

# EMS—Medical

## Advantages:

- A. Better comprehensive service to the community.
  - 1. Positive community impact.
  - 2. Increased community presence.
- B. Increased efficiency by providing both fire and EMS services, multi-mission role.
- C. Allocates appropriate response resources to EMS calls
  - 1. Does not tie up fire apparatus on medical calls.
  - 2. Preserves fire apparatus for response to fire incidents.
- D. Provides quicker response/release times.
- E. Increases availability of Emergency Medical resources to deploy more effectively.
- F. Decreased fuel/maintenance costs on fire apparatus.
  - 1. Per mile maintenance costs on fire apparatus are always significantly more than that of non-fire apparatus vehicles.
    - \* Fuel consumption is increased.
      - \*\*Fire apparatus average 3-5 MPG
      - \*\*Fire apparatus use 2 gallons of fuel for every 30 minutes of idle time.
    - \* Fire apparatus have increased need for DEF fluid for emissions control.
    - \* Replacement on Tires and brakes on fire apparatus average every 15,000 to 17,000 miles.
- G. Current cost for LCFR apparatus
  - 1. Engine Company
    - \* PM \$610.00 (oil, air, fuel filters)
    - \* Brakes \$3,800.00
    - \* Tires \$4,600.00
    - \* Fuel 450 gallons per month at an average cost of \$2.51 per gallon
  - 2. Truck Company
    - \* PM \$610.00 (oil, air, fuel filters)
    - \* Brakes \$5,600.00
    - \* Tires \$5,800.00
    - \* Fuel 210 gallons per month at an average cost of \$2.51 per gallon
  - 3. Air Units (proposed QRV)
    - \* PM \$300.00 (oil, air, fuel filters)
    - \* Brakes \$1,600.00
    - \* Tires \$2,800.00
    - \* Fuel
- H. Relief for Engine/Truck Companies
  - 1. Allows fire units to focus on fire department tasks such as pre-incident planning and hydrant maintenance.