goals for maintaining and improving response capabilities

## Critical Task Analysis

## *Fire Suppression*

### Low Risk Fire Incidents

Low risk fires (Code 2) are situations with a low potential for loss of life, loss of property, and/or limited financial impact to the community. Service requests for incidents of a limited nature constitute a relatively minor emergency and can be handled with a single engine or quint. Examples of a low-risk fire include grass fires and car fires. The following table outlines the critical tasks and personnel needed to mitigate low-risk fires.

*Critical Task Analysis for Low-Risk Fire Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| Fire Attack | 1 |
| Pump Operator | 1 |
| Command | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **3** |

*Dispatched Units for Low-Risk Fire*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| Engine/Quint | 3 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **3** |

### Moderate Risk Fire Incidents

Moderate-risk fires constitute emergency situations with limited risk for growth, spread, or loss. Responses to moderate fire risk hazards without clarifying information consist of a limited multi-company response of 11-12 personnel. Examples of moderate-risk fire incidents include commercial truck fires and activated fire alarms.

The following table outlines the critical tasks and personnel needed to mitigate moderate-risk fire incidents.

*Critical Task Analysis for Moderate-Risk Fire Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| Investigation | 2 |
| Fire Attack | 2 |
| Pump Operator | 1 |
| Water Supply Line | 1 |
| Back up Line | 2 |
| Safety | 1 |
| Command | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **10** |

*Dispatched Units for Moderate-Risk Fire*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| 2 Engines (Squad if staffed) | 5-6 |
| Truck/Quint | 3 |
| Ambulance | 2 |
| Battalion Chief | 1 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **11-12** |

### High Risk Fire Incidents

High-risk fire incidents (Code 3) have an increased potential for growth, spread, or loss of property, life, or the environment. High-risk fire incidents require a multi-company response of 18 personnel. Examples of high-risk fire incidents include reports of a fire in any structure meant for occupancy that has not been confirmed by fire or police personnel. The following table outlines the critical tasks and personnel needed to mitigate high-risk fire incidents.

*Critical Task Analysis for High-Risk Fire Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| Fire Attack | 2 |
| Pump Operator | 1 |
| Water Supply/Support | 1 |
| Second Line | 2 |
| Primary Search | 2 |
| Aerial Operator | 1 |
| Ladders/Ventilation | 2 |
| ALS EMS | 2 |
| RIT -Mutual Aid | 3 |
| Safety | 1 |
| Command- EGV | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **18** |

*Dispatched Units for High-Risk Fire*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| 3 Engines | 9 |
| 2 Trucks/Quints | 6 |
| 2 Ambulances | 4 |
| Battalion Chief | 1 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **20** |

## Maximum Risk Fire Incidents

Maximum-risk fire incidents (Code 4) have the potential to overwhelm the responding resources or inflict substantial loss of property, life, or significant environmental impact. These incidents will likely affect the Department's absorption of other calls for service. Maximum-risk fire incidents require a multi-company response with a minimum of 24 personnel. Examples of maximum-risk fire incidents include confirmed reports of a fire in a classified "High Risk or above" industrial building or high occupancy housing complex. The following table outlines the critical tasks and personnel needed to begin the mitigation of maximum-risk fire incidents. The Effective Response Force (ERF) can expand using the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System.

*Critical Task Analysis for Maximum-Risk Fire Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| Fire Attack | 2 |
| Pump Operator | 2 |
| Water Supply/Attack line Support | 1 |
| Second Line | 2 |
| Primary Search and Rescue | 4 |
| Aerial Operator | 1 |
| Ladders/Ventilation | 4 |
| RIT | 3 |
| Second line support | 1 |
| ALS EMS | 2 |
| Safety | 1 |
| Command | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **24** |

*Dispatched units for Max-Risk Fire*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| 4 Engines | 12 |
| 3 Trucks/Quints | 9 |
| 3 Ambulances | 6 |
| Chiefs | 4 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **31** |

## *Emergency Medical Incidents*

Elk Grove Village Fire Department is an Advanced Life Support (ALS) emergency medical services (EMS) organization that provides treatment and transport to all BLS and ALS calls within the Department's jurisdiction. Recently, the Department has been able to differentiate response determinates based on the nature of the incident. Dispatch will only send the needed resources to handle the nature of the incident based on the information provided to the 911 call center. Incident responses are now classified as low, moderate, high, and maximum responses. If, at any time, the incident appears to require more personnel than what was initially dispatched, then the alarm is elevated at the judgment of fire/EMS personnel.

### Low Risk Emergency Medical Incidents

Low-risk EMS incidents (Some Alpha, Omega, and Check for Well-Being) are requests for service that Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) questioning has determined to be non-life threatening/minimal impact. The following table outlines the critical tasks and personnel needed to mitigate low-risk EMS incidents.

*Critical Task Analysis for Low-Risk EMS*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| ALS Treatment/Command | 1 |
| Treatment/Transport | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **2** |

*Dispatched Units for Low-Risk EMS*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| Ambulance | 2 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **2** |

### Moderate Risk Emergency Medical Incidents

Moderate Risk EMS incidents (Some Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, and any incident that is medical but unknown at the time of dispatch) are calls involving one patient that Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) questioning has determined to be a priority or requires extensive medical interventions. The following table outlines the critical tasks and personnel needed to mitigate moderate-risk EMS incidents.

*Critical Task Analysis for Moderate-Risk EMS Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| ALS Treatment/Command | 1 |
| Treatment/Transport | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **2** |

*Dispatched Units for Moderate-Risk EMS*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| Ambulance | 2 |
| Squad (2)/Engine/Quint | 2-3 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **4-5** |

### High Risk Emergency Medical Incidents

High-risk emergency medical incidents (Delta or Echo) are cardiac arrest calls involving one patient. To ensure proper American Heart Association resuscitation efforts, Elk Grove Village Fire Department has adopted the "pit crew" approach to all cardiac arrests. Not included in the ERF but also dispatched is a unit from the Elk Grove Village Police Department. The following table outlines the critical tasks and personnel needed to mitigate moderate-risk EMS incidents.

*Critical Task Analysis for High-Risk EMS Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| ALS Treatment | 1 |
| BLS Support/Transport | 1 |
| ALS Support | 1 |
| Command | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **4** |

*Dispatched Units for High-Risk EMS*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| Ambulance | 2 |
| Squad (2)/Engine/Quint | 2-3 |
| Engine / Quint | 3 |
| Battalion Chief | 1 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **8-9** |

### *Maximum Risk Emergency Medical Incidents*

Maximum-risk emergency medical incidents include multiple patients (as defined by Northwest Community Hospital EMS System Policy) and will likely outstrip the resources of Elk Grove Village Fire Department, requiring the use of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System. The following table outlines the critical tasks and personnel needed to mitigate maximum-risk EMS incidents.

*Critical Task Analysis for Maximum-Risk EMS Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| ALS | 7 |
| Transport | 7 |
| ALS Support | 5 |
| BLS Support | 2 |
| Triage Officer | 1 |
| Treatment Officer | 1 |
| Transportation Officer | 1 |
| Staging Officer | 1 |
| Safety | 1 |
| Command | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **27** |

*Dispatched Unit for Maximum-Risk EMS*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| 7 Ambulances | 14 |
| 4 Engines (Squad) | 11-12 |
| Truck/Quint | 3 |
| Chief Officers | 3 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **31-32** |

# Hazardous Material Incidents

## Low Risk Hazardous Material Incidents

Low-risk hazardous materials incidents are situations with a low potential for loss of life, loss of property, and/or limited financial impact on the community. Low-risk hazardous materials incidents of a limited nature constitute a relatively minor emergency. Example: CO Detector activation without illness. The following table outlines the critical tasks and personnel needed to mitigate low-risk hazardous materials incidents.

*Critical Task Analysis for Low-Risk HazMat Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| Confine/Contain/Mitigate | 2 |
| Command | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **3** |

*Dispatched Units for Low-Risk Hazmat*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| Engine/Quint | 3 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **3** |

## Moderate Risk Hazardous Material Incidents

Moderate-risk, hazardous material incidents are events that constitute emergency situations with limited risk for growth, spread, or loss while requiring additional manpower (i.e., gas line break) but not hazmat technician-level skills.

*Critical Task Analysis for Moderate-Risk HazMat Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| Investigation | 2 |
| Mitigation | 3 |
| Pump Operator | 1 |
| Water Supply/Attack Line | 2 |
| Air Monitoring | 1 |
| Safety | 1 |
| Command | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **11** |

*Dispatched Units for Moderate-Risk Hazmat*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| 2 Engines | 6 |
| Truck/Quint | 3 |
| Ambulance | 2 |
| Battalion Chief | 1 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **12** |

## High Risk Hazardous Material Incidents

High-risk hazardous material incidents (Level 1) are situations with increased potential for growth, spread, or loss of life, property, or the environment. Examples are incidents involving 5-35 gallons of petroleum product, containers of known substances with damage, and materials with no life safety concern. The following table outlines the critical tasks and personnel needed to mitigate high-risk hazardous materials incidents.

*Critical Task Analysis for High-Risk HazMat Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| Drive Hazmat Trailer/ Size Up/ Set Up Hazmat Operations | 2 |
| Water Supply/ Support | 1 |
| Mitigation Operations | 5 |
| EMS | 2 |
| Monitoring | 1 |
| Safety | 1 |
| Command | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **13** |

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| 2 Engines | 5 |
| Truck/Quint | 3 |
| 2 Ambulances | 4 |
| EGV Hazmat Squad | 1 |
| Battalion Chief | 1 |
| All On-duty HazMat Tech | Varies |
| **Total Dispatched** | **14** |

*Dispatched Units for High-Risk Hazmat*

## Maximum Risk Hazardous Material Incidents

Maximum risk hazardous material incidents (Level 2) with the potential to overwhelm the resources of the Department or inflict loss of life, substantial property damage, or significant environmental impact. Examples: pipeline/tanker or large container leaks, any incident requiring Level A protection, or toxic vapor-producing substances.

*Critical Task Analysis for Maximum-Risk HazMat Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| Drive Hazmat Trailer/ Size Up/ Set Up Hazmat Operations | 2 |
| Water Supply | 1 |
| Monitoring | 2 |
| Mitigation | 4 |
| EMS | 2 |
| Control Zones | 2 |
| Hazmat Operations/Technicians | 6 |
| Rehab | 2 |
| Decon | 3 |
| Support | 2 |
| Safety | 1 |
| Command | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **28** |

*Dispatched Units for Max-Risk Hazmat*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| 3 Engines | 9 |
| Truck/Quint | 3 |
| 3 Ambulances | 6 |
| Chief Officers | 4 |
| Hazmat Squads | 5 |
| On-Duty MABAS HazMat Technicians | 4 |
| Special Equipment | 4 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **35** |

## *Technical Rescue Incidents*

This section covers rescues involving specialized skills and equipment, excluding water rescues.

### Low Risk Technical Rescue Incidents

Low-risk technical rescue incidents are situations with a low potential for loss of life, loss of property, and/or limited financial impact on the community. Example: occupied elevator rescues.

*Critical Task Analysis for Low-Risk Tech Rescue Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| Rescue (EMS if needed) | 3 |
| Safety | 1 |
| Command | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **5** |

*Dispatched units for Low-Risk TRT*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| Engine/Quint | 3 |
| Ambulance | 2 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **5** |

### Moderate Risk Technical Rescue Incident

Moderate-risk technical rescue incidents constitute emergencies with limited risk for growth, spread, or loss while requiring additional manpower. Example: accidents (vehicle and industrial) with entrapment.

*Critical Task Analysis for Mod-Risk Tech Rescue Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| Extrication | 4 |
| Pump Operator | 1 |
| Water Supply/Suppression Line | 2 |
| EMS | 2 |
| Support | 2 |
| Safety | 1 |
| Command | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **13** |

*Dispatched units for Moderate-Risk TRT*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| 2 Extrication Apparatus | 6 |
| Engine/Quint | 3 |
| 2 Ambulances | 4 |
| Battalion Chief | 1 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **14** |

## High Risk Technical Rescue Incidents

High-risk technical rescue incidents are emergencies that require above/below grade, confined space entries, or structural collapse searches to locate and remove a suspected victim. These incidents will require the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System Division 1 Tech Rescue Team. Example: report of a child suspected of entering a drainage pipe.

*Critical Task Analysis for High-Risk Tech Rescue Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| Size Up | 1 |
| Scene Control | 3 |
| Tech Rescue Technicians | 6 |
| Support | 8 |
| Rehab | 2 |
| EMS | 2 |
| TRT Leader | 1 |
| Safety | 1 |
| Command | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **25** |

*Dispatched Units for High-Risk TRT*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| 3 Engines | 9 |
| Truck/Quint | 3 |
| 2 Ambulances | 4 |
| Chief Officers | 5 |
| TRT Squads | 3 |
| On Duty Technicians | 4 |
| Special Equipment | 3 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **30** |

## Maximum Risk Technical Rescue Incidents

Maximum-risk technical rescue incidents are situations that require above/below grade, confined space entries, or structural collapse searches to locate one or more confirmed victims and the potential to overwhelm the resources of the Department or result in loss of life, substantial loss of property, or significant environmental impact. These incidents may require the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System Tech Rescue Teams from other Divisions in addition to Division 1.

*Critical Task Analysis for Max-Risk Tech Rescue Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimum Personnel |
|---|---|
| Size Up | 1 |
| Scene Control | 4 |
| Tech Rescue Technicians | 12 |
| Support | 15 |
| Rehab | 3 |
| EMS | 4 |
| TRT Leader | 1 |
| Safety | 2 |
| Command | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **43** |

*Dispatched Units for Max-Risk TRT*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| 5 Engines | 15 |
| 2 Trucks | 6 |
| 4 Ambulances | 8 |
| Chief Officers | 8 |
| TRT Squads | 3 |
| On Duty Technicians | 12 |
| Special Equipment | 5 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **57** |

## *Water Rescue Incidents*

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department does not treat any water-based operation as a low or moderate-risk event. All water rescue incidents are considered Level 1 or Level 2 drowning to all planning zones, including responses to the local forest preserve.

**High Risk Water Rescue Incident**

High-risk water rescue (Drowning level 1) incidents are emergencies involving a small body of water (i.e., pool) and/or a vehicle in the water with no life-safety concern.

*Critical Task Analysis for High-Risk Water Rescue Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimal Personnel |
|---|---|
| Size Up/Determine resources | 1 |
| Quick Rescue | 4 |
| Communications/shore support | 1 |
| EMS | 2 |
| Safety | 1 |
| Command | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **10** |

*Dispatched Units – High Risk Water*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| 2 Engines | 6 |
| Truck/Quint | 3 |
| 2 Ambulances | 4 |
| Battalion Chief | 1 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **14** |

**Maximum Risk Water Rescue Incidents**

Maximum-risk water rescue (Drowning level 2) incidents consist of rescues or suspected rescues in a large body of water or rescues that require submersed search and rescues involving the sonar location system (i.e., retention ponds or creeks). These incidents will likely require the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System Division 1 Water Rescue Team.

*Critical Task Analysis for Maximum Risk Water Rescue Incidents*

| Critical Task | Minimal Personnel |
|---|---|
| Size Up/ Quick Rescue | 3 |
| Diver Operations | 4 |
| Dive Back up team | 2 |
| Decon | 3 |
| EMS | 2 |
| Rehab | 2 |
| Boat Operations | 2 |
| Shore support | 6 |
| Dive Leader | 1 |
| Safety | 1 |
| Command | 1 |
| **Effective Response Force** | **27** |

*Dispatched Units – Max Risk Water*

| Dispatched Units | Crew |
|---|---|
| 3 Engines | 9 |
| 2 Trucks | 6 |
| 3 Ambulances | 6 |
| Chief Officers | 5 |
| Dive Squad/Boat | 1 |
| On Duty Water Techs | 4 |
| Special Equipment | 3 |
| **Total Dispatched** | **34** |

## Benchmark Performance Objectives

Elk Grove Village Fire Department establishes benchmark performance objectives for fire suppression, emergency medical, hazardous materials, water rescue, and technical rescue incidents. Objectives are designated for each response type in terms of total response time and its components, as identified in this document. These objectives are based on:

- Continuous improvement over historical performance data
- NFPA 1710: Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Department, 2020 edition.
- NFPA 1221: Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems, 2019 edition.
- Historic response time data for MABAS (mutual aid) assets.

All response time benchmark objectives are based on the US Census Bureau's definition of population density. All objectives use the “urban” population for density.

The benchmark is the quality standards of the Elk Grove Village Fire Department, which are continuously improving. Regular review of the Department’s baseline performance, in comparison to these goals, is a tool for monitoring and finding improvements to our service delivery.

During the 2019 Center of Public Safety Excellence peer assessment team site visit, it was recommended the Department develop new response time benchmarks. A committee was formed and established benchmarks that would be reviewed and monitored by all personnel. The information collected is reviewed during weekly, monthly, and yearly meetings. The data collected is distributed to all members monthly and reviewable via Vector Solutions (training portal) or displayed by station monitor boards using ImageTrend Continuum.

The “Response Performance Benchmarks” Policy was created in 2019 and revised in 2022 using data from previous years to set the Department’s benchmarks. If, for any reason, a first due unit within Village limits exceeds ten (10) minutes, the first due officer will state the reason for the response time and forward their findings to their Battalion Chief or designee. Response time for any vehicle exceeding fifteen (15) minutes shall be documented by the officer of that vehicle, and their findings will be forwarded to the Battalion Chief or designee.

**Benchmark Performance Objectives Explained**

*Call Processing Performance Objective:*
Call processing is the time interval from receipt of the alarm at the PSAP (emergency communications center) until the beginning of the transmittal of the response information to emergency response units. For EMS responses that are classified as low and moderate risk responses, the benchmark is two (2) minutes and thirty (30) seconds, ninety percent of the time (2:30). For all other emergency incident types, the call processing benchmark is one (1) minute and thirty (30) seconds, ninety percent of the time (1:30).

*Turnout Time Performance Objective:*
Turnout time is the time interval from receipt of the alarm by Emergency Response Units (ERUs) until the ERUs start moving toward the incident. The turnout time performance objectives vary depending on the type of incident and the needed resources, such as, the type of PPE that must be donned before entering the apparatus. The benchmarks listed will be achieved or better by ninety percent (90%) of the time.

The turnout times for responding units are listed below:

- Emergency Medical Incidents - One minute and fifty seconds (1:50)
- Fire, HazMat, TRT, and Emergent Other - Two minutes (2:00)
- Water Rescue - Two minutes and fifteen seconds (2:15)
- Non-Emergent Other - Two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30)

*Travel Time Definition:*
Travel time is the time interval that begins when an ERU is en route to the incident and ends when the unit arrives on the scene.

*Total Response Time Definition:*
Total response time is the culmination of call processing time, turn out time, and travel time to a call for service. Total response time objectives are broken out by hazard classification.

*Fire Suppression Benchmark Objectives:*

The ***first-due unit*** for all risk levels shall be capable of: providing 300 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; containing the fire; and rescuing at-risk victims. These operations shall be done in accordance with Departmental Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of ***low-risk fire*** incidents (i.e. brush fires, dumpster fires not in or near a building), the travel time for the arrival of the ***first-due unit,*** staffed with 3 firefighters, shall be six minutes (6:00) Village-wide and a ***total response time*** with the Effective Response Force (ERF) shall be nine minutes and thirty seconds (9:30). The ERF shall be capable of establishing command; and advancing an attack line for fire control. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of all ***moderate/high/maximum risk fires*** (i.e. commercial truck fires, Code 3, or above), the travel time for the arrival of the ***first-due unit,*** staffed with a minimum of 3 firefighters, shall be four minutes and fifteen seconds (4:15), and the ***total response time*** shall be seven minutes and forty-five seconds (7:45)

For 90 percent of all ***moderate risk fires,*** the ***total response time*** for the arrival of the Effective Response Force (ERF) of 10 firefighters shall be ten minutes and forty-five seconds (10:45). The ERF shall be capable of establishing command; appointing a site safety officer; providing an uninterrupted water supply; advancing an attack line and a backup line for fire control. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the public.

For 90 percent of all ***high/maximum risk fires*** (Code 3 or above)***, the total response time for the arrival of the Effective Response Force (ERF) of 18 firefighters shall be eleven minutes and thirty seconds (11:30) Village-wide***. The ERF shall be capable of establishing command; appointing a site safety officer; providing an uninterrupted water supply; advancing an attack line and a backup line for fire control; conducting ladder operations; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilating the structure; and providing ALS EMS services. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the public.

*Transition from High Risk (Code 3) to Maximum Risk (Code 4):*

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department and Northwest Central Dispatch Services (911) have historically used a two-tiered response strategy for fire incidents to provide resiliency via resistance. Upon the initial report of a fire in any structure received by 911, telecommunicators initiate a Code 3 response (high risk). This consists of 3 engine companies, 2 quint/tower/truck companies, 2 ambulances, and 1 shift commander for an initial response of 20 personnel to the incident.

Upon confirmation of a fire by the first arriving fire unit, police unit, or at the discretion of any Fire Chief Officer, Northwest Central Dispatch will upgrade the incident response to a Code 4 (maximum risk), bringing additional units to the scene. This upgraded response consists of 2 engine companies, 1 truck company, 1 ambulance, 2-4 chief officers, and mutual aid companies to back-fill department stations for coverage of additional calls, bringing the Department's number of personnel due to the scene to 31 with an ERF of 24.

Effective Response Force (ERF) arrival times of Code 4 companies are extended due to the time interval that passes between the initial arrival of Code 3 companies and the request for an upgraded Code 4 response. The Fire Department uses this tactic to avoid draining all fire resources into a single unconfirmed incident. The code 3 ERF is significant enough to begin the critical tasks needed to mitigate the incident.

For 90 percent of all maximum risk fire suppression incidents (code 4), the total response time for the arrival of the ERF shall be eleven minutes and thirty seconds (11:30).

*Emergency Medical Services Benchmark Objectives:*

In 2018, the Department and the Dispatch Center began a pilot program using Emergency Medical Priority Dispatch Response Determinants. This program allows for further information gathering by the 911 telecommunicator and recommends dispatch priority based on the severity of the EMS incident. With the new Computer Aided Dispatch system (CAD) implemented in 2021, when out of available apparatus, then dispatch will have the ability to send the closest fire unit available via GPS. This will reduce response times and provide better EMS outcomes. Moving forward, data with the GPS will be provided, and changes will be made according to assistance with EMS and Department benchmarks. The benchmark committee has and will continue to review and provide direction as needed.

In 2022, all EMS benchmarks were reviewed and adjusted based upon the priority of the resources needed. This has allowed the telecommunicator to gather more information from the caller when handling low and moderate EMS risks. The ***call processing time for low and moderate EMS risk*** is two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30) or less village-wide 90 percent of the time. When minimal information is required, and the need for a quicker response is dictated, then the ***call processing time for high/maximum EMS risk*** is one minute and thirty seconds (1:30) or less village-wide 90 percent of the time. For ***all EMS risks the turnout time*** will be one minute and fifty seconds (1:50) or less 90 percent of the time.

The ***first-due unit for all EMS response*** incidents will be either an ALS Fire Suppression vehicle staffed with 3 firefighters (including at least 1 Paramedic) or an ALS Transport Ambulance staffed with 2 paramedics. The first due unit is capable of performing the critical tasks of the effective response force (ERF) of assuming incident command, ALS treatment, produce related documentation, initiating; initiating cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and automatic external defibrillation (AED) if needed, providing intravenous (IV) access-medication administration, and transport needs.

For 90 percent of ***all low and moderate-risk emergent EMS responses*** (Alpha, Bravo, and Check for Well-being), the travel time for the arrival of the first-due unit/ERF staffed with two fire/paramedics shall be four minutes and fifteen seconds (4:15). The total response time consisting of shall be eight minutes and thirty-five seconds (8:35).

For 90 percent of ***all high-risk emergent EMS responses*** (Delta and Echo), the travel time for the arrival of the first-due unit either a suppression vehicle staffed with 3 firefighters (including at least 1 Paramedic) or an ALS Transport Ambulance staffed with 2 fire/paramedics, shall be four minutes and fifteen seconds (4:15). The total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) of 4 paramedics shall be seven minutes thirty-five seconds (7:35) Village-wide. The first-due unit shall be capable of: assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation; conducting an initial patient assessment; obtaining vitals and patient's medical history (BLS support); providing advanced life support medical aid, treatment, 12-Lead ECGs, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and automatic external defibrillation (AED), providing intravenous (IV) access-medication administration, appointing a site safety officer, and assisting transport personnel with packaging the patient. The total response time to

achieve the effective response force (ERF) of 4 personnel shall be 8 minutes and 5 seconds (8:05).

For 90 percent of ***all maximum-risk EMS response*** incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) of 27 firefighters (including at least 14 paramedics) shall be 15 minutes in all areas (15:00). The ERF shall be capable of providing incident command and producing related documentation; appointing a site safety officer, triage officer, treatment officer, transport officer, staging officer; completing the patient assessment; providing appropriate treatment; providing intravenous (IV) access-medication administration and transporting the patients.

Baseline and Performance times will reflect the benchmark used during that calendar year. Since 2022, the benchmarks have been adjusted to reflect risk/response determinates based upon the classification of low/moderate/high/maximum EMS incidents. This is only the second year the EMS classifications have been separated. The prior three years will reflect all EMS incidents with the same benchmarks, whereas the calendar years 2022 and 2023 will only reflect two years of review.

*Hazardous Materials Benchmark Objectives:*

For 90 percent of moderate, high, and maximum risk hazardous materials response incidents, the total response ***time for the arrival of the first-due unit***, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be seven minutes and forty-five seconds (7:45) Village-wide. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command; sizing up and assessing the situation to determine the presence of a potential hazardous material or explosive device; determining the need for additional resources; estimating the potential harm without intervention; and begin establishing a hot, warm, and cold zone.

For 90 percent of all ***low hazardous materials response*** incidents (i.e. CO detector alarm), the total response time for the arrival of the first unit and effective response force (ERF) of 3 firefighters and officers shall be nine minutes and thirty seconds (9:30). The ERF shall be capable of establishing command; and providing the equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with Department standard operating guidelines.

For 90 percent of all ***moderate hazardous materials response*** incidents (i.e., small diameter outside gas main break), the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) of 11 firefighters and officers shall be ten minutes and forty-five seconds (10:45) Village-wide. The ERF shall be capable of appointing a site safety officer, providing a water supply, providing an attack line, and providing the equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with department standard operating guidelines.

For 90 percent of all ***high/maximum risk hazardous materials (HazMat Level 2)*** response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), including the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System hazardous materials response team, staffed with 13 to 28 firefighters and officers, shall be twenty-eight minutes and thirty seconds (28:30) Village-wide. This response time includes out-of-town apparatus and personnel. The ERF shall be capable of appointing a site safety officer and providing the equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with department standard operating guidelines.

*Technical Rescue Benchmark Objectives:*

For 90 percent of moderate, high, and maximum risk technical rescue incidents, the ***total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit***, staffed with 2 firefighters, shall be seven minutes and forty-five seconds (7:45) Village-wide. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command; sizing up to determine if a technical rescue response is required; requesting additional resources; and providing basic life support (BLS) 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 first unit and effective response force (ERF), staffed with 5 firefighters and officers, shall be nine minutes and thirty seconds (9:30) Village-wide. The ERF shall be capable of appointing a site safety officer; establishing patient contact; controlling a disabled elevator, providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities during technical rescue incidents.

For 90 percent of all ***moderate risk technical rescue incidents***, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 13 firefighters and officers, shall be nine minutes and forty-five seconds (9:45) Village-wide. The ERF shall be capable of appointing a site safety officer; establishing patient contact; extricating a patient, providing a suppression line, providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities during technical rescue incidents; and providing first responder medical support.

For 90 percent of all ***high-risk technical rescue (MABAS Response)*** incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 25 firefighters and officers, including the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System Technical Rescue team, shall be twenty-eight minutes and thirty seconds (28:30) Village-wide. The ERF shall be capable of appointing a site safety officer; establishing patient contact; providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities during technical rescue incidents; and providing first responder medical support.

For 90 percent of all ***maximum risk technical rescue (MABAS Response)*** incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 43 firefighters and officers, including the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System Technical Rescue Team shall be twenty-eight minutes and thirty seconds (28:30) Village-wide. The ERF shall be capable of appointing a site safety officer; establishing patient contact; providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities during technical rescue incidents; and providing first responder medical support.

*Water Rescue Benchmark Objectives:*

For 90 percent of all water rescue incidents, the ***total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit,*** staffed with 2 firefighters, shall be 8 minutes (8:00) village-wide. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command; sizing up to determine if a technical rescue response is required; requesting additional resources; marking "last seen point"; effecting basic reach or throw rescues and providing basic life support to any victim without endangering response personnel.

Elk Grove Village Fire Department does not consider any water-based operations to be low- or moderate-risk events.

For 90 percent of all ***high-risk water rescue incidents (Drowning Level 1)***, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 10 firefighters and officers, shall be thirteen minutes and forty-five seconds (13:45) Village-wide. The ERF shall be capable of appointing a site safety officer; establishing patient contact; effecting entry rescues for small bodies of water (pool) or non-submerged vehicles; providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities during technical rescue incidents; and providing first responder medical support.

For 90 percent of all ***maximum risk water rescue incidents (Drowning Level 2)***, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 27 firefighters, paramedics, and officers, including the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System Water Rescue Team shall be twenty-eight minutes and forty-five seconds (28:45) Village-wide. The ERF shall be capable of appointing a site safety officer; establishing patient contact; providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities during technical rescue incidents; and providing first responder medical support.

*Emergent Other Services Benchmark Objectives:*

For 90 percent of all emergent other services incidents, the ***total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit***, staffed with 2 or 3 firefighters, shall be nine minutes and fifteen seconds (9:15) Village-wide. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command; sizing up the event; requesting additional resources; and providing basic life support to any victim without endangering response personnel.

For 90 percent of all emergent other services incidents, the total response time for the ***arrival of the effective response force*** (ERF), staffed with up to 8 firefighters and officers, shall be ten minutes and twenty seconds (10:20) Village-wide. The ERF shall be capable of appointing a site safety officer, providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and mitigating the incident.

*Non-Emergent Other Services Benchmark Objectives:*

For 90 percent of all non-emergent other services incidents, the ***total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit***, staffed with 2 or 3 firefighters, including an officer, shall be eleven minutes and thirty seconds (11:30) Village-wide. The first-due unit shall be capable of establishing command, sizing up the event, and requesting additional resources.

For 90 percent of all non-emergent other services incidents, the total response time for the ***arrival of the effective response force*** (ERF), staffed with up to 7 to 8 firefighters and officers, shall be eleven minutes and thirty seconds (11:30) Village-wide. The ERF shall be capable of appointing a site safety officer, providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and mitigating the incident.

## Evaluation of Baseline Performance

The following data tables show Elk Grove Village Fire Department's actual performance for alarm handling time, turn out time, travel time, and total response time for events occurring within Village jurisdiction. Data is measured in the 90$^{th}$ percentile for each year and for the combined time period of 2019-2023. The data was analyzed by hazard class, population density (all urban), and planning zone.

With a new Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) introduced in 2021, the Department can further break down risk categories. In doing so, the Department learned of minor discrepancies that have occurred due to location variance. Location discrepancy stemmed from data being inconsistently entered manually. Due to technological improvement, this data is now pre-populated, significantly reducing errors. When gathering NFIRS data from ImageTrend software, there appear to be no discrepancies compared to the raw data. However, when gathering response time analysis data from ImageTrend Continuum, not all incidents are accounted for, causing discrepancies of less than 1%.

### *Fire Suppression Baseline Performance Response (all area)*

The Department's baseline statements reflect actual performance during 2019-2023. The Department relies on the use of automatic aid from neighboring fire departments to provide its effective response force complement of personnel. These resources are immediately available as part of a seamless response system. The Department's actual baseline service level performance is as follows:

For 90 percent of all ***low-risk fires*** during the 2019-2023 time period, the total response time for arrival of the first unit/ERF is ten minutes and thirty-seven seconds (10:37), missing the benchmark by one minute and seven seconds (1:07). During 2023, the department missed the benchmark by fifty-six seconds (0:56) with a total response time of ten minutes and twenty-six seconds (10:26). The ERF used during this period is capable of the following actions: establishing formal command, fire attack. All the operations described above are based on the agency's standard operating procedures.

**The sample size of this response type adds difficulty in using this metric for analysis.*

| Low Risk Fire Suppression All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance | | | Bench-mark | 2019 - 2023 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alarm Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 1:30 | 2:46 | 1:52 | 2:48 | 3:13 | 2:28 | 2:32 |
| **Turnout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 2:00 | 2:08 | 2:06 | 2:20 | 2:07 | 2:01 | 1:58 |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 6:00 | 6:43 | 2:24 | 5:20 | 6:56 | 6:23 | 6:44 |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 6:00 | 7:01 | 2:45 | 6:23 | 7:06 | 7:08 | 7:13 |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 9:30 | 10:37 | 5:57 | 9:28 | 11:53 | 10:37 | 10:26 |
| | | | | n=196 | n=4 | n=42 | n=47 | n=52 | n=51 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 9:30 | 10:59 | 5:57 | 9:38 | 11:55 | 10:43 | 10:59 |
| | | | | n=192 | n=4 (100%) | n=42 (100%) | n=46 (98%) | n=52 (100%) | n=48 (94%) |

For 90 percent of all ***moderate-risk fires*** during the 2019-2023 period, the total response baseline time for the arrival of the first unit is nine minutes and forty-seven seconds (9:47) Village-wide. The benchmark is surpassed by two minutes and two seconds (2:02). In 2023; the baseline was surpassed by one minute and twelve seconds (1:12) at eight minutes and fifty-seven seconds (8:57). The first on-scene unit, generally an engine or quint, is capable of providing personnel for rescue and fire suppression abilities. The first due unit and all subsequent arriving apparatus follow standard operating procedures established in the agency standard operating procedures.

For 90 percent of all moderate-risk fires, the total response time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with 10 firefighters and officers, is fifteen minutes and two seconds (15:02), surpassing the benchmark by four minutes and seventeen seconds (4:17). 2023 saw a decrease to meet the ERF at thirteen minutes and fifty-four seconds (13:54), exceeding the benchmark by three minutes and nine seconds (3:09). The ERF used during this period is capable of the following actions: establishing formal command, establishing a safety officer, uninterrupted water supply, fire attack, back up line and medical care. All of the operations described above are based on the agency's standard operating procedures.

**The sample size of this response type adds difficulty in using this metric for analysis.*

| Moderate Risk Fire Suppression All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance | | | Bench-mark | 2019 - 2023 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alarm Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 1:30 | 2:31 | 2:16 | 2:13 | 2:24 | 2:45 | 2:59 |
| **Turnout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 2:00 | 2:06 | 2:30 | 2:03 | 1:54 | 2:01 | 1:53 |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 4:15 | 5:39 | 5:24 | 4:02 | 5:50 | 5:39 | 5:55 |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 8:00 | 13:29 | 23:58 | 19:18 | 10:18 | 11:49 | 11:19 |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 7:45 | 9:47 | 9:19 | 7:37 | 9:02 | 10:17 | 8:57 |
| | | | | | n=4 | n=5 | n=13 | n=11 | n=10 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 10:45 | 15:02 | 26:52 | 22:35 | 13:36 | 14:03 | 13:54 |
| | | | | | n=1 (25%) | n=3 (60%) | n=5 (38%) | n=6 (55%) | n=8 (80%) |

For 90 percent of all ***high/maximum risk fires*** during the 2019-2023 time period, the total response time for arrival of the first unit is nine minutes and two seconds (9:02). The benchmark is being missed by one minute and seventeen seconds (1:17). In 2023 the total response time was nine minutes and twenty-two seconds (9:22) exceeding the benchmark by one minute and thirty-seven seconds (1:37). The first on-scene unit, generally an engine or quint, is capable of providing personnel for rescue and fire suppression abilities. The first due unit and all subsequent arriving apparatus follow standard operating procedures established in the agency standard operating procedures.

For 90 percent of all high/maximum risk fires, the total response baseline time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with 18 firefighters and officers, is twenty-one minutes and nine seconds (21:09) missing the benchmark by nine minutes and thirty-nine seconds (9:39). For the 2023 calendar year the response time was seventeen minutes and forty-one seconds (17:41) exceeding the benchmark by six minutes and eleven seconds (6:11). The ERF used during this period is capable of the following actions: establishing formal command, uninterrupted water supply, fire attack, search group, ventilation, rapid intervention team (RIT), and medical care. All of the operations described above are based on the agency's standard operating procedures.

**The sample size of this response type adds difficulty in using this metric for analysis.*

| High/Maximum Risk Fire Suppression All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance | | | Bench-mark | 2019 - 2023 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alarm Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 1:30 | 2:05 | 2:06 | 1:47 | 2:02 | 2:18 | 2:03 |
| **Turnout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 2:00 | 2:14 | 2:32 | 2:12 | 2:18 | 2:14 | 2:00 |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 4:15 | 5:51 | 4:32 | 5:12 | 5:54 | 6:06 | 6:07 |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 8:00 | 19:01 | 12:20 | 18:49 | 25:42 | 19:07 | 15:09 |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 7:45 | 9:02 | 7:38 | 9:00 | 9:10 | 8:52 | 9:22 |
| | | | | n=168 | n=28 | n=31 | n=36 | n=30 | n=43 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 11:30 | 21:09 | 14:40 | 21:40 | 29:07 | 21:13 | 17:41 |
| | | | | n=41 | n=6 (21%) | n=6 (19%) | n=9 (25%) | n=9 (30%) | n=11 (26%) |

***Emergency Medical Baseline Performance Response (all area)***

During the 2022 calendar year, the Department implemented a risk analysis response methodology for EMS. Benchmark and baseline performance were evaluated by risk type, separated between low, moderate, high, and maximum risk responses. Since the program's inception in 2022, the EMS risk type data has been separate from the prior years, in which all EMS responses remained the same.

The Department's baseline statements reflect actual performance during 2019-2023. The Department relies on the use of automatic aid from neighboring fire departments to provide its effective response force complement of personnel. These resources are immediately available as part of a seamless response system. The Department's actual baseline service level performance is as follows:

For 90 percent of ***all EMS responses***, the total response baseline time in ***2019-2021*** for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with at least 1 firefighter and 1 paramedic, is seven minutes and fifty-three seconds (7:53), which exceeds the Department's benchmark by eighteen seconds (0:18). In 2021 the Department response moved to eight minutes and twenty-two seconds (8:22) exceeding the benchmark by forty-eight seconds (0:47). The first-due unit is capable of: establishing command; maintaining scene safety; evaluating the need for additional resources; initiating basic life support and early defibrillation; and assisting transportation of the patient to the appropriate receiving facility.

The Department has had no maximum-risk EMS responses during 2019-2023.

For 90 percent of all EMS response incidents, the total 2018-2021 baseline response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with up to 9 firefighters (including at least 4 paramedics), is nine minutes and twenty seconds (9:20) which exceeded the benchmark by one minute and forty-five seconds (1:45). In 2021 the Department response lowered to nine minutes and forty-one seconds (9:41) exceeding the benchmark by two minutes six seconds (2:06). The ERF is capable of maintaining command and scene safety; delivering advanced life support including the appropriate treatment; and transporting the patient to the appropriate receiving facility.

| EMS (All Classifications) All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance | | | Bench-mark | 2019-2022 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alarm Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 1:30 | 2:40 | 2:46 | 2:53 | 2:46 |
| **Turnout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 1:50 | 2:04 | 2:03 | 2:07 | 1:56 |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 4:15 | 4:41 | 4:47 | 4:39 | 5:59 |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 4:15 | 5:46 | 5:43 | 6:07 | 5:57 |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 7:35 | 7:53 | 8:16 | 8:23 | 8:22 |
| | | | | | n=4,089 | n=3,736 | n=4,157 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 7:35 | 9:20 | 8:49 | 11:08 | 9:41 |

The new CAD system implemented during 2021 has assisted the Department with differentiating between EMS risk levels of low, moderate, and high for the purposes of performance times. Prior to 2022, all EMS calls for service are held to the same benchmarks. Response times are reviewed and updated by the benchmark committee.

For all ***low/moderate risk EMS incidents***) the response will have either an ALS Fire Suppression vehicle staffed with 2 or 3 firefighters (including at least 1 Paramedic) or an ALS Transport Ambulance staffed with 2 paramedics. The first due unit is capable of performing the critical tasks of the effective response force (ERF) of assuming incident command, ALS treatment, produce related documentation, initiating; initiating cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and automatic external defibrillation (AED) if needed, providing intravenous (IV) access-medication administration, and transport needs.

For 90 percent of all ***low-risk EMS incidents*** (Alpha, Omega, or Check for Well-being) during the 2023 time period, the total response baseline time for the arrival of the first unit is eight minutes and eight seconds (8:08) Village-wide. The benchmark for the 2023 year was bested by twenty-seven seconds (0:27). In 2023 the ERF with a minimum of 1 firefighter/paramedic and one firefighter/EMT was eight minutes and eight seconds (8:08) beating the benchmark by twenty-seven seconds (0:27). The ERF can assess the scene and patients, providing ALS treatment, determine the need for more resources if the incident should require the response to be upgraded, and provide transport.

| EMS Low Risk All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance | | | Bench-mark | 2022 - 2023 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **n Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 2:30 | 2:44 | 2:47 | 2:44 |
| **nout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 1:50 | 1:42 | 1:43 | 1:41 |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 4:15 | 4:56 | 5:00 | 4:51 |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 4:15 | 4:56 | 5:00 | 4:51 |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 8:35 | 8:14 | 8:18 | 8:08 |
| | | | | n=2,190 | n=1,126 | n=1,064 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 8:35 | 8:14 | 8:20 | 8:08 |
| | | | | n=2,190 | n=1,126 (100%) | n=1,064 (100%) |

For 90 percent of all ***moderate-risk EMS incidents*** *(some Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, or Unknown Medical)* during the 2023 time period, the total response baseline time for the arrival of the first unit is eight minutes and four seconds (8:04). The benchmark for the 2023 year was bested by thirty-one seconds (0:31). In 2023 the ERF with a minimum of 1 firefighter/paramedic and one firefighter/EMT was eight minutes and seven seconds (8:07) beating the benchmark by twenty-eight seconds (0:28). The ERF can assess the scene and patients, providing ALS treatment, determining the need for more resources if the incident should require the response to be upgraded, and providing the appropriate transport.

| EMS Moderate Risk All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance | | | Bench-mark | 2022 - 2023 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **n Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 2:30 | 2:39 | 2:42 | 2:36 |
| **nout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 1:50 | 1:46 | 1:47 | 1:44 |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 4:15 | 5:11 | 5:17 | 5:07 |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 4:15 | 5:12 | 5:18 | 5:08 |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 8:35 | 8:15 | 8:25 | 8:04 |
| | | | | n=4,913 | n=2,435 | n=2,478 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 8:35 | 8:17 | 8:26 | 8:07 |
| | | | | n=4,911 | n=2,434 (99%) | n=2,477 (99%) |

For 90 percent of all ***high-risk EMS incidents*** (Delta and Echo), during the 2023 time period, the total response baseline time for arrival of the first unit is: seven minutes and forty-six seconds (7:46). The benchmark for the 2023 year was surpassed by eleven seconds (0:11). In 2023 the ERF with a minimum of 4 firefighters/paramedics is nine minutes and eight seconds (9:08) exceeding the benchmark by one minute and three seconds (1:03). The effective response force (ERF) of 4 firefighter/paramedics is capable of: assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation; conducting an initial patient assessment; obtaining vitals and patient's medical history (BLS support), providing advanced life support medical aid and treatment, 12-Lead ECGs, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and automatic external defibrillation (AED), providing intravenous (IV) access-medication administration, appointing a site safety officer, packaging the patient, and assisting personnel during transport.

| EMS High Risk All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance | | | Bench-mark | 2022 - 2023 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alarm Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 1:30 | 2:32 | 2:32 | 2:30 |
| **Turnout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 1:50 | 1:45 | 1:48 | 1:42 |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 4:15 | 4:52 | 5:05 | 4:41 |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 4:15 | 6:33 | 6:38 | 6:19 |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 7:35 | 8:03 | 8:13 | 7:46 |
| | | | | n=1,518 | n=752 | n=766 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 8:05 | 9:19 | 9:27 | 9:08 |
| | | | | n=1,511 | n=747 (99%) | n=764 (99%) |

### *Hazardous Material Baseline Performance Response* (all area)

The Department's baseline statements reflect actual performance during 2019-2023. The Department relies on the use of automatic aid from neighboring fire departments to provide its effective response force complement of personnel. These resources are immediately available as part of a seamless response system. The department's actual baseline service level performance is as follows:

For 90 percent of ***all low hazardous materials response*** incidents, the total baseline response time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, is nine minutes and fifty-eight seconds (9:58), surpassing the benchmark by twenty-eight seconds (0:28). The benchmark was surpassed in 2023 by thirty seconds (0:30) with a response time of ten minutes and zero seconds (10:00). The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command; evaluating the need for additional resources; establishing the initial isolation distance; and assessing the situation to determine the presence of a potential hazardous material.

For 90 percent of ***all low-risk hazardous materials response*** incidents, the total baseline response time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) (also the first on-scene unit) staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer is nine minutes and fifty-seven seconds (9:57) surpassing the benchmark by twenty-seven seconds (0:27). In 2023, the ERF was surpassed by thirty seconds (0:30) with a response time of ten minutes and zero seconds (10:00). The ERF is capable of monitoring for hazardous materials, ventilation, defensive containment measures; and providing the knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident.

**The sample size of this response type adds difficulty in using this metric for analysis.*

| **Low Risk Haz Mat All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance** | | | **Bench-mark** | **2019 - 2023** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alarm Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 1:30 | 3:06 | 3:01 | 3:20 | 3:34 | 3:14 | 2:05 |
| **Turnout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 2:00 | 2:03 | 1:57 | 2:09 | 2:16 | 1:55 | 1:36 |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 6:00 | 6:25 | 4:54 | 5:49 | 6:11 | 5:36 | 7:55 |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 6:00 | 6:32 | 4:54 | 5:59 | 6:11 | 5:50 | 8:02 |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 9:30 | 9:58 | 8:38 | 12:05 | 10:35 | 9:27 | 10:00 |
| | | | | n=96 | n=5 | n=24 | n=20 | n=21 | n=26 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 9:30 | 9:57 | 8:38 | 9:53 | 10:40 | 9:41 | 10:00 |
| | | | | n=92 | n=5 (100%) | n=22 (92%) | n=19 (95%) | n=21 (100%) | n=25 (96%) |

For 90 percent of ***all moderate hazardous materials response*** incidents, the total baseline response time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, is nine minutes and nineteen seconds (9:19), surpassing the benchmark by one minute and thirty-four seconds (1:34). In 2023, the Department surpassed the benchmark by one minute and ten seconds (1:10) with a time of eight minutes and fifty-five (8:55). The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command; evaluating the need for additional resources; establishing the initial isolation distance; and assessing the situation to determine the presence of a potential hazardous material or explosive device.

For 90 percent of ***all moderate risk hazardous materials response*** incidents, the total baseline response time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), including the hazardous materials response team, staffed with 11 firefighters and officers, is: fourteen minutes and nine seconds (14:09) surpassing the benchmark by three minutes and twenty-four seconds (3:24). The Hazmat response benchmark was exceeded by five minutes and forty-nine seconds (5:49) during the 2023 calendar year with a total response time of sixteen minutes and thirty-four seconds (16:34). The ERF can provide a dedicated incident safety officer; emergency or mass decontamination; defensive containment measures; and providing the knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident.

**Sample size of this response type adds difficulty in using this metric for analysis.*

| **Moderate Risk Haz Mat All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance** | | | **Bench-mark** | **2019 - 2023** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alarm Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 1:30 | 2:33 | 2:22 | 3:23 | 2:35 | 2:01 | 2:14 |
| **Turnout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 2:20 | 2:08 | 1:59 | 2:16 | 2:20 | 1:53 | 2:01 |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 4:15 | 6:05 | 3:48 | 4:28 | 6:45 | 5:45 | 6:03 |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 7:45 | 11:11 | 0:00 | 9:00 | 10:17 | 9:03 | 13:51 |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 7:45 | 9:19 | 8:04 | 8:51 | 10:11 | 8:39 | 8:55 |
| | | | | n=147 | n=4 | n=37 | n=42 | n=31 | n=33 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 10:45 | 14:09 | 0:00 | 12:13 | 13:40 | 11:35 | 16:34 |
| | | | | n=60 | n=0 (0%) | n=20 (54%) | n=16 (38%) | n=12 (39%) | n=12 (37%) |

For 90 percent of ***all high-risk hazardous materials response*** incidents, the total baseline response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, is eleven minutes and fourteen seconds (11:14) exceeding the benchmark by three minutes and twenty-nine seconds (3:29). The Department exceeded the benchmark by two minutes and eight seconds (2:08) for the 2023 year with a time of nine minutes and fifty-three seconds (9:53). The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command; evaluating the need for additional resources; establishing the initial isolation distance; and assessing the situation to determine the presence of a potential hazardous material or explosive device.

For 90 percent of ***all high/maximum risk hazardous materials response*** incidents, the total response baseline time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), including the Department hazardous materials response team, staffed with 13 to 28 firefighters and officers, is thirty-six minutes and twenty-seven seconds (36:27), surpassing the benchmark by seven minutes and fifty-seven seconds (7:57). The Department met the benchmark in 2023 by thirteen minutes and ten seconds (13:10) with a time of fifteen minutes and twenty seconds (15:20). This response time includes out of town apparatus and personnel. The ERF can provide a dedicated incident safety officer; emergency or mass decontamination; defensive containment measures; and providing the knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident.

**Sample size of this response type adds difficulty in using this metric for analysis.*

| **High Risk Haz Mat All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance** | | | **Bench-mark** | **2019 - 2023** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alarm Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 1:30 | 3:31 | 2:33 | 5:00 | 3:03 | 2:44 | 2:34 |
| **Turnout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 2:00 | 2:25 | 2:03 | 4:41 | 2:05 | 2:23 | 1:51 |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 4:15 | 7:34 | 9:36 | 7:15 | 6:17 | 5:49 | 7:18 |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 25:00 | 34:13 | 0:00 | 31:03 | 33:30 | 11:06 | 12:42 |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 7:45 | 11:14 | 13:57 | 14:03 | 10:54 | 9:48 | 9:53 |
| | | | | n=53 | n=2 | n=16 | n=13 | n=8 | n=14 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 28:30 | 36:27 | 0:00 | 33:18 | 35:49 | 12:55 | 15:20 |
| | | | | n=7 | n=0 (0%) | n=3 (19%) | n=1 (7%) | n=1 (13%) | n=2 (14%) |

### *Technical Rescue Baseline Performance Response* (all area)

The Department's baseline statements reflect actual performance during 2019-2023. The Department relies on the use of automatic aid from neighboring fire departments to provide its effective response force complement of personnel. These resources are immediately available as part of a seamless response system. The Department's actual baseline service level performance is as follows:

For 90 percent of ***all low-risk technical rescue incidents***, the total baseline response time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters, is seven minutes and fifty-one seconds (7:51). With a benchmark of nine minutes and thirty seconds (9:30) the Department surpassed the benchmark by one minute and thirty-nine seconds (1:39). In 2023, the Department continued the response and exceeded the benchmark by thirty seconds (0:30) with a baseline response of nine minutes and zero seconds (9:00). The first-due unit is capable of: establishing command; evaluating the need for additional resources; and controlling immediate hazards and life safety issues.

For 90 percent of ***all low-risk technical rescue incidents***, the total baseline response time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 7 firefighters and officers, including the technical response team, is eleven minutes and thirty-seven seconds (11:37) surpassing the benchmark of nine minutes and thirty seconds (9:30) by two minutes and seven seconds (2:07). In 2023 the benchmark for total ERF was met by thirty seconds (0:30) with a baseline time of nine minutes and zero seconds (9:00). The ERF can appoint a site safety officer, hazard control, and patient stabilization and transport.

**Sample size of this response type adds difficulty in using this metric for analysis.*

| Low Risk TRT All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance | | | Bench-mark | 2019 - 2023 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alarm Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 1:30 | 1:58 | 1:19 | 1:55 | 2:17 | 2:09 | 1:47 |
| **Turnout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 2:00 | 2:00 | 2:06 | 1:51 | 2:01 | 1:29 | 1:58 |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 6:00 | 5:03 | 4:13 | 4:29 | 4:55 | 5:19 | 5:34 |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 6:00 | 8:45 | 7:32 | 8:17 | 9:30 | 0:00 | 0:00 |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 9:30 | 7:51 | 7:11 | 7:00 | 8:01 | 7:34 | 9:00 |
| | | | | n=115 | n=3 | n=30 | n=28 | n=21 | n=33 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 9:30 | 11:37 | 9:26 | 10:58 | 12:09 | 0:00 | 0:00 |
| | | | | n=42 | n=2 (66%) | n=23 (77%) | n=17 (61%) | n=0 (0%) | n=0 (0%) |

For 90 percent of ***all moderate risk technical rescue incidents***, the total response baseline time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters, is eleven minutes and twelve seconds (11:12). With the benchmark being seven minutes and forty-five seconds (7:45) the benchmark was exceeded by three minute and twenty-seven seconds (3:27). In 2023, the first unit arrived with a time of nine minutes and seven seconds (9:07) exceeding the benchmark by one minute and twenty-two seconds (1:22). The first-due unit is capable of: establishing command; evaluating the need for additional resources; and controlling immediate hazards and life safety issues.

For 90 percent of ***all moderate risk technical rescue incidents***, the total baseline response time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 13 firefighters and officers, including the technical response team, is twenty minutes and thirty-five seconds (21:35) With a benchmark of nine minutes and forty-five seconds (9:45) the Department exceeded its benchmark by eleven minutes and fifty seconds (11:50). In 2023 the baseline ERF was twelve minutes and twenty-two seconds (12:22) exceeded the benchmark by two minutes and thirty-seven seconds (2:37). The ERF can appoint a site safety officer, hazard control, and patient stabilization and transport.

**Sample size of this response type adds difficulty in using this metric for analysis*.

| Moderate Risk TRT All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance | | | Bench-mark | 2019 - 2023 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alarm Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 1:30 | 2:24 | 2:11 | 2:29 | 2:09 | 3:15 | 1:39 |
| **Turnout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 2:00 | 1:57 | 2:00 | 2:03 | 1:41 | 1:41 | 1:49 |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 4:15 | 7:12 | 2:38 | 8:34 | 7:04 | 7:12 | 6:25 |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 6:15 | 19:30 | 7:41 | 12:03 | 31:04 | 15:17 | 9:57 |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 7:45 | 11:12 | 6:49 | 11:40 | 9:48 | 11:12 | 9:07 |
| | | | | n=51 | n=1 | n=9 | n=9 | n=18 | n=14 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 9:45 | 21:35 | 10:16 | 14:04 | 32:43 | 17:12 | 12:22 |
| | | | | n=11 | n=1 (100%) | n=1 (11%) | n=2 (22%) | n=5 (27%) | n=2 (14%) |

For 90 percent of ***all high/maximum risk technical rescue incidents***, the total baseline response time for 2019-2023 using only incidents that occurred in the 2020 and 2022 calendar years, the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters, is eight minutes and fifty-five seconds (8:55) Village-wide. The benchmark is exceeded by one minute and ten seconds (1:10). The first-due unit is capable of: establishing command; evaluating the need for additional resources; and controlling immediate hazards and life safety issues.

For 90 percent of ***all high/maximum risk technical rescue incidents***, the total baseline response time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 25-30 firefighters and officers, including the technical response team utilizing MABAS to achieve the desired numbers of members, is: Throughout the last five years, the ERF for high/maximum incidents has not been achieved nor necessary. The ERF can appoint a site safety officer, hazard control; primary/secondary teams, and patient stabilization and transport. There was only one high/maximum risk technical rescue incident for 2022, dispatched initially as a single unit response for a possible animal rescue requiring minimum members to mitigate the incident. The citizen called the station before contacting 911, and thus, all times for the high/maximum response are not an accurate representation of a typical TRT response.

**Sample size of this response type adds difficulty in using this metric for analysis.*

| High/Maximum Risk TRT All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance | | | Bench-mark | 2019 - 2023 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alarm Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 1:30 | 3:09 | N/A | 3:19 | N/A | 1:04 | N/A |
| **Turnout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 2:00 | 0:30 | N/A | 0:34 | N/A | 0:02 | N/A |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 4:15 | 6:33 | N/A | 4:16 | N/A | 7:05 | N/A |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 25:00 | 0:00 | N/A | 0:00 | N/A | 0:00 | N/A |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 7:45 | 8:55 | N/A | 8:44 | N/A | 8:11 | N/A |
| | | | | n=3 | n=0 | n=2 | n=0 | n=1 | n=0 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 28:30 | 0:00 | N/A | 0:00 | N/A | 0:00 | N/A |
| | | | | n=0 | N/A | n=0 (0%) | N/A | n=0 (0%) | N/A |

***Water Rescue Baseline Performance Response* (all area)**

The Department's baseline statements reflect actual performance during 2019-2023. The Department relies on the use of automatic aid from neighboring fire departments to provide its effective response force complement of personnel. These resources are immediately available as part of a seamless response system. The Department's actual baseline service level performance is as follows:

The Department has had no maximum-risk Water Rescue Incidents during this time frame. The Department does not consider any Water Rescue Incident to be a low or moderate risk.

**The sample size of this response type adds difficulty in using this metric for analysis*.

For 90 percent of ***all water rescue incidents***, the total baseline response time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters, is fourteen minutes and eighteen seconds (14:18). With a benchmark of eight minutes (8:00) the Department exceeded the benchmark by six minutes and eighteen seconds (6:18). In 2023, the baseline response was eleven minutes and forty-four seconds (11:44) exceeding the benchmark by three minutes and forty-four seconds (3:44). The first-due unit is capable of: establishing command; evaluating the need for additional resources; and controlling immediate hazards and life safety issues.

For 90 percent of ***all high/Drowning Level 1 risk water rescue incidents***, the total baseline response time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 10 firefighters and officers, including the mutual aid response team, is eighteen minutes and one second (18:01). The benchmark is currently thirteen minutes and forty-five seconds (13:45) meaning the baseline exceeds the benchmark by four minutes and sixteen seconds (4:16). In 2023, the baseline response for ERF had a response of eleven minutes and fifty-four seconds (11:54) exceeding the benchmark by two minutes and nine seconds (2:09). The ERF can appoint a site safety officer, hazard control, patient stabilization and transport.

For 90 percent of ***all maximum/Drowning Level 2 risk water rescue incidents***, the total benchmark response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) in 2023, staffed with 27 to 34 firefighters and officers, including the water response team and MABAS personnel and assets, is eleven minutes and fifty-four seconds (11:54). The Department is currently unable to determine a baseline for such incident due to lack of data at the maximum risk for water rescue. The ERF can appoint a site safety officer; dive team leader, primary/secondary teams, hazard control, Decon, patient stabilization, patient treatment, and transport.

**Sample size of this response type adds difficulty in using this metric for analysis.*

| Water Rescue All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance | | | Bench-mark | 2019 - 2023 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alarm Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 1:30 | 4:34 | 3:00 | 2:47 | 4:34 | 2:39 | 6:10 |
| **Turnout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 2:15 | 4:03 | 1:40 | 5:32 | 1:15 | 1:06 | 1:01 |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 4:15 | 9:51 | 5:48 | 5:44 | 9:21 | 10:29 | 5:55 |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 10:00 | 14:48 | 13:00 | 10:30 | 0:00 | 15:54 | 9:29 |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 8:00 | 14:18 | 9:30 | 11:44 | 18:04 | 14:06 | 11:44 |
| | | | | n=14 | n=2 | n=5 | n=3 | n=2 | n=2 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 13:45 | 18:01 | 16:14 | 14:08 | 0:00 | 19:12 | 11:54 |
| | | | | n=5 | n=2 (100%) | n=1 (20%) | n=0 (0%) | n=1 (50%) | n=1 (50%) |

***Emergent Other Services Baseline Performance Response* (all area)**

The Department's baseline statements reflect actual performance during 2019-2023. The Department relies on the use of automatic aid from neighboring fire departments to provide its effective response force complement of personnel. These resources are immediately available as part of a seamless response system. The Department's actual baseline service level performance is as follows:

For 90 percent of ***all Emergent Other Services incidents***, the total response baseline time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters, is ten minutes and twenty-one seconds (10:21). With a benchmark of nine minutes and fifteen seconds (9:15), the benchmark was surpassed by one-minute and six seconds (1:06). For 2023, the baseline decreased to ten minutes and sixteen seconds (10:16), exceeding the benchmark by one minute and one second (1:01). The first-due unit is capable of: establishing command; evaluating the need for additional resources; and controlling immediate hazards and life safety issues.

For 90 percent of ***all Emergent Other Services incidents***, the total baseline response time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with up to 8 firefighters: eleven minutes and thirty-five seconds (11:35) exceeding the benchmark by one minute and fifteen seconds (1:15). In 2023, the baseline is eleven minutes and forty-six seconds, exceeding the benchmark by one minute and sixteen seconds (1:16). The ERF can appoint a site safety officer, hazard control, and patient stabilization and transport.

| Emergent Other All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance | | | Bench-mark | 2019 - 2023 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alarm Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 1:30 | 2:31 | 2:20 | 2:36 | 2:28 | 2:36 | 2:22 |
| **Turnout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 2:00 | 2:13 | 2:35 | 2:23 | 2:21 | 2:06 | 2:03 |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 5:45 | 6:47 | 6:12 | 6:16 | 6:38 | 7:01 | 6:53 |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 6:50 | 8:42 | 7:43 | 8:09 | 8:40 | 9:03 | 9:10 |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 9:15 | 10:21 | 9:51 | 10:16 | 10:16 | 10:32 | 10:16 |
| | | | | n=3,754 | n=65 | n=759 | n=839 | n=1,048 | n=1,043 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 10:20 | 11:35 | 11:23 | 11:13 | 11:43 | 11:33 | 11:46 |
| | | | | n=970 | n=16 (25%) | n=262 (35%) | n=275 (33%) | n=209 (20%) | n=208 (20%) |

***Non-Emergent Other Services Baseline Performance Response* (all area)**

The Department's baseline statements reflect actual performance during 2019-2023. The Department does not rely on the use of automatic aid from neighboring fire departments to provide its effective response force complement of personnel. The Department's actual baseline service level performance is as follows:

For 90 percent of ***all Non-Emergent Other Services incidents***, the total response baseline time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 to 3 firefighters, is twelve minutes and five seconds (12:05), exceeding the benchmark by thirty-five seconds (0:35). In 2023, the baseline decreased to eleven minutes and forty-four (11:44) and exceeded the benchmark by only fourteen seconds (0:14). The first-due unit is capable of: establishing command; evaluating the need for additional resources; and controlling hazards.

For 90 percent of ***all Non-Emergent Other Services incidents***, the total baseline response time in 2019-2023 for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with up to 8 firefighters and officers is twelve minutes and four seconds (12:04), surpassing the benchmark of eleven minutes and thirty seconds (11:30) by thirty-four seconds (0:34). In 2023, the baseline decreased to eleven minutes and forty-five seconds (11:45) exceeding the benchmark by only fifteen seconds (0:15). The ERF can appoint a site safety officer, hazard control; and provide the service requested by the citizen.

| Non-Emergent Other All Area 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance | | | Bench-mark | 2019 - 2023 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alarm Handling** | Pick-up to Dispatch | Urban | 1:30 | 3:10 | 3:59 | 3:21 | 3:08 | 3:08 | 2:59 |
| **Turnout Time** | Turnout Time 1st Unit | Urban | 2:30 | 2:04 | 1:54 | 2:10 | 2:08 | 2:02 | 1:58 |
| **Travel Time** | Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution** | Urban | 7:30 | 8:06 | 6:14 | 8:27 | 8:11 | 7:57 | 7:49 |
| | Travel Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 7:30 | 8:06 | 6:14 | 8:27 | 8:11 | 7:57 | 7:50 |
| **Total Response Time** | Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution** | Urban | 11:30 | 12:05 | 10:09 | 12:29 | 12:18 | 11:48 | 11:44 |
| | | | | n=1,166 | n=21 | n=250 | n=266 | n=322 | n=307 |
| | Total Response Time ERF **Concentration** | Urban | 11:30 | 12:04 | 10:09 | 12:28 | 12:18 | 11:48 | 11:45 |
| | | | | n=1,163 | n=21 (100%) | n=249 (99%) | n=266 (100%) | n=322 (100%) | n=305 (99%) |

# Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department must institutionalize methods to assess our service delivery, provide effective and efficient responses, and address areas of deficiency. The following reports are generated to monitor, assess, and report our response capabilities continuously. Each report has a position responsible for the creation and dissemination of the information in the specified period.

Monthly Performance Objective Report:
This is to be completed and sent to the Chief Fire Officers prior to the monthly administrative staff meeting by the Management Analyst. Report includes:

- Turn out, travel, and total response times for Fire, EMS, Haz Mat, TRT, Water Rescue, and other calls department-wide
- Turn out, travel, and total response times by each district for Fire, EMS, and other incident types
- Turn out times by district and shift for Fire and EMS incident types.
- Benchmark time objectives
- Times use the 90$^{th}$ percentile

Monthly Incident Distribution and Concentration Report:
To be completed and delivered to the Chief Officers prior to the monthly administrative staff meeting by the Management Analyst. Report includes:

- Number of incidents by district for the past month
- Types of incidents by district for the past month
- Year-to-date incident types and total department-wide
- Incident types will be Fire, EMS, Haz Mat, TRT, Water Rescue, and Other

Reports presented at each monthly administrative staff meeting:

- EMS Activities Report (EMS Battalion Chief)
- Training Activities Report (Training Battalion Chief)
- Inspection Services Activities Report (Fire Marshal)
- Budget Status Report (Management Analyst)
- Fleet Status Report (Deputy Chief)
- Facilities Status Report (Deputy Chief)

Monthly Administrative Staff Meeting:
The following documents will be generated for the monthly administrative staff meeting by the Secretary to the Fire Chief or the Management Analyst:

- An Agenda - Distributed to the Chief Officers at least one business day prior to the meeting.
- Meeting Minutes - A draft will be distributed to the Chief Fire Officers no later than one business day after the meeting.

Quarterly Reports:

To be completed by the Team Leader or Management Analyst and submitted to the Fire Chief by January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15.

- Special Team/Training/Pub Ed/SOG Activities Report (Team Leader)
- Aid Given/Received Report (Management Analyst)
- Station Reliability Report (Management Analyst)

Annual Activities Using Calendar Year Information

- Organizational Goals - may be included in the Annual Report (Acting Fire Chief)
- Annual Report - January (Acting Fire Chief)
- Standards of Cover update - February (Accreditation Manager)
- Community Risk Assessment update - February (Fire Marshal and Accreditation Manager)
- CFAI Annual Compliance (Accreditation Manager)

Annual Activities Using Fiscal Year Information

Program reviews are to be completed annually by the program coordinator and submitted to the Fire Chief on September 15. Program reviews will be conducted for the following areas:

- Community Risk Reduction Program (Fire Marshal)
- Public Education Program (Program Coordinator)
- Fire Investigation, Origin, and Cause Program (Team Leader)
- Fire Suppression (Deputy Chief)
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS Battalion Chief)
- Technical Rescue (Team Leader)
- Hazardous Materials (Team Leader)
- Water Rescue (Team Leader)
- Wellness/Fitness Programs (EMS Coordinator or Fitness Committee)
- Communication Systems (Deputy Chief)

Budget

The budget development process begins in September and is facilitated by the Management Analyst in coordination with Finance Department policies.

Other Objective Development Reports

- Strategic Plan update, Bi-Annual (Fire Chief)
- External Stakeholder report - every three years (Fire Chief)

# Conclusions / Recommendations

The Elk Grove Village Fire Department aims to provide exceptional service to the community in a fiscally responsible manner. The Standards of Cover and the Center for Public Safety Excellence Accreditation process provide a path to reveal opportunities for positive change in achieving that goal. The following conclusions and recommendations were produced during our self-assessment and evaluation of deployment performance.

Benchmark Times and Performance - The Department is not meeting the response time benchmark for several risks. One cause for this is the 911 center missing the call handling benchmark. The Department uses the 911 center's own benchmark of 90 seconds for high-risk events; the performance is regularly 60 seconds beyond that benchmark. New guidelines have been initiated in 2023, but the data evaluation period is minimal. Evaluation of the latest processes for call handling will be evaluated monthly, quarterly, and annually in 2024.

The Department has shown improvement in turnout time, and this component will remain the focus for continued improvement.

Peak Hour Staffing - Call volume data indicates that Monday through Friday during regular business hours are the peak hours for incidents within the Village. Currently, an ALS Squad is "staffed up" from 0800-1600 Monday through Friday to assist with the increased emergencies. These days were selected in the past because of the regular training that occurs on those days. With recent changes to the EMS program, regular training is also conducted on Mondays and Fridays.

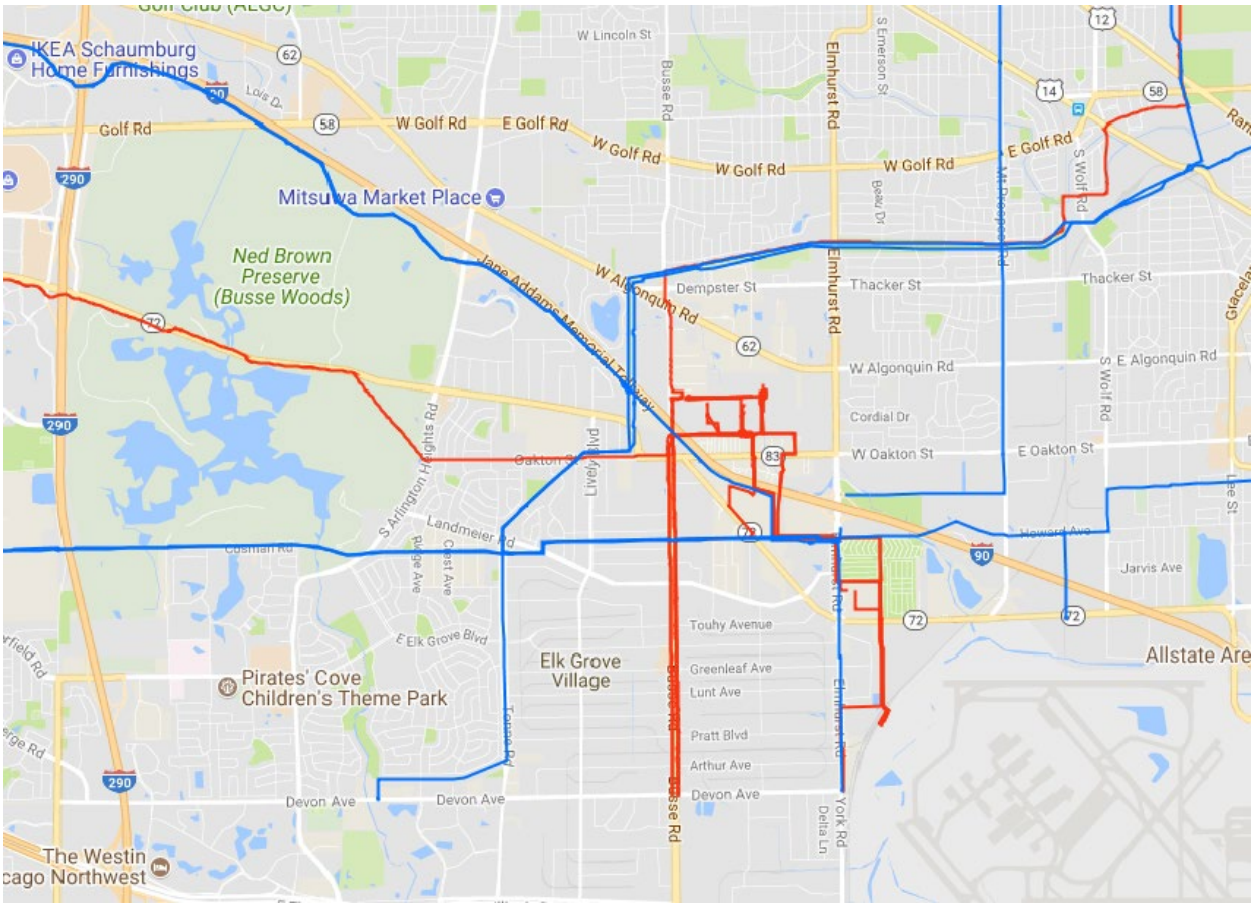
Call Volume and Type Projections - Chief Fire Officers and the Accreditation Manager should monitor the accuracy of the newly created call volume and type projection methodology.

Water Rescue- EGVFD expends a significant number of resources to address the potential of a water rescue within our jurisdiction. The call volume for these incidents is low. The Department should confirm with our stakeholders that a high level of service in this area continues to be supported.

Inspectional Services Division (ISD) – Risk assessment for over 3,000 businesses continues to struggle. The thriving industrial park is continually changing and thus taxes the daily inspectional staff to maintain yearly inspections. Part-time inspectors are being integrated into ISD roles and responsibilities.

**Supplement**

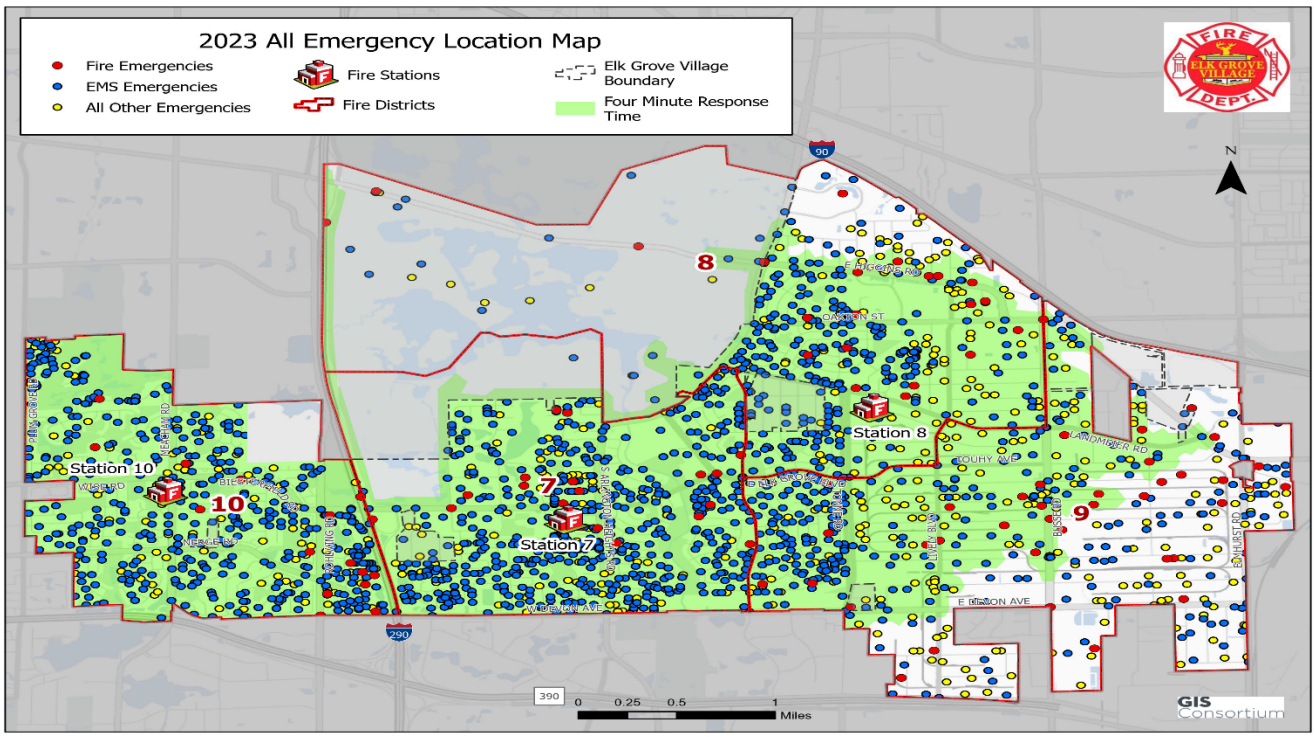
# NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM



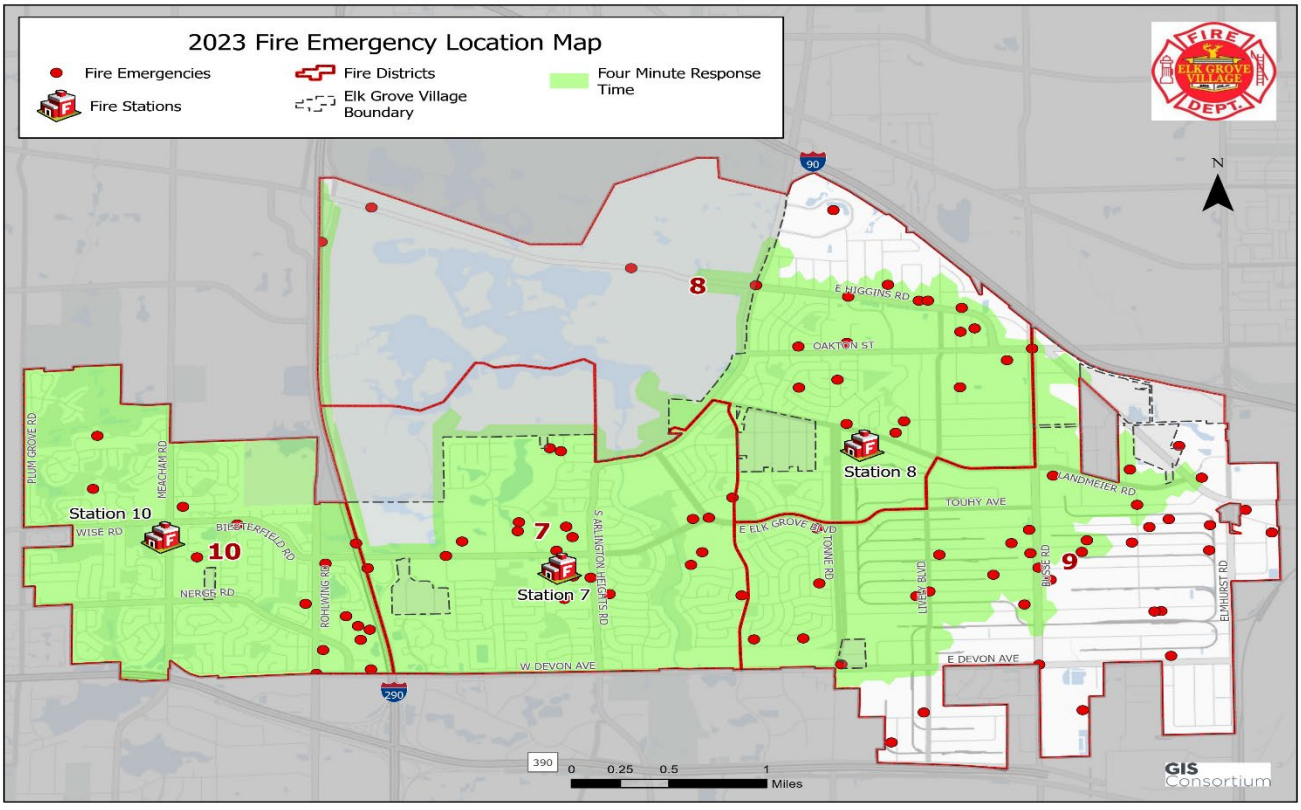

## Legend

- Gas Transmission Pipelines
- Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

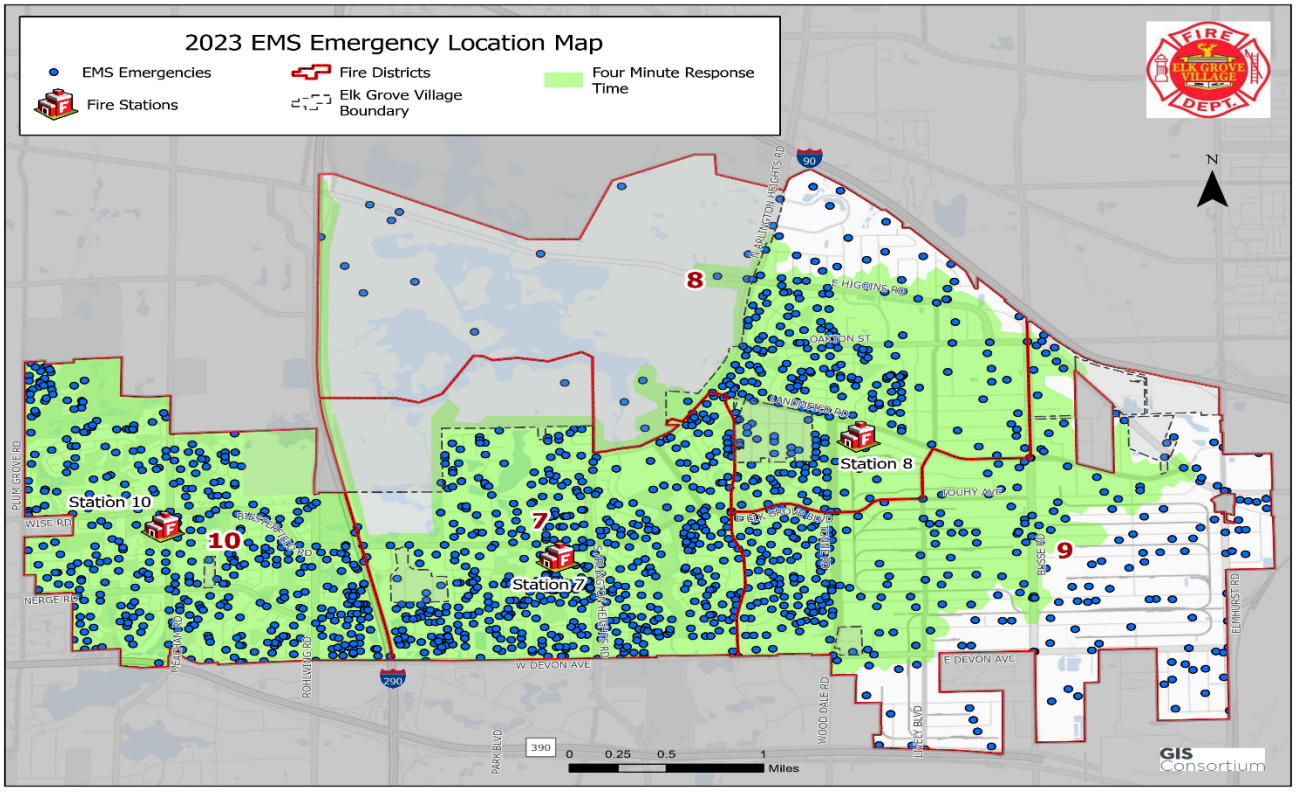
*All Incident Locations (including HazMat, TRT, and Water rescue) - GIS*



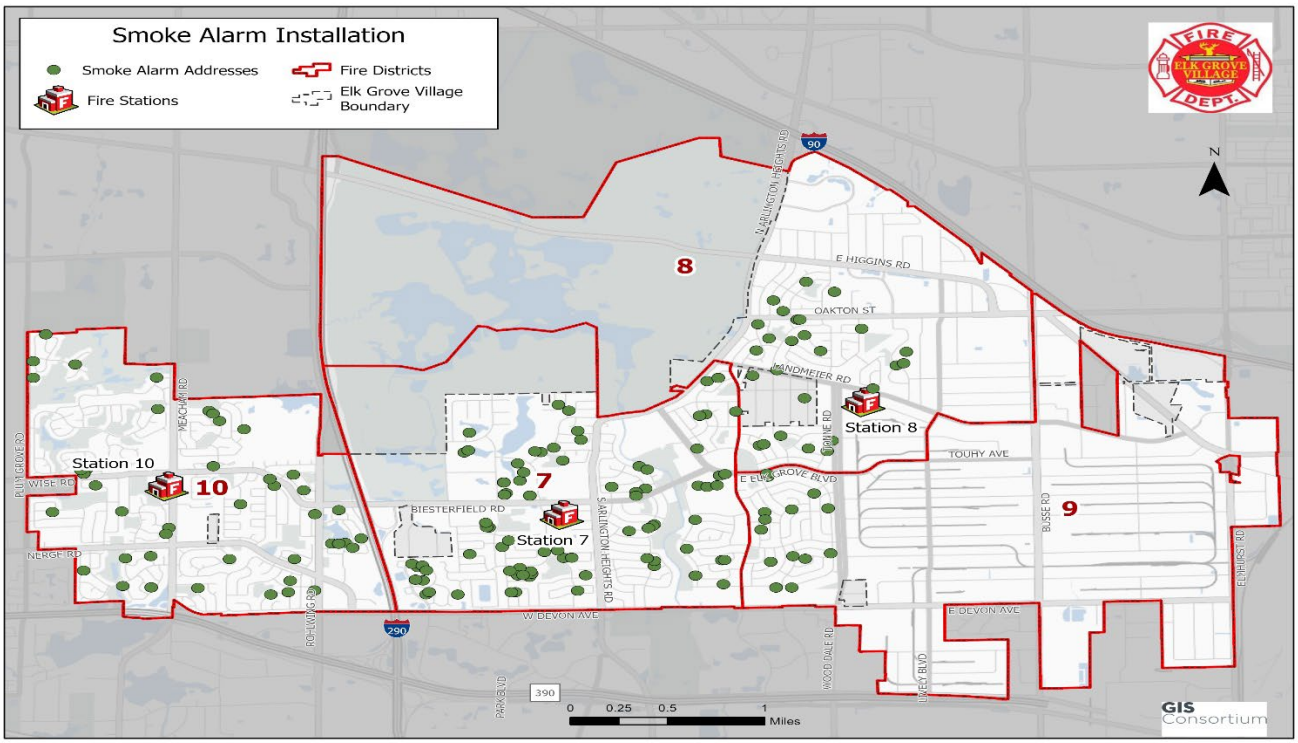

*Fire Incident Locations - GIS*



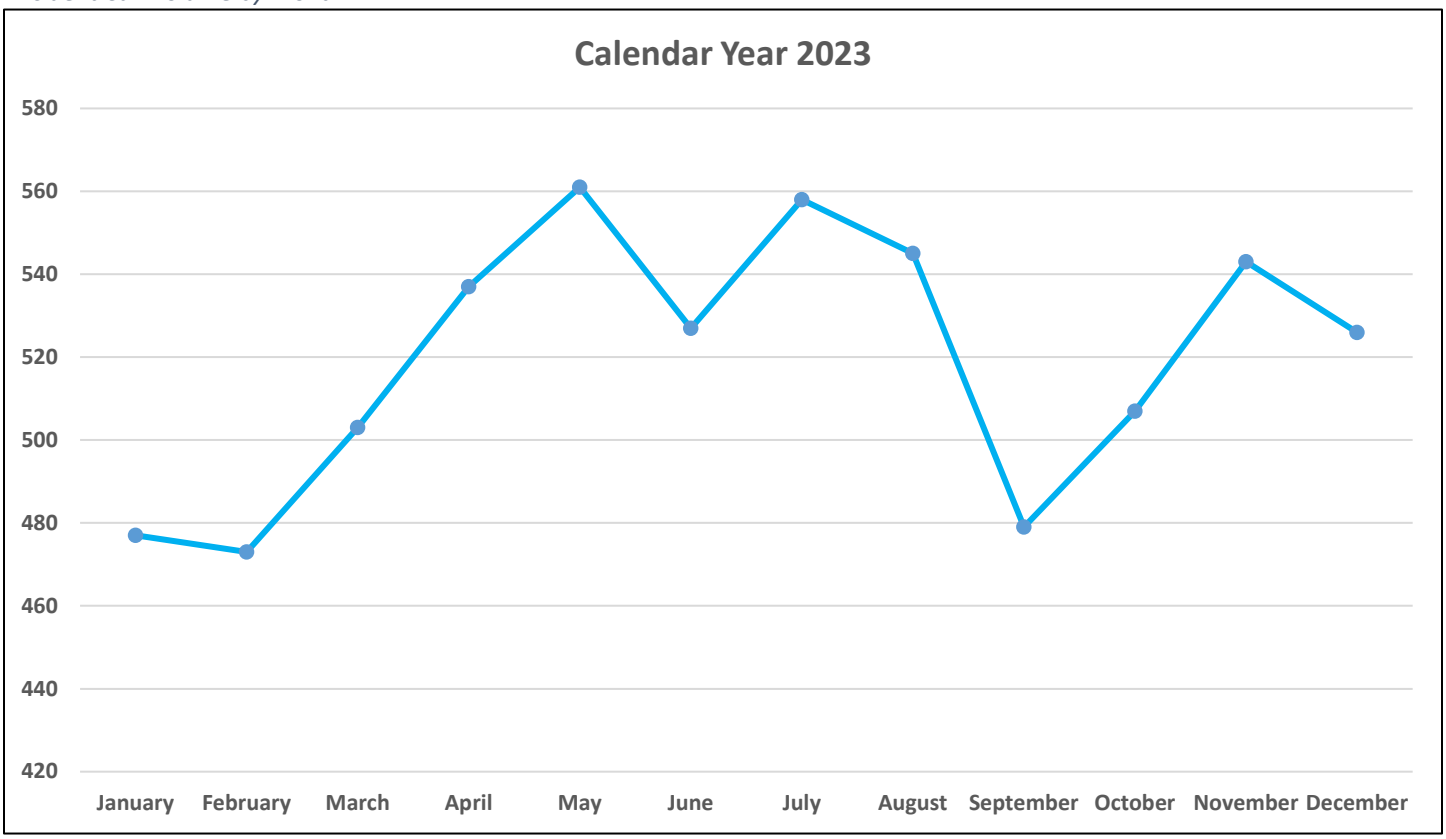
*Emergency Medical Incidents - GIS*



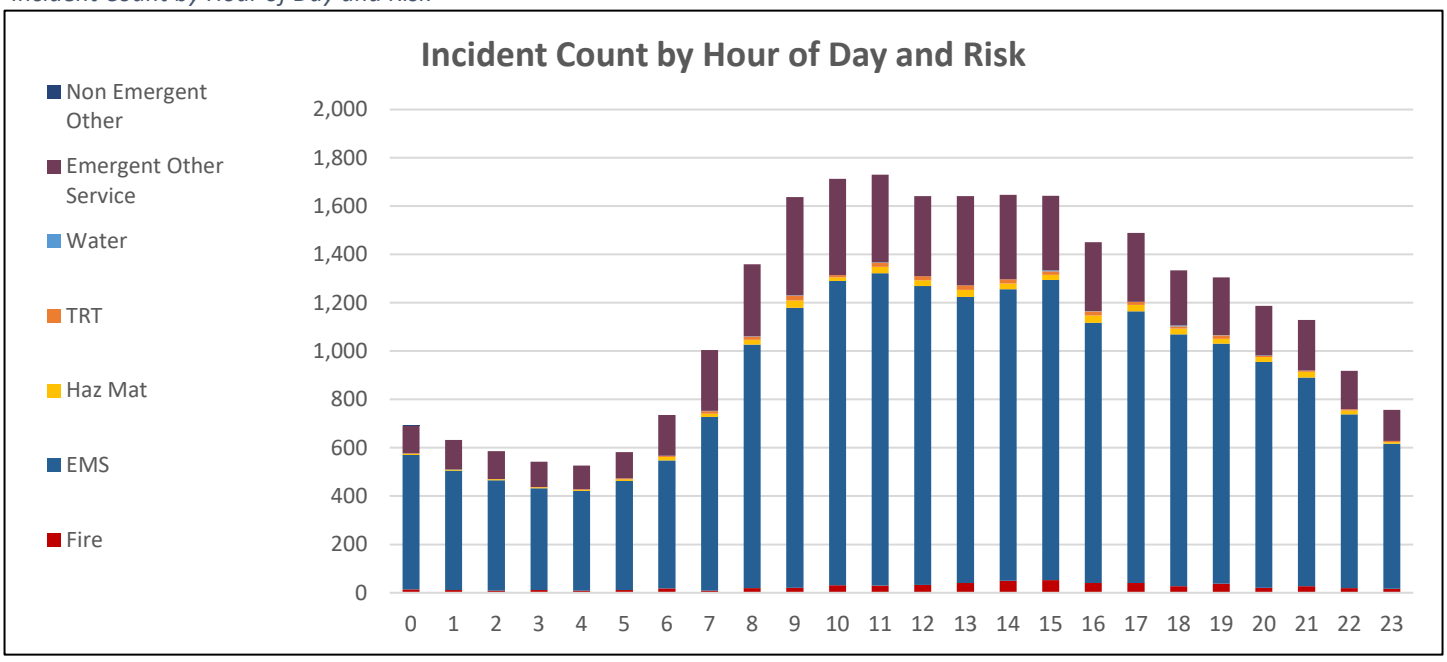

*Smoke Alarm Installation Map - GIS*



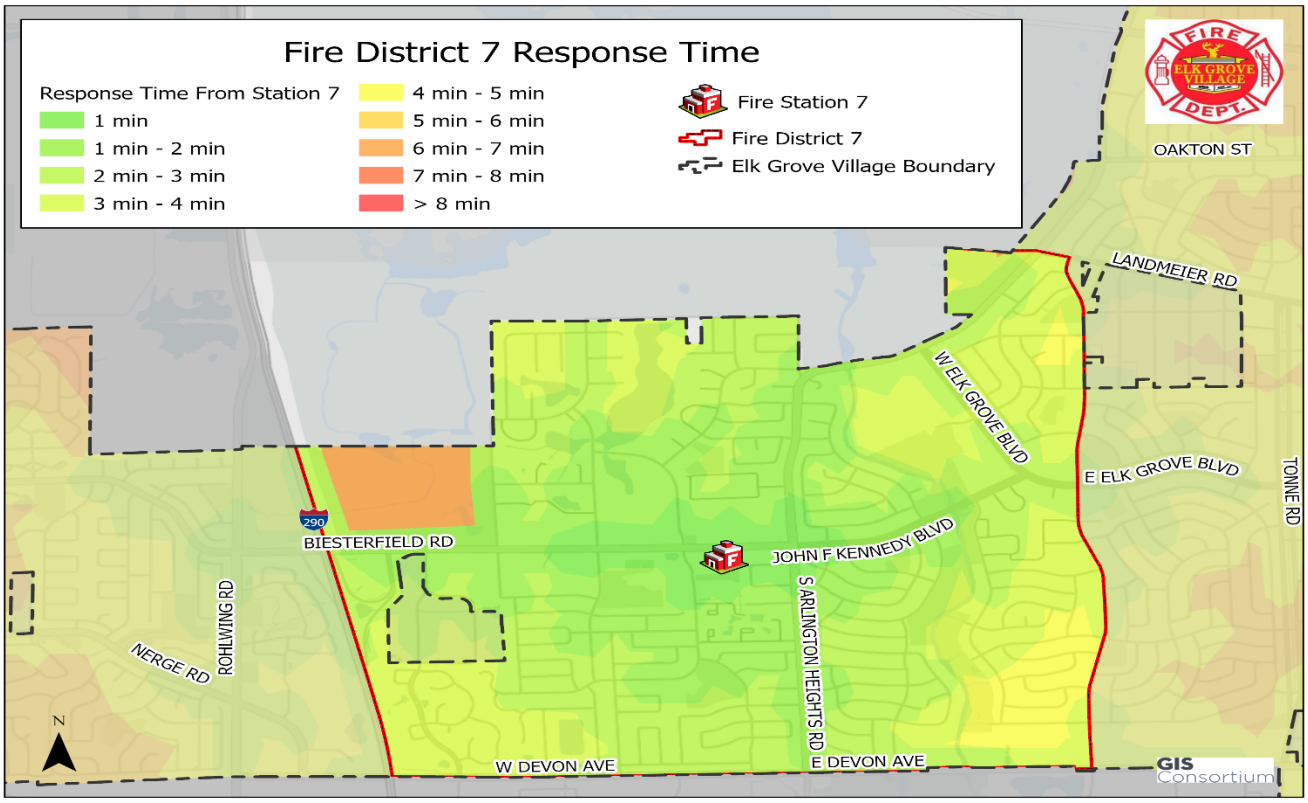
*Incident Call Volume by Month*



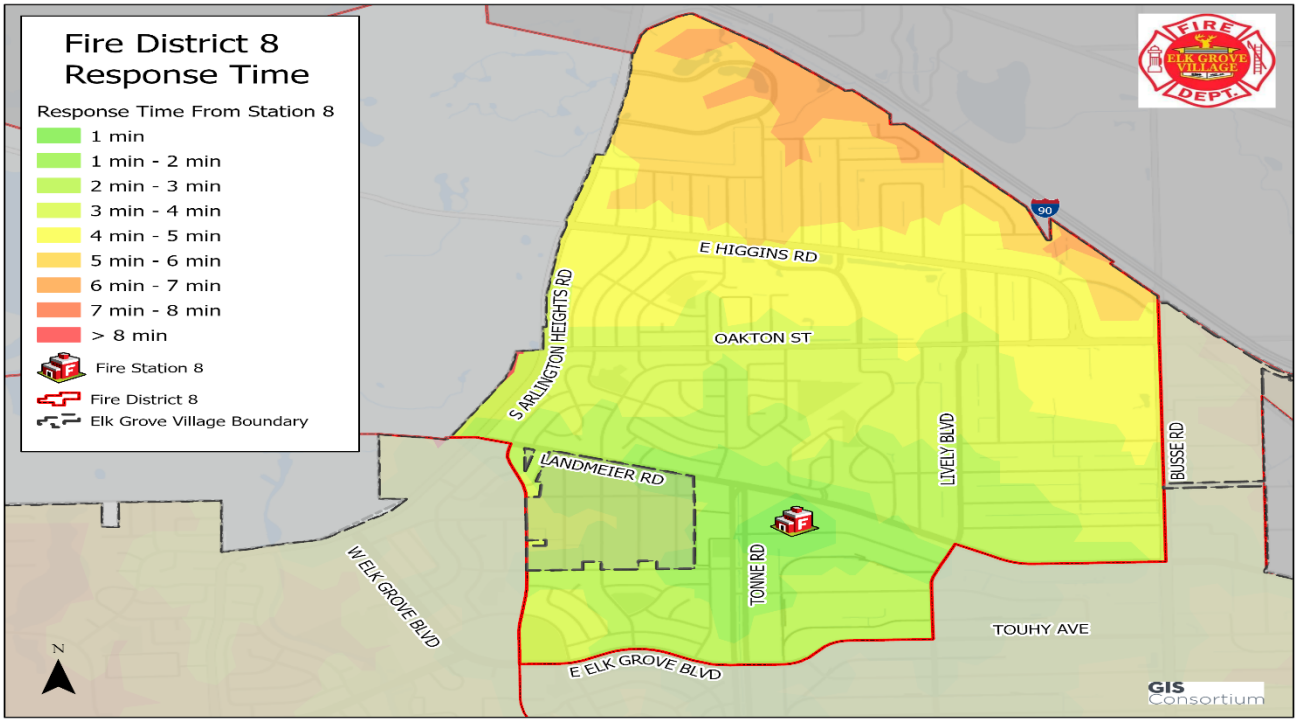

*Incident Count by Hour of Day and Risk*



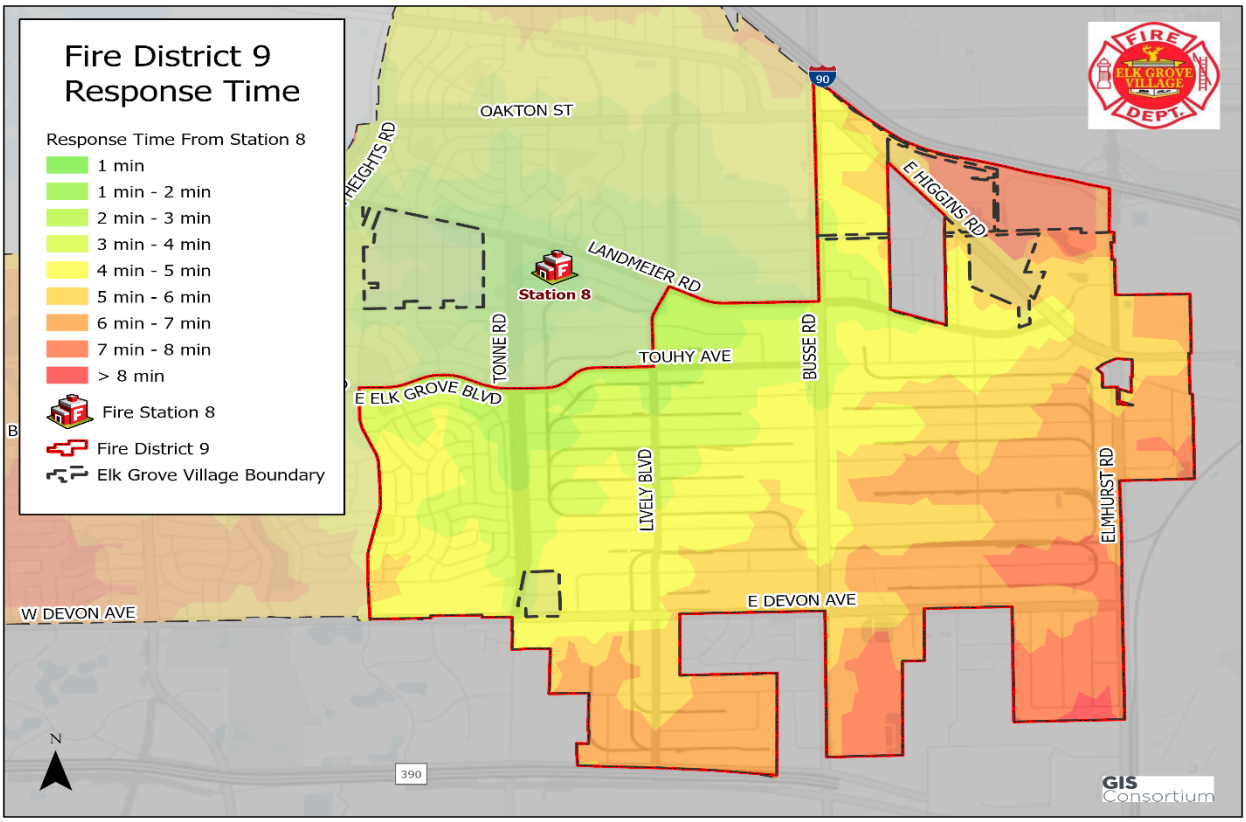
*Response Time Estimation for Planning Zone 7 - GIS*



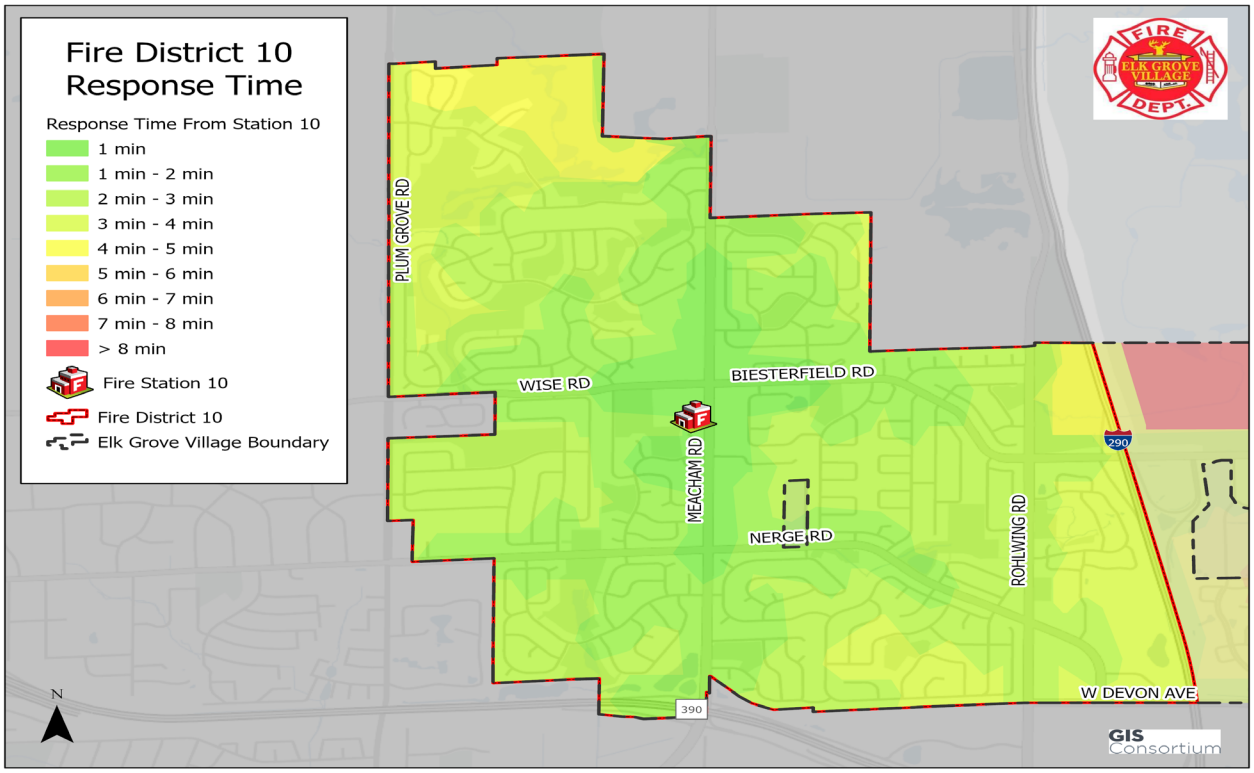

*Response Time Estimation for Planning Zone 8 - GIS*



*Response Time Estimation for Planning Zone 9 - GIS*




*Response Time Estimation for Planning Zone 10 - GIS*



## SPECIAL INTERESTS ON MAP

| **Government Infrastructure (Green Dot)** | Address | Zone |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| Elk Grove Village Hall | 901 Wellington Ave | Dist. 7 |
| U.S. Post Office | 611 Landmeier Rd | Dist. 8 |
| U.S. Postal Service Chicago Metro Hub | 2551 Busse Rd | Dist. 9 |
| Illinois Department of Transportation Garage | NB 290 and Biesterfield Exit | Dist. 7 |
| Elk Grove Public Works Garage | 450 E. Devon | Dist. 8 |
| Elk Grove Public Works Garage | 1635 Biesterfield Rd | Dist. 10 |
| All schools in town | | |
| | | |
| **Public Safety Infrastructure (Red Dot)** | | |
| | | |
| Elk Grove Village Police Department | 901 Wellington Ave | Dist. 7 |
| Fire Station 7 | 101 Biesterfield Rd | Dist. 7 |
| Fire Station 8 | 700 Fargo Ave | Dist. 8 |
| Fire Station 10 | 676 Meacham Rd | Dist. 10 |
| | | |
| **Healthcare Facilities (Blue Dot)** | | |
| | | |
| Amita Alexian Brothers Medical Center | 800 Biesterfield Ave | Dist. 7 |
| Amita Health Alexian Brothers Rehabilitation Hospital | 935 Beisner Rd | Dist. 7 |
| Manor Care Health Service | 1920 Nerge Rd | Dist. 10 |
| | | |
| **Utility Infrastructure (Orange Dot)** | | |
| | | |
| AT&T North Chicago Switch | 10 Scott St | Dist. 8 |
| Com Ed Substation TDC225 Landmeier | 300 Bonnie Ln | Dist. 8 |
| Com Ed Substation TDC207 Tonne | 2065 Tonne Rd | Dist. 9 |
| Major Natural Gas Pipeline | East/West through Forest Preserve | Dist. 7-10 |
| Major Natural Gas Pipeline | North/South along Tonne | Dist. 7-8 |
| Major Petroleum Pipeline | East/West along Higgins | Dist. 8 |
| Major Petroleum Pipeline | Between Tank Farm & O'Hare | Dist. 8-9 |
| Major Petroleum Pipeline | North/South along Busse Rd | Dist. 8-9 |
| Pump House # 2 | 1231 Busse Rd | 9 |
| Pump House # 6 | 1751 Greenleaf Ave | 9 |
| Pump House # 7 | 992 West Glenn Trl | 10 |
| Pump House # 8 | 2790 Lively Blvd | 9 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pump House # 9 | 1400 Brummel Ave | 8 |
| Pump House #11 | 1689 Virginia Ln | 10 |
| Pump House #13 | 931 Mississippi Ln | 10 |
| East-West Pumping & Well #14 | 998 Devon Ave | 9 |
| East Elevated Tank | 1601 Oakton | 9 |
| Pressure Station | 889 Rohlwing Rd | 10 |
| Gibson Receiving Station | 1635 Gibson Dr | 10 |
| Biesterfield Receiving Station | 200 Biesterfield Rd | 7 |
| Lee Street Receiving Station | 940 Lee St | 8 |
| Dierking Receiving Station | 850 Dierking Terr | 9 |
| West Elevated Tank | 1141 Hawthorne Ln | 10 |
| Busse Woods Dam | Forest Preserve | 7 |
| Storm Water Pumping Station | 2550 Landmeier Rd | 9 |
| | | |
| **Moderate Risk District 7 (Purple Dot)** | | |
| 1000 Wellington Ave - Park District Pavilion | | 7 |
| 700 Wellington Ave | | 7 |
| 720 Wellington Ave | | 7 |
| 850 Wellington Ave | | 7 |
| 898 Wellington Ave | | 7 |
| 1004 Wellington Ave | | 7 |
| 540 Biesterfield Rd | | 7 |
| 520 Biesterfield Rd | | 7 |
| 805 Leicester Rd | | 7 |
| 815 Leicester Rd | | 7 |
| | | |
| **Moderate Risk District 10 (Purple Dot)** | | |
| 600 Meacham Rd - Home Depot | | 10 |
| 610 Meacham Rd - Staples | | 10 |
| 801 Meacham Rd - Walmart | | 10 |
| 1013 Charlela Ln | | 10 |
| 1037 Charlela Ln | | 10 |
| 1031 Charlela Ln | | 10 |
| 1033 Charlela Ln | | 10 |
| 1025 Charlela Ln | | 10 |
| 1045 Nerge Rd | | 10 |
| 1041 Nerge Rd | | 10 |
| | | |
| **High Risk District 8 (Yellow Dot)** | | |
| Acme Finishing | 1595 Oakton St | 8 |
| Rollex | 800 Chase Ave | 8 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grecian Delight | 1201 Tonne Rd | 8 |
| Metal Impact | 1501 Oakton St | 8 |
| T5@Chicago Data Center | 1441 Touhy Ave | 8 |
| AT&T | 10 Scott St | 8 |
| | | |
| **High Risk District 9 (Yellow Dot)** | | |
| Dupont Fabros-CH1 Facility | 2200 Busse Rd | 9 |
| Dupont Fabros | 2299 Busse Rd | 9 |
| Clear Lam Packaging | 1950 Pratt Blvd | 9 |
| Hearthside Foods | 2401 Lunt Ave | 9 |
| Vacant | 2571 Busse Rd /315 | 9 |
| Dupont Fabros (See Special) | 2210 Busse Rd | 9 |
| Becker Specialty Corp. | 2500 Delta Ln | 9 |
| Amitron Corp | 2001 Landmeier Rd | 9 |
| Klein Tool | 2300 E Devon Ave | 9 |
| Chem-Plate | 1250 Morse Ave | 9 |
| Cyxtera | 2425 Busse Rd | 9 |
| Chem-Plate | 1990 E Devon Ave | 9 |
| Magnetic Inspection Lab | 1401 Greenleaf Ave | 9 |
| Perfection Plating, Inc. | 1521 Morse Ave | 9 |
| Perfection Plating, Inc. | 775 Morse Ave | 9 |
| Symons | 2400 Arthur Ave | 9 |
| Arrow Plastics | 701 E Devon Ave | 9 |
| Q.A. Products (Kerry) | 1301 Mark St | 9 |
| Graphic Packaging | 1500 Nicholas Blvd | 9 |
| D&W Fine Pack | 1900 Pratt Blvd | 9 |
| Reliable Redistribution Resource | 2301 Lunt Ave | 9 |
| Equinix | 1905 Lunt Ave | 9 |
| Clear Lam Packaging | 2000 Pratt Blvd | 9 |
| Atlas Toyota Material Handing | 1850 Touhy Ave | 9 |
| B-Way / Ropak Central | 1350 Arthur Ave | 9 |
| B & M Plastic, Inc. | 2001 Arthur Ave | 9 |
| Grecian Delight Foods, Inc. | 1301 Estes Ave | 9 |
| Graphic Packaging | 1900 Greenleaf Ave | 9 |
| Willie Washer Mfg. | 2101 Greenleaf Ave | 9 |
| Specialty Finishing Group | 1401 Kirk St | 9 |
| B-Way Corporation | 2350 Lively Ave | 9 |
| Stern Pinball Corp | 2001 Lunt Ave | 9 |
| Lawrence Foods | 2200 Lunt Ave | 9 |
| Graphic Innovators | 855 Morse Ave | 9 |
| Acme Industries | 1325 Pratt Blvd | 9 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All-State Industries, Inc. | 2651 Carl Blvd | 9 |
| Machined Products Co. | 2121 Landmeier Rd | 9 |
| JP Morgan Chase | 2355 Wood Dale Rd | 9 |
| Emsur USA LLC | 2800 Carl Blvd | 9 |