

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA

Wednesday, July 1, 2026; 5:30 PM

City Hall | 226 West 4th Street | Council Chambers

AMENDED JUNE 30, 2026

- I. Moment of Silence
- II. Pledge of Allegiance
- III. Roll Call
- IV. Meeting Protocol and Decorum
- V. City Administrator Update
- VI. Public Hearings
 - A. Community Development
 1. Public Hearing for Case REZ26-05 being the request of Rooted Counseling Center, PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional District. [Ward 7]
 2. Public Hearing on granting an access easement on City-owned property located south of West 39th Street and east of Wisconsin Avenue (Parcel T1735-01), David W. Oberbroeckling Trust and the Julia A. Oberbroeckling Trust, Petitioners. [Ward 2]
- VII. Petitions and Communications from Council Members and the Mayor
- VIII. Action items for Discussion

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Matt Lienen, Chair; Mark Holloway, Vice Chair

IX. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1. First Consideration: Ordinance for Case REZ26-05 being the request of Rooted Counseling Center, PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional District. [Ward 7]
2. Resolution granting an access easement on City-owned property located south of

West 39th Street and east of Wisconsin Avenue (Parcel T1735-01), David W. Oberbroeckling Trust and the Julia A. Oberbroeckling Trust, Petitioners. [Ward 2]

X. Motion recommending discussion or consent for Community Development items

PUBLIC SAFETY

Ben Jobgen, Chair; Tim Dunn, Vice Chair

XI. PUBLIC SAFETY

1. Third Consideration: Ordinance amending Schedule V Four-Way Stop Intersections of Chapter 10.96 entitled "Schedules" of the Municipal Code of Davenport, Iowa, by adding 3rd Street and Warren Street. [Ward 3]
2. Resolution approving the Standards of Cover for the Davenport Fire Department's 2026 accreditation cycle. [All Wards]
3. Resolution approving street, lane, and public ground closure requests on the listed dates and times for outdoor events.

Daiquiri Factory, Mac's, Kilkenny's, and Carriage Haus; Bix 7 Block Party; Downtown | 300 block of West 3rd Street; 9:00 a.m. Friday, July 24, 2026 – 6:00 a.m. Sunday, July 26, 2026; **Closure**: West 3rd Street from Ripley Street to Harrison Street; parking lane on the west side of Harrison Street from the alley north of West 3rd Street to the southeast corner of Daiquiri Factory south of West 3rd Street. [Ward 3]

The Office; Bix Party; 116 West 3rd Street; 9:30 a.m. (or as soon as possible after the Bix 7) Saturday, July 25, 2026 - 2:00 a.m. Sunday, July 26, 2026; **Closure**: West 3rd Street from Main Street to Brady Street. [Ward 3]

Downtown Davenport Partnership; Motor Row Victory Lane; Downtown; 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 24, 2026 – 9:00 p.m. Saturday, July 25, 2026; **Closures**: (beginning at 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 24) Pershing Avenue from East 2nd Street south to Emerson Place; (beginning at 10:00 p.m. Friday, July 24) East 2nd Street from Perry Street to Iowa Street; Pershing Avenue from East 2nd Street north to the alley. [Ward 3]

Christian Center Church; Neighborhood Street Fest; 2103 West 3rd Street; 7:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. Saturday, September 12, 2026; **Closure**: Oak Street from West 3rd Street south to the alley. [Ward 3]

4. Motion approving noise variance requests on the listed dates and times for outdoor events.

Daiquiri Factory, Mac's, Kilkenny's, and Carriage Haus; Bix 7 Block Party; Downtown | 300 block of West 3rd Street; 7:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. Friday, July 24, 2026, and 11:00 a.m. Saturday, July 25, 2026 – 12:00 a.m. Sunday, July 26, 2026; Outdoor music/band, over 50 dBA. [Ward 3]

The Office; Bix Party; 116 West 3rd Street; 12:00 p.m. Saturday, July 25, 2026 – 12:00 a.m. Sunday, July 26, 2026; Outdoor music/band, over 50 dBA. [Ward 3]

Downtown Davenport Partnership; Motor Row Victory Lane; Downtown; 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Saturday, July 25, 2026; Outdoor music/band, over 50 dBA. [Ward 3]

Christian Center Church; Neighborhood Street Fest; 2103 West 3rd Street; 11:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Saturday, September 12, 2026; Outdoor music/band, over 50 dBA. [Ward 3]

5. Motion approving beer and liquor license applications.

A. New License, New Owner, Temporary Permit, Temporary Outdoor Area, Location Transfer, etc. (as noted):

Ward 3

Stompbox Brewing (JPX2ME, LLC) - 210 East River Drive #101 - Outdoor Area - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Raccoon Motel (Dazozi, LLC) – 315 East 2nd Street – New Owners/License – License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

The Last Picture House (Cinema Paradiso, LLC) – 325 East 2nd Street – Temporary Extended Outdoor Area July 25 – License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Mississippi River Distilling Company (Mississippi River Distilling Company, LLC) – 318 East 2nd Street – Temporary Outdoor Area July 25 – License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Front Street Brewery (Front Street Brewery, Inc) - East 2nd Street between Perry Street and Pershing Avenue – Temporary Outdoor Event July 25 – License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Daiquiri Factory (Daq Fac, LLC) – 303 West 3rd Street – Temporary Outdoor Area July 24-26 - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Mac's Tavern (Failte, Inc) – 316 West 3rd Street - Temporary Outdoor Area July 24-26 - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

The Office (Local 563 Cocktail Lounge, LLC) - 116 West 3rd Street - Temporary Outdoor Area July 25-26 - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Hy-Vee (Hy-Vee, Inc) – 500 East 3rd Street – Temporary Outdoor Event July 25 – License Type: Special Class C Beer/Wine (On-Premises)

Ward 6

Pump & Pantry 78 (Bosselman Pump & Pantry, Inc) - 3200 East Kimberly Road - License Type: Class E Liquor (Carry-Out)

Pump & Pantry 79 (Bosselman Pump & Pantry, Inc) - 4631 East 53rd Street - License Type: Class E Liquor (Carry-Out)

Rhythm City Casino (Rhythm City Casino, LLC) - 7077 Elmore Avenue - Outdoor Area - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

B. Annual License Renewals (with Outdoor Area as noted):

Ward 1

Emeis Golf Course (City of Davenport) - 4500 West Central Park Avenue - Outdoor Area - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Ward 3

Chuck's Tap (Sivi's Tap, LLC) - 1731 West 6th Street - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Frick's Tap (LBLN, LLC) - 1402 West 3rd Street - Outdoor Area - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Miss Phay Cafe (Miss Phay Cafe, Inc) - 510/512 Brady Street - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Ward 4

Don Juan Mexican Cocina, LLC (Don Juan Mexican Cocina, LLC) - 1902 North Division Street - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Ward 5

RodriguezHope (Alfredo Rodriguez) - 1113 Mound Street - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Ward 6

Applebee's Neighborhood Grill & Bar (Apple Corps LP) - 3838 Elmore Avenue - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Duck Creek Golf Course (City of Davenport) - 3000 East Locust Street - Outdoor Area - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Super Target T-533 (Target Corporation) - 5225 Elmore Avenue - License Type: Class E Liquor (Carry-Out)

Ward 8

Kwik Star #215 (Kwik Trip, Inc) - 100 West 65th Street - License Type: Class B Beer/Wine (Carry-Out)

XII. Motion recommending discussion or consent for Public Safety items

PUBLIC WORKS

Rick Dunn, Chair; Paul Vasquez, Vice Chair

XIII. PUBLIC WORKS

1. Second Consideration: Ordinance amending various sections of Chapter 15.30 entitled "Contractor Licenses – Bond – Insurance Required" of the Municipal Code of Davenport, Iowa, to establish a Registered Subcontractor classification. [All Wards]
2. Resolution accepting work completed under the Kimberly Downs Road (East 33rd Street to Bridge Avenue) and Bridge Avenue (Kimberly Downs Road to Frontage Road) Reconstruction Project by Eastern Iowa Excavating & Concrete, LLC of Cascade, Iowa, in the amount of \$832,665.09, CIP #35062. [Ward 7]
3. Resolution accepting work completed under the 2025 High Volume Roadway Resurfacing Project by CDMI Concrete Contractors, Inc of Port Byron, Illinois, in the amount of \$776,460.67, CIP #35061. [Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, & 8]
4. Resolution accepting work completed under the West 61st Street (Appomattox Road to Scott Street) Overly Project by Emery Construction Group of Moline, Illinois, in the amount of \$702,374.25, CIP #35062. [Ward 8]
5. Resolution accepting work completed under the West 56th Street (Hillandale Road to 2519 West 56th Street) Reconstruction Project by Eastern Iowa Excavating & Concrete, LLC of Cascade, Iowa, in the amount of \$331,179.02, CIP #35062. [Ward 2]
6. Resolution accepting work completed under the Jebens Avenue (West 61st Street to West 62nd Street) Reconstruction Project by Feldman Concrete Dyersville, Iowa, in the amount of \$209,325.06, CIP #35062. [Ward 6]
7. Resolution exercising the second-year option and authorizing a one-year contract continuation for the 2025 Sidewalk and ADA Ramp Program to Leveraged Services LCC of Bettendorf, Iowa (\$240,000); Feldman Concrete of Dyersville, Iowa (\$250,000); and Kelly Construction of Davenport, Iowa (\$100,000), CIP #28028. [All Wards]
8. Resolution awarding a contract for the PROTECT | 2nd and Gaines Flood Mitigation Project to Langman Construction, Inc of Rock Island, Illinois, in the amount of \$2,290,611.15, subject to Iowa Department of Transportation concurrence, CIP #35067. [Ward 3]

9. Resolution awarding a contract for the Harrison Street (West Central Park Avenue to West Locust Street) Resurfacing Project to Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, Iowa, in the amount of \$808,274.50, subject to Iowa Department of Transportation concurrence, CIP #35068. [Wards 4 & 5]
10. Resolution awarding a contract for the 2026 Alley Cost Share Program to Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, Iowa, in the amount of \$330,922, CIP #35068. [Wards 4 & 5]
11. Resolution awarding a contract for the Pine Street (West 63rd Street to West 67th Street) Sanitary Sewer Extension Project to Apollo Excavating of Milan, Illinois, in the amount of \$193,769.50, CIP #30067. [Wards 8]
12. Resolution authorizing submission of a grant application to the Iowa State Recreational Trails (SRT) Program for financial assistance to reroute the Duck Creek Recreational Trail under Marquette Street. [Ward 7]

XIV. Motion recommending discussion or consent for Public Works items

FINANCE

Jazmin Newton, Chair; John Blunk, Vice Chair

XV. FINANCE

XVI. Motion recommending discussion or consent for Finance items

XVII. PURCHASE ORDERS OF \$10,000 TO \$50,000 ENTERED JUNE 1-15, 2026 (For Information Only)

1. Online Computer Library Center Inc | CONTENTdm subscription | Amount: \$10,154.98
2. Benjamin E. Ryan | acquisition for 2nd and Marquette PROTECT project | Amount: \$10,450
3. Adolph Kiefer & Associates LLC | lifeguard chairs for Annie Wittenmyer and Fejervary pools | Amount: \$11,778.48
4. Murphy-Hoffman Company LLC | transmission for Bus 3501 | Amount: \$12,121.53
5. The Fastenal Company Inc | employee safety equipment | Amount: \$13,414.89
6. Target Solutions LLC | Vector software and maintenance for Fire | Amount: \$14,362.68
7. MoxFive LLC | RM26-200 | Amount: \$14,381.25
8. AmeriCore LLC | construction work at McClellan & River | Amount: \$15,466
9. CDB Utility Contractors Inc | fiber repair at Eastern & 29th | Amount: \$20,680
10. Kone Inc | wireless gateways for 11 elevators | Amount: \$25,988
11. Dorsey & Whitney LLP | GO Bond, Series 2026 | Amount: \$38,000
12. StreetLight Data, Inc | traffic volume and speed data | Amount: \$41,160
13. Traffic Control Corporation | traffic signal cabinets | Amount: \$47,638

XVIII. Other Ordinances, Resolutions and Motions

1. Resolution approving the amendment and restatement of the City's existing 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan, establishment of a qualified 401(a) Defined Contribution Plan, establishment of a new 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan, and authorizing the Human Resources Director or designee to execute necessary documents. [All Wards]
2. Motion awarding a contract for engineering services for the Emeis Clubhouse Renovation Project to Streamline Architects, LLC of Moline, Illinois, in the amount of \$65,100. [Ward 1]
3. Motion approving a payment to Lane & Waterman, LLP of Davenport, Iowa, in the amount of \$56,512 for litigation services. [All Wards]
4. A motion for suspension of the rules to add the following to the agenda:

XXII. Executive Session to discuss strategy with counsel in matters involving litigation pursuant to Iowa Code Section 21.5(1)(c).

XIX. Motion recommending discussion or consent for Other Ordinances, Resolutions and Motions items

XX. Public with Business

PLEASE NOTE: At this time individuals may address the City Council on any matters of City business not appearing on this agenda. This is not an opportunity to discuss issues with the Council members or get information. In accordance with Open Meetings law, the Council cannot take action on any complaints or suggestions tonight.

Please state your name and ward for the record. There is a five (5) minute time limit. Please end your comments promptly.

XXI. Final Comments from Council Members and the Mayor

XXII. Executive Session

1. To discuss strategy with counsel in matters involving litigation pursuant to Iowa Code Section 21.5(1)(c).

XXIII. Adjourn

City of Davenport

Department: Development & Neighborhood Services
Contact Info: Laura Berkley | 563-888-3553

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Public Hearing for Case REZ26-05 being the request of Rooted Counseling Center, PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional District. [Ward 7]

Recommendation:

Hold the Hearing.

Background:

The subject property is zoned R-4C Single Family and Two-Family Central Residential District. The site is currently a single-family home. The purpose of the rezoning to C-T Commercial Transitional District is to open a psychology counseling office in the existing structure and install signage for the proposed business. The applicant is proposing a Zoning Map Amendment because their plan exceeds the regulations for home-based businesses.

Why is a Zoning Map Amendment Required?

The City does not allow commercial business to operate in a residential district unless it can comply with the City's and State's regulations for home-based business. State of Iowa Code 414.33 states that a city shall not prohibit a no-impact home-based business. However, the city can establish reasonable regulations for home-based businesses (aka zoning and licensing regulations). Staff believe that the applicant does not meet the standards for home-based business or no-impact home-based business due to the applicant's desire for a sign and the structure will not be a home for the applicant.

Plan & Zoning Commission Recommendation

At its June 16, 2026, meeting, the City Plan and Zoning Commission voted to forward Case REZ26-05 to the City Council with a recommendation for approval subject to the listed findings.

Findings

1. The zoning map amendment is consistent with the Davenport +2035 Land Use Plan, which identifies the property as Residential General and Urban Corridor.
2. The proposed zoning map amendment to C-T Commercial Transitional District is compatible with the zoning of nearby property.
3. The request maintains compatibility with the established neighborhood character.
4. The proposed zoning map amendment promotes the public health, safety, and welfare of the City.
5. The proposed map amendment creates minor nonconformities.

The staff report from the June 16, 2026, Plan and Zoning Commission meeting is attached.

Attachments:

1. Plan & Zoning Commission Staff Report
2. Application
3. Maps
4. Public Notice-Committee of the Whole
5. Public Notice-Plan & Zoning Commission

City of Davenport

Department: Development & Neighborhood Services
Contact Info: Matthew Reu | 563-888-2221

Action / Date
6/16/2026

Subject:

Case REZ26-05: Request of Rooted Counseling Center, PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District. [Ward 7]

Recommendation:

Staff recommends Case REZ26-05 be forwarded to the City Council with a recommendation for approval subject to the listed findings and conditions.

Findings:

1. The zoning map amendment is consistent with the Davenport +2035 Land Use Plan, which identifies the property as Residential General and Urban Corridor.
2. The proposed zoning map amendment to C-T Commercial Transitional District is compatible with the zoning of nearby property.
3. The request maintains compatibility with the established neighborhood character.
4. The proposed zoning map amendment promotes the public health, safety, and welfare of the City.
5. The proposed map amendment creates minor nonconformities.

Background:

The subject property is zoned R-4C Single Family and Two-Family Central Residential District. The site is currently a single-family home. The purpose of the rezoning to C-T Commercial Transitional District is to open a psychology counseling office in the existing structure and install signage for the proposed business. The applicant is proposing a Zoning Map Amendment because their plan exceeds the regulations for home-based businesses.

Why is a Zoning Map Amendment Required?

The City does not allow commercial business to operate in a residential district unless it can comply with the City's and State's regulations for home-based business. State of Iowa Code 414.33 states that a city shall not prohibit a no-impact home-based business. However, the city can establish reasonable regulations for home-based businesses (aka zoning and licensing regulations). Staff believe that the applicant does not meet the standards for home-based business or no-impact home-based business due to the applicant's desire for a sign and the structure will not be a home for the applicant. The following briefly describes the State's regulations for home-based business and the City's ordinance.

IA Code 414.33: No-impact home-based business applies to businesses of the following traits:

1. Total number of onsite employees and clients do not exceed occupancy limit for the residential property.
2. The activities are characterized as:
 - a. Limited to the sale of lawful goods and services

- b. Activities do not generate on-street parking or a substantial increase in traffic through the residential area.
- c. Activities occur inside the residential dwelling or in the yard of the residential property.
- d. The activities are not visible from an adjacent property or street.

Staff believe the proposed psychology office will not meet no-impact home-based business. The proposed psychology office will increase traffic through the residential area, generate off-street parking, and a sign will be visible from the street and alley.

The City of Davenport permits and regulates home businesses through Title 17 Zoning, 17.09.030.L Home Occupation. The following list some of the ordinances that would hamper the proposal should it be a home-based business.

1. Home occupations are permitted in any dwelling unit as an accessory use provided that this use is clearly incidental and secondary to the primary use of the dwelling for residential purposes and does not change the character of the dwelling unit or adversely affect the surrounding residential district of which it is a part.
2. A member or members of the immediate family occupying the dwelling and no more than one person who is not a resident member of the immediate family may be in the home at any given time to work in connection with the home occupation.
3. Home occupations of an office or service-related businesses with client visits are limited to one client at a time per home occupation in the structure.
 - a. For purposes of this section, client means one or more persons meeting with for the office or service-related business home occupation.
 - b. For the purposes of this section, client does not mean regular meetings of sales associates or a similar category of employee. No alteration of the principal building may be made that changes the residential character of that dwelling.
4. No alteration of the principal building may be made that changes the residential character of that dwelling. Displays or activities that indicate from the exterior that the structure is being used, in part, for any purpose other than that of a residence are prohibited.

8. The home occupation cannot create greater vehicular or pedestrian traffic than is average for a residential area. The home occupation and any related activity must not create any traffic hazards or nuisances in public rights-of-way.

In summary, the Applicant's proposal does not fit the character of a home-based business and is therefore proposing a Zoning Map Amendment to C-T. The applicant does not fit the character because of their desire for a sign and to have the primary use as a business and not a home.

Comprehensive Plan:

1. Within Existing Urban Service Area: Yes
2. Within Urban Service Area 2035: Yes

Future Land Use Designation:

The subject property is currently designated as a part of a Commercial Node along an Urban Corridor in the Davenport +2035 Future Land Use Map.

1. **Residential General (RG):** Designates neighborhoods that are mostly residential but include or are within one-half mile (walking distance) of scattered neighborhood-compatible commercial services, as well as other neighborhood uses like schools, churches, corner stores, etc. generally oriented along Urban Corridors (UC). Neighborhoods are typically designated as a whole. Existing neighborhoods are anticipated to maintain their existing characteristics in terms of land use mix and density, with the exception along edges and transition areas, where higher intensity may be considered.
2. **Urban Corridor (UC):** Generally established corridors along major streets marked by mixed-use development with commercial uses generally clustered at major intersections and/or transit stops. Urban corridors are mostly fully built-out and redevelopment occurs slowly. Commercial uses in UC generally serve adjacent neighborhoods with goods and services. The character and intensity of Urban Corridors can vary due to street and surrounding neighborhood characteristics. Therefore, specific corridor and neighborhood plans, and supporting zoning provisions, should be developed to help guide future development decisions.

Zoning:

1. **R-4C Single Family and Two-Family Central Residential District:** The R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential Zoning District is intended to preserve and protect Davenport's dense, centrally located, established urban residential neighborhoods. Standards of the R-4C District are intended to ensure that new development is complementary to the existing developed character of these neighborhoods. Limited non-residential uses that are compatible with the surrounding residential neighborhoods may be permitted in the R-4C District.
2. **C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District:** The C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District is intended to accommodate low-intensity limited office, service, and retail uses that may serve as a transition between residential areas and more intensely developed commercial or light industrial areas of the City. Low intensity mixed-use is allowed.

Technical Review:

Approval Standards for Map Amendments (Chapter 17.14.040)

The Plan and Zoning Commission recommendation and the City Council decision on any zoning text or map amendment is a matter of legislative discretion that is not controlled by any particular standard. However, in making their recommendation and decision, the Plan and Zoning Commission and the City Council must consider the following standards. The approval of amendments is based on a balancing of these standards.

The consistency of the proposed amendment with the Comprehensive Plan and any adopted land use policies.

Staff Response: The property is designated as a Residential General (RG) and an Urban Corridor

(UC) in the Davenport +2035 Land Use Plan. The combination of land use categories is intended to (1) cluster more intense uses along intersection of major streets and (2) establish mixed-use development adjacent to residential neighborhoods. UC are generally built-out, vary in character across the city, and change slowly over time. Harrison Street is a busy corridor. Staff do not believe an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan is required. It is staff's opinion that the proposed rezoning to C-T Commercial Transitional is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

The compatibility with the zoning of nearby property.

Staff Response: The following zoning districts about the subject property:

1. North: C-T Commercial Transitional District
2. South: R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential District
3. East: R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential District
4. West: R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential District

Rezoning the subject property to C-T Commercial Transitional District continues compatibility with the businesses in the north and surrounding residential homes. The intersection of Garfield Street and Harrison Street functions as an established neighborhood-scale commercial node, characterized by low-intensity commercial development serving nearby residents. Expanding the C-T District at this location is not anticipated to create adverse land use impacts or conflicts with adjacent properties, as the proposed zoning classification is intended to provide an appropriate transition between commercial and residential uses. It is staff's opinion that the proposed zoning map amendment is compatible with the existing development pattern and character of the surrounding commercial corridor and neighborhood.

The compatibility with established neighborhood character.

Staff Response: The established character consists of a small commercial node and single-family homes. The applicant proposes to operate an office in the existing single-family home. The change of use requires a 15-foot landscaping buffer along the south property line. It is staff's opinion that the proposed zoning map amendment does not change the established neighborhood character.

The extent to which the proposed amendment promotes the public health, safety, and welfare of the City.

Staff Response: The applicant is requesting a zoning map amendment to permit a low-intensity commercial use on the property. The proposed psychology office would require minimal site modifications and would serve as an appropriate transitional use between the surrounding single-family residential neighborhood and nearby commercial development. Access to the site and customer parking would be provided from the alley, minimizing impacts on adjacent residential streets. Due to the nature and scale of the proposed use, staff anticipates only limited increases in traffic, noise, or other activity levels. As such, staff finds that the proposed rezoning would not adversely affect the public health, safety, or welfare of the surrounding neighborhood and would be compatible with the character of the area.

The suitability of the property for the purposes for which it is presently zoned, i.e. the feasibility of developing the property in question for one or more of the uses permitted under the existing zoning classification.

Staff Response: The property is presently zoned R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Residential District. The current zoning district prohibits commercial activity as the principal use. Any commercial activity in the R-4C district is an accessory to the principal use, also called a home business. Rezoning the subject property will enable commercial activity to become the primary use. It is staff's opinion that the proposed zoning map amendment will enable the property to be developed in a manner consistent with the adjacent development.

The extent to which the proposed amendment creates nonconformities.

Staff Response: If rezoned to C-T Commercial Transitional District, the 0.2-acre property would be unable to conform to the district dimensional standards. The subject property would be nonconforming in its minimum lot area of 10,000 square feet and district setbacks. Uses in C-T do not require parking. The applicant intends to utilize the existing detached garage for parking as well as repaving the concrete driveway for additional patient parking spaces. New parking facilities shall conform to the 2019 Zoning Ordinance. It is the staff's opinion that the proposed zoning map amendment will create minor nonconformities on the subject property. Staff determined that no conditions need be applied to rectify the nonconformities.

Public Input:

Letters were sent to property owners within 200 feet of the proposed request notifying them of the May 18th neighborhood meeting and the June 2nd Plan and Zoning Commission Public Hearing. The neighborhood meeting was held at the subject property. Five members of the public attended the neighborhood meeting. Neighbors asked about the use of the property and parking for customers. To date, no written comments or formal protest petitions have been submitted. Staff will apprise the Commission of any additional correspondence at the June 16th Plan and Zoning Commission meeting.

Attachments:

1. Maps
2. Public Notice
3. Application



CITY OF DAVENPORT
 Development & Neighborhood
 Services – Planning
 1200 E. 46th ST
 Davenport, IA 52807

Office 563.326.6198
 planning@davenportiowa.com

APPLICATION FOR
REZONING
 (MAP AMENDMENT)

DATES: PRE-APP	SUBMITTAL	PUBLIC HEARING
5/5/26	5/5/26	4/2/26
PROJECT TITLE		

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Applicant Name | Company Name
 Rooted Counseling Center PLLC

Address
 2721 N. Harrison St. Davenport, IA 52803

City | State | Zip
 ↑

Phone
 (309) 738-3981

Secondary Phone
 —

E-Mail Address

Acceptance of Applicant ✓
 I, the undersigned, certify that the information on this application to the best of my knowledge, is true and correct. I further certify that I have a legal interest in the property in question, and/or that I am legally able to represent all other persons or entities with interest in this property, and acknowledge formal procedure and submittal requirements.

In addition to the application fee, I understand I am responsible for attendance at each meeting on the public hearing/zoning calendar. The City reserves the right to require further site studies as necessary, such as a traffic study.

JAMES ESTES
 Type Applicant's Name
 [Signature]
 Applicants Signature
 5/5/26
 Date

SITE ADDRESS OR GENERAL LOCATION DESCRIPTION
 2721 N. Harrison St. Davenport, IA 52803

NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING DATE / TIME / LOCATION
 5/18/26 5:30 2721 N Harrison St

ZONING DISTRICTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SQ. AREA
	R4C	CT	

COMPLETE SUBMITTALS SHALL INCLUDE:	SUBMITTED
Concept/Development Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Authorization to Act as Applicant* *only needed if the Applicant is different than the owner	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legal Description* (bearing & distance) * shall include a MS Word or Text file	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legal Description Dimensioned Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Application Fee* (REQUIRED) *(check payable to 'City of Davenport')	<input type="checkbox"/>

Land Area	Fee
Less than 1 acre	\$400
1 to less than 10 acres	\$750 plus \$25/acre
10 acres or more	\$1,000 plus \$25/acre

1 to 3 site notice signs are required based on lot size; \$10 each

DEVELOPMENT TEAM

Property Owner
 JAMES ESTES (Jim)
 Address
 2501 Iowa St. Davenport, IA 52803
 Phone
 (309) 738-3981
 Secondary Phone
 E-Mail Address

Project Manager/Other
 JAMES ESTES (Jim)
 Address
 2501 Iowa St. Davenport, IA 52803
 Phone
 (309) 738-3981
 Secondary Phone
 E-Mail Address

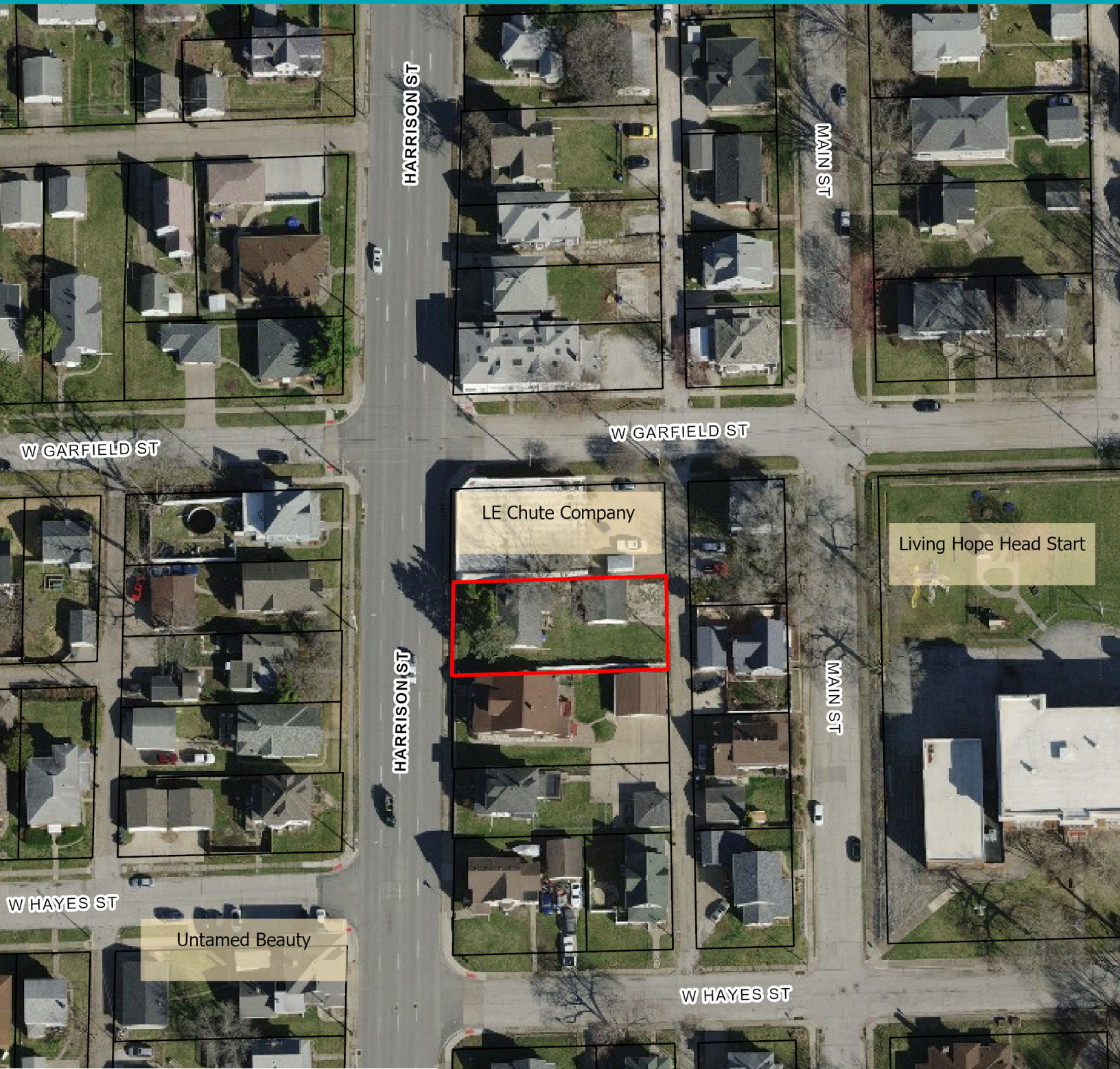
PROJECT NARRATIVE: (submit separate sheet if needed)


Submit the first two pages of this form to Planning Staff at:
planning@davenportiowa.com or contact staff with any questions or requests for additional information.




Vicinity Map | Case REZ26-05

Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7]



 Subject Parcel

0 62.5 125 Feet



Public Notification | Case REZ26-05

Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7]



 Subject Parcel  Notification Ring

0 70 140 Feet 

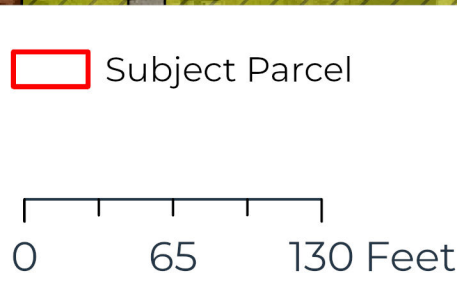
Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7]





Zoning Map | Case REZ26-05

Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7]





NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING NOTICE

To: All property owners within 200 feet of 2721 North Harrison Street

Committee of the Whole Meeting

Date: 7/01/2026

Time: 5:30 PM

Location: Council Chambers | City Hall | 226 West 4th Street

What is this About?

This notice is being sent to inform you that a public hearing at the next Committee of the Whole meeting will be held for a request to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District. The rezoning is proposed to facilitate the development of a counseling center in the existing house on 2721 North Harrison Street. The rezoning is proposed to allow the owner to erect signage on the building and expand parking onsite.

Requests/Case Descriptions:

Case REZ26-05: Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7].

Plan and Zoning Commission Recommendation:

At its June 16, 2026 meeting, the Plan and Zoning Commission recommended Case REZ26-05 be forwarded to the City Council with a recommendation for approval subject to the listed findings and conditions.

Findings:

1. The zoning map amendment is consistent with the Davenport +2035 Land Use Plan, which identifies the property as Residential General and Urban Corridor.
2. The proposed zoning map amendment to C-T Commercial Transitional District is compatible with the zoning of nearby property.
3. The request maintains compatibility with the established neighborhood character.
4. The proposed zoning map amendment promotes the public health, safety, and welfare of the City.
5. The proposed map amendment creates minor nonconformities.

Would You Like to Submit an Official Comment?

As a neighboring property owner, you may have an interest in commenting on the proposed request via email or in person at the public hearing. Send written comments to planning@davenportiowa.com (no later than 12:00 PM one day before the public hearing) or to: Planning, 1200 E 46th St, Davenport IA 52807.

All documents related to the meeting (agenda included) are at "Meeting Minutes and Agendas": https://www.davenportiowa.com/government/meeting_minutes_agendas

Do You Have Any Questions?

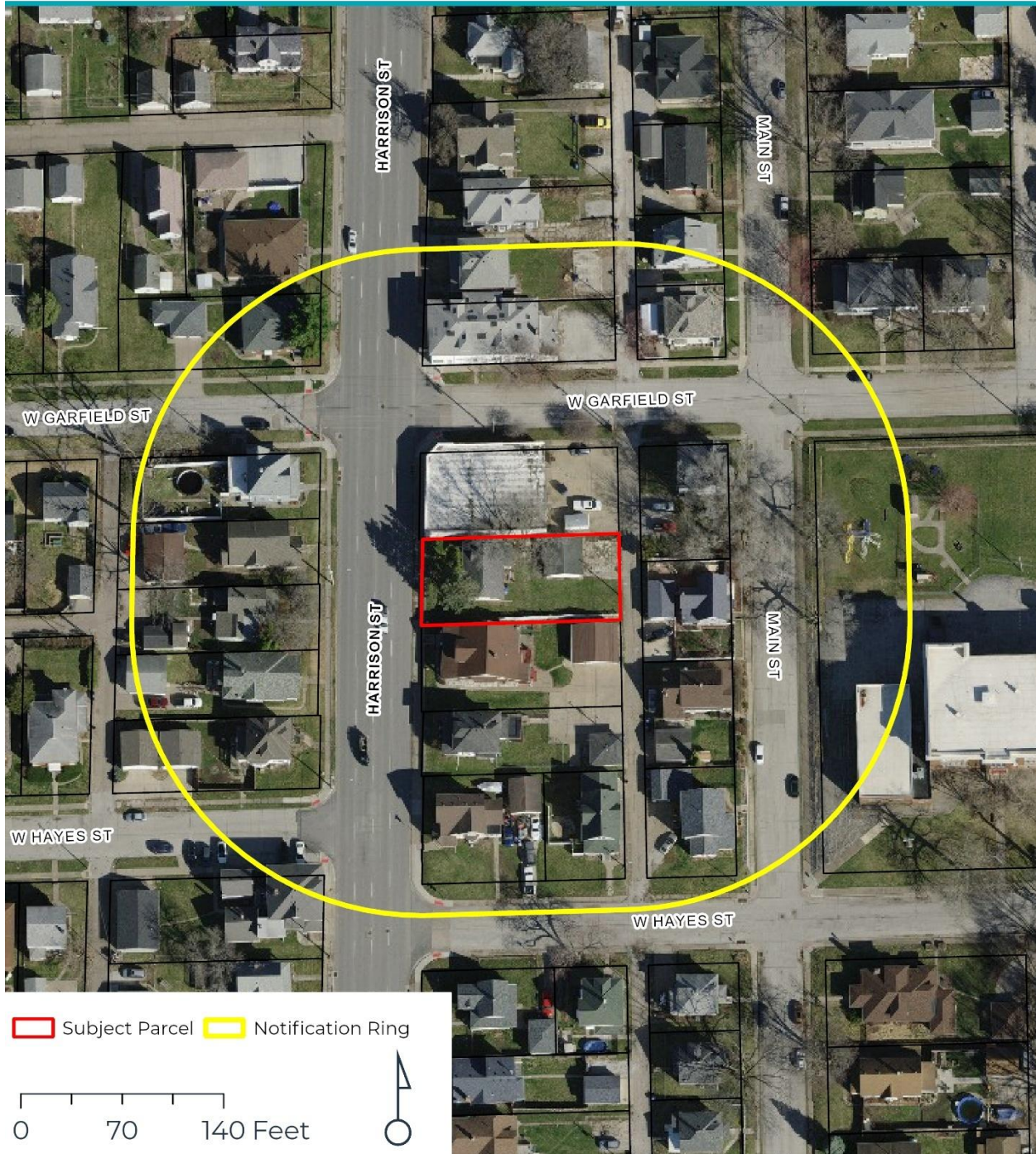
If you have any questions or if accommodations are needed for any reason, please contact the Development and Neighborhood Services Department at planning@davenportiowa.com or 563-326-6198. Interpretive services are available at no charge. Servicios interpretativos libres estan disponibles. TTY: (563) 326-6145

Please note items may be removed or tabled to a future hearing date at the request of the Applicant or Commission/Board. Those interested in verifying case actions and/or tablings, please contact Planning at 563-326-6198 or planning@davenportiowa.com for updates.



Public Notification | Case REZ26-05

Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7]





NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING NOTICE

To: All property owners within 200 feet of 2721 North Harrison Street

Neighborhood Meeting

Date: 5/18/2026

Time: 5:30 PM

Location: 2721 North Harrison Street

What is this About?

This notice is being sent to inform you that a neighborhood meeting will be held for a request to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District. The rezoning is proposed to facilitate the development of a counseling center in the existing house on 2721 North Harrison Street. The rezoning is proposed to allow the owner to erect signage on the building and expand parking onsite.

The applicant is required to host a neighborhood meeting to address concerns of their neighbors. All stakeholders, property owners, tenants, business owners, and more are invited to 2721 North Harrison Street to discuss with the owner about the proposed changes.

Requests/Case Descriptions:

Case REZ26-05: Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7]

What are the Next Steps after the Neighborhood Meeting and Public Hearing?

The Plan and Zoning Commission will hold a formal public hearing at their meeting on June 02, 2026. You will receive a notice of the Plan and Zoning Commission public hearing. For the specific dates and times of subsequent meetings, please contact the Development & Neighborhood Services Department.

Would You Like to Submit an Official Comment?

As a neighboring property owner, you may have an interest in commenting on the proposed request via email or in person at the public hearing. Send written comments to planning@davenportiowa.com (no later than 12:00 PM *one day before* the public hearing) or to: Planning, 1200 E 46th St, Davenport IA 52807.

All documents related to the meeting (agenda included) are at "Meeting Minutes & Agendas": https://www.davenportiowa.com/government/meeting_minutes_agendas

Do You Have Any Questions?

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Please note items may be removed or tabled to a future hearing date at the request of the Applicant or Commission/Board. Those interested in verifying case actions and/or tablings, please contact Planning at 563-326-6198 or planning@davenportiowa.com for updates.



Public Notification | Case REZ26-05

Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7]



City of Davenport

Department: Development & Neighborhood Services
Contact Info: Matt Werderitch | 563-888-2221

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Public Hearing on granting an access easement on City-owned property located south of West 39th Street and east of Wisconsin Avenue (Parcel T1735-01), David W. Oberbroeckling Trust and the Julia A. Oberbroeckling Trust, Petitioners. [Ward 2]

Recommendation:

Hold the Hearing.

Background:

The Oberbroecklings own farm land East of Wisconsin Avenue north and south of Duck Creek (Parcels T1749-01 and T1749-02). While access to the farmland is available from Wisconsin Avenue, the northeast portion of the property crosses both Duck Creek and Cardinal Creek, making access challenging. The Oberbroecklings have requested a farm access easement from West 39th Street. The proposed access easement would be 40 feet wide on the west side of Parcel T1735-01. There is an existing access easement for the property at 4955 West 39th Street. The granting of the farm access easement is conditioned upon the consent of the current property owner of 4955 West 39th Street.

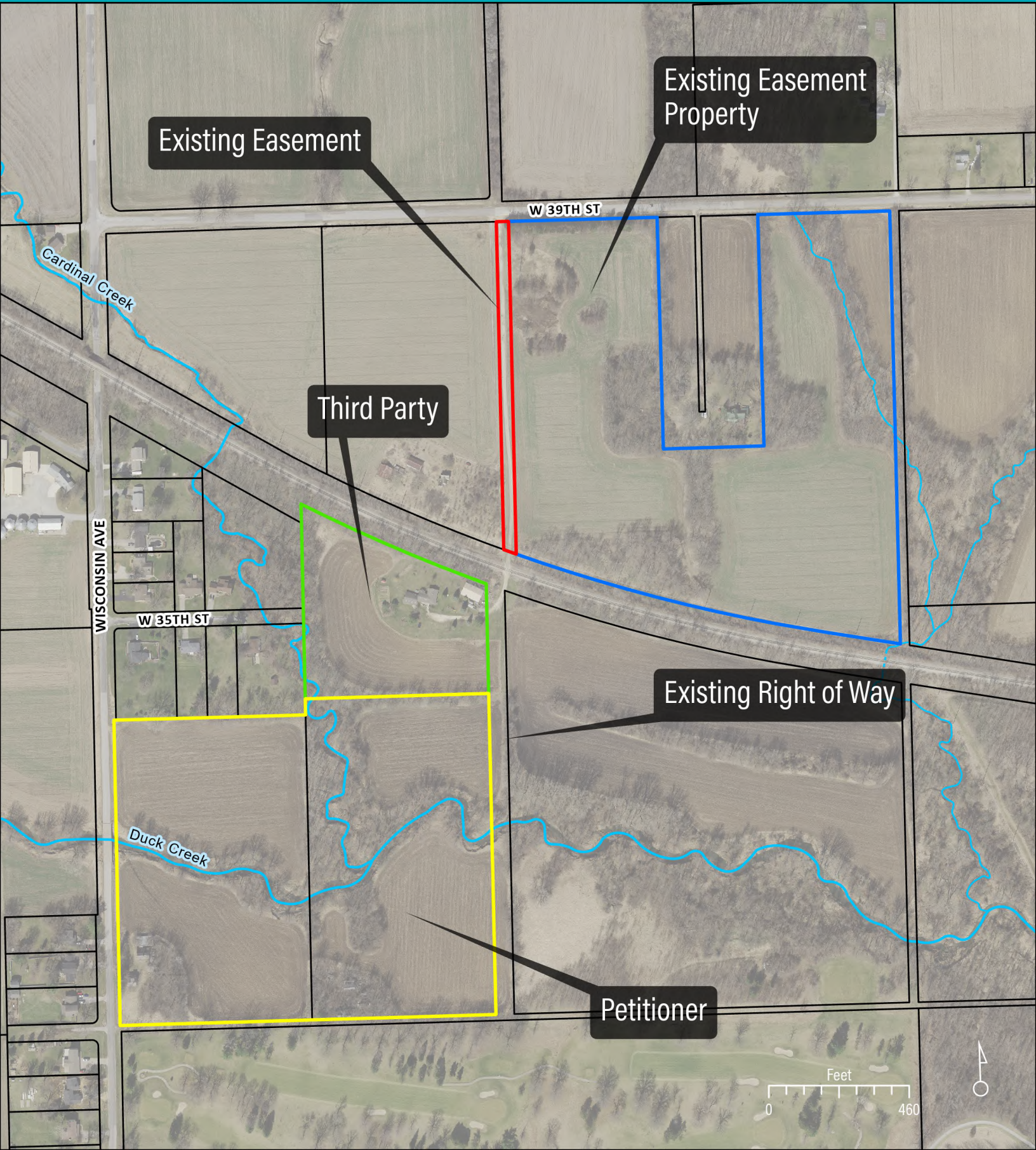
In accordance with Iowa State Code, notice of this Public Hearing was advertised in the *Quad-City Times*.

Attachments:

1. Location Map
2. Proposed Easement Agreement
3. Existing Easement Agreement



Location Map for Proposed Easement



Prepared By & Return To: Brooks Law Firm, P.C. Kelli Golinghorst, 202 N. 2nd St. Suite A, Eldridge, IA 52748, Phone: (563) 285-9600

EASEMENT AGREEMENT

Agreement made this _____ day of _____, 2026, between City of Davenport (“City”) and the David W. Oberbroeckling Trust and the Julia A. Oberbroeckling Trust, (“Oberbroeckling”).

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, City owns certain property more particularly described as Exhibit A (hereinafter referred to as “Parcel A”); and

WHEREAS, Oberbroeckling owns a tract of land described on Exhibit A (hereinafter described as “Parcel B”); and

WHEREAS, Oberbroeckling has requested that the City grant a perpetual easement for access to Parcel B across a 40-foot wide North/South strip along the westernmost edge of Parcel A; and

WHEREAS, City has agreed to grant the Easement, which is shown in Exhibit B, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference (shown as the “Easement”), subject to and in accordance with the following terms and conditions.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions contained in this Easement Agreement, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Easement. City hereby grants to Oberbroeckling over, along and across a 40-foot wide North/South strip along the westernmost edge of Parcel A a perpetual easement for ingress and

egress to Parcel B from West 39th Street in the City of Davenport, Scott County, Iowa for farm equipment traffic associated with the farming of crops situated upon Parcel B, as more particularly shown in Exhibit B attached hereto.

2. Liability. Oberbroeckling will be responsible for, and shall indemnify, defend and hold City harmless from any liability, claims or damages suffered or incurred by City in connection with the use of said access Easement or which may result from granting by City of said rights and privileges set forth in this Easement Agreement, including without limitation any loss, claim, damages or liability relating to the railroad crossing. Oberbroeckling shall indemnify, defend and hold City harmless from and against any and all loss, costs, or damage and any liabilities, claims and actions, with reference to its use of the Easement.
3. Maintenance. The City shall not be responsible for any repairs, maintenance, snow removal and care as necessary on the Easement. The City shall not be responsible for any expenses associated with the railroad crossing.
4. Liability Insurance. Oberbroeckling will obtain a liability insurance policy covering the Easement and will name City as an additional insured on such liability policy covering the Easement area.
5. Existing Easement Holder. Oberbroeckling shall share the Easement with the other existing easement holder and shall not block, destroy, unreasonably interfere, or strictly limit the existing easement holder's right to use or access its own easement over, along and across a part of Parcel A.
6. Covenant Running with Land. The Easement herein shall be deemed a covenant running with the land and extending to the benefit of the heirs, successors and assigns of Oberbroeckling and the City.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Easement Agreement as of the date first set forth above.

CITY OF DAVENPORT

By _____

David W. Oberbroeckling, Trustee

Julia A. Oberbroeckling, Trustee

STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY OF SCOTT

On this ___ day of _____, 2026, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared _____, to me personally known, who, being by me duly sworn, did say that they are the _____ of the City of Davenport; that said instrument was signed on behalf of said City by authority of its City Council; and that the said _____ as such officer acknowledged that execution of said instrument to be the voluntary act and deed of said City, by it and by him voluntarily executed.

Signature of Notary Public

STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY OF SCOTT

On this ___ day of _____, 2026, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared David W. Oberbroeckling, Trustee of the David W. Oberbroeckling Trust and Julia A. Oberbroeckling, Trustee of the Julia A. Oberbroeckling Trust to me known, to be the identical persons named in and who executed the forgoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their voluntary act and deed.

Signature of Notary Public

Exhibit A

Parcel A

Lots 2 and 10 in the Subdivision known as Henry Miller's or Miller and Witherwax's Subdivision

Parcel B

A 16 acre tract of land described as follows, to-wit: All of Lot 11, consisting of ten acres, more or less, and the south 6 acres of Lot 6 of Miller and Witherwax's Subdivision to the Southwest Quarter of Section 17, in Township 78 North, Range 3 East of the 5th P.M. Also the right-of-way over the South 16-1/2 feet of the Southwest Quarter of said Section 17 in Township and Range aforesaid.

Exhibit B



2002-45822

FEES \$ 31.00 PD

E. C. [Signature]

RECORDER OF DEEDS
SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA

2002 NOV 12 AM 10 50

EASEMENT AGREEMENT

Agreement made this 5th day of June, 2002, between City of Davenport ("City") and Christopher T. and Cathy L. Quilty, ("Quilty").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, City owns certain property adjacent to property owned by Quilty more particularly described on Exhibit "A" (hereinafter referred to as "Parcel A"); and

WHEREAS, Quilty owns a tract of land adjacent to Parcel A described on Exhibit "A" (hereinafter referred to as "Parcel B"); and

WHEREAS, Quilty has requested that the City grant a perpetual easement for access to Parcel B across a 20 foot North/South strip of Parcel A; and

WHEREAS, City has agreed to grant the Easement, which is shown in Exhibit "A", attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference (shown as the "Easement"), subject to and in accordance with the following terms and conditions.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions contained in this Easement Agreement, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Easement. City hereby grants to Quilty over, along and across a part of Parcel "A", a perpetual easement for ingress and egress to Parcel "B" from West 39th Street in the City of Davenport, Scott County, Iowa for residential vehicular traffic associated with the single family dwelling located upon Parcel "B", as more particularly shown in Exhibit "A" attached hereto. At the time that other public access is provided (including any necessary bridges or culverts) to Parcel B, the City may terminate this easement upon written notice thereof.

2. Liability. Quilty will be responsible for, and shall indemnify, defend and hold City harmless from any liability, claims or damages suffered or incurred by City in connection with

the use of said access Easement or which may result from the granting by City of said rights and privileges set forth in the Easement Agreement, including without limitation any loss, claim, damages or liability relating to the railroad crossing. Quilty shall indemnify, defend and hold City harmless from and against any and all loss, costs, or damage and any liabilities, claims and actions, with reference to its use of the Easement.

3. Maintenance. Quilty agrees to provide all repairs, maintenance, snow removal and care as necessary on the Easement and bear all associated costs therewith. Any expense associated with the railroad crossing shall be Quilty's sole responsibility.

4. Liability Insurance. Quilty will obtain a liability insurance policy covering the Easement and will name City as an additional insured on such liability policy covering the Easement area.

5. Future Development. Parcel B shall not be subdivided nor shall any additional residential dwelling structures or mobile homes be built without City approval.

6. Covenant Running with Land. The Easement herein shall be deemed a covenant running with the land and extending to the benefit of the heirs, successors and assigns of Quilty and the City.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Easement Agreement as of the date first set forth above.

CITY OF DAVENPORT

By CRQ
#328

Chris Quilty
Chris Quilty

Cathy L. Quilty
Cathy L. Quilty

STATE OF IOWA)
) SS:
SCOTT COUNTY)

On this 5th day of June, 2002, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared Charles W. Brooke, to me personally known, who, being by me duly sworn, did say that he is the Mayor of the City of Davenport; that said instrument was signed on behalf of said City by authority of its City Council Board of Directors, and that the said Charles W. Brooke as such officer acknowledged the execution of said instrument to be the voluntary act and deed of said City, by it and by him voluntarily executed.

Carol L. Carlisle
Notary Public in and for said County and State

(Notarial Seal)

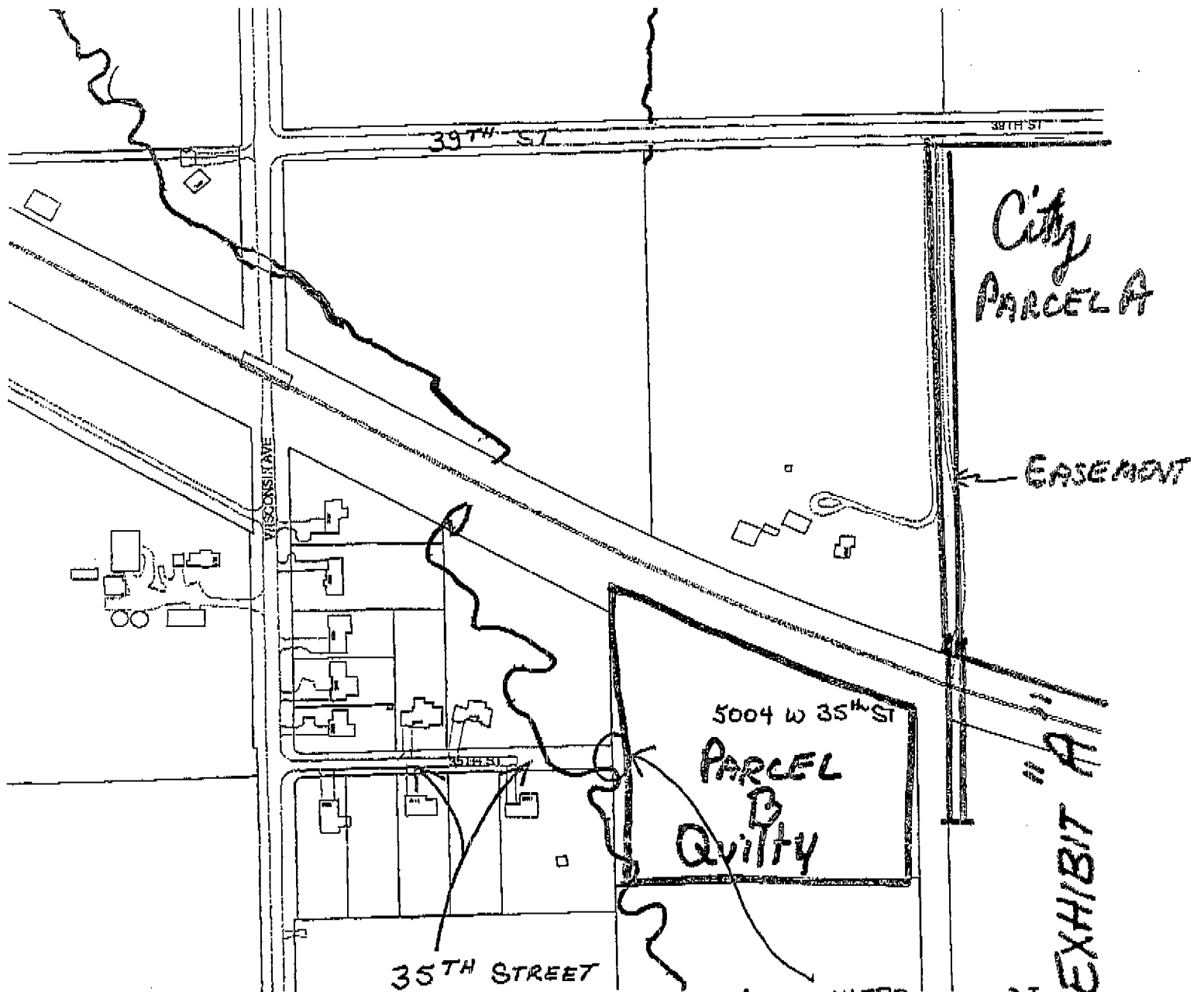


STATE OF IOWA)
) SS:
SCOTT COUNTY)

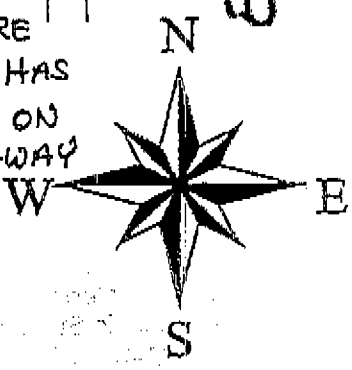
On this 16th day of AUGUST, 2002, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared Chris Quilty and Cathy L. Quilty, to me known to be the identical persons named in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their voluntary act and deed.



Brian Volkens
Notary Public in and for said County and State



AREA WHERE
PROPERTY HAS
FRONTAGE ON
RIGHT-OF-WAY



City of Davenport
Parcel A

Lots 2 and 10 in the Subdivision known as Henry Miller's or Miller and Witherwax's
Subdivision.

Quilty
Parcel B

Lot 6 in the Plat of Miller and Witherwax's Subdivision of the SW1/4 of Section 17, Township 78 North of Range 3 East of the 5th P.M. except tract conveyed for right of way purposes described as follows: a strip of land 25' in width immediately South of and adjoining the present right of way of the said party of the second part and being off the North end of Lot 6 in the Subdivision known as Henry Miller's or Miller and Witherwax's Subdivision of the SW1/4 of Section 17 in Township 78 North of Range 3 East of the 5th P.M., containing 42/100 of an acre of land be the same more or less: and except tract conveyed to Adam Beck by Warranty Deed dated September 13, 1902, of record in the office of the Recorder of Scott County, Iowa in Book 58 Land Deeds, page 559 described as follows: A 16 acre tract of land situated as follows, to-wit: All of Lot 11 consisting of 10 acres, more or less, and the South 6 acres of Lot No. 6 of Miller and Witherwax's Subdivision of the SW1/4 of Section No. 17 Township 78 North, Range 3 East of the 5th P.M.

City of Davenport

Department: Development & Neighborhood Services
Contact Info: Laura Berkley | 563-888-3553

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

First Consideration: Ordinance for Case REZ26-05 being the request of Rooted Counseling Center, PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional District. [Ward 7]

Recommendation:

Consider the Ordinance.

Background:

The subject property is zoned R-4C Single Family and Two-Family Central Residential District. The site is currently a single-family home. The purpose of the rezoning to C-T Commercial Transitional District is to open a psychology counseling office in the existing structure and install signage for the proposed business. The applicant is proposing a Zoning Map Amendment because their plan exceeds the regulations for home-based businesses.

Why is a Zoning Map Amendment Required?

The City does not allow commercial business to operate in a residential district unless it can comply with the City's and State's regulations for home-based business. State of Iowa Code 414.33 states that a city shall not prohibit a no-impact home-based business. However, the city can establish reasonable regulations for home-based businesses (aka zoning and licensing regulations). Staff believe that the applicant does not meet the standards for home-based business or no-impact home-based business due to the applicant's desire for a sign and the structure will not be a home for the applicant.

Plan & Zoning Commission Recommendation

At its June 16, 2026, meeting, the City Plan and Zoning Commission voted to forward Case REZ26-05 to the City Council with a recommendation for approval subject to the listed findings.

Findings

1. The zoning map amendment is consistent with the Davenport +2035 Land Use Plan, which identifies the property as Residential General and Urban Corridor.
2. The proposed zoning map amendment to C-T Commercial Transitional District is compatible with the zoning of nearby property.
3. The request maintains compatibility with the established neighborhood character.
4. The proposed zoning map amendment promotes the public health, safety, and welfare of the City.
5. The proposed map amendment creates minor nonconformities.

The staff report from the June 16, 2026, Plan and Zoning Commission meeting is attached.

Attachments:

1. Ordinance
2. Application
3. Maps
4. Plan and Zoning Commission Staff Report
5. Public Notice - Committee of the Whole
6. Public Notice - Plan and Zoning Commission

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE FOR CASE REZ26-05 BEING THE REQUEST OF ROOTED COUNSELING CENTER, PLLC TO REZONE 2721 NORTH HARRISON STREET FROM R-4C SINGLE-FAMILY AND TWO-FAMILY CENTRAL RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT TO C-T COMMERCIAL TRANSITIONAL ZONING DISTRICT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA:

Section 1. The following described unit of Scott County, Iowa real estate is hereby rezoned to "C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District."

Lot 4 in Block 17 in James Grant's Subdivision of a part of the N.E. 1/4 of Sec. 23 and part of the N.W. 1/4 of Sec. 24 in Twp. 78 N., Rng. 3 East of the 5th P.M., in the City of Davenport, Scott County, Iowa.

Commonly known as: 2721 Harrison Street, Davenport, IA 52803, Parcel B0023-05.

Section 2. That the following findings are hereby imposed upon said rezoning:

Findings

1. The zoning map amendment is consistent with the Davenport +2035 Land Use Plan, which identifies the property as Residential General and Urban Corridor.
2. The proposed zoning map amendment to C-T Commercial Transitional District is compatible with the zoning of nearby property.
3. The request maintains compatibility with the established neighborhood character.
4. The proposed zoning map amendment promotes the public health, safety, and welfare of the City.
5. The proposed map amendment creates minor nonconformities.

Section 3. At its June 16, 2026, meeting, the Plan and Zoning Commission voted to forward Case REZ26-05 to the City Council with a recommendation for approval subject to the listed findings.

SEVERABILITY CLAUSE. If any of the provisions of this ordinance are for any reason illegal or void, then the lawful provisions of this ordinance, which are separable from said unlawful provisions shall be and remain in full force and effect, the same as if the ordinance contained no illegal or void provisions.

REPEALER. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall be in full force and effective after its final passage and publication as by law provided.

First Consideration _____

Second Consideration _____

Approved _____

Published in the *Quad-City Times* on _____

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk



CITY OF DAVENPORT
 Development & Neighborhood
 Services – Planning
 1200 E. 46th ST
 Davenport, IA 52807

Office 563.326.6198
 planning@davenportiowa.com

APPLICATION FOR
REZONING
 (MAP AMENDMENT)

DATES: PRE-APP	SUBMITTAL	PUBLIC HEARING
5/5/26	5/5/26	4/2/26
PROJECT TITLE		

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Applicant Name | Company Name
 Rooted Counseling Center PLLC

Address
 2721 N. Harrison St. Davenport, IA 52803

City | State | Zip
 ↑

Phone
 (309) 738-3981

Secondary Phone
 —

E-Mail Address

Acceptance of Applicant ✓
 I, the undersigned, certify that the information on this application to the best of my knowledge, is true and correct. I further certify that I have a legal interest in the property in question, and/or that I am legally able to represent all other persons or entities with interest in this property, and acknowledge formal procedure and submittal requirements.

In addition to the application fee, I understand I am responsible for attendance at each meeting on the public hearing/zoning calendar. The City reserves the right to require further site studies as necessary, such as a traffic study.

JAMES ESTES
 Type Applicant's Name
 [Signature]
 Applicant's Signature
 5/5/26
 Date

SITE ADDRESS OR GENERAL LOCATION DESCRIPTION
 2721 N. Harrison St. Davenport, IA 52803

NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING DATE / TIME / LOCATION
 5/18/26 5:30 2721 N Harrison St

ZONING DISTRICTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SQ. AREA
	R4C	CT	

COMPLETE SUBMITTALS SHALL INCLUDE:	SUBMITTED
Concept/Development Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Authorization to Act as Applicant* *only needed if the Applicant is different than the owner	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legal Description* (bearing & distance) * shall include a MS Word or Text file	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legal Description Dimensioned Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Application Fee* (REQUIRED) *(check payable to 'City of Davenport')	<input type="checkbox"/>

Land Area	Fee
Less than 1 acre	\$400
1 to less than 10 acres	\$750 plus \$25/acre
10 acres or more	\$1,000 plus \$25/acre

1 to 3 site notice signs are required based on lot size; \$10 each

DEVELOPMENT TEAM

Property Owner
 JAMES ESTES (Jim)
 Address
 2501 Iowa St. Davenport, IA 52803
 Phone
 (309) 738-3981
 Secondary Phone
 E-Mail Address

Project Manager/Other
 JAMES ESTES (Jim)
 Address
 2501 Iowa St. Davenport, IA 52803
 Phone
 (309) 738-3981
 Secondary Phone
 E-Mail Address

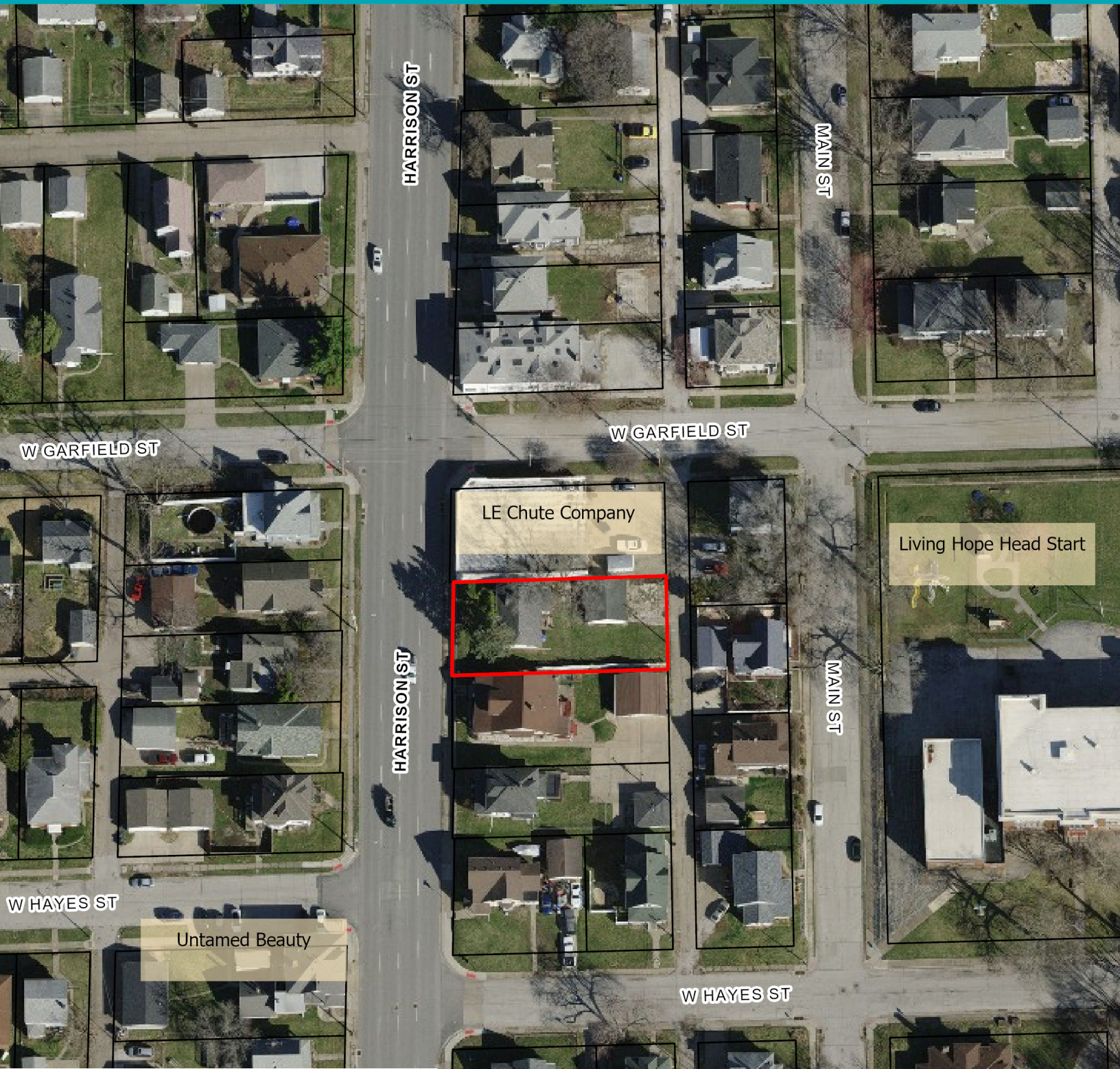
PROJECT NARRATIVE: (submit separate sheet if needed)


Submit the first two pages of this form to Planning Staff at:
planning@davenportiowa.com or contact staff with any questions or requests for additional information.



Vicinity Map | Case REZ26-05

Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7]



 Subject Parcel

0 62.5 125 Feet



Public Notification | Case REZ26-05

Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7]



 Subject Parcel  Notification Ring

0 70 140 Feet 

Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7]



 Subject Parcel

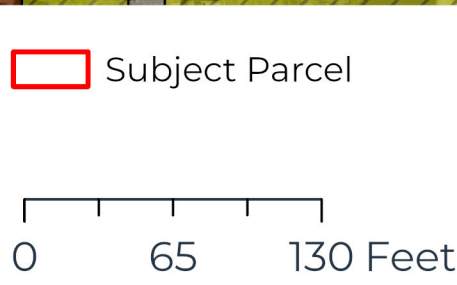
0 62.5 125 Feet





Zoning Map | Case REZ26-05

Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7]



City of Davenport

Department: Development & Neighborhood Services
Contact Info: Matthew Reu | 563-888-2221

Action / Date
6/16/2026

Subject:

Case REZ26-05: Request of Rooted Counseling Center, PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District. [Ward 7]

Recommendation:

Staff recommends Case REZ26-05 be forwarded to the City Council with a recommendation for approval subject to the listed findings and conditions.

Findings:

1. The zoning map amendment is consistent with the Davenport +2035 Land Use Plan, which identifies the property as Residential General and Urban Corridor.
2. The proposed zoning map amendment to C-T Commercial Transitional District is compatible with the zoning of nearby property.
3. The request maintains compatibility with the established neighborhood character.
4. The proposed zoning map amendment promotes the public health, safety, and welfare of the City.
5. The proposed map amendment creates minor nonconformities.

Background:

The subject property is zoned R-4C Single Family and Two-Family Central Residential District. The site is currently a single-family home. The purpose of the rezoning to C-T Commercial Transitional District is to open a psychology counseling office in the existing structure and install signage for the proposed business. The applicant is proposing a Zoning Map Amendment because their plan exceeds the regulations for home-based businesses.

Why is a Zoning Map Amendment Required?

The City does not allow commercial business to operate in a residential district unless it can comply with the City's and State's regulations for home-based business. State of Iowa Code 414.33 states that a city shall not prohibit a no-impact home-based business. However, the city can establish reasonable regulations for home-based businesses (aka zoning and licensing regulations). Staff believe that the applicant does not meet the standards for home-based business or no-impact home-based business due to the applicant's desire for a sign and the structure will not be a home for the applicant. The following briefly describes the State's regulations for home-based business and the City's ordinance.

IA Code 414.33: No-impact home-based business applies to businesses of the following traits:

1. Total number of onsite employees and clients do not exceed occupancy limit for the residential property.
2. The activities are characterized as:
 - a. Limited to the sale of lawful goods and services

- b. Activities do not generate on-street parking or a substantial increase in traffic through the residential area.
- c. Activities occur inside the residential dwelling or in the yard of the residential property.
- d. The activities are not visible from an adjacent property or street.

Staff believe the proposed psychology office will not meet no-impact home-based business. The proposed psychology office will increase traffic through the residential area, generate off-street parking, and a sign will be visible from the street and alley.

The City of Davenport permits and regulates home businesses through Title 17 Zoning, 17.09.030.L Home Occupation. The following list some of the ordinances that would hamper the proposal should it be a home-based business.

1. Home occupations are permitted in any dwelling unit as an accessory use provided that this use is clearly incidental and secondary to the primary use of the dwelling for residential purposes and does not change the character of the dwelling unit or adversely affect the surrounding residential district of which it is a part.
2. A member or members of the immediate family occupying the dwelling and no more than one person who is not a resident member of the immediate family may be in the home at any given time to work in connection with the home occupation.
3. Home occupations of an office or service-related businesses with client visits are limited to one client at a time per home occupation in the structure.
 - a. For purposes of this section, client means one or more persons meeting with for the office or service-related business home occupation.
 - b. For the purposes of this section, client does not mean regular meetings of sales associates or a similar category of employee. No alteration of the principal building may be made that changes the residential character of that dwelling.
4. No alteration of the principal building may be made that changes the residential character of that dwelling. Displays or activities that indicate from the exterior that the structure is being used, in part, for any purpose other than that of a residence are prohibited.

8. The home occupation cannot create greater vehicular or pedestrian traffic than is average for a residential area. The home occupation and any related activity must not create any traffic hazards or nuisances in public rights-of-way.

In summary, the Applicant's proposal does not fit the character of a home-based business and is therefore proposing a Zoning Map Amendment to C-T. The applicant does not fit the character because of their desire for a sign and to have the primary use as a business and not a home.

Comprehensive Plan:

1. Within Existing Urban Service Area: Yes
2. Within Urban Service Area 2035: Yes

Future Land Use Designation:

The subject property is currently designated as a part of a Commercial Node along an Urban Corridor in the Davenport +2035 Future Land Use Map.

1. **Residential General (RG):** Designates neighborhoods that are mostly residential but include or are within one-half mile (walking distance) of scattered neighborhood-compatible commercial services, as well as other neighborhood uses like schools, churches, corner stores, etc. generally oriented along Urban Corridors (UC). Neighborhoods are typically designated as a whole. Existing neighborhoods are anticipated to maintain their existing characteristics in terms of land use mix and density, with the exception along edges and transition areas, where higher intensity may be considered.
2. **Urban Corridor (UC):** Generally established corridors along major streets marked by mixed-use development with commercial uses generally clustered at major intersections and/or transit stops. Urban corridors are mostly fully built-out and redevelopment occurs slowly. Commercial uses in UC generally serve adjacent neighborhoods with goods and services. The character and intensity of Urban Corridors can vary due to street and surrounding neighborhood characteristics. Therefore, specific corridor and neighborhood plans, and supporting zoning provisions, should be developed to help guide future development decisions.

Zoning:

1. **R-4C Single Family and Two-Family Central Residential District:** The R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential Zoning District is intended to preserve and protect Davenport's dense, centrally located, established urban residential neighborhoods. Standards of the R-4C District are intended to ensure that new development is complementary to the existing developed character of these neighborhoods. Limited non-residential uses that are compatible with the surrounding residential neighborhoods may be permitted in the R-4C District.
2. **C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District:** The C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District is intended to accommodate low-intensity limited office, service, and retail uses that may serve as a transition between residential areas and more intensely developed commercial or light industrial areas of the City. Low intensity mixed-use is allowed.

Technical Review:

Approval Standards for Map Amendments (Chapter 17.14.040)

The Plan and Zoning Commission recommendation and the City Council decision on any zoning text or map amendment is a matter of legislative discretion that is not controlled by any particular standard. However, in making their recommendation and decision, the Plan and Zoning Commission and the City Council must consider the following standards. The approval of amendments is based on a balancing of these standards.

The consistency of the proposed amendment with the Comprehensive Plan and any adopted land use policies.

Staff Response: The property is designated as a Residential General (RG) and an Urban Corridor

(UC) in the Davenport +2035 Land Use Plan. The combination of land use categories is intended to (1) cluster more intense uses along intersection of major streets and (2) establish mixed-use development adjacent to residential neighborhoods. UC are generally built-out, vary in character across the city, and change slowly over time. Harrison Street is a busy corridor. Staff do not believe an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan is required. It is staff's opinion that the proposed rezoning to C-T Commercial Transitional is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

The compatibility with the zoning of nearby property.

Staff Response: The following zoning districts about the subject property:

1. North: C-T Commercial Transitional District
2. South: R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential District
3. East: R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential District
4. West: R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Central Residential District

Rezoning the subject property to C-T Commercial Transitional District continues compatibility with the businesses in the north and surrounding residential homes. The intersection of Garfield Street and Harrison Street functions as an established neighborhood-scale commercial node, characterized by low-intensity commercial development serving nearby residents. Expanding the C-T District at this location is not anticipated to create adverse land use impacts or conflicts with adjacent properties, as the proposed zoning classification is intended to provide an appropriate transition between commercial and residential uses. It is staff's opinion that the proposed zoning map amendment is compatible with the existing development pattern and character of the surrounding commercial corridor and neighborhood.

The compatibility with established neighborhood character.

Staff Response: The established character consists of a small commercial node and single-family homes. The applicant proposes to operate an office in the existing single-family home. The change of use requires a 15-foot landscaping buffer along the south property line. It is staff's opinion that the proposed zoning map amendment does not change the established neighborhood character.

The extent to which the proposed amendment promotes the public health, safety, and welfare of the City.

Staff Response: The applicant is requesting a zoning map amendment to permit a low-intensity commercial use on the property. The proposed psychology office would require minimal site modifications and would serve as an appropriate transitional use between the surrounding single-family residential neighborhood and nearby commercial development. Access to the site and customer parking would be provided from the alley, minimizing impacts on adjacent residential streets. Due to the nature and scale of the proposed use, staff anticipates only limited increases in traffic, noise, or other activity levels. As such, staff finds that the proposed rezoning would not adversely affect the public health, safety, or welfare of the surrounding neighborhood and would be compatible with the character of the area.

The suitability of the property for the purposes for which it is presently zoned, i.e. the feasibility of developing the property in question for one or more of the uses permitted under the existing zoning classification.

Staff Response: The property is presently zoned R-4C Single-Family and Two-Family Residential District. The current zoning district prohibits commercial activity as the principal use. Any commercial activity in the R-4C district is an accessory to the principal use, also called a home business. Rezoning the subject property will enable commercial activity to become the primary use. It is staff's opinion that the proposed zoning map amendment will enable the property to be developed in a manner consistent with the adjacent development.

The extent to which the proposed amendment creates nonconformities.

Staff Response: If rezoned to C-T Commercial Transitional District, the 0.2-acre property would be unable to conform to the district dimensional standards. The subject property would be nonconforming in its minimum lot area of 10,000 square feet and district setbacks. Uses in C-T do not require parking. The applicant intends to utilize the existing detached garage for parking as well as repaving the concrete driveway for additional patient parking spaces. New parking facilities shall conform to the 2019 Zoning Ordinance. It is the staff's opinion that the proposed zoning map amendment will create minor nonconformities on the subject property. Staff determined that no conditions need be applied to rectify the nonconformities.

Public Input:

Letters were sent to property owners within 200 feet of the proposed request notifying them of the May 18th neighborhood meeting and the June 2nd Plan and Zoning Commission Public Hearing. The neighborhood meeting was held at the subject property. Five members of the public attended the neighborhood meeting. Neighbors asked about the use of the property and parking for customers. To date, no written comments or formal protest petitions have been submitted. Staff will apprise the Commission of any additional correspondence at the June 16th Plan and Zoning Commission meeting.

Attachments:

1. Maps
2. Public Notice
3. Application



NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING NOTICE

To: All property owners within 200 feet of 2721 North Harrison Street

Committee of the Whole Meeting

Date: 7/01/2026

Time: 5:30 PM

Location: Council Chambers | City Hall | 226 West 4th Street

What is this About?

This notice is being sent to inform you that a public hearing at the next Committee of the Whole meeting will be held for a request to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District. The rezoning is proposed to facilitate the development of a counseling center in the existing house on 2721 North Harrison Street. The rezoning is proposed to allow the owner to erect signage on the building and expand parking onsite.

Requests/Case Descriptions:

Case REZ26-05: Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7].

Plan and Zoning Commission Recommendation:

At its June 16, 2026 meeting, the Plan and Zoning Commission recommended Case REZ26-05 be forwarded to the City Council with a recommendation for approval subject to the listed findings and conditions.

Findings:

1. The zoning map amendment is consistent with the Davenport +2035 Land Use Plan, which identifies the property as Residential General and Urban Corridor.
2. The proposed zoning map amendment to C-T Commercial Transitional District is compatible with the zoning of nearby property.
3. The request maintains compatibility with the established neighborhood character.
4. The proposed zoning map amendment promotes the public health, safety, and welfare of the City.
5. The proposed map amendment creates minor nonconformities.

Would You Like to Submit an Official Comment?

As a neighboring property owner, you may have an interest in commenting on the proposed request via email or in person at the public hearing. Send written comments to planning@davenportiowa.com (no later than 12:00 PM one day before the public hearing) or to: Planning, 1200 E 46th St, Davenport IA 52807.

All documents related to the meeting (agenda included) are at "Meeting Minutes and Agendas": https://www.davenportiowa.com/government/meeting_minutes_agendas

Do You Have Any Questions?

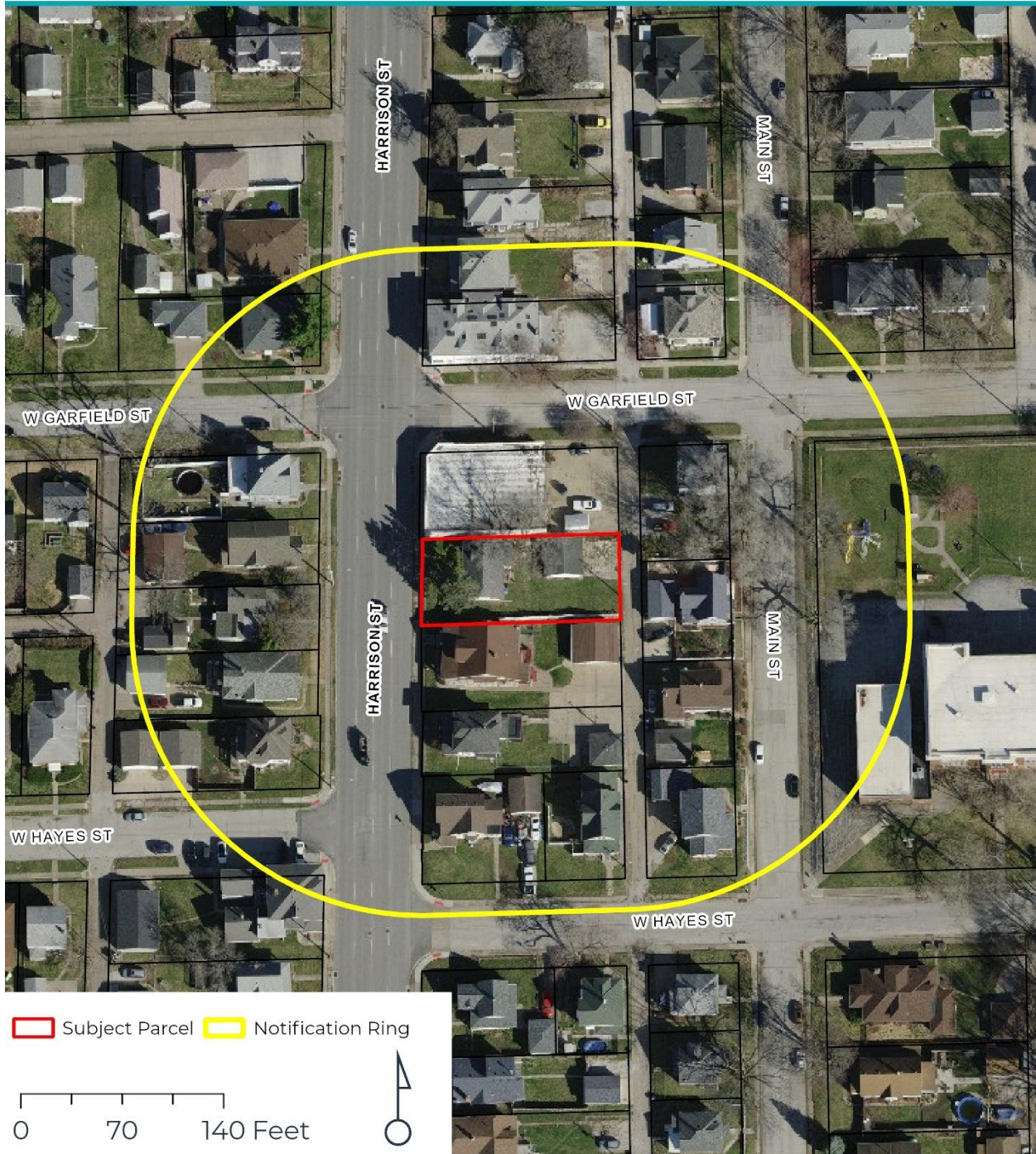
If you have any questions or if accommodations are needed for any reason, please contact the Development and Neighborhood Services Department at planning@davenportiowa.com or 563-326-6198. Interpretive services are available at no charge. Servicios interpretativos libres estan disponibles. TTY: (563) 326-6145

Please note items may be removed or tabled to a future hearing date at the request of the Applicant or Commission/Board. Those interested in verifying case actions and/or tablings, please contact Planning at 563-326-6198 or planning@davenportiowa.com for updates.



Public Notification | Case REZ26-05

Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7]





NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING NOTICE

To: All property owners within 200 feet of 2721 North Harrison Street

Neighborhood Meeting

Date: 5/18/2026

Time: 5:30 PM

Location: 2721 North Harrison Street

What is this About?

This notice is being sent to inform you that a neighborhood meeting will be held for a request to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District. The rezoning is proposed to facilitate the development of a counseling center in the existing house on 2721 North Harrison Street. The rezoning is proposed to allow the owner to erect signage on the building and expand parking onsite.

The applicant is required to host a neighborhood meeting to address concerns of their neighbors. All stakeholders, property owners, tenants, business owners, and more are invited to 2721 North Harrison Street to discuss with the owner about the proposed changes.

Requests/Case Descriptions:

Case REZ26-05: Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7]

What are the Next Steps after the Neighborhood Meeting and Public Hearing?

The Plan and Zoning Commission will hold a formal public hearing at their meeting on June 02, 2026. You will receive a notice of the Plan and Zoning Commission public hearing. For the specific dates and times of subsequent meetings, please contact the Development & Neighborhood Services Department.

Would You Like to Submit an Official Comment?

As a neighboring property owner, you may have an interest in commenting on the proposed request via email or in person at the public hearing. Send written comments to planning@davenportiowa.com (no later than 12:00 PM *one day before* the public hearing) or to: Planning, 1200 E 46th St, Davenport IA 52807.

All documents related to the meeting (agenda included) are at "Meeting Minutes & Agendas": https://www.davenportiowa.com/government/meeting_minutes_agendas

Do You Have Any Questions?

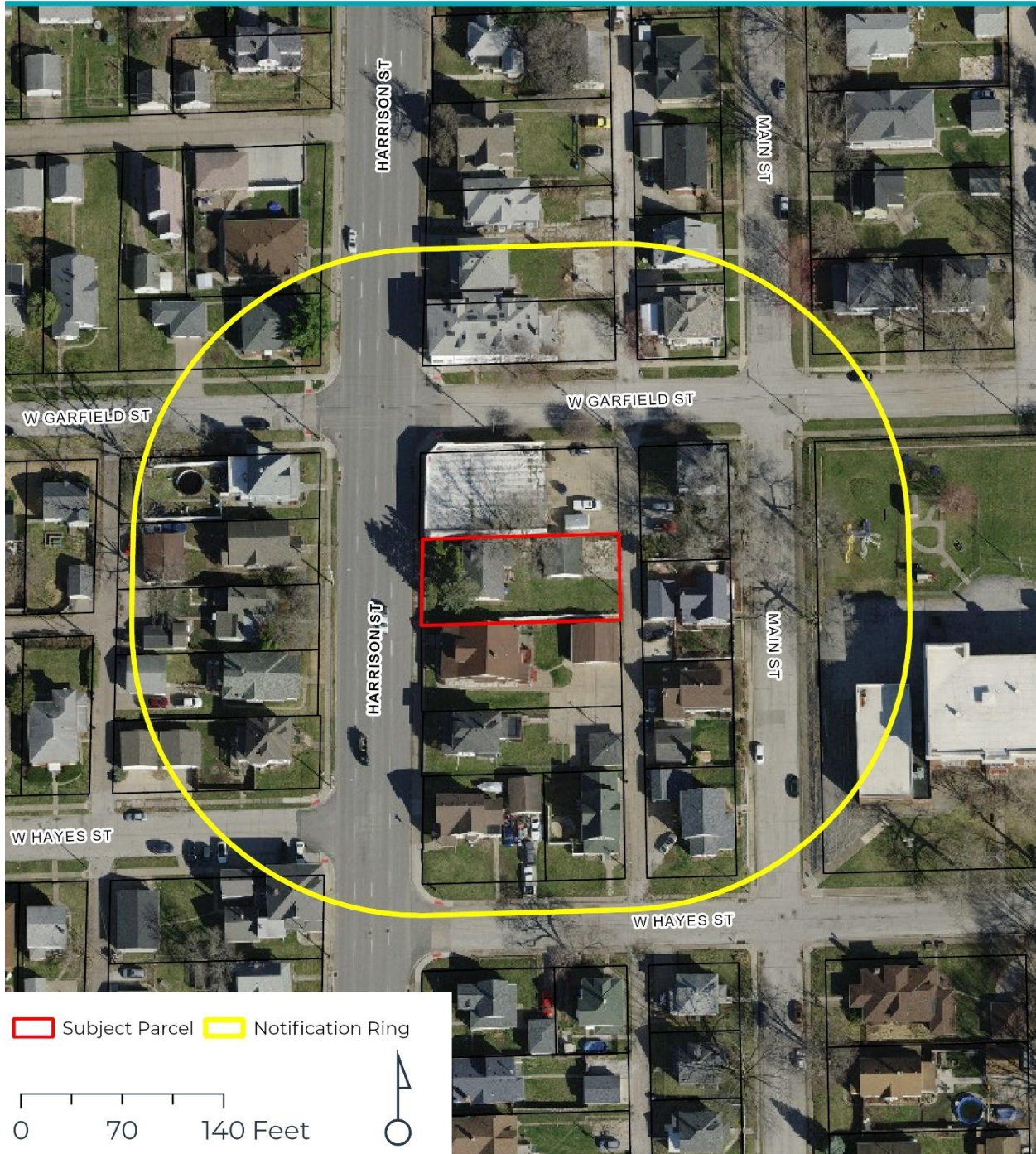
If you have any questions or if accommodations are needed for any reason, please contact the Development & Neighborhood Services Department at planning@davenportiowa.com or 563-326-6198. Interpretive services are available at no charge. Servicios interpretativos libres estan disponibles. TTY: (563) 326-6145

Please note items may be removed or tabled to a future hearing date at the request of the Applicant or Commission/Board. Those interested in verifying case actions and/or tablings, please contact Planning at 563-326-6198 or planning@davenportiowa.com for updates.



Public Notification | Case REZ26-05

Request of Rooted Counseling Center PLLC to rezone 2721 North Harrison Street from R4-C Single-Family and Two Family Central Residential District to C-T Commercial Transitional Zoning District [Ward 7]



City of Davenport

Department: Development & Neighborhood Services
Contact Info: Matt Werderitch | 563-888-2221

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Resolution granting an access easement on City-owned property located south of West 39th Street and east of Wisconsin Avenue (Parcel T1735-01), David W. Oberbroeckling Trust and the Julia A. Oberbroeckling Trust, Petitioners. [Ward 2]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Resolution.

Background:

The Oberbroecklings own farm land East of Wisconsin Avenue north and south of Duck Creek (Parcels T1749-01 and T1749-02). While access to the farmland is available from Wisconsin Avenue, the northeast portion of the property crosses both Duck Creek and Cardinal Creek, making access challenging. The Oberbroecklings have requested a farm access easement from West 39th Street. The proposed access easement would be 40 feet wide on the west side of Parcel T1735-01. There is an existing access easement for the property at 4955 West 39th Street. The granting of the farm access easement is conditioned upon the consent of the current property owner of 4955 West 39th Street.

In accordance with Iowa State Code, notice of this Public Hearing was advertised in the *Quad-City Times* and the Public Hearing was held on July 1, 2026.

Attachments:

1. Resolution
2. Map
3. Proposed Easement Agreement
4. Existing Easement Agreement

Resolution No. _____

Resolution offered by Alderman Lienen.

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa.

RESOLUTION granting an access easement on City-owned property located south of West 39th Street and east of Wisconsin Avenue (Parcel T1735-01), David W. Oberbroeckling Trust and the Julia A. Oberbroeckling Trust, Petitioners.

WHEREAS, the City of Davenport is the legal owner of certain property legally described as:

Lots 2 and 10 in the Subdivision known as Henry Miller's or Miller and Witherwax's Subdivision;
and

WHEREAS, the David W. Oberbroeckling Trust and Julia A. Oberbroeckling Trust have requested a 40-foot perpetual access easement for farm equipment across the aforementioned real estate; and

WHEREAS, the City of Davenport, Iowa, desires to grant said easement for farming purposes; and

WHEREAS, per State requirements, notification of the Public Hearing was published, and the Public Hearing was held on July 1, 2026.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa, that an access easement on City-owned property located south of West 39th Street and east of Wisconsin Avenue (Parcel T1735-01) to David W. Oberbroeckling Trust and the Julia A. Oberbroeckling Trust, Petitioners, is hereby granted.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July, 2026.

Approved:

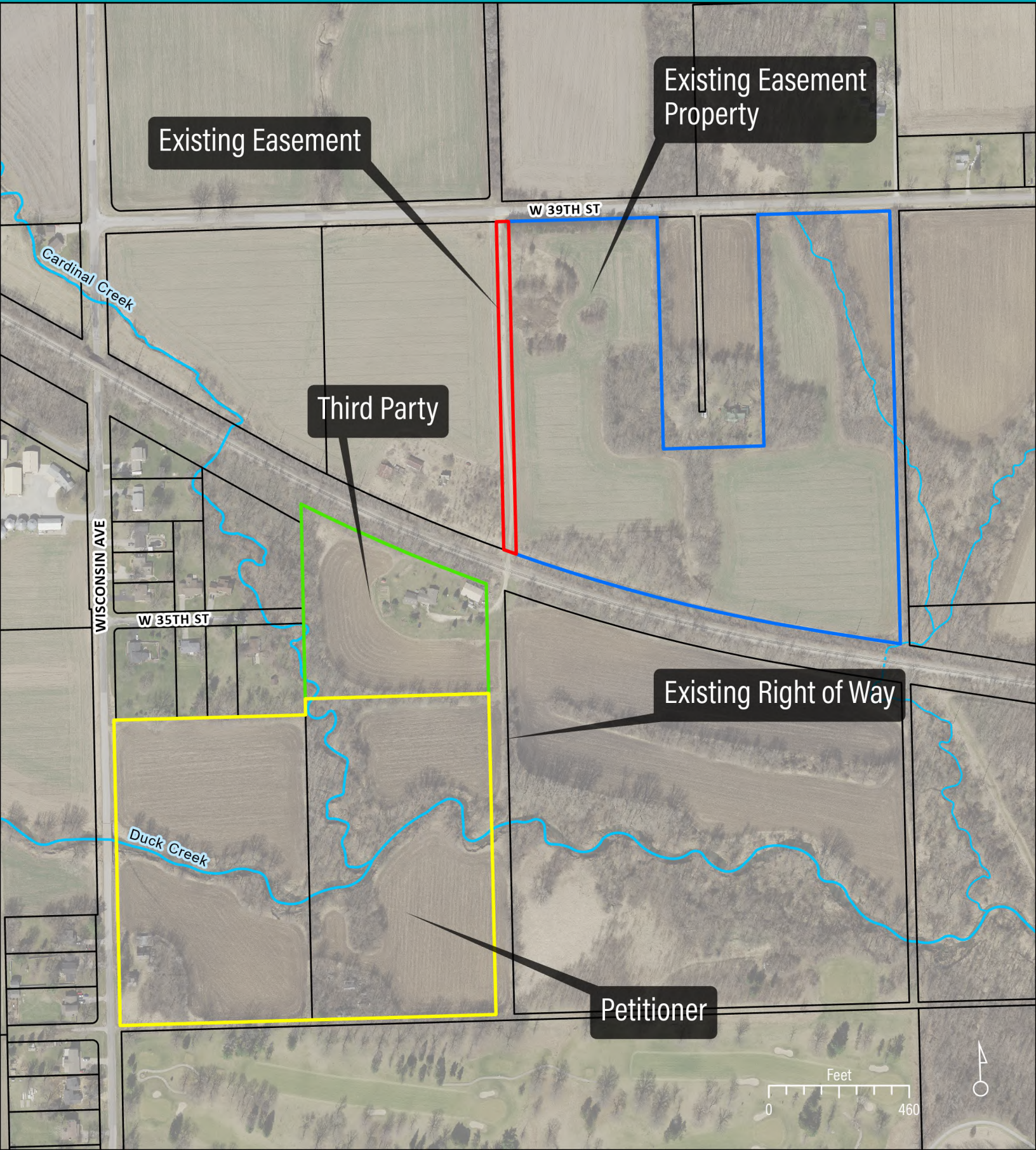
Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk



Location Map for Proposed Easement



Prepared By & Return To: Brooks Law Firm, P.C. Kelli Golinghorst, 202 N. 2nd St. Suite A, Eldridge, IA 52748, Phone: (563) 285-9600

EASEMENT AGREEMENT

Agreement made this _____ day of _____, 2026, between City of Davenport (“City”) and the David W. Oberbroeckling Trust and the Julia A. Oberbroeckling Trust, (“Oberbroeckling”).

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, City owns certain property more particularly described as Exhibit A (hereinafter referred to as “Parcel A”); and

WHEREAS, Oberbroeckling owns a tract of land described on Exhibit A (hereinafter described as “Parcel B”); and

WHEREAS, Oberbroeckling has requested that the City grant a perpetual easement for access to Parcel B across a 40-foot wide North/South strip along the westernmost edge of Parcel A; and

WHEREAS, City has agreed to grant the Easement, which is shown in Exhibit B, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference (shown as the “Easement”), subject to and in accordance with the following terms and conditions.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions contained in this Easement Agreement, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Easement. City hereby grants to Oberbroeckling over, along and across a 40-foot wide North/South strip along the westernmost edge of Parcel A a perpetual easement for ingress and

egress to Parcel B from West 39th Street in the City of Davenport, Scott County, Iowa for farm equipment traffic associated with the farming of crops situated upon Parcel B, as more particularly shown in Exhibit B attached hereto.

2. Liability. Oberbroeckling will be responsible for, and shall indemnify, defend and hold City harmless from any liability, claims or damages suffered or incurred by City in connection with the use of said access Easement or which may result from granting by City of said rights and privileges set forth in this Easement Agreement, including without limitation any loss, claim, damages or liability relating to the railroad crossing. Oberbroeckling shall indemnify, defend and hold City harmless from and against any and all loss, costs, or damage and any liabilities, claims and actions, with reference to its use of the Easement.
3. Maintenance. The City shall not be responsible for any repairs, maintenance, snow removal and care as necessary on the Easement. The City shall not be responsible for any expenses associated with the railroad crossing.
4. Liability Insurance. Oberbroeckling will obtain a liability insurance policy covering the Easement and will name City as an additional insured on such liability policy covering the Easement area.
5. Existing Easement Holder. Oberbroeckling shall share the Easement with the other existing easement holder and shall not block, destroy, unreasonably interfere, or strictly limit the existing easement holder's right to use or access its own easement over, along and across a part of Parcel A.
6. Covenant Running with Land. The Easement herein shall be deemed a covenant running with the land and extending to the benefit of the heirs, successors and assigns of Oberbroeckling and the City.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Easement Agreement as of the date first set forth above.

CITY OF DAVENPORT

By _____

David W. Oberbroeckling, Trustee

Julia A. Oberbroeckling, Trustee

STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY OF SCOTT

On this ___ day of _____, 2026, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared _____, to me personally known, who, being by me duly sworn, did say that they are the _____ of the City of Davenport; that said instrument was signed on behalf of said City by authority of its City Council; and that the said _____ as such officer acknowledged that execution of said instrument to be the voluntary act and deed of said City, by it and by him voluntarily executed.

Signature of Notary Public

STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY OF SCOTT

On this ___ day of _____, 2026, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared David W. Oberbroeckling, Trustee of the David W. Oberbroeckling Trust and Julia A. Oberbroeckling, Trustee of the Julia A. Oberbroeckling Trust to me known, to be the identical persons named in and who executed the forgoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their voluntary act and deed.

Signature of Notary Public

Exhibit A

Parcel A

Lots 2 and 10 in the Subdivision known as Henry Miller's or Miller and Witherwax's Subdivision

Parcel B

A 16 acre tract of land described as follows, to-wit: All of Lot 11, consisting of ten acres, more or less, and the south 6 acres of Lot 6 of Miller and Witherwax's Subdivision to the Southwest Quarter of Section 17, in Township 78 North, Range 3 East of the 5th P.M. Also the right-of-way over the South 16-1/2 feet of the Southwest Quarter of said Section 17 in Township and Range aforesaid.

Exhibit B



2002-45822

FEES \$ 31.00 PD

E. C. [Signature]

RECORDER OF DEEDS
SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA

2002 NOV 12 AM 10 50

EASEMENT AGREEMENT

Agreement made this 5th day of June, 2002, between City of Davenport ("City") and Christopher T. and Cathy L. Quilty, ("Quilty").

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, City owns certain property adjacent to property owned by Quilty more particularly described on Exhibit "A" (hereinafter referred to as "Parcel A"); and

WHEREAS, Quilty owns a tract of land adjacent to Parcel A described on Exhibit "A" (hereinafter referred to as "Parcel B"); and

WHEREAS, Quilty has requested that the City grant a perpetual easement for access to Parcel B across a 20 foot North/South strip of Parcel A; and

WHEREAS, City has agreed to grant the Easement, which is shown in Exhibit "A", attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference (shown as the "Easement"), subject to and in accordance with the following terms and conditions.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions contained in this Easement Agreement, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Easement. City hereby grants to Quilty over, along and across a part of Parcel "A", a perpetual easement for ingress and egress to Parcel "B" from West 39th Street in the City of Davenport, Scott County, Iowa for residential vehicular traffic associated with the single family dwelling located upon Parcel "B", as more particularly shown in Exhibit "A" attached hereto. At the time that other public access is provided (including any necessary bridges or culverts) to Parcel B, the City may terminate this easement upon written notice thereof.

2. Liability. Quilty will be responsible for, and shall indemnify, defend and hold City harmless from any liability, claims or damages suffered or incurred by City in connection with

the use of said access Easement or which may result from the granting by City of said rights and privileges set forth in the Easement Agreement, including without limitation any loss, claim, damages or liability relating to the railroad crossing. Quilty shall indemnify, defend and hold City harmless from and against any and all loss, costs, or damage and any liabilities, claims and actions, with reference to its use of the Easement.

3. Maintenance. Quilty agrees to provide all repairs, maintenance, snow removal and care as necessary on the Easement and bear all associated costs therewith. Any expense associated with the railroad crossing shall be Quilty's sole responsibility.

4. Liability Insurance. Quilty will obtain a liability insurance policy covering the Easement and will name City as an additional insured on such liability policy covering the Easement area.

5. Future Development. Parcel B shall not be subdivided nor shall any additional residential dwelling structures or mobile homes be built without City approval.

6. Covenant Running with Land. The Easement herein shall be deemed a covenant running with the land and extending to the benefit of the heirs, successors and assigns of Quilty and the City.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Easement Agreement as of the date first set forth above.

CITY OF DAVENPORT

By CRQ
#328

Chris Quilty
Chris Quilty

Cathy L. Quilty
Cathy L. Quilty

STATE OF IOWA)
) SS:
SCOTT COUNTY)

On this 5th day of June, 2002, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared Charles W. Brooke, to me personally known, who, being by me duly sworn, did say that he is the Mayor of the City of Davenport; that said instrument was signed on behalf of said City by authority of its City Council Board of Directors, and that the said Charles W. Brooke as such officer acknowledged the execution of said instrument to be the voluntary act and deed of said City, by it and by him voluntarily executed.

Carol L. Carlisle
Notary Public in and for said County and State

(Notarial Seal)

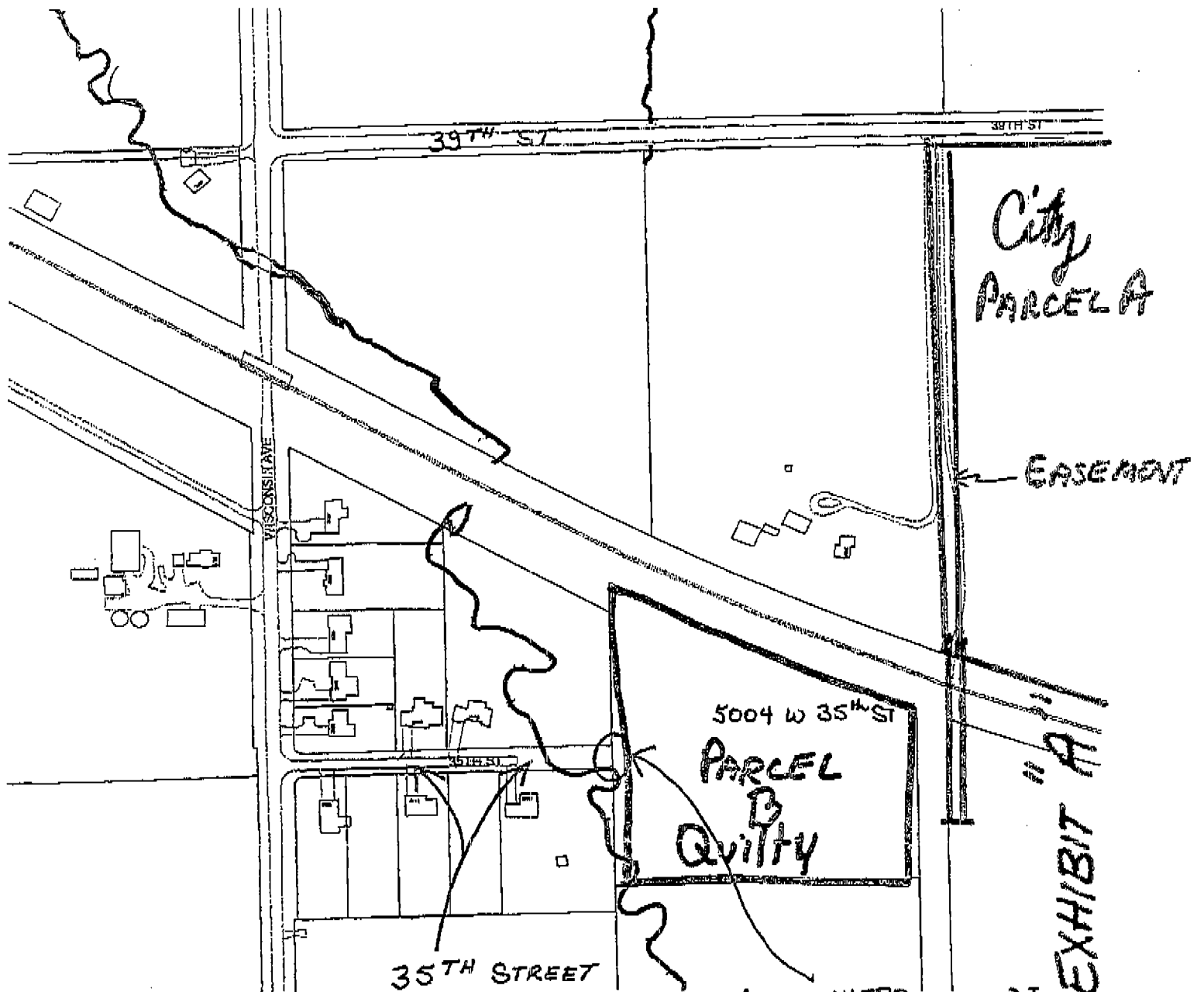


STATE OF IOWA)
) SS:
SCOTT COUNTY)

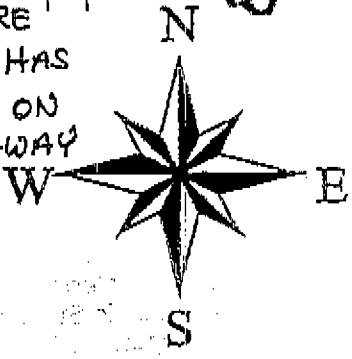
On this 16th day of AUGUST, 2002, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared Chris Quilty and Cathy L. Quilty, to me known to be the identical persons named in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their voluntary act and deed.



Brian Volkens
Notary Public in and for said County and State



AREA WHERE
PROPERTY HAS
FRONTAGE ON
RIGHT-OF-WAY



City of Davenport
Parcel A

Lots 2 and 10 in the Subdivision known as Henry Miller's or Miller and Witherwax's
Subdivision.

Quilty
Parcel B

Lot 6 in the Plat of Miller and Witherwax's Subdivision of the SW1/4 of Section 17, Township 78 North of Range 3 East of the 5th P.M. except tract conveyed for right of way purposes described as follows: a strip of land 25' in width immediately South of and adjoining the present right of way of the said party of the second part and being off the North end of Lot 6 in the Subdivision known as Henry Miller's or Miller and Witherwax's Subdivision of the SW1/4 of Section 17 in Township 78 North of Range 3 East of the 5th P.M., containing 42/100 of an acre of land be the same more or less: and except tract conveyed to Adam Beck by Warranty Deed dated September 13, 1902, of record in the office of the Recorder of Scott County, Iowa in Book 58 Land Deeds, page 559 described as follows: A 16 acre tract of land situated as follows, to-wit: All of Lot 11 consisting of 10 acres, more or less, and the South 6 acres of Lot No. 6 of Miller and Witherwax's Subdivision of the SW1/4 of Section No. 17 Township 78 North, Range 3 East of the 5th P.M.

City of Davenport

Department: Public Works
Contact Info: Gary Statz | 563-326-7754

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Third Consideration: Ordinance amending Schedule V Four-Way Stop Intersections of Chapter 10.96 entitled "Schedules" of the Municipal Code of Davenport, Iowa, by adding 3rd Street and Warren Street. [Ward 3]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Ordinance.

Background:

As part of the 3rd Street two-way conversion project, the traffic signals at 3rd Street and Warren Street were removed because the volume of traffic was far less than what was required by the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. Some parking near the corners was removed to enhance visibility at the intersection. The stop signs on Warren are solar flashing signs and there are plaques indicating two-way traffic on 3rd Street and the fact that cross traffic does not stop.

Despite these efforts, there have been over a dozen crashes there in the past 7 months. Even with the high crash count, the warrants are still not met for signal installation, so the best option is to install an all-way stop. The new signs on 3rd Street will be flashing and will have Stop Ahead signs in advance of them. Staff will continue to evaluate this intersection after the all-way stop installation.

Attachments:

1. Ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SCHEDULE V FOUR-WAY STOP INTERSECTIONS OF CHAPTER 10.96 ENTITLED "SCHEDULES" OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, BY ADDING WEST 3RD STREET AND WARREN STREET.

Section 1. That Schedule V Four-Way Stop Intersections of Chapter 10.96 entitled "Schedules" of the Municipal Code of Davenport, Iowa, be and the same is hereby amended by adding the following.

West 3rd Street and Warren Street

SEVERABILITY CLAUSE. If any of the provisions of this ordinance are for any reason illegal or void, then the lawful provisions of this ordinance, which are separable from said unlawful provisions shall be and remain in full force and effect, the same as if the ordinance contained no illegal or void provisions.

REPEALER. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall be in full force and effective after its final passage and publication as by law provided.

First Consideration _____

Second Consideration _____

Approved _____

Published in the *Quad-City Times* on _____

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk

City of Davenport

Department: Fire
Contact Info: Jeff VanderWiere | 563-326-7942

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Resolution approving the Standards of Cover for the Davenport Fire Department's 2026 accreditation cycle. [All Wards]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Resolution.

Background:

The Davenport Fire Department has maintained accredited status since 2011 and is currently undergoing its re-accreditation review process. As part of that process, accreditation assessors have identified it as best practice for the City Council to review and formally approve the Department's Standards of Cover.

The Standards of Cover is a comprehensive document that evaluates the community's risks, service demands, and the Davenport Fire Department's capability to effectively address those risks through its deployment, staffing, and response strategies.

Approval of this Resolution will formally accept the Davenport Fire Department's Standards of Cover in support of the Department's continued commitment to excellence and its pursuit of re-accreditation for the next five-year accreditation cycle.

Attachments:

1. Resolution
2. Standards of Cover

Resolution No. _____

Resolution offered by Alderman Jobgen.

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa.

RESOLUTION approving the Standards of Cover for the Davenport Fire Department's 2026 accreditation cycle.

WHEREAS, the City of Davenport is committed to providing high-quality, effective, and efficient fire suppression, emergency medical services, rescue operations, fire prevention, public education, emergency management, and all-hazards response services to the residents, businesses, and visitors of the City; and

WHEREAS, the Davenport Fire Department continually evaluates its service delivery system to ensure that community risks, response capabilities, staffing, deployment strategies, and resource allocation are aligned with the needs and expectations of the community; and

WHEREAS, the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI), through the Center for Public Safety Excellence (CPSE), establishes nationally recognized standards and best practices for fire and emergency service agencies seeking accreditation; and

WHEREAS, a Standards of Cover (SOC) is a comprehensive assessment and planning document that evaluates community demographics, risks, service demand, deployment strategies, response performance, staffing levels, and operational effectiveness, and serves as a foundational component of the accreditation process; and

WHEREAS, the Davenport Fire Department has completed its 2026 Standards of Cover in accordance with the requirements of the Commission on Fire Accreditation International and has utilized current data, community risk assessments, response performance metrics, and strategic planning objectives to evaluate the Department's ability to meet the emergency service needs of the community; and

WHEREAS, the Standards of Cover identifies current service delivery capabilities, establishes performance benchmarks, and provides recommendations and strategies to enhance the Department's effectiveness, efficiency, and preparedness for future community needs; and

WHEREAS, review and approval of the Standards of Cover by the City Council demonstrates the City's commitment to continuous improvement, accountability, transparency, and excellence in public safety service delivery; and

WHEREAS, approval of the Standards of Cover does not obligate the City Council to fund any specific recommendation contained within the document but acknowledges receipt of the analysis and supports its use as a planning and accreditation resource.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa, that:

1. The City Council of Davenport, Iowa, hereby approves the Standards of Cover for the Davenport Fire Department as submitted in support of the Department's Commission on Fire Accreditation International reaccreditation process.

2. The City Council of Davenport, Iowa, recognizes the Standards of Cover as an important planning and performance management tool that identifies community risks, evaluates current service delivery capabilities, and assists the City and Fire Department in making informed decisions regarding future public safety needs.
3. The City Council of Davenport, Iowa, supports the Davenport Fire Department's continued participation in the accreditation process through the Commission on Fire Accreditation International and its ongoing commitment to continuous organizational improvement and excellence in public safety services.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July, 2026.

Approved:

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk



Davenport Fire Department

Standards of Cover 2026

Jeff VanderWiere, Fire Chief

Adam Holland, Accreditation Manager

331 Scott St. Davenport, Iowa 52801

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Mission Statement

“The Davenport Fire Department is a proud organization which exists to protect life and property through education, prevention, and response”

Vision Statement

The Davenport Fire Department strives to be recognized as a progressive, well trained, and community focused emergency response organization.

This will be fostered by the following beliefs:

- Our workforce shall cultivate a cooperative and respectful team atmosphere by fostering more open forms of communication.
- Our department will continue to support a diverse, skilled, and healthy workforce; with a focus on physical and mental well-being.
- We will honor our community trust through an unwavering commitment to providing the most professional, efficient, and fiscally responsible services.
- We will expand our delivery model through innovation, technology, education, and external partnerships that will continue to shape our future.

Values Statement

Integrity

We value integrity, which is the outward evidence of honesty and trustworthiness, which serves as the foundation block for all meaningful relationships.

Excellence

We believe that by always striving for excellence, we are better equipped to identify improved approaches in all processes and systems, and that results occur in a similar manner.

Responsiveness

We believe that responsible behavior will enhance citizen satisfaction, serve as a conduit for positive change, and improve service outcomes.

Professionalism

We believe that society views public positions as role models within our community. The degree to which each one of us displays a professional approach determines the credibility of our entire team.

Compassion

We value respect for each person as an individual, and an attitude that recognizes the worth of others, exhibiting compassion for those in need.

Introduction

The Commission on Fire Accreditation International, Inc. (CFAI) defines standards of response coverage as “those written policies and procedures that establish the distribution and concentration of fixed and mobile resources of an organization.” The CFAI methodology has eight points of assessment which will be used by the Davenport Fire Department (DFD) in formulating its Standards of Coverage (SOC). Based on thoughtful analysis, this document will provide the Davenport Fire Department with:

1. A baseline tool for defining emergency response performance standards and goals.
2. A summary of community risk (life safety, economic, and environmental).
3. An analysis of critical emergency scene tasks, which should maximize utilization of all personnel under a “worst case” scenario. This analysis is consistent with the departments risk analysis, and used to define effective response forces (ERF).
4. A basis for continually measuring performance over time.
5. Guidelines for short-term and long-term policy decision dealing with resource procurement and allocation. Fire Administration will follow and analyze the three key concepts that, according to CFAI, are typical elements of a SOC document.
 - a. Distribution: the station and resource location needed to assure rapid response deployment to minimize and terminate emergencies
 - b. Concentration: the spacing of multiple resources arranged so that an initial “effective response force” can arrive on scene within sufficient time frames to mobilize and stop the escalation of an emergency in a specific risk category.
 - c. Reliability: the impact on specific stations when calls are initiated, as well as metrics associated with concurrent calls, and peak service demand times.
6. Benchmark and baseline response times and methodologies for continually tracking them through ongoing GAP analysis documentation.

Executive Summary

This Standards of Cover is the product of extensive research and analysis which is ultimately used to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the Davenport Fire Department (DFD).

The following document will begin with an overview of both the community and the agency. Following this overview, the agency will examine community risks through a statistically driven model. This risk assessment is the basis for informing both the critical task analysis as well as specific performance indicators (benchmarks). The next section examines specific components of agency operation. Response time charts are

presented to identify the current operational capacity of the agency, as well as stated goals and objectives over the next 5 years. Lastly, the document illustrates how to maintain compliance through performance improvement alternatives and examines some key findings resulting from the analysis.

Some key findings of this document are as follows:

1. The 20 highest risk structures in the city are identified based on the following variables:
 - a. Building construction Type
 - b. Building Occupancy Class
 - c. Number of Stories
 - d. Year Built
 - e. Gross building Area
 - f. Prevention Measures
2. Fire Management Zone G was identified as the highest risk for fire suppression services. This zone contains Fire Station 6 and is driven by the variables of population density and incident history.
3. Fire Management Zone G was identified as having the highest risk for EMS services. This zone contains Fire Station 6 and is driven by the variables of population density and incident history.
4. Fire Management Zone F was identified as the highest risk for technical rescue. This zone is located in the south-west of the jurisdiction and was driven by the variables of response time and severity.
5. Fire Management Zone C was identified as the highest risk for Hazardous Materials services. This is driven by the zone's incident history and permit density.
6. The document identifies key infrastructure in the city, such as the water treatment plant and rail lines.
7. Environmental factors are examined, especially flooding capabilities due to recent incidents.
8. The document establishes response time objectives for each service type, rural and urban zones, and risk level of event.

These elements of the risk assessment provided the department with an objective view of the level of risk in our city, and our department's ability to meet the needs of the community.

Community Served

Governance and Lines of Authority (Legal Basis)

The establishment of Davenport as a political and governmental unit came in 1839, three years after the city was settled. The city was incorporated as a result of a resolution by Iowa Representative Jonathan W. Parker by special charter in the Iowa

Territory on January 25, 1839. Chapter 2.36 of the Davenport Municipal Code establishes the fire department. It states in part, “The fire department of the city shall consist of one chief of the department, one deputy chief and such other officers and firefighters as the city council shall authorize.” Other sections cover the administration and operations of the department.

It was the Act of 1851 by the Iowa General Assembly that introduced the City of Davenport as one of only three charter cities in Iowa. As of today, Davenport is part of the Quad Cities, comprised of Rock Island and Moline, Illinois and Bettendorf and Davenport, Iowa. The Mississippi River forms the southern boundary of Davenport and Bettendorf forms the eastern boundary. Moving to the North and West boundary of Davenport, there are primarily open and undeveloped land, although interstate 80 on the north and Interstate 280 on the west are both near current City boundaries.

Davenport uses a mayor-council form of local government. This means that the mayor is the chief elected official of the city. As of 2025, city government consists of Mayor Mike Matson and a ten-person council. One person is elected from each of the eight wards and two at-large alderpersons are elected to represent the whole city. Nonpartisan elections are held in odd-numbered years. The Mayor’s duties include running city council meetings, approval or veto of all actions taken by the council members, and voting in case of a tie. Another duty is to appoint city board members. For city council, their job is to make laws and set the city budget. The city administrator, Tim Gleason, is appointed by the mayor with confirmation by two-thirds of the council. The addition of a city administrator in the mayor-council form of government allows for more professional management and technical expertise in public administration. The city administrator’s goals include: Public safety, fiscal vitality, welcoming neighborhoods, ensuring a high-performing government, sustainable infrastructure, and supporting a vibrant region. The administrator is the conduit of communication between the governing body and the administration of the agency, including communication of the annual gap report, strategic plan, and annual reports.

History of Community

Scott County was formed by an act of the Wisconsin Territorial legislature in 1837. Davenport and neighboring Rockingham both campaigned to become the county seat. The city with the most votes from Scott County citizens in the February 1838 election would become the county seat. On the eve of the election, Davenport citizens acquired temporary service of Dubuque laborers so they could vote in the election, Davenport won the election with the help of these individuals. Rockingham supporters protested the elections to the territorial governor, on the grounds the laborers from Dubuque were not Scott County residents. The governor refused to certify the results of the election. A second election was held the following August. To avoid another import of voters, the governor set a 60-day residency requirement for all voters.

Davenport was again the victor, but by only two votes. Because the margin of victory was so close a third election in the summer of 1840 was held. As the August election drew nearer, Rockingham residents grew tired of the county seat cause, and the efforts of Davenporters were difficult to challenge. Davenport easily won the third election. Consequently, to ensure that the county seat issue would not be played out again, Davenport built the first county courthouse. The Davenport City Hall was built in 1895.

In 1932, thousands of Davenport residents were on public relief due to the Great Depression. A shantytown grew in the west end of the city along the Mississippi River. Sickness, hunger, and unsanitary living conditions plagued the area. The situation would soon change, as many citizens went to work for the Works Progress Administration and Davenport experienced a boom after World War II. Oscar Mayer, Ralston Purina, and other companies built plants in west Davenport. The interstate highway network was brought to Davenport in 1956. By 1959 more than 1,000 homes a year were being constructed.

By the late 1970s the city experienced declines in outside investment. The farm crisis of the 1980s negatively affected Davenport and the regional cities, 35,000 workers lost their jobs throughout the Quad Cities. The Caterpillar plant on the city's north side closed, causing the loss of employment for many residents. The 1990s showed the beginnings of a resurgence for the city. From 2014-2016, many renovations and building additions occurred to revitalize the downtown area, including remodeling Modern Woodmen Park, the building of the Skybridge, and the Figge Art Museum. In 2020, the largest single structure in the City of Davenport is the new Sterilite plant. This spurred further growth in the northwest industrial park with new building types that have implemented modern fire prevention concepts incorporated into their construction, such as an Amazon fulfillment center and near-by spec buildings.

History of Agency

The first group of volunteer firefighters in Davenport were organized in 1856 and called the Independent Fire Engine and Hose Company. The city's early firefighting crews were all volunteer hook and ladder and hose companies, which were paid a small fee to extinguish a fire, and competed against one another for business. They were located throughout the city in makeshift quarters and generally possessed poor equipment.

By 1880, the city determined it needed a professional, paid fire department. The Davenport City Council authorized the formation of a municipal fire department in 1882. Marsh Noe was the first fire chief and twelve men made up the first paid fire department. The city's first fire house, Hose Station No. 1, had been built on Perry Street in 1877 for the Fire King Engine 2nd Hose Company. Before the turn of the 20th century, the city built other small hose stations throughout the city.

In 1901, the city decided it needed a new and larger fire station downtown. At this time there were six hose companies located throughout the city, and a citywide alarm system was in place as well as a fire hydrant network. The city and its buildings in the downtown area continued to grow in size and quantity. The fire department also grew in size so the new station was sorely needed.

Local architect Gustav Hanssen was contracted to build the new station. He had designed several homes in the city including Sacred Heart Rectory, which is on the National Registrar of Historic Places. The location of a double engine firehouse across West Fourth Street from the Scott County Court House was selected as the location for the new building. The building was opened in 1902, which makes it the oldest active fire station west of the Mississippi River.

In 1885 the agency became a fully paid, professional fire department. By 1905 the City of Davenport could boast of seven pumper companies and two truck companies to provide local protection. In 1960 a third Truck Company was added and in 1994 an eighth pumper company was added at the new fire station on East 53rd Street.

Major Service Milestones

There have been a number of significant milestones for the Davenport Fire Department. In the mid-1980s, the department incorporated EMS calls for service in the response model. Agency personnel were trained as EMTs and EMS equipment was purchased and added to apparatus inventories. The agency added paramedics for ALS response starting in the mid-1990s.

In 1994 the agency completed two key projects. Firstly, a hazardous materials (HazMat) program was implemented. The program was funded through a hazardous materials permit fee that was levied against businesses that maintained hazardous chemicals. The funds generated were used to train and equip the agency's HazMat response team and pay for a full-time program coordinator. It proved to be a very successful program that is still in existence today, providing regional emergency response to all of eastern Iowa.

The second project completed in 1994 was the addition of a seventh fire station. This was placed in the northeastern part of the community as growth had been accelerating in that region. This station (station 8) was the first to be added to the agency in thirty years. Fire Station 5 was also replaced and relocated several blocks north and west from its original location. Both stations share an identical layout and were constructed at the same time.

In 2011, the agency hit a series of milestones. Beginning with construction in 2009, the Scott County Emergency Communications Center (SECC) began operations. This organization is a joint effort by the regional response agencies and serves all fire, law enforcement, and EMS agencies in the county. SECC now provides dispatch and PSAP services throughout the county using a common 800Mgz radio system that provides complete interoperability to all signatory agencies.

Also in 2011, the City of Davenport finally realized its goal of constructing a dedicated training center for its firefighters. This training center was located near Northwest Boulevard and I-80. In 2018 this property was sold, and the training center was moved to two acres at the City of Davenport's Public Works property. The new site houses a burn tower, space for training with technical rescue equipment, and includes a classroom with restroom facilities.

Furthermore, the Davenport Fire Department became an accredited agency in 2011, making Davenport the only City in the country at the time to have all of its major departments accredited. Also, the DFD is one of five Iowa Fire Departments with accredited status. The accreditation process provided a framework to engage in a constant process of self-assessment and service improvement.

In 2016, the agency upgraded and expanded its central fire station. This upgrade greatly increased the size and capacity of the downtown station, allowing for decreased response times, decreased upkeep costs, and a central location for classroom trainings and project management.

In 2017, the Insurance Services Organization upgraded the Davenport Fire Department to a rating of 2/2x. This is largely due to several performance and infrastructure improvements the agency has strived for in the past decade.

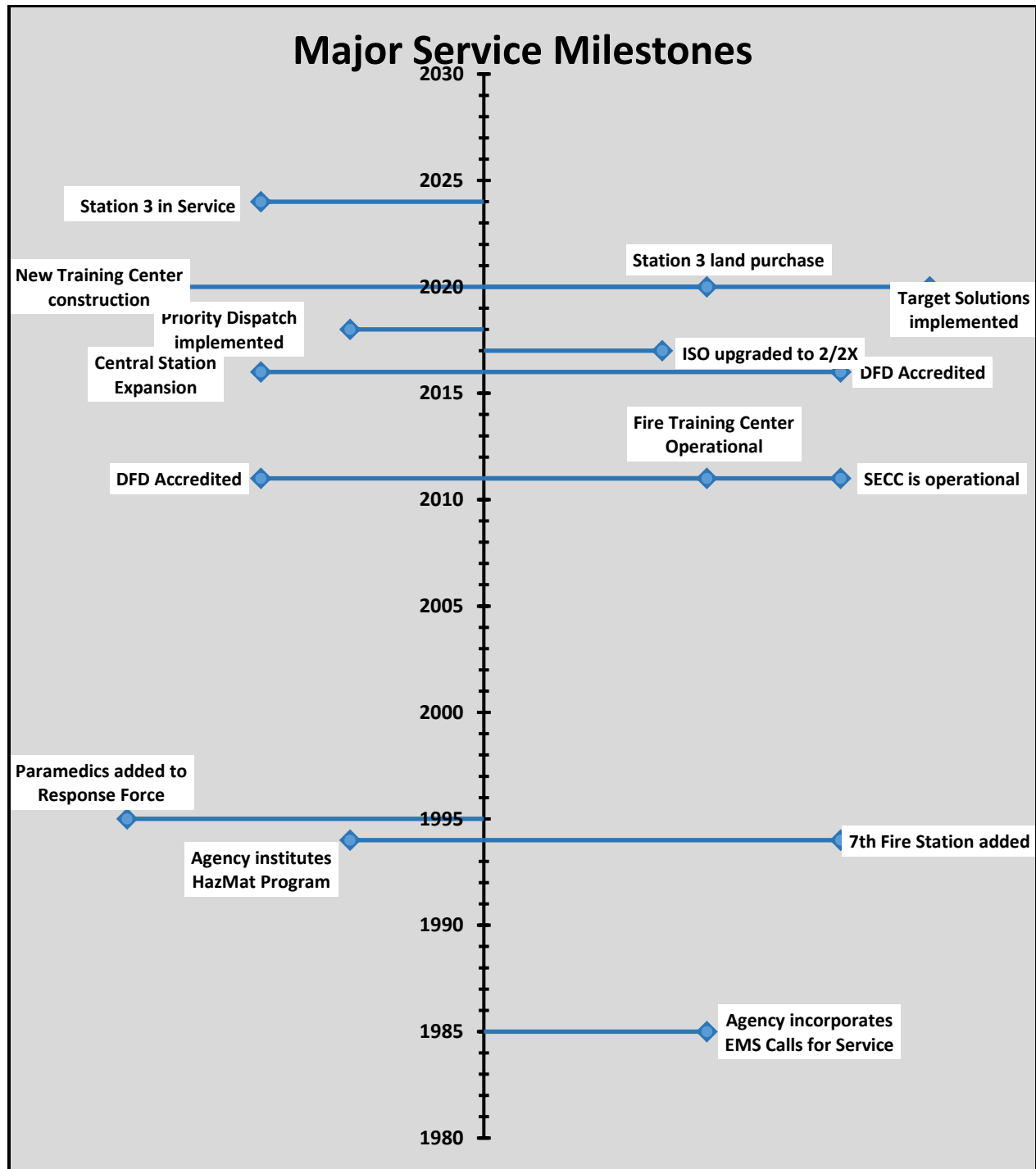
In 2018 SECC implemented a priority dispatch program for EMS calls. This program allows dispatchers to ask follow-up questions to discern if it is a true emergency or not. If so, the agency is dispatched as usual, if not the local ambulance company may take the call. The intent is to keep response times for true emergencies low, while simultaneously reducing call load and vehicle wear and tear on the agency by coordinating better with regional partners. As a new program, the agency is tracking response times and call volume statistics closely to better understand the effect implementation has had on the agency and the region.

The department uses training program called Target Solutions. This product tracks and delivers training hours, and monitors credential process. The program also allows the department to track various activities outside of training.

In 2024 the MEDIC EMS services became a department of Scott County. Prior to this change, MEDIC operated as a non-profit entity that provided ALS/BLS transport services throughout the City of Davenport, and greater Scott County. This change in structure had no impact on service delivery to the citizens, as DFD still operates a tiered paramedic service at 911 incidents.

In February of 2024, the department moved into its new Station 3 location which moves the respective engine company from a flood plain and into a modern facility which was designed with firefighter safety and well-being as a focal point. This new location positions the engine company in an area where it can better respond to existing

territories as well as be better positioned to meet the expected increase in call volume with the city seeing its growth opportunities in the northern areas.

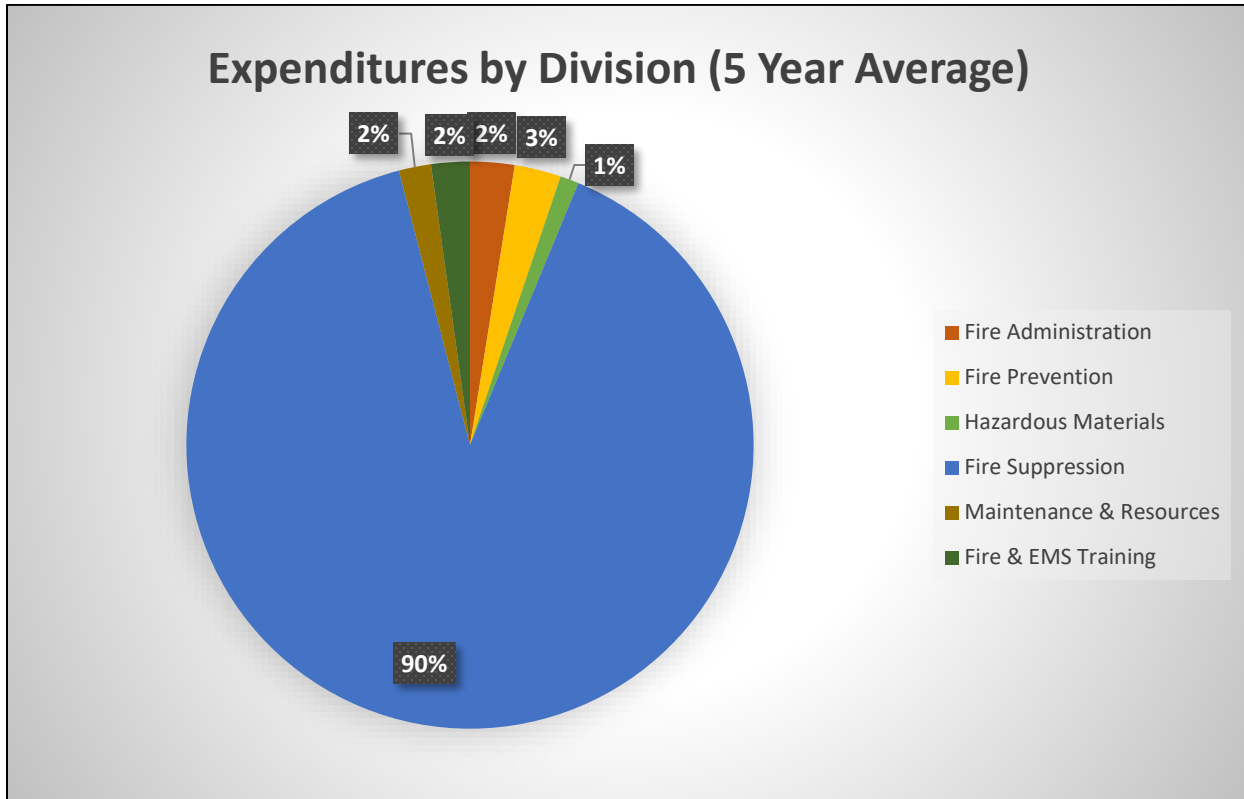


*Figure 1: Major Service Milestones Timeline

Financial Basis

The Davenport Fire Department is funded entirely by taxes levied by the City in the form of property and sales tax. Operational expenses are funded from the General

Fund and the Trust & Agency Fund. Over 94% of the department’s budget is used for employee expenses, and 90% is allocated to the Fire Suppression Division, as illustrated in figure 2 below. Capital Improvement Projects are supported by a variety of funding sources, though its main support is annual allocations via the budget process.



*Figure 2: Expenditure by Division
 *Data is an average of the actuals from fiscal years 2020 – 2024.

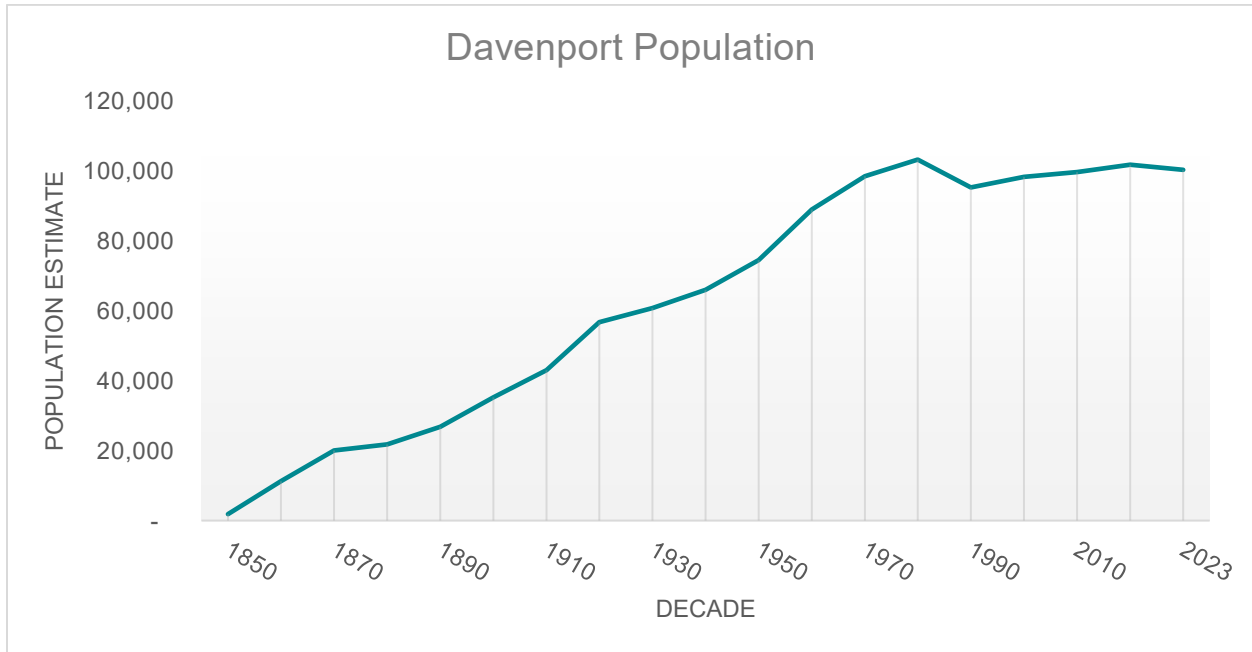
The budget process is the responsibility of the Finance Director, who provides direction and ensures compliance with regulatory guidelines. Each city department is tasked with submitting a business plan every fiscal year, detailing proposed spending, and providing a justification for each line item. This process allows for the governing body to review and approve of services and programs as well as approved the organizational structure that carries out the agency’s mission. The Fire Chief has the overall responsibility and authority over the Fire Department’s budget. Also, the Fire Chief ensures that adequate funding is available to support the stated goals and objectives of the agency.

The City has been awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting from the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) for their Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) every year for over thirty consecutive years. The use of long- and short-range planning for all divisions within the department provides a blueprint for the funding needs of today, tomorrow, and the future.

Area Served Description

Population:

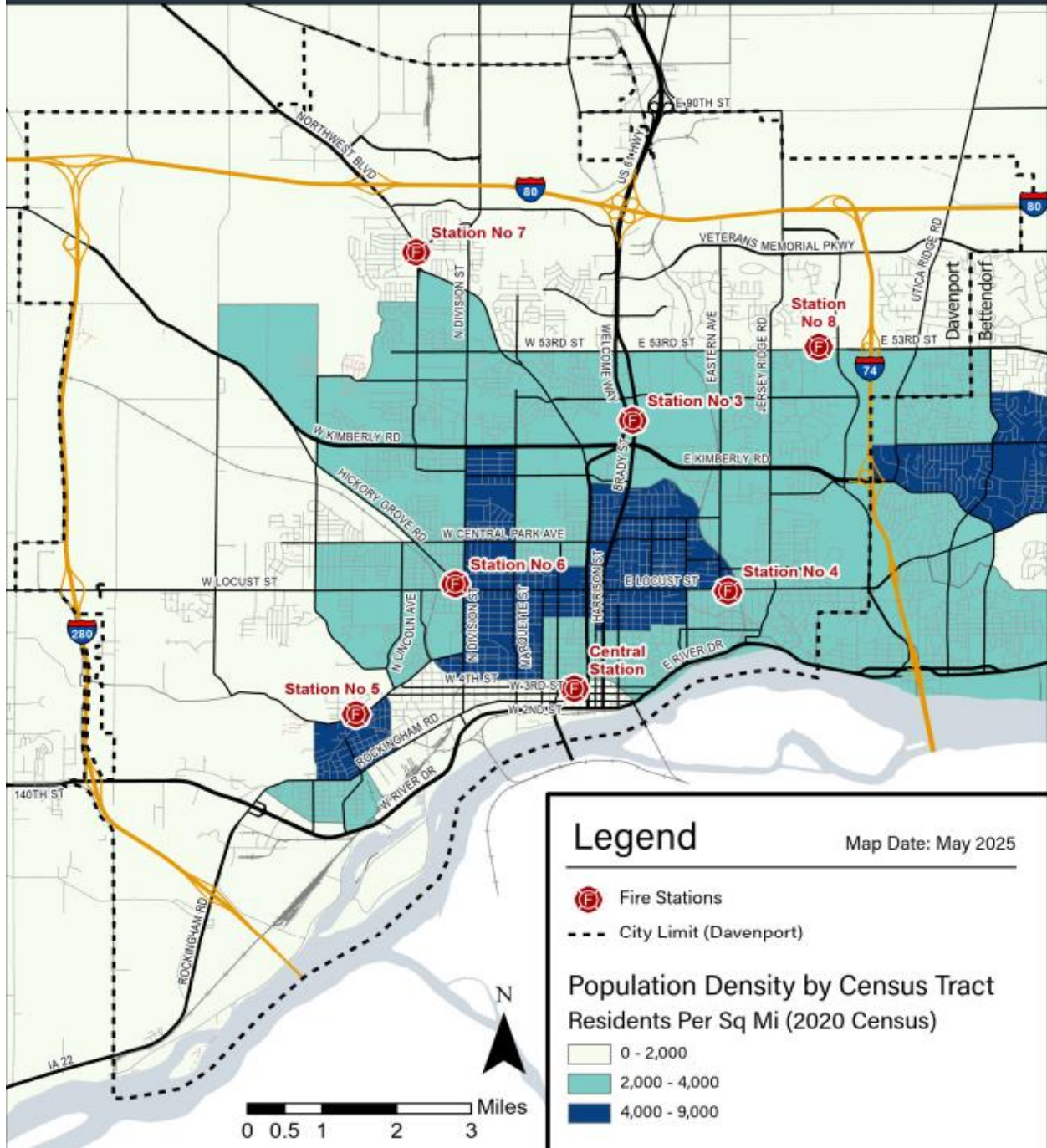
The 2017 American Community Survey identified a total population for the City of Davenport at 100,509. This figure has fluctuated significantly over time with a significant drop of -7.7% in the 1990s. Since then, the city has returned to 1980 population levels.



*Figure 3: Davenport Population Estimates
*U.S. Decennial Census

The City of Davenport is part of a larger coalition of five municipalities that make up the Quad Cities. These municipalities (including the City of Davenport) are: Bettendorf, IA; Rock Island, IL; Moline and East Moline, IL. Combined, this metropolitan region is well connected and boasts a population of approximately 382,000 with a combined statistical area (CSA) population of approximately 474,000.

Figure 4 below identifies population density by census tract. It is important to note that the agency utilized 2010 census data to capture population density in the response area. Furthermore, it is broken into three components: rural zones with a density of less than 2000 per square mile, urban 1 zones with a density between 2000 and 4000 per square mile, and urban 2 zones with a density greater than 4000 per square mile. The agency tracks its data through fire management zones (FMZs) which were used in previous accreditation cycles. The agency has since simplified its management zones into 12 core reporting areas. However, specific variables (such as population density) maintain relevance at FMZ-level granularity. A more detailed explanation of this process is located in the risk assessment portion of this report.



*Figure 4: Population Density by Census Tract

The city is 65.89 square miles. Figure 4 shows the extent of sprawl the City of Davenport encompasses. Though the third largest city in Iowa, Davenport's population

density is a third smaller than Des Moines and 20% less than Cedar Rapids, the only two cities in Iowa with larger populations. The fourth largest city, Sioux City, has a population density that is 5% greater than Davenport. These are some of the reasons for the adjustment from 2500 to 2000 as the breakpoint for population density. Because of the sprawl, the agency decided a unique metric would better reflect activity and provide a stronger measure for tracking response characteristics. In the overall risk assessment, suburban and urban zones are combined into the “urban category”.

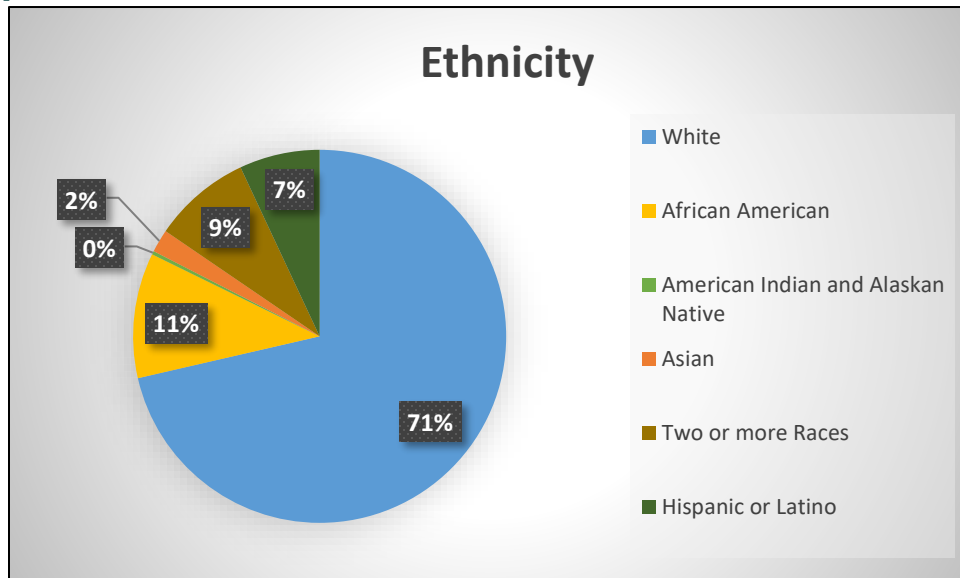
Lastly, the population of Davenport is aging at a similar rate as the rest of the US. Figure 5 below identified the population breakdown of the City. The 45 to 64 age range is notably higher than US figures. The 65 and older figure is slightly lower. This is valuable information for the agency as it allows us to predict and prepare for an influx of older citizens that may have different needs and EMS responses.

Age and Sex	
Under 18	25.0%
18 to 24	7.3%
25 to 44	27.0%
45 to 64	24.3%
65 or older	16.5%
Median Age	38
Female persons	50.4%

*Table 1: Population Breakdown (Age)

*US Census Bureau

Demographics:



*Figure 5: City of Davenport Demographic Breakdown

*Data taken from Census Bureau 2023

Economics:

Davenport has a lower median income than other US cities. Additionally, the poverty rate is 3.6% higher than the US rate. The overall economy of the City is reflected in the below figure.

Economy		
In Civilian labor force (16+ Years Old)		62.7%
Unemployment Rate (2025)		4.4%
Median Household Income	\$	64,497
Per Capita Income (2025 dollars)	\$	45,558
Persons in poverty		15.6%

*Table 2: Economics and Income Table
 *Data Taken From Bureau of Labor Statistics

Davenport has historically been a manufacturing hub. Being located on the Mississippi River has greatly guided industry growth. Though the economic pressures of the 1980s had a significant impact development, manufacturing remains a cornerstone of the community as well as education and healthcare as noted in table 3. These variables are incorporated into the risk assessment, medical facilities, educational centers, warehouses and manufacturing plants have special needs regarding fire, evacuation, technical rescue, and potential HazMat services

Employment by Industry	
Educational Services & Healthcare	22.5%
Manufacturing	16.0%
Retail Trade	12.7%
Arts, Entertainment & Accommodation	10.1%
Professional, Scientific, & Management	8.4%
Construction	7.1%
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	5.2%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.1%
Other Services, Except Public Admin.	4.9%
Public Administration	3.5%
Wholesale Trade	2.4%
Information	1.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Etc.	0.6%

*Table 3: Civilian Employment by Industry
 *Data Taken From City of Davenport FY25 Budget Book

Though owner-occupied, single-family housing is the predominate living standard, rental housing has been increasing. Specifically, many large commercial

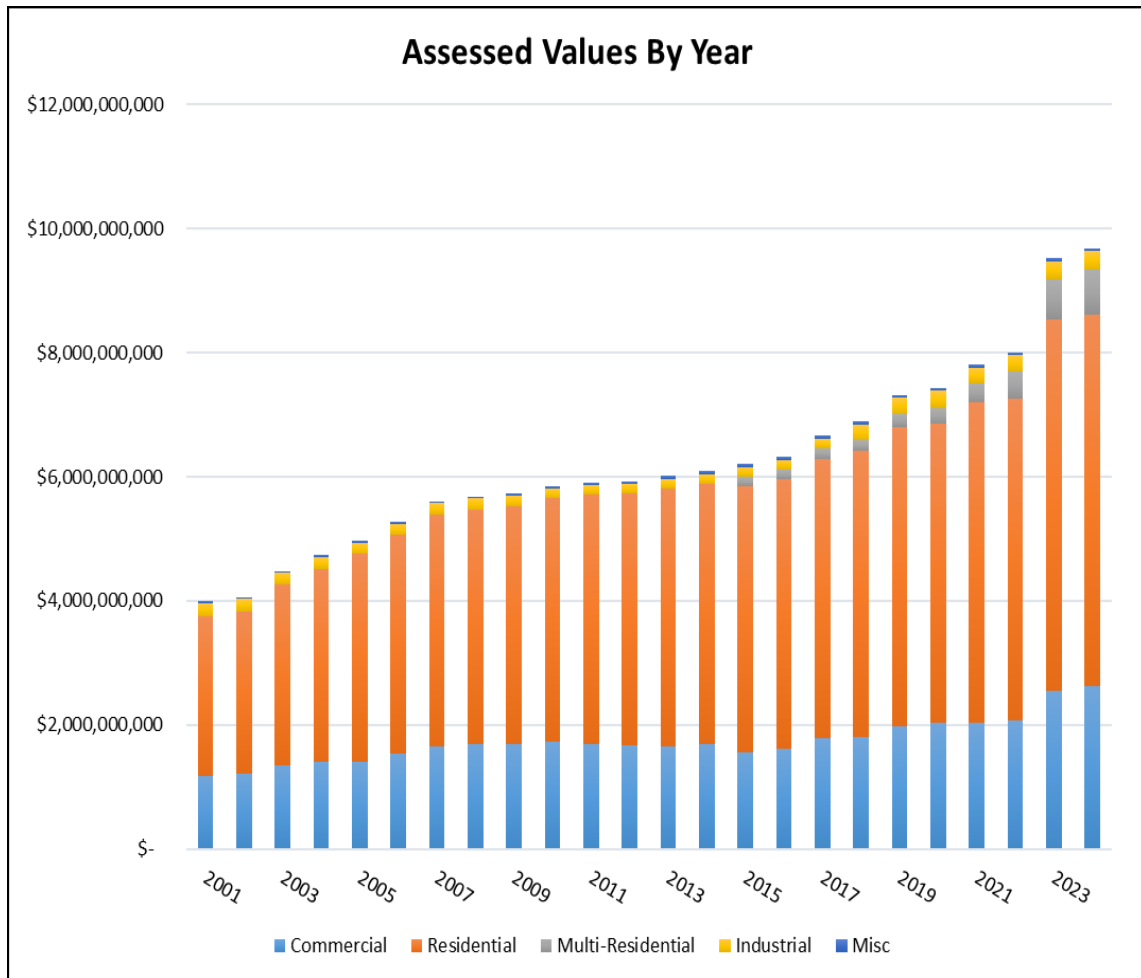
buildings downtown have been renovated in the last decade to provide accommodation for residential apartments.

Housing		
Owner Occupied Rate		63%
Median Value (Owner Occupied)	\$	162,900
Median Owner Costs (with Mortgage)	\$	1,345
Median Owner Costs (without Mortgage)	\$	574
Median Gross Rent	\$	930

*Table 4: Housing Table

*Data Taken From Zillow

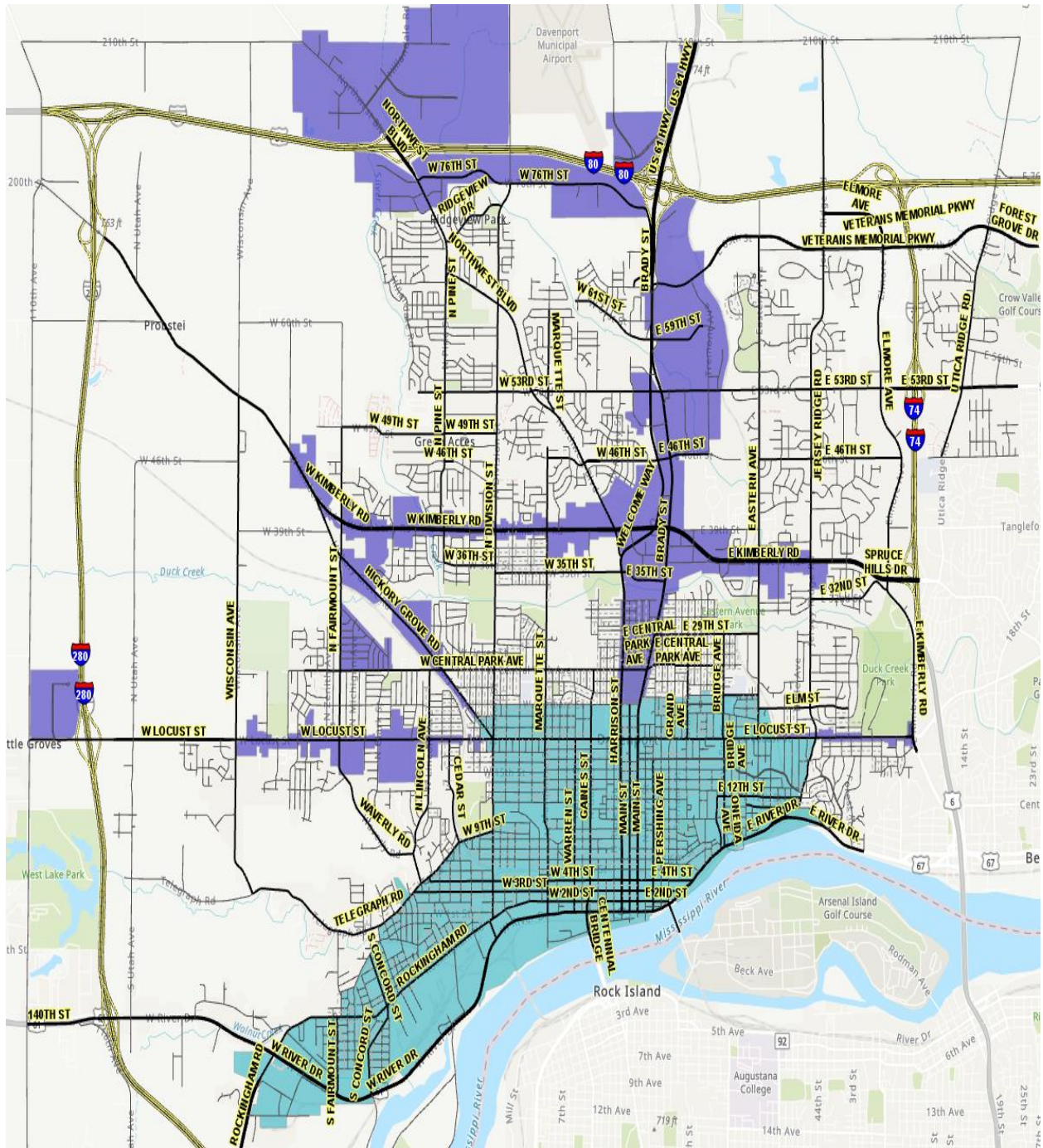
Assessed values within the city are rising regularly with a significant spike in the last two years. See figure 6 below.



*Figure 6: Assessed Values by Year in City Limits

*Data Taken From Davenport City Assessor's Office

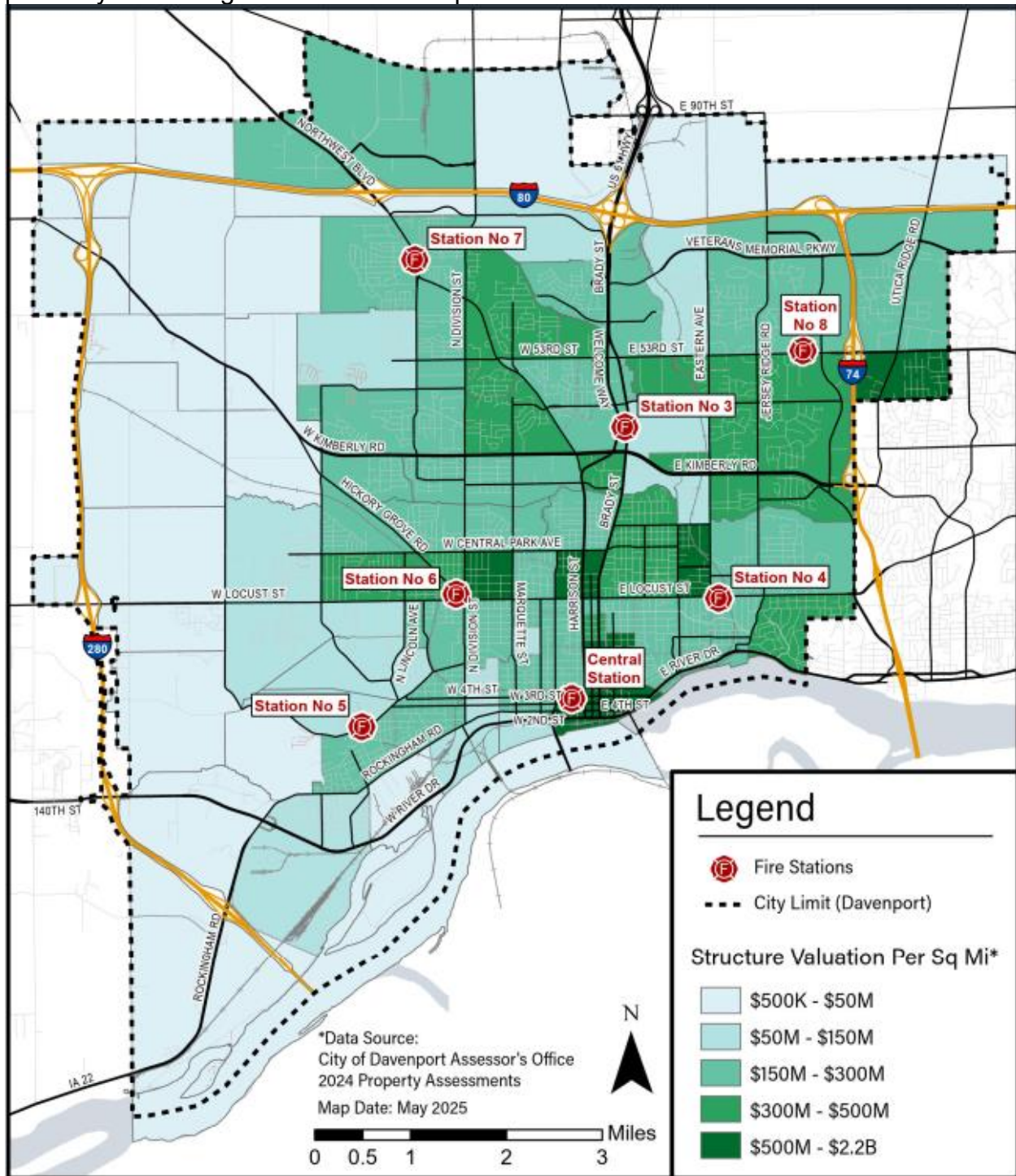
Much of this has been driven by a governmental focus on development in key areas of the city. These Urban Revitalization Zones (URA) encourage development and are noted in the risk assessment detailed later in this report.



*Figure 7
 *Davenport Urban Revitalization Areas (URA)

Figure 8 identifies residential, commercial, and industrial areas of the city. Much of the industry is concentrated in the southwest part town and more recently, in the

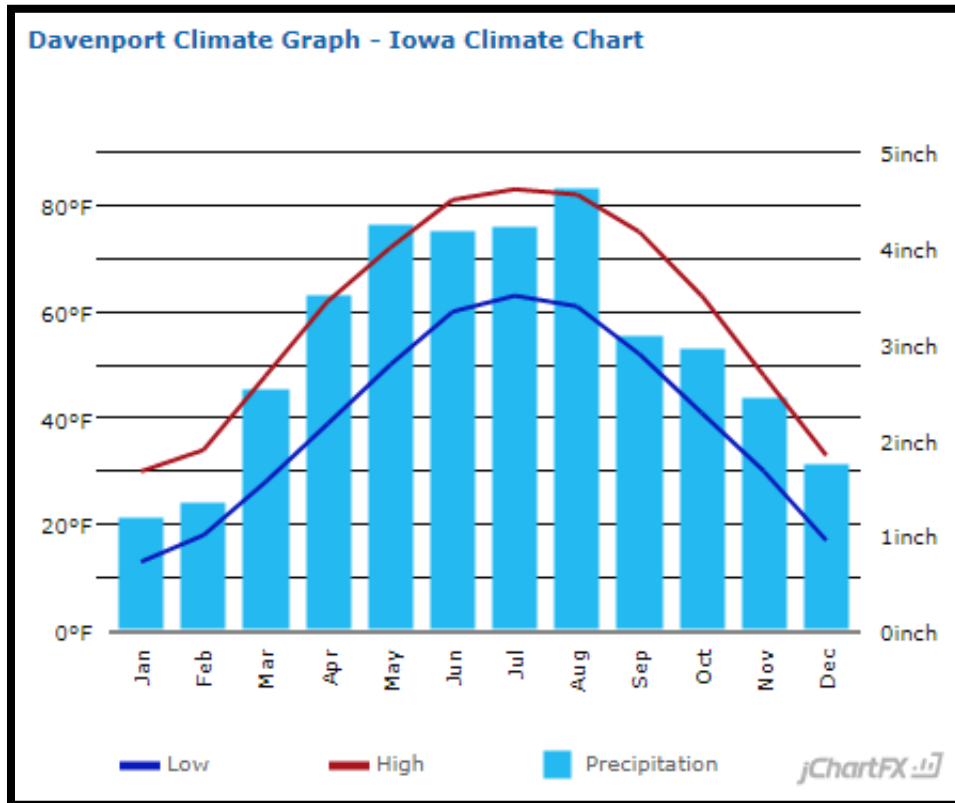
Figure 9 identifies the jurisdiction of structural valuation by square mile. This is a helpful indicator to analyze in combination with population density (Figure 4). Together, these two maps assist in developing an understanding of population centers and proximity of building locations in Davenport.



*Figure 9
*Structural Valuation by square mile (Residential + Commercial + Industrial)

Climate:

The City of Davenport, IA climate is like most Midwestern cities. That is, experienced with both extreme low temperatures and extreme high temperatures. For example, the Köppen climate classification considers Davenport to have a humid continental climate. The Köppen climate classification method is widely used in climatology and provides an empirical evaluation of the city's climate. Summers tend to be hot with high levels of humidity, while winters are cold with high winds. Average snowfall is 30.7 inches though that figure varies considerably year-by-year.



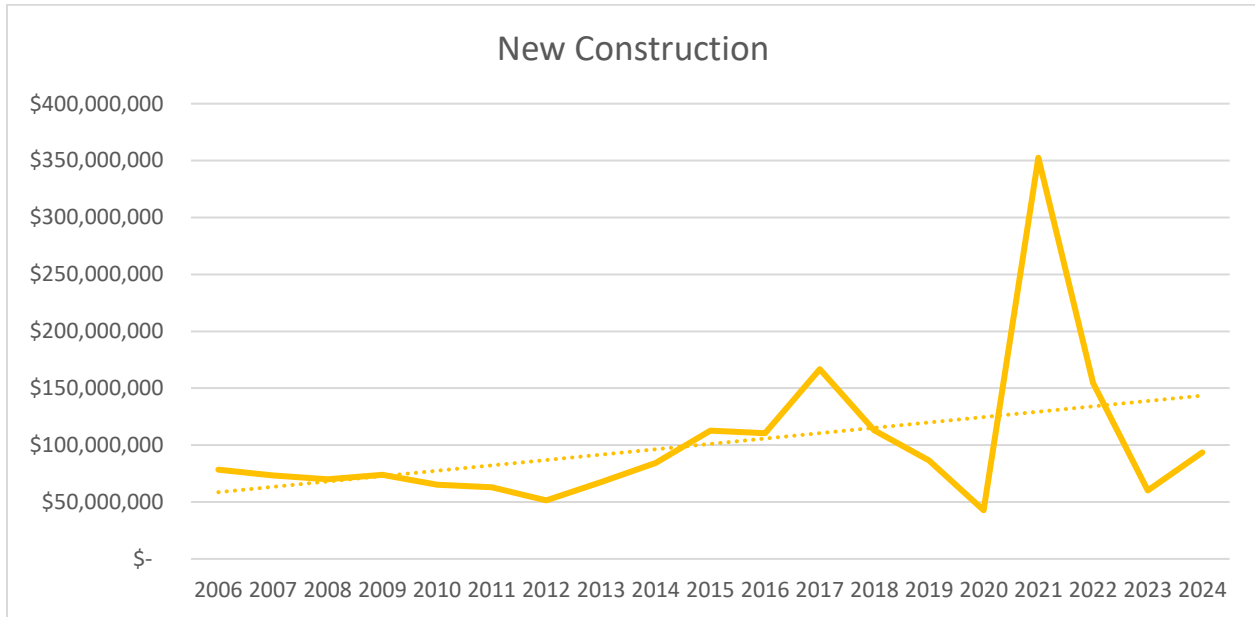
*Figure 10: Davenport Climate Graph
*Source: U.S. Climate Data.com

Geographic Features:

Davenport's coordinates are 41.542982, -90.590745. This places the city approximately 170 miles West of Chicago and 170 miles east of the Iowa State capital of Des Moines. Davenport sits along the Mississippi River on the border with Illinois. Also, the river flows from East to West in this area, as opposed to the majority of the river, which flows from North to South. Moving north, away from the river, the city slopes upwards sharply. The city as a whole, and especially the downtown area, follow a grid design. The only unique geological challenge for the city is its proximity to the Mississippi River, which is prone to periodic flooding. Davenport is the largest city bordering the Mississippi River that does not have a permanent flood wall or levee.

Current and Future Development:

New construction in the city has been increasing over time. As mentioned in the above sections, much of this construction has been focused on the zones dictated in figure 7 (URA). Figure 12 shows new construction year over year. Though new construction does focus in the URAs, there is significant commercial development on the north end of town. The DFD will continue to monitor growth in the city and be prepared for future service-level adaptations. An example of this growth is the spike in 2021 which is attributed to a new Amazon distribution facility being built.



*Figure 11
*New Construction by Fiscal Year

Occupancy Description:

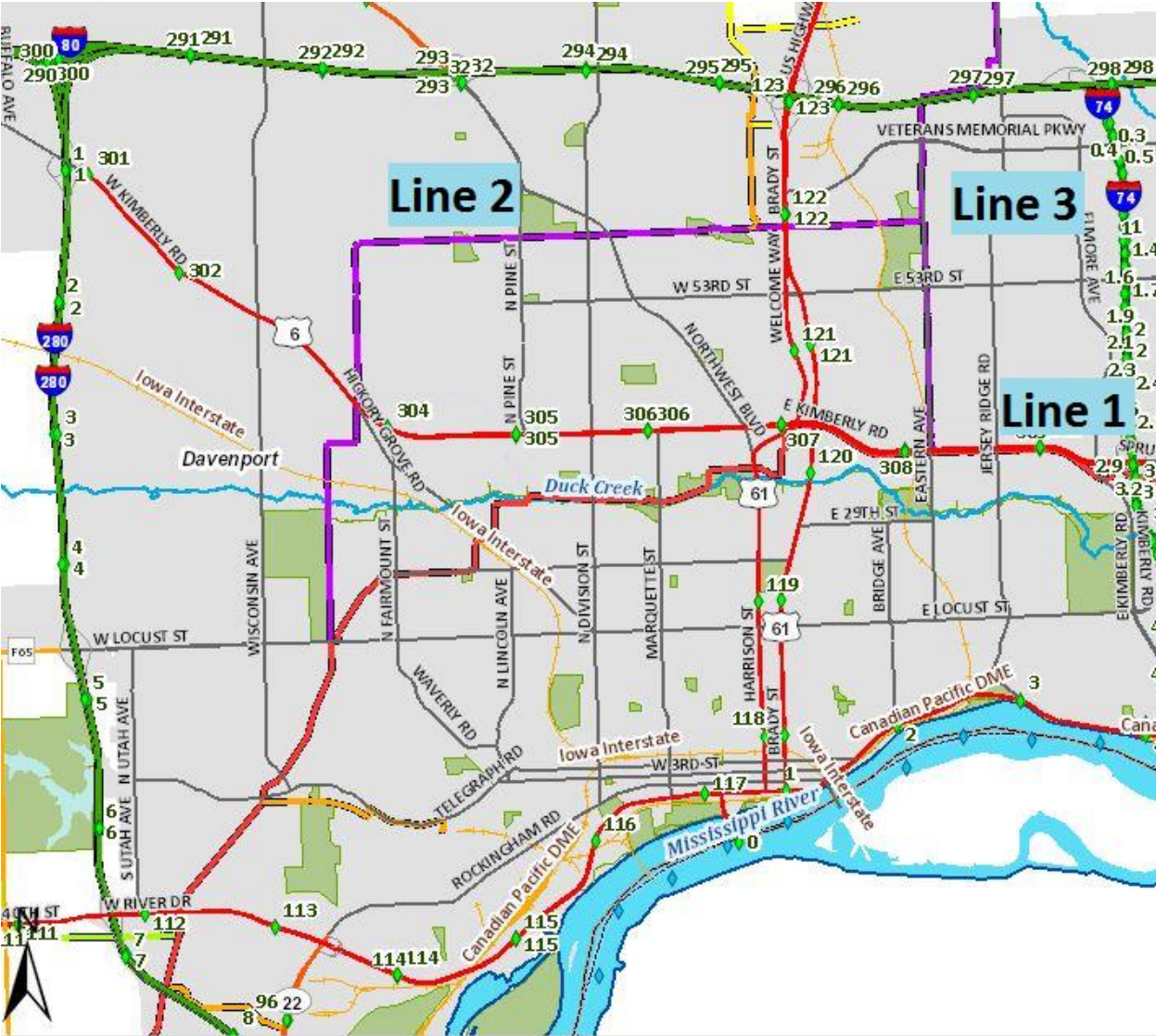
The City of Davenport was founded in 1839 with much residential housing activity occurring from the late 1800s to the mid-1950s. As such, much of the housing stock is older, balloon construction intended to have been used as single-family dwellings. The table below shows a breakdown of the City’s housing stock.

Residency Description	Count of Units	Percentage of City
Single Family	29,499	70.98%
Two Family	1,590	3.83%
Three and Four Family	187	0.45%
Five and Six Family	31	0.07%
Apartments <12 Units	1,228	2.95%
Apartments > 12 Units	9,027	21.72%
Total	41,563	100%

*Table 5
*Percentage of housing by residency description

Infrastructure:

The City of Davenport has 3 high pressure pipelines in their jurisdiction. The main line runs parallel to E Kimberly RD until it branches along duck creek. Once it reaches the west side of town it goes south towards the river. The second branches off of the main line at Emeis Park DR and runs north until @ 60th Street. It then travels East to meet up with Line 3 which runs along to eastern Ave. Line three connects to line 1 and goes past the interstate on the North end of town, outside of DFD jurisdiction. See Figure 12 below.



*Figure 12
*High Pressure Gas Lines

Services Provided

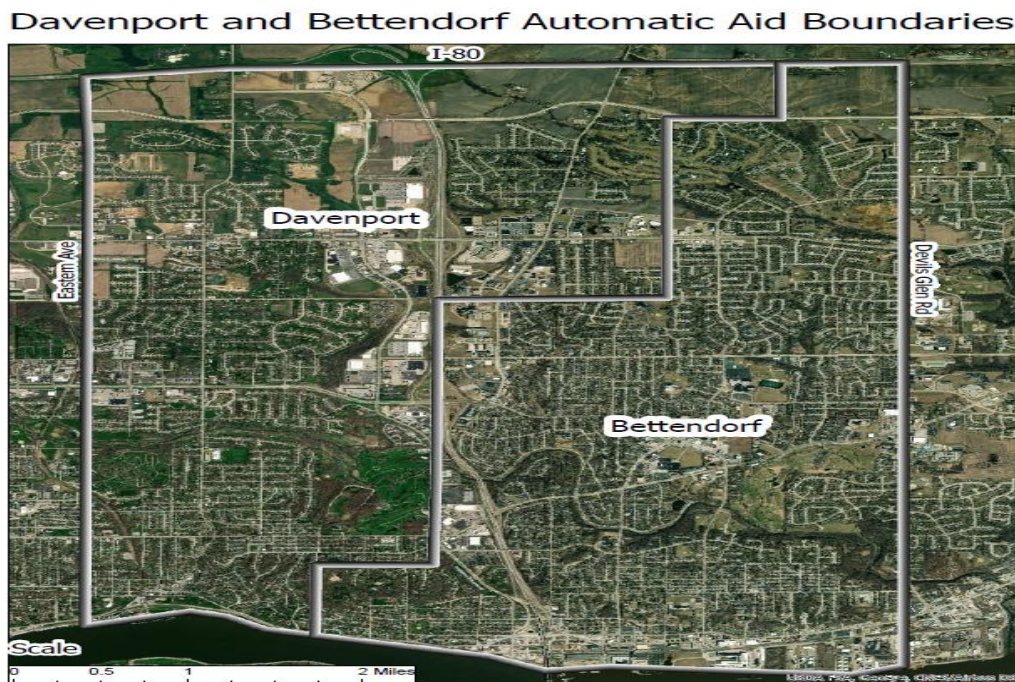
This section provides a summary of the services and programs provided by the Davenport Fire Department, levels projected, and the current deployment of physical and human resources within the jurisdiction.

Fire Suppression

The Davenport Fire Department provides suppression services from seven fire stations located strategically throughout the city. There are eleven front line apparatus, eight engine companies and three truck companies with elevated platforms. Front line deployment includes either 1500 gpm pumpers and three elevated platform truck companies. Engine companies carry 800 feet of 5" supply hose and a complete inventory of attack lines along with 500 gallon water tanks. Truck companies carry a full complement of ground ladders and forcible entry tools.

External Aid:

The agency has mutual aid agreements with all agencies under the Scott County Emergency Dispatch Center. The first automatic aid agreement was drafted with Bettendorf in 2019. The agreement covers the eastern part of Davenport and the western part of Bettendorf. The intent of this agreement was to reduce response times for fire suppression calls in this border region. Currently, the department is in the process of implementing a new Phoenix System that will allow the tracking of ERF times in incidents that utilize automatic aid with Bettendorf. Figure 14 below visualizes the automatic aid boundaries between Davenport and Bettendorf.



*Figure 13: Davenport and Bettendorf Automatic Aid Boundaries

Emergency Medical Services

The Davenport Fire Department is an advanced Life Support (ALS) non-transport agency that works cooperatively with the local, county-operated transport service. All front-line apparatus are equipped with defibrillators and ALS gear including advanced airway kits and drug boxes. Also, paramedics are assigned to each responding unit. All DFD responders are EMT-Basic certified, while approximately half of the agency's responders are Paramedic-level providers. The agency employs a dedicated EMS coordinator to provide training policies, resources, and coordinate with the Medical director. The Medical Director is a physician that the department utilizes for guidance and oversight through Scott County. The agency and transport provider work under the same set of medical protocols and employ similar, compatible EMS equipment.

Technical Rescue

DFD personnel are trained and equipped to respond to technical rescue incidents. Current staffing levels include 29 active members on the Technical Rescue Team that operate at the operations and tech levels. More specifically, 12 members of the Technical Rescue Team are trained to the Technician level, while 17 members are trained to the Operations level. These individuals are trained to the following six NFPA identified disciplines: Rope, confined space, trench, water/ice, collapse, and vehicle/machinery. The remaining 106 members of the department are trained to the awareness level. The department has a heavy rescue vehicle equipped with a full inventory of rescue equipment including PPE for each technician. All apparatus have basic rescue hand tools, and seven of the eight pumpers have extrication equipment. The department also deploys three rescue boats for various water incidents on the river. However, the rescue boats are not dedicated to the tech rescue program, but can be utilized for the program.

Hazardous Materials / WMD

The Davenport Fire Department is trained and equipped to respond to hazardous materials incidents. The agency's hazmat team is made up of 38 technician level responders that utilize the department's dedicated response vehicle to hazmat incident. Also, there are 94 members that are trained to the operations level. The Davenport Fire Department's HAZMAT team is one of three State supported WMD response teams that receives training, support, and equipment for response to WMD incidents. The team also provides regional hazmat response coverage to two of our neighboring counties under a mutual aid agreement that includes financial support to the team.

Code Enforcement

The Fire Marshal's office reviews all new building plans, and construction projects in conjunction with the Building department. Also, the Fire Marshal's office reviews the following plans: sprinkler and fire alarm/life safety to ensure code compliance. The Fire Marshal's office oversees fire company based commercial

inspections on an annual basis. Next, the Fire Marshal’s office participates in liquor license inspections, food truck inspections, final building construction inspections, and complaint inspections generated by the public. The Fire Marshal’s office conducts daycare/school life safety inspections on behalf of the state Fire Marshal’s office. Finally, the Fire Marshal’s office maintains and enforces the 2021 International Fire Code with local amendments, along with National Fire Protection Association codes and standards.

Education and Prevention

The Fire Prevention Bureau has a Public Education Officer that oversees all the life safety programs that are offered by the department. The education officer's responsibilities may include determining the need for and implementing life safety programs, and the scheduling of life safety events such as: stations tours, fire safety talks involving the smoke house, school talks, parade participation, educational, and community service events. Additional programs include the smoke alarm program, child safety car seat checks, and assisting with inspections and investigations.

Current Deployment

The Davenport Fire Department provides emergency and non-emergency services from seven (7) locations within the jurisdiction. At each of these locations the department maintains an inventory of physical resources capable of meeting the response requirements of the community. These locations also serve as housing for firefighters, paramedics, and administrative staff. The chart below reflects current deployment.

Station Number	Address	Age	Equipment ID	Minimum Staffing
Central (1)	331 Scott St.	119	Engine 1, Engine 2, Truck 1, District Chief	10
3	300 42nd St.	1	Engine 3, District Chief	4
4	1805 E. Locust St.	67	Engine 4, Truck 2	6
5	2808 Telegraph Rd.	26	Engine 5	3
6	1735 W. Pleasant St.	67	Engine 6, Truck 3	6
7	2302 W. 67 th St.	45	Engine 7	3
8	2802 E. 53 rd St.	26	Engine 8	3

*Table 6

*Current Deployment by Station Location, Age, and minimum staffing

Service Provided	Resource Description	Minimum Staff	Full Staff
Fire Suppression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7-8 Staffed Engines • 2-3 Staffed Aerial Platform • 1-2 District Chiefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 staff • 10 rigs • 1 District Chief 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33 staff • 11 rigs • 2 District Chiefs
Emergency Medical Services	See above equipment	All staff trained to EMT-Basic level	1 paramedic per rig
Technical Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 Engines w/ hydraulic Equipment • Heavy Rescue Rig • 3 Rescue Boats 	All personnel trained in hydraulic equipment	Heavy rescue personnel trained in confined space, trench/collapse, high angle rescue procedures
HAZMAT	Hazmat Response Vehicle	12 technicians per shift	

*Table 7

*Current Deployment by Service Level provided

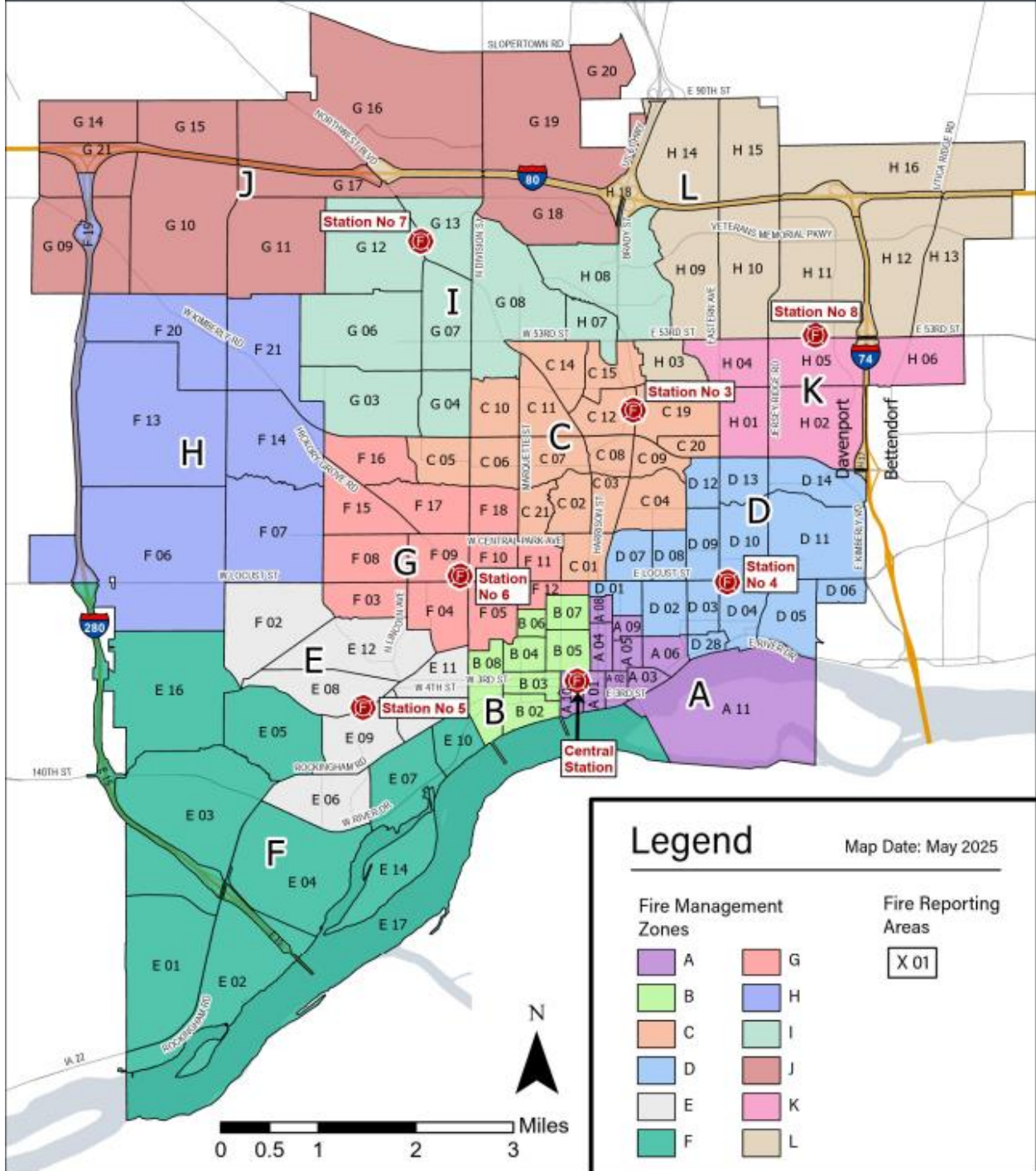
Government: City Council, City Administrator, Fire Chief

Fire Department: 7 fire stations, 135 civil service employees, 2 civilians, 3 shift system

Staffed Resources: 7-8 engine companies, 2-3 ladder companies, 0 ARFF units, 1-2 command vehicles

Cross-staffed Resources: 3 rescue boats, 1 heavy rescue truck, 1 wildland unit, 1 hazardous materials truck, 1 air supply truck

Figure 14 below reflects the primary response territory for each fire station and the station locations. This map is used as a baseline for development of fire management zones as discussed in the risk assessment section of this document.



*Figure 14

*Fire Department response areas with FMZ reporting areas

Community Risk Assessment

The following two sections are divided into three parts. The first identifies political, transportation, climate, and infrastructure vulnerabilities. Many of these vulnerabilities are included mathematically in the quantitative assessment. The second is a quantitative analysis of risk in the community using a unique risk methodology and identifies key variables for the DFD service area to better understand components of risk. Results are examined briefly in the methodology sections, but the core results of the assessment are in the Risk Assessment Output section of this document. This section is one of the most complex parts of the CRA/SOC. The third part analyzes the results of the risk assessment, and a critical task analysis is developed for the community. This final section is key as it dictates how the agency will handle the unique risks identified, and what the community should expect when calling for emergency services.

Physical Risk Factors

Political Boundaries:

The Davenport Fire Department resides wholly within and is governed exclusively by the City of Davenport. There are no response territories outside of the city limits that the agency is responsible for. However, there are multiple mutual aid agreements, and one automatic aid agreement as discussed in the services provided section of this document. For example, the agency is a part of the Bi-State mutual aid agreement which is a conglomeration of departments in the region, for the purpose of sharing resources.

This agreement includes five volunteer jurisdictions bordering city response territories, and five additional agencies within the county. Also, the agency has established 28E agreements with both Jackson and Clinton County to provide hazardous materials response. These agreements assist each county with providing resources and services in the event of emergencies caused by hazardous conditions. In the event of an emergency, the agency will delegate resources to the corresponding county. Furthermore, all requests for aid under the provision of these agreements are made by the local Fire chief, to the city. Finally, the county funds this agreement through a yearly retainer to ensure that personnel are trained to the operations level.

Growth Boundaries:

The City is experiencing growth in three general areas that will require modifications to the agency's strategic planning process in the future. The proposed development of the Elmore Avenue corridor in the northeastern quadrant of the city resulted in the addition of Station 8 in 1994 and service demand in this area continues to increase. Also, the north central area has experienced growth in the form of a large

industrial park that now contains several large industrial complexes. This area has been planned for by the City's Community Planning and Economic Development division for several years, and is now experiencing the planned growth after infrastructure improvements were completed in 2013.

Furthermore, the agency utilized the expertise of the matrix consulting group's evaluation of growth expectations, personnel utilization, and future demands for service in 2018. In this operations study, it was revealed that the agency should relocate Station 3 more north to adjust for industrial and residential growth in the area of the city. Thus, the city relocated Station 3 to adjust for areas of growth. The capacity at the Industrial Park is almost at its maximum due to recent developments in that area. The current expansion is limited to certain types of development such as warehouses.

The third area of growth is in the west central part of the city. This area is primarily residential and is continuously expanding westward after major infrastructure improvements that allowed expansion in this area. All three areas are being monitored by the agency for population density and will eventually require additional fire department assets to adequately protect.

Infrastructure Limitations:

Growth potential in the above areas has been limited in the past years due to lack of adequate sewer service in the west and north sections of the city. Furthermore, potential for growth has been limited due to limited available land in the annexed part of the city, which is typically for industrial projects. A multi-million dollar sewer and storm water improvement plan was included in the capital improvement budget in the 1990s and was finally completed in 2013. The new sewer service to these areas became a catalyst to spark the growth described above.

Topography:

The general topography of the City is that of a typical river valley. The lowest elevation is at the riverfront and rises steadily to the northern city limits. Duck Creek bisects the city roughly from northwest to southeast before its confluence with the Mississippi River.

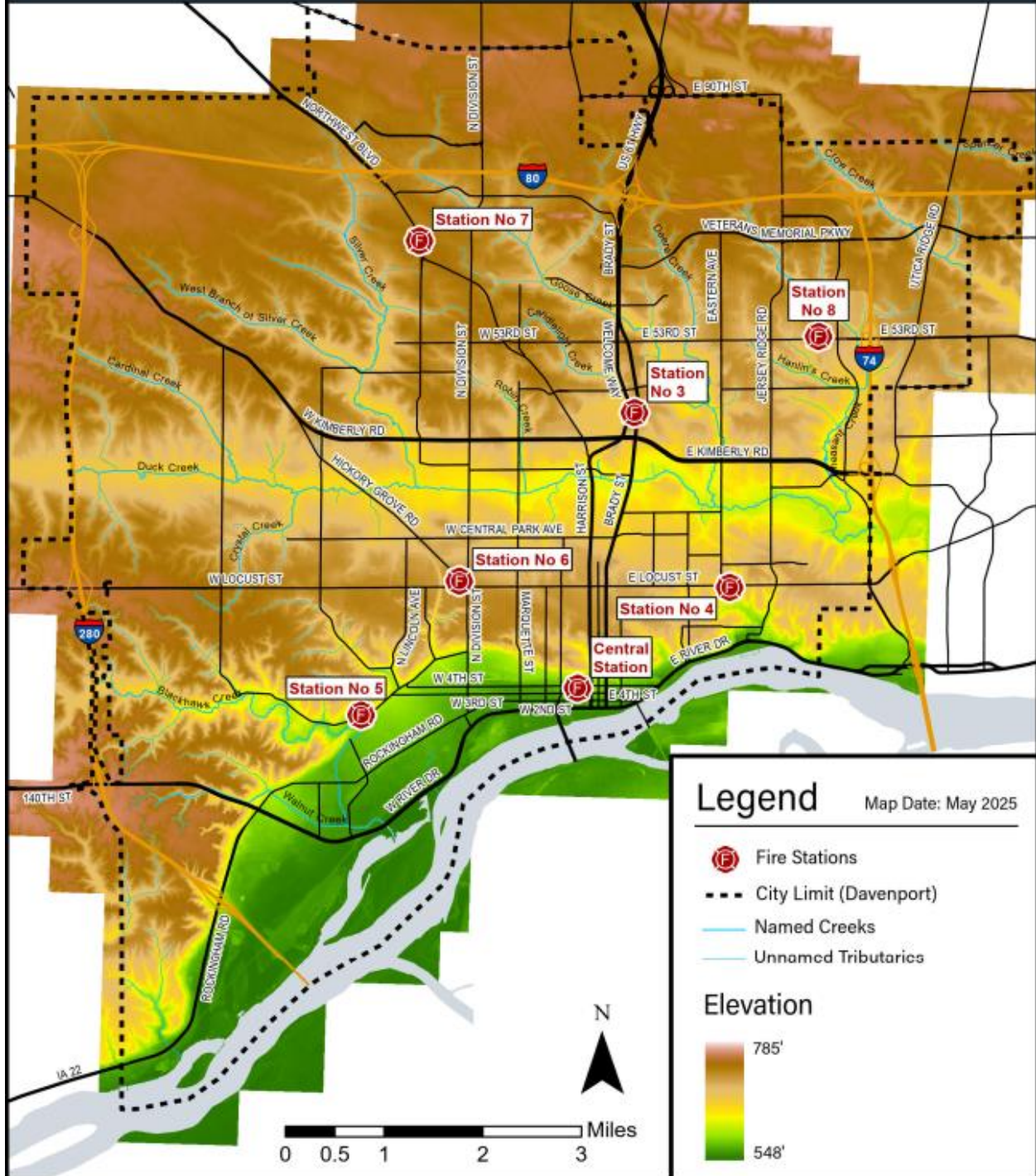


Figure 15: City of Davenport Topography map

Transportation Network:

Roads and Bridges:

The streets in the City, and in the central part of the town follow a grid design. The grid is laid out in cardinal directions and enhances emergency response. In the newer areas, primarily in the north half of the City, the grid pattern is no longer followed. This impacts emergency response in some areas. There are collectors about every ½ to ¾ miles and arterials about every mile and a half, both east/west and north/south. US Highway 67 (East River Drive) passes along the river and generally follows the shoreline. US Highway 6 (Kimberly Road), and east/west road, generally bisects the City as does US Highway 61 (Harrison Street southbound, Brady Street northbound and Welcome Way north of Kimberly). Interstate 74 forms the general boundary between Bettendorf and Davenport and connects with Interstate 80. In terms of transportation networks, the City of Davenport offers 41 vehicular bridges, 14 railroad bridges, and 31 pedestrian designated bridges for use.

Rail Lines:

Major railroads within the City include the Iowa Interstate Railroad and the Canadian Pacific, which recently purchased the Iowa, Chicago and Eastern. Rail has long been interwoven into the history of Davenport, which is the location of the first railway bridge across the Mississippi river. Today, rail still provides an efficient shipping method for many large companies in the area. In 2023 Canadian Pacific merged with Kansas City Southern to become the first single-line railway connecting Canada, the U.S. and Mexico. This is expected to triple the amount of train traffic that travels through Davenport on tracks adjacent to the Mississippi River.

The Nahant switchyard resides in the southwest part of the City and is a major rail hub for inbound and outbound rail traffic. Rail cargo includes almost everything that can be shipped by rail, but agricultural products and coal dominate the manifests. Recently, an industrial spur occurred which added to the northern part of the city. This resulted in increased rail traffic. Also, this was along the river which is a major thoroughfare that gains a significant level of traffic.

Rail emergencies are relatively rare, but can be serious due to the large quantities of product involved. Fires are responded to using normal structure fire protocols. Hazardous material events are handled by the Fire Department Hazmat Response Team with assistance from other teams by virtue of the Iowa Hazmat Task Force Agreement if necessary. Rail lines and junctions are taken into account and substantially impact the geographic technical rescue risk model.

Airports:

Davenport maintains a City-owned general aviation airport on the northern border of the City. This is a small craft airport that is used by privately owned aircraft and

services to relieve air traffic at the Quad Cities International Airport approximately ten miles to the south.

The airport is served by a fixed-base operator that provides general aviation services to airport users. The single runway is suitable for twin-engine midsize aircraft but is too short for larger traffic. There are currently 108 aircraft based at the Davenport Airport including business and corporate jets. The airport supports 38,250 takeoffs and landings annually.

The Davenport Airport is one of two general aviation airports in Iowa that host an on-site military unit. An Iowa Army National Guard H-47 Chinook squadron with an estimated 1,300 annual military operations.

The Davenport Fire Department has no specialized aircraft firefighting equipment due to the relatively small size of the aircraft and light traffic at the airport. Emergencies are dispatched and handled using normal response protocols. Large scale aircraft emergencies would result in a response from the Quad City International Airport Fire Department with their specialized equipment via the current mutual aid agreement.

Waterways:

Davenport is located on the banks of the Mississippi River, the only navigable waterway within the response area of the agency. The Mississippi River is navigable for commercial as well as pleasure watercraft. Currently there are 34 barge terminals located on the Iowa side of the Mississippi River. There were over 24 million tons of product transported by barges last year. Hazardous materials, including petroleum products, chemical fertilizers, and a variety of other chemicals make up nearly 40% of the cargo transported via barges. Grains, food and farm products as well as other combustible materials make up an additional 35%. The remaining cargo is classified as coal, iron, concrete and miscellaneous materials. Thousands of recreational boaters take to the Mississippi River annually in their pleasure craft. In Scott County, Iowa, there are over 16,000 registered boats.

Climate Impact:

Earthquake:

Consequences of earthquakes may include fire, the release of hazardous materials, and an increased potential for dam failure or structural collapse. Many earthquakes occur yearly in the U.S., mainly along the San Andreas Fault and the New Madrid Seismic Fault Zone. Though most of the shakings are unnoticed by the general public, severe earthquakes can occur. The New Madrid Seismic Zone is a 150 mile long fault system which extends over five southern and Midwestern states. The zone lies within the central Mississippi Valley, extending from northeast Arkansas, through southeast Missouri, western Tennessee and western Kentucky to southern Illinois. A high intensity earthquake in the New Madrid Seismic zone will have far more drastic consequences as compared to west coast earthquakes. This is due to buildings in the

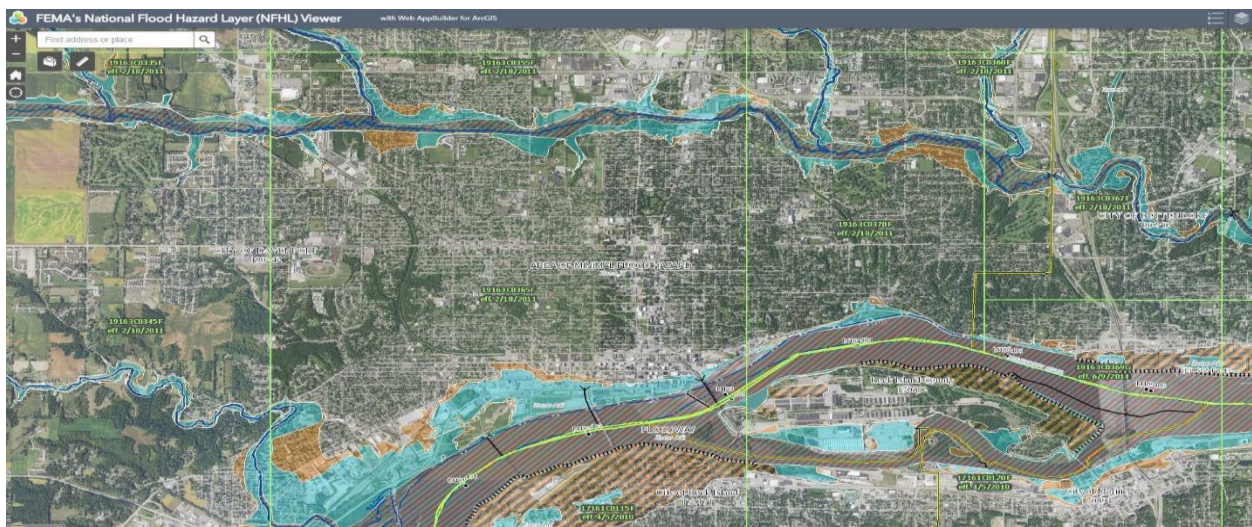
area not being designed to withstand high intensity earthquakes. While the possibility of a strong earthquake in Davenport is remote, the consequences could be significant.

Floods:

During the spring snow melt, depending upon the depth of the snow pack and how quickly it melts, the river level rises above the flood stage. Minor flooding is routine, while severe flooding occurs approximately once every 5 to 6 years, though is becoming more common. When this happens, a major thoroughfare and federal highway is closed to vehicular traffic until the river recedes. The City has taken protective measures to minimize the impact of flooding. Many of the residential structures encroaching the flood plain have been purchased and demolished, the area returned to green space. This practice has served to create a buffer zone for severe flooding that has greatly reduced the financial impact of a major flood. However, significant incidents still have substantial impacts on residents and the DFD response capabilities.

The City is also home to Duck Creek, a small and normally serene waterway that bisects the city. When a significant amount of rain falls in a short period of time, the creek can rise rapidly. The City is taking aggressive approach to storm water management by mandating retention ponds, regulating the storage of potential flotsam in the drainage basic and regulating non-point source runoff, particularly from construction sites.

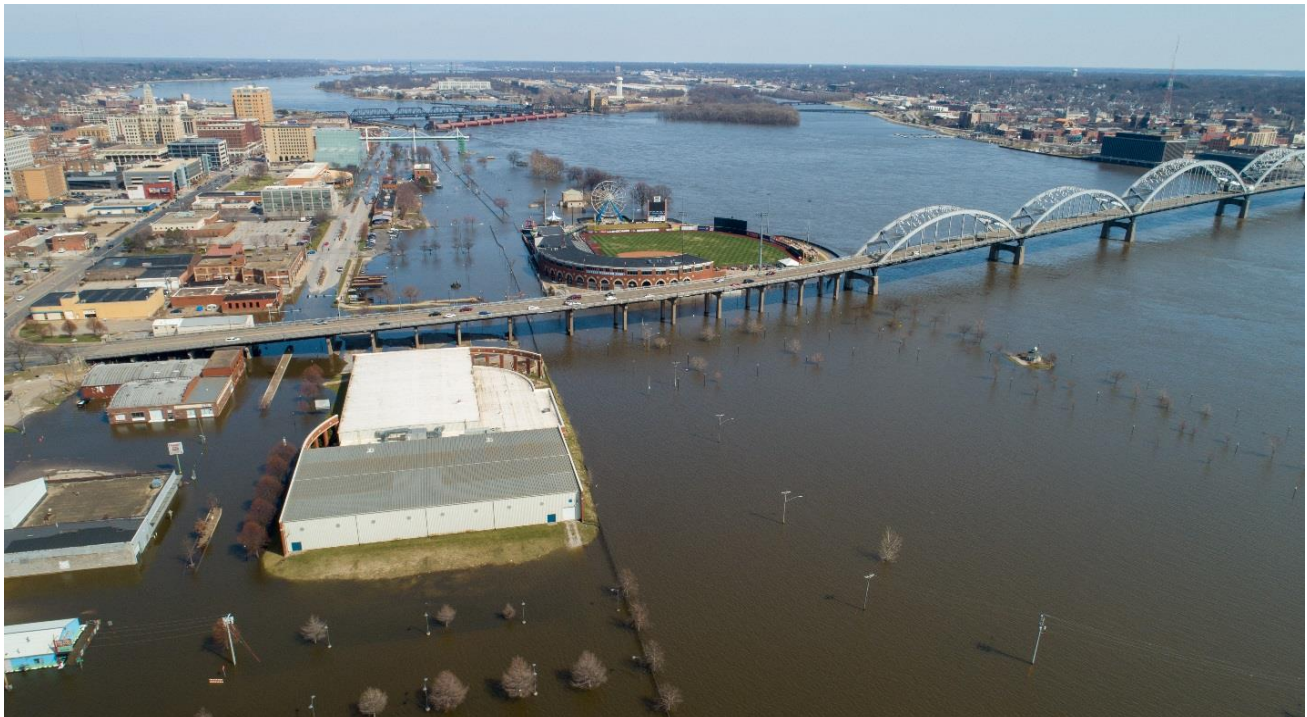
The history of flooding in Davenport has left its mark on all operational functions. In 1990, severe thunderstorms and flash flooding killed four people in Davenport and Bettendorf. In the 2008 floods, Duck Creek overflowed its banks and flooded properties and nearby streets as well. Over the last five years, duck creek has had over 20 occasions of flash flooding events. Figure 20 below shows the flood plans designated by FEMA in the City of Davenport.



*Figure 16
*Flood Map
*FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer Map – Davenport, Iowa

*Blue highlights represent: "Without Base Flood Elevation". Orange represent "0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard or Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth of less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile.

Most recently, a new record was set in the summer of 2019. The Mississippi River crested at 22.7 feet. It is important to note that the river currently (as of May 9, 2025- [National Weather Service](#)) sits at 10.46 ft, and the bar for river to reach flood stage is set at 15 feet. This illustrates the significance of the floods that occurred in 2019. That summer was particularly damaging for city operations as the temporary levee failed, flooding multiple blocks of the downtown area. The fire department was in high demand for technical rescue, hazmat, and ems services. Flooding continues to be a high risk for the Davenport Fire Department service area. See figure 29 below.



*Figure 17

*Flooding in Davenport, IA. Summer 2019.

Tornadoes:

Tornadoes are violently rotating columns of air that descend from thunderstorms to come in contact with the ground. Tornadoes develop from thunderstorms when wind variation with height supports rotation of the thunderstorm updraft. Severe thunderstorms and tornadoes occur most often in Iowa during the spring months of March, April, and May. A secondary tornado season occurs in the fall. These thunderstorms that generate tornadoes also may generate large hail and damaging winds. Tornadoes cause extensive property and crop damage, injuries, and even death. Iowa ranks eighth in the United States for tornado frequency, averaging 53 tornadoes a year. When tornadoes occur, the fire department will respond with sufficient resources to address the incident using existing response protocols. If necessary, mutual aid units

will be requested along with the Iowa type III Incident Management Team via the State EMAC.

Derechos:

Derechos are widespread and fast moving wind storms that can rival hurricanes and tornadoes due to its high wind speeds. Derechos typically direct its damage in one direction, and can extend to more than 240 miles, and can reach wind gusts of at least 58 miles per hour. In August of 2020, the city responded with Police, Fire, and Public Works personnel to downed power lines and trees torn down. It is estimated that over 150,000 cubic yards of tree debris were collected in the immediate aftermath of the storm. Next, the derecho recorded speeds of 70 to 80 miles per hour in the quad cities area, and reached a width of nearly 140 miles of land in total. The figure below was the City Administrator update that was delivered to the city in response to the events of the derecho.



*Figure 18

*KWQC news update on Derecho storm in Davenport, IA. August 2020.

Critical Infrastructure:

Government Buildings:

Multiple government buildings reside within the city limits including fire and police stations, City Hall, County Courthouse and a federal building. All of these are protected with suppression and detection systems and backup generators for emergency power. They are also equipped with Knox Box security for fire department access in the event

of an emergency. Specific examples will be identified in the Risk Assessment Output section of this report in the context of specific Fire Management Zones.

Schools:

There are thirteen elementary schools and four intermediate schools within the City of Davenport, five high schools and three college campuses. The schools all have emergency response plans and are protected with Knox Box security systems as well as fire suppression and detection. All of the schools have been pre-planned by the fire department and periodic drills are conducted to ensure plan viability.

Medical Facilities:

The jurisdiction contains the MercyOne-Genesis Health System, which consists of one large hospital complex and numerous specialty facilities located throughout the City. As critical infrastructure, these facilities are protected by suppression and detection systems and have been pre-planned by the fire department.

Water Supply:

The City of Davenport is provided with an excellent source of water to areas of the city that are developed. There are rural areas, mostly agricultural, that are not served by a water main system. Water needs in areas not served by the Iowa-American Water Company are requested by command officers if needed. There are five volunteer jurisdictions bordering Davenport's response territories that have 1,500 to 4,000 gallon tanker capabilities. There are an additional five agencies within the county that also have tankers. The county has a minimum tanker capacity of 30,500 gallons. All agencies have mutual aid agreements with Davenport. The City of Bettendorf has an automatic aid agreement for parts of FMZ's D and L, and full automatic aid for FMZ K. Trainings with these departments usually occur periodically in each of the respective jurisdictions.

There are 4,334 fire hydrants located throughout the City. The pressure is provided from five elevated storage tanks located strategically throughout the City of Davenport. These tanks have the capacity to contain 6.17 million gallons of water. A 1 million gallon tank was most recently constructed and put into service in 2008 near the intersection of Interstate 280 and Locust Street.

Davenport also has a wastewater treatment plant. The plant serves four communities, Davenport, Bettendorf, Riverdale, and Panorama Park. A key piece of davenport infrastructure, it also holds some unique risks. Situated on the shore of the Mississippi by necessity, the region is prone to flooding. At 19.5ft, access to the plant is limited to trucks with rail access. After 21 feet, the plant locks a skeleton crew of workers in to continue operations. The only access is by boat. The fire department operates and maintains two water rescue vehicles and is prepared to act should the need arise. Service operations would end at 24ft and staff would be evacuated by DFD personnel.

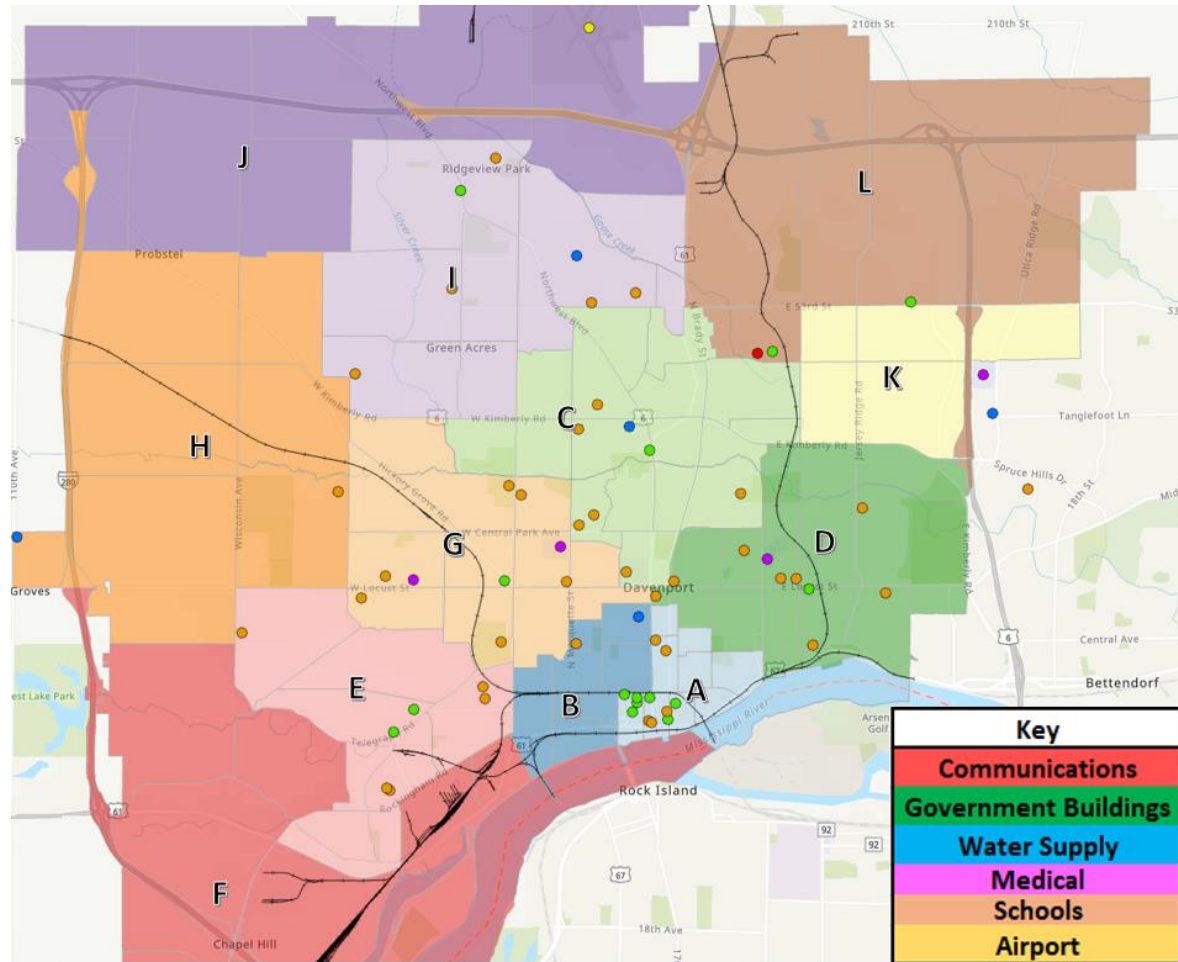
There are numerous bridges across the creek that allow for unfettered access to all parts of the City. Duck Creek has a history of flooding and can cut the City in two

during major flooding events. The City has committed substantial resources to clearing and straightening the creek in the past decade and has largely mitigated the flooding issue.

The region also contains multiple high voltage power lines and substations. Communications towers are also scattered about the service area. Technical rescue teams are routinely trained on techniques and safety procedures when dealing with potentially dangerous hazards such as these.

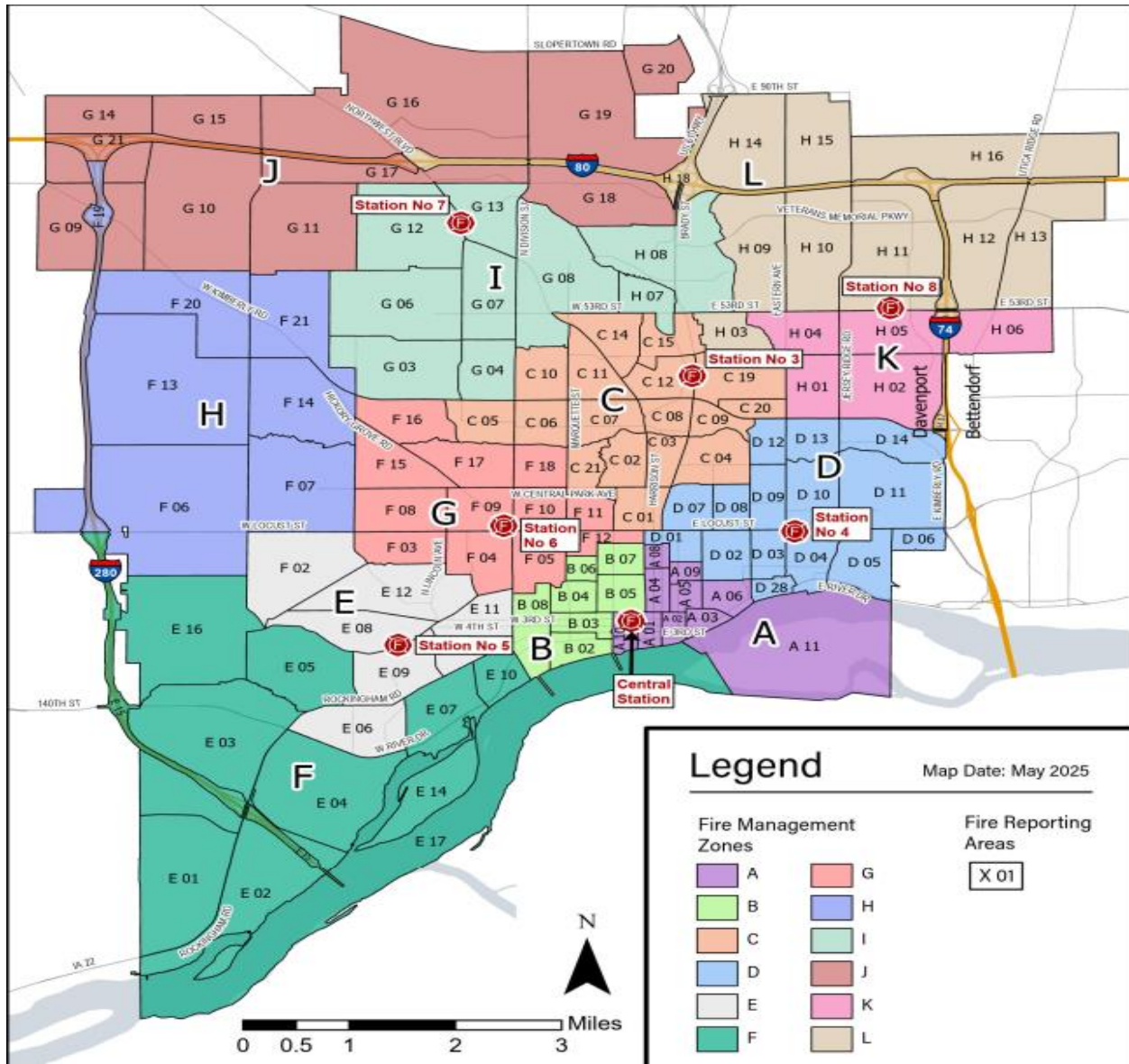
Communications:

All of the emergency response agencies in Scott County are dispatched by the Scott Emergency Communications Center located in Davenport. This state of the art facility was completed in 2013 and serves as the only PSAP for the City and County. The facility was designed to withstand tornado force winds and all but the worst seismic activity and still remain functional. It is equipped with two backup power generation systems.



*Figure 19
 *Critical Infrastructure within the City of Davenport

However, for the purposes of designing risk zones, describing the makeup of 121 districts was impractical. For this reason, the 121 zones were collapsed into twelve core fire management zones (FMZ). See figure 20 above.



*Figure 21
 *New Fire Management Zones

Figure 21 is a zoomed in version of the redefined fire management zones. They generally reflect the engine company boundaries as established in the broad categories of the original zones (figure 29). Those zones were categorized as a letter, which dictates the engine company district, and a number, which represents a zone within that district. For example, the original FMZ H15 fell into the engine response territory designated “H” and was the 15th zone of that company. That zone has been redefined to fall into the new risk grouping of zone “L”.

The decision to simplify the FMZ into these twelve was driven by two key concepts. Firstly, research was undertaken to identify how many zones similar agencies had. After researching a sample of eight accredited agencies, the zone quantity ranged from six to seventeen. These jurisdictions contained a wide geographic and population range. It was found that the DFD was operating a strategy abnormal to its peers with 121 zones.

Secondly, the zones were so numerous, that a sophisticated and practically useful product was difficult to produce. This document aims to rectify that concern by clearly dictating the attributes, challenges, advantages, and risk factors of each zone in significant detail to inform operational decisions.

The zones were designed from a combination of the original engine company districts, as well as identifying urban and rural boundaries based off of population density statistics. Though figure 4 identifies a suburban category from a descriptive standpoint, for the purposes of a risk analysis the agency opted to use only urban and rural classifications. Zones F, H, J, and L have been designated as rural zones. This is specifically important when formulating the hydrant density variable (water supply) as explained in the following section. See Table 7 below for classifications.

FMZ	Approximate Population	Square Miles	Population Density	Classification
A	3945	2.82	4833	Urban
B	4640	1.26	3693	Urban
C	15055	4.56	3299	Urban
D	15848	4.22	3759	Urban
E	11249	3.54	3174	Urban
F	1837	12.61	199	Rural
G	15585	3.83	4069	Urban
H	2662	8.37	318	Rural
I	18201	6.50	2802	Urban
J	1261	11.06	114	Rural
K	5513	2.45	2249	Urban
L	5832	8.32	700	Rural

*Table 8

*Urban vs Rural Classifications

Community Expectations

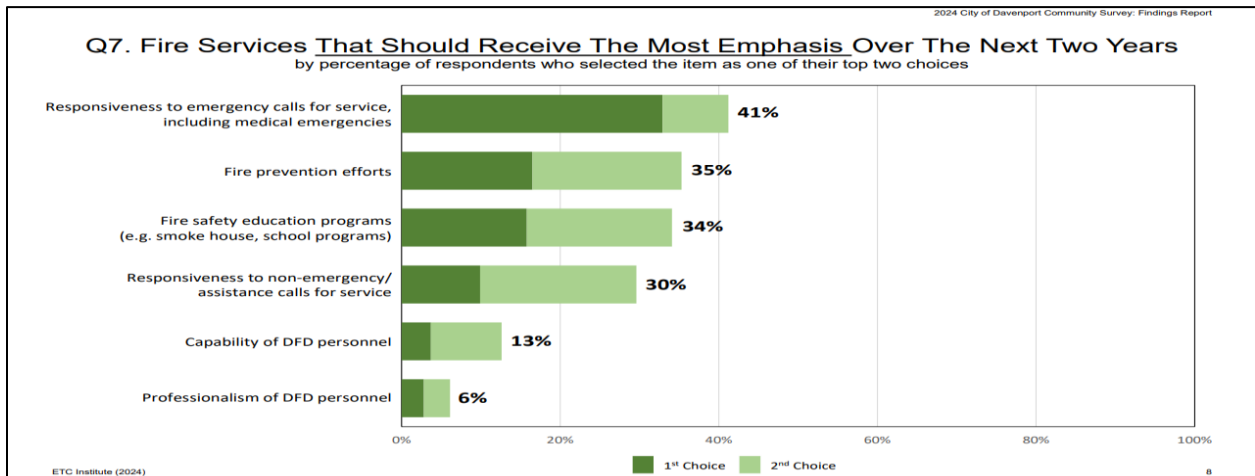
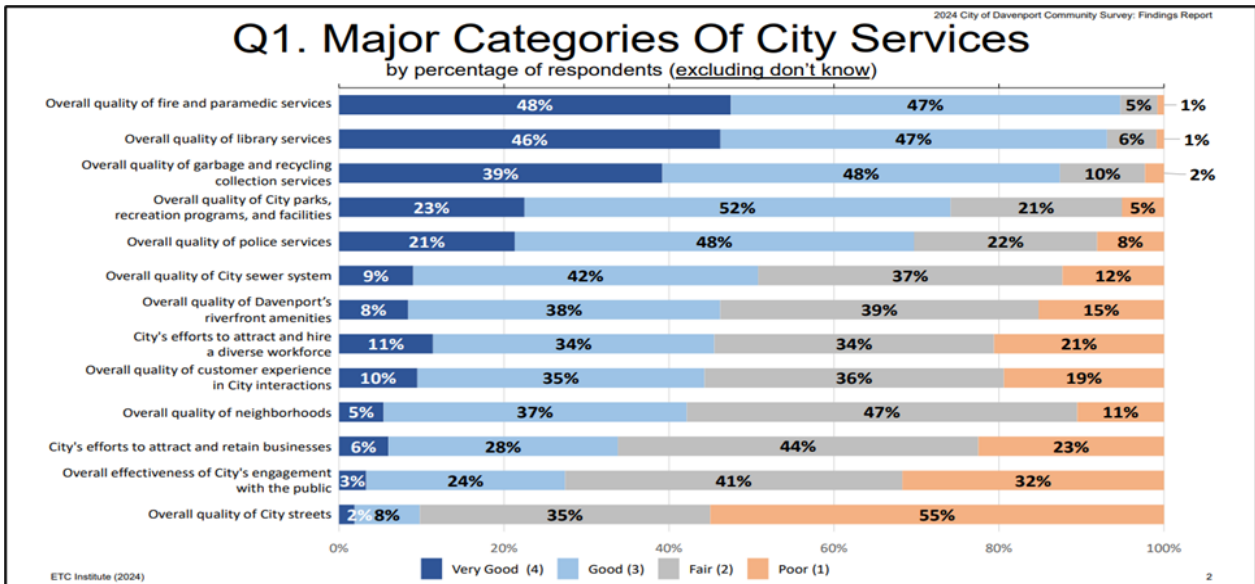
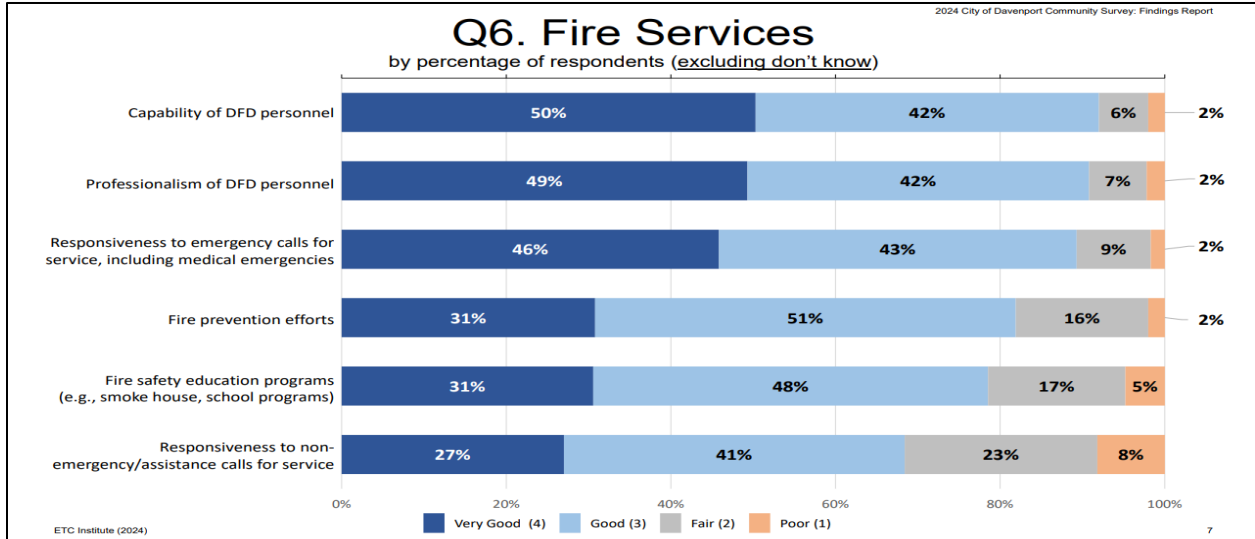
Historically in the fire service, community expectations have been relatively simple. When a fire occurred, it was assumed the fire department would arrive and extinguish the flames to the best of their ability. In the modern era, citizens rightfully expect a far more comprehensive level of service from their local fire department with accurate data to support the stated levels of service. The Davenport Fire Department began to consider community expectations starting in the mid-1990s with informal customer surveys. The agency uses this information in conjunction with incident data to help determine remediation programs in the response area.

Today, the DFD uses a variety of tools to ensure the agency is meeting the expectations of the community. Among these tools are written surveys, strategic planning, a website design that encourages citizen input, and soliciting elected officials on the feedback they receive from their constituents. Department officers are solicited for feedback as well to ensure that the organizational values are in line with the community served.

Citizen surveys are sent out every two years. They are intended to provide feedback on agency performance and identify any changes in community expectations. The surveys are sent out to citizens randomly to gain a representative sample of the city of Davenport's residents. The agency's most recent survey was conducted in 2024.

The surveys involving incidents rate response time, courteous and professional conduct, if adequate information was provided, if the incident was mitigated satisfactorily, and if information was provided in recovering from the incident. Inspection surveys rate courteous and professional conduct, level of preparedness and knowledge, whether the inspection was completed quickly and efficiently, and whether codes and violations were explained adequately.

All surveys have an additional comment section to allow an open forum where respondents can provide additional information along with a phone number for them to contact the department regarding the services they received. The following charts below represent the 2024 survey results.



*Figure 22
 *2024 City of Davenport Community Survey

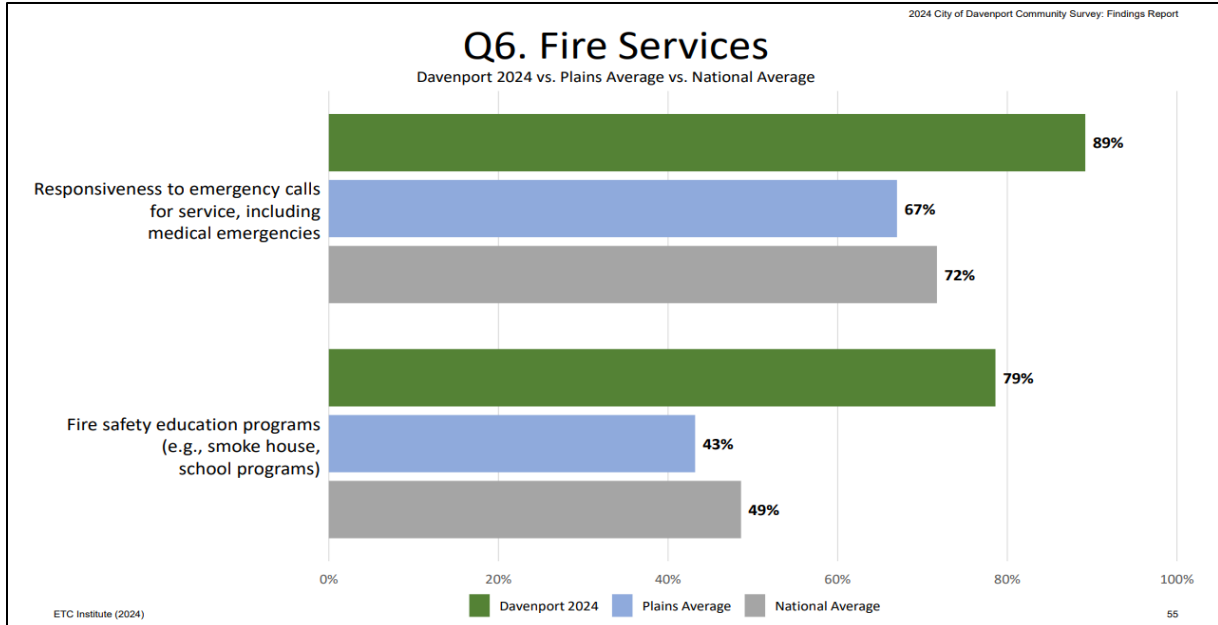
The three charts above identify the community’s view of current DFD services as well as expectations for the next two years. The results led to these main conclusions from the survey. First, the highest rated category of city service was Fire & Paramedic services as 95% of respondents scored these services as “very good” or “good”. Second, for fire services that were rated by respondents, the two highest services were capability of DFD personnel (92%), and professionalism of DFD personnel (91%). Furthermore, this survey points out areas for improvement in city services. In this section, it is noted that for fire service categories, the Department’s top priorities for improvement are the responsiveness to emergency/medical calls for service, and fire prevention efforts. The chart below is an analysis of community Importance-satisfaction for each of these services.

2024 Importance-Satisfaction Rating Davenport, Iowa Major Categories of City Services						
Category of Service	Most Important %	Most Important Rank	Satisfaction %	Satisfaction Rank	Importance-Satisfaction Rating	I-S Rating Rank
Very High Priority (IS >.20)						
Overall quality of City streets	80%	1	10%	13	0.7207	1
Overall quality of neighborhoods	50%	2	42%	10	0.2907	2
Overall effectiveness of City's engagement with the public	38%	5	27%	12	0.2744	3
City's efforts to attract & retain businesses	40%	4	34%	11	0.2655	4
High Priority (IS .10-.20)						
Overall quality of police services	44%	3	70%	5	0.1318	5
Overall quality of Davenport's riverfront amenities	22%	7	46%	7	0.1194	6
Medium Priority (IS <.10)						
Overall quality of City sewer system	19%	8	51%	6	0.0954	7
Overall quality of customer experience in City interactions	14%	10	44%	9	0.0780	8
Overall quality of City parks, recreation programs & facilities	23%	6	74%	4	0.0596	9
City's efforts to attract & hire a diverse workforce	11%	11	46%	8	0.0583	10
Overall quality of fire & paramedic services	15%	9	95%	1	0.0080	11
Overall quality of garbage & recycling collection services	6%	12	87%	3	0.0076	12
Overall quality of library services	5%	13	93%	2	0.0035	13

*Figure 23

*2024 Davenport Community Survey- Importance and Satisfaction Assessment Matrix

This matrix was valuable in evaluating levels of importance for respondents, and to quantify their level of satisfaction as well. Also, this matrix illustrates areas for continued emphasis, areas for improvement, and where services exceeded expectations with respondents. Next, the survey identifies comparisons for the service area against similar agencies.



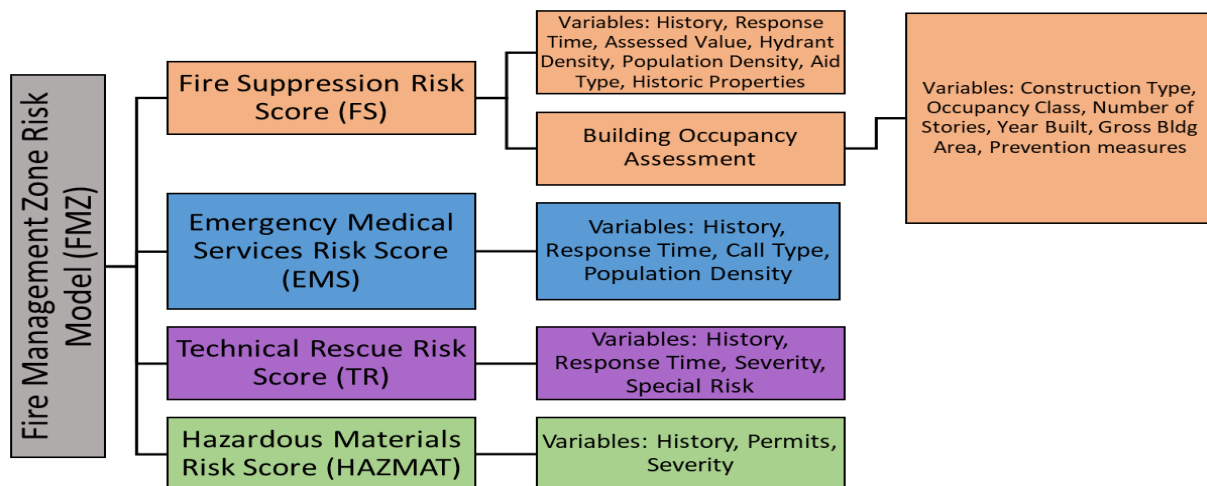
*Figure 24
 *2024 Davenport Community Survey- Ratings of Public Safety Services

The main conclusion from the figure above is that the perception that residents have on Fire & Paramedic services offered by DFD has a higher rating of satisfaction, compared to the plains region, and the country as a whole. Department administration meets regularly with officers to communicate how to continue the levels of service the community has deemed a priority. Additionally, these meetings allow for feedback on ideas for improvement and ways to maintain relevancy.

Risk Assessment

Methodology:

The risk assessment is broken up into two key segments. The highest granularity assessment is at the Fire Management Zone (FMZ) level. The second risk assessment level is the building risk score. This risk model analysis risk for each building in the city and provides a risk score. Those scores are then aggregated together to make up a key input into the FMZ risk model. In this way, the model is able to identify risks building by building for incident-level analysis as well as provide descriptive information at the FMZ level for big-picture strategic planning. See the organizational chart below (Figure 22).



*Figure 25
*Risk Assessment Organizational Chart

As noted in the chart above, there are four separate risk assessments done for each of the twelve FMZs. The building score is only one component of the fire suppression risk assessment, though it contains many additional variables.

Datasets:

Before beginning the breakdown of the variables included in the risk assessment, an understanding of the sources of data provides solid foundation for explaining some of the decisions the agency made in its design. The three core databases and their variables are identified below:

1. New World Records Management System (Legacy System), & Emergency Networking (current RMS)
 - a. Fire History
 - b. Response Time
 - c. Construction Type (BLDG)
 - d. Occupancy Class (BLDG)
 - e. Number of Stories (BLDG)
 - f. Year Built (BLDG)
 - g. Prevention Measures (BLDG)
2. The Scott County Assessor's Database
 - a. Assessed Value
 - b. Population Density
 - c. Gross Building Area (BLDG)
 - d. Construction Type (BLDG)
3. Davenport Register of Historic Properties
 - a. Historic Properties

To fully capture all relevant data points, the accreditation team was required to cross reference these data sources into a single figure for each FMZ. However, each database tracked addresses in a different way. For example, the records management system tracks by address, where the assessor tracks by parcel number. Each database had to be cross referenced to one another to combine all variables. Since the datasets were not perfect matches, a prioritization order needed to be established. Simply put, what data source do we start with and add onto?

The order that the databases are listed in above show that prioritization. The accreditation dataset was matched to the RMS, then the ISO dataset was matched. This order was chosen for a variety of reasons, two of which are quality of the database and the quantity of variables being pulled from each. An analysis was also done to identify the best combination to ensure accurate results.

The historic property database was simply matched at the FMZ level as it was not included in the building assessment. This allowed for 100% of that database to be utilized.

Variable Scoring:

The variable scoring follows two key principles. Firstly, that the lowest risk level of each FMZ is scored at 1. Secondly, the highest risk level is scored at 12. Every FMZ is scored somewhere between 1 and 12 depending on where they fall in the range. For example, if one specific zone is significantly more risky than all other zones in a particular indicator, that zone would be rated 12 while all other zones may be rated at a less than 0.1. The model is designed to relate zones only to each other, as well as incorporate a level of magnitude for each variable.

Once a risk score is calculated, it is multiplied by the weight of each variable as identified in the table below.

This risk assessment combines the following variables at the following weights:

Variable	Fire Suppression Weight	EMS Weight	Technical Rescue Weight	HAZMAT Weight
Incident History	1	1	1	0.5
Response Time (90 th)	1	0.5	1	
Assessed Value	1			
Hydrant Density (Water Supply)	0.25			
Population Density	1	1		
Aid Type (mutual, automatic, partial)	0.25			
Building Risk	1			
Historic Properties	0.25			
Severity		0.25	1	0.5
Special Risk			1	
HAZ Permits				1

*Table 9

*Risk Assessment Variable weighting chart

Fire Suppression Risk Model

History

This variable was calculated four times, once for each service type. The number of calls is taken and ranked against the other eleven zones. This provides the descriptive portion of the variable as shown on the [FMZ pages](#). The model divides the calls in each FMZ by the total calls of all FMZs. This returns a percentage of calls in that service type that the FMZ is responsible for in a 5-year period. That percentage is applied to the risk model as dictated in the above section (variable scoring). For example, in the fire suppression model, FMZ G had the highest percentage of calls at 15.2% and FMZ J had the lowest at 2%. Therefore, FMZ G scored a 12 and FMZ J scored a 1 for this variable. All other variables are scored between 11 and 2 based on where they fall in the respective range of 1% to 16%.

Data Source: DFD New World Records Management System & Emergency Networking

Response Time

Response time is also a key variable for this risk model. There is significant research for risk increases in fire suppression. For example, Matrix consulting group's *2018 Fire Department Operations Study* explains that "flashover normally occurs from four to ten minutes after free burning begins. The time to flashover is a function of time and temperature. Fire growth occurs exponentially, doubling itself every minute of free burning that is allowed". The 90th percentile response time was calculated for each FMZ

and scored against each other. The slowest response was in FMZ F, so it scored a 12, or the most at risk. The fastest response time was in FMZ A so it scored a 1.

Data Source: DFD New World Records Management System & Emergency Networking

Assessed Value

This variable is only applicable to the fire suppression risk model. It is a combination of three assessor valuations: commercial, residential, and industrial. To account for the different sizes of fire management zones, this variable was divided by the square miles of each zone. The result is an assessed value by square mile which incorporates both a measure of value and a measure of density. This variable is contingent on zones having relatively consistent population and building densities. The urban and rural classification used for FMZ breakdown are vital.

Data Source: Scott County Assessor's Office

Hydrant Density

Hydrant density is a complex variable. First, it is calculated by taking total hydrants divided by square miles of the FMZ. Secondly, different geography types (urban vs rural) have different needs and measures of quality for hydrant density. It is not reasonable to score rural density (highest is 55/sq mile) against urban density (lowest is 123/sq mile) as the building density is vastly different between the two. This makes it difficult to compare these two land types. For this reason, rural FMZs and urban FMZs were scored against their own grouping. The result is that there are two scores of 1 and two scores of 0, for each urban and rural grouping. Though this variable is weighted lower, it is important to include in the model as it accounts for access to water supply. This variable is also only applied to the fire suppression risk model.

Data Source: City of Davenport Public Works Department

Population Density

Population density is applied to every risk model. It is simply a calculation of total population over square miles. Population centers intrinsically have increased activity, opportunity for emergencies and life risk. This is a key variable for identifying loss of life risks and has an influence on incident probability as well. This is one of the reasons DFD fire stations are centered on population centers, which also boast the lowest response times.

Data Source: Scott County Assessor's Office

Aid Type

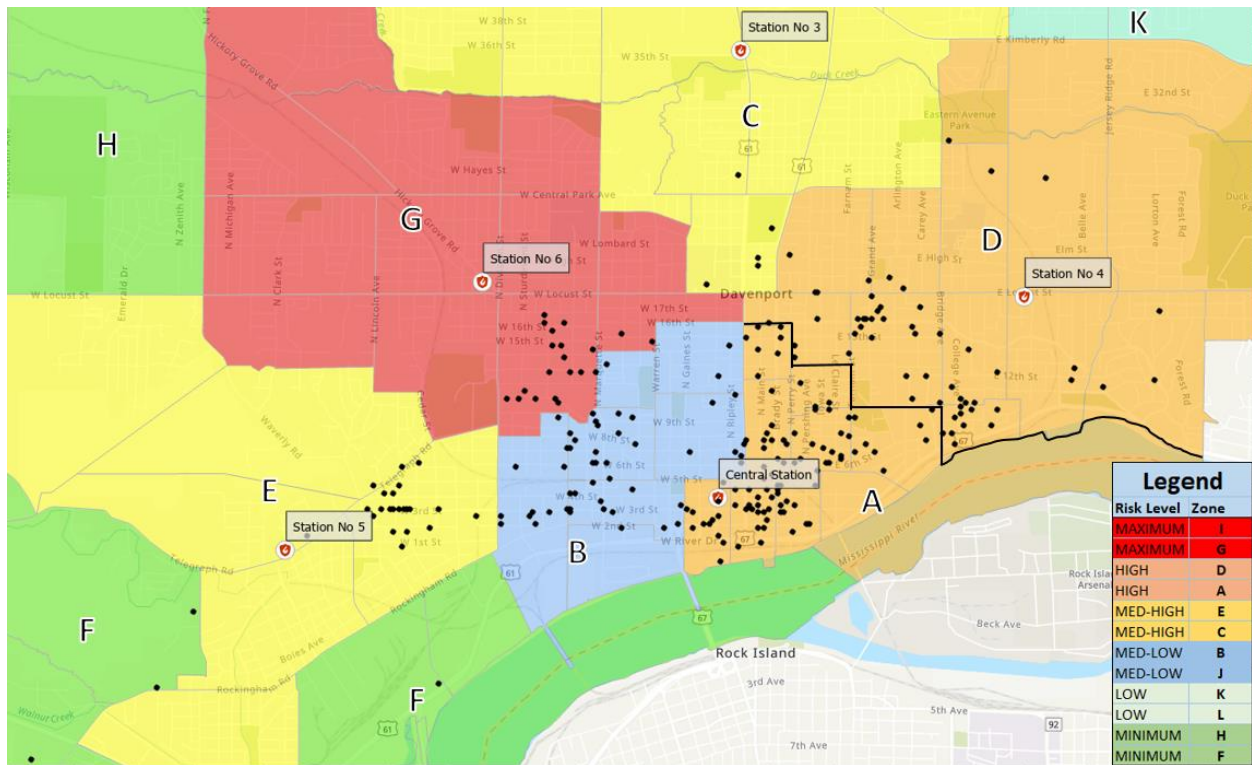
Aid type refers to the automatic aid agreement the DFD has made with Bettendorf Fire. As a new agreement, it currently only applies to fire suppression calls and therefore is only applied to the fire suppression risk model. The variable comes in three different outcomes: mutual aid, partial automatic aid, and automatic aid. It is also weighted lower as there is no change to the ERF of a potential incident. The benefit of automatic aid is primarily seen in response time decreases and simultaneous calls for

service incidents where apparatus may be further away or unavailable. As a new program (beginning mid November 2019), the DFD is unsure as to the quantitative effects the program may have on overall response. Since automatic aid only impacts three zones (D, K, L) and is weighted at .25, the impact on the risk model is negligible. As a living document, this score may be adjusted as the agency learns more about the effect of automatic aid.

Data Source: DFD Personnel

Historic Property

This variable maps each historic property in the City of Davenport and ranks each Fire Management Zone against the others by quantity. It is only applicable to the fire suppression risk model as these buildings are particularly vulnerable to fire risks and tend to have greater impacts on the community. Historic schools and churches are also included in this variable. See the map below:



*Figure 26
 *Map of Historic Properties in the City of Davenport

Data Source: Davenport Register of Historic Properties

Building Score (All Hazard Risk Assessment)

Building Overview:

This is the last and by far the most complex variable in the model and a key component of the all hazard risk assessment. First, the department’s data analyst worked with staff to create a quantitative, but also qualitative assessment of buildings in the response area. This was done through an analysis of critical building risks, incident

probability, and consequence predictors. Because of the complexity, the following section will identify the methodology utilized in calculating this risk score.

First, the building risk model included seven separate variables.

1. Building construction Type (New World RMS)
2. Building Occupancy Class (New World RMS)
3. Number of Stories (Scott County Assessor's Office (Assessor), New World RMS)
4. Year Built (New World RMS and Assessor)
5. Gross building Area (Assessor)
6. Prevention Measures (Assessor, New World RMS & Zoll database cross reference)

The issue of databases not matching perfectly was most apparent in this section, as not all buildings were included by every source. Our aim was to capture as much data as possible to show an accurate reflection of activity and risk in the jurisdiction.

The model started with 2,555 buildings; 2,088 were selected as viable candidates for the risk model; this equates to 82% of all buildings. The selection was largely based on how many variables were included. Out of the six variables available, five were required to be included in the model. This means that building variables can mix and match but must contain at least 83% of the variables to be included, 2088 buildings met this bar. This parameter was set to ensure that building scores would maintain a high level of accuracy and must draw information from multiple databases. Once the buildings with 5 and 6 variables were factored in, it was found that the model contains 83.3% of all variables, spread across those six factors, giving us a strong sample. These variables will be explained in more detail in the next section.

Building Variable Description & Scoring:

The next section will provide an in-depth explanation of the variables in the model along with the scores that have been associated with them.

1. Building Construction Type

This category covers five construction types, ordered by Roman numerals. These construction types follow the same characteristics as NFPA 220. Risk scores in this situation evaluated building material composition. For example, a modular building will collapse quicker than a brick building during a structure fire. More specifically, Type I Fire resistive structures are constructed of concrete and protected steel and are designed to keep the fire contained to the room or floor of origin. Type I structures are typically high-rise buildings, which are buildings that are more than 75 feet tall. In contrast, type II non-combustible structures are constructed of non-combustible material such as reinforced masonry or tilt slab walls, with metal decking for roofs. These roofs are covered with insulation foam and lightweight concrete. Type II structures are

typically newer buildings or remodels of existing commercial buildings, such as strip malls or big box stores.

Construction Type	Risk Score
Type I: Fire Resistive	0
Type II: Noncombustible	0.25
Type III: Ordinary	0.5
Type IV: Heavy Timber	0.75
Type V: Wood Frame	1

*Table 10

*NFPA 220 Building Construction Types with Risk Score weights

2. Building Occupancy Class

This category covers occupancy class, which is a measure of activity and use in a building. In the figure below, the scores were identified through a detailed breakdown of life safety elements. Factors such as propensity to carry special risks (such as the HAZMAT sections) were taken into account only for those service types' risk models. Assembly 4 and 5 were scored lower than other assembly classes because they are out in the open air. Institution 3 was scored slightly less risky as tenants are generally considered to be able-bodied, opposed to Institution 1 and Institution 2. Business was scored due to mobility and general adherence to fire codes. Storage occupancy classes are scored at the lowest possible metric of .1 as they do not encompass as many life hazards, compared to the other occupancy classes, as shown below.

Occupancy Class	Risk Score
Assembly A-1	1
Assembly A-2	1
Assembly A-3	1
Assembly A-4	0.7
Assembly A-5	0.7
B Business	0.2
Mercantile M	0.2
Educational E	1
Factory F-1	0.8
Factory F-2	0.8
High HAZ H-1	1
High HAZ H-2	1
High HAZ H-3	1
High HAZ H-4	1
High HAZ H-5	1
Institution I-1	1

Institution I-2	1
Institution I-3	0.9
Residential R-1	1
Residential R-2	1
Residential R-3	0.9
Storage S-1	0.1
Storage S-2	0.1

*Table 11

*Occupancy Classes and Risk Score

3. Number of Stories

The number of stories in a building has a significant impact on ease of access and fire prevention requirements. In Davenport Fire Department's jurisdiction, buildings above 30ft are required to have a standpipe. For this reason, the agency began risk scores at that story height. The department has one, 100ft aerial truck that reaches a maximum of 7 stories. However, it has two 100ft aerial trucks in inventory. Any higher than that, and the response plan remains unchanged, so scores max out at floor 8.

Number of Stories	Risk Score
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0.2
5	0.4
6	0.6
7	0.8
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1
13+	1

*Table 12

*Number of Stories and weighted score

4. Year Built

The year built variable was generally based on construction type and philosophies. Though it overlaps the construction type variable in some areas, it also accounts for building trends. For example, between 1920 and 1940, buildings utilized the balloon construction model, resulting in an easier path for fire to travel. As there was not a universal standard for assigning risk scores by the year a building was constructed, the

agency used historical perspectives, and internal knowledge to assign the following risk scores.

Year Built By Decade	Risk Score
1840	0
1850	0
1860	0
1870	0
1880	0.2
1890	0.2
1900	0.4
1910	0.4
1920	0.6
1930	0.6
1940	0.6
1950	0.6
1960	0.7
1970	0.7
1980	0.95
1990	0.95
2000	1
2010	1
2020	1

*Table 13

*Building Year Built by decade with Risk Scores

5. Gross Building Area

Gross building area generally reflects the potential loss as the fire increases. It is only used in the fire suppression risk model. Risk scores were calculated based on historical data and personnel to identify changes in risk. For example, for buildings with a square footage under 5000, they are less able to fit as many potential combustibles in that area, compared to buildings with higher square footage.

Square Footage Range	Risk Score
<5000	0
5K - 25K	0.25
26K - 75K	0.5
76K - 100K	0.75
>100K	1

*Table 14

*Square Footage Range with Risk Scores

6. Prevention Measures

Prevention measures are a broad term for sprinkler systems, standpipes, extinguishers, detectors, alarms, etc. For simplicity, we marked any building that has some form of protection, including standpipes (30ft), for full credit, this means that they were not scored against in the risk calculation. Furthermore, buildings were given no credit for buildings that do not have protections. Consequently, buildings are scored at either 0 or 1.

Lastly, final scores were calculated under the following weighting system:

Variable	Weight
Building Construction Type	0.75
Building Occupancy Class	1
Number of Stories	1
Year Built	0.5
Gross Building Area	1
Prevention Measures	0.5

*Table 15

*Final Variables and Risk Scores

The weights were initially defined based on logical arguments established by the data analyst and accreditation team. More specifically, the data analyst conducted risk weighting meetings with the Fire Chief, Assistant Fire Chief of Operations, and the Fire Marshal. However, once the risk model was completed, weights were adjusted to better capture institutional knowledge from DFD staff and better reflect the activity of the city. This combination of expertise and analytical method is paramount in developing a usable, accepted, and beneficial risk model for the agency.

Emergency Medical Services Risk Model

History

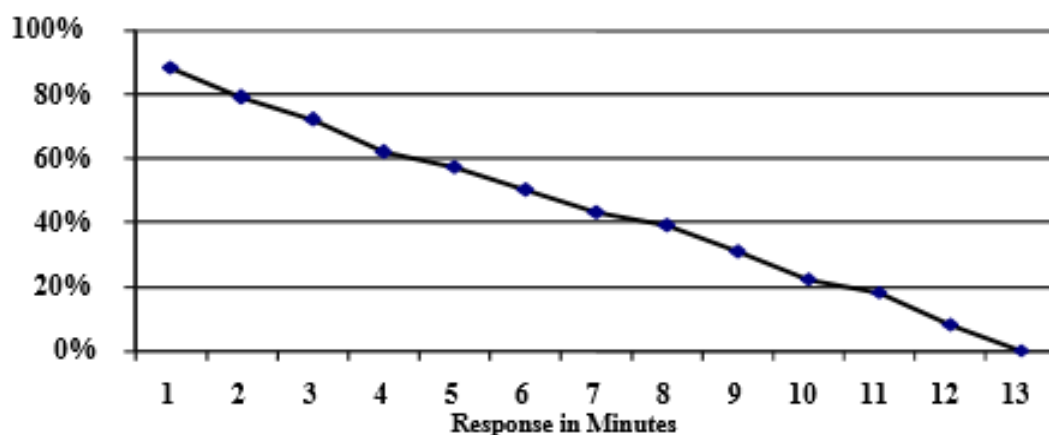
This is a measure of probability. It is calculated in the same way as the fire suppression risk model, though it only utilizes EMS calls for service. On [page 64](#), the FMZ results pages show specific call counts. Over 59,000 calls were analyzed for this variable and the response time variable. For this model, FMZ J was the least risky with only 648 calls in the model. FMZ I was of the most risk, at 8,483 calls for service.

Data Source: DFD New World Records Management System & Emergency Networking

Response Time

This is a measure of probability as high-risk EMS situations can double in life threat every minute, as reported in the Matrix Consulting Group's *Operations Study*. In 2018, the Davenport Fire Department utilized the services of Matrix Consulting Group to create an Operations study of the agency. The figure below illustrates some of those results with the chances of survival of cardiac arrest before the initiation of CPR and/or defibrillation.

% Survival Rate



*Figure 27

*Chances of survival of Cardiac Arrest prior to CPR

This variable is also calculated under the same methodology as the fire suppression model. All data for response time is cleaned for outlier data and calculated at the 90th percentile. For EMS, the least risky FMZ was zone A with a total response time of 8 minutes and 39 seconds. Zone H was the highest risk, with a response time of 12 minutes and 53 seconds. It should be noted that these times are inclusive of all EMS call types which means that the EMD dispatch process may impact response times.

Data Source: DFD New World Records Management System & Emergency Networking

Call Type

Call type is a measure of probability for the EMS risk model. The call types were broken up into a potential range of risk scores on the following scale:

Score	Severity
1	Other Service Provided
2	Provided BLS
3	Provided ALS

*Table 16

*Call Type by Severity with Risk Scores

In [Exhibit 2](#), the results of the EMS risk model, and the agency's classification of various call types can be found.

Though some procedures could be used for multiple severity levels, the DFD opted to use only the lowest possible score in the range for determining risk levels. This ensures that the most extreme and life-threatening procedures are clearly defined and much less common. For example, ALS being done on a patient would receive a level 3

score. However, assisting another agency or lift-assist is not likely to be done on a more severe patient thus receiving a score of 1. By using the lowest possible score in the range, we ensure a clear picture of the procedures performed in each district is developed.

Lastly, the severity scores were summed and divided by the number of incidents that had a procedure performed. This resulted in the average incident severity for the FMZ over 5 years. These results were then ranked and weighted into the overall risk score per the respective FMZ.

FMZ	Severity Score	Incidents	Average Incident Severity
A	8417	5587	1.5065
B	8264	6025	1.3716
C	9078	5842	1.5539
D	8740	5814	1.5033
E	9076	5433	1.6705
F	1698	915	1.8557
G	11009	7419	1.4839
H	1827	1226	1.4902
I	11076	7383	1.5002
J	1006	561	1.7932
K	4468	3162	1.4130
L	5008	3444	1.4541
Grand Total	79667	52811	1.5085

*Table 17

*EMS Severity Scores by Fire Management Zones

Data Source: DFD New World Records Management System & Emergency Networking

Population Density

This variable is also a measure of probability, as more people in an area tends to increase the need for EMS services. It is also used to balance out the impact of the response time variable in the risk model, as rural areas tend to score highly in a risk model with fewer variables. This negates the need to weight the model. Furthermore, results for population density for each FMZ are shown [here](#).

Data Source: Scott County Assessor's Office

Technical Rescue Risk Model

History

This is a measure of probability. It is calculated in the same way as the fire suppression risk model, though it only utilizes technical rescue calls for service. For this model, FMZ

A was the highest risk zones, which is largely due to stalled elevator calls (NFIRS 331), and FMZ J was the lowest risk zone.

Data Source: DFD New World Records Management System & Emergency Networking

Response Time

Similar to the other risk models, this is a measure of probability in the model. Though not as clearly applicable as EMS and fire services, technical rescues most definitely carry a consequence for slow response. Since these call types identify trapped or missing persons as key incidents (see the severity variable), these calls have a high probability of becoming severe EMS calls. For this model, FMZ E scored the lowest, and FMZ F scored the highest risk.

Data Source: DFD New World Records Management System & Emergency Networking

Severity

Due to overall fewer technical rescue incidents in the model, this variable only splits incident types into low, medium, and high severity risk groups. Extrication events and searches for victims in unsafe environments (such as water) were considered high severity. Alternatively, searches for people in safer environments (such as land) and rescue from stalled elevators were considered less severe. Technical Rescue severity scores are shown in [exhibit 5](#).

Special Risk

This variable has been added as another qualitative variable. Some regions in the jurisdiction have significantly increased risks in regards to technical rescue needs. This variable takes into account interstates, waterways, and heavy industrial zones. Each of these conditions increases the probability of both minor, and significant technical rescue needs. The below chart illustrates these conditions and their effect on the cumulative score. The cumulative scores were then multiplied by 6.5 which is the average of the other weighted categories.

Special Risk	Score Impact
High Traffic	+0.25
Interstate Junction	+0.40
Rail Junction	+0.20
Waterway	+0.20
Waterway Access Point	+0.30
Heavy Industry	+0.15

*Table 18

*Special Risk Infrastructure

The FMZ's scored the following in those categories:

FMZ	Special Conditions	Cumulative Score
A	Waterway	0.20 (1.3)
B	Rail Junction	0.20 (1.3)
C	High Traffic	0.25 (1.63)
D	Rail Junction	0.25 (1.63)
E	None	0.00 (0)
F	Waterway Access, High Traffic, Industry, Rail Junction	0.90 (5.85)
G	None	0.00 (0)
H	High Traffic	0.25 (1.63)
I	None	0.00 (0)
J	Interstate Junction, Industry	0.55 (3.58)
K	High Traffic	0.25 (1.63)
L	Interstate Junction (x2), Industry	0.95 (6.18)

*Table 19

*Special Conditions with Risk Scores

Hazardous Materials Risk Model

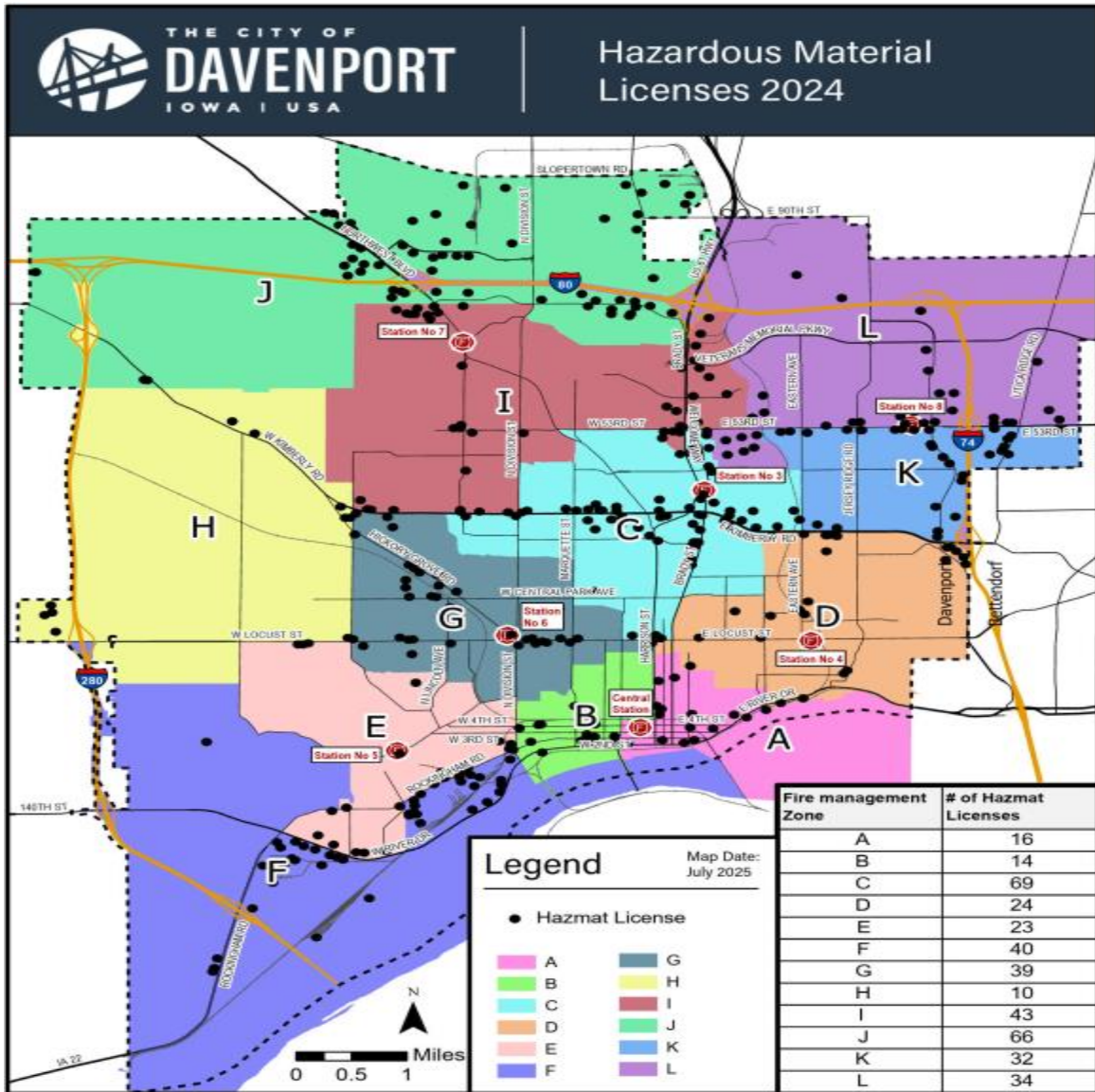
History

This is a measure of probability. It is calculated in the same way as the fire suppression risk model, though it only utilizes hazardous materials calls for service. For this model, FMZ F scored the safest, while FMZ C was ranked the highest.

Data Source: DFD New World Records Management System & Emergency Networking

Permits

The map below shows hazmat permits in the jurisdiction. A Hazmat permit is a service fee based on the amount of hazardous material stored, and the classification of hazardous materials stored at a facility's site. Large circles indicate multiple permits designated under one address, while small circles indicate only one or two permits designated under a single address. The color scheme shows the final risk model results for each zone for the hazmat risk model. Though this will be presented and examined later in this document, the intent of this graphic is to show the correlation between higher risk areas and permit quantity.



*Figure 28
 *ARCGIS map of HAZMAT permits in DFD jurisdiction

For this variable, FMZ J scored the highest risk with FMZ F close behind. Both of these areas have industrial activity.

Data Source: DFD New World Records Management System & Emergency Networking

Severity

For this variable, special risk was defined by an assessment of the hazardous materials each FMZ has on-site. Two factors were considered for this variable. First, the type of material was noted and scored on the scale identified in [Exhibit 2](#). Secondly, the quantity of the material was taken into account. The type of material (gas, solid, liquid) is significant in determining risk level quantities.

The severity variable reflects a combination of material type (based on gas, liquid, solid scale), and quantity using the following formula:

$$\left(\text{Material Type Score} * \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \right) * \left(\text{Quantity Sequence Score} * \left(\frac{1}{5} \right) \right) = \text{Severity Score}$$

As the department needed an evaluative tool to calculate severity, the agency’s data analyst and Hazmat team developed this equation. For this variable, FMZ F scored the highest risk, followed closely by FMZ D. Some discussion was had as to why FMZ D scored so highly here. It was identified that the Genesis East Hospital has significant hazmat materials.

Risk Assessment Output:

All Hazard Building Risk Assessment

The buildings were placed in specific categories of low, moderate, high, and significant risk levels. The cut-off points were identified by reviewing overall FMZ risk scores for the model. The final model places buildings in the following parameters:

Risk Level	Score Limitation	Count
Low	X <= 0.277	420
Moderate	0.277 < X <= 0.325	685
High	0.325 < X <= 0.375	548
Significant	X > 0.375	511
Grand Total		2164

*Table 20

*Overall FMZ Building Risk Levels

1. Low Risk: Low risk buildings have an average variable score between 0 and 0.277. These buildings are typically small in size, lack exposure, are not frequently sprinklered, has lower square footage, and can contain moderately combustible contents. Examples include pump houses, small storage facilities, gate attendant buildings, coffee stop shops, or storage sheds. These structures would contain few, if any occupants.
2. Moderate Risk: The buildings have an average variable score between 0.277 & 0.325, 685 buildings make up this category.
3. High Risk: These buildings have an average variable score between 0.325 & 0.375, 548 buildings make up this category. Examples of these building types are large stores, places of assembly (like bowling alleys and theaters), and multi-story buildings.
4. Maximum Risk: These buildings have an average variable score above 0.375, 511 buildings make up this category and are listed below. Since occupancy class is core driver of the building risk score, these buildings tend to be assembly spaces, education centers, institutions, and high-density residential units. The

chart below contains multiple schools, retirement communities, massive shopping centers, high risk apartment complexes, and industrial zones.

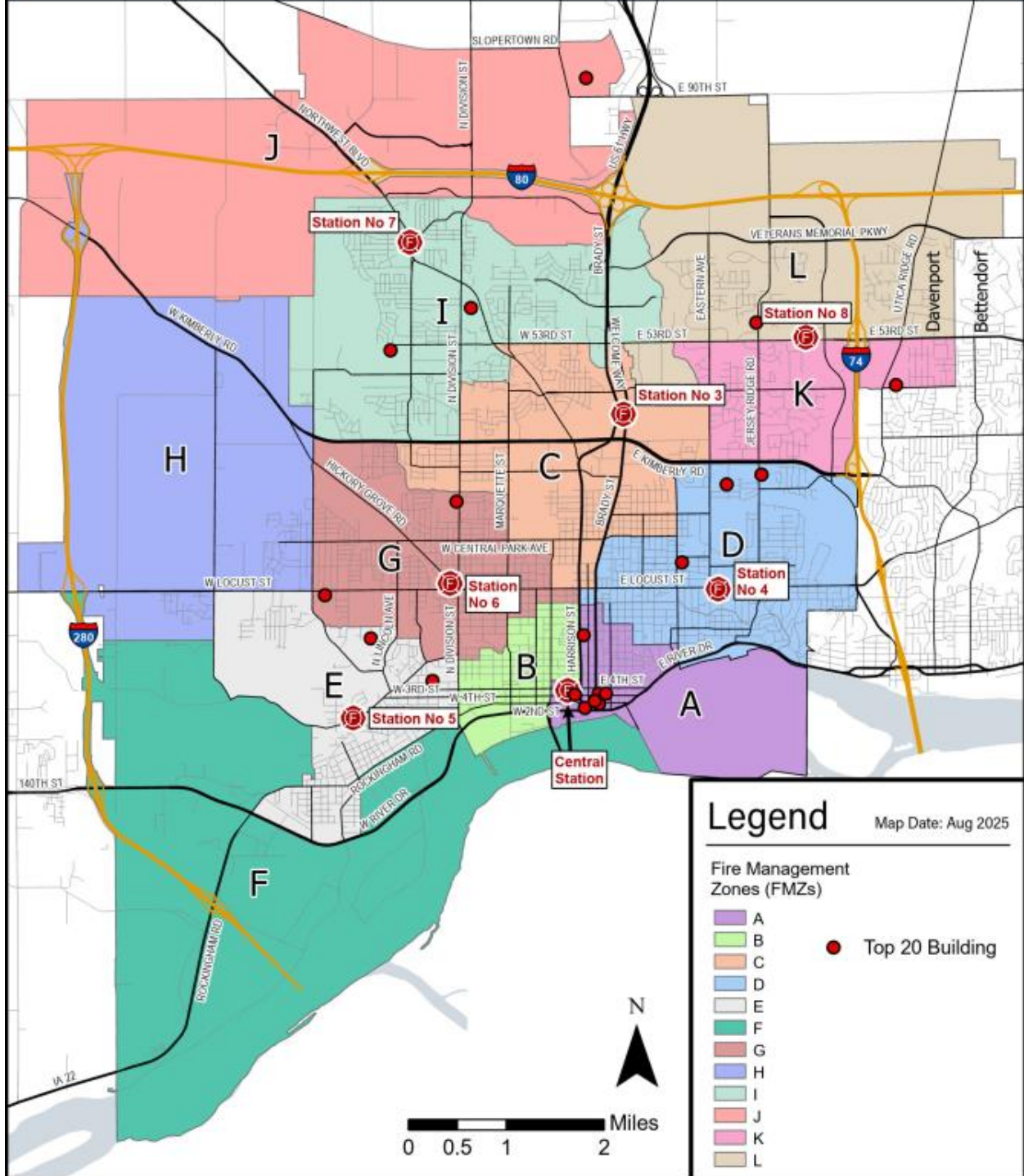
The maximum risk buildings are:

Address	Score	Name
1000 BLYTHWOOD PL	0.592	Sherwood Forrest Apartments
5701 N DIVISION ST	0.557	Wood Middle School
102 E 3RD ST	0.551	Mississippi Lofts
5600 JERSEY RIDGE RD	0.548	Crystal Ridge Apartments
1934 W 5TH ST	0.542	Smart Middle School
200 E 3RD ST	0.541	Hotel Blackhawk
1120 MAIN ST	0.535	Central HS
4700 VILLAGE DR	0.533	Village Coop. of Crow Creek
200 E 90TH ST	0.522	Multi-tenant complex (former CAT)
225 W 2ND ST	0.510	Figge Art Museum
2501 W 53RD ST	0.508	Meadowcrest Sr Apts
7102 HILLANDALE RD	0.506	Olde Town Estates Apts
111 E 2ND ST	0.502	Double Tree
1228 E RUSHOLME ST	0.502	MercyOne/Genesis East
104 W 2ND ST	0.501	City Square Offices
326 W 3RD ST	0.501	Kahl Lofts
3403 JERSEY RIDGE RD	0.498	Indian Ridge Apts
3320 SPRING ST	0.493	Spring Village
3040 N DIVISION ST	0.488	Williams Middle School
3505 W LOCUST ST	0.488	West HS

*Table 21

*Maximum Risk Buildings in DFD jurisdiction

Reference the chart below for the geographical locations of these 20 buildings and their corresponding FMZs.



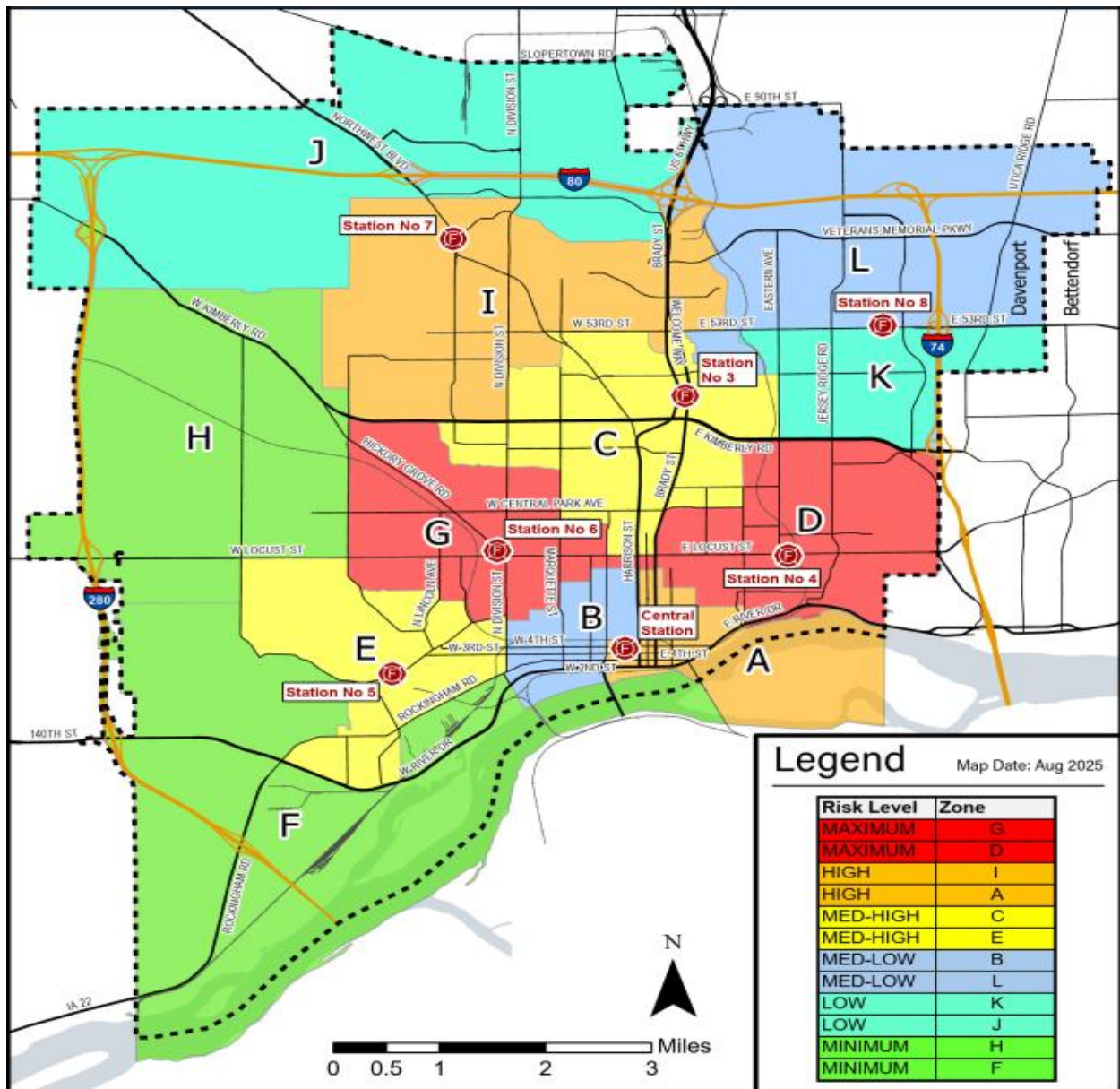
*Figure 29

*ARCGIS map of Maximum Risk Buildings

Four Service Areas Risk Maps Results

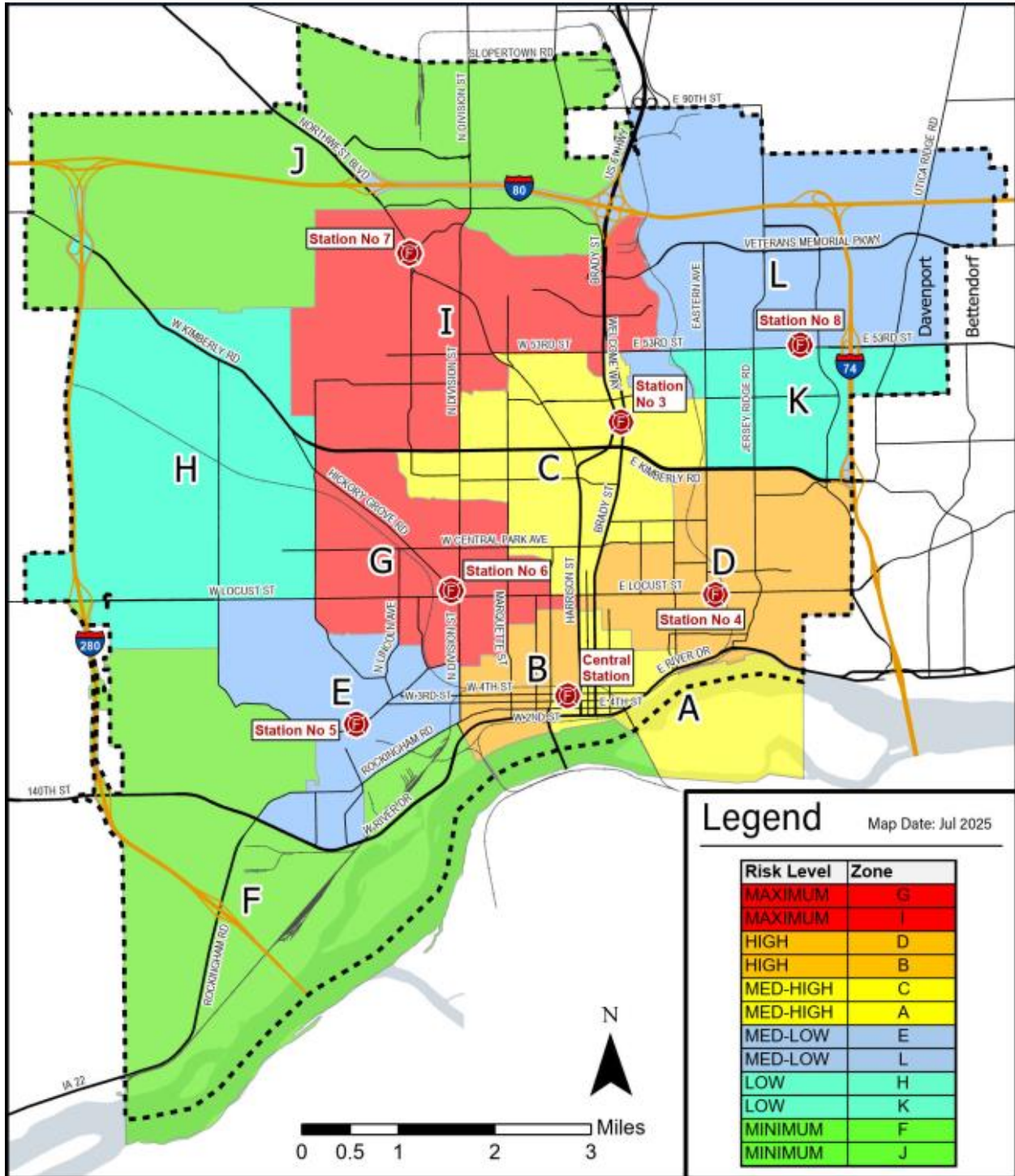
The below four maps show each of the agency service areas broken down by risk. It is important to note that regardless of the planning zone, the department sends the same ERF, regardless of the size or occupancy. Once the department receives dispatching information, the responding personnel has the ability to send additional resources.

Figure 30 shows the final scoring for fire suppression. The highest risk areas, identified by a combination of all variables are zones I and G. The lowest risk area are zones H and F. The model utilizes multiple variables for both probability and consequence as explained above.



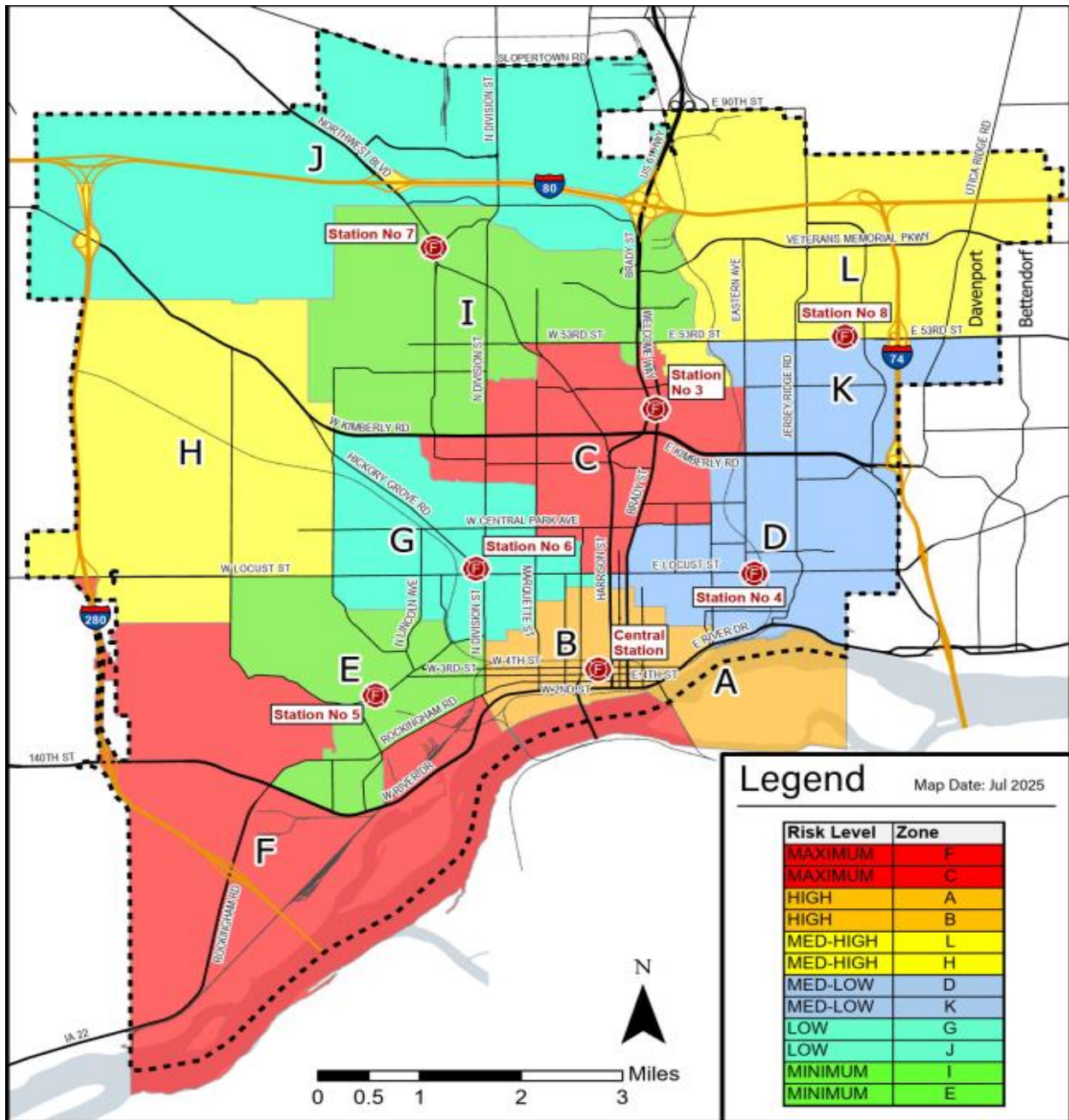
*Figure 30
*Fire Suppression Risk Results Map

Figure 31 shows the final scoring for emergency medical services. The highest risk areas closely match the fire suppression results with zones I and G being prominent. The lowest risk zones are J and F.



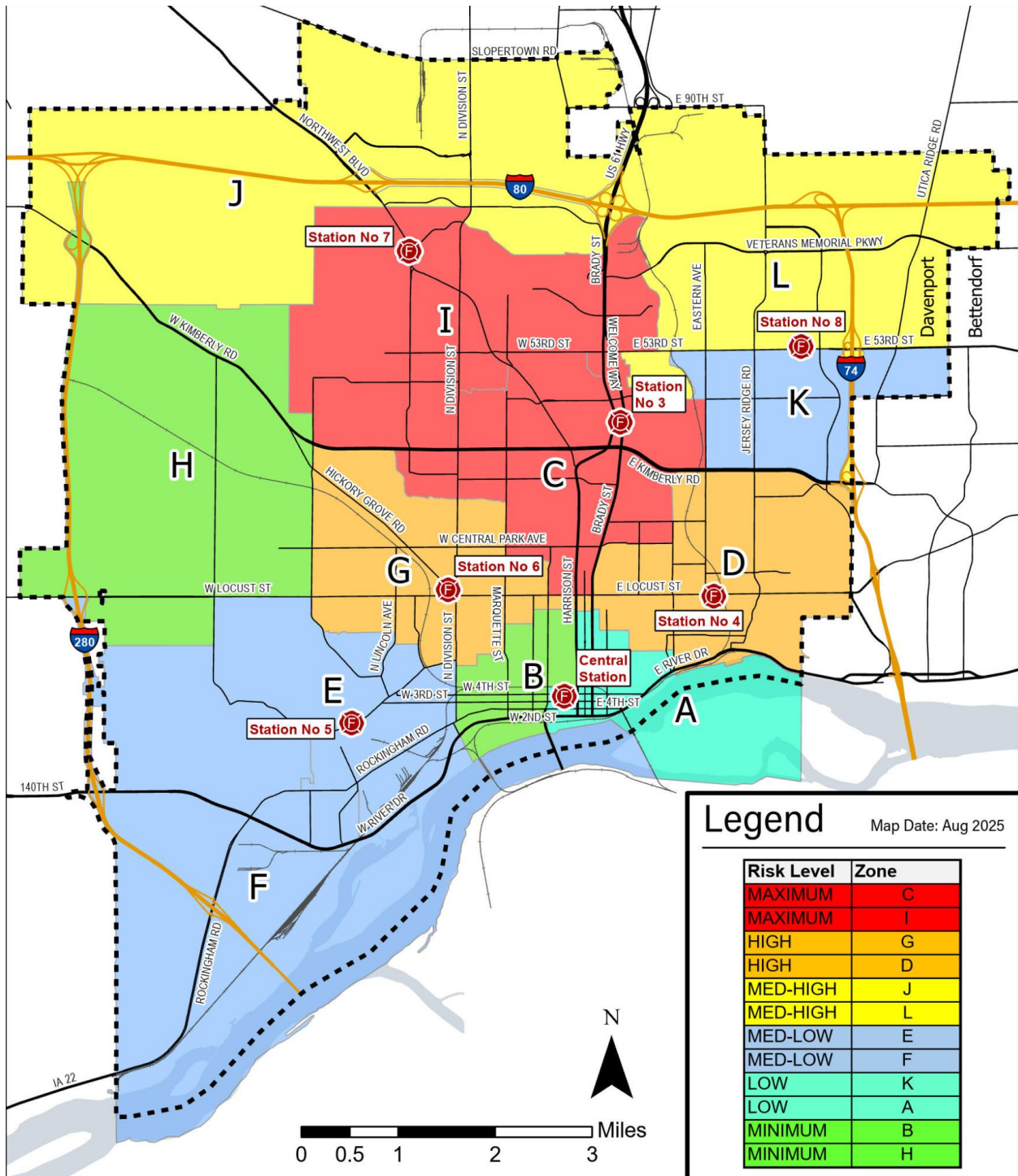
*Figure 31
 * Emergency Medical Services Risk Results Map

Figure 32 shows the final scoring for the technical rescue risk assessment. The highest risk areas for technical rescue are dramatically different from the other services. This is largely driven by EMS and Fire Suppression being driven by population as key probability factors. Technical rescue relies on unique circumstances that increase both the probability and the consequence of incidents in the area, identified by the special risk and severity variables. Therefore, the highest risk areas for technical rescue are zones F and L. The lowest risk areas are zones E and K.



*Figure 32
 *Technical Rescue Risk Results Map

Figure 33 shows the final scoring for the hazardous materials risk assessment. Similar to the technical rescue model, hazmat relies on some special probability and consequence factors presented by the permit and severity variables.



*Figure 33
*Hazardous Materials Risk Results Map

Fire Management Zone Summary Pages

The following 12 pages depict each of the Fire Management Zones in detail. These pages are designed to be a one-stop-shop reference for each FMZ. Each is broken up into three core sections. Firstly, the description section dictates broad information intended to provide an overall picture of the zone. For instance, reading through this section may create a picture of a low population density industrial zone, or a commercial zone with high asset values.

The next section presents the results of the risk model. Variable descriptions are provided that explain key factors of the model for each service area. This would be the area to reference when wanting to answer the question, “why is Zone X so much higher EMS risk than zone W?” The specific variable scores are also output in this section with the associated weight given in parenthesis next to the variable name.

The last section examines unique factors that a certain zone may have. This is where educational, governmental, and historic buildings may be mentioned. Critical infrastructure will also encompass pipelines and rail-lines. The special risk section focuses more on specific building hazards. Large structures with high populations would be identified here.

Fire Management Zone A									
Descriptive	Description		This includes the downtown core area. It is primarily commercial and mixed use, high-rise style buildings with residential on the outskirts. Over the last decade, many of the buildings have been renovated and have increased their property values. Multiple educational campuses are located in this zone.						
	Descriptive Statistics		Incident History						
	Square Miles	0.90	Variable		Fire	EMS	TR	HZ	Total/AVG.
	Population	3945	Call Counts		34	6202	78	63	6377
	Population Density	4377	FMZ Ranking		7	6	1	7	6
	Fire Loss	\$ 2,453,475	Proportion Of total Calls		6.8%	10.5%	31.1%	7.1%	10.5%
	Fire Assets Preserved	\$ 40,238,423	1st Due Response Time		05:10	08:39	08:26	10:26	Aid Type
	% of Assets Saved	94%	Risk Level		HIGH	MED-HIGH	MED-LOW	LOW	Mutual
	Economic								
		Agricultural	Commercial	LDR	HDR	Industrial	Total Valuation	URA	Classification
Land Use Proportion	0%	66%	23%	8%	3%	\$ 770,268,482	100%	Urban	
Land Use Valuation	\$ -	\$ 600,012,542	\$ 42,815,460	\$ 119,786,100	\$ 7,654,380				
Risk Model	Fire Suppression Variable Scores - Raw								
	Fire History (1)	Response Time (1)	Assessed Value (1)	Hydrant Density (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Aid Type (0.25)	Building Risk (1)	Historic (0.25)	Total Score (Weighted)
	0.56	0.00	1.00	0.17	0.88	1.00	0.12	1.00	3.10
FS	Variable Description				Emergency Medical Services Variable Scores				
	FMZ A was classified in the HIGH risk category for fire suppression. This classification was largely driven by being the highest risk FMZ for the "assessed value" variable, additionally, it scored a 0.88 for "population density". As two of the most important variables in the assessment, these drove up the risk score considerably. Another factor was the lowest score for response time. This, along with an average score in "fire history", kept FMZ A out of the maximum risk category.				EMS History (1)	Resp. Time (0.5)	Severity (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Total Score (Weighted)
					0.79	0.00	0.00	0.88	1.67
					Technical Rescue Variable Scores				
TR History (1)					Resp. Time (1)	Severity (1)	Special Risk (1)	Total Score (Weighted)	
0.58	0.06	0.13	0.21	0.99					
EMS	This zone was classified in the MED-HIGH risk category for EMS. With extremely low scores in response time and severity, the only factors pushing this zone above the average mark were population density and EMS history. These were also the key factors that elevated zone A in the fire suppression assessment.				Hazardous Materials Variable Scores				
					HAZ History (0.5)	HAZ Permits (1)	Severity (0.5)		Total Score (Weighted)
0.36	0.06	0.13		0.31					
TR	This zone was classified as the MED-LOW risk category for technical rescue. The only score above the average was history. This is largely due to the population of zone A. Population density and incident occurrence are closely correlated. However, these incidents were responded to quickly and tended to be lower on the severity scale.				Most influential Risk Factors				
					FS - Raw	FS Weighted	EMS	TR	HAZMAT
HZ	FMZ A was classified in the LOW risk category for hazmat. A below average score in history, combined with extremely low scores in severity and permits makes this zone one of the less risky ones in the jurisdiction.				Assd. Value	Assd. Value	Pop. Density	Resp. Time	Permits
					Hist. Prop.	Pop. Density	EMS History	TR History	HAZ History
					Aid Type	Fire History	None	Special Risk	Severity
Unique Factors	Critical Infrastructure	Zone A primarily contains government buildings. City Hall, the courthouse, jail, and police station all reside in this zone. Additionally, two of the higher education campuses in the jurisdiction are in zone A. Lastly, two rail lines intersect near the river.							
	Special Risk	QCT Media Group, Central High School, Palmer History Museum, Blackhawk Hotel, Wells Fargo Building, two college campuses							

Fire Management Zone B										
Descriptive	Description	Primarily mixed-use commercial and industrial buildings reside in this zone. There is single and multi-residential scattered throughout. The construction is older and typically has lower property values.								
	Descriptive Statistics		Incident History							
	Square Miles	1.26	Variable	Fire	EMS	TR	HZ	Total/AVG.		
	Population	4640	Call Counts	40	6621	14	54	6729		
	Population Density	3691	FMZ Ranking	6	4	8	8	4		
	Fire Loss	\$ 1,693,380	Proportion Of total Calls	8.0%	11.2%	5.6%	6.1%	11.1%		
	Fire Assets Preserved	\$ 3,109,240	1st Due Response Time	05:12	09:01	09:34	09:32	Aid Type		
	% of Assets Saved	65%	Risk Level	MED-LOW	HIGH	HIGH	MINIMUM	Mutual		
	Economic									
		Agricultural	Commercial	LDR	HDR	Industrial	Total Valuation	URA	Classification	
Land Use Proportion	0%	51%	45%	5%	0%	\$ 175,745,150	100%	Urban		
Land Use Valuation	\$ -	\$ 66,130,490	\$ 86,545,370	\$ 22,963,380	\$ 105,910					
Risk Model	Fire Suppression Variable Scores - Raw									
	Fire History (1)	Response Time (1)	Assessed Value (1)	Hydrant Density (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Aid Type (0.25)	Building Risk (1)	Historic (0.25)	Total Score (Weighted)	
	0.74	0.01	0.30	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.07	0.53	2.50	
FS	Variable Description				Emergency Medical Services Variable Scores					
	FMZ B was classified in the MED-LOW risk category for fire suppression. Though it is a downtown region, many of the variables tended to cancel each other out. For example, this zone had the highest risk level for population density, though it was one of least risky for response time, beaten by a mere 2 seconds by zone A. Similarly, a high value for fire history is impacted by the lowest score in hydrant density. Building risk was another driver of the classification, with a 0.07 score, this zone shifted down the rankings dramatically. That score was specifically driven by traditional construction methods, older buildings, and primarily group R & B occupancies with lower risk.				EMS History (1)	Resp. Time (0.5)	Severity (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Total Score (Weighted)	
					0.90	0.05	0.36	1.00	2.01	
					Technical Rescue Variable Scores					
					TR History (1)	Resp. Time (1)	Severity (1)	Special Risk (1)	Total Score (Weighted)	
1.00	0.01	0.70	0.00	1.70						
EMS	This zone was classified in the HIGH risk category for EMS. With similar stats to zone A, zone B also has high scores for history and population density. However, it reaches a higher risk level by having positive scores for response time and severity.				Hazardous Materials Variable Scores					
					HAZ History (0.5)	HAZ Permits (1)	Severity (0.5)		Total Score (Weighted)	
0.37	0.03	0.08		0.26						
TR	This zone was classified in the HIGH risk category for technical rescue. Zone B had the highest score for the history variable. Similar to zone A, population density is a big driver of incident occurrence. Zone B also had a higher level of severity for incidents. Many of these incidents were searches for persons in water, which is classified as a high risk incident.				Most influential Risk Factors					
					FS - Raw	FS Weighted	EMS	TR	HAZMAT	
HZ	FMZ B was classified in the MINIMUM risk category for hazmat. This zone had very few permits and the few incidents reported in this zone were low in severity.				Pop. Density	Pop. Density	Pop. Density	TR History	HAZ History	
					Aid Type	Fire History	EMS History	Severity	Permits	
					Fire History	Assd. Value	Resp. Time	Resp. Time	Severity	
Unique Factors	Critical Infrastructure	Zone B contains Jefferson Elementary school and has key components to the water supply system. This area is also highly traveled by rail lines.								
	Special Risk	Harrison Lofts, Modern Woodman Park, King's Harvest and Sisters of Humility homeless shelters.								

Fire Management Zone C										
Descriptive	Description		The central part of the city is mixed with residential property, mostly single family, and commercial properties. The commercial properties, especially on the Brady/Harrison Corridor, are older. St. Ambrose University and several other educational facilities are located here.							
	Descriptive Statistics		Incident History							
	Square Miles	4.56	Variable		Fire	EMS	TR	HZ	Total/AVG.	
	Population	15055	Call Counts		41	6450	27	131	6649	
	Population Density	3300	FMZ Ranking		5	5	3	1	5	
	Fire Loss	\$ 4,708,768	Proportion Of total Calls		8.2%	10.9%	10.8%	14.8%	10.9%	
	Fire Assets Preserved	\$ 35,560,412	1st Due Response Time		06:18	09:32	10:04	08:51	Aid Type	
	% of Assets Saved	88%	Risk Level		MED-HIGH	MED-HIGH	MAXIMUM	MAXIMUM	Mutual	
	Economic									
		Agricultural	Commercial	LDR	HDR	Industrial	Total Valuation	URA	Classification	
Land Use Proportion	1%	54%	41%	3%	1%	\$ 1,206,093,980	50%	Urban		
Land Use Valuation	\$ 10,320	\$ 445,519,940	\$ 668,008,640	\$ 89,839,350	\$ 2,715,730					
Risk Model	Fire Suppression Variable Scores - Raw									
	Fire History (1)	Response Time (1)	Assessed Value (1)	Hydrant Density (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Aid Type (0.25)	Building Risk (1)	Historic (0.25)	Total Score (Weighted)	
	8.00	7.00	10.00	5.00	8.00	1.00	4.00	0.06	38.52	
FS	Variable Description				Emergency Medical Services Variable Scores					
	FMZ C was classified in the MED-HIGH risk category for fire suppression. Being ranked between 6 and 7, places this FMZ directly in the average spot. With higher scores of assessed value and population density driving the score up, response time and building risk drove balanced this out and nudged the score back down. There are also few historic buildings in this zone.				EMS History (1)	Resp. Time (0.5)	Severity (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Total Score (Weighted)	
					8.00	7.00	10.10	8.00	22.03	
					Technical Rescue Variable Scores					
TR History (1)					Resp. Time (1)	Severity (1)	Special Risk (1)	Total Score (Weighted)		
10.00	10.00	6.00	1.63	27.63						
EMS	This zone was classified in the MED-HIGH risk category for EMS. Again, most variables correspond to the fire suppression model. History and population density were key drivers.				Hazardous Materials Variable Scores					
					HAZ History (0.5)	HAZ Permits (1)	Severity (0.5)		Total Score (Weighted)	
12.00	12.00	12.00		30.00						
TR	This zone was classified in the MAXIMUM risk category for technical rescue. Zone C scored high in both the number of incidents and response times.				Most influential Risk Factors					
					FS - Raw	FS Weighted	EMS	TR	HAZMAT	
HZ	FMZ C was classified in the MAXIMUM risk category for hazmat. This zone had some clustering of permitted locations. As a core traffic zone, many of these permits were storage tanks around gas stations. This zone ranked the highest in each category.				Pop. Density	Pop. Density	EMS History	Resp. Time	Permits	
					Assd. Value	Assd. Value	Pop. Density	TR History	HAZ History	
					Aid Type	Fire History	Resp. Time	Special Risk	Severity	
Unique Factors	Critical Infrastructure		Zone C has minimal rail traffic but does contain six educational institutions, including the St. Ambrose University complex with on-site student housing. One of the five water supply towers is in this zone along with fire station 3. Multiple thoroughfares intersect this region.							
	Special Risk		North Park Mall Complex, Multiple Stadiums and Sports Complexes							

Fire Management Zone D										
Descriptive	Description		Most of this zone is made up of residential properties, both single and multi-family. The Brady and Kimberly Corridors are lined with commercial properties. Zone D also contains some of the cities more Historic properties and the East Village SSMID (Self-Supported Municipal Improvement District).							
	Descriptive Statistics			Incident History						
	Square Miles	4.22	Variable		Fire	EMS	TR	HZ	Total/AVG.	
	Population	15848	Call Counts		66	6954	23	129	7172	
	Population Density	3757	FMZ Ranking		3	3	5	2	3	
	Fire Loss	\$ 2,282,521	Proportion Of total Calls		13.2%	11.7%	9.2%	14.6%	11.8%	
	Fire Assets Preserved	\$ 22,437,718	1st Due Response Time		05:56	09:00	07:41	08:44	Aid Type	
	% of Assets Saved	91%	Risk Level		MAXIMUM	HIGH	MED-LOW	HIGH	Partial Automatic	
	Economic									
		Agricultural	Commercial	LDR	HDR	Industrial	Total Valuation	URA	Classification	
Land Use Proportion	0%	36%	60%	4%	0%	\$ 1,299,251,595	40%	Urban		
Land Use Valuation	\$ -	\$ 415,902,245	\$ 795,111,970	\$ 86,394,240	\$ 1,843,140					
Risk Model	Fire Suppression Variable Scores - Raw									
	Fire History (1)	Response Time (1)	Assessed Value (1)	Hydrant Density (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Aid Type (0.25)	Building Risk (1)	Historic (0.25)	Total Score (Weighted)	
	10.00	10.00	11.00	4.00	10.00	0.50	6.00	0.57	48.27	
	Variable Description					Emergency Medical Services Variable Scores				
FS	FMZD was classified in the MAXIMUM risk category for fire suppression. Key drivers for this FMZ were fire history and population density. Response time remained low as station 4 is well positioned in the center of the zone, and this zone is partially covered under the Davenport-Bettendorf automatic aid agreement.				EMS History (1)	Resp. Time (0.5)	Severity (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Total Score (Weighted)	
					10.00	3.00	9.77	10.00	23.94	
					Technical Rescue Variable Scores					
				TR History (1)	Resp. Time (1)	Severity (1)	Special Risk (1)	Total Score (Weighted)		
				8.00	3.00	7.00	1.63	19.63		
EMS	This zone was classified in the HIGH risk category for EMS. This, in combination with high scores in population density and incident history propell this zone upward in the model.				Hazardous Materials Variable Scores					
					HAZ History (0.5)	HAZ Permits (1)	Severity (0.5)		Total Score (Weighted)	
				11.00	5.00	4.00		18.00		
TR	This zone was classified in the MED-LOW risk category for technical rescue. Zone D had a high score for history. Though the other three variables were below average, they scored sufficiently high to push zone D above other zones in the final scoring.				Most influential Risk Factors					
					FS - Raw	FS Weighted	EMS	TR	HAZMAT	
HZ	FMZD was classified in the HIGH risk category for hazmat, this zone had extremely high scores for history.				Pop. Density	Pop. Density	EMS History	TR History	Severity	
					Fire History	Fire History	Pop. Density	Severity	HAZ History	
					Assd. Value	Assd. Value	Severity	Special Risk	Permits	
Unique Factors	Critical Infrastructure		Zone D has the most academic institutions, with eight facilities. Additionally, the Genesis East Hospital is in the center of the area, one of the two key medical facilities in the jurisdiction and the only regional trauma center. There is also an industrial rail spur at the southern edge of the zone. Lastly, the Iowa American Water Facility is located along the river, this is key infrastructure, providing drinking water to the City.							
	Special Risk		Spring Village Retirement Community, Genesis East Hospital							

Fire Management Zone E										
Descriptive	Description		Primarily made up of both single and multi-family residential properties. The properties in this zone tend to have lower property values and consist of older construction.							
	Descriptive Statistics			Incident History						
	Square Miles	3.54	Variable		Fire	EMS	TR	HZ	Total/AVG.	
	Population	11249	Call Counts		52	6016	10	82	6160	
	Population Density	3176	FMZ Ranking		4	7	9	5	7	
	Fire Loss	\$ 2,121,020	Proportion Of total Calls		10.4%	10.2%	4.0%	9.3%	10.1%	
	Fire Assets Preserved	\$ 9,256,310	1st Due Response Time		06:08	09:24	06:16	05:29	Aid Type	
	% of Assets Saved	81%	Risk Level		MED-HIGH	MED-LOW	MINIMUM	MED-LOW	Mutual	
	Economic									
		Agricultural	Commercial	LDR	HDR	Industrial	Total Valuation	URA	Classification	
Land Use Proportion	26%	13%	54%	4%	3%	\$ 515,810,120	30%	Urban		
Land Use Valuation	\$ 1,768,350	\$ 52,067,700	\$ 421,699,380	\$ 27,329,570	\$ 12,945,120					
Risk Model	Fire Suppression Variable Scores - Raw									
	Fire History (1)	Response Time (1)	Assessed Value (1)	Hydrant Density (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Aid Type (0.25)	Building Risk (1)	Historic (0.25)	Total Score (Weighted)	
	9.00	8.00	4.00	8.00	7.00	1.00	5.00	0.23	35.31	
FS	Variable Description				Emergency Medical Services Variable Scores					
	FMZ E was classified in the MED-HIGH risk category for fire suppression. This zone had the highest risk score for hydrant density (urban) due to undeveloped areas which are rapidly developing. Above average scores in population density and fire history drove this zone above the average line. Lower scores in assessed value and response time kept this zone from moving into the HIGH risk category.				EMS History (1)	Resp. Time (0.5)	Severity (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Total Score (Weighted)	
					6.00	6.00	10.86	7.00	18.71	
					Technical Rescue Variable Scores					
					TR History (1)	Resp. Time (1)	Severity (1)	Special Risk (1)	Total Score (Weighted)	
4.00	1.00	5.00	0.00	10.00						
EMS	This zone was classified in the MED-LOW risk category for EMS. Though maintaining above average scores in EMS history and population density, fast response times and low severity dropped this zone below similar FMZs.				Hazardous Materials Variable Scores					
					HAZ History (0.5)	HAZ Permits (1)	Severity (0.5)	Total Score (Weighted)		
8.00	4.00	5.00	14.50							
TR	This zone was classified in the MINIMUM risk category for technical rescue. Zone E had the lowest score for special risk and an extremely low score for response time. This is likely due to the positioning of Station 5, which is right in the center of the zone. Combined with low scores in the other two variables, zone E earns the lowest spot in the overall technical rescue risk model.				Most influential Risk Factors					
					FS - Raw	FS Weighted	EMS	TR	HAZMAT	
HZ	FMZ E was classified in the MED-LOW risk category for hazmat. This zone had below average scores for permits and severity.				Hydrant Density	Pop. Density	Pop. Density	Severity	HAZ History	
					Aid Type	Fire History	EMS History	TR History	Severity	
					Pop. Density	Assd. Value	Resp. Time	Resp. Time	Permits	
Unique Factors	Critical Infrastructure		Zone E contains multiple elementary, intermediate, and West High School. Being close to Zone F, potential industrial and rail incidents will most likely be dispatched from station 5, also located in this zone.							
	Special Risk		SMART Intermediate School, West High							

Fire Management Zone F										
Descriptive	Description		Zone F has heavy industrial zoning and buildings. This zone contains one of the city's opportunity zones. It also consists of some agricultural land and single family residential housing. Due to the age of the properties, the property values are lower in this area.							
	Descriptive Statistics			Incident History						
	Square Miles	9.15	Variable		Fire	EMS	TR	HZ	Total/AVG.	
	Population	1837	Call Counts		23	973	16	26	1038	
	Population Density	201	FMZ Ranking		8	11	7	11	11	
	Fire Loss	\$ 1,314,070	Proportion Of total Calls		4.6%	1.6%	6.4%	2.9%	1.7%	
	Fire Assets Preserved	\$ 9,621,860	1st Due Response Time		11:40	11:45	12:53	11:17	Aid Type	
	% of Assets Saved	88%	Risk Level		MINIMUM	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MED-LOW	Mutual	
	Economic									
		Agricultural	Commercial	LDR	HDR	Industrial	Total Valuation	URA	Classification	
Land Use Proportion	49%	29%	17%	1%	4%	\$ 207,415,470	50%	Rural		
Land Use Valuation	\$ 8,467,020	\$ 80,857,840	\$ 80,469,640	\$ 1,712,030	\$ 35,908,940					
Risk Model	Fire Suppression Variable Scores - Raw									
	Fire History (1)	Response Time (1)	Assessed Value (1)	Hydrant Density (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Aid Type (0.25)	Building Risk (1)	Historic (0.25)	Total Score (Weighted)	
	5.00	1.00	2.00	11.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.06	14.02	
FS	Variable Description				Emergency Medical Services Variable Scores					
	FMZ F was classified in the MINIMUM risk category for fire suppression. It had the lowest assessed value and the lowest building risk score. Response time and hydrant density are the only concerning variables, though this is a rural zone. The building risk score was massively driven down by occupancy class and construction type.				EMS History (1)	Resp. Time (0.5)	Severity (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Total Score (Weighted)	
					2.00	10.00	12.06	2.00	12.02	
					Technical Rescue Variable Scores					
					TR History (1)	Resp. Time (1)	Severity (1)	Special Risk (1)	Total Score (Weighted)	
6.00	12.00	12.00	5.85	35.85						
EMS	This zone was classified in the MINIMUM risk category for EMS. Zone F has extremely low population density and EMS history. The only variable above average was response time. However, since the EMS model weights response time at half the value of the probability variables, this has less effect on the overall ranking.				Hazardous Materials Variable Scores					
					HAZ History (0.5)	HAZ Permits (1)	Severity (0.5)		Total Score (Weighted)	
1.00	8.00	10.00		14.00						
TR	This zone was classified in the MAXIMUM risk category for technical rescue. Zone F had the highest risk scores for two of the four variables: response time and severity. It also had extremely high scores for the remaining two variables. With the highest score for special risk, zone F also has significant contributing factors, such as waterways, eavv industry, and rail traffic.				Most influential Risk Factors					
					FS - Raw	FS Weighted	EMS	TR	HAZMAT	
HZ	FMZ F was classified in the MED-LOW risk category for hazmat. With higher scores in permits and severity, a minimal score in history is negated. This zone has significant industry, so if incidents were to happen in this area they have a higher likelihood to be severe.				Hydrant Density	Resp. Time	Resp. Time	TR History	Permits	
					Aid Type	Aid Type	Severity	Severity	Severity	
					Resp. Time	Fire History	Pop. Density	Resp. Time	HAZ History	
Unique Factors	Critical Infrastructure		The waste water treatment plant is located in this zone. However, this area is the most significant for the regional railyard. Containing multiple logistical terminals and facilities, the zone also contains much industrial activity where railcars are loaded and unloaded. Interstate 280 crosses this boundary as well.							
	Special Risk		Alter Scrap Metal, Nestle Purina, waste water treatment plant, Aleris Industrial, Waterway access							

Fire Management Zone G									
Descriptive	Description		Zone G is a blended residential zone. It contains mostly single family residential but has spots of heavily populated, multi-family residential. Along the Kimberly and Locust corridors there is commercial developments, including neighborhood commercial. There is some light industrial in this zone, mostly newer construction. It also contains a regional high school.						
	Descriptive Statistics		Incident History						
	Square Miles	3.83	Variable		Fire	EMS	TR	HZ	Total/AVG.
	Population	15585	Call Counts		76	8194	30	116	8416
	Population Density	4070	FMZ Ranking		2	2	2	3	2
	Fire Loss	\$ 1,788,595	Proportion Of total Calls		15.2%	13.8%	12.0%	13.1%	13.8%
	Fire Assets Preserved	\$ 7,578,370	1st Due Response Time		06:03	08:52	08:29	08:46	Aid Type
	% of Assets Saved	81%	Risk Level		MAXIMUM	MAXIMUM	LOW	HIGH	Mutual
	Economic								
		Agricultural	Commercial	LDR	HDR	Industrial	Total Valuation	URA	Classification
Land Use Proportion	4%	35%	57%	2%	2%	\$ 1,020,754,636	50%	Urban	
Land Use Valuation	\$ 4,270	\$ 265,749,426	\$ 707,965,070	\$ 35,557,250	\$ 11,478,620				
Risk Model	Fire Suppression Variable Scores - Raw								
	Fire History (1)	Response Time (1)	Assessed Value (1)	Hydrant Density (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Aid Type (0.25)	Building Risk (1)	Historic (0.25)	Total Score (Weighted)
	11.00	9.00	8.00	3.00	11.00	1.00	10.00	0.21	50.05
FS	Variable Description				Emergency Medical Services Variable Scores				
	FMZ G was classified in the MAXIMUM risk category for fire suppression. This zone is the second riskiest in the jurisdiction. With a high population density and a historic prevalence of fires, the zone is susceptible to both high probability and high consequence factors. Compounding on that, FMZ G is also in the center of the city and does not benefit from any external aid (above mutual aid). If the city continues to go down the path of automatic aid with our external partners, this zone is likely to be one of the last included, if ever.				EMS History (1)	Resp. Time (0.5)	Severity (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Total Score (Weighted)
					11.00	2.00	9.65	11.00	25.41
					Technical Rescue Variable Scores				
					TR History (1)	Resp. Time (1)	Severity (1)	Special Risk (1)	Total Score (Weighted)
11.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	19.00					
EMS	This zone was classified in the MAXIMUM risk category for EMS. Zone G is the highest risk zone in the jurisdiction. This was a MAXIMUM risk zone for fire suppression, again solidifying the geographic correlation between probability factors for EMS and fire suppression services.				Hazardous Materials Variable Scores				
					HAZ History (0.5)	HAZ Permits (1)	Severity (0.5)		Total Score (Weighted)
					10.00	8.00	7.00		21.50
TR	This zone was classified in the LOW risk category for technical rescue. Zone G had the lowest score for special risk, with no contributing factors. It also had a very low score for response time, likely due to the central placement of station 6.				Most influential Risk Factors				
					FS - Raw	FS Weighted	EMS	TR	HAZMAT
HZ	FMZ G was classified in the HIGH risk category for hazmat. The strongest driver was the history variable and permits and severity were near average.				Aid Type	Pop. Density	EMS History	Severity	HAZ History
					Pop. Density	Fire History	Pop. Density	TR History	Permits
					Fire History	Assd. Value	Severity	Resp. Time	Severity
Unique Factors	Critical Infrastructure		Zone G houses multiple educational facilities (elementary and high schools) and two medical facilities. One is the VA Center and one is Genesis West, formerly the second hospital in the city. As zone G is also a high risk zone for fire suppression, its critical infrastructure footprint must be taken into account when developing response strategies.						
	Special Risk		Wilson Elementary, Genesis West Medical Complex, Walmart, Williams Intermediate School, Fairgrounds, Cobham						

Fire Management Zone H									
Descriptive	Description		Zone H is largely made up of Agricultural land. There is some single family residential, newly constructed with higher property values. The City plans on developing a new industrial park in this zone in the future.						
	Descriptive Statistics		Incident History						
	Square Miles	8.37	Variable		Fire	EMS	TR	HZ	Total/AVG.
	Population	2662	Call Counts		14	1349	3	28	1394
	Population Density	318	FMZ Ranking		10	10	11	10	10
	Fire Loss	\$ 452,500	Proportion Of total Calls		2.8%	2.3%	1.2%	3.2%	2.3%
	Fire Assets Preserved	\$ 4,604,943	1st Due Response Time		09:19	12:53	08:48	10:37	Aid Type
	% of Assets Saved	91%	Risk Level		MINIMUM	LOW	MED-HIGH	MINIMUM	Mutual
	Economic								
		Agricultural	Commercial	LDR	HDR	Industrial	Total Valuation	URA	Classification
Land Use Proportion	75%	13%	11%	1%	0%	\$ 309,135,473	5%	Rural	
Land Use Valuation	\$ 6,827,920	\$ 60,865,633	\$ 233,266,030	\$ 3,145,290	\$ 5,030,600				
Risk Model	Fire Suppression Variable Scores - Raw								
	Fire History (1)	Response Time (1)	Assessed Value (1)	Hydrant Density (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Aid Type (0.25)	Building Risk (1)	Historic (0.25)	Total Score (Weighted)
	2.00	2.00	3.00	12.00	3.00	1.00	8.00	0.00	21.25
FS	Variable Description				Emergency Medical Services Variable Scores				
	FMZH was classified in the MINIMUM risk category for fire suppression. This zone had the lowest score for historic buildings and fire history and extremely low scores for population density and assessed value. Being a scarcely populated area, the only potential risks are in hydrant density, and response time. However, the zone scored about average in response time, keeping it squarely in the MINIMUM category.				EMS History (1)	Resp. Time (0.5)	Severity (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Total Score (Weighted)
					3.00	12.00	9.69	3.00	14.42
					Technical Rescue Variable Scores				
					TR History (1)	Resp. Time (1)	Severity (1)	Special Risk (1)	Total Score (Weighted)
2.00	8.00	10.00	1.63	21.63					
EMS	This zone was classified in the LOW risk category for EMS. Interestingly, zone H had the highest scores for response time and severity, showing an increased risk of consequence in the model. However, since the probability factors are weighted higher, zone H was not propelled to the top of the group.				Hazardous Materials Variable Scores				
					HAZ History (0.5)	HAZ Permits (1)	Severity (0.5)		Total Score (Weighted)
3.00	1.00	1.00		4.50					
TR	This zone was classified in the MED-HIGH risk category for technical rescue. Though it had among the lowest score for both history and special risk.				Most influential Risk Factors				
					FS - Raw	FS Weighted	EMS	TR	HAZMAT
HZ	FMZH was classified in the MINIMUM risk category for hazmat. This zone had the lowest score for permits and severity, and was the third lowest in call history. This scoring is consistent for fire suppression and EMS risk models, as this is a relatively undeveloped area with minimal activity.				Aid Type	Resp. Time	Severity	Resp. Time	Severity
					Hydrant Density	Aid Type	Resp. Time	Special Risk	HAZ History
					Resp. Time	Building Risk	Pop. Density	None	Permits
Unique Factors	Critical Infrastructure		Zone H has minimal infrastructure and is largely agricultural. One of the five towers is located on the western-most edge of this zone.						
	Special Risk		American Honda Warehouse, Seifert Lumber, Fairmount Public Library						

Fire Management Zone I									
Descriptive	Description		This zone is primarily single family residential, low mod income, with sporadic high density multi-family residential. The 53rd Corridor is lined with newer construction corridor and general commercial.						
	Descriptive Statistics			Incident History					
	Square Miles	5.87	Variable		Fire	EMS	TR	HZ	Total/AVG.
	Population	18201	Call Counts		112	8483	5	111	8711
	Population Density	3099	FMZ Ranking		1	1	10	4	1
	Fire Loss	\$ 2,647,988	Proportion Of total Calls		22.4%	14.3%	2.0%	12.6%	14.3%
	Fire Assets Preserved	\$ 19,142,490	1st Due Response Time		07:33	10:53	07:19	09:45	Aid Type
	% of Assets Saved	88%	Risk Level		HIGH	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	Mutual
	Economic								
		Agricultural	Commercial	LDR	HDR	Industrial	Total Valuation	URA	Classification
Land Use Proportion	26%	29%	38%	7%	1%	\$ 1,332,997,560	10%	Urban	
Land Use Valuation	\$ 396,230	\$ 283,838,210	\$ 924,386,340	\$ 119,390,850	\$ 4,985,930				
Risk Model	Fire Suppression Variable Scores - Raw								
	Fire History (1)	Response Time (1)	Assessed Value (1)	Hydrant Density (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Aid Type (0.25)	Building Risk (1)	Historic (0.25)	Total Score (Weighted)
	12.00	4.00	12.00	6.00	6.00	1.00	12.00	0.01	47.75
FS	Variable Description				Emergency Medical Services Variable Scores				
	FMZI was classified in the HIGH risk category for fire suppression. It has a high history of fires (probability) and a low hydrant density. Additionally, population density and assessed value were higher than average risk. Lastly, this zone also scored as the most risky for the building risk model. That score was largely driven by high scores in construction type and occupancy class, with notable influences from the year built and prevention measure variables.				EMS History (1)	Resp. Time (0.5)	Severity (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Total Score (Weighted)
					12.00	9.00	9.75	6.00	24.94
					Technical Rescue Variable Scores				
					TR History (1)	Resp. Time (1)	Severity (1)	Special Risk (1)	Total Score (Weighted)
3.00	2.00	8.00	0.00	13.00					
EMS	This zone was classified in the MAXIMUM risk category for EMS. Zone I was the second-highest risk for EMS.				Hazardous Materials Variable Scores				
					HAZ History (0.5)	HAZ Permits (1)	Severity (0.5)		Total Score (Weighted)
	9.00	10.00	9.00		23.50				
TR	This zone was classified in the MINIMUM risk category for technical rescue. Zone I had the lowest score for special risk, tying zone E with no contributing factors. The remaining three variables all scored less than low as well.				Most influential Risk Factors				
					FS - Raw	FS Weighted	EMS	TR	HAZMAT
HZ	FMZI was classified in the MAXIMUM risk category for hazmat. This zone had a high score for history, and was above average in the permit and severity categories.				Fire History	Building Risk	EMS History	Severity	HAZ History
					Building Risk	Fire History	Pop. Density	Resp. Time	Permits
					Aid Type	Pop. Density	Resp. Time	TR History	Severity
Unique Factors	Critical Infrastructure		Zone I has some educational facilities, one fire station and one water supply source. There is no rail traffic.						
	Special Risk		Wood Intermediate School, Midcrest Senior Apartments, Silvercrest Garner Retirement Community, North High School						

Fire Management Zone J										
Descriptive	Description	Zone J is a mixture agricultural land and light industrial factory buildings. The construction is generally newer with modern protections and the land has several areas zoned for development. This area was designed for manufacturers.								
	Descriptive Statistics		Incident History							
	Square Miles	9.71	Variable		Fire	EMS	TR	HZ	Total/AVG.	
	Population	1261	Call Counts		10	648	2	26	686	
	Population Density	130	FMZ Ranking		12	12	12	11	12	
	Fire Loss	\$ 4,908,000	Proportion Of total Calls		2.0%	1.1%	0.8%	2.9%	1.1%	
	Fire Assets Preserved	\$ 31,013,050	1st Due Response Time		07:21	11:58	08:29	10:06	Aid Type	
	% of Assets Saved	86%	Risk Level		LOW	MINIMUM	LOW	MED-HIGH	Mutual	
	Economic									
		Agricultural	Commercial	LDR	HDR	Industrial	Total Valuation	URA	Classification	
Land Use Proportion	63%	30%	2%	0%	5%	\$ 643,038,670	60%	Rural		
Land Use Valuation	\$ 1,677,650	\$ 492,329,520	\$ 9,949,520	\$ -	\$ 139,081,980					
Risk Model	Fire Suppression Variable Scores - Raw									
	Fire History (1)	Response Time (1)	Assessed Value (1)	Hydrant Density (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Aid Type (0.25)	Building Risk (1)	Historic (0.25)	Total Score (Weighted)	
	1.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	11.00	0.00	25.75	
	Variable Description					Emergency Medical Services Variable Scores				
FS	FMZ J was classified in the LOW risk category for fire suppression. This zone has the smallest population in the assessment. Tactically, the agency response time is the worst in this area. This is largely due to the population statistics. This factor alone would not move the zone up in any significant way. However, zone J has a fair amount of industrial and commercial property. Though assessed value is not significantly impacted, the building risk score and hydrant density variables pushed zone J slightly higher in the model.				EMS History (1)	Resp. Time (0.5)	Severity (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Total Score (Weighted)	
					1.00	11.00	11.66	1.00	10.41	
					Technical Rescue Variable Scores					
	TR History (1)	Resp. Time (1)	Severity (1)	Special Risk (1)	Total Score (Weighted)					
	1.00	6.00	4.00	3.58	14.58					
EMS	This zone was classified in the MINIMUM risk category for EMS. It had the lowest score for both probability variables, and a below average score for severity.				Hazardous Materials Variable Scores					
					HAZ History (0.5)	HAZ Permits (1)	Severity (0.5)		Total Score (Weighted)	
	1.00	11.00	11.00		17.50					
TR	This zone was classified in the LOW risk category for technical rescue. This is attributed to Zone J scored the lowest in call history.				Most influential Risk Factors					
					FS - Raw	FS Weighted	EMS	TR	HAZMAT	
HZ	FMZ J was classified in the MED-HIGH risk category for hazmat. The zone had the second-highest scores for both number of permits and severity, however it received the lowest score for incident history which lowered its standing compared to other zones.				Resp. Time	Resp. Time	Resp. Time	Special Risk	Permits	
					Aid Type	Building Risk	Severity	Resp. Time	Severity	
					Building Risk	Aid Type	None	Severity	HAZ History	
Unique Factors	Critical Infrastructure	Zone J has some infrastructure. Most importantly, there is a trans-load facility that feed the industrial park and the Davenport Municipal Airport are in the northern region. Lastly, interstates I-80 and I-280 intersect here.								
	Special Risk	Sterilite Manufacturing, Fillmore Elementary, M.A. Ford Manufacturing, APAC Call Center, Airport, Craft Plant								

Fire Management Zone K										
Descriptive	Description	Zone K is newer construction both in the mixed residential properties as well as the Commercial. Commercial properties are heavy in this area, with neighborhood and general commercial along the Kimberly and 53rd Corridors. There is also a lot of new commercial development along the I-74 corridor.								
	Descriptive Statistics		Incident History							
	Square Miles	3.57	Variable	Fire	EMS	TR	HZ	Total/AVG.		
	Population	5513	Call Counts	18	3554	25	53	3650		
	Population Density	1545	FMZ Ranking	9	9	4	9	9		
	Fire Loss	\$ 1,360,750	Proportion Of total Calls	3.6%	6.0%	10.0%	6.0%	6.0%		
	Fire Assets Preserved	\$ 24,329,019	1st Due Response Time	06:51	09:03	08:43	08:02	Aid Type		
	% of Assets Saved	95%	Risk Level	LOW	LOW	MED-LOW	MED-LOW	Automatic		
	Economic									
		Agricultural	Commercial	LDR	HDR	Industrial	Total Valuation	URA	Classification	
Land Use Proportion	7%	36%	53%	4%	0%	\$ 946,567,570	40%	Urban		
Land Use Valuation	\$ 236,340	\$ 370,366,950	\$ 478,304,270	\$ 97,660,010	\$ -					
Risk Model	Fire Suppression Variable Scores - Raw									
	Fire History (1)	Response Time (1)	Assessed Value (1)	Hydrant Density (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Aid Type (0.25)	Building Risk (1)	Historic (0.25)	Total Score (Weighted)	
	4.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	5.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	26.75	
FS	Variable Description				Emergency Medical Services Variable Scores					
	FMZ K was classified in the LOW risk category. Though geographically close to FMZ L (also LOW risk), this zone is considered urban. This may be one of the key factors differentiating it from FMZ L which is considered rural. Though not enough to move this zone up compared to the jurisdiction as a whole, the population density and assessed value variables placed it above FMZ L. Another factor keeping this zone down on the chart (particularly when related to FMZ J, one step higher), is that this zone is fully encompassed in the automatic aid agreement between the cities of Davenport and Bettendorf.				EMS History (1)	Resp. Time (0.5)	Severity (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Total Score (Weighted)	
					4.00	5.00	9.18	5.00	13.80	
					Technical Rescue Variable Scores					
					TR History (1)	Resp. Time (1)	Severity (1)	Special Risk (1)	Total Score (Weighted)	
9.00	7.00	2.00	1.63	19.63						
EMS	This zone was classified in the LOW risk category for EMS. Though it is considered an urban zone, few calls are located here and there is a relatively quick response time, with much of the zone being geographically close to Station 8.				Hazardous Materials Variable Scores					
					HAZ History (0.5)	HAZ Permits (1)	Severity (0.5)		Total Score (Weighted)	
4.00	6.00	8.00		14.00						
TR	This zone was classified in the MED-LOW risk category for technical rescue. Zone K had the average scores for history and response time, other factors helped to lower the overall rating.				Most influential Risk Factors					
					FS - Raw	FS Weighted	EMS	TR	HAZMAT	
HZ	FMZ K was classified in the MED-LOW risk category for hazmat. The zone was rated in the middle of all zones by number of permits and near average on call history and severity.				Assd. Value	Assd. Value	Pop. Density	Severity	Severity	
					Pop. Density	Pop. Density	EMS History	Special Risk	HAZ History	
					Hydrant Density	Resp. Time	Severity	TR History	Permits	
Unique Factors	Critical Infrastructure	Zone K is not significant in regards to infrastructure, however, it is regionally close to the Trinity hospital in Bettendorf (now an automatic aid area) and the eastern water tower that pressurizes many Davenport hydrants.								
	Special Risk	Target Complex, Village Coop of Crow Creek, Luther Towers Apartments, Senior Star, Manor Care								

Fire Management Zone L										
Descriptive	Description		There is some heavy industrial, a lot of general commercial, and high property value single family residential in this zone. This zone is home to the Elmore Corners commercial zoning district. Elmore Corners is a commercial district that is zoned and ready for new developers to come in. It is mostly newer construction with modern fire protections.							
	Descriptive Statistics		Incident History							
	Square Miles	7.85	Variable		Fire	EMS	TR	HZ	Total/AVG.	
	Population	5832	Call Counts		14	3788	18	64	3884	
	Population Density	743	FMZ Ranking		10	8	6	6	8	
	Fire Loss	\$ 51,570	Proportion Of total Calls		2.8%	6.4%	7.2%	7.2%	6.4%	
	Fire Assets Preserved	\$ 5,504,966	1st Due Response Time		08:31	10:37	10:14	09:47	Aid Type	
	% of Assets Saved	99%	Risk Level		MED-LOW	MED-LOW	MED-HIGH	MED-HIGH	Partial Automatic	
	Economic									
		Agricultural	Commercial	LDR	HDR	Industrial	Total Valuation	URA	Classification	
Land Use Proportion	59%	20%	16%	1%	4%	\$ 1,127,924,923	60%	Rural		
Land Use Valuation	\$ 2,815,790	\$ 473,146,133	\$ 551,019,760	\$ 68,487,890	\$ 32,455,350					
Risk Model	Fire Suppression Variable Scores - Raw									
	Fire History (1)	Response Time (1)	Assessed Value (1)	Hydrant Density (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Aid Type (0.25)	Building Risk (1)	Historic (0.25)	Total Score (Weighted)	
	2.00	3.00	9.00	9.00	4.00	0.50	9.00	0.00	29.38	
FS	Variable Description				Emergency Medical Services Variable Scores					
	FMZ L was classified in the MED-LOW risk category. This zone is partially included in the automatic aid agreement between the two jurisdictions. It also had the best hydrant density in the rural grouping. With below average results in fire history, population density, and building risk.				EMS History (1)	Resp. Time (0.5)	Severity (0.25)	Pop. Density (1)	Total Score (Weighted)	
					5.00	8.00	9.45	4.00	15.36	
				Technical Rescue Variable Scores						
				TR History (1)	Resp. Time (1)	Severity (1)	Special Risk (1)	Total Score (Weighted)		
				7.00	11.00	1.00	6.18	25.18		
EMS	This zone was classified in the MED-LOW risk category for EMS. Zone L is a rural zone and has a very low population density. This dramatically reduces the probability of incidents occurring in this area.				Hazardous Materials Variable Scores					
					HAZ History (0.5)	HAZ Permits (1)	Severity (0.5)		Total Score (Weighted)	
				7.00	7.00	6.00		17.00		
TR	This zone was classified in the MED-HIGH risk category for technical rescue. Zone L had the second highest score for special risk. With two interstate junctions and heavy industry, the probability of technical rescue incidents increases significantly.				Most influential Risk Factors					
					FS - Raw	FS Weighted	EMS	TR	HAZMAT	
HZ	FMZ L was classified in the MED-HIGH risk category for hazmat. All three variables are in the mid range.				Resp. Time	Resp. Time	Resp. Time	Special Risk	HAZ History	
					Aid Type	Assd. Value	EMS History	Severity	Permits	
					Assd. Value	Building Risk	Severity	TR History	Severity	
Unique Factors	Critical Infrastructure		Zone L has some rail lines, as well as the Davenport Public Works Offices. Additionally, zone L is unique in that it has the Scott County Emergency Communication Center in it. This is the hub for all regional calls for service. Interstates I-80 and I-74 interchange in this zone.							
	Special Risk		Crystal Ridge Apartments, Walmart Complex, Rhythm City Casino, John Deer Manufacturing, Kahl Senior Care, PB Liner Manufacturing, Davenport Recycling Facility							

Three-Axis Incident Assessment

Though an alternative approach was utilized to identify the overall risk score for the fire management zones, the agency identified value in performing a three-axis assessment that is incident specific. This information will be used in conjunction with geographic and building assessments to better inform ongoing operations, review key incidents, and inform the critical task analysis. The assessment includes the variables: probability, consequence, and impact. It is important to note that this analysis takes both incident type and details from the building analysis into account.

Score	Definition
2	Occurs rarely or has low potential - annual
4	Occurs somewhat rarely or has low potential – bi-annual
6	Occurs often or has potential to occur - monthly
8	Occurs frequently or has high potential – weekly
10	Occurs very often or has great potential - daily

*Table 22: Probability Table Scores

Score	Financial Loss	Life Loss	Community Loss
2	None	None	None
4	Minor	Potential of single life	Very low
6	Moderate	Loss of single life	Moderate
8	Significant	Loss of single life with potential for loss of multiple lives	Significant
10	Very High	Multiple lives lost	Very high

*Table 23: Consequence Table Scores

Score	Impact
0	Single Company – likely short call time
2	Single Company
4	Two Company Response
6	Three Company Response
8	Four Company Response
10	Five or more Company Response

*Table 24: Impact Table Scores

The table below displays the results of the 3-axis risk assessment. The risk score is calculated using the below formula where P = probability, C = consequence, and I = impact:

$$\sqrt{\frac{(PC)^2 + (CI)^2 + (IP)^2}{2}}$$

These classifications will be utilized in all future annual compliance and GAP reports to the AHJ (Authority Having Jurisdiction). The agency has opted to break the call types by NFIRS codes to simplify tracking. Scores are calculated using Heron's Formula (above) and risk levels are classified for the following parameters:

Low Score	High Score	Risk Level
0	14	Low
14.1	26.5	Moderate
26.51	39.6	High
39.61	70.71	Significant

*Table 25: Heron's formula parameters

Category	Title	NFIRS	Probability	Consequence	Impact	Risk Score	Risk Level
FS	Grass Fire	140-143	4	2	2	8.5	Low
FS	Dumpster Fire	150-155	8	2	2	16.2	Moderate
FS	Special Outside Fire	160-164	4	2	2	8.5	Low
FS	Vehicle Fire	130-138	6	2	2	12.3	Low
FS	Mobile Property Fire	120-123	4	4	6	26.5	Moderate
FS	Structure Fire	111-118	8	6	6	54.3	Significant
EMS	Medical Assist	311	10	2	0	14.1	Low
EMS	Emergency Medical (BLS)	321-324	10	2	0	14.1	Low
EMS	Emergency Medical (ALS)	321-324	10	4	0	28.3	High
EMS	Emergency medical (DOA)		6	2	2	12.3	Low
EMS	MCI < 10 Patients		4	8	6	44.2	Significant
EMS	MCI >10 patients		0	10	8	56.6	Significant
HAZMAT	Spills & Leaks	411-413	8	4	4	33.9	High
HAZMAT	Chemical Release	421-424	6	4	4	26.5	Moderate
HAZMAT	Electrical Wiring	441-445	8	2	4	25.9	Moderate
HAZMAT	Bio-hazard	451	2	4	2	8.5	Low
HAZMAT	Explosive	471	0	6	10	42.4	Significant
HAZMAT	WMD Event		0	10	10	70.7	Significant
TR	Extrication	351,353,357	6	4	4	26.5	Moderate

TR	Vehicle Extrication	352	4	4	6	26.5	Moderate
TR	Confined Space Extrication	355	2	6	8	36.8	High
TR	High Angle	356	2	6	8	36.8	High
TR	Water or ice rescue	361-365	4	6	8	44.2	Significant
TR	Electrical	371-372	2	6	6	28.1	High
TR	Trench/Below Grade	354	2	6	8	36.8	High

*Table 26

*FS = Fire Suppression; EMS = Emergency Medical Services; HAZMAT = Hazardous Materials; TR = Technical Rescue

*MCI = Multiple-Casualty Incident

As identified in Figure 48, the most significant incident risks for the agency are WMD Events, and structure fires. Our critical task analysis emphasizes a full and robust response to structure fires as that call type has high scores for all three variables.

Program Goals and Objectives

Fire

Objective: For all fire incidents, the Department shall arrive in a timely manner with sufficient resources to stop the escalation of the fire and keep the fire to the area of involvement upon arrival. Initial response resources shall be capable of containing the fire, rescuing at-risk victims, and performing salvage operations, while providing for the safety of the responders and general public.

Low Risk

For 90 percent of all single and multi-family dwelling low risk fires, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 3 firefighters, shall be: 8 minutes and 37 seconds in urban zones, and 11 minutes and 20 seconds in rural zones. The first-due unit shall be capable of providing 500 gallons of water, 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity, initiating command, providing two-in/two-out for firefighter safety, and advancing the first attack line flowing a minimum of 150 gallons per minute.

For 90 percent of all single and multi-family dwelling low risk fires, the benchmark response time for the effective response force (ERF) staffed with 3 firefighters, shall be: 8 minutes and 37 seconds in urban zones, and 11 minutes and 20 seconds in rural zones.. The ERF unit shall be capable of providing 500 gallons of water, 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity, initiating command, providing two-in/two-out for firefighter safety, and advancing the first attack line flowing a minimum of 150 gallons per minute.

Moderate Risk

For 90 percent of all single and multi-family dwelling moderate risk fires, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 3 firefighters, shall be: 7 minutes and 24 seconds in urban zones, and 10 minutes and 23 seconds in rural zones. The first-due unit shall be capable of providing 500 gallons of water, 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity, initiating command, providing two-in/two-out for firefighter safety, and advancing the first attack line flowing a minimum of 150 gallons per minute.

For 90 percent of all single and multi-family dwelling moderate risk fires, the benchmark response time for the effective response force (ERF) staffed with 6 firefighters and 1 District Chief, shall be: 8 minutes and 59 seconds in urban zones, and 15 minutes and 0 seconds in rural zones. The ERF unit shall be capable of providing 500 gallons of water, 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity, capable of establishing command, providing a constant water supply, advancing fire attack lines initiating command, providing two-in/two-out for firefighter safety, and advancing the first attack line flowing a minimum of 150 gallons per minute.

High Risk

For 90 percent of all single and multi-family dwelling high risk fires, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 3 firefighters, shall be: 6 minutes and 31 seconds in urban zones, and 7 minutes and 17 seconds in rural zones. The first-due unit shall be capable of providing 500 gallons of water, 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity, initiating command, providing two-in/two-out for firefighter safety, and advancing the first attack line flowing a minimum of 150 gallons per minute.

For 90 percent of all single and multi-family dwelling high risk fires, the benchmark response time for the effective response force (ERF) staffed with 18 personnel, shall be: 12 minutes and 24 seconds in urban zones, and 14 minutes and 7 seconds in rural zones. The ERF shall be capable of establishing command, providing a constant water supply, advancing fire attack lines, conducting victim search and rescue, initiating ventilation, completing utility control, completing overhaul and salvage operations, and providing two-in-two out capability for firefighter safety.

Emergency Medical Services

Objective: For all emergency medical incidents, the Department shall arrive in a timely manner with sufficiently trained and equipped personnel to provide medical services that will stabilize the situation, provide care and support to the victim and reduce, reverse, or eliminate the conditions that have caused the emergency while providing for the safety of the responders. Timely transportation of victim to appropriate medical facilities shall be accomplished in an effective and efficient manner when warranted.

Low Risk

For 90 percent of low risk emergency medical service (EMS) responses, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 3 firefighters or paramedics, shall be: 10 minutes and 21 seconds for urban zones, and 11 minutes and 7 seconds for rural zones. The first-due unit shall be capable of assessing scene safety, conducting initial patient assessment, identification of priority patients, and provide advanced life support services.

For 90 percent of low risk emergency medical service (EMS) responses, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 3 firefighters or paramedics, shall be: 10 minutes and 8 seconds for urban zones, and 11 minutes and 7 seconds for rural zones. The ERF shall be capable of assessing scene safety, conducting initial patient assessment, identification of priority patients, and provide advanced life support services.

Moderate Risk

For 90 percent of moderate risk emergency medical service (EMS) responses, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 3 firefighters or paramedics, shall be: 7 minutes and 55 seconds for urban zones, and 10 minutes and 32 seconds for rural zones. The first-due unit shall be capable of assessing scene safety, conducting initial patient assessment, identification of priority patients, and provide advanced life support services.

For 90 percent of moderate risk emergency medical service (EMS) responses, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 3 firefighters or paramedics, shall be: 7 minutes and 55 seconds for urban zones, and 10 minutes and 32 seconds for rural zones. The ERF shall be capable of assessing scene safety, conducting initial patient assessment, identification of priority patients, and providing advanced life support services.

High Risk

For 90 percent of high-risk EMS incidents, there was insufficient data to establish a benchmark response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF).

Technical Rescue

Objective: For all incidents where rescue of victims is required, the Department shall arrive in a timely manner with sufficient resources to stabilize the situation and extricate the victim(s) from the emergency situation or location without causing further harm to the victim, responders, public or the environment

Low Risk

For 90 percent of low risk technical rescue incidents, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the first-due unit fire apparatus, staffed with 3 firefighters shall be: 8 minutes and 42 seconds for urban zones and 9 minutes and 41 seconds for rural

zones. The first-due unit shall be capable of patient management, patient care, and documentation to any victim without endangering response personnel.

For 90 percent of low-risk technical rescue incidents, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 6 firefighters shall be: 8 minutes and 42 seconds for urban zones and 9 minutes and 41 seconds for rural zones.

Moderate Risk

For 90 percent of moderate technical rescue incidents, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the first-due unit fire apparatus, staffed with 3 firefighters shall be: 8 minutes and 10 seconds for urban zones and 10 minutes and 6 seconds for rural zones. The first-due unit shall be capable of initiating command, conducting an assessment of the situation, determining additional resource needs, and providing advanced life support to any victim without endangering response personnel.

For 90 percent of moderate technical rescue incidents, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 6 firefighters shall be: 8 minutes and 59 seconds for urban zones and 15 minutes and 49 seconds for rural zones.

High Risk

For 90 percent of moderate technical rescue incidents, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the first-due unit fire apparatus, staffed with 3 firefighters shall be: 9 minutes and 41 seconds for urban zones and 13 minutes and 4 seconds for rural zones. The first-due unit shall be capable of initiating command, conducting an assessment of the situation, providing scene safety, determining additional resource needs, and providing advanced life support to any victim without endangering response personnel.

For 90 percent of high-risk technical rescue incidents, there was insufficient data to establish a benchmark response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF).

Hazardous Materials

Objective: For all incidents where hazards involving hazardous materials are involved, the Department shall arrive in a timely manner with sufficient resources to stabilize the situation, stop the escalation of the incident, contain the hazard where applicable, and establish an action plan for the successful conclusion of the incident without causing further harm while providing for the safety and security of the responders, public, and the environment.

Low Risk

For 90 percent of low risk hazardous materials responses, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 3 firefighters shall be: 9

minutes and 57 seconds for urban zones and 12 minutes and 44 seconds for rural zones.

For 90 percent of low risk hazardous materials responses, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) staffed with 3 firefighters shall be: 9 minutes and 57 seconds for urban zones and 12 minutes and 44 seconds for rural zones.

Moderate Risk

For 90 percent of moderate risk hazardous materials responses, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 3 firefighters shall be: 9 minutes and 2 seconds for urban zones and 8 minutes and 30 seconds for rural zones.

For 90 percent of moderate risk hazardous materials responses, the benchmark response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) staffed with 10 firefighters shall be: 18 minutes and 21 seconds for all zones.

High Risk

For 90 percent of moderate hazardous materials incidents, there was insufficient data to establish a benchmark response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF).

Critical task Analysis

Review of the risk assessment output clearly identifies key risk factors in the community for each of the four service areas. The analysis of the building risk scores helped to identify specific structures that have unique needs. The last component of the analysis, the three-axis methodology, enhanced the assessment by combining probability, consequence, and impact at the incident level.

The critical task analysis combines the information gathered from these methodologies and organizes them into operational standards. Utilizing the established structure as laid out in the three-axis incident assessment, the critical task analysis will identify necessary tasks for each of the four service areas, as well as each of the four risk levels: low, moderate, high, significant. This will result in 16 different operational standards based on incident type and structure characteristics.

The critical task analysis must be done at the local level to determine the capabilities of the arriving companies, however, NFPA 1710 was considered when determining the tasking. The intent of this section is to provide a breakdown of critical tasks into a full effective response force (ERF). The ERF is the number of staff and apparatus necessary to complete all identified tasks and is a metric the agency tracks and reports annually in the annual compliance report.

Fire Suppression

Firstly, consideration must be given to the methodology of combining information gathered in the all building risk assessment and the information gathered in the three-axis risk assessment. For example, a car that is on fire sitting alone on an empty highway is clearly a low risk as identified in the three-axis assessment. However, if that car fire is located within a crowded parking garage, the potential consequence or loss value is inflated. The table below will dictate this categorization.

Fire Risk Category	General Description
Low	Grass fires, dumpster fires, special outside fires, most non-structure fires, and other small, uninhabited structures.
Moderate	There are no specific moderate risk incident types. So moderate risk fire calls will often be dependent on building characteristics or other circumstances. For example, a general fire alarm is a moderate fire risk. Other examples are small, single family, one or two story homes that may fall into the moderate risk category. Outside storage sheds, or special vehicle fires may also be upgraded from low risk to this category contingent on circumstances.
High	Some examples are large stores, places of assembly, and multi-story buildings. Additionally, high risk buildings can also be smaller non-sprinklered structures and single-family residences depending on risk factors such as incident type and construction type.
Significant	These structures are very large, multi-story buildings with the highest fire flow needs, or have vulnerable populations (such as nursing homes. These are often assembly spaces, education centers, schools, shopping centers, and some industrial zones.

Next, the department handles structure fires as high risk, but has the capability of reducing resources if it is not as high of a risk through additional dispatching information. The department treats all structure fires as high risk due to the potential of life safety threats. Most of these classifications were covered in the all hazard building risk assessment, however, the critical task analysis incorporates call type into the operational outcomes. The four tables below illustrate the agency’s critical tasks for fire suppression.

Fire Low Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Command/Safety	1

Attack line	1
Pump Operation	1
Deployment	
Closest Engine	3
(Non-hydrant area – closest tanker)	(1)
Minimum Effective Response Force	3

Fire Moderate Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Command/Safety	1
Attack line	2
Backup Line	2
Pump Operation	1
Deployment	
2 Closest Engines	6
DFD District Chief	1
(Non-hydrant area – closest tanker)	(1)
Minimum Effective Response Force	7

Fire High Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Command/Safety	1
Pump Operations	2
Attack line Operations	4
Search and Rescue	2
Ventilation	2
Rapid Intervention Team	2
Hydrant/Secondary Line	3
Deployment	
3 Closest Engines	9
2 Closest Truck/Aerial	6
DFD District Chief	1
Closest Transport Unit	2
(Non-hydrant area – closest tanker)	(3)
Minimum Effective Response Force	18

Fire Significant Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Command/Safety	4

Pump Operations	2
Attack line Operations	4
Search and Rescue	3
Ventilation	3
Rapid Intervention Team	2
Hydrant/Secondary Line	3
Rehabilitation	2
Deployment	
5 Closest Engines	15
2 Closest Truck/Aerial	6
2 District Chiefs	2
Closest Transport Unit	2
EMS Officer	1
(Non-hydrant area – 3 closest tanker)	(9)
Minimum Effective Response Force	26

Emergency Medical Services

EMS Risk Category	General Description
Low	Incidents which require basic first aid skill BLS. i.e. sick, falls, lift assistance, etc.
Moderate	Incidents that could require a full range of EMS Services utilizing ALS paramedic services. i.e. Diabetic unresponsive, Chest Pains, Allergic reactions, etc.
High	Incidents where there is a need for multiple paramedic units or where there can be multiple patients requiring ALS. i.e. MCI (Mass casualty incidents) < 10 patients.
Significant	Incidents that require mass casualty triage (MCI), active shooter events, etc. i.e. MCI > 10 patients (or high potential).

EMS Low Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Patient Management	1
Patient Care	1
Documentation	1
Deployment	
Closest Company	3
Closest Transport Unit	2
Minimum Effective Response Force	5

EMS Moderate Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff

Patient Management	1
Patient Care	3
Documentation	1
Deployment	
Closest Company	3
Closest Transport Unit	2
Minimum Effective Response Force	5

EMS High Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Patient Management	2
Patient Care	4
Documentation	2
Command/Scene Management	2
Deployment	
2 Closest Companies	6
2 Closest Transport Units	4
Medical and DFD Supervisors	2
Minimum Effective Response Force	12

EMS Significant Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Incident Management	5
Patient Management	2
Patient Care	12
Documentation	4
Operations/Scene Management	2
Triage	4
Transportation Supervisors	2
Rehabilitation	3
Deployment	
5 Closest Companies	15
5 Closest Transport Units	10
Closest Rescue	3
Medical and Rescue Supervisors	2
Assistant Chiefs/Department Chiefs	4
Minimum Effective Response Force	34

Technical Rescue

Technical Rescue Risk Category	General Description
---------------------------------------	----------------------------

Low	Rescue situations with persons needing assistance up or down. i.e. person has fallen and unable to get up (non-medical).
Moderate	Incidents where rescue tools typically carried on a standard fire engine can be used to manage the incident. i.e. rescue events
High	Incidents requiring specialized training, equipment, and apparatus. i.e. Extrication from entanglement events
Significant	Disaster incidents (tornadoes, hurricanes, floods)

Technical Rescue Low Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Patient Management	1
Patient Care	1
Documentation	1
Deployment	
Closest Company	3
Closest Transport Unit	2
Minimum Effective Response Force	5

Technical Rescue Moderate Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Patient Access/Packaging	2
Patient Care	2
Scene Management/Command	1
Deployment	
Closest Company	3
Closest Transport Unit	2
DFD District Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	6

Technical Rescue High Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Patient Access/Packaging	2
Scene Stabilization	4
Patient Care	2
Scene Management/Command	1
Scene Safety	1
Deployment	
Two Closest Companies	6
Two Closest Transport Units	4
DFD District Chief & Medical Supervisor	2
Minimum Effective Response Force	12

Technical Rescue Significant Risk Critical Tasks

Task	Minimum Staff
Full ICS Staff	8
Special Rescue Operations	6
Fire Operations	4
Search and Rescue	4
Patient Care	8
Hydrant/Secondary Line	4
Rehabilitation	1
Scene Command/Safety	1
Deployment	
Five Closest Companies	15
Four Closest Transport Units	8
Closest Rescue	3
Two Closest Trucks/Aerial	6
Assistant Chiefs/Department Chiefs	3
Two Closest District Chiefs	2
Medical Supervisor	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	38

Hazardous Materials

Technical Rescue Risk Category	General Description
Low	Incidents would include materials used in the home or small business. Personnel on the 1 st engine must have hazardous materials knowledge. Spills and Leaks, and bio-hazards fall into this category.
Moderate	Incidents would include transportation, light industry, and larger amounts of materials. i.e. Chemical release and electrical wiring.
High	Incidents where there is use and/or storage of highly dangerous materials. Specifically high risk addresses in the HAZMAT risk assessment would be taken into account here. Explosives also fall into this category.
Significant	Acts of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction events.

Hazmat Low Risk Critical Tasks

Task	Minimum Staff
Scene Management	1

Product Management	2
Deployment	
Closest Company	3
Minimum Effective Response Force	3

Hazmat Moderate Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Scene Management	1
Back-Up Line	2
Product Management	2
Command/Safety	1
Decontamination	4
Deployment	
Two Closest Companies	6
Rescue/Hazmat Rig	3
District Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	10

Hazmat High Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Scene Management/Security	3
Pump Operations	2
Product Management	4
Command/Safety	3
Search and Rescue	4
Exposure Protection	4
Rapid Intervention Team	4
Decontamination	4
Deployment	
Four Closest Companies	12
One Hazmat Unit	8
Two Closest Transport Units	4
Two District Chiefs	2
Safety Officer	1
Assistant Chief/Department Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	28

Hazmat Significant Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Full ICS Staff	8

Fire Operations	8
Product Management	4
Search and Rescue	4
Exposure Protection	4
Rapid Intervention Team	4
Decontamination	4
Rehabilitation	1
Staging	1
Deployment	
Five Closest Companies	15
One Hazmat Unit	6
Rescue Rig	3
Two Closest Truck/Aerials	6
Closest Transport Units	4
Two District Chiefs	2
Assistant Chief/Department Chief	2
Minimum Effective Response Force	38

Historical Perspective and System Performance

Overview

The below section examines call processing and turnout times as these are not contingent on fire management zone.

Call Processing

The agency continues to use a priority dispatch model. Under these procedures, the dispatcher attempts to identify if the call is a “true emergency” which would require a full response. The list below identifies thirteen call natures that are deemed to be “true emergency” calls in the jurisdiction:

- Breathing Problems
- Burns (Scalds)/Explosion (Blast)
- Cardiac Arrest/CPR in progress
- Choking
- Drowning/Near drowning/Diving/Scuba accident
- Electrocutation/Lighting
- Inaccessible/Other Entrapments (Use EFD)
- Stabbing/Shooting Victim
- Stroke
- Traffic Accidents (P.I./Unknown)
- Trauma (Major)
- Unconscious
- Unknown Problems

These true emergency calls are Delta level incidents that are considered life threatening. If the dispatcher does not deem that a true emergency is taking place, limited companies may be dispatched, or they may be dispatched later than usual with additional caller information.

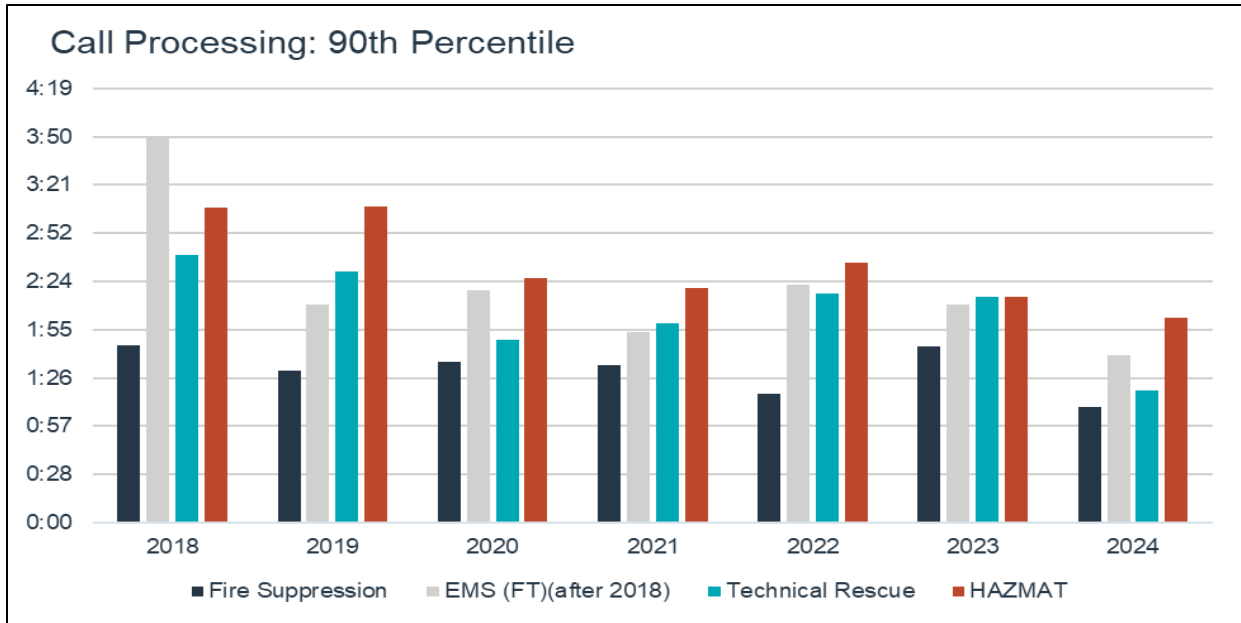
On January 2nd 2018 at 0700 hours, medical priority dispatch for EMS began. It is important to note that Emergency Medical Dispatch is a systematic program that handles medical calls for the city of Davenport. Under this dispatching system, priority dispatch is a function of EMD. Priority dispatching allows SECC to determine if an event is a true emergency, and fast tracks that to personnel to respond, or determine that an event does not require Fire department personnel on scene. The agency noticed an extreme increase in call processing times. These times are tracked through monthly reports and examined at regular meetings with the county dispatch center.

Near the end of the 4th quarter of 2019, the dispatch center began noting priority dispatch calls vs non-priority dispatch calls, or “fast tracks” in the records management system. This allowed the agency to break down each call type and provide response times for true emergency calls. As shown in figure 35, this has resulted in a decreased call processing time from previous years. The agency continues to work with SECC to help determine opportunities for continuous improvement.

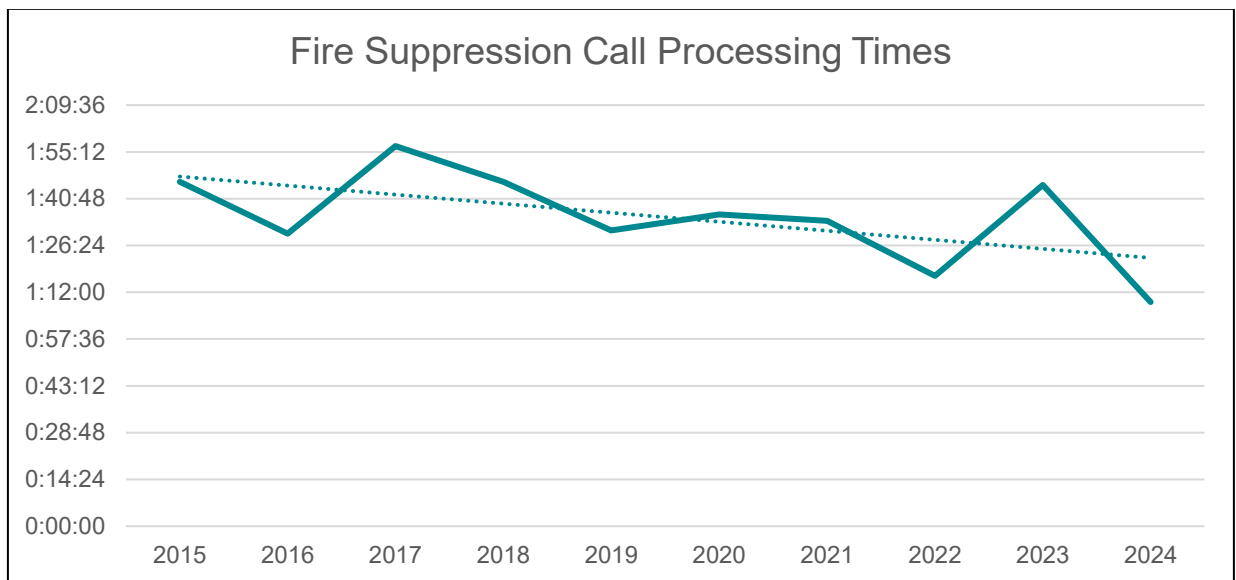
On November 14th 2019 at 0700 hours, priority dispatch for fire suppression began. The agency tracked this implementation closely, seeking to identify any increase in times immediately. While there have been peaks and troughs in the year-to-year values, the call processing times are trending downward as seen in figure 36.

	Call Processing (90th Percentile)					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fire Suppression	01:31	01:36	01:34	01:17	01:45	01:09
EMS (FT)	02:10	02:19	01:54	02:22	02:10	01:40
Technical Rescue	02:30	01:49	01:59	02:17	02:14	01:19
HAZMAT	03:08	02:26	02:20	02:35	02:14	02:02

*Table 27: Call Processing Table



*Figure 34: Call Processing Chart



*Figure 35: Fire Suppression Call Processing Time Trends

Turnout Time

Turnout time is the measured length of time beginning when the apparatus crew is notified by dispatch that they are needed for service until the crew is enroute to the location of the emergency. These times reflect the 90th percentile and the data is cleaned for outliers and errors. The DFD has the ability to notify the CAD dispatchers that the apparatus is enroute in two ways: radio notification or by using a hot key on the mobile data terminal that transmits notification to CAD electronically.

Similar to call processing, turnout time is not directly associated to fire management zone. Instead, this analysis has identified turnout time for the agency as a whole by year. For an example, see [Appendix A](#). When looking at these charts, the 90th percentile time is found to be approximately 1 minute and 40 seconds, this is the performance metric that individual companies are gauged by. It is important to track turnout time by individual company as different stations have different specialties, needs, layouts, and leadership styles. An ongoing metric is the best way to identify emerging trends.

Year	FS	EMS	TR	HAZMAT
2024	0:01:01	0:01:14	0:01:17	0:01:17
2023	0:01:32	0:01:52	0:02:09	0:01:55
2022	0:01:47	0:01:42	0:01:41	0:01:49
2021	0:01:35	0:01:47	0:02:19	0:01:50
2020	0:01:26	0:01:43	0:02:07	0:01:44
Baseline	0:01:28	0:01:40	0:01:55	0:01:43
Weights	3.1%	94.0%	0.4%	2.5%
Final Baseline	0:01:40			

*Table 28: Turnout time by year chart (90th percentile)

The above chart identifies turnout time baselines by year and collates them into a single baseline weighted by call proportion. Note that EMS turnout times are not 94% of all call responses from the agency, only 94% of calls associated with the established EMS NIFRS codes were tracked in the above four service areas.

Response Time Metrics

The below charts illustrate the redesigned response time metrics of the agency dependent on risk level of incident and urban vs rural territories. This chart presents relevant data for both distribution and concentration. Additional analysis of those categories is presented below. Though annual compliance report statistics breakdown response times in 5-year intervals, these charts present all 5 years of data combined into a single baseline. For the purposes of this analysis, a baseline metric is adequate to assist the agency in developing benchmark statements in the following section of this document.

It is important to note that not all calls are included in this analysis. There are multiple reasons an incident could be excluded:

- Outlier time in any of the timestamps of call processing, turnout, travel, total response. This often results from a missed confirmation of enroute or arrived on scene.
- Incident not geocoded to an FMZ

- Not a tracked NIFRS code (See 3-category risk assessment section)
- Lost data in 2023-24 RMS transition

These parameters are intended to limit the data to only the most accurate incidents. Though it is necessary to avoid outliers, it does reduce the number of total incidents in each of the four service areas. Specifically, technical rescue and hazmat have low populations which result in larger fluctuations of response time results. Keep this condition in mind when reviewing data and comparing across service areas.

Fire Suppression

Fire Suppression did not have any significant risk incidents in this 5-year period. These incidents are rare and would require substantial response from both agency resources and mutual aid.

<i>Risk Level</i>		<i>Low</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Call Processing</i>	Urban	0:01:59	0:01:30	0:01:32
	Rural	0:01:51	0:01:18	0:01:41
<i>Turnout Time</i>	Urban	0:01:45	0:02:10	0:01:53
	Rural	0:01:40	0:01:53	0:02:05
<i>Travel Time</i>	Urban	0:05:39	0:05:35	0:04:03
	Rural	0:07:33	0:08:21	0:05:44
<i>Total Response Time</i>	Urban	0:08:48	0:07:34	0:06:39
	Rural	0:11:34	0:10:36	0:07:26
<i>Incident Count</i>		1,018	19	661

*Table 29: Fire Suppression response times by FMZ classification

Emergency Medical Services

Most EMS codes have been classified as low or moderate risk calls. EMS is unique in that it categorizes many of these risk levels based on the procedures performed and amount of patients at a single incident. The agency classifies non-fast track calls as low risk, and fast-track calls as moderate risk. The majority of our multi-patient incidents were two patients and did not fall into the high risk category. Incidents that fall into the high risk category are reviewed on a case by case basis due to their rarity. Calls have been filtered for outliers and time stamp inaccuracies.

<i>Risk Level</i>		<i>Low</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Call Processing</i>	Urban	0:04:34	0:02:10
	Rural	0:04:04	0:02:06
<i>Turnout Time</i>	Urban	0:01:42	0:01:45
	Rural	0:01:18	0:01:42
<i>Travel Time</i>	Urban	0:04:53	0:04:47
	Rural	0:05:13	0:05:36
<i>Total Response Time</i>	Urban	0:10:21	0:08:05
	Rural	0:11:21	0:10:45
<i>Incident Count</i>		22,340	29,572

*Table 30: EMS Response times by FMZ classification

Technical Rescue

The table below emphasizes first response times. The calls are categorized based on the NFIRS code assigned to the incident. Many incidents that fall into the moderate and high-risk categories also result in BLS or ALS care being provided. High-risk incidents tend to have a higher call processing time due to the information being taken from the caller and ability to accurately dispatch.

Risk Level		Low	Moderate	High
Call Processing	Urban	0:03:12	0:02:03	0:04:04
	Rural	0:02:06	0:01:44	0:02:08
Turnout Time	Urban	0:01:37	0:01:46	0:01:32
	Rural	0:01:39	0:02:00	0:01:31
Travel Time	Urban	0:05:08	0:06:21	0:05:09
	Rural	0:04:56	0:04:27	0:09:32
Total Response Time	Urban	0:08:53	0:08:20	0:09:53
	Rural	0:09:53	0:10:19	0:13:20
Incident Count		82	140	27

*Table 31: Technical Rescue Response Times by FMZ Classification

Hazardous Materials

In the last 5 years, there have been no high-risk level Hazmat calls. These are explosive events, or classified as NFIRS code 471 (See the [Three-axis analysis](#)). Therefore, that call category has been left off of the below table. Additionally, no WMD events have occurred in the last 5 years. Therefore, there is no significant risk level data for the Hazmat service area.

Risk Level		Low	Moderate
Call Processing	Urban	0:02:43	0:02:22
	Rural	0:02:24	0:02:09
Turnout Time	Urban	0:01:52	0:01:51
	Rural	0:01:31	0:01:57
Travel Time	Urban	0:05:54	0:05:57
	Rural	0:08:01	0:07:25
Total Response Time	Urban	0:10:10	0:09:14
	Rural	0:13:00	0:08:41
Incident Count		699	711

*Table 32: Hazmat Response Times by FMZ Classification

Distribution

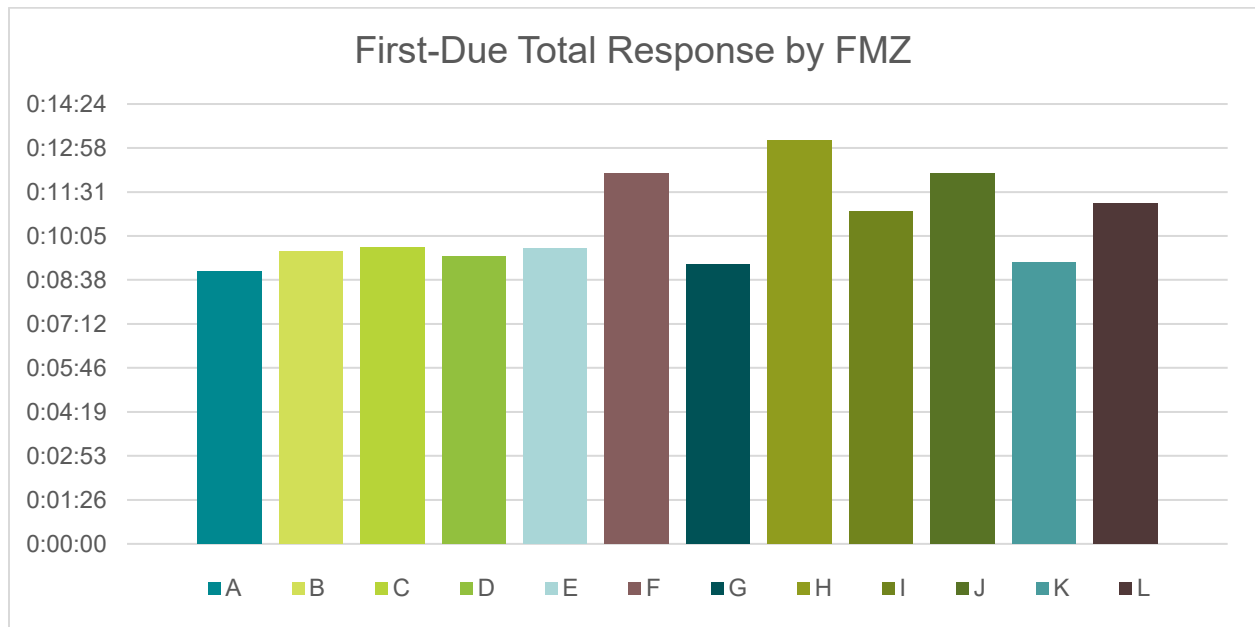
The distribution deals with geographic placement of physical resources. The primary consideration is the location of fire stations that house apparatus and personnel that allow for calls for service response to be as quick as possible, and arrive with the necessary equipment. The department has made an effort to place stations to provide a 6 minute response time for the populated areas of the city and allow for overlap of coverage that provides additional resources for high risk incidents. Below is a table that reflects the total response time for the first due unit.

First-Due Company Total Response

	Fire Suppression	Emergency Medical Services	Technical Rescue	Hazardous Materials	(90 th) Baseline	Average (50 th) Baseline
Alarm Handling	01:29	03:34	02:42	02:32	03:33	01:46
Turnout Time	01:42	01:44	01:39	01:49	01:44	00:59
Travel Time	05:24	05:00	06:21	06:18	05:01	03:08
Total Response*	07:57	09:48	09:15	09:37	09:47	06:34

*Table 33: 2020-2024 Fire Due Response Times (90th)

The above chart shows one breakdown of total response for the agency. Since the risk assessment demonstrated clear differences in need and risk level by response area, it was deemed prudent to identify total response by FMZ as well. The chart below summarized this as a weighted baseline over a 5-year period.



*Figure 36: First due total response by FMZ

After review of the chart above, there is a noticeable increase in total response time when comparing the rural zones (F, H, J, and L) to the urban zones. This is a good initial indication of proper distribution.

First-Due Company Area Characteristics

The specific FMZ pages identify the multiple area characteristics for each zone. This section will identify and chart two key components: population served, and area served. Firstly, the 2016 fire management zones were roughly organized based on first-due engine response territory. Since we have adjusted this model to allow for increased emphasis on urban and rural zones, the below chart shows a rough translation:

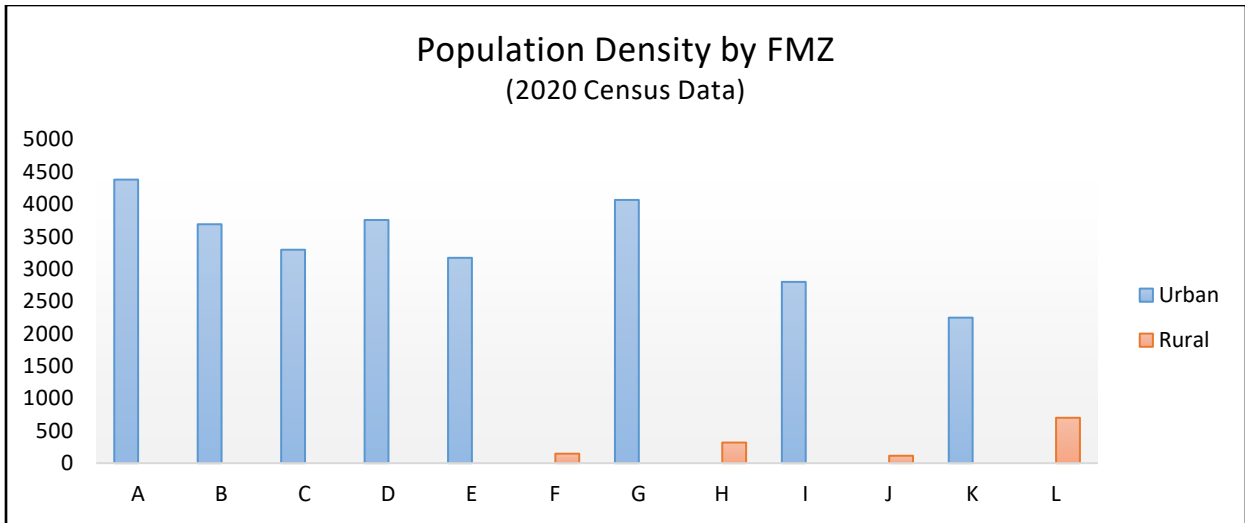
2016 FMZ Grouping	2021 FMZ	Primary Station	Primary First-Due Unit
A	A	Central	Engine 1, Engine 2, Truck 1
B	B	Central	Engine 1, Engine 2, Truck 1
C	C	Station 3	Engine 3
D	D	Station 4	Engine 4, Truck 2
E	E/F	Station 5	Engine 5
F	G/H	Station 6	Engine 6, Truck 3
G	I/J	Station 7	Engine 7
H	K/L	Station 8	Engine 8

*Table 34: FMZ historical translation into first due territories

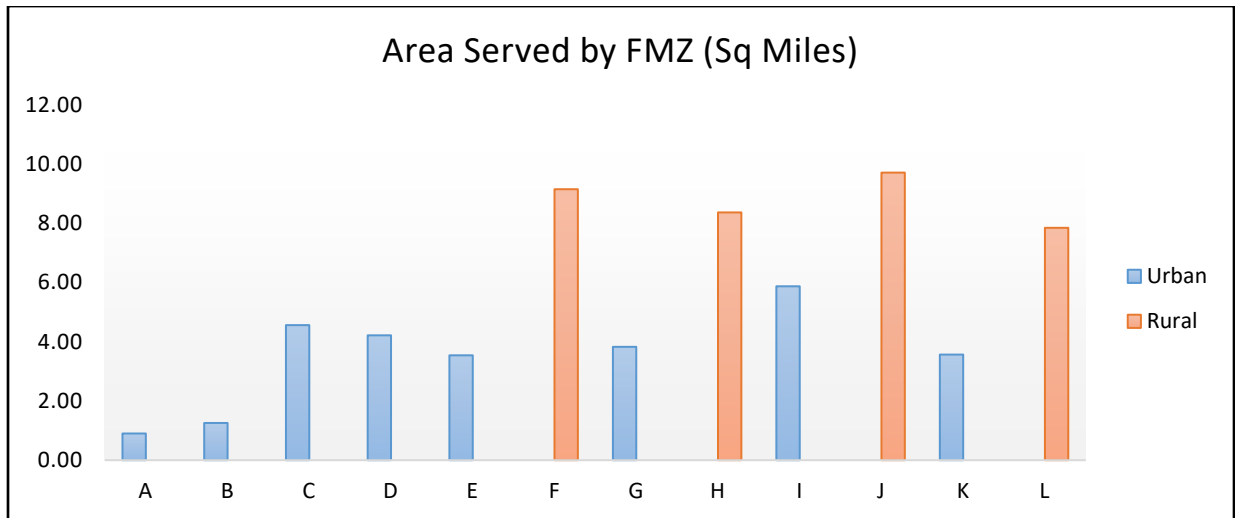
Population and area served have been broken into the FMZ segments as identified by the [FMZ pages](#).

FMZ	Population	Population Density	Square Miles	Road Miles
A	3945	4383	0.90	22.05
B	4640	3693	1.26	26.12
C	15055	3299	4.56	69.14
D	15848	3759	4.22	75.34
E	11249	3174	3.54	52.93
F	1837	199	9.15	60.35
G	15585	4069	3.83	66.42
H	2662	318	8.37	43.64
I	18201	2802	5.87	72.95
J	1261	114	9.71	44.24
K	5513	2249	3.57	29.08
L	5832	701	7.85	80.20

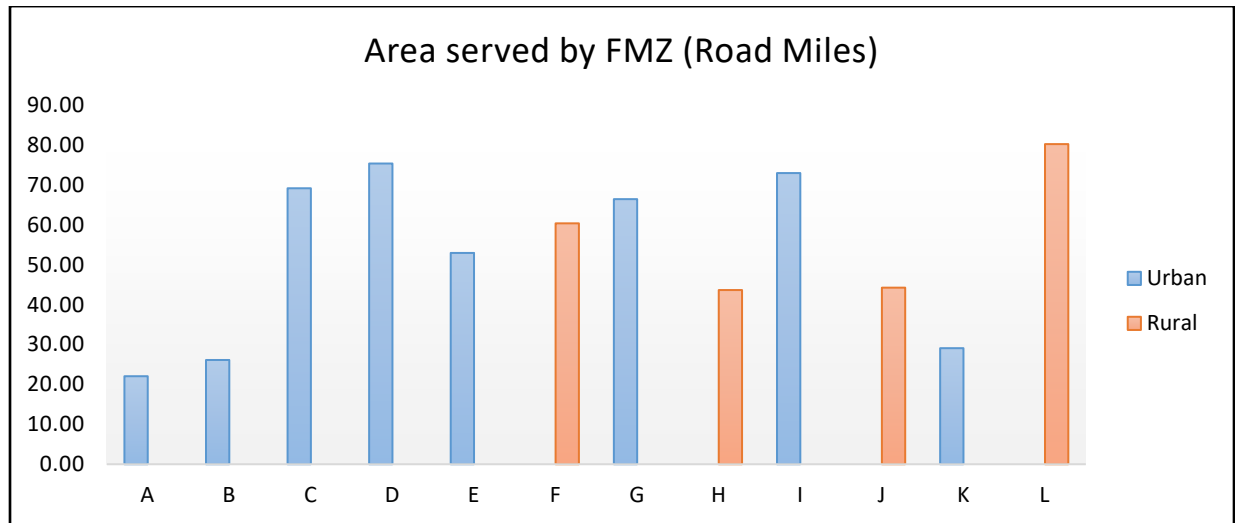
*Table 35: FMZ population and area served characteristics



*Figure 37: Population Density by FMZ



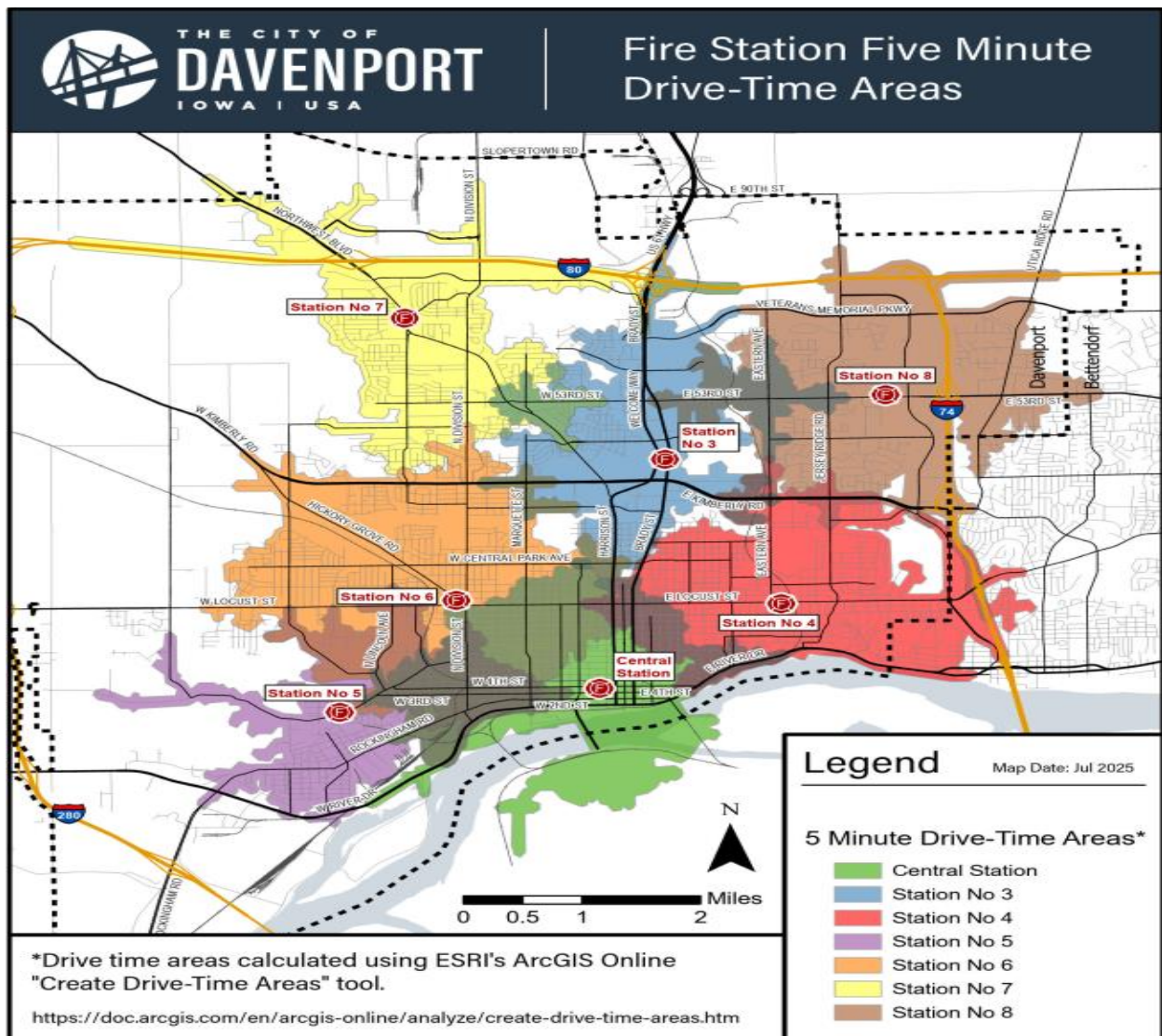
*Figure 38: Area Served by FMZ, in sq miles



*Figure 39: Area served by FMZ (Road Miles)

Service Delivery Areas (5 minute response time)

An analysis was done to identify travel times approximately 5 minutes from each station. The agency is using this metric as an estimation of their first-due response territories within 4 minutes and 39 seconds, or their 90th percentile baseline travel time. The 21 second difference between these two metrics is made up by increased emergency vehicle speeds and the pre-emption devices for traffic signals, which the model was not able to take into account. Lastly, the purple rectangle is included to note that engine 3, which leaves from station 3 is able to reach this area within the designated 90th percentile. The model was also unable to take into account that a portion of welcome way (1-way street) is utilized by emergency vehicles in the wrong direction to access these neighborhoods. Overall, the agency views this as a fair representation of travel time for first due units at the 90th percentile.



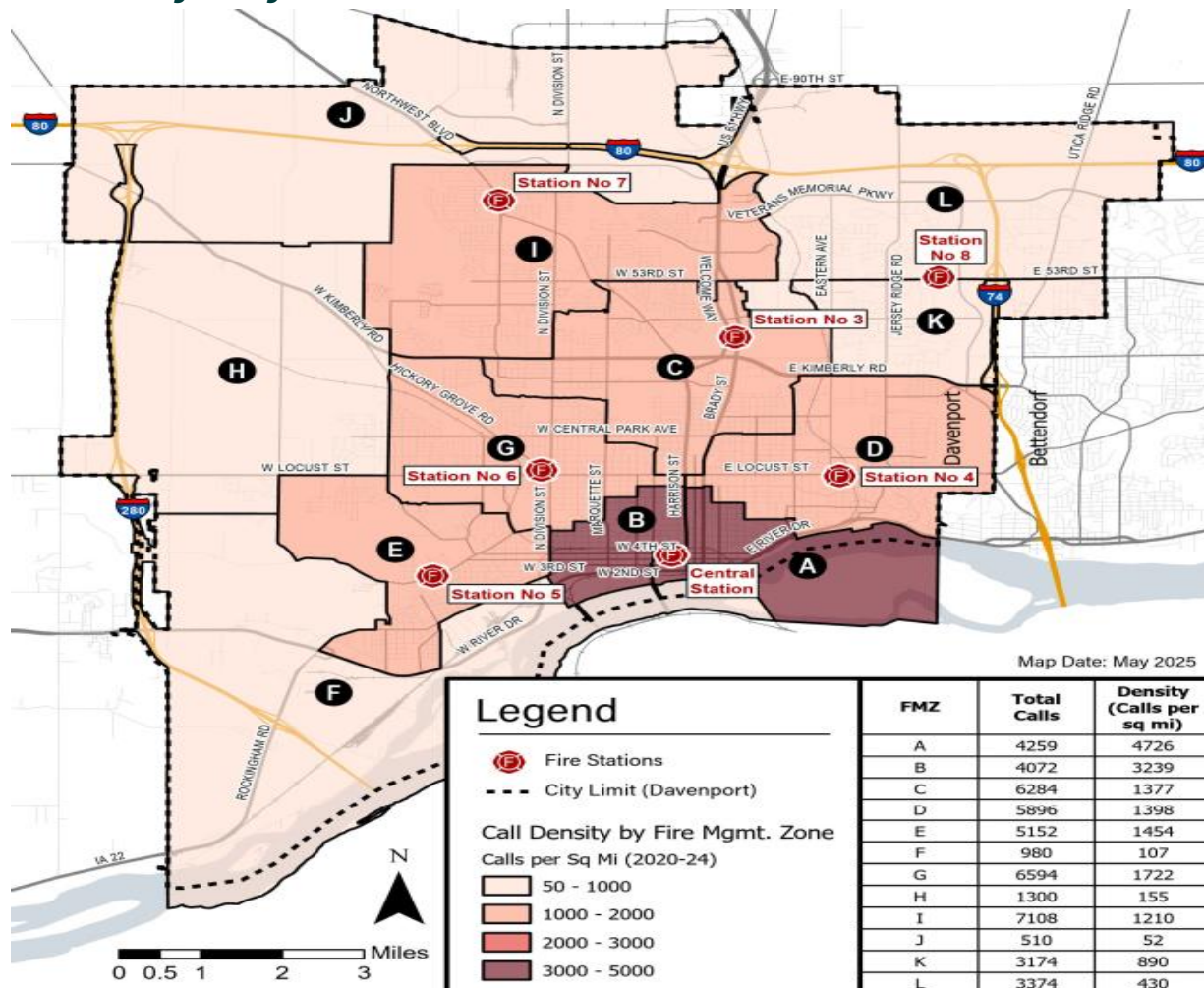
*Figure 40: 5-minute travel time

After reviewing the results of this analysis, it was found that approximately 483.98 road miles were within the 5-minute response territory and 136.94 were not. The areas that were not included in the response territory are largely focused on the west side of town, in FMZ J, H, and F. These figures correspond to approximately 78% of the city covered under a 5-minute travel time and 22% not covered. Though the west side of the City is sparse, those FMZ's score low on the fire suppression and EMS risk models. Therefore, future improvement for resource distribution should be focused on the gaps not covered in the urban areas.

Concentration

A concentration study requires an analysis of the arrangement of multiple resources spacing (close enough together) so that the defined effective response force (ERF) can be assembled at the scene within the adopted public policy timeframes. The ERF, resulting from the critical task analysis, should be able to stop the escalation or forward progress of the emergency.

Call Density Analysis

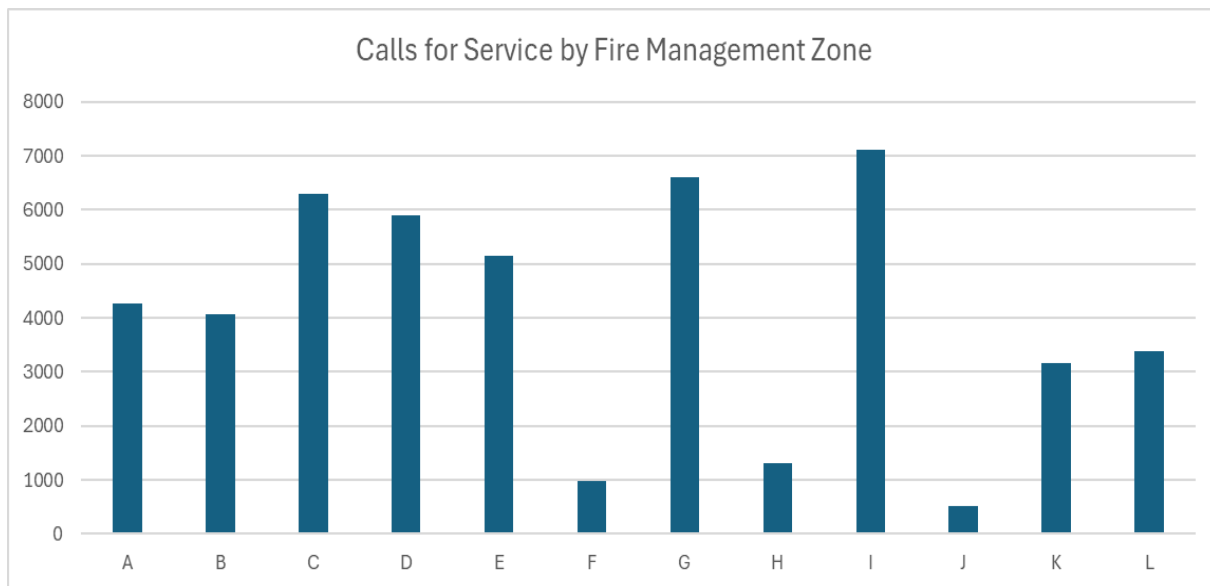


*Figure 41: Calls for Service by Fire Management Zone

Call Density is calculated in the same way as population density. The total amount of calls for service is divided by the square miles of the fire management zone. This metric showed expected results of calls concentrating around population centers ([Figure 4– population density](#)). The table below identifies both the incident density, and the total incidents as mapped above.

FMZ Code	Number of Incidents	Call Density
A	4,259	4,726
B	4,072	3,239
C	6,284	1,377
D	5,896	1,398
E	5,152	1,454
F	980	107
G	6,594	1,722
H	1,300	155
I	7,108	1,210
J	510	52
K	3,174	890
L	3,374	430

*Table 36: Calls by FMZ Table



*Figure 42: Calls for Service by FMZ

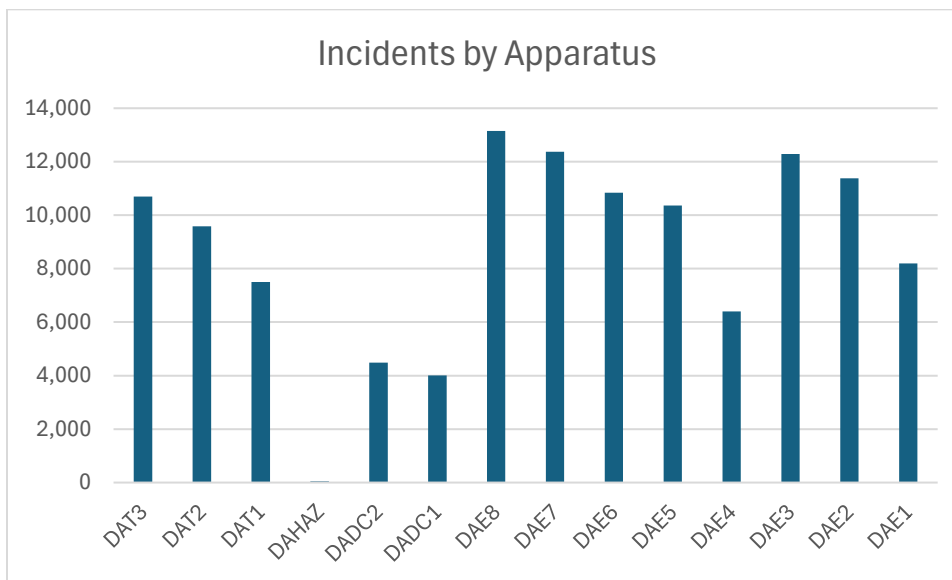
Station Impact

An analysis of calls by station is developed below. This data also includes call type, an important characteristic of station workload. The Central Fire station takes most of the agency workload with 22.44% of calls. Steady growth in the EMS field continues, accounting for 64.38% of the department's call volume. The agency expects this trend to continue.

	CNTRL	Sta. 3	Sta. 4	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7	Sta. 8
Fire	881	626	690	454	880	438	343
Rupture/Exp.	23	16	19	16	35	18	19
EMS/Rescue	14,156	7,051	7,891	6,111	10,829	7,756	8,082
HazMat	414	295	446	237	514	250	250
Service Call	2,727	1,557	1,588	1,696	2,539	1,626	1,342
Good Intent/Cancelled	3,524	1,711	2,228	1,275	2,449	1,515	1,937
False Alarm	1,831	854	1,721	465	1,744	644	1,086
Severe Weather	5	8	11	2	16	3	3
Citizen Complaint	59	37	69	69	95	64	27
Total	23,620	12,155	14,663	10,325	19,101	12,314	13,099
% of Calls	22.44%	11.55%	13.93%	9.81%	18.14%	11.70%	12.44%

*Table 37: Station Impact by Incident Type

An analysis of calls by apparatus is developed below. This data is necessary as the agency continues to monitor the possibility of reducing capacity to 10 deployed rigs. Ongoing analysis of concentration is necessary to inform that decision.

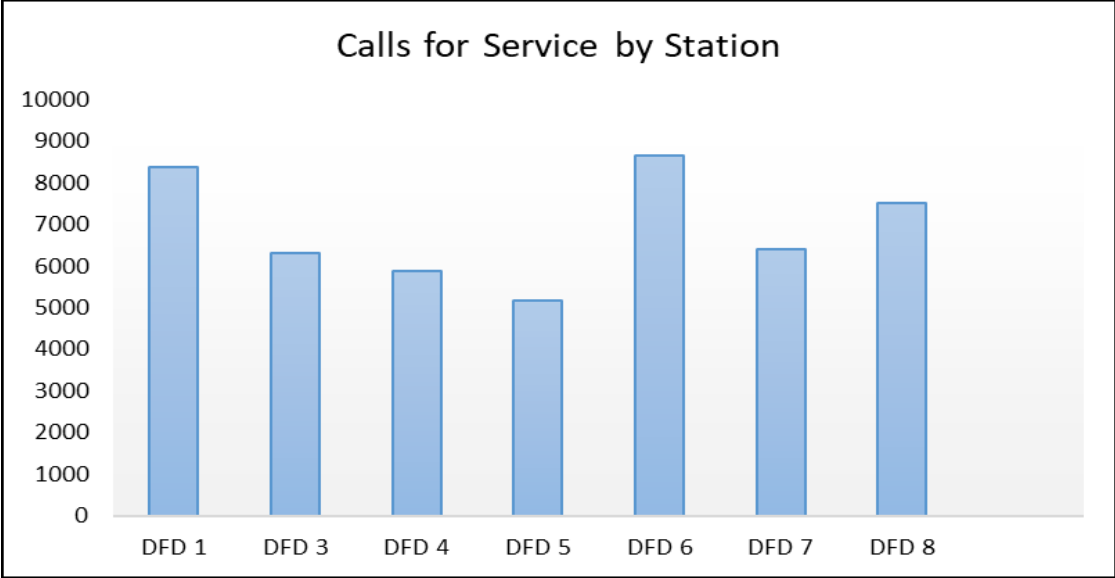


*Figure 43: Number of Incidents by Apparatus.

Effective Response Force Statistics

Reliability

The reliability of the department to respond to calls for service consistently and in a timely manner is expected by the citizens of Davenport. To do this, the department administration reviews historical data for response locations, number of incidents and use of resources throughout the city. In general, reliability is the measure of the availability of an engine, truck, or ambulance unit. More specifically, it is the total number of incidents that take place in the designated response area of that resource.



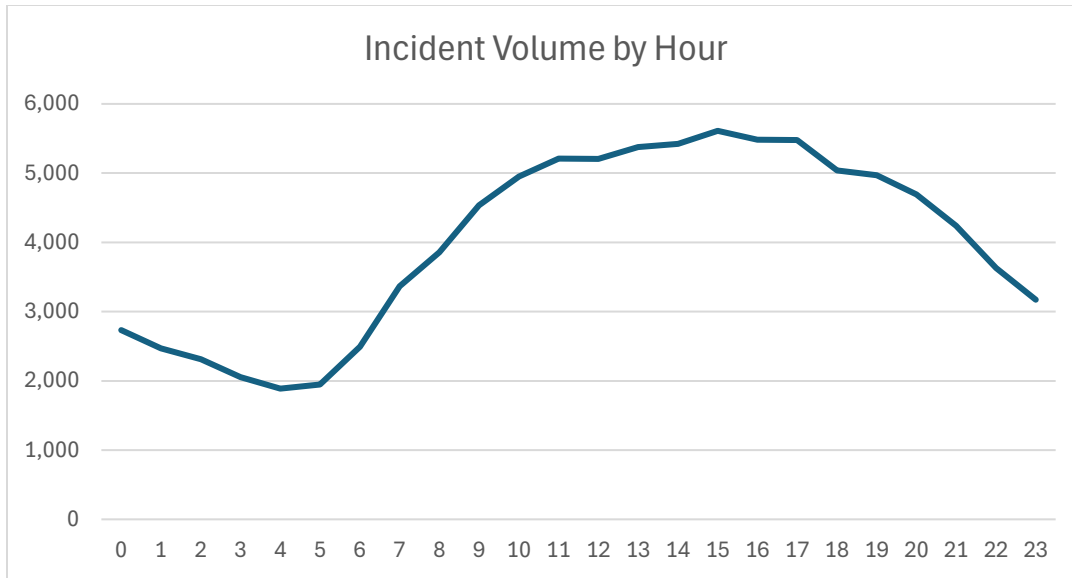
*Figure 44: Calls for Service by Station

Concurrent Calls

This metric assesses the amount of time multiple calls are active in the system as a whole. A more granular analysis of station impact will be examined below. Fire suppression tend to have higher ERF requirements and take significant amounts of time to clear, however fire suppression calls for service resulted in approximately 12% of call volume. In the system as a whole, 52% of the time there was a concurrent call. Many of these calls require less time than a building fire, however, EMS calls make up the majority of DFD’s calls for service and it is not uncommon for multiple rigs to be out on these call types at once.

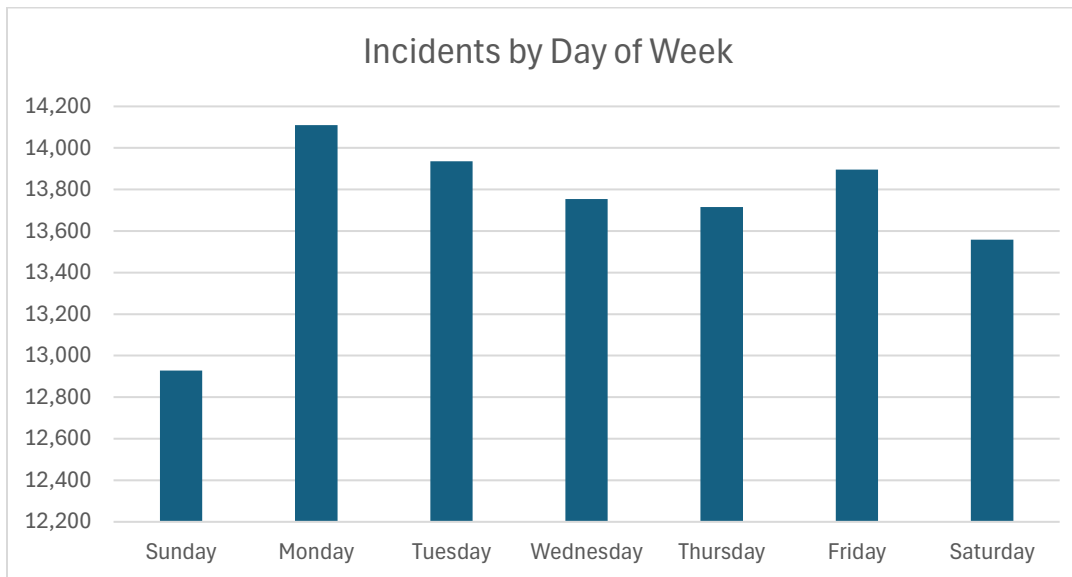
Temporal Analysis

Another factor of unit availability would be an analysis of peak call times. A better understanding of peak call times would allow the agency to prepare for an increased probability in concurrent calls. Calls for service begin rising around 7:00AM and peak between the hours of 2:00 – 5:00PM. Then calls decline through the evening and night to a low around 4:00AM.



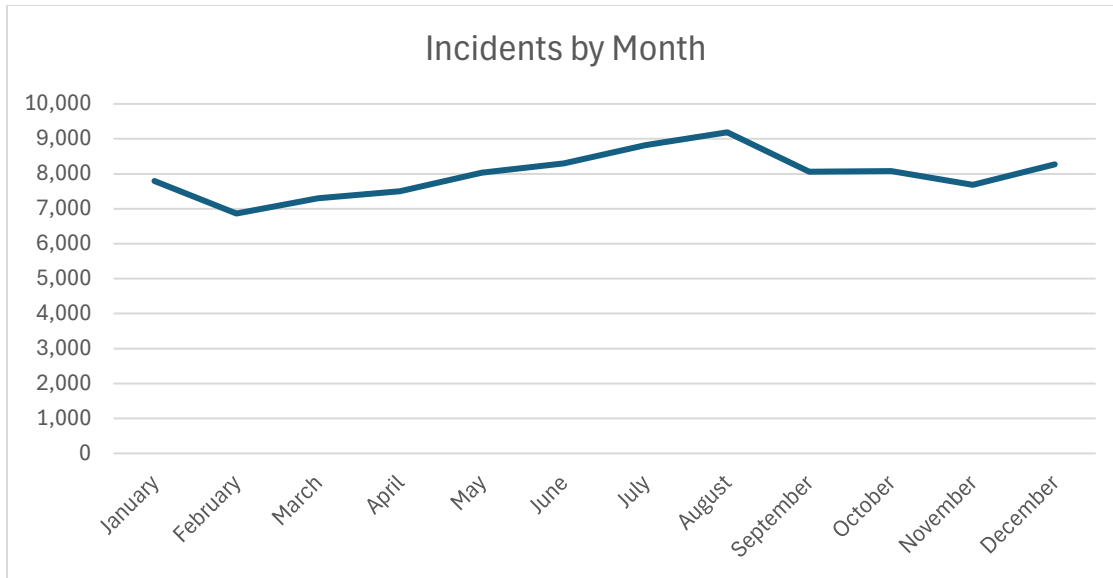
*Figure 45: DFD jurisdiction's incident volume by Hour

Similarly, an analysis of weekly call volume should be reviewed to better understand workload impacts. As you can see from the chart below, calls for service are highest on Monday. Interestingly, Sunday is the lowest, likely because of limited activity.



*Figure 46: DFD jurisdiction's Incidents by Day of Week.

Lastly, calls are reviewed by month to ascertain seasonal trends. A pattern is clearly established as call volume increases leading into the summer months. It peaks in July and August, then decreases steadily to a low in November. There is a minor peak in December and January, possibly contributed to by holiday activity.



*Figure 47: Incidents by Month

Comparability

The Davenport Fire Department performance compared to industry best practices of NFPA 1710 responses to fire and EMS calls and NFPA 1221 performance for call handling for the last 5 years are shown below.

	NFPA Standard	DFD Performance
Call Processing (All)	≤ 1:30	02:09*
Turnout (All)	≤ 1:20	01:57
Travel Time, BLS	≤ 4:00	05:48
Travel Time, ALS	≤ 4:00	05:39
Travel Time, 1st Unit (Fire)	≤ 4:00	05:03
Travel time, ERF (Fire)	≤ 8:00	09:03

*Table 38: Comparability Response Time Chart

*EMS General/Solo not included due to EMD processes

In the chart above, call processing excludes calls dispatched as EMS General and Solo which typically result in BLS or public assist incidents. These times were discarded due to the EMD processes which purposefully take more time to allow for the dispatcher to aid the caller to help determine the appropriate units to dispatch or potentially avoid dispatching any units.

Additionally, ERF uses our historic ERF of 16 staff as designated in previous critical task analysis. This was done to ensure consistency with historic levels and comparability. To see detailed ERF statistics in context of this document's critical task analysis, go to [appendix A](#).

The advanced life support data and the basic life support data categories are divided by the required procedure. In the EMS risk assessment, procedures are broken down by a severity range (See [Exhibit 3](#)). The lowest possible severity is used to differentiate non-urgent, urgent, life-threatening, and full arrest. ALS is defined as any procedure with a low risk range of 2 or higher, urgent calls. These calls would likely require a moderate critical task response at a minimum. Severity level 1 calls are considered BLS.

Overall Evaluation

This Standards of Cover and Deployment Plan, based on the CFAI Standards of Cover 10th Edition, required an intensive analysis on all aspects of DFD deployment practices. The analysis used various tools to review historical performance, evaluate risk, validate response coverage, and define critical tasking. The analysis relied on the experience and review of staff officers and their subject matter expertise to validate data outputs. Conditions and validations were sometimes added to statistical models to accurately reflect ongoing activity.

The “Description of Community Served” Section provided a general overview of the organization, including governance, lines of authority, finance, and capital and human resources. Most importantly, the sections examine characteristics of the population and geography served by the agency.

The “Review of Services Provided” section detailed core services the organization provides based on general resource/asset capability and basic staffing complements. During the review of “Community Expectations and Performance Goals”, it was determined that the community had high expectations of the fire department and felt generally positive about its services. An overview of community risk was provided to identify the challenges faced by the fire department. Geospatial characteristics, topographical and weather risks, transportation network risks, and critical infrastructure were all reviewed and analyzed.

This analysis concluded that, structure fires, and rescues are primary risks, though medical incidents are the highest call request and are reviewed according to procedure and staff required. As a factor of risk, community populations and demographics are evaluated against historic and projected service demand. Population and service demands have both increased over the past decade and will likely continue to increase in the future. Evaluating risk using advanced geographic information systems (GIS) provided an increased understanding of risk factors and will lead to improved deployment policy as well as inform future decisions.

During analysis of the service level objectives, critical tasking assignments were completed for incident types ranging from a basic medical emergency to a high risk structure fire. Critical tasking required a review of on-scene staffing requirements to mitigate the effects of an emergency. These tasks ultimately determine the resource

allocation necessary to achieve a successful operation. The results of this analysis indicate that a moderate risk structure fire required a minimum of 16 personnel.

The review of historical system performance evaluated each component of the emergency incident sequence. These included call processing, turnout, and travel time. Additional components of effective response force and call concurrency were evaluated. Based on the analysis and considering community expectations, recommendations are offered to improve delivery of fire and emergency service by DFD. It is not expected that all will be implemented in the short-term. All identified recommendations chart a course to improved capability and service.

Evaluation Methodology

Historically, the department evaluated average response times, cardiac arrest survival rates, and customer satisfaction surveys in its efforts to assess department performance and the satisfaction level from the community. During the self-assessment process, the DFD worked to further refine the evaluation process to include additional areas of performance. This analysis included a review of the department at the following levels to assist in final decision-making:

- **Technical Review:** This level includes the systematic review and consideration of changes to the “who”, “where”, “when”, and “why” of departmental operations. This evaluation is typically done using a quantitative method.
- **Operational Review:** This review includes an analysis of safety, effectiveness, impact on collateral programs, training, affected organizational functions, and maintaining a balance of service to all operations.
- **Fiscal Review:** This review analyzes the organization’s ability to maintain a strong financial position in relation to delivering services and determining the financial practicality of instituting the proposed changes.
- **Policy Review:** This review looks at the community’s long term plans. The results and recommendations of this review are presented to the City Administrator for further review and consideration. Following review by the City Administrator, the information and any recommendations will be presented to the City Council for final policy direction.

General Statements on Risk Assessment Findings

Existing Baselines of Current Performance

The current baseline performance for the DFD has proven to be effective in meeting the needs and expectations of the community. However, the self-assessment process and ongoing quarterly reporting have identified opportunities where current performance should be revised in an effort to support continuous system improvement. The area most in need of review is call processing time. As discussed in previous

sections, priority dispatch implementation adversely effected emergency medical service response times. Though there has been improvement, call processing times are not as low as desired.

The agency does not have direct control over call processing time, however continuous advocacy from command staff will help to continue the conversation and enhance coordination between the agency and dispatch center. This is done through monthly meetings coordinated with the Scott Emergency Communications Center, and the department to voice concerns on call processing inconsistencies.

Another area of improvement is the risk assessment. The methodology behind the model was greatly modified in this SOC, intended to enhance reporting and specific needs of different geographies of the service area. The Annual Compliance Report will help to complete this recommendation though a more detailed report should identify struggling FMZ and potential call trends.

Historical Performance

An evaluation of the historical call volume indicates a significant increase from year to year. The increase could have an impact upon reliability of the department to meet its stated performance objectives. A variety of factors have contributed to this consistent increase. The largest being increases in population, population density, as well as an aging population. The exception to this trend has been EMS calls. Though EMS calls for service continue to increase, demand on the agency has been reduced since the implementation of priority dispatch. This implementation has been closely monitored by the agency and call processing time is an ongoing conversation.

Identification of Community Risk Factors

In reviewing the risk factors facing the community, the department gained a greater understanding of the risks associated within the jurisdiction. This analysis supported the previously held perception that risk from medical emergency is the most frequent risk. Other risks have higher consequence and lower probability, such as large fires and disasters. While these risks are certainly lower in terms of probability, their severe potential consequences justify preparing for them as clearly evidenced in the risk assessment process.

Critical Task Analysis for Anticipated Events

The critical task analysis was process was redeveloped in this SOC and sought to more efficiently designate necessary resources. These conversations were informed by the already established risk assessment and an understanding of call volumes by service type. Additionally, the critical task resulted in clear ERFs that are good reflections of actual operating capacity and standards. This modification should allow the agency to boast higher percentages of ERFs met to cancellations enroute.

Company Distribution and Concentration Analysis

The distribution and concentration analysis indicates that first-due units are often able to handle the call for service without the need of a second-due unit. This results in significantly fewer ERF demands than calls. This finding magnifies the importance of first-due response times and provides significant value to the station analysis and travel time analysis. The concentration analysis helped to identify stations and apparatus that may be handling a disproportionate number of calls in comparison to the overall system. This information can be used to inform duty assignments, prevention programs, maintenance programs, and training schedules.

Company Reliability Analysis

The analysis of the DFD reliability indicates that the department is able to consistently manage calls. Call overlap took place at a rate of 52% for the system as a whole. Many of these overlapping call times were due to EMS calls and were cleared much quicker than fire suppression calls and required less companies to respond for an ERF. The backfill policy of the agency and the staffing of multiple rigs in several stations helps to mitigate and reflect concurrent calls in the response area.

Revised Service Level Objectives with Cost-Benefit Analysis

The performance analysis component of the standards of coverage process indicates that there are opportunities to improve response performance. Though the call processing center is not under agency control, their operations have a substantial impact on agency response.

Since the priority dispatch program has been implemented, conversations and proposed improvements have been presented with some successes. For example, priority dispatch is also used for fire suppression. As the agency tracks fast tracked calls versus non fast-tracked calls for fire incidents, it is important to note that this has led to minimal impacts to call processing at this service level. However, priority dispatching function of Emergency Medical Dispatch is an ongoing process in which the agency regularly meets with SECC staff to discuss specific incidents and overall performance at a regional level. The department has seen a downward trend in call processing times for fast-tracked calls, however, there has also been a recent increase in the volume of these calls.

Response time baselines have been re-evaluated in this SOC to better meet the actual operating capacity of the agency. Currently, the agency operates at 10 fully staffed rigs with a floating 11th rig when staffing capacity is available. The allocation of additional budgetary funding would allow for a more consistent minimum staffing capacity of 11 rigs, 100% of the time. However, the cost associated with that proposal is currently too high for decision makers. This is especially true as there is not clear evidence that a fully staffed 11th rig would reduce response times in any dramatic fashion. The proposal is more intended to alleviate a portion of overtime costs in the

agency budget. Currently, this proposal has little support from the AHJ, however, a full cost-benefit analysis would be performed if that changes.

Recommendation Statements

Continuous advocacy for call processing times – as explained in previous sections, the implementation of the priority dispatch system has resulted in increased EMS call processing times. This document recommends that continuous advocacy for review and analysis of the actual effects of this program are examined and reviewed at each meeting with SECC. Additionally, priority dispatch for fire suppression services should remain as the current process, with units dispatched before questioning of the caller begins.

FMZ – The annual compliance report is a great indicator of regular performance. The new FMZ and risk levels defined in this document should be implemented into the ACR process, with timetables presented in risk level breakdowns. Descriptive statistics by FMZ should also be implemented into the quarterly reports, as that is the lens for reviewing risk in the jurisdiction.

Correlation Matrix of CRA-SOC Document to CFAI Accreditation Model

Performance Indicator/Core Competency	Performance indicator/Core Competency Text	CRA-SOC location Page
Category 1 - Governance and Administration		
CC1A.1	The agency is legally established.	Pgs. 6-7
1A.3	The governing body of the agency periodically reviews and approves services and programs	Pg. 12
1A.5	The governing body or designated authority approves the organizational structure that carries out the agency's mission.	Pg. 12
1A.7	A communication process is in place between the governing body and the administrative structure of the agency.	Pg. 7
CC 1B.2	The administrative structure and allocation of financial, equipment and personnel resources reflect the agency's mission, goals, objectives, size and complexity	Pg. 12
Category 2 - Assessment and Planning		
2A.1	Service area boundaries for the agency are identified, documented, and legally adopted by the authority having jurisdiction.	Pgs. 6-19
2A.2	Boundaries for other service responsibility areas, such as automatic aid, mutual aid, and contract areas, are identified, documented, and appropriately approved by the authority having jurisdiction.	Pg. 24
CC 2A.3	The agency has a documented and adopted methodology for organizing response area(s) into geographical planning zones.	Pg. 28

CC2A.4	The agency assesses the community by planning zone and considers the population density within planning zones and population areas, as applicable, for the purpose of developing total response time standards.	Pgs. 39-41
2A.5	Data that includes property, life, injury, environmental, and other associated losses, as well as the human and physical assets preserved and/or saved, are recorded for a minimum of five immediately previous years.	Pgs. 69-80
2A.6	The agency utilizes its adopted planning zone methodology to identify response area characteristics such as population, transportation systems, area land use, topography, geography, geology, physiography, climate, hazards and risks, and service provision capability demands.	Pgs. 29-40
2A.7	Significant socio-economic and demographic characteristics for the response area are identified, such as employment types and centers, assessed values, blighted areas, and population earning characteristics.	Pgs. 69-80
2A.8	The agency identifies and documents all safety and remediation programs, such as fire prevention, public education, injury prevention, public health, and other similar programs, currently active within the response area.	Pg. 42
2A.9	The agency defines and identifies infrastructure that is considered critical within each planning zone.	Pgs. 69-80
CC 2B.1	The agency has a documented and adopted methodology for identifying, assessing, categorizing and classifying all risks (fire and non-fire) throughout the community or area of responsibility.	Pgs. 46-67
2B.2	The historical emergency and nonemergency service demands frequency for a minimum of three immediately previous years and the future probability of emergency and nonemergency service demands, by service type, have been identified and documented by planning zone	Pgs. 46-67
2B.3	Event outputs and outcomes are assessed for three to five immediately previous years.	Pgs. 46-67

CC 2B.4	The agency's risk identification, analysis, categorization, and classification methodology has been utilized to determine and document the different categories and classes of risks within each planning zone.	Pgs. 69-80
2B.5	Fire protection and detection systems are incorporated into the risk analysis.	Pgs. 55
2B.6	The agency assesses critical infrastructure within the planning zones for capabilities and capacities to meet the demands posed by the risks.	Pgs. 23, 32-33, 46-67
2B.7	The agency engages other disciplines or groups within its community to compare and contrast risk assessments in order to identify gaps or future threats and risks.	Pg. 10
CC 2C.1	Given the levels of risks, area of responsibility, demographics, and socioeconomic factors, the agency has determined, documented and adopted a methodology for the consistent provision of service levels in all service program areas through response coverage strategies.	Pgs. 46-67
CC 2C.2	The agency has a documented and adopted methodology for monitoring its quality of emergency response performance for each service type within each planning zone and the total response area.	Pgs. 46-67
2C.3	Fire protection systems and detection systems are identified and considered in the development of appropriate response strategies.	Pgs. 46-67
CC 2C.4	A critical task analysis of each risk category and risk class has been conducted to determine the first due and effective response force capabilities and a process is in place to validate and document the results.	Pgs.87-95
CC 2C.5	The agency has identified the total response time components for delivery of services in each service program area and found those services consistent and reliable within the entire response area.	Pgs. 95-101

2C.6	The agency identifies outcomes for its programs and ties them to the community risk assessment during updates and adjustments of its programs, as needed.	Pgs. 69-80
2C.7	The agency has identified the total response time components for delivery of services in each service program area and assessed those services in each planning zone.	Pgs. 46-67
CC 2C.8	The agency has identified efforts to maintain and improve its performance in the delivery of its emergency services for the past three to five immediately previous years	Appendix B
2C.9	The agency's resiliency has been assessed through its deployment policies, procedures and practices.	Pgs. 105-107
CC 2D.1	The agency has a documented and adopted methodology for assessing performance adequacy, consistency, reliability and opportunities for improvement for the total response area.	Pgs. 108-109
2D.2	The agency continuously monitors, assesses and internally reports, at least quarterly on the ability of the existing delivery system to meet expected outcomes and identifies and prioritizes remedial actions.	Appendix C
CC 2D.3	The performance monitoring methodology identifies, at least annually, future external influences, altering conditions, growth and development trends, and new or evolving risks, for purposes of analyzing the balance of service capabilities with new conditions or demands	Appendix C
2D.4	The performance monitoring methodology supports the assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of each service program at least annually in relation to industry research.	Appendix C

2D.5	Impacts of incident mitigation program efforts, such as community risk reduction, public education, and community service programs are considered and assessed in the monitoring process.	Pg. 26
CC 2D.6	Performance gaps for the total response area, such as inadequacies, inconsistencies, and negative trends, are determined at least annually.	Appendix B
CC 2D.7	The agency has systematically developed a continuous improvement plan that details actions to be taken within an identified time-frame to address existing gaps and variations.	Appendix C
2D.8	The agency seeks approval of its standards of cover by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).	Exhibit 8
CC 2D.9	On at least an annual basis, the agency formally notifies the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) of any gaps in the operational capabilities and capacity of its current delivery system to mitigate the identified risks within its service area, as identified in its standards of cover.	Exhibit 9
2D.10	The agency interacts with external stakeholders and the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) at least once every three years, to determine the stakeholders and the authority having jurisdiction's expectations for types and levels of services provided by the agency.	Pgs. 42-45
Category 3 - Goals and Objectives		
CC 3A.1	The agency has a current and published strategic plan that has been submitted to the authority having jurisdiction.	Pg. 7
3A.2	The agency coordinates with the jurisdiction's planning component to ensure the strategic plan is consistent with the community master plan.	Pgs. 29-30

CC 3B.1	The agency publishes current, general organizational goals and S.M.A.R.T. objectives, which use measurable elements of time, quantity, and quality. These objectives directly correlate to the agency's mission, vision and values and are stated in the strategic plan	Pgs. 83-87
3B.2	The agency conducts an environmental scan when establishing its goals and objectives.	Pgs. 29-41
CC 3B.3	The agency solicits feedback and direct participation from internal and external stakeholders in the development, implementation and evaluation of the agency's goals and objectives.	Pgs. 42-45
3B.4	The agency uses internal input to implement and evaluate its goals and objectives and to measure progress in achieving the strategic plan.	Appendix C
3B.5	The governing body reviews the agency's goals and objectives and considers all budgetary and operational proposals in order to ensure success.	Pg. 12
3B.6	When developing organizational values, the agency seeks input from its members and is in alignment with its community.	Pg. 42
CC 3C.1	The agency identifies personnel to manage its goals and objectives and uses a defined organizational management process to track progress and results.	Appendix C

CC 3C.2	The agency's personnel receive information explaining its goals and objectives.	Appendix B
3C.3	The agency, when necessary, identifies and engages appropriate external resources to help accomplish its goals and objectives.	Pg. 23
CC 3D.1	The agency reviews its goals at least annually and modifies as needed to ensure they are relevant and contemporary.	Pg. 83
CC 3D.2	The agency reviews, at least annually, its overall system performance and identifies areas in need of improvement, which should be considered for inclusion in the organizational goals and objectives.	Exhibit 8
3D.3	The agency provides updates, at least annually, on its goals and objectives to the AHJ, its members and the community it serves.	Appendix B and Exhibit 7

Appendix A: Critical Tasking Charts

Fire Low Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Command/Safety	1
Attack line	1
Pump Operation	1
Deployment	
Closest Engine	3
(Non-hydrant area – closest tanker)	(1)
Minimum Effective Response Force	3

Fire Moderate Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Command/Safety	1
Attack line	2
Backup Line	2
Pump Operation	1
Deployment	
2 Closest Engines	6
DFD District Chief	1
(Non-hydrant area – closest tanker)	(1)
Minimum Effective Response Force	7

Fire High Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Command/Safety	1
Pump Operations	2
Attack line Operations	4
Search and Rescue	2
Ventilation	2
Rapid Intervention Team	2
Hydrant/Secondary Line	3
Deployment	
3 Closest Engines	9
2 Closest Truck/Aerial	6
DFD District Chief	1
Closest Transport Unit	2
(Non-hydrant area – closest tanker)	(3)
Minimum Effective Response Force	18

Fire Significant Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Command/Safety	4
Pump Operations	2
Attack line Operations	4
Search and Rescue	3
Ventilation	3
Rapid Intervention Team	2
Hydrant/Secondary Line	3
Rehabilitation	2
Deployment	
5 Closest Engines	15
2 Closest Truck/Aerial	6
2 District Chiefs	2
Closest Transport Unit	2
EMS Officer	1
(Non-hydrant area – 3 closest tanker)	(9)
Minimum Effective Response Force	26

EMS Low Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Patient Management	1
Patient Care	1
Documentation	1
Deployment	
Closest Company	3
Closest Transport Unit	2
Minimum Effective Response Force	5

EMS Moderate Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Patient Management	1
Patient Care	3
Documentation	1
Deployment	
Closest Company	3
Closest Transport Unit	2
Minimum Effective Response Force	5

EMS High Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Patient Management	2
Patient Care	4
Documentation	2
Command/Scene Management	2
Deployment	
2 Closest Companies	6
2 Closest Transport Units	4
Medical and DFD Supervisors	2
Minimum Effective Response Force	12

EMS Significant Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Incident Management	5
Patient Management	2
Patient Care	12
Documentation	4
Operations/Scene Management	2
Triage	4
Transportation Supervisors	2
Rehabilitation	3
Deployment	
5 Closest Companies	15
5 Closest Transport Units	10
Closest Rescue	3
Medical and Rescue Supervisors	2
Assistant Chiefs/Department Chiefs	4
Minimum Effective Response Force	34

Technical Rescue Low Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Patient Management	1
Patient Care	1
Documentation	1
Deployment	
Closest Company	3
Closest Transport Unit	2
Minimum Effective Response Force	5

Technical Rescue Moderate Risk Critical Tasks

Task	Minimum Staff
Patient Access/Packaging	2
Patient Care	2
Scene Management/Command	1
Deployment	
Closest Company	3
Closest Transport Unit	2
DFD District Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	6

Technical Rescue High Risk Critical Tasks

Task	Minimum Staff
Patient Access/Packaging	2
Scene Stabilization	4
Patient Care	2
Scene Management/Command	1
Scene Safety	1
Deployment	
Two Closest Companies	6
Two Closest Transport Units	4
DFD District Chief & Medical Supervisor	2
Minimum Effective Response Force	12

Technical Rescue Significant Risk Critical Tasks

Task	Minimum Staff
Full ICS Staff	8
Special Rescue Operations	6
Fire Operations	4
Search and Rescue	4
Patient Care	8
Hydrant/Secondary Line	4
Rehabilitation	1
Scene Command/Safety	1
Deployment	
Five Closest Companies	15
Four Closest Transport Units	8
Closest Rescue	3
Two Closest Trucks/Aerial	6
Assistant Chiefs/Department Chiefs	3
Two Closest District Chiefs	2
Medical Supervisor	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	38

Hazmat Low Risk Critical Tasks

Task	Minimum Staff
Scene Management	1
Product Management	2
Deployment	
Closest Company	3
Minimum Effective Response Force	3

Hazmat Moderate Risk Critical Tasks

Task	Minimum Staff
Scene Management	1
Back-Up Line	2
Product Management	2
Command/Safety	1
Decontamination	4
Deployment	
Two Closest Companies	6
Rescue/Hazmat Rig	3
District Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	10

Hazmat High Risk Critical Tasks

Task	Minimum Staff
Scene Management/Security	3
Pump Operations	2
Product Management	4
Command/Safety	3
Search and Rescue	4
Exposure Protection	4
Rapid Intervention Team	4
Decontamination	4
Deployment	
Four Closest Companies	12
One Hazmat Unit	8
Two Closest Transport Units	4
Two District Chiefs	2
Safety Officer	1
Assistant Chief/Department Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	28

Hazmat Significant Risk Critical Tasks	
Task	Minimum Staff
Full ICS Staff	8
Fire Operations	8
Product Management	4
Search and Rescue	4
Exposure Protection	4
Rapid Intervention Team	4
Decontamination	4
Rehabilitation	1
Staging	1
Deployment	
Five Closest Companies	15
One Hazmat Unit	6
Rescue Rig	3
Two Closest Truck/Aerials	6
Closest Transport Units	4
Two District Chiefs	2
Assistant Chief/Department Chief	2
Minimum Effective Response Force	38

Appendix B: Baseline and Benchmark Performance Charts

Performance Objectives and Measures

DFD staff's review of historical performance, current capabilities, critical tasking, risk analysis, system demand, and community expectations have helped facilitate the establishment of performance measures and performance objective standards. Department staff have developed metrics that are specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and timely. Department staff evaluated needs based on fire growth, flashover, EMS response needs, special service response needs, response times, on-scene operations, and problem-solving critical tasks to determine an effective response force benchmark for the community. This section reflects baseline system performance as well as sets benchmark performance objectives.

Baseline performance describes measures that the Department is currently meeting 90 percent of the time, while benchmark standards are goals or performance objectives that the Department aims to meet 90 percent of the time. The following data tables are representative of the Department's baseline (actual) system performance for total response time and benchmark (goal) standards for alarm handling time, turnout time, travel time, and total response time for all emergency incidents occurring within Davenport City limits for each service type-fire, EMS, technical rescue, and HazMat.

Benchmark and Baseline Times and Statement

Benchmark Standards were calculated using the 90 percent of all baseline times. Times reflect a 2% improvement from the established baseline. Some risk levels and zone types are not included in this section due to lack of incidents. The following charts provide baseline times and benchmark times that the Department will seek to meet or exceed for each of the respective service areas and for each component of call processing, turnout time, travel time and total response time. For these purposes the Department will use the following definitions for each category. It should be noted that some baseline times have been omitted due to not enough instances.

Call Processing (Call Handling): the series of actions taken from the moment an emergency call is received by a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) (like 911) until emergency responders are dispatched to the scene. This involves answering the call, gathering information about the emergency, assessing the situation, and initiating the appropriate response.

Turnout Time: the time it takes for a fire crew to respond to a call, starting from the moment the call is received and ending when the first responders are en route (wheels rolling). This includes the time it takes to acknowledge the dispatch, don personal protective equipment (PPE), and get aboard the apparatus.

Travel Time: the duration between when a fire apparatus (engine, truck, etc.) is dispatched and begins its journey to the scene of an incident and when it actually arrives at the scene.

Fire Suppression

Low Risk

(Low Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2024-2020	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Benchmark Times
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:59	01:32	01:59	02:00	02:05	02:13	1:56
		Rural	01:51	01:37	01:39	01:56	01:51	02:26	1:48
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:45	01:45	01:43	01:36	01:38	01:45	1:42
		Rural	01:40	01:40	01:38	01:23	01:38	01:44	1:38
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	05:39	05:41	05:29	05:33	05:20	05:54	5:32
		Rural	07:33	09:21	07:31	06:44	06:48	07:39	7:23
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	05:39	05:41	05:29	05:33	05:20	05:54	5:32
		Rural	07:33	09:21	07:31	06:44	06:48	07:39	7:23
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	08:48	09:27	08:24	09:00	08:10	08:58	8:37
			7:00	1:59	1:35	1:57	1:07	1:72	N/A
		Rural	11:34	11:54	10:13	11:30	11:55	10:40	11:20
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	08:48	09:27	08:24	09:00	08:10	08:58	8:37
			7:00	1:59	1:35	1:57	1:07	1:72	N/A
		Rural	11:34	11:48	10:13	11:30	11:55	10:40	11:20
			2:28	56	45	49	42	36	N/A

The ERF times for low-risk fires are going to be identical to first due times as only one apparatus will arrive at the scene to establish an ERF. The agency's critical task analysis requires three staff which is equal to the first arriving company.

Moderate Risk

(Moderate Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2024-2020	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Benchmark Times
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:30	00:43	n/a	01:25	01:15	01:30	1:28
		Rural	01:18	00:48	00:16	02:29	01:03	00:22	1:16
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	02:10	00:47	n/a	00:55	01:34	00:49	2:07
		Rural	01:53	01:18	01:51	02:07	01:34	00:50	1:50
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	05:35	05:35	n/a	04:57	04:55	04:04	5:28
		Rural	08:21	08:07	04:12	06:37	07:56	06:47	8:10
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	07:58	06:38	n/a	05:36	n/a	06:48	7:48
		Rural	07:36	n/a	n/a	07:06	07:39	n/a	7:26
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	07:34	07:23	n/a	07:28	07:19	06:23	7:24
			9	4	0	2	2	1	N/A
	Rural	10:36	09:25	06:19	11:12	09:55	07:59	10:23	
		10	3	1	2	3	1	N/A	
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	09:11	08:06	n/a	09:01	n/a	09:07	8:59
			6	3	0	2	0	1	N/A
Rural	15:19	n/a	n/a	15:06	10:21	14:22	15:00		
	4	0	0	2	1	1	N/A		

High Risk

(High Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2024-2020	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Benchmark Times
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:32	01:21	01:40	01:21	01:21	01:37	1:30
		Rural	01:41	01:29	01:40	01:31	02:10	01:26	1:38
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:53	01:54	01:25	01:47	01:31	01:30	1:50
		Rural	02:05	01:55	01:30	01:18	01:33	01:33	2:02
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	04:03	03:54	04:28	04:17	04:14	04:27	3:58
		Rural	05:44	04:51	05:46	06:24	05:20	06:47	5:37
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	08:01	08:02	08:05	07:59	08:02	07:33	7:51
		Rural	08:44	10:40	06:28	n/a	08:51	08:22	8:33
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	06:39	06:51	06:35	06:42	06:16	06:39	6:31
			585	115	124	131	88	127	N/A
		Rural	07:26	10:40	09:03	11:40	09:31	09:02	7:17
			76	16	14	8	18	21	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	12:40	12:14	14:23	11:55	11:37	12:44	12:24
			291	33	66	85	49	58	N/A
Rural	14:25	13:37	12:54	18:41	14:36	14:04	14:07		
	29	6	4	4	6	9	N/A		

Emergency Medical Services

Low Risk

(Low Risk) EMS- 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2024-2020	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Benchmark Times
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	04:34	03:46	04:11	04:06	04:14	04:20	4:28
		Rural	04:04	03:45	03:49	04:09	04:17	04:46	3:59
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:42	01:46	01:40	01:40	01:42	01:42	1:39
		Rural	01:18	01:40	01:38	01:39	01:46	01:40	1:16
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	04:53	05:04	04:53	04:51	04:52	04:44	4:47
		Rural	05:13	05:28	05:23	05:45	05:33	05:24	5:06
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	04:53	05:04	04:53	04:51	04:52	04:44	4:47
		Rural	05:13	05:28	05:23	05:45	05:33	05:24	5:06
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	10:21	10:07	09:59	10:19	10:41	10:24	10:08
			19,989	3,018	3,578	4,197	4,609	4,585	N/A
		Rural	11:21	11:52	12:22	12:30	12:10	12:17	11:07
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	10:21	10:07	09:59	10:19	10:41	10:24	10:08
			19,989	3,018	3,578	4,197	4,609	4,585	N/A
		Rural	11:21	11:52	12:22	12:30	12:10	12:17	11:07
			2,351	351	434	510	494	562	N/A

The ERF times for low-risk ems incidents are going to be identical to first due times as only one apparatus will arrive at the scene to establish an ERF. The agency's critical task analysis requires three staff which is equal to the first arriving company.

Moderate Risk

(Moderate Risk) EMS- 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2024-2020	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Benchmark Times
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:10	01:31	02:13	02:23	02:22	02:21	2:07
		Rural	02:06	01:35	02:06	02:19	02:12	02:10	2:03
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:45	01:45	01:44	01:43	01:43	01:43	1:42
		Rural	01:42	01:43	01:43	01:35	01:42	01:45	1:39
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	04:47	04:55	04:47	04:41	04:49	04:43	4:41
		Rural	05:36	05:35	05:35	05:30	05:34	05:37	5:29
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	04:47	04:55	04:47	04:42	04:49	04:43	4:41
		Rural	05:36	05:35	05:35	05:30	05:34	05:37	5:29
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	08:05	07:50	08:01	08:10	08:25	08:09	7:55
			25,970	5,341	5,764	5,611	4,818	4,436	14,24
		Rural	10:45	10:28	10:39	09:40	10:59	10:08	10:32
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	08:05	07:50	08:01	08:10	08:25	08:09	7:55
			25,970	5,341	5,764	5,611	4,818	4,436	14,24
		Rural	10:45	10:28	10:39	09:40	10:59	10:08	10:32
			3,602	766	821	745	693	598	23:02

The ERF times for moderate-risk ems incidents are going to be identical to first due times as only one apparatus will arrive at the scene to establish an ERF. The agency's critical task analysis requires three staff which is equal to the first arriving company.

Technical Rescue

Low Risk

(Low Risk) Technical Rescue- 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2024-2020	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Benchmark Times
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	03:12	01:10	03:37	02:39	02:53	03:34	3:08
		Rural	02:06	02:28	02:14	01:56	01:32	01:30	2:03
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:37	01:37	01:59	01:58	01:34	01:32	1:35
		Rural	01:39	01:36	01:17	01:51	00:44	01:05	1:37
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	05:08	05:37	06:36	05:49	02:49	06:21	5:01
		Rural	04:56	04:42	06:53	06:51	05:13	07:00	4:50
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	05:08	05:37	06:36	05:49	02:49	06:21	5:01
		Rural	04:56	04:42	06:53	06:51	05:13	07:00	4:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	08:53	11:02	09:12	08:48	07:07	08:27	8:42
			66	8	13	15	9	21	N/A
		Rural	09:53	08:45	07:59	08:40	07:24	11:08	9:41
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	08:53	11:02	09:12	08:48	07:07	08:27	8:42
			66	8	13	15	9	21	N/A
		Rural	09:53	08:45	07:59	08:40	07:24	11:08	9:41
			16	2	1	5	2	6	N/A

The ERF times for low-risk technical rescue incidents are going to be identical to first due times as only one apparatus will arrive at the scene to establish an ERF. The agency's critical task analysis requires three staff which is equal to the first arriving company.

Moderate Risk

(Moderate Risk) Technical Rescue- 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2024- 2020	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Benchmark Times
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:03	01:15	01:55	02:32	02:26	02:28	2:00
		Rural	01:44	01:15	01:03	00:54	01:13	01:51	1:41
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:46	02:08	02:10	02:01	01:50	01:37	1:43
		Rural	02:00	01:49	01:46	01:26	02:13	01:45	1:57
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	06:21	04:46	04:04	03:58	05:19	05:08	6:13
		Rural	04:27	06:33	06:35	04:44	03:23	03:47	4:21
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	05:40	n/a	08:06	05:30	07:15	04:03	5:33
		Rural	06:03	n/a	06:10	n/a	n/a	05:01	5:55
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	08:20	09:25	07:24	09:38	07:50	07:35	8:10
			129	29	26	34	27	13	10:04
		Rural	10:19	09:37	13:11	06:41	06:49	10:00	10:06
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	11	2	2	2	2	3	18:43
			09:11	02:41	09:57	07:06	09:06	05:53	8:59
		Rural	16:09	n/a	09:50	n/a	17:44	9:49	15:49
		3	n/a	1	n/a	1	1	22:33	

High Risk

(High Risk) Technical Rescue- 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2024-2020	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Benchmark Times
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	04:04	03:26	03:24	00:42	04:08	02:38	2:34
		Rural	02:08	01:26	01:32	01:27	02:56	01:17	1:15
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:32	01:33	01:30	00:47	00:54	02:08	2:05
		Rural	01:31	00:26	02:16	00:33	01:38	00:23	0:22
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	05:09	03:57	02:56	05:09	02:33	06:17	6:09
		Rural	09:32	06:31	09:21	03:59	07:36	09:28	9:16
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N/A
		Rural	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	09:53	08:04	08:21	09:43	07:12	13:30	13:13
			16	5	3	2	2	4	N/A
		Rural	13:20	13:03	11:26	05:59	12:12	12:04	11:49
			11	3	2	1	3	2	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N/A
			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N/A
		Rural	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N/A
			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N/A

Hazardous Materials

Low Risk

(Low Risk) Hazmat- 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2024-2020	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Benchmark Times
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:43	01:52	02:16	02:29	02:52	03:11	3:07
		Rural	02:24	01:41	02:03	01:55	03:06	03:13	3:09
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:52	02:05	01:43	01:46	01:48	01:47	1:44
		Rural	01:31	01:39	01:21	01:34	01:34	01:21	1:19
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	05:54	05:56	05:35	05:14	06:03	06:03	5:55
		Rural	08:01	08:13	08:11	06:12	05:06	08:17	8:07
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	05:54	05:56	05:35	05:14	06:03	06:03	5:55
		Rural	08:01	08:13	08:11	06:12	05:06	08:17	8:07
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	10:10	09:37	09:40	09:20	09:50	11:09	10:55
			6:08	1:15	1:16	87	1:11	1:79	N/A
		Rural	13:00	10:24	16:55	10:38	11:55	12:39	12:23
			9:1	14	17	25	17	18	N/A
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	10:10	09:37	09:40	09:20	09:50	11:09	10:55
			6:08	1:15	1:16	87	1:11	1:79	N/A
Rural	13:00	10:24	16:55	10:38	11:55	12:39	12:23		
	9:1	14	17	25	17	18	N/A		

The ERF times for low risk Hazmat Incidents are going to be identical to first due times as only one apparatus will arrive at the scene to establish an ERF. The agency's critical task analysis requires three staff which is equal to the first arriving company.

Moderate Risk

(Moderate Risk) Hazmat- 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2024-2020	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Benchmark Times
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:22	01:35	02:26	02:20	02:28	02:44	2:19
		Rural	02:09	01:45	02:05	02:25	02:54	01:56	2:06
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:51	02:06	01:43	01:43	01:51	01:47	1:48
		Rural	01:57	02:14	01:33	02:11	01:27	01:27	1:54
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	05:57	05:53	05:11	06:04	05:46	06:15	5:49
		Rural	07:25	08:12	06:07	06:18	07:27	07:23	7:16
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N/A
		Rural	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	09:14	08:55	08:27	09:42	08:16	09:46	9:02
			567	109	122	120	104	112	
		Rural	08:41	10:08	08:42	08:36	13:03	10:13	8:30
			114	27	21	26	22	18	
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N/A
			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Rural	18:44	n/a	18:44	n/a	n/a	n/a	18:21		
	n=1	n/a	n=1	n/a	n/a	n/a			

Appendix C: Performance Improvement Plan

The Department has presented a detailed analysis of the risk associated within the City of Davenport in previous sections of this report. The following section will describe the methodology to be employed to ensure ongoing compliance with established performance objectives. The model utilized is similar to that presented in the CFAI “Standards of Cover” 10th Edition. The model includes compliance strategies, communicating expectations, validating compliance, and making necessary adjustments.

Step 1: Identifying the results of the DFD’s monitoring efforts and areas for improvement.

The agency’s designated data analyst regularly monitors the system performance on at least a quarterly basis and incorporated the findings and results into this performance improvement plan.

All times noted in both the benchmark targets are at the established standard to show a 5% improvement, or the 85th percentile, while baseline performance times are calculated at the 90th percentile. Furthermore, this data encompasses the years 2020-2024 to evaluate current gaps in performance, and to establish future areas of improvement. The agency has concluded that there are opportunities for improvement in the following areas:

1. The agency’s actual baseline performance for call processing is 2 minutes and 10 seconds for emergency medical service fast-track responses and its benchmark target is 1 minute and 53 seconds, which results in an opportunity for improvement of 17 seconds.
2. The agency’s actual baseline performance for call processing is 2 minutes and 39 seconds for technical rescue responses and its benchmark target is 2 minutes and 4 seconds, which results in an opportunity for improvement of 36 seconds.
3. The agency’s actual baseline performance for call processing is 3 minutes and 52 seconds for hazardous material responses and its benchmark target is 3 minute and 2 seconds, which results in an opportunity for improvement of 51 seconds.
4. The agency’s actual baseline performance for travel is 6 minutes and 19 seconds for hazardous material responses and its benchmark target is 5 minutes and 35 second, which results in an opportunity for improvement of 44 seconds.
5. The agency’s actual baseline performance for travel is 6 minutes and 22 seconds for technical rescue responses and its benchmark target is 5 minutes and 28 seconds, which results in an opportunity for improvement of 54 seconds.
6. The agency’s actual baseline performance for turnout is 1 minute and 43 seconds for technical rescue responses and its benchmark target is 1 minute and 36 seconds, which results in an opportunity for improvement of 7 seconds.

7. The agency's actual baseline performance for total response is 7 minutes and 48 seconds for fire suppression responses and its benchmark target is 7 minutes and 15 seconds, which results in an opportunity for improvement of 33 seconds.
8. The agency's actual baseline performance for total response is 9 minutes and 48 seconds for EMS responses and its benchmark target is 8 minutes and 57 seconds, which results in an opportunity for improvement of 51 seconds.
9. The agency's actual baseline performance for total response is 9 minutes and 38 seconds for hazardous material responses and its benchmark target is 8 minutes and 48 seconds, which results in an opportunity for improvement of 50 seconds.

Step 2: The DFD analyses the situation to determine causal factors that have contributed to the identified gap in system performance.

The department highlighted four causal factors that led to these areas for improvement.

1. In efforts to decrease call processing for higher risk EMS incidents, priority dispatch was implemented by our dispatching agency in the fall of 2018. Although it led to improvements in call processing of immediate dispatch calls, this new system led to an overall increase in call processing as dispatchers ask more questions to determine the required personnel for the event. Furthermore, the percentage of EMS fast-track calls has increased from 28% in 2019 to 58% in 2024.
2. Dispatcher turnover occurred at our dispatching center, and the loss of institutional knowledge has led to new dispatchers being trained before they are given the responsibility of operating in their position.
3. Davenport Fire Department's jurisdiction encompasses 65.89 square miles, but only seven fire stations to respond to all service areas which limits response areas in the northernmost and western regions of DFD's jurisdiction.
4. Staffing challenges are another factor that led to these areas for improvement. With staffing eleven apparatus but having ten apparatus in service as a minimum staffing and deployment model leads to fewer rigs on the street which can lead to longer travel times.
5. The City of Davenport has made capital investments into maintaining and upgrading infrastructure including arterial streets which has resulted in responding companies needing to re-route their typical response mode. This has been aided by the Operations Chief regularly communicating known street closures and lane reductions.

Step 3: The DFD identified remedial actions taken thus far and identifies any resulting reductions to the identified gap in system performance.

1. To help address response time issues in the eastern part of Davenport and the western part of Bettendorf, an automatic aid agreement was first drafted with Bettendorf in 2019. This agreement was designed to help reduce response times

required for ERF for fire suppression calls. These calls are monitored to ensure that the agreement is effective for each community and continues to achieve the desired outcomes.

2. As recommended in the 2018 Matrix Consulting Group Operational study of the Department's station response levels, the City of Davenport constructed a new station 3 location that helps response times to areas north of 53rd Street.
3. Regular meetings with SECC staff to identify problems and opportunities for improvement. The Tactical advisory committee meets monthly with SECC to discuss call processing concerns, irregularities, and find methods for improvement. Annual gap report to city administration to keep them knowledgeable of our staffing and response.
4. To help encourage improvement in turn-out times, the Management Analyst will continue to create a quarterly report showing each responding company's turnout time as compared to the NFPA goal of 60 seconds.

Step 4: The DFD identified proposed actions to make improvements to the delivery system performance including the timelines, position (s) responsible for completing the improvement, and other factors such as financial implications.

1. Davenport Fire Department purchased a digital alerting system for enhanced dispatching capabilities in 2021, the USDD Phoenix System. This system has undergone various updates and will continue to be updated to allow for improved response by increasing information available to responders in the station to aid in effective emergency responses. Additional information is shared on this platform to help convey the agency's goals and objectives to personnel.
2. To help address the areas for improvement for alarm handling, the Management Analyst monitor times with a monthly report that will be shared with SECC designees and follow up with in-person meetings to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement. Furthermore, the agency will consult similar agencies to see if they have experienced similar issues in response times.

Step 5: The agency identified the components within the performance improvement plan that fall under: day-to-day operations and the span of control of the agency to remedy; and those longer-term proposals that will require the engagement and/or support of the AHJ to remedy.

The responsibility for ensuring the ongoing compliance with the DFD Standards of Cover (SOC) resides with the Fire Chief. This ensures that the focus of the highest office in the organization is directly applied to the process and solidifies the community's confidence in maintaining the SOC. In addition to the Fire Chief, staff within the Administration Division are tasked with ongoing maintenance and presentation of information provided to the City Administrator. The civilian Accreditation Manager will

work to guide and direct staff, as well as monitor industry “best practices” and benchmarks relevant to ongoing compliance.

Ongoing compliance will be continually monitored through the following actions and reports:

- Quarterly reports identify turnout time by company, shift analysis compared to benchmarks, and incident count by type, time of day, apparatus, and station
- Annual GAP analysis
- Ad-hoc Call Processing
- Annual Compliance Reports
- Annual Goal Setting Meetings
- Annual Formal and Documented Appraisals by Service
- Annual notification to the authority having jurisdiction through gap reports to identify our current response levels.

Historically, DFD has periodically developed a Strategic Planning process. However, as part of the self-assessment process, the agency has identified additional areas of improvement and employed these changes in its goals document which is reviewed and updated annually. The performance criteria identified in this SOC will also become a part of the DFD annual report presented to the City Council and published for the public using the City of Davenport website.

To ensure areas of non-compliance are addressed, DFD intends to use a systematic approach that includes the measurements of:

- Annual review and evaluation
 - Unit performance
 - First due performance
 - Departmental performance
- Five-year update of standards
- Review of management processes to address future change impacts

Exhibit 1: NFIRS codes

The below table identifies the codes used in this document. This is the case for all variables including, response time, call counts, risk scores, etc.

Fire Suppression	EMS	HAZMAT	Technical Rescue
111	300	400	331
112	311	410	341
120	320	411	342
121	321	412	351
122	322	413	352
123	323	420	353
	324	421	354
	331	422	355
	340	423	356
	341	424	357
	342	430	361
	350	431	362
	351	451	363
	352	461	364
	353	671	365
	356	672	371
	357		372
	360		
	361		
	363		
	365		
	371		
	381		

Exhibit 2: Risk Variable Summary Tables

Fire Suppression:

FMZ	Fire History	Response Time (90th-seconds)	Assessed Value	Hydrant Density (Urban & Rural)	Population Density	Aid Type	Building Risk Model	Historic Properties	Final Score (Weighted)
A	6.00	12.00	6.00	1.00	12.00	1.00	7.00	1.00	43.75
B	7.00	11.00	1.00	2.00	9.00	1.00	2.00	0.53	30.88
C	8.00	7.00	10.00	5.00	8.00	1.00	4.00	0.06	38.52
D	10.00	10.00	11.00	4.00	10.00	0.50	6.00	0.57	48.27
E	9.00	8.00	4.00	8.00	7.00	1.00	5.00	0.23	35.31
F	5.00	1.00	2.00	11.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.06	14.02
G	11.00	9.00	8.00	3.00	11.00	1.00	10.00	0.21	50.05
H	2.00	2.00	3.00	12.00	3.00	1.00	8.00	0.00	21.25
I	12.00	4.00	12.00	6.00	6.00	1.00	12.00	0.01	47.75
J	1.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	11.00	0.00	25.75
K	4.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	5.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	26.75
A	2.00	3.00	9.00	9.00	4.00	0.50	9.00	0.00	29.38

Emergency Medical Services:

FMZ	EMS History	Response Time	Severity	Population Density	Final Score (Weighted)
A	7.000	1.000	9.792	12.000	21.948
B	9.000	4.000	8.916	9.000	22.229
C	8.000	7.000	10.100	8.000	22.025
D	10.000	3.000	9.771	10.000	23.943
E	6.000	6.000	10.858	7.000	18.715
F	2.000	10.000	12.062	2.000	12.016
G	11.000	2.000	9.645	11.000	25.411
H	3.000	12.000	9.686	3.000	14.422
I	12.000	9.000	9.751	6.000	24.938
J	1.000	11.000	11.656	1.000	10.414
K	4.000	5.000	9.185	5.000	13.796
L	5.000	8.000	9.452	4.000	15.363

Technical Rescue:

FMZ	TR History	Response Time	Severity	Special Risk	Final Score
A	12.00	4.00	9.00	1.30	26.30
B	5.00	9.00	10.00	1.30	25.30
C	10.00	10.00	6.00	1.63	27.63
D	8.00	3.00	7.00	1.63	19.63
E	4.00	1.00	5.00	0.00	10.00
F	6.00	12.00	12.00	5.85	35.85
G	11.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	19.00
H	2.00	8.00	10.00	1.63	21.63
I	3.00	2.00	8.00	0.00	13.00
J	1.00	6.00	4.00	3.58	14.58
K	9.00	7.00	2.00	1.63	19.63
L	7.00	11.00	1.00	6.18	25.18

Hazardous Materials:

FMZ	HAZ History (Incident)	HAZ Permits	HAZ Severity	Final Score (Weighted)
1	6.00	3.00	3.00	10.5
2	5.00	2.00	2.00	8
3	12.00	12.00	12.00	30
4	11.00	5.00	4.00	18
5	8.00	4.00	5.00	14.5
6	1.00	8.00	10.00	14
7	10.00	8.00	7.00	21.5
8	3.00	1.00	1.00	4.5
9	9.00	10.00	9.00	23.5
10	1.00	11.00	11.00	17.5
11	4.00	6.00	8.00	14
12	7.00	7.00	6.00	17

Exhibit 3: EMS Primary Action Taken Severity Chart

Procedure Name	Severity Low Range
ALS Provided	3
BLS Provided	2
All other actions within NFIRS filter	1

Exhibit 4: Technical Rescue Severity Chart

Row Labels	Severity
Electrocution or potential electrocution	3
Extrication of victim(s) from building	3
Extrication of victim(s) from machinery	3
Extrication of victim(s) from vehicle	3
Extrication, rescue, other	3
High-angle rescue	3
Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator	2
Search for lost person, other	1
Search for person in water	3
Search for person on land	1
Swift water rescue	3
Water & ice-related rescue, other	3
Watercraft rescue	3

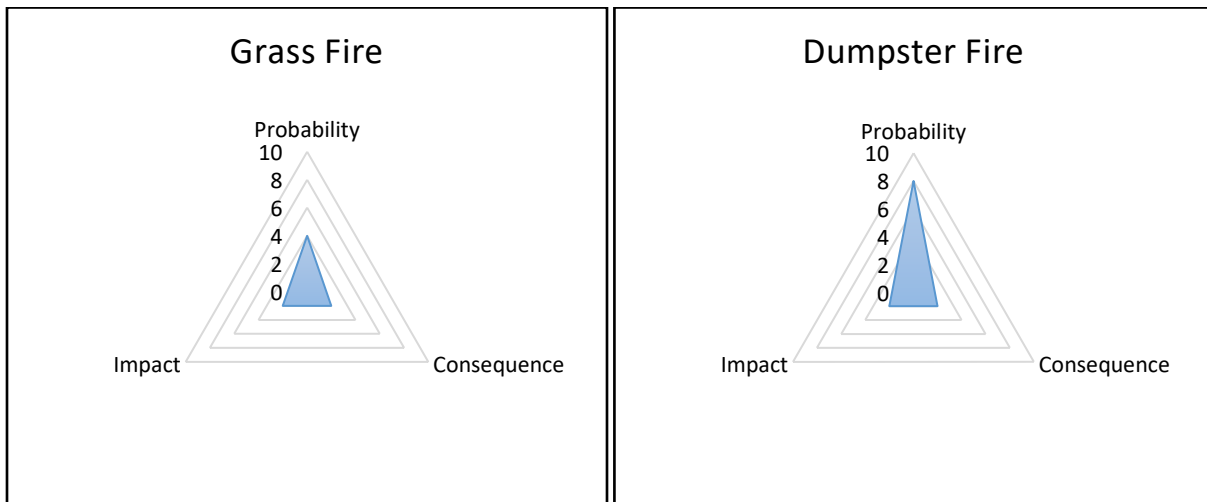
Exhibit 5: HAZMAT Risk Code Summary

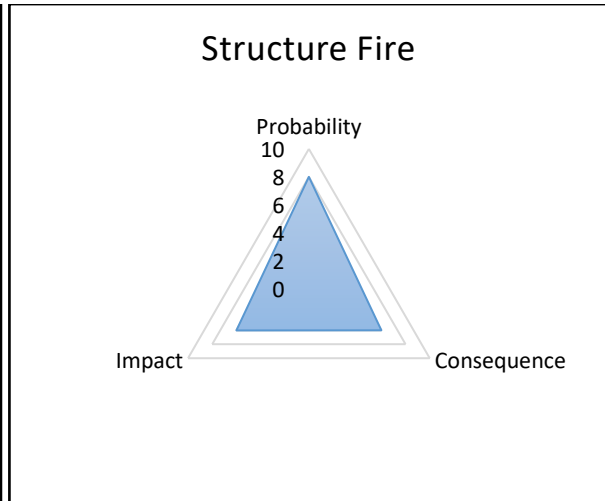
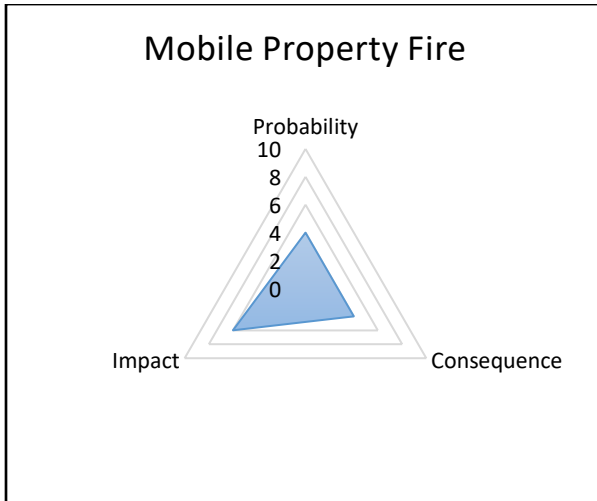
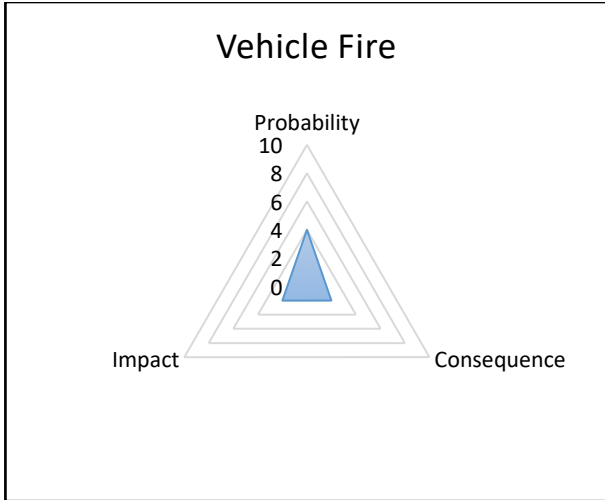
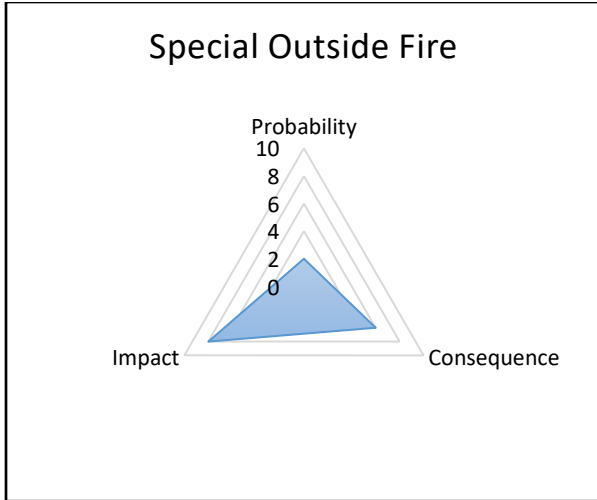
HAZMAT Code	Risk Ranking	Risk Model Score
Radioactive Solid	High	3
Solid Toxic Materials	High	3
High Explosives	High	3
Low Explosives	High	3
Blasting Agents	Medium	2
Pyrophoric Gas Materials	High	3
Pyrophoric Liquid Materials	High	3
Pyrophoric Solid Materials	High	3
Unstable Materials	High	3
Organic Materials	High	3
Compressed Gasses Flammable	High	3
Oxidizing Compressed Gas	High	3
Corrosive Compressed Gas	High	3
Inert Compressed Gas	Medium	2
Compressed Gases	High	3
Reactive Compressed Gases	High	3
Flammable Liquid	High	3
Gas Oxidizers	High	3
Liquid Oxidizers	High	3
Solid Oxidizers	High	3
Solid Water/Reactive	High	3
Cryogenics Flammable	High	3
Cryogenics Oxidizing	High	3
Cryogenics Corrosive	High	3
Cryogenics Inert	Medium	2
Flammable Organics	Medium	2
Flammable Inorganics	Medium	2

Flammable Combustible	High	3
Flammable Dusts & Powders	High	3
Corrosive Acids	High	3
Corrosive Bases	High	3
Corrosive Other	High	3
Health Hazards Liquid	Medium	2
Combustible Liquid	Medium	2
Toxic Waste Solid	Medium	2
Underground Storage Tanks	Low	1
Aboveground Storage Tanks	Low	1
Liquid Radioactive	High	3
Liquid Toxic Materials	High	3
Unstable Materials Liquid	High	3
Organic Peroxides Liquid	High	3
Liquid Water/Reactive	High	3
Health Hazards Solid	Medium	2
Toxic Waste Liquid	Medium	2
Compressed Gases Toxic Materials	High	3
Unstable Materials Compressed Gases	High	3
Health Hazards Compressed Gases	Medium	2

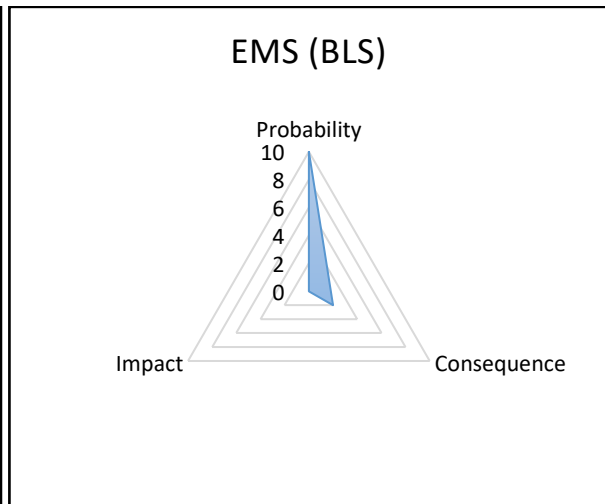
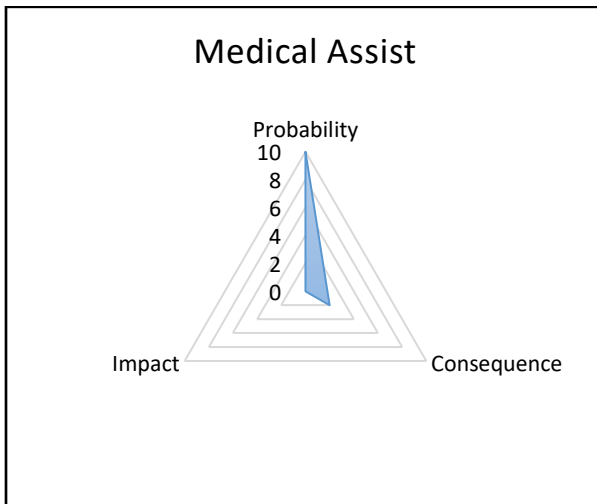
Exhibit 6: 3-Axis Risk Assessment Radar Charts

Fire Suppression

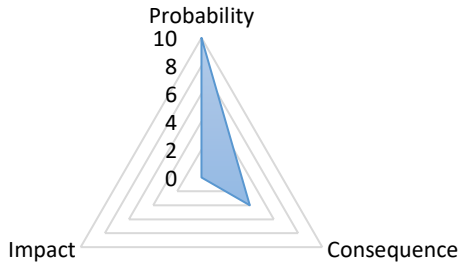




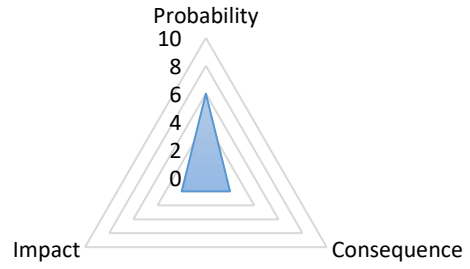
Emergency Medical Services



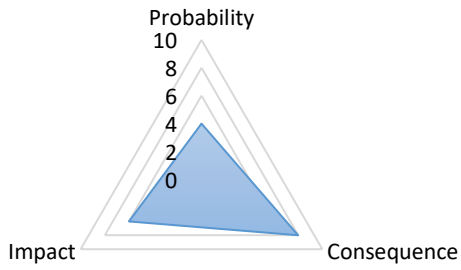
EMS (ALS)



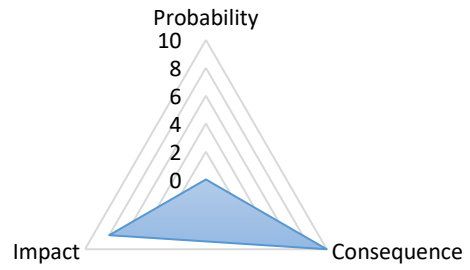
EMS (DOA)



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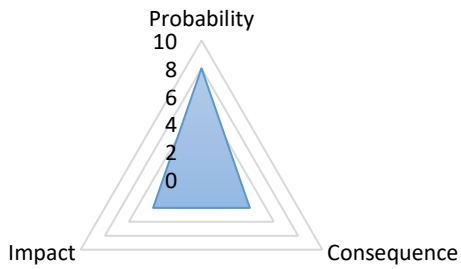


MCI > 10 Patients

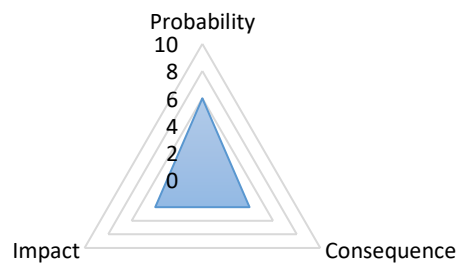


Hazardous Materials

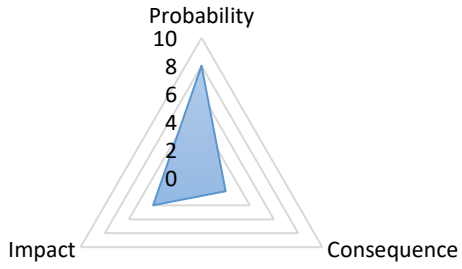
Spills & Leaks



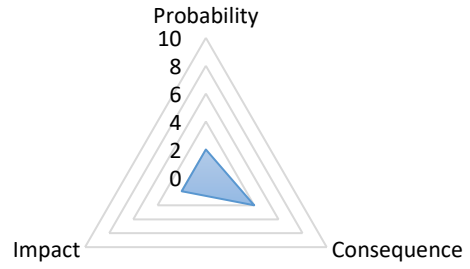
Chemical Release



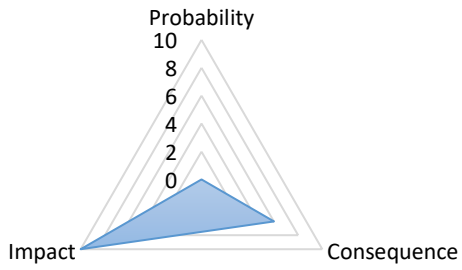
Electrical Wiring



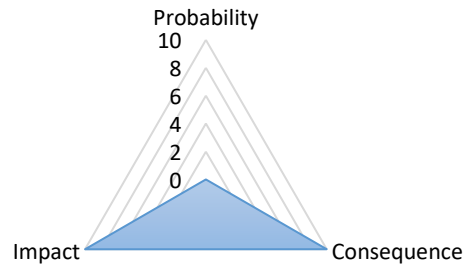
Bio-Hazard



Explosive

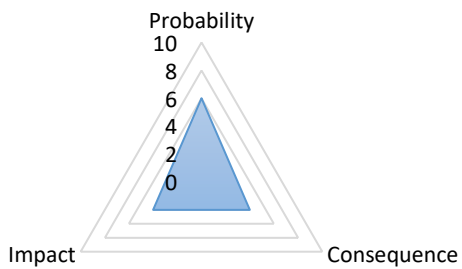


WMD Event

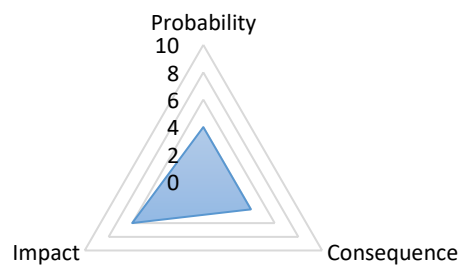


Technical Rescue

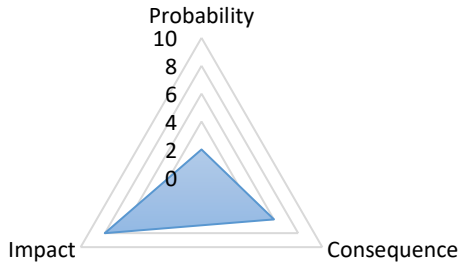
Extrication



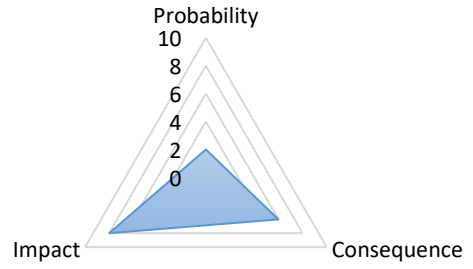
Vehicle Extrication



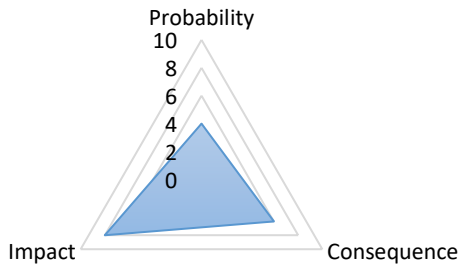
Confined Space Extracation



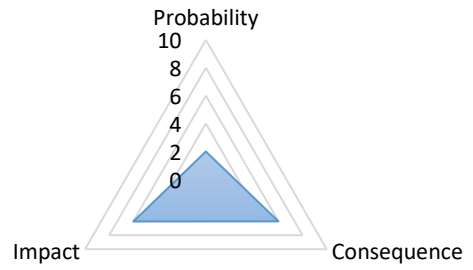
High Angle Extracation



Water or Ice Rescue



Electrical



Trench/Below Grade Rescue

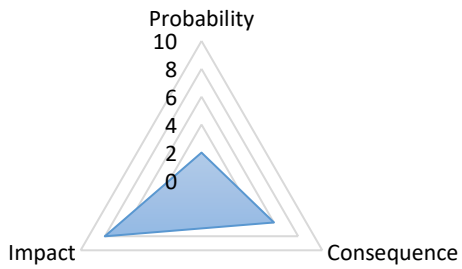
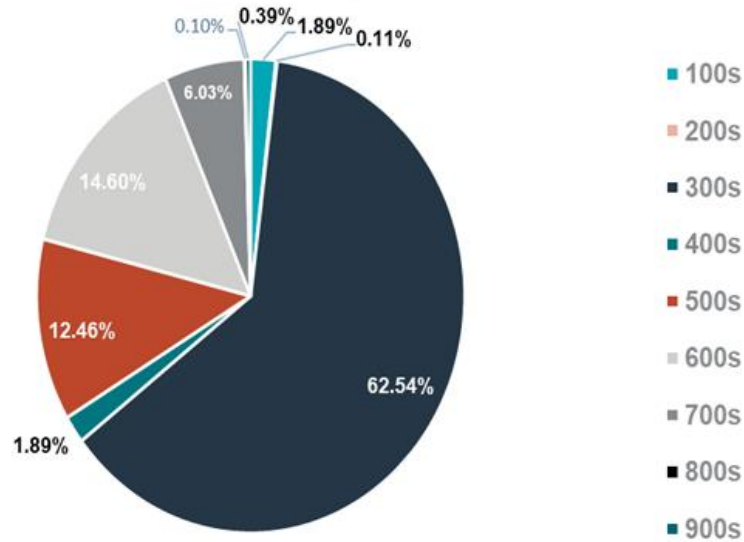


Exhibit 7: 2024 Report

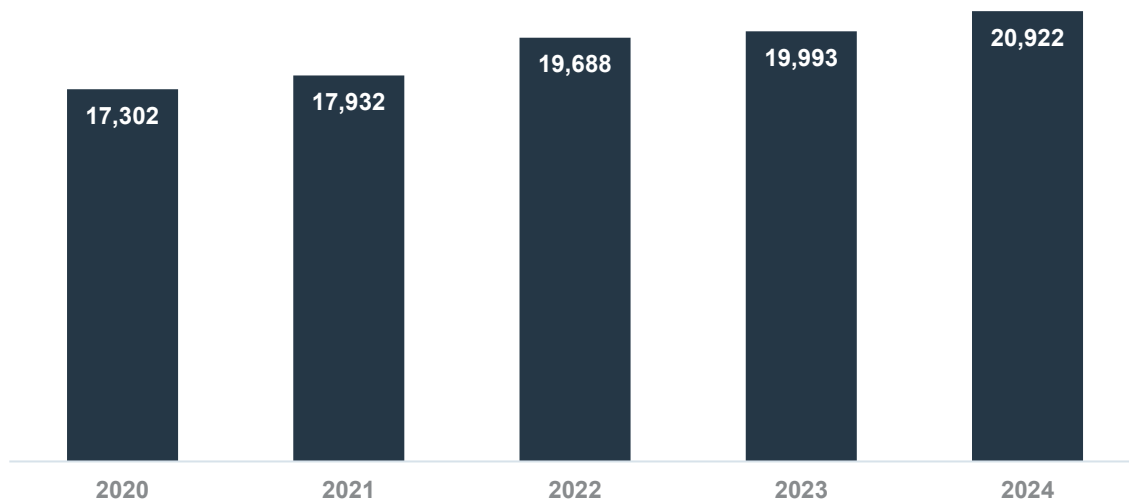
	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
Incident Count	395	22	13,084	396	2,606	3,055	1,262	21	81
Proportion	1.89%	0.11%	62.54%	1.89%	12.46%	14.60%	6.03%	0.10%	0.39%
Grand Total	20,922								

Percentages of Incident Counts by NFIRS Code



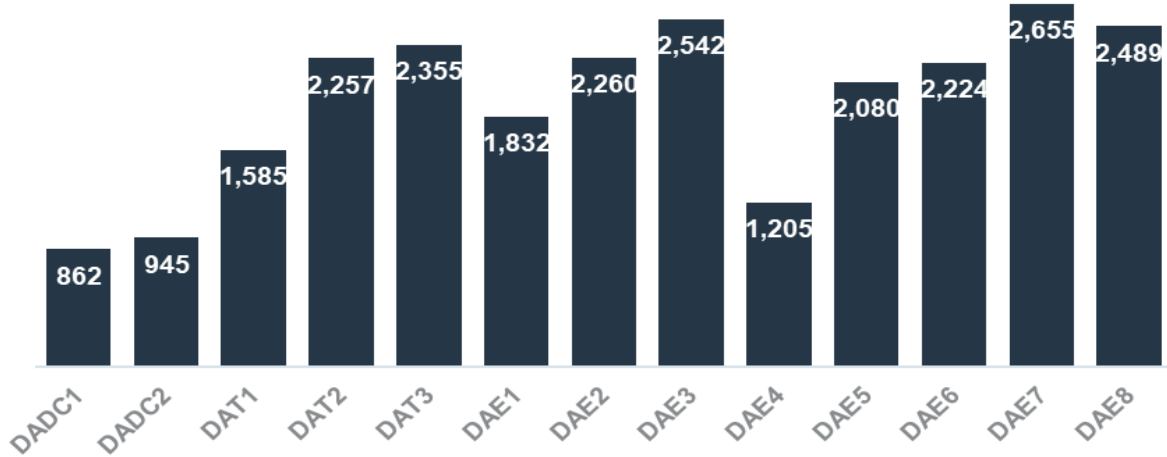
Key	
Code	Definition
100	Fire
200	Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat
300	Rescue & EMS
400	HAZMAT
500	Service Calls Cancelled Calls, Good Intent
600	False Alarm
700	Severe
800	Weather Citizen
900	Complaint

Incident Counts: A Five Year Comparison



Apparatus

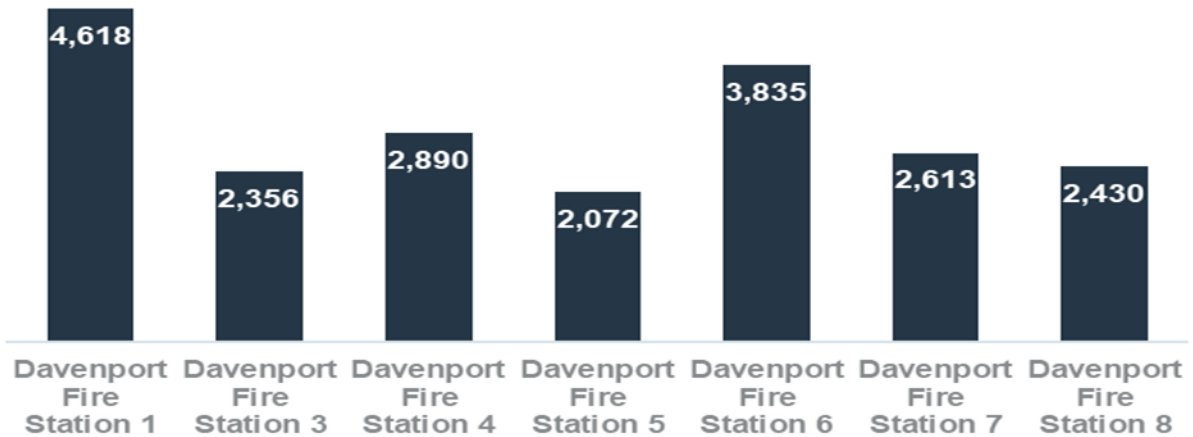
Run Totals by Apparatus



*Run totals are a separate calculation from incident count. This tracks each time an apparatus was put in route to an incident.

Station

Station Incident Count



*This is a count of incidents occurring in each territory. This does not take into account which individual rig responded, and the number of rigs that responded to each incident.

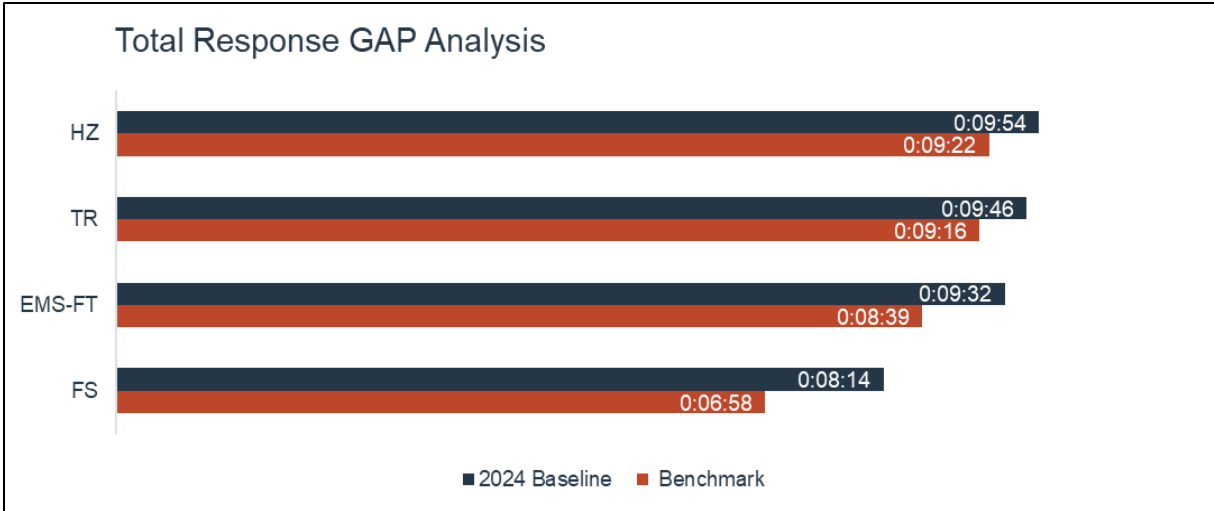
Exhibit 8: Gap Analysis

The Center for Public Safety Excellence (CPSE) requires a GAP report be presented to the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) on an annual basis (2D.8 & 2D.9 of Self-Assessment Manual). The presentation requires an analysis of current “inadequacies, inconsistencies, and negative trends” (2D.6). The 2024 GAP analysis focuses on call processing and total response times as those are key topics to assess baseline performance, and to establish performance improvement measures (2D.7).

NFPA and agency established benchmarks are shown below, and illustrate areas for the department to improve, when compared to its baseline performances. Also, agency established benchmarks better represent the DFD jurisdiction, and identifies a 5% improvement, or the 85th percentile.

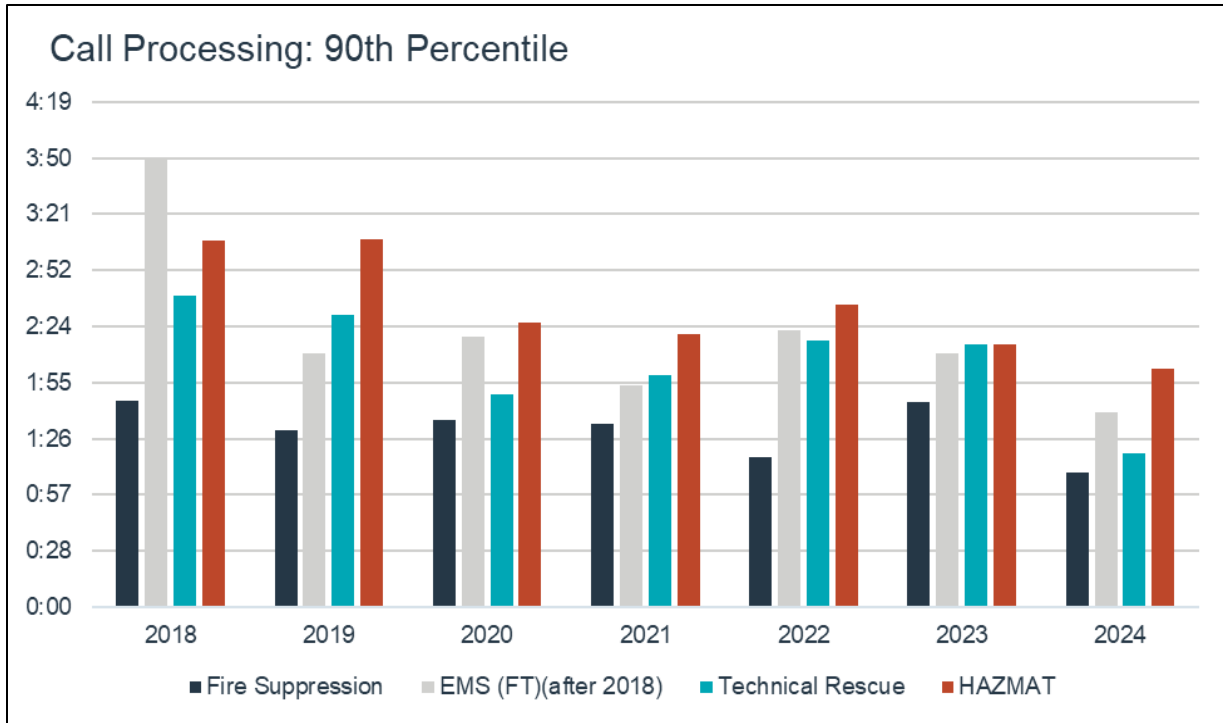
NFPA Benchmarks	
Call Processing	0:01:30
Turnout	0:01:20
Travel	0:04:00
85th percentile Benchmarks	
Call Processing	0:02:47
Turnout	0:01:45
Travel	0:05:18
85th percentile Total Response Benchmarks	
FS	0:06:58
EMS	0:08:39
TR	0:09:16
HAZMAT	0:09:22

	GAP by Total Response			
	FS	EMS	TR	HZ
2024 Benchmark	0:06:58	0:08:39	0:09:16	0:09:22
2024 Baseline	0:08:14	0:09:32	0:09:46	0:09:54
GAP	0:01:16	0:00:53	0:00:30	0:00:32



Call Processing Analysis

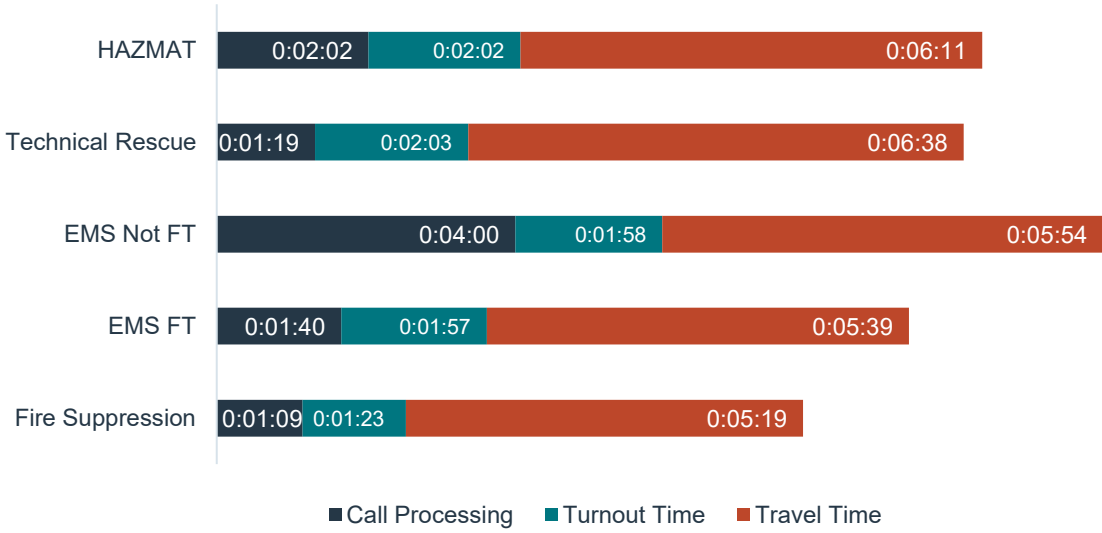
Call Processing (90th Percentile)							
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fire Suppression	1:46	1:31	1:36	1:34	1:17	1:45	1:09
EMS (FT)(after 2018)	3:51	2:10	2:19	1:54	2:22	2:10	1:40
Technical Rescue	2:40	2:30	1:49	1:59	2:17	2:15	1:19
HAZMAT	3:08	3:09	2:26	2:20	2:35	2:15	2:02



As seen by the figures above, the 2018 call processing time for MES was over 3.5 minutes. However, this is not a true representation of EMS responses for that year as the department did not have the capability of tracking priority dispatch versus non-priority dispatch calls. By tracking fast tracked calls, the agency can better assess call processing times. As NFPA standard is 1:30 for call processing, and 1:49 for the 85th percentile, the agency was at 2:19 seconds for 2020. After a meeting with SECC in January, the agency will begin meeting with SECC representatives and MEDIC to review data on a monthly basis and to find alternative methods to improve call processing times.

2024 90th Percentile Total Response Breakdown				
	Call Processing	Turnout Time	Travel Time	Total Response
Fire Suppression	0:01:09	0:01:23	0:05:19	0:08:14
EMS FT	0:01:40	0:01:57	0:05:39	0:08:41
EMS Not FT	0:04:00	0:01:58	0:05:54	0:10:39
Technical Rescue	0:01:19	0:02:03	0:06:38	0:09:46
HAZMAT	0:02:02	0:02:02	0:06:11	0:09:54

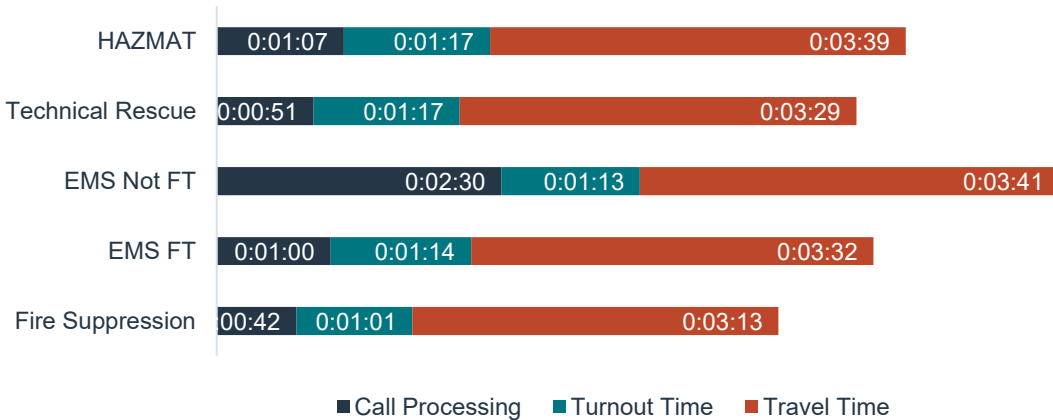
Total Response Breakdown: 90th Percentile



2024 Total Response Breakdown: Average

	Call Processing	Turnout Time	Travel Time	Total Response
Fire Suppression	0:00:42	0:01:01	0:03:13	0:05:16
EMS FT	0:01:00	0:01:14	0:03:32	0:06:02
EMS Not FT	0:02:30	0:01:13	0:03:41	0:07:37
Technical Rescue	0:00:51	0:01:17	0:03:29	0:05:58
HAZMAT	0:01:07	0:01:17	0:03:39	0:06:38

Total Response Breakdown: Average



City of Davenport

Department: Administration
Contact Info: Brian Krup | 563-326-6163

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Resolution approving street, lane, and public ground closure requests on the listed dates and times for outdoor events.

Daiquiri Factory, Mac's, Kilkenny's, and Carriage Haus; Bix 7 Block Party; Downtown | 300 block of West 3rd Street; 9:00 a.m. Friday, July 24, 2026 – 6:00 a.m. Sunday, July 26, 2026; **Closure:** West 3rd Street from Ripley Street to Harrison Street; parking lane on the west side of Harrison Street from the alley north of West 3rd Street to the southeast corner of Daiquiri Factory south of West 3rd Street. [Ward 3]

The Office; Bix Party; 116 West 3rd Street; 9:30 a.m. (or as soon as possible after the Bix 7) Saturday, July 25, 2026 - 2:00 a.m. Sunday, July 26, 2026; **Closure:** West 3rd Street from Main Street to Brady Street. [Ward 3]

Downtown Davenport Partnership; Motor Row Victory Lane; Downtown; 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 24, 2026 – 9:00 p.m. Saturday, July 25, 2026; **Closures:** (beginning at 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 24) Pershing Avenue from East 2nd Street south to Emerson Place; (beginning at 10:00 p.m. Friday, July 24) East 2nd Street from Perry Street to Iowa Street; Pershing Avenue from East 2nd Street north to the alley. [Ward 3]

Christian Center Church; Neighborhood Street Fest; 2103 West 3rd Street; 7:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. Saturday, September 12, 2026; **Closure:** Oak Street from West 3rd Street south to the alley. [Ward 3]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Resolution.

Background:

In accordance with the City's Special Events Policy, street, lane, and public ground closure requests are subject to approval by the City Council upon recommendation of the Special Events Committee.

Attachments:

1. Resolution
2. 3rd Street Bix Block Party Map
3. Motor Row Victory Lane Closure Map
4. Motor Row Victory Lane Street Closure Petition
5. The Office Bix Party Closure Map
6. Christian Center Church Neighborhood Street Fest Closure Map
7. Christian Center Church Neighborhood Street Fest Street Closure Petition

Resolution No. _____

Resolution offered by Alderman Jobgen.

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa.

RESOLUTION approving street, lane, or public ground closure requests for the listed dates and times.

*Daiquiri Factory, Mac's, Kilkenny's, and Carriage Haus; Bix 7 Block Party; Downtown | 300 block of West 3rd Street; 9:00 a.m. Friday, July 24, 2026 – 6:00 a.m. Sunday, July 26, 2026; **Closure:** West 3rd Street from Ripley Street to Harrison Street; parking lane on the west side of Harrison Street from the alley north of West 3rd Street to the southeast corner of Daiquiri Factory south of West 3rd Street. [Ward 3]*

*The Office; Bix Party; 116 West 3rd Street; 9:30 a.m. (or as soon as possible after the Bix 7) Saturday, July 25, 2026 - 2:00 a.m. Sunday, July 26, 2026; **Closure:** West 3rd Street from Main Street to Brady Street. [Ward 3]*

*Downtown Davenport Partnership; Motor Row Victory Lane; Downtown; 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 24, 2026 – 9:00 p.m. Saturday, July 25, 2026; **Closures:** (beginning at 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 24) Pershing Avenue from East 2nd Street south to Emerson Place; (beginning at 10:00 p.m. Friday, July 24) East 2nd Street from Perry Street to Iowa Street; Pershing Avenue from East 2nd Street north to the alley. [Ward 3]*

*Christian Center Church; Neighborhood Street Fest; 2103 West 3rd Street; 7:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. Saturday, September 12, 2026; **Closure:** Oak Street from West 3rd Street south to the alley. [Ward 3]*

WHEREAS, the City, through its Special Events Policy, has accepted the above applications for events on the listed date and time that are requesting street, lane, or public ground closures; and

WHEREAS, upon review of the applications, it has been determined that streets, lanes, or public grounds will need to be closed.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa, that the above street, lane, or public ground closure requests are hereby approved and staff is directed to proceed with the closures.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July, 2026.

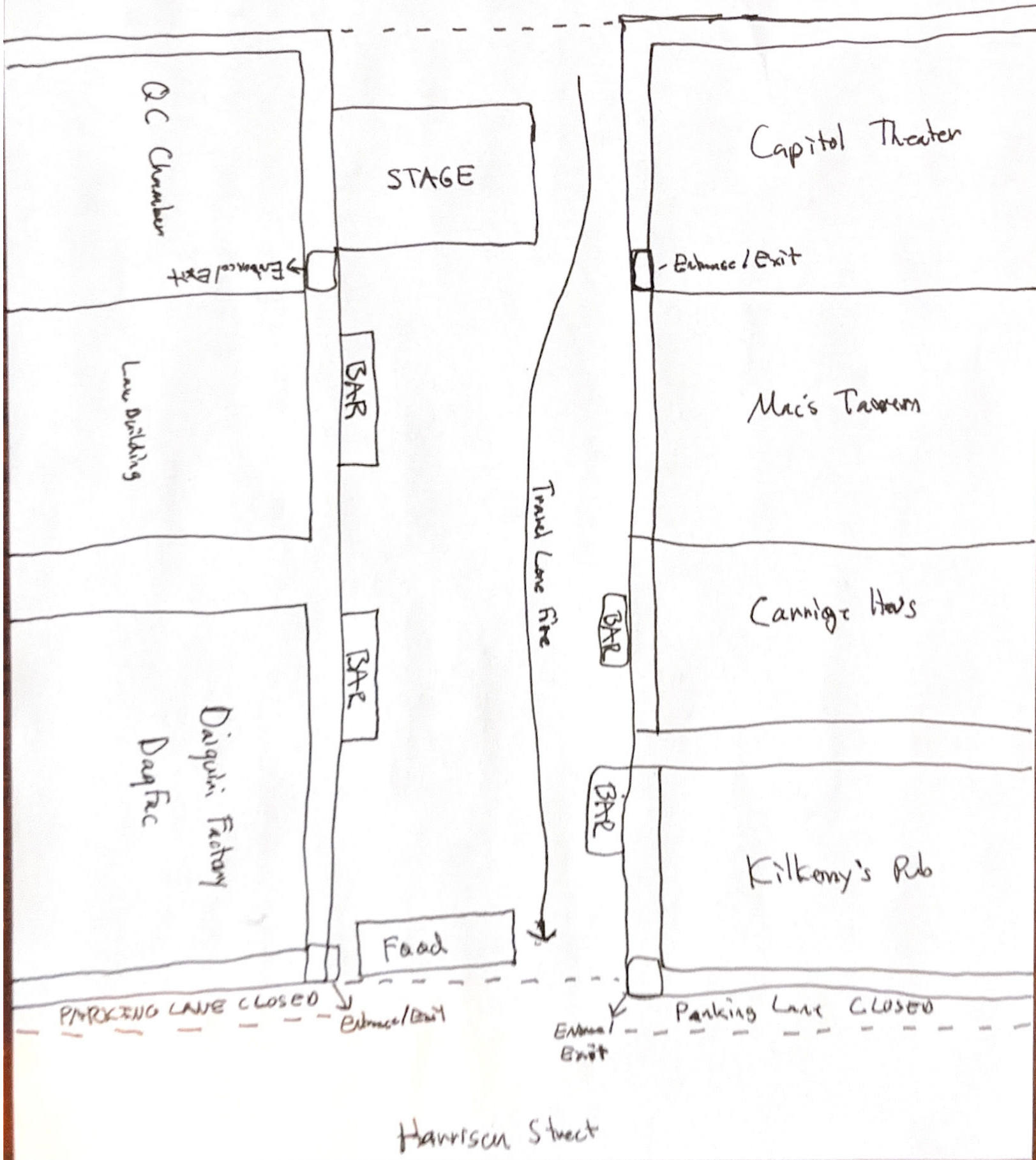
Approved:

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk

Ripley St.



QC Chamber

STAGE

Capitol Theater

Law Building

BAR

Entrance/Exit

Mac's Tavern

Travel Lane Fire

BAR

Cannige Haws

Daiguh Factory
Daq Fac

BAR

Kilkenny's Pub

Food

PARKING LANE CLOSED

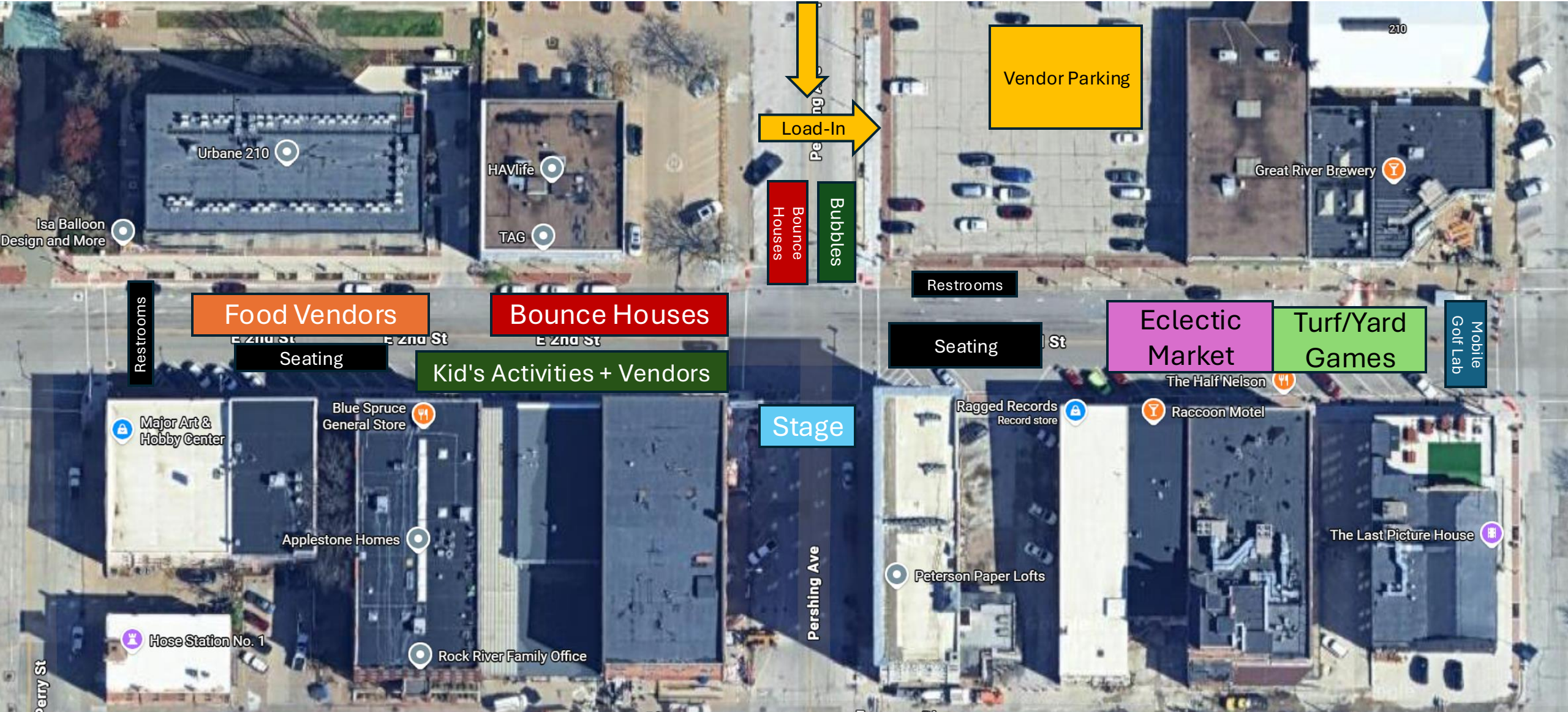
Entrance/Exit

Entrance/Exit

Parking Lane CLOSED

Harrison Street

Proposed Event Layout – Motor Row Victory Lane 7/25/26





CITY OF DAVENPORT

STREET CLOSURE PETITION FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

On the 25 day of July, 2026 during the hours of 7/24 10 p.m. - 7/25 9 p.m.
 there is proposed a street closure, requested by DDP, which will
 require the closing of E. 2nd St. between Iowa St and
Perry St.

Please note: dates and times on this form must match those entered on the special events application.

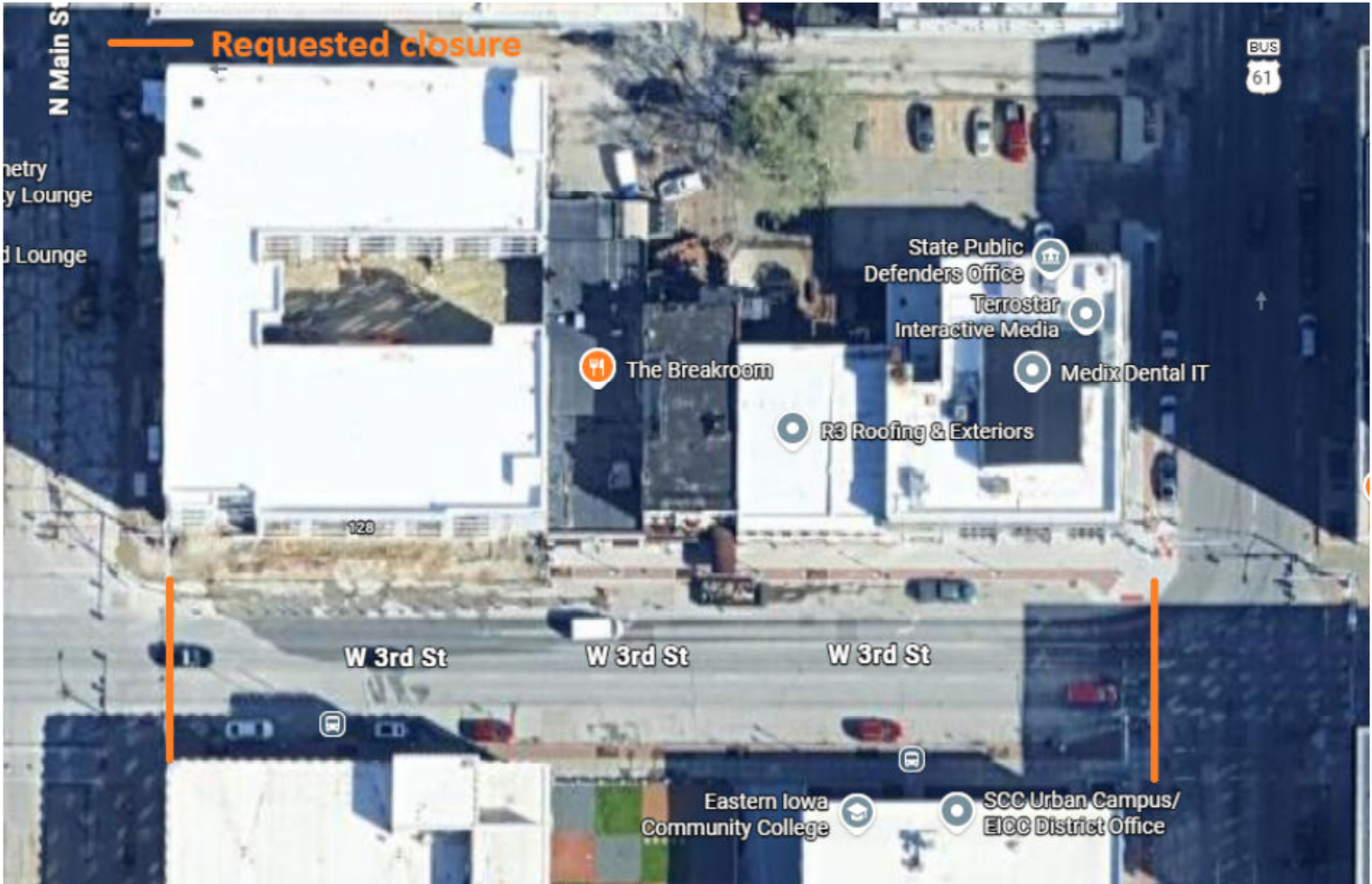
***Please sign your name and print address below and indicate whether you are in favor of the street closure, opposed to the street closure, or not concerned (mark one).**

NAME AND ADDRESS	IN FAVOR	OPPOSED	NOT CONCERNED
<u>Newleen Creative, Britney Allen 221 E. 2nd</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>The Last Picture House, Scott Paper 325 E. 2nd St.</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Raccoon Motel, Maggi Papp 315 E 2nd</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Midtown Council, Nick Fieber</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>HALF NELSON - Matt Osborn 321 E 2nd</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>The Drawing Room - Phyl Box 318 E 2nd</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Major's 206 2nd</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>BIVE SPRUCE</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>RAGGED RECORDS</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Great River Brewery 332 E. 2nd St.</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Salon Static 205 E 2nd</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>210 E. 2nd St.</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

* If more space is needed, please use additional sheets.

* If you are unable to make contact with a resident/business, please indicate the date(s) and time(s) you attempted.

 Signature of Applicant Date







CITY OF DAVENPORT

STREET CLOSING AND NOISE VARIANCE PETITION FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

On the 12th day of September, 2026 during the hours of 7:00 am and 6:00 pm there is proposed a street closing of Oak Street between West 3rd St. and the alley between W. 3rd and W. 2nd with outdoor music/band/performance from 11:00 a.m./p.m. to 4:00 a.m./p.m., requested by Christian Center Church

*The date and time on this form must match the date and time entered on the special event application.

Please sign your name and print address below and indicate whether you are in favor of the street closure, opposed to the street closure, or not concerned (mark one).

Table with 4 columns: NAME AND ADDRESS, IN FAVOR, OPPOSED, NOT CONCERNED. Includes handwritten entries for Tom Carstens and M. Hepler.

*If more space is needed, please use additional sheets.

*If you are unable to make contact with a resident/business, please indicate the date(s) and time(s) you attempted.

Signature of Applicant: [Handwritten Signature] Date: 12 June 2026

Office of the City Clerk 563-326-6163

226 West Fourth Street Davenport, Iowa 52801

Email: Brian.Krup@davenportiowa.com

City of Davenport

Department: Administration
Contact Info: Brian Krup | 563-326-6163

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Motion approving noise variance requests on the listed dates and times for outdoor events.

Daiquiri Factory, Mac's, Kilkenny's, and Carriage Haus; Bix 7 Block Party; Downtown | 300 block of West 3rd Street; 7:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. Friday, July 24, 2026, and 11:00 a.m. Saturday, July 25, 2026 – 12:00 a.m. Sunday, July 26, 2026; Outdoor music/band, over 50 dBA. [Ward 3]

The Office; Bix Party; 116 West 3rd Street; 12:00 p.m. Saturday, July 25, 2026 – 12:00 a.m. Sunday, July 26, 2026; Outdoor music/band, over 50 dBA. [Ward 3]

Downtown Davenport Partnership; Motor Row Victory Lane; Downtown; 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Saturday, July 25, 2026; Outdoor music/band, over 50 dBA. [Ward 3]

Christian Center Church; Neighborhood Street Fest; 2103 West 3rd Street; 11:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Saturday, September 12, 2026; Outdoor music/band, over 50 dBA. [Ward 3]

Recommendation:

Pass the Motion.

Background:

Attachments:

1. Motor Row Victory Lane Noise Variance Petition
2. Christian Center Church Neighborhood Street Fest Noise Variance Petition



CITY OF DAVENPORT

NOISE VARIANCE PETITION FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

On the 25 day of July, 20 20, there is proposed an event which will include outdoor music or a band, requested by DDP, during the hours of 9 am - 4 pm.

Please note: dates and times on this form must match those entered on the special events application.

***Please sign your name and print address below and indicate whether you are in favor of the noise variance, opposed to the noise variance, or are not concerned (mark one).**

NAME AND ADDRESS	IN FAVOR	OPPOSED	NOT CONCERNED
<u>Nathson Creative, Britney Allen 221 E. 2nd</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>The Last Picture House, Scott Rasper, 325 E 2nd St.</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Maceom Paded, Mag Papp, 315 E 2nd St</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Walter ... 218 E 2nd</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>HALF NELSON - Matt Olson 321 E 2nd</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>The Drawing Room - R. Bob 318 E 2nd</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Major's 2016 and</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>BLUE SPARLE</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>RAGGED RECORDS</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Great River Brewery 332 E 2nd St</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>205 E 2nd St Salon Static</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>River 210 E 2nd St</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*If you are unable to make contact with a resident/business, please indicate the date(s) and time(s) you attempted.

*If more space is needed, please use additional sheets.

Signature of Applicant

Date

Office of the City Clerk
563-326-6163

226 West Fourth Street
Davenport, Iowa 52801

Email: Brian.Krup@davenportiowa.com



CITY OF DAVENPORT

STREET CLOSING AND NOISE VARIANCE PETITION FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

On the 12th day of September, 2026 during the hours of 7:00 am and 6:00 pm there is proposed a street closing of Oak Street between West 3rd St. and the alley between W. 3rd and W. 2nd with outdoor music/band/performance from 11:00 a.m./p.m. to 4:00 a.m./p.m., requested by Christian Center Church

*The date and time on this form must match the date and time entered on the special event application.

Please sign your name and print address below and indicate whether you are in favor of the street closure, opposed to the street closure, or not concerned (mark one).

Table with 4 columns: NAME AND ADDRESS, IN FAVOR, OPPOSED, NOT CONCERNED. Includes handwritten entries for Tom Carstens and M. Hepler.

*If more space is needed, please use additional sheets.

*If you are unable to make contact with a resident/business, please indicate the date(s) and time(s) you attempted.

Signature of Applicant: [Handwritten Signature] Date: 12 June 2026

Office of the City Clerk 563-326-6163

226 West Fourth Street Davenport, Iowa 52801

Email: Brian.Krup@davenportiowa.com

City of Davenport

Department: Finance
Contact Info: Jamie Swanson | 563-326-7795

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:
Motion approving beer and liquor license applications.

A. New License, New Owner, Temporary Permit, Temporary Outdoor Area, Location Transfer, etc. (as noted):

Ward 3

Stompbox Brewing (JPX2ME, LLC) - 210 East River Drive #101 - Outdoor Area - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Raccoon Motel (Dazosi, LLC) – 315 East 2nd Street – New Owners/License – License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

The Last Picture House (Cinema Paradiso, LLC) – 325 East 2nd Street – Temporary Extended Outdoor Area July 25 – License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Mississippi River Distilling Company (Mississippi River Distilling Company, LLC) – 318 East 2nd Street – Temporary Outdoor Area July 25 – License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Front Street Brewery (Front Street Brewery, Inc) - East 2nd Street between Perry Street and Pershing Avenue – Temporary Outdoor Event July 25 – License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Daiquiri Factory (Daq Fac, LLC) – 303 West 3rd Street – Temporary Outdoor Area July 24-26 - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Mac’s Tavern (Failte, Inc) – 316 West 3rd Street - Temporary Outdoor Area July 24-26 - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

The Office (Local 563 Cocktail Lounge, LLC) - 116 West 3rd Street - Temporary Outdoor Area July 25-26 - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Hy-Vee (Hy-Vee, Inc) – 500 East 3rd Street – Temporary Outdoor Event July 25 – License Type: Special Class C Beer/Wine (On-Premises)

Ward 6

Pump & Pantry 78 (Bosselman Pump & Pantry, Inc) - 3200 East Kimberly Road - License Type: Class E Liquor (Carry-Out)

Pump & Pantry 79 (Bosselman Pump & Pantry, Inc) - 4631 East 53rd Street - License Type: Class E Liquor (Carry-Out)

Rhythm City Casino (Rhythm City Casino, LLC) - 7077 Elmore Avenue - Outdoor Area - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

B. Annual License Renewals (with Outdoor Area as noted):

Ward 1

Emeis Golf Course (City of Davenport) - 4500 West Central Park Avenue - Outdoor Area - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Ward 3

Chuck's Tap (Sivi's Tap, LLC) - 1731 West 6th Street - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Frick's Tap (LBLN, LLC) - 1402 West 3rd Street - Outdoor Area - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Miss Phay Cafe (Miss Phay Cafe, Inc) - 510/512 Brady Street - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Ward 4

Don Juan Mexican Cocina, LLC (Don Juan Mexican Cocina, LLC) - 1902 North Division Street - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Ward 5

RodriguezHope (Alfredo Rodriguez) - 1113 Mound Street - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Ward 6

Applebee's Neighborhood Grill & Bar (Apple Corps LP) - 3838 Elmore Avenue - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Duck Creek Golf Course (City of Davenport) - 3000 East Locust Street - Outdoor Area - License Type: Class C Liquor (On-Premises)

Super Target T-533 (Target Corporation) - 5225 Elmore Avenue - License Type: Class E Liquor (Carry-Out)

Ward 8

Kwik Star #215 (Kwik Trip, Inc) - 100 West 65th Street - License Type: Class B Beer/Wine (Carry-Out)

Recommendation:
Pass the Motion.

Background:
These applications have been reviewed by the Police, Fire, and Zoning Departments.

Attachments:
None

City of Davenport

Department: Public Works
Contact Info: Jake Ralfs | 563-327-5172

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Second Consideration: Ordinance amending various sections of Chapter 15.30 entitled "Contractor Licenses – Bond – Insurance Required" of the Municipal Code of Davenport, Iowa, to establish a Registered Subcontractor classification. [All Wards]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Ordinance.

Background:

Combined Construction Code Board of Appeals & Review

At its June 8, 2026, meeting, the Combined Construction Code Board of Appeals & Review approved the proposed amendments to Chapter 15.30 of the Davenport Municipal Code and forwarded a recommendation of approval to the City Council.

Request

City staff is requesting the Combined Construction Code Board of Appeals & Review consider amendments to Chapter 15.30 of the Davenport Municipal Code relating to contractor licensing requirements. The proposed amendments are intended to establish a new Registered Subcontractor classification, create a registration process for subcontractors working under licensed general contractors, clarify licensing requirements, and establish associated bonding, insurance, and fee requirements.

The amendments are designed to improve regulatory oversight of subcontractors performing work within the City while maintaining accountability through licensed prime or general contractors.

Background

Chapter 15.30 establishes licensing, bonding, and insurance requirements for contractors performing work regulated by the City's adopted construction codes. Under the current ordinance, contractors performing regulated work are generally required to obtain a contractor license and pass an examination demonstrating competency.

Staff has identified a need for an alternative registration pathway for subcontractors who perform specialized work under the supervision and responsibility of licensed general contractors. The proposed amendments create a Registered Subcontractor classification that allows such contractors to work on permitted projects without obtaining a full contractor license while maintaining appropriate registration, bonding, and oversight requirements.

Summary of Proposed Amendments

Establishment of a Registered Subcontractor Classification.

The proposed amendments create a new "Registered Subcontractor" classification within Chapter 15.30. Registered Subcontractors would be authorized to perform work regulated by the adopted construction codes only when working under: a valid City-issued permit; and a licensed prime or general contractor responsible for the project. The classification expressly prohibits Registered Subcontractors from acting as a prime contractor, general contractor, developer, permit holder, or responsible party for an entire project.

Creation of a Subcontractor Registration Process.

The amendments establish requirements for obtaining a subcontractor registration. Applicants will be required to submit a completed City application, proof of current Iowa Contractor Registration, a required contractor bond, and payment of the applicable registration fee.

Examination Requirement Exemption.

Under the proposed amendments, applicants seeking Registered Subcontractor status would be exempt from the contractor examination requirement, provided they are working under the supervision of a licensed Class A or Class B contractor. All other building contractor license classifications would continue to require examination and qualification standards.

Bond Requirement for Registered Subcontractors.

The amendments add a bond requirement specifically for subcontractors working under Class A or Class B permit holders. Registered Subcontractors would be required to maintain a \$5,000 contractor bond, consistent with several existing specialty contractor classifications.

Registration Fee Establishment.

The amendments establish an annual registration fee of \$100 for Registered Subcontractors, aligning the fee structure with existing Class C Specialty Contractor licenses.

Insurance Requirement Clarification.

The amendments clarify insurance requirements by requiring applicants for Building Contractor licenses to maintain insurance provided by an insurer rated B+ or better. The City retains the authority to request certified proof of insurance when necessary.

Staff Analysis

The proposed amendments provide a practical regulatory framework for subcontractors performing work under the direction of licensed general contractors. The changes recognize the integral role subcontractors play in construction projects while maintaining accountability through the permit holder and responsible contractor.

The proposed registration system will:

1. Improve tracking and oversight of subcontractors working within the City.
2. Ensure subcontractors maintain Iowa contractor registration and bonding requirements.
3. Reduce administrative barriers for subcontractors who do not independently contract projects.
4. Preserve public safety and code compliance by maintaining responsibility with licensed

prime contractors.

5. Provide enforcement mechanisms through registration, bonding, and insurance requirements.

Staff believes the amendments strike an appropriate balance between contractor accountability and administrative efficiency. The amendments are anticipated to have minimal fiscal impact. Registration fees may generate a modest increase in revenue to offset administrative costs associated with processing and maintaining subcontractor registrations.

Attachments:

1. Ordinance
2. Current Chapter 15.30 - Redline
3. Current Chapter 15.30

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING VARIOUS SECTIONS OF CHAPTER 15.30 ENTITLED "CONTRACTOR LICENSES – BOND – INSURANCE REQUIRED" OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TO ESTABLISH A REGISTERED SUBCONTRACTOR CLASSIFICATION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA:

Section 1. That Section 15.30.010 entitled "Licensing generally" of the Municipal Code of Davenport, Iowa, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- D. "Registered Subcontractor" classification is hereby established under the contractor licensing provisions of the Davenport Municipal Code.

A Registered Subcontractor may perform work regulated by the adopted construction codes only when working under:

1. A valid City-issued permit; and
2. A licensed prime/general contractor responsible for the permitted project.

This classification shall not authorize the holder to act as:

1. A prime contractor,
2. General contractor,
3. Developer,
4. Permit holder, or
5. Responsible party for an entire project.

Section 2. That Subsection 15.30.020(A)(5) of the Municipal Code of Davenport, Iowa, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

5. An individual desiring to engage in building contracting shall apply for, be examined, and be licensed as an individual under the terms of this chapter. Such person shall be actively engaged in conducting the affairs of the business and shall be directly in charge of the planning and supervision over any and all work done as a part of that business. If at any time he sells his interest in the business, or ceases to be active in the business, that business may continue for no more than 30 days as a contractor, unless another individual who obtains an interest in and is active in that business obtains an individual license as required herein.
 - a. A commercial building contractor shall obtain a Class A license. A commercial building

contractor is a contractor engaged in the performance or supervision of work regulated by the building code. Such work is not exclusively limited to work described in this subsection or exclusively limited to a line of work contemplated in subsection B or C hereunder and may include the moving or demolition of buildings.

- b. A residential building contractor shall obtain a Class B license. A "residential building contractor" is a contractor limited to the construction, remodeling or demolition of one- or two-family residences or of auxiliary facilities including car ports, garages and decks intended for one-family, two-family residential uses or townhomes.
- c. A specialty contractor shall obtain a Class C license. A "specialty contractor" is a contractor performing work regulated by the building code whose scope of work is limited to a specialty but does not include construction or installation of a building or addition thereto. Such work shall include the performance or installation of the following items: metal awnings and canopies, masonry, concrete, roofing, signs, siding, steel erection and fabricating, swimming pools, sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, tuck pointing, water proofing.

EXCEPTION: 1. No Building Contractor License is required for a person having legal title and ownership for a building or structure classified as a Single-Family Dwelling. The scope of work allowed under this exception shall be limited to work pertaining to new construction, remodeling or renovation. Unless otherwise provided by Iowa State Code, this exception shall not apply to work pertaining to mechanical, electrical or plumbing installations nor shall this exception pertain to the licensing requirements for mechanical, plumbing and electrical contractors.

Owners of other buildings not classified as a Single-Family Dwelling may perform non-structural/cosmetic work only as determined by the Chief Building Official or designee.

Section 3. That Section 15.30.020 entitled "Building contractor licensing and regulation thereof" of the Municipal Code of Davenport, Iowa, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- C. Subcontractors License: Obtaining a sub-contractor license
 1. Completed City application form;
 2. Proof of current Iowa Contractor Registration;
 3. Required bond;
 4. Payment of registration fee.

Section 4. That Subsection 15.30.080(A) of the Municipal Code of Davenport, Iowa, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- A. Any person who desires to be licensed as a building contractor shall be tested by examination with the exception of a sub-contractor license that will be working under the supervision of a Class A or Class B license holder (per requirements in ordinance 15.30.010 and 15.30.020C). The building official may appoint a person or agency to administer the preparation, conducting and grading of examinations. Examinations shall be of such a nature as to uniformly test the capabilities of all applicants for each specific type of license. The applicant shall score a passing test result of 70% to secure a license. All associated fees for examination services, grading and administration shall be paid at the time of application by the individual desiring to be tested.

Section 5. That Subsection 15.30.120(E) of the Municipal Code of Davenport, Iowa, be and the same

is hereby amended to read as follows:

- E. Application, license and registration fees shall be charged according to the following schedule:

TABLE E.1 Annual Fee	
Building Contractor licenses:	
Commercial Building Contractor	
Class "A"	\$300
Residential Building Contractor	
Class "B"	\$200
Specialty Contractor or Subcontractor	
Class "C" or Subcontractor	\$100

Section 6. That Section 15.30.140 entitled "License revocation or suspension" of the Municipal Code of Davenport, Iowa, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Under certain conditions or by actions of the license holder for failure to comply with the requirements of Title 15 of the Davenport Municipal Code any contractor license issued in and for the City of Davenport may be revoked or suspended by order of the building official. No order of license revocation or suspension shall be lawful unless the following requirements have been satisfied:

- A. The licensee shall be served with written notice issued by the building official containing assertions of fact or conduct which warrant the intended action and reference the provisions of law violated and causing the revocation order and the effective date of the revocation or suspension of license.
- B. The licensee has the right of appeal of license revocation or suspension to the City Council.

Section 7. That Section 15.30.170 entitled "Bond required" of the Municipal Code of Davenport, Iowa, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- A. Contractor Bonds. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to engage in the business of contracting, of the several types set forth in Table III-A of this subchapter, conditioned on the faithful performance of all the provisions of the Administrative Code, shall post a bond which is guaranteed by a surety. The term "business of contracting" as contained in this section shall mean being engaged in the business of doing work regulated by provisions of the technical codes and the Administrative Code. Such surety to be a company authorized to transact business in the State of Iowa.

TABLE III-A	
Type of Contracting	Sum of Bond
General contracting	\$25,000
Mechanical contracting	\$5,000

Electrical contracting	\$5,000
Plumbing contracting	\$5,000
Refrigeration and/or air-conditioning contracting	\$5,000
Sign contracting	\$5,000
Excavation contracting	\$5,000
Moving buildings	\$25,000
Blasting	Set by Fire Code Official
Demolition and wrecking	\$25,000
Subcontracting for Class A or Class B Permit Holder	\$5,000
Fire Suppression - Sprinklers	\$5,000
Fire Suppression - Alarms	\$5,000

Section 8. That Subsection 15.30.180(D) of the Municipal Code of Davenport, Iowa, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- D. All applicants for a Building Contractor license (Class A, B, and C) shall maintain insurance required by the above-listed sections, provided by an insurer rated B+ or better. The City reserves the right to request Certified proof of insurance from the Building Contractor.

SEVERABILITY CLAUSE. If any of the provisions of this ordinance are for any reason illegal or void, then the lawful provisions of this ordinance, which are separable from said unlawful provisions shall be and remain in full force and effect, the same as if the ordinance contained no illegal or void provisions.

REPEALER. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall be in full force and effective after its final passage and publication as by law provided.

First Consideration _____

Second Consideration _____

Approved _____

Published in the *Quad-City Times* on _____

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk

Chapter 15.30
CONTRACTOR LICENSES — BOND — INSURANCE REQUIRED¹

SUBCHAPTER I
LICENSING GENERALLY

15.30.010. Licensing generally. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

- A. No person, firm, partnership or corporation shall engage in construction contracting without having a current valid license or certificate issued in accordance with this chapter. The term construction contracting shall mean being engaged in the performance or supervision of work regulated by provisions of any of the technical codes as defined in Chapter 15.8 of the Davenport Municipal Code and shall include persons contracting to perform such work in the conduct of a business.

EXCEPTION: No license is required for the owner of an existing single family dwelling who occupies the dwelling as his own residence. Owner occupants may perform repair or remodel or new construction work regulated by any of the above named codes on said dwelling together with any existing accessory buildings not used for commercial purposes only if:

1. The owner has secured a valid permit prior to commencement of the repair work;
 2. The owner calls for all of the required inspections normally required as a part of performing such work;
 3. The owner has not applied for a dwelling improvement license at more than two dwellings within a period of four years nor is engaged in the business of remodeling dwellings other than his own dwelling.
 4. The owner can demonstrate adequate knowledge and ability in the area of work for which applied.
- B. No person, firm, partnership or corporation shall engage in sign contracting without having a current, valid license issued in accordance with this chapter. The term "sign contracting" shall mean being engaged in the performance or supervision of work regulated by the provisions of Section 17.12.060 of the Davenport Municipal Code, entitled "Sign Permit Required." **[Amended 12-4-2019 by Ord. No. 2019-530]**
- C. Restriction on Transfer. No license may be loaned, rented, assigned or transferred. No holder of a valid license shall obtain a permit under his license and then subcontract, sell or otherwise assign the work covered by the permit to a person or firm who does not have a valid license.

D. "Registered Subcontractor" classification is hereby established under the contractor licensing provisions of the Davenport Municipal Code.

A Registered Subcontractor may perform work regulated by the adopted construction codes only when working under:

1. A valid City-issued permit; and
2. A licensed prime/general contractor responsible for the permitted project.

This classification shall not authorize the holder to act as:

- A prime contractor,
- General contractor,
- Developer,
- Permit holder, or
- Responsible party for an entire project.

~~D.E.~~

15.30.020. Building contractor licensing and regulation thereof. [Amended 11-13-2024 by Ord. No. 2024-465; Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

A. Building Contractor Licensing.

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1. Editor's Note: Prior Ordinances Codified Herein Include Portions Of Ordinance 81-A, 90-385, 95-423, 95-510, 97-485, 99-170, 2004-301, 2005-339 And 2008-156.

1. No person, firm or corporation shall engage in building contracting in the City without having a valid building contractor's license.
2. The term "building contracting" shall be defined as being engaged in the performance or supervision of work regulated by provisions of the building code and shall include the business of contracting such work for hire.
3. A corporation desiring to engage in building contracting shall, by affidavit of the president or secretary of the corporation, appoint one or more of the corporate officers to act for the corporation, to apply for, be examined, and be licensed as an individual under the terms of this chapter. Such officer(s) or director(s) shall be actively engaged in conducting the affairs of the corporation and shall be directly in charge of the planning and supervision of any and all construction work done by that corporation. Such corporation may continue in the business of building contracting only so long as it has at least one officer or director so licensed and engaged. In case of sudden or unexpected severance from employment by the corporation of the licensee, the corporation may continue to operate for 30 days, and within the 30 days shall accomplish appointment, examining and licensing of another director or officer to act as above.
4. A partnership desiring to engage in building contracting shall, by affidavit of all the partners, appoint one or more partners to act for the partnership, to apply for, be examined, and be licensed as an individual under the terms of this chapter. Such partner(s) shall be actively engaged in conducting the affairs of the partnership and shall be directly in charge of the planning and supervision of any and all work done by that partnership. Such partnership may continue in the business of contracting only so long as it has at least one active partner so licensed and engaged. In case of sudden or unexpected severance from the partnership of the licensee, the partnership may continue to operate for 30 days, and within the 30 days shall accomplish appointment, examining and licensing of another partner to act as above.
5. An individual desiring to engage in building contracting shall apply for, be examined, and be licensed as an individual under the terms of this chapter. Such person shall be actively engaged in conducting the affairs of the business and shall be directly in charge of the planning and supervision over any and all work done as a part of that business. If at any time he sells his interest in the business, or ceases to be active in the business, that business may continue no more than 30 days as a contractor, unless another individual who obtains an interest in and is active in that business obtains an individual license as required herein.
 - a. A commercial building contractor shall obtain a Class A license. A commercial building contractor is a contractor engaged in the performance or supervision of work regulated by the building code. Such work is not exclusively limited to work described in this subsection or exclusively limited to a line of work contemplated in subsection B or C hereunder and may include the moving or demolition of buildings.
 - b. A residential building contractor shall obtain a Class B license. A "residential building contractor" is a contractor limited to the construction, remodeling or

demolition of one- or two-family residences or of auxiliary facilities including car ports, ~~and~~ garages and decks intended for one-family, ~~or~~ two-family residential uses or townhomes.

- c. A specialty contractor shall obtain a Class C license. A "specialty contractor" is a contractor performing work regulated by the building code whose scope of work is limited to a specialty but does not include construction or installation of a building or addition thereto. Such work shall include the performance or installation of the following items: metal awnings and canopies, ~~decks~~ masonry, concrete, roofing, signs, siding, steel erection and fabricating, swim pools, sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, tuck pointing, water proofing.

EXCEPTION: 1. No Building Contractor License is required for a person having legal title and ownership for a building or structure classified as a Single-Family Dwelling. The scope of work allowed under this exception shall be limited to work pertaining to new construction, remodeling or renovation. Unless otherwise provided by Iowa State Code, this exception shall not apply to work pertaining to mechanical, electrical or plumbing installations nor shall this exception pertain to the licensing requirements for mechanical, plumbing and electrical contractors.

Owners of other buildings not classified as a Single-Family Dwelling may perform non-structural/cosmetic work only as determined by the Chief Building Official or designee.

- B. All Candidates for Building Contractor licensing must demonstrate 3 years of experience in building construction or design to be eligible for the exam, per Chapter 15.30.080 of this Code. Work experience need not be continuous but must be full-time (40 hours per week) within the past ten years.

Exceptions:

1. Successful completion of a three- or four-year vocational high school or other vocational school program in the field of building construction shall be deemed as satisfying one year of work experience.
2. Completion of a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university shall be deemed as satisfying one year of work experience.
3. Successful completion of a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university in architecture, engineering, or technology in a related field shall be deemed as satisfying two years of work experience.
4. Active construction-related military experience may be considered full time experience.
5. Note: Education cannot account for more than two years of experience, and union affiliation only is not acceptable as work experience.

C. Subcontractors License: Obtaining a sub-contractor license

1. Completed City application form;
2. Proof of current Iowa Contractor Registration;
3. Required bond;
4. Payment of registration fee.-

15.30.030. Plumbing licensing and regulation thereof. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

A. Plumbing Contractor's License.

1. Upon the effective date of enforcement determined by the State of Iowa Plumbing &

Mechanical Systems Board, no person, firm or corporation shall engage in plumbing contracting or the installation of plumbing systems within the City of Davenport without the appropriate licensing as issued by the State of Iowa under Iowa Code Chapter 105.

EXCEPTION: 1. A plumbing contractor's license shall not be required for sewer construction work where such sewers are public sewers on public property, or, as in the case of subdivision development work, where such sewers are intended for future acceptance by the City as public sewers on public property. All such work is directly under the jurisdiction of the department of public construction and engineering.

15.30.040. State of Iowa Electrical licensing and regulation thereof. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

A. State of Iowa Electrical Contractor License Required.

1. Upon the effective date of enforcement determined by the State of Iowa Electrical Examining Board, no person, firm or corporation shall engage in electrical contracting or the installation of electrical systems within the City of Davenport without the appropriate licensing as issued by the State of Iowa under Iowa Code Chapter 103 or the City Of Davenport.
2. Class "B" Master Electrician and Class "B" Journeyman Electrician licenses shall not be recognized as valid to perform work as Master Electricians or Journeyman Electricians, respectively, within the City of Davenport.
3. Class "B" license holders would have rights and privileges equal to those of a licensed "Unclassified" person.
4. Persons holding a Special Electrician license with a "Residential Electrician" endorsement shall be supervised by a Class "A" Master Electrician per 2007 Iowa Acts, Chapter 197, Section 21; or an electrical contractor licensed by the City of Davenport.

15.30.050. Mechanical licensing and regulation thereof. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

A. Mechanical Contractor's License.

1. Upon the effective date of enforcement determined by the State of Iowa Plumbing & Mechanical Systems Board, no person, firm or corporation shall engage in mechanical contracting or the installation of mechanical systems within the City of Davenport without the appropriate licensing as issued by the State of Iowa under Iowa Code 105.

15.30.060. (Reserved) [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

SUBCHAPTER II
APPLICATION FOR LICENSE

15.30.070. Application for licenses. [Amended 11-13-2024 by Ord. No. 2024-465; Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

- A. Any person who desires to be licensed as a building contractor as defined in this chapter shall make application to the building official. The building official shall provide application forms for this purpose. The completed forms shall include the name of the applicant and the applicant's employer, if any, applicant's home and business addresses, employer's address and a brief resume of his training and experience. The completed forms must be accompanied by any affidavits and documentation required by other provisions of this chapter.
- B. All applicants for a Building Contractor license (Class A, B, and C) may be required to identify all other business enterprises where applicant currently has an equity interest, or has had an equity interest in the last ten (10) years.
- C. All applicants for a Building Contractor license (A, B, and C) may be required to provide a statement of financial solvency.

15.30.080. Examination for license. [Ord. No. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

- A. Any person who desires to be licensed as a building contractor shall be tested by examination with the exception of a sub-contractor license that will be working under the supervision of a Class A or Class B license holder (per requirements in ordinance 15.30.010 and 15.30.020C). The building official may appoint a person or agency to administer the preparation, conducting and grading of examinations. Examinations shall be of such a nature as to uniformly test the capabilities of all applicants for each specific type of license. The applicant shall score a passing test result of 70% in order to secure a license. All associated fees for examination services, grading and administration shall be paid at the time of application by the individual desiring to be tested.

15.30.090. (Reserved) [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

15.30.100. (Reserved) [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

15.30.110. Examination waived. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

Any building contractor having been tested elsewhere by an examination of equal standards or who produces proper credentials showing accreditation or affidavit of training and experience may upon review by the building official, be excused from the examination required by this chapter.

15.30.120. Issuance of license, fees and renewals. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

- A. No license shall be issued to a firm, partnership or corporation.
- B. No license shall be issued, and no contractor's license shall remain valid unless a current, approved bond shall be on file in the office of the building official as provided in the code.
- C. Licenses and renewals shall be issued by the building official. All fees shall be paid to the City. Initial licenses shall be issued on approval by the Secretary of the licensing board or the

building official. Renewal licenses shall be issued on presentation of a renewal application, a receipt for renewal fee and approval by the building official that the applicant is in full compliance with all applicable provisions of the Davenport Municipal Code and all lawful orders of compliance and notices or citations issued by the City of Davenport.

- D. All licenses shall expire on March 31st of each year. Renewals may be secured in the 30 days preceding the expiration date. Expired licenses may be renewed at any time within the license year upon payment of the required fee and penalty, if any. After one license year has elapsed without license renewal, a new application must be submitted with examination fee, and the applicant must be reexamined. The term "license year" means the twelve-month period, commencing April 1st of any year.
- E. Application, license and registration fees shall be charged according to the following schedule:

TABLE E.1 Annual Fee	
Building Contractor licenses:	
Commercial Building Contractor	
Class "A"	\$300
Residential Building Contractor	
Class "B"	\$200
Specialty Contractor <u>or Subcontractor</u>	
Class "C" <u>or Subcontractor</u>	\$100

- F. In all cases where licenses and registrations are not renewed on or before April 30th of each year and the licensee has performed work regulated by this chapter, a penalty of one-half the annual fee may be added to the annual fee.

15.30.130. License revocation or suspension. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

In addition to penalties otherwise provided, violations of Title 15 of the City of Davenport Municipal Code shall authorize the building official, to order, in accordance with the provisions of Section 15.30.140, revocation or suspension of any license issued under this chapter.

15.30.140. Revocation and suspension procedures. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

Under certain conditions or by actions of the license holder for failure to comply with the requirements of Title 15 of the Davenport Municipal Code any contractor license issued in and for the City of Davenport may be revoked or suspended by order of the building official. No order of license revocation or suspension shall be lawful unless the following requirements have been satisfied:

- A. The licensee shall be served with written notice issued by the building official containing assertions of fact or conduct which warrant the intended action and reference the provisions of law violated and causing the revocation order and the effective date of the revocation or suspension of

license.

B. The licensee has the right of appeal of license revocation [or suspension](#) to the City Council.

15.30.150. (Reserved) [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

15.30.160. (Reserved) [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

**SUBCHAPTER III
BOND AND INSURANCE REQUIRED**

15.30.170. Bond required. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

A. Contractor Bonds. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to engage in the business of contracting, of the several types as set forth in Table III-A of this subchapter, conditioned on the faithful performance of all the provisions of the Administrative Code, shall post a bond which is guaranteed by a surety. The term "business of contracting" as contained in this section shall mean being engaged in the business of doing work regulated by provisions of the technical codes and the Administrative Code. Such surety to be a company authorized to transact business in the State of Iowa.

TABLE III-A	
Type of Contracting	Sum of Bond
General contracting	\$25,000
Mechanical contracting	\$5,000
Electrical contracting	\$5,000
Plumbing contracting	\$5,000
Refrigeration and/or air-conditioning contracting	\$5,000
Sign contracting	\$5,000
Excavation contracting	\$5,000
Moving buildings	\$25,000
Blasting	Set by e-Uniform Fire Code Official
Demolition and wrecking	\$25,000
<u>Subcontracting for Class A or Class B Permit Holder</u>	<u>\$5,000</u>
<u>Fire Suppression - Sprinklers</u>	<u>\$5,000</u>
<u>Fire Suppression - Alarms</u>	<u>\$5,000</u>

15.30.180. Liability insurance required. [Amended 11-13-2024 by Ord. No. 2024-465; Ord. 2018-327; Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

A. Contractors Insurance. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to engage in the moving or demolition of buildings shall file with the building official a duplicate copy of a liability insurance policy covering such operations. The licensee must obtain and have in place liability insurance of the type and amount specified by the City risk division. The City of Davenport shall be named in the policy as additionally insured. Said policy shall be issued by a legally authorized surety transacting business in the State of Iowa. Required property damage limits may be increased by the building official.

B. Sign Liability Insurance. Liability insurance is required covering all billboards, wherever located and all signs on or over public property, and all signs over walkways, parking lots and all road ways on private commercial property where such areas are in use by the public.

15.30.170

15.30.180

Liability insurance shall provide for the principal sum of not less than \$50,000 liability to any one person or \$300,000 liability on account of any one accident. Such policy shall be

written in accordance with standard form now in general use. Said policy shall further carry an endorsement protecting the City of Davenport as its interest may appear as the result of any accident or injury for which it might become in any manner liable. Should such insurance be terminated for any reason or owner of the sign fail to keep such insurance in force at any time, the permit for the maintenance of any such sign shall automatically terminate and such sign be forthwith removed by the owner or his agent.

- C. Marquee and Other Projections, Liability Insurance. Every person, firm or corporation desiring to erect or maintain a marquee shall first procure public liability insurance thereon in a company authorized to transact business in the State of Iowa, for the principal sum of not less than \$50,000 liability to any one person or \$300,000 liability on account of any one accident. Such policy shall be written in accordance with standard form now in general use. Said policy shall further carry an endorsement protecting the City of Davenport as its interest may appear as the result of any accident or injury for which it might become in any manner liable. Should such insurance be terminated for any reason or should the holder of the permit fail to keep such insurance in force at any time, the permit for the maintenance of any such canopy or marquee shall automatically terminate and such canopy or marquee shall be forthwith removed by the owner or his agent. If not removed by the owner or his agent, then the marquee may be removed by the building official and the expense thereof shall be recovered from said owner or owner's agent.

EXCEPTION: 1. Canvas type awnings shall be exempt from this insurance requirement.

- D. All applicants for a Building Contractor license (Class A, B, and C) shall maintain insurance required by the above-listed sections, provide by an insurer rated B+ or better. ~~shall maintain insurance required as by the above-listed sections is rated B+ or better.~~ The City reserves the right to request Certified proof of insurance from the Building Contractor.

Chapter 15.30
CONTRACTOR LICENSES — BOND — INSURANCE REQUIRED¹

SUBCHAPTER I
LICENSING GENERALLY

15.30.010. Licensing generally. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

- A. No person, firm, partnership or corporation shall engage in construction contracting without having a current valid license or certificate issued in accordance with this chapter. The term construction contracting shall mean being engaged in the performance or supervision of work regulated by provisions of any of the technical codes as defined in Chapter 15.8 of the Davenport Municipal Code and shall include persons contracting to perform such work in the conduct of a business.

EXCEPTION: No license is required for the owner of an existing single family dwelling who occupies the dwelling as his own residence. Owner occupants may perform repair or remodel or new construction work regulated by any of the above named codes on said dwelling together with any existing accessory buildings not used for commercial purposes only if:

1. The owner has secured a valid permit prior to commencement of the repair work;
 2. The owner calls for all of the required inspections normally required as a part of performing such work;
 3. The owner has not applied for a dwelling improvement license at more than two dwellings within a period of four years nor is engaged in the business of remodeling dwellings other than his own dwelling.
 4. The owner can demonstrate adequate knowledge and ability in the area of work for which applied.
- B. No person, firm, partnership or corporation shall engage in sign contracting without having a current, valid license issued in accordance with this chapter. The term "sign contracting" shall mean being engaged in the performance or supervision of work regulated by the provisions of Section 17.12.060 of the Davenport Municipal Code, entitled "Sign Permit Required." **[Amended 12-4-2019 by Ord. No. 2019-530]**
- C. Restriction on Transfer. No license may be loaned, rented, assigned or transferred. No holder of a valid license shall obtain a permit under his license and then subcontract, sell or otherwise assign the work covered by the permit to a person or firm who does not have a valid license.

15.30.020. Building contractor licensing and regulation thereof. [Amended 11-13-2024 by Ord. No. 2024-465; Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

- A. Building Contractor Licensing.

1. Editor's Note: Prior Ordinances Codified Herein Include Portions Of Ordinance 81-A, 90-385, 95-423, 95-510, 97-485, 99-170, 2004-301, 2005-339 And 2008-156.

1. No person, firm or corporation shall engage in building contracting in the City without having a valid building contractor's license.
2. The term "building contracting" shall be defined as being engaged in the performance or supervision of work regulated by provisions of the building code and shall include the business of contracting such work for hire.
3. A corporation desiring to engage in building contracting shall, by affidavit of the president or secretary of the corporation, appoint one or more of the corporate officers to act for the corporation, to apply for, be examined, and be licensed as an individual under the terms of this chapter. Such officer(s) or director(s) shall be actively engaged in conducting the affairs of the corporation and shall be directly in charge of the planning and supervision of any and all construction work done by that corporation. Such corporation may continue in the business of building contracting only so long as it has at least one officer or director so licensed and engaged. In case of sudden or unexpected severance from employment by the corporation of the licensee, the corporation may continue to operate for 30 days, and within the 30 days shall accomplish appointment, examining and licensing of another director or officer to act as above.
4. A partnership desiring to engage in building contracting shall, by affidavit of all the partners, appoint one or more partners to act for the partnership, to apply for, be examined, and be licensed as an individual under the terms of this chapter. Such partner(s) shall be actively engaged in conducting the affairs of the partnership and shall be directly in charge of the planning and supervision of any and all work done by that partnership. Such partnership may continue in the business of contracting only so long as it has at least one active partner so licensed and engaged. In case of sudden or unexpected severance from the partnership of the licensee, the partnership may continue to operate for 30 days, and within the 30 days shall accomplish appointment, examining and licensing of another partner to act as above.
5. An individual desiring to engage in building contracting shall apply for, be examined, and be licensed as an individual under the terms of this chapter. Such person shall be actively engaged in conducting the affairs of the business and shall be directly in charge of the planning and supervision over any and all work done as a part of that business. If at any time he sells his interest in the business, or ceases to be active in the business, that business may continue no more than 30 days as a contractor, unless another individual who obtains an interest in and is active in that business obtains an individual license as required herein.
 - a. A commercial building contractor shall obtain a Class A license. A commercial building contractor is a contractor engaged in the performance or supervision of work regulated by the building code. Such work is not exclusively limited to work described in this subsection or exclusively limited to a line of work contemplated in subsection B or C hereunder and may include the moving or demolition of buildings.
 - b. A residential building contractor shall obtain a Class B license. A "residential building contractor" is a contractor limited to the construction, remodeling or

demolition of one- or two-family residences or of auxiliary facilities including car ports and garages intended for one-family or two-family residential uses.

- c. A specialty contractor shall obtain a Class C license. A "specialty contractor" is a contractor performing work regulated by the building code whose scope of work is limited to a specialty but does not include construction or installation of a building or addition thereto. Such work shall include the performance or installation of the following items: metal awnings and canopies, decks, concrete, roofing, signs, siding, steel erection and fabricating, swim pools, sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, tuck pointing, water proofing.

EXCEPTION: 1. No Building Contractor License is required for a person having legal title and ownership for a building or structure classified as a Single-Family Dwelling. The scope of work allowed under this exception shall be limited to work pertaining to new construction, remodeling or renovation. Unless otherwise provided by Iowa State Code, this exception shall not apply to work pertaining to mechanical, electrical or plumbing installations nor shall this exception pertain to the licensing requirements for mechanical, plumbing and electrical contractors.

Owners of other buildings not classified as a Single-Family Dwelling may perform non-structural/cosmetic work only as determined by the Chief Building Official or designee.

- B. All Candidates for Building Contractor licensing must demonstrate 3 years of experience in building construction or design to be eligible for the exam per Chapter 15.30 of this Code. Work experience need not be continuous but must be full-time (40 hours per week) within the past ten years.

Exceptions:

1. Successful completion of a three- or four-year vocational high school or other vocational school program in the field of building construction shall be deemed as satisfying one year of work experience.
2. Completion of a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university shall be deemed as satisfying one year of work experience.
3. Successful completion of a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university in architecture, engineering, or technology in a related field shall be deemed as satisfying two years of work experience.
4. Active construction-related military experience may be considered full time experience.
5. Note: Education cannot account for more than two years of experience, and union affiliation only is not acceptable as work experience.

15.30.030. Plumbing licensing and regulation thereof. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

- A. Plumbing Contractor's License.

1. Upon the effective date of enforcement determined by the State of Iowa Plumbing &

Mechanical Systems Board, no person, firm or corporation shall engage in plumbing contracting or the installation of plumbing systems within the City of Davenport without the appropriate licensing as issued by the State of Iowa under Iowa Code Chapter 105.

EXCEPTION: 1. A plumbing contractor's license shall not be required for sewer construction work where such sewers are public sewers on public property, or, as in the case of subdivision development work, where such sewers are intended for future acceptance by the City as public sewers on public property. All such work is directly under the jurisdiction of the department of public construction and engineering.

15.30.040. State of Iowa Electrical licensing and regulation thereof. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

A. State of Iowa Electrical Contractor License Required.

1. Upon the effective date of enforcement determined by the State of Iowa Electrical Examining Board, no person, firm or corporation shall engage in electrical contracting or the installation of electrical systems within the City of Davenport without the appropriate licensing as issued by the State of Iowa under Iowa Code Chapter 103 or the City Of Davenport.
2. Class "B" Master Electrician and Class "B" Journeyman Electrician licenses shall not be recognized as valid to perform work as Master Electricians or Journeyman Electricians, respectively, within the City of Davenport.
3. Class "B" license holders would have rights and privileges equal to those of a licensed "Unclassified" person.
4. Persons holding a Special Electrician license with a "Residential Electrician" endorsement shall be supervised by a Class "A" Master Electrician per 2007 Iowa Acts, Chapter 197, Section 21; or an electrical contractor licensed by the City of Davenport.

15.30.050. Mechanical licensing and regulation thereof. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

A. Mechanical Contractor's License.

1. Upon the effective date of enforcement determined by the State of Iowa Plumbing & Mechanical Systems Board, no person, firm or corporation shall engage in mechanical contracting or the installation of mechanical systems within the City of Davenport without the appropriate licensing as issued by the State of Iowa under Iowa Code 105.

15.30.060. (Reserved) [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

SUBCHAPTER II
APPLICATION FOR LICENSE

15.30.070. Application for licenses. [Amended 11-13-2024 by Ord. No. 2024-465; Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

- A. Any person who desires to be licensed as a building contractor as defined in this chapter shall make application to the building official. The building official shall provide application forms for this purpose. The completed forms shall include the name of the applicant and the applicant's employer, if any, applicant's home and business addresses, employer's address and a brief resume of his training and experience. The completed forms must be accompanied by any affidavits and documentation required by other provisions of this chapter.
- B. All applicants for a Building Contractor license (Class A, B, and C) may be required to identify all other business enterprises where applicant currently has an equity interest, or has had an equity interest in the last ten (10) years.
- C. All applicants for a Building Contractor license (A, B, and C) may be required to provide a statement of financial solvency.

15.30.080. Examination for license. [Ord. No. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

- A. Any person who desires to be licensed as a building contractor shall be tested by examination. The building official may appoint a person or agency to administer the preparation, conducting and grading of examinations. Examinations shall be of such a nature as to uniformly test the capabilities of all applicants for each specific type of license. The applicant shall score a passing test result of 70% in order to secure a license. All associated fees for examination services, grading and administration shall be paid at the time of application by the individual desiring to be tested.

15.30.090. (Reserved) [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

15.30.100. (Reserved) [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

15.30.110. Examination waived. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

Any building contractor having been tested elsewhere by an examination of equal standards or who produces proper credentials showing accreditation or affidavit of training and experience may upon review by the building official, be excused from the examination required by this chapter.

15.30.120. Issuance of license, fees and renewals. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

- A. No license shall be issued to a firm, partnership or corporation.
- B. No license shall be issued, and no contractor's license shall remain valid unless a current, approved bond shall be on file in the office of the building official as provided in the code.
- C. Licenses and renewals shall be issued by the building official. All fees shall be paid to the City. Initial licenses shall be issued on approval by the Secretary of the licensing board or the

building official. Renewal licenses shall be issued on presentation of a renewal application, a receipt for renewal fee and approval by the building official that the applicant is in full compliance with all applicable provisions of the Davenport Municipal Code and all lawful orders of compliance and notices or citations issued by the City of Davenport.

- D. All licenses shall expire on March 31st of each year. Renewals may be secured in the 30 days preceding the expiration date. Expired licenses may be renewed at any time within the license year upon payment of the required fee and penalty, if any. After one license year has elapsed without license renewal, a new application must be submitted with examination fee, and the applicant must be reexamined. The term "license year" means the twelve-month period, commencing April 1st of any year.
- E. Application, license and registration fees shall be charged according to the following schedule:

TABLE E.1 Annual Fee	
Building Contractor licenses:	
Commercial Building Contractor	
Class "A"	\$300
Residential Building Contractor	
Class "B"	\$200
Specialty Contractor	
Class "C"	\$100

- F. In all cases where licenses and registrations are not renewed on or before April 30th of each year and the licensee has performed work regulated by this chapter, a penalty of one-half the annual fee may be added to the annual fee.

15.30.130. License revocation or suspension. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

In addition to penalties otherwise provided, violations of Title 15 of the City of Davenport Municipal Code shall authorize the building official, to order, in accordance with the provisions of Section 15.30.140, revocation or suspension of any license issued under this chapter.

15.30.140. Revocation and suspension procedures. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

Under certain conditions or by actions of the license holder for failure to comply with the requirements of Title 15 of the Davenport Municipal Code any contractor license issued in and for the City of Davenport may be revoked by order of the building official. No order of license revocation or suspension shall be lawful unless the following requirements have been satisfied:

- A. The licensee shall be served with written notice issued by the building official containing assertions of fact or conduct which warrant the intended action and reference the provisions of law violated and causing the revocation order and the effective date of the revocation of

15.30.140

15.30.160

license.

B. The licensee has the right of appeal of license revocation to the City Council.

15.30.150. (Reserved) [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

15.30.160. (Reserved) [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

**SUBCHAPTER III
BOND AND INSURANCE REQUIRED**

15.30.170. Bond required. [Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

- A. Contractor Bonds. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to engage in the business of contracting, of the several types as set forth in Table III-A of this subchapter, conditioned on the faithful performance of all the provisions of the Administrative Code, shall post a bond which is guaranteed by a surety. The term "business of contracting" as contained in this section shall mean being engaged in the business of doing work regulated by provisions of the technical codes and the Administrative Code. Such surety to be a company authorized to transact business in the State of Iowa.

TABLE III-A	
Type of Contracting	Sum of Bond
General contracting	\$25,000
Mechanical contracting	\$5,000
Electrical contracting	\$5,000
Plumbing contracting	\$5,000
Refrigeration and/or air-conditioning contracting	\$5,000
Sign contracting	\$5,000
Excavation contracting	\$5,000
Moving buildings	\$25,000
Blasting	See Uniform Fire Code
Demolition and wrecking	\$25,000

15.30.180. Liability insurance required. [Amended 11-13-2024 by Ord. No. 2024-465; Ord. 2018-327; Ord. 2016-554 § 1 (part)]

- A. Contractors Insurance. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to engage in the moving or demolition of buildings shall file with the building official a duplicate copy of a liability insurance policy covering such operations. The licensee must obtain and have in place liability insurance of the type and amount specified by the City risk division. The City of Davenport shall be named in the policy as additionally insured. Said policy shall be issued by a legally authorized surety transacting business in the State of Iowa. Required property damage limits may be increased by the building official.
- B. Sign Liability Insurance. Liability insurance is required covering all billboards, wherever located and all signs on or over public property, and all signs over walkways, parking lots and all road ways on private commercial property where such areas are in use by the public. Liability insurance shall provide for the principal sum of not less than \$50,000 liability to any one person or \$300,000 liability on account of any one accident. Such policy shall be

written in accordance with standard form now in general use. Said policy shall further carry an endorsement protecting the City of Davenport as its interest may appear as the result of any accident or injury for which it might become in any manner liable. Should such insurance be terminated for any reason or owner of the sign fail to keep such insurance in force at any time, the permit for the maintenance of any such sign shall automatically terminate and such sign be forthwith removed by the owner or his agent.

- C. Marquee and Other Projections, Liability Insurance. Every person, firm or corporation desiring to erect or maintain a marquee shall first procure public liability insurance thereon in a company authorized to transact business in the State of Iowa, for the principal sum of not less than \$50,000 liability to any one person or \$300,000 liability on account of any one accident. Such policy shall be written in accordance with standard form now in general use. Said policy shall further carry an endorsement protecting the City of Davenport as its interest may appear as the result of any accident or injury for which it might become in any manner liable. Should such insurance be terminated for any reason or should the holder of the permit fail to keep such insurance in force at any time, the permit for the maintenance of any such canopy or marquee shall automatically terminate and such canopy or marquee shall be forthwith removed by the owner or his agent. If not removed by the owner or his agent, then the marquee may be removed by the building official and the expense thereof shall be recovered from said owner or owner's agent.

EXCEPTION: 1. Canvas type awnings shall be exempt from this insurance requirement.

- D. All applicants for a Building Contractor license (Class A, B, and C) shall maintain insurance required as by the above-listed sections is rated B+ or better. The City reserves the right to request Certified proof of insurance from the Building Contractor.

City of Davenport

Department: Public Works
Contact Info: Clay Merritt | 563-326-7734

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Resolution accepting work completed under the Kimberly Downs Road (East 33rd Street to Bridge Avenue) and Bridge Avenue (Kimberly Downs Road to Frontage Road) Reconstruction Project by Eastern Iowa Excavating & Concrete, LLC of Cascade, Iowa, in the amount of \$832,665.09, CIP #35062. [Ward 7]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Resolution.

Background:

This project reconstructed Kimberly Downs Road from East 33rd Street to Bridge Avenue and Bridge Avenue from Kimberly Downs Road to Frontage Road. The improvements included the reconstruction of the existing concrete roadway, installation of sub-drains, adjusting all existing sanitary sewer and storm sewer structures, replacement of adjacent driveway approaches, topsoil, and sodding work.

The total project cost was \$832,665.09 and was budgeted in CIP #35062 | Neighborhood Street Repair Program.

Attachments:

1. Resolution

Resolution No. _____

Resolution offered by Alderman R. Dunn.

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa.

RESOLUTION accepting work completed under the Kimberly Downs Road (East 33rd Street to Bridge Avenue) and Bridge Avenue (Kimberly Downs Road to Frontage Road) Reconstruction Project by Eastern Iowa Excavating & Concrete, LLC of Cascade, Iowa, in the amount of \$832,665.09, CIP #35062.

WHEREAS, the City entered into a contract with Eastern Iowa Excavating & Concrete, LLC of Cascade, Iowa, for the Kimberly Downs Road (East 33rd Street to Bridge Avenue) and Bridge Avenue (Kimberly Downs Road to Frontage Road) Reconstruction Project; and

WHEREAS, work of constructing the above-named project has been duly and fully completed by the contractor in accordance with the terms of the contract; and

WHEREAS, the final cost for the project was \$832,665.09.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa, that work completed under the Kimberly Downs Road (East 33rd Street to Bridge Avenue) and Bridge Avenue (Kimberly Downs Road to Frontage Road) Reconstruction Project by Eastern Iowa Excavating & Concrete, LLC of Cascade, Iowa, in the amount of \$832,665.09, CIP #35062, is hereby accepted.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July, 2026.

Approved:

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk

City of Davenport

Department: Public Works
Contact Info: Clay Merritt | 563-326-7734

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Resolution accepting work completed under the 2025 High Volume Roadway Resurfacing Project by CDMI Concrete Contractors, Inc of Port Byron, Illinois, in the amount of \$776,460.67, CIP #35061. [Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, & 8]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Resolution.

Background:

This project included four areas throughout the city for roadway resurfacing:

- Bridge Avenue from East High Street to East Rusholme Street | This section of Bridge Avenue previously had an asphalt surface with numerous asphalt and concrete patch repairs throughout. The roadway required additional concrete patching before being overlaid with approximately 4 inches of asphalt.
- North Lincoln Avenue from 1038 North Lincoln Avenue to North Thornwood Avenue | Lincoln Avenue had a deteriorated asphalt surface with numerous asphalt patch repairs throughout the corridor. To improve ride quality and extend the life of the roadway, the street was overlaid with approximately 4 inches of asphalt.
- Indian Road from South Concord Street to May Lane | Indian Road is a concrete roadway that had deteriorated over time, resulting in numerous cracks, uneven panels, and asphalt patch repairs throughout the corridor. As part of this project, concrete repairs were completed prior to placing approximately 4 inches of asphalt overlay.
- North Pine Street from 6254 North Pine Street to 6377 North Pine Street | Pine Street had a deteriorated asphalt surface with numerous asphalt patch repairs throughout the corridor. Work included construction of a new concrete median and placement of approximately 4 inches of asphalt overlay.

The total project cost was \$776,460.67 and was budgeted in CIP #35061 | High Volume Street Repair Program.

Attachments:

1. Resolution

Resolution No. _____

Resolution offered by Alderman R. Dunn.

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa.

RESOLUTION accepting work completed under the 2025 High Volume Roadway Resurfacing Project by CDMI Concrete Contractors, Inc of Port Byron, Illinois, in the amount of \$776,460.67, CIP #35061.

WHEREAS, the City of Davenport entered into a contract with CDMI Concrete Contractors, Inc of Port Byron, Illinois, for the 2025 High Volume Roadway Resurfacing Project; and

WHEREAS, work of constructing the above-named project has been duly and fully completed by the contractor in accordance with the terms of the contract; and

WHEREAS the final cost of the contract was \$776,460.67.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa, that work completed under the 2025 High Volume Roadway Resurfacing Project by CDMI Concrete Contractors, Inc. of Port Byron, Illinois, in the amount of \$776,460.67, CIP #35061, is hereby accepted.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July, 2026.

Approved:

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk

City of Davenport

Department: Public Works
Contact Info: Clay Merritt | 563-326-7734

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Resolution accepting work completed under the West 61st Street (Appomattox Road to Scott Street) Overlay Project by Emery Construction Group of Moline, Illinois, in the amount of \$702,374.25, CIP #35062. [Ward 8]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Resolution.

Background:

This project was an HMA overlay consisting of cracking and seating the existing PCC pavement prior to resurfacing. The improvements included the overlay of the existing concrete roadway, installation of sub drains, some curb and gutter replacement, placement of ADA-compliant sidewalk ramps, setting all existing utility surface features to finish grade, replacement of adjacent driveway approaches, topsoil, sodding, and erosion control work.

The total project cost was \$702,374.25 and was budgeted in CIP #35062 | Neighborhood Street Repair Program.

Attachments:

1. Resolution

Resolution No. _____

Resolution offered by Alderman R. Dunn.

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa.

RESOLUTION accepting work completed under the West 61st Street (Appomattox Road to Scott Street) Overlay Project by Emery Construction Group, Inc of Moline, Illinois, in the amount of \$702,374.25, CIP #35062.

WHEREAS, the City entered into contract with Emery Construction Group, Inc of Moline, Illinois, for the West 61st Street (Appomattox Road to Scott Street) Overlay Project; and

WHEREAS, work of constructing the above-named project has been duly and fully completed by the contractor in accordance with the terms of the contract; and

WHEREAS, the final cost of the contract was \$702,374.25.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa, that work completed under the West 61st Street (Appomattox Road to Scott Street) Overlay Project by Emery Construction Group, Inc of Moline, Illinois, in the amount of \$702,374.25, CIP #35062, is hereby accepted.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July, 2026.

Approved:

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk

City of Davenport

Department: Public Works
Contact Info: Clay Merritt | 563-326-7734

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Resolution accepting work completed under the West 56th Street (Hillandale Road to 2519 West 56th Street) Reconstruction Project by Eastern Iowa Excavating & Concrete, LLC of Cascade, Iowa, in the amount of \$331,179.02, CIP #35062. [Ward 2]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Resolution.

Background:

This project reconstructed West 56th Street from Hillandale Rd to 2519 West 56th Street. Improvements included reconstruction of the existing concrete roadway, installation of sub-drains, adjustment of all existing sanitary sewer and storm sewer structures, replacement of the adjacent driveway approaches, topsoil, and sodding work.

The total project cost was \$331,179.02 and was budgeted in CIP #35062 | Neighborhood Street Repair Program.

Attachments:

1. Resolution

Resolution No. _____

Resolution offered by Alderman R. Dunn.

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa.

RESOLUTION accepting work completed under the West 56th Street (Hillandale Road to 2519 West 56th Street) Reconstruction Project by Eastern Iowa Excavating & Concrete, LLC of Cascade, Iowa, in the amount of \$331,179.02, CIP #35062.

WHEREAS, the City entered into a contract with Eastern Iowa Excavating and Concrete, LLC of Cascade, Iowa, for the West 56th Street (Hillandale Road to 2519 West 56th Street) Reconstruction Project; and

WHEREAS, the work of constructing the above-named project has been duly and fully completed by the contractor in accordance with the terms of the contract; and

WHEREAS, the final cost for the project was \$331,179.02.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa, that work completed under the West 56th Street (Hillandale Road to 2519 West 56th Street) Reconstruction Project by Eastern Iowa Excavating & Concrete, LLC of Cascade, Iowa, in the amount of \$331,179.02, CIP #35062, is hereby accepted.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July, 2026.

Approved:

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk

City of Davenport

Department: Public Works
Contact Info: Clay Merritt | 563-326-7734

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Resolution accepting work completed under the Jebens Avenue (West 61st Street to West 62nd Street) Reconstruction Project by Feldman Concrete Dyersville, Iowa, in the amount of \$209,325.06, CIP #35062. [Ward 6]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Resolution.

Background:

This project reconstructed Jebens Avenue from West 61st Street to West 62nd Street. Work included removal of the pavement and replaced with PCC pavement, curb and gutter replacement, driveway approaches, ADA curb ramp construction, and signage.

The total project cost was \$209,325.06 and was budgeted in CIP #35062 | Neighborhood Street Repair Program.

Attachments:

1. Resolution

Resolution No. _____

Resolution offered by Alderman R. Dunn.

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa.

RESOLUTION accepting work completed under the Jebens Avenue (West 61st Street to West 62nd Street) Reconstruction Project by Feldman Concrete Dyersville, Iowa, in the amount of \$209,325.06, CIP #35062.

WHEREAS, the City entered into a contract with Feldman Concrete of Dyersville, Iowa, for the Jebens Avenue (West 61st Street to West 62nd Street) Reconstruction Project; and

WHEREAS, work performed under the above-named project has been duly and fully completed by the contractor in accordance with the terms of the contract; and

WHEREAS, the final cost of the project was \$209,325.06.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa, that work completed under the Jebens Avenue (West 61st Street to West 62nd Street) Reconstruction Project by Feldman Concrete Dyersville, Iowa, in the amount of \$209,325.06, CIP #35062, is hereby accepted.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July, 2026.

Approved:

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk

City of Davenport

Department: Public Works
Contact Info: Clay Merritt | 563-326-7734

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Resolution exercising the second-year option and authorizing a one-year contract continuation for the 2025 Sidewalk and ADA Ramp Program to Leveraged Services LCC of Bettendorf, Iowa (\$240,000); Feldman Concrete of Dyersville, Iowa (\$250,000); and Kelly Construction of Davenport, Iowa (\$100,000), CIP #28028. [All Wards]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Resolution.

Background:

This program repairs sidewalks, curbs, and ADA-accessible curb ramps throughout the City. The 50/50 Sidewalk Repair Cost Share Program is run via this program, as are Department of Justice ADA improvements (CIP #28024 and #28028). Three contracts were awarded in 2025 (Resolution 2025-126). The contracts have an option to renew for one year, and the City wishes to extend this option for all three contractors into FY 2027 based upon performance and unit pricing.

The terms of this contract will expire at the end of calendar year 2026, at which time the work will be rebid.

Attachments:

1. Resolution

Resolution No. _____

Resolution offered by Alderman R. Dunn.

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa.

RESOLUTION exercising the second-year option and authorizing a one-year contract continuation for the 2025 Sidewalk and ADA Ramp Program to Leveraged Services LCC of Bettendorf, Iowa (\$240,000); Feldman Concrete of Dyersville, Iowa (\$250,000); and Kelly Construction of Davenport, Iowa (\$100,000), CIP #28028.

WHEREAS, the City entered into contracts with Leveraged Services LLC of Bettendorf, Iowa; Feldman Concrete of Dyersville, Iowa; and Kelly Construction of Davenport, Iowa, for the 2025 Sidewalk and ADA Ramp Repair Program; and

WHEREAS, these were one-year contracts with a one-year renewal option; and

WHEREAS, City wishes to extend this option for all three contractors into FY 2027 based upon performance and unit pricing.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa, that the City hereby exercises its option to extend the existing contracts for an additional one-year term for the 2025 Sidewalk and ADA Ramp Program with Leveraged Services LLC of Bettendorf, Iowa (\$240,000); Feldman Concrete of Dyersville, Iowa (\$250,000); and Kelly Construction of Davenport, Iowa (\$100,000), CIP #28028.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July, 2026.

Approved:

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk

City of Davenport

Department: Public Works
Contact Info: Clay Merritt | 563-326-7734

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Resolution awarding a contract for the PROTECT | 2nd and Gaines Flood Mitigation Project to Langman Construction, Inc of Rock Island, Illinois, in the amount of \$2,290,611.15, subject to Iowa Department of Transportation concurrence, CIP #35067. [Ward 3]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Resolution.

Background:

Six (6) bids were received by the Iowa Department of Transportation on June 16, 2026. Langman Construction, Inc of Rock Island, Illinois, was the lowest responsive and responsible bid at \$2,290,611.15.

The City of Davenport, in partnership with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), has initiated a series of projects designed to enhance the reliability of the City's transportation network by reducing roadway closures and detours caused by Mississippi River flooding. This proposed project, located at the referenced intersection and surrounding area, involves elevating the roadway to remain passable up to Mississippi River stage 22. When combined with other ongoing and targeted flood-mitigation projects, this improvement is integral to establishing a permanent flood-detour route. The planned detour will begin on the west side of the community at the intersection of Interstate 280 and U.S. Business 61 (West River Drive), continue to Rockingham Road, transition to Marquette Street, and proceed to 4th Street, with 3rd Street serving as an alternate route. Both 3rd and 4th Streets connect to East River Drive, which is expected to remain accessible to the eastern city limits up to Mississippi River stage 22.

This project will include the reconstruction of the existing roadway utilizing 10-inch portland cement concrete (PCC) pavement over a 6-inch granular subbase, including the installation of subdrains. The proposed improvements include, but are not limited to, the furnishing of all labor, materials, and equipment necessary for the reconstruction of the roadway; reestablishment of driveway and sidewalk connections to adjacent properties to match proposed roadway elevations; storm sewer improvements; sidewalk and ADA-compliant ramp improvements; pavement markings; erosion control; and other associated work necessary to complete the project.

Work for this project is expected to begin July 2026 with completion by the end of 2026. The award is subject to Iowa Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration concurrence.

Attachments:

1. Resolution

Resolution No. _____

Resolution offered by Alderman R. Dunn.

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa.

RESOLUTION awarding a contract for the PROTECT | 2nd and Gaines Flood Mitigation Project to Langman Construction, Inc Inc of Rock Island, Illinois, in the amount of \$2,290,611.15, subject to Iowa Department of Transportation concurrence, CIP #35067.

WHEREAS, the PROTECT | 2nd and Gaines Flood Mitigation Project was duly advertised and published according to state law; and

WHEREAS, six (6) bids were received by the Iowa Department of Transportation at the appointed time and place for the bid opening; and

WHEREAS, Langman Construction, Inc of Rock Island, Illinois, was the lowest responsive and responsible bidder as determined by the Iowa Department of Transportation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa, that a contract for the PROTECT | 2nd and Gaines Flood Mitigation Project is hereby awarded to Langman Construction, Inc of Rock Island, Illinois, in the amount of \$2,290,611.15, subject to Iowa Department of Transportation concurrence, CIP #35067.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July, 2026.

Approved:

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk

City of Davenport

Department: Public Works
Contact Info: Clay Merritt | 563-326-7734

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Resolution awarding a contract for the Harrison Street (West Central Park Avenue to West Locust Street) Resurfacing Project to Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, Iowa, in the amount of \$808,274.50, subject to Iowa Department of Transportation concurrence, CIP #35068. [Wards 4 & 5]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Resolution.

Background:

An Invitation to Bid was issued on June 1, 2026, and sent to contractors. On June 23, 2026, the Purchasing Division opened and read four (4) bids. Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, Iowa, was determined to be the lowest responsive and responsible bidder and is recommended for award, subject to Iowa Department of Transportation concurrence.

This project will encompass the asphalt pavement resurfacing of Harrison Street from West Central Park Avenue to West Locust Street. Project cost is split between the City (\$143,979) and the Iowa Department of Transportation (\$664,295.50).

This contract is budgeted in CIP #35068 | DOT Funding.

Attachments:

1. Resolution
2. Bid Tab

Resolution No. _____

Resolution offered by Alderman R. Dunn.

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa.

RESOLUTION awarding a contract for the Harrison Street (West Central Park Avenue to West Locust Street) Resurfacing Project to Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, Iowa, in the amount of \$808,274.50, subject to Iowa Department of Transportation concurrence, CIP #35068.

WHEREAS, the City needs to contract for the Harrison Street (West Central Park Avenue to West Locust Street) Resurfacing Project; and

WHEREAS, Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, Iowa, was the lowest responsive and responsible bidder, and recommended for award subject to Iowa Department of Transportation concurrence; and

WHEREAS, the project cost will be split between the City (\$143,979) and the Iowa Department of Transportation (\$664,295.50).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa, that a contract for the a contract for the Harrison Street (West Central Park Avenue to West Locust Street) Resurfacing Project is hereby awarded to Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, Iowa, in the amount of \$808,274.50, subject to Iowa Department of Transportation concurrence, CIP#35068.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July, 2026.

Approved:

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA
BID TABULATION

DESCRIPTION: Harrison Street Resurfacing Project | West Central Park Avenue to West
Locust Street

BID NUMBER: 26-72 Addendum 1

OPENING DATE: June 23, 2026

FUNDING: CIP #35068 | DOT Funding

RECOMMENDATION: Award the contract, contingent on Iowa DOT approval, to
Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, Iowa in the amount of \$808,274.50, with the
City of Davenport's responsibility of \$143,979.

<u>VENDOR NAME</u>	<u>Bid Total</u>
Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, IA	\$808,274.50
Manatts, Inc.- Eastern Iowa Division of Camanche, IA	\$870,554.80
Langman Construction, Inc. of Rock Island, IL	\$956,946.39
Brandt Construction Co, of Milan, IL	\$1,073,532.30

Approved By [Redacted]
Purchasing _____ Date _____

Approved [Redacted]
Director _____ Date _____

Approved By [Redacted]

Approved By [Redacted]
Chief _____ Officer _____ Date _____

City of Davenport

Department: Public Works
Contact Info: Clay Merritt | 563-326-7734

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Resolution awarding a contract for the 2026 Alley Cost Share Program to Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, Iowa, in the amount of \$330,922, CIP #35068. [Wards 4 & 5]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Resolution.

Background:

An Invitation to Bid was issued on June 3, 2026, and sent to contractors. On June 23, 2026, the Purchasing Division opened and read four (4) bids. Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, Iowa, was determined to be the lowest responsive and responsible bidder and is recommended for award.

This project will improve two alleys in Davenport:

- Alley 1 is located between Brady Street and Perry Street from East 14th Street to East 15th Street.
- Alley 2 is located between West 16th Street and West 15th Street from Gaines Street to Scott Street.

This contract is budgeted in CIP #35038 | Alley Repair Program.

Attachments:

1. Resolution
2. Bid Tab

Resolution No. _____

Resolution offered by Alderman R. Dunn.

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa.

RESOLUTION awarding a contract for the 2026 Alley Cost Share Program to Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, Iowa, in the amount of \$330,922. CIP #35038.

WHEREAS, the City needs to contract for the 2026 Alley Cost Share Program; and

WHEREAS, Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, Iowa, was the lowest responsive and responsible bidder.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa, that a contract for the 2026 Alley Cost Share Program is hereby awarded to Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, Iowa, in the amount of \$330,922, CIP #35038.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July, 2026.

Approved:

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA
BID TABULATION

DESCRIPTION: 2026 Alley Cost Share Program

BID NUMBER: 26-73 Addendum 1

OPENING DATE: June 23, 2026

FUNDING: CIP #35038 | Alley Repair Program





RECOMMENDATION: Award the contract to Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, Iowa in the amount of \$330,922.

<u>VENDOR NAME</u>	<u>Bid Total</u>
Hawkeye Paving Corporation of Davenport, IA	\$330,922.00
Americore LLC of Muscatine, IA	\$382,289.90
Eastern Iowa Excavating & Concrete LLC of Cascade, IA	\$403,818.60
Langman Construction, Inc. of Rock Island, IL	\$409,965.30

Approved By 
Purchasing  Date 

Approved By 

Approved By 
Budget/CIP  Date 

Approved 
Chief  Officer  Date 

City of Davenport

Department: Public Works
Contact Info: Clay Merritt | 563-326-7734

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Resolution awarding a contract for the Pine Street (West 63rd Street to West 67th Street) Sanitary Sewer Extension Project to Apollo Excavating of Milan, Illinois, in the amount of \$193,769.50, CIP #30067. [Wards 8]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Resolution.

Background:

An Invitation to Bid was issued on May 28, 2026, and sent to contractors. On June 18, 2026, the Purchasing Division opened and read ten (10) bids. Apollo Excavating of Milan, Illinois, was determined to be the lowest responsive and responsible bidder and is recommended for award.

This project is located along Pine Street and Northwest Boulevard from 63rd Street to 67th Street.

The proposed improvements include, but are not limited to, the furnishing of all labor, materials and equipment for the construction of 1099 feet of 8" PVC sanitary sewer; four manholes; driveway approach removal and replacement; sod; and erosion control.

This contract is budgeted in CIP #30067 | Sewer Rehabilitation Program.

Attachments:

1. Resolution
2. Bid Tab

Resolution No. _____

Resolution offered by Alderman R. Dunn.

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa.

RESOLUTION awarding a contract for the Pine Street (West 63rd Street to West 67th Street) Sanitary Sewer Extension Project to Apollo Excavating of Milan, Illinois, in the amount of \$193,769.50 CIP #30067.

WHEREAS, the City needs to contract for the Pine Street (West 63rd Street to West 67th Street) Sanitary Sewer Extension Project; and

WHEREAS, Apollo Excavating of Milan, Illinois, was the lowest responsive and responsible bidder.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa, that a contract for the Pine Street (West 63rd Street to West 67th Street) Sanitary Sewer Extension Project is hereby awarded to Apollo Excavating of Milan, Illinois, in the amount of \$193,769.50, CIP #30067.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July, 2026.

Approved:

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA
BID TABULATION

DESCRIPTION: Pine St. Sanitary Sewer Extension Project | W. 63rd St. to W. 67th St.

BID NUMBER: 26-70

OPENING DATE: June 18, 2026

FUNDING: CIP #30067 | Sewer Rehabilitation Program

RECOMMENDATION: Award the contract to Apollo Excavating of Milan, Illinois in the amount of \$193,769.50.

<u>VENDOR NAME</u>	<u>Bid Total</u>
Apollo Excavating of Milan, IL	\$193,769.50
Americore LLC, of Muscatine, IA	\$194,633.00
N.J. Miller, Inc of Bettendorf, IA	\$205,585.00
Midwest Concrete, INC. of Peosta, IA	\$223,232.50
Hawkeye Paving Corporation, of Davenport, IA	\$228,480.00
Langman Construction, Inc., of Rock Island, IL	\$234,108.52
Squatch Transport & Excavation, of Winslow, IL	\$239,357.50
J.C. Dillon, Inc., of Davenport, IA	\$245,764.00
KE Flatwork Inc., of Eldridge, IA	\$249,384.80
Central Excavating, Inc., of Bettendorf, IA	\$340,346.50

Approved By _____

Purchasing

Date

Approved By _____

City

Date

Approved By _____

Approved By _____

Chief Financial Officer

Date

City of Davenport

Department: Public Works
Contact Info: Clay Merritt | 563-326-7734

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Resolution authorizing submission of a grant application to the Iowa State Recreational Trails (SRT) Program for financial assistance to reroute the Duck Creek Recreational Trail under Marquette Street. [Ward 7]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Resolution.

Background:

Eliminating the trail crossing on Marquette Street and rerouting the trail beneath Marquette Street will enhance safety for all trail users by separating pedestrian and bicycle traffic from vehicular traffic. By removing the existing pedestrian-activated traffic signal, unexpected stops in traffic which lead to rear-end collisions will be reduced. Additionally, vehicle emissions associated with idling at the current crossing will be reduced, and energy conservation will be promoted by removing the existing traffic signal.

The Iowa Department of Transportation has a requirement that the City needs to commit to maintaining infrastructure for a minimum of 20 years and will provide the required local match funding. The total project is currently estimated at \$382,683; this application will pay for up to 75% of the project costs (\$287,012) with the City providing a 25% match (\$95,671). Awards are anticipated to be announced October 2026.

Attachments:

1. Resolution

Resolution No. _____

Resolution offered by Alderman R. Dunn.

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa.

RESOLUTION authorizing submission of a grant application to the Iowa State Recreational Trails (SRT) Program for financial assistance to reroute the Duck Creek Recreational Trail under Marquette Street.

WHEREAS, the City of Davenport, Iowa, recognizes that rerouting the Duck Creek Recreational Trail beneath Marquette Street will enhance safety for all trail users by separating pedestrian and bicycle traffic from vehicular traffic; and

WHEREAS, this improvement will also enhance motorists' safety on Marquette Street by eliminating the need for a pedestrian-activated traffic signal, which currently causes unexpected stops and increases the risk of rear-end collisions; and

WHEREAS, the project will promote energy conservation by removing the need for a signal operation; and

WHEREAS, it will further contribute to environmental benefits by reducing vehicle emissions associated with idling at the current crossing; and

WHEREAS, the components of the project are dedicated to public use which the City must commit to maintaining for a minimum of 20 years; and

WHEREAS, if awarded funding through the State Recreational Trails (SRT) Program, the City must provide the required matching funds for the project.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa, that staff is hereby authorized to submit a grant application to the Iowa State Recreational Trails (SRT) Program for financial assistance to reroute the Duck Creek Recreational Trail under Marquette Street.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July, 2026.

Approved:

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk

City of Davenport

Department: Human Resources
Contact Info: Alison Fleming | 563-326-7750

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Resolution approving the amendment and restatement of the City's existing 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan, establishment of a qualified 401(a) Defined Contribution Plan, establishment of a new 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan, and authorizing the Human Resources Director or designee to execute necessary documents. [All Wards]

Recommendation:

Adopt the Resolution.

Background:

The City's Deferred Compensation Program has historically operated through a Section 457(b) plan that receives both employee elective deferrals and employer contributions. Following a comprehensive review of the program, staff recommends restructuring the program to better align with current retirement plan best practices and enhance employee retirement savings opportunities.

The proposed structure includes the restatement and continuation of the existing Section 457(b) plan for grandfathered/existing accounts, the establishment of a qualified Section 401(a) Defined Contribution Plan to receive employer contributions, and the establishment of a new Section 457(b) plan for employee voluntary contributions. This approach is commonly utilized by public-sector employers.

The proposed changes are budget-neutral for the City with no change to City contribution levels for employees and will provide employees with access to retirement planning features that are not currently available under the existing structure, including Roth contributions and catch-up contribution opportunities.

This recommendation is the result of extensive review conducted by staff in consultation with the City's independent retirement plan fiduciary advisor.

The complete plan documents and related agreements are incorporated by reference and will be maintained on file with the Human Resources Department.

Attachments:

1. Resolution

Resolution No. _____

Resolution offered by Alderman Gripp.

RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa.

RESOLUTION approving the amendment and restatement of the City's existing 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan, establishment of a qualified 401(a) Defined Contribution Plan, establishment of a new 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan, and authorizing the Human Resources Director or designee to execute necessary documents.

WHEREAS, the City currently sponsors a deferred compensation program under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code for the benefit of eligible employees; and

WHEREAS, the City desires to amend and restate the existing 457(b) plan to ensure continued compliance with applicable federal laws and regulations; and

WHEREAS, the City further desires to establish a qualified defined contribution plan under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code for employer contributions, to be paired with a separate, new 457(b) deferred compensation plan for employee deferrals; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Davenport, Iowa, that the amendment and restatement of the City's existing 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan, establishment of a qualified 401(a) Defined Contribution Plan, establishment of a new 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan is hereby approved, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Human Resources Director or designee is hereby authorized to execute necessary documents.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July, 2026.

Approved:

Attest:

Jason Gordon
Mayor

Brian Krup
Deputy City Clerk

City of Davenport

Department: Parks and Recreation
Contact Info: Becca Niles | 563-328-7275 |

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Motion awarding a contract for engineering services for the Emeis Clubhouse Renovation Project to Streamline Architects, LLC of Moline, Illinois, in the amount of \$65,100. [Ward 1]

Recommendation:

Pass the Motion.

Background:

This contract is for engineering services for the Emeis Clubhouse Renovation Project. Renovations will be made to the existing building and footprint.

Streamline Architects, LLC of Moline, Illinois, will provide design and construction documents in order to bid for renovation work.

Attachments:

1. Consultant Agreement

Consultant Agreement

This Agreement, made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 2026, by and between the City of Davenport, Iowa, a municipal corporation, hereinafter referred to as the City and Streamline Architects, LLC of Moline, Illinois, hereinafter referred to as the Consultant.

Emeis Clubhouse Renovation

The Architectural, Interior, Civil, Structural, and MEP Design for the renovation of the existing Emeis clubhouse in Davenport. The design team will develop construction documents and specifications based on the Schematic Design previously completed. The Design includes the expansion of the dining space to the North column line of the existing patio, interior renovation of the restrooms, F&B sales counter and pro-shop retail area and sales counter.

Now Therefore, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto that the City does now contract with the Consultant to provide services as set forth herein.

I. Scope of Services

Consultant agrees to perform the following services for the City, and to do so in a timely manner and in accordance with the standard of care.

Streamline and our consultants submit a lump sum proposal to perform the Construction Documents, Bidding and Negotiation and Construction Administration phases of the design work.

- Architectural services, Interior Design, and design coordination are provided by Streamline Architects.
- Civil Engineering will be provided by Townsend Engineering, a consultant of Streamline.
- Land Survey services will be by Townsend Engineering, a consultant of Streamline. Construction Staking is excluded and will be provided by the General Contractor.
- Structural Engineering will be provided by Carr Engineering, a consultant of Streamline.
- Mechanical, Electrical, and Plumbing (MEP) Engineering services will be provided by IMEG, a consultant of Streamline.
- Cost Estimating will be provided by Streamline.

Design documents will be created for a single phase of bidding, permitting and construction work. The Design team will prepare the bidding documents with a series of alternates to ensure the construction bids will meet the project budget.

II. Time of Completion

The Consultant shall complete the following phases of the Project in accordance with the schedule shown.

III. Compensation for Services

Streamline: Architecture, Interior Design, and Design Coordination

Design Development (DD) \$8,400 fixed fee

Construction Documents (CD) \$11,200 fixed fee

Bidding & Construction Admin Phase (CA) \$14,000 fixed fee

Subtotal \$33,600 Arch + Interior

Streamline Consultants: Engineering

Civil Engineering - Townsend (DD+CD) \$5,000 fixed fee

Civil Engineering - Townsend (CA) excluded

Structural Engineering - Carr Engineering (DD+CD) \$3,000 Fixed fee

Structural Engineering - Carr Engineering (CA) \$500 Fixed fee

MEP Engineering - IMEG (DD+CD+CA) \$23,000 Fixed fee

Subtotal \$31,500

Total for All Services \$65,100 + CA services

IV. General Terms

- A. The Consultant shall not commit any of the following employment practices and agrees to prohibit the following practices in any subcontracts.
 1. To discharge or refuse to hire any individual because of their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, age, marital status, gender identity, or sexual orientation.
 2. To discriminate against any individual in terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, age, marital status, gender identity, or sexual orientation.
- B. Should the City terminate this Agreement, the Consultant shall be paid for all work and/or services performed up to the time of termination. However, such sums shall not be greater than the "not-to-exceed" amount listed in Section III. The City may terminate this Agreement upon seven (7) calendar days' written notice to the Consultant.
- C. This Agreement shall be binding upon the successors and assigns of the parties hereto, provided that no assignment shall be without the written consent of all Parties to said Agreement.
- D. It is understood and agreed that the retention of the Consultant by the City for the purpose of the Project shall be as an independent contractor and shall be exclusive,

but the Consultant shall have the right to employ such assistance as may be required for the performance of the Project.

- E. It is agreed by the City that all records and files pertaining to information needed by the Consultant for the project shall be available by said City upon reasonable request to the Consultant. The City agrees to furnish all reasonable assistance in the use of these records and files.
- F. It is further agreed that no Party to this Agreement shall perform contrary to any applicable state, federal, or local law or any of the ordinances of the City of Davenport, Iowa.
- G. At the request of the City, the Consultant shall attend meetings of the City Council relative to the work and/or services set forth in this Agreement. Any requests made by the City shall be given with reasonable notice to the Consultant to assure attendance.
- H. The Consultant agrees to furnish, upon termination of this Agreement and upon demand by the City, copies of all basic notes and sketches, charts, computations, and any other data prepared or obtained by the Consultant pursuant to this Agreement without cost, and without restrictions or limitation as to the use relative to specific projects covered under this Agreement. In such event, the Consultant shall not be liable for the City's use of such documents on other projects.
- I. The Consultant agrees to furnish all reports, specifications, and drawings, with the seal of a professional engineer affixed thereto or such seal as required by Iowa law.
- J. Original contract drawings shall become the property of the City. The Consultant shall be allowed to keep reproducible copies for the Consultant's own filing use.
- K. Should any section of this Agreement be found invalid, it is agreed that the remaining portion shall be deemed severable from the invalid portion and continue in full force and effect.
- L. The City agrees to tender the Consultant all fees within 60-days of receipt of an invoice, excepting, however, that failure of the Consultant to satisfactorily perform in accordance with this Agreement shall constitute grounds for the City to withhold payment, upon notification to consultant, of the amount sufficient to properly complete the Project in accordance with this Agreement.
- M. Fees paid for securing approval of authorities having jurisdiction over the Project will be paid by the City.
- N. Upon signing this Agreement, Consultant acknowledges that Section 362.5 of the Iowa Code prohibits a City officer or employee from having an interest in a contract with the City, and certifies that no employee or officer of the City, which includes members of the City Council and City boards and commissions, has an interest, either

direct or indirect, in this Agreement, that does not fall within the exceptions to said statutory provision enumerated in Section 362.5.

O. Indemnification.

1. To the full extent permitted by law, Consultant agrees to indemnify, and hold harmless the City against any and all claims, demands, suits, loss, expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, and for damages which may be asserted, claimed or recovered against or from the City by reason of personal injury, including bodily injury or death, and property damages, including loss of use thereof, caused by Consultant's negligent acts, errors or omissions in performing the work and/or services provided by Consultant to the City pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement.
2. Consultant assumes responsibility for damages or injuries which may result to any person or property to the extent caused by or resulting from the Consultant's negligent acts, errors or omissions in connection with the work and/or services provided by Consultant to the City pursuant to this Agreement, and agrees to pay the City for all damages caused to the City's premises to the extent caused by or resulting from the negligent acts, errors or omissions of Consultant.
3. The Consultant's obligation to indemnify the City shall not include the obligation to indemnify, hold harmless, or defend the City against liability, claims, damages, losses, or expenses, including attorney fees, to the extent caused by or resulting from the negligent act, error, or omission of the City.
4. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "Consultant" means and includes the Consultant, its officers, agents, employees, sub-consultants, and others for whom Consultant is legally liable, and the term "City" means and includes the City of Davenport, Iowa its Mayor, City Council members and, employees, contractors, or other authorized agents.

P. Insurance

1. The Consultant agrees at all times material to this Agreement to have and maintain professional liability insurance covering the Consultant's liability for the Consultant's negligent acts, errors and omissions in the sum of \$1,000,000 Per Claim, \$2,000,000 Annual Aggregate, or a \$1,000,000 Combined Single Limit. To the fullest extent permitted by applicable state law, a Waiver of Subrogation Clause (endorsement) shall be added.
2. Consultant agrees to provide the City a certificate of insurance evidencing that all coverages, limits and endorsements required herein are maintained and in full force and effect, and certificates of Insurance shall provide a minimum thirty (30) day endeavor to notify, when available by Consultant's insurer. Certificate Holder

shall be City of Davenport, 226 W. 4th St., Davenport, IA 52801 and be added as additional insured on a primary basis.

3. If the Consultant receives a non-renewal or cancellation notice from an insurance carrier affording coverage required herein, or receives notice that coverage no longer complies with the insurance requirements herein, Consultant agrees to notify the City within five (5) business days with a copy of the non-renewal or cancellation notice.

Q. Standard of Care.

1. The Consultant shall perform services for, and furnish deliverables to, the City pertaining to the Project as set forth in this Agreement. The Consultant shall possess a degree of learning, care and skill ordinarily possessed by reputable professionals, practicing in this area under similar circumstances. The Consultant shall use reasonable diligence and professional judgment in the exercise of skill and application of learning.
 2. All provisions of this Agreement shall be reconciled in accordance with the generally accepted standards of the Engineering, Architecture or Surveying Profession, as applicable.
 3. Consultant's obligations under this Section shall exist without regard to, and shall not be construed to be waived by, the availability or unavailability of any insurance, either of City or Consultant.
 4. All work and/or services done as part of this Agreement is subject to current Federal, State, or Local Laws, Regulations and/or Codes and shall comply with such applicable Laws, Regulations and/or Codes.
 5. All design and survey work and/or services under this Agreement shall be performed under the direction and control of an engineer, surveyor, or architect licensed in Iowa. Engineering, architectural, and land surveying documents, including plans, specifications, and reports, shall be sealed by an engineer, surveyor, or architect licensed in Iowa.
 6. Consultant shall design all Project elements to comply with all applicable Federal, State and local laws, regulations, standards and building codes, including but not limited to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) as amended.
- R. Consultant agrees it will not use the City name, logos, trademarks or any intellectual property of the City in any manner, including commercial advertising, portfolio or other business reference, without the express prior written consent of the City.
- S. There are no other considerations or monies contingent upon or resulting from the execution of this Agreement, it is the entire Agreement, and no other monies or considerations have been solicited.

T. This Agreement shall be interpreted and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Iowa. Any legal proceeding instituted with respect to this Agreement shall be brought in a court of competent jurisdiction in Scott County, Iowa. The parties hereto hereby submit to personal jurisdiction therein and irrevocably waive any objection as to venue therein, including any argument that such proceeding has been brought in an inconvenient forum.

For the City

For the Consultant

By: _____

By: _____

Title: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

Attest: _____

City of Davenport

Department: Legal
Contact Info: Sam Huff | 563-326-7761

Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

Motion approving a payment to Lane & Waterman, LLP of Davenport, Iowa, in the amount of \$56,512 for litigation services. [All Wards]

Recommendation:

Pass the Motion.

Background:

This invoice reflects substantial litigation work performed during an active and compressed phase of the case, including preparation and response to written discovery, management and review of a large volume of electronically stored information, analysis of materials produced by other parties, and preparation for upcoming depositions. The amount billed was driven by the volume and complexity of the discovery process, the number of parties involved, and the level of review necessary to ensure that the City's document production and litigation preparation were accurate and defensible. While significant, a portion of this work is foundational and will continue to support later stages of the litigation.

Attachments:

1. Invoice

LANE & WATERMAN LLP

ATTORNEYS AT LAW SINCE 1854

220 North Main Street - Suite 600
Davenport, IA 52801
PH: 563.324.3246
www.l-wlaw.com

City of Davenport
226 W. 4th Street
Davenport, IA 52801
Attention: Legal Department

April 7, 2026
Invoice No. 352218
Tax ID No.: **Privacy**

Client No: 011454 City of Davenport
Matter No.: 000087 324 Main Street
Responsible Attorney: Jason J. O'Rourke
RE: 324 Main Street

For Professional Services Rendered Through March 31, 2026

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

DATE	TKPR	DESCRIPTION	HOURS	TOTAL
3/1/2026	ACB	Review and revise the City's objections and responses to SSE and CT Engineerings Interrogatories and draft update the City regarding the same.	3.20	\$1,024.00
3/1/2026	KDH	Begin reviewing documents received from all parties to complete spreadsheets used to track discovery requests and responses as well as requests for admissions and responses for all parties.	3.90	\$741.00
3/2/2026	ACB	Review and revise draft responses to SSE and CT Engineering's RFPs (95 total) and prepare the same for service.	3.30	\$1,056.00
3/2/2026	ACB	Review and begin analyzing DCI file contents to produce in response to SSE and CT Engineering's RFPs.	0.50	\$160.00
3/2/2026	ACB	Review and finalize draft responses to SSE and CT Engineering's Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents and the contents of DCI file further to finalize written discovery responses.	2.10	\$672.00
3/2/2026	ACB	Confer with KDH regarding outstanding discovery issues and analyze the same.	0.30	\$96.00
3/2/2026	ACB	Review and analyze all initial disclosures served by the 100+ plaintiffs to identify outstanding responses and the Plaintiffs who need to supplement their initial disclosures to include in draft update to Plaintiffs' counsel addressing discovery issues and draft memo to file regarding the same.	1.60	\$512.00
3/2/2026	ACB	Begin reviewing emails from Tom Warner's PST data and analyze attorney-client privilege issues regarding the same.	0.60	\$192.00
3/2/2026	JLJ	Analyze written discovery responses served by plaintiffs and co-defendants today and end of last week.	0.30	\$87.00

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

DATE	TKPR	DESCRIPTION	HOURS	TOTAL
3/2/2026	KDH	Continue reviewing documents received from all parties to complete spreadsheets used to track discovery requests and responses as well as requests for admissions and responses for all parties.	2.70	\$513.00
3/3/2026	ACB	Review Andrew Wold's discovery responses, analyze outstanding answers to the City's cross-claims, and analyze need to serve 22.7(4).	1.20	\$384.00
3/3/2026	ACB	Analyze 22.7(4) for review of internal City emails that occurred post-collapse to discuss with associate attorneys conducting review.	1.50	\$480.00
3/3/2026	ACB	Review and analyze 150 emails from G. Behning's PST data and additional emails from Tom Warner's PST data to identify 22.7(4) to flag prior to production.	1.20	\$384.00
3/3/2026	ACB	Draft update to City regarding upcoming status hearing with J. Lawson and additional information needed to supplement discovery responses.	0.70	\$224.00
3/3/2026	ACB	Meet with associates and JJJ to discuss email PST data review and strategy for the same to supplement the City's production.	0.60	\$192.00
3/3/2026	ACB	Analyze 22.7(4) further and draft memo to associates regarding PST data review and 22.7(4) designations to make during document review.	1.10	\$352.00
3/3/2026	ACB	22.7(4) to City regarding upcoming status hearing with J. Lawson and additional information needed to supplement discovery responses.	1.80	\$576.00
3/3/2026	JJO	Prepare for and attend monthly status call with clients; review discovery completed to date; analyze issues regarding claims against 22.7(4)	2.00	\$790.00
3/3/2026	JLJ	Analyze City emails before production in discovery for attorney-client privilege and/or confidential designations.	1.20	\$348.00
3/3/2026	JLJ	Strategize regarding production of 22.7(4)	1.30	\$377.00
3/3/2026	CAZ	Strategize regarding reviewing emails of 22.7(4) 22.7(4) Review emails of 22.7(4)	3.50	\$805.00
3/3/2026	KBV	Review emails for potential issues.	0.10	\$23.00
3/3/2026	KBV	Review emails for potential issues.	0.30	\$69.00
3/3/2026	SMJ	Strategized regarding method of developing 22.7(4) 22.7(4)	0.30	\$69.00
3/3/2026	KDH	Continue reviewing documents received from all parties to complete spreadsheets used to track discovery requests and responses as well as requests for admissions and responses for all parties.	1.60	\$304.00
3/4/2026	ACB	Review pleadings and parties discovery responses to prepare draft email to Plaintiffs' counsel addressing outstanding discovery deficiencies in advance of March 13th hearing.	3.30	\$1,056.00
3/4/2026	ACB	Draft proposed email to Plaintiffs' counsel addressing outstanding discovery deficiencies in advance of upcoming hearing and send the same to JJO to review.	0.60	\$192.00

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

DATE	TKPR	DESCRIPTION	HOURS	TOTAL
3/4/2026	JJO	Continue working on report for insurer.	0.50	\$197.50
3/4/2026	CAZ	Review emails of city custodians for confidential information, attorney-client privilege, and work product.	1.00	\$230.00
3/4/2026	KBV	Review emails for potential issues.	0.30	\$69.00
3/4/2026	SMJ	Prepared discover responses by going through Basia Gerlach custodian file.	2.80	\$644.00
3/4/2026	SMJ	Prepared discovery responses by review of Ben Jobgen custodian file.	0.50	\$115.00
3/4/2026	SMJ	Prepared discovery responses by review of Bruce Berger Custodian file.	1.50	\$345.00
3/4/2026	KDH	Continue reviewing documents received from all parties to complete spreadsheets used to track discovery requests and responses as well as requests for admissions and responses for all parties.	5.10	\$969.00
3/5/2026	ACB	Discuss and analyze e-discovery issues with KDH to supplement the City's written discovery production.	0.30	\$96.00
3/5/2026	CAZ	Review emails of city custodians for confidential information, attorney-client privilege, and work product.	3.20	\$736.00
3/5/2026	KBV	Review emails for potential issues.	0.60	\$138.00
3/5/2026	SMJ	Prepared discovery responses by review of custodian email accounts to determine whether substance is confidential, relevant or privileged.	7.20	\$1,656.00
3/5/2026	KDH	Continue reviewing documents received from all parties to complete spreadsheets used to track discovery requests and responses as well as requests for admissions and responses for all parties.	1.10	\$209.00
3/6/2026	JLJ	Analyze written discovery served by various plaintiffs and defendants this week.	0.40	\$116.00
3/6/2026	JLJ	Analyze City emails before production in discovery for attorney-client privilege and/or confidential designations.	1.80	\$522.00
3/6/2026	CAZ	Review emails of city custodians for confidential information, attorney-client privilege, and work product.	2.50	\$575.00
3/6/2026	KBV	Review emails for potential issues.	0.70	\$161.00
3/6/2026	SMJ	Prepared discovery responses by reviewing custodian emails.	2.00	\$460.00
3/6/2026	KDH	Continue reviewing documents received from all parties to complete spreadsheets used to track discovery requests and responses as well as requests for admissions and responses for all parties.	7.90	\$1,501.00
3/7/2026	KBV	Review emails for potential issues.	0.40	\$92.00
3/7/2026	KDH	Complete reviewing documents received from all parties to complete spreadsheets used to track discovery requests and responses as well as requests for admissions and responses for all parties.	7.00	\$1,330.00
3/8/2026	KBV	Review emails for potential issues.	0.20	\$46.00
3/9/2026	ACB	Review and analyze PST data from City employees for privilege and confidentiality designations.	1.70	\$544.00
3/9/2026	ACB	Analyze emails from KDH regarding outstanding discovery issues and respond to the same.	0.30	\$96.00

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

DATE	TKPR	DESCRIPTION	HOURS	TOTAL
3/9/2026	ACB	Review and begin analyzing KDH's recent discovery chart for missing discovery responses.	0.50	\$160.00
3/9/2026	ACB	Finish drafting email to counsel of record re: outstanding discovery issues for upcoming March 13th hearing.	0.60	\$192.00
3/9/2026	ACB	Review and analyze questions regarding confidentiality designations in FOIA request emails.	0.30	\$96.00
3/9/2026	JJO	Continue working on insurance report; review additional discovery responses from other Defendants.	3.90	\$1,540.50
3/9/2026	JLJ	Analyze City emails before production in discovery for attorney-client privilege and/or confidential designations.	6.50	\$1,885.00
3/9/2026	KBV	Review emails for potential issues.	0.40	\$92.00
3/9/2026	KDH	Review Discovery Indexes for each Plaintiff and Defendant to create master document of missing discovery to provide to Martha Shaff; review PST custodians for search term 22.7(4) upload DCI Subpoena response into eDiscovery software for re-production; begin drafting Amended and Substituted Responses to Requests for Production received from SSE and CT Engineering.	5.80	\$1,102.00
3/10/2026	ACB	Review and revise draft insurance report per JJO's request.	0.60	\$192.00
3/10/2026	ACB	Review and analyze 22.7(4), Attorney - Client Privilege case law regarding 22.7(4), Attorney - Client Privilege to revise draft report to 22.7(4), Attorney - Client Privilege	1.10	\$352.00
3/10/2026	ACB	Draft memo to file regarding recent case law research.	0.30	\$96.00
3/10/2026	ACB	Review and analyze substituted and amended responses to Townsend Engineering and Select Structural's discovery requests	0.80	\$256.00
3/10/2026	ACB	Follow up call to discuss discovery issues with KDH.	0.20	\$64.00
3/10/2026	JJO	Finalize report for insurer; email same to insurer; review motions regarding discovery extension.	0.70	\$276.50
3/10/2026	JLJ	Draft revisions to case report.	0.50	\$145.00
3/10/2026	JLJ	Analyze City emails before production in discovery for 22.7(4) designations.	7.00	\$2,030.00
3/10/2026	KDH	Complete drafting Amended and Substituted Responses to Requests for Production received from SSE and CT Engineering and download DCI Subpoena response from eDiscovery software to produce with same; email all counsel of record Amended and Substituted Responses to Requests for Production received from SSE and CT Engineering, draft and file Notice of Service with Court.	5.00	\$950.00
3/11/2026	ACB	Discuss discovery issues with JLJ and formulate strategy for additional email production.	0.40	\$128.00
3/11/2026	ACB	Analyze discovery issues further in advance of the upcoming hearing before Judge Lawson.	0.20	\$64.00
3/11/2026	ACB	Discuss outstanding discovery issues with JJO in anticipation of upcoming hearing before Judge Lawson.	0.20	\$64.00
3/11/2026	JJO	Review motion to extend discovery deadlines	0.30	\$118.50
3/11/2026	JLJ	Analyze City emails before production in discovery for attorney-client privilege and/or confidential designations.	2.00	\$580.00

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

DATE	TKPR	DESCRIPTION	HOURS	TOTAL
3/11/2026	KDH	Resend ShareFile link to various attorneys that were unable to access link to discovery responses previously sent.	0.40	\$76.00
3/12/2026	ACB	Review and analyze outstanding discovery matters to prepare for upcoming hearing with J. Lawson to discuss discovery issues.	3.40	\$1,088.00
3/12/2026	ACB	Review and analyze email from B. Eldridge, counsel representing the Berrys regarding discovery issues.	0.30	\$96.00
3/12/2026	ACB	Review historical emails, the CMO, and analyze e-discovery issues to draft responsive email to Eldridge.	0.60	\$192.00
3/12/2026	ACB	Draft substantive responsive email to Eldridge discussing discovery issues for review and input from JJO and JLJ.	0.80	\$256.00
3/12/2026	ACB	Review and analyze follow-up emails from JJO and JLJ regarding draft responsive email.	0.40	\$128.00
3/12/2026	ACB	Review additional emails from JJO and KDH, incorporate revisions, and finalize responsive email to send to Eldridge and all other plaintiffs in advance of the March 13th hearing.	1.30	\$416.00
3/12/2026	JJO	Review discovery provided by plaintiffs.	0.40	\$158.00
3/12/2026	JLJ	Analyze City emails before production in discovery for 22.7(4) designations.	1.50	\$435.00
3/12/2026	JLJ	Strategize regarding 22.7(4) regarding written discovery.	0.20	\$58.00
3/12/2026	KBV	Review emails for potential issues.	0.20	\$46.00
3/12/2026	KDH	Begin preparing documents for supplemental discovery responses; download and save various Plaintiffs' discovery responses; and update Discovery Chart and Individual Discovery Indexes; complete information regarding missing discovery responses for attorney in preparation of hearing.	5.10	\$969.00
3/13/2026	ACB	Review and analyze the City and Plaintiffs' outstanding discovery obligations further and begin reviewing discovery responses received on March 12th to finish preparing for hearing before J. Lawson to discuss discovery issues.	1.20	\$384.00
3/13/2026	ACB	Participate in hearing before J. Lawson to discuss outstanding discovery issues.	0.50	\$160.00
3/13/2026	ACB	Analyze comments of J. Lawson and counsel during hearing, including SSE's statement that it is likely settling with Plaintiffs.	0.40	\$128.00
3/13/2026	ACB	Call with Parkwild and Waukee counsel to discuss recent hearing.	0.30	\$96.00
3/13/2026	ACB	Call with KDH to discuss outstanding discovery issues and how responses should be reviewed for meet and confers.	0.50	\$160.00
3/13/2026	JJO	Prepare for and attend status hearing/hearing on extension of deadlines; review various discovery responses.	1.40	\$553.00
3/13/2026	JLJ	Analyze written discovery served by various plaintiffs and defendants this week.	0.30	\$87.00
3/13/2026	KBV	Review emails for potential issues.	1.00	\$230.00
3/13/2026	KDH	Continue downloading and saving various Plaintiffs' discovery responses and updating Discovery Chart and Individual Discovery Indexes.	5.50	\$1,045.00

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

DATE	TKPR	DESCRIPTION	HOURS	TOTAL
3/14/2026	KDH	Complete downloading and saving various Plaintiffs' discovery responses and updating Discovery Chart and Individual Discovery Indexes; continue preparing documents for supplemental discovery responses; and begin drafting summary of Plaintiffs' responses to City Defendants' Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents.	2.10	\$399.00
3/16/2026	ACB	Receive and review American Family Insurance's written discovery answers and responses.	0.30	\$96.00
3/16/2026	KBV	Review emails for potential issues.	0.20	\$46.00
3/16/2026	KDH	Continue drafting summary of Plaintiffs' responses to City Defendants' Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents; email counsel for American Family Insurance regarding access denied to link they provided.	4.40	\$836.00
3/17/2026	ACB	Review and analyze confidentiality and redaction designations prepared by associate attorneys on City custodian emails.	2.10	\$672.00
3/17/2026	KBV	Review emails for potential issues.	0.20	\$46.00
3/17/2026	KDH	Email new link with discovery documents to Plaintiff's counsel per request; continue drafting summary of Plaintiffs' responses to City Defendants' Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents.	1.00	\$190.00
3/18/2026	JLJ	Analyze City emails before production in discovery for attorney-client privilege and/or confidential designations.	4.90	\$1,421.00
3/18/2026	JLJ	Analyze additional written discovery responses from Plaintiff to determine what discovery remains outstanding.	0.30	\$87.00
3/18/2026	KBV	Review emails for potential issues.	0.20	\$46.00
3/18/2026	KDH	Download, save, review and document discovery responses received from American Family regarding Cleo Craig, Est. of R. Hitchcock, and Cheryl Krebs.	1.20	\$228.00
3/19/2026	JLJ	Analyze City emails before production in discovery for attorney-client privilege and/or confidential designations.	4.00	\$1,160.00
3/19/2026	KDH	Continue preparing documents for supplemental discovery responses (remove unresponsive and attorney-client privilege documents, identify certain pages as confidential, bates label).	3.60	\$684.00
3/23/2026	JJO	Review additional discovery responses from various plaintiffs.	1.40	\$553.00
3/23/2026	JLJ	Analyze City emails before production in discovery for attorney-client privilege and/or confidential designations.	4.40	\$1,276.00
3/23/2026	KDH	Continue preparing documents for supplemental discovery responses (remove unresponsive and attorney-client privilege documents, identify certain pages as confidential, bates label).	1.20	\$228.00
3/24/2026	JJO	Work on outline of 22.7(4) in depositions.	0.90	\$355.50
3/24/2026	KDH	Continue preparing documents for supplemental discovery responses (remove unresponsive and attorney-client privilege documents, identify certain pages as confidential, bates label).	2.40	\$456.00
3/25/2026	JJO	Continue working on 22.7(4) depositions and depositions 22.7(4).	1.20	\$474.00
3/25/2026	JJO	Work on summary judgment arguments.	0.90	\$355.50

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

DATE	TKPR	DESCRIPTION	HOURS	TOTAL
3/25/2026	JLJ	Analyze City emails before production in discovery for attorney-client privilege and/or confidential designations.	3.40	\$986.00
3/25/2026	KDH	Email City Defendants' prior discovery responses to Bruce Braley's office per their request.	0.10	\$19.00
3/26/2026	JLJ	Analyze City emails before production in discovery for attorney-client privilege and/or confidential designations.	4.60	\$1,334.00
3/26/2026	KDH	Continue preparing documents for supplemental discovery responses (remove unresponsive and attorney-client privilege documents, identify certain pages as confidential, bates label).	1.40	\$266.00
3/27/2026	JLJ	Analyze City emails before production in discovery for attorney-client privilege and/or confidential designations.	2.90	\$841.00
3/27/2026	KDH	Continue preparing documents for supplemental discovery responses (remove unresponsive and attorney-client privilege documents, identify certain pages as confidential, bates label).	2.00	\$380.00
3/30/2026	JJO	Review documents produced in discovery to determine which to use for exhibits.	1.20	\$474.00
3/30/2026	JJO	Continue to work on legal arguments for summary judgment motion to prepare for depositions.	1.60	\$632.00
3/30/2026	JLJ	Strategize regarding 22.7(4) witnesses to depose.	0.40	\$116.00
3/30/2026	JLJ	Analyze City emails before production in discovery for attorney-client privilege and/or confidential designations.	2.50	\$725.00
3/30/2026	KDH	Review Mallory Bagby native PST files to determine if there were issue uploading into eDiscovery software; re-upload Mallory Baby PST files into eDiscovery software and review to confirm no issues.	1.90	\$361.00
3/31/2026	ACB	Review and analyze email from Plaintiff's counsel regarding additional ESI searches.	0.20	\$64.00
3/31/2026	ACB	Analyze outstanding written discovery issues to prepare response to Plaintiff's counsel regarding additional ESI search terms.	0.20	\$64.00
3/31/2026	JLJ	Analyze City emails before production in discovery for attorney-client privilege and/or confidential designations.	0.40	\$116.00
3/31/2026	KDH	Resend link of discovery documents to Defendant's counsel per request; continue preparing documents for supplemental discovery responses (remove unresponsive and attorney-client privilege documents, identify certain pages as confidential, bates label).	4.50	\$855.00
Total Professional Services				\$56,512.00
Total Professional Services Due				\$56,512.00

TIMEKEEPER RECAP

TIMEKEEPER	POSITION	HOURS	RATE	AMOUNT
ACB	Alexander C. Barnett	43.60	\$320.00	\$13,952.00
JLJ	Jenny L. Juehring	50.80	\$290.00	\$14,732.00

TIMEKEEPER RECAP

TIMEKEEPER	POSITION	HOURS	RATE	AMOUNT	
JJO	Jason J. O'Rourke	Partner	16.40	\$395.00	\$6,478.00
SMJ	Sean M. Jarvis	Associate	14.30	\$230.00	\$3,289.00
KBV	Kyle B. Vancil	Associate	4.80	\$230.00	\$1,104.00
CAZ	Camryn A. Zucker	Associate	10.20	\$230.00	\$2,346.00
KDH	Kristina D. Healey	Paralegal	76.90	\$190.00	\$14,611.00
	Total Legal Services				\$56,512.00
	Total Current Charges				\$56,512.00

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Action / Date
7/1/2026

Subject:

A motion for suspension of the rules to add the following to the agenda:

XXII. Executive Session to discuss strategy with counsel in matters involving litigation pursuant to Iowa Code Section 21.5(1)(c).

Recommendation:

Background:

Attachments:

None