

# **Monmouth Fire Department**

## **January Monthly Report**

**February 19th, 2019**  
**City Council Meeting**



### **Emergency Responses:**

*The Monmouth Fire Department utilizes fire reporting software approved by the United States Fire Administration and the Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal. This software records fire department responses in over 90 categories to track fire department emergency response statistics. This information is used by the department to support decision-making for fire response planning. Tracking response data with approved software is also required for fire departments receiving Federal and State grant dollars.*

*The chart on the following page includes a brief summary for each of the nine main categories of incident types and the number of calls that were responded to in each category.*

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Monthly</b>	<b>YTD</b>
<b><u>Fires</u></b>	01	01
Includes structure fires, fire in mobile property used as a fixed structure (mobile homes and campers), vehicle fires, vegetation fires, rubbish fires, and field fires. There may also be other types of fires that do not necessarily meet the definition of one of the subcategories in this category.		
<b><u>Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat (without ensuing fire)</u></b>	02	02
Includes overpressure rupture of a steam pipe or pipeline, overpressure or rupture from air or gas pipe or pipeline, overpressure rupture from chemical reaction, explosion without resulting in fire, and overheat or scorching with no ignition.		
<b><u>Rescue and Emergency Medical Services</u></b>	81	81
Includes medical assists (majority of MFD calls in this category), vehicle accidents with injuries, vehicle/pedestrian accidents, lock-in (gaining access to a vehicle or other area where a patient is locked inside), search for a lost person, extrication (victims trapped in vehicle, elevator, trench, confined space, machinery), water and ice rescue, and electrocutions.		
<b><u>Hazardous Conditions (no fire)</u></b>	16	16
Includes combustible/flammable spills and leaks, chemical releases or toxic conditions, carbon monoxide incidents, power line down, electrical equipment problems, vehicle accidents with no injuries, incidents involving explosives and attempted arson.		
<b><u>Service Calls</u></b>	10	10
Includes people in distress (locked out of vehicle), water in basements or leaky hydrant, smoke or odor removal, animal rescue, provide police with assistance, smoke detector checks, and unauthorized burning.		
<b><u>Good Intent Calls</u></b>	02	02
Incidents where the fire department was dispatched and then cancelled while en-route to the call. Also includes calls where no emergency was found upon arrival. Incidents where steam was mistaken for smoke or smoke from a barbecue or other controlled fire was mistaken for an uncontrolled fire. Includes emergency medical calls when the patient had been transported prior to the arrival of emergency responders.		
<b><u>False Alarms and False Calls</u></b>	07	07
Includes false alarms that were malicious or mischievous in nature, bomb scares, alarm activation due to the system malfunctioning, and the accidental activation of the alarm system (example -burnt food).		
<b><u>Severe Weather and Natural Disaster</u></b>	00	00
Includes responses to severe weather and natural disasters to stand by, investigate, or to assess the damage to determine if any additional assistance is needed.		
<b><u>Other Type Incidents</u></b>	00	00
Includes citizen complaints concerning code or ordinance violations and any other incidents that may not fit any of the above categories.		
<b>Total</b>	119	119

**Staff Training:**

During the month of January, the firefighters trained on several subjects including Scene Size-Up, Tactics and Strategy, and Ventilation. Firefighters use the phrase “scene-size-up” to describe the ongoing decision making process that determines what actions need to be taken at an emergency scene. The size-up is basically taking in all of the information at an incident and using the information to formulate a plan of action and what resources will be needed to carry out the plan. At the beginning of an incident, the size-up is done very quickly in order to stop the situation from getting worse. As the incident progresses, the incident commander is continually sizing up the scene and modifying the plan as necessary until the fire department leaves the scene.

Tactics and strategy are basically the plan and actions that firefighters use when they are dealing with an emergency. The strategy is usually made by the incident commander or a unified command (for larger incidents) and the tactics are carried out by the firefighters to support the strategy.

Ventilation is one of the tactics that is used by firefighters during extinguishment or rescue at a fire. Properly venting the heat, smoke, and flames from a structure fire can reduce the amount of heat that the firefighters endure while putting out an interior fire and can also lessen the damage done to the structure itself. There are many considerations for how and when to ventilate a fire including the type of structure, weather conditions, and the location of the fire.

**Apparatus and Equipment Related Items:**

There were a few minor repairs needed for the apparatus which were addressed without taking apparatus out of service.

**Other:**

Chief Rexroat, Assistant Chief Spears, and Firefighter Scoggins attended a presentation at the Police Department about Next Generation 911.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners has initiated the promotional process for the rank of Captain at the Fire Department. Every three years the eligibility list for each rank is updated to keep the list current and give others the opportunity to apply for promotion. The promotional process includes a written exam and oral interview. Other promotional points are also given for education and training. At the end of the process, all of the points are added together and the firefighters are ranked on the eligibility list which is used to promote people when vacancies occur.

Respectfully submitted,  
Casey Rexroat, Fire Chief