

- The next Committee Meeting will be held on Monday, May 15th, 2023 at 5:30p.m.
- Agenda Packet will be available on the Friday before the meeting.

**SPRINGDALE CITY COUNCIL
REGULAR MEETING
TIERED TRAINING ROOM
2ND FLOOR OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE BUILDING
Tuesday, May 9th, 2023**

5:55 p.m. Pre-Meeting Activities

Pledge of Allegiance

Invocation – Councilman Randall Harriman

1. Call to Order – Mayor Doug Sprouse

2. Roll Call – Debbie Pounders, in place of Denise Pearce.

3. Recognition of a Quorum.

4. Comments from Citizens

The Council will hear brief comments from citizens present at the meeting during this period on issues not on the agenda. No action will be taken tonight. All comments will be taken under advisement.

5. **A Public Hearing** to vacate a portion of a city street. Presented by Ernest Cate, City Attorney.

6. Approval of Minutes – **Tuesday, April 25th, 2023.** Pgs. 299-307

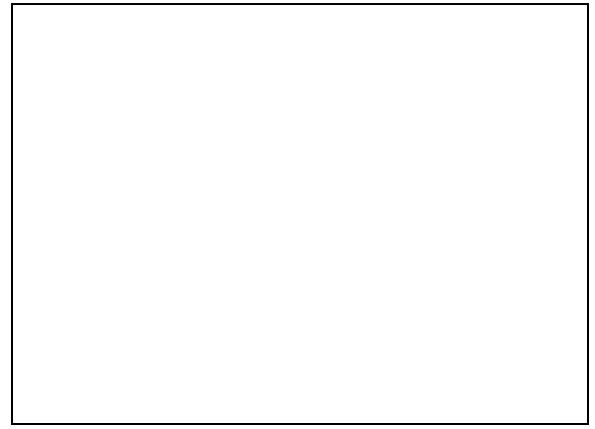
7. Procedural Motions

A. Entertain Motion to read all Ordinances and Resolutions by title only.

B. Entertain Motion to dispense with the rule requiring that ordinances be fully and distinctly read on three (3) different days for ordinances listed on this agenda as *item number(s) **8A – 8C, 10A, and 12** (Motion must be approved by two-thirds (2/3) of the council members).*

8. Planning Commission Report and Recommendation by Patsy Christie, Director of Planning and Community Development

- A. **An Ordinance** accepting the Final Plat (FP23-03) of Cottages at Clear Creek Phase I, to the City of Springdale, Arkansas, and Declaring an Emergency. **Pgs. 1-15**
- B. **An Ordinance** accepting the Replat (RP23-07) of Lots 4 and 5 of Industrial Park II Ph. III, to the City of Springdale, Arkansas, and Declaring an Emergency. **Pgs. 16-19**
- C. **An Ordinance** accepting the Replat (RP23-08) of Block 10, Lots 12 through 16 of R. L. Hayes Addition, to the City of Springdale, Arkansas, and Declaring an Emergency. **Pgs. 20-23**
- 9. Finance Committee by Chairwoman Amelia Williams
 - A. **A Resolution** amending the 2023 budget of the Springdale Police Department to supplement the implementation of the “Arkansas Full-Time Law Enforcement Officer Salary Stipend Act of 2022”. Forwarded from Committee with recommendation for approval. Presented by Frank Gamble, Police Chief. **Pgs. 24-40**
- 10. Ordinance Committee by Chairman Mike Overton
 - A. **An Ordinance** declaring Procurement Consulting Services pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. §19-11-801, *et seq.*, and amending the Code of Ordinances of the City of Springdale, Arkansas. Forwarded from Committee with recommendation for approval. Presented by Colby Fulfer, Chief of Staff. **Pg. 41**
- 11. Police and Fire Committee by Chairman Brian Powell
 - A. **A Resolution** updating the updated Risk Assessment & Standard Cover document for the City of Springdale and the Springdale Fire Department. Forwarded from Committee with recommendation for approval. Presented by Blake Holte, Fire Chief. **Pgs. 42-295**
- 12. **An Ordinance** vacating a portion of a dedicated public street known as West Emma Avenue, pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. §14-301-301, *et seq.*, declaring an emergency; and for other purposes. Presented by Ernest Cate, City Attorney. **Pgs. 296-298**
- 13. Comments from Council Members
- 14. Comments from City Attorney
- 15. Comments from Mayor
- 16. Adjournment



ORDINANCE NO. _____

**AN ORDINANCE ACCEPTING THE FINAL PLAT (FP23-03)
OF COTTAGES AT CLEAR CREEK SUBDIVISION PHASE
1, TO THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE ARKANSAS, AND
DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.**

BE IT KNOWN BY THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS:

WHEREAS, there has been duly presented to the City Planning Commission of Springdale, Arkansas, a plat of certain lands in the City of Springdale, Washington County, Arkansas, being more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

SURVEY DESCRIPTION:

A PART OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER (SE 1/4) OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER (SE 1/4) OF SECTION NINE (9), TOWNSHIP SEVENTEEN (17) NORTH, RANGE TWENTY-NINE (29) WEST OF THE FIFTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, CITY OF SPRINGDALE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS, AND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SAID SECTION 9, SAID POINT BEING A FOUND IRON PIN WITH CAP "PLS 1156"; THENCE ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4, N02°20'41"E A DISTANCE OF 1056.09 FEET; THENCE LEAVING SAID WEST LINE, S86°53'53"E A DISTANCE OF 901.11 FEET; THENCE S03°06'07"W A DISTANCE OF 358.00 FEET; THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE LEFT, SAID CURVE HAVING A RADIUS OF 30.00 FEET, AN ARC LENGTH OF 47.12 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF S41°53'53"E - 42.43 FEET; THENCE S03°06'07"W A DISTANCE OF 50.50 FEET; THENCE N86°53'53"W A DISTANCE OF 145.76 FEET; THENCE S03°06'07"W A DISTANCE OF 138.00 FEET; THENCE N86°53'53"W A DISTANCE OF 44.39 FEET; THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE RIGHT, SAID CURVE HAVING A RADIUS OF 110.00 FEET, AN ARC LENGTH OF 12.32 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF N83°41'19"W - 12.32 FEET; THENCE N80°28'45"W A DISTANCE OF 20.08 FEET; THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE LEFT, SAID CURVE HAVING A RADIUS OF 30.00 FEET, AN ARC LENGTH OF 50.48 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF S51°18'41"W - 44.74 FEET; THENCE S03°06'07"W A DISTANCE OF 452.62 FEET TO A POINT ON THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4; THENCE ALONG SAID SOUTH LINE, N86°53'53"W A DISTANCE OF 661.39 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, CONTAINING 18.86 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, AND SUBJECT TO ALL RIGHTS-OF-WAY, EASEMENTS AND RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS OF RECORD AND FACT.

AND WHEREAS, said Planning Commission, after conducting a public hearing, has approved the plat as presented by petitioner, and has approved the dedication of streets, rights-of-way and utility easements as shown upon said final plat (FP23-03) and join with the said petitioner in petitioning the City Council to accept the said Final Plat of COTTAGES AT CLEAR CREEK Subdivision Phase 1.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, that the Final Plat (FP23-03) of COTTAGES AT CLEAR CREEK Subdivision Phase 1, as shown on the plat approved by the City Planning Commission, a copy of which is attached to this Ordinance and made a part hereof as though set out herein word for word, be and the same is hereby accepted by the City of Springdale, Washington County, Arkansas, and the City hereby accepts for use and benefit to the public the dedications contained therein.

EMERGENCY CLAUSE: It is hereby declared that an emergency exists and this ordinance, being necessary for the preservation of the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Springdale, Arkansas, shall be in effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

PASSED AND APPROVED this _____ day of _____, 2023.

Doug Sprouse, Mayor

ATTEST:

Denise Pearce, CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Ernest B. Cate, CITY ATTORNEY

FINAL PLAT
OF
COTTAGES AT CLEAR CREEK - PHASE I

SPRINGDALE

WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS
FP23-03

SURVEYOR'S NOTES:

THIS SURVEY IS VALID ONLY IF THE DRAWING INCLUDES THE ORIGINAL SEAL AND SIGNATURE OF THE SURVEYOR. THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURE, IF NOT BLUE IN COLOR, IS NOT VALID.

PLAT CLOSURE DECLARATION:

THIS PLAT HAS BEEN CALCULATED FOR CLOSURE AND IS FOUND TO BE ACCURATE TO WITHIN ONE FOOT IN 628,166 FEET.

FEMA FLOOD PLAIN ZONE:

PART OF THIS PROPERTY IS WITHIN THE FLOOD PLAIN ZONE 'X', DESIGNATED AS AN AREA WHERE NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS HAVE BEEN DETERMINED. THE ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD (100-YEAR FLOOD), ALSO KNOWN AS THE BASE FLOOD, IS THE FLOOD THAT HAS A 1% CHANCE OF BEING EQUALED OR EXCEEDED IN ANY GIVEN YEAR. AS SHOWN ON THE F.I.R.M. MAP # 05143C0090 F, PANEL 90 OF 575, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS & INCORPORATED AREAS. MAP REVISED, MAY 16, 2008.

PART OF THIS PROPERTY IS WITHIN THE FLOOD PLAIN ZONE 'X', (NO SHADING) DESIGNATED AS AN AREA DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE OF 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN, AS SHOWN ON THE F.I.R.M. MAP # 05143C0090 F, PANEL 90 OF 575, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS & INCORPORATED AREAS. MAP REVISED, MAY 16, 2008.

UTILITIES:

THE UTILITY INFORMATION, IF ANY SHOWN HEREON, IS BASED ON ABOVE GROUND FEATURES ONLY AND THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE GIS MAP.

REFERENCES:

EVERY DOCUMENT OF RECORD REVIEWED AND CONSIDERED AS A PART OF THIS SURVEY IS NOTED BELOW. THE SURVEYOR RESEARCHED OR WAS PROVIDED NECESSARY DEEDS, RIGHT-OF-WAY MAPS, AND OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION AS SHOWN BELOW. THE SURVEYOR HAS MADE NO INVESTIGATION OR INDEPENDENT SEARCH FOR COURT CASE DECREES, ADVERSE POSSESSION CLAIMS, SUBSURFACE RIGHTS OR OWNERSHIP, ENCUMBRANCES, OR RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS.

ALL RECORDS LISTED BELOW ARE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO RECORDER OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

A. **WARRANTY DEED:** NWA LD, LLC, RECORDED APRIL 2, 2021, FILE NO. 2021-12324.

B. **ALTANSPS LAND TITLE SURVEY:** BY ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC., S. CRAIG DAVIS, AR PLS NO. 1156, RECORDED IN STATE FILE NO. 202205091870.

C. **BOUNDARY SURVEY:** BY ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC., RODNEY WOODS, AR PLS NO. 1559, RECORDED IN STATE FILE NO. 20221046932.

SURVEY DESCRIPTION (PARCEL NO. 815-36190-900):

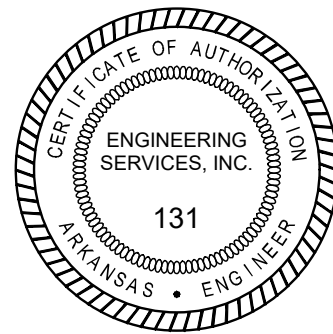
A PART OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER (SE 1/4) OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER (SE 1/4) OF SECTION NINE (9), TOWNSHIP SEVENTEEN (17) NORTH, RANGE TWENTY-NINE (29) WEST OF THE FIFTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, CITY OF SPRINGDALE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS, AND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SAID SECTION 9, SAID POINT BEING A FOUND IRON PIN WITH CAP "PLS 1156"; THENCE ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4, N89°20'41"E A DISTANCE OF 1089.09 FEET; THENCE LEAVING SAID WEST LINE, S88°53'53"E A DISTANCE OF 901.11 FEET; THENCE S03°06'07"W A DISTANCE OF 358.00 FEET; THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE LEFT, SAID CURVE HAVING A RADIUS OF 30.00 FEET, AN ARC LENGTH OF 47.12 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF S41°53'53"E - 42.43 FEET; THENCE S03°06'07"W A DISTANCE OF 50.50 FEET; THENCE N86°53'53"W A DISTANCE OF 145.76 FEET; THENCE S03°06'07"W A DISTANCE OF 138.00 FEET; THENCE N86°53'53"W A DISTANCE OF 44.39 FEET; THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE RIGHT, SAID CURVE HAVING A RADIUS OF 110.00 FEET, AN ARC LENGTH OF 12.32 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF N83°41'19"W - 12.32 FEET; THENCE N80°28'45"W A DISTANCE OF 20.08 FEET; THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE LEFT, SAID CURVE HAVING A RADIUS OF 30.00 FEET, AN ARC LENGTH OF 50.48 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF S51°19'41"W - 44.74 FEET; THENCE S03°06'07"W A DISTANCE OF 452.62 FEET TO A POINT ON THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4; THENCE ALONG SAID SOUTH LINE, N86°53'53"W A DISTANCE OF 661.39 FEET TO THE **POINT OF BEGINNING**, CONTAINING 18.86 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, AND SUBJECT TO ALL RIGHTS-OF-WAY, EASEMENTS AND RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS OF RECORD AND FACT.

CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY OF SURVEY:

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLAN SHOWN AND DESCRIBED ON THIS PLAT IS A TRUE AND CORRECT SURVEY AND THAT THE MONUMENTS HAVE BEEN PLACED AS STATED AND AS REQUIRED BY THE SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS OF THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE.

DATE: _____ SURVEYOR: _____
RODNEY WOODS, PS 1559



BY
ENGINEERING SERVICES INC.



CONSULTING ENGINEERS
SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS
PHONE: 479-751-8733
FAX: 479-751-8746
WWW.ENGINEERINGSERVICES.COM

RECORDING INFORMATION

NOTES:

- 1) CONCRETE MONUMENTS SET AT ALL EXTERIOR PROPERTY CORNERS.
- 2) 1/2" REBAR WITH CAP "PS 1559" SET AT ALL PROPERTY CORNERS.
- 3) NO FENCES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITHIN ANY DRAINAGE EASEMENTS.
- 4) ALL SIDEWALKS ARE 5' UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED AND SHALL BE PLACED BY THE INDIVIDUAL LOT OWNER AS REQUIRED BY SPRINGDALE CITY ORDINANCE. DEVELOPER SHALL PLACE SIDEWALK ON ALL PORTIONS OF THE STREETS THAT DO NOT HAVE LOT FRONTAGE.
- 5) ANY ABOVE GROUND OR VISIBLE UTILITY PLACED IN THE FRONT UTILITY EASEMENT MAY NOT BE MORE THAN 6' FROM THE SIDE PROPERTY LINE.
- 6) STREET LIGHTS IN SUBDIVISION TO BE A MINIMUM OF 6,800 LUMENS. ALL STREET LIGHTS SHALL BE PUBLIC AND MAINTAINED BY THE CITY.
- 7) LOTS 16-18 SHALL NOT HAVE ACCESS TO DON TYSON PARKWAY.
- 8) LOTS 27 AND 46 SHALL BE DEDICATED AS DRAINAGE EASEMENTS.

TRANSMITTAL OWNERSHIP AND ORDINANCE:

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY TRANSMIT THIS PLAT TO THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE FOR APPROVAL AND ACCEPTANCE AND CERTIFY TO BE THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED AND HEREBY DEDICATE ALL STREETS, ALLEYS, EASEMENTS, PARKS, AND OTHER OPEN SPACES TO PUBLIC OR PRIVATE USE AS SHOWN ON THE PLAT. THE UNDERSIGNED CERTIFY THAT THE PLATTING AS FILED ON RECORD CANNOT BE CHANGED UNLESS VACATED PURSUANT TO APPLICABLE LOCAL OR OTHER LAW.

OWNER / DEVELOPER: NWA LD, LLC
PO BOX 10560
FAYETTEVILLE, AR 72703

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____
RESOLUTION: RESOLVED THAT NWA LD, LLC, HEREBY AUTHORIZES _____ TO EXECUTE THE CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP AND DEDICATION AS SHOWN ON THIS FINAL PLAT.

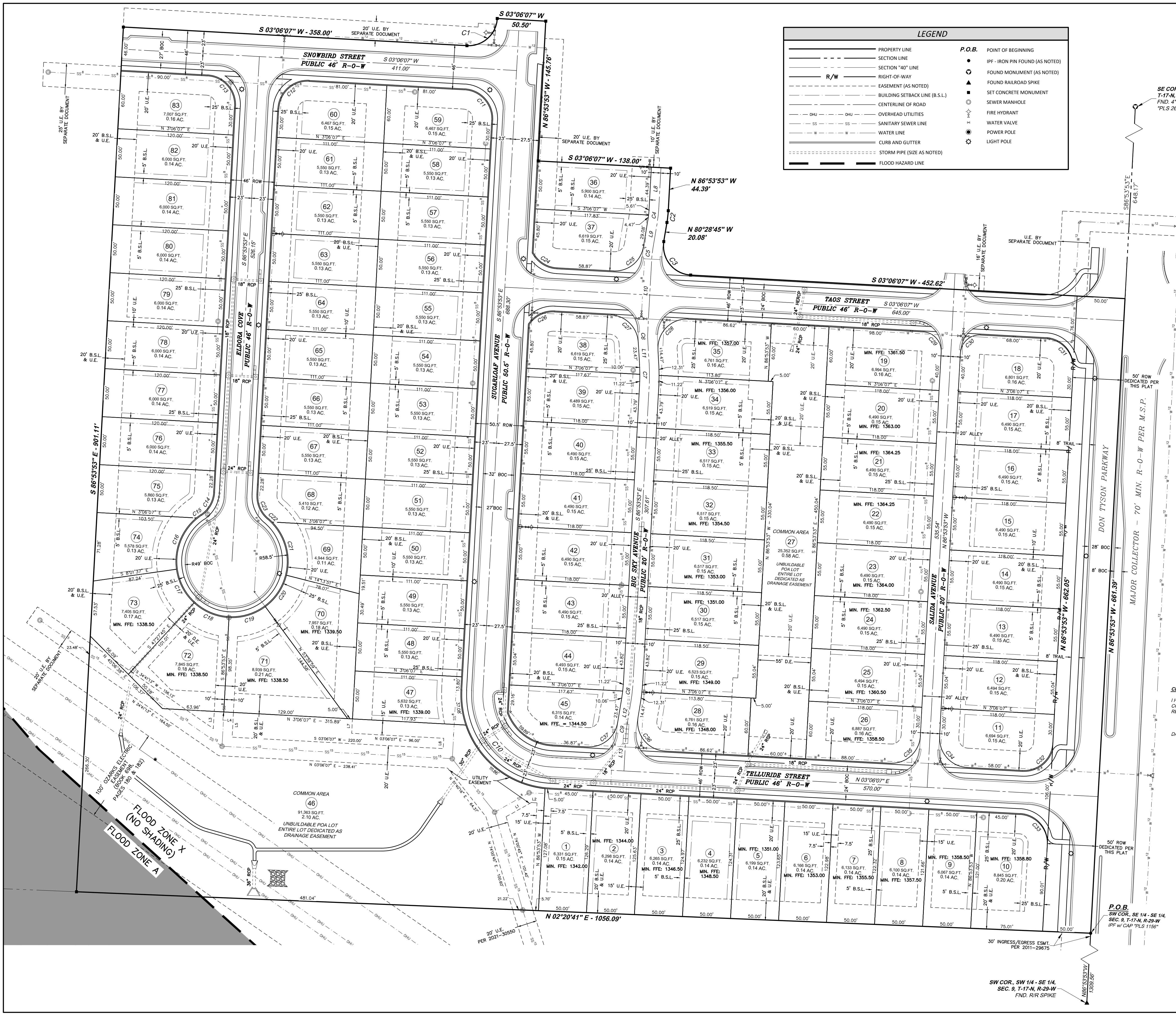
CERTIFICATE: WE, NWA LD, LLC, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE RESOLUTION.

DATE: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE:

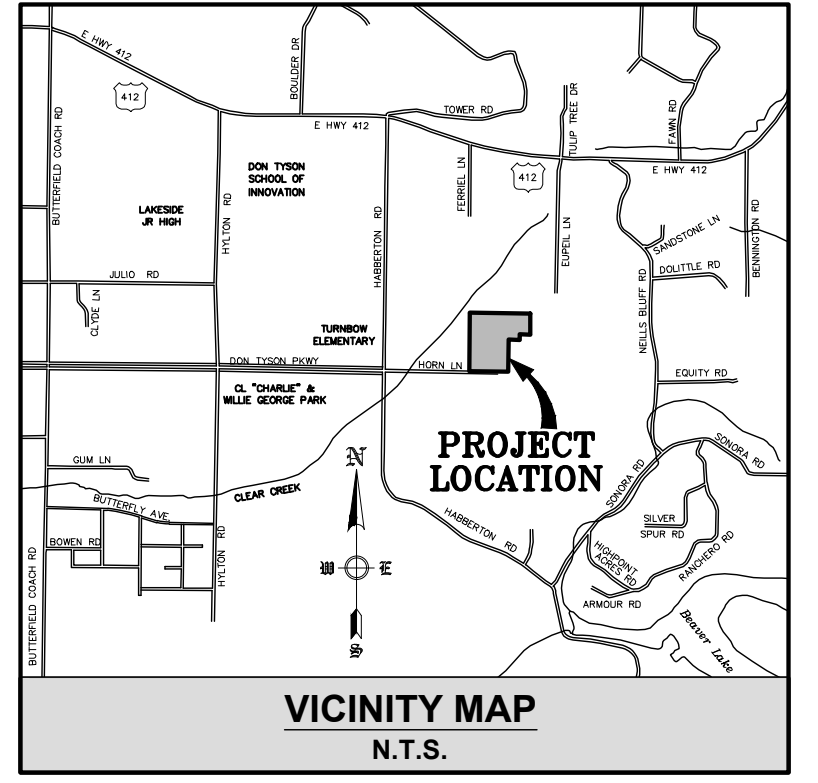
THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT MEETS CURRENT REGULATIONS OF THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE AND REGULATIONS OF THE ARKANSAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AS EACH PERTAINS TO THIS PLAT AND TO THE OFFICES OF RESPONSIBILITY SHOWN BELOW.

	DATE	SIGNATURE
ACCEPTANCE OF DEDICATIONS	_____	CITY CLERK
	_____	MAYOR
COMMISSION	_____	SECRETARY, PLANNING
	_____	CHAIRMAN, PLANNING COMMISSION
APPROVAL FOR RECORDING	_____	DIRECTOR, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
WATER AND SEWER	_____	ENGINEER SPRINGDALE WATER UTILITIES
STREETS AND DRAINAGE	_____	DIRECTOR, ENGINEERING



LEGEND

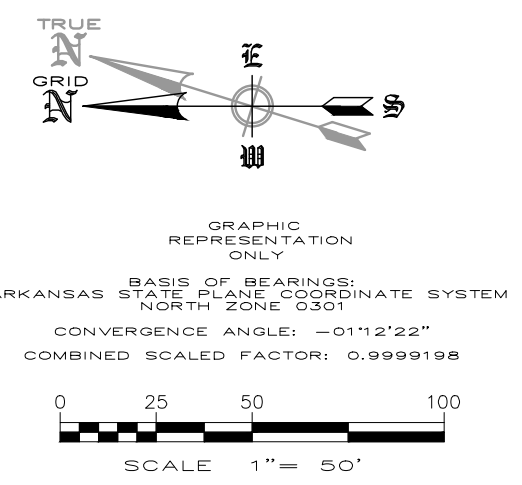
PROPERTY LINE	P.O.B.
SECTION LINE	IPF - IRON PIN FOUND (AS NOTED)
SECTION "40" LINE	FOUND MONUMENT (AS NOTED)
RIGHT-OF-WAY	FOUND RAILROAD SPIKE
EASEMENT (AS NOTED)	SET CONCRETE MONUMENT
BUILDING SETBACK LINE (B.S.L.)	SEWER MANHOLE
CENTERLINE OF ROAD	FIRE HYDRANT
OVERHEAD UTILITIES	WATER VALVE
SANITARY SEWER LINE	POWER POLE
WATER LINE	LIGHT POLE
CURB AND GUTTER	
STORM PIPE (SIZE AS NOTED)	
FLOOD HAZARD LINE	



STREET TABLE

CLASSIFICATION	PUBLIC STREET
LOCAL STREET	2,968 L.F.
ALLEY	1,125 L.F.

BENCHMARKS:
1) CITY DISK IN DROP INLET - TBD (NAVD 88)
2) CITY DISK IN DROP INLET - TBD (NAVD 88)



Curve Table

Curve #	Length	Radius	Chord Length	Chord Bearing
C1	47.12'	30.00'	42.43'	S41°53'53\"/>
C2	12.32'	110.00'	12.32'	N83°41'19\"/>
C3	50.48'	30.00'	44.74'	S51°18'41\"/>
C4	11.20'	100.00'	11.20'	S83°41'19\"/>
C5	11.20'	100.00'	11.20'	S83°41'19\"/>
C6	11.20'	100.00'	11.20'	N89°53'33\"/>
C7	22.41'	200.00'	22.39'	N89°53'33\"/>
C8	22.41'	200.00'	22.39'	S83°41'19\"/>
C9	11.20'	100.00'	11.20'	S83°41'19\"/>
C10	117.81'	75.00'	106.07'	N48°00'07\"/>
C11	47.12'	30.00'	42.43'	S48°00'07\"/>
C12	47.12'	30.00'	42.43'	S41°53'53\"/>
C13	47.12'	30.00'	42.43'	S48°00'07\"/>
C14	27.88'	30.00'	26.87'	N80°17'33\"/>
C15	5.80'	55.00'	5.80'	N36°31'39\"/>
C16	58.89'	55.00'	57.31'	N89°41'51\"/>
C17	40.26'	55.00'	38.47'	S82°15'19\"/>
C18	40.26'	55.00'	38.47'	N22°49'11\"/>
C19	40.26'	55.00'	38.47'	S16°36'57\"/>
C20	40.26'	55.00'	38.47'	S58°03'05\"/>

Curve Table

Curve #	Length	Radius	Chord Length	Chord Bearing
C21	59.88'	55.00'	57.31'	N74°54'05\"/>
C22	5.80'	55.00'	5.80'	N42°43'53\"/>
C23	27.88'	30.00'	26.87'	N86°29'47\"/>
C24	30.48'	30.00'	29.19'	N32°12'28\"/>
C25	43.76'	30.00'	39.98'	N38°41'19\"/>
C26	30.48'	30.00'	29.19'	S26°00'14\"/>
C27	43.76'	30.00'	39.98'	S44°53'33\"/>
C28	30.48'	30.00'	29.19'	S45°06'27\"/>
C29	31.42'	20.00'	28.28'	S48°00'07\"/>
C30	31.42'	20.00'	28.28'	S41°53'53\"/>
C31	47.12'	30.00'	42.43'	S48°00'07\"/>
C32	47.12'	30.00'	42.43'	N41°53'53\"/>
C33	47.12'	30.00'	42.43'	S48°00'07\"/>
C34	47.12'	30.00'	42.43'	N48°00'07\"/>
C35	47.12'	30.00'	42.43'	N41°53'53\"/>
C36	50.48'	30.00'	44.74'	N51°18'41\"/>
C37	43.76'	30.00'	39.98'	N38°41'19\"/>

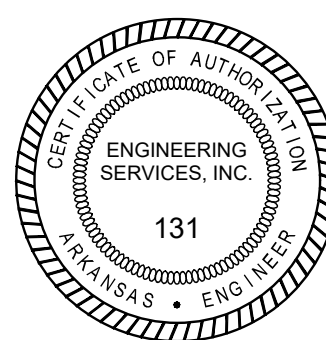
Line Table

Line #	Length	Bearing
L1	30.17'	S29°23'06\"/>
L2	5.81'	S03°06'07\"/>
L3	17.89'	S86°53'53\"/>
L4	20.00'	S03°06'07\"/>
L5	25.78'	N86°53'53\"/>
L6	10.78'	S86°53'53\"/>
L7	15.00'	S86°53'53\"/>
L8	44.39'	S86°53'53\"/>
L9	28.04'	S80°28'45\"/>
L10	74.79'	S86°53'53\"/>
L11	23.43'	N86°40'09\"/>
L12	23.43'	S80°28'45\"/>
L13	37.30'	S86°53'53\"/>

CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY OF SURVEY:

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLAN SHOWN AND DESCRIBED ON THIS PLAT IS A TRUE AND CORRECT SURVEY AND THAT THE MONUMENTS HAVE BEEN PLACED AS STATED AND AS REQUIRED BY THE SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS OF THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE.

DATE: _____ SURVEYOR: _____
RODNEY WOODS, PS 1559



OWNER/DEVELOPER
MWA LD, LLC
PO BOX 10560
FAYETTEVILLE, AR 72703

ENGINEER/SURVEYOR:
ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC.
1207 S. OLD MISSOURI ROAD
P.O. BOX 282
SPRINGDALE, AR 72765

CITY ZONING:
PUD

SETBACKS (PUD):
FRONT LOAD RESIDENTIAL:
FRONT - 25'
INTERIOR SIDE - 5'
SIDE - 10'
REAR - 20'
REAR LOAD RESIDENTIAL:
FRONT - 15'
INTERIOR SIDE - 5'
SIDE - 10'
REAR - 25'

FP23-03

PLAT CODE: 500-17N-29W-0-09-220-72-1559

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FINAL PLAT OF
COTTAGES AT CLEAR CREEK - PHASE I
SPRINGDALE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS
SCALE: 1"=50' DATE: April 18, 2023 DRAWN BY: KND
ENGINEERING SERVICES, INCORPORATED
SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS



**Development Plan for
COTTAGES AT CLEAR CREEK
Planned Unit Development
October 6, 2020**

NOTE: The approved final development plan shall be binding on all subsequent owners of the land until revised or repealed as authorized in Chapter 130 of the Springdale Code of Ordinances.

General Eligibility and Staging Requirements

1. Location: The intent is to apply the PUD district to the approximately 83.4 acres included in the project, all of which are within the municipal limits of Springdale. The Land Use Plan Map shows three future land uses for this property. Approximately 3.4 acres at the north end of the project near Highway 412 is within the area designated Commercial. Approximately 38.5 acres in the middle of the project is within the Medium Density Residential area. The remaining 41.5 acres at the south end of the project is designated Low Density Residential.
2. Ownership: The property is owned by Homestead AB, LLC, which is the Applicant for the PUD. A Commissioner's Deed establishing ownership is included in the rezoning application materials. The project developer is Graystone Investments, LLC.
3. Project size: The property includes approximately 83.4 acres, well in excess of the ten acre minimum required by city code.
4. Staging: The 83.4 acres is the entirety of the project. The developer does not anticipate bringing any additional/other properties into the PUD.

Project includes four phases. Initial construction is anticipated to include Phase I only, but may include a combination of Phase I and one or more additional phases.

Phase I construction will include the pedestrian courtyard amenity. Phase II construction will include the playground with seating areas. Each phase includes neighborhood green space.

Developer intends to begin construction as quickly as is practical once construction plans are approved by all appropriate regulatory entities. Anticipated timeframe is completion of Phase I construction within eighteen months of City Council PUD approval, with completion of an additional phase each following year until all phases are complete.

APPLICATION REVIEW PROCEDURES

1. Three Phases:

- a. A preapplication conference with planning and community development staff. – An initial pre-application conference with planning department was held on July 22. A second pre-application conference was held on August 12.
 - b. The preliminary development plan is submitted for review and approval by the planning department staff along with the preliminary plat, rezoning application, and other supporting materials. Following staff review and revisions, revised application materials will be reviewed and potentially approved by Planning Commission and City Council.
 - c. Final development plan approved as a whole or in phases by the planning commission and city council following its review for conformity with the preliminary development plan.
 - d. The final development plan shall be approved prior to the issuance of any building permits within any portion of the planned unit development and shall be recorded prior to the issuance of a building permit.
5. Civil Engineer & Land Surveyor: Engineering Services, Inc., 1207 South Old Missouri Road, Springdale, AR 72764, (479) 751-8733, jappel@engineeringservices.com.
6. Size: Approximately 83.4 acre tract – legal description as follows:

SURVEY DESCRIPTION:

THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER (SE 1/4) OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER (SE 1/4) AND PART OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER (NE 1/4) OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER (SE 1/4) AND PART OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER (SE 1/4) OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER (NE 1/4) OF SECTION NINE (9), TOWNSHIP SEVENTEEN (17) NORTH, RANGE TWENTY-NINE (29) WEST OF THE FIFTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, CITY OF SPRINGDALE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS AND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SECTION 9, SAID POINT BEING A FOUND 4 INCH ALUMINUM MONUMENT; THENCE ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4, N86°53'53"W A DISTANCE OF 1309.56 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 AND A SET IRON PIN WITH CAP "PLS 1156"; THENCE LEAVING SAID SOUTH LINE AND ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 AND ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID NE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4, N02°20'41"E A DISTANCE OF 2637.93 FEET TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SAID NE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 AND A SET IRON PIN WITH CAP "PLS 1156"; THENCE LEAVING SAID WEST LINE AND ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID SE 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4, N02°41'28"E A DISTANCE OF 874.27 FEET TO THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF U.S. HIGHWAY 412 AND A SET IRON PIN WITH CAP "PLS 1156"; THENCE LEAVING SAID WEST LINE AND ALONG SAID SOUTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE, S76°33'30"E A DISTANCE OF 265.12 FEET TO A SET IRON PIN WITH CAP "PLS 1156"; THENCE LEAVING SAID SOUTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE, S02°16'25"W A DISTANCE OF 826.92 FEET TO THE NORTH LINE OF SAID NE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 FROM WHICH A FOUND 5/8 INCH REBAR BEARS N62°44'11"E A DISTANCE OF 0.48 FEET; THENCE ALONG SAID NORTH LINE, S86°51'41"E A DISTANCE OF 817.08 FEET TO A FOUND IRON PIN WITH CAP "AMA AR COA 126"; THENCE LEAVING SAID NORTH LINE, S02°19'24"W A DISTANCE OF 193.63 FEET TO A SET IRON PIN WITH CAP "PLS 1156"; THENCE S86°51'54"E A DISTANCE OF 225.00 FEET TO THE EAST LINE OF SAID NE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 AND A SET IRON PIN WITH CAP "PLS 1156"; THENCE ALONG SAID EAST LINE AND THE EAST LINE OF SAID SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4, S02°19'24"W A DISTANCE OF 2443.48 FEET TO THE **POINT OF BEGINNING**, CONTAINING 83.40 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, AND SUBJECT TO ALL RIGHTS OF WAY, EASEMENTS AND RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS OF RECORD OR FACT.

7. Project Name: Cottages at Clear Creek Planned Unit Development
8. Site Plan: Drawings are attached illustrating the subdivision layout, typical setbacks, connectivity, green space, monument sign concept, landscaping, and sample home elevations.
1. Development Strategy – Intent is to develop an approximately 83.4 acre site as a PUD with single-family homes on 332 residential lots and one commercial lot along Highway 412 at the north end. Developer intends to build and sell homes on the lots and/or sell lots. The project includes three general types of residential lots:
 - a) Front Load Lots: These lots are similar to conventional subdivision lots with a front load garage accessing a public street in front of the home and a private back yard behind the house. Typical lot size is 50' wide by 115'-120' deep.
 - b) Rear Load Lots: These houses have rear load garages accessing alleys behind the houses. Houses face a public street or pedestrian courtyard in front of the home. Typical lot size is 50' wide by 110'-115' deep.
 - c) Collaborative Lots: These are similar to Rear Load Lots with a rear load garage accessing an alley behind the home and a public street in front of the house. However, each Collaborative Lot also has a back yard area on the opposite side of the alley from the house. Typical lot size is 50' wide by 200' deep.

The PUD includes also includes a 1.5 acre commercial lot at the north end of the project to provide services to the residents of Cottages at Clear Creek and the surrounding area. The developer intends to reserve this lot for future development. Development of this lot will be subject to City review and approval of project as a non-Large Scale Development and subject to Commercial Design Standards.

2. Permitted Uses in Cottages at Clear Creek PUD: With the exception of the single commercial lot, the entire development will be single family residential in nature. No multi-family residential or industrial uses are proposed or allowed for this development. Commercial uses shall only be allowed on the single Commercial lot.

For all areas except the Commercial lot, specific Use Units allowed are:

Use Unit 1 – Citywide Public Uses by Right
Use Unit 4 – Cultural, Recreational, and Health Facilities
Use Unit 8 – Single Family Dwellings
Use Unit 34 – Model Home/Temporary Marketing Office

For the Commercial Lot, Specific Uses Allowed are:

Use Unit 1 – Citywide Public Uses by Right
Use Unit 4 – Cultural, Recreational, and Health Facilities
Use Unit 16 – Offices, Studios, and Related Services

Use Unit 17A, Use Unit 17B – Eating Places
Use Unit 19 – Neighborhood Shopping Goods
Use Unit 20 – Shopping Goods
Use Unit 45 – Health Care Clinic

3. Site Development Requirements

A) Density, Bulk, Area and Yard Regulations

Density – 332 single family lots on 84.3 acres = 4.0 units/acre and 10,730 s.f./lot

Green Space – 17.0 Acres / 84.3 Acres = 20.4% (15.0% Minimum Required)

Lot size - Front Load Residential: 50' Wide x 115'-120' Deep Typical
Rear Load Residential: 50' Wide x 110'-115' Deep Typical
Collaborative Residential: 50' Wide x 200' Deep Typical
Commercial: Approx. 1.5 Acres

B) Building Setbacks

Front Load Residential Building Setbacks:

Front – 25 Feet
Interior Side – 5 Feet
Exterior Side (Along Street ROW-Corner Lots) – 10 Feet
Rear – 20 Feet

Rear Load Residential Building Setbacks:

Front – 15 Feet
Interior Side – 5 Feet
Exterior Side (Along Street ROW-Corner Lots) – 10 Feet
Rear – 25 Feet

Collaborative Residential Building Setbacks:

Front – 15 Feet
Interior Side – 5 Feet
Exterior Side (Along Street ROW-Corner Lots) – 10 Feet
Rear – 25 Feet from Alley ROW

Commercial Building Setbacks:

All Sides – 20 Feet

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT AND NARRATIVE

Graystone Investments, LLC, the Developer of the Cottages at Clear Creek project, proposes a Planned Unit Development (PUD) with 332 residential lots and one commercial lot located on approximately 83.4 acres in east Springdale. The subject property includes Washington County Parcels 815-36190-400, 815-36190-100, 815-36190-300, 815-36190-200, 815-36190-500, 815-36190-600, 815-36190-700, 815-36190-800, and 815-36190-900. The project is situated between East Robinson Avenue (U.S. Highway 412) at the north end and Don Tyson Parkway at the south end. This property is designated for commercial, medium density residential, and low density residential use on the City's Land Use Plan.

The intent of the development is to provide a unique mixture of single family residential lot types with creative green space areas that provide opportunities for recreation while preserving natural features. The project will provide homes within walking distance of C.L. "Charlie" and Willie George Park and Walter Turnbow Elementary. One unique feature of this project is an area of rear load homes in Phase 1 near Don Tyson Parkway which face a pedestrian courtyard rather than a street.

The project is being proposed as a Planned Unit Development to provide a mix of housing options not widely available in this area and not achievable within the City's standard residential zoning districts due to the shape and size of the of the proposed lots, and the site is constrained by a stream and existing overhead power lines which cross the property. The PUD includes a mix of front load, rear load, and collaborative single family homes on fifty-foot wide lots. Proposed building setbacks within the PUD are not typical of standard residential zoning districts in the City. The proposed setbacks will allow houses to be built on fifty foot wide lots in the PUD that are comparable in size and appearance to houses typically found in on significantly wider lots in conventional subdivisions. In addition, reduced front building setbacks allow the homes to be pulled forward toward the street which visually differentiates these areas from other developments and creates a more inviting streetscape. Net residential project density (4.0 units/acre) is comparable to conventional residential developments in Springdale and is not the primary factor for proposing the PUD. Instead, the smaller lot width and setbacks will allow the developer to achieve this same density while also preserving more than 20% of the natural green space and creating a development which stands out in many respects from typical offerings.

As noted above, proposed building setbacks differ from typical single family residential district requirements within the City. For rear load and collaborative lots, the front setback is proposed to be fifteen feet, which will allow sufficient room between the home and street for a sidewalk, intimate front yard, landscaping, and an easement for water or sewer infrastructure as shown on the plat. For front load lots, the front setback is proposed to be twenty-five feet, ensuring sufficient driveway between garage and street to avoid cars blocking the sidewalk.

Proposed side setbacks are five feet wide for all residential lots. This will ensure eaves of adjacent homes are separated by at least ten feet to comply with fire code separation requirements without sprinkling or construction of fire-rated walls/eaves. Where alleys or streets run along the side of a lot, the exterior side setback along the street right-of-way will be ten feet. Rear setbacks are proposed to be twenty feet for front load residential lots. This will ensure all

lots have a useable back yard area and provides room for any necessary utilities. For rear load and collaborative lots, rear setbacks are proposed to be twenty-five feet to provide sufficient driveway between the rear load garage and the alleyway to avoid cars blocking the alley. This also ensures each lot has a substantial amount of green space included at the rear of the lot to avoid creating a dense urban or multi-family feel to the development.

For the commercial lot, building setbacks shall be 20' on all sides.

Typical lot widths for all residential lots is 50'. Front load lots are typically 115' to 120' deep, rear load lots are typically 110' to 115' deep, and the collaborative lots are typically 200 feet deep. The commercial lot is 1.5 acres in size.

Each home is required to have an attached garage with capacity for at least two vehicles. Garages are prohibited from being converted to living space. The covenants provide requirements for any accessory structures to be placed on the lots.

Driveways for all homes shall be at least 18 feet wide to ensure two cars can park side by side on the driveway. This, combined with the two-car attached garage, will provide off-street parking for at least 4 cars at each home without blocking the sidewalk.

Primary use of the development is single family residential with one commercial lot at the north end. There are no duplex, triplex, or multi-family use units allowed in the development. The following specific use units will be allowed in the residential portion of the development:

Use Unit 1 – Citywide Public Uses by Right
Use Unit 4 – Cultural, Recreational, and Health Facilities
Use Unit 8 – Single Family Dwellings
Use Unit 34 – Model Home/Temporary Marketing Office

For the commercial lot, the following specific use units are allowed:

Use Unit 1 – Citywide Public Uses by Right
Use Unit 4 – Cultural, Recreational, and Health Facilities
Use Unit 16 – Offices, Studios, and Related Services
Use Unit 17A, Use Unit 17B – Eating Places
Use Unit 19 – Neighborhood Shopping Goods
Use Unit 20 – Shopping Goods
Use Unit 45 – Health Care Clinic

Covenants specify exterior building material requirements, all of which will be required to be high quality, upscale materials. The first floor (up to the second floor plate) of each home will be 100% brick, stone, or manufactured stone with no siding. Primary building materials will include brick, stone, manufactured stone, wood, and concrete siding (such as Hardy brand). Vinyl siding shall be allowed for eaves, soffits, accents, or other similar applications.

Developer intends to build and sell the homes or sell lots to individuals or home builders. Plans and elevations of several sample homes similar in appearance/materials to the types of homes

developer will build in this subdivision are enclosed with this development plan. To facilitate marketing and selling homes, developer will operate a temporary sales office and up to four model homes at a time in the development. No model home may be operated for more than three years.

The attached covenants include various provisions to ensure the pleasing appearance of the neighborhood is maintained and which are typical of many developments. These include, but are not limited to, specifying the location, materials, and minimum/maximum heights for fences, requiring trash containers will be required to be stored out of sight, and that all yards are to be maintained in an orderly manner.

The residents of the PUD will have access to a wide array of amenities. The development will have sidewalks throughout the subdivision along streets and through the pedestrian courtyards for connectivity within the PUD and connectivity to areas outside the subdivision. These sidewalks will allow pedestrians to access the neighborhood green space and the playground within the subdivision and also access C.L. "Charlie" and Willie George Park and Walter Turnbow Elementary School which are both located within easy walking distance of the subdivision.

The subdivision will include two pedestrian courtyards. These are neighborhood green space areas located in front of a group of rear load houses. These courtyards are substituted for the streets which would be typically be built in this location and provide a completely unique look and feel for these homes not available elsewhere in Springdale.

More than 20% of the development is reserved as neighborhood green space, 30% more than required by district regulations. Much of this green space is located across the middle of the subdivision where it is easily accessible to all residents.

Developer will install several types of Low Impact Development features within the common open space areas. These may include bioretention basins, raingardens, native plantings, and pervious pedestrian paths. These practices will help to improve infiltration, create natural amenities, improve water quality, and convey stormwater in an appealing way through neighborhood open space. These LID practices will be implemented in open space where residents can engage with them and where they can improve the overall appearance of the neighborhood.

Developer will install a playground with seating areas in the large green space area located at the northeast corner of the subdivision. An image of a play structure similar in size and type to the proposed equipment for Cottages at Clear Creek is attached.

Home builder will install one tree per lot during house construction. Installation of the tree is a requirement prior to issuance of Certificate of Occupancy. Developer will install trees and landscaping in common areas and in curb islands where on-street parking is provided as shown on landscape plans. Builder or developer shall provide a standard one year warranty for each tree. All trees installed by developer and/or home builder shall be one of the following species:

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Cottages at Clear Creek PUD Development Plan

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- Alle Elm (*Ulmus americana*)
- Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)
- Shumard Oak (*Quercus shumardii*)
- Littleleaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*)
- Chinese Pistache (*Pistachia chinensis*)

The primary streets along the front of the houses are proposed to be constructed within 46 foot wide rights-of-way and will be 26 feet wide measured from back of curb to back of curb. Rear alleys will generally be 16 feet wide with no curb and gutter within 16 foot wide rights-of-way. Rear alleys for homes that face pedestrian courtyards will be larger, measuring 20 feet wide with no curb and gutter within 20 foot wide rights-of-way.

Developer will dedicate fifty feet of right-of-way along the south edge of the subdivision for Don Tyson Parkway and construct street improvements for the north half of Don Tyson Parkway. Developer will dedicate twenty-five feet along a portion of the east boundary of the property for Eupeil Lane. No street improvements for this road are proposed.

No additional right-of-way dedication or street improvements for Highway 412 are proposed or necessary.

Phase I is located at the south end of the subdivision and includes two access points off of Don Tyson Parkway. Phase 2 includes the north end of the subdivision, and one access point off of East Robinson Avenue (U.S. Highway 412). Once Phase 2 is constructed, the streets in the subdivision will connect East Robinson Avenue with Don Tyson Parkway.

The frontage streets will include sidewalks along both sides of the road, to be constructed by the home builder during construction of the home. Developer will construct the sidewalk along the portions of these roads through green space areas and through pedestrian courtyards. Rear alleys will not have sidewalks.

No parking will be allowed along the alleys at any time. Overnight parking is prohibited on all streets within the development, with the exception of designated parking areas and for special events or holidays. All streets, including alleys, are proposed to be dedicated to the City as public streets within dedicated rights-of-way.

Two monument signs are proposed for the subdivision. One will be located west of the western Don Tyson street access point. The other will be located along the entrance street near the south end of the commercial lot. Signs will be constructed of stone or brick with cedar accents. An image of a sign of similar size and type to the proposed signs is attached.

The gross acreage is 83.4 acres, including 2.2 acres of right-of-way to be dedicated for Don Tyson Parkway and Eupeil Lane. Gross residential density is 4.0 lots / acre (332 lots / 83.4 acres). Net project acreage, less the 2.2 acres of right-of-way, is 81.2 acres. Net residential acreage, less the 1.5 acres commercial lot, is 79.7 acres. Residential density for the project is calculated using the net residential acreage is 4.2 lots per acre (332 lots / 79.7 acres).

Project includes common 17.0 acres of neighborhood green space, which is 20.3% of the gross acreage and 20.9% of net acreage. With 332 proposed homes, 2,230 square feet of neighborhood green space is provided per residential unit.

Developer intends to begin construction as quickly as possible once the PUD and construction plans are approved. It is anticipated that construction of infrastructure in Phase I will be complete within eighteen months of approval of the PUD with infrastructure in an additional phase completed each subsequent year until project is complete. Infrastructure for all four phases is anticipated to be complete within fifty-four months of PUD approval. Phase I will be built first. Based on demand, additional phases can be constructed concurrently with Phase I.

The property is currently within two zoning districts divided approximately by the tributary of Clear Creek that crosses the property. The land north and west of the creek is already within a PUD. No provisions or features of the original/current PUD are included in the current rezoning request. The proposed PUD project is completely separate and unrelated to the existing PUD approved for this property and shall negate and supercede any prior conditions or agreements associated with the existing PUD. The portion of the project south and east of the creek is in the SF-2 (Low/Medium Density Single Family Residential) district.

The proposed development is compatible with existing and future land uses in this area. Current land uses of adjacent properties are institutional (Friendship Baptist Church east of commercial lot), low density residential/agricultural (north, east, and west sides of project), medium/high density single family residential and duplexes (Habberton Ridge PUD across Don Tyson Parkway south of project), and utility/industrial (power substation near northeast corner). Future development of frontage properties along Highway 412 is likely to be commercial or institutional, which are both compatible with the proposed commercial lot at the north end of the PUD. Any future development of the properties along the east, west, and south sides of the project are likely to be residential in nature, and compatible with the proposed residential subdivision as well. We believe the proposed project is well-suited for this location and will be harmonious with existing and future land uses in the area.

It is not anticipated the development will strain public services or infrastructure in the area. The nearby C.L. "Charlie" and Willie George Park is within walking distance and provides a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities. There are many schools located near the project, many of which have been constructed recently. Nearby schools include:

- Walter Turnbow Elementary – 0.3 Miles
- Don Tyson School of Innovation – 1.0 Miles
- Lakeside Junior High School – 1.2 Miles
- Sonora Middle School – 1.5 miles
- Sonora Elementary School – 1.7 Miles
- Harp Elementary School – 1.9 Miles

The project will have street access to East Robinson Avenue (US Highway 412) and Don Tyson Parkway, both of which are major east/west arteries through Springdale with multiple driving lanes in each direction.

October 6, 2020

Cottages at Clear Creek PUD Development Plan

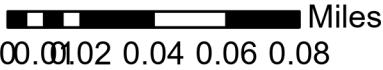
Page 10

*PUD Development Plan Approved with the
revised rezone in 2020 by ordinance #5521*

Water and sewer infrastructure is already present in this area. Springdale Water Utilities has twelve inch water mains along the south side of Highway 412 and along the south side of Don Tyson Parkway. Although downstream improvements may be required (pending a capacity analysis), gravity sewer mains are present in Habberton Ridge Subdivision south of the proposed project.

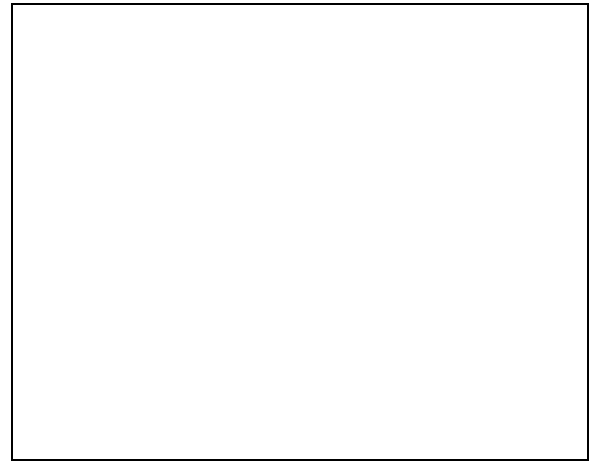


Planning Commission Meeting
May 2, 2023



PROJECT: FP23-03
APPLICANT: NWA LD, LLC
LOCATION: N. of Don Tyson Parkway, E. of Habberton Road
REQUEST: Final Plat for Cottages at Clear Creek, Ph. I





ORDINANCE NO. _____

**AN ORDINANCE ACCEPTING THE REPLAT (RP23-07) OF LOTS 4 & 5
OF SPRINGDALE INDUSTRIAL PARK II, PHASE III IN THE CITY OF
SPRINGDALE ARKANSAS.**

BE IT KNOWN BY THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS:

WHEREAS, there has been duly presented to the City Planning Commission of Springdale, Arkansas, a plat of certain lands in the City of Springdale, Washington County, Arkansas, being more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

LOTS 4 & 5 OF SPRINGDALE INDUSTRIAL PARK II, PHASE III AS SHOWN ON PLAT FILE 15-44 FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO RECORDER OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

AND WHEREAS, said Planning Commission, after conducting a public hearing, has approved the replat (RP23-07) as presented by petitioner, and has approved the dedication of streets, rights-of-way and utility easements as shown upon said replat and join with the said petitioner in petitioning the City Council to accept the said REPLAT OF LOTS 4 & 5 OF SPRINGDALE INDUSTRIAL PARK II, PHASE III.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, that the REPLAT (RP23-07) OF LOTS 4 & 5 OF SPRINGDALE INDUSTRIAL PARK II, PHASE III as shown on the replat approved by the City Planning Commission, a copy of which is attached to this Ordinance and made a part hereof as though set out herein word for word, be and the same is hereby accepted by the City of Springdale, Washington County, Arkansas, and the City hereby accepts for use and benefit to the public the dedications contained therein.

EMERGENCY CLAUSE: It is hereby declared that an emergency exists and this ordinance, being necessary for the preservation of the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Springdale, Arkansas, shall be in effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

PASSED AND APPROVED this _____ day of _____, 2023.

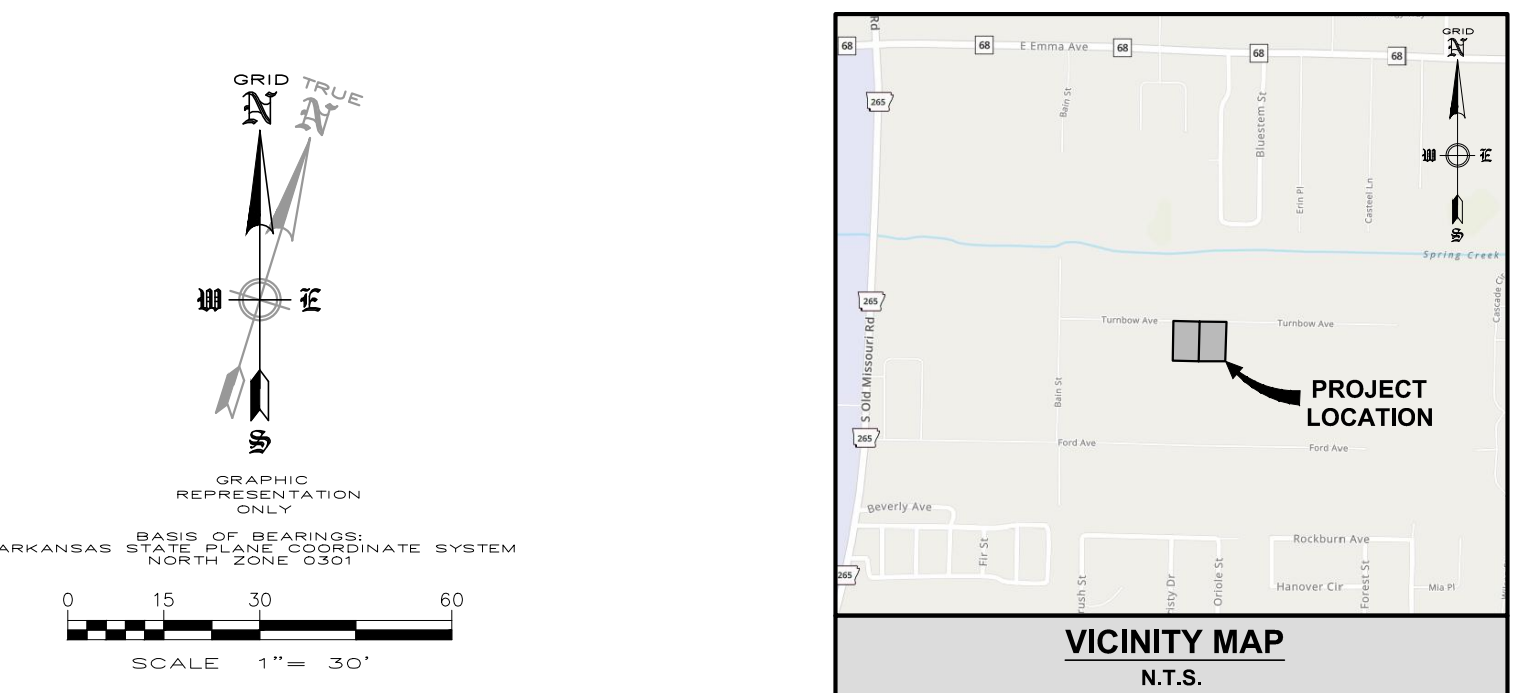
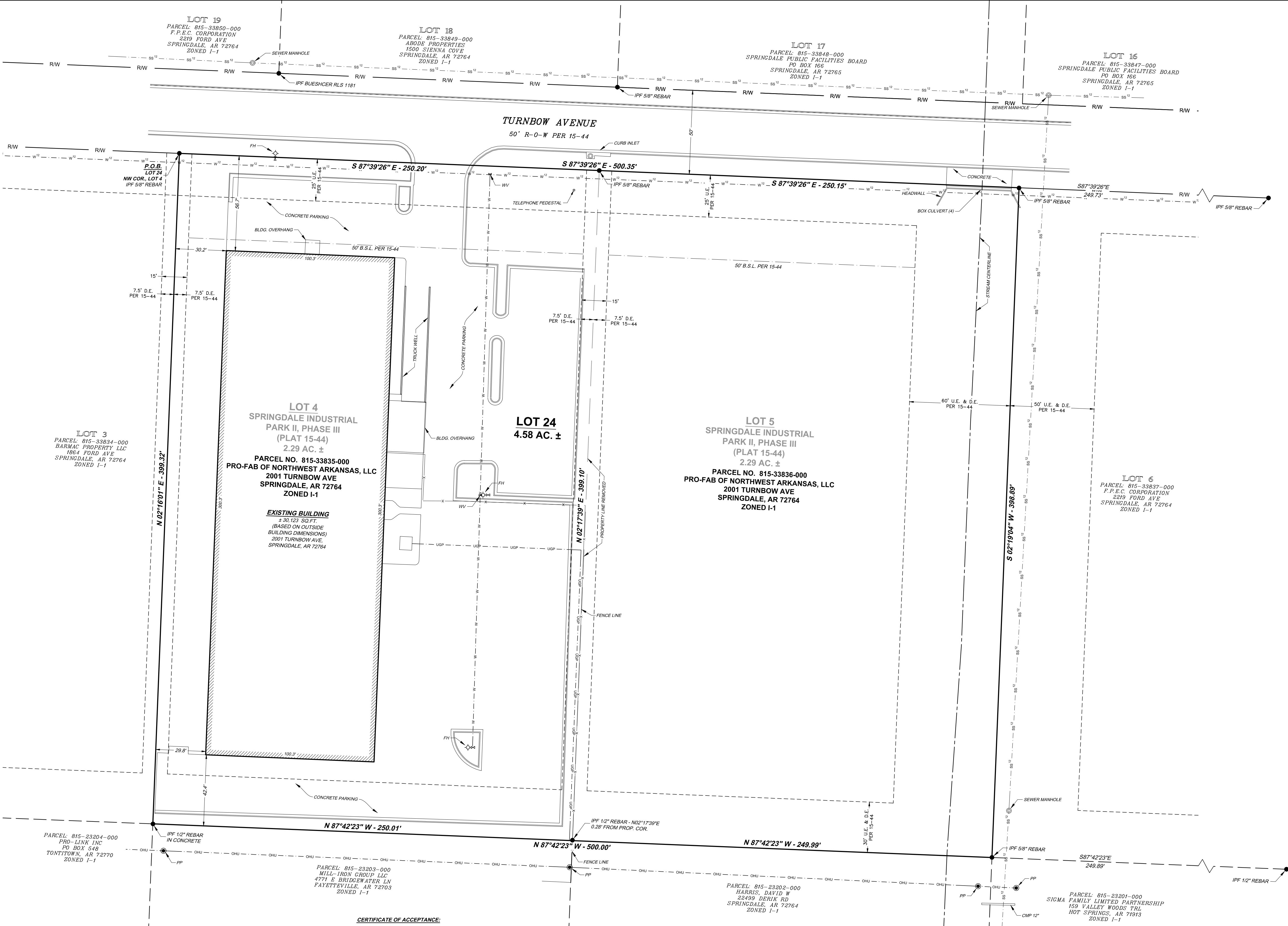
Doug Sprouse, Mayor

ATTEST:

Denise Pearce, City Clerk/Treasurer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Ernest B. Cate, CITY ATTORNEY



PARCEL 815-33835-000:
LOT 4 OF SPRINGDALE INDUSTRIAL PARK II, PHASE III, CITY OF SPRINGDALE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS, MORE COMMONLY KNOWN AS WASHINGTON COUNTY PARCEL NO. 815-33836-000, CONTAINING 2.29 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

PARCEL 815-33836-000:
LOT 5 OF SPRINGDALE INDUSTRIAL PARK II, PHASE III, CITY OF SPRINGDALE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS, MORE COMMONLY KNOWN AS WASHINGTON COUNTY PARCEL NO. 815-33836-000, CONTAINING 2.29 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

SURVEYOR'S NOTES:
THIS SURVEY IS VALID ONLY IF THE DRAWING INCLUDES THE ORIGINAL SEAL AND SIGNATURE OF THE SURVEYOR. THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURE, IF NOT BLUE IN COLOR, IS NOT VALID.

PLAT CLOSURE DECLARATION:
THIS PLAT HAS BEEN CALCULATED FOR CLOSURE AND IS FOUND TO BE ACCURATE TO WITHIN ONE FOOT IN:
LOT 4: 246.962 FEET
LOT 5: 201.876 FEET

FEMA FLOOD PLAIN ZONE:
THIS PROPERTY IS WITHIN THE FLOOD PLAIN ZONE 'X' (NO SHADING) DESIGNATED AS AN AREA DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE OF 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOODPLAIN, AS SHOWN ON THE F.I.R.M. MAP # 05143C0090F, PANEL 90 OF 575, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS & INCORPORATED AREAS. MAP REVISED MAY 16, 2008.

UTILITIES:
THE UTILITY INFORMATION, IF ANY SHOWN HEREON, IS BASED ON ABOVE GROUND FEATURES AND THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE GIS. THE DESIGNATIONS AND LOCATIONS OF THESE UTILITY FEATURES SHOWN HEREON ARE NOT TO BE CONSTRUED AS ALL INCLUSIVE OR ABSOLUTE AND ARE PROVIDED WITHOUT WARRANTY.

REFERENCES:
EVERY DOCUMENT OF RECORD REVIEWED AND CONSIDERED AS A PART OF THIS SURVEY IS NOTED BELOW. THE SURVEYOR RESEARCHED OR WAS PROVIDED NECESSARY DEEDS, RIGHT-OF-WAY MAPS, AND OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION AS SHOWN BELOW. THE SURVEYOR HAS MADE NO INVESTIGATION OR INDEPENDENT SEARCH FOR COURT CASE DECREES, ADVERSE POSSESSION CLAIMS, SUBSURFACE RIGHTS OR OWNERSHIP, ENCUMBRANCES, OR RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS.

ALL RECORDS LISTED BELOW ARE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO RECORDER OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

A. **WARRANTY DEED:** PRO-FAB OF NORTHWEST ARKANSAS, LLC, RECORDED MARCH 28, 2019 IN FILE NO. 2019-8251.
B. **WARRANTY DEED:** PRO-FAB OF NORTHWEST ARKANSAS, LLC, RECORDED MARCH 21, 2012 IN FILE NO. 2012-7594.
C. **REPLAT OF FINAL PLAT OF LOT 1, BLOCK THREE AND LOTS 4 AND 5 OF BLOCK FOUR OF SPRINGDALE INDUSTRIAL PARK NUMBER TWO, PHASE I FINAL PLAT OF SPRINGDALE INDUSTRIAL PARK II PHASE III:** BY LANDTECH ENGINEERING, INC. AND LEONARD F. GABBARD, PLS NO. 1204, RECORDED AUGUST 18, 1997 IN FILE 15-44.

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL, OWNERSHIP AND ORDINANCE:
THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY TRANSMIT THIS PLAT TO THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE FOR APPROVAL AND ACCEPTANCE AND CERTIFY TO BE THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED AND HEREBY DEDICATE ALL STREETS, ALLEYS, EASEMENTS, PARKS AND OTHER OPEN SPACES TO PUBLIC OR PRIVATE USE AS NOTED. THE UNDERSIGNED CERTIFY THAT THE PLATTING AS FILED ON RECORD CANNOT BE CHANGED UNLESS VACATED PURSUANT TO APPLICABLE LOCAL OR OTHER LAW. THE UNDERSIGNED FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE REQUIRED ORDINANCE OF ACCEPTANCE IS IN ORDER HAVING BEEN APPROVED BY THE CITY ATTORNEY ON _____.

PRO-FAB OF NORTHWEST ARKANSAS, LLC _____ DATE _____
AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

SUBSCRIBED AND SHOWN BEFORE ME THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2023.
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: _____

NOTARY PUBLIC _____

RESOLUTION:
RESOLVED THAT DAVE BEAVERT IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED TO EXECUTE THE CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP AND DEDICATION AS SHOWN ON THIS REPLAT.

CERTIFICATE:
I, DAVE BEAVERT, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SAID CORPORATION ON THE _____ DAY OF _____, 2023 AT WHICH A QUORUM BOARD WAS PRESENT.

OWNER
PRO-FAB OF NORTHWEST ARKANSAS, LLC
2001 TURNBOW AVE
SPRINGDALE, AR 72764

SURVEYOR:
ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC.
1207 S. OLD MISSOURI ROAD
P.O. BOX 292
SPRINGDALE, AR 72765

WORK ORDER #:
22939

CITY ZONING:
I-1 (LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT)

SETBACKS:
FRONT - 50' (PER 15-44)

RP23-07

LEGEND	
	PROPERTY LINE
	PROPERTY LINE REMOVED
	ADJACENT OWNER
	EASEMENT (AS NOTED)
	RIGHT-OF-WAY
	BUILDING SETBACK LINE (B.S.L.)
	CENTERLINE (AS NOTED)
	FENCE LINE
	OVERHEAD UTILITIES
	SANITARY SEWER LINE
	WATER LINE
	UNDERGROUND POWER LINE

P.O.B.	POINT OF BEGINNING
	IPF - IRON PIN FOUND (AS NOTED)
	MANHOLE (AS NOTED)
	POWER POLE (PP)
	FIRE HYDRANT (FH)
	WATER VALVE (WV)
	WATER METER (WM)

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE:	
THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT MEETS CURRENT REGULATIONS OF THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE AND REGULATIONS OF THE ARKANSAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AS EACH PERTAINS TO THIS PLAT AND TO THE OFFICES OF RESPONSIBILITY SHOWN BELOW.	
DATE	SIGNATURE
ACCEPTANCE OF DEDICATIONS	CITY CLERK
	MAYOR
APPROVAL FOR RECORDING	DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
COMMISSION	SECRETARY, PLANNING COMMISSION
	CHAIRMAN, PLANNING COMMISSION
WATER AND SEWER	ENGINEER, SPRINGDALE WATER UTILITIES
STREETS AND DRAINAGE	CITY ENGINEER

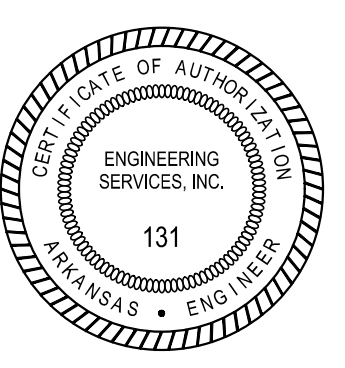
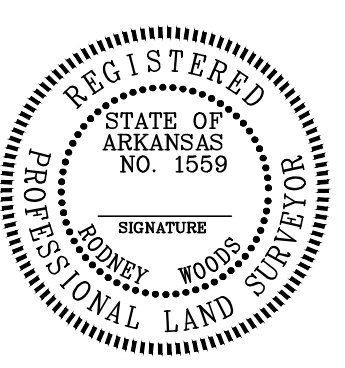
SURVEY DESCRIPTION OF LOT 24:
LOTS 4 AND 5 OF SPRINGDALE INDUSTRIAL PARK II, PHASE III, CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, AS SHOWN IN PLAT BOOK 15 AT PAGE 44 OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY RECORDS, AND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:
BEGINNING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SAID LOT 4, SAID POINT BEING A FOUND 5/8 INCH REBAR; THENCE ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID LOTS 4 AND 5, S87°39'26"E A DISTANCE OF 500.35 FEET TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID LOT 5, SAID POINT BEING A FOUND 5/8 INCH REBAR; THENCE LEAVING SAID NORTH LINE AND ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID LOT 5, S02°19'04"W A DISTANCE OF 398.89 FEET TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID LOT 5, SAID POINT BEING A FOUND 5/8 INCH REBAR; THENCE ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID LOTS 4 AND 5, N87°42'23"W A DISTANCE OF 500.00 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID LOT 4, SAID POINT BEING A FOUND 1/2 INCH REBAR IN CONCRETE; THENCE LEAVING SAID SOUTH LINE AND ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID LOT 4, N02°16'01"E A DISTANCE OF 399.32 FEET TO THE **POINT OF BEGINNING**, CONTAINING 4.58 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, AND SUBJECT TO ALL RIGHTS-OF-WAY, EASEMENTS AND RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS OF RECORD AND FACT.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LOT 4 PER W.D. 2012-7594:
LOT 4, OF THE FINAL PLAT OF INDUSTRIAL PARK II, PHASE III, BEING A REPLAT OF THE FINAL PLAT OF LOT 1, BLOCK 3, AND LOTS 4 & 6, BLOCK 4 OF SPRINGDALE INDUSTRIAL PARK NUMBER TWO PHASE I, A SUBDIVISION TO THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, AS SHOWN ON PLAT OF RECORD IN PLAT BOOK 15 AT PAGE 44, PLAT RECORDS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LOT 5 PER W.D. 2019-8251:
LOT 5 OF SPRINGDALE INDUSTRIAL PARK II, PHASE III, CITY OF SPRINGDALE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS, MORE COMMONLY KNOWN AS WASHINGTON COUNTY PARCEL NO. 815-33836-000, CONTAINING 2.29 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

SURVEYOR'S DECLARATION:
I HEREBY DECLARE THAT I HAVE THIS DAY COMPLETED A SURVEY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY. THE PROPERTY LINES AND CORNER MONUMENTS ARE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITY, CORRECTLY ESTABLISHED, AND THERE ARE NO ENCROACHMENTS EXCEPT AS SHOWN ON THIS PLAT. I FURTHER DECLARE THAT THIS SURVEY MEETS THE CURRENT "MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PROPERTY BOUNDARY SURVEYS", PER THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

RODNEY WOODS, P.S. NO. 1559, AR _____ DATE _____



REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION

REPLAT OF LOTS 4 & 5 OF SPRINGDALE INDUSTRIAL PARK II, PHASE III		
CREATING LOT 24		
SCALE: 1"=30'	DATE: April 18, 2023	DRAWN BY: KND
ENGINEERING SERVICES, INCORPORATED SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS		
W.O.# 22939	SHEET 1/1	

815-33850-000

815-33849-000

815-33848-000

815-33847-000

TURNBOW AVE

815-33834-000

2001
815-33835-000

2075
815-33836-000

815-33837-000
2153

815-23204-000

815-23203-000

815-23202-000

815-23201-000

City of Springdale, Clayton Sedberry

Planning Commission Meeting
May 2, 2023

0 00.01 0.01 0.02 0.03 Miles



PROJECT: RP23-07

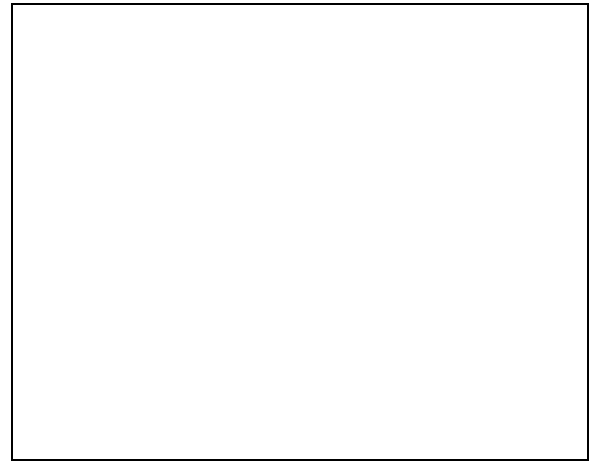
APPLICANT: Pro-Fab of Northwest Arkansas, LLC

LOCATION: 2001 and 2075 Turnbow Avenue

REQUEST: Replat of Lots 4 and 5 of
Industrial Park II, Phase III



SPRINGDALE
WE'RE MAKING IT HAPPEN



ORDINANCE NO. _____

**AN ORDINANCE ACCEPTING THE RE-PLAT (RP23-08)
OF BLOCK 10, LOTS 12-16 OF R.L. HAYES ADDITION
TO THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, AND
DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.**

BE IT KNOWN BY THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS:

WHEREAS, there has been duly presented to the City Planning Commission of Springdale, Arkansas, a plat of certain lands in the City of Springdale, Washington County, Arkansas, being more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

RECORD DESCRIPTION

LOTS TWELVE (12), THIRTEEN (13), FOURTEEN (14), FIFTEEN (15), AND SIXTEEN (16), IN BLOCK TEN (10) IN THE R.L. HAYES ADDITION TO THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, AS DESIGNATED ON THE PLAT OF SAID ADDITION NOW ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT CLERK OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

SURVEY DESCRIPTION

APN: 815-22456-000

LOTS 12-16, IN BLOCK 10 IN THE R.L. HAYES ADDITION TO THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, AS DESIGNATED ON THE PLAT OF SAID ADDITION NOW ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT CLERK OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS, BEING DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:
BEGINNING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 16 AT A FOUND 5/8" REBAR CAPPED "AR 1659" MARKING THE SOUTH RIGHT-OF-WAY OF EAST VELMA AVENUE; THENCE, ALONG SAID SOUTH RIGHT-OF-WAY, SOUTH 87°23'37" EAST 125 FEET TO A FOUND 1/2" REBAR CAPPED "147"; THENCE, LEAVING SAID SOUTH RIGHT-OF-WAY, SOUTH 02°36'23" WEST 125.26 FEET TO A FOUND 1/2" REBAR CAPPED "147"; THENCE, NORTH 87°23'56" WEST 124.98 FEET TO A FOUND 5/8" REBAR CAPPED "AR 1659" MARKING THE EAST RIGHT-OF-WAY OF DODSON STREET; THENCE, ALONG SAID EAST RIGHT-OF-WAY, NORTH 02°35'43" EAST 125.27 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. CONTAINING 0.359 ACRES, MORE OR LESS. SUBJECT TO EASEMENTS AND RIGHT-OF-WAYS OF RECORD.

AND WHEREAS, said Planning Commission after conducting a public hearing, has approved the re-plat as presented by petitioner, and has approved the dedication of streets, rights-of-way and utility easements as shown upon said re-plat and join with the said petitioner in petitioning the City Council to accept the said REPLAT (RP23-08) OF BLOCK 10, LOTS 12-16 OF R.L. HAYES ADDITION to the City of Springdale, Arkansas.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, that the REPLAT (RP23-08) OF BLOCK 10, LOTS 12-16 OF R.L. HAYES ADDITION, TO THE City of Springdale, Arkansas, as shown on the re-plat approved by the City Planning Commission, a copy of which is attached to this Ordinance and made a part hereof as though set out herein word for word, be and the same is hereby accepted by the City of Springdale, Benton County, Arkansas, and the City hereby accepts for use and benefit to the public the dedications contained therein.

EMERGENCY CLAUSE: It is hereby declared that an emergency exists and this ordinance, being necessary for the preservation of the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Springdale, Arkansas, shall be in effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

PASSED AND APPROVED this _____ day of _____, 2023.

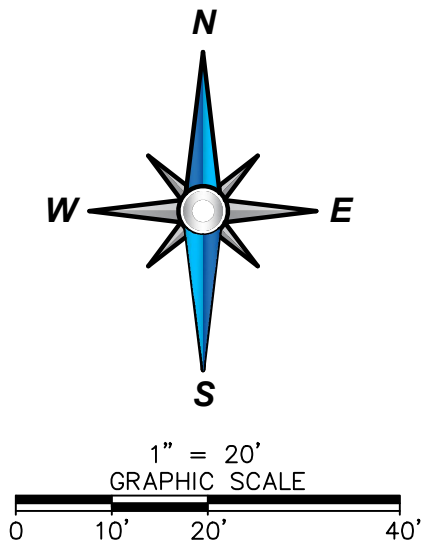
Doug Sprouse, Mayor

ATTEST:

Denise Pearce, CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Ernest Cate, CITY ATTORNEY



STATE OF ARKANSAS
COUNTY OF _____
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN BEFORE ME THIS _____ DAY
OF _____, 2023.

NOTARY PUBLIC
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES _____

REPLAT OF LOTS 12-16 BLOCK 10, R.L. HAYES ADDITION

401 E VELMA AVENUE, SPRINGDALE, AR 72764
WASHINGTON COUNTY

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEYING ACCURACY

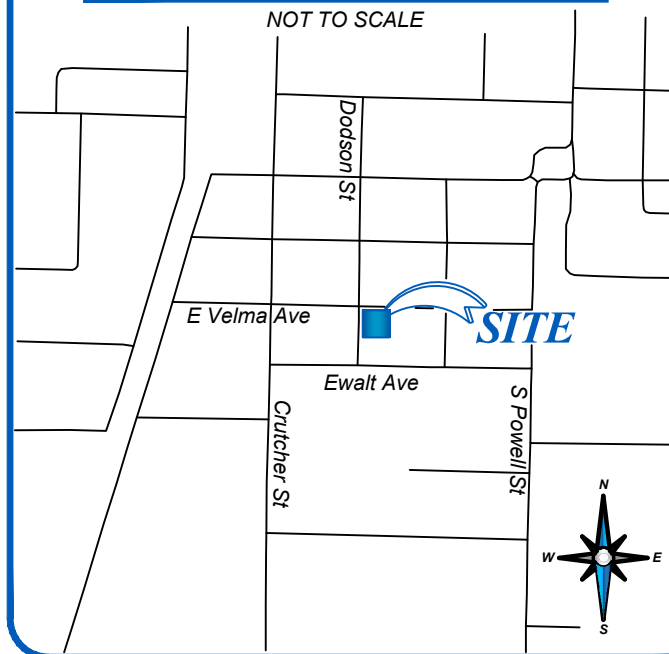
I, _____, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT
REPRESENTS A BOUNDARY SURVEY MADE BY ME AND BOUNDARY MARKERS
AND LOT CORNERS SHOWN HEREON ACTUALLY EXIST AND THEIR LOCATION,
TYPE, AND MATERIAL ARE CORRECTLY SHOWN AND ALL MINIMUM
REQUIREMENTS OF THE ARKANSAS MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR LAND
SURVEYORS HAVE BEEN MET.
DATE OF EXECUTION: _____

SIGNED: _____
REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR
STATE OF ARKANSAS REGISTRATION NO. 1659

CERTIFICATES OF ACCEPTANCE:
THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT MEETS CURRENT REGULATIONS OF
THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE AND REGULATIONS OF THE ARKANSAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
AS EACH PERTAINS TO THIS PLAT AND TO THE OFFICES OF RESPONSIBILITY SHOWN BELOW:

DATE	SIGNATURE
ACCEPTANCE OF DEDICATIONS:	CITY CLERK
	MAYOR
APPROVAL FOR RECORDING	DIRECTOR, PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
COMMISSION	SECRETARY, PLANNING COMMISSION
	CHAIRMAN, PLANNING COMMISSION
WATER & SEWER	ENGINEER, SPRINGDALE WATER UTILITIES
STREETS & DRAINAGE	CITY ENGINEER

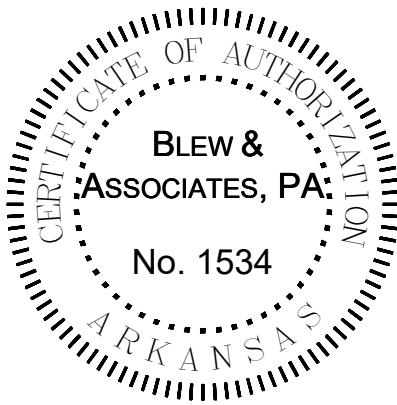
VICINITY MAP



LEGEND & SYMBOLS

- FOUND MONUMENT (AS NOTED)
- SET MONUMENT (AS NOTED)
- ★ FIRE HYDRANT
- ✱ LIGHT
- ⊙ SANITARY MANHOLE
- ⊗ GAS METER
- ⊕ POWER POLE
- ⊖ WATER METER
- ⊗ WATER VALVE
- ⊕ TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
- ⊖ POINT OF BEGINNING
- BOUNDARY LINE
- - - EASEMENT LINE
- - - RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE (R/W)
- - - CENTERLINE (C/L)
- x - x - x FENCE LINE
- OP - OP - OP OVERHEAD POWER LINE
- W - W - W UNDERGROUND WATER LINE
- - - SETBACK / BUILD-TO-LINE
- FO - UNDERGROUND FIBER OPTIC LINE
- S - S - S SANITARY SEWER LINE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THIS TO BE TRUE AND CORRECT
TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF
ON THIS THE 3RD DAY OF MARCH, 2023.



IF THE SIGNATURE ON THIS SEAL IS NOT AN ORIGINAL AND
NOT BLUE IN COLOR THEN IT SHOULD BE ASSUMED THAT
THIS PLAT MAY HAVE BEEN ALTERED. THE ABOVE
CERTIFICATION SHALL NOT APPLY TO ANY COPY THAT
DOES NOT BEAR AN ORIGINAL SEAL AND SIGNATURE.

RECORD DESCRIPTION

LOTS TWELVE (12), THIRTEEN (13), FOURTEEN (14), FIFTEEN (15), AND SIXTEEN (16), IN BLOCK TEN (10) IN THE R.L. HAYES ADDITION TO THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, AS DESIGNATED ON THE PLAT OF SAID ADDITION NOW ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT CLERK OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

SURVEY DESCRIPTION

APN: 815-22456-000
LOTS 12-16, IN BLOCK 10 IN THE R.L. HAYES ADDITION TO THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, AS DESIGNATED ON THE PLAT OF SAID ADDITION NOW ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT CLERK OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS, BEING DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:
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ZONING INFORMATION

SEED DISTRICT NR1

BUILD-TO-LINE REQUIREMENTS:
[A] PRIMARY STREET: 25 MIN' | 50' MAX
[B] SIDE ST., ANC. & MAIN BLDG: 10' MIN' | 25' MAX'
[C] REAR LOT LINE, ANC. BLDG: 5'

SETBACK REQUIREMENTS:
[D] SIDE, ANC. & MAIN BLDG: 10' MIN | 20' MAX
[E] REAR, MAIN BLDG: 30' MIN

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

COMPLETED FIELD WORK:
FEBRUARY 23, 2023

BASIS OF BEARING
THE BASIS OF BEARING OF THIS SURVEY IS GRID NORTH, BASED ON ARKANSAS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH ZONE NAD83.

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS:
1. WARRANTY DEED FILED IN 2021-00036291.
2. SURVEY PLAT FILED AS SUBDIVISION PLAT OF R.L. HAYES ADDITION TO THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE.

SOME FEATURES SHOWN ON THIS PLAT MAY BE SHOWN OUT OF SCALE FOR CLARITY.

DIMENSIONS ON THIS PLAT ARE EXPRESSED IN FEET AND DECIMAL PARTS THEREOF UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. MONUMENTS WERE FOUND AT POINTS WHERE INDICATED.

EXCEPT AS SPECIFICALLY STATED OR SHOWN ON THIS PLAT, THIS SURVEY DOES NOT PURPORT TO REFLECT OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING WHICH MAY BE APPLICABLE TO THE SUBJECT PROPERTY: EASEMENTS, OTHER THAN POSSIBLE EASEMENTS WHICH WERE VISIBLE AT THE TIME OF SURVEY; RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS; SUBDIVISION RESTRICTIONS OR OTHER LAND USE REGULATIONS; AND ANY OTHER FACTS WHICH AN ACCURATE TITLE SEARCH MAY DISCLOSE.

LAND AREA

15,656 ± SQUARE FEET
0.359 ± ACRES

FLOOD ZONE INFORMATION

BY GRAPHIC PLOTTING ONLY, NO PORTION OF THIS PROPERTY IS IN ZONE "A" OR "AE" OF THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP, COMMUNITY PANEL NO. 05143C0070F, WHICH BEARS AN EFFECTIVE DATE OF 05/16/2008 AND IS NOT IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA.

UTILITY INFORMATION

THE LOCATION OF UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON ARE FROM OBSERVED EVIDENCE OF ABOVE GROUND APPURTENANCES ONLY. THE SURVEYOR WAS NOT PROVIDED WITH UNDERGROUND PLANS OR SURFACE GROUND MARKINGS TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF ANY SUBTERRANEAN USES.

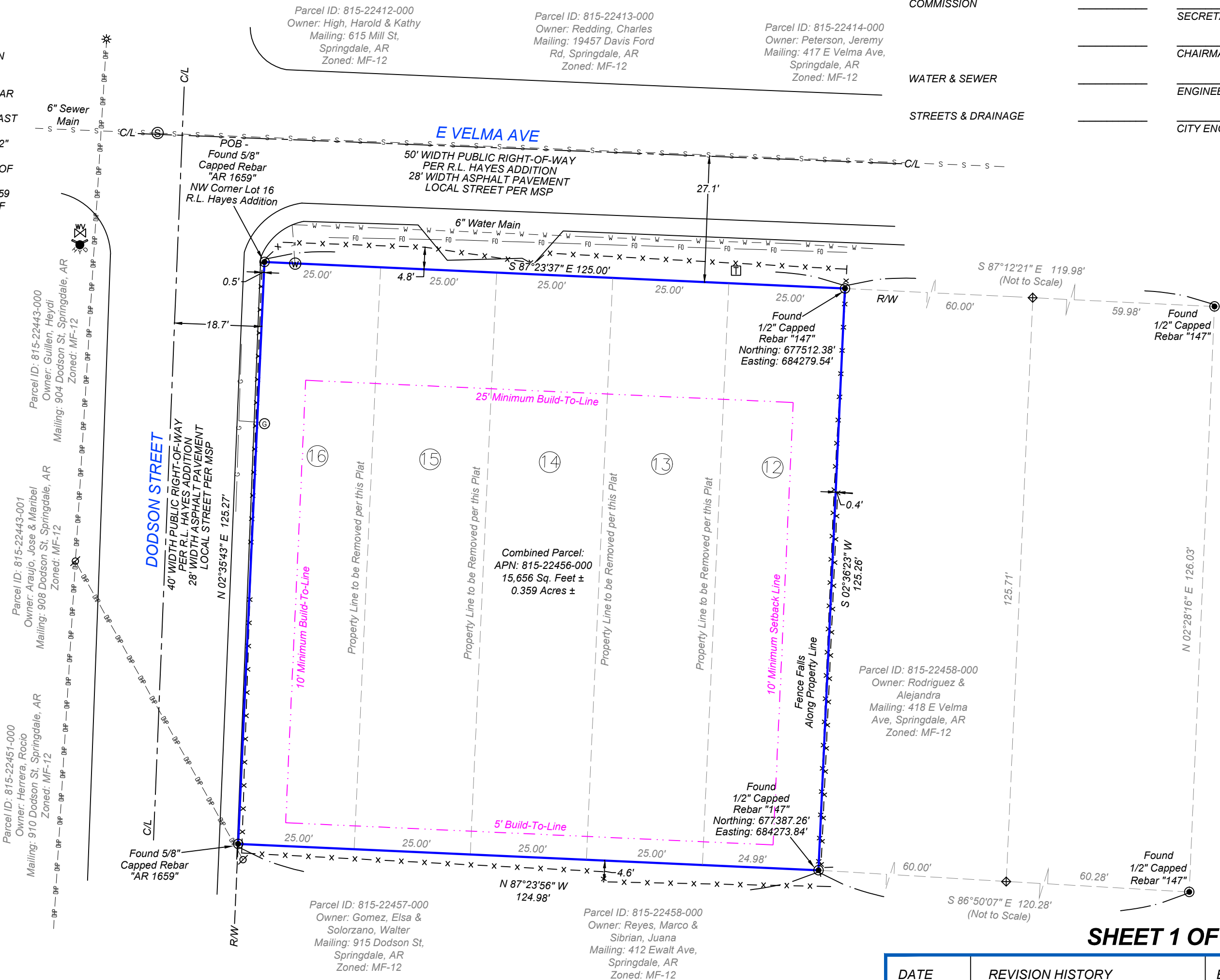
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMITTAL, OWNERSHIP & ORDINANCE:
THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY TRANSMIT THIS PLAT TO THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE FOR APPROVAL AND ACCEPTANCE AND CERTIFY TO BE THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED AND HEREBY DEDICATE ALL STREETS, ALLEYS, EASEMENTS, PARKS, AND OTHER OPEN SPACES TO PUBLIC OR PRIVATE USE AS NOTED. THE UNDERSIGNED CERTIFY THAT THE PLATTING AS FILED ON RECORD CANNOT BE CHANGED UNLESS VACATED PURSUANT TO APPLICABLE LOCAL OR OTHER LAW. THE UNDERSIGNED FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE REQUIRED ORDINANCE OF ACCEPTANCE IS IN ORDER HAVING BEEN APPROVED BY THE CITY ATTORNEY ON _____.

CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP:

AS OWNER OF THE PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE CAUSED THE LAND DESCRIBED ON THIS PLAT TO BE SURVEYED, DIVIDED, MAPPED, AND DEDICATED AS PRESENTED ON THIS PLAT.

DATE OF EXECUTION _____ SIGNED OWNER _____

DATE OF EXECUTION _____ SIGNED OWNER _____



SHEET 1 OF 1

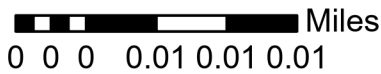
DATE	REVISION HISTORY	BY
04/14/2023	PLANNING COMMENTS	ANC
04/28/2023	PLANNING COMMENTS	ANC

BLEW & ASSOCIATES, P.A.
3825 N. SHILOH DRIVE - FAYETTEVILLE, AR 72703
EMAIL: SURVEY@BLEWINC.COM
OFFICE: 479.443.4506 :FAX: 479.582.1883
EMAIL: SURVEY@BLEWINC.COM-WWW.BLEWINC.COM

SURVEYOR JOB NUMBER: 23-1269	SURVEY DRAWN BY: ANC - 03/03/2023
SURVEY REVIEWED BY: TPN	SCALE: 1" = 20'
FOR THE USE AND BENEFIT OF: LAURI MATISSE STUDIO	REPLAT NUMBER: RP23-08



Planning Commission Meeting
May 2, 2023



PROJECT: RP23-08
APPLICANT: Independence Realty Group, LLC
LOCATION: 401 E. Velma Avenue
REQUEST: Replat of Block 10,
Lots 12-16 of R. L. Hayes Addition



RESOLUTION NO. _____

**A RESOLUTION AMENDING THE 2023 BUDGET OF THE
SPRINGDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT TO SUPPLEMENT
THE IMPEMNTATION OF THE "ARKANSAS FULL-
TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER SALARY
STIPEND ACT OF 2022".**

WHEREAS, the Arkansas General Assembly passed the "Arkansas Full-Time Law Enforcement Officer Salary Stipend Act of 2022", Act 224 of the 2022 Fiscal Session ("the Act");

WHEREAS, the Act appropriated funds for a one-time stipend of \$5,000.00 for full time law enforcement officers throughout the State of Arkansas, said funds being paid by the State of Arkansas to the eligible law enforcement agency to disburse to eligible recipients;

WHEREAS, on June 28, 2022, the City Council of the City of Springdale, Arkansas, passed Resolution No. 66-22, which authorized the payment of the stipend pursuant to the Act;

WHEREAS, the Springdale Police Department has identified additional full time law enforcement officers in the Springdale Police Department who qualify for the stipend pursuant to the Act, who were not included in Resolution No. 66-22;

WHEREAS, the Act requires, among other things, that the budget of the eligible local law enforcement agency be adjusted to permit the disbursement of the salary stipends as provided in the Act;

WHEREAS, the Police Department wishes to comply with the provisions of the Act by adjusting its 2023 Budget to allow for the disbursement of the stipend funds received from the State of Arkansas to the additional eligible full-time law enforcement officers of the Springdale Police Department, said amount not to exceed amount \$59,207.50.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, that the 2023 Budget of the Springdale Police Department is hereby amended in an amount not to exceed \$59,207.50 to ensure compliance with the Act, and to allow for the disbursement of the remaining stipend funds received from the State of Arkansas to the additional eligible full-time law enforcement officers of the Springdale Police Department.

PASSED AND APPROVED this _____ day of _____, 2023.

Doug Sprouse, MAYOR

ATTEST:

Denise Pearce, CITY CLERK

APPROVED:

Ernest B. Cate, CITY ATTORNEY



MEMORANDUM

FROM: Chief Frank Gamble
TO: Colby Fulfer and Mayor Doug Sprouse
DATE: 04/14/23
RE: Stipend from Arkansas for Law Enforcement

In 2022 the State of Arkansas passed Act 224 which appropriated a one-time stipend of \$5000 for full time law enforcement officers throughout the state of Arkansas. All Police Officers at our department that have completed the law enforcement academy are eligible for the stipend.

In 2022 the City Council amended our budget to include the stipend for our officers. We are currently applying for funding for the last group of officers that will receive the stipend from 2022. We had a group of 6 officers that graduated the academy in November that received the stipend in January of 2023 and 5 officers that graduated the academy this month and will receive the stipend in the next few weeks. Springdale received a check for \$32,295 to cover the \$5000 for 6 officers as well as \$2,295 for the cities part of social security taxes. The city received these funds at the end of last year but funds were not paid out until January of 2023. The amount for the group that will be receiving the stipend now will be \$26,912.50. This will include \$25,000 for the stipend and \$1912.50 for the cities part of social security taxes.

Act 224 requires us to amend our budget to allow for the stipend funds. We request that the City Council amend the Springdale Police Department budget for a total of \$59,207.50 which includes \$55,000 for the stipend and \$4207.50 for the cities part of social security taxes. All certified law enforcement officers in the state that meet the qualifications for the funding will receive this one-time stipend. If you have any questions regarding this, please feel free to contact me at any time.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Frank Gamble".

Chief of Police Frank Gamble
Springdale Police Department

RESOLUTION NO. 66-22

**A RESOLUTION AMENDING THE 2022 BUDGET OF THE
SPRINGDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT TO IMPLEMENT
THE "ARKANSAS FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICER SALARY STIPEND ACT OF 2022".**

WHEREAS, the Arkansas General Assembly recently passed the "Arkansas Full-Time Law Enforcement Officer Salary Stipend Act of 2022", Act 224 of the 2022 Fiscal Session ("the Act");

WHEREAS, the Act appropriated funds for a one-time stipend of \$5,000.00 for full time law enforcement officers throughout the State of Arkansas, said funds being paid by the State of Arkansas to the eligible law enforcement agency to disburse to eligible recipients;

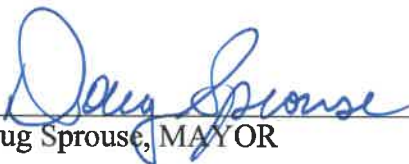
WHEREAS, the Act requires, among other things, that the budget of the eligible local law enforcement agency be adjusted to permit the disbursement of the salary stipends as provided in the Act;

WHEREAS, it has been determined that 153 full-time law enforcement officers of the Springdale Police Department are eligible to receive the one-time stipend provided by the Act; and

WHEREAS, the Police Department wishes to comply with the provisions of the Act by adjusting its 2022 Budget to allow for the disbursement of the stipend funds received from the State of Arkansas to the eligible full-time law enforcement officers of the Springdale Police Department, said amount not to exceed amount \$823,522.50.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, that the 2022 Budget of the Springdale Police Department is hereby amended in an amount not to exceed \$823,522.50 to ensure compliance with the Act, and to allow for the disbursement of the stipend funds received from the State of Arkansas to the eligible full-time law enforcement officers of the Springdale Police Department.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 28th day of June, 2022.



Doug Sprouse, MAYOR

ATTEST:



Denise Pearce, CITY CLERK

APPROVED:



Ernest B. Cate, CITY ATTORNEY



CITY of SPRINGDALE

POLICE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

MEMORANDUM

FROM: Chief Frank Gamble
TO: Colby Fulfer and Mayor Doug Sprouse
DATE: 06/15/22
RE: Stipend from Arkansas for Law Enforcement

In 2022 the State of Arkansas passed Act 224 which appropriated a one-time stipend of \$5000 for full time law enforcement officers throughout the state of Arkansas. All Police Officers at our department that have completed the law enforcement academy are eligible for the stipend. This will include officers that are hired in the future as long as they attend and complete the first academy in 2023. There are rules and procedures that must be followed and I will be submitting all of the necessary paperwork on or shortly after July 1, 2022. Arkansas will issue a check to the City of Springdale that will cover the cities cost for taxes along with \$5000 for each certified full time officers at the Springdale Police Department. After speaking with the finance department it was determined that the cities portion of these taxes will be \$382.50.

Act 224 requires us to amend our budget to allow for the stipend funds. We request that the City Council amend the Springdale Police Department budget with a not to exceed amount of \$823,522.50. This would allow all 153 certified law enforcement positions to receive the stipend. All certified law enforcement officers in the state that meet the qualifications for the funding will receive this one-time stipend. If you have any questions regarding this please feel free to contact me at any time.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Frank Gamble".

Chief of Police Frank Gamble
Springdale Police Department

SPRINGDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT, 201 SPRING STREET, SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS 72764
(479) 751-4542 CHIEF FRANK GAMBLE

Stricken language will be deleted and underlined language will be added.
Act 224 of the Fiscal Session

State of Arkansas As Engrossed: S2/23/22 S3/1/22

93rd General Assembly
Fiscal Session, 2022

A Bill

SENATE BILL 103

By: Senator Hickey
By: Representative Shepherd

For An Act To Be Entitled

AN ACT TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT
STIPEND GRANTS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND
ADMINISTRATION - DISBURSING OFFICER FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2023; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Subtitle

AN ACT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND
ADMINISTRATION - DISBURSING OFFICER
APPROPRIATION FOR THE 2022-2023 FISCAL
YEAR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

SECTION 1. APPROPRIATION - LAW ENFORCEMENT STIPEND GRANTS. There is
hereby appropriated, to the Department of Finance and Administration -
Disbursing Officer, to be payable from the Law Enforcement Stipend Grants
Sub-Fund of the Miscellaneous Agencies Fund Account, for Law Enforcement
Stipend Grants for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, the following:

ITEM	FISCAL YEAR
NO.	2022-2023
(01) LAW ENFORCEMENT STIPEND GRANTS	<u>\$50,000,000</u>

SECTION 2. SPECIAL LANGUAGE. NOT TO BE INCORPORATED INTO THE ARKANSAS
CODE NOR PUBLISHED SEPARATELY AS SPECIAL, LOCAL AND TEMPORARY LAW. LAW
ENFORCEMENT' STIPEND GRANTS.

(a)(1) This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Arkansas



1 Full-Time Law Enforcement Officer Salary Stipend Act of 2022".

2 (2) It is the intent of the General Assembly that:

3 (A) An eligible full-time law enforcement officer is not
4 awarded more than one (1) salary stipend under this section even if the
5 eligible full-time law enforcement officer is employed by more than one (1)
6 eligible local law enforcement agency or eligible state law enforcement
7 agency during the applicable time period described under this section; and

8 (B) The salary stipends awarded under this section shall
9 not occur more than one (1) time unless authorized by the General Assembly in
10 subsequent legislation.

11 (3)(A) While all persons employed by a local or a state law
12 enforcement agency or other state agency, locality, or political subdivision
13 of the state are engaged in important and vital work in our criminal justice
14 system, it is the intent of the General Assembly to limit the salary stipends
15 provided for under this section to the most vital law enforcement officers
16 who are out on the street, literally standing between criminals and the
17 public or engaged in the active investigation of criminal acts committed
18 against the public at large.

19 (B) As such, the General Assembly intends for the salary
20 stipends to be awarded to our state troopers, our deputy county sheriffs, our
21 city and municipal police officers, our officers engaged in closely
22 supervising our probationers and parolees, detectives who solve crimes, our
23 patrolmen and patrolwomen, our criminal investigators, and any of the other
24 certified law enforcement officers who patrol and work our streets, who are
25 the face of our communities, and who are active every day in protecting the
26 public and stopping and investigating crime.

27 (b) As used in this section:

28 (1) "Auxiliary law enforcement officer" means a person who:

29 (A) Meets the minimum standards and training requirements
30 prescribed for an auxiliary law enforcement officer by law;

31 (B) Receives no salary or wages for the performance of his
32 or her duties; and

33 (C) Is appointed by a political subdivision of the state
34 or a law enforcement agency as a reserve officer, volunteer officer, or
35 mounted patrol, not including any law enforcement officer or deputy county
36 sheriff employed by a planned community property owners' association;

1 (2)(A) "Eligible full-time law enforcement officer" means a
2 person who:

3 (i) Is an appointed law enforcement officer
4 responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of
5 the criminal, traffic, or highway laws of this state;

6 (ii) Is employed by and receives a salary authorized
7 by an eligible local law enforcement agency or eligible state law enforcement
8 agency;

9 (iii) Has the statutory authority to enforce the
10 criminal, traffic, and highway laws of the state and serves a law enforcement
11 function for an eligible local law enforcement agency or eligible state law
12 enforcement agency;

13 (iv) Is employed as a law enforcement officer more
14 than twenty-four (24) hours per week; and

15 (v) Has satisfactorily completed a program of basic
16 law enforcement training at a school approved by the Arkansas Commission on
17 Law Enforcement Standards and Training.

18 (B) "Eligible full-time law enforcement officer" includes
19 a person who satisfies the requirements of subdivision (b)(2)(A) of this
20 section and who is employed as specialized police personnel for the
21 Department of Corrections.

22 (C) "Eligible full-time law enforcement officer" does not
23 include a person employed as:

24 (i) Specialized police personnel not employed by the
25 Department of Corrections, including without limitation:

26 (a) An employee of a county, regional, or city
27 jail or correctional or detention center who is not otherwise employed as an
28 eligible full-time law enforcement officer;

29 (b) A probation or parole officer who is not
30 otherwise employed as an eligible full-time law enforcement officer; or

31 (c) A bailiff;

32 (ii) An auxiliary law enforcement officer;

33 (iii) A part-time law enforcement officer;

34 (iv) A law enforcement officer of the United States
35 Government;

36 (v) An elected law enforcement officer who is:

- 1 (a) Not a certified law enforcement officer;
2 (b) Employed as a law enforcement officer no
3 more than twenty-four (24) hours per week; or
4 (c) Both;
5 (vi) An employee of a law enforcement agency, state
6 agency, or state department who is not primarily involved in law enforcement;
7 (vii) A law enforcement officer who is currently
8 pending decertification as a law enforcement officer; or
9 (viii) A law enforcement officer primarily employed
10 as a law enforcement officer by an educational institution, including a
11 public or private:
12 (a) Prekindergarten school;
13 (b) Primary school;
14 (c) Secondary school; or
15 (d) Institution of higher education;
16 (3) "Eligible local law enforcement agency" means the following
17 that employ an eligible full-time law enforcement officer:
18 (A) An Arkansas county; or
19 (B) An Arkansas municipal police department;
20 (4) "Eligible state law enforcement agency" means the Department
21 of Public Safety and the Department of Corrections;
22 (5) "Part-time law enforcement officer" means a person who:
23 (A) Is employed by and receives a salary authorized by a
24 law enforcement agency;
25 (B) Has the statutory authority to enforce the criminal,
26 traffic, or highway laws of this state; and
27 (C) Is employed as a law enforcement officer no more than
28 twenty-four (24) hours per week;
29 (6) "Retirement of the eligible full-time law enforcement
30 officer" means that an eligible full-time law enforcement officer has ceased
31 employment as an eligible full-time law enforcement officer with an eligible
32 local law enforcement agency or eligible state law enforcement agency and is
33 scheduled or otherwise approved by the applicable retirement system or plan
34 to draw retirement benefits as a retired eligible full-time law enforcement
35 officer; and
36 (7) "Specialized police personnel" means a full-time or part-

1 time law enforcement officer authorized by statute or employed by a law
2 enforcement agency whose duty as prescribed by law or ordinance is enforcing
3 some part of the criminal or highway laws of this state and whose authority
4 is limited to the facility or area in which he or she works.

5 (c)(1) Subject to an appropriation provided by the General Assembly,
6 an eligible full-time law enforcement officer who is:

7 (A) Employed by an eligible state law enforcement agency
8 or an eligible local law enforcement agency on July 1, 2022, is eligible to
9 receive a one-time salary stipend as described under subsection (g) of this
10 section upon verification of eligibility for the salary stipend by the
11 Division of Law Enforcement Standards and Training; or

12 (B) First employed by an eligible local law enforcement
13 agency or an eligible state law enforcement agency after July 1, 2022, but on
14 or before January 31, 2023, shall receive a one-time salary stipend as
15 described under subsection (g) of this section upon certification to the
16 division by the eligible local law enforcement agency or eligible state law
17 enforcement agency that the eligible full-time law enforcement officer is
18 currently employed by the eligible local law enforcement agency or eligible
19 state law enforcement agency as a full-time law enforcement officer at the
20 time of certification to the division.

21 (2) An eligible local law enforcement agency is required as a
22 condition of receiving funding for the salary stipends provided for under
23 this section to:

24 (A) Proactively request to the division for the salary
25 stipend funds to be distributed to an eligible full-time law enforcement
26 officer;

27 (B) Acknowledge that:

28 (i) The funding provided for under this section is a
29 one-time disbursement and that request for and subsequent receipt of funding
30 for the salary stipends does not in any manner entitle the eligible local law
31 enforcement agency for additional funding for future salary stipends; and

32 (ii) If the funds are received by the eligible local
33 law enforcement agency, the state is no longer responsible to an individual
34 eligible full-time law enforcement officer who is employed by the eligible
35 local law enforcement agency for payment of the salary stipend provided for
36 under this section;

1 (C) Adjust the eligible local law enforcement agency's
2 budget to permit the disbursement of the salary stipends to the eligible
3 local law enforcement agency's full-time law enforcement officers as the
4 local governing body requires; and

5 (D) Agree to being subject to audit by Arkansas
6 Legislative Audit concerning the request for, receipt of, and disbursement of
7 the salary stipend funding.

8 (d)(1) Between July 1, 2022, and August 1, 2022, an eligible local law
9 enforcement agency or an eligible state law enforcement agency that requests
10 funding for the salary stipends provided for under this section shall provide
11 a certification on a form provided by the division that identifies each
12 eligible full-time law enforcement officer employed by the eligible local law
13 enforcement agency or eligible state law enforcement agency as a full-time
14 law enforcement officer on July 1, 2022.

15 (2) The form shall be signed by the chief law enforcement
16 officer of the eligible local law enforcement agency or eligible state law
17 enforcement agency and shall include:

18 (A) The name of the eligible full-time law enforcement
19 officer;

20 (B) The date the eligible full-time law enforcement
21 officer began his or her current employment with the eligible local law
22 enforcement agency or eligible state law enforcement agency as a full-time
23 law enforcement officer; and

24 (C) Any other information required by the division to
25 properly verify eligibility for the salary stipend provided for by this
26 section.

27 (e) As soon as practicable, an eligible local law enforcement agency
28 or an eligible state law enforcement agency that employs an eligible full-
29 time law enforcement officer after July 1, 2022, but on or before January 31,
30 2023, shall provide the form under subdivision (d)(1) of this section to the
31 division for the eligible full-time law enforcement officer.

32 (f) The division shall:

33 (1) Deny any form received under this section from an eligible
34 local law enforcement agency or eligible state law enforcement agency for an
35 eligible full-time law enforcement officer first employed as a full-time law
36 enforcement officer after January 31, 2023;

1 (2) Deny any form received under this section from an eligible
2 local law enforcement agency or eligible state law enforcement agency if the
3 form is received after June 1, 2023;

4 (3) Verify that each full-time law enforcement officer certified
5 to the division as eligible for the salary stipend satisfies the employment,
6 training, and other requirements for eligibility;

7 (4) Provide a certification to the Secretary of the Department
8 of Finance and Administration that includes the following information:

9 (A) The name of each eligible local law enforcement agency
10 and eligible state law enforcement agency employing an eligible full-time law
11 enforcement officer;

12 (B) The name of any eligible full-time law enforcement
13 officer employed by an eligible local law enforcement agency or an eligible
14 state law enforcement agency that qualifies for the salary stipend provided
15 for by this section; and

16 (C) Any other information required by the secretary to
17 properly issue payments to an eligible local law enforcement agency or an
18 eligible state law enforcement agency under this section; and

19 (5) Adopt a form to be signed by an eligible full-time law
20 enforcement officer prior to receiving the salary stipend acknowledging that
21 the eligible full-time law enforcement officer:

22 (A) Has read the requirements to receive and retain the
23 salary stipend;

24 (B) Satisfies the requirements of this section to receive
25 the salary stipend; and

26 (C) Is required by law to return the salary stipend to the
27 eligible local law enforcement agency or eligible state law enforcement
28 agency issuing the salary stipend should he or she fail to comply with the
29 requirements to retain the salary stipend.

30 (g)(1) The secretary, in his or her capacity as Chief Fiscal Officer
31 of the State, shall:

32 (A) Transfer funds from the Law Enforcement Stipend Grant
33 Sub-fund in the Miscellaneous Agencies Fund Account for use in issuing
34 payments to an eligible local law enforcement agency or an eligible state law
35 enforcement agency under this section;

36 (B) Issue a salary stipend to each eligible local law

1 enforcement agency equal to:

2 (i) Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each eligible
3 full-time law enforcement officer certified by the division and employed by
4 that eligible local law enforcement agency as a full-time law enforcement
5 officer; and

6 (ii) The employer's matching share of Social
7 Security and Medicare taxes due on that salary stipend as required by federal
8 law in effect on January 1, 2022;

9 (C) Initiate a fund transfer for a salary stipend to the
10 appropriate state agency fund for an eligible state law enforcement agency
11 employing a full-time law enforcement officer, as follows:

12 (i) The fund transfer shall be equal to:

13 (a) Two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for each
14 eligible full-time law enforcement officer certified by the division and
15 employed by that eligible state law enforcement agency unless the eligible
16 full-time law enforcement officer has the primary job responsibility of
17 supervising parolees and probationers, in which case the amount is five
18 thousand dollars (\$5,000); and

19 (ii) The employer's matching share of Social
20 Security and Medicare taxes due on that salary stipend as required by federal
21 law in effect on January 1, 2022; and

22 (D) Deny payment of the salary stipend based on a
23 certification form received from the division after June 15, 2023.

24 (2) An eligible full-time law enforcement officer shall not be
25 awarded more than one (1) salary stipend under this section even if the
26 eligible full-time law enforcement officer is employed by more than one (1)
27 eligible local law enforcement agency or eligible state law enforcement
28 agency during the applicable time period described under this section.

29 (h) Both an eligible local law enforcement agency and an eligible
30 state law enforcement agency shall:

31 (1) Pay the salary stipend under this section to an eligible
32 full-time law enforcement officer in the eligible full-time law enforcement
33 officer's next paycheck or as soon as practicable following receipt of funds
34 from the secretary;

35 (2) Withhold from the salary stipend income taxes, the
36 employee's share of Social Security and Medicare taxes, and any other

1 withholdings required by state or federal law or required by court order;

2 (3) Verify that salary stipends are only issued to persons
3 meeting the eligibility requirements of this section; and

4 (4) Shall not use the funds under this section for any other
5 purpose.

6 (1)(1) Funds received under this section shall be returned to the
7 secretary by the eligible local law enforcement agency or eligible state law
8 enforcement agency if it is later determined that a person certified by the
9 division as eligible for the salary stipend was actually ineligible for the
10 salary stipend.

11 (2) A person who receives the salary stipend provided for by
12 this section who is subsequently decertified as a law enforcement officer
13 shall immediately return the salary stipend to the eligible local law
14 enforcement agency or eligible state law enforcement agency issuing the
15 salary stipend if the decertification becomes effective within one hundred
16 eighty (180) days of the date the person received the salary stipend.

17 (3) An eligible full-time law enforcement officer who receives
18 the salary stipend provided for by this section and who resigns his or her
19 employment or ceases to be employed with an eligible local law enforcement
20 agency or an eligible state law enforcement agency within one hundred eighty
21 (180) days of receiving the salary stipend shall immediately return the
22 salary stipend to the eligible local law enforcement agency or eligible state
23 law enforcement agency issuing the salary stipend unless the resignation or
24 cessation of employment occurred:

25 (A) To immediately accept employment as an eligible full-
26 time law enforcement officer with another eligible local law enforcement
27 agency or an eligible state law enforcement agency;

28 (B) As a result of the death of the eligible full-time law
29 enforcement officer;

30 (C) As a result of the retirement of the eligible full-
31 time law enforcement officer;

32 (D) Due to a medical necessity of the eligible full-time
33 law enforcement officer or a member of the eligible full-time law enforcement
34 officer's family; or

35 (E) For reasons beyond the eligible full-time law
36 enforcement officer's control.

1 (4) An eligible local law enforcement agency or an eligible
2 state law enforcement agency that receives a return of a salary stipend under
3 subdivision (i)(2) or subdivision (i)(3) of this section shall return the
4 returned salary stipend to the secretary immediately following receipt of the
5 returned salary stipend.

6 (5)(A) If the division or the secretary determines that an
7 eligible local law enforcement agency of a county, city, or town has failed
8 to properly pay the salary stipend to an eligible full-time law enforcement
9 officer as required by this section or has failed to return a salary stipend
10 returned by an eligible full-time law enforcement officer who was
11 decertified, resigned, or otherwise ceased employment, the division or the
12 secretary shall notify the Treasurer of State.

13 (B) Upon notification under subdivision (i)(5)(A) of this
14 section, the Treasurer of State shall then withhold from the county or
15 municipal aid of the county, city, or town an amount equal to the funds that
16 were improperly paid to the eligible full-time law enforcement officer or not
17 properly returned and shall remit those amounts to the secretary for deposit
18 into the General Revenue Allotment Reserve Fund.

19 (6)(A)(i) An eligible local law enforcement agency that
20 knowingly fails to abide by the requirements of this subsection is subject to
21 an administrative penalty equaling ten percent (10%) of the funds received
22 and wrongfully or improperly returned, plus interest at the rate of ten
23 percent (10%) per annum and any other assessed fees, as determined by the
24 secretary.

25 (ii) Administrative penalties, interest, and fees
26 under subdivision (i)(6)(A)(i) of this section shall be deposited into the
27 General Revenue Allotment Reserve Fund.

28 (B)(i) An appeal from an adverse decision by the secretary
29 concerning the failure to abide by the requirements of this subsection may be
30 made to the Legislative Council, or if the General Assembly is in session,
31 the Joint Budget Committee, which shall proceed with hearing the appeal
32 subject to the rules of the Legislative Council, or if applicable, the Joint
33 Budget Committee.

34 (ii) The Legislative Council or, if applicable,
35 Joint Budget Committee, may issue an advisory opinion as to the validity of
36 the appeal and shall forward the advisory opinion to the Director of the

1 Department of Finance and Administration.

2 (j)(1) By June 30, 2023, an eligible local law enforcement agency or
3 an eligible state law enforcement agency receiving funds under this section
4 shall submit a report to the division certifying that each eligible full-time
5 law enforcement officer who was verified by the division received the salary
6 stipend and the amount paid to each eligible full-time law enforcement
7 officer.

8 (2) The division shall prepare and submit a report containing
9 the data described under subdivision (j)(1) of this section to the cochair
10 of the Legislative Council no later than October 1, 2023.

11 (k) The division shall promulgate rules establishing a review process
12 to determine:

13 (1) Whether a person was properly denied payment of the salary
14 stipend for failure to satisfy the requirements necessary to qualify as an
15 eligible full-time law enforcement officer; and

16 (2) Whether a person was properly required to return the salary
17 stipend.

18
19 SECTION 3. SPECIAL LANGUAGE. NOT TO BE INCORPORATED INTO THE ARKANSAS
20 CODE NOR PUBLISHED SEPARATELY AS SPECIAL, LOCAL AND TEMPORARY LAW. FUNDING
21 TRANSFER. (i) Immediately upon the effective date of this Section or as soon
22 as is practicable, the Chief Fiscal Officer of the State shall transfer on
23 his or her books and those of the State Treasurer and the Auditor of the
24 State the sum of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) from the General Revenue
25 Allotment Reserve Fund to the Law Enforcement Stipend Grant Sub-Fund in the
26 Miscellaneous Agencies Fund Account to provide funding exclusively for the
27 Law Enforcement Stipend Grants Appropriation in Section 1 in this Act to be
28 distributed as set out in Law Enforcement Stipend Grants Special Language in
29 Section 2 of this Act.

30 (ii) Any funds not expended in the Law Enforcement Stipend Grant Sub-
31 Fund in the Miscellaneous Agencies Fund Account as established in subsection
32 (i) herein after June 30, 2023 shall be transferred to the General Revenue
33 Allotment Reserve Fund.

34 (iii) The provisions of this section shall be in effect upon passage
35 and approval through June 30, 2023.

36

1 SECTION 4. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS. Disbursement of funds
2 authorized by this act shall be limited to the appropriation for such agency
3 and funds made available by law for the support of such appropriations; and
4 the restrictions of the State Procurement Law, the General Accounting and
5 Budgetary Procedures Law, the Revenue Stabilization Law, the Regular Salary
6 Procedures and Restrictions Act, or their successors, and other fiscal
7 control laws of this State, where applicable, and regulations promulgated by
8 the Department of Finance and Administration, as authorized by law, shall be
9 strictly complied with in disbursement of said funds.

10
11 SECTION 5. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the General
12 Assembly that any funds disbursed under the authority of the appropriations
13 contained in this act shall be in compliance with the stated reasons for
14 which this act was adopted, as evidenced by the Agency Requests, Executive
15 Recommendations and Legislative Recommendations contained in the budget
16 manuals prepared by the Department of Finance and Administration, letters, or
17 summarized oral testimony in the official minutes of the Arkansas Legislative
18 Council or Joint Budget Committee which relate to its passage and adoption.

19
20 SECTION 6. EFFECTIVE DATE. Section 1, 4, and 5 of this act are
21 effective on and after July 1, 2022.

22
23 SECTION 7. EMERGENCY CLAUSE. It is found and determined by the General
24 Assembly of the State of Arkansas that the safety and security of Arkansas
25 citizens and businesses require the presence of a trained workforce of
26 qualified law enforcement officers; that economic conditions have impaired
27 the ability of state and local governments to recruit and retain qualified
28 law enforcement officers; and that Sections 2 and 3 of this act would improve
29 the safety of all citizens by providing immediate financial benefits to
30 encourage the recruitment and retention of qualified law enforcement
31 officers. Therefore, an emergency is declared to exist, and Sections 2 and 3
32 of this act being immediately necessary for the preservation of the public
33 peace, health, and safety shall become effective on:

- 34 (1) The date of its approval by the Governor;
35 (2) If the bill is neither approved nor vetoed by the Governor,
36 the expiration of the period of time during which the Governor may veto the

1 bill; or

2 (3) If the bill is vetoed by the Governor and the veto is
3 overridden, the date the last house overrides the veto.

4
5 /s/Hickey

6
7
8 APPROVED: 3/8/22

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING PROCUREMENT CONSULTING SERVICES TO BE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES PURSUANT TO ARK. CODE ANN. §19-11-801, *et seq.*, AND AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, under Ark. Code Ann. §19-11-801, a city shall not use competitive bidding for the procurement of legal, financial advisory, architectural, engineering, construction management, and land surveying professional consulting services;

WHEREAS, the city shall procure such professional services by not taking competitive bids, but instead by evaluating the qualifications of such firms as set out in Ark. Code Ann. §19-11-803;

WHEREAS, under Ark. Code Ann. §19-11-801(c), cities may designate other professional services to be procured under Ark. Code Ann. §19-11-801 by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the City Council;

WHEREAS, the City Council for the City of Springdale, Arkansas, finds that procurement consulting services is a professional service, and therefore, the City finds that for procuring such services, the City shall follow the provisions for procuring professional services under Ark. Code Ann. §19-11-801, *et. seq.*; and,

WHEREAS, the Code of Ordinances for the City of Springdale, Arkansas, should be amended to reflect that procurement consulting services is a professional service pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. §19-11-801, *et. seq.*;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, that:

Section 1. Procurement consulting services are declared to be professional services pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. §19-11-801(c) and such services shall be procured in the same manner as those other professional services set out in Ark. Code Ann. §19-11-801, *et seq.*

Section 2. Chapter 2, Article V, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Springdale, Arkansas, is hereby amended to add a new section as follows:

Sec. 2-203. – Procurement consulting services.

Procurement consulting services are declared to be professional services under Ark. Code Ann. §19-11-801(c) and such services shall be procured in the same manner as those other professional services set out in Ark. Code Ann. §19-11-801, *et seq.*

PASSED AND APPROVED this 9th day of May, 2023.

Doug Sprouse, Mayor

ATTEST:

Denise Pearce, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Ernest B. Cate, City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO. _____

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE UPDATED RISK
ASSESSMENT & STANDARD OF COVER DOCUMENT
FOR THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE AND THE
SPRINGDALE FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

WHEREAS, as part of the accreditation process for the Springdale Fire Department, a comprehensive assessment of risks to the community and the resources available to respond to said risks was undertaken, the results of which were contained in a document entitled "Risk Assessment & Standard of Cover Document for the City of Springdale and the Springdale Fire Department" ("the Risk Assessment"), which the City Council for the City of Springdale approved via Resolution No. 13-17 on February 14, 2017;

WHEREAS, the Risk Assessment includes an analysis of, among other things, EMS, hazardous materials, technical rescue, and emergency management issues pertaining to the Springdale Fire Department; and

WHEREAS, the City of Springdale should formally adopt the updated Risk Assessment document to better identify and address issues involving the Springdale Fire Department.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, that the City Council for the City of Springdale, Arkansas hereby adopts by reference a document entitled "Risk Assessment & Standard of Cover Document for the City of Springdale and the Springdale Fire Department 2023" to be utilized by the Springdale Fire Department.

PASSED AND APPROVED this _____ day of _____, 2023.

Doug Sprouse, Mayor

ATTEST:

Denise Pearce, CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Ernest B. Cate, CITY ATTORNEY

Risk Assessment & Standard of Cover

City of Springdale,
Arkansas
and
Springdale Fire
Department



2023

*“To save lives, protect
property and minimize the
effects of all emergencies in
the City of Springdale”*





SPRINGDALE™
WE'RE MAKING IT HAPPEN

Fire Chief

Blake Holte

Accreditation Manager

Dustin McDonald

Standards of Cover Contributors

Asst. Chief Jim Vaughan
Asst. Chief Michael Bronner
Battalion Chief Rodney Valdez
Battalion Chief Zedok Crabbe
Battalion Chief Tom Pearson
Battalion Chief Robert Head
Battalion Chief Steve Lewis
Battalion Chief Clyde Clemons

Battalion Chief Patrick Lee
Battalion Chief Steve Goss
Captain (Ret.) Randy Riley
Captain Todd Weber
Captain Allan Huddleston
Springdale Communications Center
Springdale Water Utilities Dept.

Published: 2023

This document is developed based on direct community input, department input, and historical data. It is developed to specifically identify and meet the needs of the department's response area.

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Introduction

The following document is the Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover (RA/SOC) for The City of Springdale on behalf of the Springdale Fire Department (SFD). The purpose of this document is to aid in identifying the potential hazards and risks throughout the city and to assist the department in drafting a plan to identify proper services the city needs and improve the services currently provided through reducing response times, ensuring appropriate staffing, and providing sufficient and appropriate equipment for mitigation. This is accomplished by evaluating past response times and determining critical tasking based on an incident type's associated risk level and frequency. Information identified is utilized to set agency goals during strategic planning based on both community and department expectations as well as national accepted standards and best practices.

The Springdale Fire Departments mission statement is: **“To save lives, protect property, and minimized the effects of all emergencies in the City of Springdale”**. The department's overall goal is to fulfill our mission statement in the most cost efficient and effective way possible while also ensuring the safety of its personnel and the citizens it is dedicated to protecting. The only way to accomplish this is to evaluate risks and establish a minimum standard of coverage for the department's response area. Through that process, the department can utilize strategic planning to identify and reach its goals.

A risk assessment allows the department to conduct a thorough review of the types of incidents that the department may respond to and identify the risk associated with those incidents' types and their levels. It also allows us to establish target hazards that pose a significantly higher risk to both department members as well as citizens and their associated property. It is by identifying these risks and target hazards that the department can ensure that it has the proper resources and equipment responding to these incidents. The resource requirements help the department prepare for the “worst case scenarios” and can help determine if there is a need for resources outside of the department.

The community risk assessment/standards of cover must clearly define community risk, and how the department is positioned to respond to the risk. This should be a clear statement of policy. The community risk assessment requires the department to consider program goals and objectives based on performance and with outcomes in mind. The department must identify the critical tasks that are required to meet the desired outcomes. The RA/SOC has a direct link with assessment and planning of the accreditation model. There are other links to the model in other areas, but assessment and planning is the focus and guides the development of this document.

The final RA/SOC document integrates all the analysis points into a clear, comprehensive statement of what has been found and what recommendations may be necessary for future improvement. The key points of the document should be:

-
- I. **Documentation of Area Characteristics**
 - II. **Description of Department Programs and Services**
 - III. **All-Hazard Risk Assessment of the Community**
 - IV. **Community Feedback**
 - V. **Program Goals and Objectives**
 - VI. **Current Deployment and Performance**
 - VII. **Evaluation of Current Deployment and Performance**
 - VIII. **Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities**
 - IX. **Correlation of RA/SOC Document to the CFAI Accreditation Model**
 - X. **Appendices/Exhibits (including performance charts for critical tasking and response time, and maps of data including demographics and response totals.)**

The document is also a crucial part in the process of obtaining accreditation through the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI). By entering the accreditation partnership with The City of Springdale and through assessing these categories, the department will be able to set future goals. This will allow the department to utilize funds, personnel, and resources in the most efficient way possible to attempt to provide the citizens with the best services possible based on stakeholder expectations.

Industry Standards on Measuring Performance and the Relationship to Standards of Cover

The Insurance Services Office, Inc. (ISO) is a provider of statistical, actuarial, underwriting, and claims information and analytics; compliance and fraud identification tools; policy language; information about specific locations and technical services. The ISO conducts a full review of a community's public protection capabilities through a staff visit to the community to observe and evaluate features of the fire protection services. The ISO uses a manual called the Fire Suppression Rating Schedule (FSRS) to evaluate four major areas:

1. **Emergency Communications Systems- (10 points)** a review to focus on the community facilities and support for handling and dispatching alarms for structure fires
2. **Fire Department- (50 points)** a focus on the community's fire suppression capabilities. Based on the first alarm response and initial attack to minimize potential loss. ISO reviews such items as: engine companies, ladder companies, deployment of fire companies, equipment carried on apparatus, pump capacity, reserve apparatus, company personnel, and training.
3. **Water Supply- (40 points)** an evaluation of the community's water supply system to determine the adequacy for fire suppression purposes. Hydrant size, type, and installation, as well as frequency and completeness of hydrant inspection and flow testing programs.
4. **Community Risk Reduction (extra credit of up to 5.5 points)** an account of fire prevention code adoption and enforcement, public fire safety education and fire investigation.

ISO and CFAI share these categories in their assessments of the department, including on-site inspections and documents such as the RA/SOC. The processes of both the ISO classification and accreditation, benefit not only the department but can also benefit both residential and commercial stakeholders. Although a higher or lower ISO rating does not guarantee higher or lower insurance premiums, insurance companies do utilize the scores when assessing risk in an area during the underwriting process. ISO scoring does have some impact on a business' decision when identifying areas to conduct operations. In addition, ISO studies have consistently shown that, on average, communities with superior fire protection have lower fire losses than do communities whose fire protection services are not as comprehensive and effective.

ISO Classifications

Class	Points Credited
1	90.00 or more
2	80 to 80.99
3	70 to 79.99
4	60 to 69.99
5	50 to 59.99
6	40 to 49.99
7	30 to 39.99
8	20 to 29.99
9	10 to 19.99
10	0 to 9.99

Table 1: Listing of ISO Classifications



In 2017, Springdale Fire Department achieved an ISO Class 1. The classification was renewed in 2020.

ISO classifies a department on a scale of 1-10. The highest level a department may achieve is a 1 and a 10 is the lowest. Classes 1-8 indicate a fire suppression system with a credible dispatch center, fire department, and water supply. Those departments are classified according to the combined scores of those categories. Class 8b recognizes a superior level of fire protection in an area lacking a credible water supply system. Class 9 indicates a fire suppression system that includes a credible dispatch center and fire department but no credible water supply. Class 10 indicates the area's fire suppression program does not meet minimum criteria for recognition.

For some jurisdictions ISO can provide a split rating such as 2/2X or 2Y. In such areas, all properties within 1,000 feet of a water supply and within five road miles of a fire station are eligible for the first class. Properties more than 1,000 feet from a water supply but within five road miles of a fire station

are eligible for the second class (X or Y). All properties that are over 1,000 feet from a credible water source and over five road miles from a fire station are class 10.



Figure 1 - Structure Fire at Joe's Italian Restaurant, January 2023

Executive Summary

There are usually three reasons to evaluate or challenge existing levels of service; expansion, contraction of service areas, and change in risk expectations. Contraction is typically the result of a reduction in service area, a decline in risk or value, or a decline in available fire protection funding. Regardless of the reasons, elected officials should base changes in levels of service on empirical evidence and rational discussion leading to effective, informed policy choices.

One major issue, with which the fire service has struggled in the past decade, is defining levels of service. There have been many attempts to create a standard methodology for determining how many firefighters, fire stations or fire inspectors a community needs. However, the diversity of fire service challenges in each community has defied efforts to create a "one-size fits all" solution. To address this situation, the International Association of City Managers (ICMA) and the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) formed the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI).

One requirement to be accredited is to prepare a "Risk Assessment" and "Standards of Response Cover" plan during the self-assessment phase of accreditation. The Risk Assessment enables the department to evaluate risks and identify major hazards within the city and establish a plan to effectively handle those situations should they occur. The Standards of Response Coverage are those written procedures determining the distribution and concentration of fixed and mobile resources. This plan encompasses everything an agency should understand to prepare and determine resource deployment.

The accreditation process uses a "systems" approach to deployment rather than a "one-size-fits all" prescriptive formula. In a comprehensive approach, our plan should be able to match local need (risks and expectations) with the costs to provide various levels of service. In an informed public policy debate, The City Council "purchases" the fire and EMS protection (insurance) the community needs and can afford.

Creating a Standards of Response Coverage plan consists of decisions made regarding distribution and concentrations of field resources in relation to the potential demand placed on them by the type of risk and historical need in the community. The purpose of this document is to provide a standardized methodology for the development and review of a standard of coverage based upon several factors all of which are essential in the design of an effective response force.

In conclusion, this RA/SOC is a dynamic document that reflects the changing needs of the Springdale Fire Department and serves as a mechanism for constantly seeking opportunities for improvement. It is a key element in our plan to reduce risk to our residents and visitors. We are committed to providing the most effective services in a fiscally responsible manner and will continually evaluate our performance in the constant pursuit of improvement.

About the Department

Legal Basis for Existence

As required in CFAI performance indicator 1A.1, the Springdale Fire Department is a legally established fire department formed under Arkansas State Statute (Ark. Code Ann § 14-53-101). That statute reads: (a) The City Council shall establish fire departments and provide them with proper engines and such other equipment necessary to extinguish fires and preserve the property of the city and of the inhabitants from conflagration. (b) The council shall promulgate such rules and regulations to govern the department as it shall deem expedient. The municipality is given the authority to guide the agency, provide for programs and services, and manage financial resources.

The department was founded in 1909 by the town council passing a resolution allowing for the organization and purchase of equipment for a fire department.

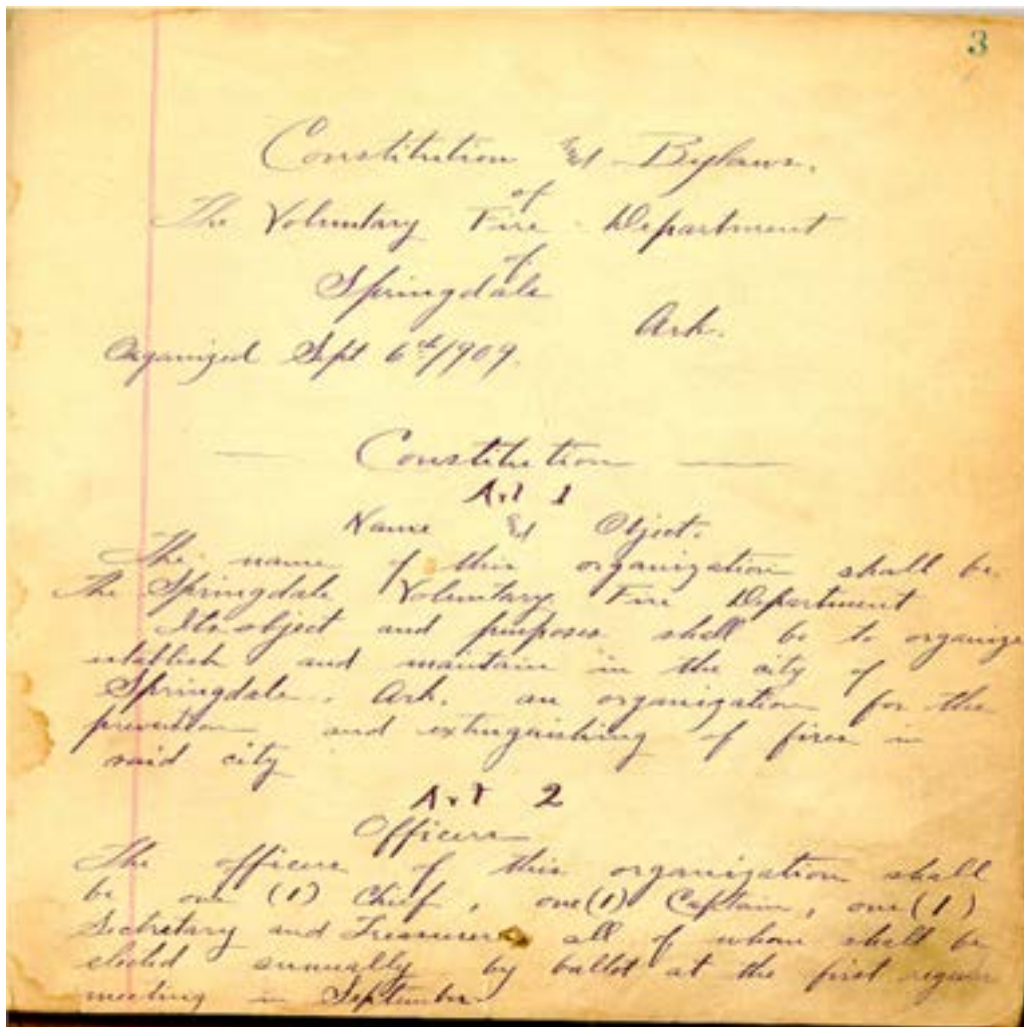


Figure 2 - Original Springdale Fire Department Bylaws



Figure 3 - Station 1 (Central) circa 1960's

Springdale Fire Department operated as a volunteer department until the 1960's when station attendants were hired to take fire calls and drive the trucks to calls. The department hired its first full-time fire chief in 1964 and a full-time paid department was established, phasing out the volunteers by the mid 1990's.



Figure 4- SFD's first ambulance donated by Sisco Funeral Home 1967

The department's EMS service began in 1967. Springdale firefighters were among the graduates of the first EMT class in Arkansas, and were also graduates of the first Paramedic class in Arkansas in 1974. Springdale was among the first Advanced Life Support (ALS) EMS services in the state.



Figure 5 - Early Confined Space Team



Figure 6- Early Trench Rescue Training

Between the 1980s and 1990s, the department began HAZMAT and technical rescue specialized training, and recognized the need to provide both services to the community as area industries were needing to comply with OSHA HAZMAT, trench, and confined space guidelines.

While the position of Fire Marshal was established in 1986, major improvements to Fire Prevention services began to materialize with the establishment of the Community Risk Reduction Division in 2013.

The Past 10 Years

Recent Milestones	
2013	• Retirement of existing Fire Chief, and a new chief was hired from outside the agency • Hired and trained 8 firefighters to replace 8 positions • Cyanokits for smoke inhalation added to all medic units • Annual Physicals for all members implemented • Logistics Officer Position created • Sutphen fire engine with CAFS purchased for frontline • Sutphen aerial purchased for frontline and old aerial placed into back-up fleet • Lifepak 15's purchased for entire medic unit fleet • The department's Strategic Plan Adopted • Fire Prevention was renamed Community Risk Reduction Division
2014	• Hired and trained 15 firefighters to replace 9 positions • Air purifying respirators (APR's) purchased and added to post incident safety equipment • Fire Smoke Coalition Class hosted by SFD • Two Pierce fire engines w/CAFS Systems purchased for frontline • Switched to ImageTrend™ reporting software for EMS reports, also utilized Toughbook's for mobile report writing • Emergency Responder class taught by SFD personnel at Springdale High School • Trail unit purchased for Razorback Greenway Trail responses
2015	• Hired and trained 8 firefighters to replace 6 positions • Purchased a 4x4 Braun medic unit • Switched to ImageTrend™ reporting software for NFIRS reports, inspections, inventory, and training records • Stations 2 & 3 relocated using bond funds • Mission Lifeline award from American Heart Association • Accreditation Manager position created
2016	• Added 3 new positions and hired and trained 9 firefighters to replace 4 positions • Radio system converted from an analog to a digital system • New SCBA's purchased for entire department • New thermal imagers purchased for entire fire fleet • Reduced EMS response area to within Springdale city limits only • 2 new Pierce engines placed in service for Stations 1 and 2
2017	• Achieved ISO Rating of Class 1 • Purchased 2 new staff vehicles

	American Heart Association Mission Lifeline Gold Award
2018	- Achieved international fire accreditation through CFAI - Hired and trained 6 firefighters to replace 6 positions - Purchased Area Rae gas monitors for all frontline apparatus - Implemented best practice post fire decontamination practices for cancer prevention - Bond issue for three new stations passed - Ballistic vests and helmets for all personnel purchased
2019	- Achieved accreditation through Commission on Accreditation of Ambulance Services - Took delivery of Engines 1 and 2 - Previous Engines 1 and 2 reassigned as Engine 7 and 9 - Station 7 completed and staffed - Construction of Station 8 began - Target Solutions online training program implemented - Took delivery of new ladder truck (ladder 8) - Took delivery of new heavy rescue/USAR truck - Plans Reviews were moved to a dedicated person at the Building Department
2020	- New Tyler New World CAD Implemented - Due to annexation, Bethel Heights city disbanded and the annexed area included in department response area - Took delivery of Brush 7 - Switched entire city to AWINS statewide radio system - Conducted first in-house recruit academy due to COVID-19 - Station 8 completed and staffed - Construction began for Station 9 and Training Center - Switched to Mobile-Eyes building inspection and risk assessment program - Changed to Digitech EMS billing
2021	- Retirement of existing fire chief and promotion of new chief - Station 9 opened and staffed - Training Center opened - Closest unit dispatching implemented in CAD - New Springdale Communications Center with state-of-the-art technology opened in new police building - Joint Rescue Task Force (RTF) training program between fire, police, and communications center implemented
2022	- Implemented Pulse Point program - Added a second Battalion Chief position on each shift, dividing the city into two battalions.

	• Automatic vehicle location dispatching enabled in CAD • Two new civilian inspectors were added to CRRD • One civilian fleet services technician was added
2023	• New traditional structural firefighting helmets issued to all personnel • New self-contained breathing apparatus for all engines and ladders • Accreditation and Compliance Manager promoted to Battalion Chief • One civilian Accreditation and Compliance Coordinator was added • 2021 Arkansas Fire Prevention Code presented for adoption • Purchased 5 new staff vehicles • Took delivery of replacement Engine 4 • Took delivery of newly remounted Medic 6.

Figure 7 - Accomplishments Made 2013-2023

About the City of Springdale

Overview

The City of Springdale is in the middle of the Northwest Arkansas (NWA) metropolitan area, which is one of the fastest growing metro areas in the nation with a cumulative population over 500,000. The city was established in 1840 and legally incorporated in 1878. According to the US Census the population of Springdale was 84,161 in April of 2020. In 2023, according to the Worldpopulationreview.com, Springdale's population is estimated at 88,469. The city and metro area have experienced unprecedented growth with the city nearly doubling its population since 2000 due to the combination of affordable cost of living as well as a large corporate presence. With Springdale's vast business and industry, daytime population increases by 8.2% to 95,723. This increased growth has put strains on a lot of the infrastructure and resources within the region that are constantly being addressed.

The city is located primarily in Washington County but does have a small portion, including the annexed Bethel Heights area, located in Benton County. The city has an area of 50.31 square

miles. That is up from 47 due to the annexation of Bethel Heights in 2020. The city is

surrounded by equally large cities such as Bentonville, Rogers, and Fayetteville and smaller communities such as Lowell, Tontitown, Johnson, and Sonora/Nob Hill. The only areas for future expansion barring an annexation are to the east towards Nob Hill.

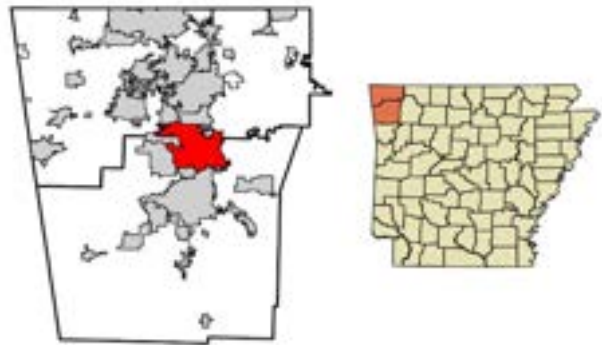


Figure 8 Springdale City Limits Washington and Benton Counties



Figure 9 Architects Rendering of New City Hall and Criminal Justice Building Expected to be Completed in 2023

City Governance Model

The City of Springdale operates within a mayor/council form of government. The current mayor is Mayor Doug Sprouse who has been serving the city since 2009. He is an elected official that is responsible for the day-to-day decision making and manages 15 department heads as well as the Chief of Staff.

The city council is the legislative body of the city and consists of 8 elected officials representing 4 council wards. Every two years one of the two seats is up for election and the entire city votes for each position. The council members serve on ten various committees including the Police and Fire Committee and can recommend items for approval during committee meetings. During the council meetings that are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month those items are voted on or

tabled if need be. The council is also updated on department information including services and programs including organizational structuring and works with the mayor on major changes to them. All major purchases are approved by the city council. While those purchases are usually planned during annual budget preparations, the city has a Capitol Improvement Project (CIP) fund that can facilitate unexpected large purchases. The city council approves the city-wide annual budget each year prior to the next fiscal year start. City budgets are conventional line-item budgets that begin on January 1st of each year. State statute requires that all purchases over \$20,000 follow a formal bidding process.

Department funding is generated through city sales tax as well as appropriations from city, county, state property taxes and grants, as well as federal grants and funds. The city clerk/treasurer's office controls funding and monitors all expenditures via budgets, purchase orders, and receipts.

City of Springdale Population, Growth and Employment Information

The Springdale Fire Department currently serves the City of Springdale and its citizens within its corporate city limits. While most of the departments calls for service are within the city limits, the department does provide mutual and automatic aid to surrounding departments through written aid agreements. Appendix A shows the departments mutual and automatic aid response areas. Per 2021 U.S. Census estimates, the population of Springdale is nearly 88,000 people. This is up from 77,000 in the 2014 census and 33,000 in 1990. The city and surrounding areas have seen unprecedented growth that shows no signs of slowing down anytime soon. With an area of 50.33sq miles, the average population per square mile is 1,748.4. That is up from 1,669.8 in 2014. The population density map shown in Appendix B shows that the city's population is increasing in outlying areas. The annexation of the city of Bethel Heights into Springdale has added another 2.24 square miles and 2,700 citizens to our response area.

The city of Springdale and the surrounding metro area of Northwest Arkansas have several large events throughout the year that attract large amounts of people that can increase risks and challenges to the department. The city has Arvest Ballpark that is home to a minor league baseball team and can hold up to 7,300 people during large events such as concerts and festivals. The metro area hosts a Bikes, Blues, and BBQ which is a large motorcycle rally that brings in an estimated 400,000 for a four-day period. Every year the region hosts the Walmart Shareholders Meeting that is a week-long event that brings in thousands of employees from all over the world. The city also hosts the Rodeo of the Ozarks during the Summer which can bring in an estimated 70,000 attendees. The arena also hosts other events and can support an estimated 9,000+ attendees. One of the newest attractions the city has is its' bike trail system which is recognized as one of the best in the world and brings people from all over the country especially for its mountain biking. The city also has parks and recreational facilities capable of hosting large regional and national tournaments for basketball and baseball.

Springdale is traditionally a "blue collar" city that has large industrial complexes that have high numbers of employees. Its' poultry and meat production are a large part of the city. Tyson Foods is the world's largest meat producer. It was founded, and has its home office in Springdale. Other large corporations include George's and Cargill meat producers, MoistureShield composite decking

manufacturing, Rockline wet wipe production, Kawneer construction material production, and Pratt & Whitney aeronautical part production. The metro area is also home to larger corporations such as Walmart (including its home office, distribution centers, and vendor offices), JB Hunt, and Harp's Foods (home office and distribution centers). The city has recently seen growth in medical centers including the new Arkansas Children's Hospital Campus, Highlands Oncology, Arkansas Blue Cross and Blue Shield, and Northwest Medical Center. The table below courtesy of the Springdale Chamber of Commerce contains several employment facts for the city.

Top Employers:	Facts:
1. Tyson Foods 2. Cargill 3. George's 4. Springdale School District 5. Northwest Health 6. Multi-Craft Contractors 7. Arkansas Children's Northwest 8. Rockline Industries 9. Kawneer 10. Pratt & Whitney, PSD	• Springdale Labor Force 49,498 • 39,774 Persons Employed in Springdale • 724 Listed as Unemployed • Unemployment Rate of 1.8% (2nd Lowest in the State of Arkansas) • 1,649 New Jobs Created in 2022

Table 9.1: City of Springdale Employment Statistics (Courtesy of Springdale Chamber of Commerce)

Topography and Terrain

Springdale is located on the Springfield Plateau at the base of the Ozark Mountains. At an elevation of 1,353 above sea level, rolling hills and valleys are common. Callahan Mountain (1,512ft.), Webber Mountain (1,565), and Price Mountain are located within the city limits. Fitzgerald Mountain (1,449ft.) is home to some of the most treacherous mountain bike trails in the region. These mountains can cause some difficulties during incidents with access points, location, and communication. See Fitzgerald Mountain Bike Trail Map in Appendix A.



Figure 10 - Fitzgerald Mountain Bike Trail, Courtesy of Oztrails.com

One of the main water features in the city is Spring Creek. It is a seasonal creek that runs throughout the entire city. It is the main water run-off collection point for the city. The city has two lakes located within its city limits. Lake Springdale is a small lake located in Hunt Park and Elmdale Lake which is a 200-acre lake on the West side of town that can cause access issues due to its location. The city has 4 primary flood plain areas. The largest is Spring Creek floodplain that runs from the north side of the city to the east just past the Springdale Airport. The Brush Creek floodplain begins near Gutensohn Rd and follows the creek to the west terminating at Lake Elmdale. There are also two smaller flood plains on the south side of the city that flow into Lake Fayetteville which is located just south of the city limits. See Appendix A for flood plain maps.

The city is in a temperate zone with different types of vegetation ranging from prairie grasses and hays, to mostly deciduous trees such as oak, birch, maple, and dogwood. While there are several wooded areas in the city, there are no large forest areas within the response area.

Climate

Springdale is located on the edge of Zone 3 and Zone 4 of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) climate zone map. The city experiences seasonal weather patterns with mild, wet springs and autumns; hot, humid summers; and mild to cold winters. Average temperatures range from 29°F to 90°F. Springdale is in an area that is susceptible to nearly all types of weather including severe thunderstorms and tornados, flooding, ice and frozen precipitation, drought, and high and low temperature extremes.

Average Annual Temperatures Springdale, AR

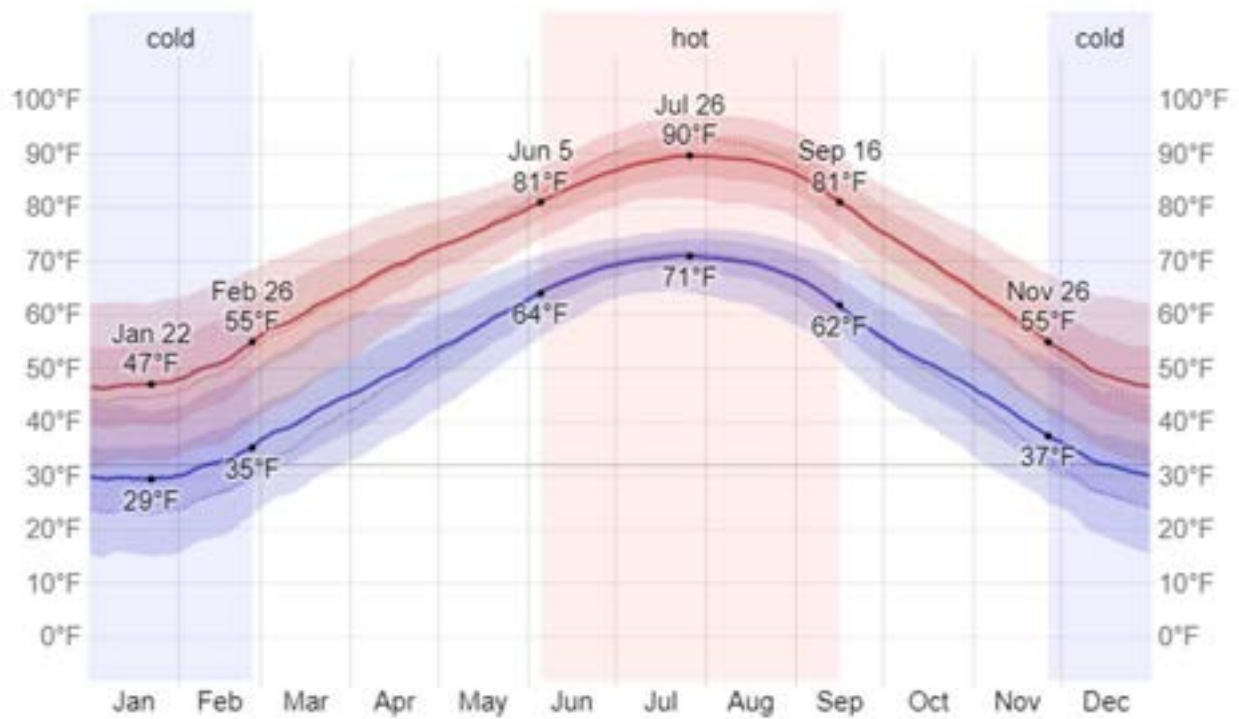


Figure 11 Average Temperature, Springdale, AR

© WeatherSpark.com

Average Annual Rainfall Springdale, AR

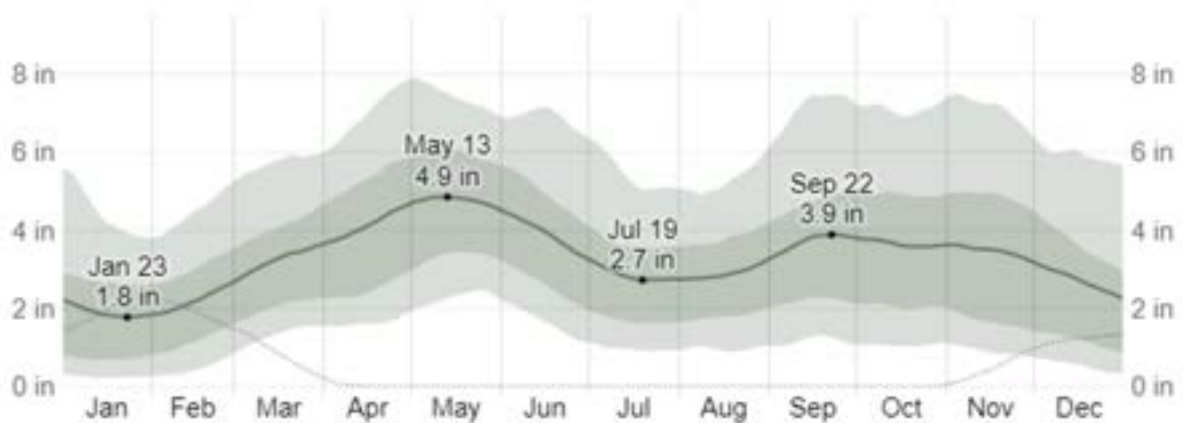


Figure 12 - Average Rainfall, Springdale, AR

© WeatherSpark.com

2000 - Present (Weekly)

The U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) is a national map released every Thursday, showing parts of the U.S. that are in drought. The USDM relies on drought experts to synthesize the best available data and work with local observers to interpret the information. The USDM also incorporates ground truthing and information about how drought is affecting people, via a network of more than 450 observers across the country, including state climatologists, National Weather Service staff, Extension agents, and hydrologists. [Learn more.](#)

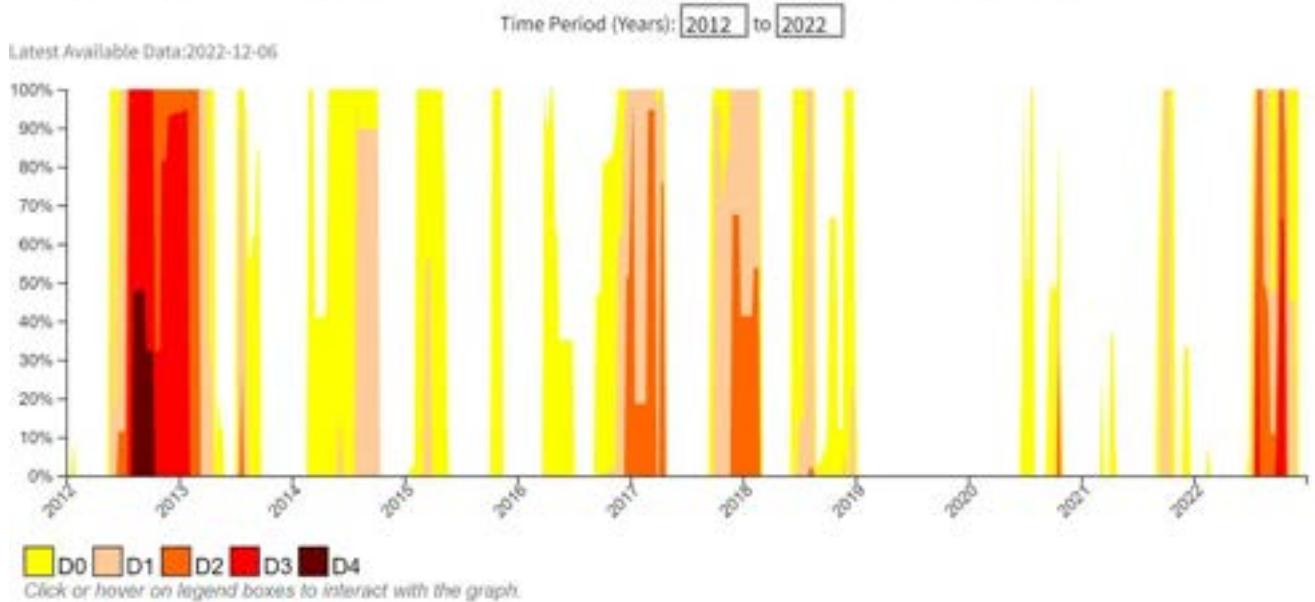


Figure 13- Occurrences of drought from 2012-2022. The scale is D0 to D4, with D4 being the most severe.

@drought.gov

Population

The population of the city of Springdale has changed greatly over the past 20 years. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Springdale's population was only 45,798 and the racial and ethnic backgrounds of the citizens that make up the community was vastly different from what it is today. See Appendix B for a graphic illustration of Springdale's population based on its diversity and age groups. Between 2000 and 2020, the population has increased from 45,798 to nearly 88,000 in 2021 U.S. Census estimates. The city's population increased from 67,766 in 2010 to nearly 88,000 in 2022 is an average increase of 6.4% per year. This is well above the national average of 2-3% annually. According to the Urban Institute the Northwest Arkansas Metro area has a projected growth of 58% by the year 2030.

The median age of the citizens of Springdale is 31.8 years compared to the national average of 38.2. Persons Under 5 make up 8.1% of the population. Persons under the age of 19 make up 33.2% of the population. Persons 20 to 64 make up 57.3%, and persons over 64 make up 9.7%. Appendix B shows age groups and demographics.

Diversity

The city of Springdale has one of the most diverse populations in the region. White (Non-Hispanic or Latino) comprise 44% of the population. The Hispanic/Latino population makes up 38.3% of the population. The city has one of the largest populations of Marshall/Pacific Islanders in the nation which makes up nearly 7.9% of the population. Other populations including Black, American

Indian/Native Americans make up 9.1% of the population. Additional diversity graphs are shown in Appendix B. The diversity in the city can lead to major challenges during incidents due to language barriers and cultural differences, but the department is working to increase its diversity to match the city demographics to assist with these challenges.

Income

Average income in the city is \$51,868 which is up from 2015 that was \$41,385. While that is significantly lower than the national average of \$64,994 compared to Arkansas that is \$49,475. The unemployment rate in Springdale is 4.8% compared to the national average of 5.4%. Compared to other cities in the metro area Springdale is lower but is closing the gap. Poverty in the city is 16.13% while the national average is 12.84%.

Housing

As of 2020 the city had 28,402 housing units in comparison to 25,614 in the 2010 Census. The housing market in the entire metro area is experiencing unprecedented growth and is one of the most rapidly growing areas in the nation. The city has experienced significant growth throughout, especially in the northwest and southeast portions of the city.

The city has several large apartment complexes being constructed or in the planning phases. Rental units in the city are well above the Arkansas average (50.01% compared to 34.18%). With the increases in home values and costs the department expects this number to continue to increase. Reference Appendix B for additional housing information.

Springdale Fire Department Community Risk Reduction and Emergency Services Programs

Fire Suppression



Figure 14 - Structure Fire at Joe's Italian Restaurant, January 2023

The department responded to 1,100 fire suppression calls from 2018 to 2022. This was 2.5% of the department's total call volume. Of those calls, 259 were structure fires with moderate risk or higher.

Beginning in 2022, the department changed its initial response assignment for standard structure fires to four engine companies, one ladder company, a medic unit, and two battalion chiefs. It is evaluating the effectiveness of this model to ensure that all critical tasks such as fire attack, water supply, pump operator, rapid intervention, command, and safety are completed at an incident.

Fire suppression units are equipped with a minimum of 1,050 feet of 5-inch supply hose line. Engines exceed ISO recommendations and carry 1.88-inch attack line and 2 ½ inch and 3-inch hose for blitz attack and sprinkler/standpipe connections respectively. They also have a basic complement of tools for forcible entry and basic firefighting, a hand-held thermal imaging camera (TIC), seven self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and spare air cylinders, radios for all positions, an air-monitoring meter, basic hand tools, and an EMS kit with an AED. The department has begun phasing in battery powered Positive Pressure Ventilator (PPV) fans to eliminate blowing excessive amounts of carbon monoxide and exhaust into structures.

Ladder companies carry a more extensive collection of tools for ventilation, forcible entry, and extrication, as well as a wide array of ground ladders. Ladder companies operate with either a 100-foot platform ladder or a 75-foot aerial ladder.

Medic units are on scene as medical standby and provide rehab.

Battalion Chief units are equipped with spare radios, a command board, a computer with database access, and specialized air monitoring equipment.

Every SFD apparatus is equipped with a video dash camera with interior and exterior recording capabilities.

Brush units are heavy duty 4-wheel-drive units with a smaller GPM pump and a spray turret that can be operated from inside the cab, wildland hose, and a small complement of fire line tools. Brush 1 is cross staffed with Engine 1, and Brush 7 is cross staffed with Engine 7.

All firefighters are certified with a minimum of Firefighter 1 & 2, EMT-Basic, and HAZMAT operations.

Service	Available Resources	Staffing Per Shift
Structural Fire Suppression	7 engines with 3 or 4 personnel	<u>Line Staffing</u> 144 total personnel 48 personnel per shift 6 Battalion Chiefs 27 Captains 21 Engine Driver/Operators 6 Aerial Driver/Operators 84 Firefighters and Firefighter/Paramedics <u>Administration Staffing</u> 17 Administration/Support Positions
	2 ladder trucks with 3 or 4 personnel	
	5 ALS medic units with 2 personnel	
	2 Battalion Chiefs with 1 person	
	Reserve Engines and Ladders, if in service may be upstaffed with off-duty personnel	
Grass/Brush Fire Suppression	All fire units carry 200 feet of 1" wildland hose line and are the initial attack on brush fires unless a brush unit is dispatched at the request of the first due unit. Brush 1 and Brush 7 carry 1" hose line as well as 1.88" and 2 ½" hose. They also carry an assortment of fire line tools and portable extinguishers. Surrounding departments also have a variety of brush units available for mutual aid assistance. In addition, Arkansas Forestry Department in Fayetteville can provide heavy equipment assistance if needed.	Fire units are staffed by a minimum of three personnel. Brush 1 and Brush 7 are staffed by one person assigned on Engine 1 or Engine 7. SFD requires all members to obtain an 8-hour wildland firefighting certification, and there are approximately 20 members with 40 hour "Red Card" certifications.
Aircraft Fire Suppression	The department does not have a dedicated engine or ARFF unit assigned to Springdale Municipal Airport. However, all fire suppression units are equipped with F-500 encapsulating foam. The department currently does not have ARFF operations certified personnel.	A standard alarm assignment is 3 engines, 1 ladder truck, 1 medic unit, and 1 battalion chief on confirmed or eminent crashes. A still alarm of 1 engine, 1 medic unit, and 1 Battalion Chief on potential incidents.

Table 2 - Fire Suppression Staffing



Figure 15 - New Engine 4 delivered February, 2023



Figure 16 - Multiple Vehicles on Fire, February 2023

EMS Operations

The department responded to 29,700 EMS calls from 2018 to 2022. This was 68% of the department's total call volume. Standard response for an EMS call is one engine and one medic unit unless the call is outside the city, a citizen assists such as lift assistance, or a specific request for a single medic unit. Seven engines and two ladder trucks are staffed with a minimum of three personnel who can administer basic life support with fully stocked equipment bags and Automatic External Defibrillators (AED). Five front line medic units are located at station 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and they exceed state minimums for required equipment and medications. Medic units can provide advanced life support (ALS) service and transport.

SFD also has 2 trail units equipped with the same EMS equipment that the engine and ladder companies have. These units also have the capacity to hold a stokes basket that can assist with victim transport out of remote areas.

The department currently has 60 paramedics and 84 EMT-B in both line and administrative positions. The department conducts annual and monthly required EMS training in order to maintain licensure to paramedics and EMT's and to ensure the best service for the citizens of Springdale. The department has specialized training in areas such as SWAT paramedics who work with Springdale Police Department. The department also has personnel certified as Disaster Medical Specialists.

The department has standing protocols via the Northwest Arkansas Regional EMS Protocols. These protocols are developed with regional departments and medical directors to exceed state requirements. The department reviews its performance against those protocols and standards during monthly Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) meetings and review.

The department records all its patient care records on *ImageTrend Elite RMS*. This allows the department to collect information regarding patient impression, history, and disposition. This information is securely cloud based and meets all Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) requirements.

Service	Available Resources	Staffing Per Shift
Emergency	5 ALS medic units with two personnel	<u>56 Hour Staffing</u>
Medical	7 BLS engines staffed with three or four personnel	144 total personnel
Services	2 BLS ladder trucks with three or four personnel	48 personnel per shift
	2 ALS capable trail units staffed as needed	6 Battalion Chiefs
	2 BLS capable bike medic units staffed as needed	27 Captains
		21 Engine Driver/Operators
		6 Aerial Driver/Operators
		84 Firefighters and Firefighter/Paramedics
		<u>40 Hour Staffing</u>
		17 Administration/Support Positions

Table 3 - Emergency Medical Services Staffing

HAZMAT



Figure 17 - Hazmat Decontamination Training

The department responded to 514 HAZMAT incidents between 2018 and 2022. Over 363 of those calls were natural gas leaks both inside and outside of structures. Carbon monoxide exposures and gasoline leaks are the next two types of HAZMAT calls when ranked by frequency. The HAZMAT unit is housed and operated by Station 3 personnel. Most of the department's HAZMAT equipment is carried on HAZMAT 3. All engine and ladder companies carry a small HAZMAT kit with booms, pads and Plug'N'Dyke™ to mitigate smaller incidents/leaks, or to begin containment while awaiting HAZMAT 3 to arrive if needed.

Hazmat 3 carries a variety of equipment including HAZMAT ID™, Area-Rae™, Multi-Rae™, larger quantities of booms and pads, fluid transfer capabilities, HAZMAT suits (Level A, B, & C), and decontamination equipment. The equipment carried on HAZMAT 3 makes the departments HAZMAT unit a Type 2 FEMA team. All department personnel are certified to a minimum of HAZMAT Operations Level, and the department currently has 64 HAZMAT Technicians.

The department complies with all applicable hazardous materials regulations including annual refresher training based on certification level. Medical monitoring as available at all scenes to ensure member safety. The department also conducts annual physicals of all members and includes heavy metals testing of its HAZMAT technicians. Those records are kept for the duration of the members employment plus 30 years.

Service	Available Resources	Staffing Per Shift
HAZMAT	Station 3 houses HAZMAT 3 and Engine 3 that are dispatched to HAZMAT calls. HAZMAT 3 is cross-staffed with personnel from Engine 3 as needed.	Engine 3 and HAZMAT 3 are manned by a minimum of 2 HAZMAT technicians every shift as much as possible. Personnel assigned to E3 are also certified in HAZMAT Chemistry and HAZMAT Site Operating Practices. The department also has all line personnel trained to a minimum of HAZMAT Operations, and currently has 64 personnel certified to the level of HAZMAT Technician who can respond to incidents. All personnel are required to undergo HAZMAT training every two months, and twice a year the department participates in a regional HAZMAT training drill.
	HAZMAT 3 is capable of handling most Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) events. Mutual Aid from surrounding departments is also available as needed.	
	A-Shift 19 HAZMAT Technicians	
	B-Shift 17 HAZMAT Technicians	
	C-Shift 16 HAZMAT Technicians	
	Administration 11 HAZMAT Technicians	

Table 4 - HAZMAT Incidents Staffing



Figure 18 - New Medic 6 delivered February, 2023

Rescue



Figure 19 - Trench Rescue Training

The department responded to 2493 technical rescue calls between 2018 and 2022. Motor vehicle accidents and extrications accounted for nearly all those calls. The department is equipped to handle a wide variety of technical rescues including motor vehicle extrication, rope (high and low angle) rescue, swift water, confined space, elevator, and a small amount of trench and structural collapse rescue.

Ladder's 6 & 8 are equipped with the newest compliment of extrication tools used for MVA's including spreaders, two cutters, two hydraulic rams, and ParaTech™ struts.

Station 2 is the designated technical rescue station. It houses USAR 2, which carries an assortment of rescue equipment for extrication, confined space, high angle, and man versus machine rescue. Personnel assigned to either a ladder company, or Engine 2 must possess a minimum technician level in three disciplines. The department encourages all members to obtain technician level status in the various technical rescues due to the amount of labor necessary on large-scale incidents. SFD can obtain mutual aid from surrounding departments if internal resources are not available or if a large-scale incident were to occur.

Service	Available Resources	Staffing Per Shift
Motor Vehicle Accidents and Extrication	USAR 2 and 2 ladder companies are equipped with Amkus™ extrication equipment compliment. Engine 3 carries a battery powered combination tool. All engines and ladders carry a compliment of cribbing for extrications.	The department currently has 59 personnel certified as Vehicle Extrication Technicians. All personnel undergo basic extrication training during their first year of employment. Members assigned to a ladder truck or Station 2 must also have two other technical rescue technician certificates on the unit they are assigned. Members of the department are required to participate in annual refresher training.
		A-Shift – 17 Vehicle Extrication Technicians
		B-Shift – 17 Vehicle Extrication Technicians
		C-Shift – 17 Vehicle Extrication Technicians
		Administration – 8 Vehicle Extrication Technicians
Water Swift Water Rescue	The department's swift water rescue equipment currently consists of helmets; wet and dry suits for technicians; and rope kits. All units are equipped with lifejackets and rope throw bags. The department has one boat. We currently have no means of ice rescue.	The department currently has 56 personnel certified as Swiftwater Rescue Technicians. Engine 2 and the closest available ladder truck are dispatched to all technical rescues with at least three personnel in addition to the closest available engine company.
		A Shift – 18 Swiftwater Rescue Technicians
		B-Shift – 19 Swiftwater Rescue Technicians

		C-Shift – 12 Swiftwater Rescue Technicians
		Administration – 7 Swiftwater Rescue Technicians
Trench Rescue and Structural Collapse Rescue	The department carries a compliment of ParaTech™ struts and lumber and panels to mitigate a small trench rescue or begin mitigation of a small-scale structural collapse rescue. Mutual aid from Rogers Fire Department and Washington County DEM are most likely courses of action as both agencies have full compliments of equipment.	To be assigned to Engine 2 there is not a requirement for either discipline. The department conducts annual refresher training and encourages line personnel to attend these classes. If for some reason no technicians are available for either discipline, off duty personnel can be recalled through Everbridge™ or CrewSense™. The department has 48 Trench Rescue Technicians and 20 Structural Collapse Rescue Technicians.
		A-Shift – 13 Trench Rescue Technicians, 3 Structural Collapse Rescue Technicians
		B-Shift – 14 Trench Rescue Technicians, 9 Structural Collapse Rescue Technicians
		C-Shift – 14 Trench Rescue Technicians, 8 Structural Collapse Rescue Technicians
		Administration – 7 Trench Rescue Technicians
Confined Space Rescue	USAR 2 currently houses all confined space rescue equipment including tethers, fans, communications systems, supplied air systems, and tripod removal systems	Engine 2 is staffed with a minimum of two personnel who are certified confined space rescue technicians. The department currently has 49 Confined Space Rescue Technicians
		A-Shift – 16 Confined Space Rescue Technicians
		B-Shift – 15 Confined Space Rescue Technicians
		C-Shift – 12 Confined Rescue Space Technicians
		Administration – 6 Confined Space Rescue Technicians

High Angle/Rope Rescue	Each SFD engine carries a SAR pack, with a small compliment of rope rescue equipment. Ladders 6 and 8, and USAR 2 carry the bulk of SFD's rope rescue equipment. That equipment includes harnesses; a minimum of two 500-foot rope bags; and rope kits that include carabiners, ascenders and descenders; and other essential tools and equipment.	For personnel to be assigned to Engine 2 or a ladder company, they must be certified as rope rescue technicians. All personnel are required to be trained to operate as a junior member on a rope rescue team. Personnel go through a 40-hour core to obtain basic skills before attending a rope rescue technician class. The department currently has 75 rope rescue technicians.
		A-Shift – 22 Rope Rescue Technicians
		B-Shift – 25 Rope Rescue Technicians
		C-Shift – 20 Rope Rescue Technicians
		Administration – 8 Rope Rescue Technicians

Table 5 - Technical Rescue Incidents Staffing

Annual Appraisals of Services

The department conducts formal annual appraisals of its emergency services provided to determine the impacts, outcomes, and effectiveness of the program. The department assess the progress towards meeting department goals and objectives during those annual appraisals as well as during annual strategic planning. This information is also vital in producing the department's Annual Report document.

Prevention Program

The Springdale Fire Department's (SFD) risk reduction is the responsibility of the department's Community Risk Reduction Division (CRRD). The department's goal is to have zero deaths and injuries as well as reduce property loss each year. The CRRD evaluates performance of its prevention program, public education programs, and fire investigation/origin and cause programs during annual appraisals and when compiling the department's annual report.

The CRRD utilizes the 2021 Arkansas Fire Prevention Code.

The CRRD utilizes a comprehensive plan that includes initial plans review before construction begins to ensure compliance with Arkansas Fire Prevention Codes and local fire codes. Certificate of Occupancy and annual commercial fire inspections are also part of the program. The CRRD also develops risk reduction programs for other services that the SFD provides such as CPR/AED training and senior citizen hazard reduction training for EMS.

The SFD's CRRD programs are selected and implemented using information compiled in the department's risk assessment. The department utilizes statistics and data from its *MobileEyes™ RMS* to identify the areas of the city that need attention as well as trends in incident types and common factors. The SFD has identified the importance of prevention and is working to improve the efficiency of the CRRD through improved technology and incorporating line personnel into its programs. The department has received great response from citizens in regards to its available training programs and will continue to develop programs that meet the needs of its citizens.

CRRD consists of one Fire Marshal (Battalion Chief), one Assistant Fire Marshal (Captain), one Public Education Specialist/Public Information Officer (Captain), and two civilian fire inspectors. Inspections conducted by CRRD are High/Special Risk and Maximum Risk occupancies, business license inspections and other special type inspections. Low/Moderate Risk inspections are conducted by the Engine Companies in their assigned Fire Management Areas (FMA's) or by the occupant self-inspection program.

In 2022, SFD conducted 3577 inspections with 2424 violations cited, 1723 violations cleared with 701 violations remaining.

SFD CRRD Inspection Activities 2022	
Inspection Type	Number
Re-inspect ^s	1036
Routine (Moderate Risk) ^{FS}	741
Business Self Inspection ^{FS}	665
Business License ^{FS}	297
Routine (High Risk) ^{FS}	175
Routine (Low Risk) ^{FS}	149
Certificate of Occupancy ^{FS}	120
Sprinkler System (Permit Inspection) ^{FS}	91
Educational Semi-Annual ^{FS}	83
Pre-Plan ^{FS}	52
Fire Alarm (Permit Inspection) ^{FS}	44
Consult ^s	37
Fireworks Stand ^s	20
Fire Protection ^{FS}	18
Other/Special ^{FS}	16
Complaint ^{FS}	15
Hood Suppression System (Permit Inspection) ^{FS}	7
Sprinkler System (ITM Inspection) ^{FS}	5
Alarm System (ITM Inspection) ^{FS}	2
Kitchen Hood System (ITM Inspection) ^{FS}	2
Follow-up ^{FS}	1
Private Hydrants/Service Mains (ITM Inspection) ^{FS}	1
Total⁵	3577

Table 6 - Activities conducted by CRRD in 2022

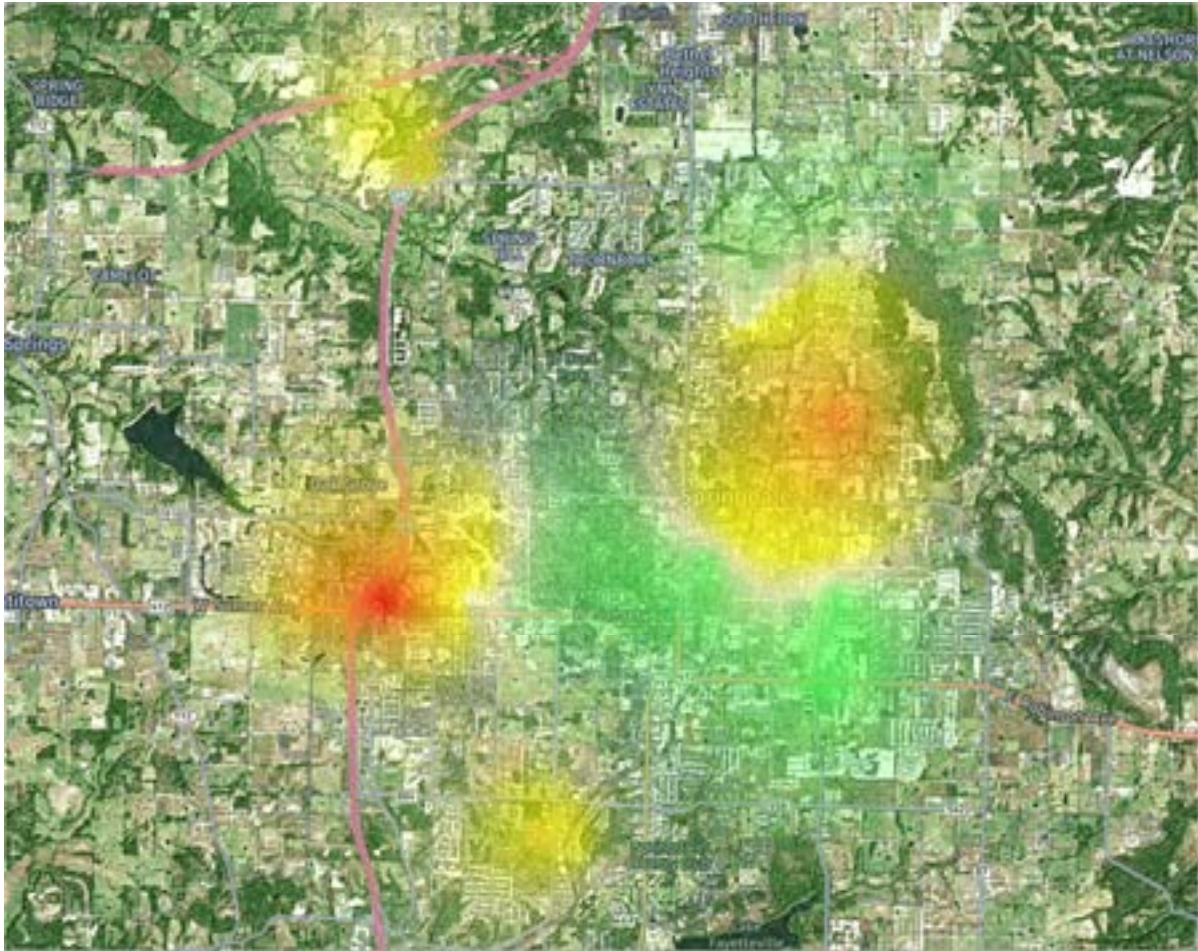


Figure 20 - Heatmap showing highest areas of violations found

Public Education



Figure 21 - Elementary School Public Education with Fire Safety House

The SFD has a public education specialist who is responsible for the research, development, and implementation of the department's public education programs. The specialist position is part of the community risk reduction division. The public education specialist trains and utilizes line personnel to help deliver the public education message.

The public education program utilizes data from the risk assessment/standard of cover to identify specific areas that need to be targeted for prevention. The program also utilizes incident history, demographic information, and program effectiveness when deciding where to focus its efforts. The department has implemented programs such as the Youth Fire Setter Task Force (YFIT), school fire prevention, and smoke alarm installation. The department has also implemented EMS oriented programs such as senior citizen hazard education and CPR training. The public education program has been crucial in implementing the *PulsePoint* app which is a CPR and AED location program available to all citizens.

When determining areas to focus programs the department utilizes demographic information to identify high risk audiences. Due to the wide variety of ethnicities within the city, the department has been able to work with community groups and leaders from those groups to help assist with

messages. The department works with those groups to identify areas, causes, and possible methods for reduction of risk.

The SFD has identified its major areas of concern through its risk assessment and is monitoring for changing trends. The department also utilizes industry standards and research in determining its available programs. As those trends become more prevalent and standards change, the department will make the necessary changes to ensure that its public education programs remain relevant to the citizens it serves.

Public Education Events 2022		
Event Type	Number of Events	Number of Civilians in Attendance
Career Talk	3	755
CPR/First Aid	6	125
EMR Individual Class	1	15
EMS Standby	1	400
Fire Extinguisher Class	4	55
Juvenile Fire Setter	6	31
PR Event	12	1882
Pre-K Safety Presentation	10	577
Public Education - General	21	6886
Public Safety Talk to Business	5	49
Show & Tell Scheduling	12	1413
Smoke/CO Detector Installation	3	9
Totals Events	85	12,197

Table 7 - Activities conducted for public education in 2022

Fire Investigation, Origin and Cause Program

The Springdale Fire Department (SFD) operates its fire investigation, origin, and cause program through the Community Risk Reduction Division (CRRD). The department is given authority through the adoption of the 2021 Arkansas Fire Prevention Code (AFPC). The division currently has trained investigators that are available Monday through Friday from 8am-5pm. There is also one investigator on call at all other times. SFD policy and procedure 401.7 identifies the incident commander as the responsible party for requesting a fire inspector. The policy also identifies the criteria that would necessitate a fire investigator. The incident commander is generally the battalion chief and is certified to investigate origin from the IFSTA Officer II program.

The CRRD has adequate tools and equipment available for investigative purposes, such as lighting, cameras, hand tools, and proper PPE. This equipment is available in both the fire marshal's and assistant fire marshal's vehicles. Investigations are conducted with assistance from Springdale Police Department investigators who can conduct more thorough interrogations and can more effectively obtain warrants. The SFD also utilizes proper evidence collection and chain of custody techniques and utilizes the Arkansas State Crime Lab for assistance with processing evidence.

The SFD records all information regarding ongoing investigations ImageTrend Elite reporting software. The department investigated 261 incidents in 2022, and found 2 intentional, 62 unintentional, 26 failures of equipment, 3 act of nature, 16 under investigation, and 25 undetermined. The SFD's investigation program has been effective for the low number of incidents that occur.



Figure 22 - Mobile Home Fire - Marchant Road, 2022

Domestic Preparedness

The City of Springdale houses the worldwide headquarters of Tyson Foods, Inc. which has multiple facilities throughout the city. This includes a large corporate headquarters campus, a feed mill, and two major chicken processing plants, a downtown office complex and multiple other large office buildings across Springdale. The department recognizes these facilities as having potential for a domestic terrorism event.



Figure 23- Tyson Foods Corporate Offices, Springdale

Additionally, the Walmart worldwide headquarters is in Bentonville just to the North of Springdale. Walmart conducts an annual shareholders meeting which brings thousands of people to Northwest Arkansas who travel from various venues in Springdale, Bentonville, Rogers, and Fayetteville. Since shareholders come from all over the world, there is also potential for a large-scale event.



Figure 24 - Walmart Shareholders Meeting, Bud Walton Arena, UofA Fayetteville

Springdale is home to a Minor League Baseball team, with a large baseball facility in the southwest corner of the city at Arvest Ballpark. This venue also has concerts and other events scheduled throughout the year.



Figure 25 - Northwest Arkansas Naturals game at Arvest Ballpark

Fayetteville, just to the South of the city is home of the University of Arkansas, which hosts many major sporting events for football, basketball, baseball, softball, and track/field. Traffic increases during these events time, and could pose a potential threat of a domestic terrorism event.



Figure 26 - Reynolds Razorback Stadium, UofA Fayetteville

Springdale is host to the annual Rodeo of the Ozarks, which is located at Parson's Stadium just East of the downtown area. This is another potential for a large-scale-event. Parson's Stadium is also a venue for tractor pulls, demolition derbies, and concerts.



Figure 27 - Rodeo of the Ozarks, Parsons Stadium, Springdale

Northwest Arkansas hosts an annual motorcycle rally called Bikes, Blues and BBQ each summer, with some events held at Springdale venues.



Figure 28- Bikes, Blues & BBQ Rally, Dickson Street, Fayetteville

Springdale Fire Department works closely with event planners to arrange specific pre-plan strategies on each scheduled event.

The City of Springdale has created an Emergency Operations Plan for large-scale events such as this. Likewise, Washington and Benton Counties and Fayetteville, Rogers and Bentonville have created EOP documents outlining coordinated responses to large-scale domestic events which outline the roles SFD will play within each plan.



Figure 29 - Tornado in southern section of Springdale in 2022

In 2022, a tornado struck the southern section of Springdale. Elements of the city EOP were activated to address this large-scale-event.

Springdale Fire Department works with surrounding departments in Washington and Benton counties in planning, annual training, and evaluation of increased potential for large-scale events.

Springdale Fire Department Support Services Provided

Training Division



Figure 30 - Training Tower at the Mickey Jackson Training Center

The Training Division identifies general training needs based on the level of knowledge, experience and skill that is listed with each job description and required by both state and national fire and emergency medical service (EMS) standards. The training program ensures that at minimum, state and federal requirements are met including those of NFPA, OSHA, and Arkansas Department of Health. The training division is staffed with four members, including the battalion chief of training, two captains, and one administrative assistant. The division is also able to use outside trainers for specialized training needs such as high-angle rescue and certain HAZMAT training.

SFD also provides opportunities for career advancement training and development through on and off-site training classes. The division is also responsible for developing and monitoring personnel task books including probationary, driver/operator, captain, and battalion chief that must be completed before promotion to another position. The department also provides continuing education for department members to maintain required certifications.

The Training Division ensures that all training is consistent with the SFD mission statement and annual goals are established with the statement in mind. Discipline experts from the Training Division, Technical Rescue, Hazardous Materials Team and Administration complete Annual Training Needs Assessment Forms then discuss future training needs based on current and anticipated needs. They also determine training material needs and publish those needs in the division's annual appraisal.

The Training Division utilizes both fire and EMS proficiency standards that are required once per year and live fire company evolutions that are held twice per year to ensure that personnel meet a baseline standard set forth by department testing and evaluation. Post incident analysis (PIA), and fire and EMS continuous quality improvement (CQI) programs are also utilized to identify training deficiencies and programs are designed from those. The department is very supportive of all personnel attending training relevant to the mission statement and their level of expertise.

The Springdale Fire Department (SFD) has a 3-story training facility allowing fire, EMS, HAZMAT, and technical rescue drills. In 2020, SFD opened its training building, named the Mickey Jackson Training Center on the same site as the tower. Budgetary constraints did not allow for all the requested facilities in the initial construction, so additional training facilities are planned to continue to meet the needs of SFD growth. The SFD has on site EMS equipment at the training facility. The department has one engine dedicated to the training division, various tools and hoselines, and utilizes other reserve apparatus for fire and EMS training.

Training Category Description	Total Department Hours 2022
Fire Training	29645
EMS Training	5949
HAZMAT Training	1865
Technical Rescue Training	3573
Driver/Operator Training	4624
Officer Training	1928
Fire Prevention/Risk Reduction Training	946
Administration Training	818
Physical Training	9981
Grand Total	59333



Figure 31 - Training Division Offices and Classroom Building at MJTC/2022 Training Hours



Figure 32 - Water Supply Training - at HarBer Stadium grounds



Figure 33 - Driver/Operator Training at Station 9

Physical Resources and Logistics

The department realizes the importance of having quality facilities and equipment. All purchases and construction align with the department's strategic plan and department goals. Certain purchases are determined during strategic planning meetings and budgeted for accordingly. The Springdale Fire Department logistics officer handles purchasing and maintenance of all supplies and equipment to support all services provided. The logistics officer provides cleaning and maintenance supplies for all the fire stations, training center and administration. Purchasing of equipment for Fire, EMS, HAZMAT and Technical Rescue and associated supplies (such as medications for EMS) is made through the logistics officer. The logistics officer also manages the department's inventory of personal protective equipment (PPE) and uniforms.

All vehicle related maintenance is provided by the department's maintenance shop. SFD employs a lead mechanic and a mechanic, who perform a majority of the fleet maintenance requirements for fire apparatus, medic units, HAZMAT units, Rescue units and staff vehicles.

Administration

The Springdale Fire Department administration consists of the Fire Chief, an Assistant Chief of Administration, an Assistant Chief of Operations, and a Receptionist/EMS Billing Clerk. Administration staff perform day-to-day functions such as payroll, finance, budgeting, strategic planning, policy review/creation, accreditation, compliance, EMS billing, etc.

Fire administration staff members provide support to all services provided by the Springdale Fire Department.

Accreditation and Compliance Staff

The department has a full-time staff consisting of a Battalion Chief of Compliance and Accreditation Officer, who serves as the department's Accreditation Manager. In 2023, a civilian Compliance and Accreditation Coordinator position was added to assist with accreditation, risk assessment, and strategic planning.

This division is also responsible for the EMS compliance program and is responsible for monitoring EMS documentation and reporting to ensure Medicaid/Medicare compliance. It also compiles data and information for ISO reporting as needed. Both of these are crucial to preventing significant losses through audits and fines as well as reduced insurance rates for citizens.

Department Health and Safety

The department takes firefighter health and safety very seriously. Mental and physical health are vital to ensuring that firefighters remain fit for duty so they can continue their careers successfully. The department does not have staff members that are solely dedicated to health and safety initiatives but has a firefighter health and safety committee as well as senior staff that determine department needs and work with external resources to meet the needs of its members. The health and safety committee meets at least quarterly and conducts an annual appraisal to review measures. Measures and initiatives the department has taken are listed below:

- Health and Safety officer that is responsible for maintaining the departments exposure program. This includes bloodborne pathogen and infectious disease as well as chemical exposure reduction and reporting
- Developing risk management practices and positive workplace processes, procedures, and personal protective equipment review.
- The department is able to identify “near miss” incidents that could be harmful to firefighters through its unusual incident reporting process as well as post incident analysis review.
- The department has developed a cancer prevention and harmful chemical exposure decontamination program as part of its cancer prevention program.
- The department conducts annual physicals to ensure fitness for duty. These physicals include heavy metal testing for HAZMAT technicians.
- Requiring all officers to have Incident Safety Officer certification and utilizing the second battalion chief position to ensure that all incidents have a safety officer.
- The department has developed a mental health program that includes meetings with a mental health professional who specializes in firefighter mental health.

The department has identified the need to update its air replacement systems in stations 1, 5, and 6 stations to match the systems that are currently in the other 6 stations. The Plymovent™ systems that are currently in those three stations are not compatible with the clean burning diesel systems on the newer trucks. SFD is currently developing a plan of action and would like to have those systems updated by the end of 2024.

External Department Support Services

Springdale Water Utilities

Springdale Water Utilities (SWU) is crucial to the success of fire suppression. The department operates as its own entity separate from the city and is one of the most respected water and sewer services in the nation.

The water system has been crucial in ensuring compliance with ISO requirements, and was a large reason for the SFD's rating of 1. SWU provides services to the entire response area of SFD and the majority of its system provides over 1500 gallons per minute (gpm) for firefighting operations. Hydrants are installed, tested, and maintained by SWD in conjunction NFPA's 1 and 291. SWU also works with SFD to ensure that hydrant placement meets the 2021 Arkansas Fire Code.

The department receives fire hydrant mapping information that is placed into the GIS system and is able to be overlaid in the department's CAD maps. This allows the department to have mapping and hydrant flow information available instantly for an incident.

Springdale Communications Center

The Springdale Communications Center (SCC) works in a support role to the department. Although it falls under the authority of the Springdale Police Department, it is still a vital part of department operations. The center was relocated in 2021 to a new facility that meets the needs of the SCC and the citizens. It can be expanded for further growth.

The SCC is ACE accredited through the International Association of Emergency Dispatchers. It is also accredited by the Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO). These accreditations show that the SCC exceeds industry standards and is dedicated to continuous improvement.

The center works with SFD to operate and maintain the operation of the radio system. The system allows for interoperability with outside agencies. SCC also has back-up systems and redundancies in place that will allow for continued operations of the system in the event of a catastrophic failure.

The center has worked with the department to install and operate a new computer aided dispatch system (CAD) since late 2021. SFD and SCC are working on improving the system to better meet community needs.

SFD has been able to identify that through the utilization of the Emergency Medical Dispatch/Emergency Fire Dispatch ProQA changes to call processing benchmarks as well as processes in place for call taking and dispatching need to be updated and improved. SFD is working with SCC to develop and improve these processes during administrative staff meetings as well as monthly fire and EMS Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) meetings.



Figure 34 - Hazmat Mutual Aid at Tontitown

Springdale Fire Department Resources

Line positions work 48 hours on 96 hours off schedule, while administrative positions work a 40 hour per week from 8am-5pm Monday through Friday schedule.

Stations, Apparatus and Staffing

The Springdale Fire Department is comprised of 164 personnel and nine stations located throughout the city. Each station is staffed using up to 48 personnel from three shifts: A, B, and C for 144-line personnel. Minimum staffing requirements require 39 personnel to staff the above apparatus. Of that, there must be 2 Battalion Chiefs, 9 Captains, 9 Driver/Operators, 9 Firefighters, 5 Paramedics and 5 Firefighter/EMT's.

If for any reason staffing falls below the 39, overtime, either through CrewSense™ or through mandatory holdover, is authorized. The department will staff additional personnel as needed for major events such as severe weather, natural disaster, or any other high-risk scenarios that require

personnel as outlined in the department EOP and COOP. Guidelines for unit staffing are defined in Springdale Fire Department Policies and Procedures 101.05.

18 administrative personnel work Monday through Friday, 8am to 5pm. 11 administrative personnel ranked either Captain or higher can respond when needed to incidents as support staff. 8 administrative civilian positions include 2 administrative assistants, an EMS billing clerk, 2 department mechanics, 2 civilian inspectors and a Compliance and Accreditation Coordinator.



Figure 35 - New Helmets issued to all personnel, January 2023

Organizational Chart

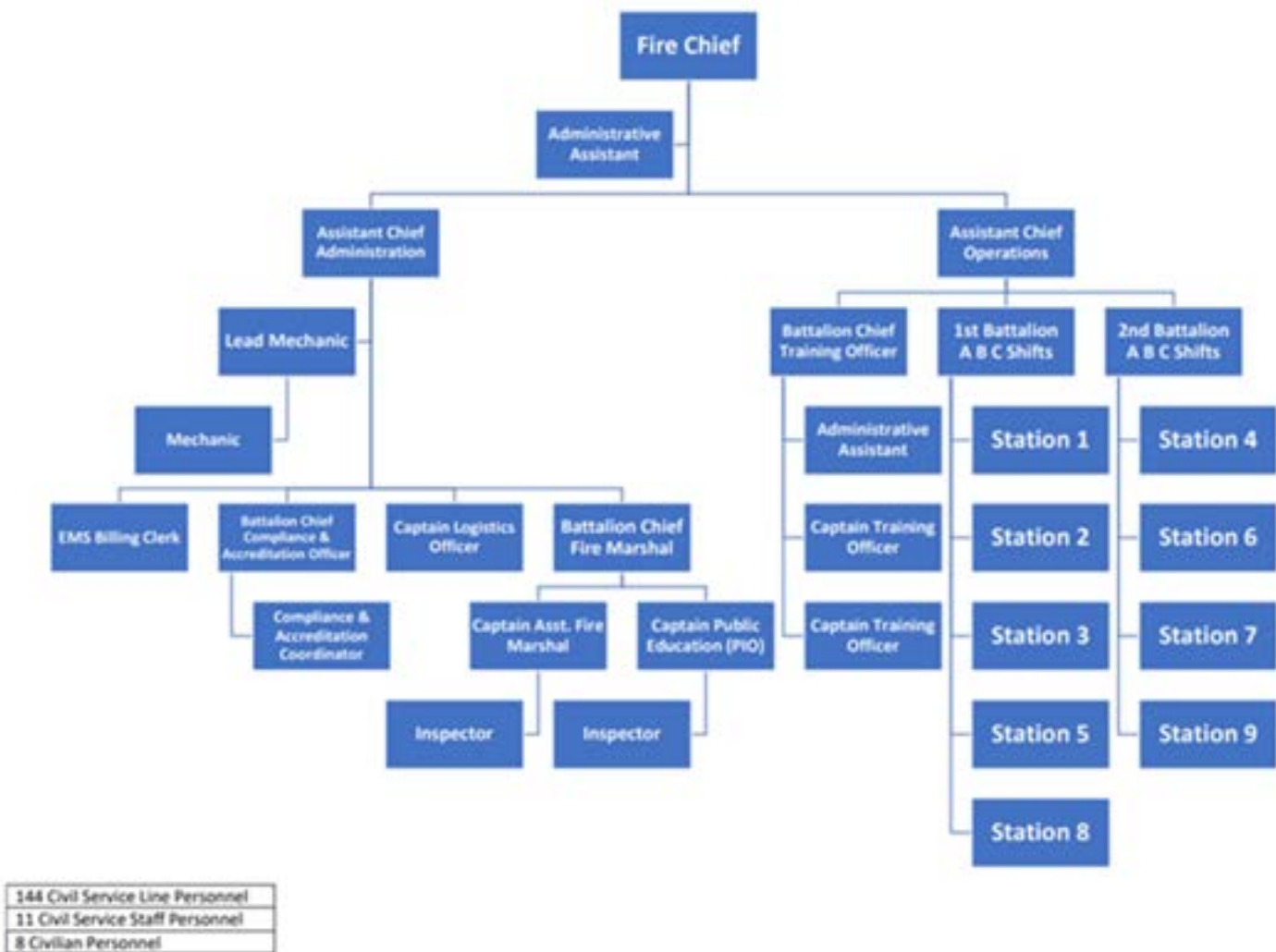


Figure 36- 2023 Springdale Fire Department Organizational Chart

Response Capabilities by Station

Each station is assigned a Captain (Company Officer), a Driver/Operator for the associated fire apparatus, one or two firefighters (depending on overall staffing levels). If the station houses a medic unit, one paramedic and one firefighter/EMT is assigned

Station	Engine Staffing	Ladder Staffing	Medic Staffing	Specialty Units Staffing	Command Units Staffing
1	1	0	0	Brush 1*	1
	3-4				1
2	1	0	1	USAR 2*	0
	3-4		2		
3	1	0	1	Hazmat 3*	0
	3-4		2		
4	1	0	1		0
	3-4		2		
5	1	0	1		0
	3-4		2		
6	0	1	1		0
		3-4	2		
7	1	0	0	Brush 7*	1
	3-4				1
8	0	1	0	Trail 8*	0
		3-4			
9	1	0	0	Trail 9*	0
	3-4				
Total	7	2	5		2
	21-28	6-8	10		2

to that medic unit.

Table 8 - Overall Response Capabilities for All Stations



Figure 37 - Kitchen area of Station 9



Figure 38 - Apparatus Bay of Station 9

Fire Stations

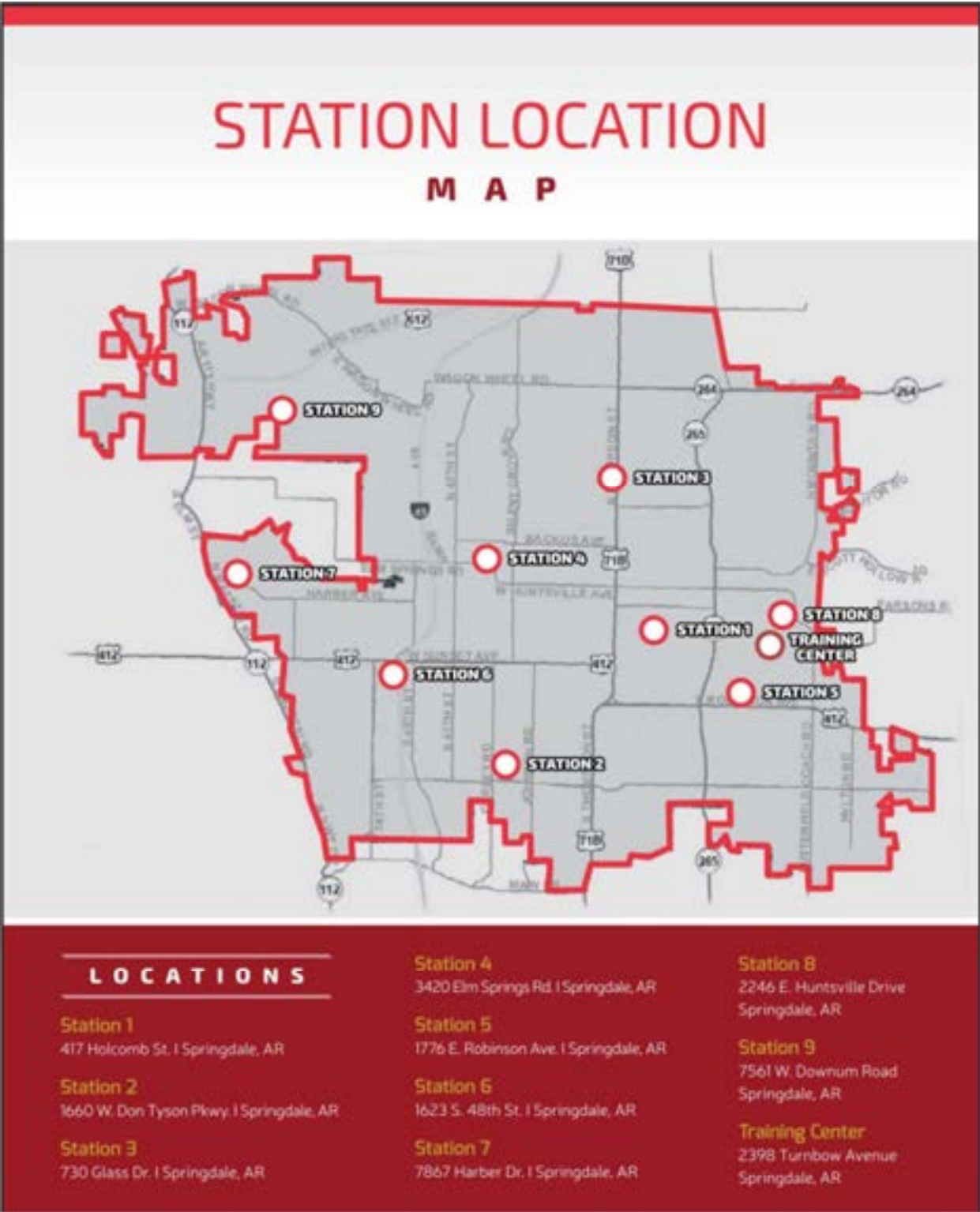


Figure 39 - Map showing fire station locations

Station 1



Figure 40- Station 1, Fire Administration

Station 1 is located at 417 Holcomb Street, and was constructed in 2000. It is located two blocks South of downtown Springdale. It is in the middle of the most densely populated part of Springdale. Operations units housed at this facility include Battalion 1, Engine 1, Brush 1. Station 1 also houses Fire Administration, and the Emergency Vehicle Maintenance facility. Because of this, Station 1 also houses various reserve apparatus.

Battalion 1 is a 2017 Chevrolet Suburban which serves as the command vehicle for the 1st Battalion. Engine 1 is a 2019 Pierce Enforcer model pumper.

Brush 1 is a 2017 Ford chassis with a WildFire™ brand body.

Unit Name	Personnel	Miscellaneous
Engine 1	3-4	
Brush 1	0	
Battalion 1	1	
Engine 21	0	Reserve Engine

Table 9 - Response Capabilities of Station 1

Station 2



Figure 41 - Station 2

Station 2 is located at 1660 W. Don Tyson Parkway, and was constructed in 2015. It is located on Don Tyson Parkway just West of Thompson Street. This location allows for quick access to I-49, US Highway 71, and other areas of the city.

Station 2 is designated as the department's technical rescue station. Station 2 personnel are required to have a minimum of three technician level technical rescue training certificates from one of the following categories: swift water, confined space, structural collapse, trench rescue and motor vehicle extrication.

Station 2 also houses the department's SCBA maintenance facility with certified Scott™ safety repair technicians and repair equipment.

Operations units housed at Station 2 are Engine 2, Medic 2, USAR 2 and reserve Medic 22.

Engine is a 2019 Pierce Enforcer model pumper.

USAR 2 is a 2019 Freightliner/Hackney M2106 model heavy rescue truck.

Medic 2 is a 2019 Ford F450/Braun Liberty model Type II ambulance.

Medic 22 is a 2016 Ford F450/Braun Liberty model Type II ambulance.

Unit Name	Personnel	Miscellaneous
Engine 2	3-4	
Medic 2	2	
USAR 2	0	Cross-staffed with Engine 2
Medic 22	0	Reserve Medic

Table 10 - Response Capabilities of Station 2



Figure 42 - USAR 2, in the bay at Station 2

Station 3



Figure 43- Station 3

Station 3 is located at 730 Glass Drive, and was constructed in 2015. It is located just east of North Thompson and just south of County Line Road. This location allows quick access to Hwy 71 as well as other main thoroughfares in the north side of Springdale.

Station 3 is designated as the departments HAZMAT station. Station 3 personnel are required to have additional HAZMAT training including: HAZMAT technician, HAZMAT chemistry, and Site Ops. This station has a dedicated room for servicing specialized HAZMAT equipment including a fume hood for calibrating gas meters.

Operations units housed at Station 3 are Engine 3, HAZMAT 3, Medic 3.

Engine 3 is a 2014 Model Sutphen Monarch model pumper.

HAZMAT 3 is a 2002 International 4300SA truck that was outfitted as an emergency vehicle in 2013.

Medic 3 is a 2019 Ford F450/Braun Liberty model Type II ambulance.

Unit Name	Personnel	Miscellaneous
Engine 3	3-4	
Medic 3	2	
HAZMAT 3	0	Cross-staffed with Engine 3

Table 11 - Response Capabilities of Station 3



Figure 44 - FDC and Standpipe training

Station 4



Figure 45- Station 4

Station 4 is located at 3420 Elm Springs Road, and was constructed in 1982. It is currently the department's oldest working fire station. It is located on a dangerous curve at Elm Springs Road and White Road.

This station was originally on a two-lane road that has since been widened to five lanes. The road widening has shortened the front ramp to the station, and can delay entering traffic due to the dangerous curve and high traffic speeds. Station 4 is not a drive through station. This means that units must back into their bays which increases the probability of damaging apparatus and the building.

Station 4 was originally designed to accommodate just 2 or 3 personnel. With current 5 or 6 personnel assigned to the station, restroom, shower, sleeping, and dining facilities are limited. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Station 4 crew experienced prolonged downtime after calls because only one shower was available for 5 people to shower. An AirMation system was installed in the apparatus bay area to filter diesel exhaust fumes as part of the cancer prevention program, but the

current Station 4 does not comply with all the cancer prevention guidelines because bunker gear is stored in the apparatus bay area, and one of the bays serves as the gym area.

Because of the issues stated above, the process of relocating Station 4 to a new facility has begun. Land has been purchased and architectural plans are in process with funding proposed through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. The department anticipates construction of the new Station 4 to begin in Summer 2023.

In addition to the relocation, a smaller training facility is being planned on the new Station 4 site so that companies in the 2nd Battalion (West Side) can perform training while remaining close to their area.

Operations units assigned to Station 4 include Engine 4 and Medic 4.

Engine 4 is a 2022 Pierce Enforcer model pumper.

Medic 4 is a 2018 Ford F450/Braun Liberty model Type II ambulance.

Unit Name	Personnel	Miscellaneous
Engine 4	3-4	
Medic 4	2	

Table 12 - Response Capabilities of Station 4

Station 5



Figure 46 - Station 5

Station 5 is located at 1776 East Robinson Avenue, and was constructed in 1994. It is located on Hwy 412 East just east of Hwy 265. There is a stop light system in front of the station that controls the traffic on Hwy 412 during emergency calls. Station 5 is in a densely populated and one of the fastest growing areas of the city.

Operations units housed at Station 5 include Engine 5 and Medic 5.

Engine 5 is a 2011 Sutphen Monarch model pumper.

Medic 5 is a 2018 Ford F450/Braun Liberty model Type II ambulance.

Unit Name	Personnel	Miscellaneous
Engine 5	3-4	
Medic 5	2	

Table 13 - Response Capabilities of Station 5

Station 6



Figure 47- Station 6

Station 6 is located at 1623 48th Street, and was constructed in 1998. It is located southeast of the intersection of Hwy 412 West and I-49. The location allows for quick access to Hwy 412 West, I-49, and Don Tyson Parkway.

Operations units housed at Station 6 are Ladder 6, Medic 6, reserve Engine 22, and reserve Medic 24.

Ladder 6 is a 2014 Sutphen SL-75 model quint with a 75' aerial ladder.

Medic 6 is a 2022 Ford F450/Braun Liberty model Type II ambulance.

Engine 22 is a 1998 Pierce Saber model pumper.

Medic 24 is a 2015 Ford F450/Braun Liberty model Type II ambulance.

Unit Name	Personnel	Miscellaneous
Ladder 6	3-4	
Medic 6	2	
Medic 24	0	Reserve Medic
Engine 22	0	Reserve Engine

Table 14 - Response Capabilities of Station 6

Station 7



Figure 48- Station 7

Station 7 is located at 7867 HarBer Avenue, and was constructed in 2019. It is located just north of HarBer High School. Station 7 covers the HarBer Meadows subdivision as well as many commercial occupancies west of I-49. E7 also has easy access to Hwy 112 to the west. Station 7 is also near Lake Elmdale.

Operations units housed at Station 7 are Engine 7, Brush 7 and a rescue boat.

Engine 7 is a 2015 Pierce Saber model pumper.

Brush 7 is a 2020 Model Ford F450 chassis with a WildFire™ brand body.

The rescue boat is an inflatable rescue boat with trailer purchased in 2022

Battalion 2 is a 2022 Chevrolet Suburban which serves as the command vehicle for the 2nd Battalion.

Unit Name	Personnel	Miscellaneous
Engine 7	3-4	
Brush 7	0	Cross-staffed with Engine 7
Rescue Boat	0	Cross-staffed with Engine 7
Battalion 2	1	

Table 15 - Response Capabilities of Station 7

Station 8



Figure 49 - Station 8

Station 8 is located at 2246 East Huntsville Avenue, and was constructed in 2020. It is located northeast of the downtown area of the city in a primarily industrial area. Huntsville Avenue is a main east/west thoroughfare in the north part of Springdale.

Operations units housed at Station 8 are Ladder 8, reserve Ladder 1 and Trail 8.

Ladder 8 is a 2019 Pierce Enforcer-Ascendant model quint with a 75' aerial ladder.

Ladder 1 is a 2007 Sutphen SPH-100 model ladder truck with a 100' aerial ladder platform.

Trail 8 is a 2020 CAN-AM DMAX HD10XT all-terrain vehicle with patient care and transport capabilities.

Unit Name	Personnel	Miscellaneous
Ladder 8	3-4	
Ladder 1	0	Reserve Ladder
Trail 8	0	Cross-staffed with Ladder 8

Table 16 - Response Capabilities of Station 8

Station 9



Figure 50 - Station 9

Station 9 is located at 7561 West Downum Road, and was constructed in 2021. Station 9 serves the extreme northwest area of Springdale which is mostly rural, with numerous housing subdivisions. There are very few commercial occupancies in Station 9's area. Station 9 is close to Hwy 112 and is near the interchange of Hwy 112 and Hwy 612 (which will eventually be the Hwy 412 northern bypass).

Operations units housed at Station 9 are Engine 9, reserve Ladder 21 and Trail 9.

Engine 9 is a 2015 Pierce Saber model pumper.

Ladder 21 is a 1998 Pierce Lance model quint with a 75' aerial ladder.

Trail 9 is a 2014 MotoEV brand electro EMS cart type vehicle with a patient litter

Unit Name	Personnel	Miscellaneous
Engine 9	3-4	
Ladder 21	0	Reserve Ladder
Trail 9	0	Cross-staffed with Engine 9

Table 17 - Response Capabilities of Station 9

Jurisdictional Boundaries and Response Areas

The department's jurisdiction for fire, EMS, HAZMAT, and rescue is currently the city limits of Springdale. Until January 1, 2016 the department's EMS (medic unit only) coverage area included neighboring towns and rural communities within Benton and Washington counties. City and department leaders made the decision to reduce the department's EMS coverage area to within Springdale's city limits to ensure that the city was being covered properly. The department still responds to all surrounding areas when requested for mutual or automatic aid for fire, EMS, HAZMAT, and technical rescue situations.

The department's current jurisdiction is divided up into nine response areas called FMA's (Fire Management Area). Each fire station has a corresponding FMA. The maps on the following pages display the nine FMA's and the general vicinity of each of the nine stations. Chief Officers established these boundaries to provide for the most effective response times within any given FMA. While actual responses are assigned via a new proximity dispatch system, the FMA boundaries serve to divide the city into sections for assigned tasks such as pre-plans, inspections, public education events and FMA familiarization. When creating the FMA's Chief Officers also tried to distribute the workload amongst the various units to help ensure that units stay in their FMA's as much as possible so that other units don't have to cover because a unit is out of service.

Starting in 2024 the department will utilize quadrants from the GIS system to replace the FMA boundaries with smaller fire quadrant area boundaries. These quadrants will be determined by GIS and CAD data to designate smaller more specific areas of the city. This will allow for more accurate analysis of the cities and incident response data.

See Fire Response Areas map below the FMA map.



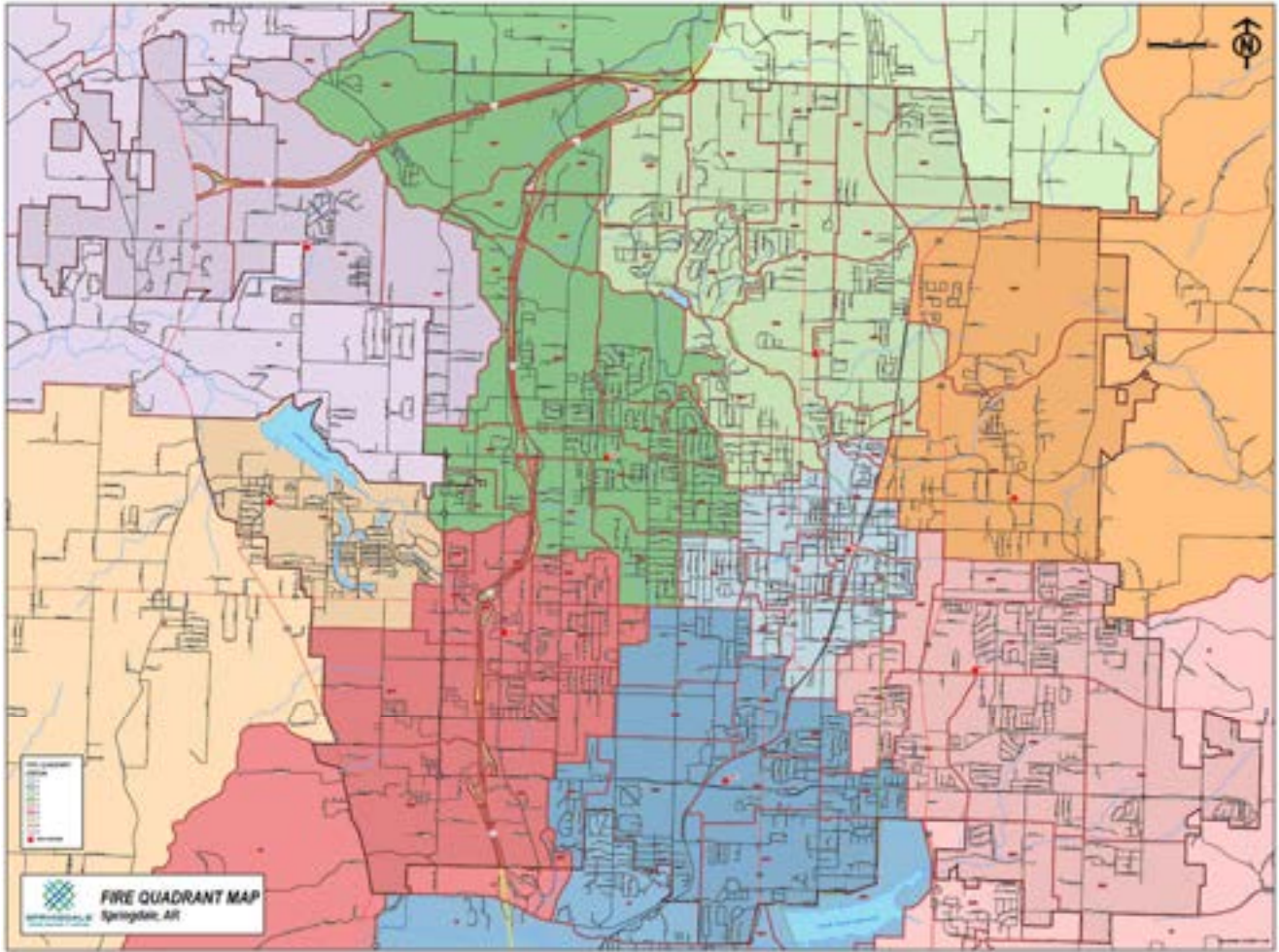


Figure 52 - Proposed 2023-2024 Fire Protection Quadrant Map



Figure 53 - Fire Response at Arkanshire

FMA	AREA SQ MILES	AREA ROAD MILES	AREA POPULATION
1	2.442	47.031	15231
2	6.381	74.912	17204
3	8.589	85.464	18427
4	8.322	102.626	17535
5	8.957	81.314	24280
6	8.135	79.666	9373
7	3.927	45.233	6455
8	7.251	48.379	12489
9	12.478	74.041	6296
TOTAL	66.482	638.666	*127290

Table 18 - Area statistics for each Fire Management Area (FMA)

* Data from this table is ever changing and will be updated as necessary.

FMA 1



Figure 54 - Fire Management Area (FMA) 1

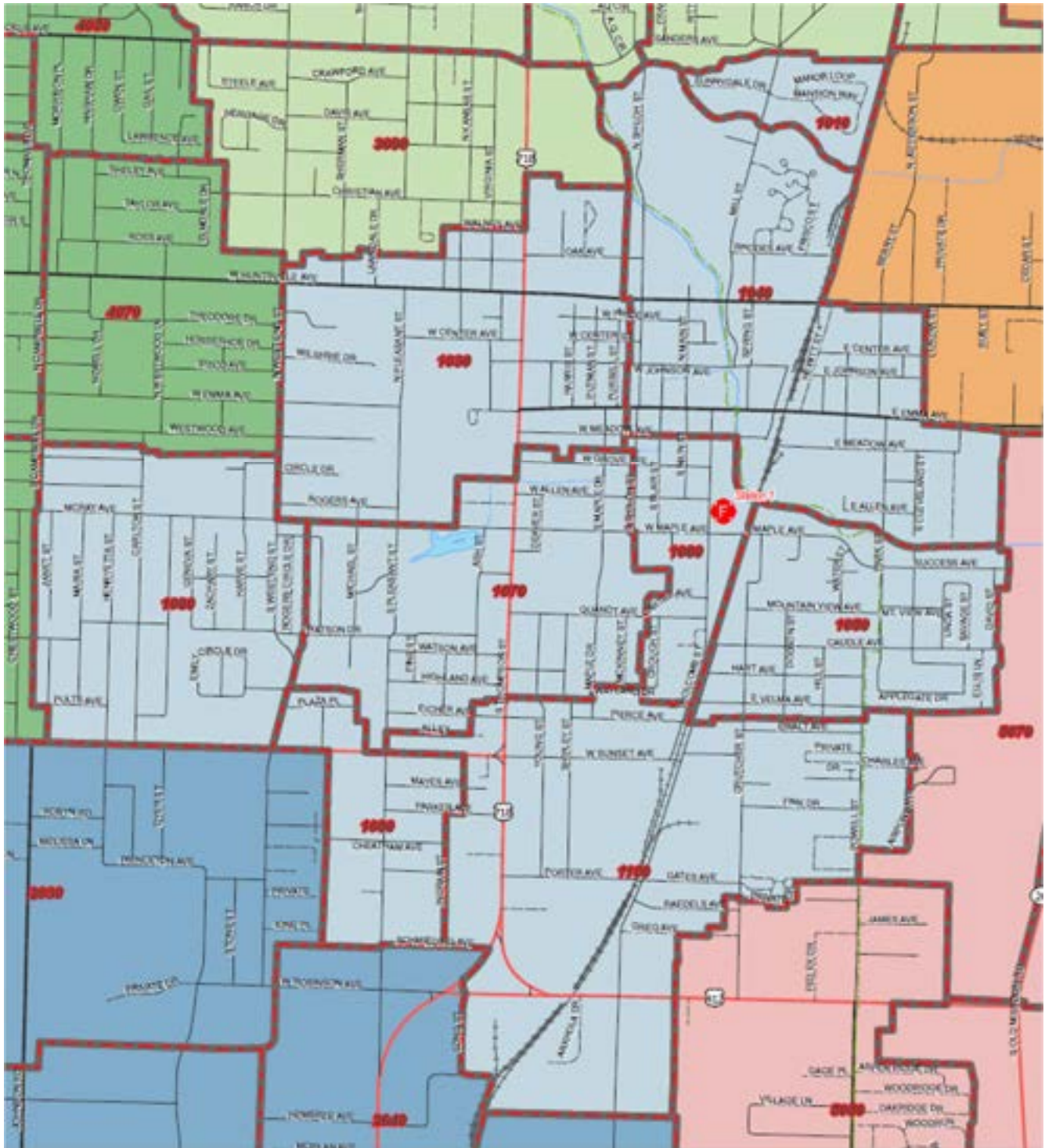


Figure 55 - Proposed Quadrant Map for Station 1 area

FMA 2

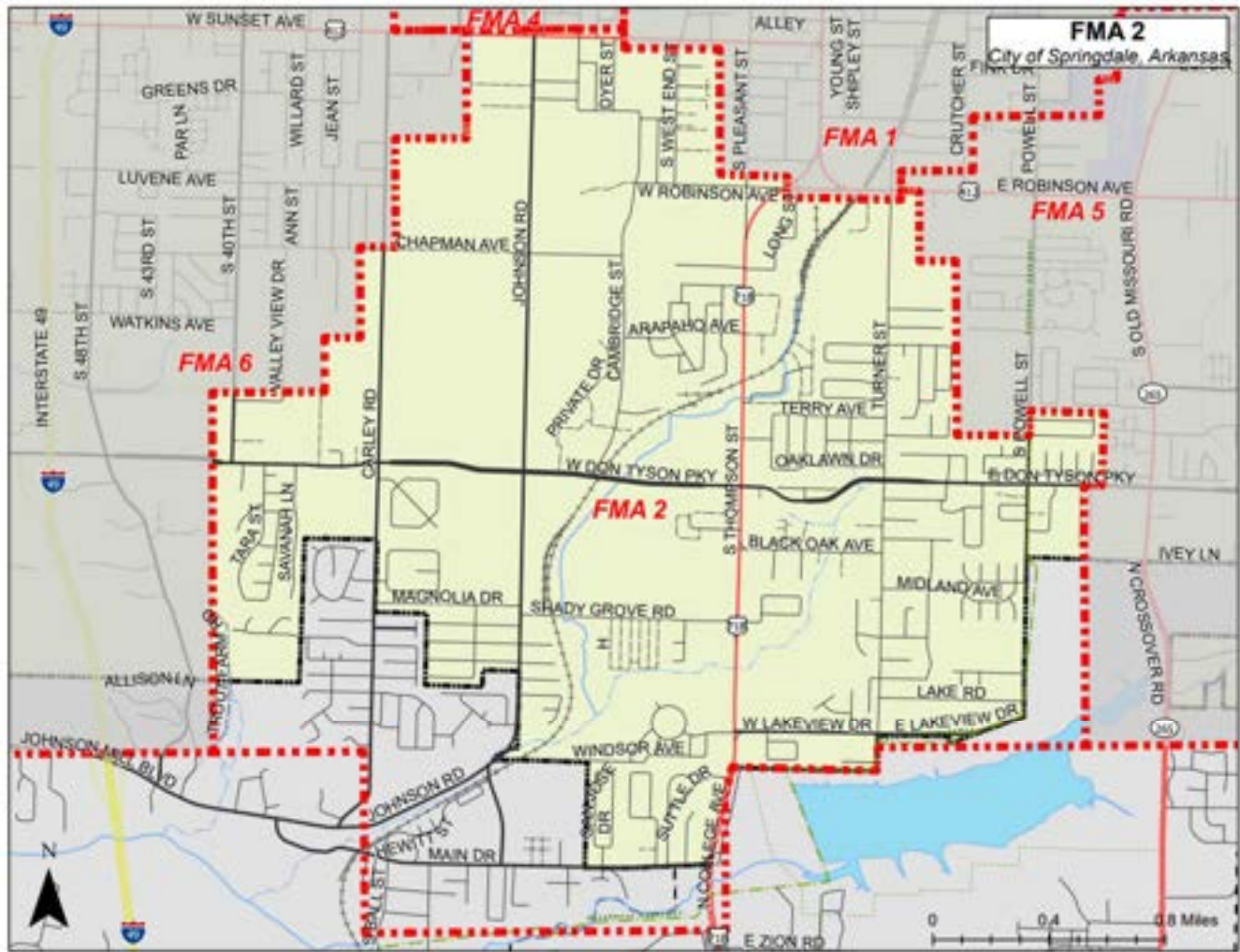


Figure 56 Fire Management Area (FMA) 2

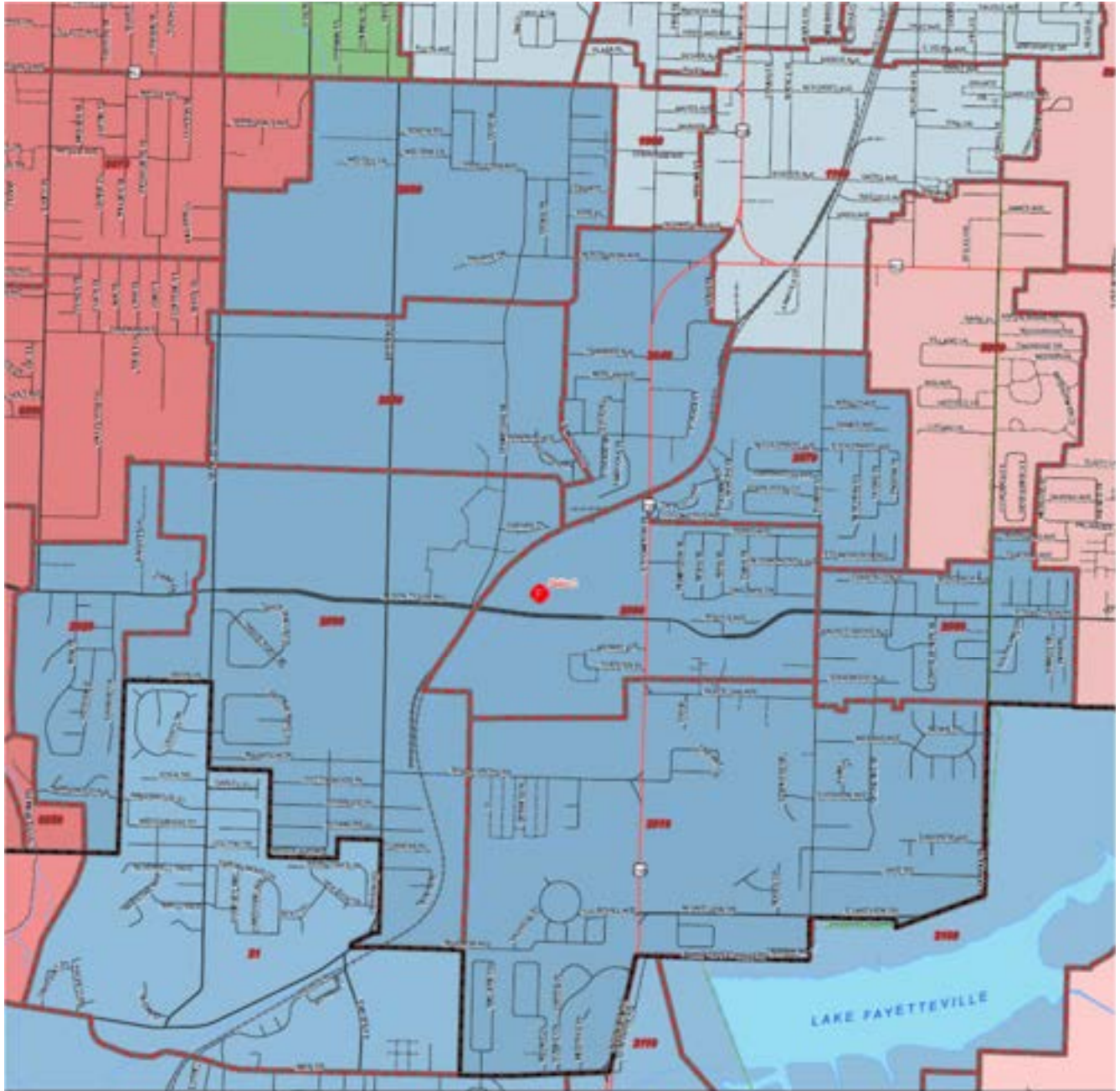


Figure 57 - Proposed Quadrant Map for Station 2's area

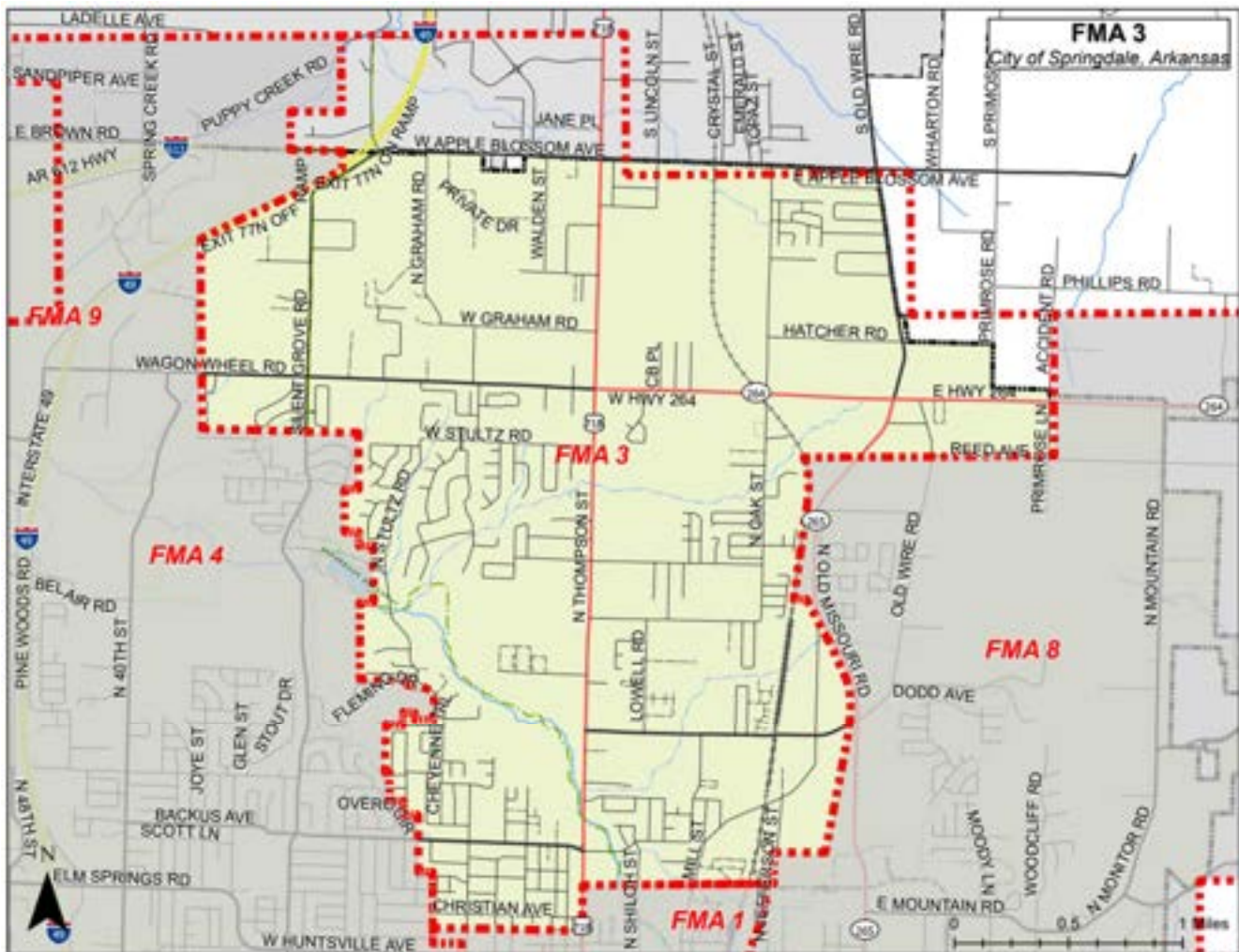


Figure 58 - Fire Management Area (FMA) 3

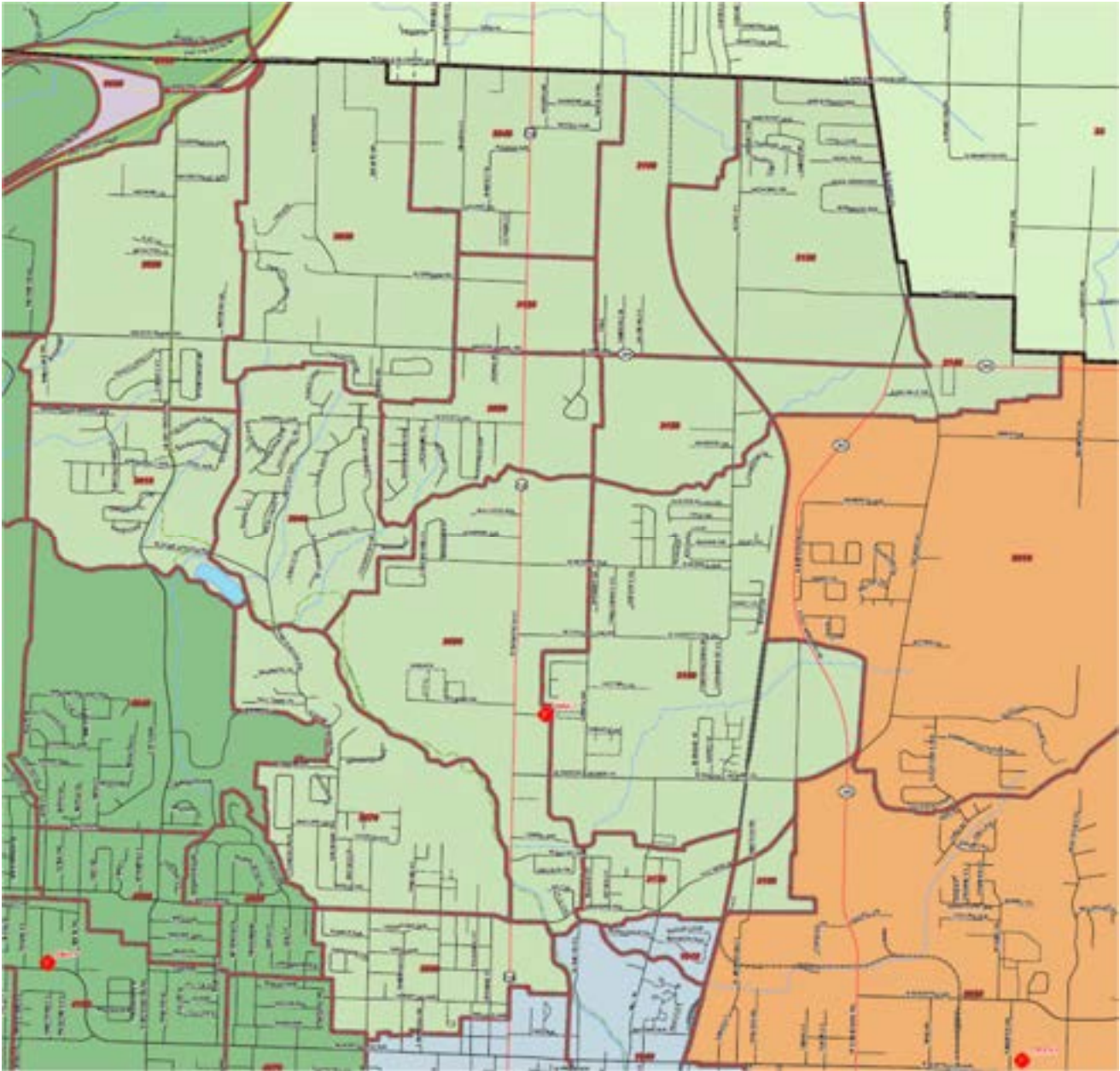


Figure 59 - Proposed Quadrant Map for Station 3's area

FMA 4

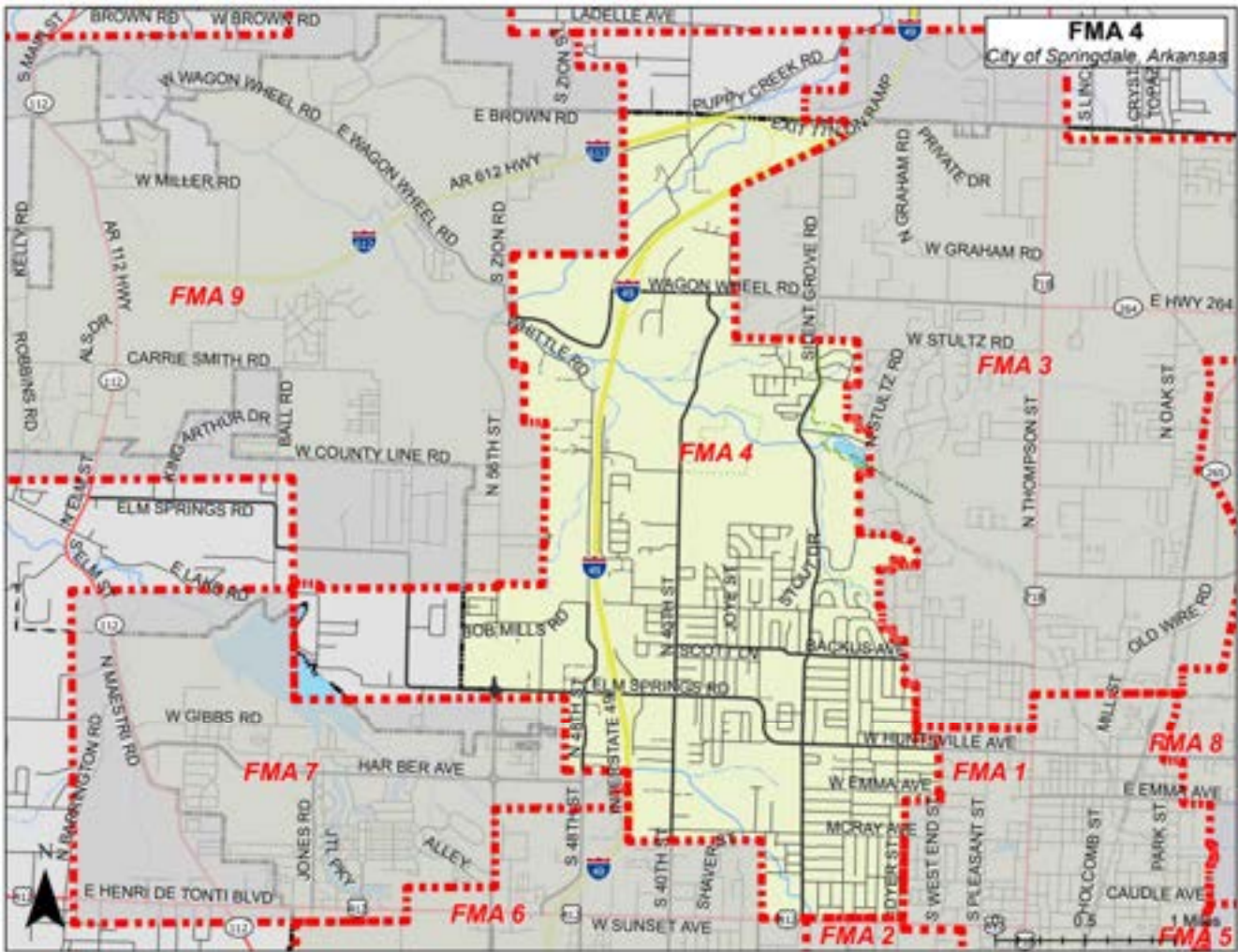


Figure 60 - Fire Management Area (FMA) 4

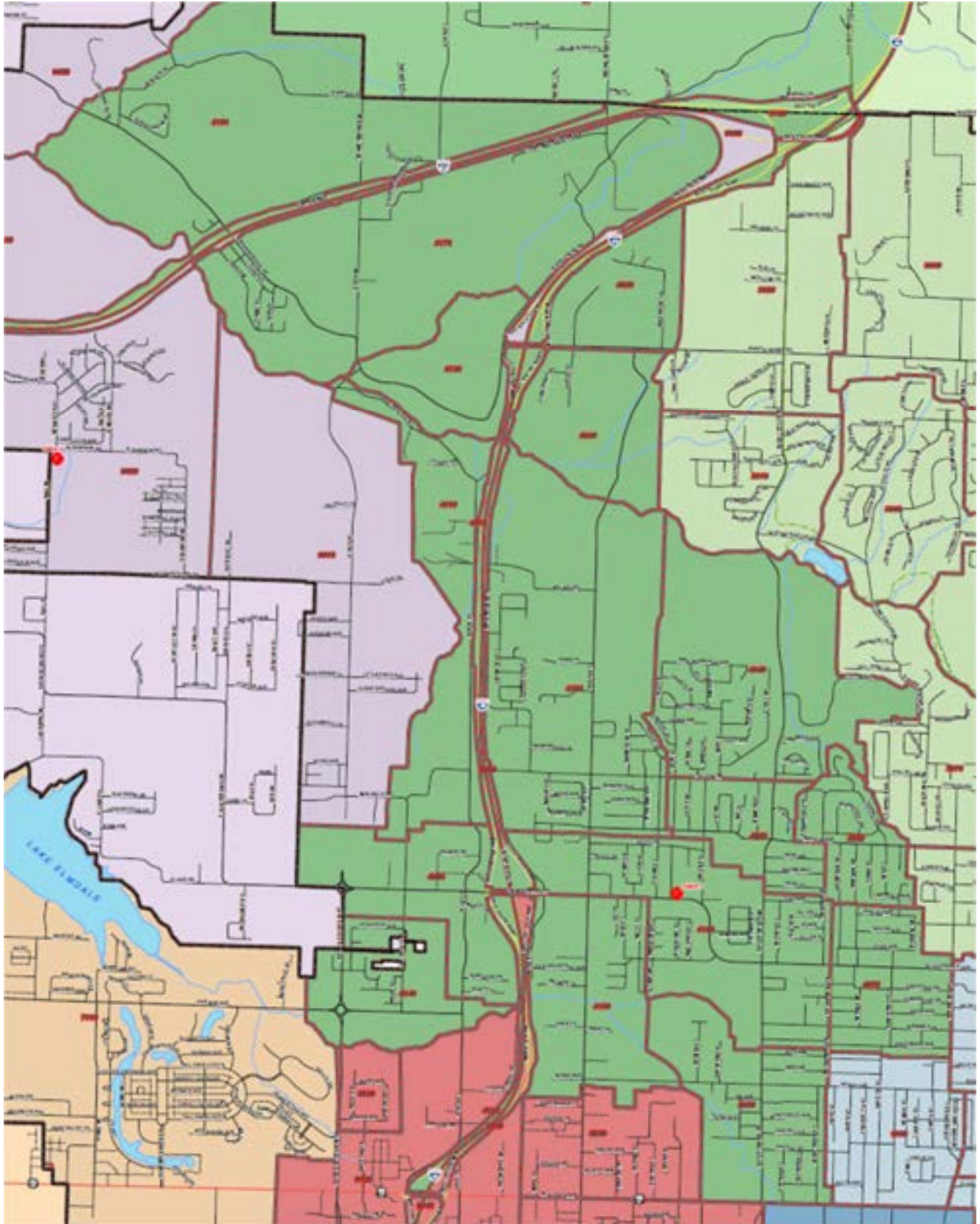


Figure 61 - Proposed Quadrant for Station 4's area

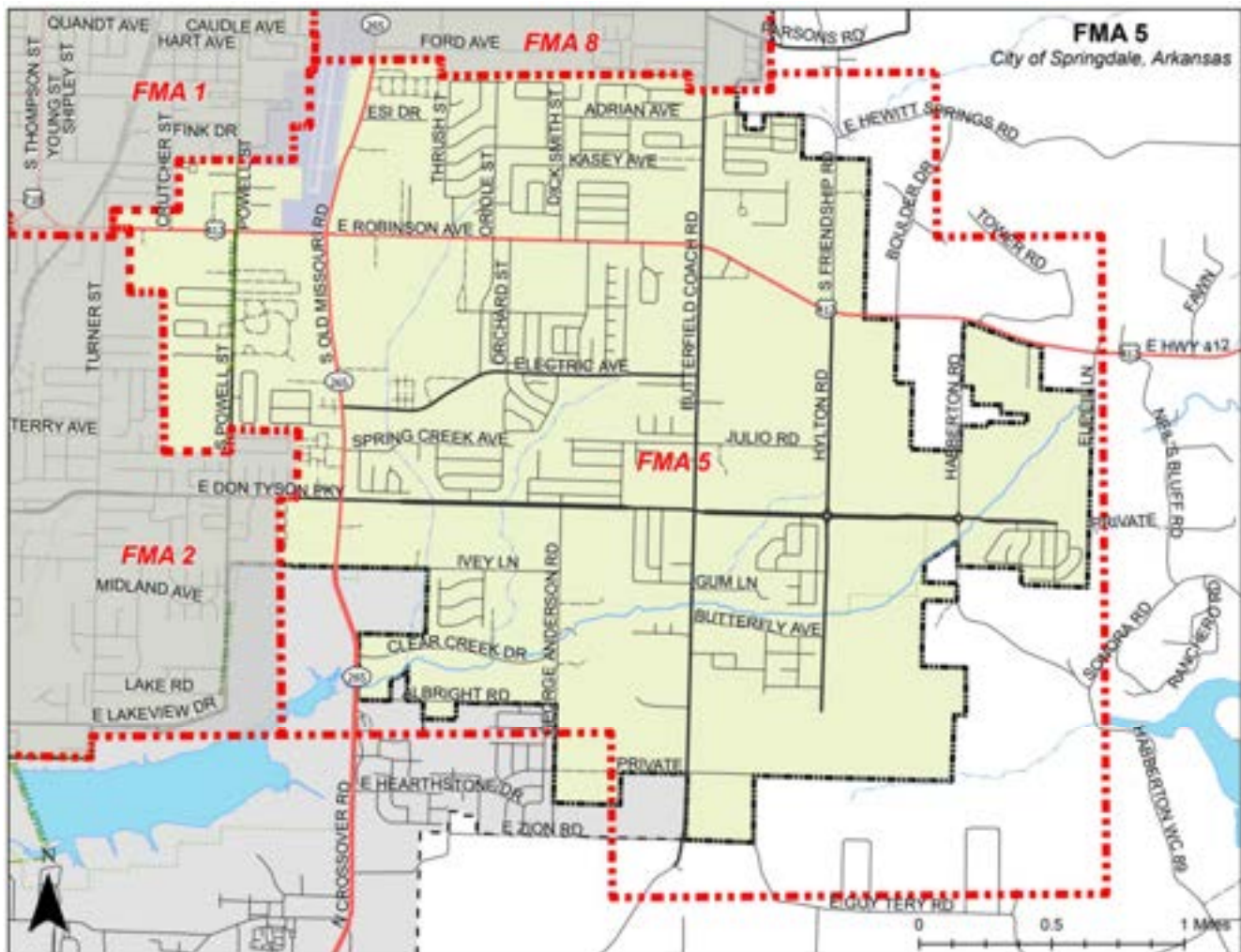


Figure 62 - Fire Management Area (FMA) 5

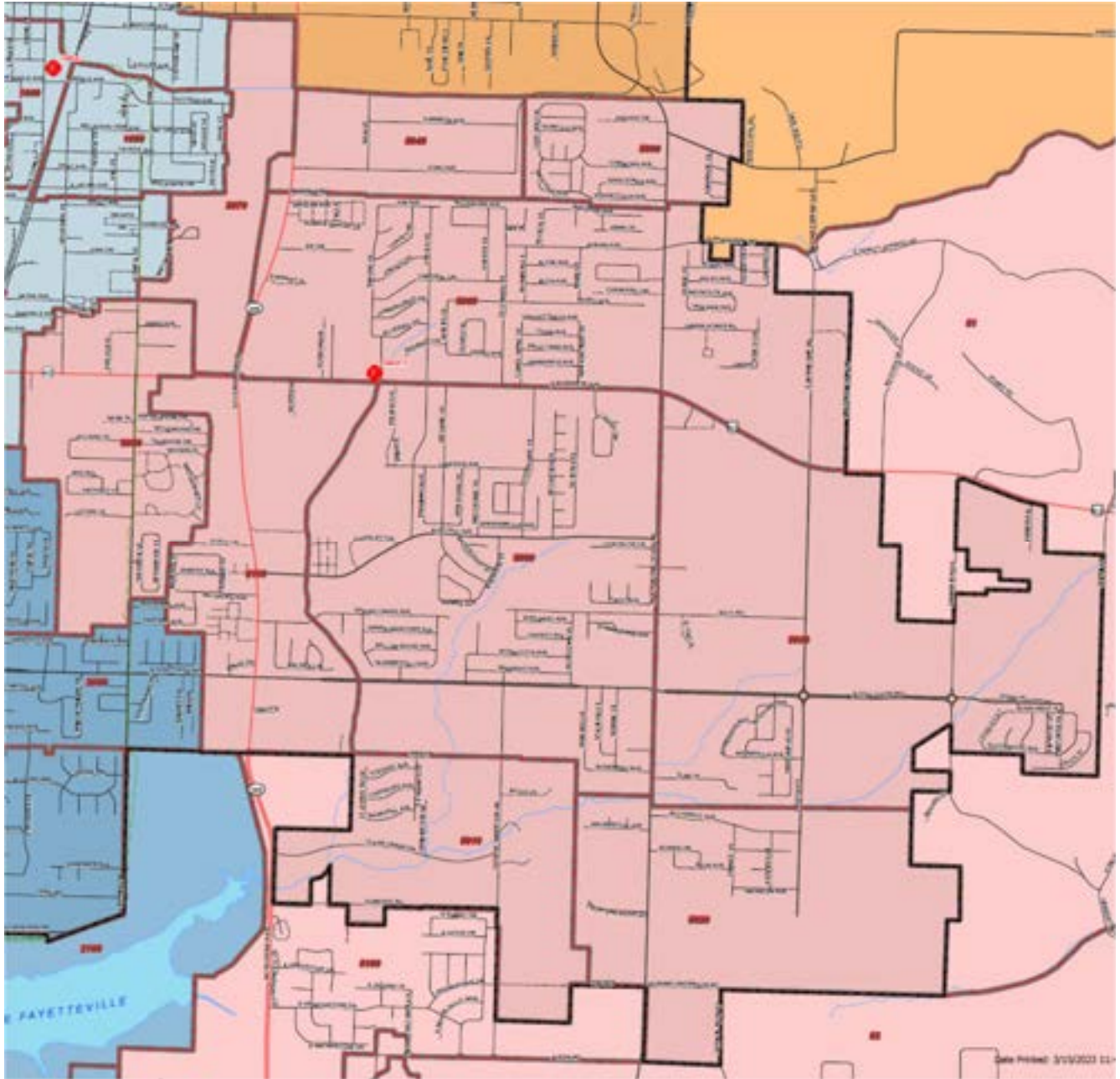


Figure 63 - Proposed Quadrant Map for Station 5's area

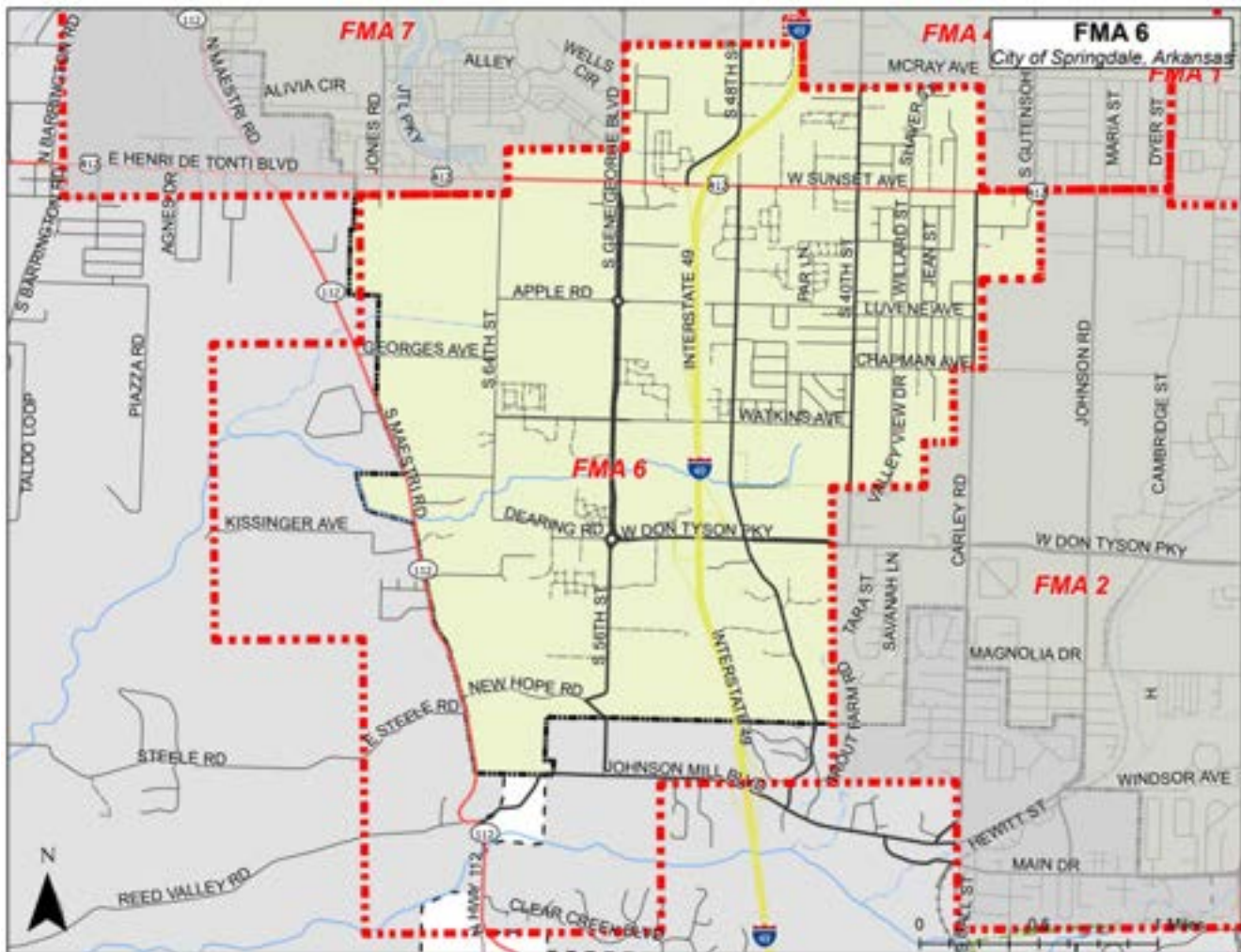


Figure 64 - Fire Management Area (FMA) 6

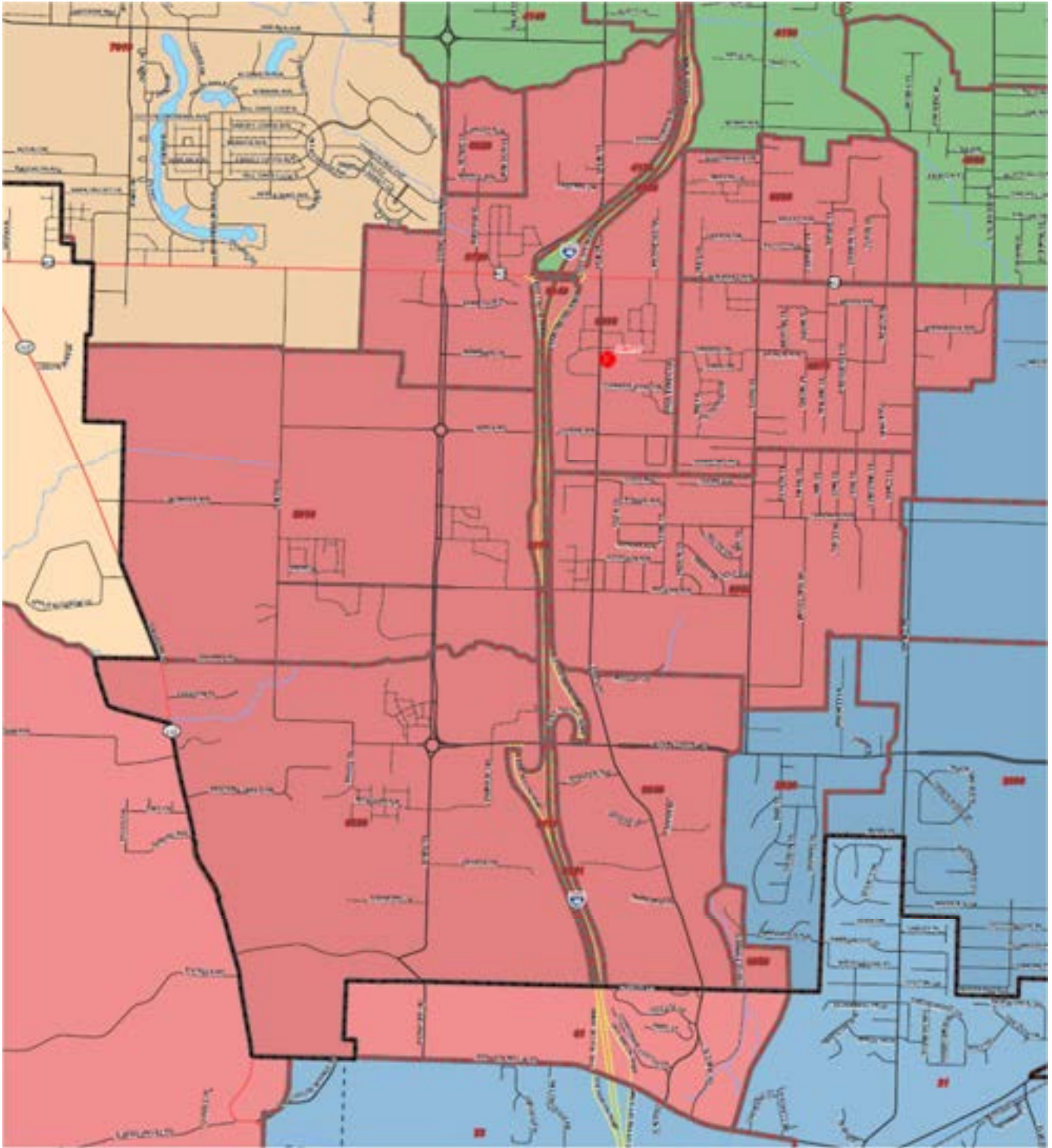


Figure 65 - Proposed Quadrant Map for Station 6's area

FMA 7

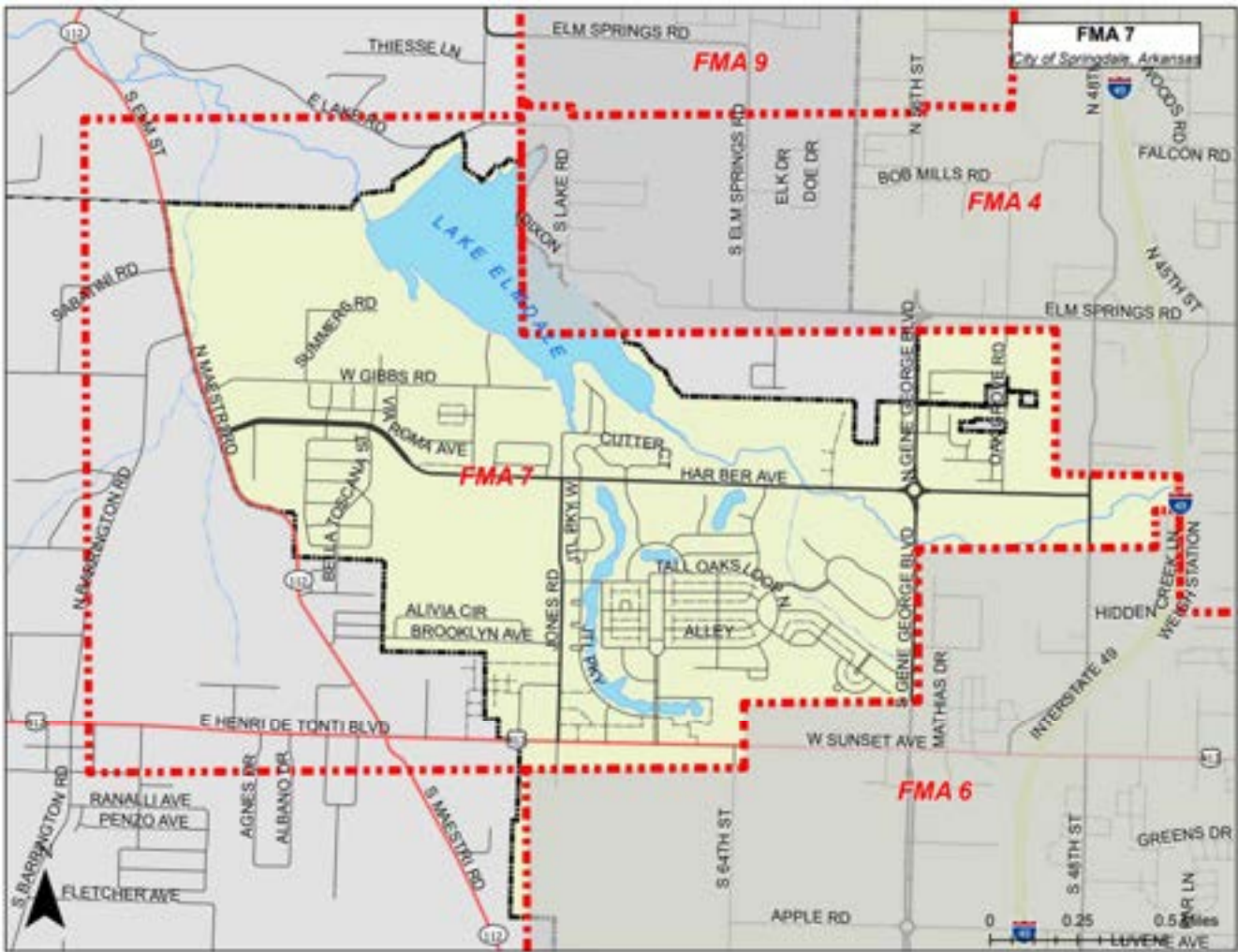


Figure 66- Fire Management Area (FMA) 7

FMA 8

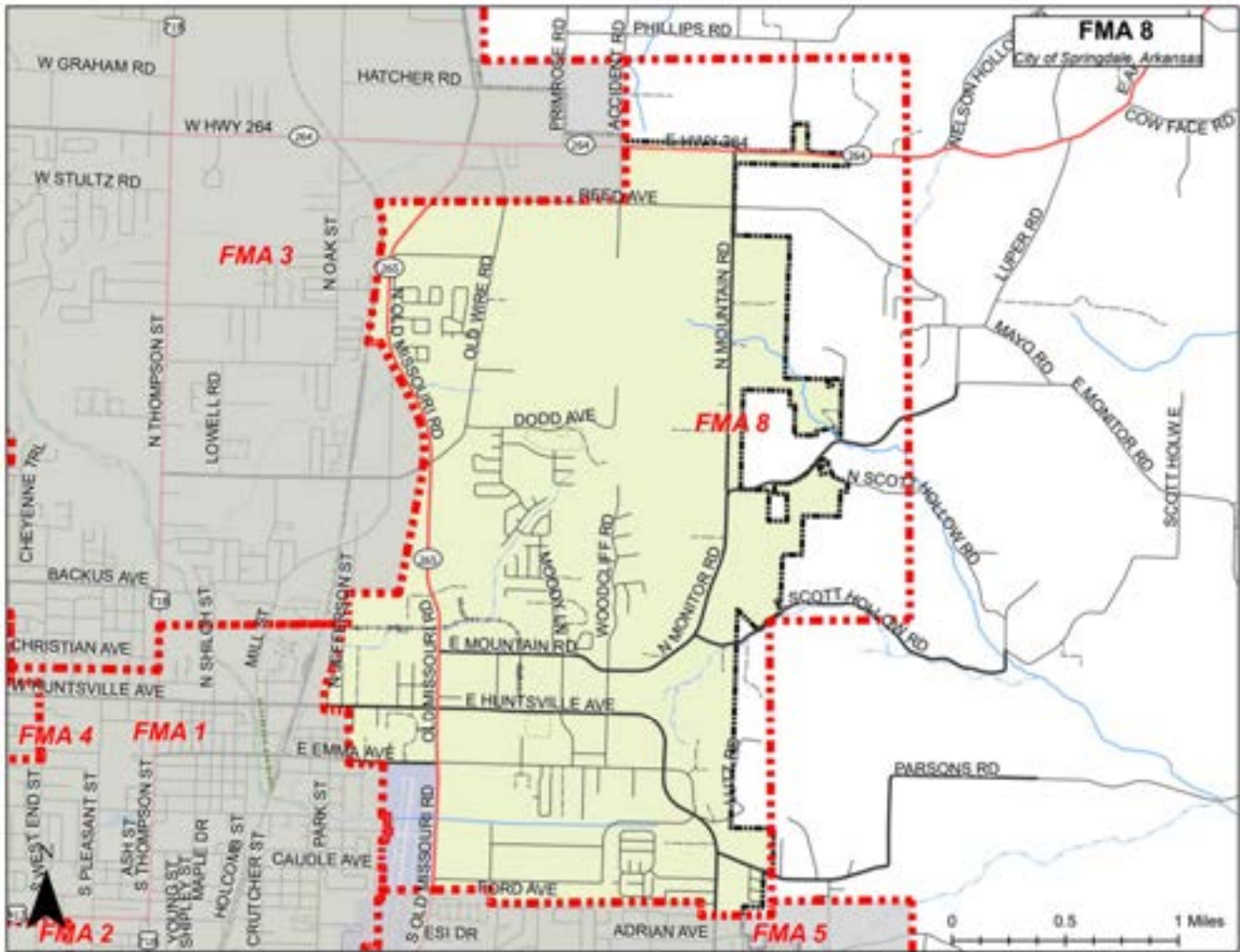


Figure 68 - Fire Management Area (FMA) 8

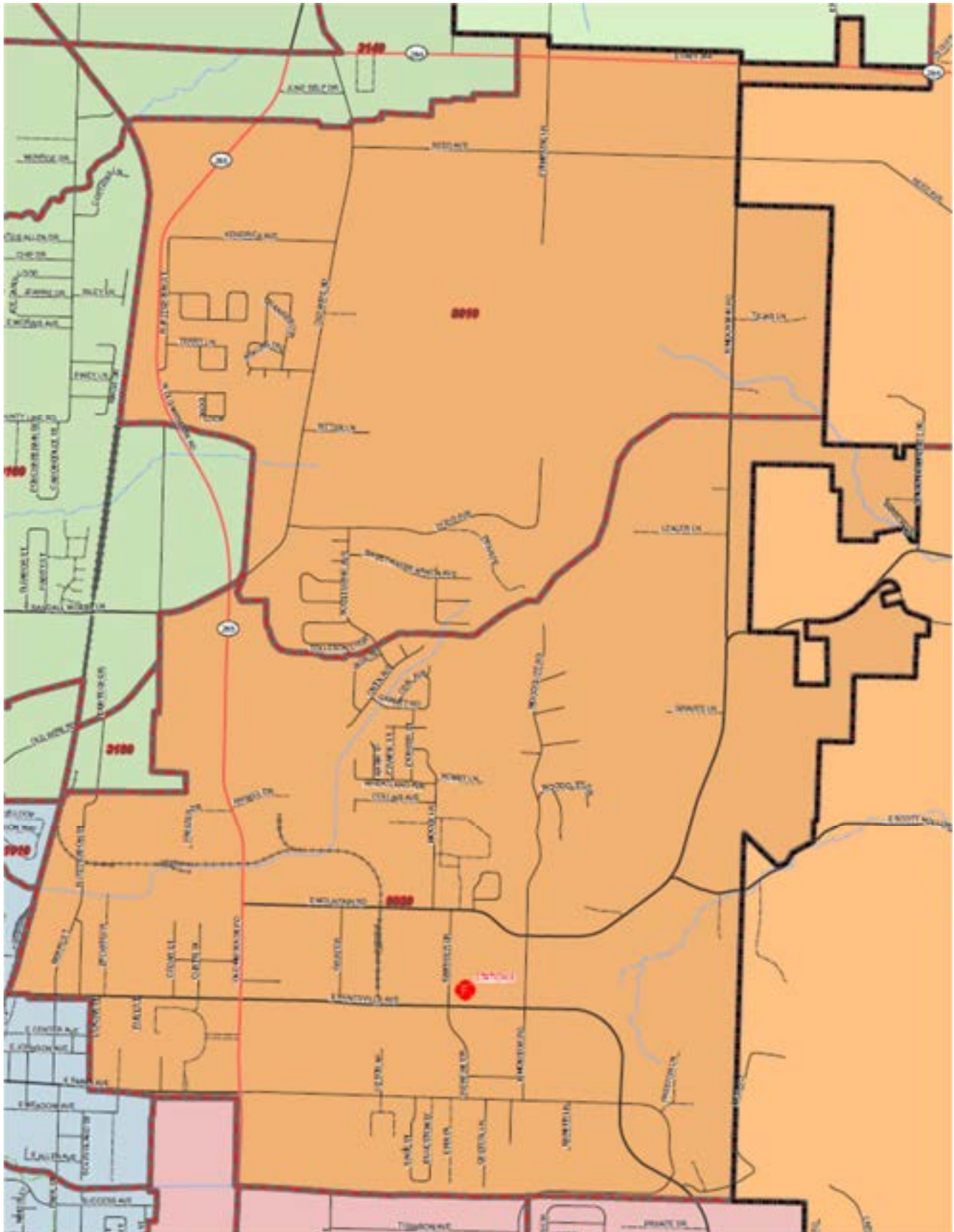


Figure 69 - Proposed Quadrant Map for Station 8's area

FMA 9

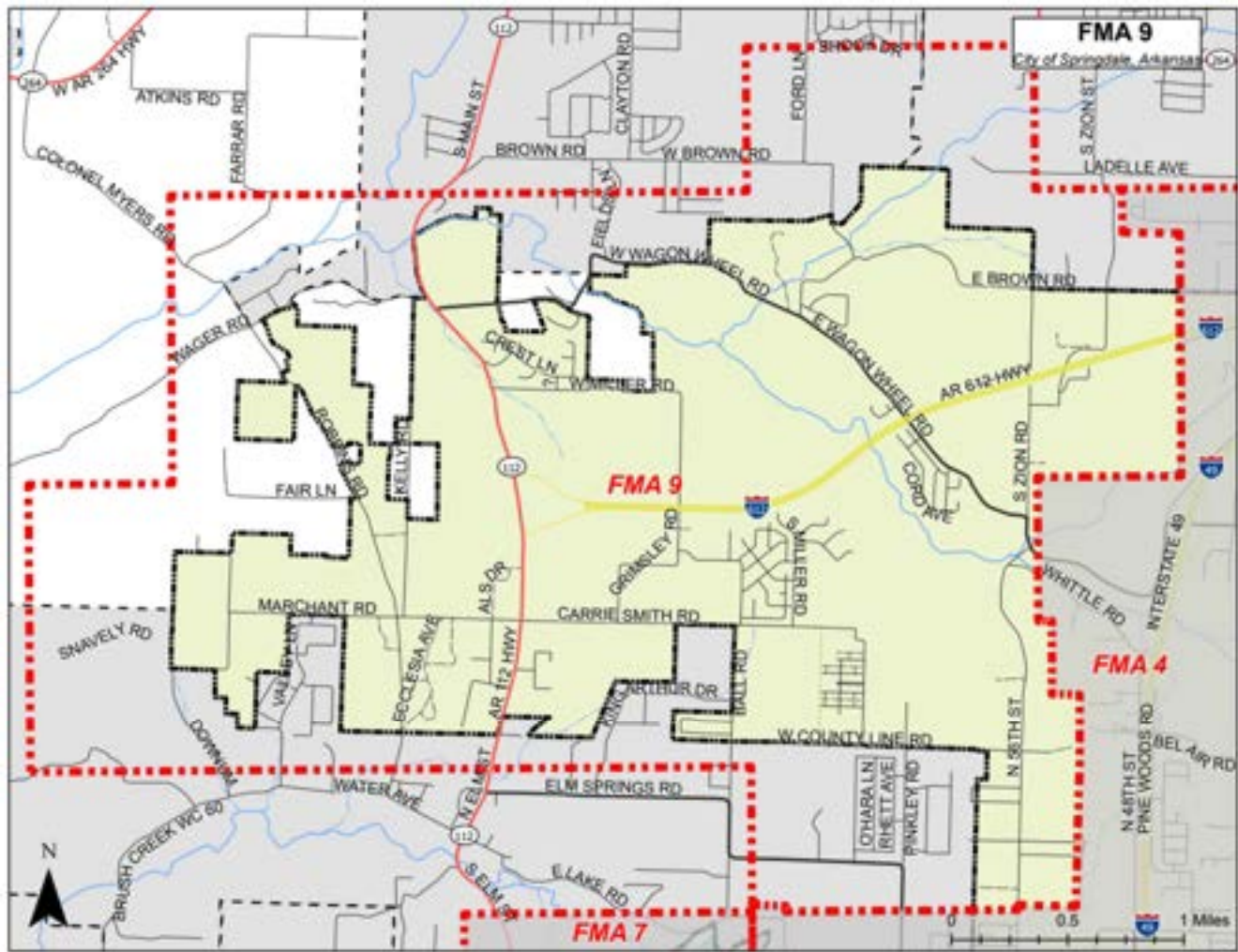


Figure 70 - Fire Management Area (FMA) 9

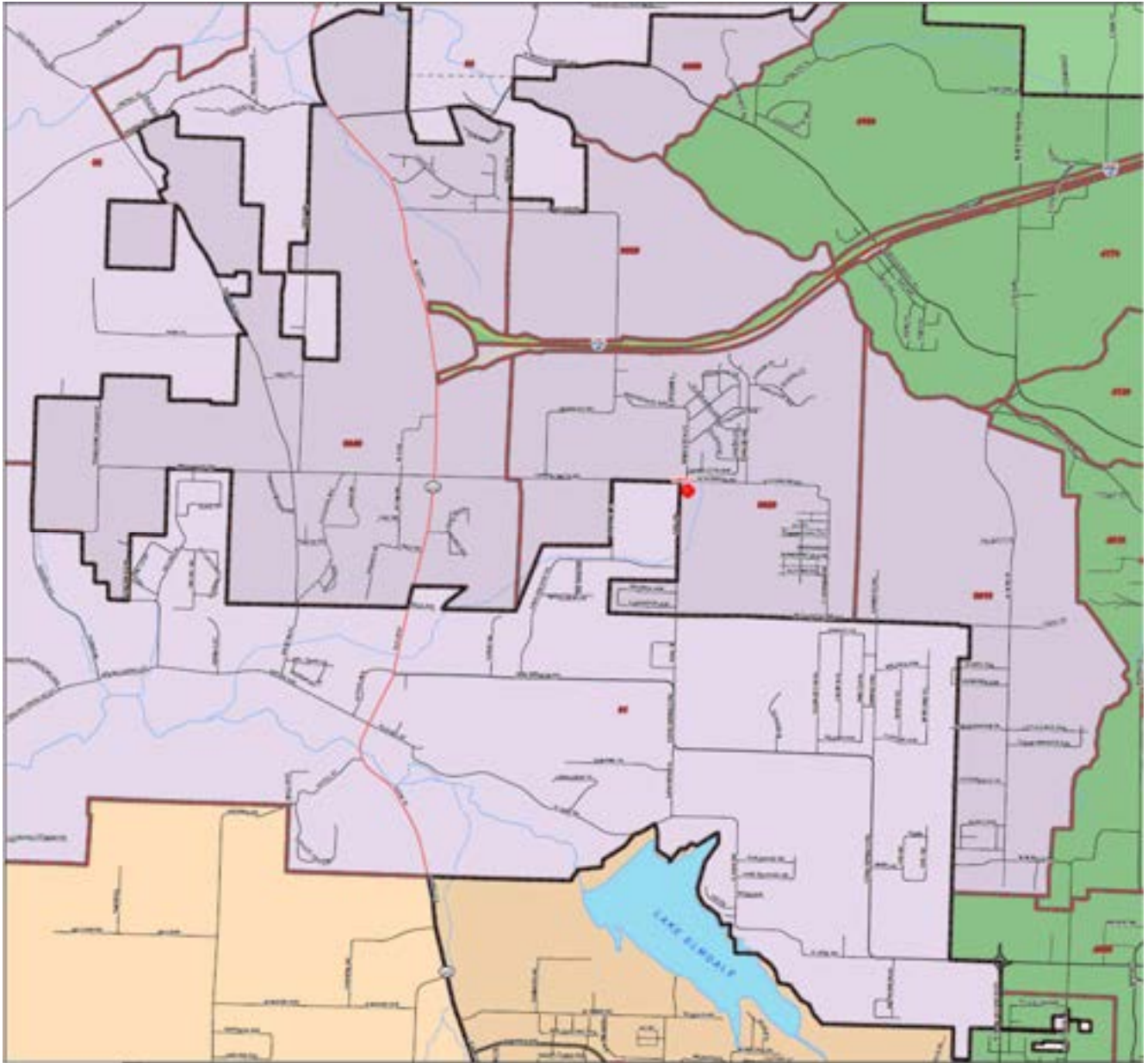


Figure 71 - Proposed Quadrant Map for Station 9's area

Automatic/Mutual Aid

The Springdale Fire Department provides aid to other area departments through either automatic or mutual aid agreements. Automatic aid agreements are defined as agreements that aid that is dispatched automatically by a contractual agreement between two departments, communities, or fire districts. Mutual aid is defined as assistance that is dispatched, upon request, by the responding fire department. Mutual aid is usually requested upon arrival at the scene. Mutual aid agreements are also contractually signed agreements between agencies.

The Springdale Fire Department has automatic aid agreements with Fayetteville Fire Department and Lowell Fire Department. The units dispatched are based on the location of the incident in proximity to the city. The Springdale Fire Department has mutual aid agreements with Central EMS, Cave Springs Fire Department, Hickory Creek Fire Department, Johnson Fire Department, Madison County EMS, Nob Hill Fire Department, Rogers Fire Department, Siloam Springs Fire Department, and Tontitown Area Fire Department. See mutual aid maps in Appendix A.

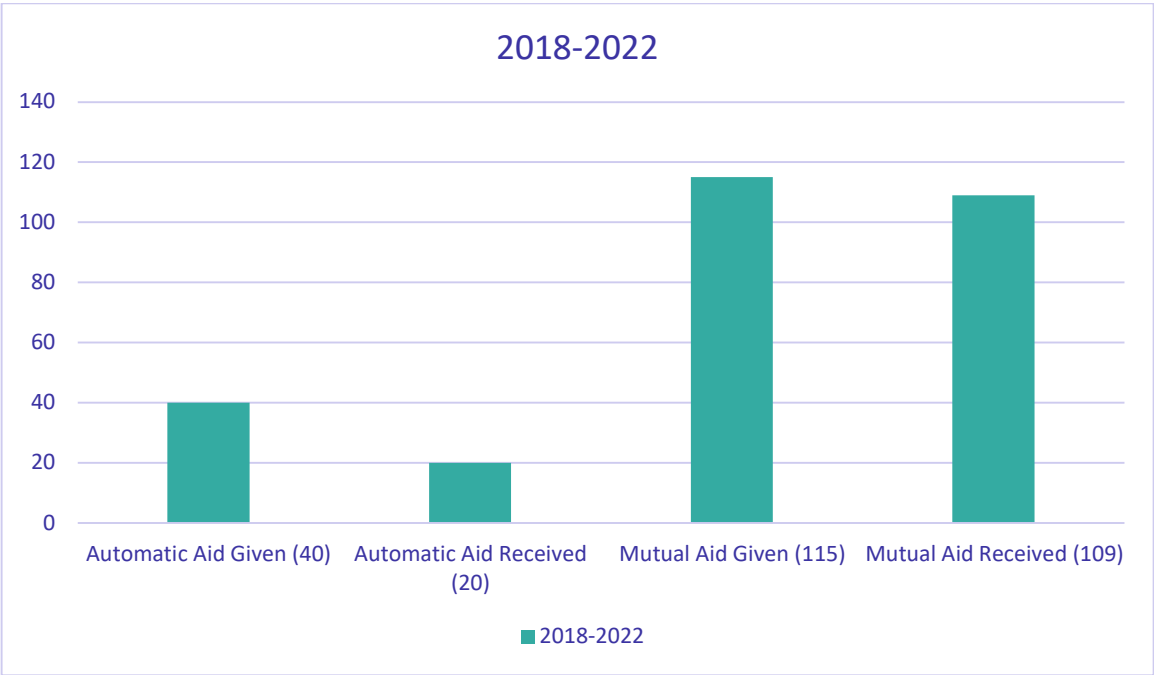


Table 19 - Mutual Aid Given and Received 2018-2022

Risk Assessment

The department used its current policy 501.1 Standard Alarms to classify incident types into one of these four categories based on the current alarm response. Those alarms categories are:

Alarm	Resources	Risk Level
Still Alarm	Single Company Responses	Low Risk
Standard Alarm	4 Engines, 1 Ladder, 1 Medic, 1 Battalion Chief	Moderate-Maximum Risk
Special Alarms	Entrapment, HAZMAT, Tender, Technical Rescue, and Mayday	High/Special Risk
2 nd , 3 rd , and 4 th Alarms	Standard Alarm assignment with 2-4 additional fire companies	Maximum Risk

Table 20 - Alarm Categories

The risk assessment outlines some of the department's incident responses and then classifies those risks based on what a standard call within each call type would entail. Not every event is the same and certain incidents may move to a higher or lower risk based on the situation. The Incident Commander has the authority to increase or decrease the alarm type based on the situation.

The goal of the department is to have all higher risk areas and facilities documented and on file so if an incident occurs everyone from dispatch to firefighters will know that the risk involved with the incident is higher than normal and an appropriate assignment will be dispatched, and firefighters will know of hazards in advance.

Risk Assessment Key Terms

1. **Consequence:** Consequence is the measure of disparate outcome that is significant with a specific danger or peril injury or loss in a community. The consequence can be measured in a variety of ways:
 - a. **Emotional:** Loss of friends, family and/or property; community fear and/or sadness, both short and/or long term.
 - b. **Economic:** Loss of quality of life, jobs, property and/or community tax revenue.
 - c. **Historic:** Loss of community historic value, interest, or attraction.
2. **Hazard:** Hazards are the causes of danger and peril in the community. Hazards are or become present in a variety of means:
 - a. Human – Examples of human hazards include danger or peril caused by intentional, accidental, physiological, or psychological human action or experience.

-
- b. **Material** – Examples of hazardous materials include solids, liquids, gases, radiological, explosive, and products that if not effectively contained and transported are a threat to human life and property.
 - c. **Mechanical** – Examples of mechanical hazards include danger or peril caused by failure of equipment or material, the lack of required safety features of equipment or material, and/or the failure of safety features of equipment or material.
 - d. **Natural** – Examples of natural hazards include danger or peril caused by weather such as extreme cold or heat, heavy rains, flooding, tornados, lightning, high wind hurricanes, ice storms, earthquakes creating danger or peril.
3. **Impact:** in this context is the drain effect on the community's standard of deployment and coverage capacity when an emergency event occurs. It considers specific emergency incident event resource commitment measured against remaining resource deployment and coverage capability. This can be a helpful factor in calculating community risk category levels. A community's threat of injury or loss increases as fire and emergency resources become depleted and are less (or not) available for emergency incident mitigation. Impact refers to the impact of the agency providing the services.
4. **Methodology:** the logical and systematic methods, principles, and rules of an organization for the purpose of inquiry and assessment. Many processes within the publication call for the development of a methodology. A methodology provides detail as to the different systems or various processes used to get to a final outcome or determination. The methodology does not provide solutions, just the process itself.
5. **Probability** – the likelihood that an emergency situation will occur.
6. **Risk:** the exposure to or chance of injury or loss.
7. **Risk Categories:** a category rank considering threat probability and consequence that reflect the degree of risk to life and property. Risk categories are as defined by the authority having jurisdiction.
- i. **Low** – A risk category measurement at a low level where threats are measured considering the probability of occurrence, and hazard, danger, or loss is measure in consequence.
 - ii. **Moderate** – A risk category measurement at a moderate level where threats are measured considering probability of occurrence, and hazard, danger, or loss is measured in consequence.
 - iii. **Maximum** – A risk category measurement at a maximum level where threats are measured considering probability of occurrence, and hazard, danger or loss is measured in consequence.
 - iv. **High/Special** – A risk category measurement at a high/special level where threats are measured considering probability of occurrence, and hazard, danger or loss is measured in consequence.

8. **Risk Classification:** the determinant of risk type based on the agency's service delivery that corresponds with the performance programs listed in Category V of the accreditation model to include:
 - i. Fire Suppression (non-structure and structure)
 - ii. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
 - iii. Technical Rescue (Basic and Advanced)
 - iv. Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)
 - v. Aviation Rescue and Firefighting
 - vi. Marine and Shipboard Firefighting
 - vii. Wildland Fire Services (Springdale Fire currently does not address Aviation, Marine, and Wildland Fire Service due to not having formal programs)
9. **Threat:** Threats are the likelihood or probability measured regarding injury or loss from danger or peril in a community. Threats can be predicted utilizing quantifiable data or intelligence considering historical frequency and/or trend of occurrence.



Figure 72 - Backup Driver/Operator training

Risk Assessment Methodology

Methodology is the logical and systematic methods, principles, and rules of an organization for the purpose of inquiry and assessment. The department must have a consistent methodology to ensure that its evaluation of risk is accurate and best suits the city.

The department conducted its risk assessment by utilizing multiple factors. Experienced personnel input was utilized for information regarding call types and target hazards. The department utilized its StatsFD program to look at call history and locations information. The department also utilized its MobileEyes™ program for inspection history, fire load, and risk evaluation information.

The department considers three primary questions when categorizing risk for incident type and locations. The three questions were:

1. **What would the probability of occurrences? (What is the likelihood of occurrence based on building construction, protection systems in place, history, and overall general knowledge of the occupancy?)**
2. **What would be the impact on the community? (What would a total loss of this occupancy be on our community? Is there a potential for high loss of life? Does it have cultural significance? Would the tax base suffer a great loss? Would it create significant job loss? Would an incident require mass evacuations or have potential for mass destruction?)**
3. **What would be the impact on the department? (How many resources would it take our department to handle a full-scale event? Would outside resources be required? Are the required resources available?)**

After the department completed the surveys, the scores for each question were averaged out using an Excel spreadsheet. The data was then entered into Heron's formula for modified tetrahedrons where P=probability of occurrence, I=impact on the department, and C=impact on the community. Each variable was assigned the 1-10 average score based on the surveys of all three shifts. The formula appeared as follows:

Equation 1 - Herons Formula for Modified Tetrahedrons

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

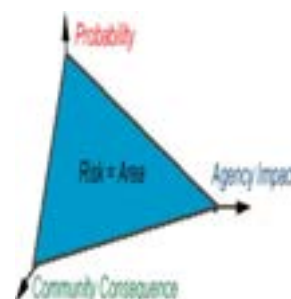


Figure 73 - As numbers increase in any of the axis, the area of the triangle grows showing increased risk.

The

shared portion in the above figure shows the result of answering these three questions; it is called "the risk axis". Using the risk axis, you can calculate the potential risk and have a visual reference as to how high of potential risk units could be faced during an incident or with a specific target hazard. As the numbers associated with a risk increase towards 10, the greater the risk is on that axis. As the area of the triangle increases, the total risk associated with an incident or target hazard becomes greater. The department then placed the target hazard in the low, moderate, maximum, or high/special category. Target hazards are evaluated for addition or removal annually during station meetings.

These risk categories were carried over to the way the Community Risk Reduction Division assigns risk categories to all occupancies for assigned routine inspections. Maximum and High Risk receive inspections annually. Moderate risk occupancies receive inspections every two years. Low risk occupancies receive inspections every three years.



Figure 74 - RIT training with new SCBA

Target Hazards

Target Hazards were assessed and prioritized in each FMA. Target Hazards were identified and categorized using the information that has been collected in MobileEyes™, incident history, as well as input from firefighters based on their knowledge of the area and prior experiences. This information allows the department to identify occupancies and areas that have a higher risk of incident or higher impact on the department and/or the community based on factors such as life/safety, fire load, hazardous materials, or structural dangers.

Target Hazards were identified by using SFD policy 401.12 (Risk Category Classification) and department member input. The department took into consideration current occupancies and infrastructure as well as possible future occupancies and critical infrastructure criteria for an occupancy to be evaluated as a potential target hazard included but was not limited to the following:

Critical Infrastructure

- Utility Services and Associated Infrastructure (water, sewer, gas, electric, cellular)
- Interstates and Roadways
- Railroads
- Hospitals
- City Service (Fire, Police, City Hall, Public Works, Information Technology)
- Public Transportation
- Schools
- Prisons and Jails

Occupancy Types

- High Rise Buildings
- Warehouses and High-Pile Storage
- Occupancies Over 12,000sqft.
- Assemblies Over 100 Persons
- Stadiums and Amusement Parks
- Skilled Nursing Facilities
- Occupancies With High Fire Load
- Occupancies With Identified Hazardous Materials
- Occupancies With Identified Technical Rescue Possibilities

Occupancies are reviewed annually during updates to the risk assessment. The status of a hazard is changed based on information such as is the occupant still there. The department conducts station meetings to determine if there are any other changes within the city that they feel are pertinent. The department also reviews call data utilizing its records management systems for data such as call type and frequency for a location. Strategic Planning Committee members are also asked if they have any input to add.

These risk categories were carried over to the way the Community Risk Reduction Division assigns risk categories to all occupancies for assigned routine inspections. Maximum and High Risk receive inspections annually. Moderate risk occupancies receive inspections every two years. Low risk occupancies receive inspections every three years.

The MobileEyes™ RMS allows the department to input and track occupancies and information that is pertinent to classifying the level or risk associated with a target hazard.

Incident Type

The department utilized the same method of scoring for assessing risk by incident type that is used for target hazards. Various ranks and members of the department were given a list of incident types based on NFIRS coding and answered the same three questions by giving them a score of 1-10. Certain factors such as number of patients, is the location a target hazard, amount of hazardous materials released, and technical skills required could make an incident type appear in multiple risk categories.

The scores for each type of incident were then input onto Heron's formula and assigned a cumulative risk score. Based on the score for each incident type, incidents were placed into low, moderate, maximum, or high/special category of probability consequence in the matrix. The incident type assessment was completed for Fire, EMS, HAZMAT, and Technical Rescue based incidents. These assessments are an integral piece to the Risk Assessment/Standard of Cover Document. Incident types are evaluated annually for any major changes.

In the future the department would like to categorize its risk level based on the associated ProQA code that is provided by the communications center instead of utilizing NFIRS codes. This will allow for consistent proven questioning and classification based on an internationally known system and will assist in ensuring that the proper number of units are assigned to an incident type.

Risk categories for incidents are classified into one of four categories. These classifications change based on the probability of occurrence as well as the associated consequences. The image below shows the classification tables.



Figure 75 - Mutual Aid Fire with Tontitown



Table 21 - Measurement of Risk Analysis Chart

City-Wide Fire Risk Assessment

Fire Departments across the country are seeing a general decrease in the amount of structure/building fires that they are fighting. There has been an increase in the types of incidents that the fire department must respond to including EMS, Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT), rescue, and domestic terrorism. With the increase in types of calls that the department must respond to and with better understanding of fire growth in modern construction and materials, we must remain ever vigilant to keep citizens and ourselves safe.

The Springdale Fire Department responds to a wide variety of fire types that can affect the department and the citizens in different ways. From small car and grass fires to fires in homes and at large commercial facilities, the department must do its best to stay aware of all the possible risks and hazards. This is done through our inspection program and department training.



Figure 76 - Warehouse Fire in Springdale

Building fires are the most frequent type of fires that we encounter. This can range from a small room and contents fire to a fully involved warehouse type facility or commercial building fire. These account for 23.1% of fire incidents. Grass and Brush fires are the most common groups of fires accounting for 22.17% of all fires. However, as you can see, the number of grass and brush fires are largely dependent on the year and the weather patterns we have experienced. These fires are generally smaller and require minimal staffing and equipment. Vehicle and cooking fires are the next most frequent groups account for 17.74% and 08.27% of all fires.



Figure 77 - Fireplace Fire in Springdale

Fires are dynamic and constantly changing and the department must send the proper number of resources to mitigate an incident before it grows larger than the responding units can handle. While this is not accomplished 100% of the time, the assignments used on incidents have traditionally been successful in mitigating fires before they become too large for the department to handle.

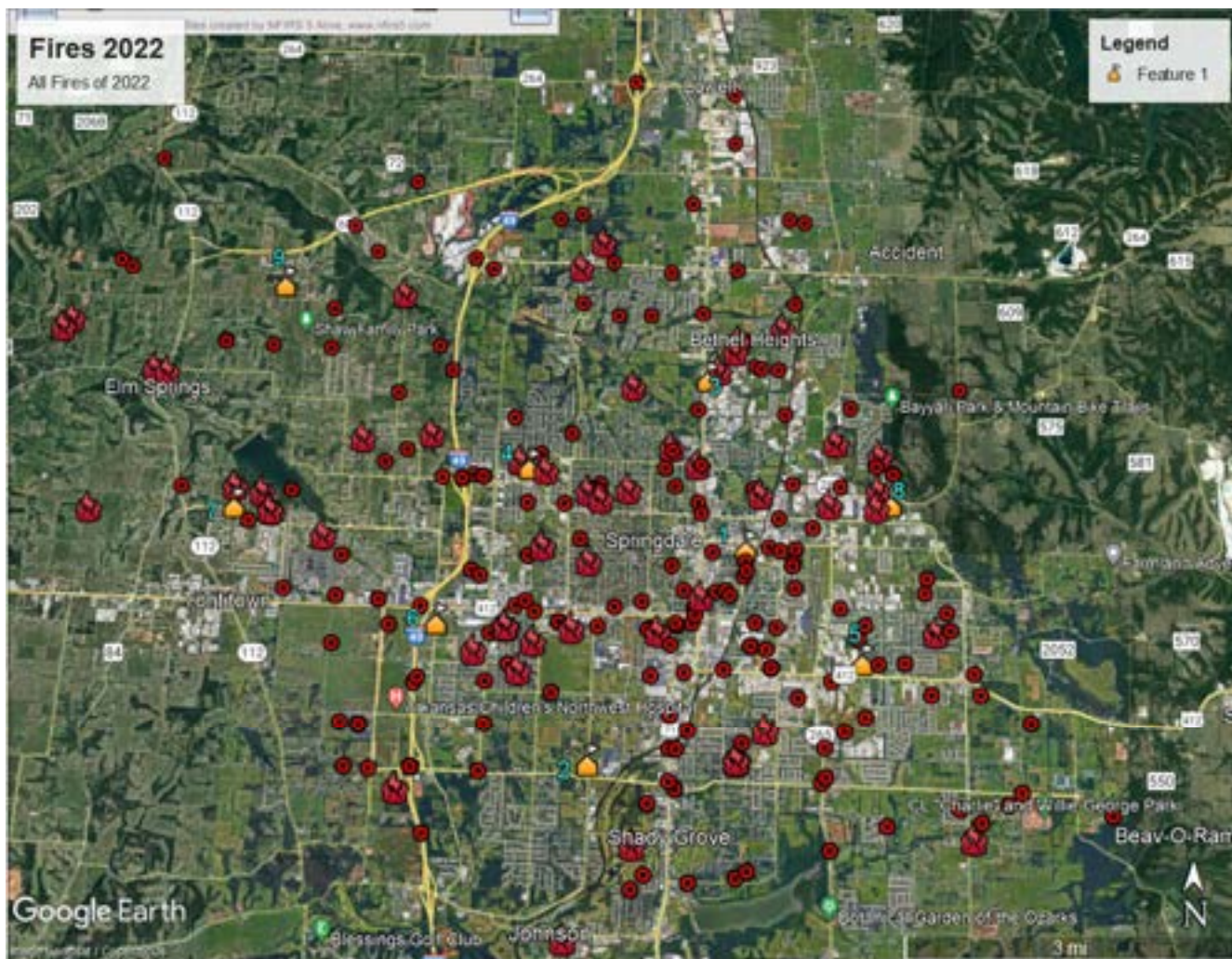


Figure 78 - 2022 Fire Incident Data Point Map

The map above shows where most the department's fire calls are located. If you compare this image with the population density map (Appendix A) and building density map (Appendix B), you will see that most fires occur where populations and buildings are most dense. Most of the fires in these areas are mitigated quickly because crews can arrive on scene promptly. However, fires in some of the more remote areas of the city present a higher risk due to extended response times.

Incident Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Overall	Percent
Building fire	64	38	48	54	51	255	23.18%
Passenger vehicle fire	18	28	25	37	41	149	13.55%
Grass fire	22	32	19	21	35	126	11.45%
Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	20	17	16	18	35	106	9.64%
Brush or brush-and-grass mixture fire	17	13	12	24	27	93	8.45%
Cooking fire, confined to container	11	20	24	17	19	91	8.27%
Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire	16	18	16	18	20	88	8%
Road freight or transport vehicle fire	5	1	4	8	5	23	2.09%
Natural vegetation fire, other	7	2	4	5	1	19	1.73%
Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue	6	2	5	1	4	18	1.64%
Trash or rubbish fire, contained	2	2	5	4	5	18	1.64%
Outside equipment fire	0	3	5	0	1	17	1.55%
Fires in structure other than in a building	3	1	4	3	3	14	1.27%
Outside rubbish fire, other	3	0	4	2	2	11	1%
Special outside fire, other	3	4	0	1	1	9	0.82%
Mobile property (vehicle) fire, other	3	0	4	1	0	8	0.73%
Outside storage fire	2	4	2	0	0	8	0.73%
Camper or recreational vehicle (RV) fire	4	0	0	1	2	7	0.64%
Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire	1	1	0	4	1	7	0.64%
Construction or demolition landfill fire	0	1	0	2	4	7	0.64%
Fire, other	4	1	1	0	0	6	0.55%
Forest, woods or wildland fire	0	0	0	2	3	5	0.45%
Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire confined	1	0	0	0	1	2	0.18%
Fire in mobile home used as fixed residence	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.18%
Water vehicle fire	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.18%
Outside stationary compactor/compacted trash fire	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.18%
Outside gas or vapor combustion explosion	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.18%
Commercial Compactor fire, confined to rubbish	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.09%
Fire in motor home, camper, recreational vehicle	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.09%
Fire in portable building, fixed location	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.09%
Garbage dump or sanitary landfill fire	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.09%
Cultivated vegetation, crop fire, other	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.09%
	220	191	203	225	261	1100	

Table 22 - Fire Responses 2018-2022

Measurement of Risk

Moderate • Fire in structure other than building • Cooking Fire • Incinerator Overload • Fuel Burner/Boiler Fire • Commercial Compactor Fire • Fire in Portable Building Used as Fixed Structure • Aircraft Standby • Commercial Fire Alarm	Maximum • Residential Structure Fire • Commercial Structure Fire • Chimney or Flue Fire • Fire in Motorhome or RV Used as Residence • Fire in a Mobile Property used as a Fixed Structure • Small Aircraft Fire • Forest/Brush Fire Greater than 50 Acres • Munitions/Blasting Agents/Fireworks Explosion
Low • Passenger Vehicle Fire • Road/Freight or Transport Vehicle Fire • Water Vehicle Fire • Motor Home or RV Fire • Off Road Vehicle or Heavy Equipment Fire • Brush/Grass or Vegetation Fire • Trash/Rubbish/Dumpster Fire • Cultivated Crop/Vegetation Fire • Overpressure rupture of boiler/steam/gas • Controlled or Illegal Burning • Heat from Short Circuit/Wiring Problems • Power-line Down • Residential Fire Alarm	High/Special • Commercial Structure Fire in Known Target Hazard • Commercial Aircraft Fire • Large Scale Natural Disaster

Table 23 – Fire Incident considerations based on measurement of risk

City-Wide EMS Risk Assessment



Figure 79 - Cardiac Arrest Drill at Station 1

The department has increased labor and equipment to meet a steady increase in calls per capita. Moving our EMS response area to within the city limits initially lowered our annual call volume as well as lowering the total committed time on calls to accommodate future growth of the city. While this initially took the burden off the EMS system to allow for better delivery of service to the citizens, of Springdale it was only a temporary fix. Call volumes have increased with population density increases, as well as increases in commercial occupancies and roadways. In 2020-2022, the department responded to 798 calls where COVID-19 was either suspected or confirmed. In January

of 2022, the department staffed and equipped a 5th medic unit at Station 6 to address the increased call volume.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Overall
Medical	2921	2993	2996	3117	3394	15421
Trauma	1257	1232	1162	1309	1364	6324
Behavioral	894	880	962	1143	1107	4986
Cardiac	336	304	305	332	311	1588
Respiratory	469	453	416	451	459	1948
Cardiac Arrest	84	109	112	116	125	546
No Findings	167	153	170	267	189	946
Death	26	36	40	31	37	170
Stroke	80	87	91	83	108	449
Total	6234	6247	6254	6849	7094	32678

Table 24 - EMS Responses 2018-2022

There is no way to predict exactly what calls we will have on any given day, but most of the department's calls for EMS service are: Trauma, Behavioral, Cardiac, Respiratory, Cardiac Arrest, No Findings, Death, Stroke, and a number of miscellaneous medical related calls. Trauma, respiratory, and cardiac call numbers have remained consistent, but the behavioral calls have increased each year.

The increase in behavioral type calls causes an increase in risk to both citizens and personnel due to the unpredictability of the situations that may be faced.

Moderate • Lights and Siren EMS response • Cardiac Arrest • Electrocution/Trapped by Power Lines • Bomb Scare • Police/SWAT Standby	Maximum • Multiple Patient EMS Incident 5-7 patients
Low • Assist other EMS Agency • Emergency No Lights and Siren EMS Response • EMS Standby for hazardous condition • Citizen Assist	High/Special • Mass Casualty/Multiple Patient EMS Response (8 or more patients) • Large Scale Natural Disaster

Table 25 - EMS Incidents based on measurement of risk

One of the highest risks that the department faces from an EMS standpoint is the increasing potential for mass casualty incidents (MCI) such as large chemical release, large-scale motor vehicle accidents, or an active shooter situation. The department has had MCIs in the recent past at large industrial facilities. SFD is taking the necessary steps to prepare by conducting mass casualty drills with other

departments and working with Springdale Police Department on active shooter training. The map above shows the locations and frequency of the EMS incidents with the city limits of Springdale.



Figure 80 - High Angle Rescue training

City-Wide Technical Rescue Risk Assessment

Moderate • Aircraft Rescue Standby • MVC with Injuries (1-4 patients) • MVC with Unknown Injuries • Vehicle vs. Pedestrian MVC	Maximum • Extrication of Victim from Vehicle • MVC with 5 or more Patients • Removal of Victim from Elevator • Extrication of Victim from Machinery • Other Extrications
Low • Lock-in/Lock-out • Search for Person on Land, Water, or Underground • Stalled Elevator • Surf or Watercraft Rescue • MVC Single Unit Requested • Trapped by Power-lines	High/Special • Extrication of Victims from Building or Structure such as a Building Collapse • Trench/Below Grade Rescue • Confined Space Rescue • High-Angle Rescue • Swift Water/Water/Ice Rescue • Large Scale Natural Disaster

Table 26 - Technical Rescue Incidents based on measurement of risk

The term rescue for Springdale Fire Department covers a wide range of possible incidents including motor vehicle accidents/extrications, elevator, high angle, swift water, trench, and confined space rescue. Although these calls are less frequent for the department, the possible consequences associated with them dictate that personnel must be at their best to prevent any further injury to the patient or to themselves. The table shows that the majority of SFD's incidents requiring rescue are motor vehicle extrication calls and elevator rescue incidents over the past five years.

2018-2022 Technical Rescue Calls by Type						
Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018-2022
Motor Vehicle Accident with Injuries	388	409	374	420	378	1969
Motor Vehicle Accident with no Injuries	66	118	89	90	62	425
Extrication of Victims from Building/Structure	1	0	0	0	2	3
Extrication of Victims from Vehicle	7	11	10	11	15	54
Removal of Victims from Stalled Elevator	0	3	2	5	5	15
Trench/Below- Grade Rescue	0	0	1	0	0	1
Confined Space Rescue	0	0	1	0	0	1
High-Angle Rescue	2	0	0	0	1	3
Extrication of Victims from Machinery	3	3	0	1	1	8
Swimming/Recreational Water Areas Rescue	0	0	1	0	0	1
Swift Water Rescue	0	0	0	8	5	13
Total	467	544	478	535	469	2493

Table 27 - Technical Rescue Incidents 2018-2022

In order to increase efficiency on auto extrications, Ladder 8 and Ladder 6 carry heavy rescue equipment as well as USAR 2. Ladder trucks are assigned on all entrapment alarms. Most of the department's personnel are certified as Auto Extrication Technicians. Auto extrications are showing a steady increase over the past 5 years as traffic congestion increases and drivers are more distracted and driving more aggressively. Improvements in car safety features have led to decreases in injury severity of some accidents, but those improvements pose a higher risk to firefighters (such as airbags, and Electric Vehicles).



Figure 81 - USAR 2 - Heavy Technical Rescue Unit

With the constant change in weather patterns, and newly annexed areas of the city that are more rural, Springdale has seen an uptake in Swift Water rescues over the past 2 years. Each unit now carries lifejackets and rope throw bags to immediately initiate a rescue if conditions permit. The department also carries a more comprehensive array of swift water rescue equipment on USAR 2, and in 2022 a rescue boat was purchased and placed in service at Station 7 where personnel are trained to operate it.

Most elevator incidents occur in three facilities in the city and usually do not involve injuries to occupants. Nevertheless, as commercial growth increases and the elevators that are currently in operation age, the department must acknowledge and prepare for these risks.

The department has a similar scenario with other rescue disciplines such as trench, structural collapse, and confined space. With the high number of industrial operations in the city, machine rescue and confined space entry are held in high regard by the safety personnel at these businesses. The risk associated with a potential incident is also a valid concern for the department.

The department maintains preparedness for trench rescues and structural collapse rescue, with an increased supply of equipment acquired in the last several years. A plan is in place for mutual aid assistance with more resources from Rogers FD and Fayetteville FD.



Figure 82 - High Angle Rescue Training

Table 28 - HAZMAT Incidents based on measurement of risk

Moderate • Overpressure Rupture of High Pressure Gas Line • LPG or NG Leak Commercial/High Pressure • Chemical Spill or Leak >20 Gallons • CO w/occupants/illness	Maximum • Fuel Spill over 20 gallons • Oil/Combustible Liquid Spill < 20 gallons • Large Commercial LPG or NG Leak • Chemical Hazard with illness • Chemical Spill or Leak up to 55 gallons • Refrigeration Leak/Ammonia w/ no injuries or threat to surrounding area • Biological Hazard/Confirmed or Suspected
Low • Fuel Spill < 20 Gallons • Odor Investigation • CO Alarm/Incident (no illness) • Overpressure/Rupture of Low Pressure Gas Line • Chemical Hazard • Chemical Spill or Leak Small	High/Special • Oil or Combustible Liquid Spill over 55 gallons w/ injuries • Chemical Hazard Mass Casualty or Large Area • Chemical Spill or Leak Unstable/Reactive/Explosive Material w/ Large Area Exposed and/or Injuries • Refrigeration Leak/Ammonia with Injuries and/or Threat to Large Area • Biological Hazard Confirmed or Suspected with Mass Casualty • Large Scale Natural Disaster

City-Wide HAZMAT Risk Assessment

The city has a wide variety of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) risks, and the Springdale Fire Department HAZMAT unit can handle most of the incidents without mutual aid. All members of the department possess operations level HAZMAT certification and the department is working to get most of its members to technician level HAZMAT certification. In the event of a large-scale event, the surrounding cities' HAZMAT teams can assist through mutual aid agreements.



Figure 83 - Hazmat Decontamination Training

Natural Gas and LPG leaks are the department's most frequent HAZMAT calls. Although they are more frequent, the risk to the community is not as great unless the leak occurs within a residence or a high life hazard area, or the gas is escaping from a large commercial line.

2018-2022 HAZMAT Response Calls by Type							
Incident Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Totals	%
Gas Leak (natural gas or LPG)	80	78	48	63	94	363	70.48%
Carbon Monoxide Incident	0	10	10	14	19	65	12.62%
Gasoline or other Flammable Liquid Spill	12	6	6	6	9	39	7.57%
Water Problem, other	2	1	1	3	3	10	1.94%
Chemical Hazard (no spill or leak)	6	1	0	1	1	9	1.74%
Overpressure Rupture of Air/Gas Pipeline	2	1	0	3	1	7	1.35%
Oil or other Combustible Liquid Spill	2	1	1	2	1	7	1.35%
Refrigeration Leak	0	2	3	1	1	7	1.35%
Chemical Spill or Leak	0	0	2	0	2	4	0.77%
Biological Hazard, confirmed or suspected	2	0	1	0	0	3	0.58%
Toxic Condition, other	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.19%
	117	101	72	93	131	515	100%

Table 29 - HAZMAT Incidents 2018-2022

Natural gas leaks are the most frequent type of HAZMAT incidents and generally occur in single-family residential homes and are discovered quick enough that effects can be mitigated by a single engine company and if needed a medic unit. Due to the high amount of poultry production and cold storage in the area, refrigeration leaks are a definite risk and are addressed regularly with local businesses and personnel.

Roadways in around the city have high numbers of hazardous materials being transported at any given time. In addition, railway periodically has transport trains moving large railcars of hazardous materials. Station 3 personnel are given an annual list of hazardous materials that will be transported by rail.

As technology changes and threats increase on all fronts, the department is doing its very best to stay on top of all potential threats and new countermeasures.

Carbon monoxide poisoning/leak and gas leaks are the most frequent type of HAZMAT incident, but those are generally lower risk and less impact compared to some of the large-scale incidents such as ammonia leaks and chemical spills.



Figure 84 - Multiple Commercial Vehicle fire, February 2023



Figure 85 - Snowy Weather House Fire

Other Potential Risks

Snow and Ice

The City of Springdale does not have consistent amounts of snow and ice events during colder seasons. However, when these storms do occur, they can be very impactful on the citizens and local infrastructure. The two major factors involve an increase in motor vehicle accidents, and wide-spread power outages due to ice on trees and power lines. While all fire stations have emergency power generators to accommodate responses, historically, extra personnel are called in to staff reserve apparatus due to increased call volume and lengthy call times.

Often those calls involve downed powerlines, carbon monoxide poisonings and several structure fires. Roadways are impassible for several days, and emergency crews must cut fallen trees in neighborhoods and roadways so they can get to the scenes.

When snow and ice events occur, response times become severely delayed to ensure crews' safety.

Hot & Cold Weather Extremes

Although Springdale is not in one extreme or another when it comes to climate, it has the potential to see both ends of the spectrum at any given time. Springdale is in an area that is affected by polar vortexes from Canada, moisture from the Gulf of Mexico, and jet stream winds from the west. These sudden unexpected changes and extremes in temperature can catch people off guard. Exposure incidents are expected to increase given the growing homeless population and a large blue-collar workforce with the city. Along with the cold, comes increased potential for fires, carbon monoxide incidents and motor vehicle accidents. Also, when the temperature drops into the 10's, the department responds to an increased number of automatic alarms due to freezing and rupturing of fire protection system piping.

The department has been proactive in working with the local schools' athletic trainers to try to decrease heat exposure injuries, through annual training and improved practices. Springdale does not see constant 100-degree days throughout the summer; however, the city is very likely to experience high humidity and high heat, which results in a heat index above 100 degrees. The city does not consistently see drought conditions, but it has experienced droughts with the last 5 years with sometime 3 or 4 weeks without rainfall. Hot and dry conditions increase the risk of grass and brush fires as well as cause strain on firefighting personnel, which forces the department to utilize more personnel on certain types of incidents.

Flooding

The city does not have any large bodies of water such as major rivers or large lakes that pose a flooding risk. However, the city does have a lot of low-lying areas, creeks, streams, drainage, and retention areas that have flooded and have the potential to flood again. It is not unheard of to have

5 inches of rainfall during spring and fall causing flash flooding. Roadways become flooded and motorists become stranded in swift water conditions. In recent years, SFD personnel have rescued victims from small vehicles and some school buses that were caught in flash flooding road conditions.

Springdale's main bodies of water affected by heavy rain conditions are Spring Creek, Springdale Lake, Lake Elmdale, Murphy Park Lake are collectors on flood plains and have the potential for flooding and water rescue.

Storms and Tornadoes

The city experiences severe storms during Spring and Fall seasons. High winds and lightning strikes are common during these storms. The city is located on the edge of the Springfield Plateau which generally makes storms less severe than those to the west, but in 2022, the city experienced its first tornado since 1970. It was an EF-3 damaging over 400 homes and causing 7 injuries.



Figure 86 Gym Facility at Station 9

Risk Assessment by FMA

The City of Springdale is divided into nine different Fire Management Areas (FMA's). These areas were established to give the best response times throughout the city from the department's nine fire stations. In addition to establishing appropriate response times, these FMA's also serve to divide the city into logical unique areas for Community Risk Reduction and run district familiarization for the fire companies in those areas. Since we've moved to a proximity dispatch system, FMA's are no longer necessarily used to establish proper assignments to calls.

The following criteria were considered when FMA boundaries were originally created: traffic flow, geographic considerations, as well as call volume and unit availability.

All the target hazards and risks associated with each FMA are filed at Station 1 administration and are available on request. These files are updated annually during risk assessment meetings.

Call Totals by FMA 2018-2022						
FMA/Mutual Aid Area	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018-2022
01	2125	1906	1620	1751	1844	9246
02	1053	1158	1095	1233	1258	5797
03	956	1051	1083	1141	1125	5356
04	1361	1377	1371	1403	1565	7077
05	1239	1244	1279	1376	1371	6509
06	1433	1216	936	1112	1208	5905
07*		296	566	488	526	1876
08**			239	546	624	1409
09***				67	168	235
Cave Springs City	1	1	0	2	1	5
Benton County Rural	4	6	3	12	10	35
Bethel Heights City****	10	5	2			17
Elm Springs City	2	3	1	1	6	13
Fayetteville City	14	14	13	20	33	94
Johnson City	9	5	5	2	5	26
Lowell City	21	28	18	40	37	144
Madison County	0	0	0	5	1	6
Rogers City	0	0	3	1	2	6
Tontitown City	1	0	1	1	2	5
Washington County Rural	8	5	6	4	6	29
Other Areas	1	2	1	3	2	9
Total	8238	8317	8242	9208	9794	

Table 30 - Overall Call Totals by FMA 2018-2022

The chart shows the number of calls Springdale Fire Department responded to in the various FMA's and in nearby cities/areas covered by mutual aid. *FMA 7 was established with the opening of Station 7 in 2019, **FMA 8 was established with the opening of Station 8 in 2020, ***FMA 9 was established with the opening of Station 9 in 2021. ****The City of Bethel Heights was annexed by the City of Springdale in 2021.

FMA 1 showed a decrease in calls in 2020 due to Station 8 opening, and taking a large part of FMA 1's area. FMA's 4 and 6 also showed a decrease in calls due to the openings of Station 7 and Station 9 in 2019-2021.

Each FMA description that follows provided the following information: a brief description of the FMA location, the primary occupancies found in it, the routine fire associated risks, the major fire target hazards, the routine non fire risks, and the major target hazards for non-fire (EMS, HAZMAT, rescue) related incidents.



Figure 87 - Community CPR Class

FMA 1

Description

FMA 1 is in the central part of the city. The area is one of the most densely populated residential areas in the city and is one of the most densely populated commercial areas. This area also contains the city's historic downtown area, and many of the buildings in this area are older and may not be equipped with sufficient safety equipment. Portions of FMA 1 are undergoing a revitalization including Emma Avenue and the surrounding downtown area as well as parts of Thompson Street (Hwy 71). FMA 1 also has a heavy mix of industrial, commercial, residential single and multi-family, and churches.

Routine Fire Risks

Residential structure fires in single-family dwellings and small room and contents fires in multi-family dwellings.

Worst Fire Risks

1. **Moisture Shield Inc.** (formerly AERT)– This is a composite decking production facility that has an extensive history of fires throughout the plant. The extrusion process involves high heat, and fire is almost inevitable. Accessing the fire in the heavy industrial machinery at this plant can be very difficult. The location and severity of these fires vary with each incident from small collector fires to large dust explosions in silos. The facility has made improvements to their systems to help prevent some of the fires. This facility is a large employer and a large-scale event would deplete many of the department's resources.
2. **Emma Avenue/Downtown District** – There is a lot of construction that is and will be taking place in this area due to revitalization efforts. Water flow has been improved to the area but many of the buildings are in proximity with no firebreaks and no sprinkler protection. Safe access to some of the buildings is a concern because there have been many remodels in these buildings over time which makes them very dangerous during firefighting efforts. The community impact of a large-scale fire would be devastating from a historical and financial perspective and the resources required would tax the department.
3. **Northwest Medical Center** – Although this is a sprinkler protected building; the impact of a large-scale fire at this facility would be devastating to the city from an economic perspective based on revenue and job loss. Moreover, the lives lost impact could be enormous due to the inability to evacuate such a large building with many incapacitated occupants. High-rise operations would also be very difficult in this building due to the building design, remodels, and surrounding structures. The department has responded to small fires at this facility, but any large-scale event would most likely require mutual aid as well as have the potential for a mass casualty incident.
4. **City Hall/Police Department/Jail** – These three facilities share one campus that is currently undergoing re-construction. Currently, all facilities are being brought up to current fire code standards. While part of the building has been reoccupied, other parts of the complex are

undergoing construction, which poses potential hazards to occupants. This facility houses the dispatch center for Fire/Police/EMS. If a fire were to occur here, it would cause problems on two fronts. City operations would be severely disrupted. Secondly, the potential for life loss is very high especially in the Police Department jail facility located in this complex. There is also a significant possibility of domestic terrorism due to the day-to-day city operations taking place in the building.

5. **Paltech Enterprises, Inc.** – This facility is a large pallet storage and assembly warehouse, with a heavy fire load of pallets and saw dust. A significant fire at this location would require relay pumping due to the water supply available and would be dangerous to firefighters. Its proximity to the airport could delay traffic. There is a high possibility of an incident occurring at this facility.
6. **Springdale Public Schools Administration Building** – This building houses the Springdale School District’s Administration Offices. There is a high fire load in this building with a basement area and sprinklers. A large-scale event at this facility would have a moderate impact on the department but school operations would be severely disrupted.
7. **Airgas** – This is a large welding supply store that has large amounts of various HAZMAT gasses stored on-site in a variety of different sized cylinders. The facility is near residential neighborhoods and a multi-family apartment complex. A large-scale event would be devastating to that area.
8. **Westwood Health and Rehab Nursing Home** – This is a single-story sprinklered nursing home facility. If a large-scale event were to occur here would tax the department’s available resources. An event here would also have the potential to be a mass casualty incident as evacuation would be very difficult because occupants are not able to self-extricate.
9. **Arkansas Missouri Railroad** – The railroad runs through the city, but the main offices and maintenance facility are in FMA 1. The railroad can carry a variety of flammable contents such as oil and coal tankers. Railcars can also carry unknown amounts of various hazardous materials.
10. **Ozark Sash and Door** – This is an old warehouse facility that has heavy fire load inside the building as well as a wood frame structure. The building is not sprinklered. A fire in this building would tax the department’s resources for an extended time.

Routine Non-Fire Risks:

EMS Incidents

Worst Non-Fire Risks:

1. **Freeze-N-Store** – This is one of the largest cold storage facilities in the region. This facility uses a large amount of ammonia. There have been HAZMAT incidents at this location in the past.

2. **Tyson Berry Street Plant** – This facility stores large quantities of ammonia and produces a significant amount of wastewater. On occasion, employees do confined-space entry to different parts of this facility. In 2016, there was a large-scale HAZMAT/Mass Casualty incident involving a mixture of chemicals used at this facility and mutual aid was required.
3. **Spring Creek** – This creek flows through the center of the city. During periods of heavy rain, Spring Creek will go from a small trickling stream to six to eight feet of rushing water. Although the water rarely runs out of its banks, the potential for swift water rescue and/or drowning is possible during times of heavy rainfall because residential housing and the Razorback Greenway bike trail are in close proximity to the creek.
4. **Georges Feed Mill** – This is a large height poultry feed production facility that has several different types of grain stored in grain bins. This facility has potential for a high-angle rescue as well as a dust explosion. Any disruptions in production can have devastating effects on poultry production in the area.
5. **Springdale Public Schools Bus Shop** – This facility contains large fuel storage tanks with potential for a HAZMAT spill incident. An incident at this location could disrupt the school day for the entire city, and possibly have further economic and traffic impact.

Critical Infrastructure:

Occ. Name	Address
Springdale Airport Tower	705 Airport Avenue
Springdale Municipal Airport	802 Airport Avenue
AT&T	701 West Emma Avenue
Arkansas & Missouri Railroad	106 Hewitt Street
Fire Station # 1	417 Holcomb Street
SFD Maintenance Building	417 Holcomb Street
United States Post Office	429 Holcomb Street
Shiloh Museum	118 West Johnson Avenue
Springdale Schools Administration	804 West Johnson Avenue
Northwest Medical Center	609 West Maple Avenue
Springdale Water Utilities	526 Oak Avenue
Springdale Senior Center	203 Park Street
Springdale Public Library	405 South Pleasant Street
Springdale City Hall/Police Dept.	201 Spring Street
Springdale High School	101 South Pleasant Street
Jones Elementary School	900 Powell Street
Elmdale Elementary School	420 North West End Street
Highway 412	Runs through FMA 1
Highway 71	Runs through FMA 1

Table 31 Critical Infrastructure in FMA 1

FMA 2

Description

FMA 2 is in the southern-most part of the city. It shares a southern border with the city limits of Johnson and Fayetteville. This FMA has the largest number of commercial structures, as well as some of the largest square footage buildings in the city. There are churches, furniture warehouses, motels, and single and multi-family dwellings in this FMA.

Routine Fire Risks

Residential structure fires in single-family dwellings and small room and contents fires in multi-family dwellings.

Worst Fire Risks

1. **The Gardens at Arkanshire** – This building is a three-story wood framed assisted living facility. The main building has one elevator and two stairwells and houses occupants who could possibly have difficulty self-evacuating. Any large-scale fire event would put a great strain on the department's resources due to evacuations and fire attack. This facility also has assisted living apartments surrounding the main building that could make accountability of the residents very difficult. Impact on the city would be great due to relocating displaced residents.
2. **Tyson Foods World Headquarters** – This is a large multi-building corporate facility located south of Chapman Avenue between Johnson Road and Cambridge Street. These facilities extend past Don Tyson Parkway to Shady Grove Road. There are three corporate office towers, a cooking/test kitchen, a laboratory with biological and chemical materials on-site, a maintenance office, a print shop, an information technology office, and a feed mill. There are several different potentials for fire, but due to the large number of personnel in these buildings, the potential for loss of life in a large-scale event could be high. This area also has high risk for other types of incidents such as EMS, Technical Rescue, and HAZMAT.
3. **Cross Church/Shiloh Christian School** - This is the city's largest assembly/church facility, and it contains a large private school that is occupied almost every day. It has been steadily added onto to accommodate growth, which has resulted in some very confusing egress routes. The main worship hall is a large, open expanse with heavy fire load and the potential for collapse. On a typical Sunday, there are thousands of citizens in this building. The large crowds not only create a fire risk potential, but the potential for a domestic terrorism/mass casualty incident is high.
4. **Furniture Store & Warehouse District on South Thompson Street** – This area has several large furniture stores and warehouses in the area of South Thompson Street between Chester Street and Shady Grove Road. These stores include Abide Furniture & Interiors, Ashley Furniture Home Store, and Furniture Row. These are large buildings, usually over 10,000 square feet that have a furniture showroom and furniture storage in the back of the buildings in warehouses. These buildings have a very high fire load due to their contents. Most of the

buildings are sprinklered. A large-scale incident here would likely be hazardous to firefighters, require additional personnel, and have an economic impact on the city.

5. **Walmart Supercenter** – Located at South Pleasant Street and West Robinson Avenue. One of the largest employers and sales tax generators in the city. A large fire at this location would be devastating to the city. This is a sprinklered building, but if a fire occurred, there is significant fire load with unknown amounts of occupants.

Routine Non-Fire Risks

EMS Calls

Worst Non-Fire Risks

1. **Tyson Foods Inc. Corporate Lab** – This facility has large amounts of biological and chemical hazardous materials, which are used daily,
2. **Tyson IT Facility** – All electronic files in this facility, located in a heavy concrete structure with a Halon system.
3. **Tyson Foods Feed Mill** – This facility has the potential for a high angle rescue due to the heights of the grain towers. The large amounts of grain being moved and ground for feed also creates potential for a dust explosion.
4. **Don Tyson Parkway from South Thompson Street to Powell Street** – The South Thompson Street intersection is a high-speed intersection on an uphill grade with impeded visibility from all directions. The Turner Street intersection is just east of a shift in the roadway. This shift has led to several collisions, auto extrications, and fatality accidents. The city has decreased the speed limits through these intersections to lower the amount and severity of collisions in these areas.

Critical Infrastructure:

Occ. Name	Address
Springdale Recreation Center	1906 Cambridge Street
Fire Station # 2	1660 West Don Tyson Parkway
Tyson Corporate Headquarters	2200 West Don Tyson Parkway
Shiloh Christian School	1701 Johnson Road
Community Blood Center of the Ozarks	3503 West Don Tyson Parkway
Arkansas Missouri Railroad	Runs through FMA 2
John Tyson Elementary School	1967 Chapman Avenue
Mary Francis George Junior High School	3200 Powell Street
Southwest Junior High School	1807 Princeton Avenue
US Highway 71	Runs through FMA 2

Table 32 Critical Infrastructure in FMA 2

FMA 3

Description

FMA 3 is in the northeastern part of the city. It shares a northern border with the city limits of Lowell. It is the most industrialized FMA in the city. It contains several poultry production facilities

and two large manufacturing facilities. This FMA has two large nursing home facilities and contains lower income and multi-family housing.

Due to the intersections of Wagon Wheel Road, I-49, Hwy 71 and Hwy 264, there is a significant number of Hazardous Materials transported through this area via large trucks. The railroad enters Springdale in this FMA, and has spurs at some of the city's commercial facilities that allows for loading and unloading of cargo. Home values in this area tend to be lower due to a high number of foreclosures and vacancies.

Routine Fire Risks

Residential structure fires in single-family and multi-family dwellings.

Worst Fire Risks

1. **Shiloh Health and Rehab** – This facility is a large nursing home facility with residents who cannot self-evacuate. It is single-story and sprinklered with fire doors at each wing that have worked properly in past incidents. Evacuation during a large-scale incident would be very difficult on the department's resources.
2. **Windcrest Health and Rehab** – This facility is a large nursing home and assisted living with residents that cannot self-evacuate. It is single-story and sprinklered with fire doors at each wing that have worked properly in past incidents. Evacuation during a large-scale incident would be very difficult on the department's resources.
3. **LPS Inc.** – This is a used oil service company and used oil tank farm. This facility is not only a fire risk, but it also has a HAZMAT risk due to the large amount of used oil stored on-site. They collect, store, and ship tens of thousands of gallons of used motor oil. The oil is transported in tank trailers, pumped into storage tanks on-site, and then trucked back out. This site is in an industrial area, but is near residential areas. It is two blocks west of North Thompson Street so a fire at this location could cause traffic on major thoroughfares to slow or stop depending on the amount of smoke generated and the wind direction. A fire here would also severely tax the department due to the lack of resources to properly fight this type of fire. The department does not have a sufficient stock of Class B foam to fight a large Class B fire. The department would have to request supplies from other agencies or suppliers, which would cause a significant delay in operations until it arrives on the scene
4. **Ozark Armory** – This building is a high-volume retail store that sells new and used firearms, small arms ammunition, reloading supplies including smokeless powder and primers, and firearm accessories. The large amount of ammunition and reloading powder stored on-site would create a dangerous situation for firefighters if a fire occurred. This is a highly secured building with security bars on windows and doors that would delay operations and make for difficult emergency egress.

5. **Georges Inc. Storage** – This facility is a large propane storage yard that is located near other commercial facilities and the railroad tracks on East Randall Wobbe Lane. This facility stores a large amount of propane in four large tanks and various numbers of semi-truck sized portable tanks. There are no residential homes located in proximity.
6. **Tire Trax Warehouse** – Large numbers of tires are stored at this facility. This is a sprinklered building. A fire could have significant environmental impact. Extinguishment would require significant resources.

Routine Non-Fire Risks

EMS Incidents

Worst Non-Fire Risks

1. **Americold Logistics, LLC** – This building is a cold storage facility that has a risk of having a HAZMAT incident due to large amounts of ammonia stored on-site and the potential for release.
2. **Cargill Inc. Processing Plant/Tyson Foods Cornish Plant/George's Inc. Processing Plant** – These three facilities are large poultry production plants and cold storage units that have the potential for HAZMAT & MCI. The HAZMAT risk is due to the large amount of ammonia, required for the cold storage, stored on-site as well as various other chemicals used for cleaning and maintenance. These facilities also produce large amounts of contaminated wastewater as a bi-product of their production process. The MCI risk is due to the large number of personnel who work at these facilities.
3. **The City of Springdale Water Utilities Storage Facility** – The city's water supply storage tanks are in FMA 3. There are five large tanks that provide all the water supply for the city and have definite potential for domestic terrorism and HAZMAT incidents.

Critical Infrastructure:

Occ. Name	Address
Fire Station # 3	730 Glass Drive
Arkansas Missouri Railroad	Runs through FMA 3
Highway 71	Runs through FMA 3
Highway 264	Runs through FMA 3
Highway 265	Runs through FMA 3

Table 33 Critical Infrastructure in FMA 3

FMA 4

Description

FMA 4 is in the northwestern portion of the city, and it is the largest FMA in the city in terms of square miles. When the city recently began annexing land west of I-49 most of it was designated as FMA 4. With the additions of Stations 7 and 9, much of FMA 4 was divided among those two new FMA's, but FMA 4 remained the largest in area.

FMA 4 covers a majority of I-49 which runs through the western quarter of the city. It also has most residential subdivisions for single-family dwellings, some large multi-family dwelling complexes and the major thoroughfares contain commercial and mercantile occupancies.

Routine Fire Risks

Residential structure fires in single-family dwellings

Worst Fire Risks

1. **Welsco Inc.** – This facility stores large amounts of welding supplies and gases. Large amounts of oxygen and acetylene tanks, of various sizes, are stored inside and outside this facility. There are no other buildings in the vicinity, however I-49 is nearby.
2. **Springdale Health and Rehab Inc.** – This building is a large nursing home facility with residents who cannot self-evacuate. It is single-story and sprinklered with fire doors at each wing that have worked properly in past incidents. Evacuation during a large-scale incident would be very difficult on the department's resources.
3. **Wood Spring Hotel** – This facility is a four-story wood frame sprinklered hotel. Most of the residents are staying at this facility long term, and many have some type of hot plate cooking area in their room. The use of these appliances has led to several smoke alarm activations, and the residents do not evacuate when the alarm sounds. If an actual event were to ever take place, evacuation would be difficult and the potential for loss of life would be high in a large-scale event.
4. **Walmart Supercenter** – This large retail facility is sprinklered throughout. It is considered a target hazard due to the various amounts of product that are in the building at any given time, the large number of people in the building, and the economic impact that a large-scale event would have on the community.
5. **Agricultural Areas and Urban Interface** – The west portion of FMA 4 is quickly being developed into residential subdivisions, both single-family and multi-family dwellings. However, much of FMA 4 west of I-49 remains mostly agricultural, open plots of farmland. These areas are surrounded by fields and wooded areas and the potential for grass fires is high. There are extended response times to these remote areas with limited water supply conditions. When weather conditions are just right, there is potential that a fire could spread quickly.
6. **Wingfoot Tire Shop** – Large numbers of tires stored on this site. This is a sprinklered facility.

7. **Riggs CAT** – This is a large construction equipment sales facility. Inventory value is large and there are several hazardous materials stored on site. This is a sprinklered facility. This facility is in the northern most part of the city and could have a delayed response time.

Routing Non-Fire Risks

EMS Incidents

Worst Non-Fire Risks

1. **Springdale Wastewater Treatment Plant** – This facility treats all the city’s sewer water. The facility is well secured and maintained, but there is potential for HAZMAT incidents that would cause environmental disasters, as this facility has direct contact with Spring Creek. There is a potential for confined space rescue in the containment areas that the facility staff and department members train on annually on confined space entry.
2. **The Mountain Bike Park and The Razorback Greenway Trail** – These areas are located just north of the Springdale Wastewater Treatment Plant. Access to most parts of these trails is very difficult, so this makes patient access and extrication very difficult. This terrain could require some low angle rope rescue as well as use of the department’s trail vehicles.
3. **APAC-Central Inc.** – This is a large stone quarry located in the northern portion of FMA 4. No explosives are kept on-site; however, explosives are transported to the site on days when they are blowing out sections of mine. This is a heavy industrial area with the potential for explosive mishaps and industrial accidents. The department has responded to calls where automobiles go off the edge of the road at the Wagon Wheel Road exit of I-40, and they land on the top of the quarry’s chat hills. These are difficult extrication scenarios.
4. **Interstate 49** – The portion of I-49 from Wagon Wheel Road to Elm Springs Road has more accidents than any other location in the city. Road conditions deteriorate during wet weather. The road is now three lanes since construction completed 2018.

Critical Infrastructure:

Occ. Name	Address
Fire Station # 4	3420 Elm Springs Road
AEP Dyess Substation	1208 North Gutensohn Road
Mercy Stand-Alone Emergency Department	4600 Mercy Lane
Springdale Wastewater Treatment	2910 Silent Grove Road
T. G. Smith Elementary School	3600 Falcon Road
Westwood Elementary School	1850 McCray Avenue
J. B. Hunt Elementary School	3511 Silent Grove Road
Central Junior High School	2811 West Huntsville Avenue
Interstate Highway 49	Runs through FMA 4
Highway 612	Begins in FMA 4 on East end

Table 34 Critical Infrastructure in FMA 4

FMA 5

Description

FMA 5 is in the southeast portion of the city. FMA 5 has several newer smaller residential homes and subdivisions. It also has many apartments and multi-family dwellings. The area has some large commercial warehouse storage facilities and many non-sprinklered commercial buildings. This FMA also has a variety of churches, strip mall type shopping plazas, and nursing homes. FMA 5 is responsible for responding to the eastern portion of the airport. The eastern border of this FMA is defined by the Springdale city limits.

Routine Fire Risks

Residential structure fires in single-family dwellings and small room and contents fires in multi-family dwellings.

Worst Fire Risks

1. **Providence Assisted Living and Edgewood Health and Rehab** – These facilities are large nursing homes and assisted living centers with residents who cannot self-evacuate. They are both single story and sprinklered with fire doors at each wing that have worked properly in past incidents. Evacuation of these facilities during a large-scale incident would be very difficult on the department's resources.
2. **Titan Propane** – This is a large propane storage facility near other buildings and Highway 412 East and Butterfield Coach Road. There are two large propane tanks and many smaller propane tanks stored in the back of this site, which is near a residential area.
3. **Springdale Civic Center** – This building is a large assembly area that is often at or above maximum capacity during special event weekends. Large and belligerent crowds have made evacuations difficult in past instances. If a large-scale event were to occur, the likelihood of loss of life is extremely high.
4. **Airport Hangars** – These are included due to the wide variety of items that may be housed in the hangars including planes and fuel.
5. **Ozark Regional Transit** – The largest fire (property loss) in department history occurred here in 2017. Numerous buses are stored here and the fire disrupted public transit for months afterwards. Many of these buses run on compressed natural gas (CNG) and we experienced CNG tank explosions during the 2017 fire.
6. **Industrial Park** – The industrial park area of the city has several large warehouses and industrial facilities that have a wide range of unknown materials and fire load. Several facilities also pose a large HAZMAT risk.

Routine Non-Fire Risks

EMS Incidents

Worst Non-Fire Risks

1. **Pratt and Whitney** – This is a large production facility that produces aircraft engines. It has the potential for confined space rescues and industrial machinery rescues.
2. **Research Laboratories** – This facility is a high security research laboratory that contains chemical and biological hazards that the department is aware of.
3. **Zabana Night Club** – This is a large assembly occupancy that houses large and belligerent crowds have made evacuations difficult in past instances. If a large-scale event were to occur, the likelihood of loss of life is extremely high.

Critical Infrastructure:

Occ. Name	Address
Fire Station # 5	1776 East Robinson Avenue
Ozark Regional Transit	2423 East Robinson Avenue
Harp Elementary School	2700 Butterfield Coach Road
Parson Hills Elementary School	2326 Cardinal Drive
Turnbow Elementary School	3390 Habberton Road
Linda Childers Knapp Elementary School	2634 Oriole Avenue
George Elementary School	2878 Powell Street
Don Tyson School of Innovation	2667 Hylton Road
Lakeside Junior High School	3050 Hylton Road
J.O. Kelly Middle School	1879 East Robinson Avenue
Highway 412	Runs through FMA 5

Table 35 Critical Infrastructure in FMA 5

FMA 6

Description

FMA 6 is in the southwest portion of the city. The FMA has some of the newest construction in the city and includes an almost even mix of residential construction, large hotels and commercial buildings, and open agricultural areas. Much of the agricultural area is slated for commercial development, and an overlay district has been created to monitor changes and improvements.

Routine Fire Risks

Residential structure fires in single-family dwellings.

Worst Fire Risks

1. **Arkansas Children's Hospital Northwest** – This is a multi-story sprinklered facility. This facility can house numerous numbers of patients that may or may not be able to self-evacuate. Evacuation would require numerous resources. The impact on the entire region would be significant since this is the only specialized children's facility within three hours of Springdale. There is also the potential for domestic terrorism at this site.
2. **Chandler Equipment** – Single story industrial facility. Large amounts of flammable gases are stored on site at this fabrication facility. There are also metal related hazardous materials. The department has had a fire in the facility that was controlled by the sprinkler system.
3. **Winfield Solutions** – This building contains numerous hazardous materials. Several of those hazardous materials are water reactive; therefore, an NFPA 704 placard is displayed on the building. A fire or incident here would not only be hazardous to on-scene personnel, but it could be hazardous to nearby commercial properties and residential neighborhoods.
4. **Large Multi-Story Hotels** – This FMA contains numerous large multi-story hotels that could pose an evacuation risk in the case of a large-scale event. Each hotel has its own special hazards, which would need to be addressed on a case-by-case basis. Much of this has been done in pre-incident planning.
5. **Sam's Club** – This is a large commercial retail facility with a high fire load. Loss of this facility would cause a major economic impact to the city and region.
6. **Sam's Furniture** – This is a campus of multiple showroom and warehouse buildings containing large quantities of furniture. All the buildings are sprinklered. If a large-scale event occurs that overwhelms on-site fire protection, the fire would quickly deplete the department's resources.
7. **Highland's Oncology** – This is a high-rise building that is sprinklered. If a fire incident occurs there, some of the cancer patients may have difficulty self-evacuating. If a large-scale event occurs it would be taxing on the department's resources.
8. **Arkansas Blue Cross/Blue Shield** – This is a high-rise sprinklered office building. If a large-scale event occurs it would be taxing on the department's resources.

Routine Non-Fire Risks

EMS Incidents

Worst Non-Fire Risks

1. Winfield Solutions – In addition to the fire risk mentioned above, this facility would pose large HAZMAT risk due to all the chemicals stored on-site.
2. Arvest Ballpark – This is a Minor League Baseball stadium and a large assembly-gathering place that can hold 7,300 people. There have been sold out baseball games, concerts, and large events such as Race for the Cure, and the Bikes, Blues and BBQ motorcycle rally held in this stadium. The potential for large-scale mass casualty type events is very high.
3. I-49 and Highway 412 Intersection – This is one of the busiest intersections in the region, and it has a high potential for accidents requiring extrication. This area includes Highway 412 between 40th Street and to Jones Road. There are high traffic volumes during rush hours and heavy amounts of semi-truck traffic due to the Pilot Truck Plaza in this area. Accidents are frequent and slow traffic can cause major back-ups and limited access to a scene by emergency vehicles.

Critical Infrastructure:

Occ. Name	Address
Fire Station # 6	1623 South 48th Street
Arkansas Children's Hospital	2601 Gene George Boulevard
Springdale Post Office	2811 Springdale Avenue
Arkansas Children CEP Building	5202 Watkins Avenue
Arvest Ball Park	3000 Gene George Boulevard
Walker Elementary School	1701 South 40th Street
Helen Tyson Middle School	3304 South 40th Street
Interstate Hwy 49	Runs through FMA 6
US Hwy 412	Runs through FMA 6

Table 36 Critical Infrastructure in FMA 6

FMA 7

Description

FMA 7 was created with the opening of Station 7 in 2019. This FMA is in the western edge of Springdale, west of I-49. The western border of FMA 7 touches the city of Tontitown. This is a highly residential area with both single-family dwelling subdivisions and several multi-family dwelling complexes. There are numerous mercantile occupancies and restaurants along the major traffic areas in this FMA.

Routine Fire Risks

Residential structure fires in single-family dwellings.

Worst Fire Risks

1. **The Maples at HarBer Meadows** - This facility is a large nursing home with residents who cannot self-evacuate. It is a single story and sprinklered with fire doors at each wing that have worked properly in past incidents. Evacuation of this facility during a large-scale incident would be very difficult on the department's resources.
2. **The Bungalows Assisted Living** – This facility is a large assisted living facility with many residents who cannot self-evacuate. It is a sprinklered single-story building with fire doors at each wing that have worked properly in past incidents. Evacuation of this facility during a large-scale incident would be very difficult on the department's resources.
3. **HarBer High School** – This is a large high school campus with a multi-story classroom building with adjacent athletic facilities including a football stadium. The main building and stadium are sprinklered. A large-scale event at this facility would tax the department's resources.
4. **Circle of Life Hospice** – This is a multi-story sprinklered building housing a hospice. Some of the occupants are unable to self-evacuate. Evacuation of this facility during a large-scale incident would be very difficult on the department's resources.

Routine Non-Fire Risks

EMS incidents.

Worst Non-Fire Risks

1. **HarBer High School** – All of the individual facilities on this campus pose unique risks due to numbers of people involved in various activities. From day-to-day class activities, traffic/parking, assemblies, concerts, sports events, etc. all have associated risks such as EMS incidents in crowds, domestic terrorism, etc.
2. **Hwy 112** – Located on the western edge of FMA 7, Arkansas Highway 112 is a narrow and crooked road has heavy traffic, including large trucks. There are high numbers of accidents at the busy intersections. Also, during heavy rainfall flooding is frequent on this roadway causing swift water rescue incidents.
3. **Elmdale Lake** – This lake is a fishing and recreational lake and serves as a collector for drainage. Water rescue incidents have occurred on this lake, which is why department placed a rescue boat in service at Station 7.

Critical Infrastructure:

Occ. Name	Address
Fire Station # 7	7867 Har-Ber Avenue
Lake Elmdale	East Lake Road
Har-Ber High School	300 Jones Road
Bernice Young Elementary School	301 Pippin Apple Circle
Hellstern Middle School	7771 Har-Ber Avenue
Highway 412	Runs through FMA 7
Highway 112	Runs through FMA 7

Table 37 Critical Infrastructure in FMA 7



Figure 88 - Mutual Aid with Fayetteville

FMA 8

Description

FMA 8 covers the northeastern portion of the city. This FMA was created with the opening of Station 8 in 2020. Parts of FMA 1, FMA 3 and FMA 5 were reassigned to FMA 8 at that time. This area of

town contains many heavy industrial occupancies and large apartment complexes, as well as low-income housing. For this reason, the apparatus assigned to Station 8 is a quint with a 75' aerial ladder.

Routine Fire Risks

Residential structure fires in single-family dwellings.

Worst Fire Risks

1. **Jones Center for Non-Profits** – This building houses office and meeting space for many of the area's non-profit organizations. This is a sprinklered building, however the fire load and heavy use of the building has potential for trapped occupants in the event of a fire. A large-scale event in this facility would tax the department's resources.
2. **Jones Center for Families** – This is a large multistory assembly type facility that is sprinklered. The facility has a school in it. It also has various activities such as an ice rink, meeting rooms, swimming area, and cafeteria. There can potentially be many people in the building depending on scheduled activities and day of the week. The building also has corridors that can confuse and disorient visitors and firefighters in smoke conditions.
3. **J V Manufacturing** – This is a large industrial complex that manufactures large trash dumpsters and trash compactors. Welding and metal fabrication brings potential for a fire to develop. A large-scale event in this complex would tax the department's resources.
4. **Newlywed Foods** – This is a large manufacturing plant that makes batter mixes for area poultry processing. Large storage bins of powered ingredients bring potential for dust explosions and fires in confined spaces. A large-scale event in this facility would tax the department's resources.
5. **Rockline Industries** – This company makes various cleaning wipe out of paper products and chemicals such as baby wipes. The company occupies numerous warehouses in addition to the actual manufacturing facility. A large-scale event in these facilities would tax the department's resources.
6. **Gray Brother's Bag** – This is a facility that manufactures paper bags for retail. Their warehouse contains high pile storage of products that present a high fire load and danger to interior firefighting operations. A large-scale event in this facility would tax the department's resources, and pose a safety hazard to personnel.
7. **Barnes Paper Company** – This is a warehouse facility that contains a high fire load of high pile storage of cardboard boxes and other items. A large-scale event in this facility would pose an extreme hazard to firefighting personnel and tax the department's resources.
8. **Tyson Research and Technology** - This is a plant that uses experimental processes and techniques that are being developed for future deployment with Tyson Foods. Due to the experimental nature of the equipment and processes there is historic potential for fires in this building. Due to high fire loads, a large-scale event in this facility would tax the department's resources.

9. **Kawneer** – This is one of the largest manufacturing facilities in Springdale. It is also one of the largest employers in the city. The facility does aluminum milling and construction and has large amounts of metals on site. It also has various HAZMAT chemicals that are water
10. **Plumtronix Manufacturing** – This is a manufacturing facility that produces electronics and equipment. There is a high danger to firefighters due to the production equipment and materials used in this facility. This building displays an NFPA 704 placard with the do not use water symbol because of the molten solder used at this facility.

Routine Non-Fire Risks

EMS incidents

Worst Non-Fire Risks

1. **Parson's Stadium** – This is a large rodeo arena that is home to the Rodeo of the Ozarks, which brings crowds of people to not only the rodeo, but also is a venue for tractor pulls, demolition derby's, gospel concerts and other gatherings. During these events, there is heavy vehicle and pedestrian traffic with people of all ages. The department typically provides EMS standby for these events, but an actual large-scale event would tax the department's resources.
2. **Pachanga** – This is a night club, large assembly facility with potential for mass casualty. A large-scale event would tax the department's resources and has potential for high life loss. This building is a large assembly area that is often at or above maximum capacity during special event weekends. Large and belligerent crowds have made evacuations difficult in past instances. If a large-scale event were to occur, the likelihood of loss of life is extremely high.
3. **Northwest Technical Institute** – This is a large multi-building educational campus. The ammonia technology center stores large amounts of ammonia refrigerant, which has the potential for release. The potential for injuries could be very high given the large number of students on campus.

Critical Infrastructure:

Occ. Name	Address
Springdale Schools Maintenance and Bus Shop	1612 East Emma Avenue
Fire Station # 8	2246 East Huntsville Avenue
Fitzgerald Tank Farm	3745 Old Wire Road
Woodcliff Water Tank	2098 Woodcliff Road
SFD Mickey Jackson Training Center	2470 Turnbow Avenue
Monitor Elementary School	3955 East Monitor Road
Bayyari Elementary School	2199 Scottsdale Avenue
Highway 265	Runs through FMA 8

Table 38 Critical Infrastructure in FMA 8

FMA 9

Description

FMA 9 covers the extreme northwestern corner of the city. This FMA contains Arkansas Highway 112, and the western access to US Highway 612 which is an interstate grade northern bypass between Hwy 112 and I-49. Heavy growth is in progress in FMA 9 with single-family dwelling subdivisions being built in what was previously open farmland. Legacy properties include many old farm houses down long narrow driveways/dirt roads with limited access to large vehicles, and limited water supply for firefighting operations. For this reason, mutual aid is often requested for tender operations. There are virtually no commercial occupancies in FMA 9 to speak of except for the target hazards listed below. While much of FMA 9 is being developed, there are still large parcels of open land.

Routine Fire Risks

Grass Fires, Residential structure fires in single-family dwellings.

Worst Fire Risks

1. **Ecclesia College Campus** – This is a college campus with multiple non-sprinklered wood frame buildings and structures, including classroom/administration facilities, and dormitories. The campus also has sports facilities for basketball, baseball and softball. Annual CRD inspections have documented fire code violations, which have been difficult to remedy. A large-scale event at this facility would tax the department's resources.
2. **The Barn at the Springs** – This is a wedding venue built from a former barn building now used as an assembly occupancy. While the building is brought up to current fire codes and sprinklered, it has limited access to fire apparatus. A large-scale event at this facility would tax the department's resources.
3. **Marchant Forestry Products** – This is a pallet factory made up of multiple old wood frame buildings with heavy fire loads. A large-scale event at this facility would tax the department's resources.
4. **Northwest Pallet** – This is a pallet factory made up of multiple old wood frame buildings with heavy fire loads. A large-scale event at this facility would tax the department's resources.
5. **Arkansas Law Enforcement Academy** – This is a police training campus with multiple non-sprinklered buildings with classrooms/administrative offices and some specialty structures. A large-scale event at this facility would tax the department's resources and affect the area police agency's ability to train new-hires.
6. **Piney Ridge Group Home** – This is a group home for adolescents with behavioral problems. The location of the building is at the top of a steep driveway with limited access from fire apparatus. Water supply is also limited but the building is sprinklered. A large-scale event at this facility would tax the department's resources.
7. **Large Scale Grass/Brush/Wildland Fires** – There are large parcels of farmland and wooded areas in close proximity to neighborhoods and properties being developed. During hot and

dry weather conditions with high winds, there is potential in these areas to have large outdoor fires. A large-scale event such as this would tax the department’s resources.

Routine Non-Fire Risks

EMS Incidents

Worst Non-Fire Risks

- 1. **Motor Vehicle Accidents** – While Hwy 112 is a narrow and crooked two-lane roadway, it serves as a corridor between central Benton County to US Highway 412. Large trucks travel regularly over this roadway, along with commuting motorists. There is potential for accidents, especially at busy intersections and around curves. These events aren’t easily accessible and extrication resources have long travel times.
- 2. **Swift Water Rescue** – Much of this area is still considered rural, with limited drainage systems. During heavy rainfall, flash flooding causes immediate hazardous conditions for motorists who become trapped in swift streams of water across roadways. During events such as this, there are usually multiple rescues going on simultaneously. A large-scale event at this facility would tax the department’s resources.

Critical Infrastructure:

Occ. Name	Address
Fire Station # 9	7561 Downum Road
Willis Shaw Elementary School	4337 Grimsley Road
Highway 612	Begins in FMA 9 on West end
Highway 112	Runs through FMA 9

Table 39 Critical Infrastructure in FMA 9

Risk Classifications from Community Risk Reduction Division

According to occupancy data collected from CRRD, the department has 351 occupancies list as High/Special Risk, and 246 occupancies with Maximum Risk. Overall, there are 60 occupancies classified as Critical Infrastructure.

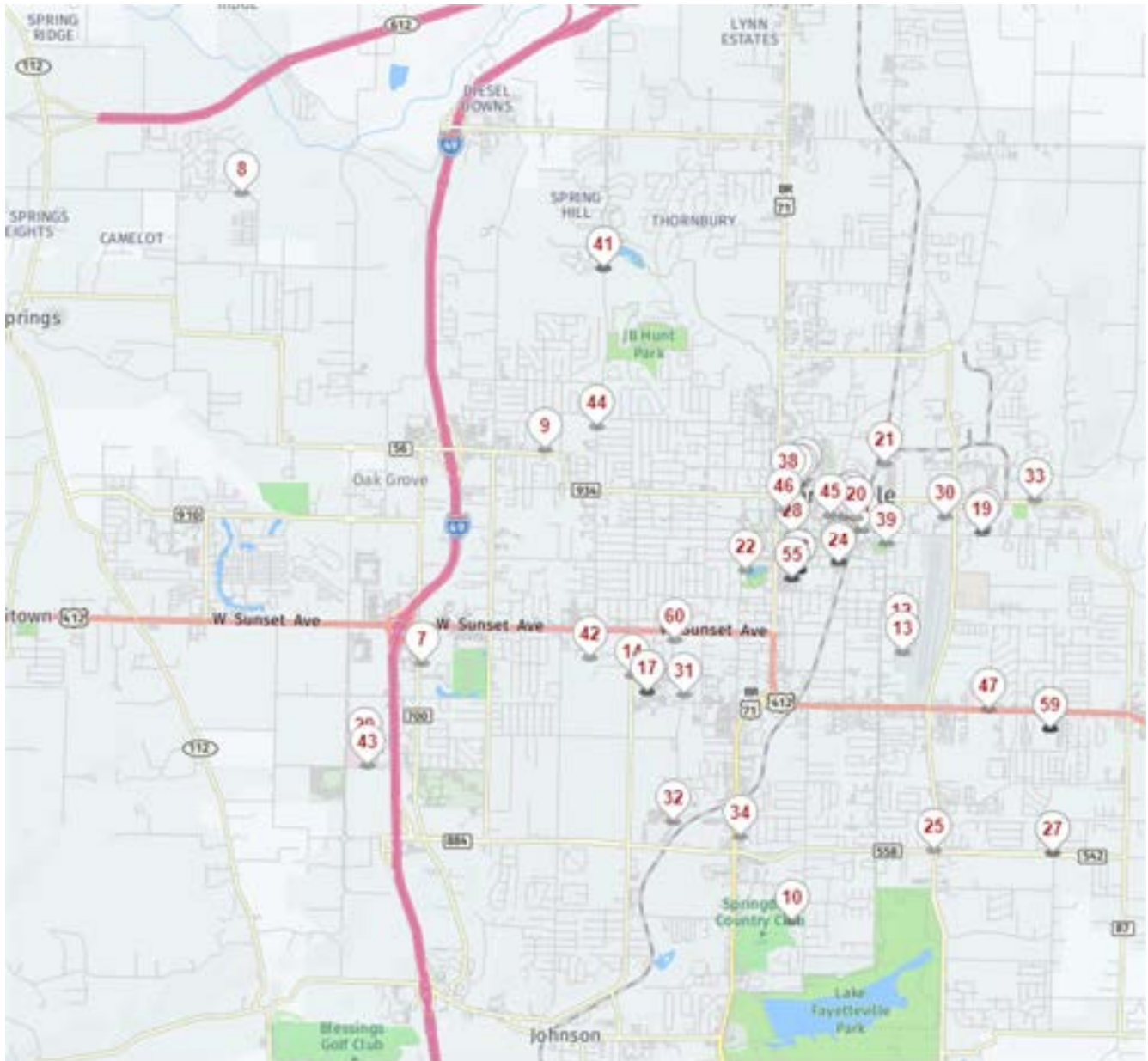


Figure 89 - Occupancies Classified as Critical Infrastructure

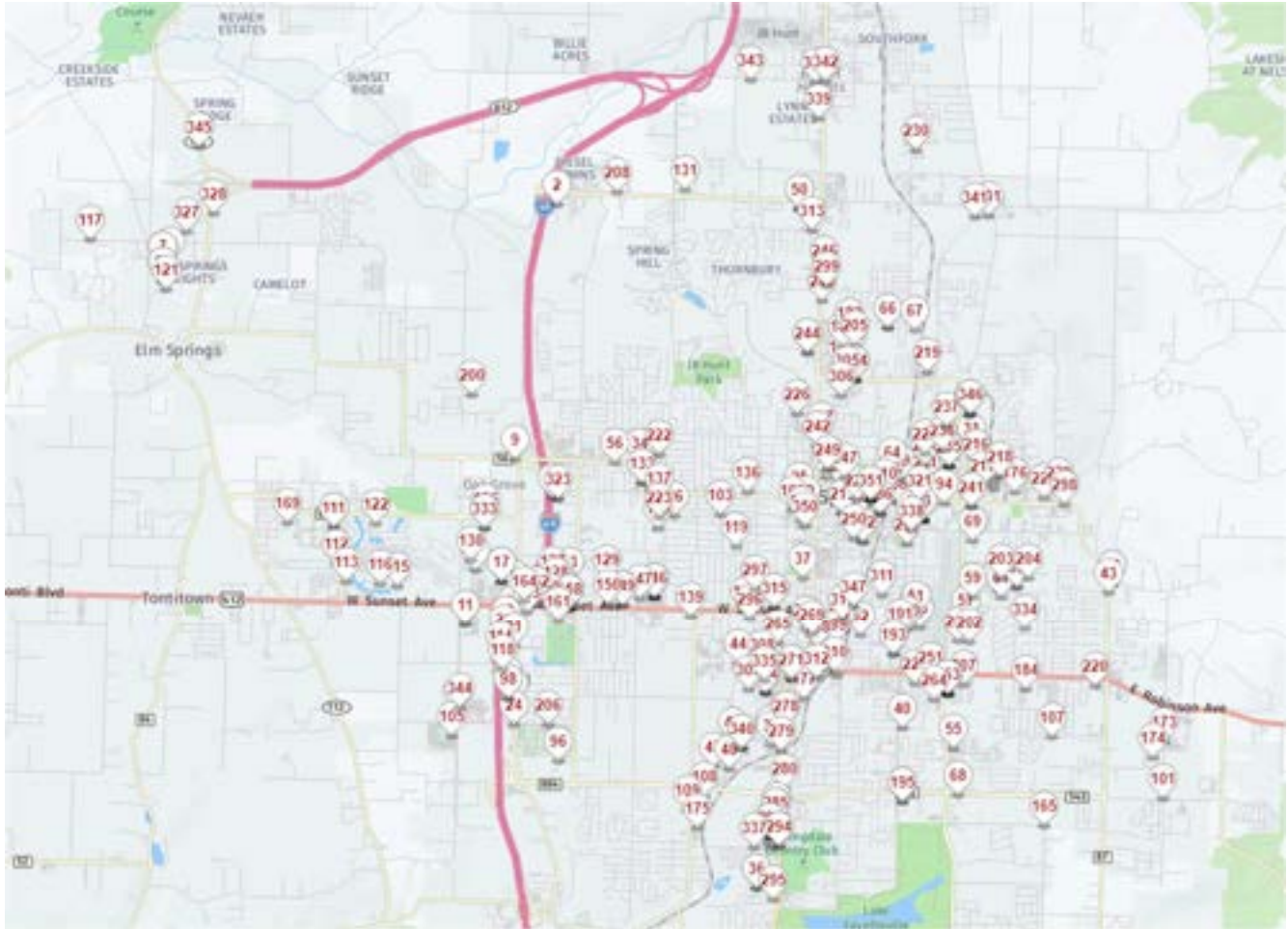


Figure 90 - Occupancies Classified as High/Special Risk

Most of the residential structures in the city are moderate to high risk one- and two-story homes as well as multi-family residential apartments. This is displayed in the zoning map in Appendix A.

Through the risk assessment process, the department has been able to identify new risks to the city and the department, as well as confirm and classify older known risks. This allows us to better plan for future incidents and growth in new areas. The department has established a policy on methods of classification and has re-classified new and existing occupancies accordingly. The department has adopted the model of the Vision 20/20 community risk assessment. This allows SFD to provide proper numbers of units and labor to appropriately handle an incident.

Current Deployments and Performance

Community Expectations and Performance Goals

The department's goal is to meet the expectations of the citizens of Springdale by ensuring that the department is a good steward of the citizen's tax dollars that have been entrusted to the department. During the strategic planning process, Springdale citizens from various backgrounds were surveyed. Both internal and external customers came to a consensus on the following priority of service programs and expectations.

These goals set forth by the citizens for "effective firefighting force" and response times are used as the benchmark times for fire, EMS, rescue and HAZMAT responses within the city. The department re-evaluates its effective response forces (ERF) for incidents needed to ensure that an appropriate ERF responds to incidents based on level of risk associated. The department will evaluate the response times associated with those incidents to identify areas of improvement and create a realistic image of current times.

Our goal in this edition of the Risk Assessment/Standards of Cover is to identify the deficiencies in data collection and to improve data collection and methods. This allows department members to appropriately classify data collected so the department will be able to utilize it more effectively.

Importance of Response Time Analysis

Scientific data shows fires in modern homes burn hotter and faster than in older construction homes, so response times are extremely important to the effectiveness of today's fire department. That scientific data was compiled by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), The International Association of Firefighters (IAFF), and other credible sources. With a large number of new construction homes in the area, revitalization efforts, as well as remodeling a large number of older homes; one has to assume that newer construction materials are being used more frequently and that the fires are going to be burning at an accelerated rate making response times vitally important.

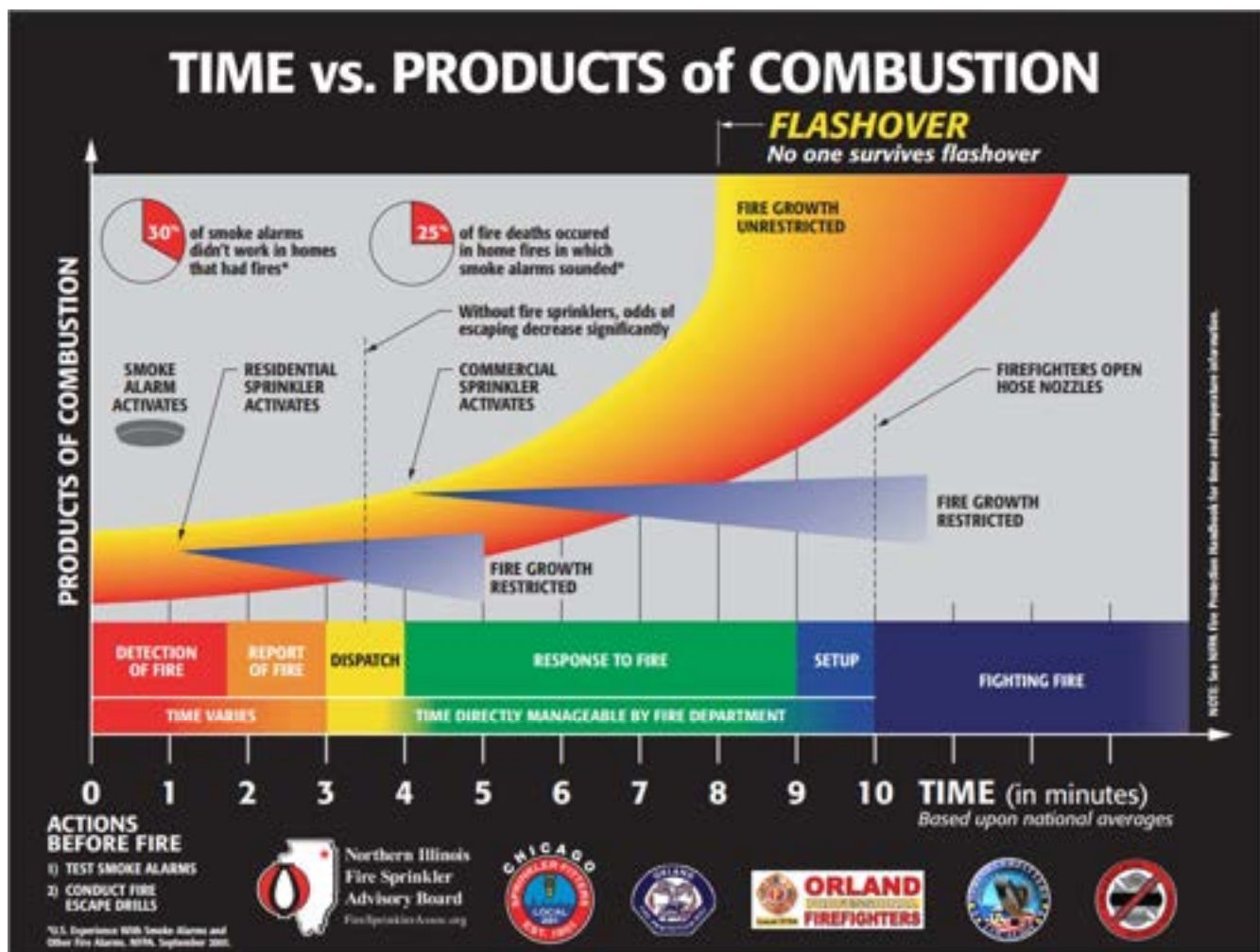


Figure 91- Shows Time to Flashover vs. Products of Combustion

The above picture illustrates the stages of fire and the time it takes for a fire to grow from a smoldering state to a full flashover, which dramatically decreases the chances of survival for an occupant and increases the chance of firefighter injury.

As fires pass their free burning stage, firefighters have between four to ten minutes, depending on the conditions, to be actively engaging in fire suppression. This allows the best opportunity to prevent flashover, which can increase life and property loss. Fires that have reached the flashover point will:

- Decrease survivability rates
- Spread faster
- Take larger hoselines and more water which can increase fatigue amongst firefighters
- Interfere with search and rescue efforts
- Require more personnel to mitigate
- Increase potential for injury to firefighters

The Springdale Fire Department’s benchmark goal is to have sufficient equipment and personnel, who are capable of mitigating the fire, on scene in 6 minutes and 50 seconds to help prevent the occurrence of flashover. This is why proper station and unit placement is so important in ensuring the best possible service is delivered to the citizens of Springdale in a timely manner.

EMS response times are similar to the times for an effective fire response. The probability of survival greatly diminishes as response times reach the eight-to-ten-minute mark. As you can see in the following chart, from a 1998 study of Emergency Medical Director’s Association of California, times of initiating CPR and defibrillation are critical in increasing survivability in patients. The likelihood of survival decreases every minute that a person is in cardiac arrest and the chances of successful outcomes are not historically high.

However, the city and the department are morally obligated to provide efficient and proper services to meet the expectations of the citizens and to prevent the hidden costs of litigation and political upheaval.

Collapse to CPR	Collapse to Defibrillation	Probability of Survival
≤5 minutes	≤10 minutes	37%
≤5 minutes	>10 minutes	7%
>5 minutes	≤10 minutes	20%
>5 minutes	>10 minutes	0%

Table 40 - Survivability in Cardiopulmonary Arrest

Detection of Emergency	Report of Alarm (911 or direct)	EMS/Fire Response Time			
		Dispatch Units	Turnout Time	Response Time	Setup on Scene
Variable	Time Directly Manageable by Bystanders and Personnel				

Table 41 - EMS Cascade of Events diagram

Many pieces go into the total time it takes from the start of an incident until aid arrives on scene and begins mitigation of the incident. These pieces make up the “Cascade of Events” and are diagramed above and listed below:

1. **Event Initiation** – From a state of normalcy, factors combine that result in the initiation of the emergency response system. These factors can be fire or EMS related, and can be seconds, minutes, hours and even days before initiation occurs. An example would be a patient ignoring chest pain/discomfort for days until it becomes unbearable and then they call 911. At that point, significant damage has already been done and emergency crews are at a disadvantage, which makes every second of their response time more important to the patient’s outcome.

-
2. **Alarm Transfer Time** – The time it takes for a 911 call to be transferred from another emergency dispatch center, such as county or state police, to the department’s dispatch center. This does not happen on all incidents. However, when it does, there is an increase in the total response time. Alarm transfers can be attributed to the location of cell phone towers in relation to where the caller is calling from, the caller is away from the incident, or various other causes.
 3. **Alarm Answering Time** – The time it takes for an incoming call to be answered by the dispatch center.
 4. **Alarm Processing Time** – The time it takes for a dispatcher to process caller information, determine proper units to dispatch, and alert the proper units via audible or visual annunciation or both. The alarm processing time ends at the start of the turnout time. Proper staffing and training of dispatchers is vital to improving alarm processing times. The goal is to have the alarm processed and to the correct station alerted in under 60 seconds. Springdale Dispatchers can provide the stations with an alert notification tone at any point in the incident, but those tones can be delayed with the usage of the Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) and Emergency Fire Dispatch (EFD) systems. Dispatchers have been working to get the alert tones and the initial assignment to the crews as fast as possible. They have started dispatching the crews before entering the EMD and EFD questions.
 5. **Turnout Time** – The time between the unit notification of the emergency and when the unit is manned. This includes emergency personnel donning the proper personal protective equipment (PPE) and boarding and starting the apparatus. Turnout time stops at the start of travel time to the incident. Turnout time is where personnel can have the biggest impact on response times by training and donning PPE and being prompt to their units. The department is working to meet its 90-second turnout time goal. Stations receive their alert tone via radio and shortly thereafter, the initial dispatch assignment is given. The department has worked with Springdale Communications Center to ensure that stations receive alert tones prior to EMD/EFD questions being asked. This assists with faster turnout. Dependent on the type of call, crews respond with or without lights and sirens. After the EMD/EFD questions are answered, crews are provided with a determinant code that advises them what response mode is appropriate for the situation. The crews maintain, upgrade, or downgrade their response mode based on the determinate code. SFD also installed “shot clocks” in all stations to improve crew awareness of turnout times.
 6. **Distribution Travel Time** – The time from when the first unit begins response to the incident until the first unit arrives on the scene. This time can be increased or decreased depending on traffic flows, incident locations, time of day, and road conditions. It is very difficult for department members to improve travel time without risking injury to themselves or citizens. The department must work with the city and other entities to provide the information needed to meet its goals of 4 minutes and 20 seconds travel time for the first unit to arrive on scene. The department has established rules for which units are considered appropriate to measure

first unit on scene times so that a unit that is capable of initiating mitigation of the incident is one that is measured. Those units are as follows:

- Fire Incidents – The first arriving unit will be an Engine or Ladder unit capable of supplying water for hoselines or initiating rescue, if needed
- EMS Incidents – The first arriving unit will be an Engine, Ladder or Ambulance that is capable of initiating BLS or ALS care.
- HAZMAT Incidents – The first arriving unit will be an Engine or Ladder unit capable of sizing up an incident and determining if additional resources are required. This unit should also be able to initiate operations and rescue.
- Rescue Incidents – The first arriving unit will be an Engine or Ladder unit capable of sizing up an incident and determining if additional resources are required. This unit should also be able to initiate operations and rescue.

7. **Concentration Travel Time** – The time from when additional units go responding to an incident until all units arrive on scene to make an effective response force for an incident. The department has developed processes for tracking these Effective Response Force (ERF) times.

Any of the above time measurements can be affected by a variety of human processes that can allow for error. Units are equipped with the CrewForce™ application on their iPad, which gives navigation information and allows for digital notification of benchmark status reports. Digital data entry of response times is much more accurate than having a dispatcher manually entering those times into the CAD.

During CAD and network downtimes, crews must rely on paper map books and radio transmissions as a back-up process.

All these factors make up the Total Response Time (TRT) for the first unit on scene as well as for an effective response force to an incident. The Effective Response Force (ERF) is the number of units and personnel required to mitigate an incident based on the critical tasks that must be performed. Some of these factors can be impacted by emergency personnel and have a known start and stop time such as alarm answering time, turnout time, and travel time. Some factors, such as discovery of the event and event initiation, are out of the hands of emergency responders and could be unknown to responders. Therefore, it is so critical that the department and the city do everything within its power to help reduce times wherever possible. If financial and/or personnel limitations are preventing improvement in areas which can be impacted, the city and the department must determine if the benefits will outweigh the costs.

Critical Task Capability of the Department

Units in the department are dispatched based on the type of incident, and each incident has a set alarm assignment. Each incident type in the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system is assigned an alarm assignment of either Still Alarm, Special Alarm or Standard Alarm. If additional work force is needed, these alarm assignments can be upgraded to a second, third or fourth alarm by the incident commander or first due officer. The following table shows the entire department's alarm assignments currently utilized. Please refer to Appendix C for a complete list of call types and Unicode's, incident descriptions, and the number the type of units to be dispatched on the initial alarm. Standard and Still alarms are dispatched based on the information provided to the dispatch center prior to alerting SFD resources.

Critical Tasks - Standard Assignments

SFD Standard Assignments		
Alarm Terminology	Units and Staff Assigned	Resources
Still Alarm	Single Companies - (Closest Fire Company, Medic, Brush or any combination of these; Mutual Aid Responses – Closest Fire Company or Requested Resource Type & a Battalion Chief (Must be approved by the Battalion Chief prior to dispatching	As indicated by the call type, or resource(s) requested.
Special Alarm	Entrapment Alarm – 1 Engine, 1 Ladder, 1 Medic, 1 Battalion Chief HAZMAT Alarm – 1 Engine, 1 Ladder, 1 Medic, plus Engine 3, HAZMAT 3, and 1 Battalion Chief HAZMAT Alarm (Outside City) – Engine 3, HAZMAT 3, 1 Battalion Chief Tender Alarm – 3 (Three) Tenders (Mutual Aid) Technical Rescue Alarm – 1	FD Command Staff notified via EverBridge HAZMAT Incident Notification Group notified via EverBridge ASAP for any HAZMAT alarm

	Engine, 1 Ladder, Engine 2, 1 Medic, USAR 2, 1 Battalion Chief Mayday Alarm – 2 Engines (or 1 Engine and 1 Ladder) and 1 Medic	
Standard Alarm	4 Engines, 1 Ladder, 1 Medic, 2 Battalion Chief	If a “Working Fire” is declared, the “Working Fire” notifications shall occur; FD Command Staff notified via EverBridge
2 nd Alarm	“Standard Alarm” plus 2 (Two) additional fire companies; Engines or Ladders	FD Command Staff notified of 2 nd Alarm in EverBridge
3 rd Alarm	“2 nd Alarm” plus 2 (Two) additional fire companies; Engines or Ladders	FD Command Staff notified to respond via EverBridge. Command Staff member to Dispatch. All FD Personnel notified via EverBridge
4 th Alarm	“3 rd Alarm” plus 2 (Two) additional fire companies; Engines or Ladders	Callback of ALL off-duty personnel via EverBridge. Command Staff member to coordinate off-duty personnel

Table 42 – Springdale Fire Department Standard Alarm Assignments

Individual Critical Task Assignments by Incremental Risk Factors

The following tables illustrate the critical tasks that must be accomplished and the personnel required to complete those tasks. Critical tasks are tasks when completed keep an emergency from expanding beyond the capabilities of on-scene personnel. These tables represent a baseline minimum for each level of risk. The total number of personnel represents what is called “the effective response force”. The data in these tables represent what has been deemed the appropriate amount of personnel required to complete critical tasks on-scene.

The tables were established by officers and firefighters within the department in conjunction with alarm information. Certain assignments are dispatched with high or lower numbers of personnel based on the type of call and the level of risk associated.

An example of the would be an engine and a medic unit for lower risk EMS calls instead of just a medic unit due to traditional operations and the citizens’ expectations. Factors that would change this scenario could come from balancing between keeping initial unit response times as low as

possible, keeping units in their FMA/AMA as much as possible, and providing the citizens the service they expect.

Critical Task Methodology

The moderate and maximum risk fire critical tasks were determined by running simulations with all three shifts and determining the amount of personnel it would take to complete tasks in the most efficient manner. Those numbers and times were averaged out to determine the most important tasks and the amount of personnel needed to complete each one. For the EMS, HAZMAT, and rescue incidents, department leaders in each category were consulted for their opinion and those individuals decided the number of personnel needed.



Figure 92 - New Engine 4 delivered February 2023

Fire: Critical Tasks for Low, Moderate, Maximum and High/Special Risk Incidents

Fire Incident Critical Tasks (Low Risk) – Car, Dumpster, Tree Fires, Small Grass Fire	
Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Scene Size-up	1
Fire Attack	1
Pump Operator	1
Total	3

Table 43 - Low Risk Fire Critical Tasks

Fire Incident Critical Tasks (Moderate Risk) – Cooking Fire, Small Structures, Commercial Fire Alarms

Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Scene Size-up	1
Fire Attack	1
Pump Operator	1
Water Supply	1
Search/Utilities/Ventilation	2
Total	6

Table 44 - Moderate Risk Fire Incident Critical Tasks

Fire Incident Critical Tasks (Maximum Risk) – Outbuilding or Shed, Flu Fire, Commercial Vehicle Fire, Residential Structure Fire, Commercial Structure Fire	
Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Scene Size-up	1
Fire Attack	2
Secondary Attack Line	2
Pump Operator	1
Water Supply	1
Rapid Intervention Team (RIT)	3
Forcible Entry/Search and Rescue	2
Outside Ventilation	2
Medical/Rehabilitation	2
Accountability	1
Safety	1
Total	18

Table 45 - Maximum Risk Fire Critical Tasks

Fire Incident Critical Tasks (High/Special Risk) – Fire in Identified Target Hazard, Explosion, Large Commercial Structure Fire, Large Scale Natural or Artificial Disaster	
Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Scene Size-up	1
Fire Attack	6*
Pump Operator	1
Secondary Attack Line	2*
Exposures	2
Water Supply	1
Rapid Intervention Team (RIT)	4
Forcible Entry	2
Search and Rescue	2*
Outside Ventilation	2*
Medical/Rehabilitation	1
Safety Officer	1
Staging Officer	1
Total	27*

*Numbers and Tasks can vary according to size and scope of the incidents.

Table 46 - High/Special Risk Fire Critical Tasks

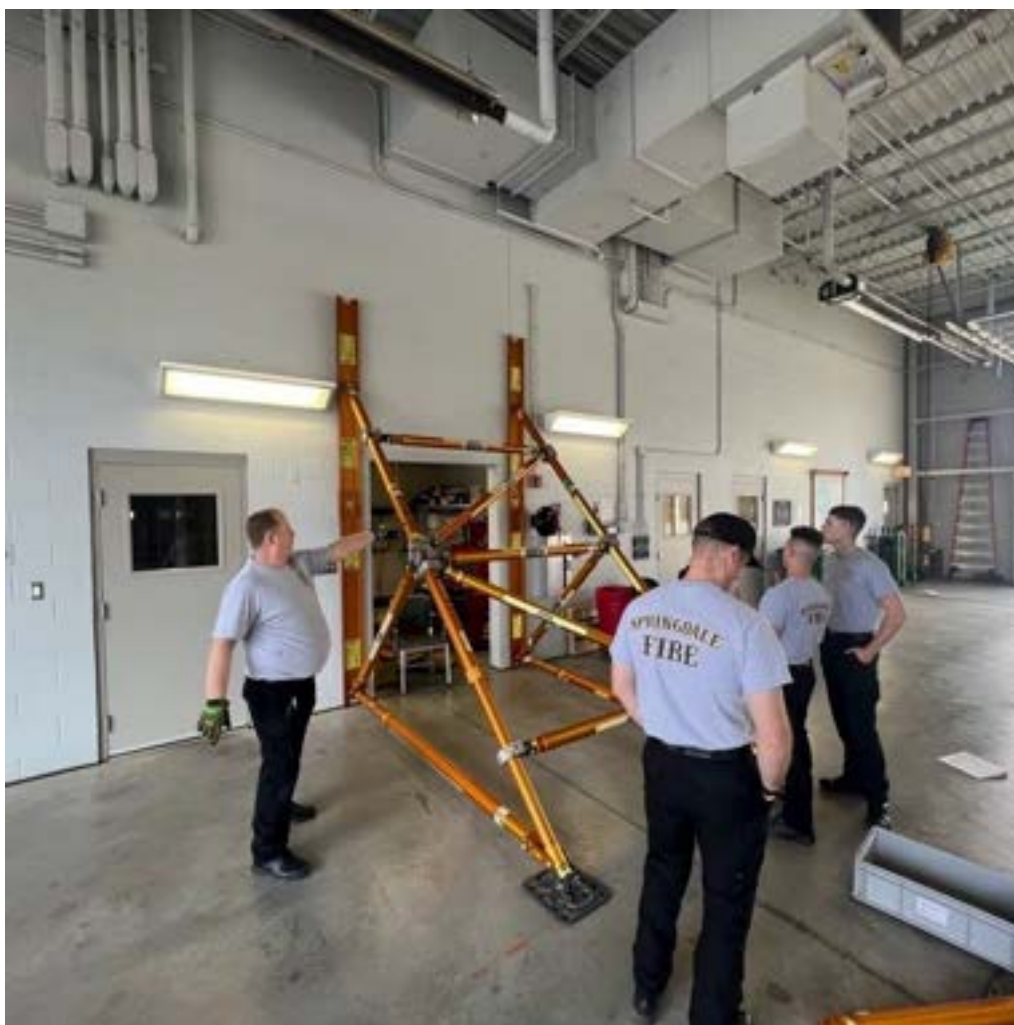


Figure 93 - Structural Collapse Shoring training

EMS: Critical Tasks for Low, Moderate, Maximum and High/Special Risk Incidents

EMS Incident Critical Tasks (Low Risk) – Agency Assists, Lift Assists, Alpha, Bravo, and Omega Level Response calls

Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Patient Treatment	1
Patient Transport	1
Total	2

Table 47 - Low Risk EMS Incident Critical Tasks

EMS Incident Critical Tasks (Moderate Risk) – Cardiac Arrest, Charlie, Delta, Echo Level Responses	
Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Patient Treatment	3
Patient Transport	1
Incident Command	1
Total	5

Table 48 - Moderate Risk EMS Incident Critical Tasks

EMS Incident Critical Tasks (Maximum Risk) – Mass Casualty 5-7 Patients	
Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Patient Triage	2
Patient Treatment	6
Patient Transport	3
Staging Officer	1
Incident Command	1
Total	13

Table 49 - Maximum Risk EMS Incident Critical Tasks

EMS Incident Critical Tasks (High/Special Risk) – Mass Casualty 8 or More Patients	
Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Patient Triage	3
Patient Treatment	9
Patient Transport	4
Staging Officer	3
Safety Officer	1
Liaison	1
Total	16
*Numbers and Tasks can vary according to size and scope of the incidents.	

Table 50 - High/Special Risk EMS Incident Critical Tasks

HAZMAT: Critical Tasks for Low, Moderate, Maximum and High/Special Risk Incidents

HAZMAT Incident Critical Tasks (Low Risk) – Carbon Monoxide without sickness, Odor Investigation	
Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Scene Size-up	1
Hazard Mitigation	2
Total	3

Table 51 - Low Risk HAZMAT Incident Critical Tasks

HAZMAT Incident Critical Tasks (Moderate Risk) – Carbon Monoxide w/Occupants, High Pressure NG or LPG Leak	
Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Size-up	1
Mitigation	2
Medical	2
Total	5

Table 52 - Moderate Risk HAZMAT Incident Critical Tasks

HAZMAT Incident Critical Tasks (Maximum Risk) – Spills under 50 gallons, Carbon Monoxide with Sickness, MVC with HAZMAT involved	
Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Scene Size-up	1
Mitigation	3
Medical	2
Decontamination	2
Safety	1
Total	9

Table 53 - Maximum Risk HAZMAT Incident Critical Tasks

HAZMAT Incident Critical Tasks (High/Special Risk) – Large-scale Spills over 50 Gallons, Any Unknown Substance, Toxic Spills (Semi-trucks, Rail Cars, Factories), Radiological Incident	
Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Scene Size-up	1
Entry Team Leader	1
Mitigation	6*
Research	1
HAZMAT Group Supervisor	1
Decontamination	5*
Safety	1
Rehab/Suiting/EMS Standby	2
Staging Officer	1
Logistics Officer	1
Public Information Officer	1
Total	21*
*Numbers and Tasks can vary according to size and scope of the incidents.	

Table 54 - High/Special Risk HAZMAT Incident Critical Tasks



Figure 94 - Practice Flowing Water

Technical Rescue: Critical Tasks for Low, Moderate, Maximum and High/Special Risk Incidents

Technical Rescue Incident Critical Tasks (Low Risk) – Lock In/Out, MVC Single Unit Personnel	
Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Scene Size-up	1
Patient Care/Mitigation	2
Total	3

Table 55 - Low Risk Technical Rescue Incident Critical Tasks

Technical Rescue Incident Critical Tasks (Moderate Risk) – MVC 1-4 Patients, MVC Vehicle vs. Pedestrian	
Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Size-up	1
Patient Care/Management	2
Scene Safety/Mitigation	2
Total	5

Table 56 - Moderate Risk Technical Rescue Incident Critical Tasks

Technical Rescue Incident Critical Tasks (Maximum Risk) – MVA with Extrication, Machinery Extrication	
Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Scene Size-up	1
Patient Care/Management	3
Scene Safety	2
Extrication /Discipline Assistance	3
Total	9

Table 57 - Maximum Risk Technical Rescue Incident Critical Tasks

Technical Rescue Incident Critical Tasks (High/Special Risk) – Confined Space, High Angle, Water, Collapse	
Critical Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Scene Size-up	1
Patient Care/Management	3*
Scene Safety	2
Rigging/Set-up/Discipline SME's	4*
Miscellaneous Assistance	2
Total	12
*Numbers and Tasks can vary according to size and scope of the incidents.	

Table 58 - High/Special Risk Technical Rescue Incident Critical Tasks

Setting Service Level Objectives

As seen from the maps in the risk assessment/critical tasks section and in Appendix A, most incidents occur where the population and buildings are most dense. While the frequency of calls in these areas is higher, the severity of calls does not change from one area to another. Moreover, as time is crucial to almost all incidents SFD responds to, it is important that the department do everything within its powers to provide the same level of service to all areas of the city. While it is understood that there will be instances that will cause extended response times, the department must establish service level objectives to measure system efficiency to determine if those instances are an anomaly or if there is a greater issue that requires the department's attention.

System Efficiency

Fractal response analysis is used to measure system efficiency. Fractal times measure fractions of data that when added together creates a whole. This is a more accurate interpretation of system efficiency because unlike averages it cannot be skewed by a large number of times that are above or below the average line. Average response time analysis takes an average of all response times and does not provide for as accurate an analysis of the data as a fractal analysis. An example of average measurement would be stating, "The average response time for an incident is 8 minutes and 50 seconds"; this could be skewed by incidents with minimal response time due to a variety of factors or a small number of incidents that were well above the average response time. Instead, fractal responses measure system efficiency by establishing the benchmark response time goal that the department is working towards and determines the percentage of time that the department meets that goal. These fractal times are used to measure the distribution of stations and the concentration of units available for response. An example of this would be stating:

"The department's goal is for 90% of fire incidents requiring a moderate effective response force, the department will have its first unit capable of advancing the first line for fire control on scene in 8 minutes and 9 seconds and a complete effective response force in 9 minutes and 55 seconds"

This is a much more accurate measure of system performance because it cannot be skewed unless there is flawed data due to a failure in the system of data collection that needs to be identified and corrected. It also helps determine distribution and concentration levels of stations and units within the department.

Distribution

Is defined as the geographic location of all first-due resources for initial intervention. It is generally measured from fixed response points, such as fire stations, and expressed as a measure of time. This is used to ensure that there is an initial unit on scene to begin intervention on all incidents and all risk levels, within the community specified identified time range.

Concentration

Is defined as the spacing of multiple resources arranged so that an initial effective response force can arrive on scene within the time frame outlined in the on-scene performance expectations. For a maximum risk fire in Springdale; can we get four engines, a ladder truck, a medic unit, and a battalion chief vehicle on scene within the benchmark goals set by the department and the community?

The Springdale Fire Department's distribution goal is to have the first unit capable of mitigation on scene within 6 minutes and 50 seconds of receiving the 911 call in the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP). This goal was determined through department member and citizen input during the department's strategic planning sessions.

Originally, the city and the department have placed the original six stations in areas that traditionally had the largest needs for service and best suited the economic needs of the city and the needs of the largest majority of its citizens. In 2015, the department relocated two of the stations (Stations 2 and 3) to better serve the annexed areas, population growth, and commercial development.

By continuing to follow the concentration goal, the department added three additional stations (Stations 7, 8 and 9) in order to provide the same level of service to all of Springdale's citizens. The concentration goal is important in determining if units need to be relocated to other areas of the city to help establish effective response forces within the specified goal for each risk level associated with an incident. The department is continually evaluating the concentration of units, and has identified other areas in need of future fire stations.

The department has to determine what highly specialized equipment to purchase for lower frequency incidents. The department must consider response times and service levels while being fiscally responsible with taxpayer funds. The city and the department have an obligation to communicate the department's limitations to the citizens who could be affected by the longer response times. In addition, the department should take steps to secure adequate funding for stations, equipment, and personnel in these under-protected areas as well as train and self-improve to reduce response times and make them comparable to the response times throughout the city.

With projected growth in some of the more remote areas of the city, it is difficult to justify operating with two different response time expectations. Response times should be the same throughout the city, and all citizens should have access to the same level of service. The purpose of this document is to inform city leaders so that they are better equipped to work in conjunction with the department to determine the best methods of providing quality service throughout the city.

Total Incidents by Unit in each FMA 2018-2022

FMA	B1	B2	BR1	BR7	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	HM3	USAR2	
1	318	37	42		7679	331	431	217	353	150	36	409	14	1468	3347	906	2631	91	10	9	18092
2	276	21	19	2	388	5223	76	70	373	314	22	59	7	4082	186	163	715	56	1	12	12067
3	194	29	24	1	484	54	4916	212	82	42	24	210	7	127	3888	550	239	13	10	4	30557
4	213	57	9	9	244	105	408	6366	27	715	132	34	37	386	745	4894	83	134	9	6	14617
5	221	22	17	3	394	330	121	44	5951	51	13	365	6	760	324	95	4688	15	2	9	13436
6	150	56	9	16	105	656	24	653	30	5351	293	25	18	2246	152	1919	169	699	7	13	12597
7	41	35	1	17	24	27	6	82	3	255	1794	12	31	211	85	995	23	296		4	3889
8	52	14	8		185	20	96	27	93	13	5	1283	1	38	396	47	648		1		2935
9	13	14	1	6	4	3	9	48	1	15	26	2	194	8	18	122		25	1		519
Don't know	1							1		1	2		2	1	1	3					12
Don't know	9	2					11	6		2	1	5	5	2	12	6	3		1		65
Don't know	2	6	2	3				5		2	4		5			1					30
Female	24	1			2	34	1	1	6	1		1		38	1	4	7	2	1		124
Male	11	3				12	2			20				6		2	1	2	2	3	64
Local	55	14	3	1	3	1	67	30	1	9	2	14	5	4	48	27	2				286
Transfer	1	2				2				2	3		1	1	1	1		1		1	15
Volunteer	11	3	2		4	3	2	4	18	1	2	3	1	5	4	1	11				75
Police												1		1		1					2
Station County														2			4				6
Totals	1592	316	137	58	9516	6801	6170	7776	6938	6944	2299	2422	335	9384	9208	9737	9224	1334	45	61	90297

Table 59 - Total Incidents by Unit in each FMA 2018-2022

The table above illustrates the number of incidents each unit responded to in each of the department's response districts and mutual/automatic aid. It shows a cumulative number of

responses for each unit, and it is further broken down to show the total responses inside the city and the total responses outside of the city.

In 2019, Station 7 was opened and took parts of FMA 6 and FMA 4.

In 2020, Station 8 was opened and took parts of FMA 1, FMA 3, and FMA 5.

In 2021, Station 9 was opened and took parts of FMA 4 and FMA 7..

In 2022, Medic 6 was placed in service.

Also in 2022, Battalion 2 was placed in service.

These additions account for the lower numbers associated with the particular units covering the new stations over the entire 5-year period.

Call volume per station and unit is critical in determining both concentration and distribution. If a unit is frequently unavailable because of a higher-than-average call volume, the next closest unit will have to be dispatched and could possibly delay the response time beyond the service level objective due to a higher travel distance. Transversely, if a unit has a much lower workload than other units do, the citizens and the city are not seeing as high a return on investment as a unit that handles higher call volumes. That being said, future planning for call volume increases and population growth must be taken into account to ensure that the department and city does not jump to a conclusion before attempting to redistribute workloads. They must utilize past patterns and available data to formulate the most feasible plan for all involved.

To have a better perspective on the concentration levels and the capabilities of the department Appendix G shows the areas of the city that are accessible within the 4-minute travel time from each station and the areas of the city that can have an effective response force of 18 personnel within the stated performance objective. As you can see from the maps, a large portion of the city does not have coverage for an effective response force, or the allotted travel time for a first due unit.

Performance Objectives and Evaluations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Totals
Fire	220	191	203	225	261	1100
EMS	5608	5622	5698	6262	6510	29700
Technical Rescue	467	544	478	535	469	2793
HAZMAT	117	101	72	93	131	514

Table 60 - Total numbers of Incidents by Service Provided 2018-2022

Benchmark Performance Goals

The Springdale Fire Department has adopted these response goals for the services it provides:

The statements are goal times based on data from 2018-2022. Our original benchmark goals were based on a 90th percentile goal to achieve. Because we were able to achieve the goals set at 90th percentile, for 2023, Springdale Fire Department has moved to an 80th percentile goal, and revised the benchmark standards below, accordingly.

Fire Incidents

Low Risk Fire Incidents

For all low-risk fire incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have the first unit on scene within 9:21. This includes 3:10 for call processing, 1:34 for turnout, and 4:55 for travel time. The first unit on the scene will be an engine or ladder and must have at least 500 gallons of water, a 1250gpm pump, and a full complement of hose and equipment. The unit must have at least three personnel who are trained to at least firefighter II. A single unit is also considered the effective response force for all low-risk fire incidents. Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

Moderate Risk Fire Incidents

For all moderate risk fire incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have first unit on the scene within 8:09. This includes 3:03 for call processing, 1:38 for turnout, 4:30 for travel time. The first unit on scene will be an engine or ladder and must have at least 500 gallons of water, at 1250gpm pump, and a full complement of hose and equipment. The unit must have at least three personnel who are certified to SFD requirements.

The effective response force (ERF) will be considered two engines or an engine/ladder combination. Those apparatus will be staffed with at least three personnel each for a total of six. Each unit will be fully equipped to the same level as the first unit on scene. The benchmark time for ERF arrival will be 9:55. This includes 3:03 for call processing, 1:38 for turnout, and 6:04 for travel time. Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

Maximum Risk Fire Incidents

For all maximum risk fire incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have the first unit on the scene within 8:18. This includes 2:36 for call processing, 1:54 for turnout, and 4:30 for travel time. The first unit on scene will be an engine or ladder and must have at least 500 gallons of water and a 1250gpm pump, and a full complement of hose and equipment.

The effective response force (ERF) will be considered four engines equipped to the same level as the first on scene unit, a ladder truck with at least 75' aerial ladder, a medic unit with ALS capabilities, and a command vehicle staffed with a battalion chief. The apparatus will be staffed with at least three personnel for the engines and ladders, two personnel for the medic unit, and one member for each command vehicle. This will be at least 18 personnel. All personnel must be certified to SFD requirements. The benchmark time for ERF arrival will be 16:01. This includes 2:36 for call

processing, 1:54 for turnout, and 13:56 for travel time. Only emergent lights and sirens responses are measured.

High/Special Risk Fire Incidents

For all high/special risk fire incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have the first unit on the scene within 8:18. This includes 2:36 for call processing, 1:54 for turnout, and 4:30 for travel time. The first unit on scene will be an engine or ladder and must have at least 500 gallons of water and a 1250gpm pump, and a full complement of hose and equipment.

The effective response force (ERF) will be considered five engines equipped to the same level as the first on scene unit, two ladder trucks with at least 75' aerial ladder, two medic units with ALS capabilities, and two command vehicles staffed with a battalion chief. The apparatus will be staffed with at least three personnel for the engines and ladders, two personnel for the medic unit, and one member for each command vehicle. This will be at least 27 personnel. All personnel must be certified to SFD requirements. The benchmark time for ERF arrival will be 25:22. This includes 2:36 for call processing, 1:54 for turnout, and 18:51 for travel time (including upgrading the alarm). Only emergent lights and sirens responses are measured.



Figure 95 - Icy weather response



Figure 96 - New Battalion 2 at Station 7

EMS Incidents

Low Risk EMS Incidents

For all low-risk EMS incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have the first unit on scene within 8:36. This includes 3:20 for call processing, 1:27 for turnout, and 4:32 for travel time. The first unit on scene will be an engine, ladder or medic unit and must have at least a department approved EMS response bag capable of rendering BLS care. The unit must have at least three personnel (two for a medic unit) who are certified to SFD requirements and at least EMT Basic. This single unit will also be considered an effective response force (ERF). Only emergent lights and siren responses will be measured.

Moderate Risk EMS Incidents

For all moderate risk EMS incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have the first unit on scene within 8:19. This includes 3:12 for call processing, 1:29 for turnout, and 4:06 for travel time. The first unit on scene will be an engine, ladder or medic unit and must have at least a department approved EMS bag capable of rendering BLS care. The unit must have at least three personnel (two for a medic unit) who are certified to SFD and at least EMT Basic. Only emergent lights and siren responses will be measured.

The effective response force (ERF) will be considered an engine or ladder and a single medic unit. Those apparatus will be staffed with at least three personnel for engine/ladders and two personnel for medic units, for a total of at least five. Engine/Ladders will be equipped with an EMS response bag capable of rendering BLS care. Medic units will be equipped with a full complement of ALS equipment. Engine/Ladder personnel must be certified to at least EMT Basic, and medic units must have at least one member that is certified to the level of Paramedic. The benchmark time for ERF will be 9:40. This includes 3:12 for call processing, 1:29 for turnout, and 5:48 for travel time. Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

Maximum Risk EMS Incidents

For all maximum risk EMS incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have the first unit on scene within 8:19. This included 3:12 for call processing, 1:30 for turnout, and 4:06 for travel time. The first unit on scene will be an engine, ladder or medic unit and must have at least a department approved EMS bag capable of rendering BLS care. The unit must have at least three personnel (two for a medic unit) who are certified to SFD and at least EMT Basic. Only emergent lights and siren responses will be measured.

The effective response force (ERF) will be considered two engines or ladders, three medic units and one command vehicle. The apparatus will be staffed with at least three personnel for the engines and ladders, two personnel for the medic unit, and one member for each command vehicle. Those apparatus will be staffed with at least three personnel for engine/ladders and two personnel for medic units, for a total of at least 13.

Engine/Ladders will be equipped with an EMS response bag capable of rendering BLS care. Medic units will be equipped with a full complement of ALS equipment. Engine/Ladder personnel must be certified to at least EMT Basic, and medic units must have at least one member that is certified to the level of Paramedic. The benchmark time for ERF will be 11:00. This includes 3:12 for call processing, 1:30 for turnout, and 7:08 for travel time. Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

Special/High Risk EMS Incidents

For all Special/High risk EMS incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have the first unit on scene within 8:19. This includes 3:12 for call processing, 1:30 for turnout, and 4:06 for travel time. The first unit on scene will be an engine, ladder or medic unit and must have at least a department approved EMS bag capable of rendering BLS care. The unit must have at least three personnel (two for a medic unit) who are certified to SFD and at least EMT Basic. Only emergent lights and siren responses will be measured.

The effective response force (ERF) will be considered two engines or ladders and four medic units, and two battalion chiefs. Those apparatus will be staffed with at least three personnel for

engine/ladders and two personnel for medic units, and one for each battalion chief for a total of at least 16.

Engine/Ladders will be equipped with an EMS response bag capable of rendering BLS care. Medic units will be equipped with a full complement of ALS equipment. Engine/Ladder personnel must be certified to at least EMT Basic, and medic units must have at least one member that is certified to the level of Paramedic. The benchmark time for ERF will be 8:19. This includes 3:12 for call processing, 1:30 for turnout, and 4:06 for travel time. Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

HAZMAT Incidents

Low Risk HAZMAT Incidents

For all low-risk HAZMAT incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have the first unit on scene within 8:49. This includes 2:54 for call processing, 1:56 for turnout, and 4:51 for travel time. The first unit on the scene will be an engine or ladder and must have at least 500 gallons of water, a 1250gpm pump, and a HAZMAT response bag and natural gas plugs. The unit must have at least three personnel who are certified to SFD requirements and trained to at least HAZMAT Operations. A single unit is also considered the effective response force for all low-risk HAZMAT incidents. Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

Moderate Risk HAZMAT Incidents

For all moderate risk HAZMAT incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have the first unit on scene within 8:16. This includes 2:23 for call processing, 1:52 for turnout, and 4:36 for travel time. The first unit on the scene will be an engine or ladder and must have at least 500 gallons of water, a 1250gpm pump, and a HAZMAT response bag and natural gas plugs. The unit must have at least three personnel who are certified to SFD requirements and trained to at least HAZMAT Operations. Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

The effective response force (ERF) will be considered one engine or ladder and one medic unit. Those apparatus will be staffed with at least three personnel (two for each medic unit) for a total of five. The benchmark time for ERF arrival will be 8:49. This includes 2:23 for call processing, 1:52 for turnout, and 6:19 for travel time. Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

Maximum Risk HAZMAT Incidents

For all maximum risk HAZMAT incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have the first unit on scene within 6:54. This includes 3:14 for call processing, 1:18 for turnout, and 2:24 for travel time. The first unit on the scene will be an engine or ladder and must have at least 500 gallons of water, a 1250gpm pump, and a HAZMAT response bag and natural gas plugs. The unit must have at least three personnel who are certified to SFD requirements and trained to at least HAZMAT Operations. Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

The effective response force (ERF) will be considered one engine or ladder, Engine 3, one medic unit, and one battalion chief. Those apparatus will be staffed with at least three personnel (two for each medic unit) for a total of at least nine personnel.

Engine 3 must have at least three personnel, two of which are HAZMAT technicians. The battalion chief will be one person, and certified to the level of HAZMAT technician. The benchmark time for ERF arrival will be 21:19. This includes 3:14 for call processing, 1:18 for turnout, and 11:10 for travel time (including upgrading the alarm). Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

High/Special Risk HAZMAT Incidents

For all High/Special risk HAZMAT incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have the first unit on scene within 6:54. This includes 3:14 for call processing, 1:18 for turnout, and 2:24 for travel time. The first unit on the scene will be an engine or ladder and must have at least 500 gallons of water, a 1250gpm pump, and a HAZMAT response bag and natural gas plugs. The unit must have at least three personnel who are certified to SFD requirements and trained to at least HAZMAT Operations. Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

The effective response force (ERF) will be considered one engine, one ladder, Engine 3, HAZMAT 3, one medic unit, and one battalion chief. Those apparatus will be staffed with at least three personnel (two for each medic unit) for a total of at least twelve personnel.

Engine 3 must have at least three personnel, two of which are HAZMAT technicians (one of Engine 3's members will drive HAZMAT 3 to the scene). The battalion chief will be one person, and certified to the level of HAZMAT technician. HAZMAT 3 carries all equipment required for a "Type II" HAZMAT apparatus. The benchmark time for ERF arrival will be 21:19. This includes 3:14 for call processing, 1:18 for turnout, and 11:10 for travel time (including upgrading the alarm). Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.



Figure 97 - Ladder 6 Flag Display on I-49

Technical Rescue Incidents

Low Risk Technical Rescue Incidents

For all low-risk Technical Rescue incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have the first unit on scene within 10:26. This includes 3:29 for call processing, 1:57 for turnout, and 5:44 for travel time. The first unit on the scene will be an engine or ladder and must have at least 500 gallons of water, a 1250gpm pump, and a basic assortment of technical rescue equipment including ropes, throw bags/lifejackets, and extrication tools. The unit must have at least three personnel who are certified to SFD requirements and trained to at least EMT Basic. A single unit is also considered the effective response force (ERF) for all low-risk technical rescue incidents. Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

Moderate Risk Technical Rescue Incidents

For all moderate risk Technical Rescue incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have the first unit on scene within 9:38. This includes 3:04 for call processing, 1:39 for turnout, and 5:44 for travel time. The first unit on the scene will be an engine or ladder and must have at least 500 gallons of water, a 1250gpm pump, and a basic assortment of technical rescue equipment including ropes, throw bags/lifejackets, and extrication tools. The unit must have at least three personnel who are certified to SFD requirements and trained to at least EMT Basic. Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

The effective response force (ERF) will be considered one engine or ladder and one medic unit. Those apparatus will be staffed with at least three personnel (two for each medic unit) for a total of five.

Engines will be equipped with a basic assortment of technical rescue equipment including ropes, throw bags/lifejackets, and extrication tools. Ladders will be equipped with rope rescue bags with a stokes basket and auto extrication equipment. Medic units will be equipped with a full complement of ALS equipment. Engine personnel must be at least certified to SFD requirements for technical rescue support and EMT Basic.

Ladder personnel must have attained technician level in two disciplines and EMT Basic. Medic units must have at least one member that is certified as a Paramedic. The Battalion Chief is at least trained in operations.

The benchmark time for ERF arrival will be 9:57. This includes 3:04 for call processing, 1:39 for turnout, and 5:44 for travel time (including upgrading the alarm). Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

Maximum Risk Technical Rescue Incidents

For all maximum risk Technical Rescue incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have the first unit on scene within 6:39. This includes 2:23 for call processing, 1:48 for turnout, and 3:16 for travel time. The first unit on the scene will be an engine or ladder and must have at least 500 gallons of water, a 1250gpm pump, and a basic assortment of technical rescue equipment including ropes, throw bags/lifejackets, and extrication tools. The unit must have at least three personnel who are certified to SFD requirements and trained to at least EMT Basic. Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

The effective response force (ERF) will be considered one engine, one ladder and one medic unit, and one battalion chief. Those apparatus will be staffed with at least three personnel (two for each medic unit) for a total of nine.

Engines will be equipped with a basic assortment of technical rescue equipment including ropes, throw bags/lifejackets, and extrication tools. Ladders will be equipped with rope rescue bags with a stokes basket and auto extrication equipment. Medic units will be equipped with a full complement of ALS equipment. Engine personnel must be at least certified to SFD requirements for technical rescue support and EMT Basic. Ladder personnel must have attained technician level in two disciplines and EMT Basic. Medic units must have at least one member that is certified as a Paramedic. The Battalion Chief is at least trained in operations.

The benchmark time for ERF arrival will be 10:19. This includes 2:23 for call processing, 1:48 for turnout, and 7:16 for travel time (including upgrading the alarm). Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

High/Special Risk Technical Rescue Incidents

For all high/special risk Technical Rescue incidents, the SFD benchmark goal is to have the first unit on scene within 12:47. This includes 4:05 for call processing, 2:15 for turnout, and 8:21 for travel time. The first unit on the scene will be an engine or ladder and must have at least 500 gallons of water, a 1250gpm pump, and a basic assortment of technical rescue equipment including ropes, throw bags/lifejackets, and extrication tools. The unit must have at least three personnel who are certified to SFD requirements and trained to at least EMT Basic. Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

The effective response force (ERF) will be considered one engine, one ladder, Engine 2/USAR 2 (combination) and one medic unit, and one battalion chief. Those apparatus will be staffed with at least three personnel (two for each medic unit) for a total of twelve.

Engines will be equipped with a basic assortment of technical rescue equipment including ropes, throw bags/lifejackets, and extrication tools. Ladders will be equipped with rope rescue bags with a stokes basket and auto extrication equipment. Medic units will be equipped with a full complement of ALS equipment. Engine personnel must be at least certified to SFD requirements for technical rescue support and EMT Basic. Ladder personnel must have attained technician level in two disciplines and EMT Basic. Medic units must have at least one member that is certified as a Paramedic. The Battalion Chief is at least trained in operations.

The benchmark time for ERF arrival will be 20:45. This includes 4:05 for call processing, 2:15 for turnout, and 13:00 for travel time (including upgrading the alarm). Only emergent lights and siren responses are measured.

Travel Time Maps

The department has worked with local GIS and national IAFF to obtain travel time maps and information based on four and eight-minute travel times for events requiring different Effective Response Forces (ERF's). The map below is the result of that data collection.

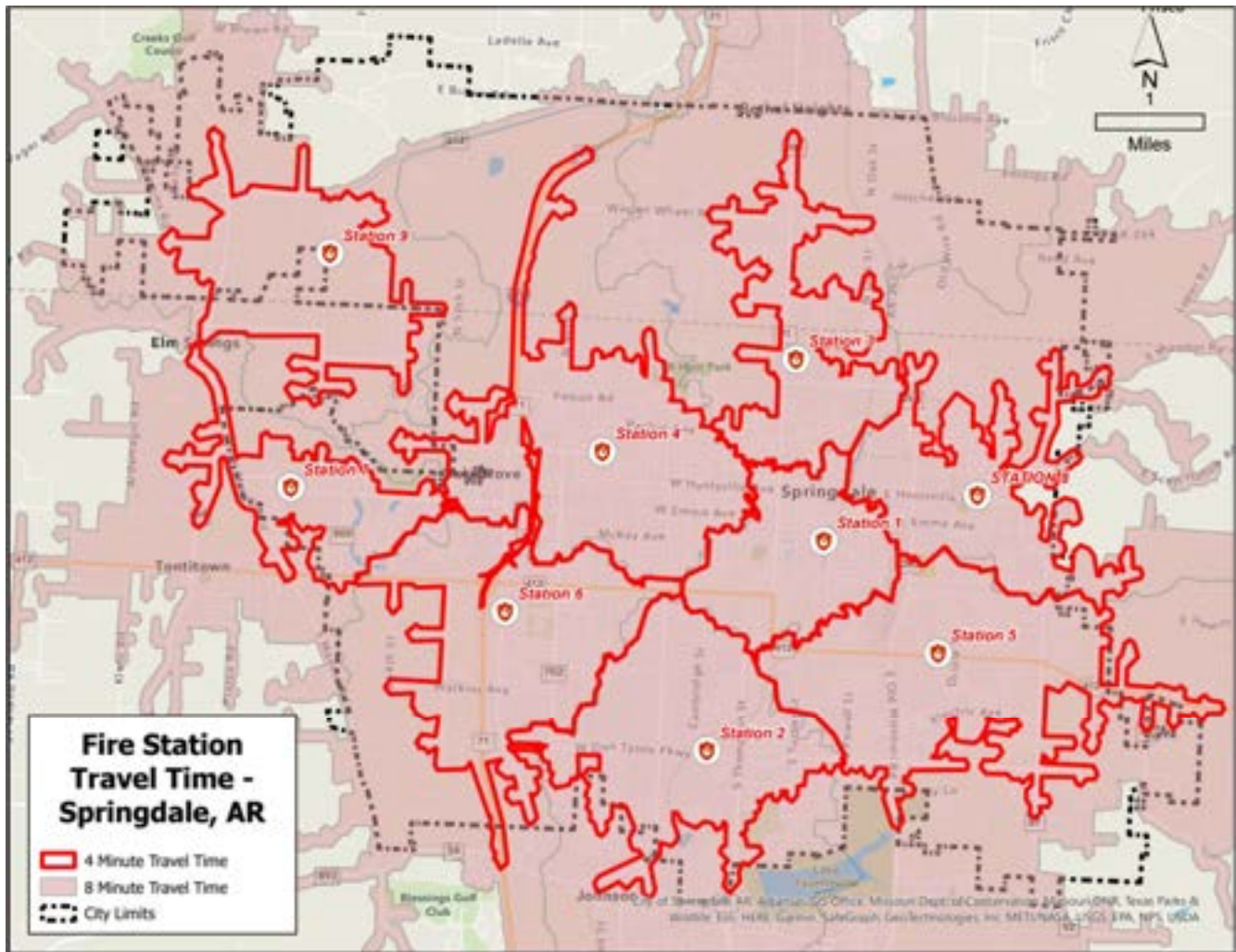


Figure 98 - Map showing the 4-minute and 8-minute travel times from each station.

Fire Responses and Baseline Times

Between 2018 and 2022, the department added three new fire stations that brought about a more even distribution of fire responses within the designated fire management areas (FMA's). The table below shows the number of fire responses in each FMA, and the effects of more distribution in full years after each station was opened.

Station	Total	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	187	44	43	29	36	35
2	146	30	30	26	31	29
3	157	34	29	27	29	38
4	172	41	28	33	35	35
5	173	34	30	43	30	36
6	143	27	24	21	34	37
7	33		4	12	5	12
8	33			4	15	14
9	16				3	13

Table 61 - Distribution of Fire Responses in each FMA 2018-2022

Fire – Low Risk Baseline Performance Table

(Low Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	3:10	1:42	1:36	2:12	3:12	4:28
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:57	1:53	1:51	2:05	2:02	1:50
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	5:24	5:12	5:29	5:05	5:22	5:30
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	5:38	5:40	5:50	5:22	5:27	5:57
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	8:51	7:31	7:58	8:14	8:40	10:34
			n=758	n=168	n=136	n=125	n=149	n=180
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	8:57	7:33	8:28	8:23	8:53	10:41
			n=751	n=164	n=136	n=124	n=149	n=178
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 99 - Table of Low Risk 90th Percentile Baseline Performance Times for Fire Responses

Fire – Moderate Risk Baseline Performance Table

(Moderate Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	3:03	1:00	1:41	2:00	2:51	5:11
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:54	2:10	1:49	1:51	1:51	1:40
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	4:43	4:41	4:43	4:31	4:15	4:43
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	5:16	5:55	4:58	5:11	4:40	5:37
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	8:06	6:42	6:35	7:29	7:16	11:12
			n=104	n=16	n=21	n=30	n=15	N=22
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	8:28	6:42	6:59	7:35	7:36	11:15
			n=97	n=16	n=18	n=29	n=13	N=21
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 100 - Table of Moderate Risk 90th Percentile Baseline Performance Times

Fire – Maximum Risk Baseline Performance Table

(Maximum Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018- 2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	3:09	1:41	5:35	1:50	3:12	3:48
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	2:08	1:57	2:08	2:02	2:20	2:03
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	4:42	5:04	5:11	4:02	4:50	4:38
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	9:40	9:32	7:51	8:46	9:00	10:56
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	8:10	6:53	6:32	7:14	8:40	9:10
			n=191	n=51	n=22	n=35	n=44	n=39
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	12:02	11:07	9:48	11:21	11:36	13:04
			n=76	n=10	n=4	n=10	n=28	n=24
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 101 - Table of Maximum Risk 90th Percentile Baseline Performance Times for Fire Responses

Fire – High/Special Risk Baseline Performance Table

(High/Special Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018- 2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:10	1:23	1:58	2:02	Null	2:26
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:46	1:46	1:29	1:52	Null	1:31
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	4:04	4:00	2:11	3:06	Null	4:04
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	6:50	6:28	5:20	5:50	Null	6:52
			n=15	n=6	n=2	n=3	n=0	n=4
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null	Null
			n=0	n=0	n=0	n=0	n=0	n=0
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 102 - Table of High/Special Risk 90th Percentile Baseline Performance Times for Fire Responses

EMS Responses and Baseline Times

The table below shows all EMS responses within the city broken down by station. It should be noted that EMS calls make up the largest number of incidents the department receives. The department utilizes five medic units and nine engines/ladders to cover the nine fire management areas (FMA's). During the period 2018-2022, the department added three new fire stations which established new FMA's with each station opening. While a better distribution of calls did occur, Station 1 remained the station with the highest number of EMS related calls by far. EMS calls also steadily increased in Station 4's area.

Station	Total	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	6411	1512	1290	1145	1206	1258
2	3877	698	785	745	827	822
3	3771	672	753	787	787	722
4	4809	903	918	932	961	1095
5	4608	868	859	891	1001	989
6	3853	939	797	624	742	751
7	1269		200	403	336	330
8	880			159	345	376
9	129				37	92

Figure 103 - Distribution of EMS Responses in each FMA 2018-2022

EMS– Low Risk Baseline Performance Table

(Low Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	5:00	1:28	0:51	Null	1:39	5:33
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:44	1:39	1:20	Null	1:07	1:39
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	4:58	4:45	4:06	Null	2:50	5:02
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	4:58	4:45	4:06	Null	2:50	5:02
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	8:49	6:38	6:17	Null	5:36	9:10
			n=20	n=4	n=1	n=0	n=1	n=14
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	8:49	6:38	6:17	Null	5:36	9:10
			n=20	n=4	n=1	n=0	n=1	n=14
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 104 - Table of Low Risk 90th Percentile Baseline Performance Times for EMS Responses

EMS – Moderate Risk Baseline Performance Table

(Moderate Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:44	1:22	1:23	1:44	2:16	4:10
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:40	1:40	1:34	1:38	1:42	1:44
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	4:57	5:11	4:52	4:48	4:58	4:50
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	6:57	7:12	6:43	6:39	7:10	6:50
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	7:55	7:09	6:48	7:09	7:34	9:22
			n=16,413	n=4070	n=2838	n=2682	n=3184	n=3639
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	9:30	8:52	8:29	8:43	9:33	10:55
			n=15,513	n=3716	n=2673	n=2561	n=3062	n=3501
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 105 - Table of Moderate Risk 90th Percentile Baseline Performance Times for EMS Responses

There were no maximum or high/special risk level incidents between the 2019-2023 period.

HAZMAT Responses and Baseline Times

The table below shows all HAZMAT responses within the city broken down by station. During the period 2018-2022, the department added three new fire stations which established new FMA's with each station opening.

Station	Total	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	101	27	24	11	17	22
2	52	12	6	8	12	14
3	77	18	13	11	14	21
4	91	26	15	15	14	21
5	78	12	21	16	11	18
6	71	22	19	6	9	15
7	7		1	2	2	2
8	25			2	13	10
9	7				0	7

Figure 106 - Distribution of HAZMAT Responses in each FMA 2018-2022

There is not enough data to have a valid baseline performance for events requiring a moderate ERF or above; therefore, the department will focus on low-risk events. The majority of those events are gas meter leaks requiring a single engine. The table below represents associated events that occurred from 2018 to 2022. The data filters that were used to obtain times listed for baseline performance were calls that fell under the following NFIRS codes:

1. Hazardous Conditions
2. Combustible/flammable gas/liquid condition, other
3. Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill
4. Gas leak (Natural Gas)
5. Oil or another noncombustible liquid spill
6. Chemical hazard (No spill or leak)
7. Chemical spill or leak
8. Refrigeration leak
9. Carbon monoxide incident
10. Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected
11. Accident, potential accident, other

Other data filters used included: incidents requiring emergency responses and incidents located within the city.

Due to the limited number of HAZMAT responses over the past five years and the wide array of call types and various resources for any given HAZMAT incident, the department cannot consider all response time components accurate.

HAZMAT – Low Risk Baseline Performance Table

(Low Risk) HAZMAT - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:51	1:19	1:31	2:25	1:52	4:09
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:55	2:00	1:52	1:40	1:54	1:56
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	5:40	5:41	4:45	5:50	4:59	6:12
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	5:42	5:46	4:46	6:19	4:59	6:12
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	9:00	7:51	6:51	9:11	8:24	10:33
			n=280	n=89	n=36	n=25	n=42	n=88
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	9:00	7:52	6:51	9:11	8:28	10:33
			n=276	n=86	n=36	n=25	n=41	n=88
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 107 - Table of Low Risk 90th Percentile Baseline Performance Times for HAZMAT Responses

HAZMAT – Moderate Risk Baseline Performance Table

(Moderate Risk) HAZMAT - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:46	0:22	1:19	0:56	2:13	4:33
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	2:10	2:08	1:51	1:10	1:57	2:09
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	4:40	1:32	3:07	4:33	4:08	4:44
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	5:40	4:30	3:07	Null	7:11	4:37
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	8:12	4:02	5:33	6:21	7:03	10:17
			n=27	n=1	n=8	n=2	n=5	n=0
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	13:05	6:27	5:43	Null	10:22	15:35
			n=8	n=1	n=1	n=0	n=3	n=0
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 108 - Table of Moderate Risk 90th Percentile Baseline Performance Times for HAZMAT Responses

HAZMAT – Maximum Risk Baseline Performance Table

(Maximum Risk) HAZMAT - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	3:19	2:05	1:22	0:34	2:48	3:36
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:47	1:45	2:01	0:52	1:30	1:28
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	5:04	6:20	4:44	2:53	4:01	2:50
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	8:16	4:48	8:10	Null	Null	7:28
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	8:29	8:11	7:03	4:19	7:54	7:31
			n=12	n=3	n=3	n=1	n=3	n=2
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	12:00	8:01	10:56	Null	Null	11:58
			n=5	n=1	n=2	n=0	n=0	n=2
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 109 - Table of Maximum Risk 90th Percentile Baseline Performance Times for HAZMAT Responses

HAZMAT – High/Special Risk Baseline Performance Table

(High/Special Risk) HAZMAT - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	1:25	0:21	Null	0:54	1:29	Null
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	2:52	1:41	Null	2:39	2:50	Null
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	5:50	2:33	Null	1:53	6:05	Null
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	5:44	Null	Null	5:44	Null	Null
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	9:02	4:35	Null	5:26	9:18	Null
			n=4	n=1	n=0	n=1	n=2	n=0
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	8:08	Null	Null	8:08	Null	Null
			n=1	n=0	n=0	n=1	n=0	n=0
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 110 - Table of High/Special Risk 90th Percentile Baseline Performance Times for HAZMAT Responses

Technical Rescue Responses and Baseline Times

The table below shows all Technical Rescue responses within the city broken down by station. During the period 2018-2022, the department added three new fire stations which established new FMA's with each station opening.

Station	Total	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	476	99	126	86	86	79
2	311	61	74	55	59	62
3	271	47	55	53	60	56
4	420	75	95	82	91	77
5	351	70	72	77	71	61
6	439	105	97	77	83	77
7	81		17	23	27	14
8	86			17	42	27
9	13				5	8

Figure 111 - Distribution of Technical Rescue Responses in each FMA 2018-2022

Technical Rescue – Low Risk Baseline Performance Table

(Low Risk) Tech Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	1:27	0:39	Null	1:32	Null	Null
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	0:55	0:34	Null	0:57	Null	Null
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	7:16	7:51	Null	1:59	Null	Null
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	7:16	7:51	Null	1:59	Null	Null
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	8:36	9:04	Null	4:28	Null	Null
			n=2	n=1	n=0	n=1	n=0	n=0
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	8:36	9:04	Null	4:28	Null	Null
			n=2	n=1	n=0	n=1	n=0	n=0
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 112 - Table of Low Risk 90th Percentile Baseline Performance Times for Technical Rescue Responses

Technical Rescue – Moderate Risk Baseline Performance Table

(Moderate Risk) Tech Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:46	1:22	1:35	2:06	3:22	4:03
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:50	1:46	1:45	1:51	1:52	1:54
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	5:24	5:32	5:12	5:18	5:18	5:26
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	7:44	7:55	7:17	7:26	8:22	7:28
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	8:18	7:29	7:24	7:48	9:05	9:46
			n=1454	n=362	n=305	n=247	n=282	n=258
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	10:22	10:11	9:32	9:34	11:24	11:48
			n=1310	n=319	n=263	n=228	n=259	n=241
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 113 - Table of Moderate Risk 90th Percentile Baseline Performance Times for Technical Rescue Responses

Technical Rescue – Maximum Risk Baseline Performance Table

(Maximum Risk) Tech Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:41	1:08	1:28	1:40	2:56	3:56
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:54	1:47	1:50	2:34	1:48	1:54
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	4:43	3:28	3:52	4:25	7:06	3:31
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	10:26	6:57	6:30	10:04	10:51	9:27
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	7:22	5:26	6:17	7:27	9:17	7:16
			n=95	n=10	n=17	n=20	n=22	n=26
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	12:46	9:14	10:16	12:08	13:18	12:44
			n=41	n=1	n=3	n=4	n=16	n=17
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 114 - Table of Maximum Risk 90th Percentile Baseline Performance Times for Technical Rescue Responses

Technical Rescue – High/Special Risk Baseline Performance Table

(High/Special Risk) Tech Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	6:57	1:39	0:15	0:23	1:04	11:50
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	2:33	1:00	1:42	1:38	1:11	6:07
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	7:41	4:47	2:00	2:35	10:21	7:41
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	13:50	Null	Null	Null	14:18	9:34
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	17:01	6:41	3:57	4:35	10:26	20:26
			n=17	n=2	n=1	n=2	n=6	n=1
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	15:56	Null	Null	Null	16:17	12:44
			n=2	n=0	n=0	n=0	n=1	n=1
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 115 - Table of High/Special Risk 90th Percentile Baseline Performance Times for Technical Rescue Responses

Wildland Responses and Operations

The department does not have any traditional wildland areas located within its jurisdiction. A better description would be to call the areas with more vegetation an agricultural/urban interface. There are small farms, pastures, and some forested areas; but most of those areas are under 50 acres and are easily accessible with roads that can act as fire breaks. Most vegetation fires in Springdale occur on lawns and small pastures and are extinguished by the first due engine company and Brush 1 or Brush 7, if needed. In the event of a large-scale fire, the Arkansas Forestry Commission is available to assist with bulldozer and personnel, if requested. Due to the small size and amount of vegetation fires, all data that is collected was included in the Fire Operations section of this report, and measured against the first due engine company's response time. While varying weather patterns can increase the risk of a large event, it is not a major threat to the city.

Aircraft Responses and Operations

The department has not conducted any aircraft rescue operations in the past five years. Between 2018 and 2022 the department responded to one aircraft standby.

The department is responsible for possible aircraft emergencies at the Springdale Municipal Airport as well as EMS standbys at the Northwest Arkansas National Airport (XNA) in Highfill, AR. Any actual emergencies involving an aircraft crash would be a high-risk situation and would at minimum require the current assignment of four engines, one ladder truck, one medic unit, and one battalion chief. The department does not have a facility located at the Springdale Municipal Airport, or a properly equipped Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) vehicle to respond within the NFPA and FAA standards for response. Engines responding to the Springdale Municipal Airport have on-board foam tanks, and a large foam surplus is kept at Station 1 as needed.

There are a variety of smaller personal aircraft as well as private corporate jets that are currently housed at the Springdale Municipal Airport. There are small passenger flights that fly in and out of this airport, however, they usually carry no more than 20 passengers and there is no large commercial carrier traffic. In the future, as the city is looking to improve the Springdale Municipal Airport and increase the number of flights, an ARFF vehicle will have to be considered. An ARFF vehicle would enable the department to provide the fastest and most qualified service for aircraft passengers.

Marine and Shipboard

The department has little to no risk of marine and shipboard firefighting; therefore, it does not train or have any response standards set for this type of operation.

Summary of Response Times

The importance of monitoring and analyzing the fractal response times throughout the year and comparing them with past history cannot be emphasized enough. The department is attempting to reach benchmark goals set forth by the community based on incident history and available resources. And, in order to do so, the department must be able to analyze each unit individually and determine if one unit or station is the cause of increased times. Once the cause is identified, a plan can be developed to improve response times. Between ImageTrend reporting software, MySidewalk, StatsFD and other tools, we will be able to better identify these negative trends and develop plans to eliminate them.

The department continues monitoring the established benchmark baselines to move forward in establishing improved goals of performance. These benchmark goals are communicated to all members of the department and to the city that an expectation is set and both groups can work to identify what needs to be done to improve deficient areas. Whether it is methods and equipment to improve turnout times; identifying traffic patterns and alternative routes during higher traffic periods; or adding personnel, equipment or stations; the partnership between the city and the department will be able to work together towards meeting or exceeding the “benchmark” goals.

The department has experienced both positive and negative changes in its response time due to more accurate data collection and changes in procedures. Since many of these changes are recent the department is having to work to establish new measures of accountability and improvement to continue to provide expected levels of service. The department will continue to evaluate causes of response delays and work with the appropriate personnel and agencies to improve identified deficiencies. The goal has been to continuously improve response times and capabilities, and the department will continue that goal moving forward.

Availability, Reliability, and Resiliency

Another factor that is important in determining standards of cover is looking at the availability of units to respond to calls within their FMA. Availability is the amount of time a unit is available to respond to an emergency within its own service area. The causes for decreased availability are responding to other incidents, being out of service for administrative reasons, attending public education events, or vehicle maintenance. The department measures Availability and reliability by calculating the number of incidents an apparatus responds to divided by the number of total incidents within an FMA. The department also measures the number of incidents that an apparatus responds to divided by the total amount of incidents the apparatus responds to.

The department is able to measure the resiliency of its various apparatus types by calculating the total amount of incidents that require a specific number of apparatuses. Examples would be account of how many times all 7 engine companies have been dedicated to one or multiple incidents at the same time, or the amount of time that all 4 medic units have been dedicated to one or multiple incidents at the same time. This helps to ensure that the department has the correct amount and type of apparatus available for emergency incidents.

Performance Measures

What “triggers” a new fire station as an area grows? What is clear to almost any community is that an area being out of range of the response standard alone does not justify a new facility. Experience in the fire service has shown that it takes a multiplicity of standards of coverage factors to be out-of-balance. In addition, economic resources must be available to substantiate an additional paid company or increase staffing of one or more companies. One way to identify the variables and decision points when deciding if additional fire stations and/or staffing are needed would be to place them into a matrix to determine if an out-of-balance situation exists.

The following matrix is used to determine if a new fire station or company needs to be added to infill areas as well as future development or annexes. It is important to anticipate the needs of the city and the department with good planning for both physical and financial needs because of the lengthy process to build, equip, and staff a new fire station. It can take one and half to three years to acquire property, design and construct a new fire station, purchase needed apparatus, and hire new personnel.

Performance Measure Thresholds and Trigger Points

Identify Risks

Choices	Occupancy Use	Wildland	EMS	HAZMAT
Maintain <i>Status Quo</i>	New area has less than 25% of same occupancy risk as existing area	New area has less than 25% of same wildland risk as existing area	New area has less than 25% of same EMS risk as existing area	New area has less than 25% of same HAZMAT risk as existing area
Temporary Station and/or Staffing <i>Needed</i>	New area has 25% of same occupancy as existing area	New area has 25% of same wildland risk as existing area	New area has 25% of same EMS risk as existing	New area has 25% of same HAZMAT risk as existing

			area	area
Permanent Station and Staffing Required	New area has 35% of same occupancy risk as existing area	New area has 35% of same wildland risk as existing area	New area has 35% of same EMS risk as existing area	New area has 35% of same HAZMAT risk as existing area
Permanent Station and Staffing Essential	New area has 35% of same occupancy risk as existing area	New area has 50% of same wildland risk as existing area	New area has 50% of same EMS risk as existing area	New area has 50% of same HAZMAT risk as existing area

Table 62 - Choices associated with the decision process of building a new station considering risk factors

With the increase in construction within the city limits, it is safe to say that occupancy risk is currently increasing and will continue to increase in the future. Population has grown by nearly 30,000 in the past ten years which has brought with it additional commercial and residential occupancies. Although fire safety measures are constantly improving in new construction and remodels, the increase in population and building density increases the likelihood of an emergency event. As the city expands, the possibility of more remote fire incidents towards the city limits occurs. While these are not traditional large scale wildland fires, the possibility of small forest and large grass/field fires will most likely increase due to population increases, but could decrease due to less available acreage to burn.

EMS risk within the city continues to increase. Although the department has added another medic unit, call volume has continued to increase annually and is now nearly what it was before the department drew back its response area to within the city limits.

The increase in population and development within the city increases the possibility for a variety of HAZMAT threats. Increased traffic on the roadways and newly constructed highways increases the potential for vehicles carrying hazardous materials through the city. Newer commercial and manufacturing facilities in industrial parks and other areas of the city also increase the risk for a HAZMAT incident.

Concentration

Choices	Distances	Response Time	% of Calls	# Calls for Service
Maintain <i>Status Quo</i>	New area has less than 25% of parcels developed	Service Population of 0-1,250	Firefighters per thousand less than 1.1	8 minutes travel time 90% of the time
Temporary Station and/or Staffing <i>Needed</i>	New area has more than 25% of parcels developed	Service Population of 1,250-3,750	Firefighters per thousand less than 1.2	Exceeds 8 minutes travel time 10% of the time but rarely exceeds 9 minutes
Permanent Station and Staffing <i>Required</i>	New area has more than 35% of parcels developed	Service Population of 3,750-6,250	Firefighters per thousand less than 1.3	Exceeds 8 minutes travel time 20-25% of the time. Some calls exceed 9 minutes
Permanent Station and Staffing <i>Essential</i>	New area has more than 50% of parcels developed	Service Population exceeds 6,250	Firefighters per thousand exceeds 1.3	Exceeds 8 minutes travel time 30% of the time. Some Calls exceed 10 minutes

Table 63 - Choices associated with the decision to add a new station relating to concentration

As stated in the previous matrix, the city has seen a significant increase in the number of developed parcels within the last 15 years. Although there was a mild slump from 2008 from 2013, homes are

being occupied faster than they can be built. In addition, areas of the city that were once undeveloped farmland are now becoming large retail and industrial developments and subdivisions.

Distribution

Choices	Distances	Response Time	% of Calls	# Calls for Service
Maintain <i>Status Quo</i>	Response Area within 1.5 miles	4 minutes travel 90% of the time	100% in district	Out-of-District area has 0-100 calls for service
Temporary Station and/or Staffing <i>Needed</i>	Response Area within 2.0 miles	Exceeds 4 minutes travel time 10% of the time but never exceeds 8 minutes	More than 10% of calls out of District	Out-of-District Area has 100-300 calls for service
Permanent Station and Staffing <i>Required</i>	Response area within 2.5 miles	Exceeds 4 minutes travel time 20-25% of the time. Some calls exceed 8 minutes	More than 20-30% of calls are out of district	Out-of-District Area has 300-500 calls for service
Permanent Station and Staffing <i>Essential</i>	Response area within 3.0 miles	Exceeds 4 minutes travel time 30% of the time. Some calls exceed 10 minutes	More than 30% of calls are out of district	Out-of-District Area exceeds 500 calls for service

Table 64 - Choices associated with adding a new station considering overall distribution factors

All of the stations have response areas that meet or exceed the three-mile standard. The department has determined that areas to the north and southeast portions of the city will need to be addressed in the future.

Unit	Percent of Calls Out of District	Number of Calls Outside of District	Response Radius Within Three Miles
E1	27%	1,530	Y
E2	23%	868	Y
E3	14%	790	Y
E4	20%	1,105	Y
E5	20%	938	Y
L6	25%	971	Y
E7	18%	335	Y
L8	23%	403	Y
E9	31%	95	Y

Table 65: Chart of percentage of calls and number of calls outside of an apparatus' district from 2020-2022. Also, is the apparatus within three miles of all points in it's response area.

Key Findings

This report is to be used as a tool by both the department and the city leaders. If utilized, it will aid in the decision-making process for future growth as well as help identifying and improve current deficiencies. Through analyzing the data that is available to the department, we have been able to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to providing the best service to the citizens of Springdale. That being said, the quality of the information is very important. By utilizing a "Garbage in, Garbage out" philosophy to collect only the most pertinent, relevant, and important data and filter out unneeded, irrelevant, or improper/skewed data; we are able to provide only the information that is most pertinent to the department and the city, and will affect the citizens of Springdale. Listed below are some of the key findings that have been discovered since data collection and writing this report began.

1. As the city continues to grow the department must have proper planning in place for future station needs and equipment. The department has identified the need for two additional stations to the north and southeast parts of the city. These stations will also require personnel and equipment to function properly.
2. Changes in the city such as building types and construction, new roadways, and increased domestic threats will require different needs such as apparatus and equipment to mitigate potential risks. The department must improve its strategic planning with other outside agencies to ensure those needs are met.
3. The department has been able to utilize the updated CAD system to ensure closest units to an incident are dispatched. The department is having to take a variety of information into account such as: 1. Is the unit in quarters or traveling? 2. Is the unit training and would it require substantial time to make the apparatus ready to respond? 3. Are there any outside factors such as road closures that would hinder response time? Factors such as these can affect total response times and the department is continuing to identify those causes and make corrections as they are identified. The department consistently has to review changes to ensure that they are in the best interest of the city.
4. The department has seen a major increase in its total response times since the implementation of the new CAD system. The department has determined that this is because of increased call-processing times. The department has determined that there are deficiencies in the process and evaluation systems the Springdale Communications Center (SCC) has in place. The department has begun to work with the SCC to develop a consistent methodology to ensure calls are processed in a timely manner while following the EMD/EFD ProQA protocols.

-
5. In the future the department would like to categorize its risk level based on the associated ProQA code that is provided by the communications center instead of utilizing NFIRS codes. This will allow for consistent proven questioning and classification based on an internationally accepted system and will assist in ensuring that the proper type and number of units are assigned to an incident type. This will also assist in ensuring that there is a more consistent method of dispatching the correct effective response force as soon as possible.
 6. The capabilities of the CAD system enable the department to break response areas down into small manageable areas. This will allow for better review of incidents and risks in a specific area. The department is having to work with the IT department to determine what is needed to ensure that the appropriate data is transferred accurately into the department's reporting system.
 7. The department has multiple resources for data collection and evaluation. While each system serves a specific purpose, this can cause difficulties in processing data and possible differences in results due to data processing methodology. The department would benefit from a single data source that can provide the information in a user-friendly format for citizens and city leaders to review. The department believes this can be accomplished utilizing the new product ImageTrend Continuum™.
 8. With the recent growth of administrative services, the department has the opportunity to increase outcome and risk evaluation. The department must determine which measurements will produce better outcome evaluation and develop a plan of action to accomplish the collection of data.
 9. With changes in vehicle construction, the department has determined that the Plymovent™ air removal systems no longer meet the department's needs. While 6 out of 9 stations have been converted to the AirMation exhaust removal system, the department acknowledges the need for replacement systems in stations 1,5, and 6. The department is working on a plan to procure funding for the replacement systems as soon as possible.
 10. Increasing participation in external stakeholder input for strategic planning and customer feedback has been a challenge for the department due to recent events such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The department has developed alternative methods such as online surveys and QR codes on EMS bills. Participation has not been to the level the department would like, and the department is seeking out additional methods of obtaining feedback.
 11. The department needs to work with the Information Technologies (IT) department to develop more robust planning methodology for future technology needs and cyber security protections. With major shifts in available technology to improve the fire service, the

department needs to be in a position to be a front-runner in available resources. Vulnerabilities in cyber security could potentially lead to significant cost to the city and the department due to financial penalties from government agencies as well as ransomware attacks.

12. As risks to firefighter safety continue to develop, the department must remain vigilant in ensuring that safety is a prime factor of department operations and management. The systems the department currently has in place meet the needs regarding bloodborne pathogens, incident safety, cancer prevention, near miss reporting, and mental/behavioral health programs. The department must remain on top of industry best practices and continue to evolve as risks are identified.

Maintenance of Effort and Ensuring Compliance

The department continues to seek out methods of improving its response efforts and ensuring compliance with goals and benchmarks. The department has consistently evolved its data collection processes to obtain and analyze increased amounts of data that allows the department further identify service needs and gaps. The department will continue to work with senior staff members and the city to seek out processes that will improve needs and gaps as well as remain fiscally responsible. Performance measures will be disseminated to all department members and consequences will be reviewed for members that do not meet those measures without just reasoning.

The department has implemented a compliance and accreditation division staffed with two personnel to help ensure that the standards of cover goals and metrics are being met. The Accreditation Manager will use information based on historical data and community input to disseminate information, as needed, to the appropriate department supervisors so they can work with city officials to choose the best course of action to improve the department's services. The Standards of Cover will be evaluated annually to update any major changes that need to be addressed, and every five years, it will be re-written.

The department will utilize the six-step Commission on Fire Accreditation (CFAI) compliance model, illustrated below, to ensure compliance with the goals and expectations set forth in this document.

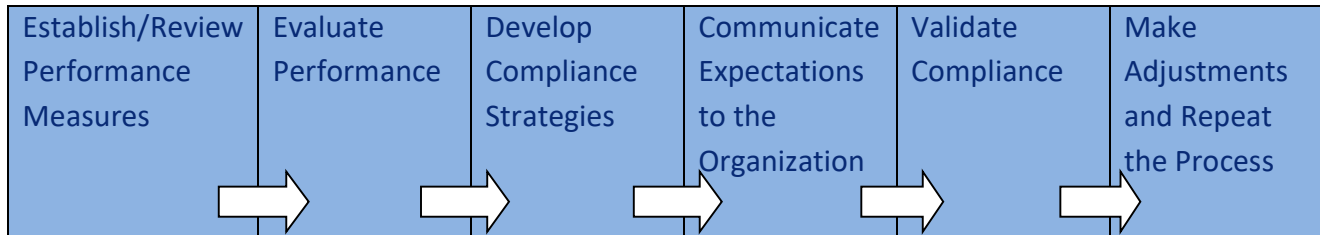


Table 66 - This table illustrates the CFAI performance compliance model.

Phase 1

Establish or Review Performance Measures:

- Identify what performance measure will be monitored and how often they will be reviewed internally vs. externally.

Phase 2

Evaluate Performance:

- Evaluate performance as part of an ongoing quality assurance program to ensure organizational compliance against the performance measures.

Phase 3

Develop Compliance Strategies:

- Immediate action items to close the gaps in particular catchment areas.
- Resources that can be/should be reallocated.
- Alternative methods to provide service at the desired level.
- Budget estimates as necessary while considering the cost - benefit.
- Maximization of existing resources.
- Develop a plan of action.

Phase 4

Communicate Expectations to the Organization:

- Provide appropriate levels of training/direction for all affected personnel.
- Explain the method of measuring compliance to personnel who are expected to perform the services.
- Provide feedback mechanisms.
- Communicate consequences for noncompliance.
- Empower personnel within the organization to identify the need to modify processes as necessary to comply should there be a conflict with new methods.

Phase 5

Validate Compliance:

- Develop and deploy verification tools and or techniques which can be used by the organization on an ongoing basis to verify compliance of the measures.
- Review of the performance by company vs. overall performance.

Phase 6

Make Adjustments and Repeat the Process:

- It is necessary to review changes to ensure service levels have been maintained or improved.
- Adjustments will be made as the need arises on a continuous basis.

Compliance

The accreditation manager will collect monthly data regarding: response times, call volume, and availability and other various metrics. This data will then be used to identify any deficiencies in data collection or any other areas including reporting methodology, task associated processes and/or response times. The accreditation manager will then distribute any deficiency information to the appropriate department staff officers. Next, the staff officer will address the deficiencies with the personnel involved to determine if re-training is necessary or other methods of accountability are required.

This information will be developed on a company, shift, and department level, as deemed necessary, and distributed to the citizens, city leaders and the department members via MySidewalk web platform. The department will utilize this information in its annual reports, strategic planning, and service appraisals. The department will continue to expand the capabilities of its compliance and accreditation division to facilitate continued improvement and strategic initiatives. The department will also annually re-evaluate its data collection system and determine: if additional data needs to be collected and flagged for review, what mandatory data should be collected, and if there is a need for improvement or re-training on data collection and entry.

Conclusion

The City of Springdale has shown significant growth over the past 10 years and has no signs of slowing down. The Springdale Fire Department looks forward to facing the challenges of that growth. The department has been fortunate enough to have city leaders that understand the need for the department to grow with it.

In continuing to evaluate that growth, the department will utilize all data and measurements it has at its disposal to help make the best decisions for the City of Springdale.

The department would like to take the time to appreciate the feedback that it has received from stakeholders, both internal and external, that have helped the department establish its goals. Without the partnership of the citizens of Springdale, expectations may not meet the needs of the city.

Population Density Map

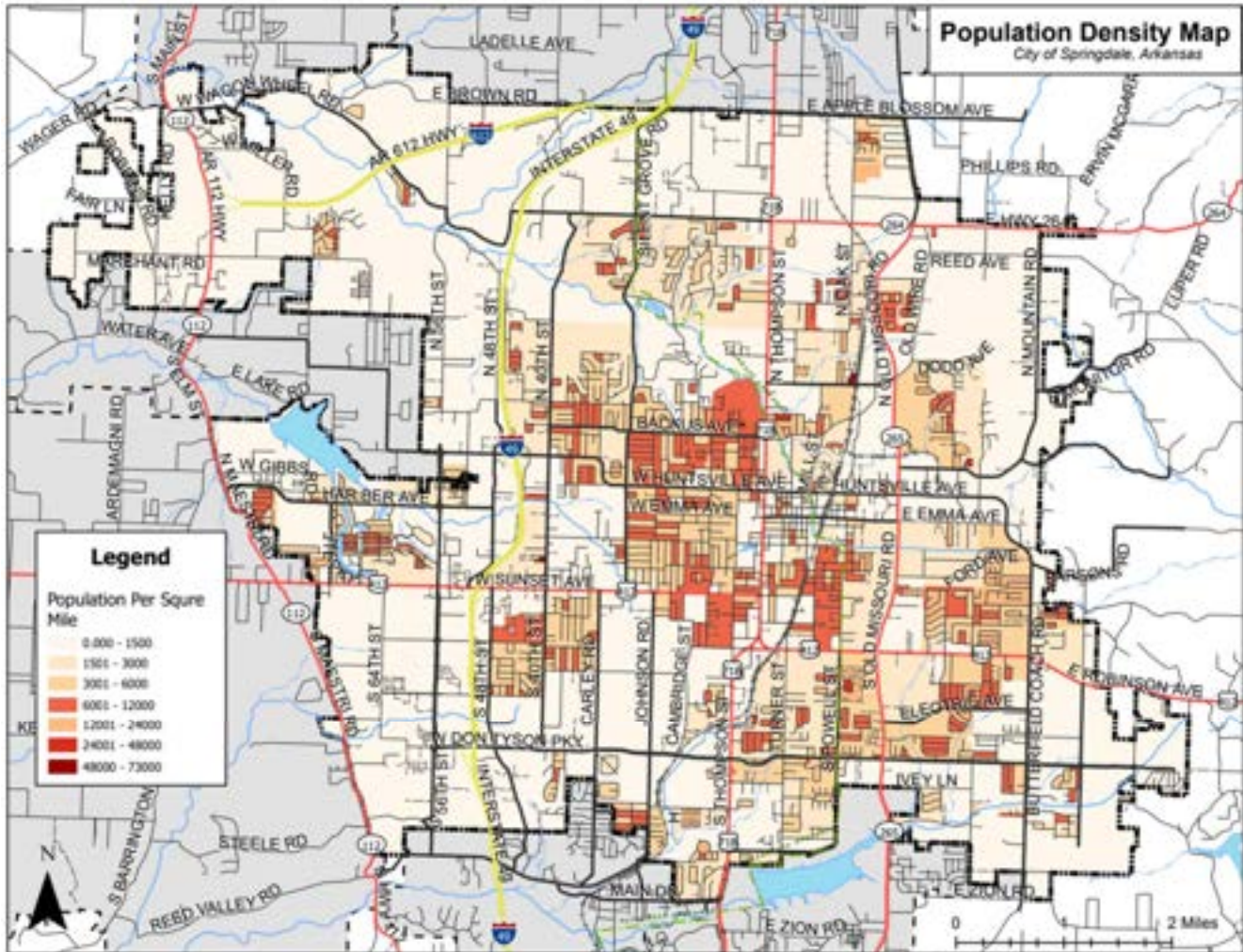


Figure 116 - Map showing population density of Springdale

Flood Plain Maps

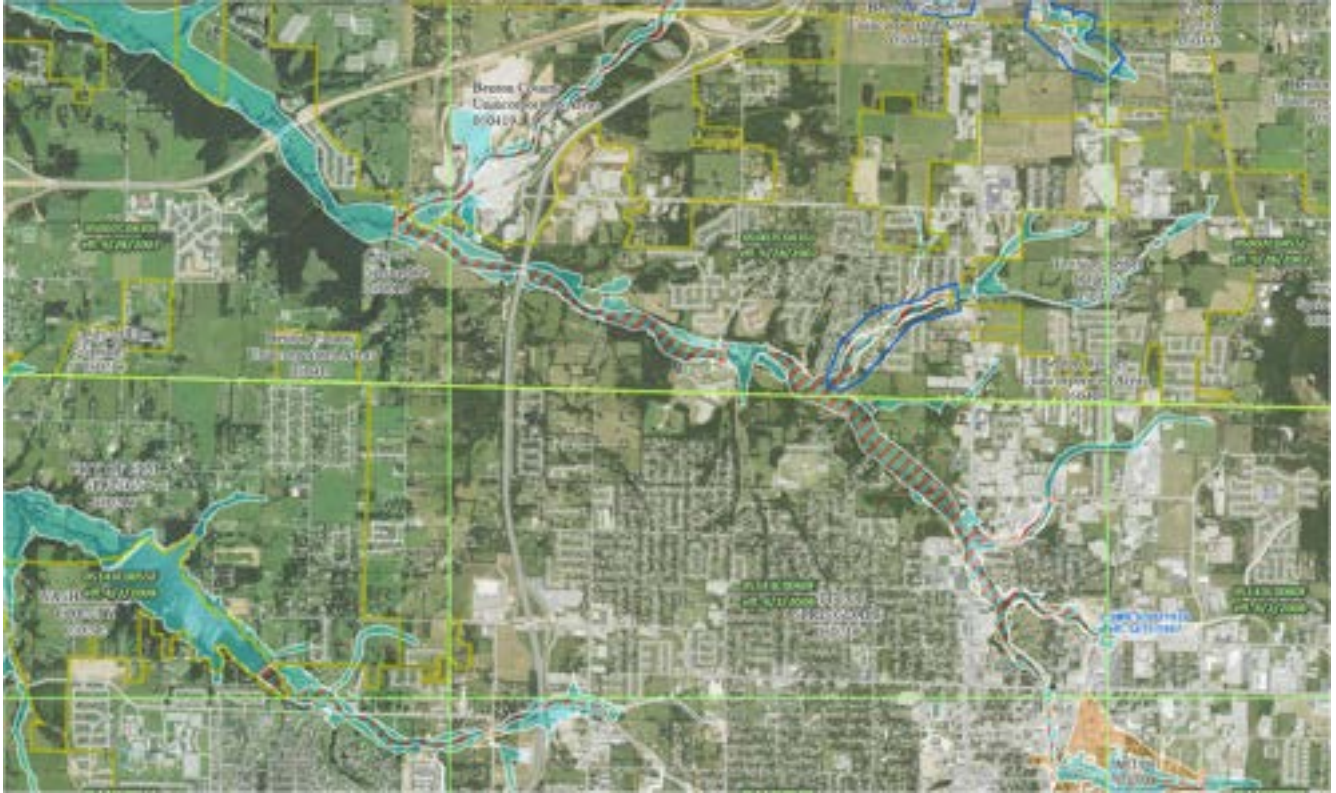


Figure 117 - Map showing the flood plain in Springdale - North section of town

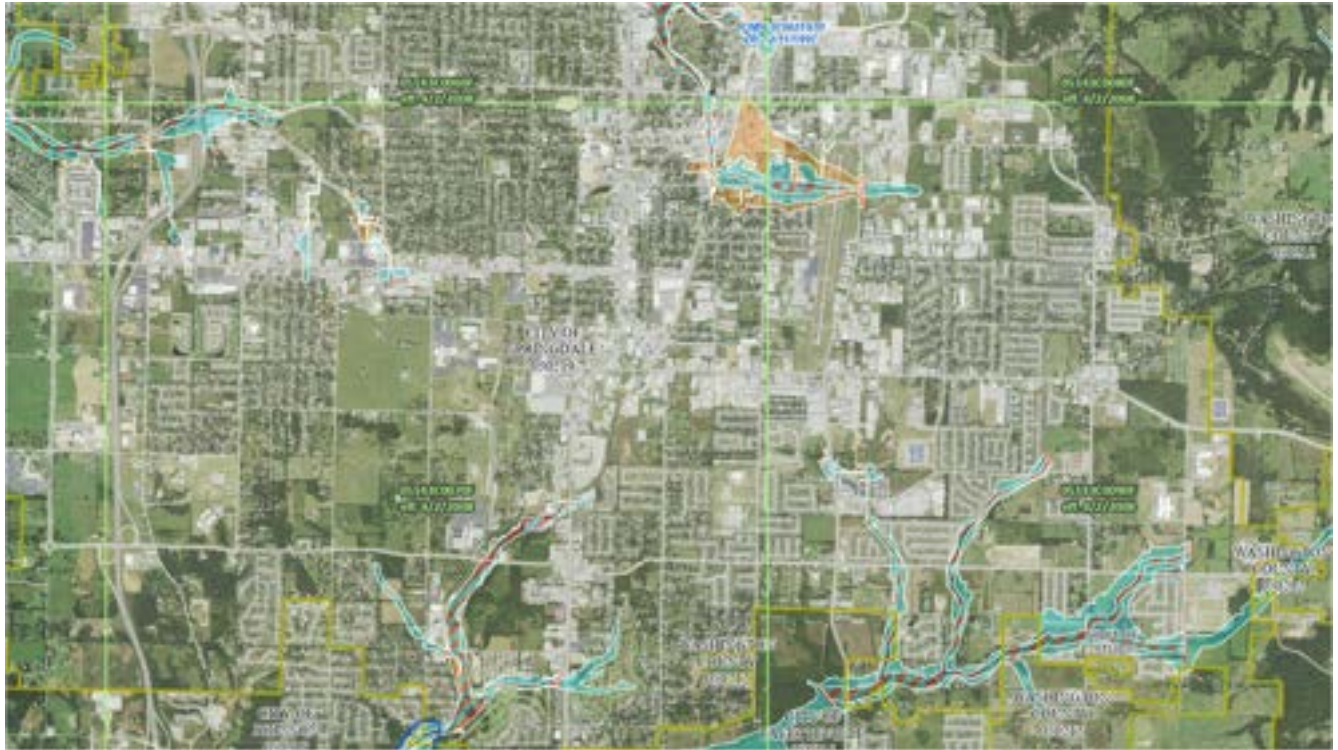


Figure 118 - Map showing the flood plain in Springdale - South section of town

Building Density Map

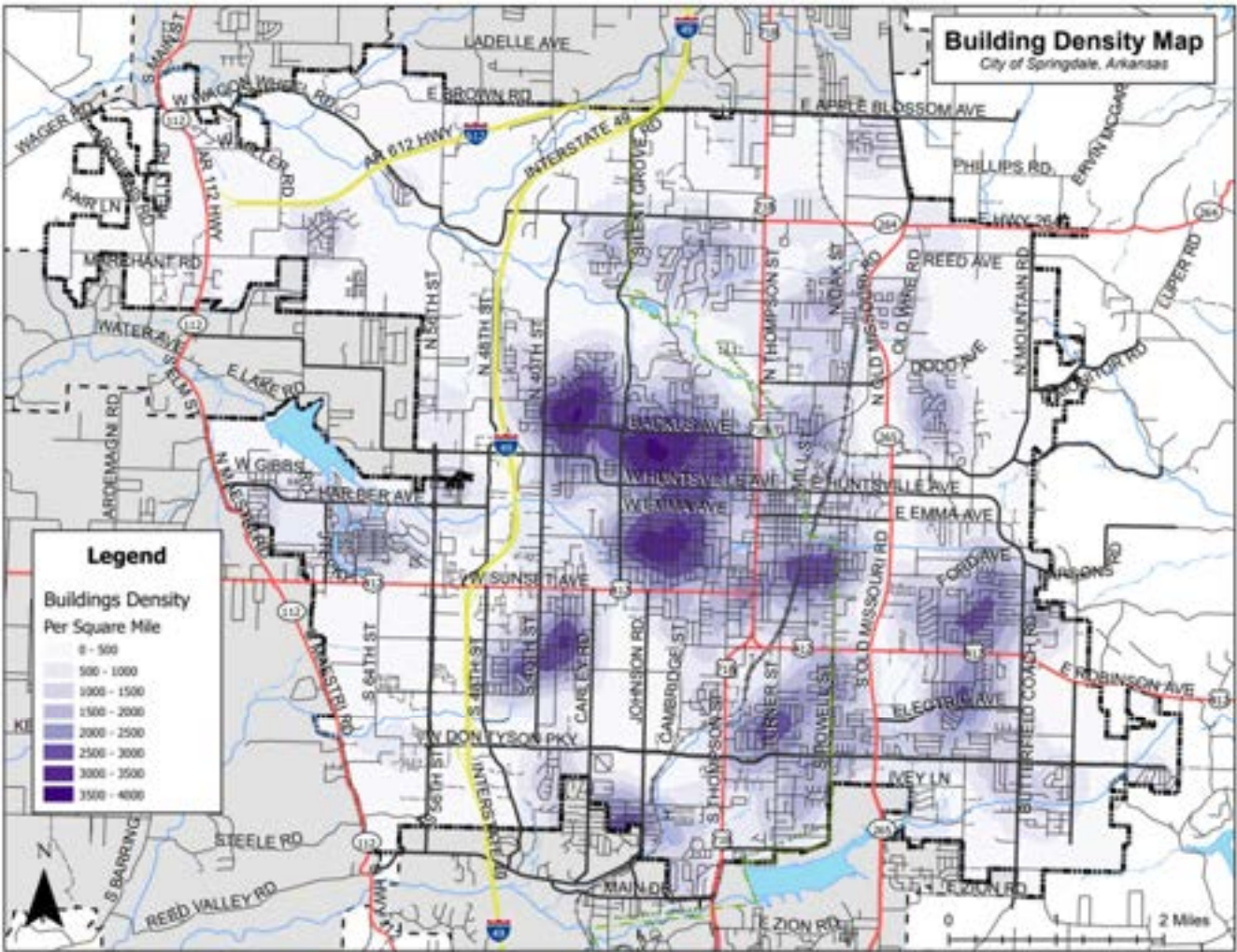


Figure 119 - Map showing Building Density in Springdale

Topographical Map

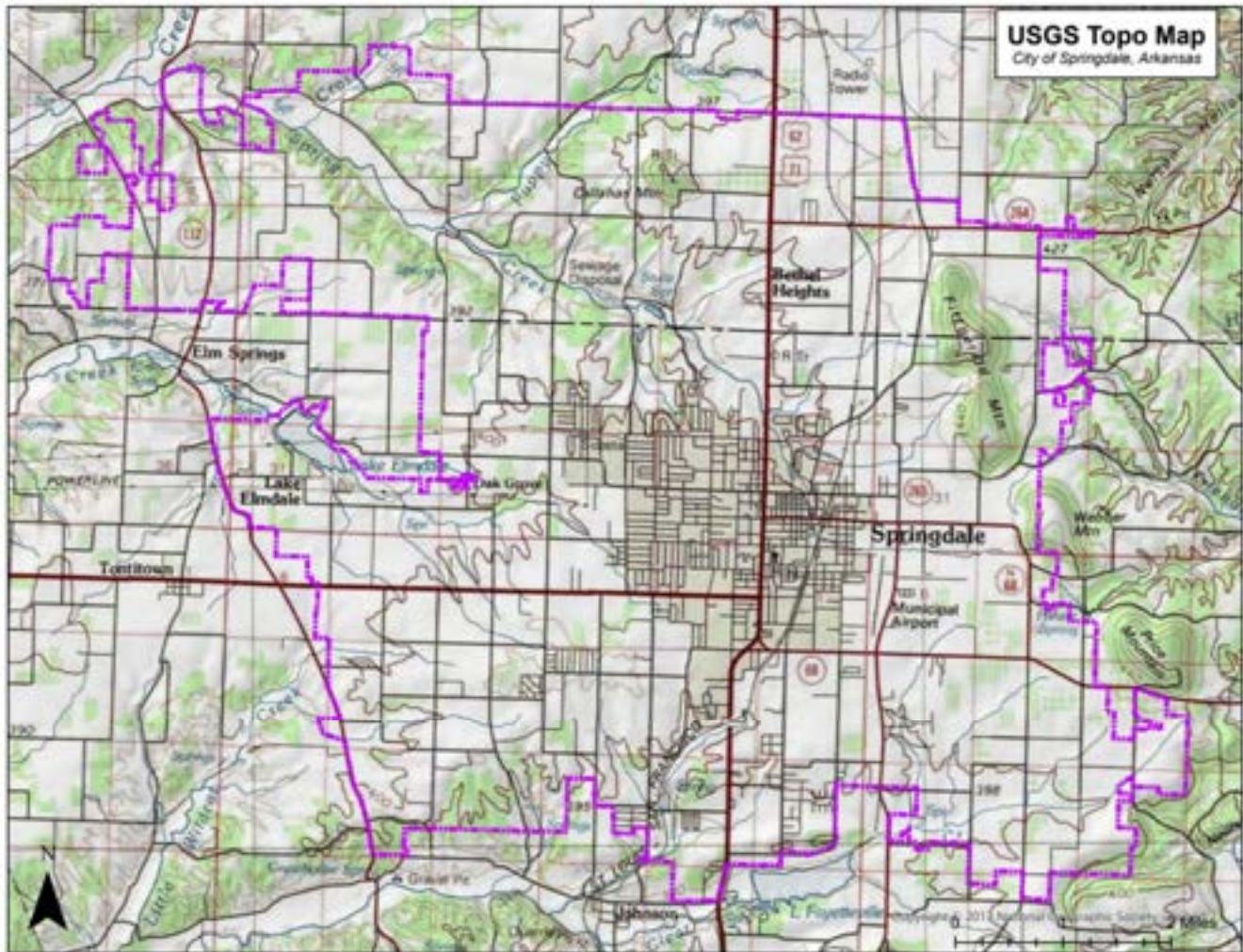


Figure 120 - Map showing topography of Springdale

Fire Hydrants Map

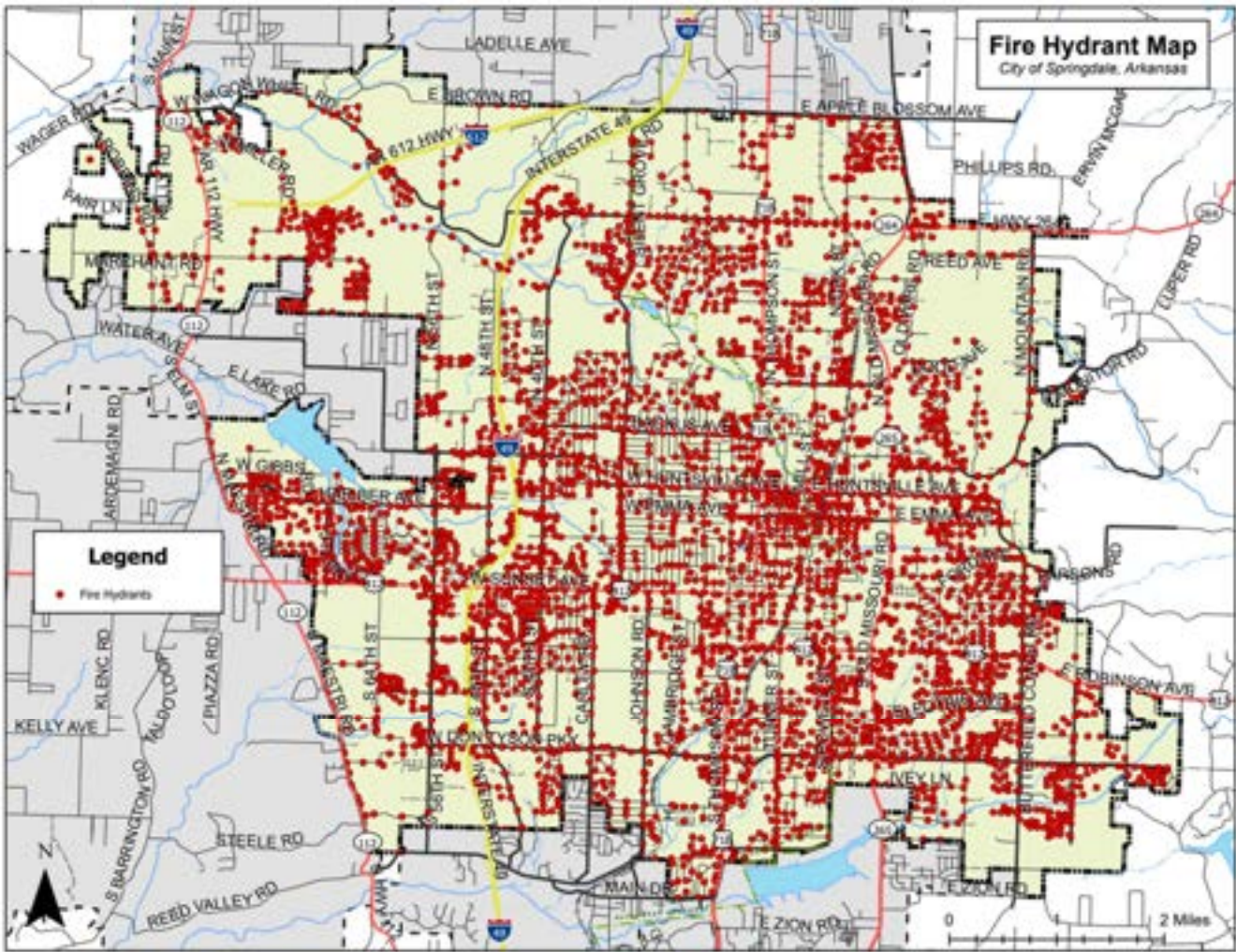


Figure 121 - Map showing all Fire Hydrants in Springdale

Fitzgerald Mountain Bike Trail Map

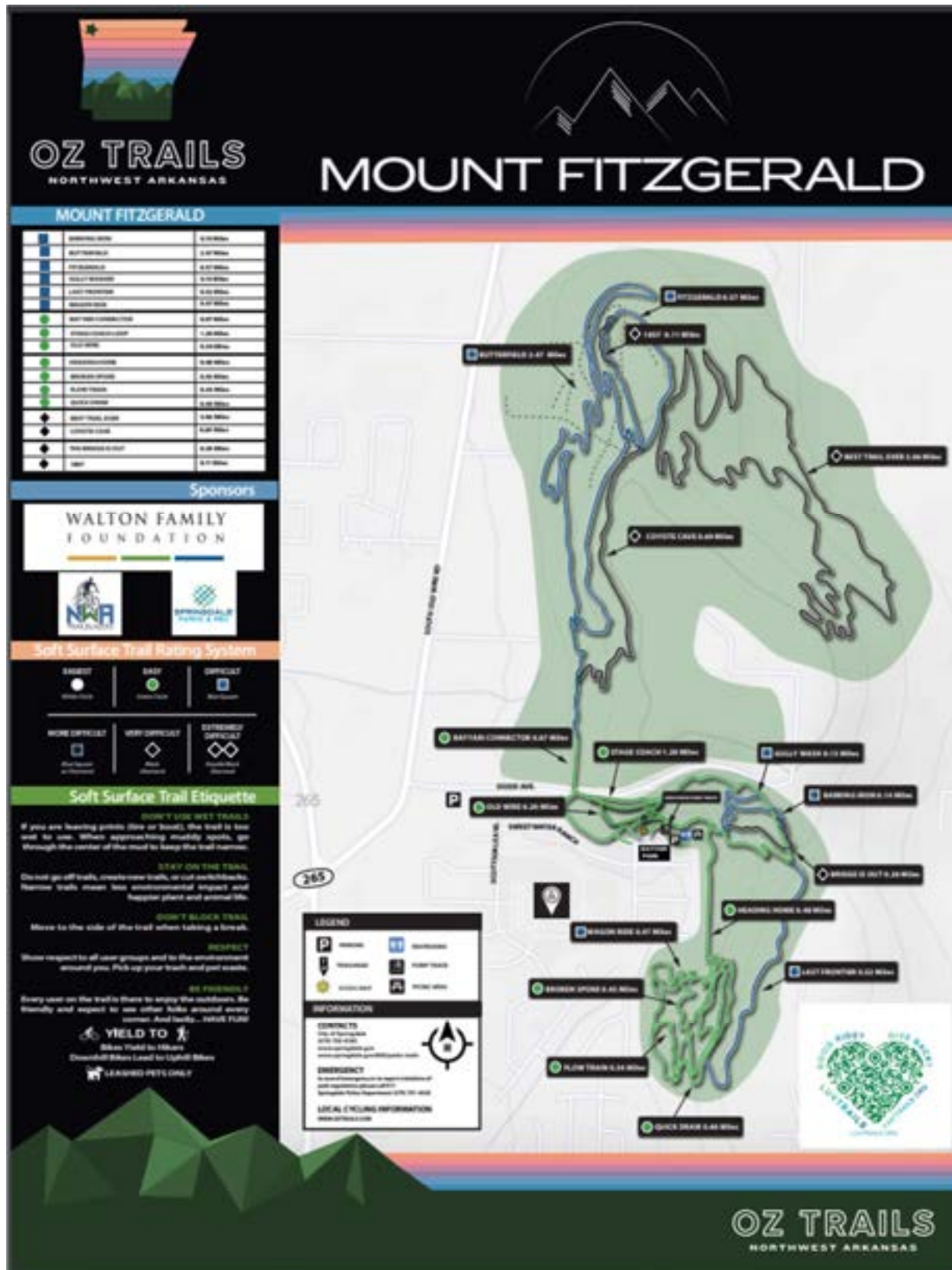


Figure 122 - Map of Fitzgerald Mountain Bike Trail courtesy of Oztrails.com

Auto-Aid Lowell Fire Department

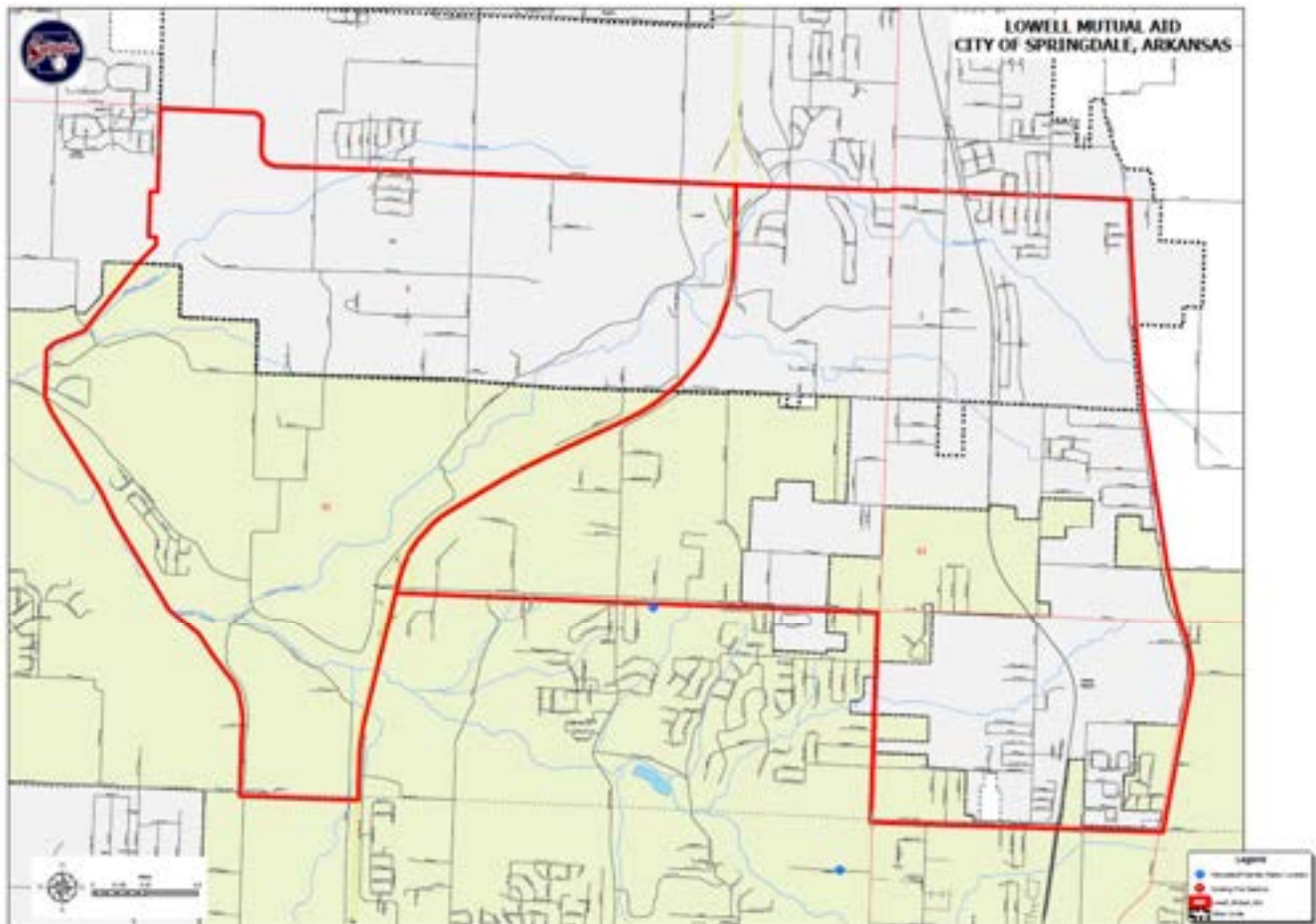


Figure 123 - Lowell Auto-Aid Map

Auto-Aid Cave Springs Fire Department

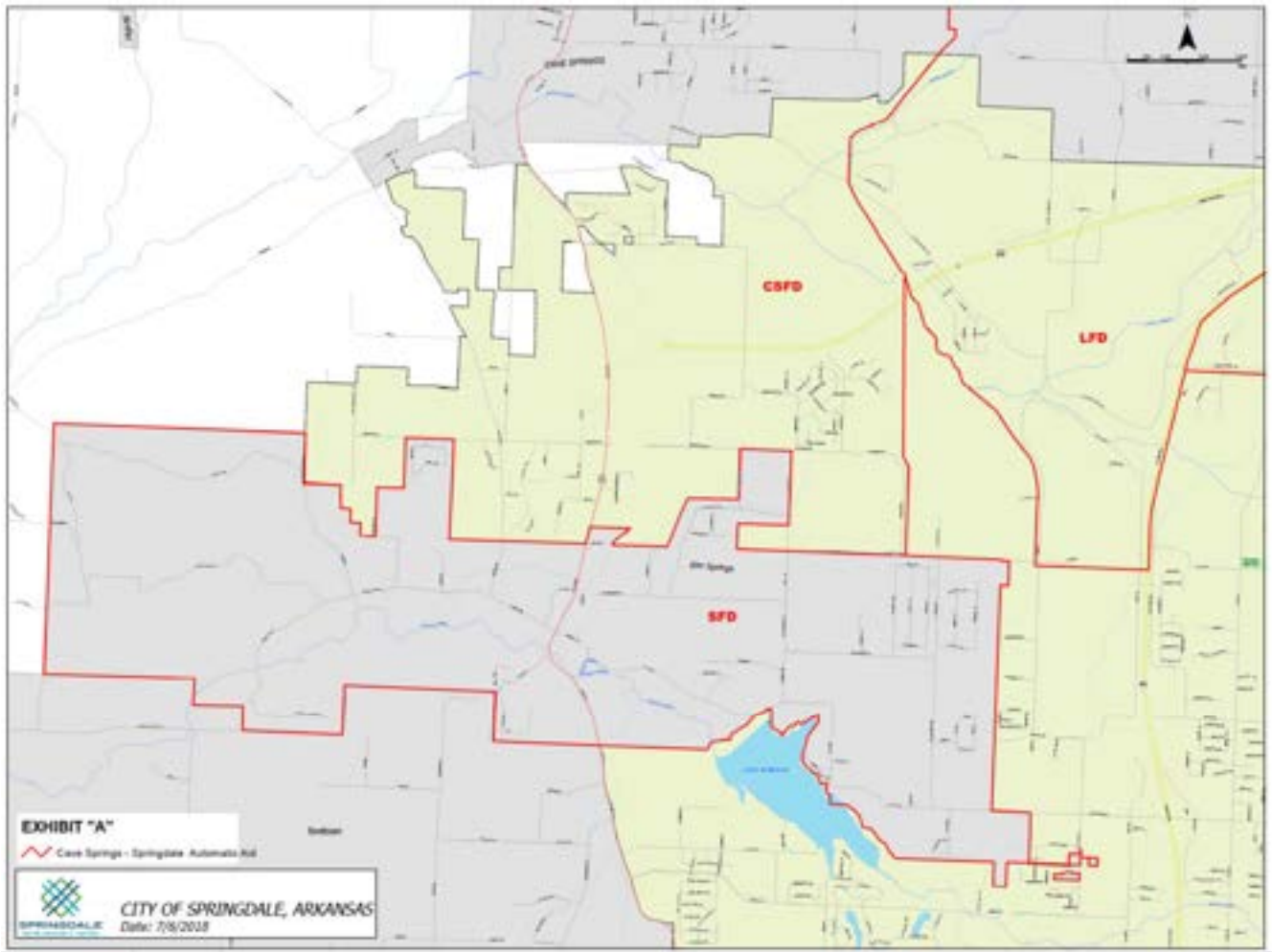


Figure 124 - Cave Springs Auto-Aid Map

Mutual Aid Areas Surrounding Springdale

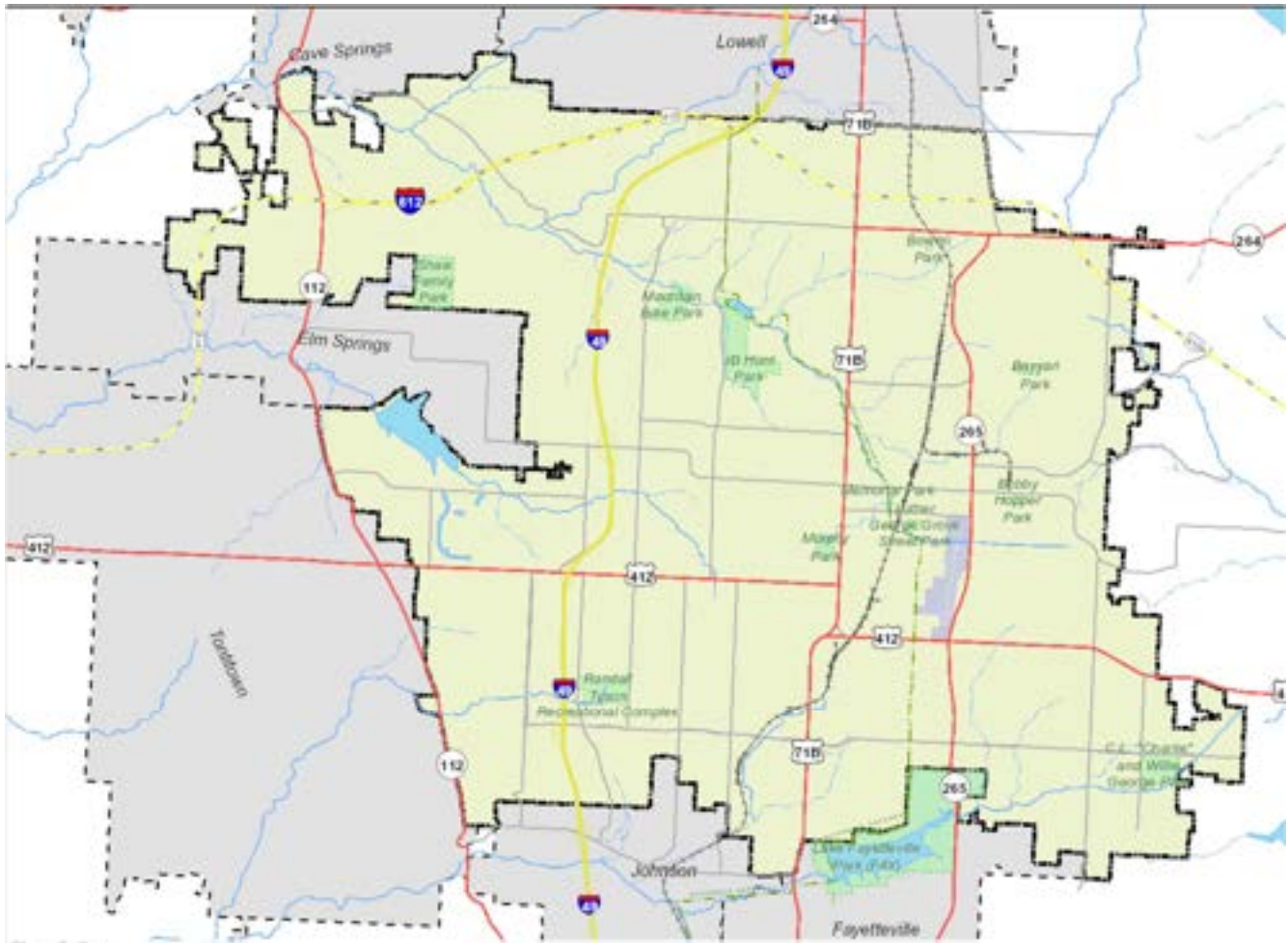


Figure 125 - Areas in grey represent surrounding cities the department supports with Auto/Mutual Aid. The Sonora/Nob Hill area to the East is also covered with Mutual Aid.

Heat Map Showing Mutual Aid Given calls 2018-2022

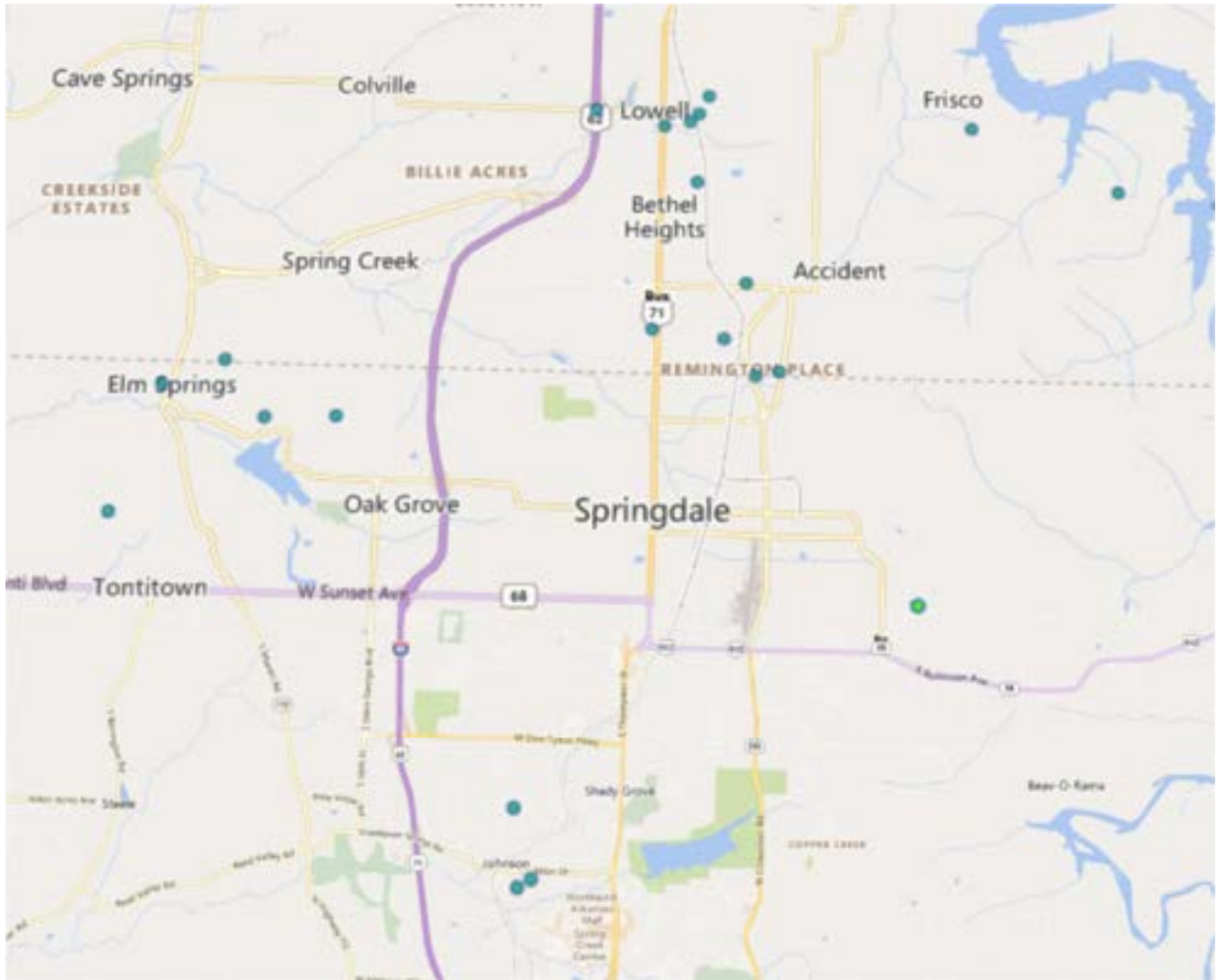


Figure 126 Mutual Aid Given 2018-2022

Heat Map Showing Mutual Aid Received 2018-2022

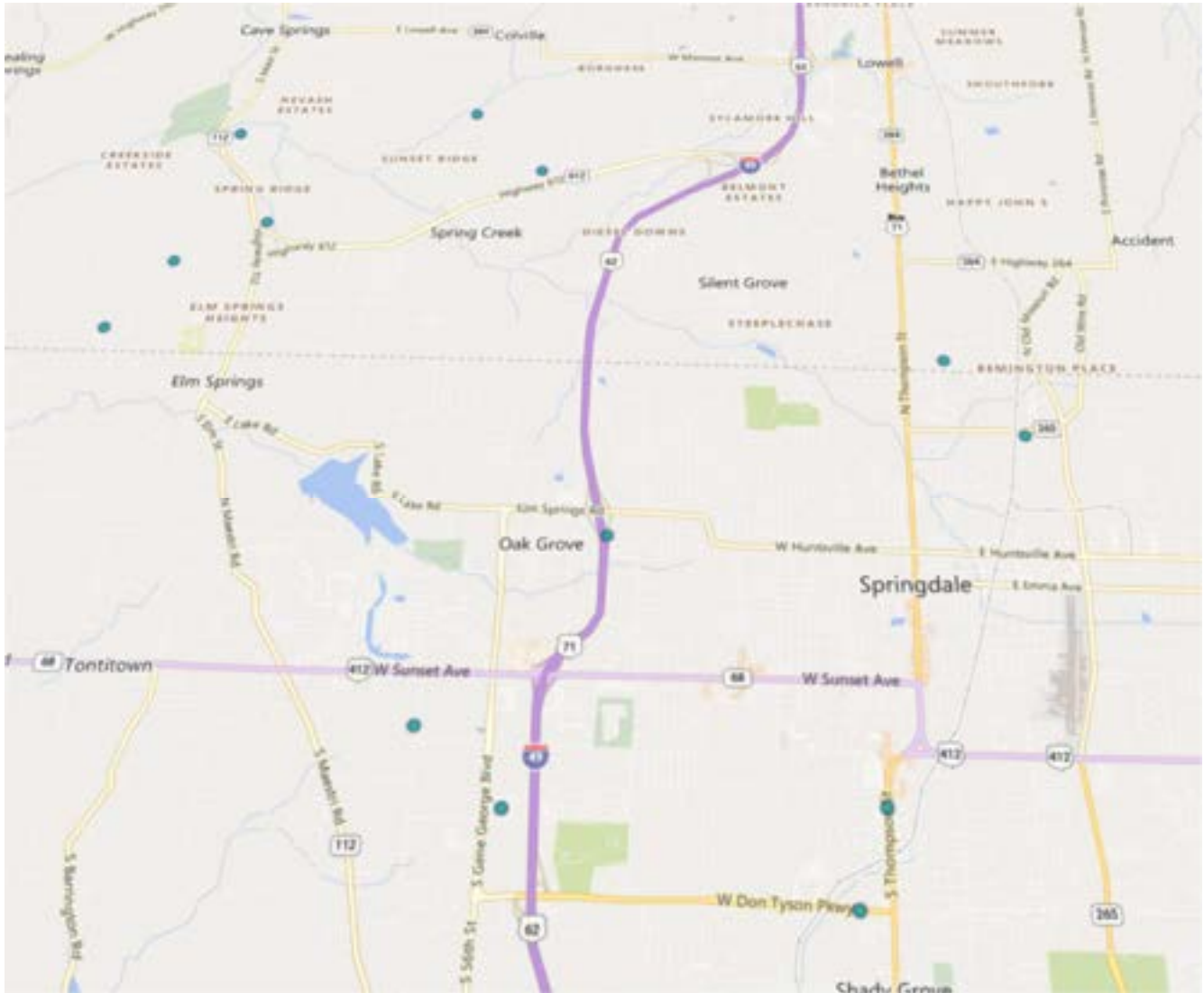


Figure 127 Mutual Aid Received 2018-2022

Fire Responses Heat Map 2018-2022

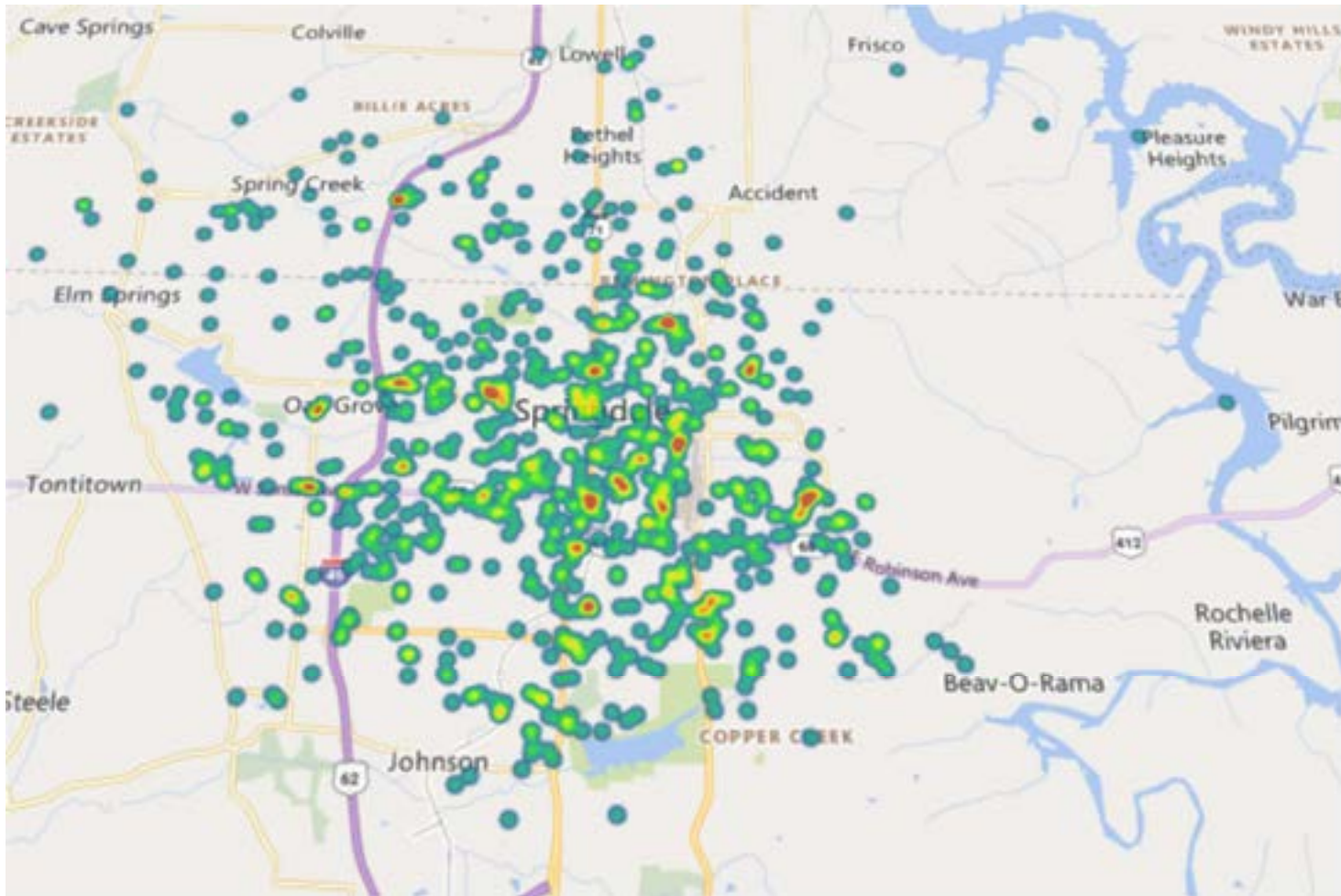


Figure 128 Fire Responses Heat Map 2018-2022

EMS Responses Heat Map 2018-2022

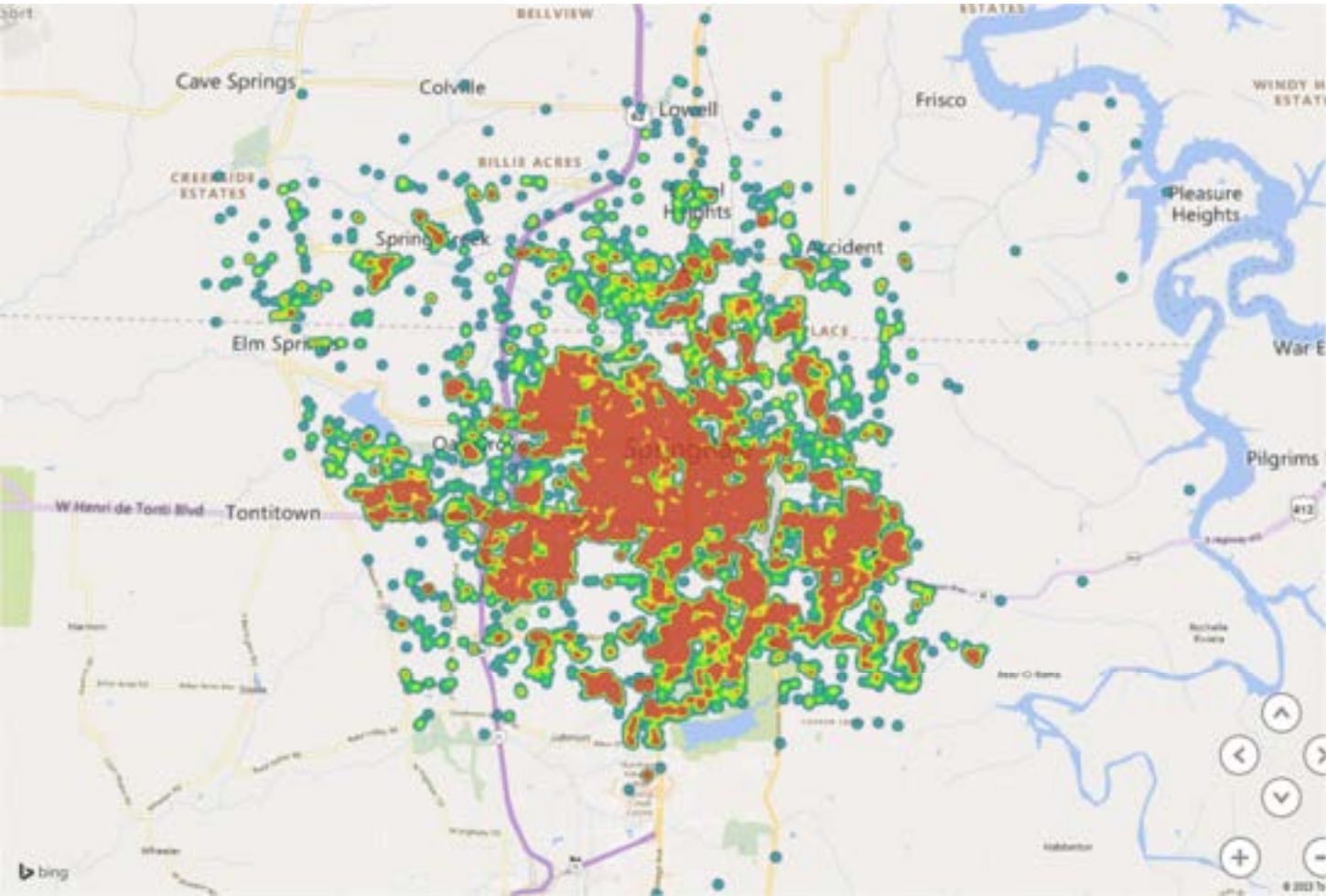


Figure 129 EMS Responses Heat Map 2018-2022

Technical Rescue Responses Heat Map 2018-2022

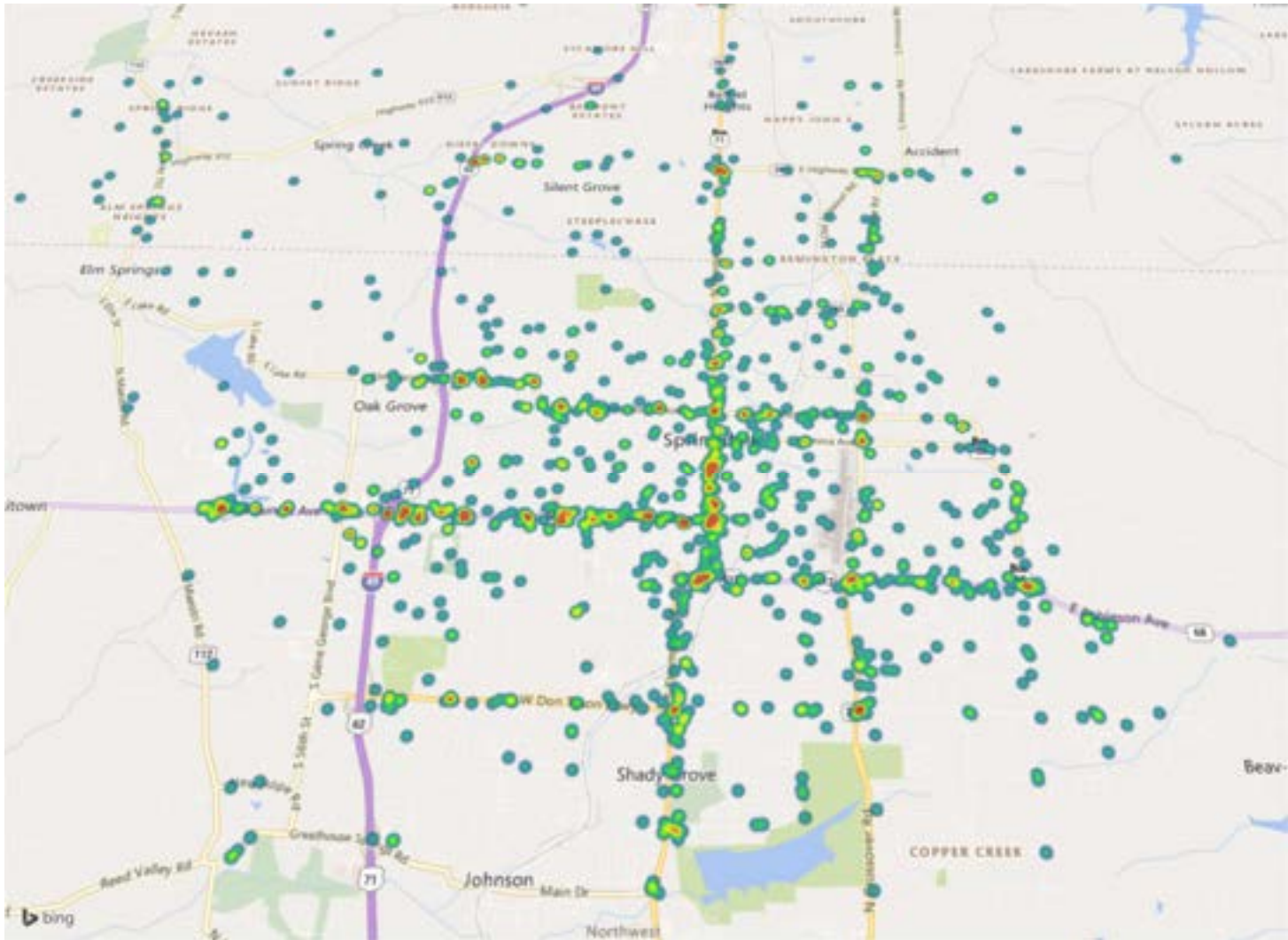


Figure 130 Technical Rescue Responses Heat Map 2018-2022

HAZMAT Responses Heat Map 2018-2022

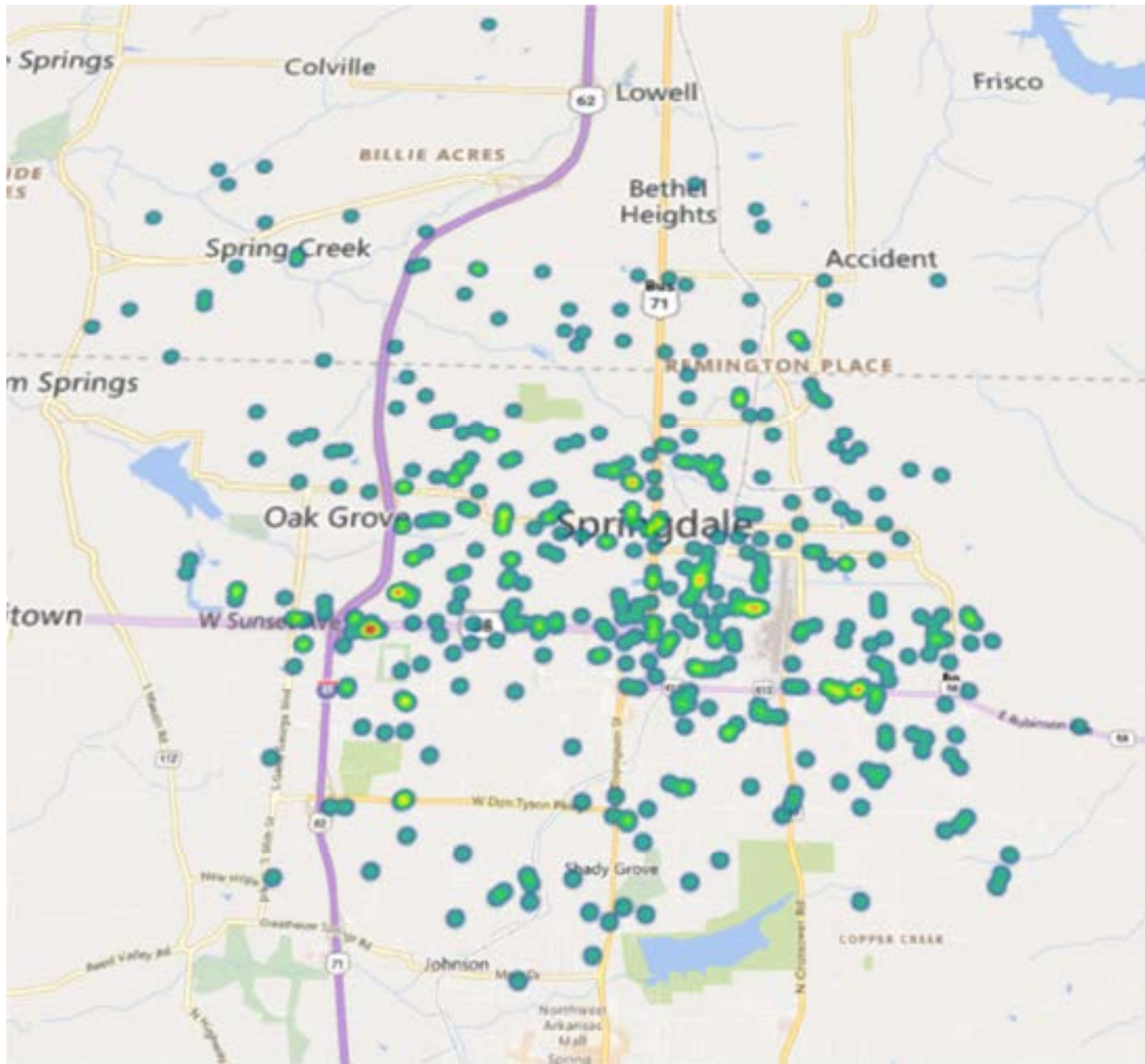


Figure 131 - Hazmat Responses 2018-2022

Lift Assist Responses Heat Map 2018-2022

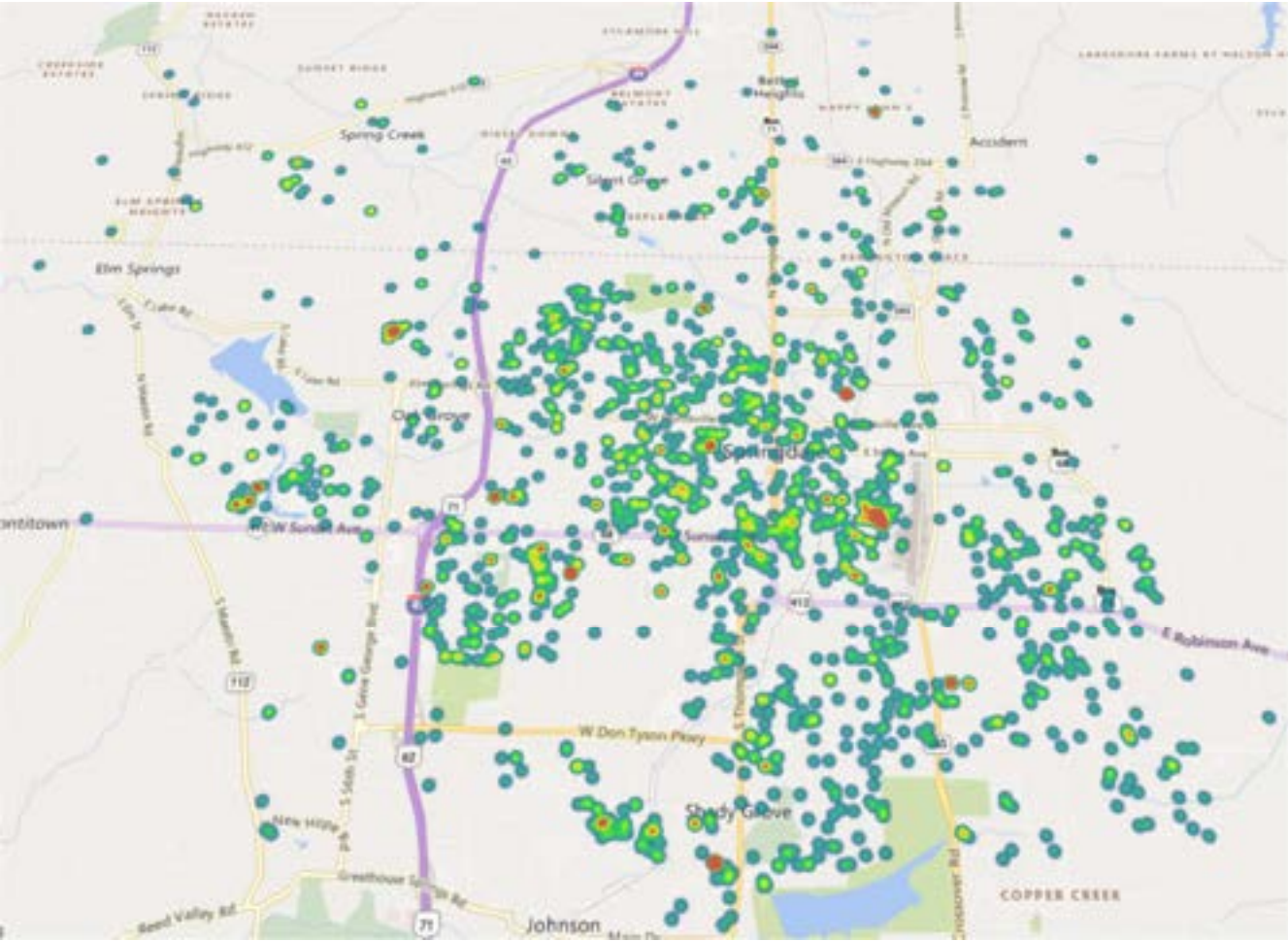


Table 67 Lift Assist Responses 2018-2022

Appendix B – Community Profile

Population

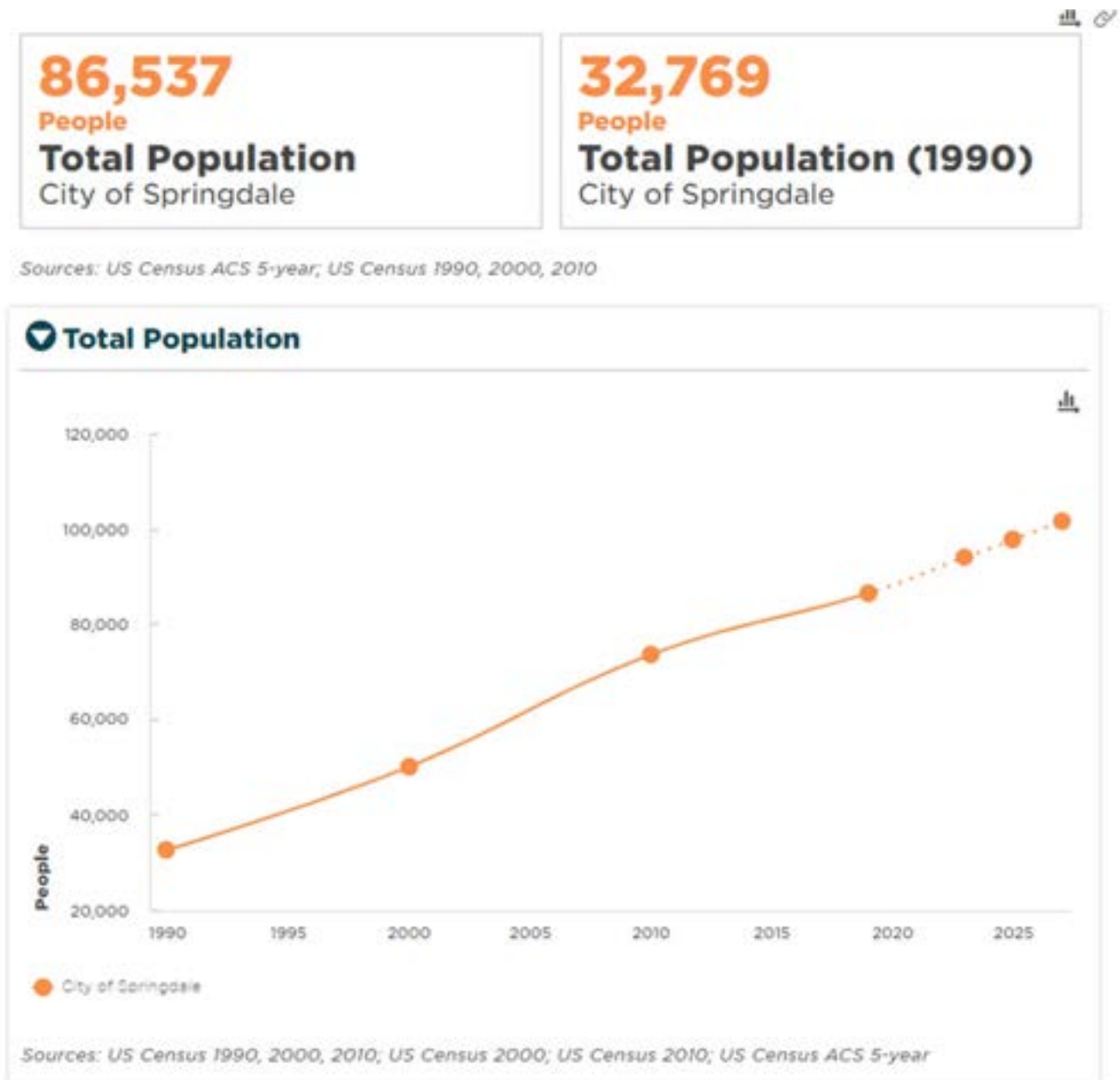


Figure 132 - Graph showing population growth of Springdale

Population Diversity

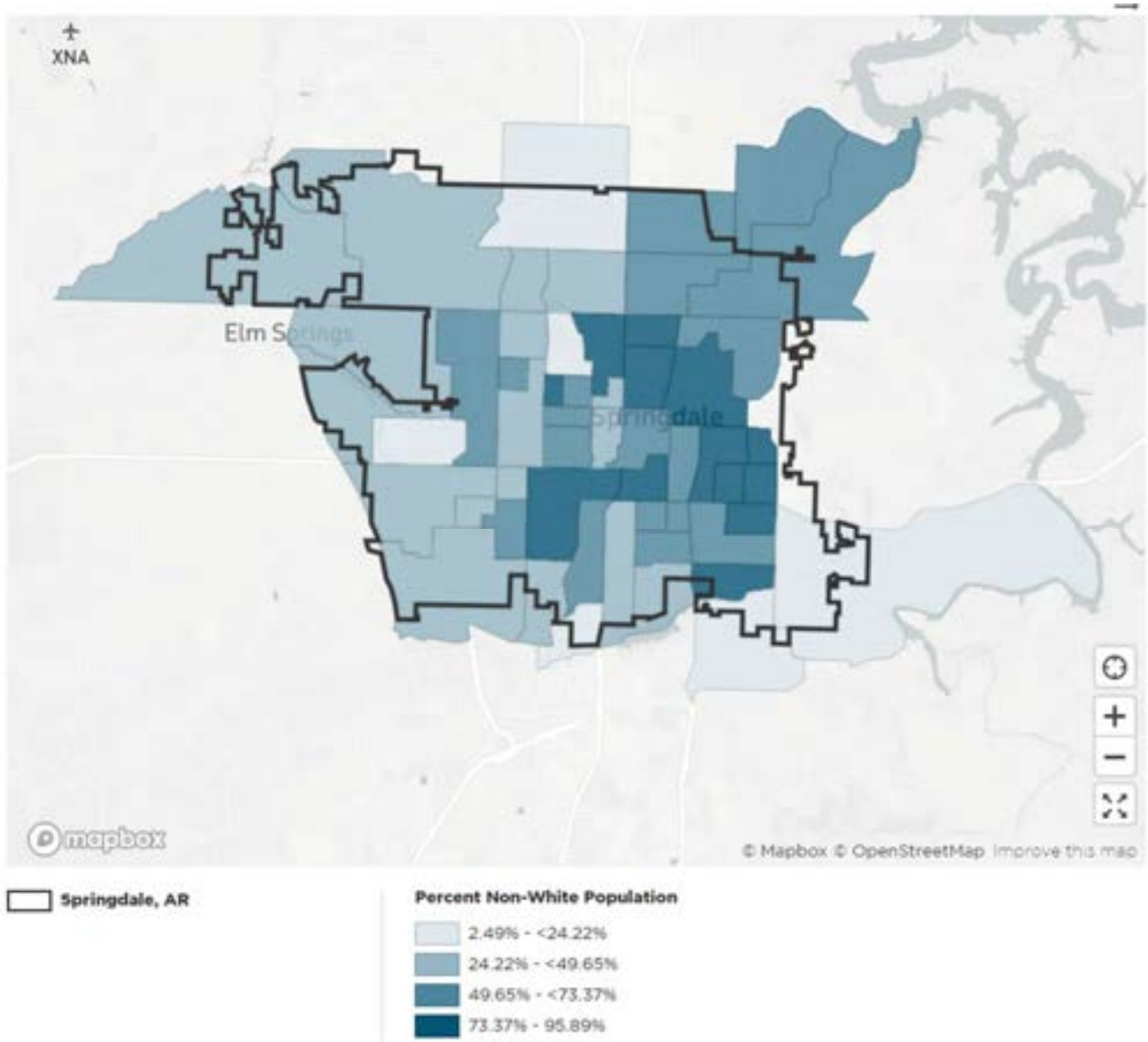


Table 68 Percent Non-White Population based on US Census ACS 5-year (MySidewalk)

Ethnicity



*% Diff, shows the *percentage increase or decrease* as compared to the original geography.

Sources: US Census ACS 5-year

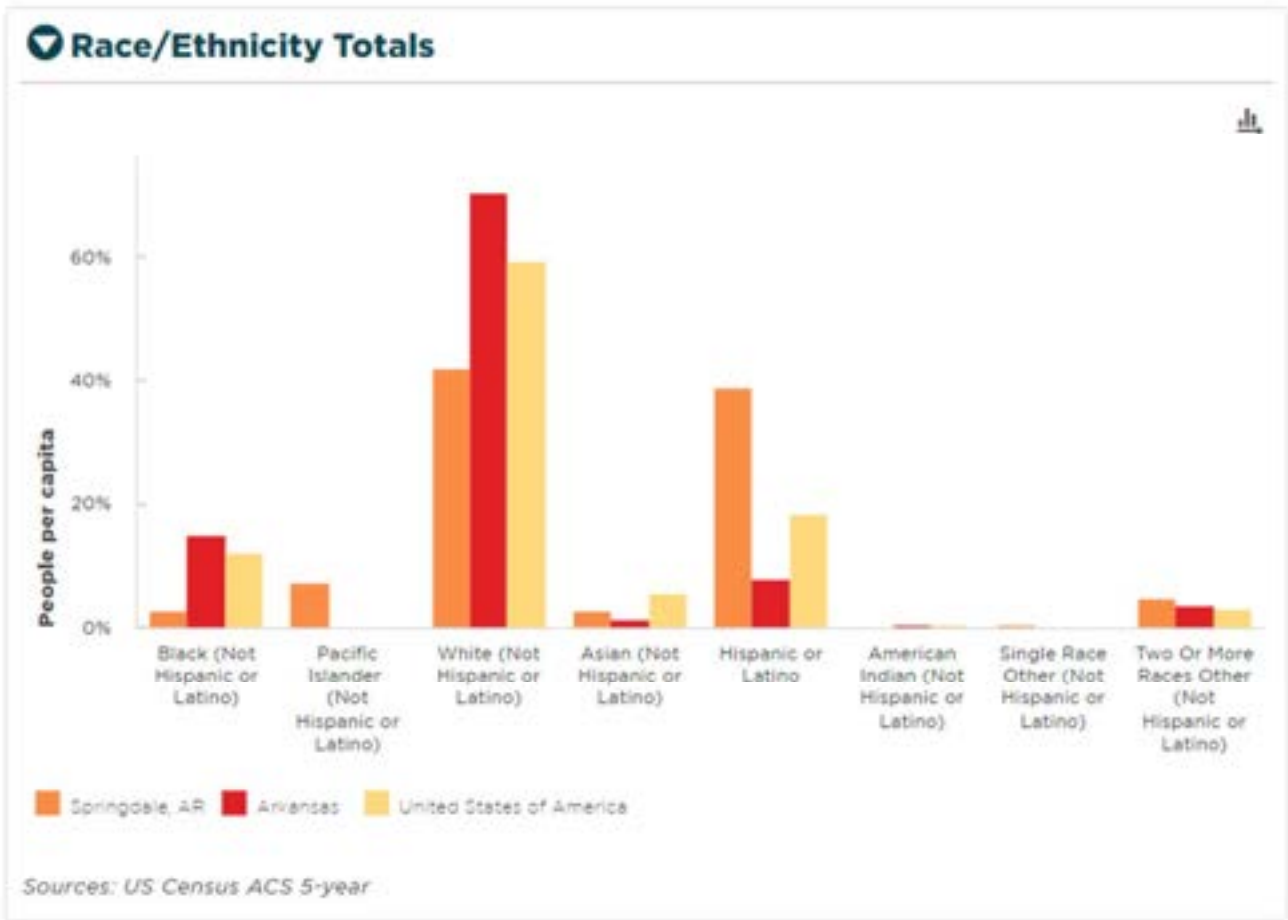
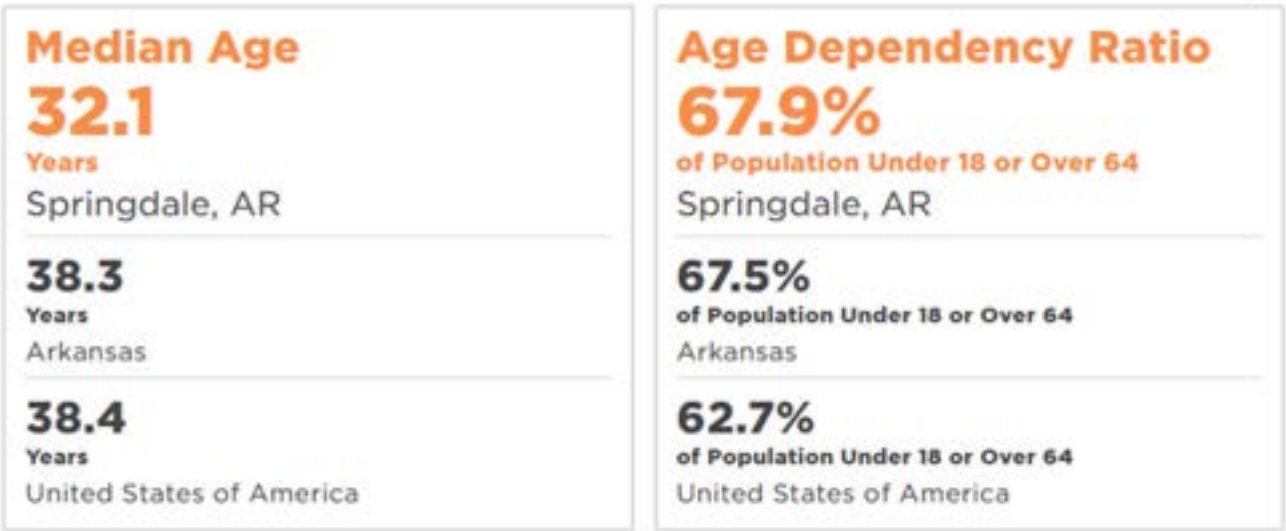


Figure 133 - Graph showing Springdale's Ethnicity Totals

Age



Sources: US Census ACS 5-year

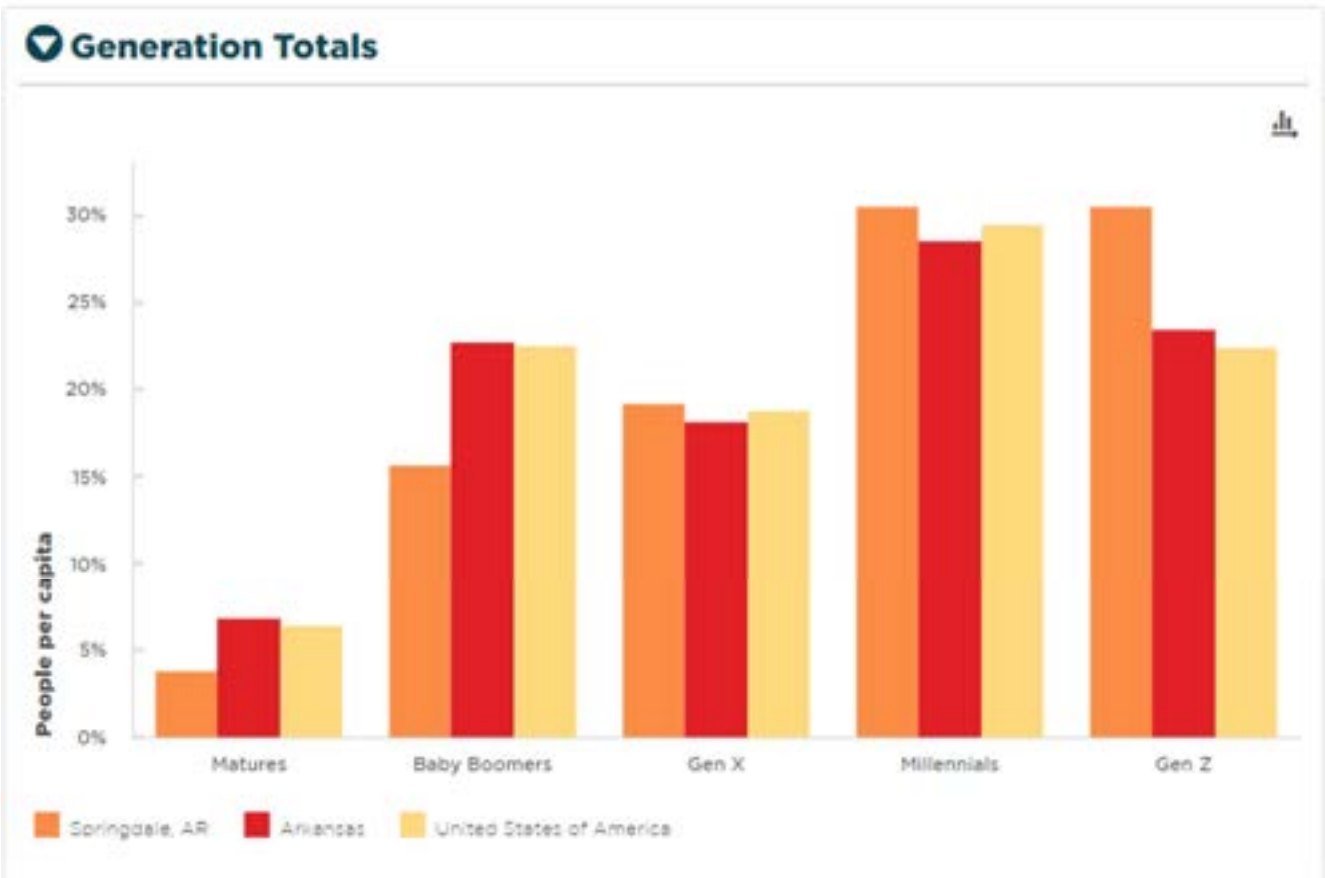


Figure 134 - Graph showing Springdale's Age population statistics

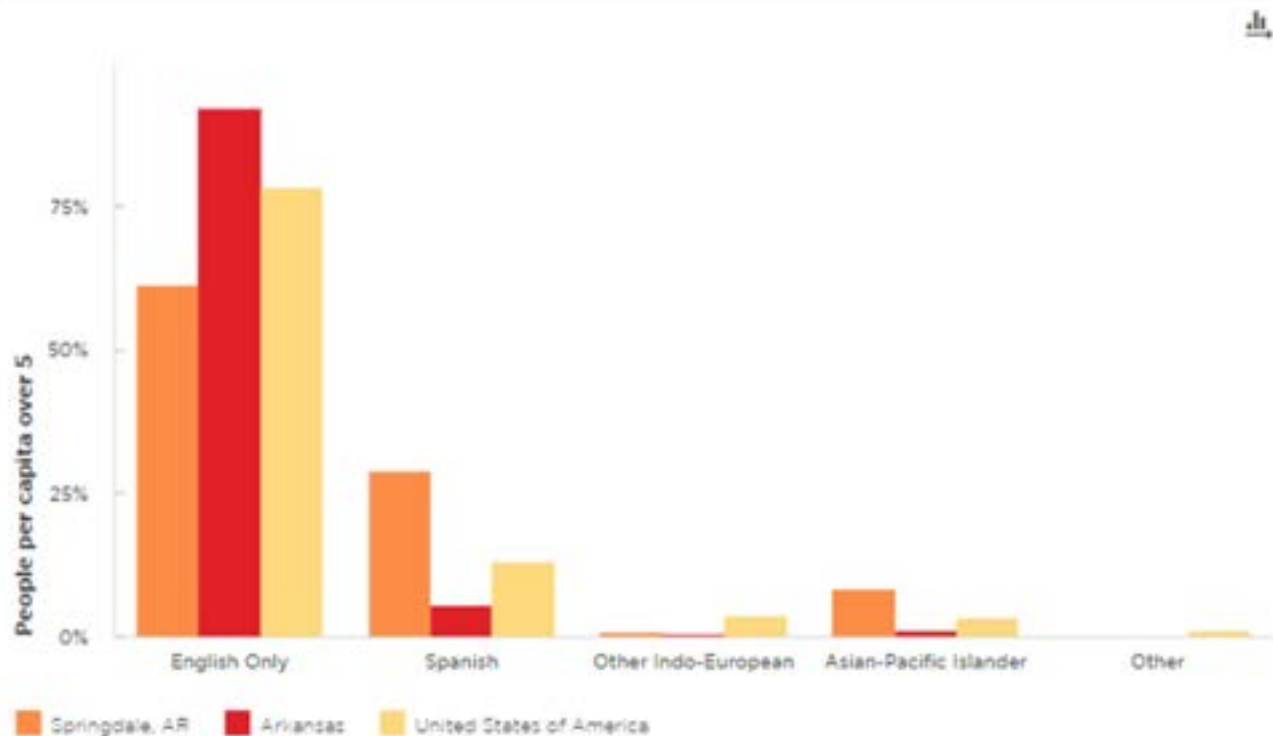
Figure 135 - Map showing Springdale's Native Born population

Language



Sources: US Census ACS 5-year

Language Spoken at Home



Sources: US Census ACS 5-year

Figure 136 - Graph showing Springdale's Language Diversity

Housing

Housing Density

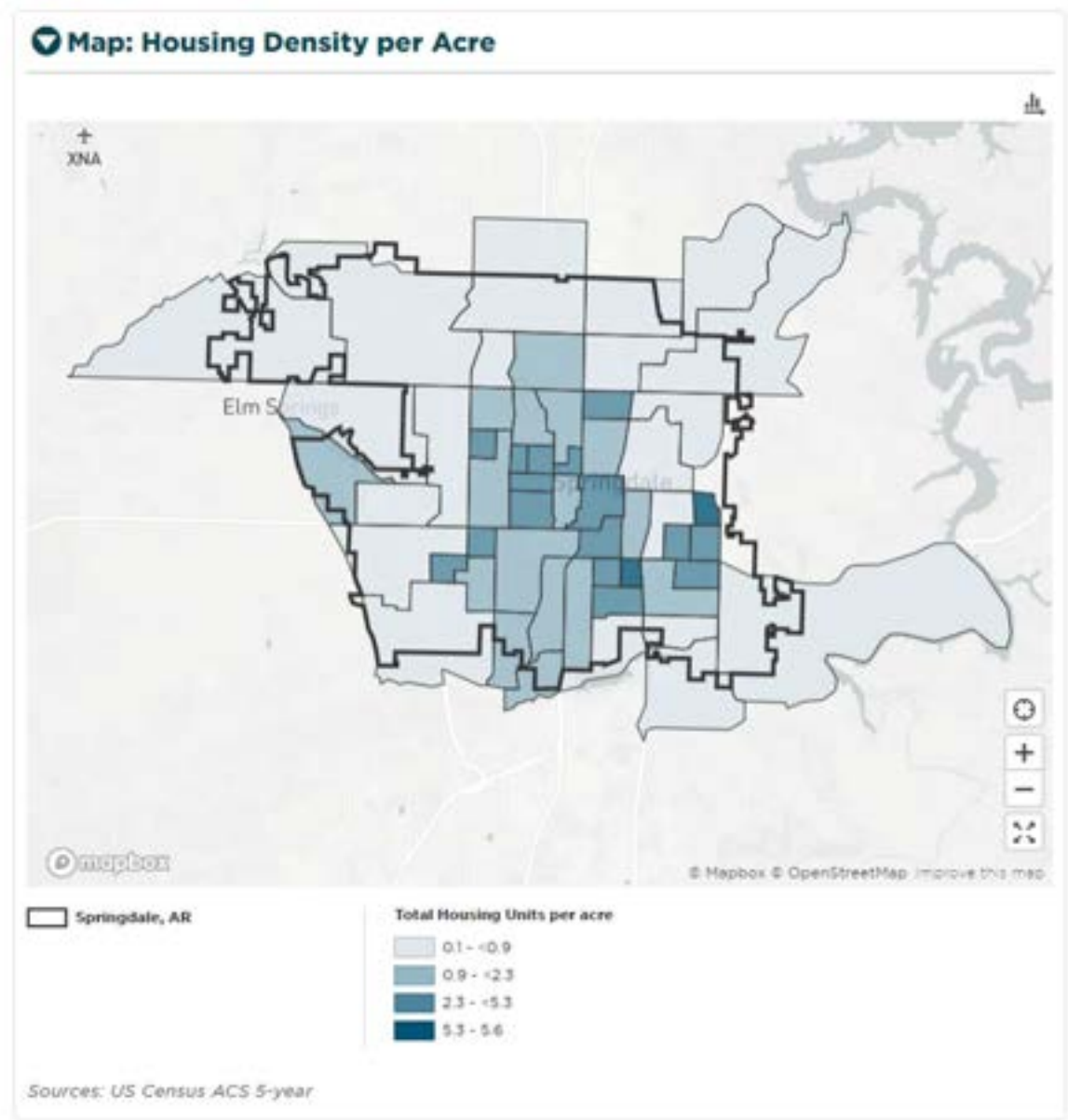


Figure 137 - Map showing Housing Density per Acre (MySidewalk)

Multi-Unit Housing

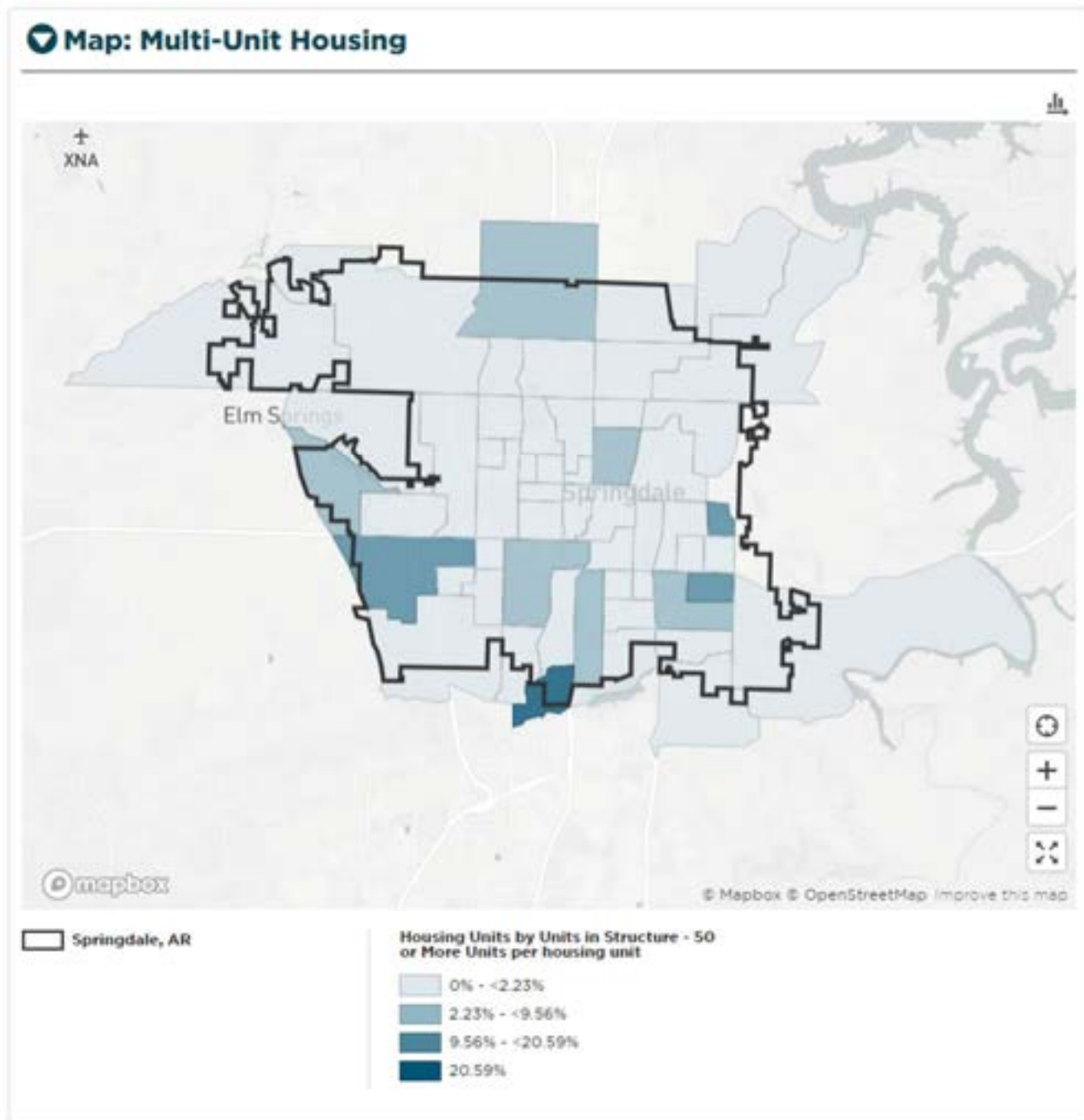


Figure 138 - Map showing Multi-Unit Housing (MySidewalk)

Housing Units



Sources: US Census ACS 5-year

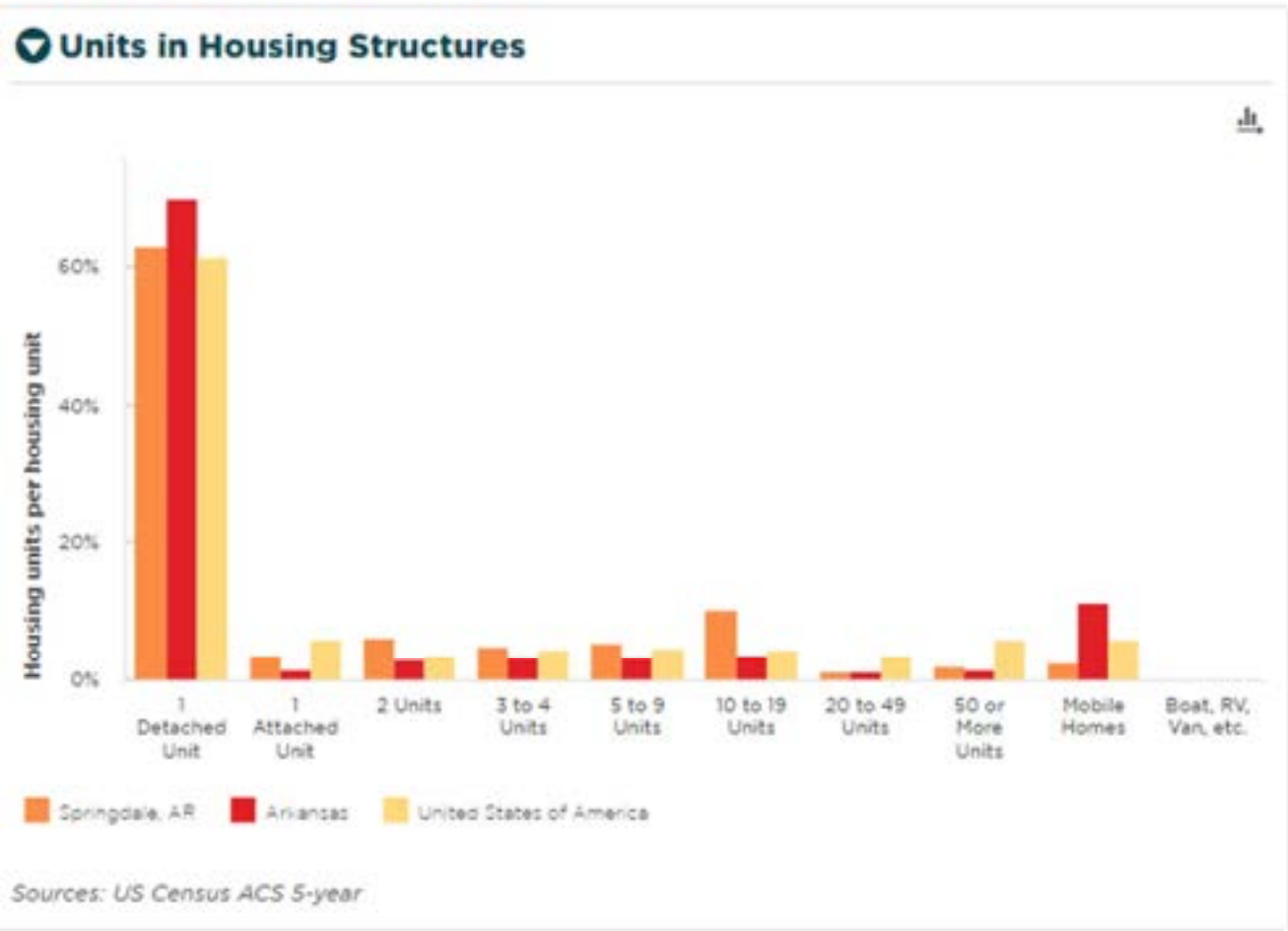


Figure 139 - Graph Showing Housing Units

Vacant Housing

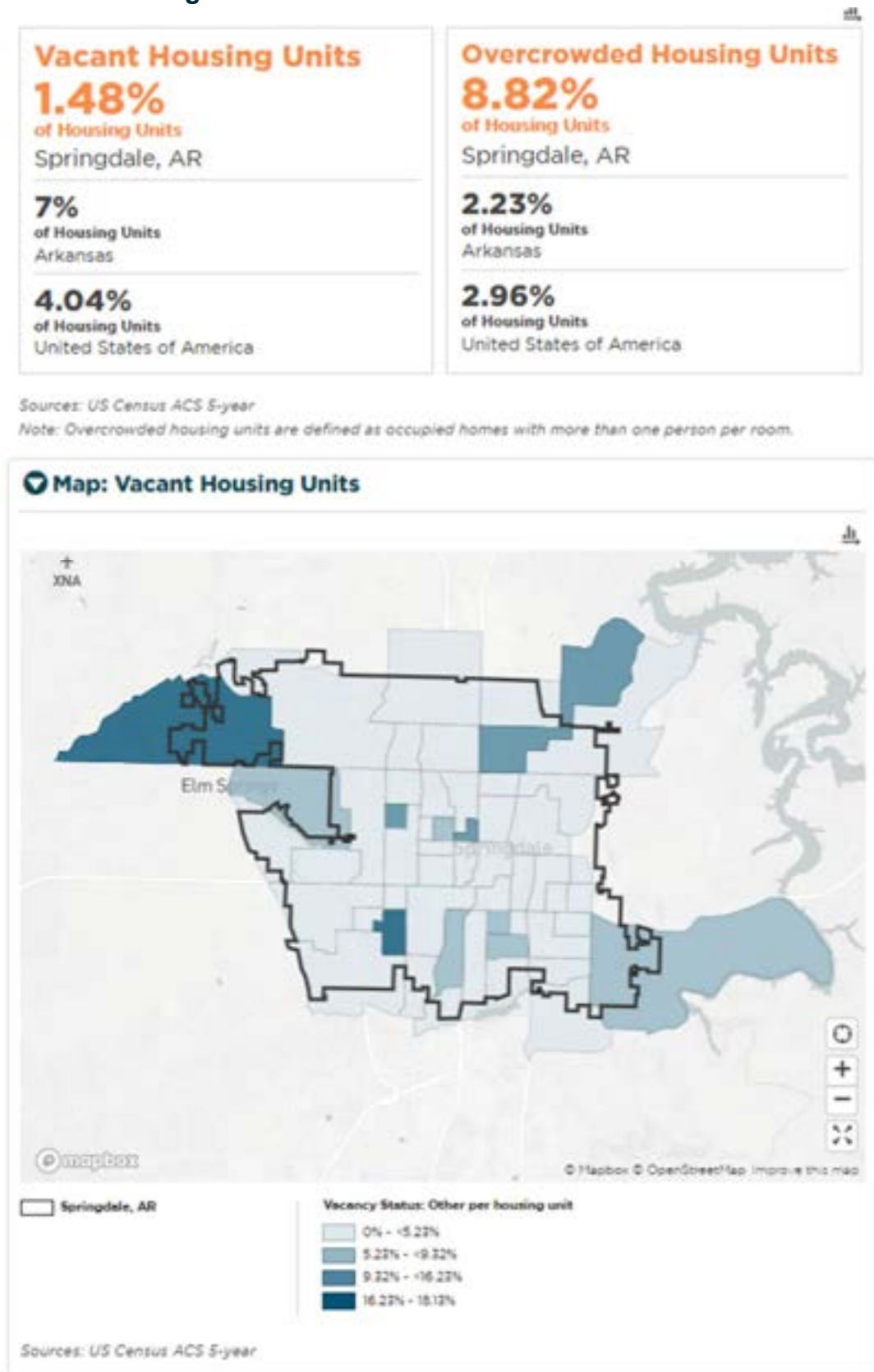


Figure 140 - Springdale's Vacant Housing statistics

Health

Health Conditions

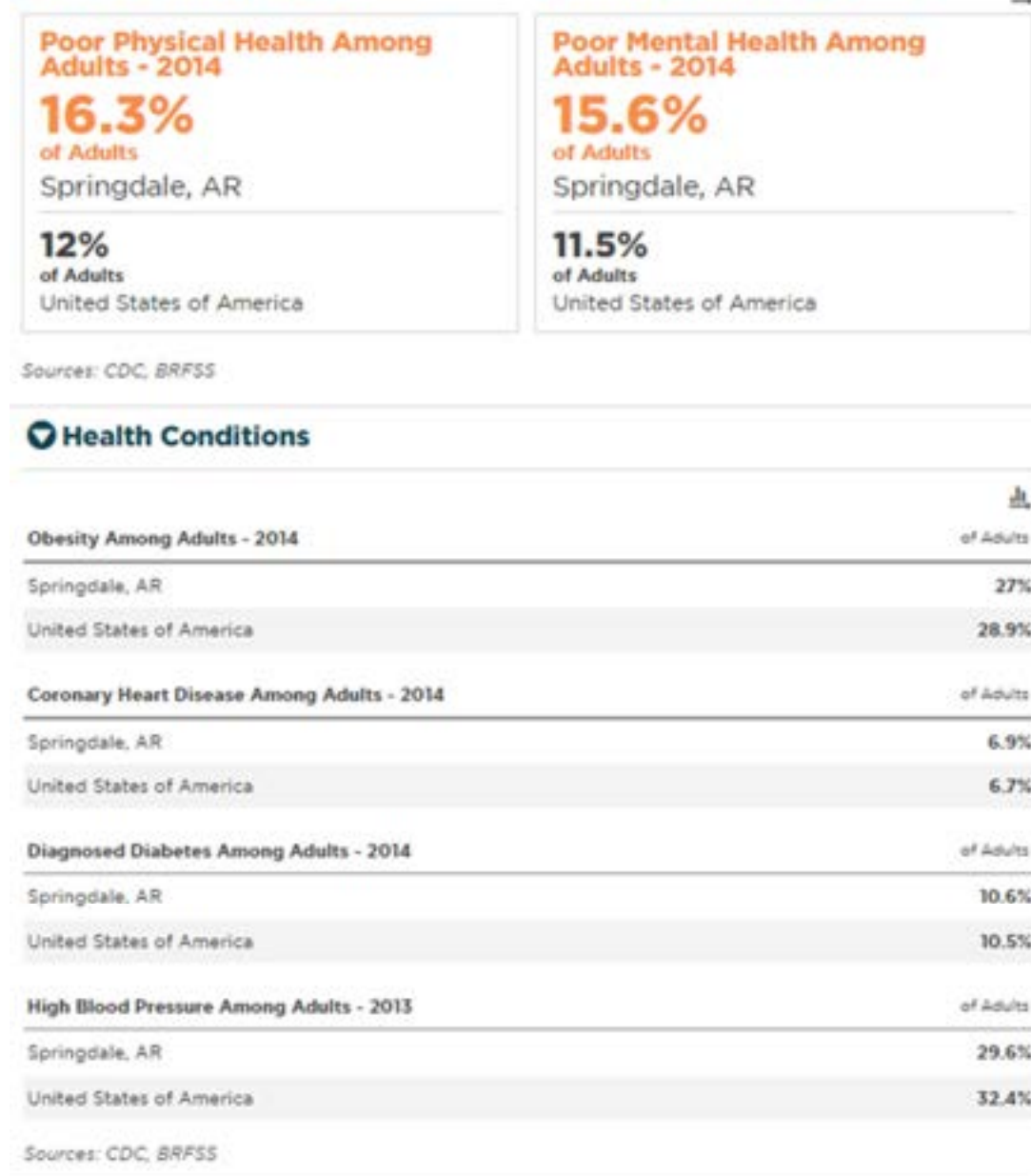


Figure 141 - Springdale's Health Conditions statistics

Disabilities



Sources: US Census ACS 5-year

Note: This dataset defines a disability as a long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. Self-care disabilities are defined as having serious difficulty with hygienic upkeep, such as dressing or bathing oneself.

Population Living With Disabilities and Difficulties	
Disability: Vision Difficulty per capita	
Springdale, AR	2.01%
Arkansas	3.43%
United States of America	2.31%
Disability: Hearing Difficulty per capita	
Springdale, AR	3.02%
Arkansas	4.84%
United States of America	3.46%
Disability: Cognitive Difficulty per capita	
Springdale, AR	4.82%
Arkansas	6.84%
United States of America	4.77%
Disability: Ambulatory Difficulty per capita	
Springdale, AR	5.66%
Arkansas	9.21%
United States of America	6.19%
Sources: US Census ACS 5-year	

Figure 142 - Springdale's Health Disabilities statistics

Economy

Working Population

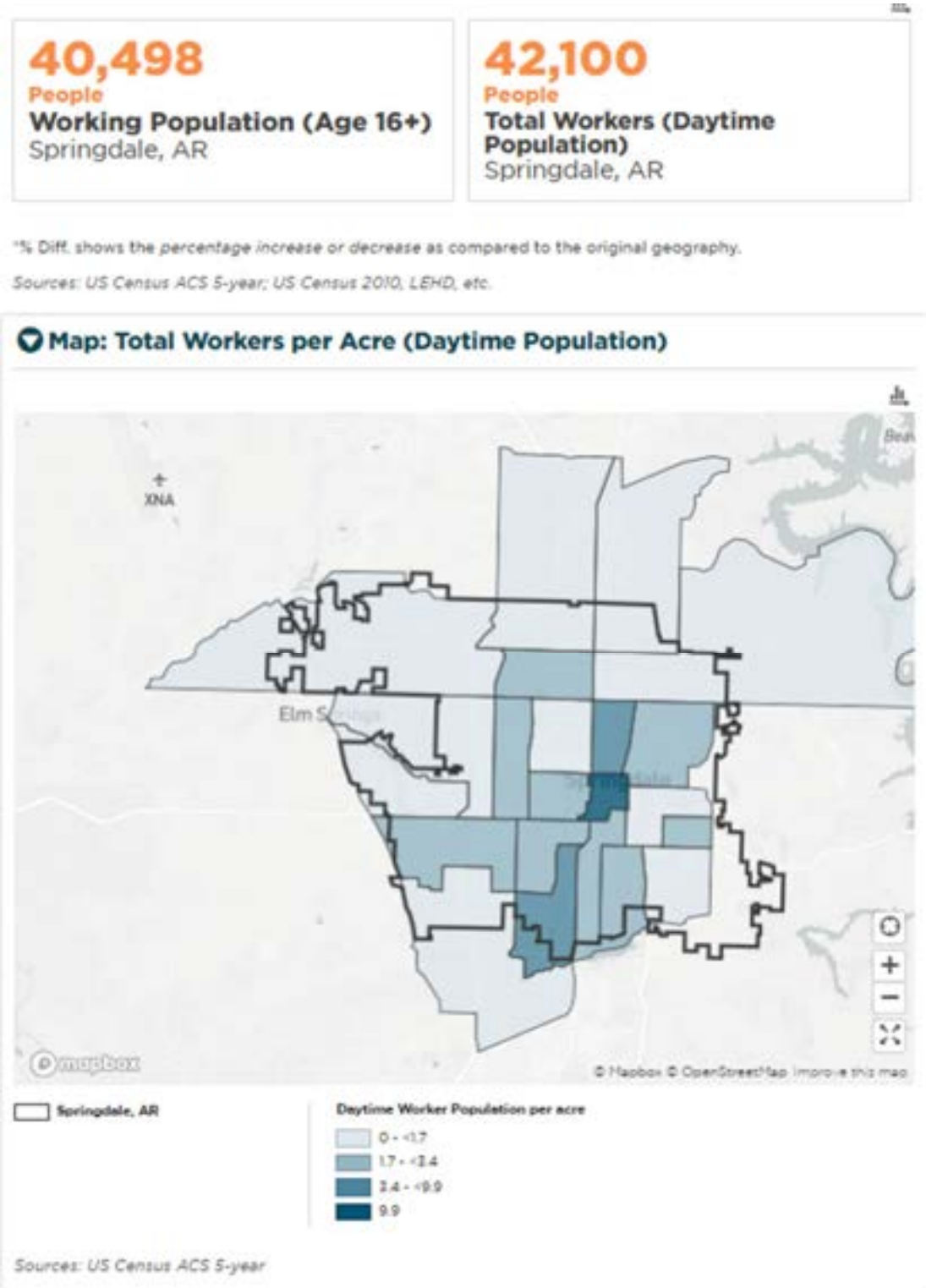


Figure 143 - Springdale's Working Population statistics

Jobs

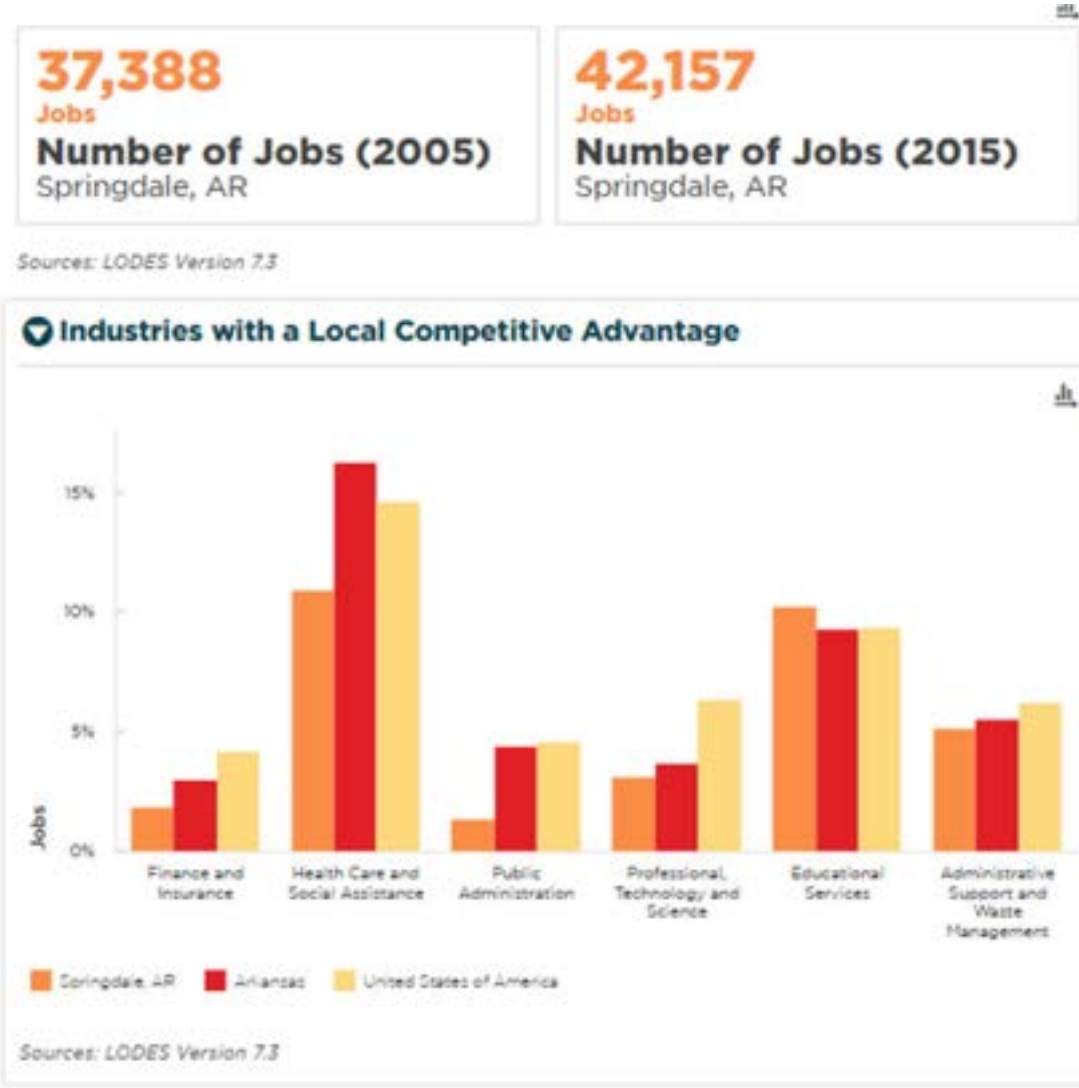


Figure 144 - Springdale's Jobs statistics

Income

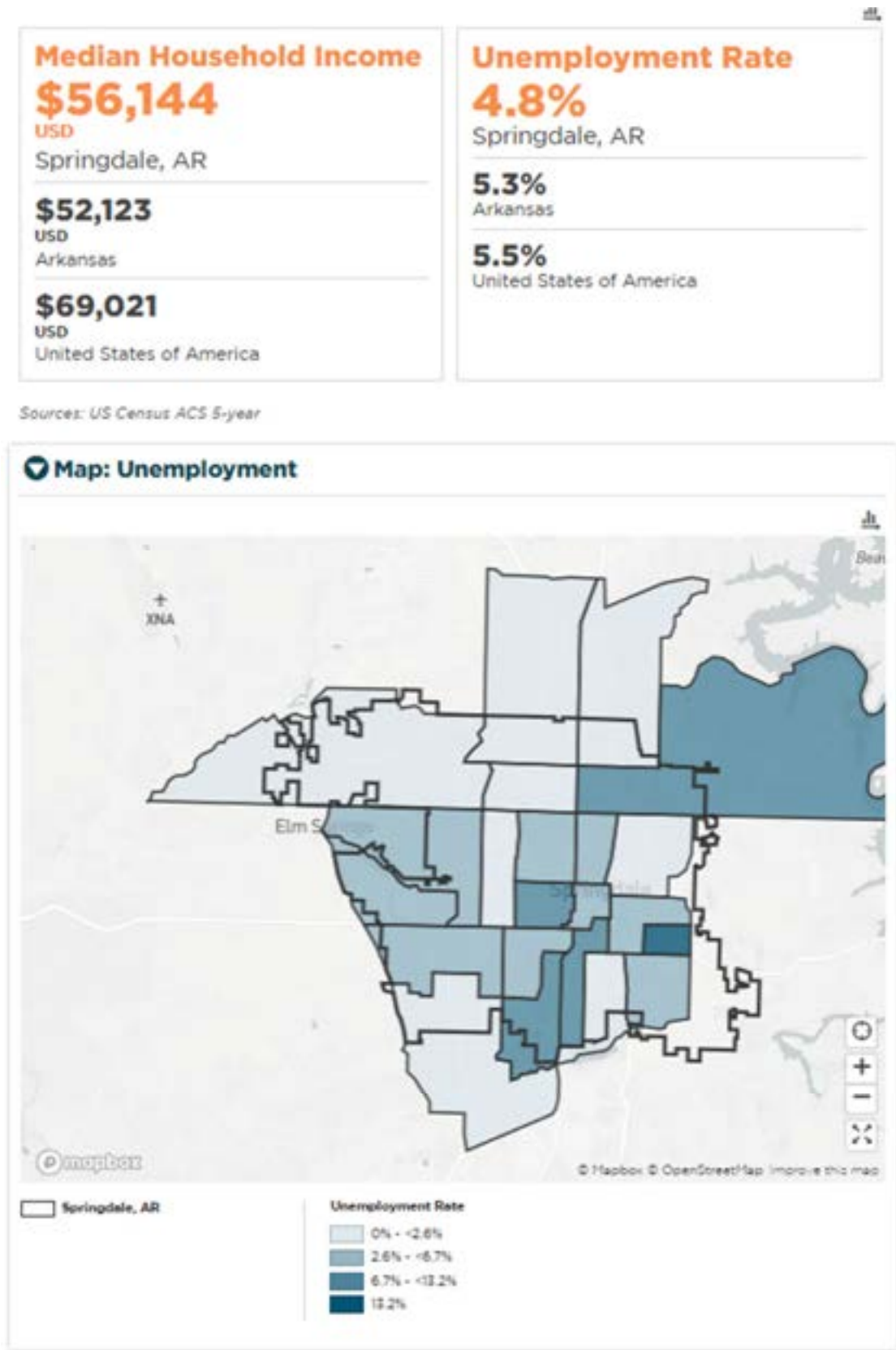
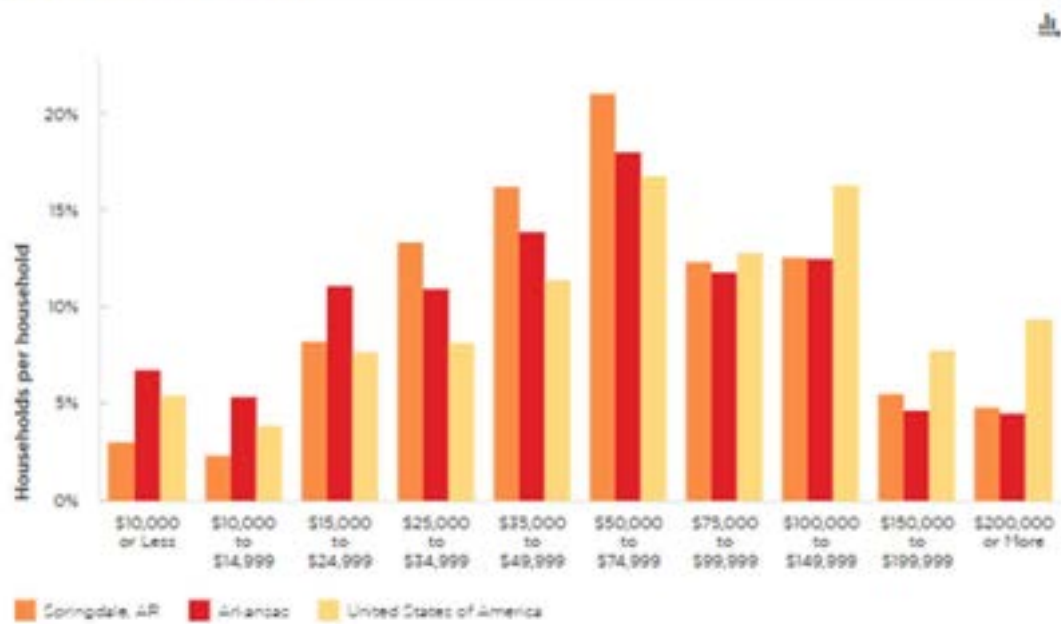


Figure 145 - Springdale's Income statistics

Household Income



Sources: US Census ACS 5-year

Figure 146 - Household Income Chart

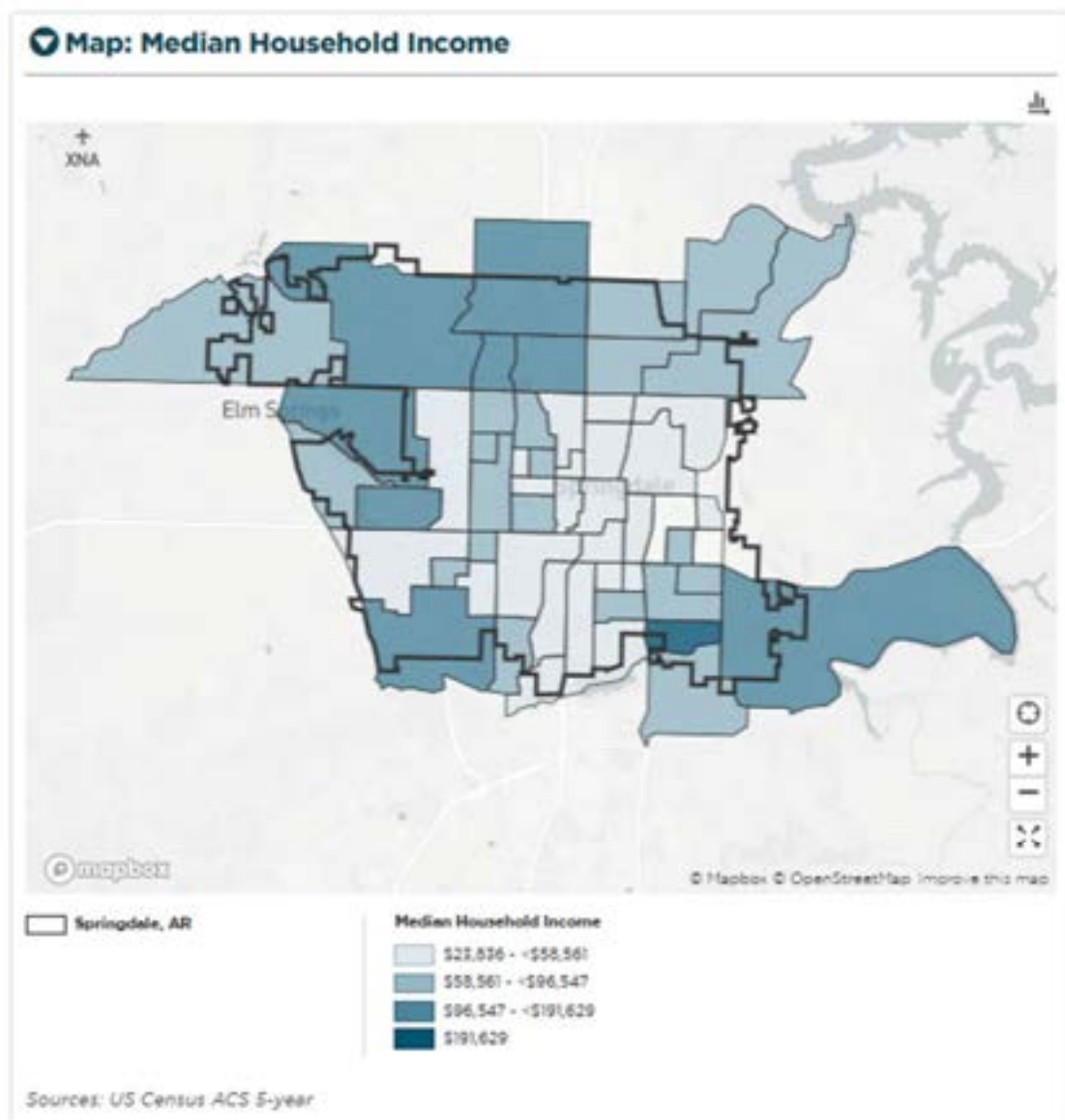


Figure 147 - Median Household Income Map

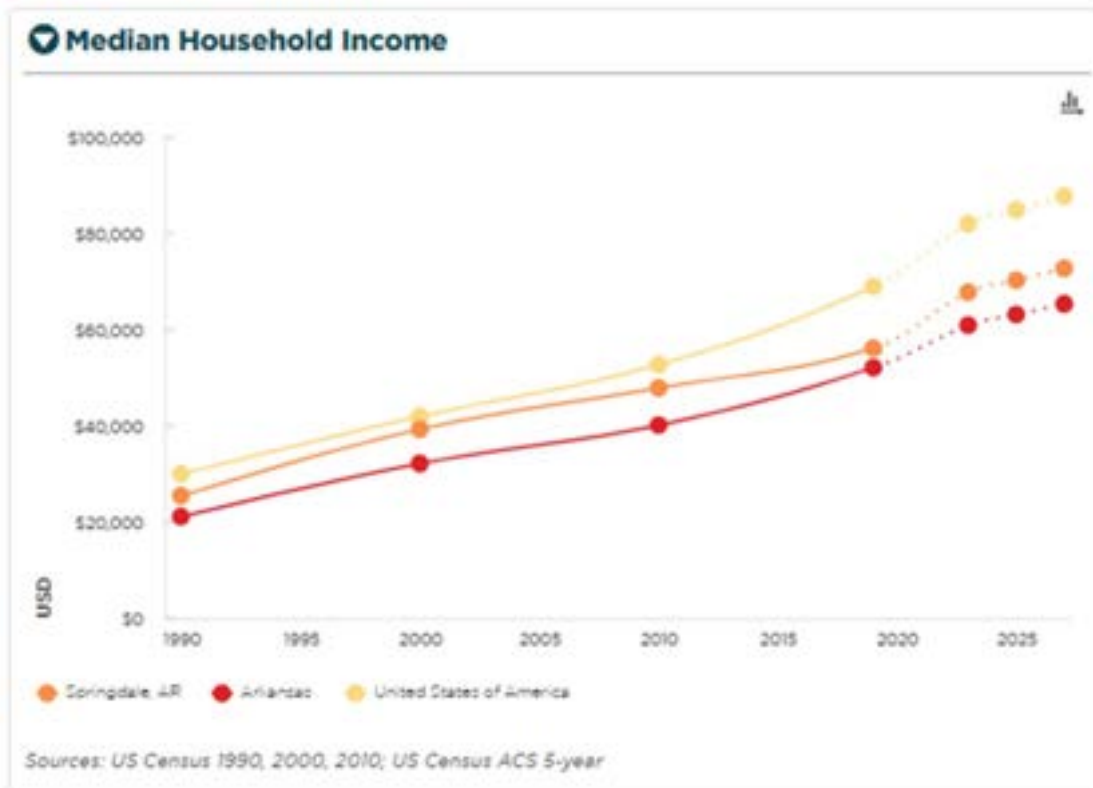


Figure 148 - Median Household Income Chart



Sources: US Census ACS 5-year

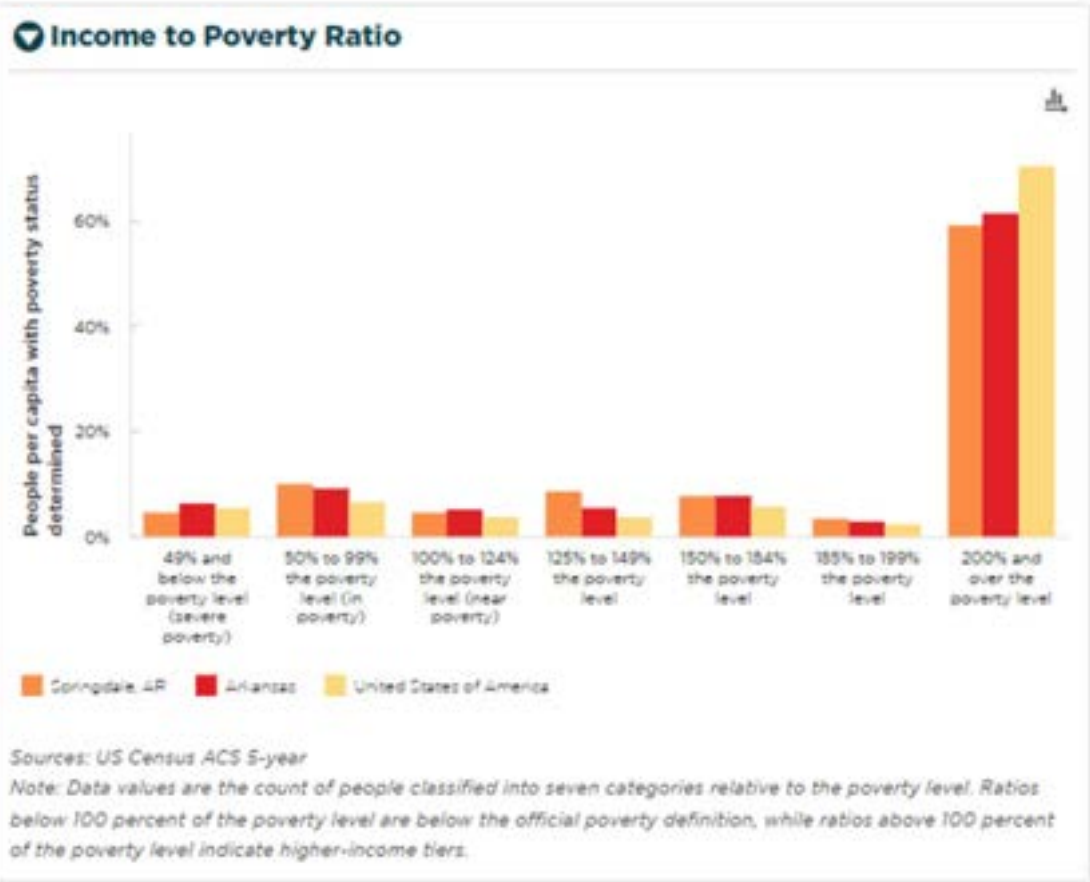


Figure 149 - Poverty Statistics

Appendix C – Assignment References

Fire Assignments

Table 69 - Index of Unit Type/Color Codes for Alarm Classifications

Index		
E= Engine Company	BFU= Brush Fire Unit	Still Alarm
L= Ladder Company	HM=Hazmat	Standard Alarm
FC= Fire Company (E or L)	USAR=Tech Rescue	Special Alarms
BC= Battalions Chief/Command	LFD= Lowell FD	2nd Alarm
M= Medic	FFD- Fayetteville FD	3rd Alarm
T= Tender	B= BOAT	4th Alarm

Alarm Classifications

Assignment Class	Apparatus Designated
A	4E 1L 1M 1BC
A(High Rise/High Hazard)	4E 2L 1M 2BC
A (Lowell Auto Aid Received)	4E 1L 1 1BC 1LFD
A (Fayetteville Auto Aid Received)	4E 1L 1 1 BC 1FFD
B	1FC 1M
C	2FC 2M 1BC
D (Tech Rescue)	USAR 1E 1L 1M 1BC
E	2FC 1BC
F	1E 1L 1M 1BC
G	2FC 1M 1BC
H	1FC
I	1M
J	2FC 1BFU 1BC
L	2FC
M	1E 1L
N (MCI)	3FC 3M 1BC
O (HAZMAT)	HM3 1E 1L 1M 1BC
P (TENDER)	3T
Q (BOAT)	2FC 1BC 1B
XNA- Level II	1FC 1M
XNA- Level III	2FC 2M 1BC
2nd ALARM	2FC 1M 1BC (added to 1st Alarm)
3rd ALARM	2FC 1M 1BC (added to 2nd Alarm)
4th ALARM	2FC 1M 1BC (added to 3rd

Table 70 Table showing Alarm Classifications

Fire Call Assignments Based on EFD/ProQA Card Number

FIRE CALL TYPE/EXPLANATION	CARD ALARM	ASSIGNMENT	NOTES/RESPONSE MODE
FIR Initiates Fire Call in ProQA			
Aircraft Alerts	51 Still	1FC + 1M + 1BC	
Any request for standby for a potential incident involving an aircraft, helicopter, glider, or hot air balloon. Alert 1 and 2 for Springdale Municipal Airport			
Aircraft Emergency Minor	51 A	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	
Any crash, fire or incident involving an aircraft, helicopter, glider, or hot air balloon. Alert 3 for Springdale Municipal Airport			
Back Country Rescue	78 F	1E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	
Bomb Threat	76 H	1FC	Non-Emergent
Threat of explosion or placed bomb received			
CBURN/Extinguished/UNK	67 Hazmat	1FC	
Complaint of a controlled or illegal burn where there is no permit, rules of burning are not being followed, or a complaint of the smoke is received			
Confined Space/Collapse Not Trapped	54 H	1FC	
Confined Space/Collapse Trapped	54 D (Tech Rescue)	1E + 1L + USAR2 + 1M + 1BC	If Engine 2 is OOS request Rescue from Fville or Rogers
Electrical Hazard No Injuries	55 H	1FC	
Electrical Hazard w/Injuries	55 B	1FC + 1M	
Electrical lines or unknown lines, down on the ground or sparking in trees or on utility poles. Also includes transformer fires.			
Elev/Escalator Rescue No Injuries	56 M	1E+1L	
Persons trapped in an elevator inside a building with no complaints of illness and/or injury			
Elev/Escalator Rescue w/Injuries	56 F	1E+ 1L + 1M +1BC	
Persons trapped in an elevator inside a building with complaints of illness and/or injury			
Entrapment Collapse	58 D (Tech Rescue)	1E + 1L + USAR2 + 1M + 1BC	If Engine 2 is OOS request Rescue from Fville or Rogers
Entrapment Machinery	58 D (Tech Rescue)	1E + 1L + USAR2 + 1M + 1BC	If Engine 2 is OOS request Rescue from Fville or Rogers
Entrapment No Longer Trapped	58 B	1FC +1M	
Explosion Mass Casualty	57 H	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	Declared working fire = Notifications • Critical = 1 Patient per Medic

			Minor = 2 Patients per Medic
Explosion Only No Injuries	57 H	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	Declared working fire = Notifications
Explosion Only w/Injuries	57 H	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	Declared working fire = Notifications - Critical = 1 Patient per Medic - Minor = 2 Patients per Medic
Explosion w/Fire high Rise/Comm	57 H	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	Declared working fire = Notifications - Critical = 1 Patient per Medic - Minor = 2 Patients per Medic
Explosion w/Fire Residential	57 H	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	Declared working fire = Notifications - Critical = 1 Patient per Medic - Minor = 2 Patients per Medic
Explosion seen – visible smoke and/or flame from a structure. If explosion does not involve a structure, handle with most appropriate call type.			
Falarm Injury	52 B	1 FC + 1M Residential	Declared working fire = Notifications - Critical = 1 Patient per Medic - Minor = 2 Patients per Medic
Falarm No Injury	52 H	1FC	1 st due Engine = Emergent 2 nd due Engine – Non-Emergent CO Alarm – Medical Protocol
Alarm inside a structure, ie. Business, home, school, etc., from an alarm company or person on-site. This includes smoke alarms, fire alarms, water flow alarms, and CO alarms.			
Fire Mutual Aid	65 E	2FC + 1BC	Mutual Aide
Grass fires where assistance is requested by other fire departments. Hazardous materials incident that occurs outside of the city where assistance is requested by another fire department Rescue incidents , including car accidents, where rescue assistance is requested by other fire departments. Fires where assistance is requested by other fire departments.			
Fuel Spill Large	59 O(Hazmat)	1E + 1L + 1M + HM3 + 1BC	50 Gallons or more - Critical = 1 Patient per Medic - Minor = 2 Patients per Medic
Large amount (approx.. 50 gallons or more) of fluids or fuel on the ground from a non-injury motor vehicle accident or other source.			
Fuel Spill/Small Odor	59 H	1 FC	49 Gallons or Less
Fuel Spill/Small Odor Injuries	59 B	1FC + 1M	49 Gallons or Less
Small amount (approx.. 49 gallons or less) of fluids or fuel on the ground from a non-injury motor vehicle accident or other source.			
Gas Leak/Gas Odor No Injuries	60 H	1FC	Responding company may consider requesting E3 for monitoring equipment
Gas Leak/High Rise/Comm/Apts	60 G	2FC + 1M + 1BC	Responding company may consider requesting E3 for monitoring equipment
Gas Leak/Gas Odor w/Injuries	60 B	1FC + 1M	Responding company may consider requesting E3 for monitoring equipment
An odor or visible leak of natural gas either outside or inside a structure.			
Grass/Brush w/Structure	82 A	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	Declared working fire = Notifications
HAZMAT Contained	61 H	IFC	

HAZMAT Contained w/Injuries	61 B	1FC +1M	- Critical = 1 Patient per Medic - Minor = 2 Patients per Medic
HAZMAT Uncontained	61 O (Hazmat)	1E + 1L + 1M + HM3 + 1BC	If Engine 3 is OOS request HM from Fville or Rogers
Any unknown fluid, vapor or substance (including "white powder"), hazardous chemical leak/spill, or toxic substance leak/spill that poses a threat to the public.			
High Angle Rescue UNK w/Injury	62 D (Tech Rescue)	1E + 1L + USAR2 + 1M + 1BC	If Engine 2 is OOS request Rescue from Fville or Rogers
High Angle Rescue w/Injury	62 D (Tech Rescue)	1E + 1L + USAR2 + 1M + 1BC	If Engine 2 is OOS request Rescue from Fville or Rogers
High Angle Rescue UNK Sit	62 D (Tech Rescue)	1E + 1L + USAR2 + 1M + 1BC	If Engine 2 is OOS request Rescue from Fville or Rogers
High-Life Alarm No Injury	52 L	2FC	
High-Life Alarm w/ Injury	52 G	2FC + 1M + 1BC	
Inaccessible Incident Not Trapped	58 D (Tech Rescue)	1E + 1L + USAR2 + 1M + 1BC	If Engine 2 is OOS request Rescue from Fville or Rogers
Inaccessible Incident Trapped	58 D (Tech Rescue)	1E + 1L + USAR2 + 1M + 1BC	If Engine 2 is OOS request Rescue from Fville or Rogers
Industrial Accident	58 D (Tech Rescue)	1E + 1L + USAR2 + 1M + 1BC	If Engine 2 is OOS request Rescue from Fville or Rogers
Person trapped or entangled in industrial equipment. If the person is no longer trapped or entangled, handle as a medical call only by priority symptom or chief complaint.			
LG Grass/SM Wild Fire Threatened	82 J	2FC + 1BFU + 1BC	Declared working fire = Notifications - Critical = 1 Patient per Medic - Minor = 2 Patients per Medic
Lighting Strike Multiple PTC/MC	63 N (MCI)	3FC + 3M + 1BC	- Critical = 1 Patient per Medic - Minor = 2 Patients per Medic
Lighting Strike of Building	63 A	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	Declared working fire = Upgrade to Standard Alarm + Notifications
Lightning Strike Outside No Injuries	63 H	1FC	
Lightning Strike Outside w/Injuries	63 B	1FC + 1M	- Critical = 1 Patient per Medic - Minor = 2 Patients per Medic
Lost Person	79 G	2FC + 1M + 1BC	
Marine/Boat Fire	64 H	1FC	
Marine/Boat Fire Structure	64 A	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	Declared working fire = Notifications - Critical = 1 Patient per Medic - Minor = 2 Patients per Medic
MCI/Entrapment/Critical	58	1E + 1L + USAR 2 + 1M + 1BC	If Engine 2 is OOS request Rescue from Fville or Rogers
Odor	66 H	1FC	May request E3 for monitoring equipment

Odor w/Injuries	66 B	1FC + 1M	May request E3 for monitoring equipment
Unknown type of odor from an unknown source. Odors of smoke or natural gas should be handled under their appropriate call type.			
Outside Fire HAZMAT	67 (O) Hazmat	1E + 1L + 1M + HM3 + 1BC	If Engine 3 is OOS request HM from Fville or Rogers
Outside Fire Injuries	67 B	1FC + 1M	
Outside Fire Large	67 J	2FC + 1BFU + 1BC	
Cardboard (Bulk), Landfill, Lumber Pallets, Mulch (Bulk), Railroad Ties, Recycling Yard, Salvage Yard, Storage Container, Tire Dump (Bulk)			
Outside Fire Small	67 H	1 FC	
Dumpster, Fence, Trash, Poles, BBQ grill/Pit, Bonfire, Illegal Burning, Mailbox, Outhouse/Porta-potty, Tree house, Playground Equipment, Dog House			
Outside Fire Structures	67 A	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	Declared working fire = Notifications
Towers (Watch, TV/Radio, Water, Cellular), Wind Turbine, Billboard			
Outside Tank Fire	67 (O) Hazmat	1E + 1L + 1M + HM3 + 1BC	If Engine 3 is OOS request HM from Fville or Rogers
Outside Take Fire HAZMAT	67 (O) Hazmat	1E + 1L + 1M + HM3 + 1BC	If Engine 3 is OOS request HM from Fville or Rogers
Service Call	63 H	1 FC 2 FC	Non-Emergent For Bariatric Lifting Assistance
Non-emergency incidents. Examples could be lifting assistance, debris cleanup, checking on the well-being of a resident, etc. Unknown type of incident that would warrant a fire department response.			
Sinking Vehicle	81 D (Tech Rescue)	1E + 1L + USAR2 + 1M + 1BC	If Engine 2 is OOS request Rescue from Fville or Rogers
Small Brush/Grass or Wildland	82 H	1 FC	
Small Brush/Grass Threatened	82 J	2FC + 1BFU + 1BC	
Smoke Investigation	68 H	1FC	
Smoke or haze outside where caller cannot determine the source. If source of the fire is identified, upgrade the assignment to the appropriate call type.			
Spillage/Explosive/Leakage/Sick	74 O (Hazmat)	1E + 1L + 1M + HM3 + 1BC	If Engine 3 is OOS request HM from Fville or Rogers
Structure Fire	69 A	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	
Structure Fire High rise/Hazard	69 A (High Rise/High Hazard)	4E + 2L + 1M + 2BC	
Structure Fire SM Bldg/Non-Dwell	69 A	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	
Fires in any structure. Structure Fires include fires in kitchens, garages, porches, trashcans inside houses/businesses/apartments, smoke inside a residence/business, etc. Please note that CAR FIRES inside or next to a structure should be coded as STRUCTURE FIRES			
Train Rail/Collision Entrap/Dera	70 D (Tech Rescue)	1E + 1L + USAR 2+ 1M + 1BC	When Hazmat known add HM 3
Train Rail/Collision Veh on Trac	70	2FC + 1M + 1BC	When Hazmat known add HM 3

	G		
Train/Rail Fire	75 A	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	When Hazmat known add HM 3
Train/Rail Fire UNK or Moving	75 A	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	When Hazmat known add HM 3
Vegetation/Wild Land/Brush/Grass	82 H	1FC	
Fires in grass, woodlands, trees and outside areas where no vehicles, buildings or equipment are directly involved. If fire is involving a structure, code as the appropriate structure fire and dispatch a standard alarm.			
Veh Fire in Parking Garage No Injur	71 A	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	Standpipe Connection
Vehicle Fire in Parking Garage w/Injur	71 A	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	Standpipe Connection
Veh Fire Lg Commercial No Injur	69 E	2FC + 1BC	
Veh Fire Lg Commercial w/Injur	69 G	2FC + 1M + 1BC	
Veh Fire Occupants Trapped	71 F	1E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	
Veh Fire PC/MC or Ext No Inj	71 H	1FC	
Veh Fire PC/MC or Ext w/Injury	71 B	1Fc + 1M	
Fire or smoke coming from a vehicle that is NOT inside a structure. If inside a structure, code as the appropriate structure fire and dispatch a standard alarm. Large truck or semi with trailer on fire. If a structure is involved or threatened, code the call as the appropriate structure type and dispatch a standard alarm.			
Veh Fire Structures Threatened	71 A	4E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	
Water Rescue	72 D (Tech Rescue)	1E + 1L + USAR2 + 1M + 1BC	If Engine 2 is OOS request Rescue from Fville or Rogers
Water Rescue Sinking Vehicle	81 D (Tech Rescue)	1E + 1L + USAR2 + 1M + 1BC	If Engine 2 is OOS request Rescue from Fville or Rogers
Watercraft Disabled	73 H	1FC	
Watercraft in Distress/Emergency	73 H	1FC	
Accidents involving watercraft, or vehicles stranded in high water. Confirmed drowning should be coded as MEDICAL EMERGENCY			
Weather Disaster/Major	83 D (Tech Rescue)	1E + 1L + USAR2 + 1M + 1BC	If Engine 2 is OOS request Rescue from Fville or Rogers
Weather Disaster Situations	83 H	1FC	

Table 71 Table Showing Alarm Assignments based on EFD Call Types

EMS Call Assignments Based on EMD/ProQA Card Number

MEDICAL CALL TYPE	CARD Alarm	ASSIGNMENT	Notes/Response Mode
MED			Initiates Medical Call in ProQA
Medical Emergency - Criteria as determined by the Medical Priority Dispatch System			
Abdominal Pain	1 B	1FC + 1M	
Allergies/Envenomations	2 B	1FC + 1M	
Animal Bites/Attacks	3 B	1FC + 1M	
Assault/Sexual Assault/Stun Gun	4 B	1FC + 1M	
Back Pain	5 B	1FC + 1M	
Breathing Problems	6 B	1FC + 1M	
Burns/Explosion 1 PT	7 B	1FC + 1M	
Burns/Explosion Multiple PTS	7 B	1FC + 1M	- Critical = 1 Patient per Medic - Minor = 2 Patients per Medic
Cardiac or Respiratory Arrest	9 B	1FC + 1M	
Chest Pain	10 B	1FC + 1M	
Choking	11 B	1FC + 1M	
CO/Inhalation/HAZMAT 1 PT	8 B	1FC + 1M	
CO/Inhalation/HAZMAT Multiple PTS	8 B	1FC + 1M	- Critical = 1 Patient per Medic - Minor = 2 Patients per Medic
Convulsions/Seizures	12 B	1FC + 1M	
Diabetic Problems	13 B	1FC + 1M	
Drowning/Diving/SCUBA In Water	14 D (Tech Rescue)	1E +1L+USAR2+1M+1BC	If Engine 2 is OOS request Rescue from Fville or Rogers
Electrocution/Lightning 1 PT	15 B	1FC + 1M	
Electrocution/Lightning Multiple PTS	15 B	1FC + 1M	- Critical = 1 Patient per Medic - Minor = 2 Patients per Medic Be prepared to upgrade assignment

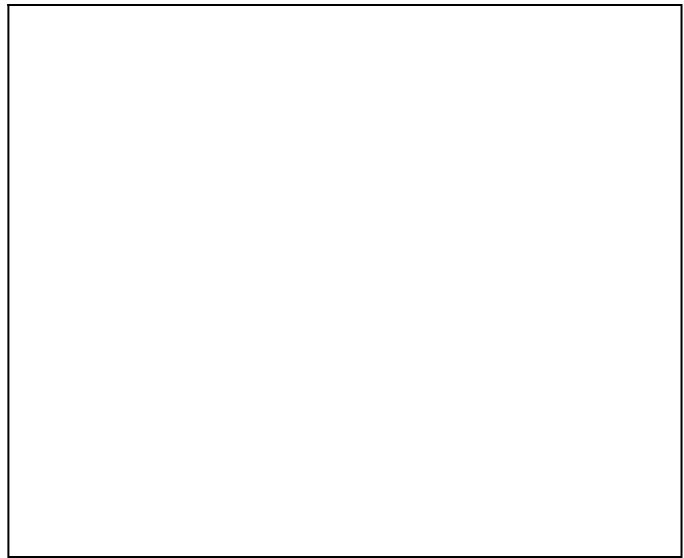
ER Transfer	33 B	1FC + 1M	
Extrication Not Trapped	29 B	1FC + 1M	
Extrication Trapped	29 F	1E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	
Eye Problems	16 B	1FC + 1M	
Fall No Injury	17 Still	1FC + 1M	
Fall w/Injury	17 B	1FC + 1M	
GSW 1 PT	27 B	1FC + 1M	To Include Stabbed Stage for PD
GSW Multiple PTS	27 B	1FC + 1M	To Include Stabbed - Critical = 1 Patient per Medic - Minor = 2 Patients per Medic Stage for PD
Headache	18 B	1FC + 1M	
Heart Problems	19 B	1FC + 1M	
Heat/Cold Exposure	20 B	1FC + 1M	
Hemorrhage/Lacerations	21 B	1FC + 1M	
MED UNK Problem	32 B	1FC + 1M	
Medical Mutual Aid	65 I	1M	
Response with OUTSIDE EMS agency to a medical call.			
MVA Minor	29 B	1FC + 1M	
MVA Multiple PTS	29 B	1FC + 1M	- Critical = 1 Patient per Medic - Minor = 2 Patients per Medic
MVA No Injuries	29 B	1FC + 1M	
Accident involving cars or off-road vehicle where injuries are present.			
MVA Extrication	29 F	1E + 1L + 1M + 1BC	
MVE Rescue	29 D (Tech Rescue)	1E + 1L + USAR2 + 1M + 1BC	
Accident reported with people trapped or a rollover or unstable vehicle unless ALL occupants are confirmed out. Accident reported with vehicle vs. building.			
Overdose Poisoning	23 B	1FC + 1M	

Pregnancy/Childbirth/Miscarriage	24 B	1FC + 1M	
Psychiatric/Suicide	25 B	1FC + 1M	Stage for PD if Violent or Weapons
Sick Person	26 B	1FC + 1M	
Standby	B or I	1FC or 1M	Non-Emergent
Request by Police or other public safety agency for fire department assistance.			
Stroke/Transient Ischemic Attack	28 B	1FC + 1M	
Traumatic Injuries	30 B	1FC + 1M	
Unconscious/Fainting	31 B	1FC + 1M	
Utility Danger/Stranded/MED	55 B	1FC + 1M	

Table 72 - EMS Call Assignments Based on EMD/ProQA Card Number

ORDINANCE NO. _____

**AN ORDINANCE VACATING A
PORTION OF A DEDICATED
PUBLIC STREET KNOWN AS
WEST EMMA AVENUE, PURSUANT
TO ARK. CODE ANN. §14-301-301,
et seq. DECLARING AN EMERGENCY;
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.**



WHEREAS, a petition was duly filed with the City Council of the City of Springdale, Arkansas asking the City of Springdale to vacate and abandon a portion of a dedicated public street described as follows (a map of the area to be vacated is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and is incorporated herein by reference), known as part of West Emma Avenue:

Beginning at the Northwest corner of Lot 13, Lendel Estates Subdivision, City of Springdale, Washington County, Arkansas, also known as Tax Parcel No. 815-23364-000, thence North 4 feet; thence East 104 feet; then South 4 feet; thence West 104 feet to the point of beginning. Subject to any utility easements of record.

WHEREAS, after due notice as required by law, the City Council has, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, heard all persons desiring to be heard on the question and has ascertained that the portion of the street herein described has heretofore been dedicated to the public use for a street;

WHEREAS, all owners of property abutting the portion of street herein described have filed their written consent to the abandonment and vacating of the portion of the street herein described; and

WHEREAS, public interest and welfare will not be adversely affected by the abandonment of the portion of the street herein described.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, that:

Section 1: That the City of Springdale, Arkansas, hereby releases, vacates and abandons all its right-of-way interests, with the rights of the public generally, in and to a portion of a dedicated public street described hereinabove.

Section 2: A copy of this Ordinance, duly certified by the City Clerk, shall be filed in the office of the Recorder of Washington County, Arkansas, and recorded in the Deed records of the County.

Section 3: The Council further finds that pursuant to Arkansas law, upon abandonment of this right-of-way, the ownership of the property where the right-of-way is located as shown on the plat, shall vest in the owner of the real estate abutting thereon, and the ownership shall be free from the easement of the City for public use as a street. Provided, however, that the City of Springdale will retain the rights of any utility/drainage easements which may exist across this property.

Section 4: Emergency Clause. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists and this ordinance, being necessary for the preservation of the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Springdale, Arkansas, shall be in effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

PASSED AND APPROVED this ____ day of _____, 2023.

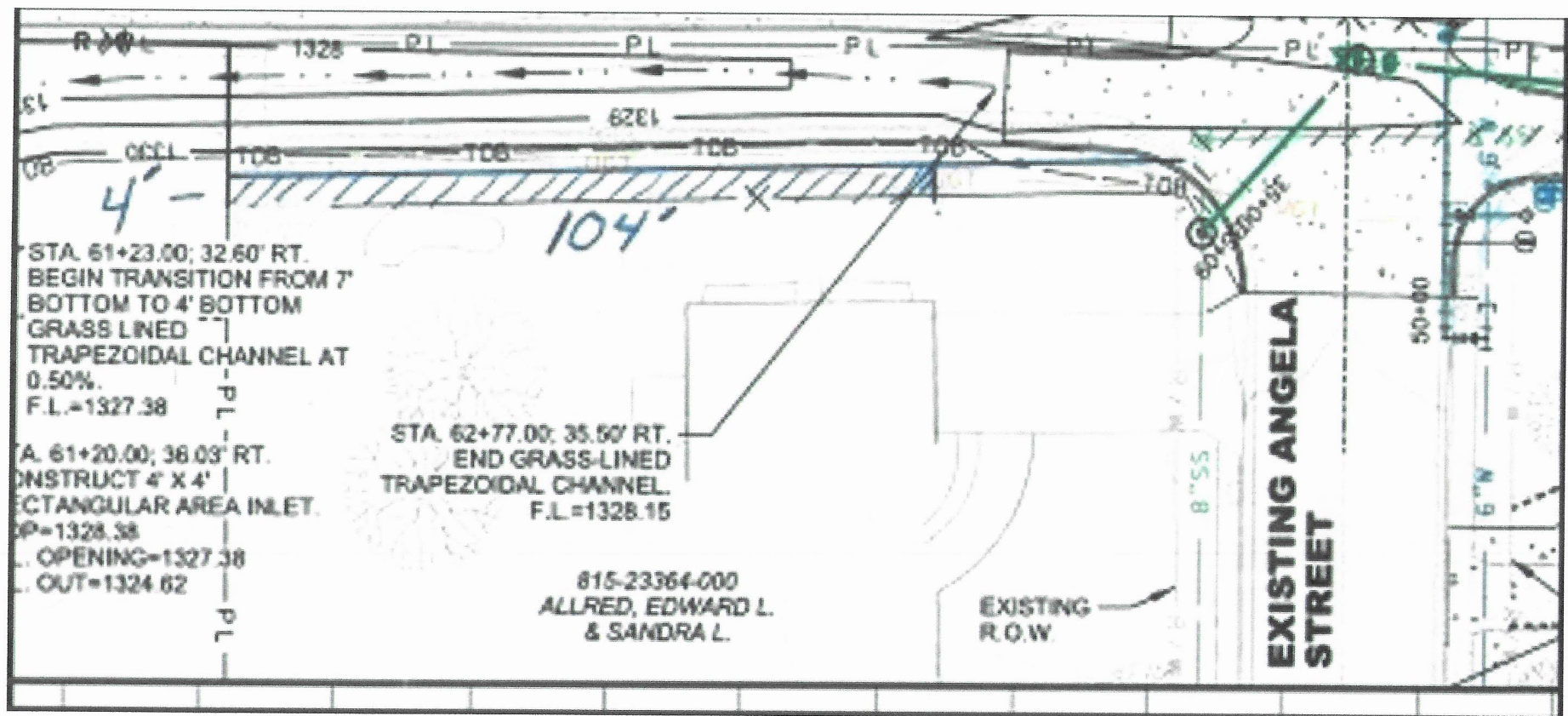
Doug Sprouse, Mayor

ATTEST:

Denise Pearce, CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Ernest B. Cate, CITY ATTORNEY



The City Council of the City of Springdale met in regular session on Tuesday, April 25, 2023 in the tiered training room in the new Criminal Justice Building. Mayor Doug Sprouse called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

Roll call was answered by:

Doug Sprouse	Mayor
Brian Powell	Ward 3
Amelia Williams	Ward 4
Jeff Watson	Ward 3
Mike Overton	Ward 2 (Absent)
Mike Lawson	Ward 1
Rex Bailey	Ward 2
Randall Harriman	Ward 1
Mark Fougrousse	Ward 4
Ernest Cate	City Attorney
Denise Pearce	City Clerk/Treasurer

Department heads present:

Colby Fulfer	Chief of Staff
Frank Gamble	Police Chief
Blake Holte	Fire Chief
Patsy Christie	Planning Director
Mike Chamlee	Building Official
James Smith	Public Works Director
Ben Peters	Engineering Dept.
Angie Albright	Shiloh Museum Director
Anne Gresham	Library Director
Mark Gutte	IT Director
Gina Lewis	Human Resource Director

PUBLIC HEARING i PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CHAPTER 110-138 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES (PERTAINING TO THE ASSIGNMENT OF, AND AMENDMENT TO, STREET NAMES) AND A PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CHAPTER 110, ARTICLE VI (RENAMING ROBERT CIRCLE TO TRAILSIDE TERRACE)

A public hearing was held on an ordinance amending Chapter 110-138 of the Code of Ordinances pertaining to the assignment of, and amendment to, street names, and an amendment to Chapter 110, Article VI-Renaming Robert Circle to Trailside Terrace.

No comments were made.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Council Member Bailey moved the minutes of the April 11, 2023 City Council meeting be approved as presented. Council Member Williams made the second.

There was a voice vote of all ayes and no nays.

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS READ BY TITLE ONLY

Council Member Williams made the motion to read all Ordinances and Resolutions by title only and to dispense with the rule requiring that ordinances be fully and distinctly read on three (3) different days for all items listed on this agenda. Council Member Harriman made the second.

The vote:

Yes: Powell, Williams, Watson, Lawson, Bailey, Harriman, Fougrousse

No: None

SPIRIT AWARD

Mayor Doug Sprouse presented the Spirit Award to Millie Turner, owner of Turner's Tax Service, recognizing her being in business in the City of Springdale for over 50 years.

CITY OF SPRINGDALE EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION

Mayor Sprouse recognized City of Springdale employee Katherine Bowen who works in the City of Springdale Human Resource Department. She was recently promoted to Assistant Director and is always helpful in guidance to city employees and a joy to work with.

REPORT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Jay Sego, Director of Economic Development, presented a report on economic development in the City of Springdale. (Report on file in City Clerk's Office)

He also presented a video raising awareness and promoting the passage of the upcoming 2023 Bond Issue that will be voted on May 9, 2023.

RESOLUTION NO. 50-23 i ENDORSING PARTICIPATION IN THE SALES AND USE TAX REFUND PROGRAM AUTHORIZED BY THE CONSOLIDATED INCENTIVE ACT OF 2003 AND ARK. CODE ANN. §15-4-2706(D)

Jay Sego, Director of Economic Development, presented a Resolution endorsing participation in the Sales and Use Tax Refund Program authorized by the Consolidated Incentive Act of 2003 and Ark. Code Ann. §15-4-2706(d).

RESOLUTION NO. ____

A RESOLUTION ENDORSING PARTICIPATION IN THE SALES AND USE TAX REFUND PROGRAM AUTHORIZED BY THE CONSOLIDATED INCENTIVE ACT OF 2003 AND ARK. CODE ANN. §15-4-2706(d).

WHEREAS, in order for a business to be eligible for the investment tax incentives contained in Ark. Code Ann. §15-4-2706(d), the governing body of the municipality in which the business is located must pass a resolution endorsing the participation of the business in the tax refund program;

WHEREAS, Ark. Code Ann. §15-4-2706(d) provides that the governing body of the municipality must specify that the Department of Finance and Administration is authorized to refund local sales taxes to a business participating in the tax refund program;

WHEREAS, Cypress Cold Storage, LLC, 1440 Angell Drive, wishes to participate in, and be eligible for, the investment tax incentives contained in Ark. Code Ann. §15-4-2706(d), due to the location of its facility in the City of Springdale, Arkansas

;

WHEREAS, Cypress Cold Storage, LLC, has agreed to furnish the City of Springdale all information necessary for its participation in the tax refund program.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS, that the participation of Cypress Cold Storage, LLC, in the tax refund program contained in Ark. Code Ann. §15-4-2706(d) is hereby endorsed, and the Department of Finance and Administration is authorized to refund local sales taxes to Cypress Cold Storage, LLC, and this resolution shall take effect immediately.

PASSED AND APPROVED this ____ day of April, 2023.

Doug Sprouse, Mayor

ATTEST:

Denise Pearce, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Ernest B. Cate, City Attorney

Council Member Bailey moved the Resolution be adopted. Council Member Powell made the second.

The vote:

Yes: Williams, Watson, Lawson, Bailey, Harriman, Fougrousse, Powell

No: None

The Resolution was numbered 50-73.

ORDINANCE NO. 5829 i AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 5810, WHICH REZONED (R23-06) CERTAIN LANDS LOCATED AT 5576 N. OAK STREET FROM A-1 AND C-2 TO C-2 AND I-1 - CORRECTING A SCRIVENER’S ERROR IN LEGAL DESCRIPTION; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY

Planning Director Patsy Christie presented an Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 5810, which rezoned (R23-06) certain lands at 5576 N. Oak Street, from A-1 and C-2 to C-2 and I-1 i correcting a scrivener’s error in the legal description; and declaring an emergency.

Planning Commission recommended approval.

After reading the title of the Ordinance, Council Member Williams moved the Ordinance ñDo Passò. Council Member Fougrousse made the second.

The vote:

Yes: Lawson, Bailey, Harriman, Fougrousse, Powell, Williams, Watson

No: None

Council Member Powell moved the Emergency Clause be adopted. Council Member Harriman made the second.

The vote:

Yes: Bailey, Harriman, Fougrousse, Powell, Williams, Watson, Lawson

No: None

The Ordinance was numbered 5829.

ORDINANCE NO. 5830 i REZONING PROPERTY OWNED BY PV=nRT, INC. LOCATED AT 825 OAK GROVE ROAD, FROM A-1 TO C-2; AND DELCARING AN EMERGENCY

Planning Director Patsy Christie presented an Ordinance rezoning property owned by PV=nRT, Inc. located at 825 Oak Grove Road, from A-1 to C-2; and declaring an emergency.

Planning Commission recommended approval.

After reading the title of the Ordinance, Council Member Williams moved the Ordinance ñDo Passò. Council Member Harriman made the second.

The vote:

Yes: Harriman, Fougrousse, Powell, Williams, Watson, Lawson, Bailey

No: None

Council Member Powell moved the Emergency Clause be adopted. Council Member Harriman made the second.

The vote:

Yes: Fougrousse, Powell, Williams, Watson, Lawson, Bailey, Harriman

No: None

The Ordinance was numbered 5830.

ORDINANCE NO. 5831 i REZONING PROPERTY OWNED BY GONZALEZ FAMILY REVOCABLE TRUST LOCATED AT 3581 ELM SPRINGS ROAD, FROM O-1 TO C-2; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY

Planning Director Patsy Christie presented an Ordinance rezoning property owned by Gonzalez Family Revocable Trust located at 3582 Elm Springs Road, from O-1 to C-2; and declaring an emergency.

Planning Commission recommended approval by a vote of 5-4.

After reading the title of the Ordinance, Council Member Bailey moved the Ordinance ñDo Passò. Council Member Williams made the second.

Michael Loman, James Moore and Jerry Cook, all residents on Betty Street which is adjacent to this property spoke against the C-2 rezoning request. They felt like it was zoned O-1 to serve as a buffer between residential and commercial properties. They already get lots of noise from the Elm Street Gym next door and adding more commercial would add to that. Cars are always speeding down Betty Street.

Mr. Cook also said the sign posted by the city was put on the wrong property.

After discussion, the vote was taken:

Yes: Powell, Williams, Watson, Bailey, Harriman

No: Fougrousse

Recuse: Lawson

Council Member Watson moved the Emergency Clause be adopted. Council Member Lawson made the second.

The vote:

Yes: Williams, Watson, Lawson, Bailey, Harriman, Fougrousse, Powell

No: None

The Ordinance was numbered 5831.

