CITY OF KINGSLAND, GEORGIA
CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA ● MARCH 23, 2026

Regular Meeting | **City Council Chamber** | **6:00 PM**
107 South Lee Street - City Hall, Kingsland, GA 31548

I. CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME GUESTS

II. ROLL CALL

Charles Grayson Day Jr., Mayor
Paul Chamberlin, Councilman
Farran Fullilove, Councilman
Kristy Chance, Councilwoman
Alex Blount, Mayor Pro Tem

III. INVOCATION AND PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

IV. CONSENT DOCKET

1. Approve the Council Minutes of the last regular Council Meeting
2. Approve the Agenda as Presented
3. Approve the Payments of Accounts Payable as Due and Funds Available

V. PRESENTATION

1. Kingsland Fire Rescue Community Risk Assessment

   The Community Risk Assessment (CRA) for the Kingsland Fire Rescue Department comprehensively evaluates the risks posed by both natural and man-made sources to the Kingsland community.

VI. GRANTING AUDIENCE TO THE PUBLIC

VII. OLD BUSINESS

VIII. NEW BUSINESS

1. Approval of: Axon Fleet In-Car Camera System Contract Amendment for Two (2) KPD Patrol Cars.

   A contract amendment for the installation and service of the Axon Fleet In-Car Camera System for two (2) Kingsland Police Department patrol vehicles.

   Staff recommends approval.

2. Approval of: Watershed Protection Plan Annual Monitoring and Reporting Professional Services Proposal

   A scope and fee proposal to provide professional services to oversee annual monitoring and reporting associated with the City's Watershed Protection Plan (WPP).

Staff recommends approval of GWES Engineering proposal for $21,100.00 to include Annual Reporting and Biological Assessments.

3. Approval of: Kingsland Police Headquarters Change Order #3 & 4

Change Order #3 to install an automatic ADA-compliant swing door operator at the storefront door; and Change Order #4 to install black mesh PVC slats in the North and South portions of the chain link fencing (approx. 350)

Staff recommends approval

4. Approval of: Declaration and Sale of Surplus Equipment

Approval to declare certain city-owned equipment as surplus property. These items are no longer needed for municipal purposes due to age, condition, or replacement. Upon declaration, staff is authorized to dispose of the equipment in accordance with city policy, including sale through public auction or other approved methods, with any proceeds returned to the appropriate fund.

Staff recommends approval.

5. Appointment of: Impact Fee Advisory Committee

Consider the appointment of members to the Development Impact Fee Advisory Committee as required by O.C.G.A. § 36-71-5. The committee will assist in development of the Capital Improvements Element and provide recommendations on the proposed impact fee program.

IX. MAYOR AND COUNCIL ANNOUNCEMENT

X. ADJOURNED

Kingsland Fire Rescue

Community Risk Assessment

August 2025

Acknowledgements

The completion of this Community Risk Assessment represents a collaborative effort that would not have been possible without the dedicated support and contributions of numerous individuals and organizations throughout Camden County and the City of Kingsland. We extend our sincere gratitude to all who participated in this comprehensive analysis of community risks and emergency service capabilities.

We are deeply grateful to all the personnel of Kingsland Fire Rescue who provided invaluable operational insights, incident data analysis, and field expertise that formed the foundation of this assessment. Their daily commitment to protecting our community provided the real-world experience necessary to understand the complexities of emergency response in our service area. The company officers and chief officers deserve special recognition for their leadership in data collection efforts, strategic planning input, and comprehensive review of operational procedures that enabled thorough analysis of departmental capabilities and community vulnerabilities.

The City of Kingsland administration, including city management, elected officials, and municipal staff, provided essential support through resource allocation, and policy guidance that ensured this assessment accurately reflects community priorities and operational realities. Their commitment to evidence-based planning and community safety excellence created the framework for this comprehensive risk analysis. Additionally, Camden County officials valuable demographic information, hazard mapping data, and regional coordination insights that enhanced the scope and accuracy of this assessment.

We acknowledge the professional expertise provided by emergency management

officials and code enforcement personnel who contributed specialized knowledge about infrastructure vulnerabilities, and community development patterns. The cooperation of educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and business owners in providing facility information and risk assessment data enabled comprehensive analysis of special hazards and community assets requiring protection.

This Community Risk Assessment serves not only as an analytical document but as an invitation for enhanced collaboration with community partners whose missions align with public safety and risk reduction goals. We recognize that effective community risk reduction requires partnerships beyond traditional emergency services, encompassing healthcare organizations, educational institutions, social services agencies, business associations, and neighborhood groups. The findings and recommendations contained within this assessment provide a framework for developing collaborative prevention programs, resource sharing agreements, and coordinated intervention strategies that address root causes of emergencies rather than simply responding to incidents.

The data quality recommendations and operational improvements identified through this process will strengthen our ability to measure program effectiveness, demonstrate community impact and continuously improve service delivery. We anticipate that this assessment will facilitate expanded partnerships with regional fire departments, healthcare systems, educational institutions, and community organizations to implement evidence-based prevention strategies that enhance overall community resilience and safety.

Finally, we extend appreciation to the residents of Kingsland and Camden County whose daily cooperation with emergency services, participation in prevention programs, and commitment to community safety make our mission possible. This assessment reflects our shared commitment to creating a safer, more resilient community through collaborative planning, targeted prevention efforts, and

effective emergency response capabilities.

The completion of this Community Risk Assessment marks the beginning of an ongoing process of community risk reduction that will require sustained collaboration, resource commitment, and partnership development to achieve our shared vision of enhanced community safety and resilience.

Community Risk Assessment

Table of Contents

Project Overview

This Community Risk Assessment (CRA) for the Kingsland Fire Rescue Department comprehensively evaluates the risks posed by both natural and man-made sources to the Kingsland community. By leveraging data from diverse sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, fire and EMS incident reports, historical weather data, and critical infrastructure assessments, this report provides a foundational understanding of the community's unique risk profile.

The scope of this CRA is extensive, beginning with a detailed overview of Kingsland Fire Rescue's organizational demographics and its service delivery system. It then transitions to a thorough examination of the community's characteristics, including geographic features, major industries, and unique attributes that define Kingsland. A significant portion is dedicated to an in-depth analysis of demographic information, encompassing the community's population and growth trends, as well as critical data points such as age, ethnicity, poverty levels, and the social deprivation index.

Further, the assessment integrates a comprehensive review of historical fire and EMS incidents. This review is crucial for identifying patterns, trends, and specific areas within the community that exhibit heightened risk. In parallel, the CRA includes an in-depth assessment of the community's vulnerability to natural disasters, drawing on historical events related to weather extremes. It also meticulously identifies unique and special hazards present in Kingsland, such as industrial facilities, sites with hazardous materials, and various infrastructure vulnerabilities. A dedicated section evaluates the community's essential systems, including power, water, and transportation, to identify potential risks and hazards to these critical infrastructures.

The CRA concludes with a consolidated summary of all identified risks. This summary is intended to serve as a vital catalyst for informed discussions on developing effective risk mitigation strategies for the Kingsland community. Designed as a living document, this Community Risk Assessment is subject to ongoing updates and refinements. This iterative process ensures that the document remains relevant and responsive as new data becomes available and the community's

risk profile inevitably evolves. While this CRA offers a robust foundation for effective risk management and provides a comprehensive overview, it is important to acknowledge that a complete analysis of every conceivable risk is not feasible within a single document.

The primary goal of this assessment is to inform data-driven decision-making and support the development of effective community risk reduction plans and programs. These initiatives aim to positively impact community safety and resilience. Whether you're an internal or external stakeholder, this document provides a detailed examination of risk and serves as a starting point for discussions on how we can collectively create a healthier, safer, and more resilient community.

Kingsland Fire Rescue: Organizational Profile

A Legacy of Service

Since its establishment in 1948, Kingsland Fire Rescue (KFR) has served as a cornerstone of public safety in the City of Kingsland. Initially founded as an all-volunteer department, KFR was created to meet the needs of a growing community with limited resources but limitless dedication. In 1999, recognizing the increasing demand for professionalized emergency services, the department transitioned to a full-time, career-based model and officially adopted the name Kingsland Fire Rescue. Today, KFR blends modern firefighting capabilities with deep community roots, upholding a legacy of service built on dedication, courage, and innovation.

KFR is led by Fire Chief Terry R. Smith, a competent leader who, in 2018, also assumed command of Camden County Fire Rescue—an acknowledgment of his exceptional leadership and the department's growing regional influence. Under his guidance, KFR has evolved into a high-performing organization that delivers reliable, data-driven, and community-oriented emergency services across Kingsland and surrounding areas.

Comprehensive Service Delivery

Kingsland Fire Rescue provides a full spectrum of emergency and non-emergency services, operating 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Its response capabilities include:

- Fire suppression and structural firefighting
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
- Technical rescue, including vehicle extrication and confined space response
- Hazardous materials mitigation
- Disaster response and pre-incident planning

KFR's operational strength is rooted in its diverse team, which includes 30 full-time career firefighters, 15 part-time firefighters, and 12 trained volunteers. The department operates on a three-platoon schedule (A, B, and C shifts), allowing for continuous staffing across all fire stations. This blended staffing model ensures depth of experience, agility in staffing during major incidents, and strong community representation.

Complementing its personnel is a fleet of modern apparatus, including fire engines, ladder trucks, and specialty vehicles. These vehicles are housed at three strategically located fire houses, enabling KFR to meet the city's growing demand with efficiency and speed.

KFR's operational excellence is reflected in its Class 2 ISO rating, a designation that places it among the top 5% of fire departments nationwide. This rating not only validates KFR's high standards but also benefits residents and businesses through reduced property insurance premiums.

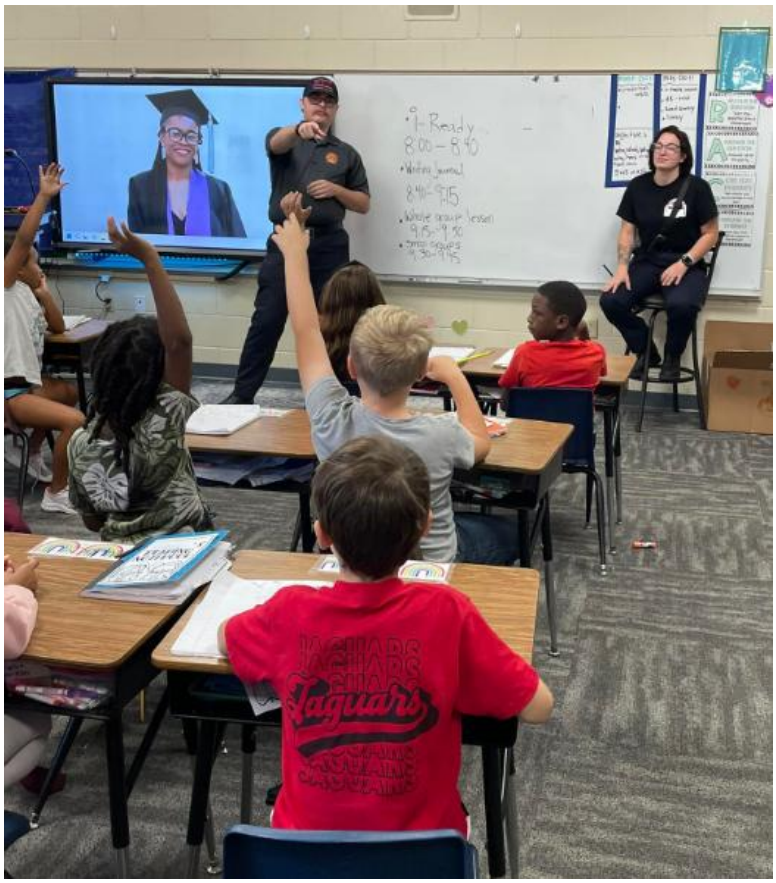
Community Programs and Public Education

A key pillar of KFR's mission is prevention through education. The department has developed and implemented a wide array of public outreach programs aimed at reducing community risk and building trust between emergency responders and the residents they serve. These include:

- Smoke alarm installation for at-risk households
- Fire safety presentations for schools and civic groups
- Child passenger safety seat inspections
- CPR and first aid training
- Home fire escape planning assistance

KFR actively participates in seasonal fire prevention campaigns and community events to ensure fire safety remains top of mind for citizens of all ages. The department also plays a critical role in conducting building inspections and pre-incident surveys. These services not only ensure code compliance but also inform tactical decision-making during emergencies. Through these initiatives, KFR demonstrates its commitment to both reactive and proactive aspects of public safety.

Community Risk Reduction Approach



Kingsland Fire Rescue's approach to risk management is firmly aligned with national best practices in Community Risk Reduction (CRR), as promoted by organizations such as the U.S. Fire Administration and the Vision 20/20 Project. KFR applies the "Five E's" of CRR—Education, Engineering, Enforcement, Economic Incentives, and Emergency Response—to identify and reduce risk throughout the community.

As part of its CRR strategy, KFR performs targeted risk assessments, identifying vulnerable populations and locations within the city, such as senior housing complexes, commercial kitchens, and older homes lacking modern safety features. This risk-informed approach ensures that fire prevention activities, resource deployment, and training efforts are focused where they are most needed.

Additionally, the department's emphasis on data-driven planning allows it to adapt to changing trends and evolving hazards. By blending technology with boots-on-the-ground knowledge, KFR works not just to respond to emergencies, but to prevent them before they occur.

Emergency Services Coverage

Kingsland Fire Rescue provides comprehensive emergency response through three strategically located fire houses across the city, with teams of career and volunteer firefighters maintaining 24/7 readiness for fire suppression, emergency medical services, and hazardous materials response. Their locations ensure that KFR can maintain swift response times to residential, commercial, and industrial incidents throughout Kingsland and its service area.

Firehouse 3

Fire Rescue Headquarters

Location

595 E. King Ave., Kingsland, GA 31548

Equipment

Engine 3, Ladder 3, Brush 3, Tanker 3 (Camden County Fire Rescue Squad 3)

Firehouse 4

Location

750 N. Gross Road Kingsland, GA 31548

Equipment

Engine 4, Ladder 4 (Camden County Fire Rescue Squad 4)

Firehouse 5

Location

276 Roberts Path
Woodbine, GA
31569

Equipment

Engine 5, HazMat 3 (Camden County Engine 14 and Tanker 14)

Conclusion

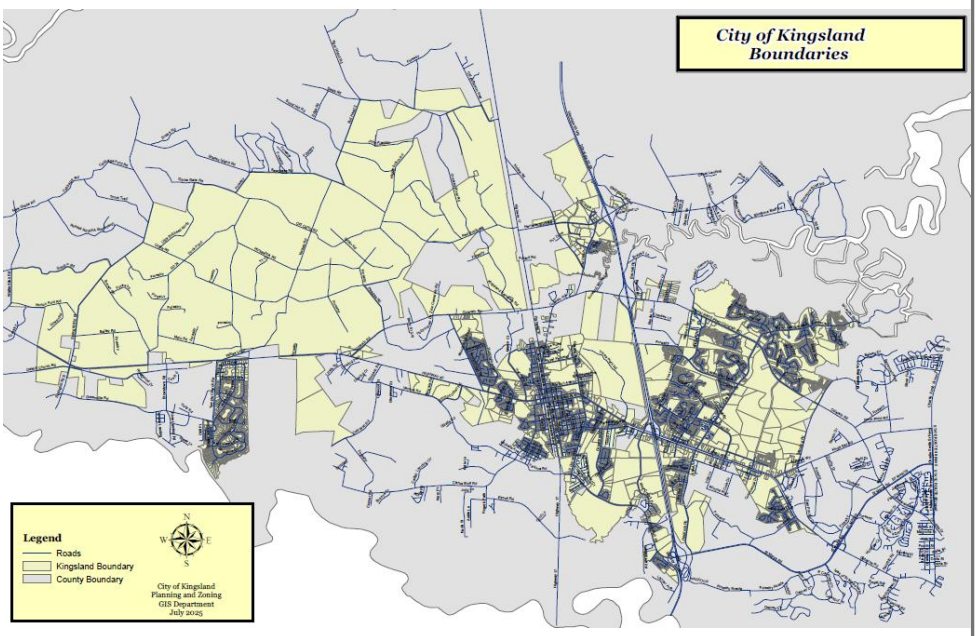
Kingsland Fire Rescue has proudly evolved from a small volunteer organization into a high-performing, professional public safety agency that serves as a model of excellence in Georgia's fire service community. With its exceptional ISO rating, robust service offerings, strategic leadership, and unwavering commitment to community engagement, KFR plays a vital role in safeguarding the lives and property of Kingsland's residents.

The department continues to innovate and expand its services to meet the challenges of a growing city. Through its commitment to training, prevention, emergency readiness, and compassion, KFR embodies the best of what a modern fire department should be.

Above all, Kingsland Fire Rescue remains deeply committed to its core mission: the **protection of life and property**. This guiding principle informs every decision, every call, and every act of service—and ensures that the department remains a trusted and vital presence in the lives of those it protects.

Kingsland, GA Community Profile

Geographical Information



Kingsland, Georgia, located in Camden County at the southeastern gateway of the state, covers approximately 45 square miles of land area. The city lies just north of the Florida state line and benefits from a strategic geographic position along the Interstate 95 corridor and U.S. Route 17, providing direct connections to major urban centers such as Jacksonville, Florida, and Brunswick, Georgia. This positioning not only supports ease of transportation but also plays a significant role in emergency response, commerce, and regional collaboration.

The topography of Kingsland is largely flat, consistent with much of the southeastern coastal plain of Georgia. The area is characterized by low-lying land, wetlands, and proximity to the Atlantic Ocean and associated estuaries, which influence its floodplain distribution and elevate the community's vulnerability to certain types of natural hazards such as storm surge and flooding. The region's topographic uniformity makes it more susceptible to floodwaters during hurricanes or intense rainfall events.

Land use in Kingsland reflects a balanced blend of residential, commercial, and industrial development. Residential zones are spread throughout the city, offering a mix of single-family homes, multifamily units, and mobile homes. Commercial activity is concentrated near major transportation routes and within the historic downtown area. The Camden County Industrial Park anchors industrial development, housing several major employers and manufacturing facilities. Additionally, Kingsland is home to critical infrastructure, including municipal buildings, emergency services facilities, and educational institutions, which are strategically distributed to serve the population efficiently.

Kingsland's transportation network is robust. The presence of Interstate 95 and U.S. Route 17 provides significant north-south access for both daily commutes and emergency evacuation scenarios. While public transportation is limited, the road infrastructure supports efficient vehicular movement and emergency response. Evacuation routes are well-established and coordinated with regional emergency management agencies, a crucial element given the city's proximity to the coast and its susceptibility to tropical weather systems.

Built Environment

The built environment in Kingsland includes a range of building types, many of which are residential structures made from wood-frame and brick construction. Newer residential developments have increasingly adopted contemporary construction standards and materials to meet modern building codes, while older buildings, particularly those closer to the historic downtown area, reflect earlier 20th-century architectural styles. A number of these older structures may be considered historically significant, although their age could make them more vulnerable to fire and structural damage during severe weather events.

Housing conditions in Kingsland show a predominance of single-family homes, supplemented by apartment complexes and mobile homes. While most housing stock is in fair to good condition, pockets of aging infrastructure may present code enforcement challenges and increased risk during emergencies. The city's median home value of $226,800 and a median gross rent of $1,201 reflect a relatively stable housing market that supports a range of income levels, though continued growth has raised concerns about affordability and access to housing for vulnerable populations.

Educational services are administered by the Camden County School District, with multiple elementary and middle schools and a high school that reported an impressive 93.6% graduation rate in 2023. Higher education and workforce training are available

through Coastal Pines Technical College and the College of Coastal Georgia's Camden Center. Health care needs are served by Southeast Georgia Health System, which maintains regional facilities accessible to Kingsland residents.

Social Characteristics

Community cohesion in Kingsland is reinforced by a strong sense of local identity and active community engagement. Known as the "City of Royal Treatment," Kingsland fosters pride among its residents through local events, educational programs, and civic involvement. The city hosts an annual Catfish Festival that draws participation from across the region, further building community ties. Additionally, religious institutions, neighborhood associations, and service organizations contribute to social support networks that are vital during emergencies.

Vulnerable populations are present in Kingsland, including children, seniors, individuals with disabilities, and economically disadvantaged residents. While specific census data would provide more precise figures, the city's commitment to accessible housing and educational opportunity suggests ongoing efforts to address the needs of these groups. Programs through schools and health systems support children and families, while senior services are coordinated in collaboration with county and state agencies.

Social issues in Kingsland appear to be moderate in scale, with crime rates generally in line with similar-sized communities in the region. Law enforcement agencies maintain active community policing efforts, and there is no widespread evidence of significant gang activity. However, like many communities, Kingsland faces challenges related to domestic violence and substance abuse. Local health providers, schools, and nonprofit organizations work in tandem to provide support and

intervention services, but these remain ongoing areas of concern in community well-being and emergency preparedness.

Economic Characteristics

Kingsland's economic base is anchored by a mix of military, manufacturing, healthcare, and service industry employment. The largest employer is the Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay, which provides thousands of jobs for both military personnel and civilians. This facility not only sustains the local economy but also attracts contractors and support industries to the region. Other significant employers include Lockheed Martin, Plug Power, Aglogic, and Clean Harbors (Cynergy Recycling), all of which contribute to the area's manufacturing and technological landscape.

The hospitality sector in Kingsland is another major contributor, bolstered by tourism associated with its historic downtown, natural surroundings, and regional events. Foodie J Inc., Cumberland Services, and other service-based businesses represent the city's retail and tourism footprint. The presence of companies such as Artic Aggregates and Okefenokee Electric indicates a diverse industrial profile.

Unemployment in Kingsland tends to mirror state and national trends, with fluctuations related to economic cycles and defense spending patterns. Specific figures for demographic subgroups are not provided here, but the overall employment environment remains stable due to the strength of government and industrial employers.

Economic development initiatives in Kingsland are actively supported through partnerships between city government and regional agencies. Ongoing projects focus on expanding the industrial park, supporting small businesses, and enhancing tourism infrastructure. These initiatives are designed to promote resilience in the local economy and increase employment opportunities for residents.

Hazards and Risks

Kingsland faces a variety of natural and man-made hazards, many of which are influenced by its geographic location and coastal environment. Historically, the region has experienced tropical storms and hurricanes, with associated flooding posing the greatest risk. The city's low elevation and presence of wetlands make it particularly susceptible to storm surge and flash flooding, especially during heavy rainfall or extreme weather events.

In addition to flooding, Kingsland is at risk for wildfires in forested or undeveloped areas, particularly during periods of drought. Hazardous materials incidents also represent a significant risk due to the transportation of chemicals along the I-95 corridor and the proximity to industrial operations such as those found in the Camden County Industrial Park and Kings Bay Naval Base.

Mitigation efforts in Kingsland include the enforcement of updated building and fire codes, the operation of three well-distributed fire stations, and the maintenance of an emergency management framework in coordination with Camden County Emergency Management Agency. Floodplain management strategies are in place to guide future development, and public awareness campaigns educate residents on evacuation

procedures and emergency preparedness. Investments in infrastructure, such as stormwater systems and road improvements, further contribute to risk reduction across the community.

References

- City of Kingsland, GA Official Website. www.kingslandgeorgia.com
- Camden County Joint Development Authority. www.camdenjda.com
- Southeast Georgia Health System. www.sghs.org
- Camden County School District. www.camden.k12.ga.us
- Georgia Department of Labor. dol.georgia.gov
- U.S. Census Bureau. www.census.gov
- StrategicFire.org. www.strategicfire.org
- Coastal Regional Commission of Georgia. www.crc.ga.gov
- Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA/HS). www.gema.georgia.gov

Kingsland Demographic Profile

Executive Summary

The demographic profile of Kingsland, Georgia provides critical intelligence for fire and emergency services planning, resource allocation, and operational decision-making. Understanding the composition, characteristics, and vulnerabilities of the population served enables the Kingsland Fire Rescue Department to develop targeted risk reduction strategies, optimize response protocols, and enhance community preparedness initiatives. This demographic analysis, based on U.S. Census Bureau data, establishes the foundation for evidence-based emergency services planning that addresses the specific needs and challenges present within the community.

Population demographics directly influence fire department operational requirements and risk mitigation priorities. Age distribution patterns reveal concentrations of vulnerable populations, including elderly residents who may require extended evacuation assistance and specialized medical support during emergency incidents, and young children who face heightened risks during fire events and may need modified evacuation procedures. These age-related vulnerabilities necessitate adjusted response strategies, additional personnel deployment, and enhanced coordination with emergency medical services. Housing characteristics, including the prevalence of single-family versus multi-family dwellings, mobile home concentrations, and housing age distributions, inform fire suppression tactics, water supply requirements, and expected fire behavior patterns that crews may encounter during structural incidents.

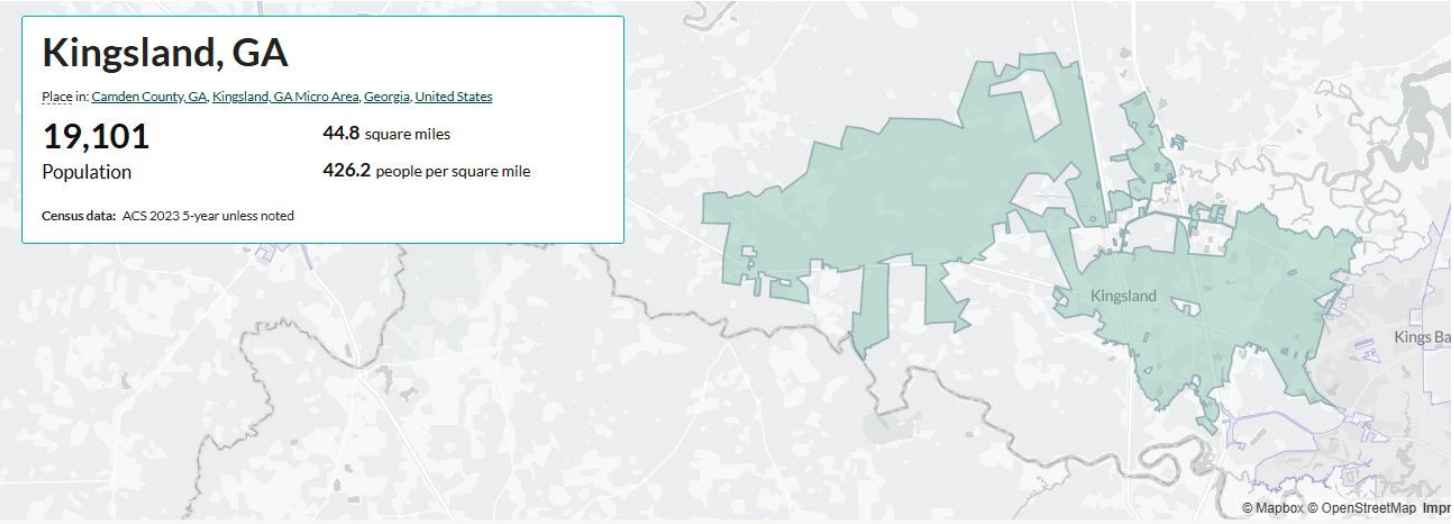
Socioeconomic indicators provide insight into community resilience and recovery capacity following emergency events. Income levels, educational attainment, and employment patterns influence residents' ability to implement fire prevention

measures, maintain properties to reduce fire hazards, and recover from disaster impacts. Areas with lower socioeconomic indicators often correlate with increased fire risk due to deferred maintenance, older heating systems, and limited resources for safety improvements. These demographic patterns guide targeted fire prevention and public education programs, enabling the department to focus resources where they can achieve maximum risk reduction impact.

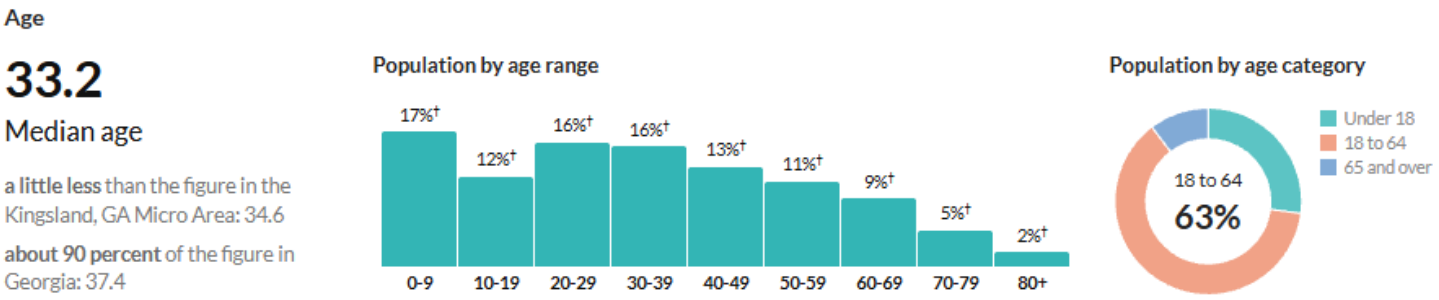
Language and cultural diversity within the community affects emergency communication effectiveness and public education outreach strategies. Non-English-speaking populations require multilingual emergency notifications, culturally appropriate safety messaging, and specialized evacuation assistance protocols. Understanding these demographic characteristics enables the fire department to develop inclusive emergency response procedures and community engagement programs that ensure all residents receive critical safety information and services regardless of linguistic or cultural backgrounds.

Population density patterns and growth trends influence infrastructure demands, response time expectations, and resource deployment strategies. Rapidly growing areas may outpace fire protection infrastructure development, creating service gaps that require strategic planning and resource reallocation. Conversely, declining population areas may present different challenges related to aging infrastructure and reduced tax base for emergency services funding. Transportation patterns, including commuter flows and seasonal population variations, affect daytime versus nighttime risk profiles and influence staffing requirements and mutual aid agreements.

The demographic profile serves as a cornerstone document that informs comprehensive emergency services planning, from daily operational decisions to long-term strategic planning initiatives. By analyzing population characteristics, vulnerabilities, and trends, the Kingsland Fire Rescue Department can develop data-driven approaches to community risk reduction, optimize resource allocation, and enhance emergency response effectiveness. This demographic intelligence enables the department to proactively address community needs, prioritize prevention efforts, and ensure equitable emergency services delivery across all population segments within their response district.

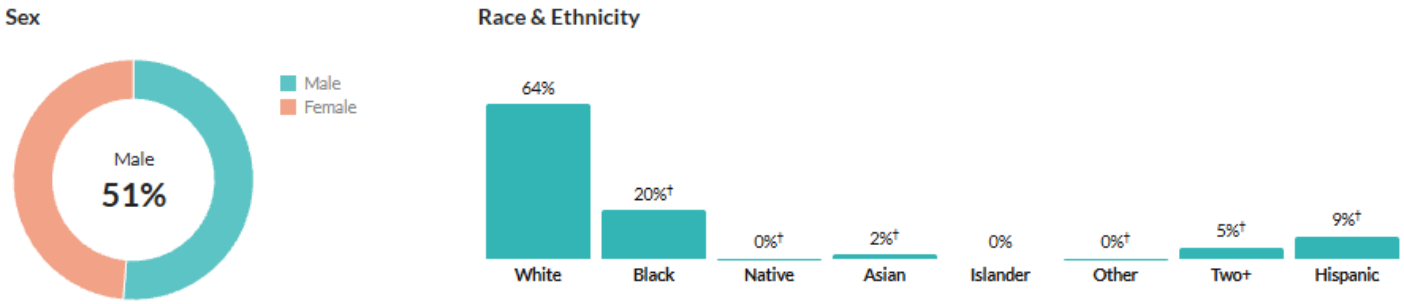


Based on the census data provided, Kingsland, Georgia serves a population of 19,101 residents within a 44.8 square mile area, resulting in a population density of 426.2 people per square mile. This relatively low population density indicates a suburban to rural community profile that presents specific challenges for fire and emergency services, including longer response distances between incidents and potential limitations in municipal water supply infrastructure. The moderate population size suggests a community that requires comprehensive emergency services while maintaining manageable service delivery expectations. The geographic distribution across 44.8 square miles indicates the fire department must cover substantial territory, potentially requiring strategic station placement and mutual aid agreements to ensure adequate response times throughout the service area. This population and density profile typically correlates with a mix of residential housing types and development patterns that influence fire risk assessment and resource deployment strategies.



Kingsland's demographic profile reveals a relatively young community with a median age of 33.2 years, significantly lower than both the Kingsland Micro Area (34.6 years) and Georgia statewide (37.4 years). The age distribution shows a substantial working-age population, with 63% of residents falling between 18 and 64 years old, indicating a community with significant daytime population mobility that may affect

emergency response dynamics during business hours. The presence of younger age cohorts, particularly the 17% representation in the 0-9 age range and strong showing in the 10-19 and 20-29 brackets, suggests families with children who require specialized evacuation procedures and educational outreach programs. While the elderly population (65 and over) represents a smaller percentage of the total population, the 2% in the 80+ category still constitutes approximately 380 individuals who may require additional assistance during emergency evacuations and extended emergency medical support. This age profile indicates a community with generally higher physical mobility but significant responsibility for child safety during emergency incidents, requiring tailored public education and emergency response protocols.



Kingsland demonstrates a relatively balanced gender distribution with males comprising 51% of the population, which is typical for many communities and generally does not present significant operational challenges for emergency services. The racial and ethnic composition shows a majority White population at 64%, with Black residents representing 20% of the community, creating a diverse demographic that requires culturally sensitive emergency communication strategies and community outreach programs. The Hispanic population at 9% represents a notable minority that may require multilingual emergency notifications, translated safety materials, and Spanish-speaking personnel or interpreters during emergency incidents. The presence of Asian (2%) and other minority populations, while smaller in percentage, still represents several hundred individuals who may have specific cultural considerations for emergency response and evacuation procedures. This demographic diversity necessitates comprehensive community engagement strategies to ensure all population segments receive effective fire prevention education, understand emergency procedures, and can access emergency services regardless of cultural or linguistic backgrounds.

Income

$33,394

Per capita income

a little less than the amount in the Kingsland, GA Micro Area: $34,401

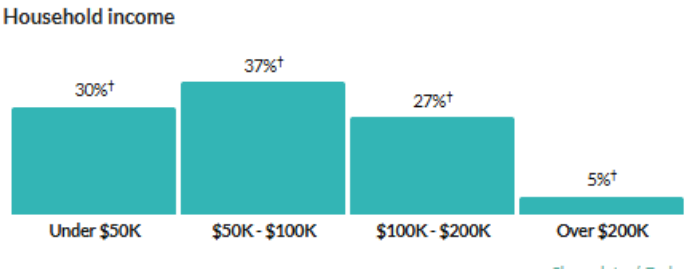
about 80 percent of the amount in Georgia: $39,525

$80,395

Median household income

about 10 percent higher than the amount in the Kingsland, GA Micro Area: $72,399

about 10 percent higher than the amount in Georgia: $74,664



Kingsland's economic profile shows a per capita income of $33,394 and median household income of $80,395, both figures that are slightly below regional and state averages but indicate a stable middle-class community. The household income distribution reveals that 67% of households earn between $50,000 and $100,000 annually, suggesting a predominantly working-class to middle-class population with moderate economic resilience for disaster recovery and fire prevention investments. However, the 30% of households earning under $50,000 represents approximately 1,900 households that may face financial constraints in maintaining fire safety equipment, implementing home fire prevention measures, or recovering from fire-related property losses. The 5% of households earning over $200,000 indicates some economic diversity within the community, though the majority falls within moderate income ranges that may limit resources for extensive fire protection upgrades or rapid disaster recovery. This economic profile suggests the need for fire department programs that provide affordable fire safety education, smoke detector installation assistance, and targeted prevention efforts in lower-income areas where financial barriers might compromise fire safety preparedness.

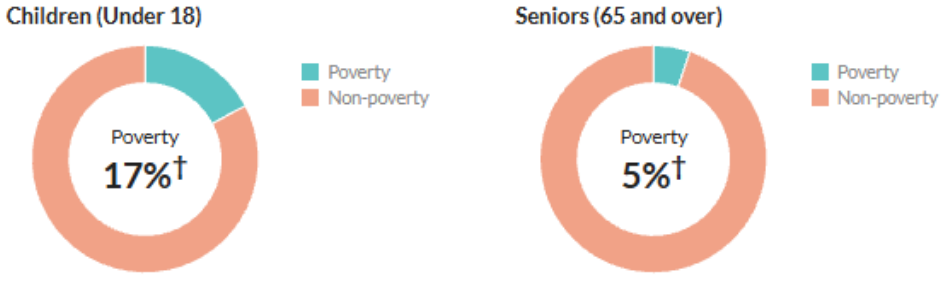
Poverty

12.7%

Persons below poverty line

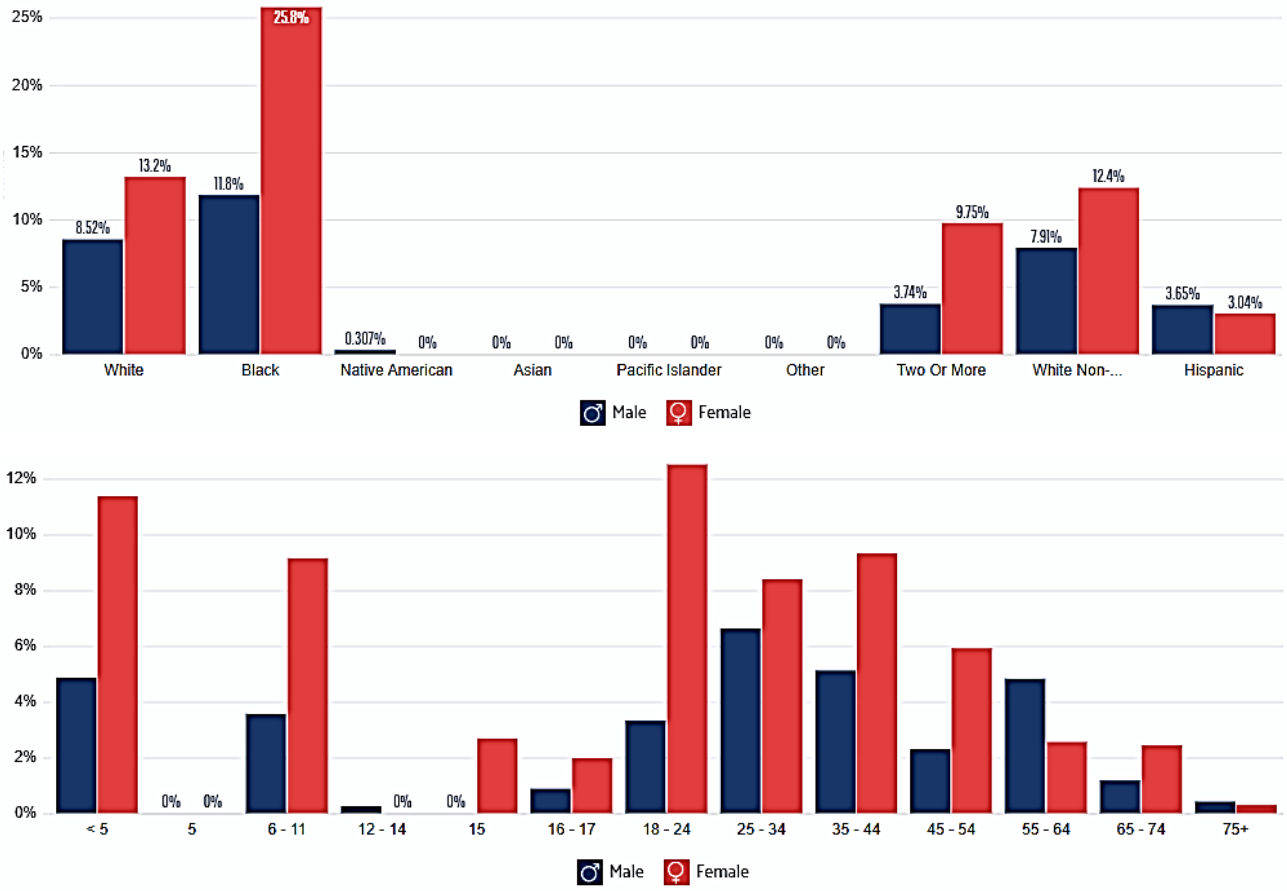
about 80 percent of the rate in the Kingsland, GA Micro Area: 15% †

a little less than the rate in Georgia: 13.5%



Kingsland's poverty rate of 12.7% is lower than both the regional Micro Area rate (15%) and the Georgia statewide rate (13.5%), indicating relatively better economic conditions but still representing approximately 2,430 residents living below the poverty line who face significant challenges in fire safety preparedness and disaster recovery. The child poverty rate of 17% is particularly concerning from an emergency services perspective, as this represents roughly 550 children living in households with

limited resources for fire prevention measures, emergency preparedness supplies, and post-incident recovery capabilities. The senior poverty rate of 5% affects approximately 50-75 elderly residents who may face compounded vulnerabilities due to both economic constraints and age-related mobility or health limitations during emergency situations. These poverty statistics highlight the need for targeted fire department community assistance programs, including free smoke detector installation and battery replacement services, emergency preparedness education focused on low-cost safety measures, and coordination with social services for vulnerable population support. The economic disparities within the community require the fire department to develop differentiated outreach strategies that address the specific needs and limitations of households operating under financial stress while ensuring equitable access to fire prevention resources and emergency services.



Based on poverty rate analyses, the data reveals significant disparities that have critical implications for fire department emergency service planning and community outreach strategies. The ethnic and gender breakdown shows that Black females experience dramatically higher poverty rates at 25.0% compared to all other demographic groups, while the age-based analysis indicates that young children under 5 years old face the highest poverty rates at 11.3% for females and 4.7% for males, creating a vulnerable population requiring specialized emergency response

considerations. Women across most age groups experience higher poverty rates than men, with particularly concerning disparities in the young adult category (18-24 years) where female poverty reaches 12.2% compared to 3.2% for males, suggesting single mothers or young women with limited economic resources who may face challenges in fire safety preparedness and disaster recovery. These concentrated poverty patterns indicate that fire department community assistance programs, including smoke detector installation and emergency preparedness education, should prioritize outreach to Black female-headed households and families with young children, as these populations face compounded vulnerabilities during fire emergencies due to both economic constraints and the presence of children requiring assistance during evacuations.

Households

6,726

Number of households

the Kingsland, GA Micro Area: 21,024

Georgia: 4,008,013

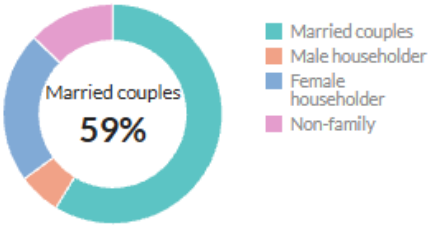
2.8

Persons per household

about 10 percent higher than the figure in the Kingsland, GA Micro Area: 2.6

about 10 percent higher than the figure in Georgia: 2.6

Population by household type



Kingsland's 6,726 households with an average of 2.8 persons per household indicate a family-oriented community with household sizes approximately 10% larger than both regional and state averages, suggesting the presence of families with children that require specialized emergency response considerations. The household composition shows married couples comprising 59% of all households, indicating stable family structures that typically correlate with better emergency preparedness and community resilience, though this also means potential coordination challenges during evacuations involving multiple family members. The presence of male and female single-parent households represents families that may face additional challenges during emergency situations due to single adult supervision of children and

Units & Occupancy

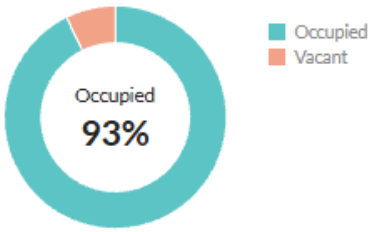
7,252

Number of housing units

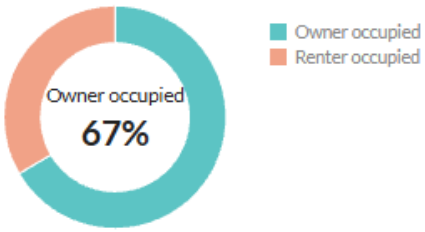
the Kingsland, GA Micro Area: 23,192

Georgia: 4,483,873

Occupied vs. Vacant

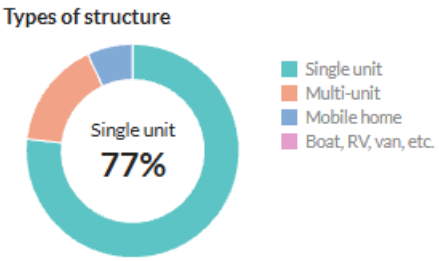


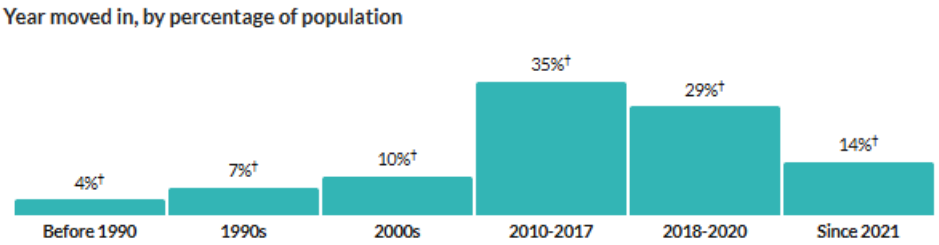
Ownership of occupied units



potentially limited resources for emergency preparedness or rapid evacuation procedures. Non-family households, while representing a smaller portion of the community, may include elderly residents living alone, young adults, or other individuals who might require different emergency notification and assistance protocols than traditional family units. This household structure profile informs fire department planning for residential fire suppression water flow requirements, expected occupant loads during emergency incidents, and the need for family-focused fire safety education programs that address the specific dynamics of households with children and multiple occupants.

Kingsland's housing profile shows 7,252 total housing units with a high occupancy rate of 93%, indicating a stable residential community with minimal vacant properties that could pose fire hazards or security concerns for emergency responders. The 7% vacancy rate suggests limited available housing stock and high demand, which typically correlates with well-maintained properties and active neighborhood oversight that can aid in early fire detection and reporting. The homeownership rate of 67% indicates a community with significant investment in property maintenance and fire prevention measures, as homeowners typically have greater incentive to maintain fire safety systems and implement risk reduction strategies compared to rental properties. However, the 33% renter-occupied units represent approximately 2,200 housing units where fire safety responsibility may be divided between landlords and tenants, potentially creating gaps in maintenance of fire detection systems, heating equipment, and other critical fire safety infrastructure. This ownership distribution requires the fire department to develop targeted outreach strategies that address both homeowner fire safety responsibilities and tenant education programs, while also engaging property managers and landlords to ensure consistent fire safety standards across all housing types within the community.





Kingsland's housing stock is predominantly single-unit structures at 77%, which generally presents lower fire risk and simpler suppression tactics compared to multi-unit buildings, though it also indicates extensive geographic spread requiring longer response times across the community. The presence of multi-unit housing and mobile homes represents higher-risk occupancy types that require specialized fire suppression strategies, enhanced prevention efforts, and potentially faster fire spread scenarios that demand quicker response times and additional resources. The population mobility data shows significant recent growth, with 35% of residents moving to the area between 2010-2017 and 29% arriving between 2018-2020, indicating a rapidly growing community that may strain existing fire protection infrastructure and create challenges in community fire safety education due to high population turnover. The substantial influx of new residents, with 14% arriving since 2021, suggests many community members may be unfamiliar with local emergency procedures, evacuation routes, and fire department services, necessitating enhanced public education and community outreach programs. This combination of housing types and population mobility requires the fire department to balance resources between established residential areas and rapidly developing sections while implementing comprehensive newcomer orientation programs to ensure all residents understand local fire safety protocols and emergency procedures.

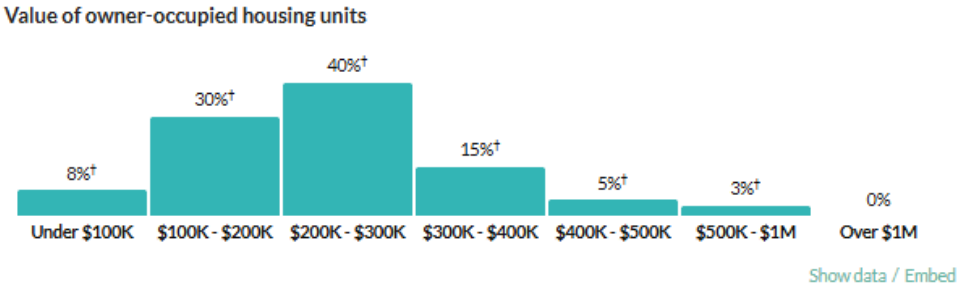
Value

$226,800

Median value of owner-occupied housing units

a little less than the amount in the Kingsland, GA Micro Area: $233,900

about 80 percent of the amount in Georgia: $272,900



Kingsland's median home value of $226,800 reflects a moderate-value housing market that is slightly below regional averages but represents significant property assets requiring protection, with the majority of homes (76%) valued between $100,000 and $400,000, indicating middle-class residential areas with substantial fire loss potential. The concentration of housing values in the $200,000 to $300,000 range (40% of owner-occupied units) suggests properties with modern construction standards and fire safety features, though the 8% of homes valued under $100,000 may represent older housing stock with outdated electrical systems, heating equipment, and fire protection deficiencies that require enhanced inspection and prevention efforts. The 21% of homes valued above $400,000 likely feature advanced

fire suppression systems and construction materials but may also present challenges related to larger square footage, complex building layouts, and higher fire loading that require specialized suppression tactics and increased water supply demands. The absence of homes valued over $1 million indicates a relatively homogeneous housing market without extreme wealth disparities, suggesting consistent community expectations for fire protection services and emergency response capabilities. This property value distribution informs fire department resource planning for expected fire loss values and the economic impact of fire prevention programs on community property values and tax base stability.

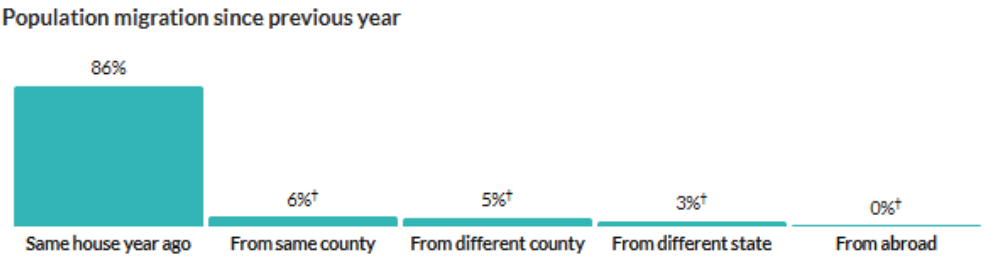
Geographical mobility

14%

Moved since previous year

a little less than the rate in the Kingsland, GA Micro Area: 14.7% †

a little higher than the rate in Georgia: 13.3%



Kingsland demonstrates relatively high population stability with 86% of residents remaining in the same residence since the previous year, which facilitates effective fire prevention education, community outreach programs, and familiarity with local emergency procedures and evacuation routes. The 14% annual mobility rate, while higher than state and regional averages, includes 6% moving from within the same county, suggesting local relocations that maintain some community knowledge, while 5% arriving from different counties and 3% from different states represent new residents requiring orientation to local fire safety protocols and emergency services. The minimal international migration (0%) indicates limited language barrier challenges for emergency communications, though the influx of residents from other states may bring different expectations for fire department services and unfamiliarity with local hazards such as wildfire risks or hurricane preparedness requirements. This population stability pattern allows the fire department to build long-term relationships with community members, track the effectiveness of fire prevention efforts over time, and maintain continuity in public education programs, while the moderate level of new arrivals necessitates ongoing newcomer orientation and community integration efforts. The geographic mobility data suggests a community that balances stability with growth, requiring fire department planning that accommodates both established neighborhoods with known fire safety patterns and evolving areas where new

residents may need additional support in understanding local emergency procedures and fire prevention practices.

Educational attainment

93.6%
High school grad or higher

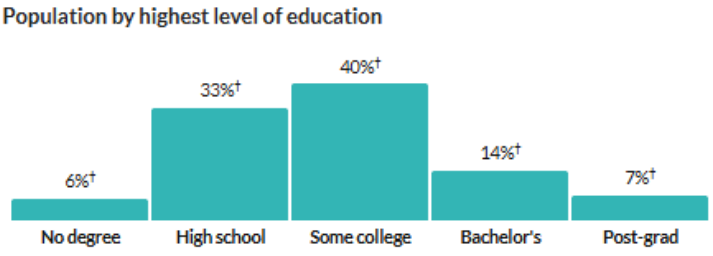
about the same as the rate in the Kingsland, GA Micro Area: 92.5%

a little higher than the rate in Georgia: 89%

21.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher

a little less than the rate in the Kingsland, GA Micro Area: 22.4%

about three-fifths of the rate in Georgia: 34.2%



Kingsland's educational profile shows strong educational attainment with 93.6% of residents having completed high school or higher, matching regional levels and exceeding the Georgia state average of 89%, indicating a well-educated population that typically demonstrates better comprehension of fire safety education materials and emergency preparedness information. 21.5% of residents holding bachelor's degrees or higher, while slightly below regional and state averages, still represents a significant portion of the community with advanced education who can serve as community advocates for fire prevention efforts and emergency preparedness initiatives. The distribution shows 40% of residents have completed some college education and 33% are high school graduates, representing populations that are generally receptive to fire safety training programs and capable of understanding technical fire prevention concepts and emergency procedures. However, 6% of residents without high school completion may require modified educational approaches, including visual aids, hands-on demonstrations, and simplified materials to ensure effective fire safety communication reaches all community members regardless of educational background. This educational profile suggests the fire department can implement comprehensive fire prevention education programs with confidence that the majority of residents will effectively understand and apply fire safety concepts, while also developing targeted outreach strategies for residents who may benefit from alternative educational approaches or additional support in understanding complex emergency procedures.

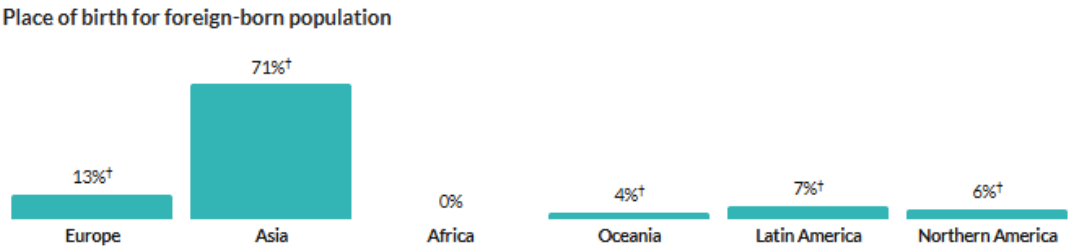
Place of birth

1.7%

Foreign-born population

about three-quarters of the rate in the Kingsland, GA Micro Area: 2.2%

less than a fifth of the rate in Georgia: 10.8%



Kingsland has a very low foreign-born population at 1.7%, significantly below both the regional Micro Area rate (2.2%) and the Georgia state average (10.8%), indicating minimal language barriers and cultural adaptation challenges for emergency services communication and fire safety education programs. The foreign-born residents primarily originate from Europe (71%) and Latin America (7%), with smaller populations from Northern America (6%), Oceania (4%), and Asia (0%), suggesting that most international residents come from countries with similar emergency services systems and fire safety practices, reducing the need for extensive cultural orientation programs. This demographic profile indicates that the fire department can focus primarily on English-language emergency communications and fire prevention materials without significant investment in multilingual resources or specialized cultural outreach programs. The low percentage of foreign-born residents simplifies emergency response protocols by reducing language barrier incidents and ensures that most community members are familiar with American emergency services expectations and procedures. However, the small foreign-born population still represents approximately 325 individuals who may benefit from targeted outreach to ensure they understand local emergency procedures, evacuation routes, and fire department services, particularly those from regions with different emergency services structures or fire safety practices.

Citation: U.S. Census Bureau (2023). *American Community Survey 5-year estimates.*

Detailed Housing Characteristics

	Kingsland city, Georgia		
Label	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error**	**Percent**
HOUSING OCCUPANCY			
Total housing units	7,252	±357	7,252
Occupied housing units	6,726	±331	92.7%
Vacant housing units	526	±210	7.3%
Homeowner vacancy rate	4.6	±3.0	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	7.9	±5.4	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
Total housing units	7,252	±357	7,252
1-unit, detached	4,648	±336	64.1%
1-unit, attached	922	±180	12.7%
2 units	258	±156	3.6%
3 or 4 units	306	±164	4.2%
5 to 9 units	372	±195	5.1%
10 to 19 units	64	±67	0.9%
20 or more units	180	±145	2.5%
Mobile home	502	±222	6.9%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	±23	0.0%
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
Total housing units	7,252	±357	7,252
Built 2020 or later	192	±134	2.6%
Built 2010 to 2019	922	±231	12.7%
Built 2000 to 2009	2,208	±331	30.4%
Built 1990 to 1999	1,875	±290	25.9%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,124	±283	15.5%
Built 1970 to 1979	301	±199	4.2%
Built 1960 to 1969	139	±83	1.9%
Built 1950 to 1959	368	±171	5.1%
Built 1940 to 1949	41	±53	0.6%
Built 1939 or earlier	82	±81	1.1%
ROOMS			
Total housing units	7,252	±357	7,252
1 room	66	±79	0.9%
2 rooms	65	±57	0.9%
3 rooms	304	±196	4.2%
4 rooms	1,003	±273	13.8%
5 rooms	1,557	±281	21.5%
6 rooms	1,883	±325	26.0%
7 rooms	1,229	±270	16.9%
8 rooms	501	±165	6.9%
9 rooms or more	644	±167	8.9%

Median rooms	5.8	±0.2	(X)
BEDROOMS			
Total housing units	7,252	±357	7,252
No bedroom	86	±89	1.2%
1 bedroom	265	±165	3.7%
2 bedrooms	1,061	±267	14.6%
3 bedrooms	4,178	±409	57.6%
4 bedrooms	1,319	±270	18.2%
5 or more bedrooms	343	±131	4.7%
HOUSING TENURE			
Occupied housing units	6,726	±331	6,726
Owner-occupied	4,477	±351	66.6%
Renter-occupied	2,249	±347	33.4%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.95	±0.20	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.63	±0.31	(X)
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Occupied housing units	6,726	±331	6,726
Moved in 2021 or later	989	±280	14.7%
Moved in 2018 to 2020	1,872	±328	27.8%
Moved in 2010 to 2017	2,239	±400	33.3%
Moved in 2000 to 2009	791	±236	11.8%
Moved in 1990 to 1999	627	±237	9.3%
Moved in 1989 and earlier	208	±95	3.1%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
Occupied housing units	6,726	±331	6,726
No vehicles available	180	±109	2.7%
1 vehicle available	1,987	±379	29.5%
2 vehicles available	2,948	±360	43.8%
3 or more vehicles available	1,611	±292	24.0%
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Occupied housing units	6,726	±331	6,726
Utility gas	434	±175	6.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	81	±62	1.2%
Electricity	6,139	±347	91.3%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	45	±84	0.7%
Coal or coke	0	±23	0.0%
Wood	0	±23	0.0%
Solar energy	0	±23	0.0%
Other fuel	0	±23	0.0%
No fuel used	27	±36	0.4%
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
Occupied housing units	6,726	±331	6,726

Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	±23	0.0%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	7	±12	0.1%
No telephone service available	0	±23	0.0%
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM			
Occupied housing units	6,726	±331	6,726
1.00 or less	6,519	±358	96.9%
1.01 to 1.50	123	±85	1.8%
1.51 or more	84	±90	1.2%
VALUE			
Owner-occupied units	4,477	±351	4,477
Less than $50,000	215	±124	4.8%
$50,000 to $99,999	131	±70	2.9%
$100,000 to $149,999	334	±129	7.5%
$150,000 to $199,999	991	±267	22.1%
$200,000 to $299,999	1,785	±288	39.9%
$300,000 to $499,999	876	±200	19.6%
$500,000 to $999,999	145	±82	3.2%
$1,000,000 or more	0	±23	0.0%
Median (dollars)	226,800	±10,552	(X)

U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. "Selected Housing Characteristics." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP04, https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2023.DP04?g=160XX00US1343640. Accessed on 15 Jul 2025.

Building age and size are critical determinants of fire survivability, and Kingsland's housing characteristics present both favorable and concerning risk factors that require targeted fire department attention.

Building Age and Fire Safety Evolution

The concentration of Kingsland's housing stock in the 1990-2009 construction period (56.3%) provides significant fire safety advantages. Modern building codes implemented during this era include mandatory smoke detector installation, improved egress requirements, and fire-resistant construction materials that substantially increase occupant survival rates. Research by the National Fire Protection Association demonstrates that homes built after 1980 have significantly lower fire fatality rates due to enhanced building code requirements, including improved electrical systems and egress design standards.[1] However, Kingsland's 12.8% of housing predating 1980 represents approximately 931 structures with legacy fire risks, inadequate electrical capacity, and construction materials that facilitate rapid fire spread.

The most concerning aspect of building age relates to fire development timeframes. Studies by Underwriters Laboratories reveal that modern furnishings and construction materials create "flashover" conditions in as little as 3-4 minutes, compared to 15-20 minutes in older homes with natural materials.[2] This accelerated fire development significantly reduces escape time, making early detection systems and rapid fire department response critical for life safety. Kingsland's newer housing stock, while benefiting from improved construction standards, faces this modern fire behavior challenge that requires enhanced public education about escape planning and smoke detector maintenance.

Housing Size and Occupant Vulnerability

Kingsland's predominance of larger homes presents complex survivability challenges. With 57.6% of homes having three bedrooms and 18.2% having four or more bedrooms, these structures typically house multiple occupants, including children who require assistance during evacuations. Research published in the Journal of Safety Research indicates that fire fatality rates increase proportionally with home size due to longer egress distances, multiple floor levels, and higher occupant loads.[3] The median of 5.8 rooms per housing unit in Kingsland suggests substantial interior travel distances that may exceed safe egress timeframes during rapidly developing fires.

Multi-story homes, which are common in the three and four-bedroom categories, present additional survivability challenges. The National Institute of Standards and Technology has documented that occupants on upper floors face significantly higher mortality rates due to smoke stratification, heat accumulation, and limited egress options.[4] Kingsland's family-oriented housing profile requires fire department emphasis on bedroom-level smoke detector installation, family escape planning, and public education about the critical importance of closing doors to slow fire spread.

Mobile Home Fire Risk Factors

6.9% of Kingsland's housing consisting of mobile homes represents an acute fire survival challenge. Mobile homes experience fire fatality rates approximately three times higher than site-built homes due to rapid fire spread, limited egress options, and construction materials that facilitate flashover conditions.[5] The National Fire Protection Association reports that mobile home fires reach untenable conditions in less than two minutes, providing minimal escape time for occupants.[6] This housing type requires priority attention for smoke detector programs, enhanced public education, and potentially faster emergency response protocols.

Implications for Fire Department Operations

These building characteristics necessitate differentiated fire department strategies. The concentration of newer, larger homes requires emphasis on rapid response capabilities and advanced ventilation techniques to manage modern fire behavior. The legacy housing stock demands targeted inspection programs and public education focused on electrical system upgrades and smoke detector installation. Mobile home areas require specialized response protocols, including faster initial attack capabilities and enhanced search and rescue preparedness due to compressed escape timeframes.

References

1. National Fire Protection Association. (2019). *Fourth Needs Assessment of the U.S. Fire Service*. Quincy, MA: NFPA.
2. Kerber, S., & Walton, W. D. (2005). *Effect of Positive Pressure Ventilation on a Room Fire*. National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST Technical Note 1498.
3. Runyan, C. W., Bangdiwala, S. I., Linzer, M. A., Sacks, J. J., & Butts, J. (1992). Risk factors for fatal residential fires. *Journal of Safety Research*, 23(4), 175-185.
4. Madrzykowski, D., & Kerber, S. (2009). *Fire Fighting Tactics Under Wind Driven Conditions*. National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST Technical Note 1618.
5. Ahrens, M. (2017). *Home Structure Fires*. National Fire Protection Association Fire Analysis and Research Division.
6. National Fire Protection Association. (2020). *Mobile Home Fires*. Fire Analysis and Research Division Report.

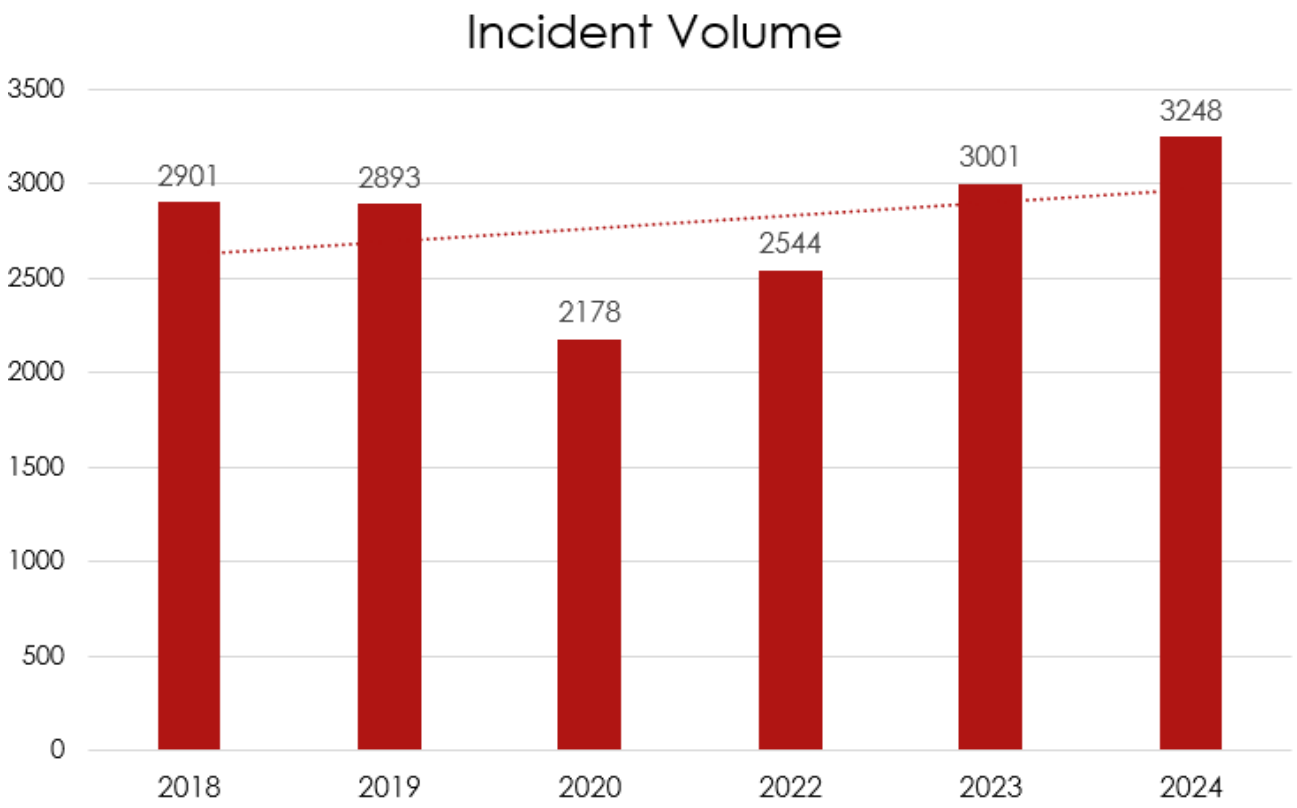
Incident Response Profile

The Incident Response Profile section plays a crucial role in understanding Kingsland's community vulnerabilities and informing future strategies. Through the analysis of 5 years of historical incident data from sources like the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS), Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD), and Emergency Medical Services (EMS), we gain valuable insights into past events. This retrospective analysis allows us to identify trends in incident origin, cause, and property classification.

It's important to recognize that historical data can illuminate potential gaps in current risk reduction programming which includes Emergency Response. By analyzing the types of incidents occurring within specific property classifications, we can assess whether current programs are adequately addressing the existing threats. Recognizing these patterns, alongside acknowledging potential data collection limitations, allows for strategically targeting resources and developing more effective risk mitigation strategies, ultimately leading to a safer and more resilient community.

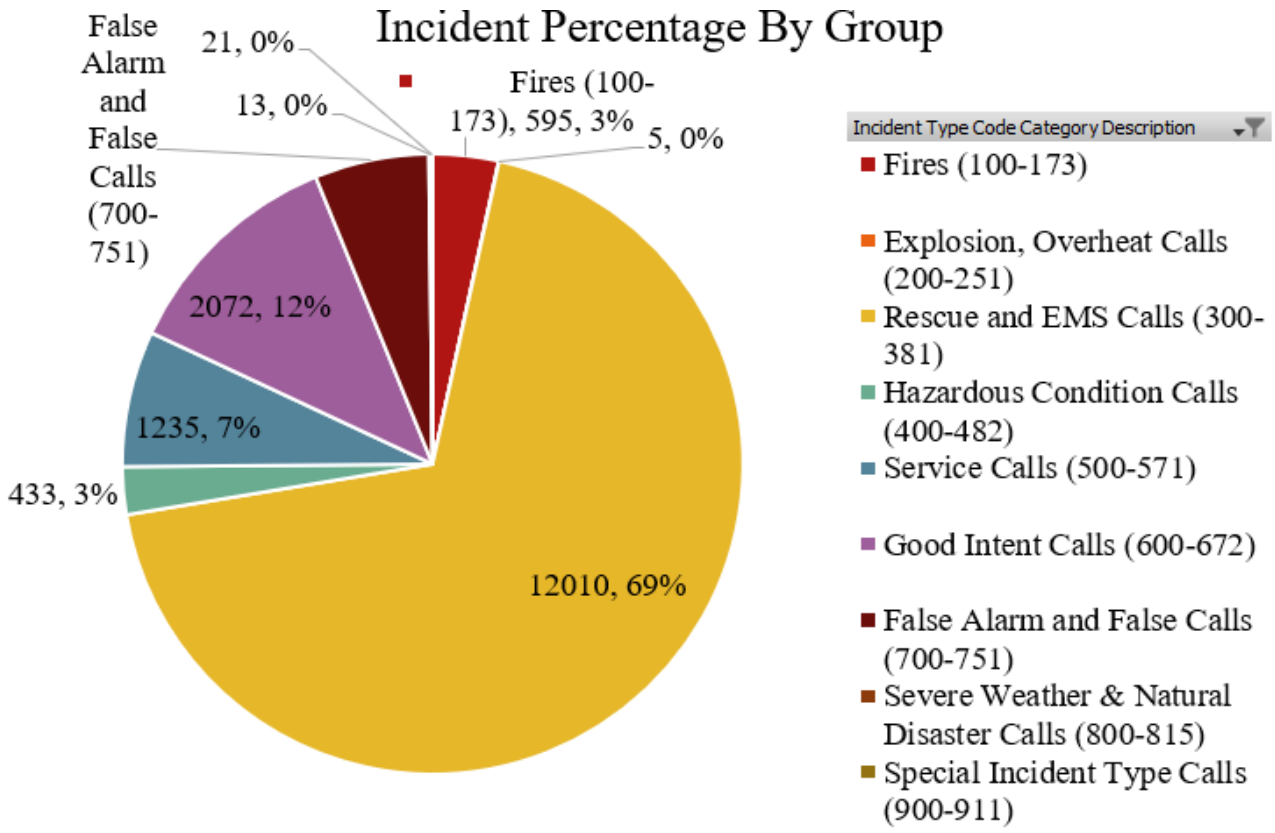
Combined Incident Detail

This section provided detail on historical response incidents for a 6-year period from 2018-2024. Combined Incident Detail covers all incident types in the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) and includes Fires, Explosions, EMS & Rescue, Hazardous Condition, Service Calls, Good Intent Calls, False Alarms, Severe Weather & Natural Disaster, and Special Incident Types. It should be noted that a slight gap in 2021 data occurred and where it negatively impacted trend analysis, that data was excluded from specific charts.



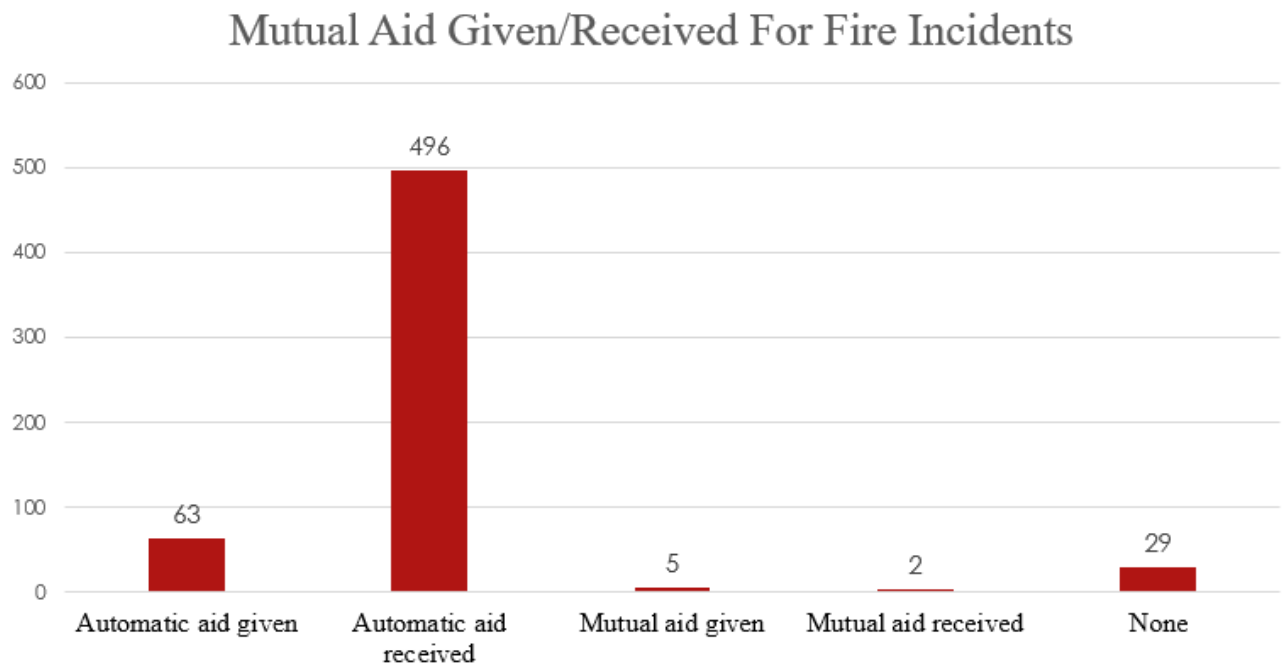
The total incident volume data demonstrates significant operational growth with notable fluctuations that directly impact fire department resource planning and service delivery capabilities. The department experienced a decline from 2,901 incidents in 2018 to 2,178 incidents in 2020, likely reflecting COVID-19 pandemic impacts, followed by remarkable recovery and expansion reaching 3,248 incidents in 2024. This represents a 49% increase from the 2020 low point and a 12% overall growth over the six-year period, indicating sustained community growth and expanding service demand that require enhanced staffing levels, equipment resources, and operational capacity.

The current incident volume of 3,248 annual responses translates to approximately 8.9 incidents per day, creating continuous operational demands that require 24/7 staffing and rapid response capabilities across Kingsland's 44.8 square mile service area. The consistent upward trend, with 1,070 additional incidents between 2020 and 2024, necessitates strategic resource deployment, personnel recruitment, and facility expansion planning to maintain response time standards and service quality during peak demand periods and multiple simultaneous incidents that could strain departmental capacity.



The incident distribution reveals that Kingsland Fire Rescue operates primarily as an emergency medical service provider, with Rescue and EMS calls comprising 69% (12,010 incidents) of total responses, demonstrating the critical importance of maintaining basic life support capabilities, medical equipment, and EMT-level training for personnel. Fire suppression activities represent only 3% (595 incidents) of total call volume, while service calls (7%) and hazardous condition calls (3%) indicate substantial community assistance and public safety responsibilities beyond traditional fire and EMS responses.

False alarms and false calls account for a significant 12% (2,072 incidents) of departmental workload, representing a substantial drain on resources that requires targeted public education and alarm system maintenance programs to reduce unnecessary responses. Good intent calls (12%) and the minimal severe weather/natural disaster responses reflect the department's role in community safety and emergency preparedness, while the absence of explosion/overheat calls and special incident types suggests either effective prevention measures or potential underreporting that warrants further analysis for comprehensive risk assessment and resource allocation planning.



Fire/EMS Dispatch Box Alarm System Analysis Summary

System Overview and Structure

Kingsland Fire Rescue operates within a sophisticated regional Fire/EMS Dispatch Box Alarm system that fundamentally explains the department's high automatic aid dependency identified in the Community Risk Assessment. The system divides the coverage area into multiple districts with predetermined response assignments for different incident types and alarm levels, creating a seamless regional approach to emergency response rather than traditional municipal boundaries.

Automatic Response Protocols

The dispatch system shows extensive use of automatic aid through structured response matrices that assign multiple agencies to incidents based on location and severity. For structure fires, the system automatically dispatches resources from multiple districts simultaneously, with Kingsland stations receiving predetermined assistance from neighboring departments for incidents within their territory. This explains why Kingsland received automatic aid on 496 fire incidents versus providing only 63 - the system is designed to send additional resources to Kingsland's district automatically rather than requiring specific requests for assistance.

Resource Distribution and Coverage

The documentation demonstrates that apparatus and personnel are strategically distributed across district boundaries based on optimal response times and resource availability rather than municipal ownership. Engine companies, ladder trucks,

tankers, and specialized units are assigned to incidents regardless of which fire department owns the equipment, creating a regional resource pool that maximizes coverage efficiency. This system places certain specialized apparatus in Kingsland's stations while housing other resources at neighboring stations, requiring coordinated response patterns that appear as "mutual aid" in traditional incident reporting systems.

Operational Implications

The box alarm system reveals that what appears to be heavy reliance on external assistance is actually evidence of effective regional coordination and resource optimization. Districts are designed with overlapping coverage areas where the closest and most appropriate resources respond regardless of municipal boundaries. The predetermined response assignments ensure adequate personnel and equipment arrive at incidents without delay, while maintaining cost-effective apparatus deployment across the region. This explains why Kingsland's "automatic aid dependency" is not a weakness but rather a strategic advantage that provides enhanced fire suppression capabilities beyond what any single municipality could maintain independently.

Strategic Context for Risk Assessment

Understanding this regional dispatch system provides crucial context for interpreting Kingsland's operational data and risk assessment findings. The apparent imbalance in mutual aid given versus received reflects the strategic placement of resources and predetermined response protocols rather than inadequate local capabilities. This system enables Kingsland to provide effective emergency response across a 44.8 square mile service area while participating in a broader regional network that enhances overall community protection through shared resources, coordinated training, and optimized apparatus deployment strategies.

Top 50 Locations for All Incident Types

27.7% of all incident volume

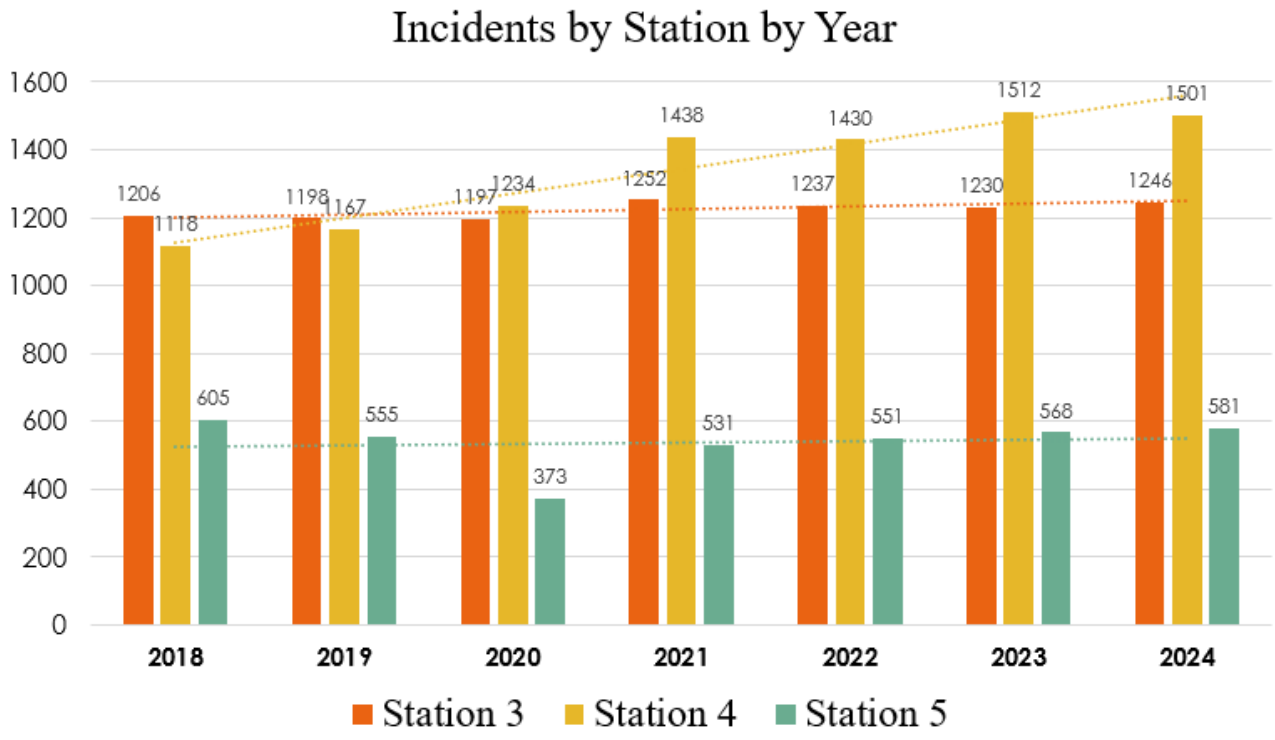
Incident Address Type Description	Street address

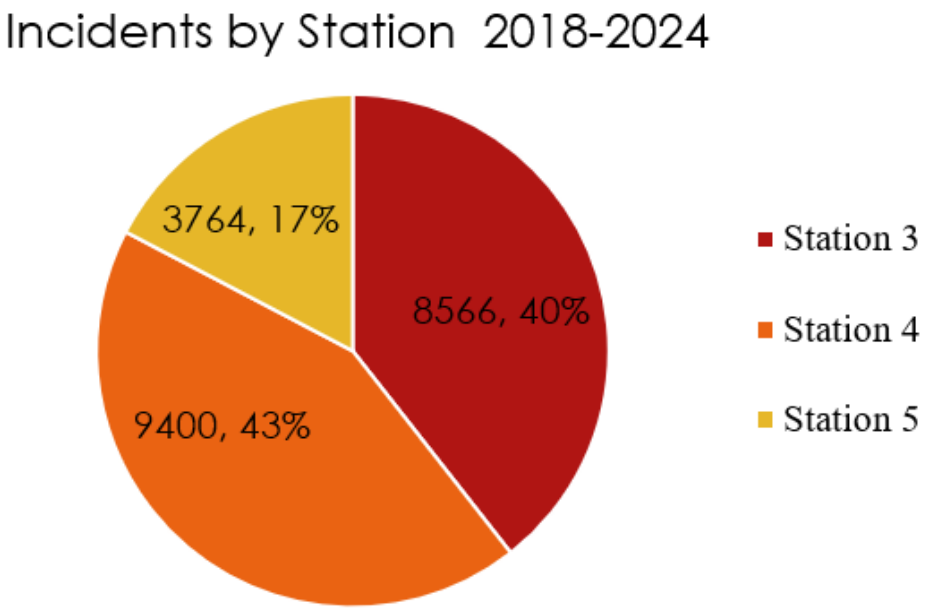
Row Labels	Count of Incident Full Address
4059 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR Boulevard , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	854
900 GROSS Road , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	485
301 GROSS Road , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	227
6300 LAUREL ISLAND Parkway , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	181
955 S GROVE Boulevard , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	154
504 S LEE Street , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	150
491 ST MARYS Road , ST MARYS, GA 31558	148
230 GROSS Road , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	148
1601 E KING Avenue , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	143
145 GROSS Road , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	112
1426 MIDDLE SCHOOL Road , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	94
201 J NOLAN WELLS Road , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	90
1050 WILDCAT Drive , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	82
2607 SCRUBBY BLUFF Road , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	82
1311 E KING Avenue , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	79
560 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR Boulevard , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	78
595 E KING Avenue , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	76
1375 E KING Avenue , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	74
6904 LAUREL ISLAND Parkway , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	63
95 NB , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	63
1224 BOONE Street , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	62
95 SB , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	62
1390 BOONE Street , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	61
120 ROBERT L EDENFIELD Drive , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	60
100 ST MARYS Road , ST MARYS, GA 31558	59
1481 E KING Avenue , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	59
1050 GROSS Road , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	57
151 RYAN NICHOLAS Drive , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	55
1300 MIDDLE SCHOOL Road , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	54
1410 BOONE Street , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	53
75 LAKE POINTE Drive , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	52
95 NB , WOODBINE, GA 31569	51
111 ROBERT L EDENFIELD Drive , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	49
1135 E KING Avenue , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	49
830 S SATILLA Street , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	48
1325 HOSPITALITY Avenue , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	48
205 W LILLY Avenue , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	45
102 READDICK Road , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	44
1220 BOONE Street , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	44
1105 E KING Avenue , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	44
1615 VACUNA Road , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	43
110 CROWN POINTE Parkway , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	42

201 WINDING Road , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	41
1100 THE LAKES Boulevard , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	41
1200 BOONE Street , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	40
444 EAGLE Boulevard , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	38
790 E KING Avenue , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	37
1353 E KING Avenue , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	37
250 GROSS Road , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	35
546 EAGLE Boulevard , KINGSLAND, GA 31548	34
Grand Total	**4827**

The concentration of incidents at specific locations reveals critical patterns for resource deployment and risk assessment, with the top 50 addresses accounting for 27.7% (4,827 incidents) of total call volume, indicating significant clustering that enables targeted prevention efforts and strategic apparatus positioning. The highest-volume location at 4059 Martin Luther King Jr Boulevard generated 854 incidents, likely representing a major healthcare facility, assisted living center, or high-density residential complex that requires dedicated emergency response planning and potentially co-located emergency medical resources to reduce response times and improve service delivery efficiency.

Multiple addresses along major corridors including Gross Road (485, 227, 148, 112 incidents), E King Avenue (143, 79, 74, 59, 49, 44, 37 incidents), and Interstate 95 (63, 62, 51 incidents) demonstrate transportation-related incident patterns and commercial district emergency activity that necessitate enhanced traffic incident management capabilities and coordination with state transportation authorities. The presence of educational facilities (Middle School Road locations with 94 and 54 incidents) and residential complexes (Boone Street addresses with multiple entries) indicates the need for specialized response protocols for schools and multi-family housing that accommodate higher occupant loads and evacuation complexities during emergency incidents.



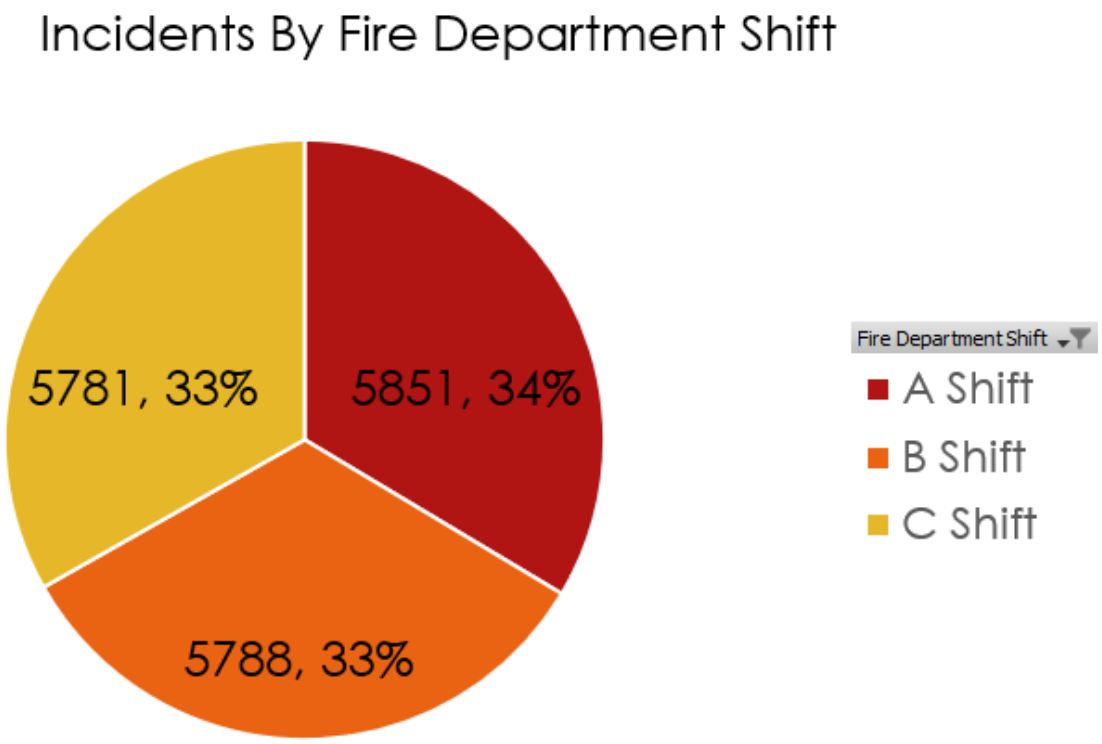


Incident Distribution by Station Analysis

The incident data reveals workload disparities across Kingsland Fire Rescue's three stations, with Station 4 handling the heaviest operational burden at 43% of total incidents (9,400 responses), followed by Station 3 at 40% (8,566 responses), while Station 5 manages only 17% (3,764 responses) of the department's emergency calls. This distribution pattern remains remarkably consistent across all seven years of data,

indicating stable geographic demand patterns and service area characteristics that create persistent workload imbalances requiring strategic staffing and resource allocation decisions.

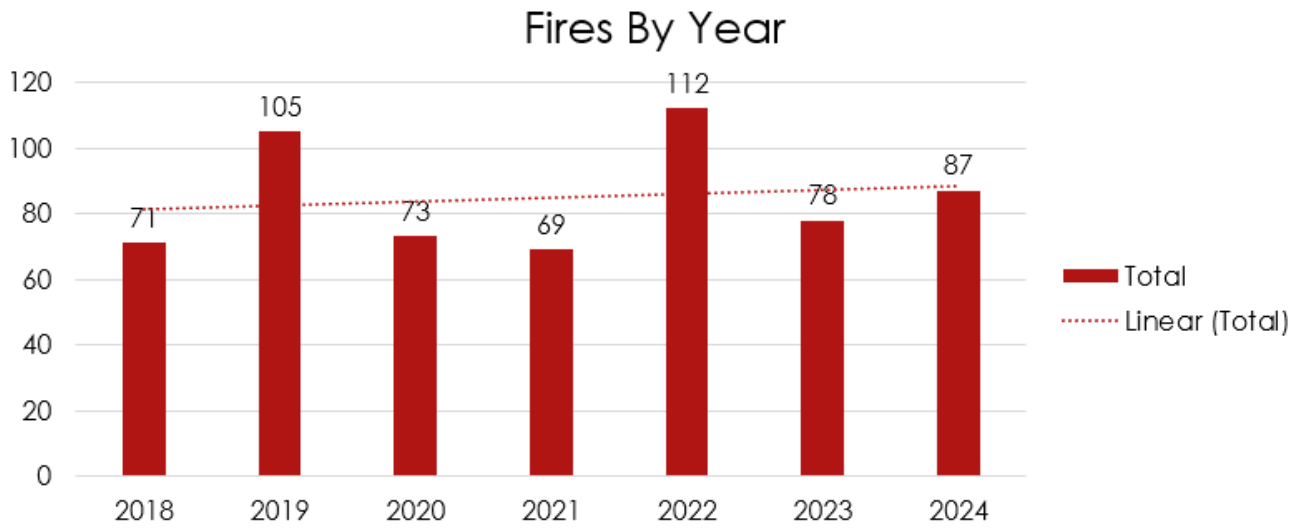
The annual incident trends show steady growth across all stations from 2018-2019, followed by pandemic-related decline in 2020-2021, then recovery and continued growth through 2024, with Station 4 experiencing the most dramatic fluctuations ranging from 1,262 incidents in 2021 to peaks of 1,518 incidents in 2023. Station 5's consistently lower incident volume throughout the analysis period suggests either a smaller service area, different demographic characteristics, or geographic factors that generate fewer emergency responses, potentially indicating opportunities for resource reallocation or enhanced mutual aid coverage during peak demand periods at busier stations.



The incident distribution across fire department shifts shows remarkably balanced workload allocation, with A Shift handling 5,851 incidents (34%), B Shift responding to 5,788 incidents (33%), and C Shift managing 5,781 incidents (33%), indicating consistent emergency activity throughout all 24-hour periods and validating current staffing models that maintain equivalent personnel levels across all shifts. This even distribution demonstrates that emergency incidents occur consistently around the clock rather than concentrating during specific time periods, requiring sustained operational readiness and resource availability across all shifts to maintain response capabilities and service delivery standards.

The minimal variation between shifts (only 70 incidents difference between highest and lowest) suggests that Kingsland Fire Rescue experiences continuous emergency demand that does not favor particular times of day, eliminating the possibility of reducing staffing during traditionally quieter periods and confirming the need for consistent 24/7 staffing levels, equipment readiness, and training programs across all operational shifts to ensure equitable emergency response capabilities regardless of when incidents occur.

Fire Incident Detail (100 Series Calls)



Fire incident data shows significant annual variation with a notable peak of 112 incidents in 2022, representing a 62% increase from the 2021 baseline of 69 incidents, followed by a decline to 78 incidents in 2023 and a subsequent increase to 87 incidents in 2024. The overall trend line indicates relatively stable fire activity averaging approximately 83 incidents annually, though the dramatic spike in 2022 warrants investigation to determine whether it resulted from specific weather conditions, increased wildfire activity, or changes in reporting and classification procedures that could inform future prevention strategies.

The fire incident pattern demonstrates the unpredictable nature of fire emergencies, with fluctuations ranging from a low of 69 incidents to a high of 112 incidents within the seven-year period, emphasizing the need for consistent fire suppression capabilities and prevention programs regardless of annual variations. This volatility in fire activity, combined with the department's heavy reliance on automatic aid resources, underscores the importance of maintaining adequate staffing, equipment readiness, and mutual aid agreements to handle both routine fire seasons and periods of elevated fire activity that could strain local resources.

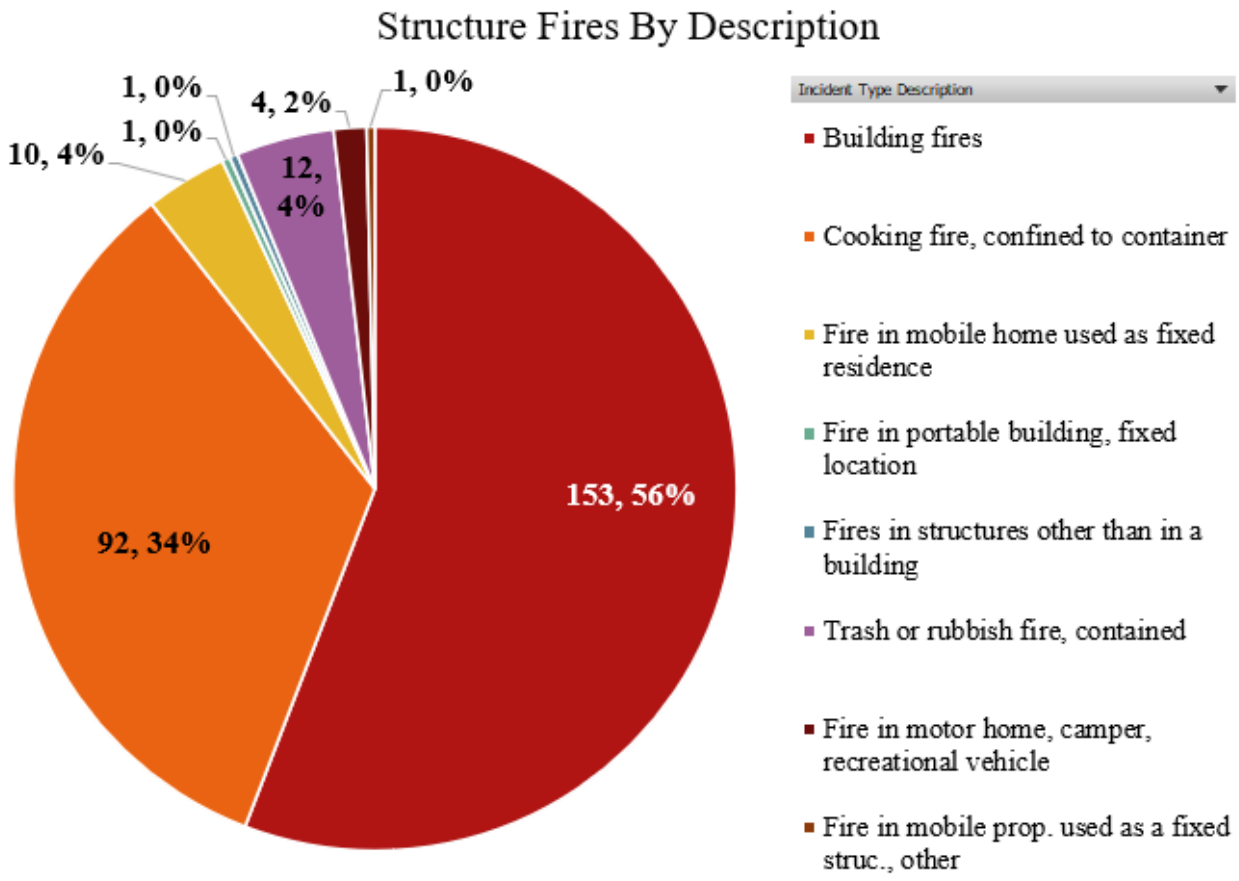
Incident Type Code Category Description	Fires (100-173)
Aid Given or Received Description	(Multiple Items)

Row Labels	Count of Incident Type Code (National)
Building fires	113
Cooking fire, confined to container	82

Passenger vehicle fire	71
Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	57
Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	35
Road freight or transport vehicle fire	26
Grass fire	26
Outside rubbish fire, other	20
Forest, woods or wildland fire	17
Mobile property (vehicle) fire, other	13
Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire	12
Trash or rubbish fire, contained	11
Fire in mobile home used as fixed residence	6
Outside equipment fire	6
Special outside fire, other	5
Natural vegetation fire, other	5
Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire	4
Fire in motor home, camper, recreational vehicle	3
Camper or recreational vehicle (RV) fire	3
Outside gas or vapor combustion explosion	3
Fire, other	3
Outside storage fire	3
Fires in structures other than in a building	1
Fire in mobile prop. used as a fixed struc., other	1
Fire in portable building, fixed location	1
Grand Total	**527**

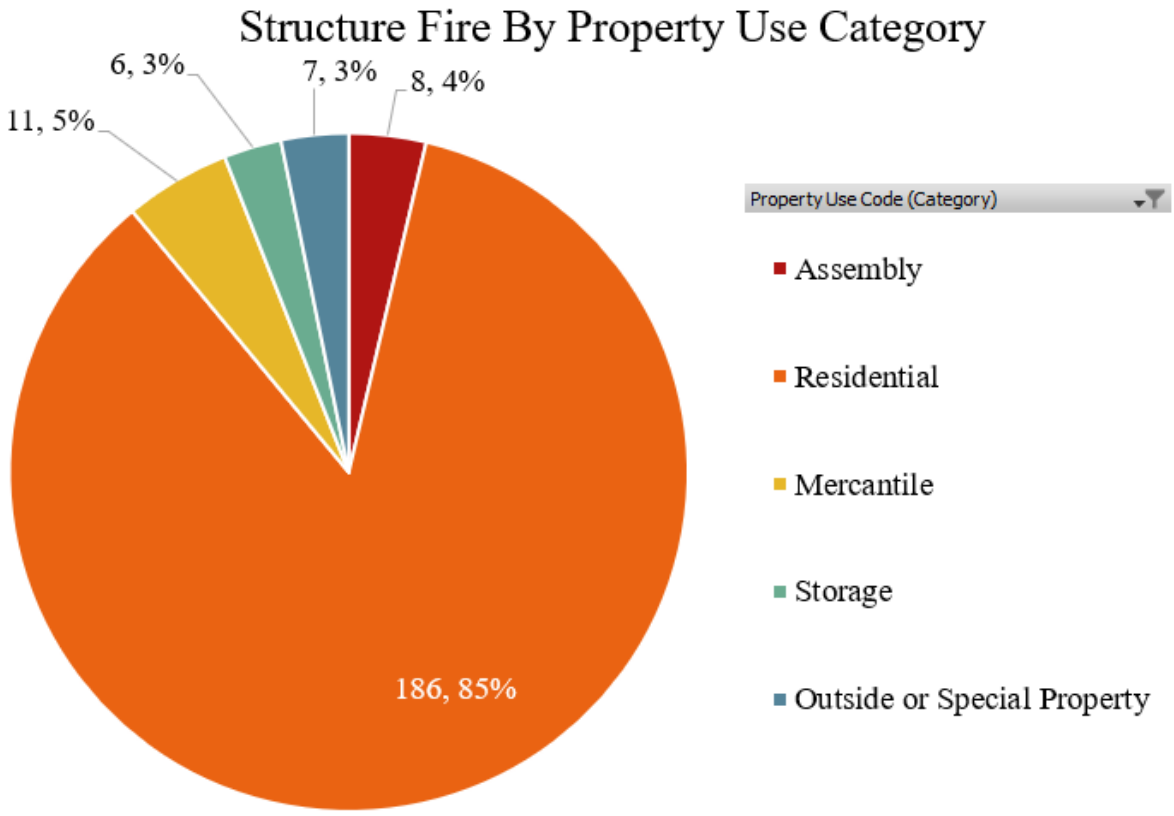
Building fires represent the most significant structural fire risk with 113 incidents over the seven-year period, averaging 16 structure fires annually that require comprehensive fire suppression capabilities, search and rescue resources, and coordinated emergency response protocols. Cooking-related fires confined to containers account for 82 incidents, indicating substantial residential fire prevention education opportunities focused on kitchen safety, smoke detector placement, and proper cooking practices that could significantly reduce preventable fire emergencies.

Vehicle fires comprise a major category with 71 passenger vehicle incidents and 26 road freight/transport vehicle fires, reflecting the community's location along major transportation corridors including Interstate 95 and the need for specialized vehicle fire suppression equipment, traffic incident management capabilities, and hazardous materials response protocols. Wildland fire activity, including 35 brush fires, 26 grass fires, and 17 forest/wildland fires, demonstrates emerging fire risks requiring specialized wildfire suppression equipment, mutual aid coordination with forestry agencies, and enhanced community wildfire prevention programs.



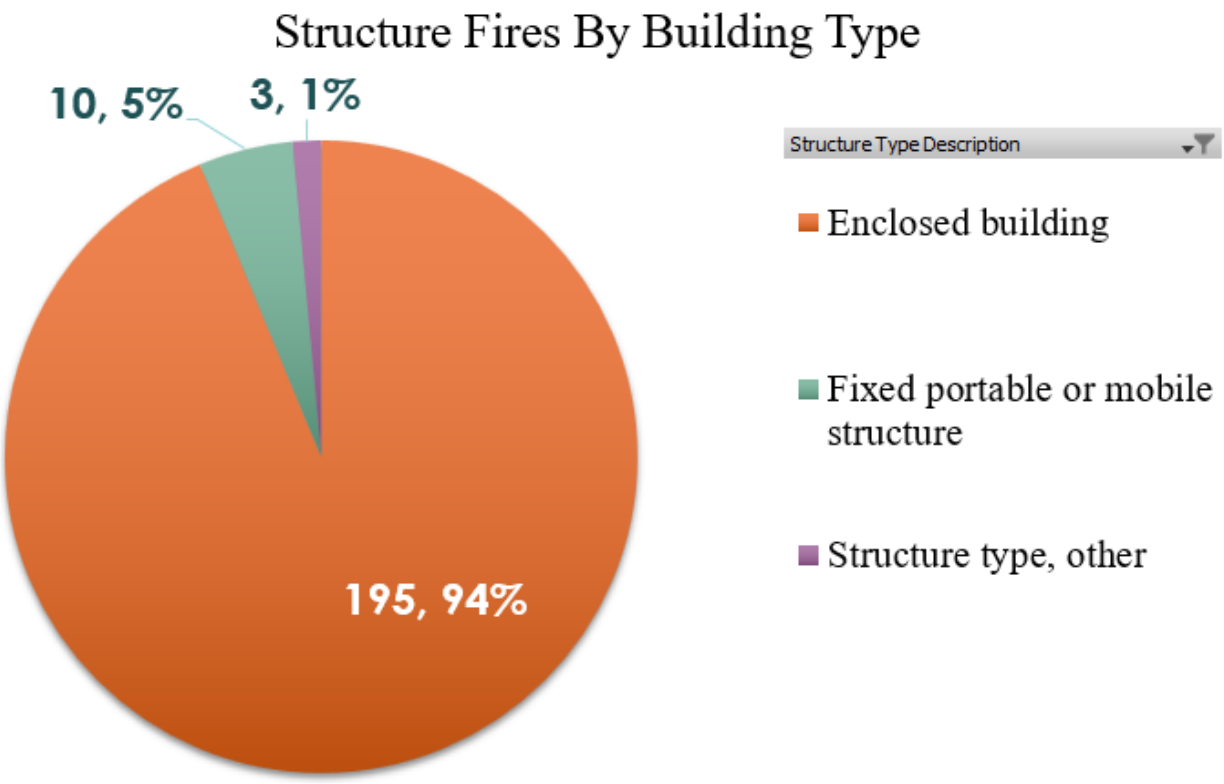
Building fires dominate structural fire incidents at 56% (153 incidents), representing the primary fire suppression challenge requiring comprehensive structural firefighting capabilities, advanced life support resources, and extensive water supply systems to protect Kingsland's predominantly single-family residential housing stock. Cooking fires confined to containers account for 34% (92 incidents) of structural fires, indicating a critical opportunity for targeted fire prevention education focused on kitchen safety practices, proper cooking techniques, and smoke detector maintenance that could significantly reduce the most common cause of residential fire emergencies.

Mobile home fires, while representing only 4% of structural incidents, are particularly concerning given the 6.9% of Kingsland's housing stock consists of mobile homes, suggesting these structures experience disproportionately higher fire rates that require specialized response protocols due to rapid fire spread characteristics and limited egress options. The remaining structural fire types, including portable buildings and recreational vehicles, represent minimal incident volume but require diverse suppression tactics and equipment capabilities to address the varied construction materials, access limitations, and fire behavior patterns associated with non-traditional structural occupancies.



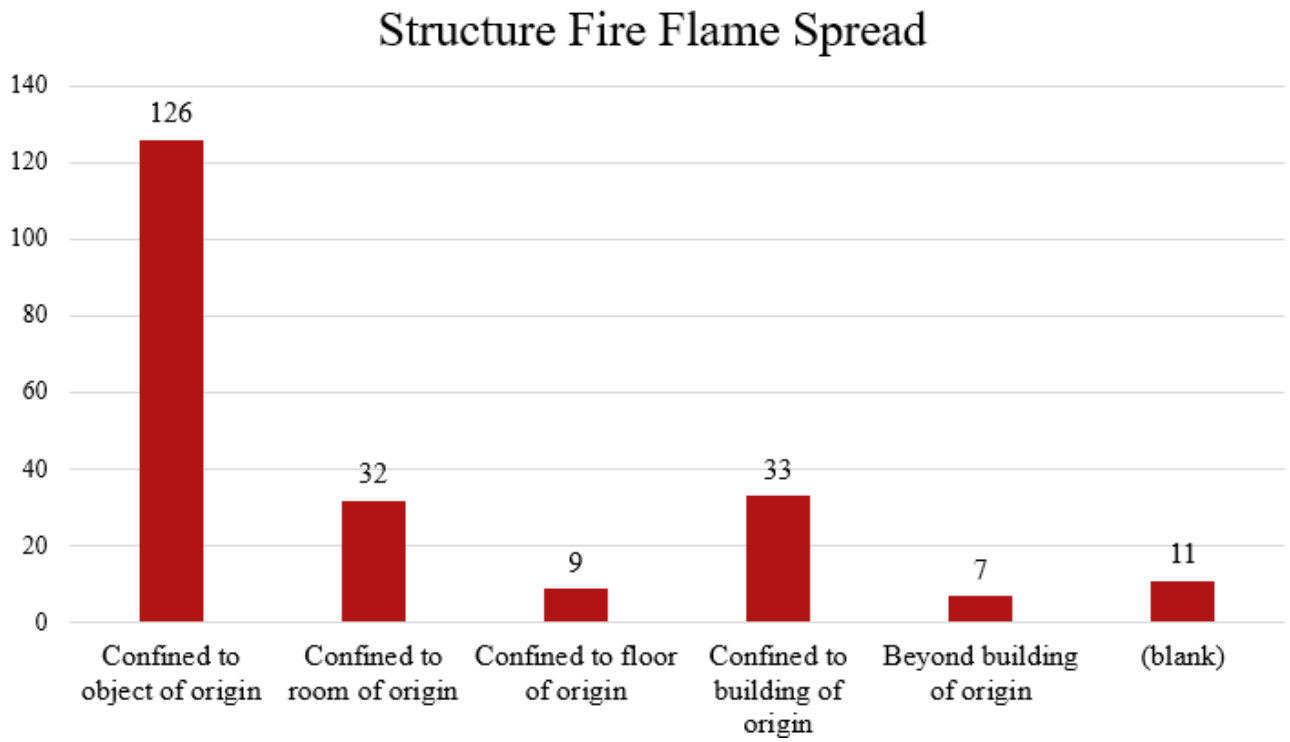
Residential properties account for an overwhelming 85% (186 incidents) of structural fires, reflecting Kingsland's predominantly residential character and emphasizing the critical importance of residential fire prevention programs, smoke detector installation initiatives, and public education focused on home fire safety practices. This concentration of residential fire activity aligns with the community's housing profile of single-family homes and requires fire department resources prioritized toward residential fire suppression tactics, search and rescue capabilities, and family evacuation assistance protocols.

The remaining property categories represent minimal fire activity, with mercantile properties at 11.5% and assembly, storage, and special properties each comprising less than 9% of structural fires, indicating effective fire prevention through strict local and state fire and building codes. This distribution suggests that fire department prevention efforts should focus primarily on residential fire safety education, kitchen fire prevention, and smoke detector maintenance programs while maintaining specialized capabilities for the limited commercial and institutional fire risks within the community.



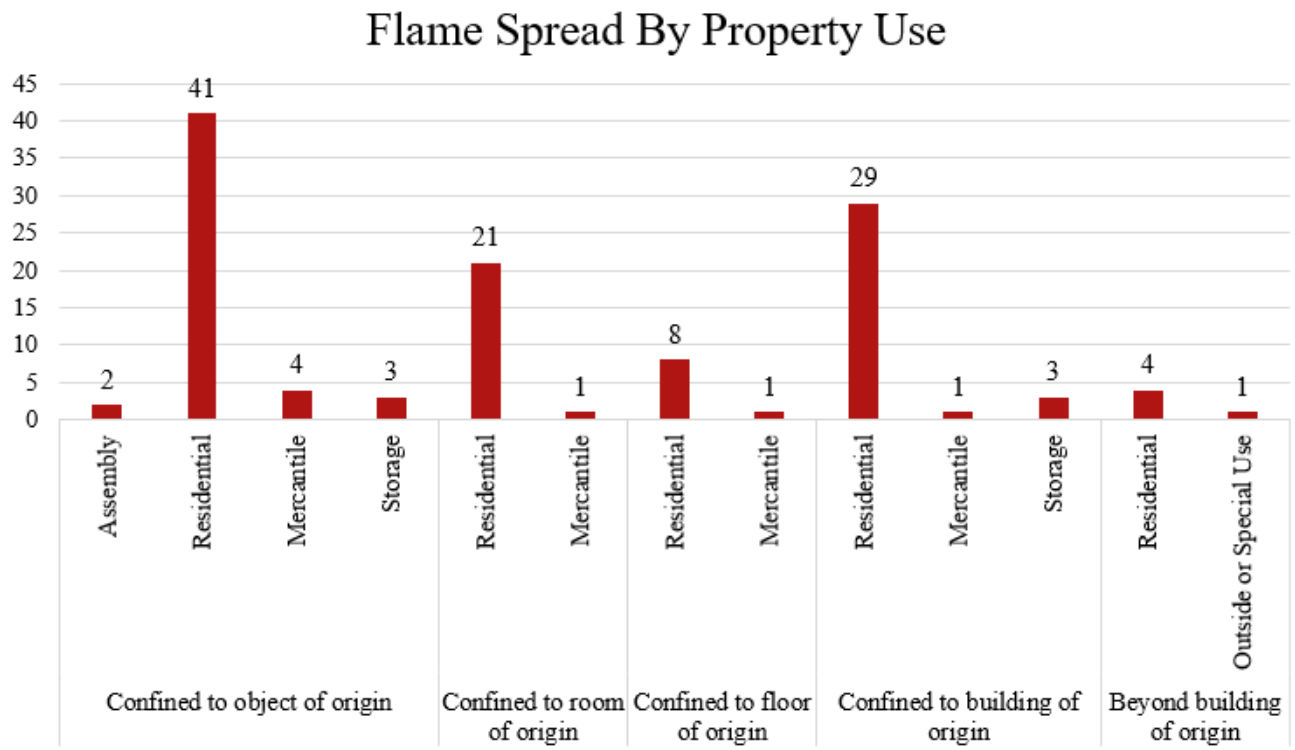
Enclosed buildings represent 94% (195 incidents) of all structural fires, reflecting Kingsland's predominant housing stock of traditional site-built homes and commercial structures that require standard structural firefighting tactics, interior attack capabilities, and comprehensive ventilation strategies. This overwhelming concentration in conventional building types enables the fire department to focus training, equipment procurement, and tactical development on proven structural firefighting methods while maintaining consistent operational approaches across the majority of fire incidents.

Fixed portable or mobile structures account for only 5% (10 incidents) of structural fires, though this category includes mobile homes which, as previously noted, represent a disproportionately high fire risk relative to their 6.9% share of the housing stock. The minimal occurrence of alternative structure types allows the department to prioritize resources toward traditional structural firefighting capabilities while maintaining specialized knowledge and equipment for the limited mobile and portable structure incidents that require modified suppression tactics due to construction materials and access limitations.



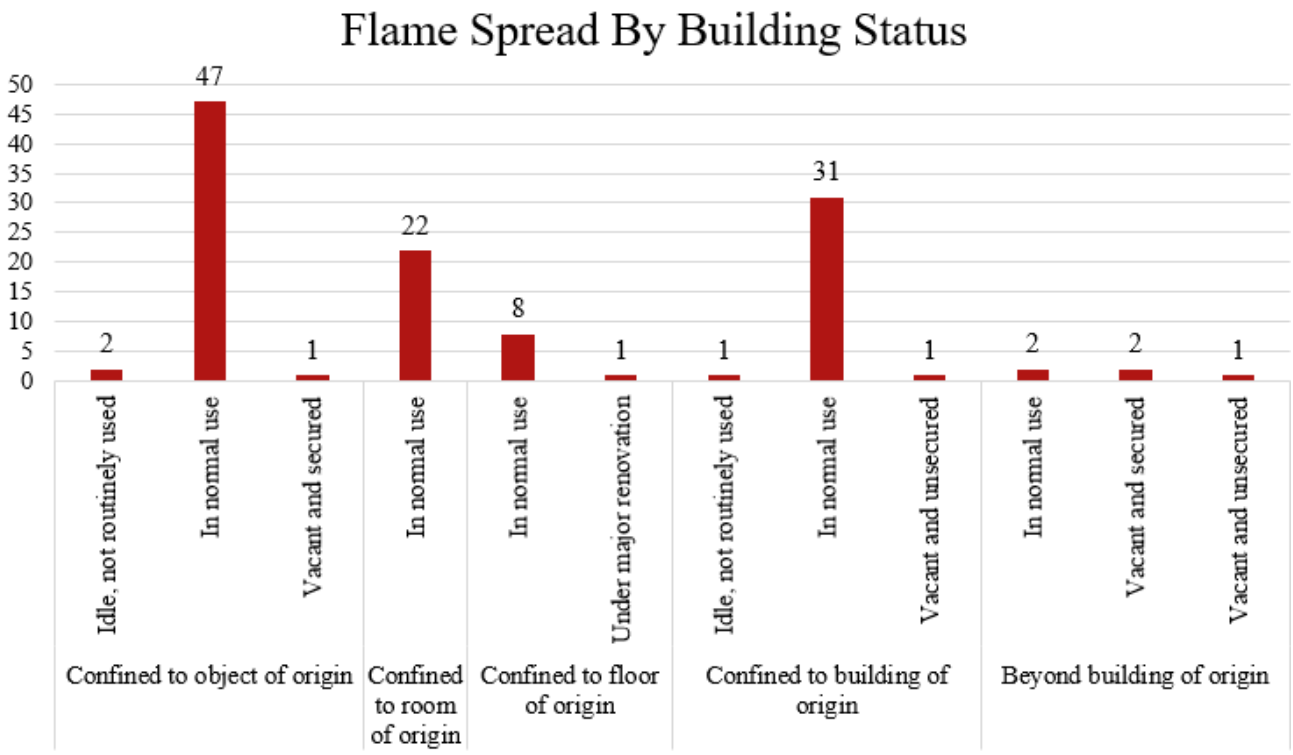
The flame spread data reveals highly effective fire suppression and prevention outcomes, with 126 incidents (58%) confined to the object of origin, demonstrating successful early detection, rapid fire department response, and effective initial attack strategies that prevent fire extension beyond the initial fuel source. An additional 32 incidents (15%) remained confined to the room of origin, indicating that 73% of structural fires are contained to their immediate area of origin, reflecting the effectiveness of modern building construction, smoke detection systems, and aggressive interior attack firefighting tactics.

The concerning cases include 33 incidents (15%) that spread throughout the building of origin and 7 incidents (3%) that extended beyond the original structure, representing scenarios that likely involved delayed detection, difficult access conditions, or inadequate water supply that allowed fires to reach advanced stages before suppression. These extended fire incidents, comprising 18% of structural fires, require analysis to identify contributing factors such as response time delays, water supply limitations, or building construction features that facilitate fire spread, enabling targeted improvements in prevention programs, response protocols, and resource deployment strategies.



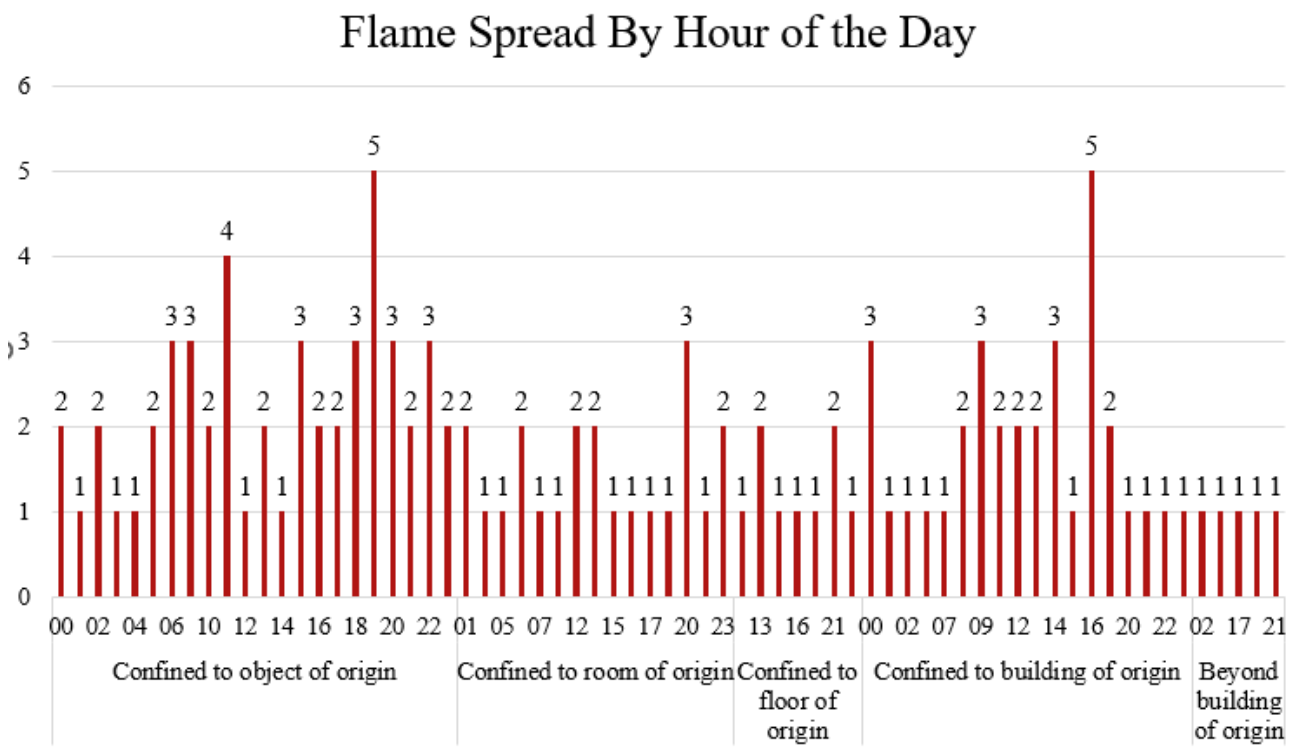
Residential properties demonstrate effective fire containment with 41 incidents confined to the object of origin and 21 incidents contained to the room of origin, indicating successful residential fire suppression strategies and early detection systems that prevent fire extension in most home fires. However, residential properties also account for 29 incidents that spread throughout the entire building, representing the most significant fire loss category that require investigation into factors such as delayed occupant notification, extended response times, or inadequate residential fire protection systems that allow fires to reach advanced stages.

Commercial and institutional properties show generally effective fire containment, with mercantile properties experiencing minimal fire spread and storage facilities demonstrating good containment to the object or room of origin. The relatively low number of extended fires in non-residential properties suggests effective commercial fire protection systems, including sprinkler systems, fire alarms, and compartmentalization features that limit fire spread, though the small sample sizes in these categories require continued monitoring to ensure consistent fire protection effectiveness across all property types within the community.



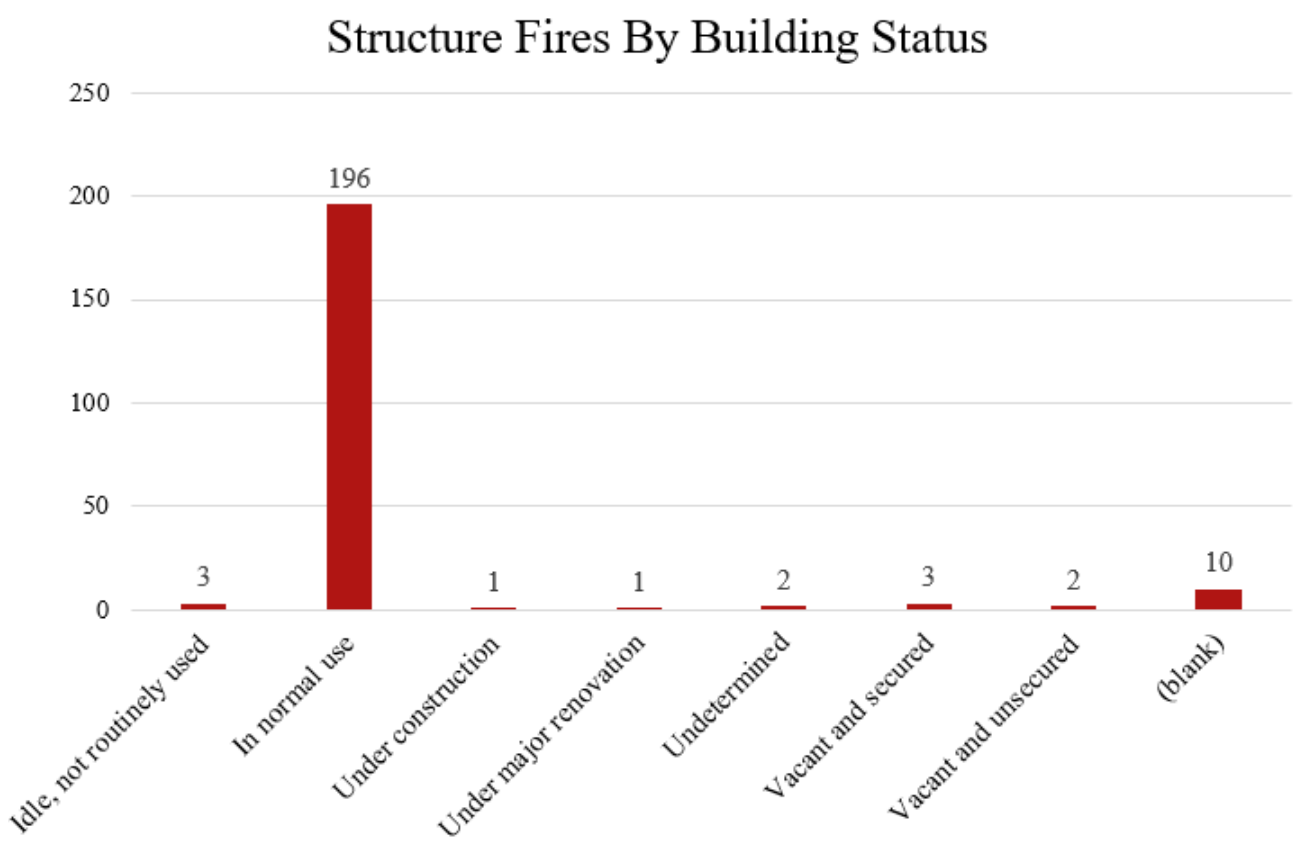
Buildings in normal use demonstrate effective fire containment with 47 incidents confined to the object of origin and 22 incidents contained to the room of origin, indicating that occupied structures with maintained fire protection systems, regular occupant presence for early detection, and functioning utilities generally experience successful fire suppression outcomes. However, buildings in normal use also account for 31 incidents that spread throughout the entire structure, representing the highest number of total building losses and suggesting that factors such as delayed discovery, response time challenges, or fire protection system failures can still result in significant fire damage even in well-maintained occupied buildings.

Vacant and unsecured buildings show concerning fire spread patterns, with relatively fewer incidents overall but proportionally higher rates of extensive fire damage, including building-wide spread and extension beyond the original structure. The presence of fires in vacant buildings indicates potential security issues, lack of early detection systems, and delayed fire discovery that allows fires to reach advanced stages before fire department intervention, emphasizing the need for enhanced code enforcement, vacant building monitoring programs, and coordination with property owners to secure unoccupied structures and prevent fire hazards.



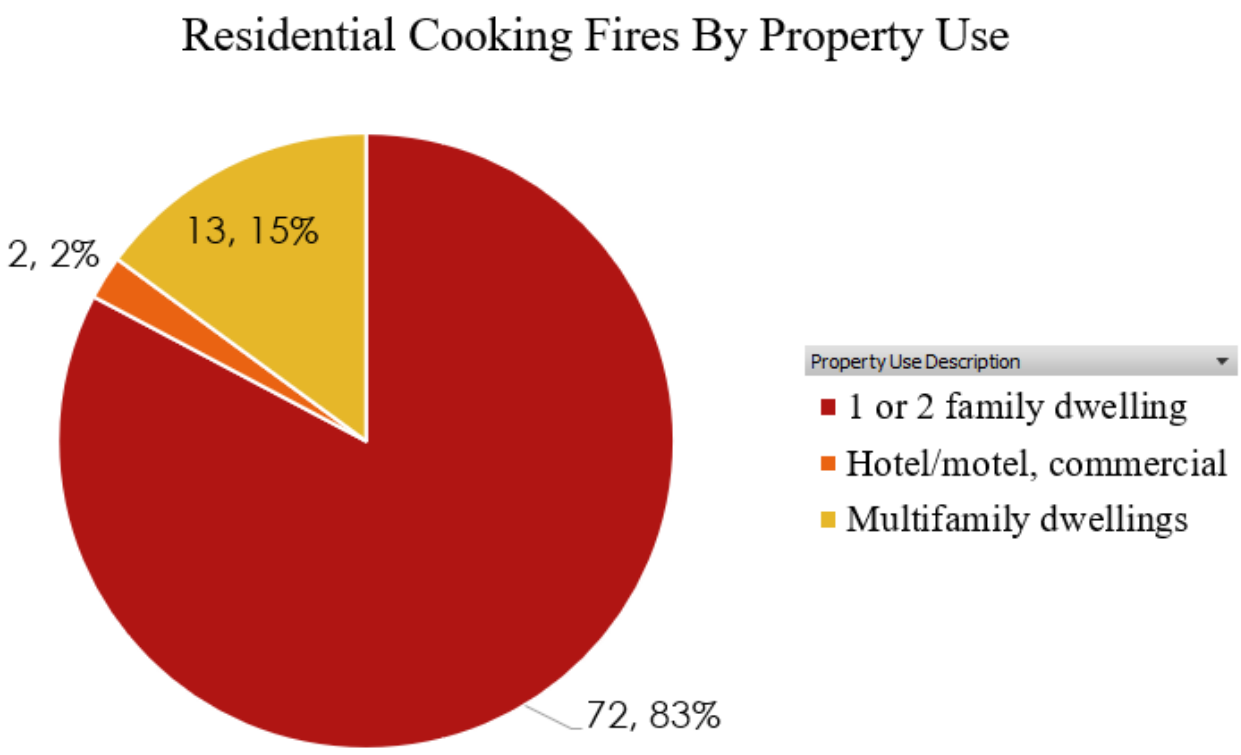
The temporal distribution of fire incidents shows relatively consistent fire activity throughout the day, with most fires successfully contained to the object of origin occurring during typical waking hours, suggesting effective occupant detection and rapid fire department response during periods of high community activity. Notable peaks in extended fire damage occur during early morning hours (0400-0600) and evening hours (1800-2000), potentially correlating with periods of reduced occupant alertness, delayed discovery, or peak activity periods when cooking and heating systems are in heavy use.

The most concerning pattern shows building-wide fire spread incidents occurring across multiple time periods, including late night and early morning hours when occupant detection may be delayed and fire department response times could be extended due to reduced staffing or longer travel distances. The distribution of severe fire incidents throughout both day and night hours emphasizes the critical importance of functioning smoke detection systems, 24/7 fire department readiness, and community education about fire safety practices during both active and sleeping hours when fire discovery and escape time windows may be significantly compressed.



Buildings in normal use account for most structural fires with 196 incidents (90%), reflecting the expected pattern that occupied structures with active utilities, heating systems, and human activity generate the highest fire risk through cooking, electrical use, and other daily activities. This concentration in normally occupied buildings indicates that fire prevention education, smoke detector programs, and residential fire safety initiatives should focus on occupied structures where the majority of fire incidents occur, emphasizing proper maintenance of heating systems, electrical safety, and kitchen fire prevention.

Vacant and abandoned buildings represent a disproportionate concern with 15 total incidents across various vacancy categories, indicating potential security issues, lack of maintenance, and delayed fire discovery that can result in more extensive property damage, neighborhood risks and safety concerns for firefighters. The presence of fires in unoccupied structures suggests the department should explore the need for enhanced code enforcement, vacant building registration programs, property owner accountability measures, and coordination with law enforcement to address potential arson concerns and ensure proper securing of abandoned properties to prevent unauthorized access and fire hazards.



Single and two-family dwellings account for 83% (72 incidents) of residential cooking fires, reflecting Kingsland's predominantly single-family housing character and indicating that fire prevention education should focus heavily on residential kitchen safety practices, proper cooking techniques, and smoke detector placement in family homes. This concentration of cooking fires in single-family residences aligns with the community's housing profile and suggests that homeowner education programs addressing stovetop safety, grease fire suppression, and kitchen fire prevention could significantly reduce the most common cause of residential fire incidents.

Multifamily dwellings represent 15% (13 incidents) of cooking fires, which is proportionally higher than their representation in the overall housing stock, suggesting that apartment complexes, condominiums, and other multi-unit buildings may face challenges related to shared cooking facilities, diverse cooking practices among residents, or potentially inadequate kitchen ventilation systems. The minimal occurrence of cooking fires in hotel/motel properties (2%) indicates either effective commercial kitchen safety measures or limited cooking activities in these occupancies, though the multifamily cooking fire pattern warrants targeted fire prevention programs for apartment complexes and multi-unit residential buildings.

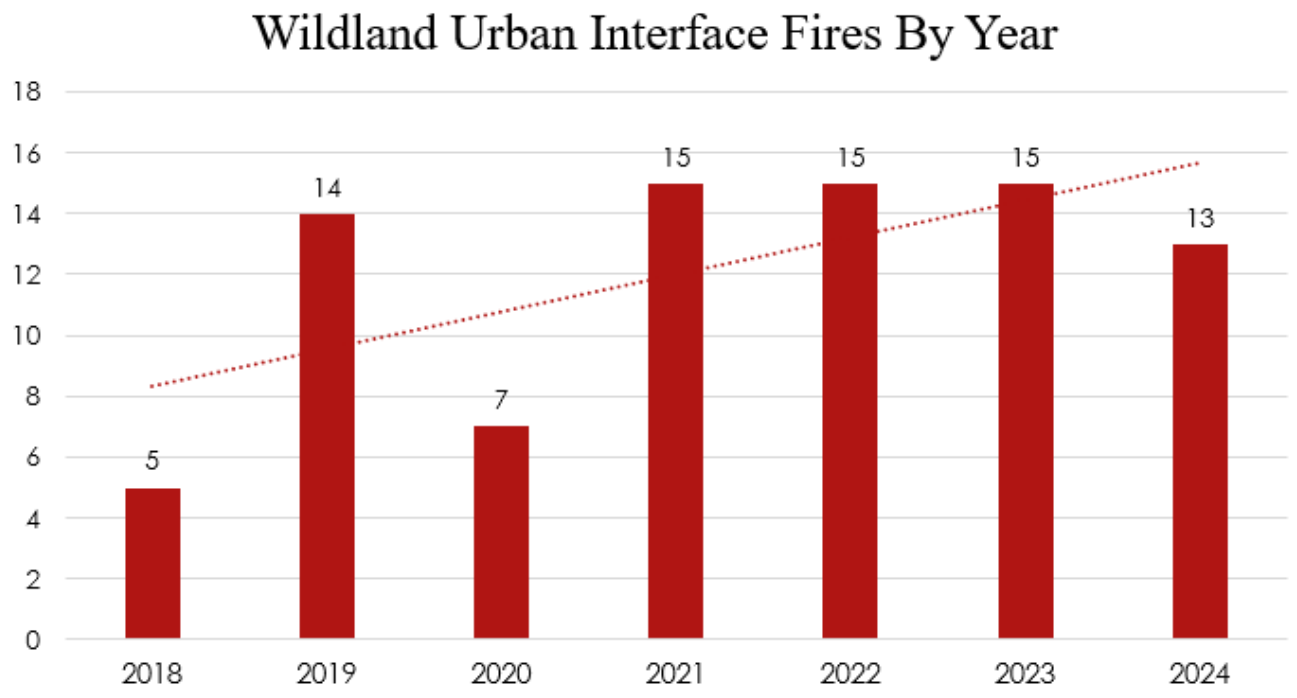
Structure Fires by Area of Origin

Aid Given or Received Description	(Multiple Items)
Incident Type Code (National)	(Multiple Items)

Row Labels	Count of Incident Type Code (National)
Cooking area, kitchen	105
Undetermined	17
Attic: vacant, crawl space above top story, cupola	13
Bedroom - < 5 persons; included are jail or prison	9
Laundry area, wash house (laundry)	9
Common room, den, family room, living room, lounge	8
Vehicle storage area; garage, carport	6
Bathroom, checkroom, lavatory, locker room	5
Wall surface: exterior	5
(blank)	4
Wall assembly	3
Substructure area or space, crawl space	3
Exterior balcony, unenclosed porch	2
Roof surface: exterior	2
Corridor, mall	1
Courtyard, patio, porch, terrace	1
Interior stairway or ramp	1
Storage area, other	1
Closet	1
Office	1
Open area - outside; included are farmland, field	1
Personal service area, barber/beauty salon area	1
Grand Total	**199**

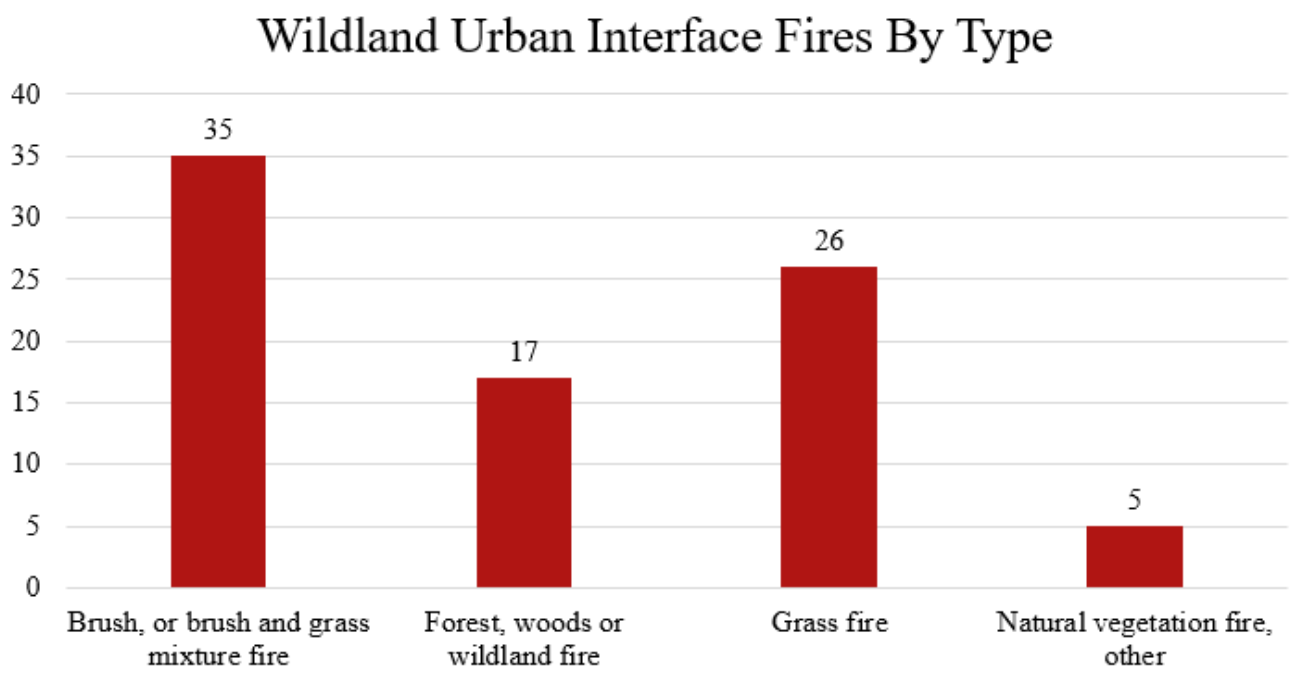
Cooking areas and kitchens dominate fire origins with 105 incidents (53%), confirming that kitchen fires represent the primary structural fire risk requiring intensive fire prevention education focused on cooking safety and grease fire suppression techniques. The concentration of fire origins in cooking areas aligns with national fire statistics and emphasizes the critical importance of smoke alarm placement near but not within kitchens, public education about stovetop safety, and emergency response protocols that address the rapid fire spread potential from cooking incidents.

The remaining fire origins show diverse patterns including 17 undetermined origins (9%) that may suggest complex fire scenarios requiring enhanced investigation capabilities, and attic fires (13 incidents). Bedroom fires (9 incidents) represent high life-safety risks due to occupant vulnerability during sleeping hours, emphasizing the need for bedroom-level smoke detectors and family escape planning education that addresses nighttime fire scenarios and the critical importance of closed bedroom doors for fire protection.



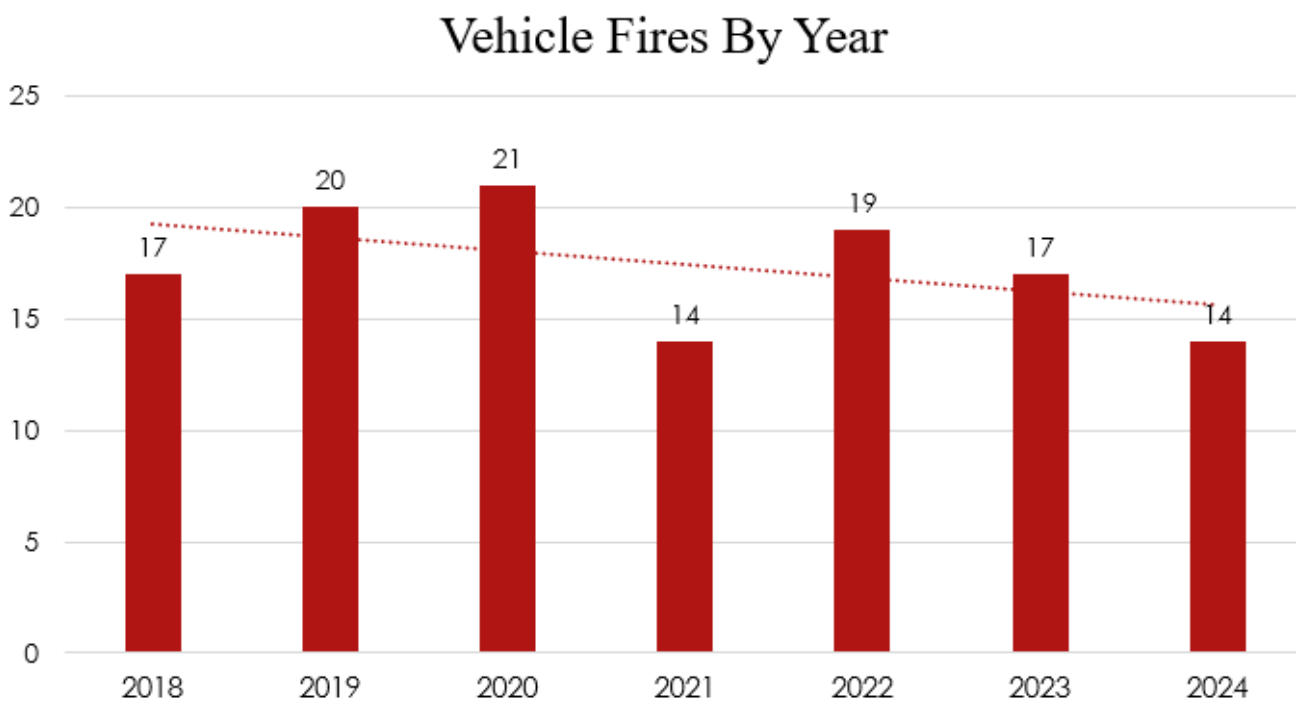
Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) fires demonstrate significant annual variation with a concerning upward trend, increasing from 5 incidents in 2018 to consistent levels of 15 incidents annually from 2021-2023, before declining to 13 incidents in 2024. This pattern reflects the emerging wildfire risk in coastal Georgia due to climate change, drought conditions, and the community's interface between developed areas and natural vegetation, requiring enhanced wildfire prevention strategies, defensible space programs, and specialized wildfire suppression capabilities.

The sustained elevation in WUI fire activity from 2021 onward, with three consecutive years of 15 incidents annually, indicates that wildfire has become a persistent threat requiring dedicated resources and planning rather than an occasional emergency. This trend necessitates fire department investment in wildland firefighting equipment, specialized training for grass and brush fire suppression, coordination with forestry agencies, and community education programs focused on vegetation management and fire-safe landscaping practices to reduce ignition risks in areas where residential development meets natural vegetation.



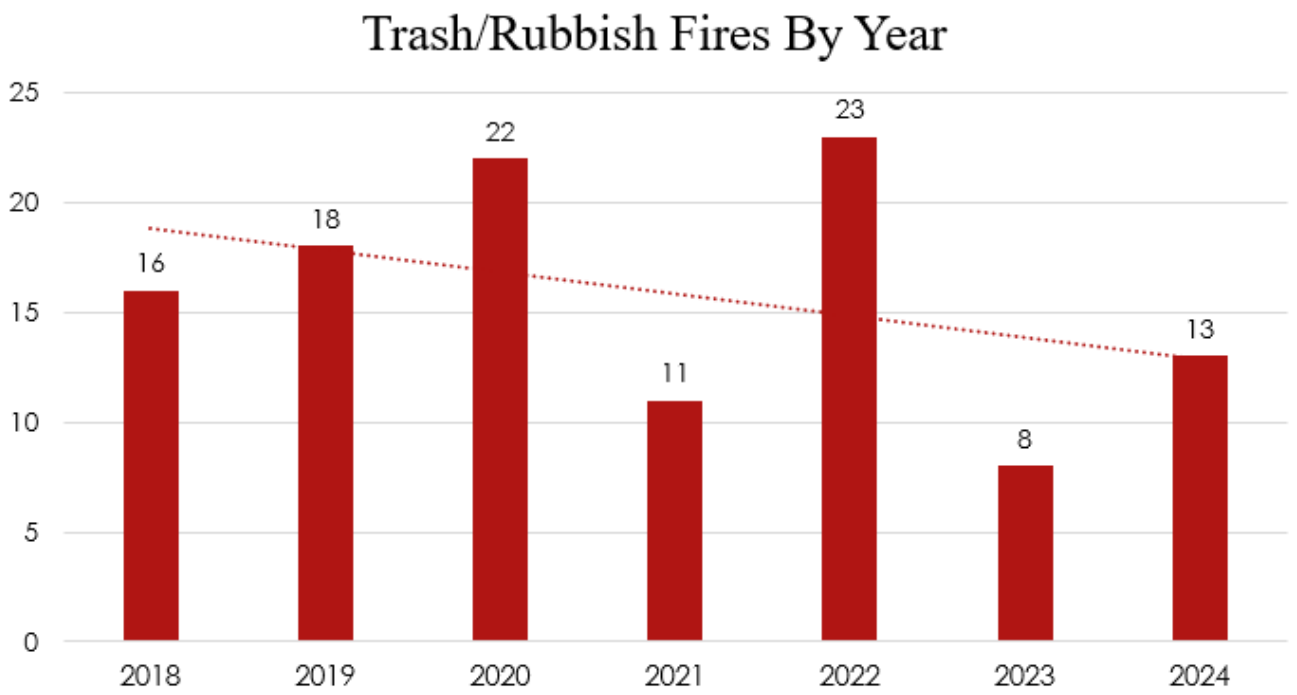
Brush and grass mixture fires dominate WUI incidents with 35 occurrences (42%), indicating that mixed vegetation areas at the edges of residential developments pose the greatest wildfire risk and require targeted fuel reduction programs, defensible space creation, and specialized suppression equipment designed for brush fire suppression. Grass fires account for 26 incidents (31%), reflecting the prevalence of open grasslands and maintained areas that can rapidly carry fire toward structures during dry conditions, emphasizing the need for vegetation management ordinances and public education about proper lawn and landscape maintenance during fire season.

Forest and wildland fires represent 17 incidents (20%), suggesting that wooded areas adjacent to residential development pose significant threats requiring coordination with state forestry agencies, mutual aid agreements for specialized wildland firefighting resources, and community planning that considers defensible space requirements and evacuation route planning. The combined vegetation fire types demonstrate that Kingsland faces diverse wildfire fuel scenarios requiring comprehensive wildfire prevention strategies, including vegetation management programs, fire-resistant landscaping education, and enhanced early detection systems to identify and suppress wildland fires before they threaten residential areas.



Vehicle fires demonstrate moderate annual variation with a peak of 21 incidents in 2020, followed by a gradual declining trend to 14 incidents in both 2021 and 2024, with the overall pattern suggesting relatively stable vehicle fire activity averaging approximately 17 incidents annually. The slight downward trend may reflect improved vehicle safety standards, better maintenance practices, or changes in vehicle technology that reduce fire risks, though the consistent occurrence of 14-21 vehicle fires annually indicates the need for sustained capabilities in vehicle fire suppression and hazardous materials response.

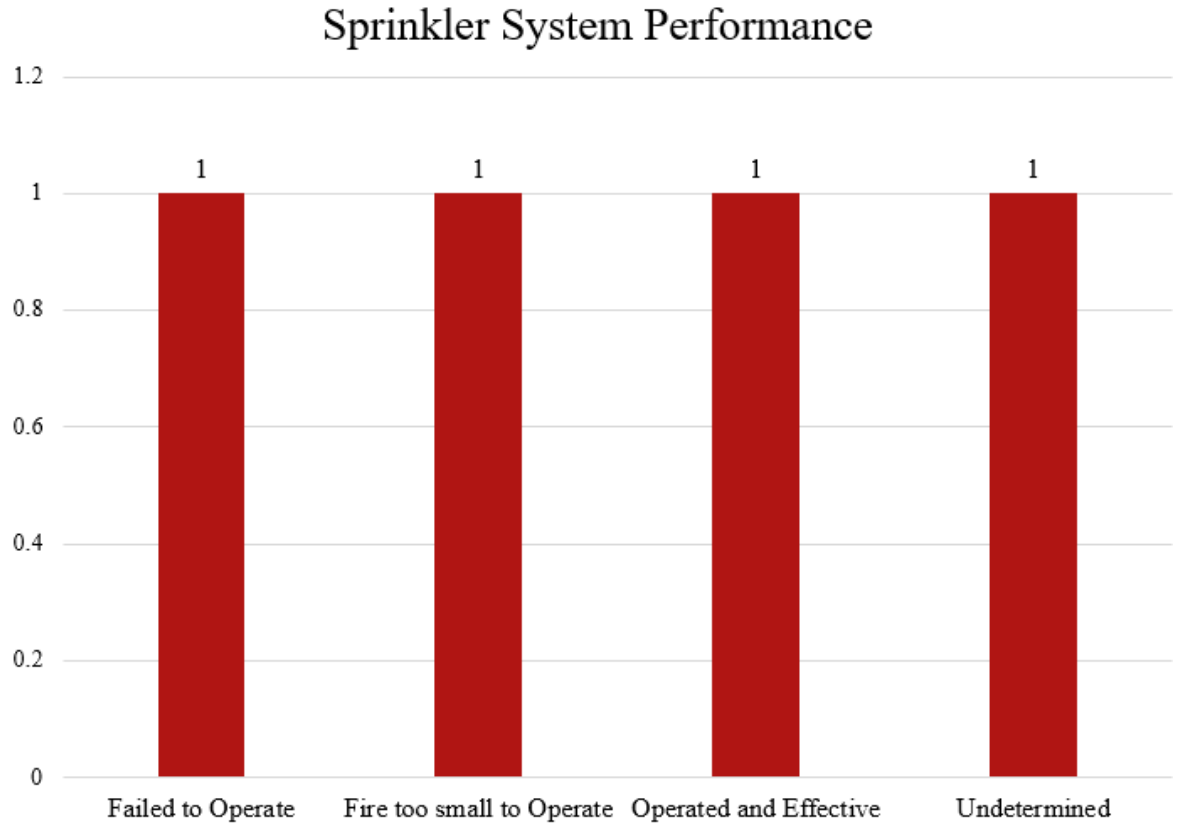
The vehicle fire frequency, representing roughly 1.4 incidents per month, requires fire department readiness for automotive fire suppression, traffic incident management, and potential exposure protection for adjacent structures or vegetation, particularly given Kingsland's location along major transportation corridors including Interstate 95. This incident volume necessitates specialized fire suppression equipment and techniques for electric vehicle fires, training in automotive fire behavior, and coordination with law enforcement for traffic control during vehicle fire incidents that could impact major roadways and create secondary hazards for both responders and the traveling public.



Trash and rubbish fires show significant annual variation with peaks of 22 incidents in 2020 and 23 incidents in 2022, followed by a notable decline to 8 incidents in 2023 and a partial recovery to 13 incidents in 2024, suggesting potential improvements in waste management practices or enhanced enforcement of outdoor burning regulations. The downward trend from the 2022 peak may reflect successful public education campaigns about proper disposal methods, stricter enforcement of burning ordinances, or community initiatives that reduced illegal dumping and outdoor burning activities.

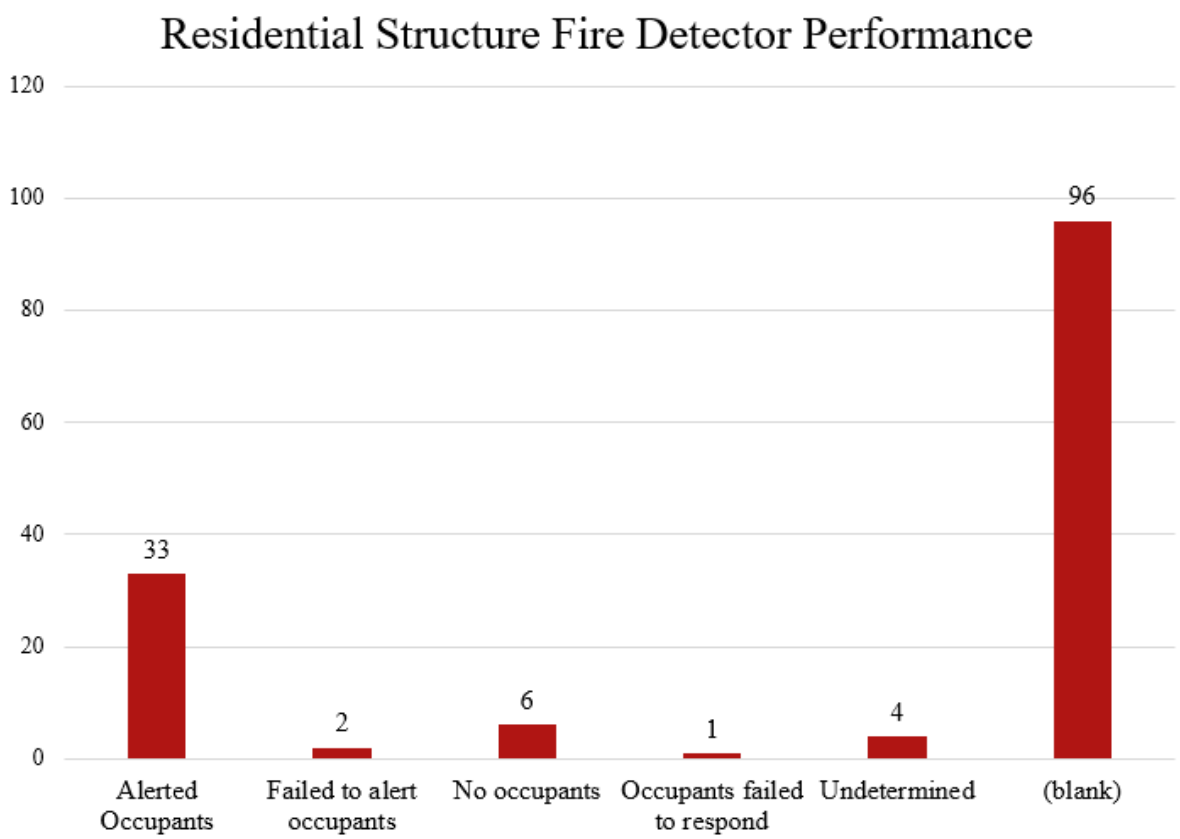
The substantial reduction in trash fires from 23 incidents in 2022 to 8 incidents in 2023 represents a 65% decrease that warrants investigation to identify successful prevention strategies that could be sustained and expanded, while the increase to 13 incidents in 2024 indicates the need for continued vigilance in waste management enforcement and public education. These incidents, while generally presenting lower life safety risks than structural fires, can threaten nearby structures, contribute to air quality problems, and strain fire department resources, emphasizing the importance of continued community education about proper waste disposal and outdoor burning restrictions.

Sprinkler System & Residential Alarm System Performance



The sprinkler system performance data shows limited sprinkler system presence in Kingsland's structural fires, with only 4 total incidents involving sprinkler systems across all categories, indicating that the majority of the community's building stock lacks automatic fire suppression systems. Each performance category (Failed to Operate, Fire too small to Operate, Operated and Effective, and Undetermined) recorded exactly one incident, suggesting minimal sprinkler system coverage in residential and commercial properties that could significantly enhance fire suppression outcomes and reduce property losses.

The single incident where sprinklers "Operated and Effective" demonstrates the potential value of automatic fire suppression systems in controlling fire spread and reducing fire department suppression requirements, while the limited overall data indicates significant opportunities for fire code enhancements, retrofitting programs, and new construction requirements that mandate sprinkler system installation. This minimal sprinkler system presence in Kingsland's fire incidents suggests that the community relies heavily on manual fire suppression by the fire department rather than automatic suppression systems, emphasizing the importance of rapid fire department response and the potential benefits of expanding sprinkler system requirements for new construction and major renovations.



The smoke detector performance data reveals gaps in fire detection coverage, with 96 residential fire incidents (68%) having blank or undetermined detector status, indicating either absent detection systems or inadequate incident reporting that prevents assessment of detector effectiveness in fire prevention and occupant notification. Among incidents with documented detector information, 33 cases (23%) showed detectors successfully alerting occupants, demonstrating the life-saving potential of properly functioning smoke detection systems in providing early warning that enables safe evacuation.

The detector failure data shows 2 incidents where detectors failed to alert occupants, 6 incidents with no occupants present to be alerted, and 1 incident where occupants failed to respond to detector activation, collectively representing missed opportunities for early fire detection and response that could have limited fire spread and property damage. The predominance of undocumented detector status (96 incidents) highlights the critical need for enhanced incident reporting protocols and comprehensive smoke detector installation and maintenance programs that ensure all residential properties have functioning detection systems and that fire department personnel consistently document detector performance during fire investigations.

Property & Content Loss Analysis Summary

Dramatic Loss Escalation

The fire loss data demonstrates significant annual variation with a concerning spike in 2022 reaching approximately $610,000 in total losses, representing the highest single-year fire loss during the five-year period and substantially exceeding the typical annual range of $320,000-$450,000. This 2022 peak represents a 62% increase over 2021 losses and suggests either a catastrophic fire event or multiple significant structure fires that resulted in extensive property damage requiring investigation to identify contributing factors and prevention opportunities.

Property vs. Content Loss Patterns

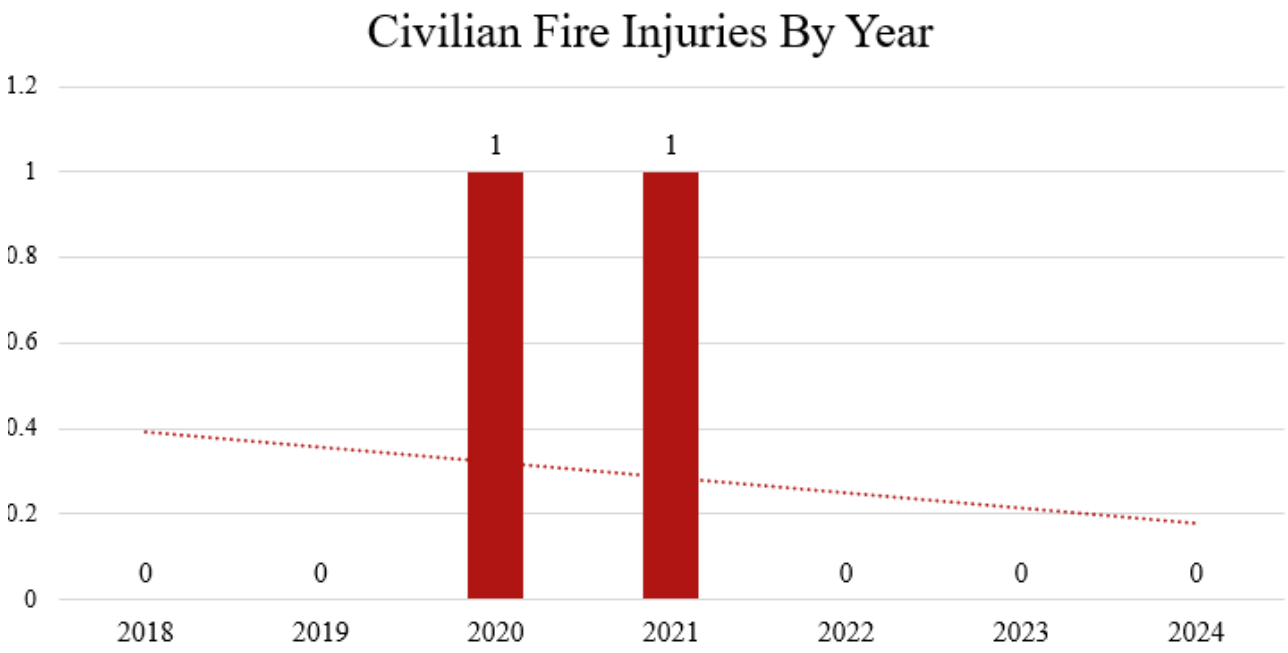
Property losses consistently exceed content losses across all years, with property damage ranging from $200,000-$430,000 annually while content losses remain more stable at $70,000-$230,000, indicating that structural damage represents the primary component of fire losses in Kingsland. The 2022 anomaly shows both property and content losses reaching peak levels, with content losses spiking to approximately $180,000, suggesting that the significant fire events in that year involved both extensive structural damage and substantial personal property destruction.

Economic Impact Trends

The upward trend lines for all loss categories indicate increasing fire loss impacts over time, with total annual losses averaging approximately $400,000 and demonstrating the substantial economic burden that fires place on the community. The five-year total fire losses approaching $2 million represent significant economic impact that emphasizes the importance of fire prevention programs, rapid suppression capabilities, and community risk reduction efforts to minimize future property and content losses. The volatility in annual losses, particularly the 2022 spike, underscores the unpredictable nature of fire damage and the need for sustained fire prevention efforts and emergency response capabilities to protect community property values and residents' personal assets.

Fire Injuries & Fatalities

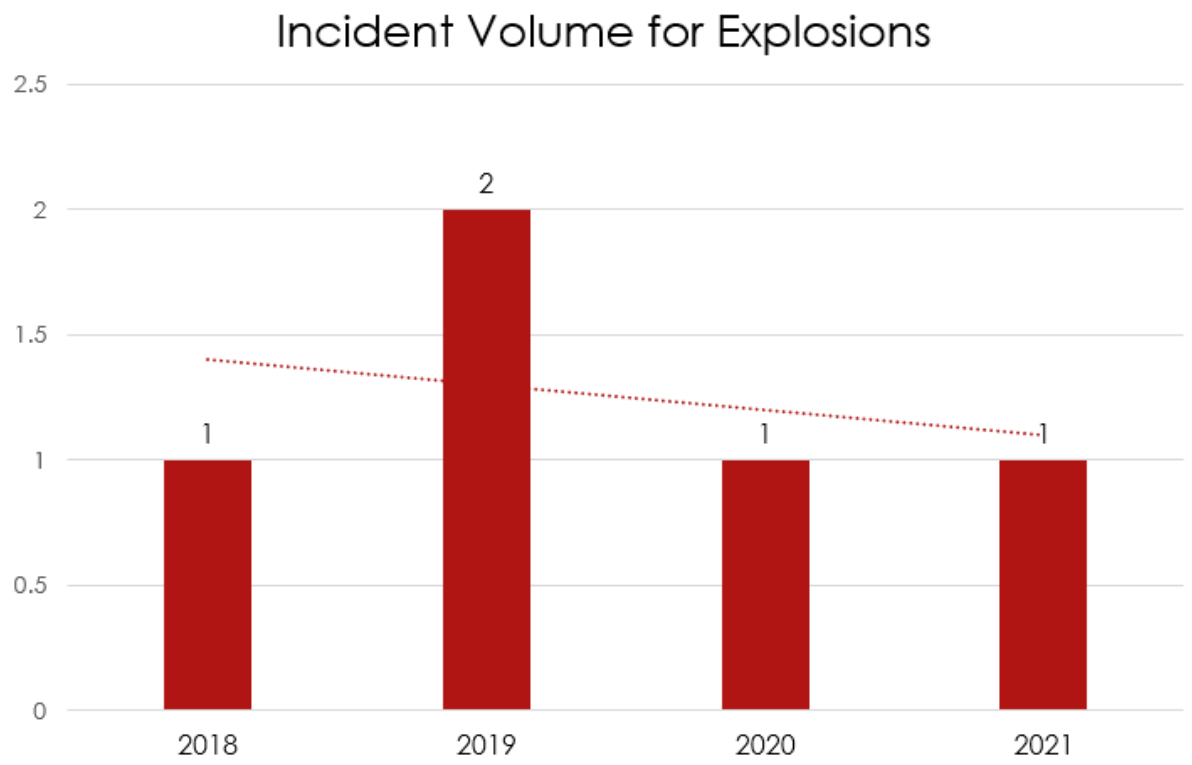
** Kingsland noted no civilian or fire service fire fatalities, and no fire service injuries for the analysis period of 2018-2024.



Civilian fire injuries demonstrate excellent fire safety outcomes with only 2 total incidents across the seven-year reporting period, occurring in 2020 and 2021 with zero civilian fire injuries recorded in 2018, 2019, 2022, 2023, and 2024, indicating highly effective fire prevention programs, early detection systems, and rapid emergency response that protects community members from fire-related injuries. The minimal civilian injury rate, averaging 0.29 injuries annually despite 527 total structural fires during the same period, reflects successful fire safety education, smoke detector programs, and aggressive fire suppression tactics that enable safe evacuation and prevent serious injuries during fire incidents.

The complete absence of civilian fire injuries in recent years (2022-2024) may demonstrate effective fire prevention strategies, public education campaigns, and emergency response protocols that prioritize life safety over property protection, achieving the primary goal of fire department operations. This outstanding safety record, with zero civilian fire injuries despite ongoing fire activity including 87 fires in 2024 alone, emphasizes the critical importance of continued smoke detector installation programs, fire safety education, rapid response capabilities, and search and rescue training that enables firefighters to protect community members during fire emergencies while maintaining aggressive interior attack strategies that prevent fire extension and reduce civilian exposure to fire hazards.

Explosion Incident Detail (200 Series Calls)



Explosion incidents demonstrate low frequency but concerning variability, with a peak of 2 incidents in 2019 followed by consistent single incidents annually in 2018, 2020, and 2021, indicating minimal but persistent explosion risks within the community that require specialized response capabilities and hazardous materials expertise. The 2019 spike represents a 100% increase over baseline levels and warrants investigation to determine whether it involved related incidents, specific industrial activities, or environmental factors that could inform prevention strategies for these high-risk, low-frequency events.

The overall declining trend from the 2019 peak suggests potential improvements in explosion prevention, industrial safety protocols, or hazardous materials handling practices, though the consistent occurrence of single annual incidents indicates ongoing community vulnerability to explosion hazards. This pattern, averaging 1.25 explosion incidents annually, emphasizes the critical importance of maintaining specialized explosion response training, hazardous materials detection equipment, and coordination protocols with utility companies and industrial facilities to address gas leaks, chemical storage issues, and other explosion risks that could result in catastrophic property damage and life safety threats requiring immediate evacuation and specialized suppression techniques.

Explosion Incidents by Type

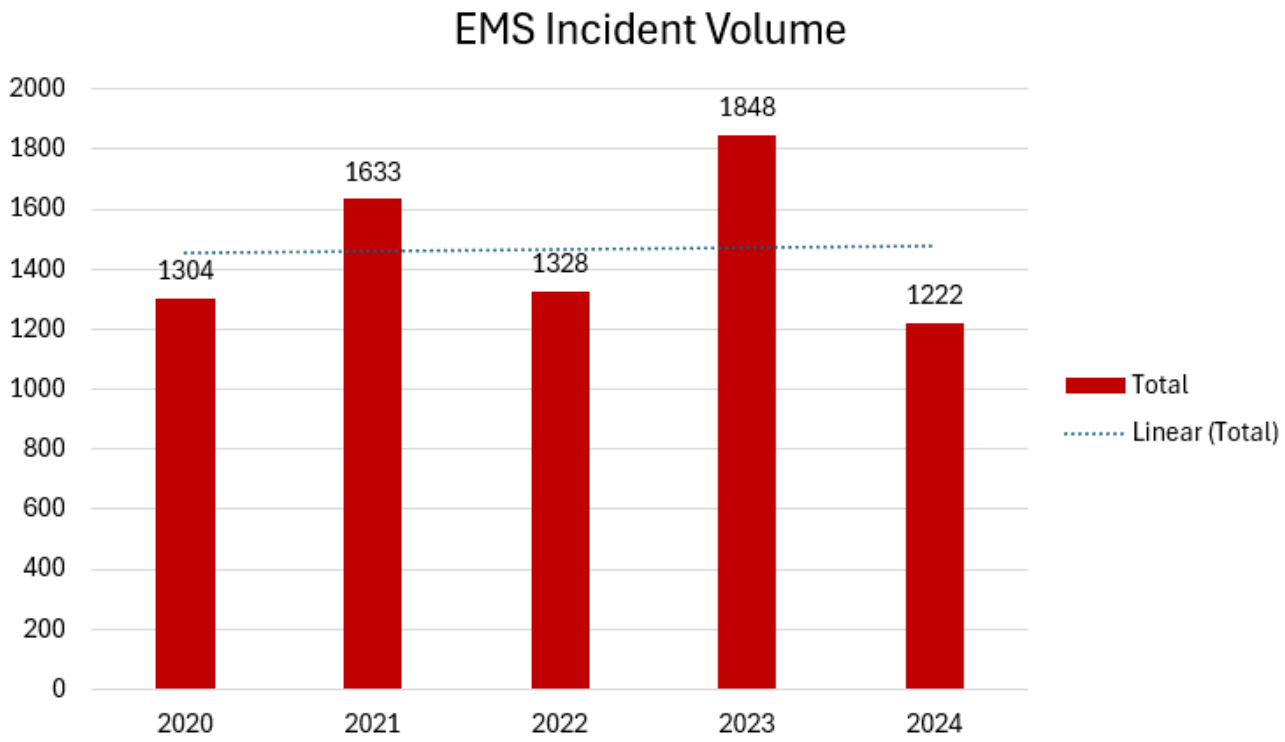
Aid Given or Received Description	(Multiple Items)
Incident Type Code (Category)	2

Row Labels	Count of Incident Type Code (National)
Air or gas rupture of pressure or process vessel	2
Fireworks explosion (no fire)	1
Overpressure rupture of air or gas pipe/pipeline	1
Overpressure rupture, explosion, overheat other	1
Grand Total	**5**

Pressure vessel and pipeline failures represent the primary explosion risks with 3 total incidents (60%), including 2 air or gas rupture incidents and 1 overpressure pipeline rupture, indicating industrial or utility infrastructure vulnerabilities that require enhanced inspection protocols, coordination with utility companies, and specialized response capabilities for high-pressure system failures. These pressure-related incidents suggest the need for fire department training in industrial emergency response, utility coordination procedures, and evacuation protocols for incidents involving compressed gas systems or pipeline infrastructure.

The remaining explosion types include 1 fireworks incident and 1 general overpressure event, representing isolated occurrences that collectively demonstrate the diverse nature of explosion risks within the community. The total of 5 explosion incidents over the analysis period, while representing minimal frequency, emphasizes the critical importance of maintaining specialized hazardous materials response capabilities, pressure system assessment expertise, and multi-agency coordination protocols to address these high-consequence, low-probability events that could result in significant property damage, injuries, and public safety threats requiring immediate area evacuation and specialized suppression techniques.

EMS Incident Detail (300 Series Calls)



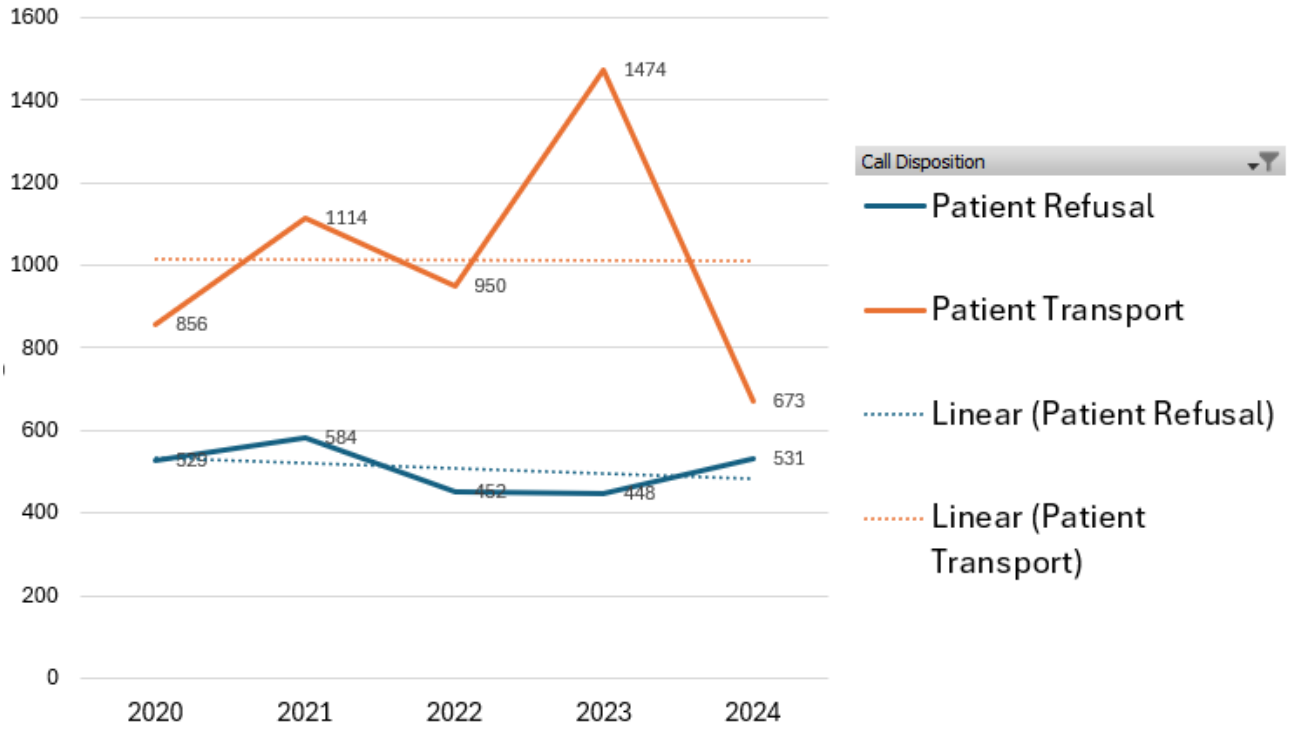
The EMS incident volume data shows significant fluctuation in emergency medical service calls for Kingsland Fire Rescue, with a notable peak of 1,848 incidents in 2023 representing a 39% increase from the 2022 baseline of 1,328 calls. The trend demonstrates an overall upward trajectory from 2020 through 2023, followed by a substantial decline to 1,222 incidents in 2024, suggesting either improved community health outcomes, changes in service delivery models, or potential data collection variations that require further analysis for accurate resource planning.

EMS Incident Call Detail Summary

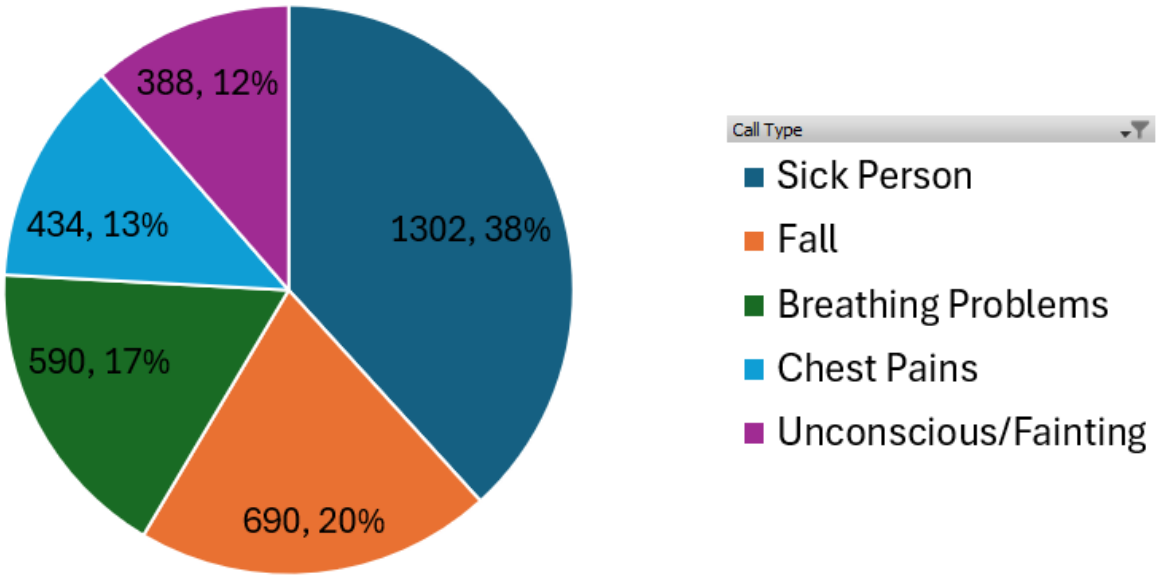
Row Labels	Count of Call Type
Sick Person	1768
Fall	1250
Breathing Problems	835
Unconscious/Fainting	655
Chest Pains	609
Accident W/Injuries	434
Seizures/Convulsions	414
Heart Problems	285
Medical Alarm	263
Abdominal Pain	234

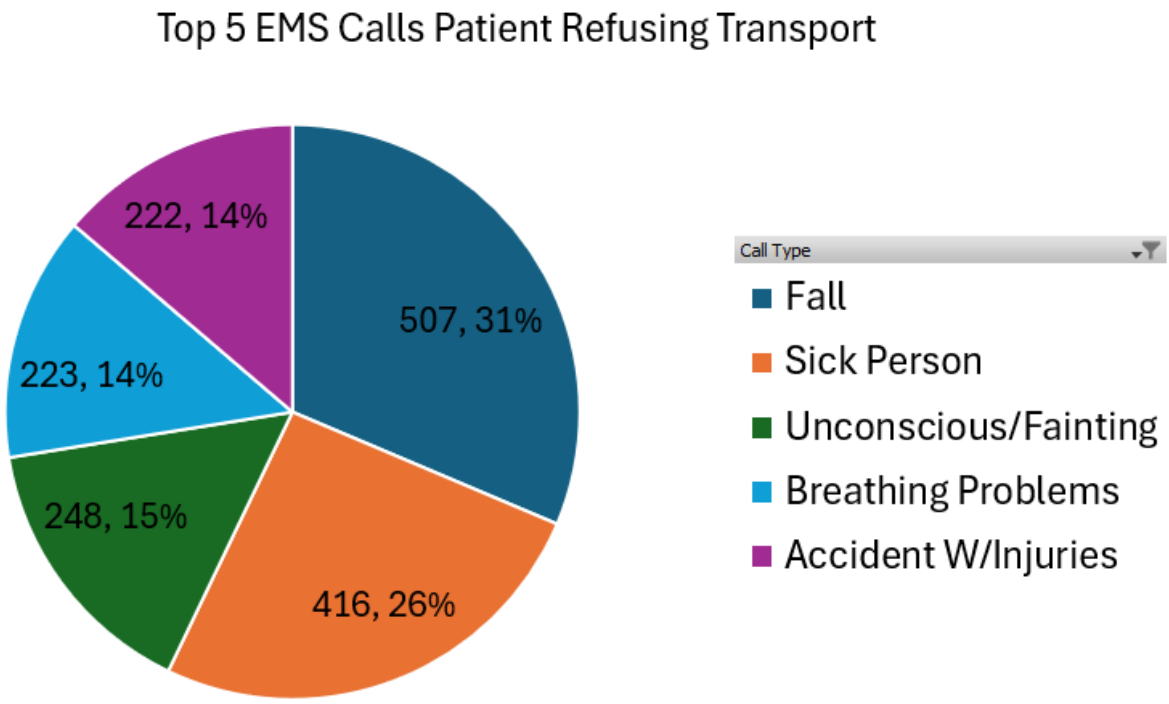
Stroke	209
Injury	208
Diabetic Problems	187
Hemorrhage	170
Unknown Medical	162
Overdose	100
Allergic Reaction	93
Back Pain	74
Mental Disorder	51
Choking	49
Assault w/ Injuries	45
Headache	45
Birth	36
Carbon Monoxide	28
Animal Bites/Attacks	18
Burns	12
Pregnancy/Miscarriage	11
Poisoning	4
Drowning	4
Electrocution	4
Cardiac Arrest	4
Hit & Run w/ Injuries	3
Stabbing	3
Welfare Concern	1
Eye Problems/Injuries	1
Grand Total	**8269**

Patient Transport/Refusal Trends



Top 5 EMS Calls Resulting In Transport





EMS Incident Analysis - Kingsland Fire Rescue Department

The Emergency Medical Services data reveals significant operational demands and community health patterns that directly impact fire department resource allocation and service delivery planning. Over the reporting period, Kingsland Fire Rescue responded to 8,269 EMS incidents, representing a substantial portion of total emergency responses that require dedicated staffing, equipment, and training resources.

High-Volume Medical Emergencies

The most frequent incident types demonstrate typical community health challenges, with "Sick Person" calls leading at 1,768 incidents (21.4%), followed by fall-related emergencies at 1,250 incidents (15.1%). Respiratory emergencies represent a major category with "Breathing Problems" accounting for 835 incidents (10.1%), indicating potential correlations with air quality issues, respiratory diseases, or seasonal patterns that may require specialized medical equipment and training. The prevalence of unconsciousness/fainting incidents (655 calls, 7.9%) and chest pain responses (609 calls, 7.4%) suggests cardiac-related medical emergencies that demand Advanced Life Support capabilities and rapid transport coordination.

Trauma and Accident Response

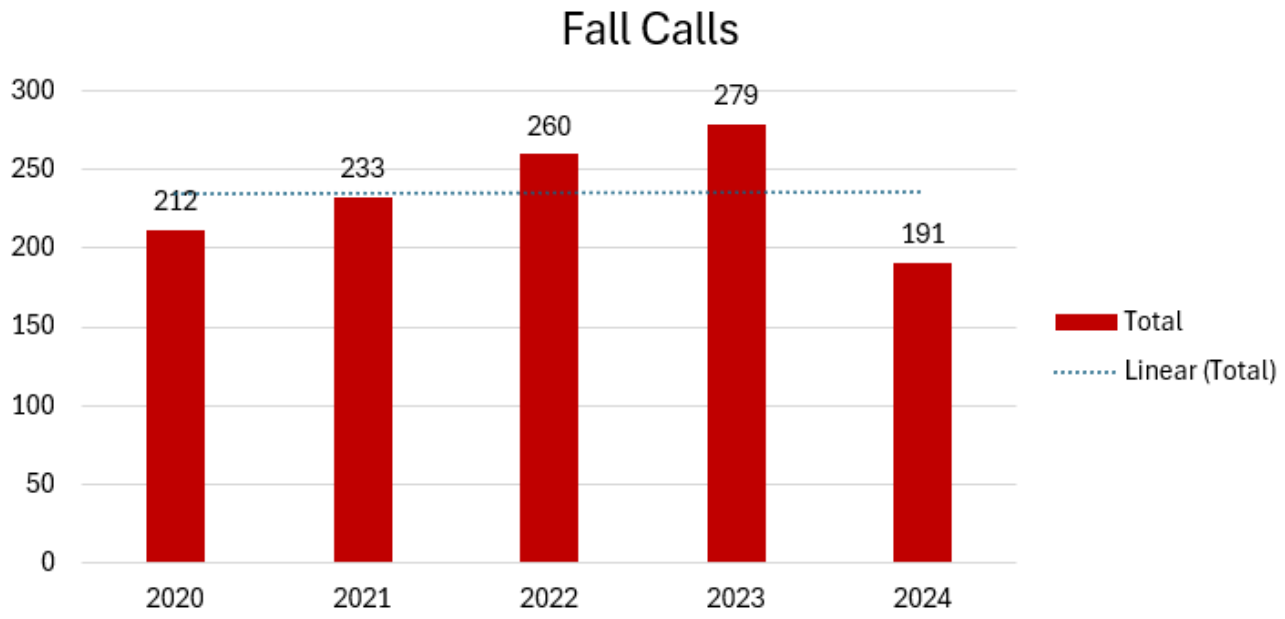
Traffic-related incidents represent a significant operational challenge, with "Accident W/Injuries" generating 434 responses (5.2%), reflecting Kingsland's location along major transportation corridors including Interstate 95. The presence of assault with injuries (45 incidents), stabbing incidents (3), and hit-and-run accidents (3) indicates violent crime impacts on EMS operations, requiring coordination with law enforcement and specialized trauma response protocols. The relatively low number of severe trauma incidents such as drowning (4), electrocution (4), and burns (12) suggests effective community safety measures, though these incidents require specialized rescue capabilities and advanced medical training.

Vulnerable Population Indicators

The high frequency of fall-related incidents (1,250 calls) likely correlates with Kingsland's elderly population and indicates the need for specialized geriatric emergency medical protocols, lift-assist capabilities, and coordination with assisted living facilities. Seizure/convulsion responses (414 incidents, 5.0%) and diabetic emergencies (187 incidents, 2.3%) represent chronic medical conditions requiring consistent EMS availability and specialized medical equipment. Mental health-related calls, including mental disorder responses (51 incidents) and overdoses (100 incidents, 1.2%), highlight the intersection of emergency medical services with behavioral health crises that require specialized training and coordination with mental health professionals.

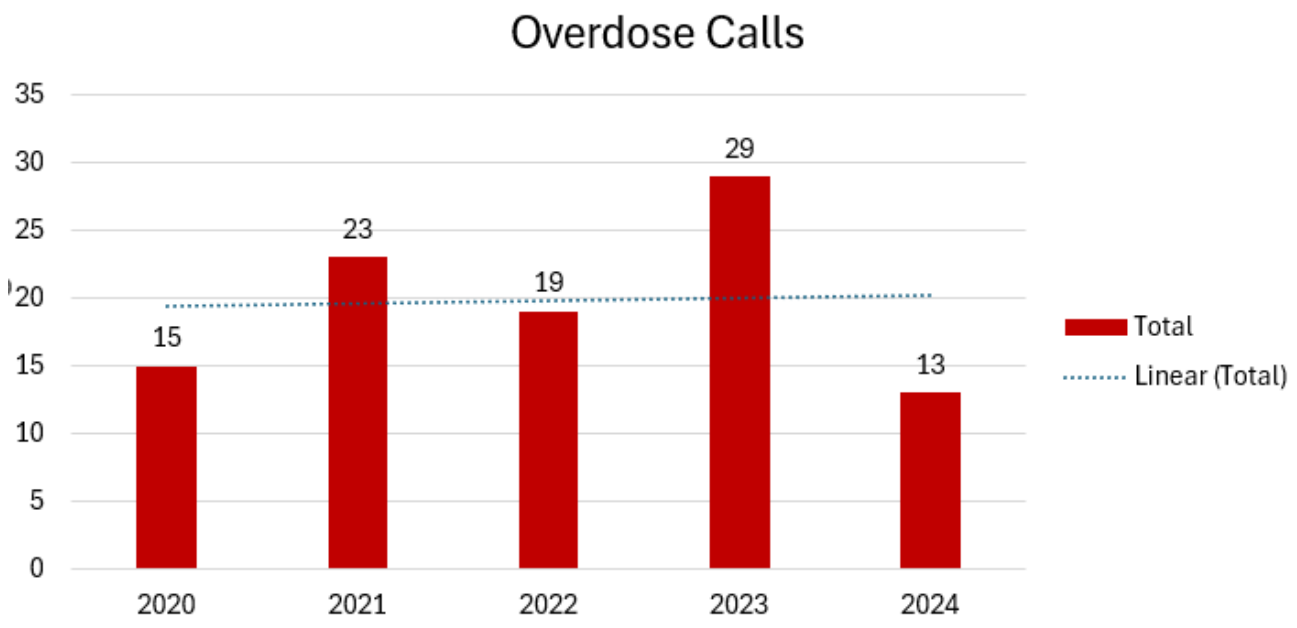
Resource Allocation Implications

The EMS incident distribution demonstrates that medical emergencies significantly exceed fire suppression activities, requiring fire departments to maintain dual-role capabilities with EMT level medical training to support Camden County Fire Rescue Life Squads. The variety of incident types, from routine medical calls to complex trauma situations, necessitates comprehensive continuing education programs, specialized medical equipment procurement, and coordination agreements with regional hospitals and specialty care facilities. This EMS workload impacts fire department staffing models, response time management, and budget allocation between fire suppression and emergency medical service capabilities, emphasizing the critical role of modern fire departments as comprehensive emergency service providers rather than solely fire suppression organizations.



Fall incidents demonstrate an increasing trend from 212 calls in 2020 to a peak of 279 calls in 2023, followed by a decline to 191 calls in 2024, reflecting the significant demand for emergency medical services related to fall injuries that require specialized lifting equipment, medical assessment, and potential trauma care. The peak activity in 2022-2023 with over 260 annual fall calls represents approximately 22 incidents per month, indicating substantial community need for fall-related emergency response that may correlate with an aging population, mobility challenges, or environmental factors contributing to slip and fall hazards.

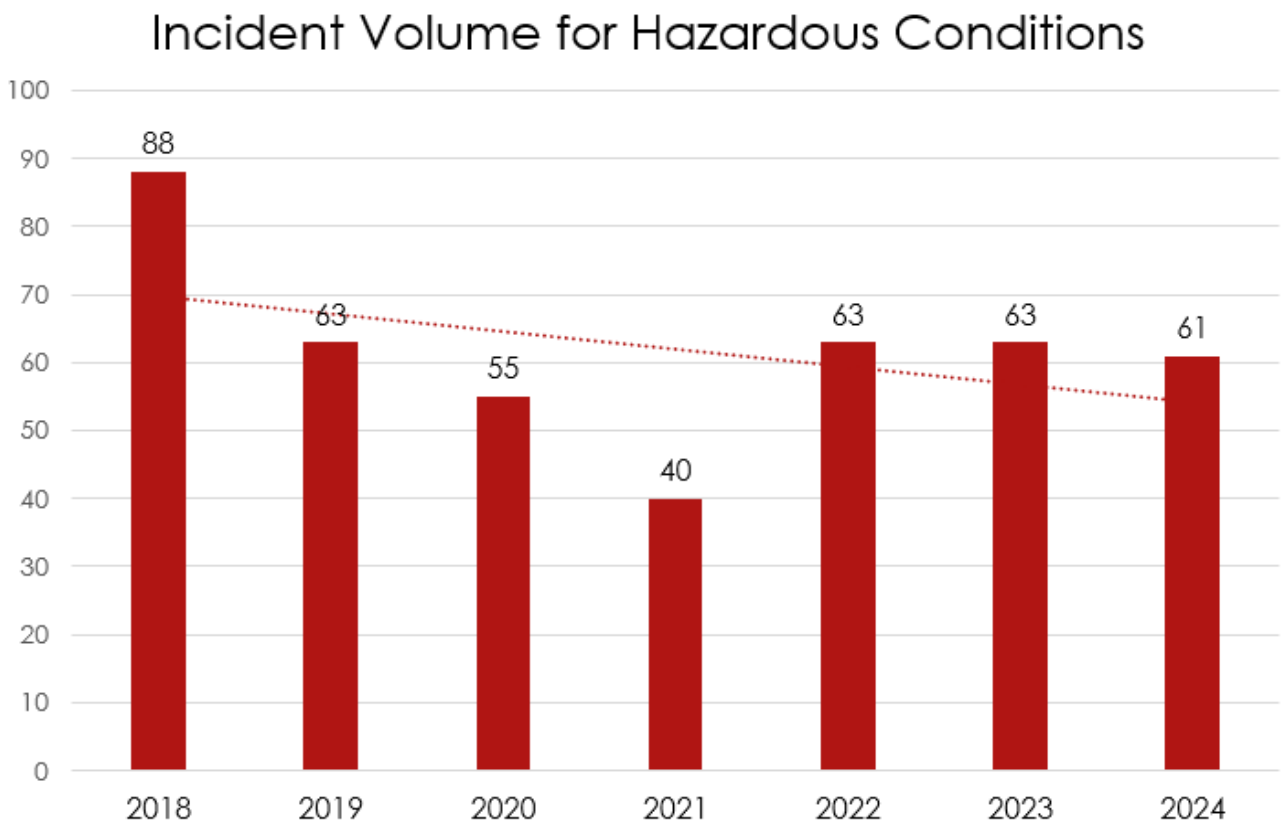
The 31% decline from 279 falls in 2023 to 191 falls in 2024 warrants investigation to determine whether it reflects improved fall prevention programs, enhanced community safety measures, changes in reporting protocols, or demographic shifts that reduced fall risk factors. This high volume of fall incidents, averaging approximately 235 calls annually, emphasizes the importance of fire department capabilities in patient lifting, spinal immobilization, and coordination with emergency medical services for trauma evaluation, while also suggesting opportunities for community fall prevention education targeting high-risk populations and environmental hazard mitigation programs.



Overdose incidents show significant annual variation with a peak of 29 calls in 2023, representing a 93% increase from the baseline of 15 incidents in 2020, followed by a substantial decline to 13 calls in 2024, indicating fluctuating substance abuse challenges that require specialized emergency medical response capabilities and coordination with law enforcement and healthcare providers. The 2023 peak of 29 overdose calls represents approximately 2.4 incidents per month, reflecting ongoing community substance abuse issues that demand fire department readiness with naloxone administration, advanced life support capabilities, and protocols for potentially dangerous scene conditions.

The dramatic 55% reduction from 29 overdoses in 2023 to 13 in 2024 may reflect successful intervention programs, enhanced treatment availability, changes in drug supply patterns, or enforcement activities that reduced local substance abuse activity, though the overall trend line suggests sustained community vulnerability requiring continued emergency response preparedness. This overdose pattern emphasizes the importance of fire department training in drug recognition, scene safety protocols, and coordination with mental health and addiction treatment services to address the underlying factors contributing to substance abuse emergencies while maintaining capabilities for life-saving medical intervention during overdose incidents.

Hazardous Condition Detail (400 Series Calls)



Hazardous conditions calls show a declining trend from a peak of 88 incidents in 2018 to a stabilized level of approximately 60-63 incidents annually from 2022-2024, representing a 31% reduction that may reflect improved infrastructure maintenance, enhanced public safety measures, or more effective hazard prevention programs. The dramatic decline to 40 incidents in 2021 likely reflects COVID-19 pandemic impacts on community activities and construction projects that typically generate hazardous condition reports, followed by recovery to consistent levels around 62 incidents annually.

The stabilization of hazardous conditions calls at approximately 60 incidents per year (averaging 5 per month) indicates ongoing community safety challenges requiring fire department expertise in hazardous materials response, utility emergencies, structural collapse risks, and environmental hazards that pose threats to public safety. This consistent incident volume demonstrates the need for sustained hazardous materials training, specialized detection equipment, and coordination with utility companies and environmental agencies to address gas leaks, chemical spills, power line hazards, and other dangerous conditions that require immediate intervention to prevent injuries or property damage.

Hazardous Condition Calls by Type

Incident Type Code Category Description Aid Given or Received Description	Hazardous Condition Calls (400-482) (Multiple Items)

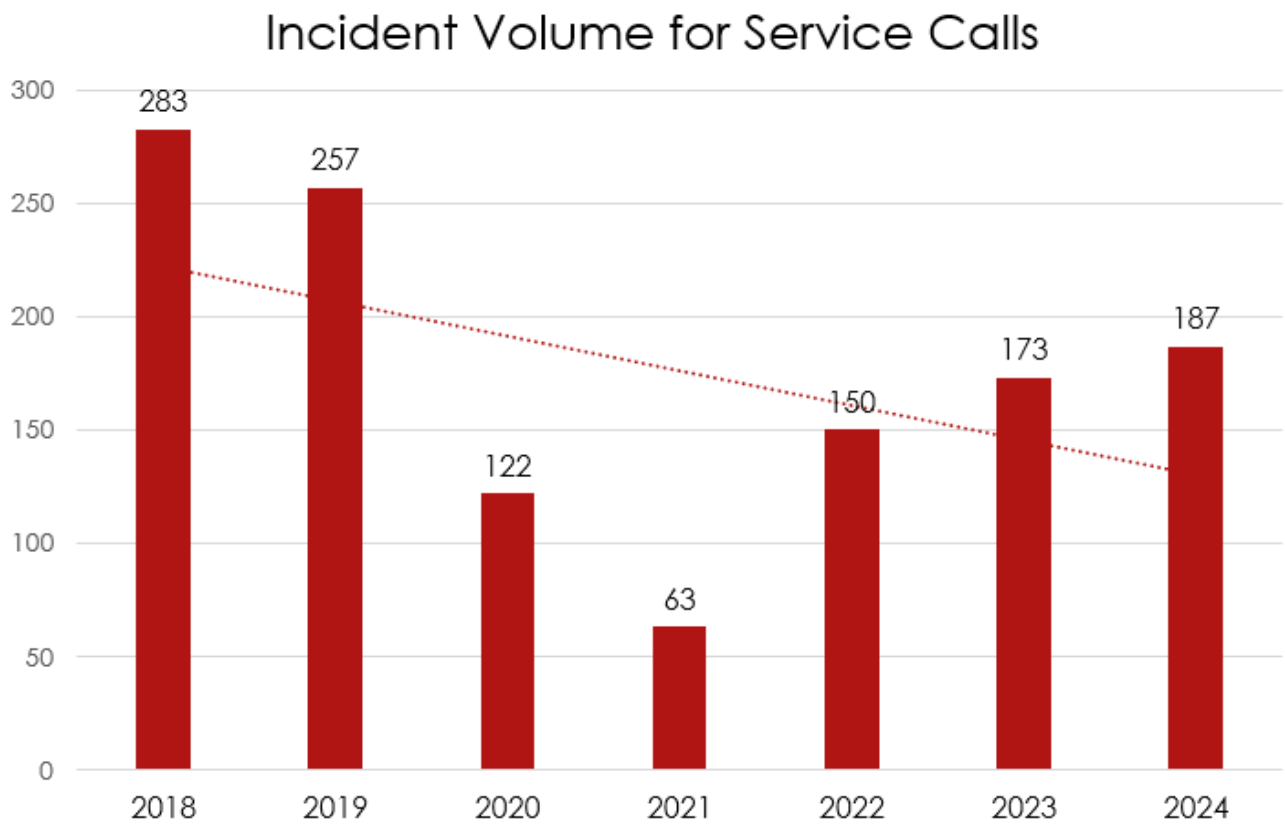
Row Labels	Count of Incident Type Code (National)
Power line down	127
Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)	89
Electrical wiring/equipment problem, other	44
Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill	39
Arcing, shorted electrical equipment	26
Hazardous condition, other	18
Carbon monoxide incident	13
Overheated motor	9
Heat from short circuit (wiring), defective/worn	7
Building or structure weakened or collapsed	6
Vehicle accident, general cleanup	6
Oil or other combustible liquid spill	4
Chemical spill or leak	2
Refrigeration leak	2
Radiation leak, radioactive material	2
Accident, potential accident, other	2
Attempted burning, illegal action, other	2
Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected	1
Aircraft standby	1
Attempt to burn	1
Light ballast breakdown	1
Grand Total	**402**

Power line down incidents dominate hazardous conditions calls with 127 occurrences (32%), reflecting Kingsland's vulnerability to electrical infrastructure damage from severe weather, vehicle accidents, and equipment failure that requires coordination with utility companies and specialized safety protocols for electrical hazard mitigation. Gas leak incidents represent the second highest category with 89 calls (22%), indicating ongoing risks from natural gas and propane systems that demand specialized detection equipment, evacuation procedures, and coordination with gas utility companies to prevent explosion hazards and ensure public safety.

Electrical system problems account for an additional 77 incidents across multiple categories (wiring problems, arcing equipment, overheated motors, and short circuits), collectively representing 19% of hazardous conditions and demonstrating the prevalence of electrical hazards requiring fire department expertise in power isolation, equipment assessment, and coordination with electrical contractors for permanent repairs. The variety of hazardous materials incidents, including flammable liquid spills (39), chemical spills (2), and carbon monoxide events (13), emphasizes

the need for comprehensive hazardous materials response capabilities, specialized detection equipment, and multi-agency coordination to address diverse environmental and safety threats that could impact community health and safety.

Service Call Detail (500 Series Calls)



Service calls demonstrate significant variation with a notable decline from peak levels of 283 incidents in 2018 and 257 incidents in 2019 to a low of 63 incidents in 2021, likely reflecting COVID-19 pandemic impacts on community activities and public service requests, followed by recovery to 187 incidents in 2024. The downward trend from pre-pandemic levels suggests either improved community self-reliance, enhanced public education reducing non-emergency requests, or potential policy changes that redirected certain service calls to other agencies or private contractors.

The substantial reduction in service calls from an average of 270 incidents (2018-2019) to current levels around 180 incidents represent a 33% decrease that may reflect more efficient resource allocation, though the 2021 low of 63 incidents indicates the potential for significant year-to-year variation in community service demands. This pattern suggests the need for flexible resource planning that can accommodate fluctuating service call volumes while maintaining core emergency response capabilities and community assistance programs that provide value-added services beyond traditional fire and EMS responses.

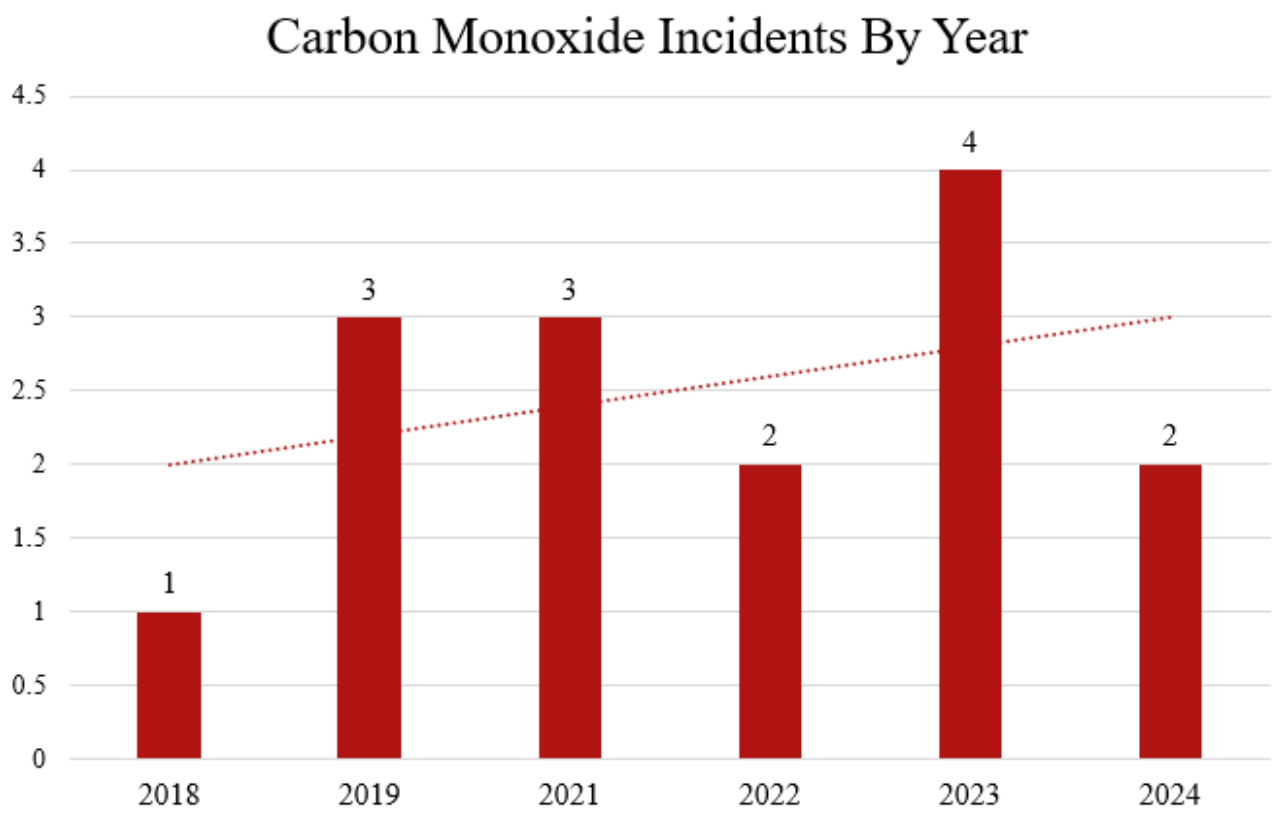
Service Calls by Incident Type

Incident Type Code Category Description	Service Calls (500-571)

Row Labels	Count of Incident Type Code (National)
Public service	556
Assist invalid	461
Public service assistance, other	82
Unauthorized burning	31
Assist police or other governmental agency	30
Smoke or odor removal	27
Cover assignment, standby, moveup	18
Service Call, other	7
Police matter	6
Person in distress, other	5
Lock-out	4
Animal rescue	2
Water evacuation	1
Water problem, other	1
Water or steam leak	1
Animal problem, other	1
Ring or jewelry removal	1
Animal problem	1
Grand Total	**1235**

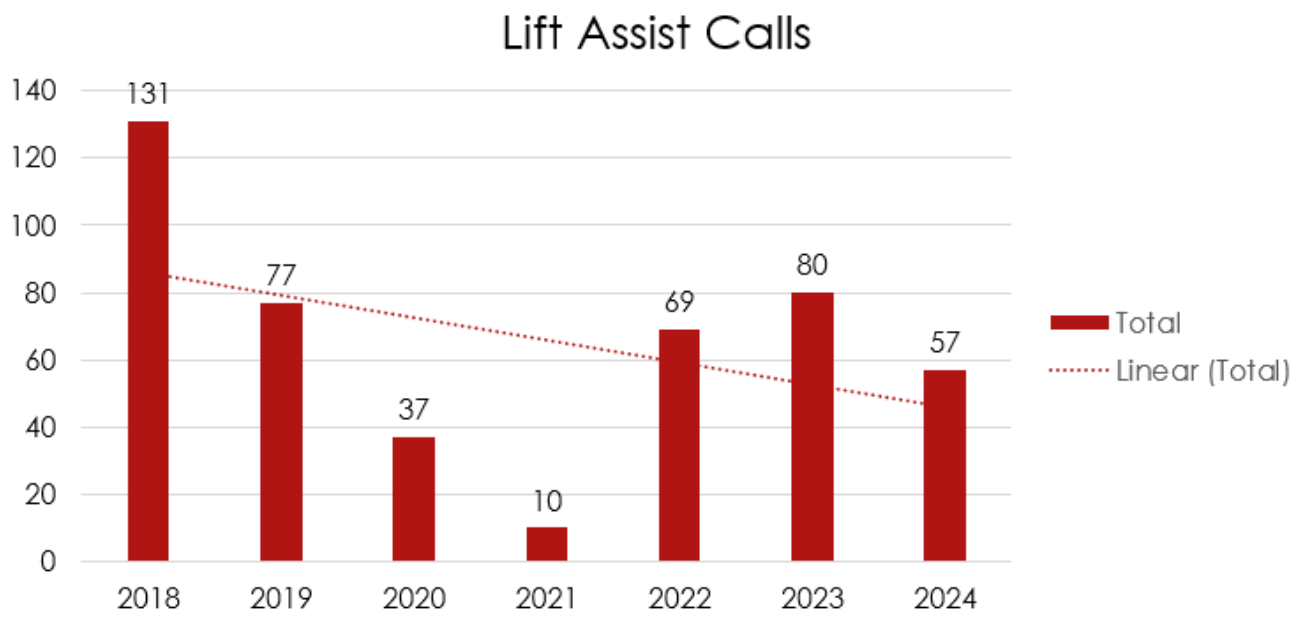
Public service calls dominate the service category with 556 incidents (45%), followed by assist invalid calls at 461 incidents (37%), collectively representing 82% of all service calls and demonstrating the fire department's critical role in community assistance beyond traditional emergency response activities. The high volume of assist invalid calls reflects an aging or vulnerable population requiring lift assistance, medical support, and welfare checks that bridges the gap between emergency medical services and routine healthcare needs, indicating the department's expanded role in community health and safety.

Additional service activities include unauthorized burning enforcement (31 incidents), smoke/odor removal (27 incidents), and police assistance (30 incidents), representing diverse community needs that require fire department expertise in public safety, environmental concerns, and inter-agency cooperation. The variety of service call types, from animal rescue to water problems, demonstrates the department's comprehensive community service role that extends well beyond fire suppression and medical emergencies, requiring versatile personnel training, specialized equipment, and coordination with other municipal agencies to address diverse public safety and welfare concerns.



Carbon monoxide incidents show moderate annual variation with a peak of 4 incidents in 2023, followed by a decline to 2 incidents in 2024, while maintaining an average of 2-3 incidents annually that require specialized detection equipment, medical evaluation, and source identification to prevent potentially fatal exposures. The upward trend line suggests increasing awareness and detection of carbon monoxide hazards, likely reflecting improved detector installation, public education about CO risks, and enhanced reporting of suspected exposures that enable early intervention before life-threatening concentrations develop.

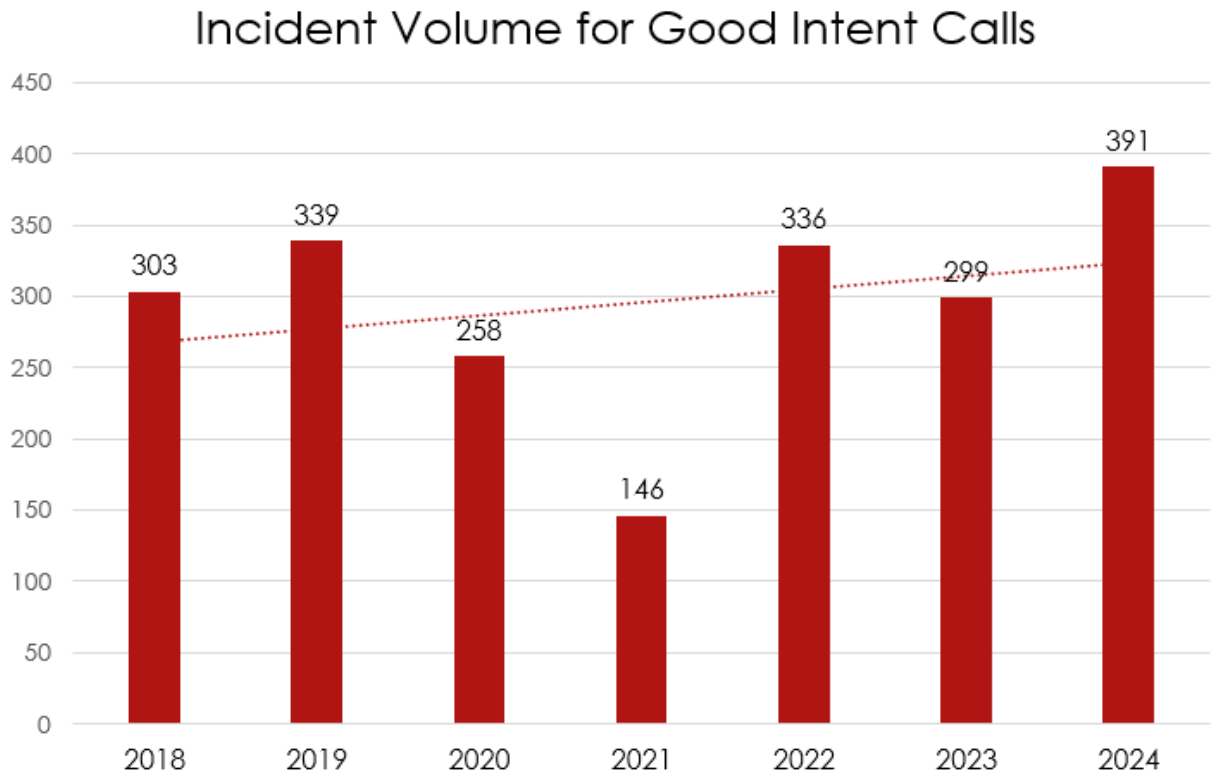
The relatively low but consistent occurrence of carbon monoxide incidents (averaging 2.5 annually) indicates ongoing community risks from faulty heating systems, improper generator use, blocked chimneys, or vehicle exhaust that require fire department capabilities in CO detection, source mitigation, and coordination with utility companies for equipment repairs. This incident pattern emphasizes the importance of public education programs about carbon monoxide prevention, proper installation and maintenance of CO detectors, and emergency response protocols that include specialized monitoring equipment and medical evaluation capabilities for potential poisoning victims.



Lift assist calls demonstrate significant annual variation with a peak of 131 incidents in 2018, followed by a general declining trend to 57 incidents in 2024, representing a 56% reduction that may reflect improved community healthcare services, enhanced assisted living support, or changes in service delivery protocols that reduce reliance on fire department personnel for non-emergency lift assistance. The dramatic decline from 131 incidents in 2018 to only 10 incidents in 2021 likely reflects COVID-19 pandemic impacts on community activities and potential policy changes regarding non-emergency service calls.

The partial recovery to 80 incidents in 2023 before declining again to 57 incidents in 2024 suggests ongoing community need for lift assistance services, though at substantially reduced levels compared to pre-pandemic volumes. This pattern indicates the importance of maintaining lift assist capabilities while potentially developing partnerships with healthcare providers, assisted living facilities, and private ambulance services to handle routine lift assistance requests, allowing fire department resources to focus on emergency response while ensuring vulnerable community members continue to receive necessary assistance during falls and mobility emergencies.

Good Intent Call Detail (600 Series Calls)



Good intent calls demonstrate significant variation with a notable decline to 146 incidents in 2021, likely reflecting COVID-19 pandemic impacts on community activity and public gatherings, followed by recovery to pre-pandemic levels with 391 incidents in 2024 representing the highest annual volume in the seven-year period. The substantial increase from 146 incidents in 2021 to 391 incidents in 2024 represents a 168% growth, indicating renewed community engagement, increased public safety awareness, and willingness to report potential emergencies even when no actual emergency exists.

The consistently elevated good intent call volume, averaging approximately 300 incidents annually, reflects positive community engagement where residents actively report suspected emergencies, smoke odors, gas leaks, or other potential hazards that ultimately prove to be non-emergencies but demonstrate appropriate public safety awareness. While these calls require fire department response and investigation, they represent valuable community participation in emergency prevention and early detection that can prevent actual emergencies, though the high volume (averaging 32 calls per month in 2024) requires efficient triage protocols and public education to help citizens distinguish between actual emergencies and situations requiring non-emergency response.

Good Intent Calls by Type

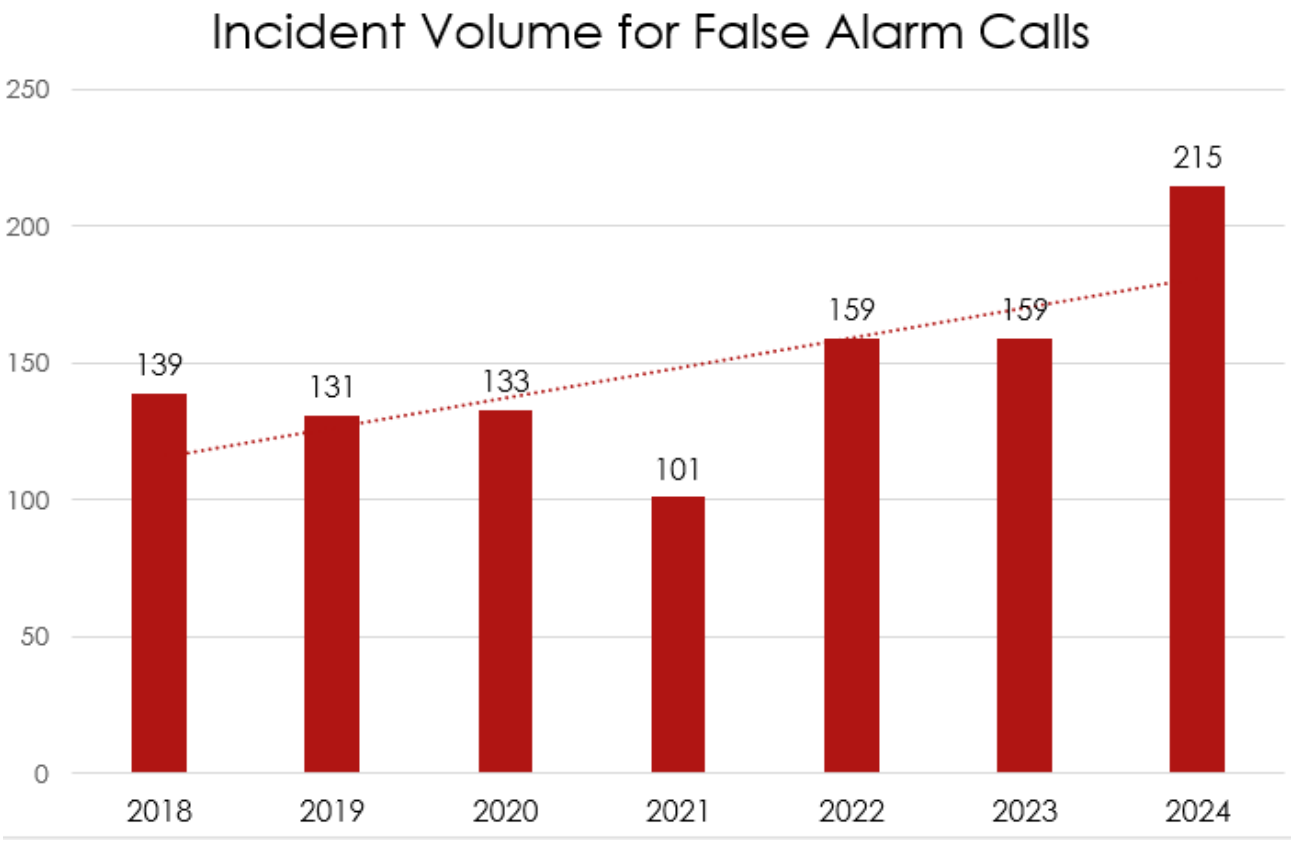
Incident Type Code Category Description	Good Intent Calls (600-672)
Aid Given or Received Description	(Multiple Items)

Row Labels	Count of Incident Type Code (National)
Dispatched & canceled en route	464
No incident found at dispatch address	180
Smoke scare, odor of smoke	161
Authorized controlled burning	18
Good intent call, other	15
Steam, vapor, fog or dust thought to be smoke	8
Hazmat release investigation w/ no hazmat	8
Wrong location	7
Barbecue, tar kettle	7
Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke, other	2
Grand Total	**870**

Good intent calls are dominated by dispatched and canceled en route incidents at 464 occurrences (53%), indicating either rapid resolution of reported problems, duplicate reporting, or improved caller information that allows incidents to be resolved without fire department arrival, suggesting effective emergency communication systems and community problem-solving capabilities. No incident found calls account for 180 incidents (21%) and smoke scare/odor calls represent 161 incidents (19%), collectively demonstrating community vigilance in reporting potential emergencies even when no actual hazard exists, reflecting appropriate public safety awareness and willingness to err on the side of caution.

The presence of authorized controlled burning calls (18 incidents) and various smoke/steam misidentification incidents (17 total) indicates ongoing need for public education about legal burning practices, proper notification procedures, and recognition of non-emergency smoke sources such as barbecues, industrial activities, and weather-related phenomena. While these good intent calls require fire department response time and resources, they represent valuable community engagement in emergency prevention and demonstrate effective public safety education that encourages residents to report suspicious conditions rather than ignore potential hazards that could develop into actual emergencies.

False Alarm Detail (700 Series Calls)



False alarm incidents demonstrate significant annual variation with a notable decline to 101 calls in 2021, followed by substantial increases to 159 calls in both 2022 and 2023, and a dramatic spike to 215 calls in 2024 representing a 113% increase over three years. This upward trend in false alarms represents a substantial drain on fire department resources, with 2024's 215 false alarms averaging nearly 18 unnecessary responses per month that divert apparatus and personnel from actual emergencies and community fire prevention activities.

The escalating false alarm problem, particularly the jump from 159 to 215 incidents between 2023 and 2024, indicates urgent need for enhanced alarm system maintenance programs, user education initiatives, and potentially false alarm fee structures that incentivize property owners to properly maintain detection systems and reduce nuisance activations. This 35% single-year increase in false alarms not only impacts operational efficiency but also creates apparatus wear, fuel costs, and potential safety risks from unnecessary emergency responses that could be prevented through targeted intervention programs and alarm system accountability measures.

False Alarm Calls by Type

Incident Type Code Category Description Aid Given or Received Description	False Alarm and False Calls (700-751) (Multiple Items)

Row Labels	Count of Incident Type Code (National)
Alarm system sounded, no fire - unintentional	489
Alarm system sounded due to malfunction	125
Smoke detector activation, no fire - unintentional	71
Smoke detector activation due to malfunction	69
Detector activation, no fire - unintentional	60
False alarm or false call, other	58
Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	13
Municipal alarm system, malicious false alarm	12
Unintentional transmission of alarm, other	12
Malicious, mischievous false call, other	11
Local alarm system, malicious false alarm	10
CO detector activation due to malfunction	9
Central station, malicious false alarm	7
Bomb scare - no bomb	7
System malfunction, other	6
Sprinkler activation, no fire - unintentional	6
Telephone, malicious false alarm	3
Extinguishing system activation	1
Sprinkler activation due to malfunction	1
Heat detector activation due to malfunction	1
Grand Total	**971**

Unintentional alarm system activations dominate false alarm incidents with 489 occurrences (50%), followed by alarm system malfunctions at 125 incidents (13%), indicating that the majority of false alarms result from properly functioning detection systems triggered by non-fire conditions such as cooking smoke, steam, or dust rather than equipment failures. Smoke detector issues represent a significant category with 71 unintentional activations and 69 malfunctions (combined 14%), suggesting the need for targeted public education about proper smoke detector placement, maintenance procedures, and cooking-related activation prevention to reduce unnecessary emergency responses.

Malicious false alarms across various reporting methods (municipal, local, central station, and telephone systems) total 32 incidents (3%), representing a relatively small but concerning pattern that may require enhanced security measures, caller identification systems, and coordination with law enforcement to address intentional misuse of emergency services. The presence of carbon monoxide detector activations (22 incidents total) and sprinkler system issues (7 incidents) indicates diverse detection system challenges requiring comprehensive alarm management programs

that address equipment maintenance, user education, and potentially false alarm fee structures to incentivize proper system care and reduce the burden on fire department resources.

False Alarm Calls by Occupancy Type

Incident Type Code Category Description Aid Given or Received Description	False Alarm and False Calls (700-751) (Multiple Items)

Row Labels	Count of Incident Type Code (National)
Alarm system sounded due to malfunction	**125**
Assembly	12
Educational	13
Health Care	1
Residential	77
Mercantile	13
Manufacturing	3
Outside or Special Property	4
N	2
Alarm system sounded, no fire - unintentional	**489**
Assembly	48
Educational	48
Health Care	16
Residential	305
Mercantile	46
Industrial	4
Manufacturing	6
Storage	2
Outside or Special Property	14
Bomb scare - no bomb	**7**
Assembly	1
Educational	1
Mercantile	5
Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	**13**
Assembly	3
Residential	9
Outside or Special Property	1
Central station, malicious false alarm	**7**
Assembly	1
Educational	1
Residential	5
CO detector activation due to malfunction	**9**
Residential	9
Detector activation, no fire - unintentional	**60**
Assembly	3
Educational	2
Residential	50
Mercantile	5
Extinguishing system activation	**1**

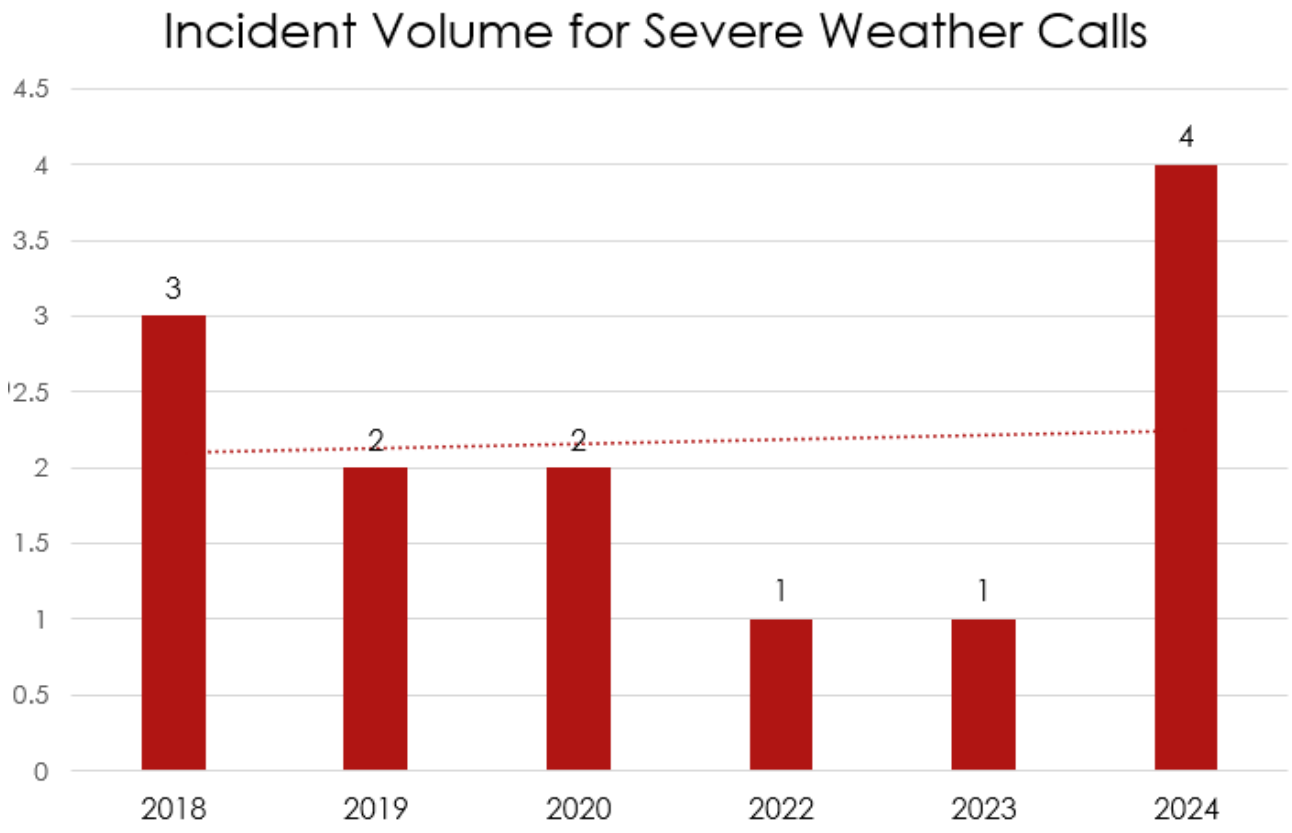
Mercantile	1
False alarm or false call, other	**58**
Assembly	7
Educational	5
Residential	37
Mercantile	4
Storage	1
Outside or Special Property	4
Heat detector activation due to malfunction	**1**
Residential	1
Local alarm system, malicious false alarm	**10**
Assembly	1
Educational	2
Health Care	1
Residential	6
Malicious, mischievous false call, other	**11**
Assembly	2
Educational	1
Residential	7
Mercantile	1
Municipal alarm system, malicious false alarm	**12**
Assembly	1
Educational	1
Health Care	1
Residential	9
Smoke detector activation due to malfunction	**69**
Assembly	1
Educational	7
Residential	55
Mercantile	5
N	1
Smoke detector activation, no fire - unintentional	**71**
Assembly	2
Educational	3
Residential	61
Mercantile	5
Sprinkler activation due to malfunction	**1**
Manufacturing	1
Sprinkler activation, no fire - unintentional	**6**
Assembly	1
Residential	3
Manufacturing	1
Storage	1
System malfunction, other	**6**
Educational	4
Residential	2
Telephone, malicious false alarm	**3**
Educational	1
Residential	2
Unintentional transmission of alarm, other	**12**
Educational	1
Residential	3
Mercantile	2

Industrial	1
Outside or Special Property	4
Unclassified	1
Grand Total	**971**

Residential properties generate the overwhelming majority of false alarms with 642 incidents (66%), reflecting the community's predominantly residential character and the prevalence of home detection systems that experience activation from cooking activities, steam, dust, and maintenance issues. Educational facilities account for 90 false alarms (9%), likely concentrated at schools and the college campus, while assembly occupancies contribute 83 incidents (9%) and mercantile properties generate 92 incidents (9%), indicating that commercial and institutional properties also face significant false alarm challenges requiring targeted intervention strategies.

The residential false alarm concentration includes 305 unintentional system activations and 77 system malfunctions, suggesting that homeowner education programs focused on proper detector placement, cooking safety practices, and routine maintenance could substantially reduce unnecessary emergency responses. The presence of malicious false alarms across all occupancy types (42 total incidents) but particularly in residential properties (34 incidents) indicates the need for enhanced caller identification systems, public education about emergency services misuse penalties, and coordination with law enforcement to address intentional false reporting that diverts critical emergency resources from legitimate emergencies.

Severe Weather Incident Detail (800 Series Calls)



Severe weather emergency calls demonstrate significant annual variation with peaks of 3 incidents in 2018 and 4 incidents in 2024, while maintaining minimal activity with 1-2 incidents annually during intervening years, reflecting Kingsland's coastal location and exposure to tropical weather systems that periodically impact the region. The 2024 increase to 4 severe weather calls likely correlates with Hurricane Helene and other weather events that affected coastal Georgia, demonstrating the community's vulnerability to tropical cyclones, severe thunderstorms, and other meteorological hazards that require specialized emergency response capabilities.

The relatively low annual severe weather call volume (averaging 1.9 incidents per year) suggests that while weather-related emergencies are infrequent, they can create concentrated demands on fire department resources during active weather events that may coincide with power outages, flooding, and multiple simultaneous incidents requiring enhanced mutual aid coordination and specialized rescue capabilities for storm-related emergencies.

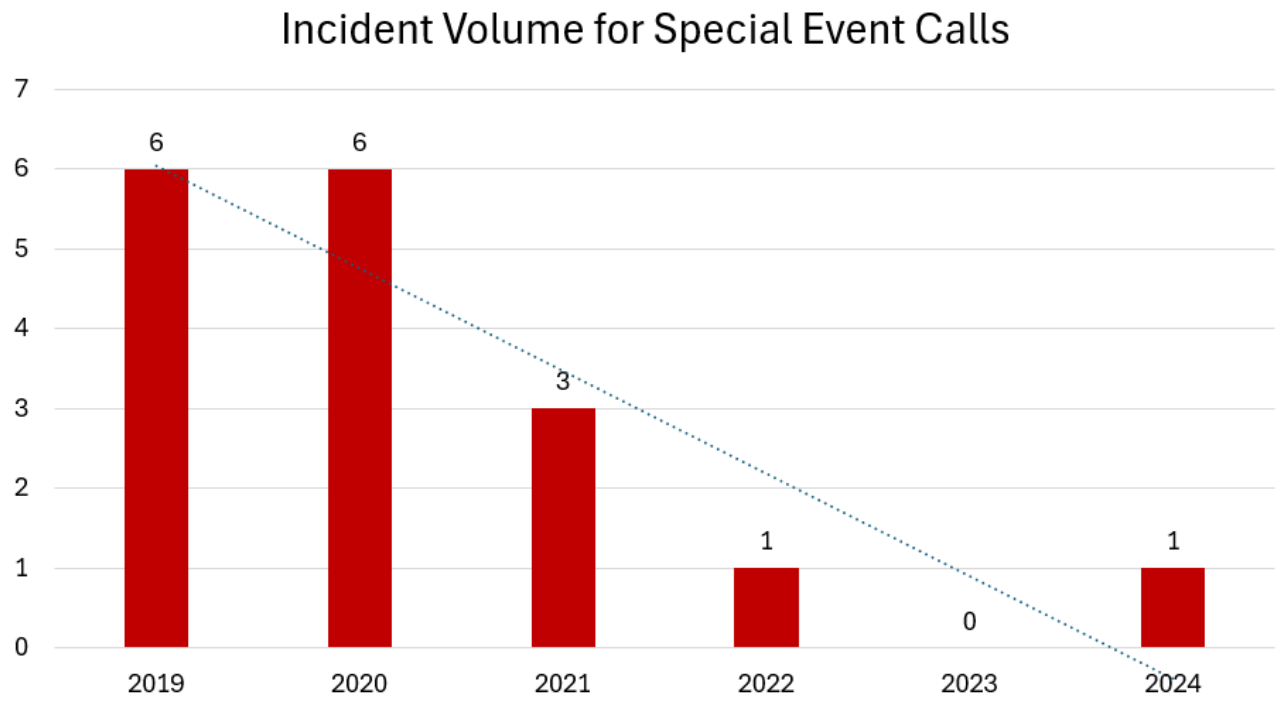
Severe Weather Calls by Type

Row Labels	Count of Incident Type Code (National)
Lightning strike (no fire)	10
Severe weather or natural disaster, other	2
Severe weather or natural disaster standby	1
Grand Total	**13**

Lightning strike incidents without fire dominate severe weather calls with 10 occurrences (77%), indicating that electrical storms pose the primary weather-related emergency response challenge requiring fire department assessment of structural damage, electrical system impacts, and potential ignition sources that could develop into fires. The concentration of lightning-related incidents reflects Kingsland's coastal location and exposure to frequent thunderstorm activity that can damage buildings, disable electrical systems, and create hazardous conditions requiring immediate evaluation and mitigation efforts.

The limited occurrence of other severe weather categories, with only 2 general severe weather incidents and 1 standby operation, suggests that while Kingsland faces significant weather hazards from tropical systems and severe storms, most weather-related damage manifests as secondary impacts such as power outages, structural damage, and debris rather than direct emergency response incidents. This pattern indicates the need for fire department readiness during severe weather events, including lightning strike assessment protocols, electrical hazard evaluation capabilities, and coordination with utility companies to address storm-related infrastructure damage that could create fire or safety hazards.

Special Incident Detail (900 Series Calls)



Special event calls demonstrate a declining trend from peak levels of 6 incidents in both 2019 and 2020 to minimal activity with only 1 incident annually in 2022 and 2024, reflecting either reduced community event activity, improved event planning that prevents emergencies, or changes in fire department special event coverage protocols. The substantial decline from 6 incidents annually to 1-2 incidents represents an 80% reduction that may indicate more effective pre-event planning, enhanced safety protocols, or shifts in community event patterns following the COVID-19 pandemic.

The minimal special event incident volume, averaging less than 4 calls annually over the seven-year period, suggests that Kingsland's community events, festivals, and public gatherings generally maintain effective safety standards with limited emergency incidents requiring fire department response. This low incident rate indicates successful event planning coordination, adequate safety measures, and effective prevention strategies that minimize fire, medical, or safety emergencies during public gatherings, though the fire department must maintain readiness for special event coverage and emergency response during large community gatherings that could present unique safety challenges.

Special Event Calls by Type

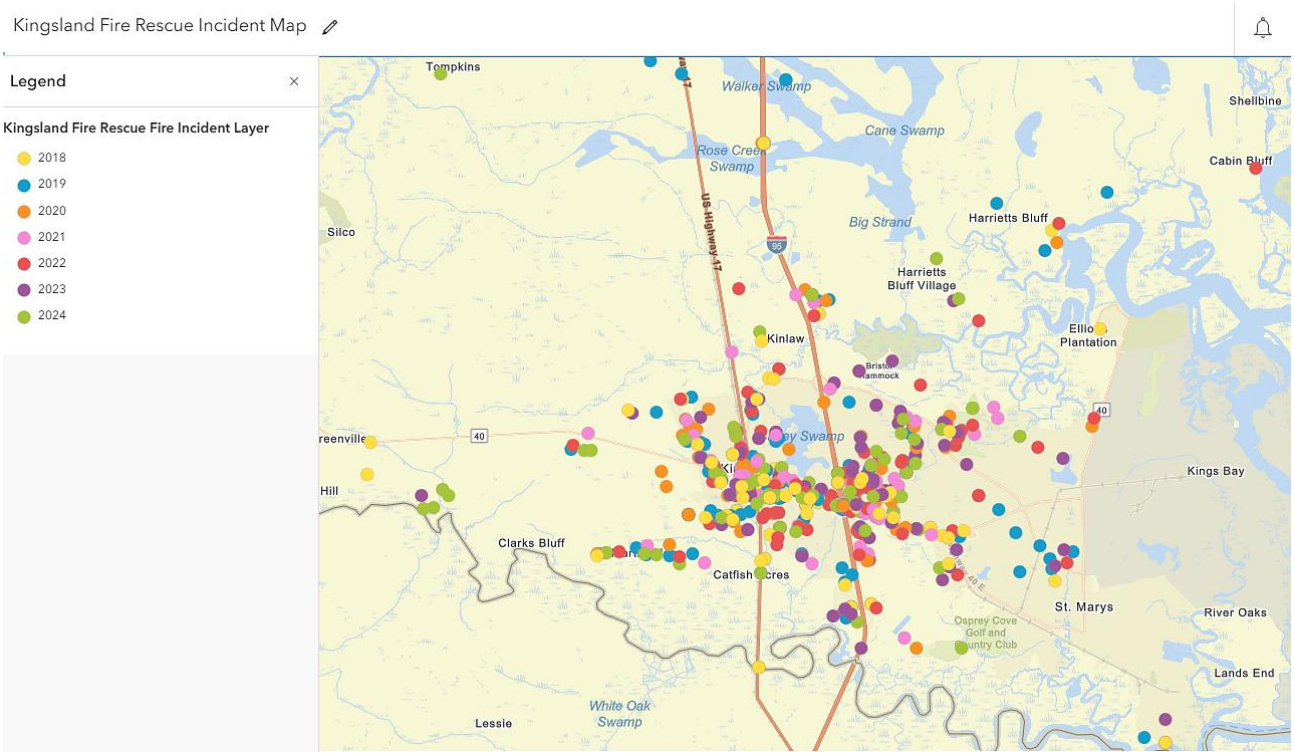
Incident Type Code Category Description	Special Incident Type Calls (900-911)
Row Labels	**Count of Incident Type Code (National)**
Citizen complaint	17
Special type of incident, other	4
Grand Total	**21**

Citizen complaints dominate special incident type calls with 17 occurrences (81%), indicating community members actively engage with the fire department regarding safety concerns, service delivery issues, or emergency response matters that require investigation and resolution outside of traditional emergency response categories. The prevalence of citizen complaints reflects community involvement in public safety oversight and suggests the need for effective complaint resolution procedures, public relations protocols, and follow-up mechanisms to address citizen concerns and maintain positive community relationships.

The minimal occurrence of other special incident types (4 incidents) indicates that most non-standard emergency situations can be categorized within existing incident classification systems, while the total volume of 21 special incidents over the reporting period represents less than 1% of total fire department responses. This low volume of special incident types suggests effective incident classification procedures and comprehensive emergency response protocols that adequately address the majority of community safety situations, though the presence of citizen complaints emphasizes the importance of maintaining responsive public service standards and effective communication channels between the fire department and community members.

Kingsland Incident Response Map Analysis

Interactive version of these maps with additional layers can be found at https://arcg.is/1brv5L5



Geographic Distribution Patterns

The incident response map reveals distinct spatial clustering patterns across Kingsland's service area, with the highest concentration of fire incidents occurring in the central urban core along major transportation corridors, particularly around Highway 40 and the Kingsland city center. The dense cluster of multi-colored incident markers in the central area indicates consistent fire activity across all years (2018-2024), suggesting this region contains the highest risk areas with concentrated residential and commercial development.

Temporal and Spatial Trends

The color-coded legend shows fire incidents distributed across seven years, with incidents appearing throughout the service area but demonstrating clear concentration patterns. The central corridor shows the greatest diversity of incident years, indicating sustained fire activity in this area over the entire analysis period. Peripheral areas show more scattered incident patterns, with some areas experiencing isolated fire

events and others showing clusters that may correlate with specific developments or risk factors.

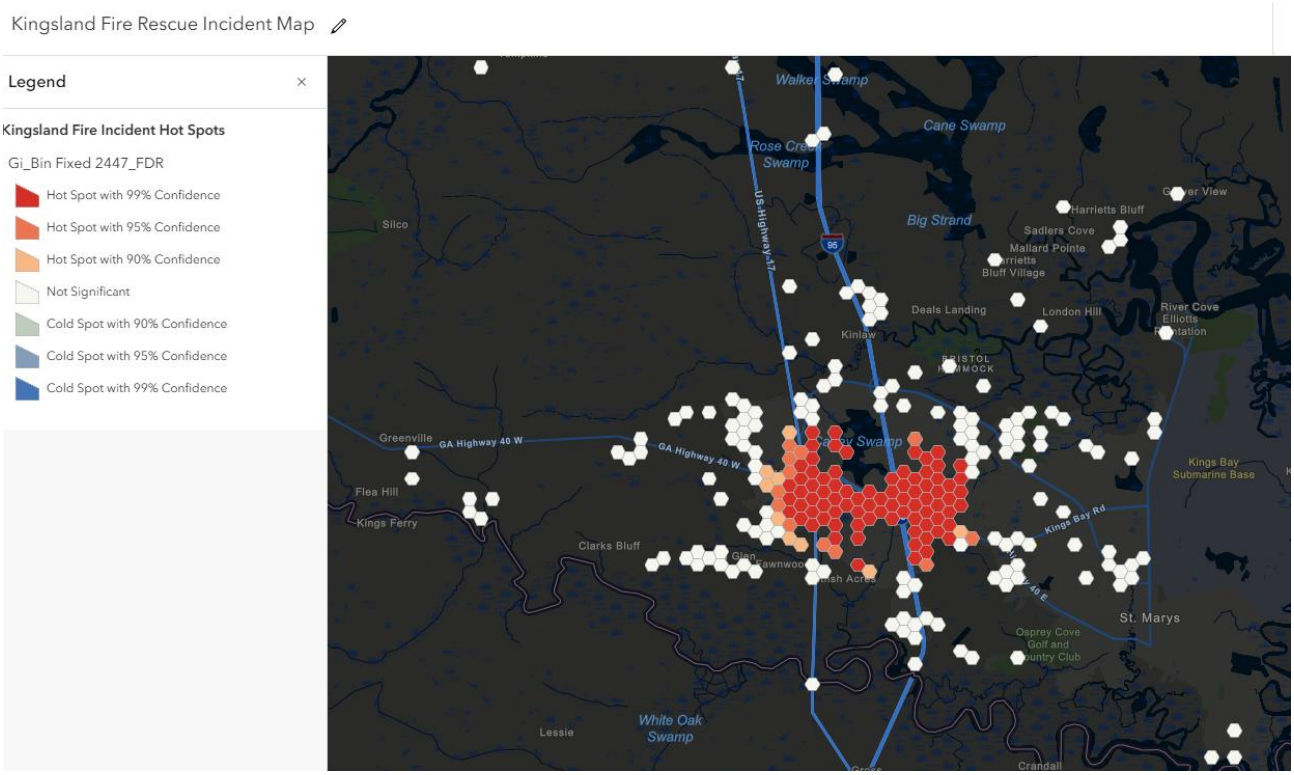
Infrastructure and Access Considerations

The map reveals fire incidents extending along major roadways and into residential subdivisions, with some incidents occurring in more remote areas that may present response time challenges due to distance from central fire stations. The scattered incidents in the northern and eastern portions of the service area, including areas near swampland and less developed regions, suggest the need for strategic apparatus positioning and mutual aid coordination to ensure adequate coverage across the 44.8 square mile service area.

Risk Area Identification

The concentrated incident activity in the central urban area aligns with the demographic analysis showing higher population density and mixed-use development, while the scattered incidents in outlying areas may correlate with wildland-urban interface risks, mobile home concentrations, or areas with limited fire protection infrastructure. This spatial distribution pattern supports the need for differentiated fire prevention strategies that address both urban fire risks in the central core and emerging risks in developing or rural areas of the service district.

Kingsland Fire Rescue Hot Spot Analysis Map



Critical Risk Area Identification

The hot spot analysis reveals a concentrated fire risk zone in central Kingsland with 99% confidence levels (dark red hexagons), indicating statistically significant clustering of fire incidents that represents the community's highest fire risk area. This primary hot spot encompasses the central urban core and extends along major corridors, demonstrating sustained fire activity patterns that require immediate attention and enhanced fire prevention resources. The 95% and 90% confidence hot spots (orange and light orange areas) create an extended risk zone surrounding the central core, indicating moderate but significant fire clustering that warrants targeted intervention strategies.

Geographic Risk Distribution

The hot spot analysis clearly delineates high-risk areas from normal fire activity patterns, with the central urban corridor showing the most intense fire clustering while peripheral areas remain at baseline risk levels (white hexagons indicating no significant clustering). The absence of "cold spots" (blue areas indicating below-normal fire activity) suggests consistent fire risk throughout the service area without areas of exceptional safety performance. The hot spot pattern aligns with major

transportation infrastructure, particularly Highway 40 and Interstate 95, indicating potential correlations between fire risk and urban development density.

Strategic Implications for Fire Prevention

The concentrated nature of the hot spot zone provides clear targeting opportunities for fire prevention resources, allowing the department to focus intensive fire safety education, inspection programs, and smoke detector installation efforts within the statistically validated high-risk areas. The well-defined boundaries of the 99% confidence hot spot enable precise resource allocation and measurable prevention program effectiveness within the most critical risk zone. The graduated risk levels (99%, 95%, 90% confidence areas) allow for tiered intervention strategies that prioritize resources based on statistical fire risk rather than subjective assessments.

Operational Response Considerations

The hot spot concentration pattern suggests the need for strategic apparatus positioning and staffing adjustments to ensure optimal response capabilities within the highest risk areas during peak fire activity periods. The defined hot spot boundaries provide valuable intelligence for automatic aid deployment decisions and mutual aid resource positioning to address the statistically validated areas of greatest fire activity. This analysis supports targeted community risk reduction efforts that can demonstrably impact fire frequency within the most critical areas, enabling the department to measure prevention program effectiveness through changes in hot spot intensity and boundaries over time.

Weather/Natural Hazard Related Risk for Kingsland

Executive Summary

Kingsland faces a diverse array of weather and natural hazards characteristic of coastal southeastern communities. Located in Camden County along the Georgia-Florida border, the community experiences a subtropical climate with significant exposure to tropical cyclones, severe thunderstorms, flooding, extreme temperatures, and emerging wildfire risks. Historical FEMA disaster declarations demonstrate the community's vulnerability to multiple hazard types, with recent major disasters including Hurricane Helene (2024) and Tropical Storm Debby (2024).

Tropical Cyclones and Hurricane Risk

Hurricane Exposure: Kingsland's coastal location makes it highly vulnerable to tropical cyclones, with Camden County experiencing frequent major disaster declarations for hurricane impacts. Recent FEMA declarations include Hurricane Helene (DR-4830-GA, September 2024), Tropical Storm Debby (DR-4821-GA, August 2024), and Hurricane Irma (DR-4338-GA, 2017). Camden County has been consistently included in Individual Assistance designations for these events, indicating substantial residential and infrastructure impacts.

Storm Surge and Coastal Flooding: As a low-lying coastal community, Kingsland faces significant storm surge risks during tropical cyclones. Camden County participates in FEMA's Community Rating System with a Class 6 rating, providing residents with a 20% discount on flood insurance premiums. The county's flood protection measures acknowledge vulnerability to flooding from both surrounding rivers and hurricane-driven storm surges.

Historical Impact: Georgia has experienced 27 tropical cyclone events with losses exceeding $1 billion since 1980, demonstrating the significant economic impact of these systems. Notable historical events affecting the region include Hurricane Floyd (1999), which prompted one of the largest evacuation efforts in American history, and Tropical Storm Alberto (1994), which brought up to 25 inches of rain in less than 24 hours.

Severe Thunderstorms and Tornado Risk

Tornado Activity: Camden County and the broader coastal Georgia region experience relatively low tornado risk compared to other areas of the state. Historical data indicates 17 tornado events of magnitude F2 or above within 50 miles of Kingsland from 1950-2010. Georgia experiences an average of 25-45 tornadoes annually, with most activity concentrated in northern and southwestern sections of the state rather than the coastal region.

Severe Storm Events: Georgia has recorded 68 severe storm events with billion-dollar losses since 1980, making severe thunderstorms one of the most frequent costly weather hazards. These storms can produce damaging winds, large hail, and flash flooding, though coastal areas typically experience less severe thunderstorm activity than inland regions.

Temperature Extremes

Heat Hazards: Georgia's subtropical climate produces significant heat-related risks, with summer temperatures frequently exceeding 95°F. The state's record high temperature of 112°F demonstrates the potential for extreme heat events. Climate projections indicate increasing heat risks, with Atlanta (representative of Georgia trends) expected to experience approximately 38 days above 95°F annually by 2050, compared to 7 days around 1990. Heat-related mortality has been documented, with agricultural workers particularly vulnerable.

Cold Weather Events: While less frequent than heat events, Georgia experiences occasional extreme cold. The state record low temperature is -17°F, and winter weather can include ice storms and rare snow events. Since 1980, Georgia has experienced 12 winter storm events with billion-dollar losses and 3 freeze events causing significant agricultural damage.

Flooding Hazards

Riverine and Flash Flooding: Camden County's location in low-lying coastal plains creates vulnerability to flooding from surrounding rivers and heavy precipitation events. Georgia has experienced 4 major flooding events with billion-dollar losses

since 1980, including the devastating 2009 floods in northern Georgia that resulted in 500-year flood conditions.

Drought and Water Stress

Drought Vulnerability: Despite receiving approximately 50 inches of annual precipitation, Georgia is susceptible to rapid drought development due to poor water-holding capacity in many soils and high evapotranspiration rates during hot weather. The state has experienced 17 drought events with billion-dollar losses since 1980, including the record-breaking 2006-2008 and 2010-2012 droughts.

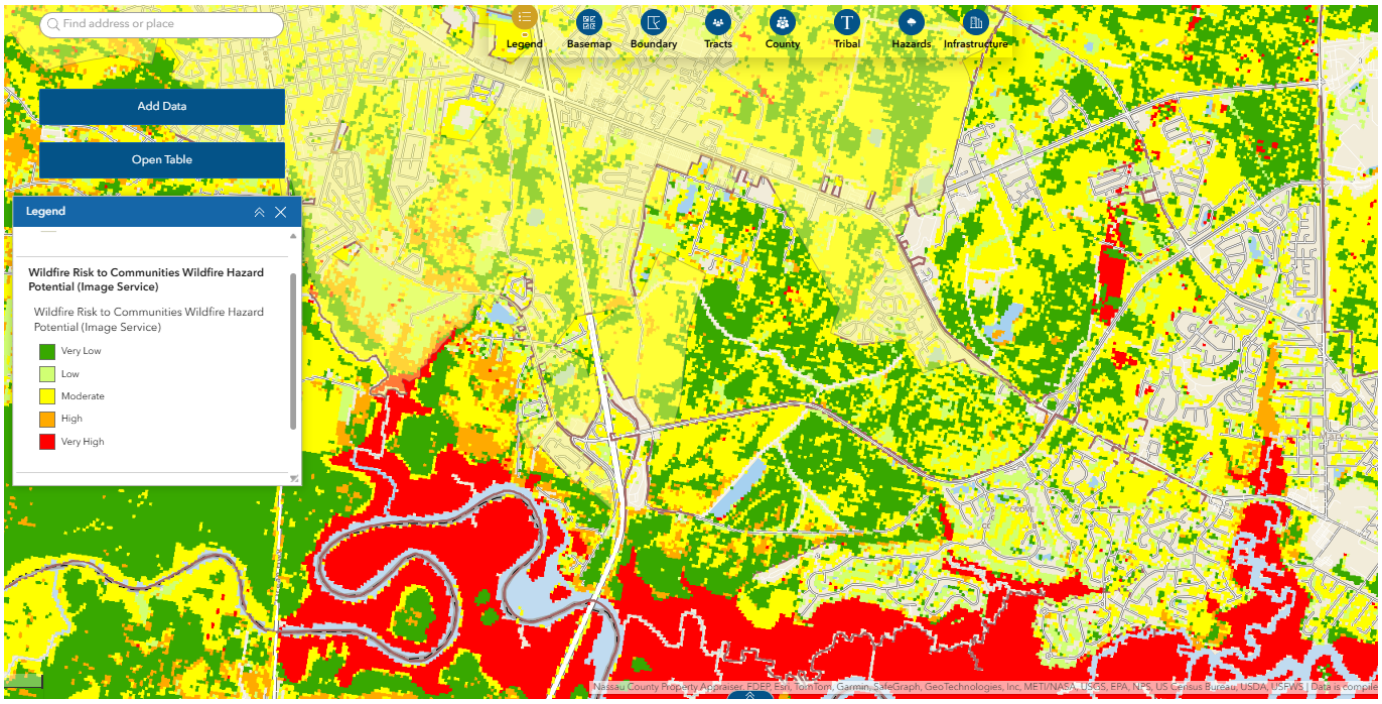
Agricultural and Water Supply Impacts: The 2007 drought alone cost Georgia's agriculture industry $339 million in crop losses, affecting production of peanuts, pecans, peaches, and Vidalia onions. Drought conditions can develop rapidly in the Southeast, particularly when lack of rainfall combines with high temperatures.

Wildfire Risk

Emerging Fire Hazard: Climate change and drought conditions are increasing wildfire risks even in traditionally fire-resistant areas like coastal Georgia. First Street Foundation analysis indicates approximately 187,600 Georgia properties (4% of total) currently have at least a 1% chance of wildfire damage within 30 years, with this number projected to grow to 530,000 properties by 2050.

Historical Fire Activity: Georgia ranked fourth nationally in 2017 for number of wildfires and acres burned, with nearly 4,000 separate fires. The 2007 wildfire season, coinciding with severe drought, forced 6,000 evacuations and caused nearly $100 million in damages. Since 1980, Georgia has experienced 3 wildfire events with billion-dollar losses.

Fuel Load Concerns: Hurricane Helene's passage through Georgia in 2024 created significant debris and downed vegetation, particularly in southeastern counties, increasing potential wildfire fuel loads for future fire seasons.



Wildfire Risk Assessment - Kingsland, Georgia

Geographic Risk Distribution

The wildfire hazard map reveals significant spatial variation in fire risk across Camden County, with the highest risk zones (red areas) concentrated along the southern boundary, particularly in areas adjacent to extensive wetland and forested systems. These very high-risk areas create a distinct wildland-urban interface where residential and commercial development meets natural vegetation, aligning with the Community Risk Assessment findings that identified 15 annual WUI fire incidents in the broader region.

Risk Gradient and Development Patterns

The map shows a clear risk gradient transitioning from very high (red) and high (orange) risk areas in the south to moderate (yellow) and low (green) risk zones in the more developed northern and central portions of Kingsland. The urban core and established residential areas demonstrate lower wildfire risk due to reduced fuel loads and improved access for fire suppression. However, Kingsland Fire Rescue would likely be called upon for mutual aid responses to fires in the higher-risk southern areas of Camden County and neighboring St. Mary's, requiring the department to maintain wildland firefighting capabilities despite relatively low to moderate risk within the city limits.

Strategic Response Implications

The concentrated high-risk zones in southern Camden County validate the Community Risk Assessment recommendations for enhanced wildland firefighting capabilities, specialized brush trucks, and coordination with forestry agencies. While Kingsland itself faces moderate wildfire risk, the regional response requirements necessitate investment in wildland suppression equipment and training to support mutual aid operations in the extensive high-risk areas throughout Camden County. The distinct geographic pattern enables targeted resource deployment and pre-positioning of wildfire suppression assets during high-risk weather conditions to support both local protection and regional mutual aid responsibilities.

Seismic Risk

Low Earthquake Hazard: Kingsland faces minimal earthquake risk, with the area's earthquake index of 0.00 ranking it 698th out of Georgia communities. No historical earthquakes of magnitude 3.5 or above have been recorded in or near Kingsland. Coastal Plain regions of South Georgia experience very infrequent seismic activity compared to northern and central portions of the state.

Regional Context: While local seismic risk is minimal, the broader southeastern region has experienced notable earthquakes, including the 1886 Charleston, South Carolina earthquake, which was felt across the region and demonstrates the potential for distant seismic events to impact the area.

Climate Change Projections

Increasing Hazard Frequency: Climate change projections indicate intensification of many existing hazards. Georgia's billion-dollar disaster frequency has increased from a 1980-2024 average of 3.0 events annually to 9.8 events annually for 2020-2024, suggesting an acceleration in costly weather events.

Temperature and Precipitation Changes: Climate models project continued warming, more intense heat waves, increased potential for extreme precipitation events, and extended drought periods. These changes will likely exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and create new risk scenarios for emergency management planning.

Conclusion

Kingsland, Georgia faces a complex multi-hazard environment dominated by tropical cyclone risk, with significant secondary hazards from flooding, extreme temperatures, severe weather, and emerging wildfire concerns. The community's repeated inclusion in FEMA major disaster declarations underscores the need for comprehensive hazard mitigation planning and preparedness measures. Climate change trends suggest

intensification of many existing risks, requiring adaptive management strategies and enhanced community resilience measures.

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Unique & Special Hazards

Kingsland's community harbors a variety of potential hazards, but some stand out due to their unique or specialized nature. These Unique & Special Hazards (USHs) pose a distinct challenge for emergency response personnel. They often have a high life safety hazard, and/or require specialized training, equipment, and protocols to mitigate incidents safety and effectively.

The increased risk associated with USHs stems from several factors. Some USHs involve dangerous chemicals or complex industrial processes, demanding specialized knowledge for safe response and containment. Others present extreme life safety hazards, requiring specific rescue techniques or advanced protective gear. Regardless of the specific threat, USHs typically require a more coordinated and resource-intensive response compared to common emergencies. Understanding the specific USHs present within our community is crucial for developing appropriate mitigation strategies and directly correlates to ensuring the safety of both residents and emergency responders. This section of the Community Risk Assessment will identify, analyze, and prioritize USHs' within the community, and pave the way for a more effective and efficient emergency response plan. The following Unique & Special Hazard table was created through a collaborative effort amongst fire operations personnel across the organization.

Unique & Special Hazard Matrix

Special Hazard	Hazard Address	Description	First Due Station	Hazard Score 1-5
College	8001 Lakes Blvd	College Campus	4	3
Apartments	District 4 (Multiple)	Garden Style Apartments (Multi-story)	4	2
Camden Middle School	1300 Middle School Rd	Middle School	4	2
Matilda Harris Elementary	1100 Lakes Blvd	Elementary School	4	2
Ace Hardware	1060 GA Hwy 40	Hardware and building supply store	3	1
Hippo Storage	1055 E King Ave	Climate controlled self-storage	3	2
Plug Power	291 Commercial Dr	Liquid Electronic Hydrogen Plant	5	1
Interstate 95	GA/FL line exit 14	14 Miles of heavy traffic	3,4,5	1
Synergy Recycling	105 Industrial Park Dr	Recycles used motor oil	5	1
GA/FL Blue Ridge	GA/FL line Hwy 17	Narrow lane turn style bridge	3	3
Kingsland Wastewater Plant	960 South Grove Blvd	Waste water treatment plant	3	2
Petro Travel Center	1105 E King Ave	Truck Stop: Gas/diesel, oil and restaurant	3	3
O'Rielly's	669 E King Ave	Automobile parts store	3	1
Circle K	790 E King Ave	Gas station/propane and CO2 tanks	3	3
G&G liquidation	302 Lee St	Large Warehouse, type IV, constant change in inventory	3	1

Synopsis of Unique & Special Hazards - Kingsland Fire Rescue Department

The Kingsland Fire Rescue Department faces a diverse array of special hazards across their response district, ranging from educational facilities to industrial operations. The hazard matrix reveals several critical risk categories that require specialized response planning and resources.

High-Risk Industrial Facilities represent the most significant concerns, with Plug Power's liquid electronic hydrogen plant receiving the maximum hazard score of 5. This facility presents unique challenges related to hydrogen storage, handling, and potential fire/explosion risks that require specialized training and equipment protocols. Similarly, Synergy Recycling's used motor oil processing operation poses environmental and fire suppression challenges typical of petroleum-based industrial facilities.

Educational Institutions constitute a substantial portion of the identified hazards, including a college campus, middle school, and elementary school. These facilities present life safety challenges due to high occupant loads, potential evacuation difficulties, and the vulnerability of student populations. The college campus at Lakes Boulevard receives the highest hazard score (3) among educational facilities, likely due to its size, complexity, and mixed-use nature.

Transportation Infrastructure creates significant operational challenges, particularly the 14-mile stretch of Interstate 95 with heavy traffic volumes spanning multiple station response areas. The commercial nature of this corridor increases the probability of hazardous materials incidents, as Interstate 95 serves as a major conduit for commercial vehicles transporting chemicals, petroleum products, and other dangerous cargo between industrial centers. The GA/FL Blue Ridge bridge on Highway 17 presents additional complications due to its narrow configuration and limited access for emergency vehicles.

Commercial and Retail Hazards include multiple fuel-related facilities (Petro Travel Center, Circle K) that present fire, explosion, and environmental risks. The

presence of propane and CO2 storage at these locations requires specialized suppression techniques and safety protocols.

Residential Complexes throughout District 4 involve garden-style apartment buildings with multi-story configurations, presenting challenges for search and rescue operations, evacuation procedures, and fire suppression in multi-family dwellings.

The hazard distribution across stations 3, 4, and 5 indicates the need for coordinated response capabilities and mutual aid protocols, particularly for high-scoring facilities that may exceed single-station response capacity. The variety of hazard types necessitates comprehensive training programs, specialized equipment procurement, and pre-incident planning to ensure effective emergency response across all identified risk categories.

Critical Infrastructure

Definition and Importance

Critical infrastructure refers to the essential systems, networks, and assets that underpin the security, economic prosperity, and public health and safety of a community or nation. These systems are so vital that their continued operation is paramount. Examples of critical infrastructure within a community include but are not limited to:

- Utilities: Power plants, electrical grids, natural gas pipelines, water treatment facilities, wastewater treatment plants, and communication networks.
- Transportation: Airports, seaports, bridges, highways, railroads, and mass transit systems.
- Government Services: Emergency services facilities, government buildings, and critical communication networks.
- Public Health: Hospitals, clinics, public health laboratories, and emergency medical services facilities.
- Education: Schools and universities.

Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

The disruption or destruction of critical infrastructure can have cascading effects on a community, causing widespread economic damage, public health emergencies, and security threats.

Therefore, a comprehensive community risk assessment must analyze the vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to natural hazards, technological failures, and intentional attacks. Understanding these vulnerabilities allows for the development of mitigation strategies aimed at enhancing resilience and minimizing potential impacts on the community.

Collaboration and Coordination

Effective risk assessment and mitigation for critical infrastructure requires collaboration between various stakeholders, including:

- Public officials
- Emergency management personnel

- First responders
- Owners and operators of critical infrastructure
- Community members

Through open communication and coordinated efforts, communities can strategically prepare and respond to threats to critical infrastructure, ensuring the continuity of service and resilience.

Critical Infrastructure Assessment

Due to security considerations and the sensitive nature of critical infrastructure vulnerability information, detailed analysis of essential community systems and assets is not included within this public Community Risk Assessment document. A comprehensive critical infrastructure assessment examining utilities, transportation networks, government services, public health facilities, and educational institutions has been conducted separately and is provided as a classified addendum to authorized personnel only. This assessment identifies vulnerabilities, interdependencies, and potential cascading effects that could impact community resilience during emergency events, while maintaining operational security for these vital community assets. Access to the critical infrastructure analysis is restricted to appropriate emergency management officials, public safety leadership, and other authorized stakeholders involved in community preparedness and response planning.

Risk Matrix & Scoring

This section brings together the risks associated with fire and EMS response, weather, unique & special hazards and critical infrastructure. The top 5 hazards for each category are then matched against the hazard matrix below to determine the probability of occurrence vs. the seriousness of impact and assigned the appropriate risk level of 1 (highest) to 5 (lowest). Each risk is placed in the table at the end of the document and then during the next phase of Community Risk Reduction planning, they are assigned a priority level (1-5) based on local resources and developed mitigation strategies. While a risk assessment does not attempt to prevent or mitigate all risk in a community, this strategic process helps to match risk based on frequency and severity with local resources and programs that can effectively and measurably provide a positive impact towards the communities desired outcomes.

Hazard Matrix

Probability of Occurring	Seriousness of Impact: Low	Seriousness of Impact: Medium	Seriousness of Impact: High
Low	5th	4th	4th
Medium	4th	3rd	2nd
High	4th	2nd	1st

Kingsland Risk Matrix

Risk	Risk Level 1 Highest 5 Lowest	Priority Level 1 Highest 5 Lowest	Possible mitigation strategies
Fire Related			
Building Fire 1& 2 Family	**1**		
Building Fire Multifamily	**1**		
Building Fire Commercial	**2**		
Cooking Fire 1 & 2 Family	**2**		
Cooking Fire Multifamily	**2**		
Cooking Fire Commercial	**3**		
Vehicle Fire	**4**		
WUI Fires	**3**		
EMS Related			
Fall-Related Injuries	**1**		
Cardiac Emergencies	**1**		
Respiratory Emergencies	**1**		
Traffic-Related Trauma	**2**		
Overdose Emergencies	**3**		
Weather Related			
Tropical Cyclones and Hurricane Risk	**1**		
Coastal and Storm Surge Flooding	**2**		

Severe Thunderstorms and Lightning	**2**		
Extreme Heat Events	**3**		
Wildfire Risk (Emerging Threat)	**4**		
Special Hazards			
Plug Power Liquid Electronic Hydrogen Plant	**1**		
Interstate 95 Corridor (14 Miles)	**1**		
Educational Institution Complex	**2**		
Synergy Recycling Facility	**2**		
GA/FL Blue Ridge Bridge	**3**		
Critical Infrastructure			
Assessed separately from this document			

Kingsland Fire Rescue Risk Matrix Scoring Justification

Fire Related Risks

Building Fire 1 & 2 Family - Risk Level 1

Justification: High Probability/High Impact - 186 residential fires represent 85% of all structural fires. With 64.1% single detached and 12.7% attached housing stock (4,648 + 922 units), these fires demonstrate consistent frequency averaging 27 annually. Impact severity evidenced by 18% extending beyond room of origin and average property losses of $400,000 annually. The Mobile home component (502 units, 6.9% of stock) shows disproportionate risk with rapid fire spread potential.

Building Fire Multifamily - Risk Level 1

Justification: Medium Probability/High Impact - While lower frequency than single-family, multifamily fires present exponentially higher life safety risks due to multiple occupants, shared egress systems, and potential for multiple fatalities. 15% of cooking fires occur in multifamily buildings despite smaller housing percentage, indicating elevated risk density.

Building Fire Commercial - Risk Level 2

Justification: Low Probability/Medium Impact - Limited commercial fire activity with effective fire protection systems evident. Economic impact is significant but life safety risks generally lower due to egress design and occupant awareness during business hours.

Cooking Fire 1 & 2 Family - Risk Level 1

Justification: High Probability/High Impact - 105 kitchen fire origins represent 53% of ALL structure fires, making this the highest frequency fire cause. Despite containment capabilities, kitchen fires demonstrate ability to extend beyond origin (evidenced in flame spread analysis) and can rapidly overcome occupants, especially during nighttime hours. With 6,726 households averaging 2.8 persons each, exposure potential is substantial.

Cooking Fire Multifamily - Risk Level 2

Justification: Medium Probability/High Impact - 15% of cooking fires in multifamily settings with higher consequence potential due to multiple occupants and shared building systems, but lower overall frequency than single-family incidents.

Cooking Fire Commercial - Risk Level 3

Justification: Low Probability/Medium Impact - Commercial kitchen fire protection systems and trained staff reduce both probability and impact, though equipment fires can cause significant business interruption.

Vehicle Fire - Risk Level 4

Justification: Low Probability/Low Impact - 17 annual average with declining trend. Limited life safety impact and property loss contained to individual vehicles in most cases.

WUI Fires - Risk Level 2

Justification: Medium Probability/High Impact - 15 annual incidents (2021-2023) with increasing trend. Climate change projections show 530,000 Georgia properties at wildfire risk by 2050. Coastal Georgia drought conditions and Hurricane Helene debris create elevated fuel loads. Interface fires can rapidly threaten multiple structures simultaneously.

EMS Related Risks

Fall-Related Injuries - Risk Level 1

Justification: High Probability/Medium Impact - 1,250 incidents (15.1% of EMS calls) with 235 annual average. Clear intervention opportunities through prevention programs. High resource demand for specialized lifting equipment and trauma assessment.

Cardiac Emergencies - Risk Level 1

Justification: High Probability/High Impact - 1,264 combined cardiac-related incidents (chest pain 609, unconscious/fainting 655). Time-critical interventions with direct life-safety impact requiring immediate ALS response and cardiac facility coordination.

Respiratory Emergencies - Risk Level 1

Justification: High Probability/High Impact - 835 incidents requiring immediate airway management and advanced life support. Critical care scenarios with potential for rapid deterioration requiring specialized equipment and rapid transport.

Traffic-Related Trauma - Risk Level 2

Justification: Medium Probability/High Impact - 434 incidents reflecting I-95 corridor exposure. Multi-agency coordination required with potential for multiple casualties and complex extrication scenarios.

Overdose Emergencies - Risk Level 2

Justification: Low Probability/High Impact - 100 total incidents but 29 in 2023 peak showing volatility. Requires specialized protocols, naloxone administration, and scene safety considerations. Community health implications are significant.

Weather Related Risks

Tropical Cyclones and Hurricane Risk - Risk Level 1

Justification: Medium Probability/High Impact - Recent FEMA declarations (Helene 2024, Debby 2024) demonstrate recurring vulnerability. Camden County consistently included in Individual Assistance. 27 billion-dollar tropical events in Georgia since 1980. Coastal location creates maximum exposure.

Coastal and Storm Surge Flooding - Risk Level 2

Justification: Medium Probability/Medium Impact - FEMA Community Rating System Class 6 participation indicates ongoing flood risk. Sea level rise creating increasing tidal flood frequency. Low-lying terrain vulnerable to storm surge.

Severe Thunderstorms and Lightning - Risk Level 2

Justification: High Probability/Low Impact - 10 lightning strikes without fire in recent data, 68 billion-dollar severe storm events statewide since 1980. Consistent threat requiring infrastructure protection.

Extreme Heat Events - Risk Level 3

Justification: Medium Probability/Medium Impact - Climate projections show increasing heat risk (38 days >95°F by 2050). Documented heat-related mortality. Vulnerable populations include outdoor workers and elderly.

Wildfire Risk (Emerging Threat) - Risk Level 3

Justification: Low Probability/High Impact - Current minimal activity but climate projections indicate dramatic increase in risk. 4th nationally ranked Georgia wildfire activity in 2017. Debris from Hurricane Helene increases fuel loads.

Special Hazards

Plug Power Liquid Electronic Hydrogen Plant - Risk Level 1

Justification: Low Probability/High Impact - Maximum 5/5 hazard score. Catastrophic potential due to hydrogen characteristics. Requires specialized suppression techniques and evacuation protocols. Single facility failure could impact entire region.

Interstate 95 Corridor (14 Miles) - Risk Level 1

Justification: High Probability/High Impact - 14-mile exposure across multiple station areas. Major hazmat transport corridor. Daily exposure to vehicle accidents, chemical spills, and traffic incidents requiring specialized response.

Educational Institution Complex - Risk Level 2

Justification: Low Probability/High Impact - Multiple schools with vulnerable populations. High occupant density requiring specialized evacuation procedures. Low frequency but potential for mass casualty incidents.

Synergy Recycling Facility - Risk Level 2

Justification: Low Probability/High Impact - 5/5 hazard score for petroleum processing. Environmental contamination potential and specialized fire suppression requirements.

GA/FL Blue Ridge Bridge - Risk Level 3

Justification: Low Probability/Medium Impact - Critical infrastructure with limited access. Incident could isolate communities but relatively infrequent occurrence. Specialized rescue capabilities required.

Kingsland Fire Rescue Community Risk Assessment

Executive Summary

Introduction and Methodology

The Kingsland Fire Rescue Community Risk Assessment represents a comprehensive, data-driven analysis of community safety challenges, vulnerabilities, and operational demands within a 44.8 square mile service area serving 19,101 residents. This assessment integrates demographic analysis, housing characteristics, incident response data spanning 2018-2024, geographic risk mapping, and specialized hazard evaluation to create a strategic blueprint for enhancing community safety and resilience. The analysis encompasses 17,420 total emergency incidents, including detailed examination of fire suppression activities, emergency medical services, weather-related emergencies, and unique community hazards that shape operational requirements and risk mitigation priorities.

Community Profile and Demographics

Kingsland presents a diverse community profile with a median age of 33.2 years, indicating a relatively young population with 63% of residents between 18-64 years old and significant family-oriented housing. The racial composition shows 64% White and 20% Black residents, with 9% Hispanic population requiring multilingual emergency communication strategies. Economic indicators reveal moderate community resilience with median household income of $80,395 and homeownership rate of 67%, though 12.7% poverty rate and concerning demographic disparities—including 25% poverty rate among Black females and 17% child poverty—highlight vulnerable populations requiring targeted fire safety interventions. The housing stock

of 7,252 units consists predominantly of single-family detached homes (64.1%) and attached units (12.7%), with 6.9% mobile homes representing disproportionate fire risk due to rapid flame spread characteristics and limited egress options.

Emergency Response Operations and Trends

Operational analysis reveals dramatic growth in emergency response demands, with total incidents increasing 49% from 2020 to reach 3,248 responses in 2024, averaging 8.9 incidents daily across all emergency types. Emergency Medical Services dominates operational workload at 69% of total responses (12,010 incidents), emphasizing the department's critical role as a comprehensive healthcare provider beyond traditional fire suppression. Fire incidents represent only 3% of total call volume but require specialized capabilities, with cooking fires accounting for 53% of structure fire origins and residential properties generating 85% of all structural fires. The department demonstrates exceptional safety performance with only 2 civilian fire injuries across the analysis period, though data quality concerns suggest potential underreporting requiring enhanced documentation protocols.

Fire Risk Analysis and Prevention Opportunities

Structural fire analysis identifies critical prevention opportunities, with 113 building fires and 82 cooking-related incidents representing the primary fire challenges requiring targeted intervention strategies. Geographic hot spot analysis reveals concentrated fire activity in central Kingsland with 99% statistical confidence, enabling precise targeting of prevention resources within the highest-risk areas. Flame spread analysis demonstrates effective suppression outcomes, with 73% of fires contained to object or room of origin, though 18% of incidents experienced building-wide or beyond-building spread indicating need for enhanced early detection and rapid response capabilities. Mobile homes present disproportionate risk despite comprising only 6.9% of housing stock, while the concerning 68% blank detector status in residential fires highlights critical gaps in smoke detection coverage and incident documentation requiring immediate attention.

Weather and Natural Hazards Assessment

Kingsland faces significant weather-related risks characteristic of coastal southeastern communities, with tropical cyclones representing the primary natural hazard threat. Recent FEMA major disaster declarations for Hurricane Helene (2024) and Tropical

Storm Debby (2024) demonstrate recurring vulnerability, with Camden County consistently included in Individual Assistance designations. Since 1980, Georgia has experienced 134 billion-dollar weather disasters, with frequency increasing from 3.0 events annually (1980-2024 average) to 9.8 events annually (2020-2024), indicating escalating climate-related challenges. Coastal flooding and storm surge risks are compounded by sea level rise, while emerging wildfire threats reflect climate change impacts with projections indicating 530,000 Georgia properties at wildfire risk by 2050. The community also faces extreme heat vulnerability, with climate projections showing significant increases in dangerous heat days requiring enhanced emergency response capabilities and vulnerable population protection strategies.

Unique and Special Hazards

Specialized hazard analysis identifies five critical facilities and infrastructure elements requiring enhanced emergency planning and response capabilities. The Plug Power liquid electronic hydrogen plant presents maximum risk (5/5 hazard score) due to hydrogen storage and handling dangers requiring specialized suppression techniques and evacuation protocols. Interstate 95's 14-mile corridor through the service area creates significant transportation incident and hazardous materials risks, while educational institutions including college and school campuses present life safety challenges due to high occupant loads and vulnerable populations. The Synergy Recycling facility poses environmental and petroleum fire risks, while the GA/FL Blue Ridge bridge represents critical infrastructure vulnerability with limited emergency access. These specialized hazards require dedicated pre-incident planning, equipment procurement, and multi-agency coordination to ensure effective emergency response.

Risk Matrix and Priority Assessment

The comprehensive risk assessment culminates in a structured risk matrix identifying 20 distinct hazards across fire, EMS, weather, and special hazard categories. Eight Level 1 (highest priority) risks span all categories, including residential building fires, fall-related injuries, cardiac emergencies, respiratory emergencies, tropical cyclone risks, hydrogen plant hazards, and Interstate 95 corridor challenges. This prioritization reflects both high-frequency operational demands and low-frequency, high-consequence events requiring specialized capabilities. The matrix enables strategic resource allocation by balancing incident frequency with potential community impact, ensuring prevention and response capabilities address both routine emergency demands and catastrophic risk scenarios.

Strategic Recommendations and Implementation

The assessment provides 20 specific recommendations across five operational disciplines: Fire Operations, Fire Training, Fire Inspections, Fire Investigations, and Fire & Life Safety Education. Key priorities include reducing automatic aid dependency (496 incidents received vs. 63 provided), developing wildland-urban interface capabilities for emerging fire risks, implementing comprehensive kitchen fire prevention programs targeting the leading fire cause, and enhancing mobile home fire safety initiatives addressing disproportionate risks. EMS recommendations focus on fall prevention partnerships, cardiac emergency response optimization, and overdose intervention programs addressing behavioral health challenges. Weather preparedness emphasizes tropical cyclone planning, coastal flooding mitigation, and extreme heat protection protocols for vulnerable populations.

Community Risk Reduction Framework

This Community Risk Assessment serves as the foundational basis for comprehensive community risk reduction planning designed to reduce risk through development of model programs incorporating multiple intervention strategies of Education, Engineering, Enforcement, Economic Incentives, and Emergency Response. The assessment provides the analytical framework for evidence-based program development that addresses root causes rather than simply responding to emergency incidents. By identifying specific community vulnerabilities, high-risk populations, and geographic concentration patterns, this analysis enables targeted interventions that maximize prevention impact while optimizing resource allocation. The document also serves to engage stakeholders throughout the community whose mission and resources are well-matched with those of Kingsland Fire Rescue to create a safer Kingsland through collaborative risk reduction efforts, shared prevention responsibilities, and coordinated emergency response capabilities that enhance overall community resilience and protection.

Axon Enterprise, Inc.
17800 N 85th St
Scottsdale, Arizona 85255
United States
VAT: 86-0741227
Domestic:(800) 978-2737
International: +1.800.978.2737

Q-763461-46071BB

Issued: 02/18/2026

Quote Expiration: 03/31/2026

Estimated Contract Start Date: 05/01/2026

Account Number: 113037

Payment Terms: N30

Mode of Delivery: AUTO-GND

Credit/Debit Amount: $0.00

SHIP TO	BILL TO
Kingsland Police Dept. - GA 111 Seaboard St Kingsland, GA 31548-5863 USA	Kingsland Police Dept. - GA PO Box 1658 Kingsland GA 31548-1658 USA Email:

SALES REPRESENTATIVE	PRIMARY CONTACT
Becky Berger Phone: Email: rberger@axon.com Fax:	Samantha Swartz Phone: 912-729-8624 Email: swartz@kingslandga.gov Fax: (912) 729-8628

Quote Summary

Program Length	34 Months
TOTAL COST	$19,113.92
ESTIMATED TOTAL W/ TAX	$19,113.92

Discount Summary

Average Savings Per Year	$2,484.15
TOTAL SAVINGS	$7,038.42

Payment Summary

Date	Subtotal	Tax	Total
Apr 2026	$6,372.58	$0.00	$6,372.58
Feb 2027	$6,370.67	$0.00	$6,370.67
Feb 2028	$6,370.67	$0.00	$6,370.67
Total	**$19,113.92**	**$0.00**	**$19,113.92**

Quote Unbundled Price:	**$26,151.24**
Quote List Price:	**$19,113.92**
Quote Subtotal:	**$19,113.92**

Pricing

All deliverables are detailed in Delivery Schedules section lower in proposal

Item	Description	Qty	Term	Unbundled	List Price	Net Price	Subtotal	Tax	Total
Program									
80460	TRUE UP - FLEET 3 BUNDLE TRUE UP	2	26		$78.00	$78.00	$4,056.00	$0.00	$4,056.00
Fleet3B	Fleet 3 Basic	2	34	$263.73	$160.24	$160.24	$10,896.32	$0.00	$10,896.32
A la Carte Software									
80401	AXON FLEET 3 - ALPR LICENSE - 1 CAMERA	2	34		$61.20	$61.20	$4,161.60	$0.00	$4,161.60
Total							**$19,113.92**	**$0.00**	**$19,113.92**

Delivery Schedule

Hardware

Bundle	Item	Description	QTY	Shipping Location	Estimated Delivery Date
Fleet 3 Basic	100469	AXON FLEET 3 - SIM INSERTION - ATT FIRSTNET	2	1	04/01/2026
Fleet 3 Basic	101675	AXON FLEET - ERICSSON CRADLEPOINT R980-5GD-A+5YR NETCLOUD	2	1	04/01/2026
Fleet 3 Basic	101924	AXON FLEET - TAOGLAS ANT - 7-IN-1 4CELL 2WIFI 1GNSS INT	2	1	04/01/2026
Fleet 3 Basic	70112	AXON SIGNAL - VEHICLE	2	1	04/01/2026
Fleet 3 Basic	72036	AXON FLEET 3 - STANDARD 2 CAMERA KIT	2	1	04/01/2026

Software

Bundle	Item	Description	QTY	Estimated Start Date	Estimated End Date
Fleet 3 Basic	80400	AXON EVIDENCE - FLEET VEHICLE LICENSE	2	05/01/2026	02/28/2029
Fleet 3 Basic	80410	AXON EVIDENCE - STORAGE - FLEET 1 CAMERA UNLIMITED	4	05/01/2026	02/28/2029
A la Carte	80401	AXON FLEET 3 - ALPR LICENSE - 1 CAMERA	2	05/01/2026	02/28/2029

Services

Bundle	Item	Description	QTY
Fleet 3 Basic	73391	AXON FLEET 3 - DEPLOYMENT PER VEHICLE - NOT OVERSIZED	2

Warranties

Bundle	Item	Description	QTY	Estimated Start Date	Estimated End Date
Fleet 3 Basic	80379	AXON SIGNAL - EXT WARRANTY - SIGNAL UNIT	2	04/01/2027	02/28/2029
Fleet 3 Basic	80495	AXON FLEET 3 - EXT WARRANTY - 2 CAMERA KIT	2	04/01/2027	02/28/2029

Shipping Locations

Location Number	Street	City	State	Zip	Country
1	111 Seaboard St	Kingsland	GA	31548-5863	USA

Payment Details

Apr 2026

Invoice Plan	Item	Description	Qty	Subtotal	Tax	Total
Year 1	80401	AXON FLEET 3 - ALPR LICENSE - 1 CAMERA	2	$1,387.48	$0.00	$1,387.48
Year 1	80460	TRUE UP - FLEET 3 BUNDLE TRUE UP	2	$1,352.27	$0.00	$1,352.27
Year 1	Fleet3B	Fleet 3 Basic	2	$3,632.83	$0.00	$3,632.83
Total				**$6,372.58**	**$0.00**	**$6,372.58**

May 2026

Invoice Plan	Item	Description	Qty	Subtotal	Tax	Total
Invoice Upon Fulfillment	Fleet3B	Fleet 3 Basic	2	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Total				**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**

Feb 2027

Invoice Plan	Item	Description	Qty	Subtotal	Tax	Total
Year 2	80401	AXON FLEET 3 - ALPR LICENSE - 1 CAMERA	2	$1,387.07	$0.00	$1,387.07
Year 2	80460	TRUE UP - FLEET 3 BUNDLE TRUE UP	2	$1,351.86	$0.00	$1,351.86
Year 2	Fleet3B	Fleet 3 Basic	2	$3,631.74	$0.00	$3,631.74
Total				**$6,370.67**	**$0.00**	**$6,370.67**

Feb 2028

Invoice Plan	Item	Description	Qty	Subtotal	Tax	Total
Year 3	80401	AXON FLEET 3 - ALPR LICENSE - 1 CAMERA	2	$1,387.07	$0.00	$1,387.07
Year 3	80460	TRUE UP - FLEET 3 BUNDLE TRUE UP	2	$1,351.86	$0.00	$1,351.86
Year 3	Fleet3B	Fleet 3 Basic	2	$3,631.74	$0.00	$3,631.74
Total				**$6,370.67**	**$0.00**	**$6,370.67**

Tax is estimated based on rates applicable at date of quote and subject to change at time of invoicing. If a tax exemption certificate should be applied, please submit prior to invoicing.

Standard Terms and Conditions

Axon Enterprise Inc. Sales Terms and Conditions

Axon Master Services and Purchasing Agreement:

This Quote is limited to and conditional upon your acceptance of the provisions set forth herein and Axon's Master Services and Purchasing Agreement (posted at https://www.axon.com/sales-terms-and-conditions), as well as the attached Statement of Work (SOW) for Axon Fleet and/or Axon Interview Room purchase, if applicable. In the event you and Axon have entered into a prior agreement to govern all future purchases, that agreement shall govern to the extent it includes the products and services being purchased and does not conflict with the Axon Customer Experience Improvement Program Appendix as described below.

ACEIP:

The Axon Customer Experience Improvement Program Appendix, which includes the sharing of de-identified segments of Agency Content with Axon to develop new products and improve your product experience (posted at www.axon.com/legal/sales-terms-and-conditions), is incorporated herein by reference. By signing below, you agree to the terms of the Axon Customer Experience Improvement Program.

Acceptance of Terms:

Any purchase order issued in response to this Quote is subject solely to the above referenced terms and conditions. By signing below, you represent that you are lawfully able to enter into contracts. If you are signing on behalf of an entity (including but not limited to the company, municipality, or government agency for whom you work), you represent to Axon that you have legal authority to bind that entity. If you do not have this authority, please do not sign this Quote.

Signature

Date Signed

2/18/2026

March 12, 2026

Mr. Lee Spell
City Manager
107 S. Lee Street
Kingsland, GA 31548

Reference: City of Kingsland Watershed Protection Plan Annual Monitoring and Reporting Professional Services Proposal

Dear Mr. Spell,

We are pleased to provide the City of Kingsland (City) with a scope and fee proposal to provide professional services to oversee annual monitoring and reporting associated with the City's Watershed Protection Plan (WPP). Since 2021, our local team has provided these services for the City. Our familiarity with the City's watershed and WPP protocols will allow us to continue facilitating this mandatory program with efficiency, and we ensure, as always, the highest level of customer care. We thank you for the opportunity to provide a proposal for this important project.

BACKGROUND

The City's Watershed Protection Plan (WPP) was approved in 2014. In accordance with the City's WPP, monitoring occurs at six (6) sampling sites. Sampling includes three (3) dry weather events, one (1) wet weather event, and two (2) bacteriological geometric means (geomeans). Bioassessments are conducted twice every five (5) years in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedures for Macroinvertebrate Biological Assessment of Wadeable Streams in Georgia at two (2) of the City's sampling sites.

In recent years, City staff have conducted water quality monitoring and coordinated laboratory analyses of samples. Sampling results have been provided to GWES for interpretation and reporting. All annual reporting, including data transmission to the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD), has been completed by GWES. Bioassessments have been completed by GWES. It is our understanding that the City wishes to continue this arrangement of sampling and reporting with their consultant. GWES recommends a bioassessment in 2026 to maintain a level of consistency with prior assessment increments. Bioassessments were last completed in 2021 and 2023.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

GWES' proposed scope of work is as follows:

Task 1: Annual Reporting

1. Provide project oversight, data analysis, and data management to ensure monitoring and reporting requirements are met.
2. Prepare the City's data and annual report in accordance with EPD requirements.
3. Submit deliverables to the City for review.
4. Upon City review and feedback, revise and submit the annual report, with data, to EPD no later than June 30th, 2026.
5. Coordinate responses to any questions from EPD.

Task 2: Biological Assessments

1. Conduct benthic macroinvertebrate biological assessments in accordance with EPD's *Standard Operating Procedures for Macroinvertebrate Biological Assessment of Wadeable Streams in Georgia* at the following sites:
    a. Caney Branch at Colerain Road (CB01)
    b. Gum Branch at Colerain Road (GB01)
2. Coordinate with City personnel to schedule biological assessments to coincide with a dry-weather sampling event for in-situ and analytical water chemistry data collection.
3. Calculate the Macroinvertebrate Multimetric Index (MMI) for each site.
4. Perform data analysis for inclusion with the City's annual report.

FEE

We propose to provide the above services on a time and expenses basis, for a fee not to exceed:

Task	Fee
Task 1: Annual Reporting	$8,700.00
Task 2: Biological Assessments	$12,400.00
Total	**$21,100.00**

GWES shall submit an invoice in the first week of the month for services rendered during the previous month. Invoices shall be accompanied by a description of services rendered and progress schedule for completion of the work. Payment is expected upon receipt of invoice.

ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions were used in the development of this scope:

- The City will provide GWES with all necessary field and laboratory data to complete the annual report.
- City staff will coordinate with GWES staff to schedule a dry-weather sampling event and associated water chemistry data collection to coincide with biological assessments.
- Services are limited to the scope of services described above.

PROJECT SCHEDULE

GWES will begin this work within ten (10) working days upon notification from Client of issuance of a Notice-to-Proceed (NTP). Project completion is anticipated no later than June 30, 2027.

Again, we appreciate the opportunity to assist with this project. If you have any questions, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Cohen Carpenter, MSBio
Project Manager
478.320.6104
cohen.carpenter@gwesllc.com

Joseph Masneri
Project Scientist
843.714.3963
joseph.masneri@gwesllc.com

B. JAMES CONSTRUCTION, LLC
4478 Meadow Wood Road
Blackshear, GA 31516
P: 912-449-3739

March 17, 2026

Mr. Benjamin Starks
Jericho Design Group
208 Pirkle Ferry Road, Suite C
Cumming, GA 30040

Ref: Door Operator @ Door 1A – C.O. Proposal #03
Kingsland Police Facility

Attention: Ben

As requested, we propose to install an automatic swing door operator at storefront door 1A. See attached proposal from Dubberly Glass for the exact scope of work proposed. We also include 120-volt power supply for the operator. We drill a ¾" diameter hole thru the steel header and install mc cable thru the header and into the storefront frame.

Dubberly Glass	$7,000.00
Hull Electrical	$ 500.00
	$ 7,500.00
G.C. Bond Premium	$ 128.00
Subtotal	$ 7,628.00
10% G.C. O&P	$ 763.00
Total Cost	$ 8,391.00

Respectfully Submitted,

Brian James

Brian James,
B. James Construction, LLC

Dubberly Glass Shop

735 Bowens Mill Rd. S.W
Douglas Ga 31534
Ph. 912-384-5055
Fax 912-384-5058

Quote

Estimate Number:	***8472***
Prepared By:	***Tony***
Date:	***2/27/26***

To: Brian James Construction	**Job Name:** New Kingsland Police Dept
Blackshear ,Georgia 31516	**Description:** Low energy automatic door operator
Phone	**Location:** Door # 1A Front Entrance
Cell :	
Fax :	

We hereby propose to furnish the material and perform the labor necessary for the completion of the following work

Item #	Qty	Description	Cost
1		Furnish and install atomatic door operator with push button activation on Door # 1A. Materials Furnished and installed as follows ---------- 1 ea. Beasom / Assa Abloy Series SW200i Swing Door Operator. Interior Surface mounted for single door, ~~R/H~~ LH outswing, 3 position (on\off\hold open) rocker switch, remote activation radio reciever, clear anodized finish. 2 ea. Camden Kinetic CM-RFK45/4 4 1/2 stainless steel square push button kits. With remote radio transmitter 1 ea. BEA Ballard post 5" x 5". Mounted on the exterior side of door to hold exterior push button activator. NOTE: If automatic operator is approved a 120 Volt supply power will need to be furnished above the door and shielded cable routed through the header and extending approx. 6 ft. Dubberly glass will route the wiring through the storefront to create a concealed wiring for the operator.	**$7,000.00**

Notes:

Total Installed Package Including Tax and Labor: **$7,000.00**

All material is guaranteed to be as specified, and the above work to be performed in accordance with the drawings and specifications submitted for above work, and completed in a substantial and timely manner. any changes to scope of work after recieving this quote will constitute a requote or change order

Per. Tony Dubberly

Dubberly Glass Shop

Acceptance Of Proposal

The Above prices,specifications and conditions are satisfactory and are hereby accepted. You are authorized to do the work as specified. Payment will be made as outlined above

Accepted By:_____

Gmail hullelectrical1@gmail.com

Compose

Inbox 5
Starred
Snoozed
Purchases 14
More

Labels

[Imap]/Drafts
1 - Invoices Statem... 9
2 - Prime South Ba... 39
3 - T-Mobile 2
4 - Nextiva 2
5 - AT&T 5
6 - The Chapel
Aarons Auto
Abberly Market Poi... 4
American Express

3 of 34

e: bjamesconstruction88@gmail.com

Kevin Hull Sat, Mar 7, 7:57 AM (6 days ago)
to me

We will add the 120Vac 20 amp dedicated circuit for $500.00. Do you need a formal estimate?

Respectfully,
Kevin Eric Hull
Office 912-409-9119
Mobile 912-540-0735
Hull Electrical LLC
1020 Boone Ave., Ste C
Kingsland, Ga 31548
EN 218006
EC13012694

Reply Forward

B. JAMES CONSTRUCTION, LLC
4478 Meadow Wood Road
Blackshear, GA 31516
P: 912-449-3739

March 17, 2026

Mr. Benjamin Starks
Jericho Design Group
208 Pirkle Ferry Road, Suite C
Cumming, GA 30040

Ref: Black PVC Privacy Slats – C.O. Proposal #04
Kingsland Police Facility

Attention: Ben

As requested, we propose to install black mesh PVC slats in the North and South portions of the chain link fencing (approx. 350 lf) as noted on the attached C-1 fencing plan. See attached proposal from my fencing contractor Engineered Outdoor Products

Dubberly Glass	$ 7,983.00
G.C. Bond Premium	$ 136.00
Subtotal	$ 8,119.00
10% G.C. O&P	$ 812.00
Total Cost	$ 8,931.00

Respectfully Submitted,

Brian James

Brian James,
B. James Construction, LLC

Proposal/Estimate

Engineered Outdoor Products

"Your FENCING Specialists"

88 Herrington Road, Hazlehurst, GA 31539
Office/Mobile (912) 379-2267
Email: hbhobbs@gmail.com

Proposal for:
B James Const
Bshear
Attn:

Date	Proposal #
2/25/2026	20260013

Terms	Description
Net 30 Days	Camden PD

Qty	Description	Cost
	Per Specifications provided:	$ 6,900.00
350+-'	6' x 2" Mesh PVC Black Slats. 80% Opacity. Bottom Lock. Installed Complete.	
	Freight Est.	$ 600.00
	Acceptance of Proposal - The above prices, specifications, and conditions are satisfactory and are hereby accepted. You are authorizing completion of the work as specified. Payment will be made as outlined above. Any deviation from the above will only be accepted by official change order signed and accepted by an E.O.P. representative and the customer. Customer responsible for any permitting requirements per county and city building codes. EOP reserves the right to withdraw this proposal prior to project start.	
	Print _____ Signature _____	
	Title _____ Date of Acceptance_____ Stax 7%	$ 483.00
	We appreciate the opportunity to serve you!!! *Hank B. Hobbs, Owner/Operator* **Total**	$ 7,983.00

"Known Better for Being the Best"

ADDITIONAL PARKING SUMMARY

SPACES REQUIRED:
Governmental offices - One (1) space for each 300 square feet of ground floor area plus one (1) space for each 500 square feet of upper floor area and one (1) space for each governmental vehicle.

FIRST FLOOR:	11,835 SF X 1SP. / 300 SF =	40 SPACES
GOVT. VEHICLES:		*18 SPACES
TOTAL REQUIRED:		*58 SPACES

**ASSUMES NO SECOND FLOOR AND 18 GOVERNMENT VEHICLE SPACES*

SPACES PROVIDED:

STANDARD:	54	
HANDICAP:	4	(3 REQUIRED)
TOTAL:	58	

SITE DATA

1.	PARCEL #:	K11 01 010
2.	PARCEL ADDRESS:	531 N. LEE ST., KINGSLAND, GA 31548
3.	PARCEL OWNER:	KINGSLAND - CITY HALL P. O. BOX 250 KINGSLAND, GA 31548
4.	PARCEL AREA:	±5.3 ACRES
5.	EXISTING LAND USE:	MUNICIPAL
6.	PROPOSED LAND USE:	MUNICIPAL
7.	CURRENT ZONING:	C-2 GENERAL COMMERCIAL (NO PROPOSED CHANGE)
8.	ADJACENT ZONING:	R-1 (SOUTH AND EAST) R-1 (WEST ACROSS US-17) R-4 (NORTH) C-2 (SOUTH ALONG US-17)
9.	BUILDING SETBACKS REQUIRED:	
	FRONT:	25'
	SIDE (ADJ. RES.):	15'
	REAR (ADJ. RES.):	15'
10.	PROJECT AREA:	
	PERVIOUS:	±0.58 AC.
	PAVEMENT:	±0.57 AC.
	BUILDING:	±0.27 AC.
	POND (T.O.B)	±0.13 AC.
	TOTAL PROJECT:	±1.55 AC.

PAVEMENT LEGEND

- ASPHALT PAVEMENT
- CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- CONCRETE SIDEWALK
- EXISTING ASPHALT
- EXISTING CONCRETE

BID SET - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NO.	REVISIONS	BY	DATE

WETLAND NOTES:
1. JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND DELINEATION PERFORMED BY ECS SOUTHEAST, LLC. SEE REPORT DATED 08/07/2024. ECS PROJECT NO. 49:23736-A.
2. ECS PROVIDED UPDATED WETLAND LINES BASED ON 12/24/2024 SURVEYED PROPERTY BOUNDARY.
3. JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS SHOWN THUS:
4. EXISTING POND AND JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS ARE NOT TO BE DISTURBED OR IMPACTED.

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 027423 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER Charles Jackson Estes

THOMAS & HUTTON
1208 Newcastle Street • Suite 201
Brunswick, GA 31520 • 912.466.0536
www.thomasandhutton.com

OVERALL SITE PLAN

08-04-2025 RELEASED FOR BID
POLICE FACILITY

PROJECT LOCATION:
535 N LEE ST,
KINGSLAND, GA 31548

CLIENT/OWNER:
CITY OF KINGSLAND
535 N LEE ST
KINGSLAND, GA 31548

GRAPHIC SCALE: 1 INCH = 30 FEET (30 0 15 30)

DATUM: HORZ.: NAD-83 GA-EF VERT.: NAVD 1988

JOB NO:	32626.0000
DATE:	02/28/2025
DRAWN:	RLM
DESIGNED:	RLM
REVIEWED:	TAP
APPROVED:	CJE
SCALE:	1" = 30'

C1.1

SURVEYOR'S LEGEND:
- ○ = SET 1/2" REBAR LSF 1067
- □ = SET CONCRETE MONUMENT LSF 1067
- ■ = FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT IDENTIFICATION AS NOTED
- ● = FOUND REBAR OR IRON PIPE IDENTIFICATION AS NOTED
- △ = FOUND PK NAIL & WASHER IDENTIFICATION AS NOTED
- P.C. = PLAT CABINET
- P.B. = PLAT BOOK
- P.D. = PLAT DRAWER
- D.B. = DEED BOOK
- PG. = PAGE
- (ch.) = CHORD
- PC = POINT OF CURVATURE
- PT = POINT OF TANGENCY
- PRC = POINT OF REVERSE CURVE
- B.R.L. = BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE

SURVEYOR'S UTILITY LEGEND
- = FIBER OPTIC MARKER
- = COMMUNICATION VAULT
- = BACK FLOW PREVENTOR
- = HOSE BIBB
- = SANITARY SEWER CLEAN-OUT
- = POWER METER
- = TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
- = CABLE TV PEDESTAL
- = WATER METER
- = ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER
- = FIRE HYDRANT
- = WOOD LIGHT POLE
- = WOOD POWER POLE
- = METAL SIGN POST
- = WATER VALVE
- = YELLOW PIN FLAG
- = WHITE PIN FLAG
- OHP = OVERHEAD POWER LINES

Lot #	Vehicle	Year	Make	Model	VIN Number	Last Known Milage
1	4704	2007	JEEP	LIBERTY	1J4GK48K27W532843	88,527
2	4309	2006	FORD	EXPLORER	1FMEU63E76ZA11033	118,230
3	2300	2014	FORD	TAURUS	1FAHP2MK5EG178593	118,718
4	2301	2014	FORD	TAURUS	1FAHP2MKXEG178590	127,402
5	4711	2008	FORD	RANGER	1FTYR10E88PA20705	203,021
6	4301	2007	FORD	CROWN VIC	2FAFP71W87X128554	199,286
7	4200	2003	FORD	CROWN VIC	2FAFP71W83X148586	147,364
8	3226	2012	CHEVROLET	1500	1GCNCPEX6CZ136922	181,465
9	2419	2019	DODGE	CHARGER	2C3CDXAT7KH581907	106,209
10	2417	2018	DODGE	CHARGER	2C3CDXAT2JH325656	103,150
11	2413	2017	DODGE	CHARGER	2C3CDXAT7HH548236	153,092
12	1230	2000	FORD	F150	2FTRF17W51CA95705	224,804
13	1238	2007	FORD	F150 XC	1FTVX12557NA37848	153,144
15	3219	2008	FORD	F 150	1FTRX12W48FB53581	263,395
16	3218	2008	FORD	F150 4X4	1FTRX14W68FB53580	247,313
17	1545	2016	MACK	LEU613	1M2AU02C0FM009407	65,736
18	2405	2014	DODGE	CHARGER	2C3CDXAT2EH367718	105,214
19	2422	2019	DODGE	CHARGER	2C3CDXAT7KH581910	102,196
20	2407	2016	DODGE	CHARGER	2C3CDXAT3GH188736	142,242
21	3818	2008	INTERNATIONAL	VACCON	1HTWHAATX8J664980	63,249
22	3106	2008	FORD	RANGER	1FTYR10EX8PA96135	219,342
23	1100	2005	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	1GCEK19B75E119135	192,835
24	1109	2020	NISSAN	NV200	3N6CM0KN5LK694737	46,849
25	1962	2005	FORD	F150	1FTRF12W25NB39974	142,798
27	BoomAxe Attachment		ALAMO	BUZZ BAR	TREE LIMB CUTTER	
28	1981	2017	EXMARK	LAZER Z	400397504	720HRS
29	1942			LINE DRIVER	RIDE ON LINE MARKER	
30	1341		TITAN POWER	5500	DIESEL GENERATOR	
31				LINE LAZER	WALK BEHIND LINE MARKER	
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