FIREVIEW®

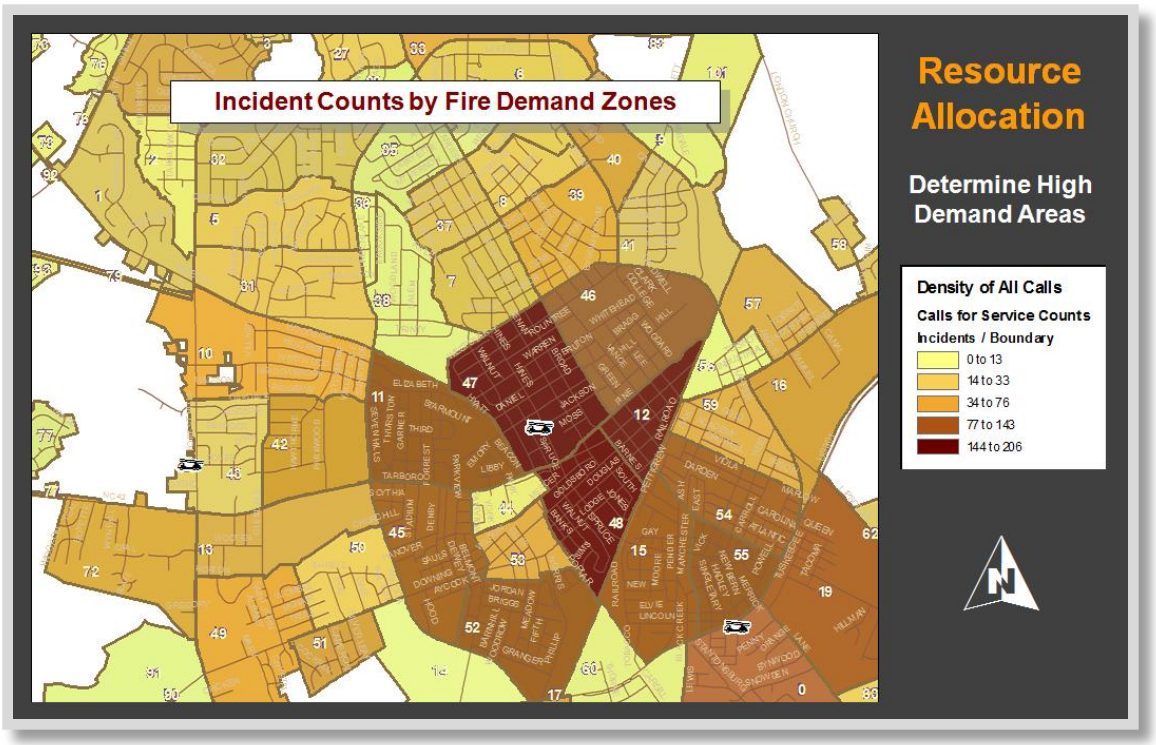
Application Description

FireView provides Fire and Emergency Response Agencies with mapping tools to help review existing deployment policies and develop new strategies. FireView integrates Fire and EMS data with GIS allowing agencies to easily map and analyze data. By identifying incident patterns and response effectiveness, resources can be more optimally redeployed.
FireView™ enables you to address NFPA Standard 1710 compliance and ISO audits as well as Standards of Cover through the use of numerous data mining tools. Our solution can be used to locate new stations, redistribute response areas, analyze station coverage, determine first due areas and run orders in order to better serve your community.

Demand Analysis Routines: Quickly identify problem areas and assign resources as needed.

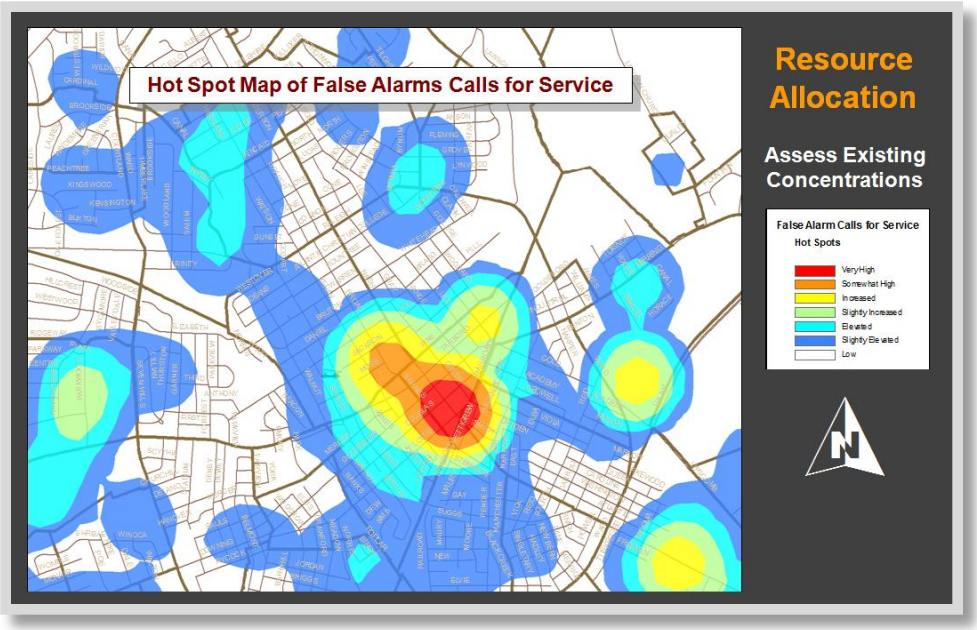
Density Routine

Use standardized density maps to present the distribution of incidents by any existing boundaries (i.e., Incident counts by Fire Demand Zones).



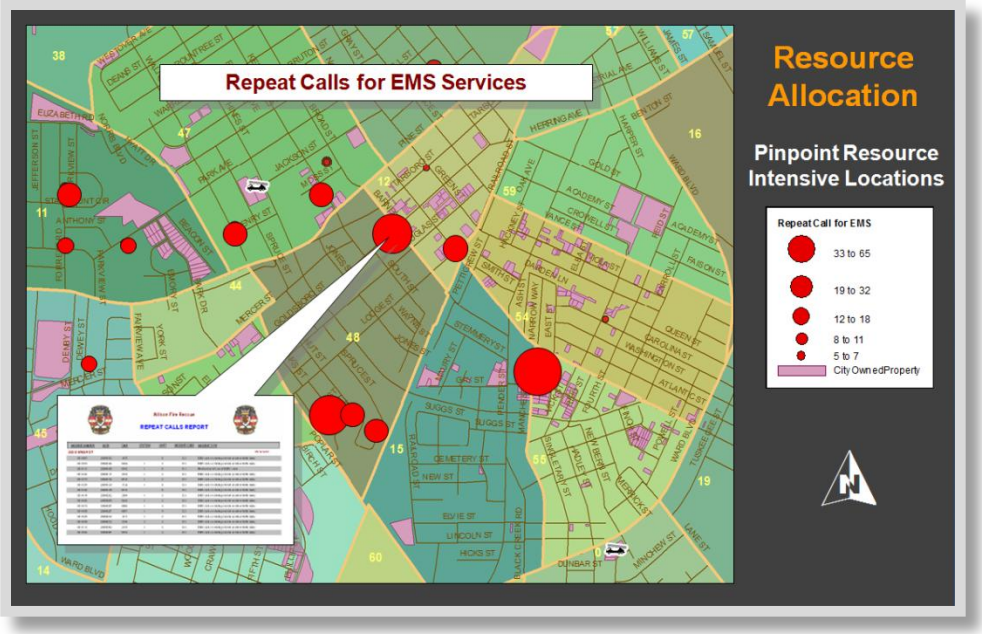
Hot Spot Routine

Use hot spot maps to depict the clustering of any type of incident (i.e., Hot Spot Map of False Alarms).



Repeat Calls Routine

Use Repeat Calls to identify multiple calls for service at the same address (i.e., Repeat Calls for EMS Services).



Assess Response Effectiveness: Evaluate response by any geography or station location in order to better serve the community and satisfy department response compliance guidelines.

First Due Routine

The First Due routine identifies the first station to arrive at each street segment within a specified response time. It is used to for determining distribution of station arrival or to map second due areas when the first due station is not available to respond.

Running Order Routine

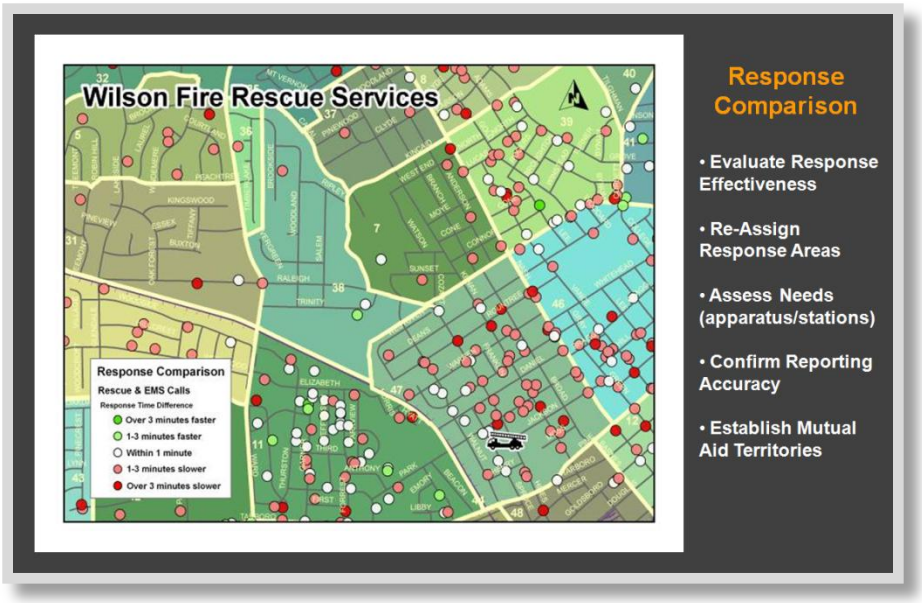
Identify the full or partial running orders of stations that arrive at a street segment. This routine provides the analyst with the ability to determine specific running orders at any depth for any part of their jurisdiction.

Concentration Analysis Routine

Determine the number of station locations able to respond within a specific response time to any location. The Concentration Analysis routine allows for the measurement of effective response force in critical demand areas.

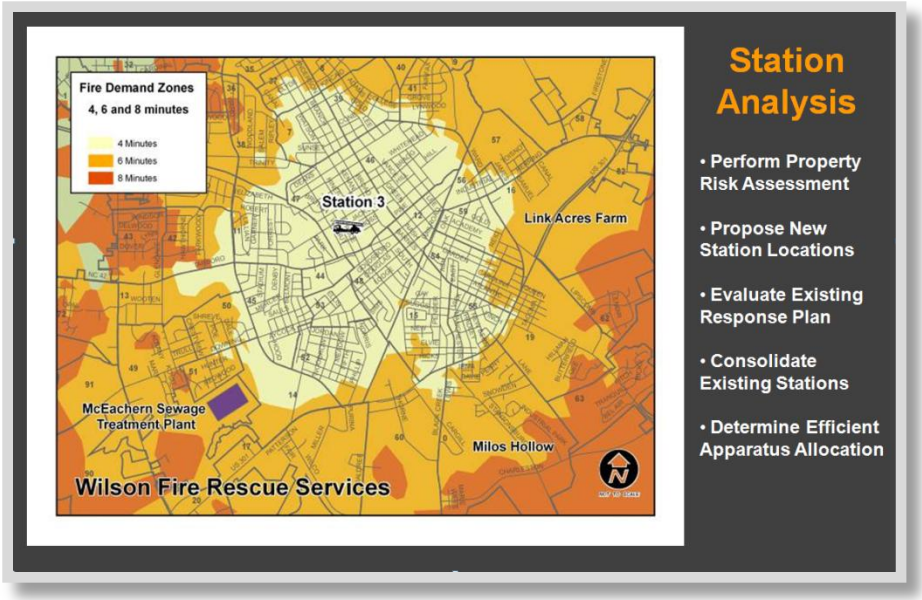
Response Comparison

Response Comparison Analysis is used to compare a set of actual response times collected from a group of incidents to a set of estimated response times.



Station Analysis Routines

Station Analysis is a routine for analyzing how well a configuration of stations is able to deliver services to geographic areas within a community. Analyze the response capabilities of existing and proposed station locations. The routine allows you to evaluate the estimated response zones and incident coverage by drive time (i.e., minutes) or distance (e.g., ISO mileage requirements). New and existing station locations can be added or moved.



Response Time Maps

Create average or percentile response time maps. Use any geographic boundary layer in the application (i.e., Fire Demand Zones, Fire Districts, ½ Mile Grid, ¼ Mile Grid, etc…) to identify either the average or 90th percentile response.

Improved Communications – Maintain or improve Department effectiveness in responding to positive or negative trends in response coverage through tools that automate the delivery of critical information.

Threshold Alert

Threshold Alert is a versatile utility that can be used to notify decision makers when incidents exceed an acceptable threshold. The distribution of information is made immediate, where the recipient receives an email with both a map and a report of activity that exceeds the threshold.

In addition to the mapping capabilities of FireView the application leverages Crystal Reports for further evaluation of Incident Response data. The following list includes a few critical reports that capture data stored with FireView's Geodatabase and can be delivered to command staff via Threshold Alert:

Effective Response Report

The Effective Response Force report lists all building or structure fire unit responses by incident and arrival order while comparing the response times to various 'effective' response thresholds for each incident.

Response Time Fractals

Response Time Fractals report summarizes incident records by fractal periods of response time.

Percentile Report

Response Time Percentiles report summarizes incident responses by whether they were within the user defined response threshold or not.

Stacked Calls Report

The Stacked Calls (Concurrent Calls) report identifies those incidents where a new incident begins before any currently outstanding calls have been cleared. Both department stacked calls (calls that occurs before the last department-wide call was cleared) and station stacked calls (where the station identified in the incident is the same as the outstanding call) can be evaluated.

Apparatus Response Time Report

Apparatus Response Time report details all emergency response times by unit**.** This report can be run as a summary or detailed report. The Summary report groups and summarizes response times by Station, Unit and Major Incident Type. The Detail report adds the individual unit responses. This report is useful for focusing on particular unit performance.

Temporal Heat Index Report

Temporal Heat Index report summarizes counts of calls for service (or incidents) by Day-of-Week and Hour-of-Day together in a cross-tabulation format. The report consists of a cross-tabulation table with conditional color highlighting based upon standard deviations from the mean cell value. This report can be especially useful for identifying times of higher or lower call volumes and resource allocation.

Fundamental to the reliability of FireView is the accuracy of drive time. The Omega Group uses a unique street tuning methodology to create a Street Network Model.

Omega Street Network Model

Most street networks are built with street speeds that tend to reflect posted municipal speed limits, if they have any speed information at all. In order to use this information to model emergency response the street speed information needs to be adjusted (or tuned) to reflect speeds commensurate with actual unit response data. This is done by using ArcGIS and FireView routines to raise/lower street speeds in areas around each existing station and throughout the street network based upon actual apparatus drive time response data.

Data Integration

Current records and dispatch data are imported automatically into the GIS so that timely information can be rapidly deployed to all public safety staff members. Data updates occur at least once per day (or more often if desired) giving the client control over the availability of historical and current incident activity ready for mapping and analysis.

FIREVIEW®

Software Specifications

ESRI Software

For each licensed copy of FireView™ the following ESRI software will be required:

•ArcView 9.x, single or concurrent use license.

•Spatial Analyst 9.x, single or concurrent use license

For the license of Omega Import Wizard the following ESRI software will be required:

•ArcView 9.x, ArcEditor or ArcInfo*

* ArcEditor or ArcInfo will be required if the agency utilizes ESRI's ArcSDE to manage the incident datasets.

Hardware Specifications

FireView Workstations

The Omega Group recommends the following hardware specifications for a workstation with a stand-alone Fire Incident analysis application working with ArcView and FireView™

• Intel Core 2 Duo
• Memory – 2 GB – 4 GB
• Hard drive - 80GB
• CD-RW/DVD
• Video/graphics -256MB
• 1 Gigabit Ethernet

If you would like to learn more please contact us toll-free at:

(800)228-1059

or e-mail our sales staff at:

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