

**A Report to the Emergency Services Interim
Study Committee of the Iowa Legislature**

January 29, 2007

<p>Area VII: Hawkeye Community College (and Waterloo Regional Hazardous Materials Center) – allocated \$150,000 (plus \$300,000 the prior year) – additional request for funding includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stationary Pump Building = \$50,000 • Water supply system = \$30,000 • Storage Building = \$150,000
<p>Area IX: Eastern Iowa Community College (and Davenport Fire Department) – allocated \$400,000 – additional request for funding includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger burn building complex = \$200,000 • Additional site work costs = \$150,000
<p>Area X: Kirkwood Community College (and Coralville Fire Department and Iowa City Fire Department) – allocated \$400,000 – additional requests for funding includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-discipline training structure (burn/skills building) at Kirkwood Community College = \$400,000 • Portable USAR prop (to be housed and controlled by Kirkwood Community College = \$25,000 • Remodeling of classroom building, additional exterior fire props at Iowa City center (for ADA compliance, fire protection system, additional space) = \$250,000
<p>Area XI: Des Moines Area Community College – allocated \$400,000 – additional request for funding includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional site work, training buildings, and classroom = \$600,000
<p>Area XII: Western Iowa Technical Community College (and Sioux City Fire Department) – allocated \$400,000 – additional request for funding includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional cost for burn/skills complex = \$300,000 • Additional site work and props (for 3 phase program) = \$760,000
<p>Areas XIII/XIV: Iowa Western Community College (and Southwestern Community College and Council Bluffs Fire Department) – allocated \$500,000 (plus \$150,000 from competitive funds) – additional request for funding includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolition costs (for obsolete facility) = \$32,000 • Design/engineering for site = \$55,000 <p>Note: All \$650,000 went to the center being built in Council Bluffs</p>
<p>Areas XV/XVI: Southeastern Iowa Community College (and Indian Hills Community College and Fort Madison Fire Department) – allocated \$400,000 (plus \$150,000 from competitive funds) – additional request for funding includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building costs for Indian Hills center = \$187,000 • Site work for Indian Hills center = \$139,000 • Remodeling of existing classroom at Indian Hills center = \$200,000 • Site work (fencing, water, sewer) for Ft. Madison center = \$300,000 • Classroom and storage for Ft. Madison center = \$200,000 <p>Note: Funding was split for two centers on this project (Ft. Madison – skills center received \$350,000, Indian Hills – live fire center received \$200,000)</p>

Recommendations

Based on the feedback provided during the work session in December, and the follow-up supporting information provided after this work session, the Bureau is recommending the following:

- If State funding continues, funding should be prioritized to complete all Regional Emergency Response Training Centers to meet the “Basic Training Needs” identified previously.
- Consideration should also be given to funding the “Basic Training – Plus” components either in each of the regions, or in a reduced number of regions adequately spaced throughout the State.
- Review the overall regions as established. Issues have developed in the following areas:
 - There are issues and concerns associated with the two combined merged areas (XII and XIV, and XV and XVI) that relate to the large territory encompassed by each combined merged area. It may be necessary to consider whether the combined merged areas should remain as originally provided, or instead whether there might be some modification. Possible modifications might include an exemption from the non-duplication clause to allow these large areas to construct duplicative facilities in strategically located areas to serve different portions of the large geographic areas, or as an alternative, there may be some interest in decoupling the combined merged areas by establishing each merged area as its own Regional Emergency Response Training Center. Any analysis of the options should give special consideration to the needs and perspectives of the lead agency, each partner agency, and the other stakeholders in the combined merged areas.
 - Area IV (Northwest Iowa Technical College in Sheldon) does not appear in this plan. Drive times may be excessive for the farther areas within this district.
 - Area VI (Iowa Valley Community College District, with centers in Marshalltown and Iowa Falls) do not appear in this plan. A training center has already been developed in Iowa Falls. This center could be designated a regional emergency response training center with limited funding necessary to bring it to the “Basic Training Need” status.

Centralized Emergency Responder Training Facility State of Iowa

In November 2006, the Emergency Services Interim Study Committee of the Iowa Legislature asked the Fire Service Training Bureau, the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy, the Iowa Department of Public Health's Bureau of EMS, and the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division, to explore options for the possible development of a centralized emergency responder training facility. Representatives from each of the agencies met in December 2006. During this work session, the representatives determined the following:

“Pro’s” to co-locating state training agencies

- Bringing the various disciplines (of emergency responders) together for training, and other related issues. With the need for NIMS (National Incident Management System) compliance, this takes on a more important role than ever before.
- Sharing common facilities, such as classrooms, dormitories, cafeteria, common areas, driving tracks, etc. While not all shared components are identified, this is really the starting point for discussion purposes.
- Facilitate the sharing of instructional staff and expertise. While this has already occurred in specific circumstances, the co-location of agencies (or their training functions) will better enable each agency to share instructional staff and expertise.
- The integration of training, and the cross-training of emergency responders. The various emergency services disciplines will be better prepared to handle tomorrow's emergencies if they have a better understanding of the other response needs and issues.

“Con’s” to co-locating state training agencies

- Security may be an issue for specific disciplines (concerning specialized training, equipment usage, etc.).
- Scheduling, and overlapping training sessions, may cause a lack of adequate space at the training center. To reduce this potential problem, a governance system would need to be identified prior to the development of the state training center. An equal partnership between the agencies would allow for an adequate voice for these concerns.
- The potential for “turf” problems. Acceptance on the part of the various stakeholders representing each of the disciplines will be important for “buy-in”, and should then reduce any perceived “turf” problems.

Recommendations

Based on the discussion during the work session, the agency representatives are providing the following recommendation:

- Conduct a comprehensive study to determine if any or all agencies should merge their training functions into one centralized facility. This study should focus on determining the following:
 - How much land and what are the types, numbers, and square footage requirements for needed buildings, structures, and other improvements at the co-located facility?
 - What locations/sites appear to be best suited to house a co-located facility?
 - Based on identified needs for buildings, structures, and other improvements, what is the estimated cost of constructing of a co-located facility?
 - Provide conceptual drawings/schematics for the buildings, structures, and other improvements that would be needed for a co-located facility.

It should be noted that the Fire Service Training Bureau has allocated funds for a study (original study not conducted, but the funds are still available). These funds, along with funds from the other participating agencies, can be used to fund this “co-location” study.

Space and Land Needs

Each agency was asked to provide a detailed listing of space needs, and possible land needs. This information is provided on the following pages. Each agency also provided some background, and other information, to support their needs. Some of this information is not reflected in this document, but is available from the specific agencies.

Training Facility Needs – Fire Service Training Bureau

The following information details the development needs for the Fire Service Training Bureau component of a centralized emergency responder training facility:

Land Needs: To adequately provide for current and future needs, and to provide for an adequate “buffer”, a minimum of 25-50 acres (plus an additional 50 acres to serve as a buffer zone) would be needed to support the fire service training component. This would provide adequate spacing of training buildings, props, administrative buildings, and student parking. Examples of land use can be found in these examples:

- The Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute (University of Maryland) has a landlocked central facility (on the College Park campus) with 13 acres, and no buffer zone. They have five regional training centers with a minimum of 25 acres of usable space, with an additional 12-13 acres serving as a buffer.

- The Connecticut Fire Academy is located on a 16 acres area, with only 9 acres of usable space. They also have major burn restrictions due to the proximity of the Hartford International Airport.
- The South Carolina Fire Academy is housed on 208 acres, with 180 acres of usable space.
- The Tennessee Fire and Code Enforcement Academy is located in a rural setting on 330 acres, with 210 acres of usable space.

Administrative Office and Classroom Needs: The following items are needed for the Fire Service Training Bureau to conduct its overall operation (total square footage needs are 18,000-20,000 sf):

- Administrative offices for 12 FTE.
- Field instructor office (for visiting field staff)
- Conference room
- Curriculum development “work room”
- 3 classrooms (60 students each, based on using tables and chairs) that would include the necessary white boards, projection screens, audio-visual equipment, etc. (two of these rooms should be configured to open into one larger room)
- 1 auditorium style room (200 students, tiered seating, with ICN capabilities)
- 2 “lab” classrooms (dirty classrooms merging into one large demonstration area)
- Library/resource center (with computer support)
- Bookstore (display and sale area of IFSTA/Fire Protection Publications, Jones & Bartlett Publications, Delmar Publications, Fire Engineering/PennWell Publishers, NFPA, and FSTB merchandise)
- Support space (kitchen, restrooms, locker and shower, office supply storage, file and copy room, audio-visual storage, class materials/teaching kit storage, shipping and receiving)

Apparatus and Equipment Storage Needs: The following items are needed for the Fire Service Training Bureau to conduct its overall operation (total square footage needs are 9,000 sf):

- 3 bay (double depth) facility to hold fire apparatus and certain mobile training units
- Support space (to store firefighting equipment such as hose, ladders, firefighting tools, self-contained breathing apparatus, personnel protective equipment), workshop and equipment maintenance area, training material storage, air compressor and SCBA fill station
- Fire extinguisher “re-fill” and storage area

Fire Training and “props” components: The following items are needed for the Fire Service Training Bureau to conduct its overall operation:

- **Burn and Skills buildings:** These buildings would accommodate live fire training in a “recruit academy” setting, training drills, rescue scenarios, aerial apparatus training, etc. They would also provide advanced fire officer and incident command operations under realistic conditions.
 - Burn building (four-story tower with two-story residential unit and one story annex, burn rooms, interior and exterior stairways, standpipe connections, etc.) to provide the live fire training as described in NFPA 1001 (Firefighter Professional Qualifications Standard).
 - Skills building (two-story with interior and exterior stairway, ventilation panels, forcible entry skill stations, sprinkler system, etc.) to provide the skills training as described in NFPA 1001 (Firefighter Professional Qualifications Standards).
- **Code Enforcement Training Lab:** To provide specialized training for fire inspectors. This building would resemble in part residential, commercial, and health care occupancies (with code violations) for code enforcement purposes. Estimated square footage needs are 3,500 sf)
- **Fire/Arson Investigation Lab:** To provide specialized training for fire and arson investigators (fire service and law enforcement). This building would have six re-usable burn rooms (lined with drywall on steel studs), each with its own exterior door. Estimated square footage needs are 1,000 sf).
- **Exterior props include:**
 - Combined “confined space” and “trench rescue” prop
 - Fire props using natural gas and/or propane (vehicle fire, dumpster fire, gas meter fire, flammable liquid “pit” fire, propane tank fire, extinguisher controlled fires, etc.).
 - Drafting pit (to demonstrate pumper testing)
 - Retention pond (for water supply system) with hydrants

Mobile Training Units: The following items are needed for the Fire Service Training Bureau to conduct its overall operation:

- Additional Interior Fire Attack simulator (single story unit to facilitate single evening events for volunteer fire departments) at an estimated cost of \$400,000
- New tractor for moving mobile training units throughout the state at an estimated cost of \$75,000
- Confined space rescue trainer, with associated training equipment, at an estimated cost of \$40,000
- Mobile drill tower to facilitate non-live fire skill development, including hose and ladder work, rescue scenarios, etc., at an estimated cost of \$200,000
- Hazardous materials trainer to facilitate operations level training, at an estimated cost of \$30,000

These mobile training units would be used in addition to those already being used by the Bureau (two-story interior fire attack simulator, advanced breathing apparatus trailer, pump simulator, confined space trailer, two propane fire simulators, and an extrication trailer).

Training Facility Needs – DPH Bureau of EMS

The Bureau of EMS currently works through 19 existing EMS related training programs (either community colleges or hospital based programs) which adequately meet the needs for initial and continuing education classes. This centralized facility would add to these existing programs with the following components:

- Driving track/facility: Would allow EMS training programs to offer enhanced driver training (this does not occur today)
- Structures such as trench props, or other structures to simulate meth-labs, etc. to provide EMS personnel an opportunity to experience/train in specialty areas. This would also allow other discipline an opportunity to work with EMS personnel.
- Classroom space to facilitate special conferences and special training needs.

It should be noted that a central facility would enhance opportunities for EMS providers to train with other emergency responders. This enhanced training would improve communications and interaction between disciplines.

Training Facility Needs – Homeland Security & Emergency Management

The following information details the development needs for the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division (training function only) component of a centralized emergency responder training facility:

- Adequate office space for 6-8 FTE
- 3 classrooms (35 students each, based on using tables and chairs) with appropriate audio-visual support, with ICN capabilities
- Large common area to facilitate exercises and large scale events (similar to Rec. Hall at Camp Dodge), with capability to set up different table/chair configurations (and includes the appropriate audio-visual support), and ICN capabilities
- Common area/kitchen facilities
- Support area for copy machine, fax machine, storage and file cabinets

Training Facility Needs – Iowa Law Enforcement Academy

The Iowa Law Enforcement Academy has reviewed several state efforts (including the recently completed law enforcement training center in Oklahoma) to develop a comprehensive law enforcement academy. Based on their review, and discussions with their stakeholders, they have determined the following needs for the main training area:

- 3-5 classrooms (to hold up to 50 students), and 3-5 classrooms (to hold 25 students) for basic training of law enforcement, jailers, and telecommunicators. This would allow the Academy to hold more than six academies per year. These classrooms would need full audio-visual support.

- Auditorium (to hold up to 500 persons) for graduation ceremonies and other events.
- Kitchen and cafeteria area to feed up 150-200 persons (with security cameras to assure safety of occupants).
- Dormitory rooms to house 150-200 persons (with security cameras to assure safety of occupants).
- Administrative offices (30-40 FTE), plus meeting and break rooms
- Physical training/defensive tactics gymnasium, with weight training and boxing equipment. Outdoor and indoor track should be included.
- 1 classroom for Firearms Training Simulator (to hold up to 50 students)
- Training tank to conduct underwater rescue and compliant physical fitness training requirements.
- Law enforcement mock agency area, that includes reception desk, communications center, squad room, interrogation rooms, functional booking area with holding cells, fingerprint area, photo area, property inventory/storage area, evidence collection area, data-master/intoxication determination area, etc. This list may increase to reflect jail and telecommunications training needs.
- Mock courtroom with attached additional video review rooms available to conduct instructor/student reviews.
- K-9 training area with kennels. The kennels would also house the police K-9's while the officers attend training.

In addition to the above items, they would also need the following:

- Shooting range that can handle handguns, shotguns, rifle/sniper training (for up to 50 students). This range should be placed in a remote area on the property. It can be placed next to the driving range so that "hot houses" would be available for use in scenario-based training.
- Driving track to handle heavy equipment (such as fire apparatus). This track should include an observation tower for instructors, a vehicle maintenance building, and storage. The track itself should include highways, interstate highways with on/off ramps, city streets, an off road course, and various classes of curves encountered by Iowa peace officers. The city streets component should include mock buildings (near the shooting range) to utilize "hot houses" with firearms training and other scenario-based training. The mock buildings can also be used for building searches, hostage situation training, chemical munitions training, and other training based on multi-discipline needs (fire, EMS, etc.).
- Security needs need to be addressed.

Introduction

In November 2006, the Emergency Services Interim Study Committee of the Iowa Legislature met to discuss issues related to emergency services in Iowa. The Committee asked the Fire Service Training Bureau to help identify the following:

- Determine a baseline of facilities and services to be offered at Regional Emergency Response Training Centers.
- Determine future needs (for funding, construction, etc.) for each Regional Emergency Response Training Center.

In addition to this, the Committee asked the Fire Service Training Bureau, the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy, the Iowa Department of Public Health's Bureau of EMS, and the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division, to explore options for the possible development of a centralized emergency responder training facility. In particular, the Committee requested the following:

- Identify the pros and cons of co-locating a state training center (with each of the above listed agencies).
- Identify specific needs of each agency to be included in a co-located training center (including space and land needs, special buildings, structures, and improvements).

The Fire Service Training Bureau has developed this report, with input from the Lead and Partner agencies identified with each Regional Emergency Response Training Center, and the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy, Iowa Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division, and the Iowa Department of Public Health's Bureau of EMS. This report is divided into the following three sections:

- A Training Strategy for Iowa's Fire Service (pages 3-7)
- Regional Emergency Response Training Centers – Future Needs (pages 8-12)
- Centralized Emergency Responder Training Facility – State of Iowa (pages 13-18)

A Training Strategy for Iowa's Fire Service

History of Fire Service Training in Iowa

In 1923, a group of firefighters came to Iowa State College (now Iowa State University) and asked for educational assistance to improve their firefighting and fire prevention skills. In 1925, the College's response was the First Annual Iowa State Fire School. That event marked the beginning of state-level fire service education and training in the United States.

This first fire school, titled "First Short Course for Firemen" (1925) provided four days of training. Topics included fire prevention, firefighting, and first aid. The program was developed by the fire service, under the supervision of the Engineering Extension Department of Iowa State College.

Over the years, Fire Service Extension changed to the Fire Service Institute, a component of Iowa State University Extension. The annual fire schools continued to grow. The Institute offered many basic and advanced fire service training programs.

In 2000, at the request of several state fire service associations, legislation was drafted to remove the Institute from Iowa State University, and relocate it within the Department of Public Safety. The Governor signed House File 2492 during the legislative session, and the transfer of responsibilities occurred July 1, 2000. The Institute was dissolved, and the Fire Service Training Bureau was created within the Division of State Fire Marshal.

Fire Service Training Today

Training of Iowa's fire service is a cooperative effort between the Fire Service Training Bureau (FSTB), the 15 Community College districts, the emerging Regional Emergency Response Training Centers (RERTC), and the Iowa fire service (utilizing "in-house" instructors). When this big picture is reviewed, a comprehensive training strategy starts to emerge.

Much of the training (including basic level Essentials of Firefighting training) occurs at the local level. This occurs through FSTB and its Community College partners based on specific requests from fire departments. Training is scheduled through one of the delivery partners, and is delivered locally (at local fire departments). Other training (beyond the basic level) occurs in a similar way. Support of this basic training is also reinforced by use of Mobile Training Units (MTU), including the Interior Fire Attack course (using the Interior Fire Attack Simulator), Handling LP Gas Emergencies (using one of two available MTU's), Confined Space Rescue (using the confined space rescue MTU), and Vehicle Extrication (using the Vehicle Extrication MTU with multiple hydraulic rescue tools).

“In-house” training occurs at the local level, through fire departments with certified Instructor I personnel. Training materials are provided at little or no cost to the fire department (and its certified instructor). The course is taught locally, and FSTB transcripts the course (upon receipt of the course record forms) and issues course completion certificates.

Intermediate and advanced level training (including specific training in areas such as fire instructor, fire officer, and fire inspector) is typically conducted on a regional basis (through an “open enrollment” process). These course offerings are conducted based on specific requests, or an identified need. These courses are usually conducted by FSTB. Most of the community colleges also offer a regional fire school with an emphasis on basic and intermediate skill development.

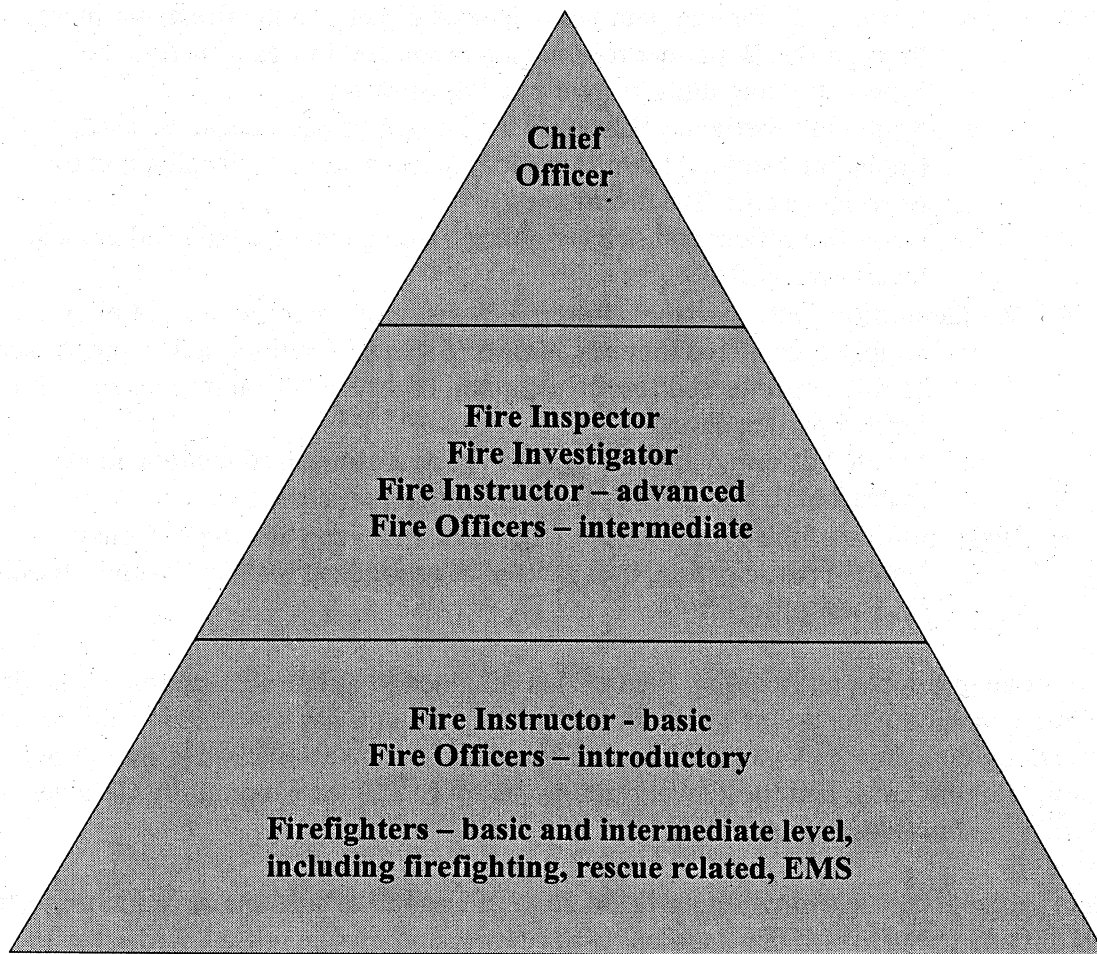
Some very specialized training courses are taught at the state level (such as the two-week fire/arson investigation training program – conducted by FSTB and the State Fire Marshal’s office). These types of courses are typically offered at FSTB’s facility in Ames. The two state fire schools (winter and summer) are also conducted by FSTB in Ames. FSTB also conducts specific conferences, workshops, and symposiums (in areas such as hazardous materials, fire instructor support, and volunteer fire chief development).

A Training Strategy for Tomorrow’s Fire Service

The future of fire service training in Iowa rests with the on-going development of regional emergency response training units, a centralized state training facility (with highly specialized training facilities and training props, and serving as the home of the Fire Service Training Bureau), and the use of Mobile Training Units (courses conducted at the local level by FSTB).

To understand this relationship between the Fire Service Training Bureau, the 15 Community College districts, the Regional Emergency Response Training Centers, and the use of mobile training units, one needs to look at the fire service audience, and their specific training needs. The audience (with training needs) can be broken down into the following areas:

- Firefighters (including basic skills such as fire suppression, fire suppression related certification programs, basic rescue techniques, vehicle extrication, EMS related training, and NIMS/ICS related training)
- Fire Officers (including fire officer development, fire officer specific certification programs, intermediate and advanced level ICS training, and chief officer specific training)
- Fire Instructors (including fire instructor specific certification programs)
- Fire Inspectors (including fire inspector specific certification programs)
- Fire Investigators (multi-discipline course involving law enforcement and fire service personnel)



**Figure 1 – Fire Service Audiences
(Representing larger numbers of firefighters to fewer numbers of chief officers and
other positions in the fire service)**

The training identified above is best taught at the following locations:

- Lower portion of the pyramid (largest number of students):
 - Local level training (courses delivered directly to the fire department through FSTB, partner training agencies, and in-house instructors).
 - Mobile training units to reinforce basics skills.
 - Regional Emergency Response Training Centers can also be used (including reinforcement of basic training conducted locally, and to provide specific live fire training).
 - Basic fire officer and fire instructor training can be conducted at local levels and RERTC.
- Middle portion of the pyramid (fewer students, more specific to positions):
 - Highly specialized training, requiring special facilities and/or props (such as fire inspector and fire investigator, highly technical rescue, etc. with limited participation).
 - Limited offering courses, best served in a centralized location (such as Instructor II, Fire Officer II, with limited participation).
- Upper portion of the pyramid (fewer students, more specific to positions):
 - Limited participation, best offered at centralized location (such as training for chief officers).

The above information (including Figure 1) is designed to utilize all available methods of delivery, including the use of a centralized training center (with specialized facilities and props), regional emergency response training centers (with basic facilities and props), mobile training units, and local level training (using FSTB, the Community College districts, and in-house instructors).

As is apparent by reviewing Figure 1, the greatest number of students have training needs tied directly to basic skill development (fire suppression, rescue related, EMS, etc.). These training needs are best handled at the local or regional level.

As fire service personnel rise through the ranks, or take on specific duties and responsibilities (above and beyond the basic firefighter position), more specific training is necessary. The number of students is reduced for these training needs. There may also be a resource, equipment, or training prop need specific to the training program. These programs are best offered at the regional or state level. The following table (Figure 2) illustrates this concept.

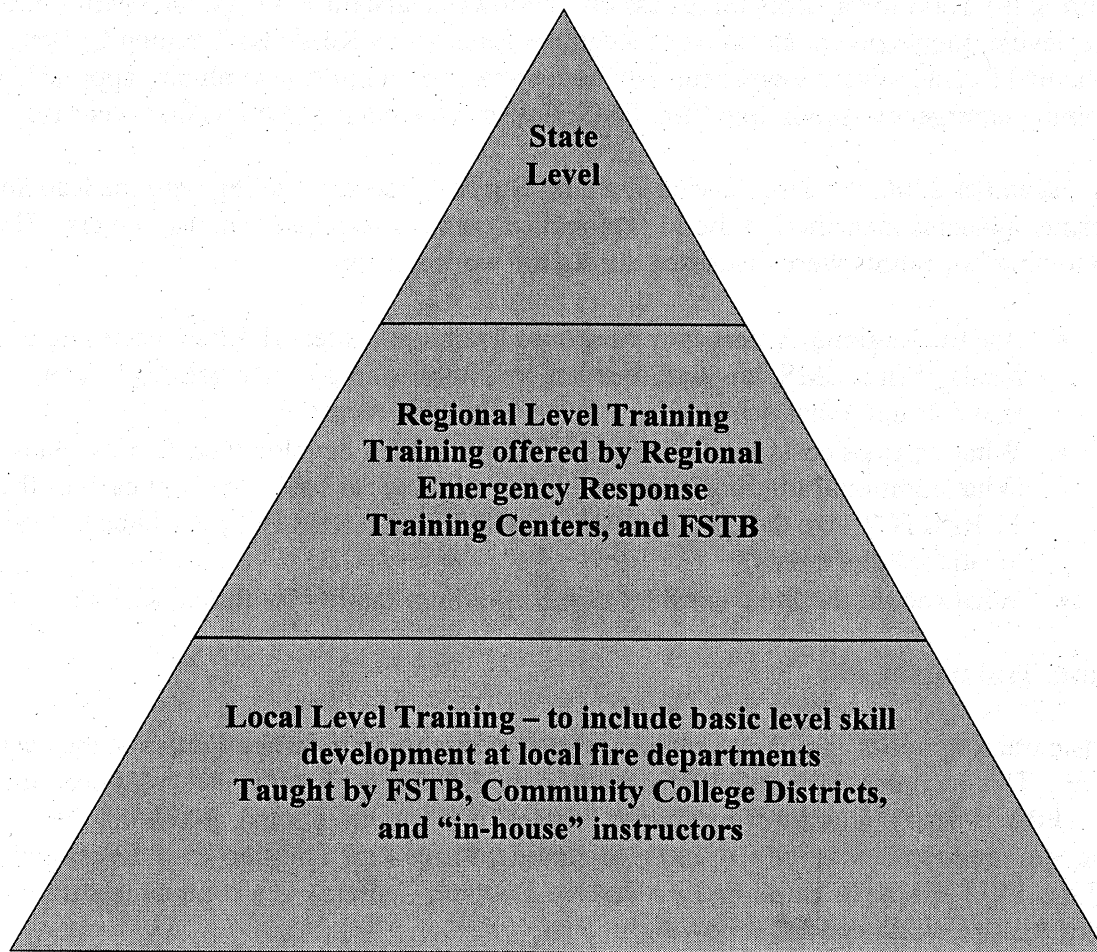


Figure 2 – Training Efforts at the Local, Regional, and State Level

Regional Emergency Response Training Centers – Future Needs

During the 2006 Iowa Legislative session, the Iowa Legislature funded \$4.3 Million for the development and construction of Regional Emergency Response Training Centers. A total of 11 centers were identified, with an emphasis on a multi-disciplinary approach to training emergency responders (fire, EMS, law enforcement, and homeland security).

In December 2006, the Fire Service Training Bureau hosted a meeting with the lead and partner agencies identified in the 11 regional emergency response training centers. The following key points were discussed during the work session:

- Are the Regional Emergency Response Training Centers (RERTC) catering to the needs of fire, EMS, law enforcement, and homeland security training? If so, how? If not, what needs to be done to help this process?
- What types of costs are the RERTC finding as they develop their facility plans? What additional funding is necessary to complete the basic needs of each of the 11 RERTC? Are there other costs (specific to each RERTC) associated with site location, other needs?
- What should the State consider as the minimum facility for the 11 RERTC?

Basic Training Needs

Basic training needs can be described as those necessary to train firefighters at the basic level. This includes the training identified in the Firefighter I and II levels (as described in NFPA 1001, Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualifications), following the specific requirements of NFPA 1403 (Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions) and NFPA 1402 (Guide to Building Fire Service Training Centers). To conduct this training, each RERTC will need the following:

- A burn building (2-3 stories, with two burn rooms – 1st and 2nd levels, with interior and exterior stairways, rappelling platform and rings) to conduct at-grade, above-grade, and below-grade fires. Burn building would be pre-fabricated (two most common builders are WHP Training Towers, and Fire Facilities, Inc.).
- A multi-level skills building (to include ventilation and forcible entry skill development, hose and ladder skill development, search/rescue techniques, etc.). This building would use artificial smoke only. Construction would be concrete block and wood frame, with wood exterior and shingled roof. The Fire Service Training Bureau can provide specific diagrams for the development of this building.
- Exterior props (vehicle fire, dumpster fire, spill fire) using LP or Natural Gas. The Fire Service Training Bureau can provide specific diagrams for the development of these exterior props.
- A concrete pad for vehicle extrication (designed to hold up to 6 vehicles).

Some burn building designs incorporate all the skill development areas identified above (instead of separate burn and skill buildings). It should be noted that if one building is

used with all of these skills incorporated, this limits the use of the building to one activity at a time (as opposed to two separate buildings which would allow multiple activities during a training session).

The estimated cost to complete the basic training needs at each Regional Emergency Response Training Center are:

- Burn Building (2-3 story, with two burn rooms) = \$200,000
- Site work and foundation for burn building = \$100,000
- Installation of burn building = \$100,000
- Skills building = \$100,000
- Exterior props = \$20,000
- Unexpected costs = \$50,000

- Total estimated cost = \$570,000 (does not include RERTC specific site needs as identified in the "Specific needs..." section)

Basic Training – Plus

At the December 2006 work session, many of the lead and partner agencies identified a need to add additional props to the Regional Emergency Response Training Centers. They stated that today's firefighters are expected to develop skills in the technical rescue field, in particular, areas of rope rescue, confined space rescue, and trench rescue.

The burn building and skills building identified in the "Basic Training Needs" section can be used for basic rope rescue training (with the inclusion of rappelling platforms and anchors). However, additional props would be needed for confined space rescue and trench rescue. The Fire Service Training Bureau can provide specific diagrams for the development of a combined confined space/trench rescue prop.

Estimated costs to complete the "Basic Training – Plus" options are:

- Confined Space Rescue prop = \$50,000
- Trench Rescue prop = \$35,000
- Combined Confined Space/Trench Rescue prop = \$75,000

The Needs of Other Emergency Responders at the RERTC

The above concepts are designed for the fire service component of emergency responders. Other responders (such as EMS, law enforcement, and homeland security) have specific needs that can be met at these Regional Emergency Response Training Centers.

- Law enforcement may have a need to practice "tactical" training, which can be conducted in the burn buildings (per the recommendations from WHP Training Towers, and Fire Facilities, Inc.). Law enforcement may also have a need for

basic fire extinguisher and fire suppression training. Law enforcement may also request the use of classroom facilities. In several regions, they have also requested the construction of firing ranges (see “Specific Needs for each RERTC” section).

- EMS may have a need for classroom space. They may also participate in vehicle extrication training (dealing with patient handling and care). Most of the EMS efforts are already occurring at the local or regional level.
- Homeland Security may have a need for classroom space. More important for Homeland Security is the interaction of Fire, Law Enforcement, and EMS in learning to work together. Examples of Homeland Security specific training include NIMS and Incident Command System related training.

Specific Needs for each RERTC

Listed below are identified funding needs per each Regional Emergency Response Training Center. In some cases, these requests are in addition to the minimum facility needs identified above (see “Basic Training Needs” and “Basic Training – Plus” sections above).

<p>Area I: Northeast Iowa Community College (and Dubuque County Firemen’s Association) – allocated \$150,000 (plus \$300,000 the prior year) – additional request for funding includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor Training Plaza (around Evolutions Building) = \$140,000 • Interior Structure completion (flooring, etc.) = \$28,000
<p>Area II: North Iowa Area Community College (and Mason City Fire Department) – allocated \$400,000 – additional request for funding includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water main with hydrant = \$86,000 • Sanitary sewer extension = \$153,000 • Gas and electric extension = \$18,000
<p>Area III: Iowa Lakes Community College – allocated \$400,000 – additional request for funding includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site work (in addition to amount identified above – to include water system, water recovery system, driving area) = \$200,000
<p>Area V: Iowa Central Community College – allocated \$400,000 – additional request for funding includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site work (in addition to amount identified above) = \$150,000 • Storage building = \$75,000 • Propane burners for burn building (flashover unit, etc.) = \$200,000 • Live fire arms range (for law enforcement) = \$55,000 • Multi-discipline training building = \$25,000 • Portable foam unit (ethanol plant training) = \$30,000