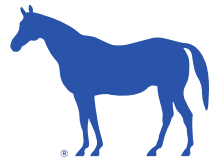




COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT STANDARDS OF COVER

LFUCG Social Services and Public Safety Committee



LEXINGTON

Purpose

In the fall 2023, the Division of Fire & Emergency Services will be considered for accredited status through a cooperative process with the Center for Public Safety Excellence (CPSE) and the Commission for Fire Accreditation International (CFAI).

The accreditation process provides the framework for continuous, and documented, quality improvement through data analytics, internal self-assessment, strategic planning and community engagement.

As part of this process, the Division of Fire and Emergency Services has developed its first ever Community Risk Assessment Standards of Cover.

Definition

The CPSE *Quality Improvement for the Fire and Emergency Services* manual defines community risk assessment as the identification of potential and likely risks within a particular community, and the process of prioritizing those risks. Standards of Cover is defined as those written policies and procedures that establish the distribution and concentration of fixed and mobile resources of an organization.

Intent

The Community Risk Assessment Standards of Cover (CRA-SOC) supports 3 major initiatives

Community Understanding and Education:

The CRA-SOC provides a full overview of Fayette County. This includes economic, demographic, geographical, infrastructural, and climatic information.

The CRA-SOC provides a full overview of all services the Division of Fire and Emergency Services provides. This includes division specific information regarding infrastructure, apparatus, equipment, programs and personnel.

This portion of the CRA-SOC provides all stakeholders with pertinent information regarding the community we serve and the services we provide.

Contents

The Community Risk Assessment Standards of Cover is comprehensive document that outlines the following areas:

- **Community Description**

- Overview & Legal Basis
- Governance
- History
- Financial Basis
- Boundaries & Zoning
- Transportation Systems
- Critical Infrastructure & Utilities
- Climate
- Topography & Geography
- Population, Diversity & Housing

- **Description of Services Provided**

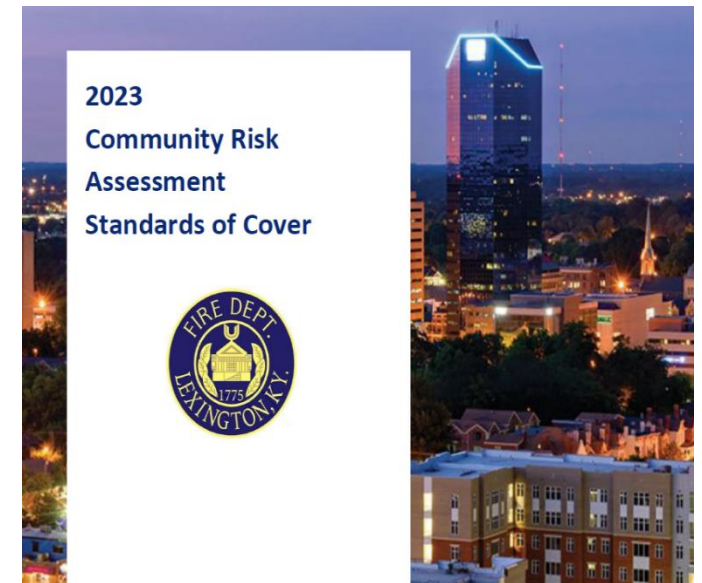
- History
- Service Boundaries
- Organization & Staffing Demographics
- Service Levels Provided
- Daily Staffed Unit Description
- Surge & Auxiliary Unit Description
- Community Based Services Provided

- **Community Risk Assessment**

- Community Wide Hazards
- Risk Assessment Methodology & Risk Planning Zones
- Risk Hazard Classifications, Critical Task Analysis and Effective Response Force

- **Summary of Department Performance**

- Reliability Factor & Unit Hour Utilization
- Historical Save and Loss Data
- Baseline & Benchmark Performance Statements
- Fire
- EMS
- HAZMAT
- Technical Rescue



Intent

Community Risk Assessment:

The CRA-SOC provides an in-depth examination of risks associated with Fayette County as a whole, as well as by geographic planning zone.

The CRA-SOC combines information from the Division of Emergency Management's *Hazard Mitigation Plan* along with community wide incident statistical data to outline the location of hazards within Fayette County.

The CRA-SOC further examines incident risk by geographic planning zone. To do this, United States Census Tracts were used as 82 separate planning zones. Documented reporting for each of these zones provides its Urban County Council District, socioeconomic, demographic, and incident total by risk classification.

Note: All incident response types were given a risk score based off probability, community consequence and divisional resource impact.

Intent

Summary of Departmental Response Performance:

The CRA-SOC provides static information regarding unit hour utilization, unit reliability, reported save and loss data, as well as baseline and benchmark times.

Baseline Response Times: 90th percentile response times for all incidents which are grouped by population density and risk score. Times are reported from the time the call is received until units arrive on scene. Times are reported for the first unit on scene as well as an appropriate number of personnel needed to mitigate the incident.

Benchmark Response Times: Goals set by the division to improve response times for all incidents.

The Division of Fire and Emergency Services has set a benchmark goal of improving all response times by 90 seconds. This will be accomplished through improvements in dispatch technology, station alerting, improved routing/ mapping, adding additional fixed and mobile resources combined with adding personnel.

Questions?



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