COMMISSION ON FIRE ACCREDITATION INTERNATIONAL

Community Risk Assessment:
Standards of Cover

Washington Township Fire Department

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Introduction

Established as a Township fire department in 1942, the Washington Township Fire Department strive to continuously improve fire, rescue, and emergency medical services, as well as non-emergent services to the City of Dublin and surrounding unincorporated areas of Washington Township. The residents and businesses based in the Washington Township coverage area, along with visitors to the area and travelers passing through, have always been the Department's top priority. With this in mind, it is an ongoing goal to meet, or exceed, their expectations with respect to services provided, while remaining fiscally responsible. To achieve this goal, the Department utilizes an effective process of self-analysis to provide objective evidence and a catalyst for alterations to services provided. One document included in this process is the Washington Township Community Risk Assessment/Standards of Cover (CRA/SOC).

The Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) defines *Standards of Cover* as the "written policies and procedures that establish the distribution and concentration of fixed and mobile resources of an organization." Analysis within the *Standards of Cover* looks to validate the efficiency and reliability of station, apparatus, and personnel deployment by the Department to provide appropriate levels of service. The *Community Risk Assessment* assists to establish the needs and expectation of the public, which in turn should provide direction for Township services. The following document is an illustration of the Washington Township Fire Department's process of providing self-analysis and assessment. This document is intended for both internal and external use as evidence of the Department's performance with respect to goals based on reasonable expectations. It also serves as a primary reference for many performance indicators within the *Self-Assessment Manual*.

A CFAI accredited organization since 2007, the Washington Township Fire Department takes pride in its continuous community risk analysis and development of appropriate deployment models and capabilities congruent with community values and expectations.

Mission Statement

The Department's mission statement was created in February 1999 through a joint labor and management process evaluating the Department's operations and is also used for planning purposes. The mission statement displays the Department's goal to meet community expectations for emergency services while taking into account the safety aspects associated with the profession and wellbeing of employees. It stands as the driving force behind department strategic planning, development of policies and procedures, as well as the daily services provided by employees at all levels. The Washington Township Fire Department mission statement is:

"To provide for the protection and preservation of life and property, mindful of acceptable levels of risk by maintaining the highest standards of Emergency Medical Services, Fire Suppression, Fire Prevention, Education and Safety programs."

Vision Statement

The vision statement for the Township drives the long-term outlook and direction for future decision-making. As the community grows and funding changes, the Township looks to the vision statement as a reminder of what the fire department, and other township programs, can provide. The statement is a combination of goals and intent of elected officials, administration, along with stakeholder input as it pertains to the Township's influence and service in the community.

"Be a force that fuels community pride, cohesion, caring and wellness."

Organizational Values

Washington Township has core organizational values that are associated with its people, their actions, and responsibilities. These are a result of joint labor and management work sessions while developing the Department policy. The key components to the Department's values include the following: excellence, integrity, diversity, teamwork, organizational dynamics, creativity, accountability, life-long learning, and customer service. These components are reflected in the Department's organizational values acronym.

The manner in which we conduct business is as important as the business we conduct. Therefore, all employees shall have P.R.I.D.E., among other characteristics, and honor the following Township's core values:

Partnership – Collaborating to provide outstanding service;

Respect – High regard for our profession, ourselves, and community;

Integrity – Truthfulness and honesty in every action;

Dedication – To safety and wellness;

Excellence – In all we do.

We will:

- Establish innovative services and policies.
- Be respectful of our heritage, our constituents and our employees.
- Provide effective services in a professional, efficient, cost-effective, and ethical manner.
- Be responsive to changing needs and adaptable and flexible to address them.
- Involve constituents and stakeholders.
- Maintain existing and develop new partnerships to expand services and enhance the quality of life.

We aspire to:

- Define attainable goals and standards, and provide the resources and tools for achievement.
- Create and maintain a climate of open communication with constituents.
- Become a model of leadership.
- Be responsive to the unique needs of our community.
- Expand partnerships to enhance programs and services.
- Foster an environment conducive to professional growth and development.
- Encourage, recognize and reward initiatives and contributions of individuals, teams and external partners.

Goals and Objectives

1. Partnership with the Community

- To define the standards of response
- To identify risks and establish legislation to reduce loss
- To achieve the best insurance rating
- To provide disaster planning
- To ensure an ethics and communications standard
- To provide a public information program

2. Protect Life and Property

- Conduct fire and life safety inspections
- Review of construction plans and permit system
- Establish a uniform fire code
- Investigate cause and origin of fire
- Maintain a record system according to federal, state, and local requirements
- Fire Prevention Week
- Conduct public education programs
- Conduct health and safety programs

3. Qualified Employees

- Recruit and train qualified people
- Comply with federal, state, and local requirements
- Support and develop an employee development program
- Meet a minimum company drill standard
- Meet state certifications
- Maintain and utilize the current training facility

4. Health and Safety

- Provide a safe and healthy work environment
- Provide an annual driver training program
- Fire department Safety Officer and Safety Program for employees
- Peer counseling
- Annual apparatus and equipment safety testing
- Substance abuse program
- Meet federal, state, and local requirements that are applicable
- Mental health and wellness

5. Planning

- Maintain computer aided dispatching
- Maintain mutual aid agreements
- Maintain employee relations committee
- Current computer technology
- Maintain accreditation
- Maintain a budget and capital improvements
- Participate in local joint jurisdictional meetings

6. Emergency Response

- Maintain current “Standard of Response” for the community
- Provide for technical rescue requirements
- Provide quality emergency medical care and transport
- Provide personnel and equipment for regional Hazmat team
- Provide personnel, apparatus and equipment for disaster response
- Provide efficient and effective fire suppression
- Maintain research program to be current in technology and method

Executive Summary

The Community Risk Assessment-Standard of Cover (CRA-SOC) document is designed as an evaluation tool and internal reference used in conjunction with the CFAI Accreditation process in self-assessment. The Washington Township Fire Department has been an accredited agency since 2007 and looks to continuously improve upon providing exemplary service to its constituents. The CRA-SOC assists in setting goals, accurately assessing measurable advancements, and in guiding decision making going forward for the organization.

The history of Washington Township and the City of Dublin run parallel. The majority of the Township has been incorporated into the City of Dublin. They share a progressive large suburban attitude that allows both to be leaders in the region. While most of Dublin is former farmlands and wooded areas, features such as the Scioto River and Indian Run Falls provide diverse topographical features that can also present a variety of challenges for the Department. The Columbus Outerbelt, Interstate 270, runs through the middle of Dublin aiding in its rapid growth from the late 1970s to the present. The origin of the Washington Township Fire Department started with a fire engine stored at Brown's Garage in 1937 and the organization known as the Dublin Volunteer Fire Department was formed. That Department now provides services from four stations with over 100 full-time employees responding to over 6,600 calls for service annually.

In addition to emergency services, the Department offers a variety of other programs. There are several community education components including CPR in the schools and for the public, fire extinguisher training, and a program for juvenile fire setters. Car seat safety checks, vials of life, birthday parties at the stations, equipment demonstrations and annual open houses are just a few other opportunities the Department takes advantage of.

The Community Risk Assessment is an essential tool to ensure Emergency Preparedness for all potential hazards that may occur within the Township. Risk Assessment evaluates and categorizes the structures and contents and provides tools for appropriate response. The next level to Community Risk Assessment is to evaluate and analyze potential "events". This includes emergencies that are typically lower in frequency, but can tax local resources or

provide unique challenges to public safety. Such “events” include weather events like tornadoes and winter storms and manmade issues from hazardous material incidents to acts of terrorism. Once risks are identified and analyzed, critical task charts can be utilized to assist in building effective response forces to this wide variety of potential responses.

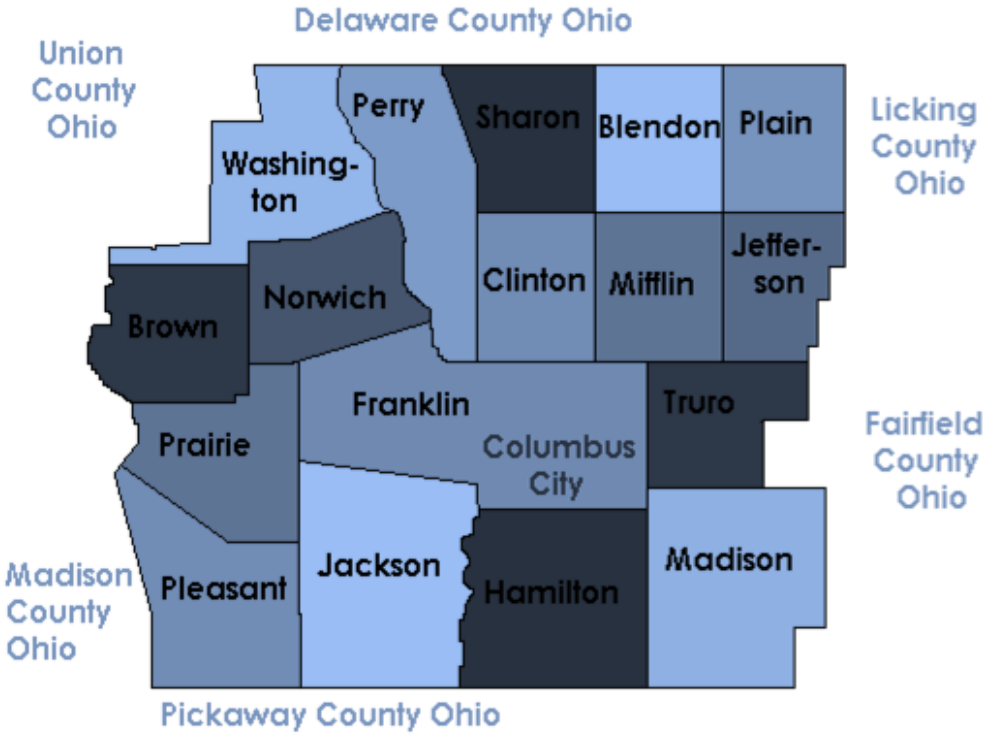
The Department currently deploys a minimum of 24 firefighters and officers from four stations. This deployment model allows three medics, one squad, two engines, one ladder, one quint, one engine-rescue and one battalion chief to be available for emergency response. Administrative staff and training facilities are housed in a fifth location including the Fire Prevention Bureau. Since 2013, there has been a 41.65% increase in emergency calls for service within the Township. The Township partners with at least 14 other local departments with mutual aid agreements to ensure continuity of service even during high run volume and significant events. This form of partnership also allows for some regional specialization. For example, the Township has specialty resources such as a technical rescue trailer, boats, and a dive team. In return, other departments have hazardous materials resources and foam that can be brought into the Township. Dispatching is provided by the Northwest Regional Emergency Communications Center (NRECC), which has been created by another multi-jurisdictional partnership.

When minutes matter, response statistics become a vital tool. The Department oversees its overall response by monitoring turnout times and response times. Baseline and benchmark statements and charts help evaluate particular types of calls and other performance measures. Finally, statistics are used to look at small areas known as Planning Zones to evaluate needs for additional stations and apparatus as well as identifying trends. Department statistics for calendar years 2017-2021 are used for evaluation purposes both individually and cumulatively.

When evaluating a deployment system there a few major factors to look at. Changes that are going on in the district can be significant in terms of impact on response. Among recent challenges is a 41.65% increase in emergency calls for service. Evaluating distribution looks at how many stations exist and where they are located. Concentration looks at how many resources are divided among those stations and where the resources are located. Resilience looks at how the system performs when greatly taxed and its ability to return to normal

operation. Resource reliability looks at a station's availability to respond to calls in their first due district.

Plans for maintaining and improving bring all of the aspects of this document together to ask "What's next?" While constant improvement is always a priority, there are areas of response that necessitate a maintenance plan. Increases in demands for service will require work to simply maintain some aspects of coverage. Other areas have been identified as opportunities to work toward improvement such as call handling times, better tracking, defining of property and lives lost and saved, and making sure the Department's standards are compared to current national standards and trends.



Washington Township Fire Department History

Township Area Early History

1720- 1800s

As in most cases in the early days of Ohio, Dublin was first occupied by American Indians. The first inhabitants of the Dublin area were the Hopewell Indians, also known as the Mound Builders. The Hopewell Indians disappeared and were replaced by the Adena. Next, the Delaware Indians came in about 1720. Following them were both the Shawnee and the Wyandot.

American Indian groups competed against one another for hunting grounds in order to secure enough furs to develop strong relationships with French and British fur traders. This was a strong reason for the continued shift in the regional control within central Ohio. Members of these tribes lived in this area until the early 1800s.

Portrait of Bill Moose Crowfoot in headdress and beaded tunic, 1930. He is regarded to have been the last of the Wyandot people who lived in Central Ohio. He was born in 1837. He was known to have wandered the area around the Olentangy and Scioto rivers.

1800-1930s

Dublin was originally part of 2,000 acres of land given to Lieutenant James Holt by the U.S. Government as payment for his service in the Revolutionary War. Sells Mills was the original name given to the area that is today known as Dublin, Ohio. Washington Township was organized in 1809 which included the boundaries of Sells Mills.

The Irish surveyor, John Shields, renamed Sells Mills in 1815. John Sells gave the honor to Shields to name the town and he named it Dublin, because it reminded him of his birthplace in Ireland.

For the first 150 years, the village was a farming town with soybeans and corn being its major crops. The area was also known for its limestone quarries, which furnished the materials for many of the first structures.

This photograph is of the first frame house, which was built by John Sells, the second son of Ludwig Sells. It was located at approximately 25 South Riverview Street. The location was likely chosen for its proximity to the spring just below the site, near the Scioto River. Pictured is Zenas Hutchinson (1813-1893), the first mayor of Dublin.

Washington Township Fire Department History

Era of Birth Late 1930s-1960s

April 20, 1937

Deep into the Great Depression the Townships of Washington and Perry and the tiny village of Dublin, banded together to provide fire protection to their residents. Despite its potential, at the time this area was very remote with no stoplights, large rural farms, and a legacy for being a rowdy place to visit. The community, however, was close-knit and a dedicated group of men volunteered to join the inaugural fire department.

On April 20, 1937, community members drafted the articles and membership for the Dublin Volunteer Fire Department. At this meeting, it was agreed that Washington and Perry Townships would share the cost evenly to establish the department.

First Chief Moffitt (driver), Assistant Chief Shriver (front seat) and Captain Termeer (standing) checking the 1937 Seagrave pumper and seven sets of fire gear on the day of their arrival.

1940

The need for a second rolling pumper was quickly recognized. The original Seagrave did not have the necessary water, or the ability to pump while rolling, that was required to effectively fight the large grass fires, which were common in those times.

In 1940, as the initial three year agreement was renewed, and a second truck was ordered. Due to state law changes in 1942, the Dublin Volunteer Fire Department was changed to the Washington-Perry Fire Department with assets being officially transferred to both townships in a 50/50 split.

1940 Ford Pumper with a rolling pump and 800 gallons of water.

1945

By 1945, Depression Era limitations had been replaced with WWII rationing. The Fire Department did not let that stop them from building a modern firehouse at 37 West Bridge Street in the downtown area to house their growing operations. It took significant effort to get approval by state and regional officials due to the War.

1952

In 1951, Chief Moffitt retired to start a neighboring department and Assistant Chief Shriver took over as Chief. In July of 1952, the first medical squad was established for the township, by the end of the year 91 fire runs and 23 emergency squad runs were reported. Run figures from a February 1961 meeting showed 667 medical calls in nine years since the squad's inception.

Washington Township Fire Department History

Era of Expansion 1960s-1970s

1960s

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Washington and Perry Townships and the Village of Dublin saw a massive increase in infrastructure that would "prime the pump" for the exponential growth during the subsequent decade. The 1970 Census showed a population of only 681, which would expand to over 11,000 in less than 15 years. This boom in population was driven by Ashland Chemical basing its international headquarters in Dublin, the creation of Muirfield Village and Jack Nicklaus's PGA course, and the finishing of Columbus' Interstate 270 Outerbelt which allowed Dublin to become a perfect bedroom community.

1971

Congruent to Dublin's expansion, the Fire Department began to modernize and see a need for increased skills and resources. In 1971, the retirement of beloved Chief Harold Shriver after 34 years of service, led to that opportunity for modernization. Columbus Firefighter and one of the nation's first paramedics, Gary Termeer, was hired as Chief. Born next door to Dublin's fire station within days of the department taking delivery of its first 1937 REO Seagrave fire truck, he was literally raised by this department. He was a Dublin native with big city experience, and the obvious choice to lead the department into the future.

Chief Harold Shriver (Left), and Chief Gary Termeer (Right)

1973

Chief Termeer quickly brought cutting edge and modern EMS to the village of Dublin by hosting paramedic classes for neighboring departments. He led a team of Washington-Perry firefighters to World Championship for first aid in 1973. Over the next few years the team won multiple awards and helped Dublin become highly regarded for Fire and EMS. Chief Termeer also recognized the need for national fire code enforcement within the region's new development. He was instrumental in creating a fire prevention bureau and ensuring the infrastructure was such that Dublin's future development was protected.

Dublin Volunteers win the 1973 International First Aid Competition

Washington Township Fire Department History

Era of Growing Pains Late 1970s to Early 1980s

Late 1970s

A period of storming is normal for most organizations and Washington Township's occurred in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The nature of the department changed from a rural volunteer department to a suburban paid department. This seemingly simple change brought with it a litany of downstream hurdles and opportunities. The social aspect saw divides between the founders who built the "way it is" and the new members who sought to update the department in anticipation of future demands. Financially, the two townships were growing at different rates and had different beliefs on the department's future. Operationally, as demands increased, the inability of volunteers to handle the volume led to paid members and eventually full-time crews, which led to further divisions amongst the members.

1977

Chief Termeer's drive to modernize the department through heavy EMS training and competitions and the purchase of equipment that could handle modern fire behavior was met with adversity from both his subordinates and the Trustees. This, amongst other things, led to his eventual forced retirement in 1977. As difficulties mounted between and within all groups, the Department saw three more Fire Chiefs hold the job over the next eight years. Richard Brown, James Mills, and Robert Daines all spent relatively short periods as chief during this tumultuous era.

1982

By 1982, the debate over proper staffing between townships, the role and authority of the prevention bureau, station locations, funding and the need for an aerial ladder, finally led to the dismantling of the Washington-Perry Fire Department. Washington Township would take its members and the former Station 91 at 37 West Bridge Street and Perry Township would take the former Station 92 on Sawmill Road. Equipment and manpower were divided equitably and on December 31, 1982 Washington and Perry Townships dissolved their joint fire department, becoming separate and responsible for their respective areas.

Washington Township Fire Department History
Era of Professionalism Mid 1980s to 2010s

Mid 1980s

This Era saw a culture of deepening skills and broadening of the services provided. Washington and Perry Townships decided to become independent fire departments sharing responsibility for the City of Dublin. This proved to be complicated, as residents of the same city had up to four different agencies providing varying levels of Fire and EMS services. During this period, Washington Township and its Trustees chose to increase the depth and breadth of their service offerings. When it became time for the City of Dublin to homogenize Fire & EMS services throughout the City, Washington Township was best prepared to provide the services they sought. In 1997, Washington Township became the sole provider of emergency services for the City of Dublin.

1990s

Shortly before the 1983 split, Washington Township built a modern firehouse located at 6255 Shier-Rings Road and it was dedicated on July 31, 1983. At the time, this was thought to be a bold decision because this station was miles away from the current population center. Nearly 40 years in the future one can see the wisdom in this decision as it is most centrally located and has access to US-33/OH-161 and I-270, providing our specialty resources (Aerial Ladder, Heavy Rescue, boats, and Dive Team) fastest access to a majority of our jurisdiction.
On May 25, 1991, Station 93 was built at 5825 Brand Road with the intent to provide increased protection to the northern areas of Dublin. In 1998, Station 95 was established inside a City of Columbus water tower at 5750 Blazer Parkway. This station provided decreased response times to the southern part of our district, while proving an innovative design of placing a fully functional firehouse within the confines of a pre-existing water tower.

2000s

Through the 1980-2000s time period our department exponentially grew from a mostly part-time and volunteer system to the modern professional organization that exists today. The dedication of our men and women to better themselves and deepen their skills, combined with the support of the Administration and Trustees to invest in the department proved to create a “First Class” fire department. The Department became a valuable resource because of its instructors, trainings, and performance on scenes. Many agencies looked to Washington Township as a model from which they would build their own processes and skills.

Washington Township Fire Department History
Era of Stewardship 2010s to Today

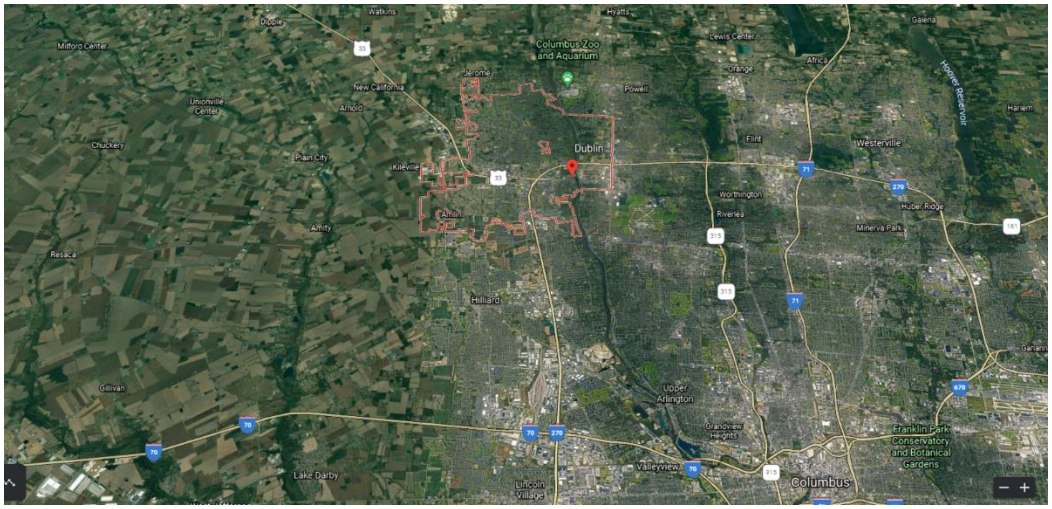
Over the last few years, we have seen a time of relative calm in our department. Finances have been stable as a result of the high community support for our levies and the City of Dublin has developed infrastructure that takes our duties into consideration. As our population continues to grow (with a 20% increase from 2010-2020), the COVID-19 Pandemic, the addition of multi-story mixed use buildings in Bridge Park, and new styles of manufacturing in nearly all products made today, our new members will have the opportunity to begin their careers in the environment consistent with that of the future.

This era is simply named because it is still defining itself. Our department is halfway through a generational change where nearly every seat in our Fire Department will change hands to the next generation. Our goal is to protect the institutional memory, retain skills, and prepare for the new environment in which we work. This era has seen an influx of new members with mixed experience levels. It will be some time before we know what this generation will become, but the younger members maintain the drive for excellence and a passion for the career.

Our department has seen significant changes since it was conceived by unskilled neighbors fighting to protect each other. Today we have members dedicating their lives to the art of firefighting, EMS, and technical rescue. As we transition into the next generation, we see a generation eager to learn from those who came before us. For the last 85 years, our members repeatedly prove that excellence in service is a thread that stitches together the history of the Washington Township Fire Department.

Additional Area Characteristics

Geography and Topography



Washington Township is located in Central Ohio, just northwest of the state capital of Columbus, and occupies portions of three counties (Franklin, Delaware, and Union). At 27.5 square miles in area, Washington Township is primarily comprised of area incorporated into the City of Dublin and approximately 2.5 square miles of unincorporated land. The Township is part of the greater Columbus metropolitan area and is about a 20-minute drive from downtown Columbus.

The Central Ohio area is generally relatively flat in nature, and that holds true for much of the Township. However, there are several topographical features in the coverage area that create unique response challenges with respect to fire and emergency services. The Scioto

River is Washington Township's most prominent natural feature, flowing from the O'Shaughnessy Dam through the eastern portion of the Township. The river introduces significant topographical changes associated with the stream valleys that feed the river. Additionally, the banks of the Scioto River exceed slopes of 25 percent in several locations. This results in areas of waterfalls and steep cliffs along the river.

Apart from the river, the stream valleys and drainage features that feed the river include additional significant drop-offs and falls. These falls often attract visitors and locals due to their beautiful falls and associated trails with observations decks created and sanctioned by the City of Dublin. The most popular among the falls is Indian Run Falls (also known as Shawan Falls). Indian Run Falls flows through the Indian Run Gorge running west to east close to downtown Dublin. The largest of the falls includes a drop of over twenty feet, and though City Ordinance prohibits swimming, adventure-seeking visitors have often been known to jump the falls. Injuries caused at the falls, as well as on surrounding trails and terrain, account for a significant number of the Department's technical rescue responses due to the unique rope rescue challenges that the gorge creates.

Climate

In Washington Township, residents experience the diverse weather of all four seasons. According to the National Weather Service, average temperatures range from an average high of about 86 degrees in July to average lows of about 26 degrees in January. However, it is common that temperatures might get as high as 94 degrees or as low as 18 degrees on extreme days. Central Ohio generally enjoys snowfall primarily in the months of December through March (averaging approximately 28 inches annually), though some snowfall in November or April is common. Thunderstorms and flash flooding can occur in the spring and fall, and tornados occasionally make land in Central Ohio, though infrequently.

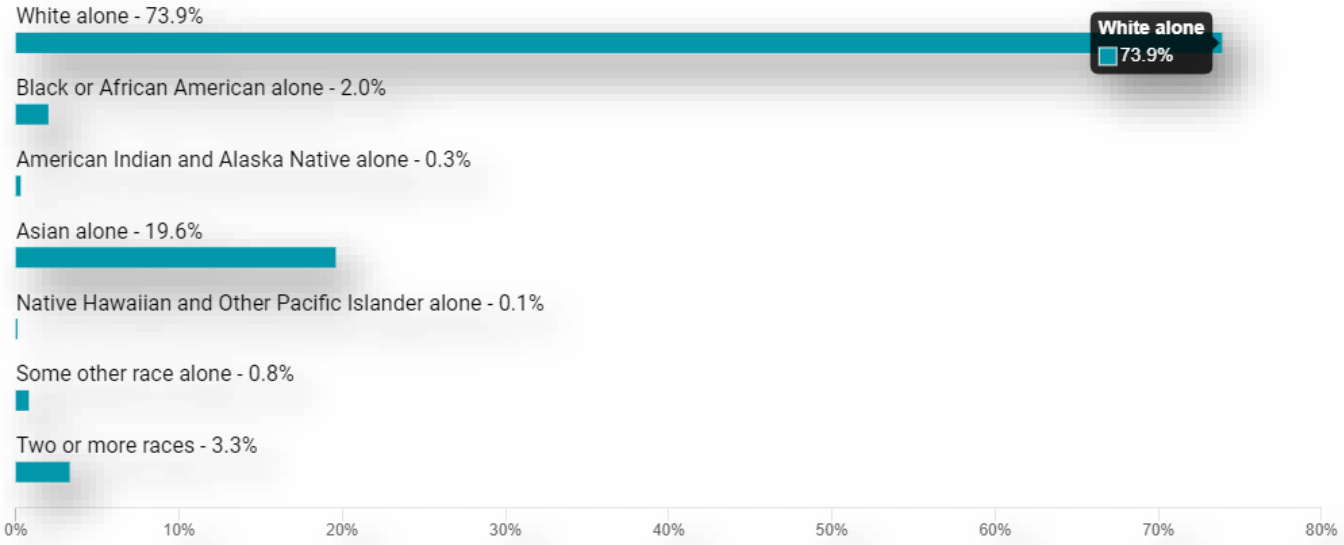
Several events take place in the City of Dublin during the summer months, including the Memorial Tournament, The Dublin Irish Festival, and holiday events. These large outdoor gatherings, coupled with occasional days of extreme heat, create the potential for increased heat emergencies for the Department. Conversely, during the cold months, temperatures

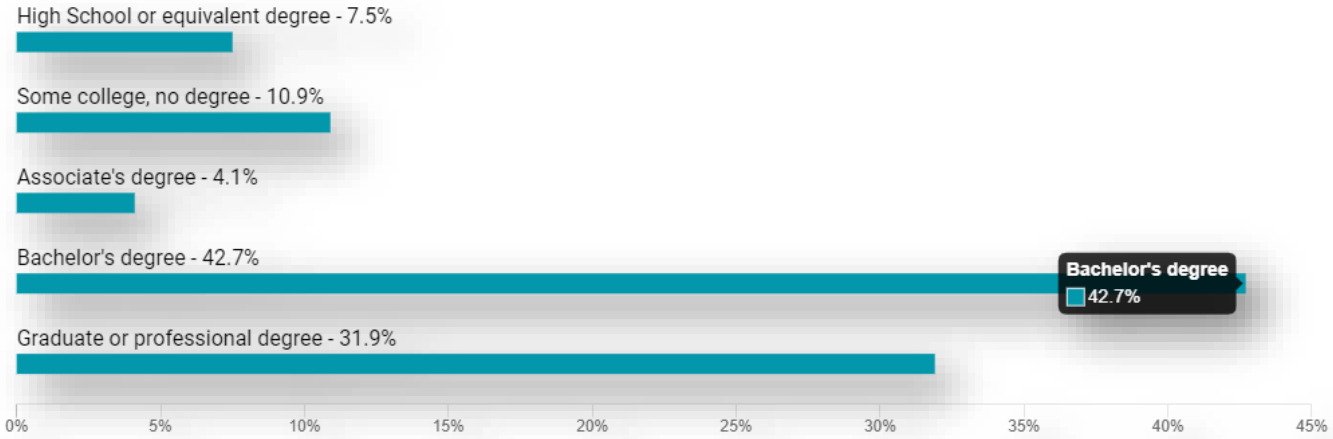
below freezing and snowfall, coupled with the coverage area's river, streams, and 67 ponds creates the potential for increased ice rescues and cold emergencies for the Department.

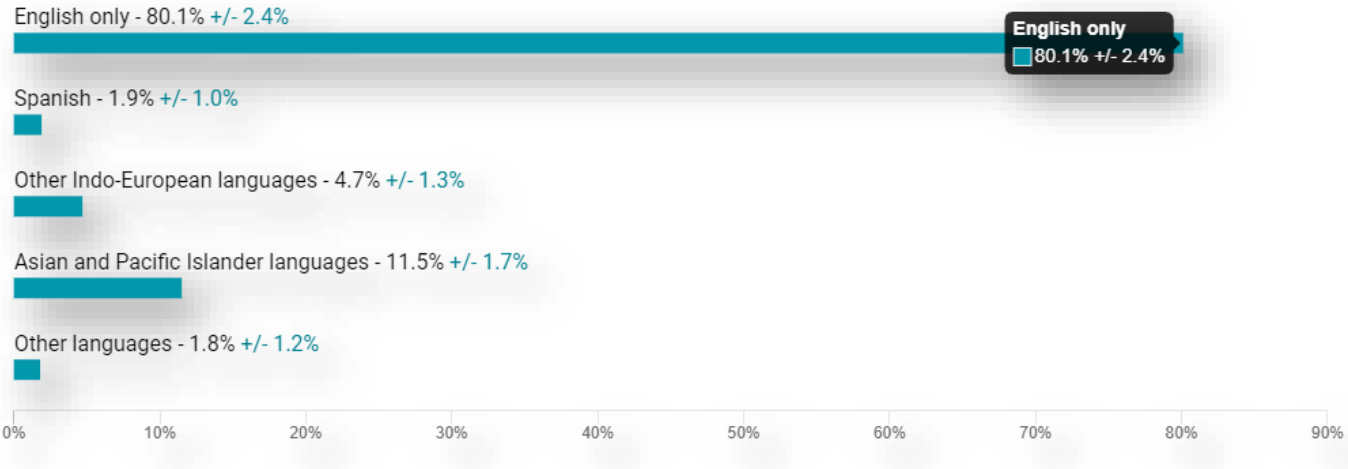
Population Served

According to data available from the 2020 Census, Washington Township is home to nearly 50,000 residents. Currently, the median age of a resident is 40.1 years of age; 28 percent of residents are aged 18 and under, and approximately 12 percent of residents are aged 65 and over. Township residents are predominantly white (74 percent) and residents identifying as Asian comprise approximately 20 percent of the population. Approximately 19 percent of residents are foreign-born (80 percent of whom are from Asian countries); 20 percent of households do not speak English as their primary language and 6 percent of residents describe their ability to speak English as "less than very well". This creates an increasing potential for on-scene and dispatching communication challenges for the Department. The utilization of translating resources is available before, during, and after emergency events.

As it pertains to education of the population, 75 percent of residents hold a bachelor's degree or higher, and 32 percent of residents have a graduate or professional degree or higher. This shows that the population with the Department's coverage area is highly educated as compared to the national average. Several research studies suggest a significant correlation between level of education and health status, in which a higher educated population lives healthier and longer lives. Similarly, research shows that higher educated populations create a lower fire potential. Both of these aspects affect the department's response needs for their coverage population.


White alone - 73.9%
White alone
73.9%
Black or African American alone - 2.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone - 0.3%
Asian alone - 19.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone - 0.1%
Some other race alone - 0.8%
Two or more races - 3.3%
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%


High School or equivalent degree - 7.5%
Some college, no degree - 10.9%
Associate's degree - 4.1%
Bachelor's degree - 42.7%
Bachelor's degree
42.7%
Graduate or professional degree - 31.9%
0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
25%
30%
35%
40%
45%


English only - 80.1% +/- 2.4%
English only
80.1% +/- 2.4%
Spanish - 1.9% +/- 1.0%
Other Indo-European languages - 4.7% +/- 1.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages - 11.5% +/- 1.7%
Other languages - 1.8% +/- 1.2%
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%

Socio-Economics

The Washington Township Fire Department serves a population that can be described as affluent in nature—the median household income is nearly $138,000 annually and the average home value is estimated at nearly $385,000. Nearly 33 percent of households make less than $100,000 annually, and about 2.5 percent of the population is estimated to live below the poverty level.

According to the annual American Community Surveys, residents of Washington Township have an estimated unemployment rate of approximately 1.8 percent. Of residents making up the work force, 67 percent work in management, business, science and arts occupations and 18 percent work in sales and office roles. As it relates to their commute, 89 percent of workers commute in private vehicles and less than one percent of workers utilize public transportation.

Nearly all of the residents in the coverage area have health coverage (99 percent) and 92 percent of residents have private medical insurance (resulting in broadly reliable revenues from departmental medical billing for services).

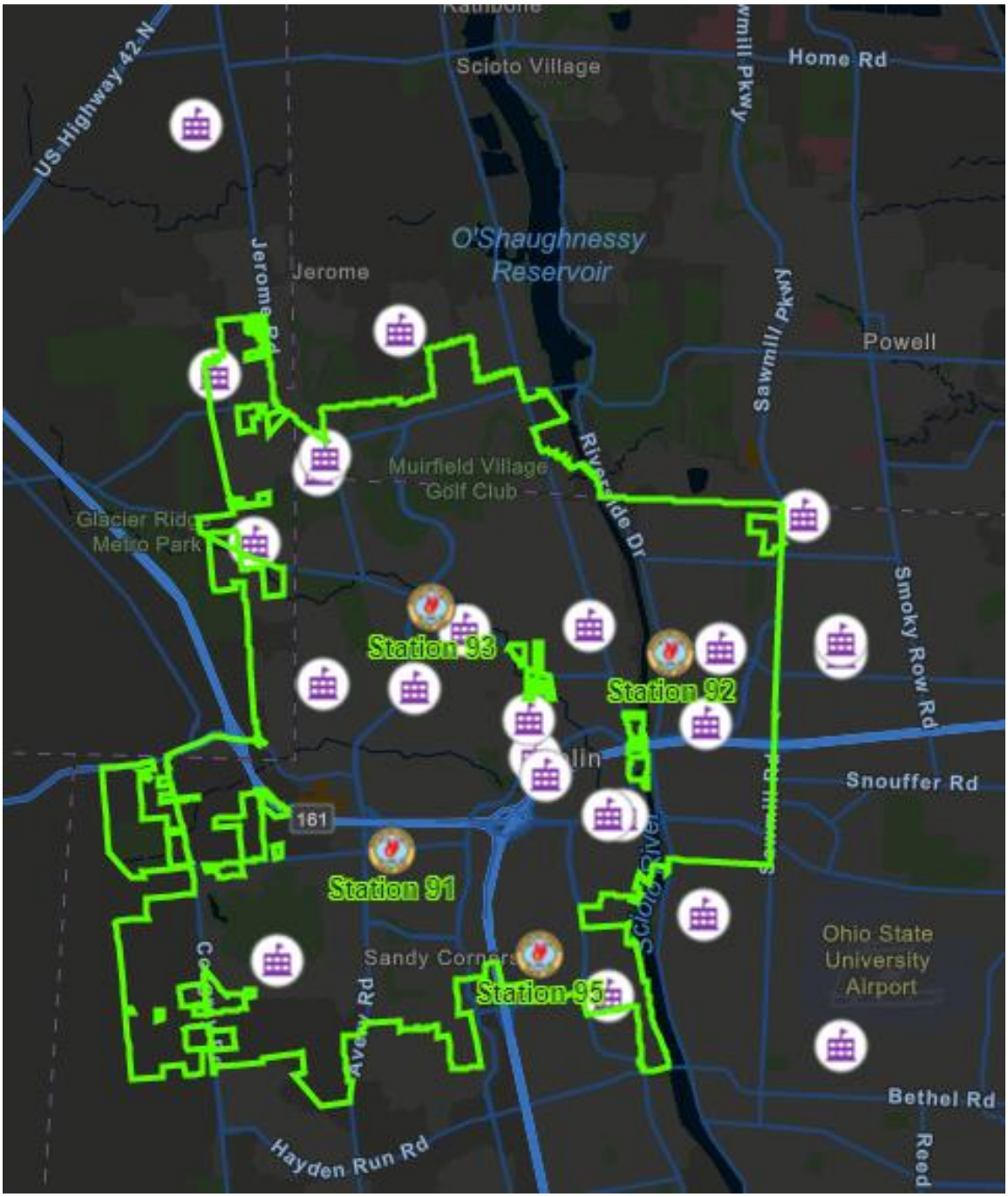
Education

The Washington Township Fire Department's coverage area includes abundant educational institutions, including one public school district, more than twenty childcare centers, and two satellite campuses for larger universities. Dublin City School District, the local public school, is comprised of one preschool facility, fourteen elementary schools, five middle schools, and four high schools (three traditional and one alternative). The school district serves over 16,500 students with enrollment growing each year and employs more than 2,000 faculty and staff.

Ohio University welcomed its first class to the Dublin campus in 2014 and has enjoyed consistent growth ever since. Currently, the campus houses programs from the College of Health Sciences and Professions, the Heritage College of Osteopathic Medicine, College of Business, College of Fine Arts, and the George V. Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs. Comprising approximately 111 acres, the Ohio University Dublin Campus is located in

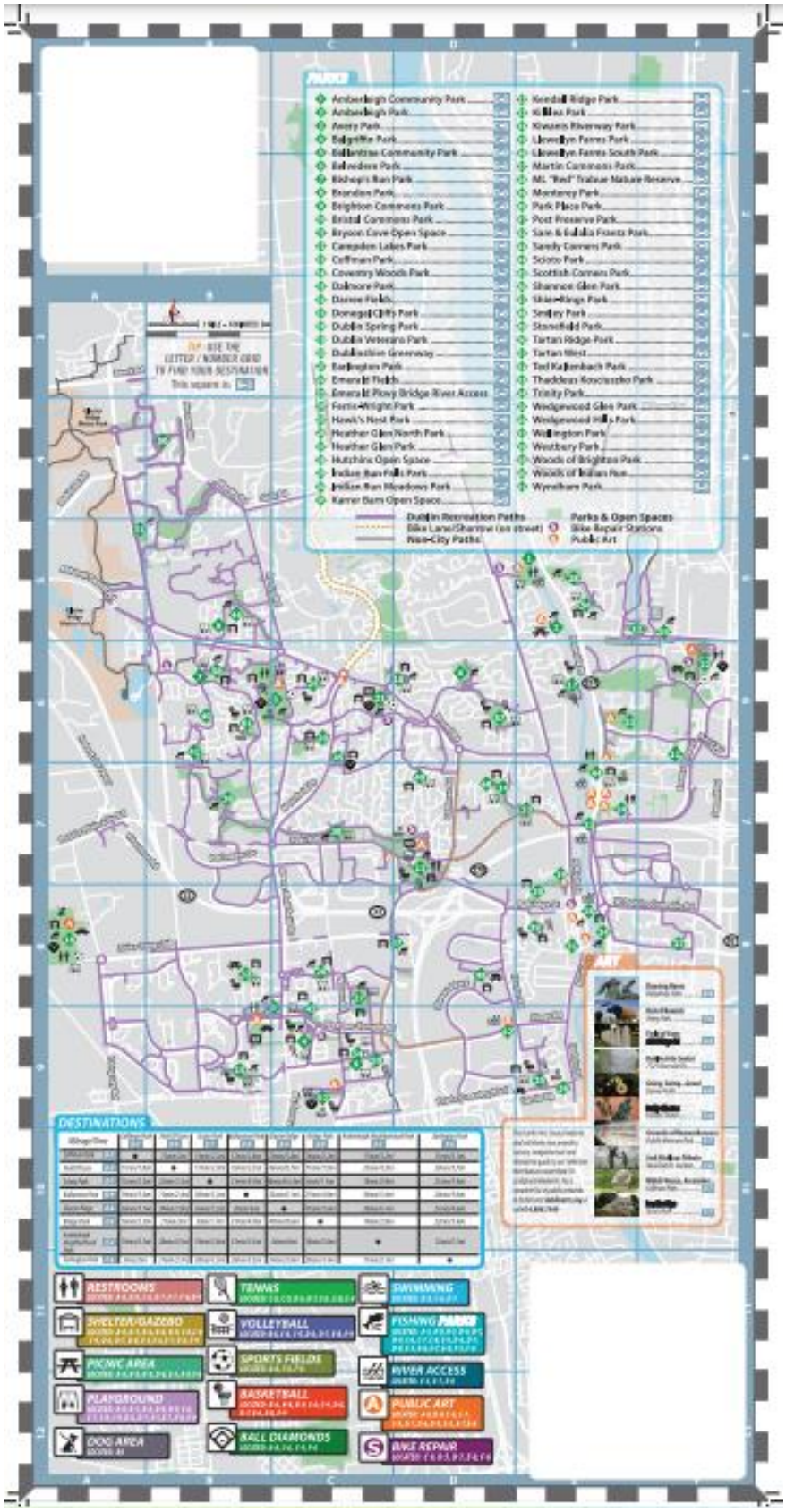
the West Innovation District. Similarly, the University of Dayton also has a Dublin Campus, though it is much smaller—a single building contains six classrooms as well a collaborative space. Courses are offered through the School of Education and Health Science for three Masters level programs.

Dublin City Schools Locations



Recreation

The coverage area of Washington Township is abundant with public parks and recreation opportunities. The City of Dublin offers 60 developed parks ranging from wooded natural areas and river frontage to active, athletic facilities as well as a Community Recreation Center and two outdoor pools. In terms of land, the coverage area includes over 1,136 acres of developed parkland and 178 acres of undeveloped parkland. Additionally, the community boasts a robust biking community and assets to support the hobby, including over 130 miles of bike paths, nearly four miles of on-road “sharrows” (a pavement marking indicating a shared car and bike lane), abundant bike lanes on main roads, over 50 bike racks throughout the city, and dedicated bike parking at many public events.



The City of Dublin is home to four 18-hole private golf courses. Beyond everyday play on these courses, the Muirfield Village Golf Club Course is home to the PGA Memorial Tournament each year during the first week of June, and the course hosted the President's Cup in 2013. The Memorial Tournament has been projected to bring an additional 40,000 spectators per day to the area.

The City of Dublin is dedicated to preserving usable green space for its residents and visitors. Future development projections have green space built into their plans, and the city utilizes their current green space throughout the year hosting events and gathering. Of these events, the Dublin Irish Festival is the largest and most well-known. This annual event is held across 29 acres of space at the City's Coffman Park. The festival, focused on Irish history and culture, brings entertainment, vendors, food and more together in one large space. Attendance for the festival is over 100,000 visitors over the first weekend in August.

Transportation

Washington Township is located along a critical transit corridor in the Central Ohio region. The coverage area is divided by Interstate 270 (the outerbelt of the Columbus metro area) and US Route 33 runs northwest to southeast through the Township. Washington Township also covers the interchange between these two major highways, an infrastructure asset which

Traffic Volume and Usage

Roadway	Existing (2010) Average Daily Traffic
I-270	100,000– 125,000
U.S. 33/SR 161	44,100 – 90,900
Riverside Drive	23,500 – 43,900
SR 161	32,600 – 51,200
Sawmill Road	23,200 – 61,000
Tuttle Crossing Boulevard	18,800 – 44,000
Avery-Muirfield Drive	28,400 – 40,000
Avery Road	13,800 – 28,100
Frantz Road	16,700 – 37,000
Woerner Temple Road	12,000-17,000
Post Road (east of Emerald Parkway)	16,500-30,000
Hard Road	15,700 – 17,500
Emerald Parkway	15,000 – 32,000
Powell Road	15,000 – 30,000
Dublin Road	3,900 – 18,000

Source: MORPC

has seen significant capital improvement by the State Department of Transportation over the course of the past five years. US Route 33 and Interstate 270 are important roadways for commercial shipping. As a result, abundant commercial transit passes through Washington Township increasing the potential for large vehicle incidents and the potential need for hazardous materials responses. Beyond the thru traffic traveling these roadways, there is significant hazardous materials transit stopping in the coverage area at the Citgo Fuel Storage Terminal.

A single major railway operates within Washington Township. The CSX Scottslawn Secondary Subdivision line originates from the northwest and travels south to the CSX Intermodal Terminal (located in Hilliard, the suburb south of Washington Township) and provides commercial service to downtown Columbus.

The Central Ohio Transit Authority (COTA) services the Central Ohio population within the Interstate 270 outerbelt. As such, there are a number of bus routes that include the coverage area serviced by Washington Township. COTA has plans to increase bus service, including the area to the northwest of metropolitan Columbus. MORPC corridor studies currently taking place will result in major transit changes, and the northwest area is likely to be the first area in Central Ohio that will experience those updates primarily due to ongoing commercial and residential development.

Planning and Development

The City of Dublin has seen substantial growth over the past several decades, and such development continues today. The City currently has eleven major area development plans in progress that include the Dublin Corporate Area Plan, Dublin-Jerome Crossroads Area Plan, Bridge Street District, Southwest Area Plan, Avery Road Corridor, Bright Road Area Plan, Emerald & Perimeter Area Plan, West Innovation District, Northwest Glacier Ridge Area Plan, Summit View Sawmill Area Plan, and the US Route 33 Corridor. These development plans primarily revolve around commercial development in the City. However, some have a residential component. Of these major area development plans, there are numerous ones that present a possible impact on emergency services.

Impact from the development on Washington Township services include a potential increase in run volume, additional permit approval and inspection needs, preplanning and occupancy education for on-company personnel, additional hydrant inspection, testing infrastructure expansion, as well as constantly changing traffic patterns during and following construction. Though the residential development will increase population in the coverage area, the more significant impact will likely come from increased daytime population and occupancy type in the commercial development. Furthermore, the development provides opportunities for the Department to improve, expand, and add to their services to meet the needs of the coverage area.

Business and Services

The coverage area is home to nearly 70,000 jobs and holds a significant economic impact on the Columbus Metropolitan Statistical Area. Commerce in the City of Dublin represents 6.2% of the total jobs and 8.7% of the $90 billion gross product in the Columbus MSA. Major employers in the Township include Cardinal Health, OhioHealth, Sedgwick, OCLC, Wendy's International, Quantum Health, Fiserv Corporation, Univar Solutions, Express Scripts, United Healthcare, and IGS Energy. Several of the companies are headquartered in the coverage area as well.

There are numerous medical facilities in the Township ranging from a full-scale hospital with an emergency room to doctor's officers and rehabilitation facilities. Some of the most notable facilities include Dublin Methodist Hospital, Columbus Springs of Dublin, Reunion Rehabilitation, Nationwide Children's Hospital Close to Home Urgent Care, Nationwide Children's Hospital Specialty Offices, Ohio Gastroenterology, Central Ohio Surgical Associates, OhioHealth Urgent Care, and current development of an Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center campus. These facilities present both benefits and challenges for the Department as they provide an emergency room transport location in the coverage area and unique outreach resources, but also add emergency medical service runs with unique health challenges.

With the growing senior population in Central Ohio, the City of Dublin has taken advantage of senior housing opportunities and encouraged such housing development through incentives

for independent living communities, assisted living communities, skilled nursing facilities, and continuity of care retirement communities. A 2016 Senior Housing Study performed by the City of Dublin analyzed the need and impact of current and future senior housing options. Based on land use considerations in the study, fourteen land areas were set aside for future senior housing needs—adding to the numerous senior living options already present in the coverage area. Since 2016, several of these sites have already started or completed development. The Department analyzes additional senior living options due to their potential impact on run volume.

Information for these sections were gathered from various websites including the City of Dublin, Washington Township, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

Legal Establishment and Authority Having Jurisdiction

In Ohio, townships are unincorporated civil jurisdictions. Essentially, townships are administrative subdivisions of county government that function as a “statutory local government” exercising only those powers specifically delegated to them by the Ohio General Assembly. Unlike municipal corporations, i.e. cities and villages, Ohio townships do not enjoy the broad grant of local self-government regarding matters of local concern including the form and structure of local government.

Townships were the “first form of local government” in Ohio and were laid out according to a basic policy for the survey and sale of public lands that predates the U.S. Constitution. In 1785, under the Articles of Confederation, Congress enacted the Land Ordinance of 1785 that identified the Seven Ranges (land parcels west of the Pennsylvania border) and specified that these “ranges” or parcels be subdivided into six-mile squares called townships. With the formation of the Ohio Territory under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, these township squares were the primary means of establishing local governments in the territory. After statehood, in 1804, the Ohio General Assembly prescribed the form and powers of township government.

In 1991, the Ohio General Assembly enacted legislation giving townships the ability to establish a “limited form of self-government.” Less than a dozen townships opted for this status, commonly referred to as Township Home Rule. Washington Township is not a Home Rule Township. While the law grants those townships that meet the specific criteria expanded legislative authority and more power to enforce township resolutions, townships remain unincorporated jurisdictions which may be significantly altered by action of the Ohio General Assembly, the board of county commissioners, or municipal annexation. Indeed, municipal corporations annex significant parcels of township territory each year.

Budget

Washington Township's primary revenue source is property taxes. The taxes for fire service come from a voter-approved 8.25 mill five-year levy along with smaller permanent levies to total 14.95 mills. In 1975, the Operating Budget for the Washington-Perry Township Fire Department was $180,000.00. Today's budget is approximately 23 million dollars.

Revenues and expenditures are forecasted for a rolling five-year period and a ten-year outlook. Each July, a temporary budget for the upcoming year is developed utilizing a projected 2-3% increase in expenses plus any additional known increases in operating and capital costs. This temporary budget is reviewed and approved by the Washington Township Board of Trustees. In August, the Franklin County Budget Commission, Delaware County, and Union County, researches property tax revenue resources for the upcoming year. In October and November, staff develops a more detailed budget for the upcoming year, including updating revenues and personnel costs. The revenue and expenditure forecasts are developed by the Township Administrator with significant input from the Fiscal Officer, Fire Chief, Human Resource Manager, and Communications Manager. The forecasting process includes an in-depth analysis of assessed valuation changes, planned capital improvements, projected personnel costs, and operating expenses. This budget is presented to the Washington Township Board of Trustees for consideration in December. Upon adoption by the Board of Trustees, this revised budget is then submitted to the Franklin County Budget Commission for final approval and issuance of a revised certification of estimated resources for the fiscal year. The final budget is then submitted in April with the Trustees' approval having occurred in March. Washington Township retains a 25% carryover policy to ensure that at least three months of operating expenses are available.

Insurance Services Office Public Protection Classification

The Insurance Services Office Public Protection Classification (PPC) Program plays an important role in the underwriting process at insurance companies. Most U.S. insurers, including the largest ones, use PPC information as part of their decision-making process when deciding what businesses to write, coverage to offer, or price to charge for personal or commercial property insurance. Communities whose PPC improves may get lower insurance prices. The PPC also provides fire departments with a common benchmark, and is used by many departments as a valuable tool when planning, budgeting, and justifying fire protection improvements.

ISO is the leading supplier of data and analytics for the property and casualty insurance industry and collects and evaluates information from communities in the United States and Canada on only their structural fire suppression capabilities. ISO analyzes the data using the Fire Suppression Rating Schedule, and assigns a PPC number to the community. ISO's PPC program evaluates communities according to a uniform set of criteria, incorporating nationally recognized standards developed by the National Fire Protection Association and the American Water Works Association. A combination of meetings between trained ISO field agents, a dispatch center coordinator, community fire official(s), and the water superintendent is used in conjunction with a comprehensive questionnaire to collect the data necessary to determine the PPC grade.

The Washington Township Fire Department completed the rating process of questionnaires, data collection, document preparation, a site visit, and final reporting. The Department was awarded the coveted PPC “1” rating on December 18, 2017 with an effective date of April 1, 2018. This is the highest rating possible for any fire department and places the Washington Township Fire Department as one of only 411 fire departments in the United States and one of only six fire departments in the state of Ohio to achieve this recognition. Additionally, the fact that the Washington Township Fire Department is accredited by the Center for Fire Accreditation International and holds the PPC of a “1” rating makes the Washington Township Fire Department one of only 114 departments in the United States and one of only four departments in Ohio to achieve both of these distinguished designations.

Planning and Development

Run Projection Based on Development

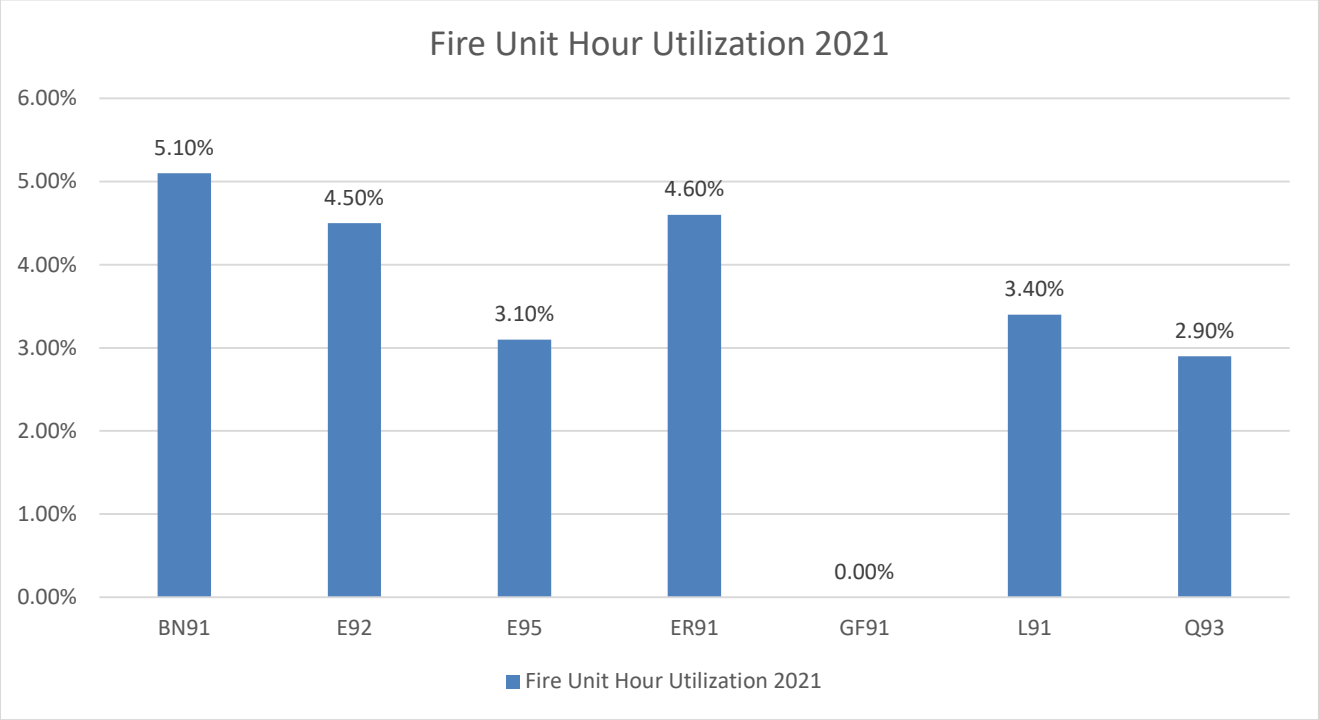
The Department utilizes historical run data to develop the Categorical Run Statistics sheet. This sheet uses data to predict the volume of runs based on future development to see if the total run volume will increase. The data is specific to property types and figured based on type. For example, retail occupancies are calculated by their square footage and nursing homes by the number of beds.

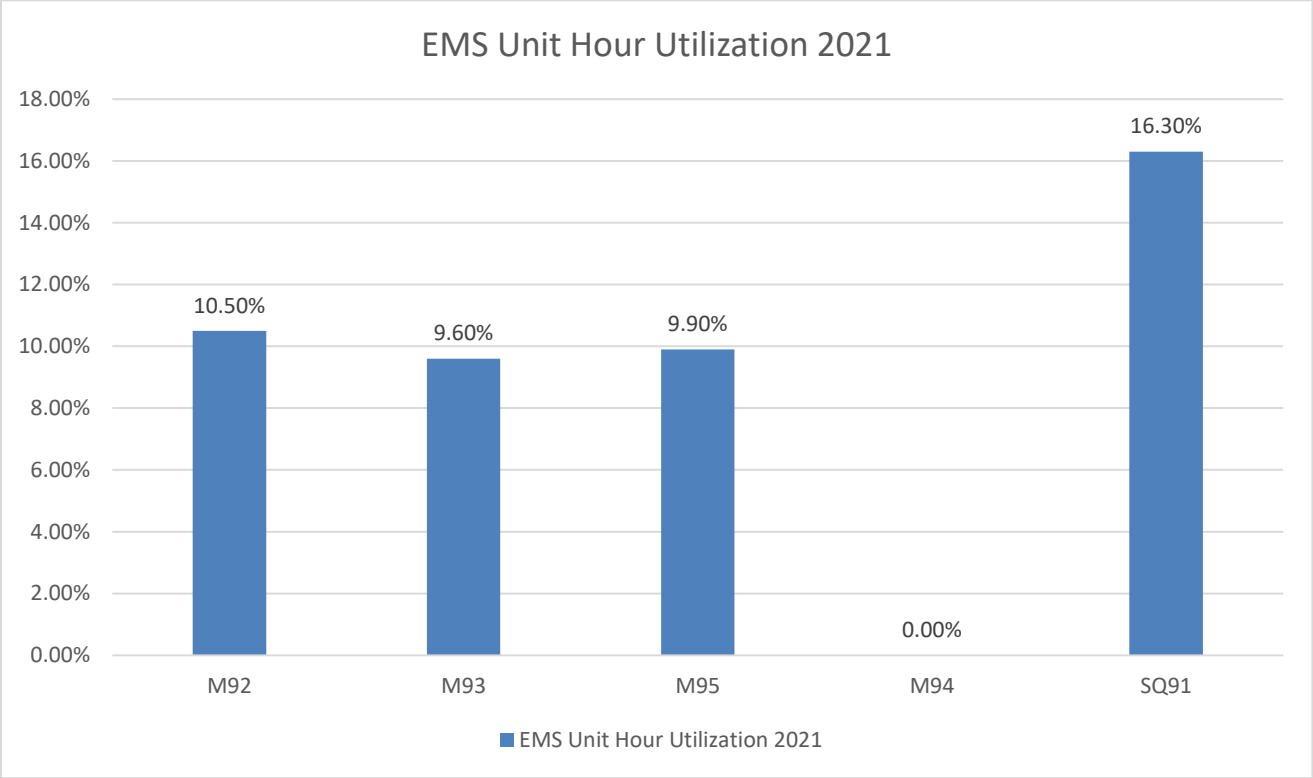
In the New Build Run Projection dashboard (located on PowerDMS) the projected runs from the Categorical Runs Statistics sheet is applied to all construction projects currently on the board. Based on the new construction category and size, it then calculates a run increase projection. It also shows what new construction projects are projected to add to the current run volume annually. The Planning Zone for each project is also listed so that trending in specific response areas can be evaluated.

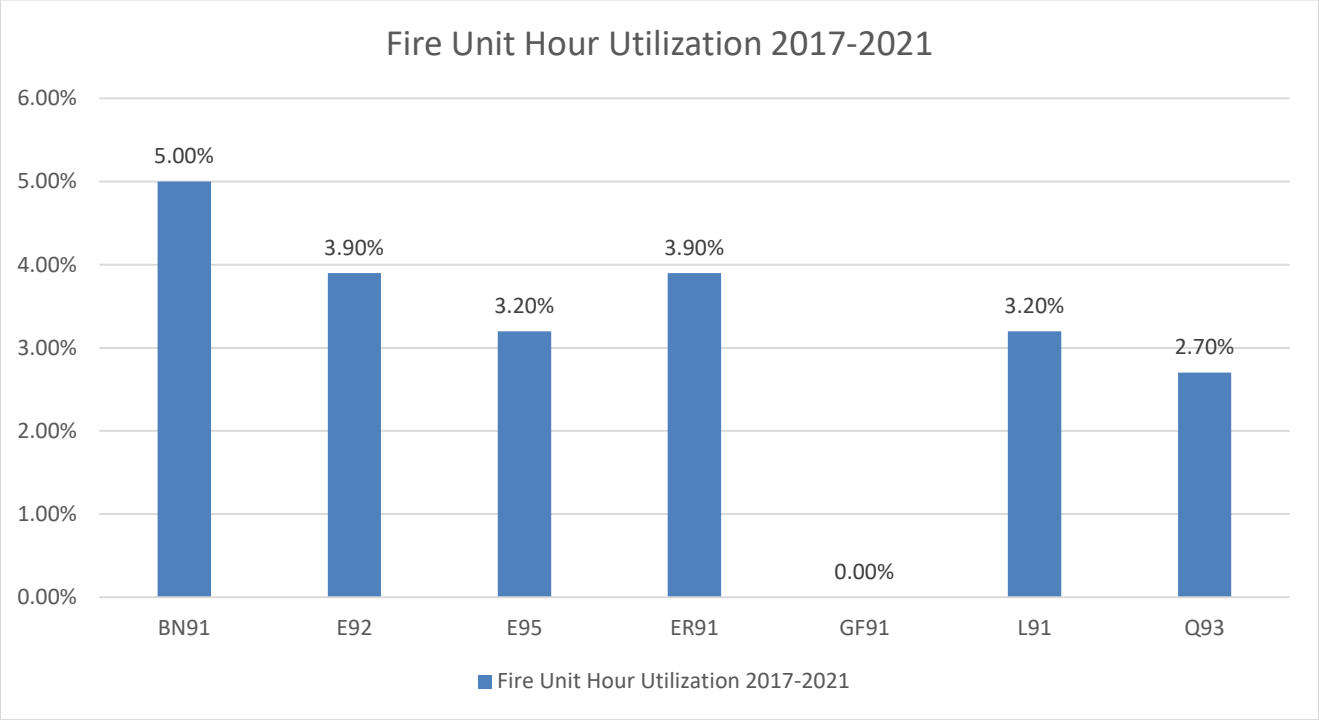
Unit Utilization

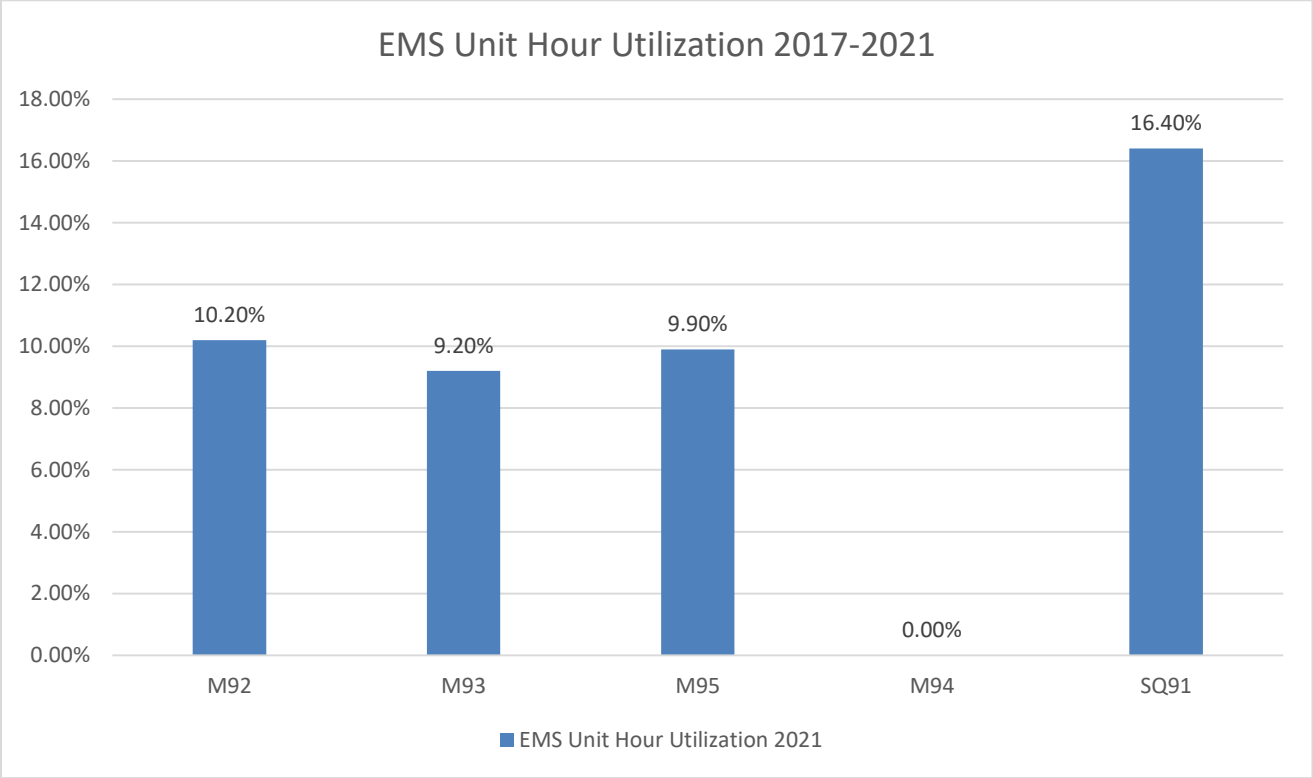
Unit Utilization refers to the amount of time that a unit is tied up on calls for service. The International Association of Firefighters and International Association of Fire Chiefs agree that 25% should be the top end for a unit to effectively take calls, complete incident reports, training, maintenance responsibilities, other job tasks and duties, get meals, and rest for units working 24-hour shifts. This also means keeping a unit reliable as well and able to predominantly be available for the incidents that occur in their first in.

The Department monitors Unit Utilization times. When a unit reaches 20% utilization planning will begin on how to reduce the workload on the unit or how to supplement with the intent that the full plan is completed and able to be implemented when the unit reaches the 25% mark. Plans can include run card changes to reduce the call volume, additional apparatus in the same station or an additional station all with the goal of reducing the utilization rate.

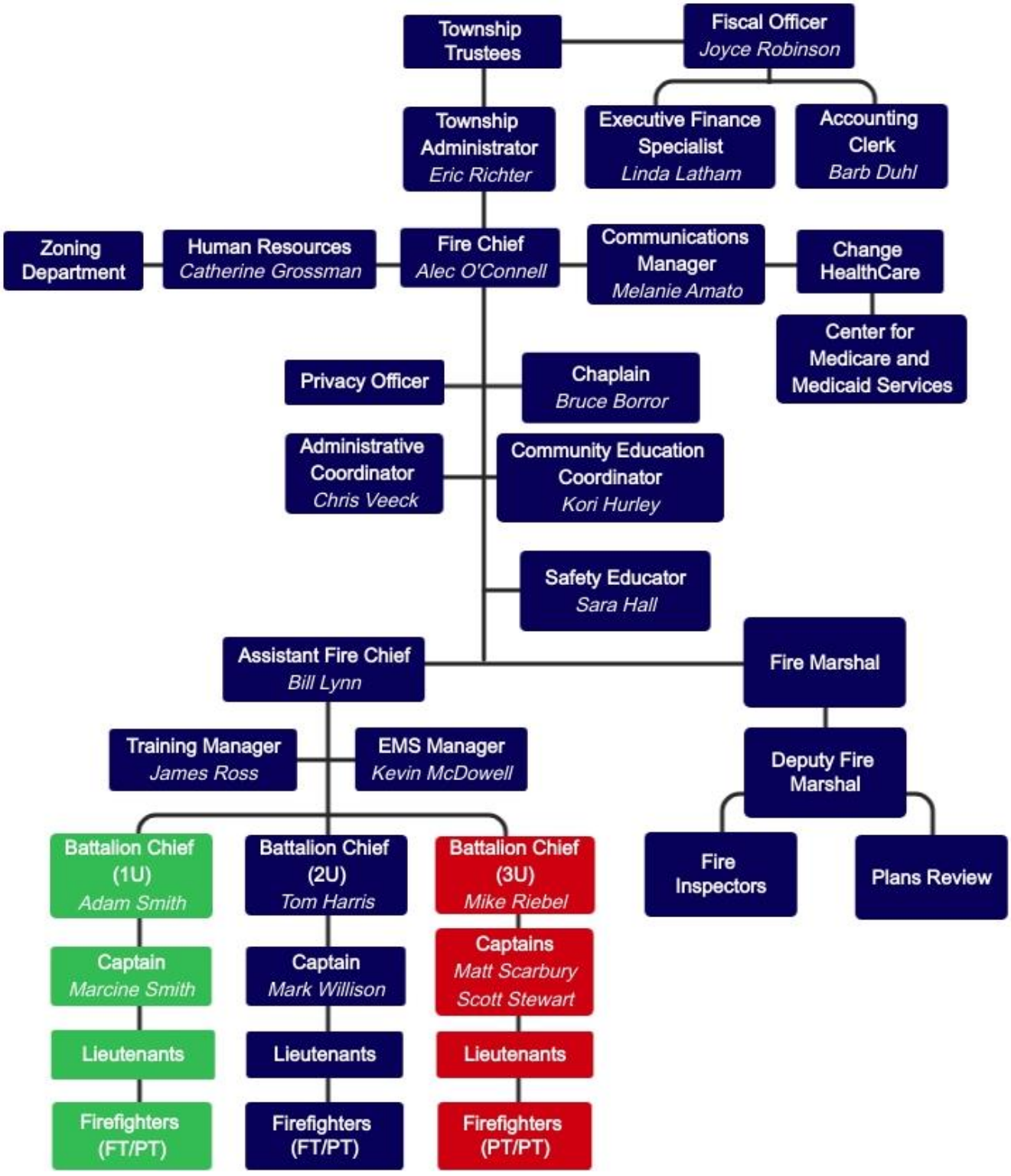

Fire Unit Hour Utilization 2021
6.00%
5.00%
4.00%
3.00%
2.00%
1.00%
0.00%
5.10%
4.50%
3.10%
4.60%
0.00%
3.40%
2.90%
BN91
E92
E95
ER91
GF91
L91
Q93
Fire Unit Hour Utilization 2021


EMS Unit Hour Utilization 2021
18.00%
16.00%
14.00%
12.00%
10.00%
8.00%
6.00%
4.00%
2.00%
0.00%
10.50%
9.60%
9.90%
0.00%
16.30%
M92
M93
M95
M94
SQ91
EMS Unit Hour Utilization 2021


Fire Unit Hour Utilization 2017-2021
6.00%
5.00%
4.00%
3.00%
2.00%
1.00%
0.00%
5.00%
3.90%
3.20%
3.90%
0.00%
3.20%
2.70%
BN91
E92
E95
ER91
GF91
L91
Q93
Fire Unit Hour Utilization 2017-2021


EMS Unit Hour Utilization 2017-2021
18.00%
16.00%
14.00%
12.00%
10.00%
8.00%
6.00%
4.00%
2.00%
0.00%
10.20%
9.20%
9.90%
0.00%
16.40%
M92
M93
M95
M94
SQ91
EMS Unit Hour Utilization 2021

Organizational Chart



Description of Agency Programs and Services

The Department provides a variety of programs and services in addition to emergency services to help meet community needs. These programs include:

Fire Safety House for Residents and Businesses This provides an opportunity for residents and businesses to see what a house looks like with smoke in it. The training can help to educate the public on knowing two ways out of a house and gives them a chance to practice.

Fire Extinguisher Training This program teaches about the different types of fire extinguishers, where you should keep them in your home, and then provides an opportunity to practice the steps of operating a fire extinguisher on a live fire or digital trainer.

Fire Safety Talks This public education tool provides information regarding proper fire safety for residents and businesses. Some examples include knowing your home escape plan, kitchen fire safety, smoke detector education, and work place fire safety.

Juvenile Fire Setters Class This program educates juveniles that have played with fire and/or set fires on the importance of not playing with fire and showing them the effects of playing with fires is the goal of this important proactive program.

Speaker Presentations Community members can request a topic of interest including a variety of safety topics and information about the Department.

Station Tours and Birthday Parties This is an opportunity for the community to see where Firefighter/Paramedics live, the equipment they use, and all they do during their 24-hour shift.

Home Safety Checks When requested, the Depatment's Fire Prevention Bureau can go to homes in the community and perform fire safety inspections. These inspections look for fire hazards and provide fire safety education for the public.

Red Cross Babysitting Course This class helps participants develop leadership skills, learn how to develop a babysitting business, keep themselves and others safe, help children behave, and to learn about basic care for children and infants.

EMS Liaison The EMS Liaison assists individuals who encounter EMS personnel through the course of requesting emergency services. The liaison will provide referrals to providers in the community for the individuals or families in need. These individuals may be medically fragile, high utilizers of EMS, lacking necessary health resources, been involved in a tragic event, or any other situation where assistance may be useful.

Equipment Demonstrations Community members have the opportunity to see, explore, and learn about various vehicles and equipment the Department uses.

First Aid Awareness Class This introduction to basic first aid can be geared toward group goals such as Scout or 4-H badge/project requirements. No certification is issued.

HeartSaver® First Aid Class Knowledge of basic first aid skills can come in handy in just about any setting or situation, including camping, field trips, sport events, on the job, as well as your own back yard. In this class, students learn skills such as how to treat bleeding, sprains, broken bones, shock and other first aid emergencies, and how to respond to and manage an emergency until EMS arrives.

Family and Friends® CPR This course teaches the lifesaving skills of adult Hands-Only CPR, adult CPR with breaths, child CPR with breaths, adult and child AED use, infant CPR, and mild and severe airway obstructions for adults, children, and infants. This course is for people who want to learn CPR but do not need a CPR course completion card to meet a job requirement.

HeartSaver® CPR Developed by the American Heart Association, this class addresses pediatric and adult CPR, recognizing and relieving a choking victim, recognizing the signs of a heart attack, and how to use an AED.

Infant CPR for New & Expecting Parents This class teaches how to help a baby if they are choking or need CPR. The car seat technician also offers tips on securing car seats.

CPR in the Schools High school students throughout various Dublin schools are taught the lifesaving skills of CPR.

CPR for Healthcare Providers This course is specifically designed for those who work in the healthcare field. Topics include recognizing several life-threatening emergencies, providing CPR, using an AED and relieving choking in a safe, timely and effective manner.

Car Seat Checks A certified car seat technician performs proper installation and education on how to position and secure a child's car safety seat.

Vial of Life This is a document used to record medical history, allergies, medications, emergency contacts, and doctors all in one place so first responders and family members can easily access the information in the event of an emergency.

Open House This is an annual event held during Fire Prevention Week at all of the stations and features station tours, activities, demonstrations, and safety information.

Back to School Safety Awareness This program is designed to help promote safety in school zones during the first week of school. Department apparatus are positioned in the front of various schools during drop-off and pick-up times with banners displayed on the trucks that remind motorists to drive slowly as school is back in session.

Until Help Arrives This class teaches what to do if someone is involved in or witnesses a traumatic accident until first responders arrive. The course walks through each step including how to recognize that there is a problem, how to assess the surroundings so one can act safely, what information is most important to share on a 911 call, and the care that can be administered until law enforcement and Fire/EMS arrive.

Safety Day This event is an opportunity for families to learn about safety. The dive team does a demonstration in the pool and talks about water safety and how they perform water rescues. The Safety Trailer is available for families to go through so they can practice what to do in case there is a fire. Firefighters go over the equipment on an engine and a medic. There is also information about car seat safety, bike safety, and participants can also get their bike helmets properly fitted.

Smoke Detectors The Washington Township Fire Department installs smoke detectors provided by an American Red Cross program. Homes in need of detectors may have them installed free of charge.

Special Events The City of Dublin hosts large events annually such as the PGA Memorial Golf Tournament, Independence Day Celebration, and the Dublin Irish Festival. The Department supplements these events with additional staffing that can include an extra medic unit placed in service, EMS Bike Patrol, EMS golf carts, and First Aid tents. The EMS bike program is utilized to provide a mobile ALS response that can quickly access patients within these large crowds.

All-Hazard Risk Assessment of the Community
Methodology of Risk Assessment

The Community Risk Assessment is an ongoing process utilized by the Washington Township Fire Department to ensure the Department is prepared, equipped, and trained to meet the needs of the community for all emergency responses. This is done by identifying hazards and then classifying those risks into our primary response classes of Fire, EMS, Hazardous Materials, and Technical Rescue. Those risks are then further categorized into the threat levels of low, moderate, high, and special. The Washington Township Fire Department identifies hazards through incident history data, monitoring development through its relationship with the City of Dublin Planning and Zoning Department, internal Fire Inspection processes and company pre-planning.

Once the hazards have been identified and classified they are categorized utilizing a three-axis approach. Prior to 2019, the Department used a two-axis approach which has been found to be more subjective than the three-axis approach. Using the three-axis approach allows each risk to be evaluated by probability, consequence to the community, and impact to the Department. These factors are applied to each risk and then entered into what is known as Heron's formula which returns a numeric value for each hazard. This number is what allows risk to then be categorized into low, moderate, high, and special risk.

The hazards are scored utilizing the following parameters for probability, consequence and impact:

Risk Score	Probability (PC)	Consequence (CI)	Impact (# of Personnel)
2	Quarterly	Individual/Business	4 or less
4	Monthly	Multiple	5 to 8
6	Weekly	Multiple plus City financial	9 to 14
8	Daily	City/Community/Region	Over 15

Probabilities are based on whether an event is likely to occur at such frequencies keeping in mind that largely specific types of emergencies are not entirely predictable and may happen several times in a short period of time and then not recur for another period of time. Consequence is evaluated as to who the event effects and impact is based on the number of personnel needed to mitigate the incident. Once scored, the individual scores are placed into Heron's formula to give an overall risk score and then that score allows it to be categorized:

Heron's Formula

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

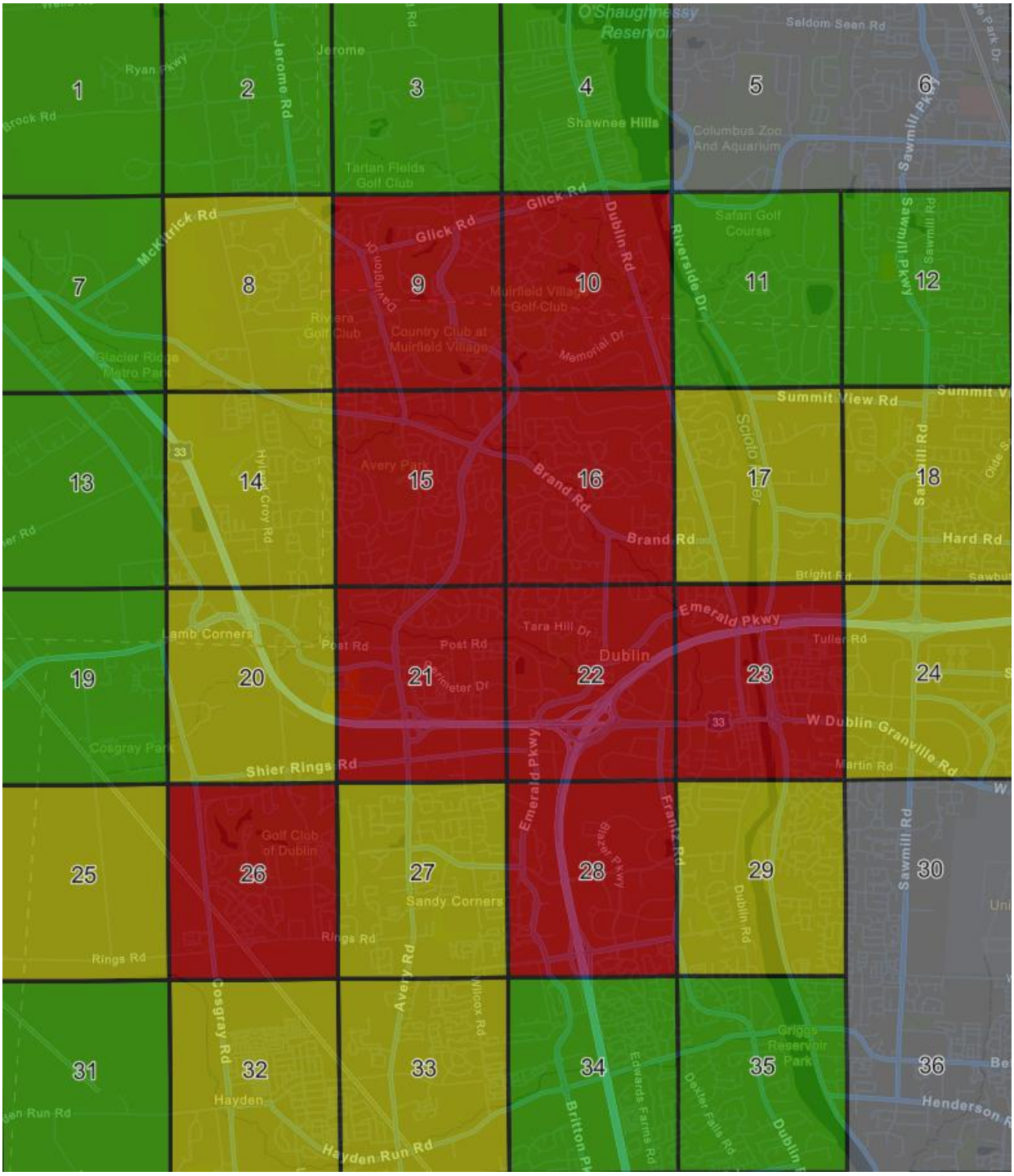
Heron Score	Combined
Under 10	Low
10-20	Moderate
20-30	High
Over 30	Special

After hazards are categorized a Critical Task Analysis (CTA) is completed for each level of risk. This CTA serves as the basis for which run cards are created to ensure that there are enough personnel assigned to complete the necessary tasks upon arrival to each incident.

The Three-Axis Risk Categorization and Critical Task Analysis are done together by the Accreditation Manager and the Subject Matter Experts assigned to each Risk Class. The Subject Matter Experts are also responsible for Annual Program Evaluations provided to the Accreditation Manager annually. The Accreditation Manager then puts all Program Evaluations into a single document that is provided to the Fire Chief by January 31st each year.

A risk analysis by planning zone is completed by compiling numerous data fields on each planning zone. This includes run history by risk categorization and classification, potential risk, response times, several population demographic fields, and fire loss. A mathematic formula weights each risk factor and compares the zones with each other to compile an overall scoring system that then classifies the zones as high, moderate, or low risk based on data. The high-risk zones in the core of the Township reflect high run volume, population density, and fire loss. However, due to their proximity to multiple stations there are no response time concerns. The northern high-risk zones have high fire loss and moderate run volume and population density but have longer response times and are in an area being evaluated for a future station.

Risk Analysis By Planning Zone



Fire Suppression Risks

Fire suppression pertains to all fire risks within the community. The risks identified, classified, and categorized in Washington Township are as follows:

Fire Risk	Probability	Community Consequence	Department Impact	Score Total	Risk Assessment
Car Fires	4	2	2	8.49	Low
Outbuilding/Shed Fires	4	2	2	8.49	Low
Mulch/Grass Fires	4	2	2	8.49	Low
Automatic Alarms	4	2	2	8.49	Low
Single Family (<3500 sq. ft.)	2	2	6	12.33	Moderate
Mobile Homes	2	2	6	12.33	Moderate
Occupancies without available waterflows (Non-Hydrant)	2	2	6	12.33	Moderate
Single Family (>3500 sq. ft.)	2	2	8	16.25	Mod-High
Commercial (<10,000 sq. ft.)	2	4	8	25.92	High
Multi Family up to 25000	2	4	8	25.92	High
Multi Family over 25000	2	4	8	25.92	High
Fire Flow over 3500	2	4	8	25.92	High
Manufacturing	2	4	8	25.92	High
Hotels	2	4	8	25.92	High
Water Flow Alarms	4	2	8	25.92	High
Commercial Over 10,000	2	4	8	25.92	High
Hospital	2	6	8	36.77	Special
Nursing Homes	2	6	8	36.77	Special
Government Buildings	2	6	8	36.77	Special
CITGO Bulk Plant	2	6	8	36.77	Special
Ashland Chemical	2	6	8	36.77	Special
Schools	2	6	8	36.77	Special
DNV GL, Inc.	2	6	8	36.77	Special
High Rise (over 4 stories)	2	6	8	36.77	Special

Fire Suppression Critical Task Analysis

Fire Suppression Critical Task Analysis	Low Risk	Moderate Risk		High Risk		Special Risk	Special Risk
Critical Tasks	Required Personnel	Required Personnel	NFPA 1710	Required Personnel	NFPA 1710	Required Personnel	Required Personnel
Fire Attack Line	1	2	2	2	4	9	4
Backup Line/ Supply Line	--	2	2	2	2	6	4
Pump Operation	1	2	1	3	2	--	2
Ventilation/ Ladders	--	2	2	2	4	--	3
Search & Rescue	--	2	2	4	4	7	4
Rapid Intervention Crew	--	2	2	3	4	--	3
EMS	--	--	--	2	2	--	2
Incident Command/ Safety	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Support- Each line	--	--	2	--	3	--	--
Aerial Operator	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Total	**3**	**14**	**14**	**20**	**28**	**23**	**23**

The Critical Task Analysis shows that a single engine company of three personnel can be expected to mitigate low risk fire incidents such as vehicle fires. Moderate risk fires consist largely of single-family dwellings and the CTA is consistent with NFPA 1710 recommendations of 14 personnel. Washington Township accomplishes this with a run card of two engines (minimum of three personnel each), one ladder company (minimum of three personnel), one squad company (minimum of two personnel), one medic (minimum of three personnel) and one battalion chief. High risk fires include commercial buildings and multi-family dwellings. NFPA 1710 provides specific CTAs for buildings that fall into the high and/or special risk categories that are higher than the Washington Township CTA. Once a working incident is placed on the incident upon arrival, additional companies are automatically dispatched. High-risk incidents get one additional engine and ladder to fulfill and effective response force of 20. Special risk hazards were revisited in 2019 with the change to the three-axis model. After clearly identifying the special risks and applying the high rise SOG to those buildings over four stories, it was found that there were not enough personnel to conduct the initial tasks necessary at these incidents. The Department administration responded promptly when this was shown and an extra engine is now on these special risk occupancies (82 buildings) to bring no less than 23 firefighters.

Hydrants and Water Supply

Water is supplied to the City of Dublin by the City of Columbus Department of Public Utilities and is maintained in a partnership between the two municipalities. Many of Dublin's streets are cul-de-sacs with dead end water lines, but the system is looped through its main lines. The City of Dublin maintains 3,345 hydrants as of June 2021.

The Washington Township Fire Department contractually handles the flushing and pumping maintenance for the City of Dublin. In addition, the Department conducts annual flow test on 10% of the City's hydrants. Flow test results from the past five years ranged from a minimum of 587 GPM and a maximum of 2,923 GPM.

Much of Washington Township's unincorporated area has no hydrants. The unincorporated part of the Township has a tanker assignment on the initial dispatch and additional tankers are dispatched with the report of a working fire. Occupancies in those non-hydranted areas are identified as a separate fire suppression risk due to the added needs and concerns with those areas. Should an area be identified with lower than 500 GPM hydrant flow rates, run cards in that area would be supplemented with a tanker.

Emergency Medical Services Risks

Emergency Medical Service Risks include all medical incidents that do not directly pertain to fire, hazardous materials, and technical rescue. EMS is a component of most major incidents in all classifications. However, those evaluated in this section will be incidents that center in this classification. The EMS risks identified, classified, and categorized in Washington Township are as follows:

EMS Risk	Probability	Community Consequence	Department Impact	Score Total	Risk Assessment
Basic Life Support, Single EMS Piece Response	6	2	2	12.33	Low
ALS- 2 piece response, PHA, CVA,	8	2	2	16.25	Moderate
Cardiac Arrest	4	4	4	19.60	High
Shooting, Stabbing, Suicide, Assault	4	4	4	19.60	High
MVA with no entrapment	6	2	6	28.14	High
Mass Casualty Incidents	2	8	8	48.00	Special
Active Shooter	2	8	8	48.00	Special

Emergency Medical Services Critical Task Analysis

Emergency Medical Services Critical Task Analysis	Low Risk	Moderate Risk		High Risk		Special Risk
Critical Tasks	**Required Personnel**	**Required Personnel**	**NFPA 1710**	**Required Personnel**	**NFPA 1710**	**Required Personnel**
In-Charge Paramedic	1	1	--	1	--	10
Patient Care/Equipment Logistics	1	3	--	3	--	15
Incident Command /Safety (*may be performed by in-charge medic on low and moderate risk responses)	1*	1*	--	1	--	5
Total	**2**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**NA**	**30**

Low risk incidents such as injured or ill people, and other incidents requiring Basic Life Support, require two personnel. That is accomplished with a run card of a single medic or squad. Moderate risk incidents such as possible heart attacks, strokes and others requiring Advanced Life Support, requires four personnel. That is accomplished with a combination of two apparatus as determined by run cards and availability (combination of medic, squad, fire apparatus). Low and moderate risk incidents require an incident commander, but allow that role to be completed by the in-charge medic. High and special risk incidents require a dedicated incident commander and thus the Battalion Chief is added on these responses.

Mass Casualty Incidents will receive the run card associated with the type of event such as general rescue, motor vehicle accident, etc. Active violence incidents receive an initial run card of five medics, five engines, five supervisors, and the Columbus Division of Fire Bomb Squad. This front-loaded run card is due to the complexity of the incident, the multiple additional roles that will need to be filled, and the recognized need for rapid triage, treatment, and transport based on the lessons learned from similar events around the country.

Technical Rescue Risks

Technical Rescue pertains to all non-fire rescue related risks within the community. The risks identified, classified, and categorized in Washington Township are as follows:

Technical Rescue Risk	Probability	Community Consequence	Department Impact	Score Total	Risk Assessment
Pond Water Rescue	2	2	4	8.49	Low
Elevator Rescue	6	2	2	12.33	Moderate
Scioto River Rescue	2	2	6	12.33	Moderate
Shawan Falls/Rope (Single Victim)	2	2	6	12.33	Moderate
Vehicle Into a Structure	2	2	6	12.33	Moderate
Confined Space (Single Victim)	2	4	6	19.80	Moderate
MVA with Entrapment	4	2	6	19.80	Moderate
Trench Collapse	2	4	8	25.92	High
MVA with Entrapment (Heavy Vehicle)	2	4	8	25.92	High
Shawan Falls/Rope (Multiple Victims)	2	4	8	25.92	High
Structural Collapse (Multiple Victims)	2	4	8	25.92	High
Confined Space (Multiple Victims)	2	6	8	36.77	Special
Multiple Structure Multiple Victim Incident	2	8	8	48.00	Special

Technical Rescue Critical Task Analysis

Technical Rescue Critical Task Analysis	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	Special Risk
Critical Tasks	**Required Personnel**	**Required Personnel**	**Required Personnel**	**Required Personnel**
Incident Command	1	1	1	1
Operations	--	1	1	1
Safety	--	1	1	2
Rescue	2	3	5	7
Support/Hazard Management	--	3	5	7
EMS	--	3	2	4
Staging	--	--	--	1
Equipment/Logistics	--	--	2	4
Total	**3**	**12**	**17**	**27**

The general rescue CTA was conducted on trench rescue, confined space, and rope rescue incidents independently and then grouped for this general rescue approach. Motor Vehicle Extrications vary in the responsibilities, but require approximately the same number of personnel to begin mitigation of these incidents. The general rescue run card is a rescue, engine, ladder, squad, medic, and battalion chief to put a minimum of 14 personnel on the scene. The MVA freeway response is a rescue, engine, two medics, a squad, and battalion chief to put a minimum of 13 personnel on the scene. Washington Township is a member of the Central Ohio Strike Team (COST), which provides additional resources to high and special risk events, when requested. The Department trains and equips public safety divers to staff a dive team. The Department's dive truck responds on all water runs in the district and on mutual aid calls, as requested.

Hazardous Materials Risks

Hazardous Materials pertains to all non-fire hazardous material related risks within the community. The risks identified, classified, and categorized in Washington Township are as follows:

Hazardous Materials Risks	Probability	Community Consequence	Department Impact	Score Total	Risk Assessment
Spills less than 10 gallons	2	2	2	4.90	Low
Spills 11-20 gallons	2	2	2	4.90	Low
CO No Medical	4	2	2	8.49	Low
Outdoor Gas Leaks	4	2	2	8.49	Low
Haz Mat Investigation	2	2	4	8.49	Low
CO with Medical	2	2	6	12.33	Moderate
Natural Gas Leak in a Residence	4	2	4	13.86	Moderate
Natural Gas Leak in a Structure (Commercial)	4	2	6	19.80	High
Spills over 20 gallons	2	4	6	19.80	High
Spills requiring Tech Level response	2	6	6	28.14	Special
Radiologic/WMD Events	2	8	8	48.00	Special

Hazardous Materials Critical Task Analysis

Hazardous Materials Critical Task Analysis	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	Special Risk
Critical Tasks	**Required Personnel**	**Required Personnel**	**Required Personnel**	**Required Personnel**
Incident Command	1	1	1	1
Operations	--	--	1	1
Safety	--	1	1	1
Recon/Hazard Management	2	2	2	2
Back Up Team	--	2	2	2
Support/Hazard Management	--	4	3	3
EMS	--	2	4	4
Research	--	1	1	1
Lead Tender Timer	--	--	1	1
Haz Mat EMS Officer	--	--	--	1
Entry Officer	--	--	--	1
Decon Officer	--	--	--	1
Total	**3**	**13**	**16**	**19**

Northwest Area Strike Team (NAS-T)

In 1980, the six fire departments in the northwest part of Franklin County, including Washington Township, met together and decided to join forces for the purpose of fire/arson investigation. In 1983, the Northwest Area Strike Team (NAS-T) extended hazardous materials to its list of responsibilities, and then in 1994 training, safety, and rescue became part of NAS-T in order to standardize training and for better utilization of personnel. In July 2016, NAS-T received a recertification from OHIO EMA TAC Type II status for hazardous material response. NAS-T committees meet monthly to discuss issues, incidents, set up training and to purchase equipment. NAS-T fire chiefs, Franklin County Fire Chiefs, and Central Ohio Fire Chiefs each meet once a month for the same purposes. All of these groups are also working on developing common Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to use at incidents. It is common for two or more departments to be present at an incident, especially working incidents. NAS-T made the decision to cross-train a core group of highly trained hazmat technicians. NAS-T hazmat still performs the same functions as before. One annual training drill exercise is held involving all ten departments.

Resource Members for NAST are:

Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms

State Fire Marshal’s Office

Franklin County Sheriff’s Office

Franklin County Emergency Management Agency

Battelle Memorial Institute

Columbus Board of Health

Franklin County Board of Health

Delaware County Board of Health

Union County Board of Health

Box 15 Club

Emergency Management and Domestic Preparedness

In cooperation with the City of Dublin and their Emergency Operation Plan, Washington Township has developed an All Hazards Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). This EOP specifically addresses events such as natural disasters, manmade disasters, weather events and pandemics. These events are of Special Risk magnitude and often incorporate many if not all of the risk categories of EMS, Fire, Hazardous Materials and Technical Rescue.

Both the City of Dublin and Washington Township work with the three county Emergency Management Agencies (Franklin, Union and Delaware). The City and Township utilize their respective county risk assessments in constructing the EOPs. While the order of risk varies in the three counties, the lists are very similar.

Special Risks

Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials pose one of the more serious threats to the City of Dublin and Washington Township. There are numerous sites within the jurisdiction that contain hazardous chemicals. There are also labs within the jurisdiction that deal in biological research and keep strains on-hand such that are hazardous to health. In addition, the jurisdiction is split by two major hazardous chemical routes. I-270 is the outerbelt around the City of Columbus and is a designated hazardous materials route. I-270 travels a north/south route through the southeastern portion of the jurisdiction. US 33 is the east/west route through the southern portion of the jurisdiction. The probability of a life-threatening incident associated with hazardous materials is high due to the movement of chemicals in and out of the jurisdiction and the number of fixed site locations within the city limits.

Severe Weather Events

Geographically, Ohio is in the Upper Midwest and has a large range of variance in weather throughout the year. Winter storms with ice, large accumulations of snow, and sub-freezing temperatures can create an atmosphere susceptible to large-scale events and/or long-term periods with high demands on resources. Spring and summer can bring high winds and tornado activity as well as thunderstorms and flash flooding. The primary risk of flooding in Washington Township is along the Scioto River basin. The O' Shaughnessy Dam, which was constructed in 1925, can also pose a threat during times of intense rain. Summers can also bring on droughts and dry seasons affecting the likelihood of vegetation fires.

Aircraft Incidents

There is no airport within the jurisdiction, but aircraft incidents are still a potential threat due to nearby Don Scott Airport and flight patterns from John Glenn Columbus (CMH) and Rickenbacker (LCK) International Airports. Franklin County has four FAA controlled towers and three non-FAA controlled towers. According to airport records, CMH has an average of 135,000 take-offs and landings annually. In addition to this air traffic, Washington Township has both private and military helicopter traffic in its airspace. These result in a high volume of air traffic over and around the area.

Commercial Pipelines

A major gas pipeline enters Franklin County and branches off to a pressure reduction system. Franklin and Delaware Counties both have natural gas and oil pipelines flowing beneath them. Since Dublin and Washington Township are located in both of these counties and have the pipelines running beneath their jurisdictional borders, it is a recognized risk. There are numerous construction projects within the jurisdiction, resulting in many incidents annually from construction equipment breeching underground natural gas lines.

Terrorism

Terrorism is defined as the use of violence or a threat of violence to attain, political, religious, or ideological goals. In light of various shootings, bombings, and other violent incidents that have occurred in recent history, no jurisdiction can ignore this threat. Dublin is one of the high technology centers of the nation. It is home to headquarters for major world corporations, is a transportation thoroughfare, and is in close proximity to military and supply areas making it a realistic target. The economy and changing world views also add to the possibility of an incident occurring within Washington Township.

Technical Rescue

Washington Township has many technical rescue incident types to consider including motor vehicle extrication, train accidents, rope rescue, confined space, cave-in, trench rescue, building collapse, water and ice rescue, or machinery extrication. All have a possibility of occurring within the jurisdiction because of terrain, construction traffic, waterways, landscaping trends, street department sewer operations, and other types of occupancies.

Railroad

Washington Township has a railroad that runs a north/south route through the western portion of the township. This line runs a variety of commodities including hazardous materials. The railroad crosses six different roadways, passes one mobile home park, and through the small unincorporated area of Amlin. Most of the route presently would be considered rural but it is quickly becoming suburban. Three of the road crossings involve roadways that have a moderate to large amount of traffic. Over the years there have been traffic fatalities involving rail crossings within the Township.

Water Related

Washington Township is dotted with numerous ponds located on rural properties, office complexes, apartment complexes, and anywhere construction is being done for landscaping and beautification. There are also several natural runs fed by underground springs that eventually empty into the Scioto River. These runs always have water flowing in them, especially during and immediately after heavy rains. The Scioto River runs through the north/south length of the jurisdiction from the O'Shaughnessy Dam to Griggs Reservoir. The average depths run from 1-2 feet at the north end to approximately 13 feet entering into Griggs Reservoir. Stream flows averages are approximately 263 cubic feet per second at approximately 2 mph in the north end to 230 cubic feet per second at the State Route 161 bridge at about 1 mph. This stretch of river is classified as a Class 1 river for canoeing and kayaking. Flooding is an identified risk.

Current Deployment and Performance

The Washington Township Fire Department offers many quality services as well as fire suppression, EMS, and other safety programs to our community. We are able to provide this level of quality service by staffing four fire stations and an administration building.

Daily staffing is a minimum of 24 firefighters and officers.

Washington Township provides Advanced Life Support (ALS) Emergency Medical Services. Trained Paramedics and EMTs staff three well-maintained and equipped medic units, one squad company, and five fire companies staffed and equipped to provide ALS. Minimum staffing for EMS apparatus is one paramedic per fire company and two per EMS company. The following tables show that our services have been frequently utilized in previous years:

Overall Incident Numbers

Annual Totals

Type of Call	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fire	1502	1617	1655	1558	1674
EMS	4179	4338	4662	3983	4927
Total	5681	5955	6317	5541	6601

Incident Count Trends

All Incident Types

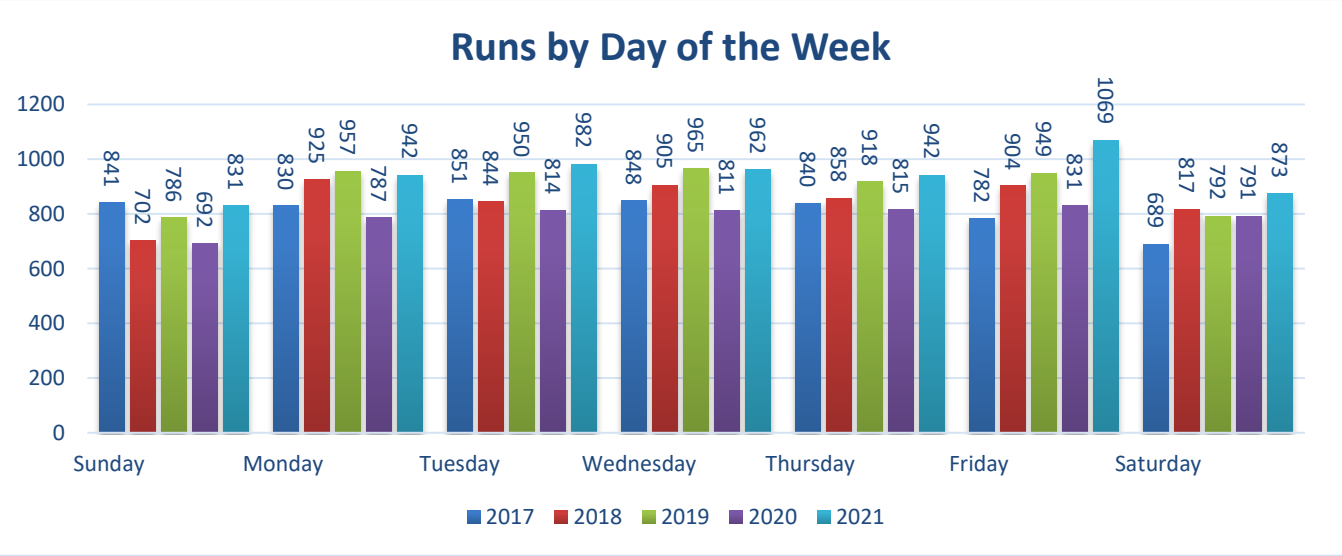
Year	Run Count	% Increase from Previous Year	% Increase from 2013
2013	4660	-	-
2014	4940	6.01%	6.01%
2015	5357	8.44%	14.96%
2016	5783	7.95%	24.10%
2017	5681	-1.76%	21.91%
2018	5955	4.82%	27.79%
2019	6317	6.08%	35.56%
2020	5541	-12.28%	18.91%
2021	6601	19.13%	41.65%

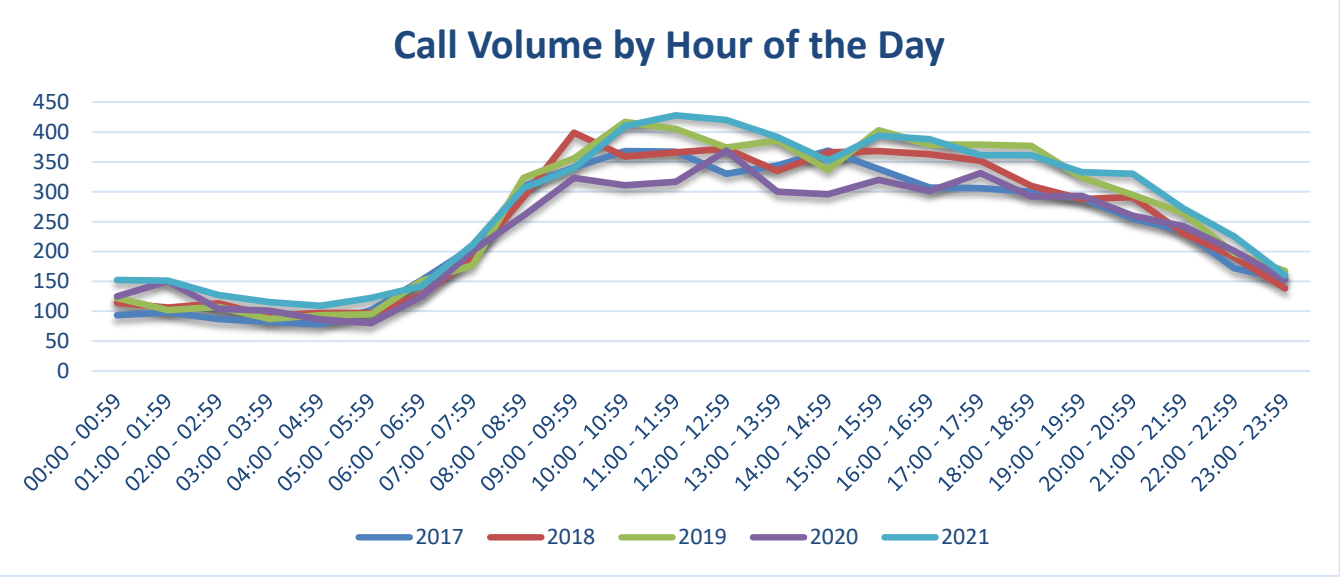
EMS Incidents

Year	Run Count	% Increase from Previous Year	% Increase from 2013
2013	2966	-	-
2014	3010	1.48%	1.48%
2015	3375	12.13%	13.79%
2016	3822	13.24%	28.86%
2017	4179	9.34%	40.90%
2018	4338	3.80%	46.26%
2019	4662	7.47%	57.18%
2020	3983	-14.56%	34.29%
2021	4927	23.70%	66.12%

Runs By District

Station	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
91	1566	1743	2002	2041	2332
92	1360	1385	1380	1276	1711
93	1115	1185	1222	1169	1298
95	976	997	1022	1053	1260



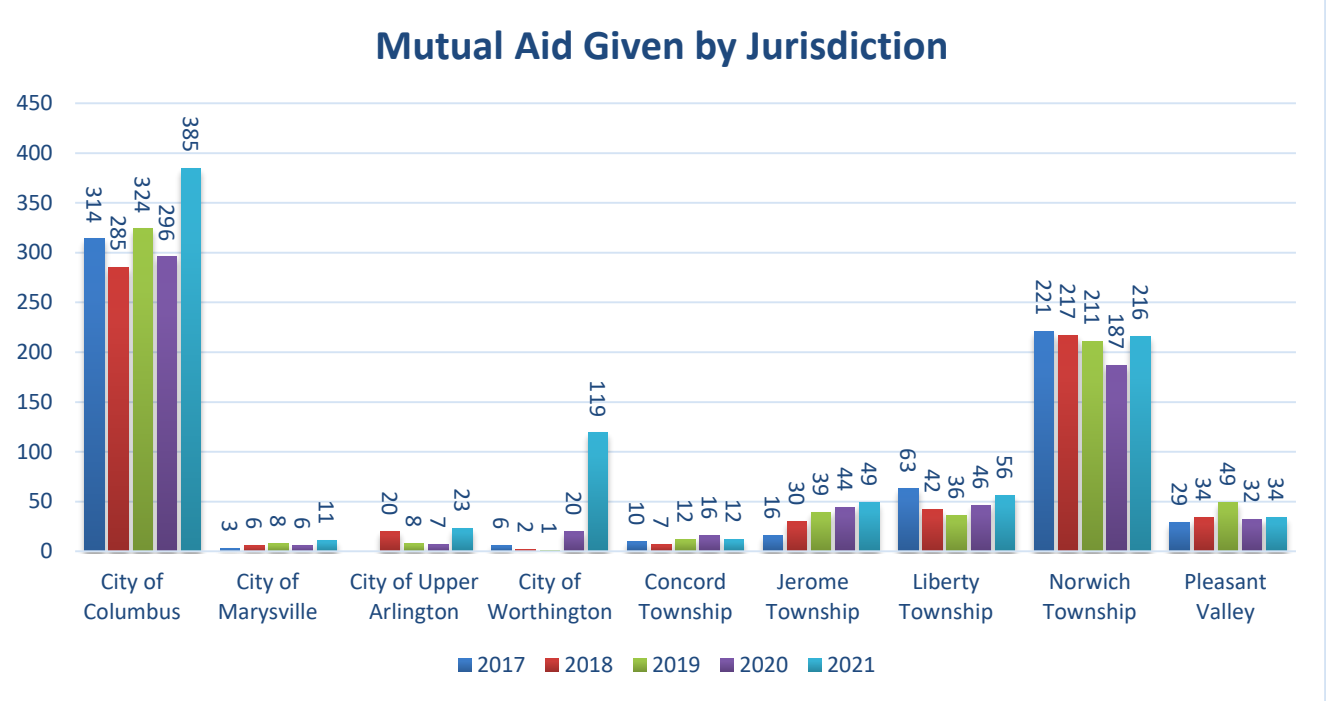


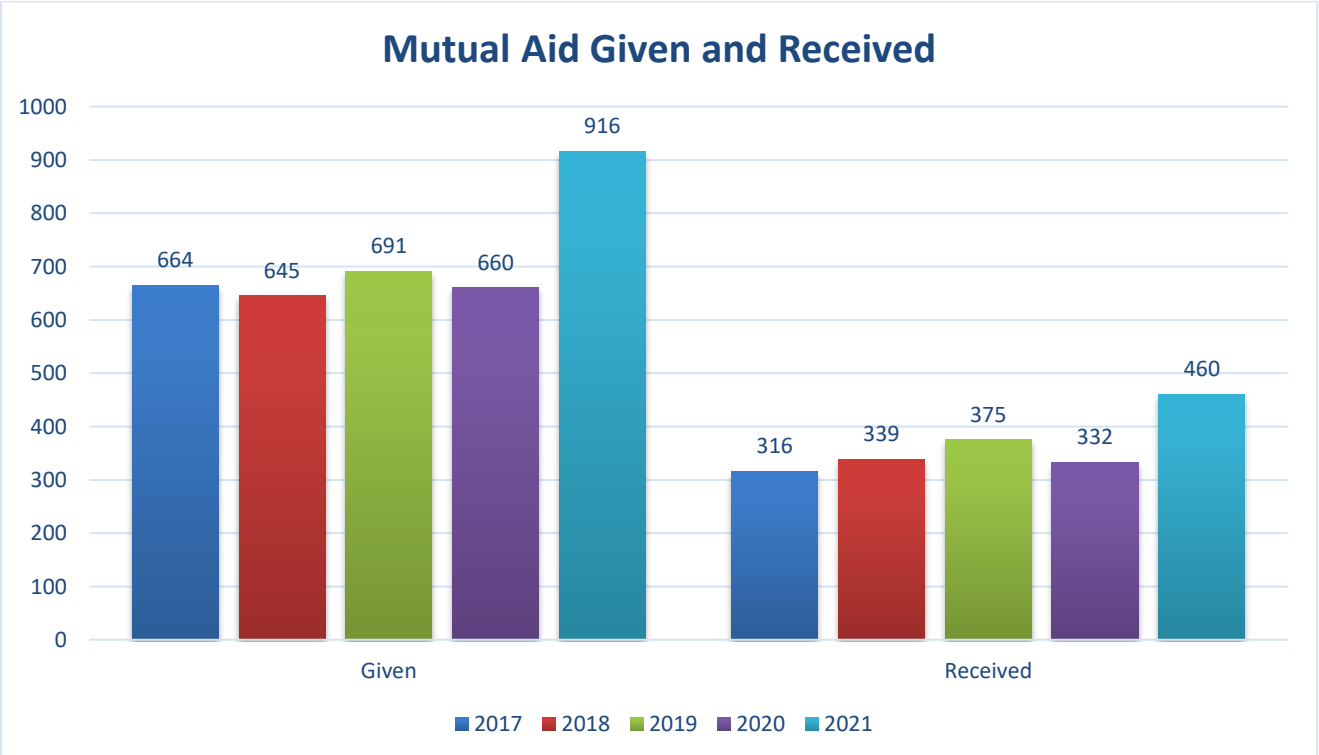
Mutual Aid/Automatic Response and Regional Teams

Washington Township maintains automatic response/mutual aid contracts with 14 surrounding fire departments. The Department maintains strong relationships with these agencies and many training sessions will have multiple agencies involved. The Department currently provides mutual aid on twice as many responses as it receives. This speaks to the Department's ability to provide complete Effective Response Forces (ERFs) to runs in its jurisdiction and the need that other departments in the area have for help. The Department has the benefit of utilizing many outside resources when situations necessitate. Mutual aid response times are reviewed and applied to our ERFs when they are utilized.

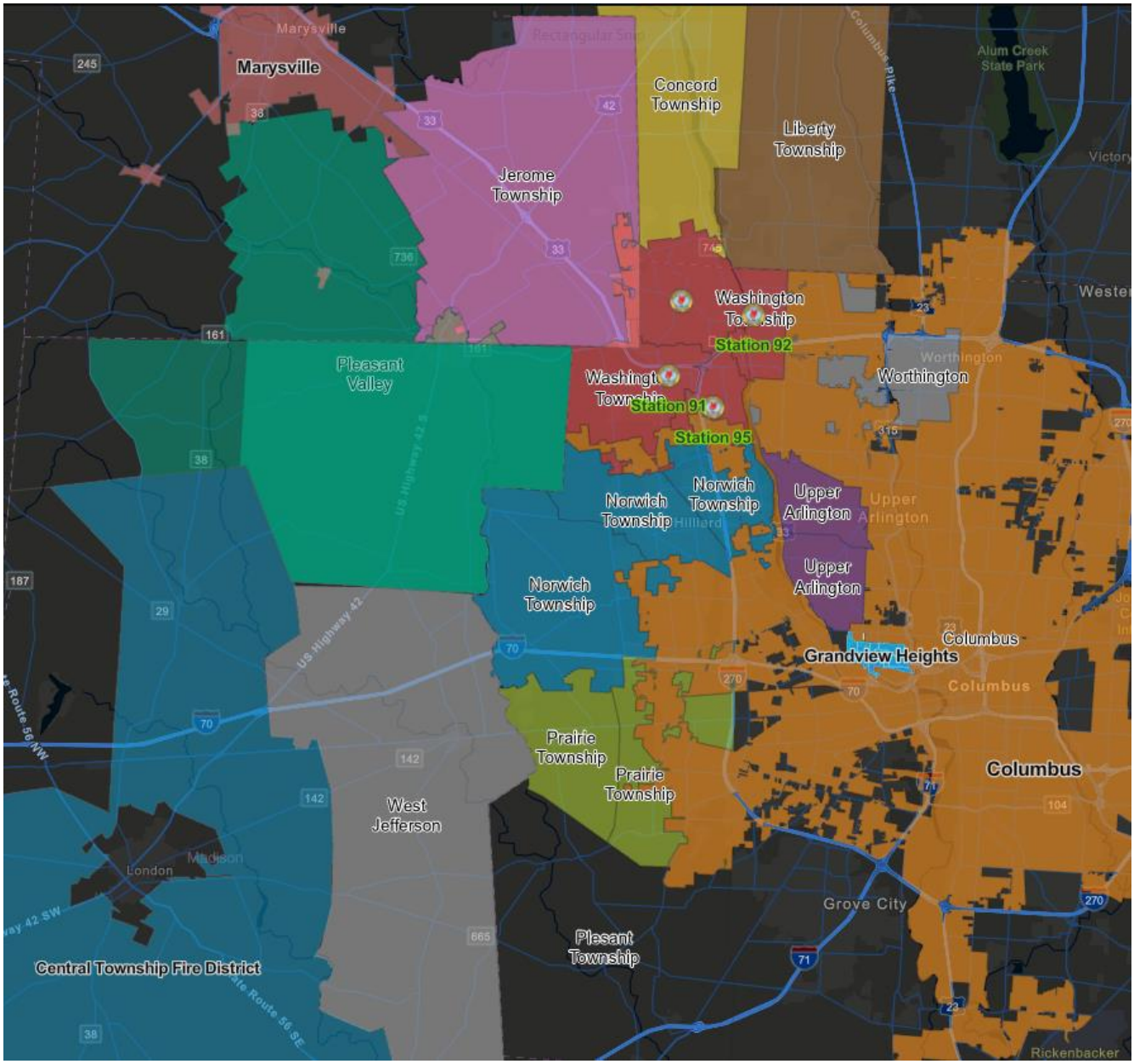
The Department also has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Central Ohio Strike Team (COST), Northwest Area Strike Team (NAS-T), and the Upper Scioto Regional Water Rescue Task Force (USRWRTF). It is a member of these specialty teams in the areas of technical rescue (COST), hazardous materials (NAS-T) and swift water rescue (USRWRTF). These regional teams provide an abundance of physical and training resources and opportunities.

Mutual Aid	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Given	664	645	691	660	916
Received	316	339	375	332	460


Mutual Aid Given by Jurisdiction
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
314
285
324
296
385
3
6
8
6
11
20
8
7
23
6
2
1
20
119
10
7
12
16
12
16
30
39
44
49
63
42
36
46
56
221
217
211
187
216
29
34
49
32
34
City of Columbus
City of Marysville
City of Upper Arlington
City of Worthington
Concord Township
Jerome Township
Liberty Township
Norwich Township
Pleasant Valley
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021


Mutual Aid Given and Received
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
664
645
691
660
916
316
339
375
332
460
Given
Received
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021

Mutual Aid Partners



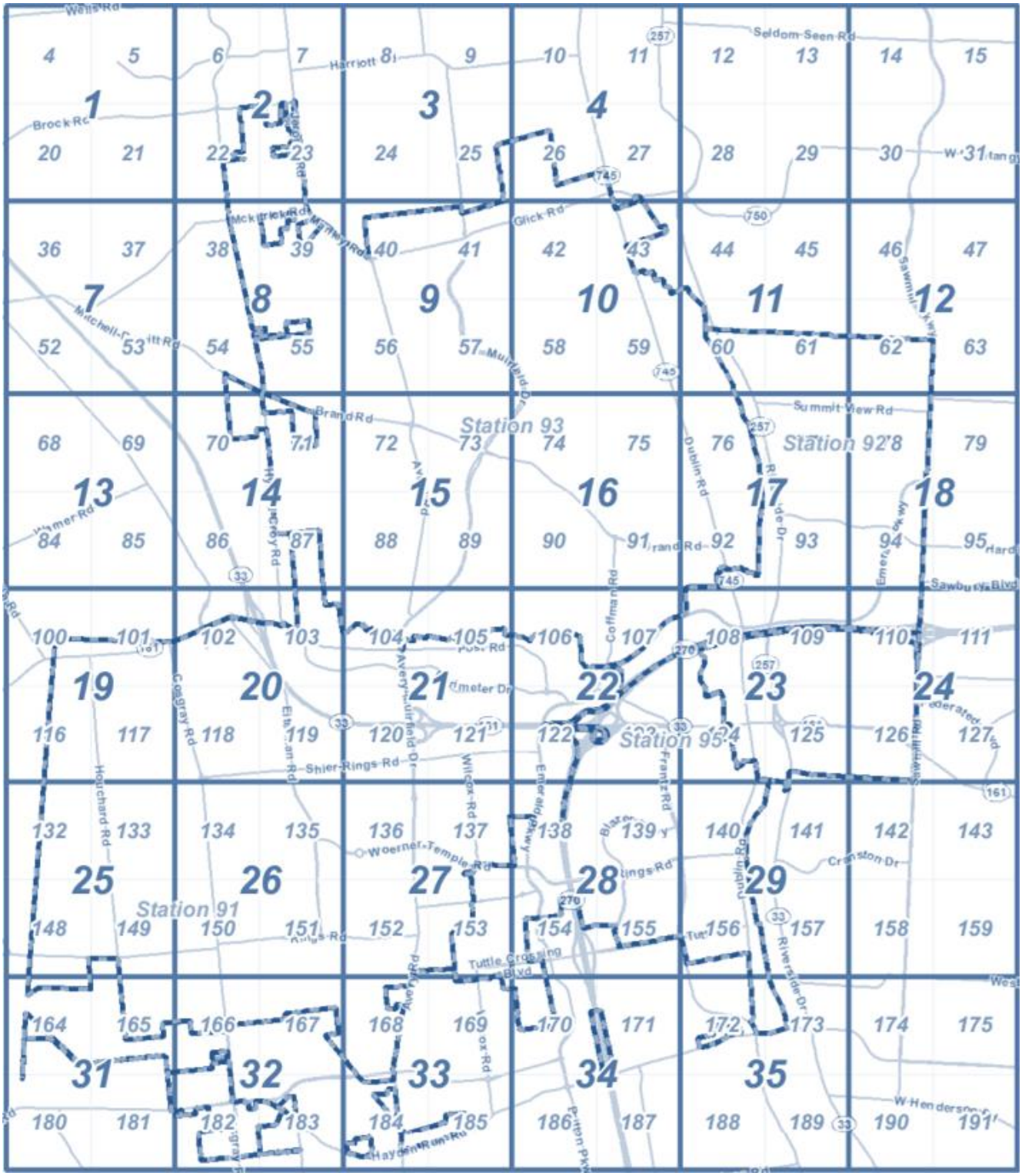
Planning Zones

Washington Township utilizes geographic planning zones in order to evaluate data at a more granular level and monitor performance that may indicate additional needs of resources (stations, apparatus, staffing). Until 2018, the Department used the Dublin GIS grid system for its planning zones. This system laid out 88 planning zones for monitoring. It was found that this was too granular and many zones had insignificant data in order to evaluate. The same grid system was utilized in the new system but this time four of the GIS grids made up one of the newly formed and currently used planning zones. The Department now monitors 29 planning zones. The grid system allows for growth in every direction.

Each station has one firefighter assigned to oversee its planning zones and target hazards. These firefighters monitor new construction in their zones and oversee the documentation of all noted hazards within each zone. These hazards include roadways, unique physical features, bodies of water, and any other points that may increase risk to that zone. The target hazards that are monitored include all buildings falling into the special risk category under the fire risk analysis including buildings over four stories tall, schools, and nursing homes (see risk analysis). Target hazard information is stored electronically in Power DMS and in books on the fire apparatus. This information is in addition to regular pre-plan information contained on all business occupancies.

All information gathered about each planning zone by those monitoring firefighters is put together with run data, ESRI demographical data (population, elderly population, young population, income), and fire loss/save data, and is monitored in Microsoft Excel for overall comparison purposes. It is then automatically distributed to individual planning zone sheets that act as overviews of the planning zones. A risk scoring system has been developed to score each planning zone by risk. This system allows visual cues to areas that may become problematic to provide services due to long response times or high call volumes in the future. This system compares Washington Township planning zones to each other to best observe which zones may present the biggest challenges based on our criteria and needs rather than seeking to compare them with data from outside our jurisdiction.

Planning Zones Map



Response Times

Response time is the amount of time from the moment a 911 call is answered at the Northwest Regional Emergency Communications Center until a unit arrives on scene. Response times are commonly measured for the first arriving unit and the last unit dispatched to arrive. This completes the Effective Response Force (ERF). There are four measurable components to response time that help evaluate various components of the emergency response system. These include call handling, turnout, travel, and total response time. The Department sets agency target times set to be achieved 90% of the time. The Department monitors the recommendations made by the National Fire Protection Association in particular regarding response time in NFPA 1710. All target times for fire are the same for technical rescue and hazardous materials incidents.

Call Handling

Call handling is the time from when a dispatcher picks up a 911 call until the fire and EMS units are notified. While speed of dispatching units is important, other factors may necessitate a prolonged call handling time. Dispatchers have to ascertain all pertinent information to send the correct type of units, the closest units, and then send them to the correct location. Language barriers, anxiousness and excitement of the caller involved in the emergency situation, callers unfamiliar with their current surroundings, and many other factors can delay the receipt of information. Dispatchers are also trained in Emergency Medical Dispatching (EMD) and may have to give lifesaving directions to the caller prior to dispatching units. In-station pre-alert systems help assist in shortening call handling time as it can be activated while some call taking information is still being gathered.

The current goal for call handling is 1:30 for all types of incidents 90% of the time. NFPA 1710 recommends a call handling time for EMS calls requiring EMD to be 1:30 and for fire calls to be 1:04.

Turn Out

Turn out time is the time from notification from the Communications Center until units mark en route to the incident. Turn out times are largely impacted by the types of activities crews are engaged in when the call comes in. An aerial ladder in the air during morning inspections, exercise, showers, sleep, trainings, and other factors can slow turnout time. Turnout times can identify the need to mark out of service for certain trainings and identify weaknesses in station design. Turnout times have successfully helped identify IT issues with the on-board MCTs. Crews are to don their fire turnout gear when appropriate, are to be fully seated and seat belted before leaving the station.

The Department had a two-minute target time for many years and have successfully reduced their turnout times requiring a reduction of the target time to 1:45, 90% of the time, for all emergency responses at night and a daytime target time of 1:30. NFPA 1710 has a recommendation of 1:00 for EMS calls and 1:20 for fire calls. A long-term goal of the department is to further reduce the turnout target time to 1:30.

Travel Time

Travel time is the time it takes once a unit is en route for it to arrive. Travel time is greatly impacted by things out of the control of the responding crews such as weather and traffic. Travel times can also indicate when stations are not properly located in relation to where emergencies occur. Travel times also increase when units become increasingly busier and units from other stations have to come in to cover the emergencies. Travel times are established for both first arriving units and for the ERF.

For the first arriving unit, Washington Township has an agency target travel time of five minutes for EMS incidents and six minutes for fire incidents. For the ERF, the Department has established an agency target travel time of seven minutes 30 seconds for EMS incidents and nine minutes for fire incidents. NFPA 1710 recommends a six-minute travel time for fire responses and a four-minute travel time for EMS responses for the first arriving apparatus. It further recommends an eight-minute travel time for fire incidents and a six-minute travel time

for EMS incidents for the entire ERF.

Total Response Time

Total response time is the total time from time of call to arrival of units. The Department currently monitors all emergency calls regardless of the risk category by all call types, fire call types and EMS call types in two categories using the titles “under eight” and “under nine.” Under eight times do not account for call handling and only monitor the actual Department performance of turnout and travel. Under nine includes the call handling time. The eight-minute monitoring allows for reviewing all data sets and do so by planning zone allowing a more thorough evaluation. These times are the most beneficial comparison due to the data set sizes to evaluate system needs such as additional apparatus or stations. The total response time goal for all emergency incidents is arrival of the first piece within nine minutes from the time of the 911 call regardless of type of incident or severity. Specific Target Total Response times are 8:15 for moderate- and high-risk EMS incidents and 9:15 for moderate- and high-risk fire, technical rescue, and hazardous materials incidents.

Agency Target Times			Mod EMS Target	High EMS Target	Fire Agency Target	Rescue Agency Target	Haz Mat Agency Target
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:45
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	5:00	5:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	7:30	7:30	9:00	9:00	9:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	8:15	8:15	9:15	9:15	9:15
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	10:45	10:45	12:15	12:15	12:15

Response Statistics

The Washington Township Fire Department traditionally has kept response statistics based on the number of calls and average response times. Goals were set based on these statistics and changes to the system were made accordingly. It became apparent through the accreditation process that average response times were not telling the entire story when it came to response times. A change to fractile measurements of responses times was implemented and is currently in use today.

The gathering of data and reporting of statistics is part of the duties of the Accreditation Manager, EMS Manager, and the Statistics Functional Group. The initial collection point for data is the dispatching center's CAD program, then to the field incident reports in FIREHOUSE Software. The Accreditation Manager and the EMS Manager run statistical reports from the FIREHOUSE Software. Portions of the data are reported through graphs created in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. This process has proven time consuming and the Department is always evaluating software and the most current updates available. The use of all of the sources of data and programs allows for the tracking of call processing by the radio room, turn out time in the fire stations, and actual travel time to the scene in fractile measurements. While considered reliable, this data is also considered soft data due to the possibility of dispatchers making an occasional error in entering times, personnel errors in making field reports, and the possibility of some error in transferring data from one source to another.

First Watch

In mid-2021, the Department purchased access to First Watch software in response to the cumbersome processes of data analysis. First Watch provides instantaneous feedback and allows more thorough reporting to the AHJ, staff, and the public. First Watch also builds the CFAI response charts based on our risk analysis, categorization, and classification. First Watch has dashboards designed to monitor future station planning zones, provide up to the minute displays for response performance and count statistics for any desired timeframe, monitor Extended Care Facility demands, monitor hazardous materials and technical rescue incidents, and many others.

PulsePoint

PulsePoint Verified Responder is an application software and pre-arrival solution designed to support public safety agencies working to improve cardiac arrest survival rates through improved bystander performance and active citizenship. While PulsePoint Respond empowers everyday citizens to provide life-saving assistance to victims of sudden cardiac arrest, PulsePoint Verified Responder (VR) allows agency-identified responders to receive additional information, which is not available in the public version of the application. Verified Responders receive all calls for the Department (no calls are suppressed) which include the full address of medical calls, including residential addresses. The application also directs users to the scene with turn-by-turn navigation in addition to identifying the exact location of the closest publicly accessible Automated External Defibrillator (AED). An additional benefit to responders is a faster alarm notification for critical call types, thus decreasing call turnout times. The application is available for iOS and Android systems.

Station 94 Monitoring

The Department is taking a proactive role in anticipation of its future needs. It has established criteria to be used in determining which areas of Dublin and Washington Township would most benefit from decreased response times with the development of a future fire station. Fire Station 94 does not currently exist but is presumed to be the next fire station built. There are seven planning zones in the northwest quadrant of the response area and six in the southwest quadrant of the response area that are being monitored. Land has been purchased at 7181 McKitrick Road (northwest quadrant) and at 5468 Cosgray Road (southwest quadrant) for potential future fire station sites. Some criteria being monitored include the number of calls to those planning zones, current population, occupancy types, high hazard areas, and overlapping calls.

These statistics are monitored monthly to establish trends of growth throughout the City and Township. Parameters will be set to determine if an area should be taken into consideration for recommendation of a new fire station. Once these parameters have been met, the Department will contact an independent, third-party company to verify the Department’s criteria are accurate and the station is warranted.

2017-2021 Northwest Planning Zones

Incident Count 1,142	Unit Responses 2,454	90% Turnout Time 1:51	90% Response Time (excludes call handling) 10:03
Number of Building Fires 8	Number of Auto Accidents with Injuries 11	Number of Auto Extrications 1	Number of Auto Accidents without Injuries 6

2017-2021 Southwest Planning Zones

Incident Count 1,681	Unit Responses 3,068	90% Turnout Time 1:53	90% Response Time (excludes call handling) 8:30
Number of Building Fires 5	Number of Auto Accidents with Injuries 18	Number of Auto Extrications 0	Number of Auto Accidents without Injuries 11

Fire Department Staffing and Apparatus

Fire Administration

6200 Eiterman Road Dublin, Ohio 43016

The current Fire Administration building was opened in June 2006 when the former Township Administration and Fire Administration buildings were combined into one facility.

Fire Administration Staffing	
Fire Chief	1
Assistant Chief	1
Fire Prevention	5
Training Manager	1
EMS Manager	1
Communications Manager	1
Community Safety Educator/Technician	1
Community Education Coordinator	1

Training Tower

Fire Administration is also the site of a training tower of four floors utilizing a propane burn system to meet City of Dublin zoning requirements. There are complete trench and confined space training simulators on the training ground as well.

Operations

The Department is staffed by 102 full-time personnel and additional part-time personnel. A three-platoon system is used for daily staffing with firefighters working a 24-hour duty shift followed by 48 hours off duty. There are 31 personnel assigned to each platoon with a minimum daily staffing of 24 personnel (including the Battalion Chief). The minimum staffing for each apparatus is listed below:

Apparatus	Station 91	Station 92	Station 93	Station 95
Engine	3*	3	3	3
Ladder	3	-	-	-
Medic	2**	2	2	2
Battalion Chief	1	-	-	-

Additional staffing assignments above and beyond 24 personnel are listed below:

Additional Staffing:	Location
25 personnel on duty	Ladder 91 to four personnel
26 personnel on duty	Squad 91 to three personnel
27 personnel on duty	Quint 93 to four personnel
28 personnel on duty	Engine/Rescue 91 to four personnel
29 personnel on duty	Engine 92 to four personnel
30 personnel on duty	Engine 95 to four personnel
31 personnel and above on duty	Assigned at the discretion of the Battalion Chief to include mentoring assignments or increasing medic staffing to three personnel.

*The engine at Station 91 is an Engine/Rescue (see Appendix A for more information)

**The medic unit at Station 91 is designated as a Squad (see Appendix A for more information)

Spare Apparatus	Number	Location
Medic	2	Stations 92 and 93
Engine	1	Station 92
Ladder	1	Station 91
Pickup Trucks	4	Stations 91, 92, 93, and 95
Battalion Chief	1	Station 91

Additional Vehicles	Number
Fire Chief	1
Assistant Fire Chief	1
Fire Prevention	5
EMS Manager	1
Training Manager	1
Safety Educator	1

Central Ohio fire departments use a numbering system for each jurisdiction. Washington Township has been assigned the 90 series (90-99) to ensure clear communication and provide for safety.

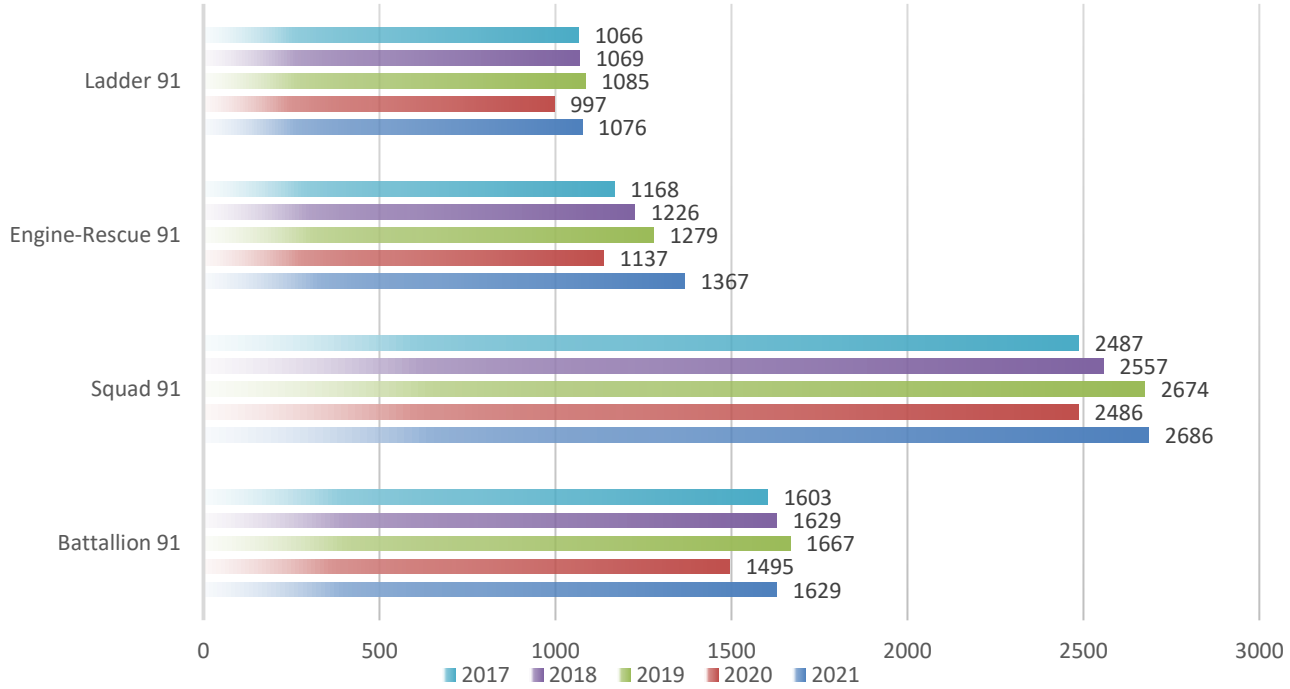
Fire Station 91

6255 Shier-Rings Road, Dublin, Ohio 43016

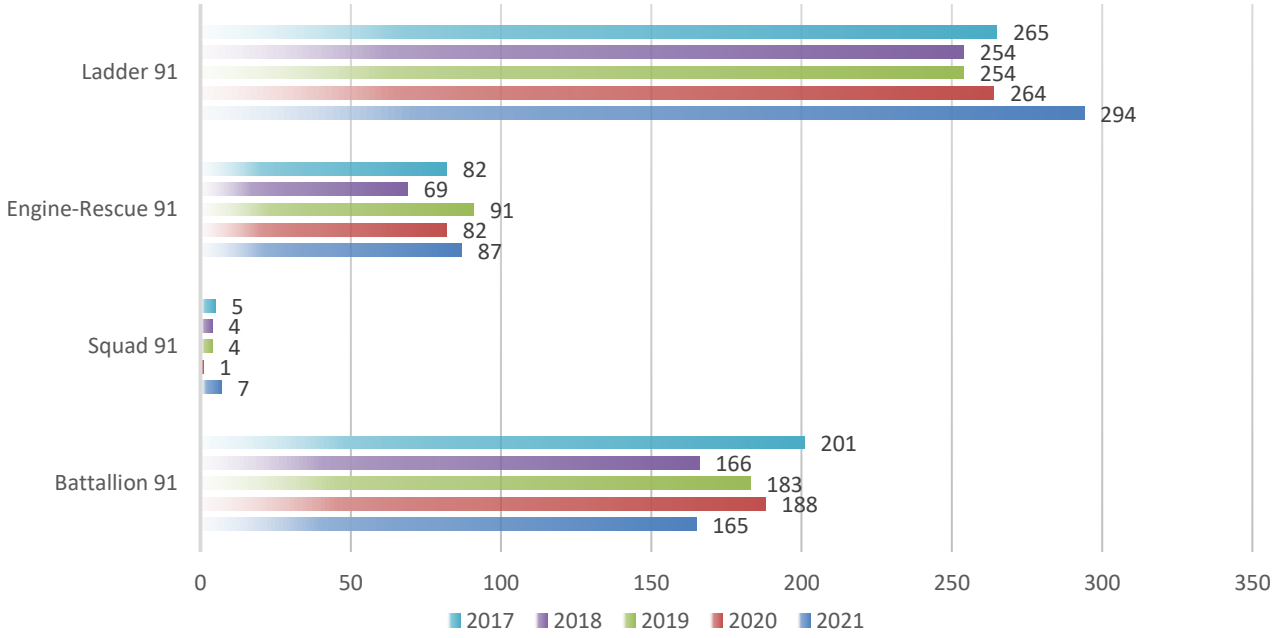
Station 91 covers approximately nine square miles as its first due responsibility. This area is a mixture of occupancies: a residential golf course community, light industrial, residential, apartments and garden apartments, condominiums, assisted living and elderly residential, one- to four-story commercial occupancies, churches, and has the unincorporated part of Washington Township (approximately three square miles) which is more rural and non-hydranted. A minimum of nine personnel staff the station which includes a ladder company, an engine/rescue company, squad, and battalion chief.

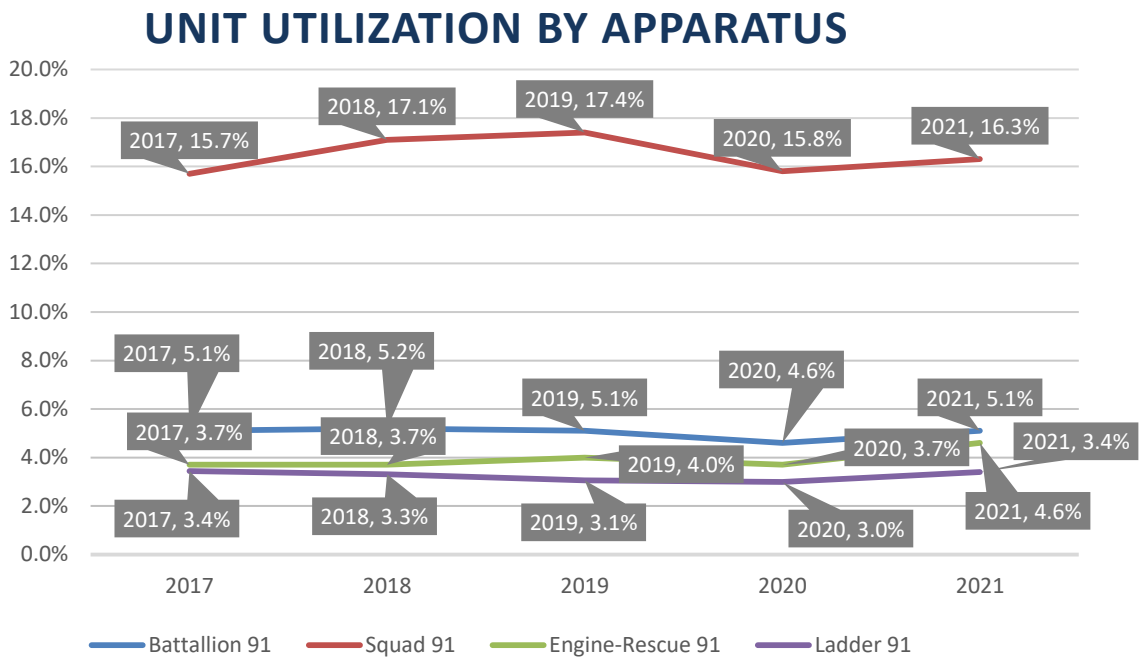
Station 91’s primary planning zones include 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 31, 32, and 33.

ANNUAL RUNS BY APPARATUS



MUTUAL AID RUNS BY APPARATUS



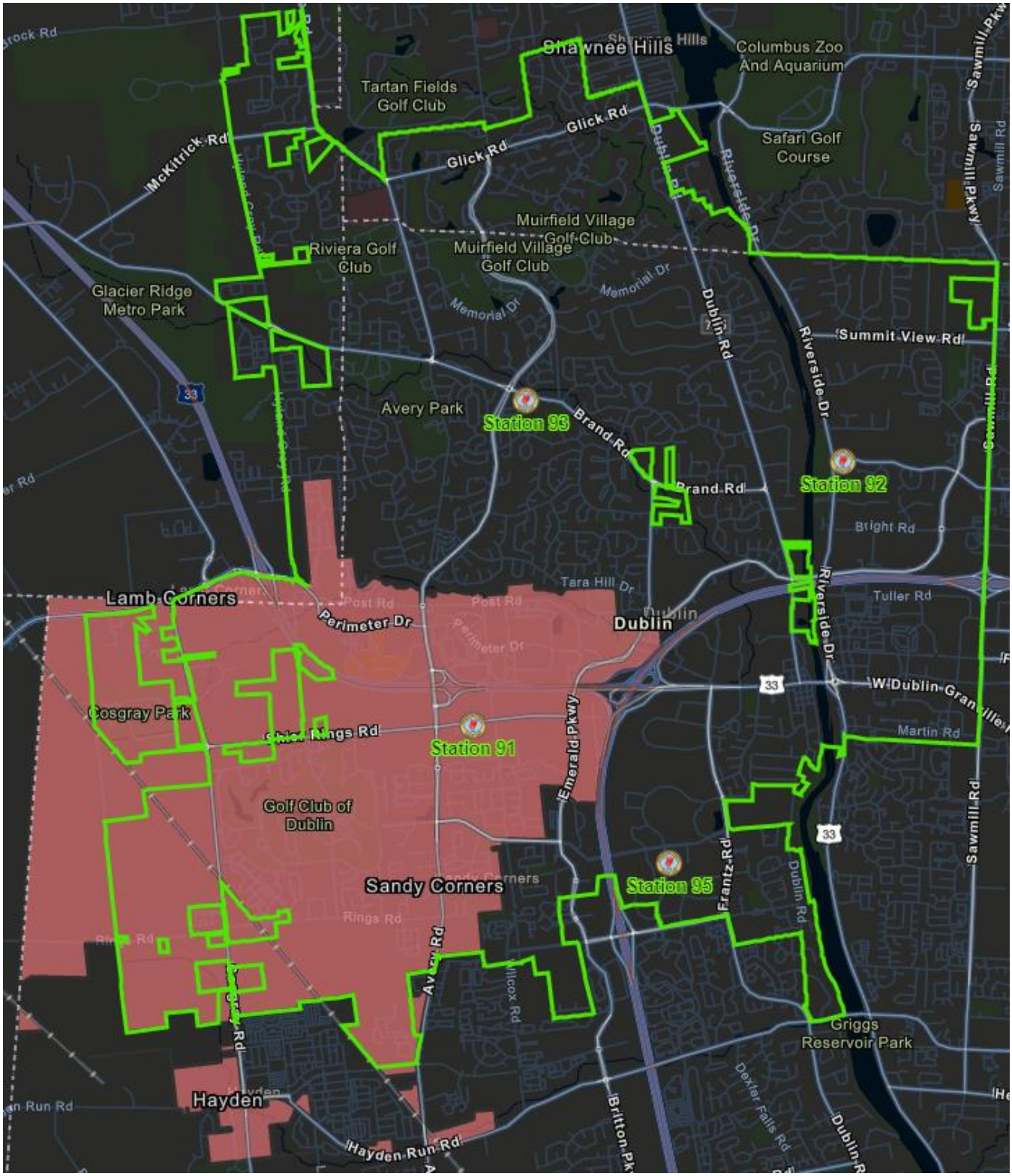


Station and Minimum Apparatus Staffing

Station 91 Assigned Staffing	**13**
Station 91 Minimum Staffing	**9**

Squad 91 Staffing	**2**
Engine/Rescue 91 Staffing	**3**
Ladder 91 Staffing	**3**
Battalion 91 Staffing	**1**
Boat 91 Staffing	**0**
Dive 91 Staffing	**0**

Fire Station 91 Run District



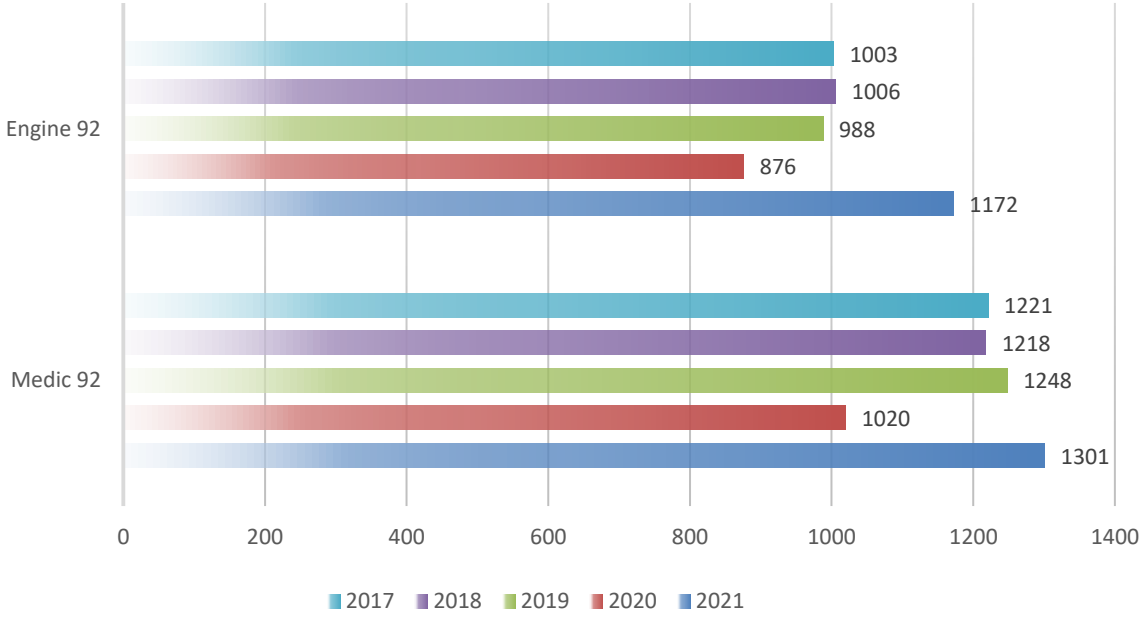
Fire Station 92

4497 Hard Road, Dublin, Ohio 43016

Station 92 is the Department's newest station built when Washington Township took over fire protection from Perry Township in Dublin on the east side of the Scioto River. Station 92 covers approximately 4.5 square miles as its first due responsibility. This area includes previously rural areas that have been developed into suburban subdivisions. Most of the area has hydrants with pockets of non-hydranted areas. The district is a mixture of occupancies: residential, strip shopping centers, office buildings, churches, apartments, and medical offices. Major commercial occupancies include multi-story office buildings along Emerald Parkway. A large commercial and residential district known as Bridge Park has been developed on both sides of the Scioto River and includes multiple five-story blocks made up of apartments and condominiums, many of which have commercial spaces on lower levels. Station 92 also covers a large portion of Interstate 270.

Station 92's primary planning zones include 11, 12, 17, 18, 23, and 24.

ANNUAL RUNS BY APPARATUS



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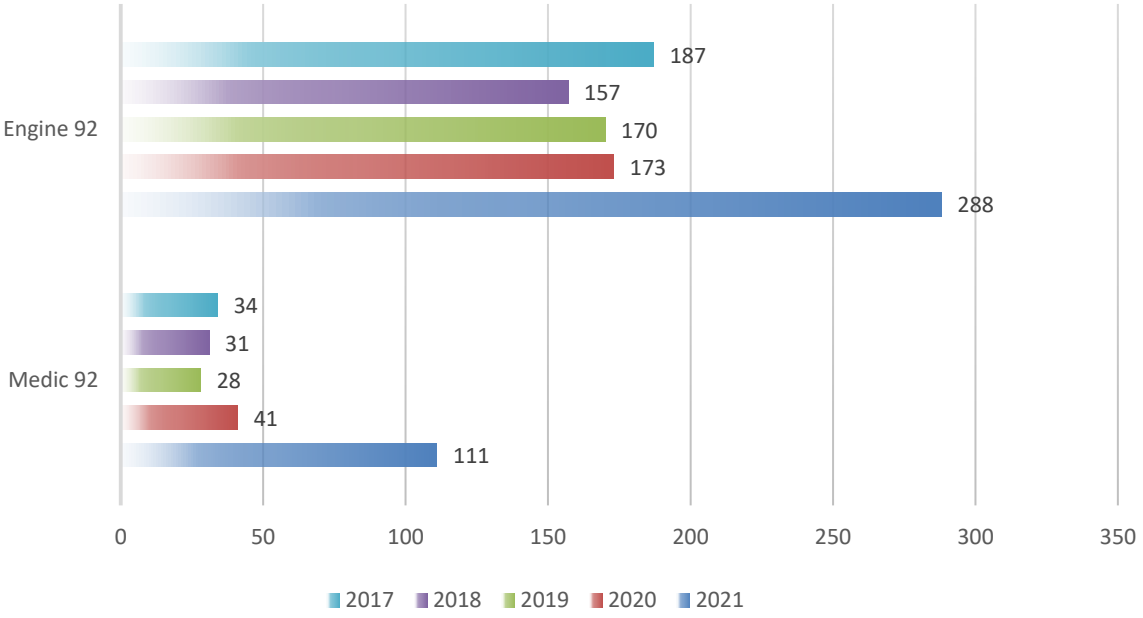
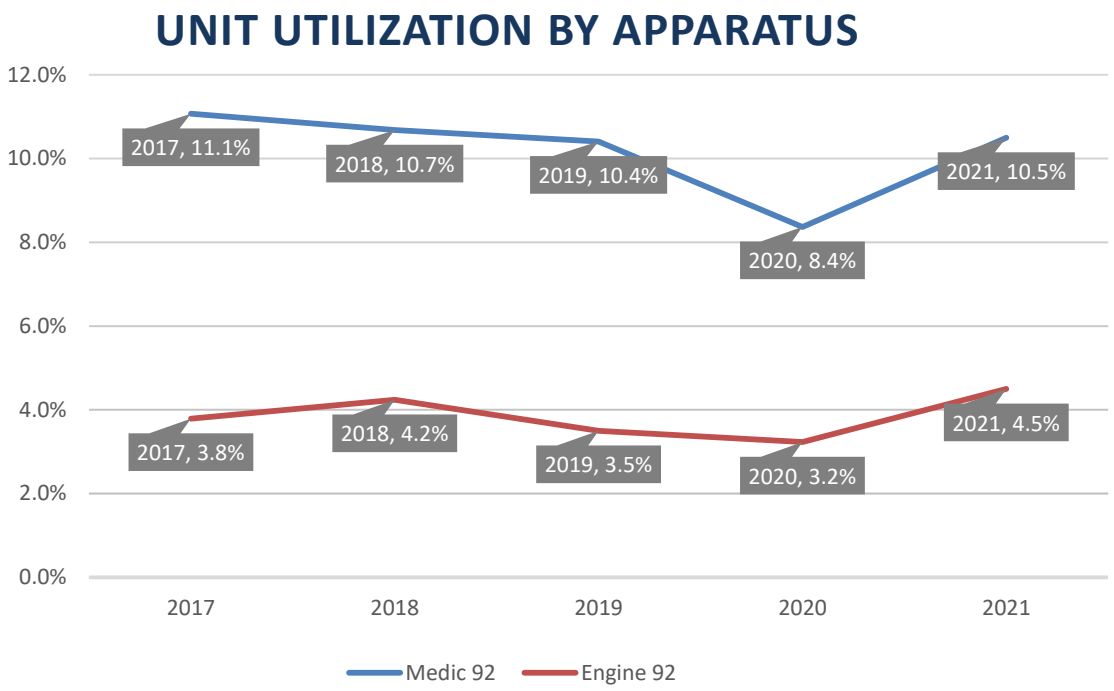




Station and Minimum Apparatus Staffing

Station 92 Assigned Staffing	**6**
Station 92 Minimum Staffing	**5**

Medic 92 Staffing	**2**
Engine 92 Staffing	**3**
Boat 92 Staffing	**0**

Fire Station 92 Run District

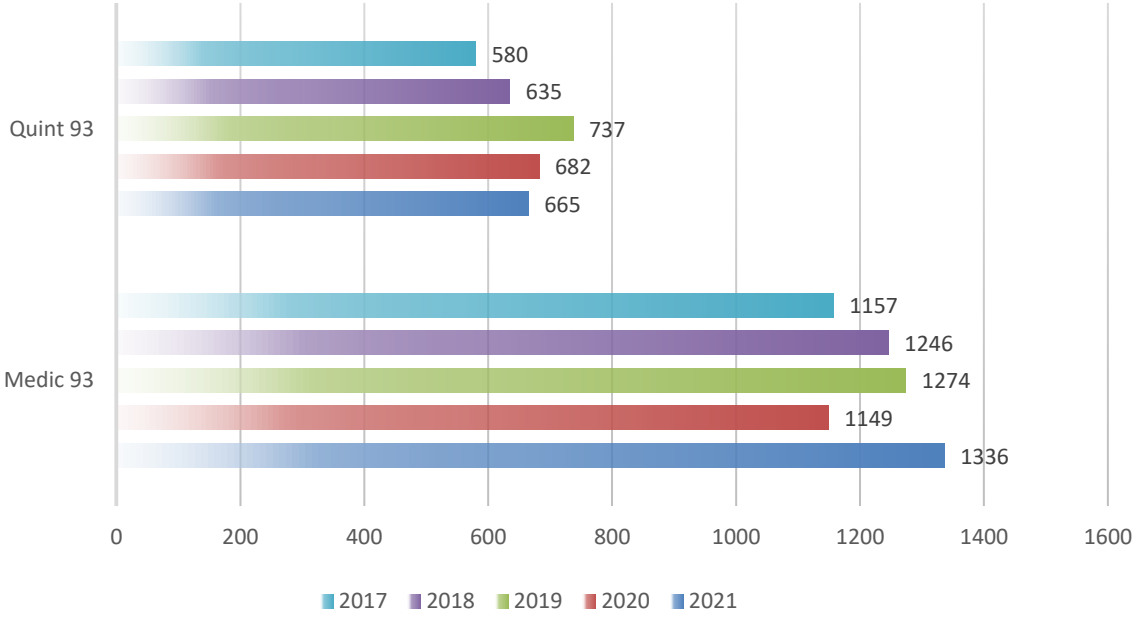
Fire Station 93

5825 Brand Road, Dublin, Ohio 43017

Station 93 covers approximately 12 square miles that would be considered a “bedroom community.” It is a mostly residential area made up of single family occupancies, apartment buidlings, schools, churches, extended care facilities, and a few one-story office buildings. Station 93’s district has two golf courses, both of which are golf course communities. The Muirfield Village Golf Club is the home of the PGA’s Memorial Tournament hosted by Jack Nicklaus in late May/early June. The Muirfield Village community has some very large square footage homes.

Station 93’s primary planning zones include 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, and 16.

ANNUAL RUNS BY APPARATUS



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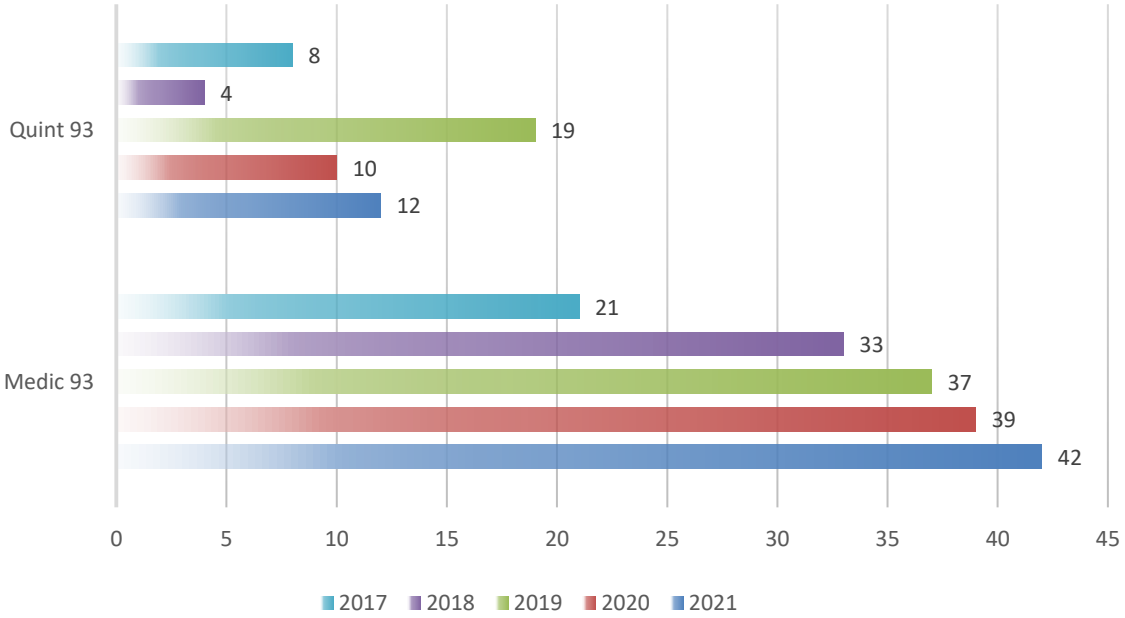
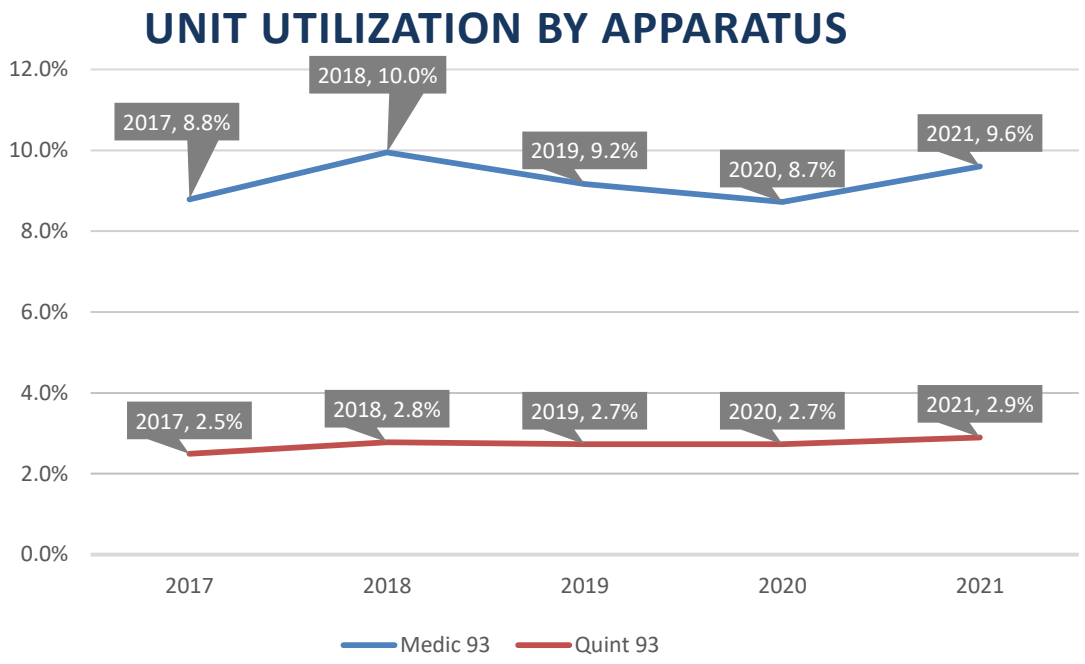




Station and Minimum Apparatus Staffing

Station 93 Assigned Staffing	**6**
Station 93 Minimum Staffing	**5**

Medic 93 Staffing	**2**
Quint 93 Staffing	**3**
Boat 93 Staffing	**0**

Fire Station 93 Run District

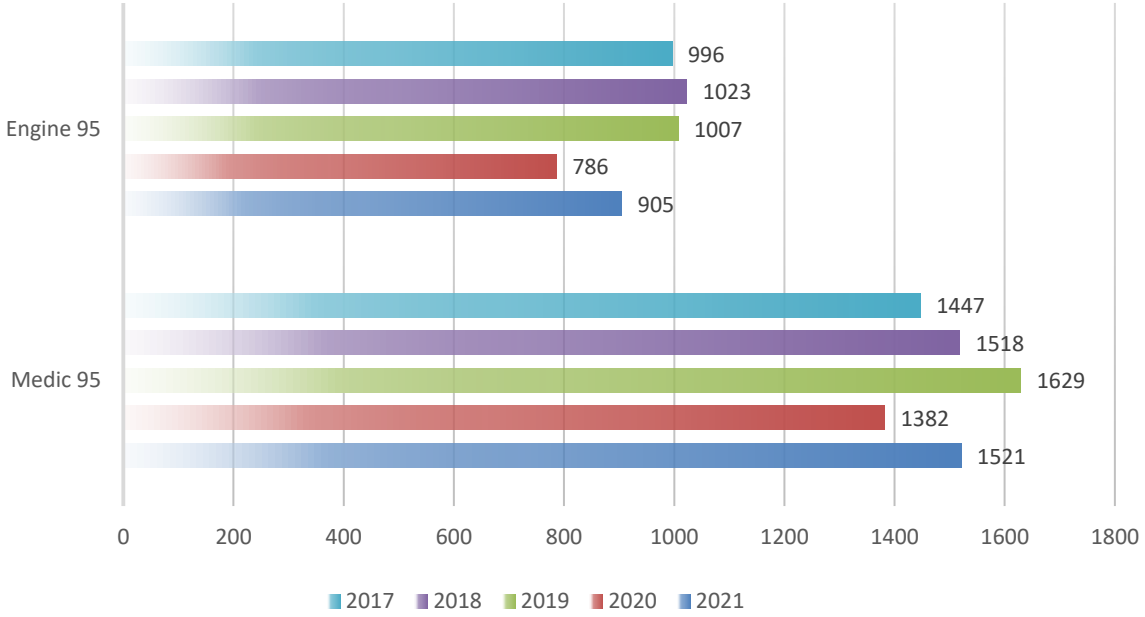
Fire Station 95

5750 Blazer Parkway, Dublin, Ohio 43017

Station 95 is a unique station that has been featured in news articles and fire service media. It is located in a water tower that is part of the Dublin water system. It is two floors with apparatus bays on the ground level and living quarters on the second floor. The tower has been used for rope rescue training. Station 95 covers approximately five square miles. It was constructed to reduce response times to the area between Interstate 270 and the Scioto River. The district is mostly commercial with a large influx of office workers during the day. Occupancies range from one- to nine-story office buildings, assisted living facilities, single-family residences, apartments, condominiums, churches, schools, and strip shopping centers.

Station 95's primary planning zones include 22, 27, 28, 29, 34, and 35.

ANNUAL RUNS BY APPARATUS



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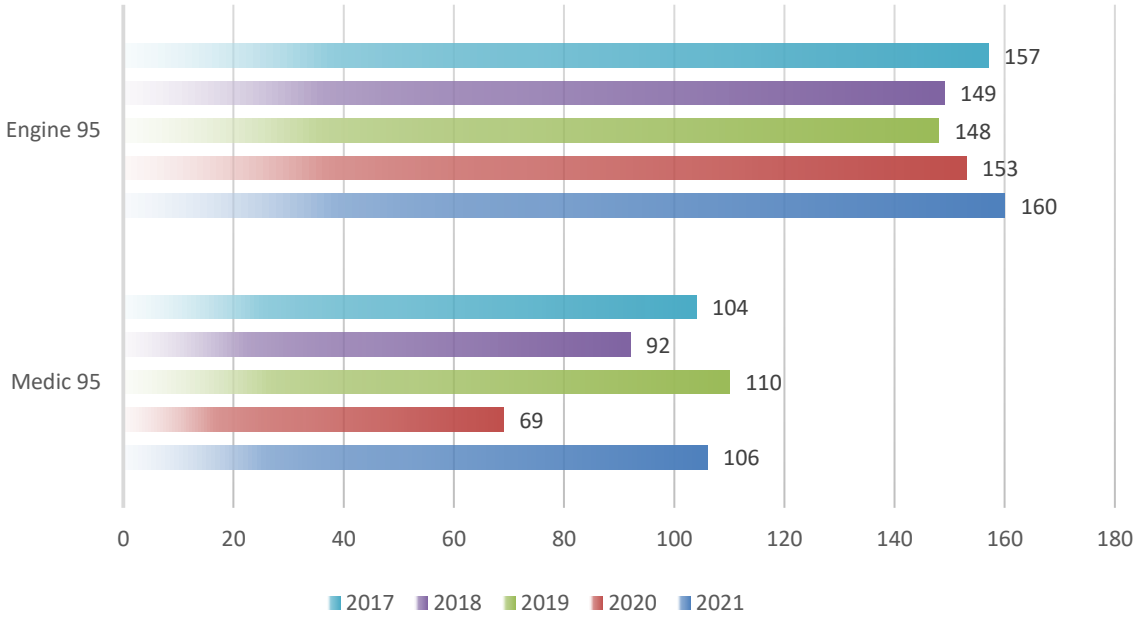
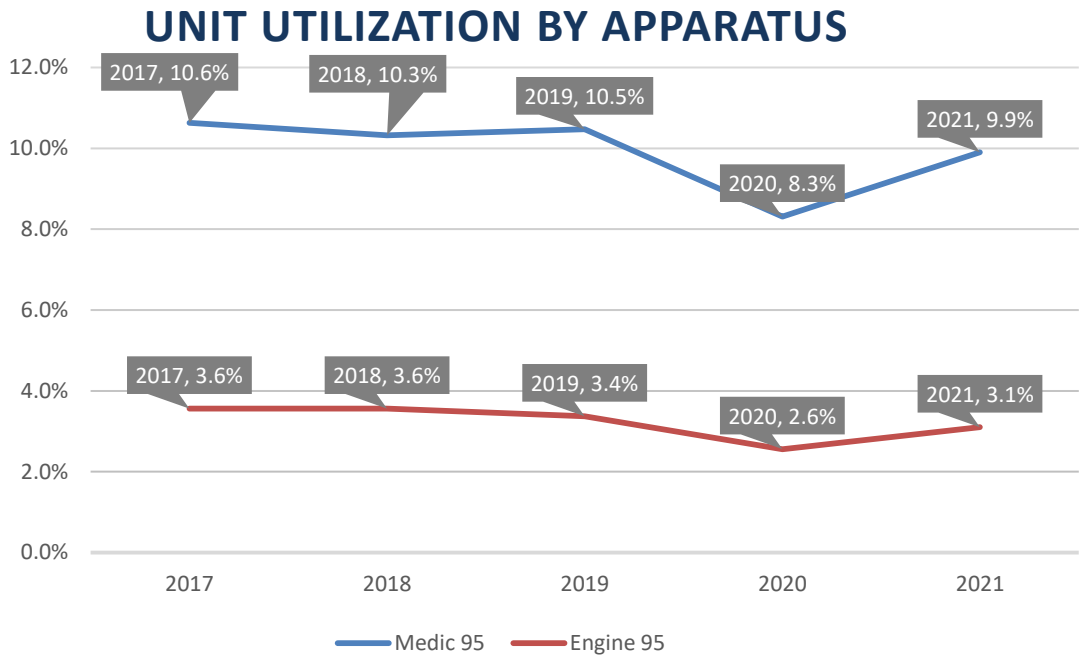


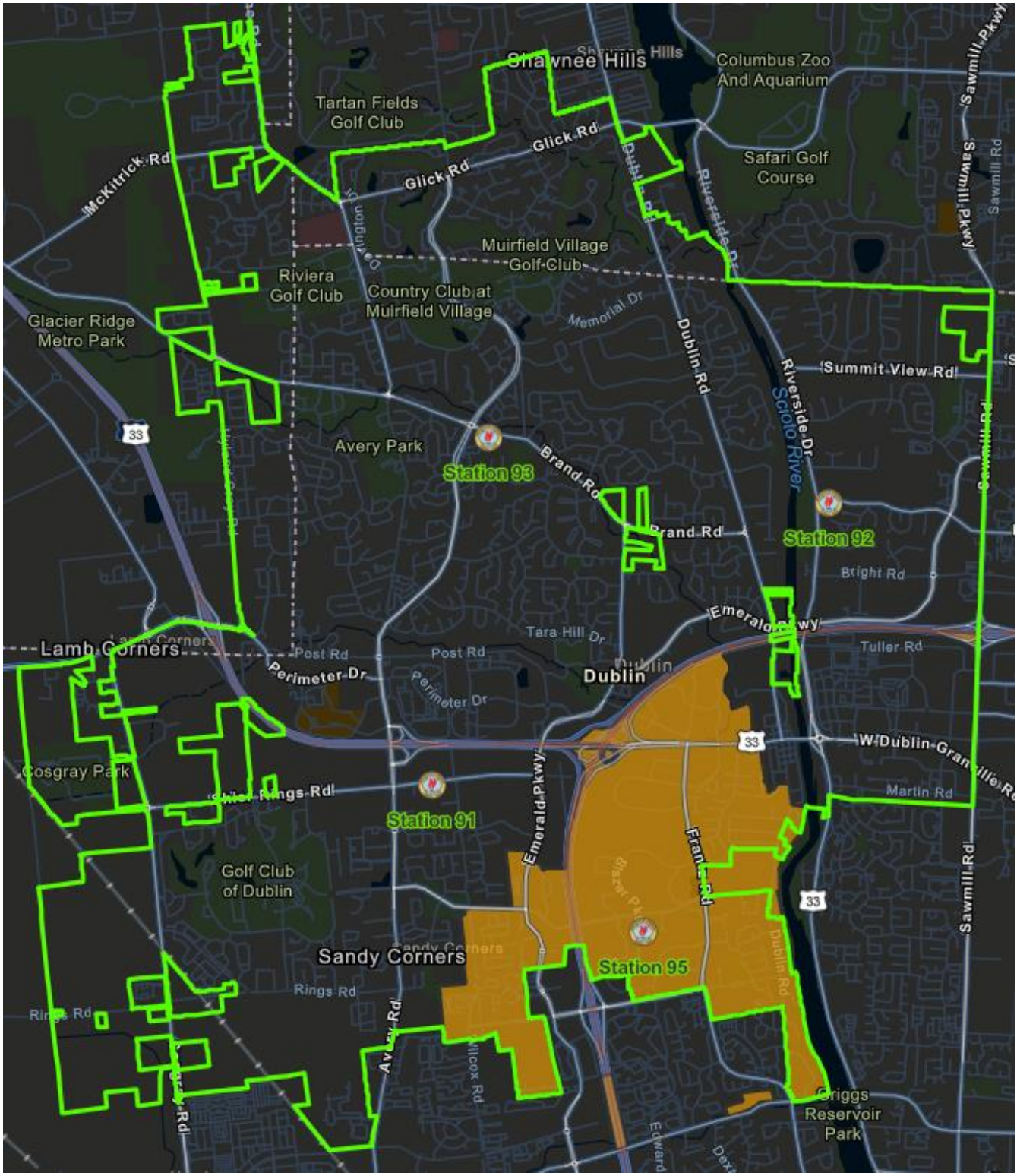


Station and Minimum Apparatus Staffing

Station 95 Assigned Staffing	**6**
Station 95 Minimum Staffing	**5**

Medic 95 Staffing	**2**
Engine 95 Staffing	**3**

Fire Station 95 Run District



Northwest Regional Emergency Communications Center

6565 Commerce Parkway, Dublin, Ohio 43016

The Northwest Regional Emergency Communications Center (NRECC) handles the emergency dispatching for the Washington Township Fire Department. In 2021, their dispatchers handled calls for 6,601 incidents for the Washington Township Fire Department, resulting in 66,099 unit responses. Dispatchers are trained as Emergency Medical Dispatchers. Enhanced 9-1-1 is in use in Central Ohio. NRECC has a separate line for monitoring companies to call in fire alarms. NRECC also utilizes ASAP to PSAP, Smart911, Text to 911, and also has a Locution Systems fire station alerting box in the dispatch center that allows for advanced notification of mutual aid runs into the City of Columbus.

There are no call boxes located in Washington Township. The Department operates on 800 MHz system through the Central Ohio Interoperable Radio System (COIRS). NRECC has several channels on this system including, but not limited to an Alert channel, Firegrounds, EMS channels, Training channels, and others. Washington Township also has access to the Multi-Agency Radio Communication System (MARCS).

Through the COIRS and MARCS systems there is also the option for additional channels to be assigned to an incident or exercise by making a request through NRECC. The Department has a liaison assigned to the radio room to work on dispatch assignments, questions, and issues that occur during incidents. Dispatchers use Computer Aided Dispatching (CAD). For Department responses, these data are considered to be both soft and hard data, because it may have to be manually entered by the dispatcher. This means when call volumes are high, multiple incidents are occurring, or it is a working incident there may be delay in marking times to the system. The Department incident run cards are set up according to types of incidents, types of occupancy, and size of structure.

In 2013, the Dublin Police Dispatch Center became what is now known as NRECC when the Hilliard Police Department and Norwich Township Fire Department came onboard. Norwich Township is one of Washington's closest mutual aid partners and this move significantly increased interoperability. Most recently, both the Cities of Upper Arlington and Worthington Police and Fire Departments have joined the NRECC Family. All four of the fire departments utilize the same pre-alert systems and are dispatched on the same channel by NRECC. There is no loss of response time in this mutual aid partnership.

Dispatch Assignments – Fire Alarms and "A" Assignments

	ENGINE(S)	LADDER(S)	RESCUE(S)	MEDIC(S)	SQUAD	OTHER
FIRE ALARM (RESIDENTIAL)	1	1	--	--	--	Battalion
FIRE ALARM (COMMERCIAL)	2	1	--	--	--	Battalion
"A" STRUCTURE	2[a]	1	--	1	1	Battalion
WORKING FIRE	1[c]	--	--	1	--	ISU 19
2nd ALARM	2[a]	1	--	--	--	Battalion Box 15 Field Comm
3rd ALARM	2	1	--	1	--	Battalion
4th–6th ALARMS	2	1	--	--	--	Battalion

Dispatch Assignments – "B" Assignments

	ENGINE(S)	LADDER(S)	RESCUE(S)	MEDIC(S)	SQUAD	OTHER
"B" STRUCTURE	3[bd]	2	--	1	1	Battalion
WORKING FIRE	1[c]	--	--	1	--	ISU 19
2nd ALARM	3[b]	2	--	--	--	Battalion Box 15 Field Comm
3rd ALARM	3	2	--	1	--	Battalion
4th–6th ALARMS	3	2	--	--	--	Battalion

Dispatch Assignments – EMS, Rescue, and Miscellaneous

	ENGINE(S)	LADDER(S)	RESCUE(S)	MEDIC(S)	SQUAD	OTHER
ALS	--	--	--	1	Squad, Engine, or Ladder	--
BLS	--	--	--	1 (or Squad)	1 (or Medic)	--
GENERAL RESCUE	1	1	1	1	1	Battalion
MVC	1	--	1	1	1	Battalion
MVC FREEWAY	1	--	1	2	1	Battalion
GAS A (RESIDENTIAL)	2	1	--	1	1	Battalion
GAS B (COMMERCIAL)	3	2	--	1	1	Battalion
GAS O (OUTSIDE ODOR)	1	1	--	--	--	--
HAZ-MAT STRUCTURE	1	1	--	1	1	Haz Mat Battalion
HAZ-MAT ROADWAY	2	1	1	1	1	Haz Mat Foam Unit
WATER RESCUE	1	1	1	2	1	3 Boats Dive Team

Notes

[a] In non-hydranted areas one extra engine and two tankers are also dispatched.
[b] In non-hydranted areas two tankers are also dispatched.
[c] In non-hydranted areas one tanker is also dispatched.
[d] On “High Risk” assignments, a fourth engine is also dispatched.

Fire Prevention Bureau

A Fire Marshal, a Deputy Fire Marshal, and three Fire Safety Inspectors, one of whom also serves as a Fire Plans Examiner, staff the Fire Prevention Bureau. All members of the Fire Prevention Bureau are certified fire investigators in the State of Ohio with some holding advanced certifications. The Fire Prevention Bureau staff conducts over 2,500 fire safety inspections annually. These included installation of fire protection systems, new construction, ongoing compliance of existing commercial buildings, re-inspections, underground storage tank inspections, and home safety inspections. The Fire Prevention Bureau offers a variety of programs and services that benefit the community. Educational programs are delivered to residents, businesses, schools, and other organizations with regard to fire safety. Every year the Fire Prevention Bureau assists the fire stations with an open house during fire prevention week to educate the community.

Fire Loss and Property Saved

These calculations are made by subtracting the sum of property and contents losses from the total value of the property and contents saved in fire incidents.

	Number of Incidents	Property Lost	Property Saved	Contents Lost	Contents Saved
2017	83	$836,500	$3,575,500	$49,200	$447,400
2018	72	$1,712,556	$8,725,202	$472,065	$262,285
2019	96	$496,301	$12,431,399	$95,040	$361,500
2020	57	$531,625	$4,691,331	$269,352	$2,326,441
2021	67	$2,247,691	$14,848,310	$892,644	$9,827,593
Total	365	$5,824,673	$44,271,742	$1,778,301	$13,225,219

Lives Saved and Lost

During the period of 2017-2021, there were two fire-related deaths in Washington Township. In the same time period there were no other fire victims trapped and in need of rescue and removal. There were four civilians injured due to fire related causes and one firefighter injury directly related to a fire incident.

Due to a change in Electronic Patient Care Reporting (ePCR) systems, particular data sets are only available beginning in 2020. Since 2020, the rate of Return of Spontaneous Circulation of cardiac arrest patients has been 25.71%.

	2020	2021	Total
DOA	26	42	68
Total Cardiac Arrests	46	59	105
ROSC- Bystander	0	0	0
ROSC- After ALS	4	9	13
ROSC After EMS CPR	1	1	2
ROSC- After EMS Defibrillation	5	7	12
ROSC TOTAL	10	17	27
ROSC %	23.81%	28.81%	25.71%

Patient Condition at ER for Patients with a Primary Impression of Altered Mental Status, Chest Pain, Seizures, STEMI, Stroke only. N=403	
Percent of Patients documented as “Improved”	44.17%
Percent of Patients documented as “Unchanged”	47.64%
Percent of Patients documented as “Worse”	0.99%

Fire Protection and Detection Systems

The Department identifies these systems and documents them through both the inspection and pre-plan systems. The Department does recognize that fire protection systems aid in the early recognition of a fire problem, however they also have a high frequency of false alarms due to human error and natural issues that occur with electronics. It is with these things in mind that an automatic alarm in itself has been categorized as low risk. However, the Department also recognizes that fire protection systems can be tampered with, improperly maintained, or improperly shut down and therefore does not decrease the run cards on reports of fire or smoke just because a building has one of these systems. Water flow alarms have historically shown higher reliability in reporting a problem and therefore the response is considered to be categorized appropriately based on the building categorization. Even a sprinkler head activation needs significantly greater labor in the first few minutes to minimize water damage. First arriving officers have the ability to have the rest of an assignment come in non-emergent if they arrive to one of these buildings with “nothing showing” and deem it appropriate. Battalion Chiefs also have discretion on all alarm assignments to increase or decrease the response based on follow-up information.

Service Level Objectives – Baselines and Benchmarks

Baseline and Benchmark statements are constructed for the following service areas: Working Fires, all EMS incidents, Technical Rescue incidents, and Hazardous Materials incidents. 90th Percentile Baseline performance charts are maintained for all of those areas as well as cardiac arrests. These charts track First Arriving Unit and Effective Response Forces as calculated in the Community Risk Assessment. These reports are submitted quarterly and annually for review.

The components of response time are identified and monitored by the Department. Call handling is handled by the Northwest Regional Emergency Communications Center (NRECC). NRECC most recently earned Public Safety Communications Accreditation with the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) in 2021. In the most recent version of the interagency agreement between Washington Township and NRECC, language was added with NRECC agreeing to work toward continuous improvement of their call-handling times. Turnout times are monitored through an Over Two-Minute Policy.

Any response that takes longer than two minutes from the time of dispatch to en route must be documented by those involved and signed off by the company officer and battalion chief. The Over Two-Minute reports are reviewed at each Battalion Chief Meeting. The Department's objective is to have the first arriving apparatus on scenes of all emergencies in under eight minutes from time of dispatch. All runs that exceed eight minutes from time of dispatch to time of arrival are documented by those involved, signed off by the company officer and battalion chief, and are reviewed at each Battalion Chief Meeting.

Structure Fires – Moderate Risk

Benchmark Statement

For 90 percent of moderate risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with four firefighters, shall be nine minutes and 15 seconds. The first-due unit for moderate risk fires shall be capable of establishing command, securing a water source and establishing pump operations, advancing a hose line for fire control, and search and rescue when the two-in and two-out minimum is achieved. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of moderate risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the Effective Response Force (ERF), staffed with 17 firefighters and officers shall be 12 minutes and 15 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of establishing command, securing a water source and establishing pump operations, establishing a water supply, establishing a backup line, staffing a rapid intervention crew, staffing a search and rescue crew, performing ventilation, securing utilities, protecting exposures, and providing a safety officer. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

Baseline Statement

For 90 percent of moderate risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with three firefighters, was eight minutes and 16 seconds. The first-due unit for moderate risk levels is capable of establishing command, securing a water source, and providing initial attack operations or life safety or exposure protection. If upon arrival at the emergency scene, the initial attack employees find an imminent life-threatening situation where immediate action could prevent the loss of life or serious injury, such action shall be permitted with less than four firefighters. These operations are done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of moderate risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with 14 firefighters and officers was 12 minutes and 19 seconds. The ERF is capable of establishing command, securing a water source and establishing pump operations, establishing a water supply, establishing a backup line; staffing a rapid intervention crew, staffing a search and rescue crew, performing ventilation, securing utilities, protecting exposures, and providing a safety officer. These operations are done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

Moderate Risk Level Fire Suppression 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance			**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2017-2021**	**Agency Target**
Alarm Handling	Pick-Up to Dispatch	Urban	0:24	0:52	0:47	1:06	1:45	1:28	**1:30**
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	0:33	1:42	1:26	1:47	1:46	1:56	**1:45**
Travel Time	1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	2:21	6:09	3:58	4:24	5:31	5:39	**6:00**
	ERF **Concentration**	Urban	9:26	10:29	6:23	6:44	7:13	9:59	**9:00**
Total Response Time	1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	3:18	7:54	5:51	6:48	7:51	8:16	**9:15**
			n=1	n=9	n=3	n=6	n=6	n=25	**--**
	ERF **Concentration**	Urban	10:51	13:02	8:41	9:51	9:54	12:19	**12:15**
			n=1	n=9	n=3	n=6	n=6	n=25	**--**

Structure Fires – High Risk

Benchmark Statement

For 90 percent of high risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with four firefighters, shall be nine minutes and 15 seconds. The first-due unit for high risk fires shall be capable of establishing command, securing a water source and establishing pump operations, advancing a hose line for fire control, and search and rescue when the two-in and two-out minimum is achieved. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of high risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 20 firefighters and officers shall be 12 minutes and 15 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of establishing command, securing a water source and establishing pump operations, establishing a water supply, establishing a backup line, staffing a rapid intervention crew, staffing multiple search and rescue crews, performing ventilation, securing utilities, protecting exposures, providing EMS, and providing a dedicated safety officer. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

Baseline Statement

For 90 percent of high risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with three firefighters, was four minute and 41 seconds. The first-due unit for all risk levels is capable of establishing command, securing a water source, and providing initial attack operations or life safety or exposure protection. If upon arrival at the emergency scene, the initial attack employees find an imminent life-threatening situation where immediate action could prevent the loss of life or serious injury, such action shall be permitted with less than four firefighters. These operations are done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of high risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF,

staffed with 20 firefighters and officers was eight minutes and 31 seconds. The ERF is capable of establishing command, securing a water source and establishing pump operations, establishing a water supply, establishing a backup line, staffing a rapid intervention crew, staffing multiple search and rescue crews, performing ventilation, securing utilities, protecting exposures, providing EMS, and providing a dedicated safety officer. These operations are done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

High Risk Level Fire Suppression 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance			**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2017-2021**	**Agency Target**
Alarm Handling	Pick-Up to Dispatch	Urban	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:46	0:46	**1:30**
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	1:06	1:06	**1:45**
Travel Time	1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	2:49	2:49	**6:00**
	ERF **Concentration**	Urban	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	6:18	6:18	**9:00**
Total Response Time	1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	4:41	4:41	**9:15**
			n=0	n=0	n=0	n=0	n=1	n=1	**--**
	ERF **Concentration**	Urban	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	8:31	8:31	**12:15**
			n=0	n=0	n=0	n=0	n=1	n=1	**--**

Emergency Medical Services Incidents – Moderate Risk

Benchmark Statement

For 90 percent of moderate risk EMS incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, with an AED, staffed with at least two firefighters including a minimum of two members trained at the Paramedic level, shall be eight minutes and 15 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of accessing the patient, performing an initial assessment, initiating cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and preparing for ALS intervention.

For 90 percent of moderate risk EMS incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the ALS effective response force (ERF), staffed with four firefighters including a minimum of two members trained at the Paramedic level and two members trained at the EMT level, shall be 10 minutes and 45 seconds. The ALS ERF shall be capable of preparing the AED and/or electrocardiogram (ECG) and analyzing the results, preparing and initiating the range of advanced cardiac life support measures, including advanced cardiac monitoring and manual defibrillation, drug therapy and advanced airway management (inclusive of intubation), establishment and maintenance of intravenous (IV) access, and providing for the transportation of the patient to the hospital.

Baseline Statement

For 90 percent of moderate risk EMS incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit with an AED, staffed with two firefighters including a minimum of one member trained at the Paramedic level, was eight minutes. The first-due unit is capable of accessing the patient, performing an initial assessment, initiating CPR, and preparing for ALS intervention.

For 90 percent of moderate risk EMS incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the ALS ERF, staffed with at least four firefighters including a minimum of two members trained at the Paramedic level, is ten minutes and 33 seconds. The ALS ERF is capable of preparing the AED and/or electrocardiogram (ECG) and analyzing the results, preparing and initiating the range of advanced cardiac life support measures, including advanced cardiac monitoring and

manual defibrillation, drug therapy and advanced airway management (inclusive of intubation), establishment and maintenance of IV access, and providing for the transportation of the patient to the hospital.

Moderate Risk Level EMS Incidents 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance			**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2017-2021**	**Agency Target**
Alarm Handling	Pick-Up to Dispatch	Urban	2:12	2:08	2:01	2:04	2:02	2:06	**1:30**
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	1:36	1:44	1:49	1:51	1:45	1:45	**1:45**
Travel Time	1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	5:27	5:20	5:17	5:35	5:30	5:27	**5:00**
	ERF **Concentration**	Urban	7:34	7:12	7:24	7:45	7:50	7:33	**7:30**
Total Response Time	1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	8:06	7:51	7:51	8:15	7:59	8:00	**8:15**
			n=1556	n=1724	n=1686	n=1472	n=1520	n=6438	--
	ERF **Concentration**	Urban	10:31	10:11	10:30	10:50	10:36	10:33	**10:45**
			n=1556	n=1724	n=1686	n=1472	n=1520	n=7958	--

Emergency Medical Services Incidents – High Risk

Benchmark Statement

For 90 percent of high risk EMS incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, with an AED, staffed with at least two firefighters including a minimum of two members trained at the Paramedic level, shall be eight minutes and 15 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of accessing the patient, performing an initial assessment, initiating cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and preparing for ALS intervention.

For 90 percent of high risk EMS incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the ALS effective response force (ERF), staffed with five firefighters including a minimum of three members trained at the Paramedic level and two members trained at the EMT level, shall be 10 minutes and 45 seconds. The ALS ERF shall be capable of establishing and maintaining incident command and safety, preparing the AED and/or electrocardiogram (ECG) and analyzing the results, preparing and initiating the range of advanced cardiac life support measures, including advanced cardiac monitoring and manual defibrillation, drug therapy and advanced airway management (inclusive of intubation), establishment and maintenance of intravenous (IV) access, and providing for the transportation of the patient to the hospital.

Baseline Statement

For 90 percent of high risk EMS incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit with an AED, staffed with two firefighters including a minimum of one member trained at the Paramedic level, was seven minutes and 58 seconds. The first-due unit is capable of accessing the patient, performing an initial assessment, initiating CPR, and preparing for ALS intervention.

For 90 percent of all EMS incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the ALS ERF, staffed with at least five firefighters including a minimum of two members trained at the Paramedic level, was 11 minutes and seven seconds. The ALS ERF is capable of establishing and maintaining incident command and safety, preparing the AED and analyzing the results, preparing and initiating the range of advanced cardiac life support measures, including

advanced cardiac monitoring and manual defibrillation, drug therapy and advanced airway management (inclusive of intubation), establishment and maintenance of IV access, and providing for the transportation of the patient to the hospital.

High Risk Level EMS Incidents 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance			**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2017-2021**	**Agency Target**
Alarm Handling	Pick-Up to Dispatch	Urban	2:16	2:18	2:10	2:05	2:15	2:14	**1:30**
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	1:35	1:45	1:45	1:48	1:44	1:44	**1:45**
Travel Time	1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	5:15	5:11	5:16	5:28	5:32	5:20	**5:00**
	ERF **Concentration**	Urban	7:41	7:17	7:36	7:43	7:59	7:37	**7:30**
Total Response Time	1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	8:00	7:52	7:51	8:07	7:56	7:58	**8:15**
			n=808	n=819	n=501	n=449	n=566	n=3143	--
	ERF **Concentration**	Urban	11:14	10:40	11:40	10:53	11:43	11:07	**10:45**
			n=808	n=819	n=501	n=449	n=566	n=3143	--

Technical Rescue

Benchmark Statement

For 90 percent of all technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with four firefighters, shall be nine minutes and 15 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of assessing and sizing up the incident, establishing command, and providing for the safety of the responders. For 90 percent of all technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with 12 firefighters, shall be 12 minutes and 15 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of re-assessing and sizing up the incident, establishing command, and using the technical skills and tools necessary to reduce, reverse, or eliminate the conditions that have caused the emergency, while providing for the safety of the responders.

Baseline Statement

For 90 percent of all technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with two firefighters, was seven minutes and 30 seconds. The first-due unit is capable of assessing and sizing up the incident, establishing command, and providing for the safety of the responders. For 90 percent of all technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with 13 firefighters, was 11 minutes and 26 seconds. The ERF is capable of re-assessing and sizing up the incident, establishing command, and using the technical skills and tools necessary to reduce, reverse, or eliminate the conditions that have caused the emergency, while providing for the safety of the responders.

Moderate Risk Level Technical Rescue 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance			**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2017-2021**	**Agency Target**
Alarm Handling	Pick-Up to Dispatch	Urban	2:07	2:05	2:07	1:47	2:32	2:22	**1:30**
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	1:35	1:49	1:43	1:41	1:38	1:45	**1:45**
Travel Time	1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	5:10	4:03	4:20	4:19	4:33	4:43	**6:00**
	ERF **Concentration**	Urban	9:12	7:09	7:36	8:05	9:13	9:11	**9:00**
Total Response Time	1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	7:35	6:33	7:07	6:53	7:44	7:30	**9:15**
			n=17	n=17	n=19	n=25	n=24	n=102	--
	ERF **Concentration**	Urban	10:35	9:53	11:07	11:11	11:46	11:26	**12:15**
			n=17	n=17	n=19	n=25	n=24	n=102	--

Hazardous Materials

Benchmark Statement

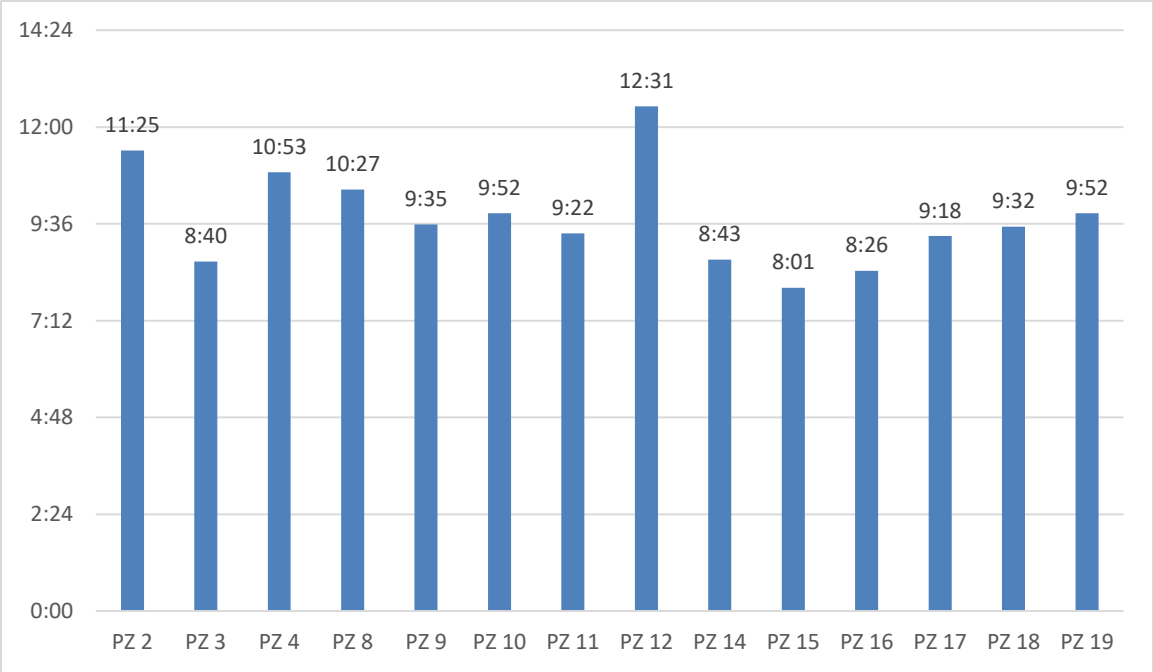
For 90 percent of all incidents involving the hazardous material team, the total response time for arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with four firefighters, shall be nine minutes and 15 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of analyzing the incident for the presence of hazardous materials, establishing command, and providing for the safety of the responders. For 90 percent of all incidents involving the hazardous material team, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with 15 firefighters, shall be 12 minutes and 15 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of establishing command, providing the knowledge and skill necessary to, analyze the incident for the presence of hazardous materials, surveying the incident from a safe location to identify the product(s) involved, collecting information from the emergency response guides and other available database(s), implementing protective actions, completing appropriate notifications and requesting specialized resources, and providing for the safety of the responders.

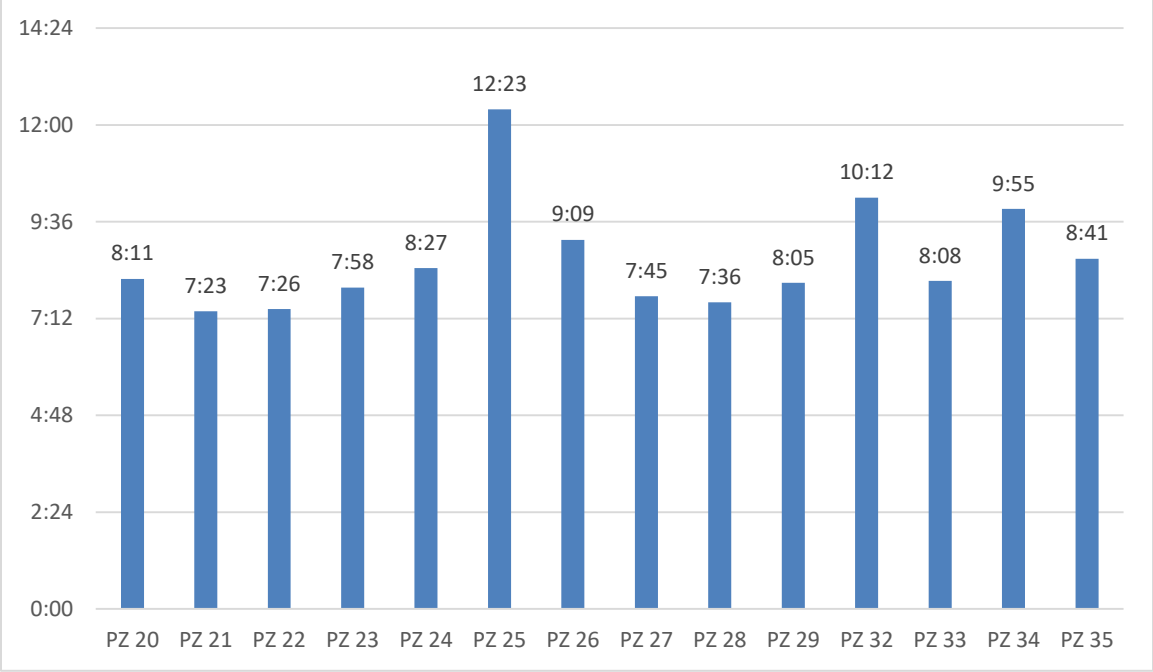
Baseline Statement

For 90 percent of all incidents involving the hazardous material team, the total response time for arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with two firefighters, was 10 minutes and 47 seconds. The first-due unit is capable of analyzing the incident for the presence of hazardous materials, establishing command, and providing for the safety of the responders. For 90% of all incidents involving the hazardous material team, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with 12 firefighters, was 11 minutes and 54 seconds. The ERF is capable of establishing command, providing the knowledge and skill necessary to, analyze the incident for the presence of hazardous materials, surveying the incident from a safe location to identify the product(s) involved, collecting information from the emergency response guides and other available database(s), implementing protective actions, completing appropriate notifications, requesting specialized resources, and providing for the safety of the responders.

Moderate Risk Level Hazardous Materials 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance			**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2017-2021**	**Agency Target**
Alarm Handling	Pick-Up to Dispatch	Urban	1:58	0:47	0:47	2:16	1:22	2:10	**1:30**
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	1:05	0:54	0:46	2:07	2:00	2:00	**1:45**
Travel Time	Distribution	Urban	3:59	3:14	2:13	7:52	8:51	7:47	**6:00**
	Concentration	Urban	3:19	15:04	8:55	8:47	9:11	9:19	**9:00**
Total Response Time	Distribution	Urban	7:22	4:55	3:46	10:18	10:47	10:07	**9:15**
			n=3	n=1	n=1	n=16	n=15	n=36	**--**
	Concentration	Urban	7:22	17:57	9:49	11:52	11:23	11:54	**12:15**
			n=3	n=1	n=1	n=16	n=15	n=36	**--**

2020-2021 90th Percentile Response Time by Planning Zone





Evaluation of Deployment and Performance

A number of factors have affected deployment and performance over the past five years. Squad 91's unit utilization continues to increase which is decreasing its reliability and increasing EMS responses on fire apparatus. While 2020 saw a decline in incident numbers attributed to the COVID-19 Pandemic, 2021 became the busiest year to date. Extended care facilities continue to open up with more being planned. The Bridge Park District is nearing buildout and becomes increasingly busier with fire and EMS incidents. The West Innovation District build out has started and will become the next focal point for Dublin. Construction projects associated with this district have become, and will continue to be, response obstacles with road limitations and closures.

Distribution

The Department responds from four stations dispersed appropriately throughout the Township. Each station has at least one staffed fire piece and one staffed EMS piece. Four stations for the run volume and district size is appropriate and most likely above average. The 90th percentile response times (including turnout and travel times) in the planning zones monitored to the northwest show an increased travel time while the Southwest does not. The Department owns land in both areas for the development of any needed future station(s). Run volume in both areas does not necessitate additional stations but does require regular evaluation. Overall response time 90th percentile is consistently around 8:35 over the evaluation period (excluding call handling).

2017-2021 Entire District

Incident Count 30,089	**Unit Responses** 66,099	**90% Turnout Time** 1:51
1-Unit **90% Turnout Time** 1:49	**2-Unit** **90% Turnout Time** 1:52	**3-Unit** **90% Turnout Time** 1:53
90% Response Time (Excludes Call Handling) 8:35	**Number of Building Fires in District** 59	**Number of Building Fires Mutual Aid** 135

Performance Gaps

2020 Performance Gaps			Mod EMS 2020	Mod EMS Target	GAP	High EMS 2020	High EMS Target	GAP
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:04	1:30	0:34	2:05	1:30	0:35
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:51	1:45	0:06	1:48	1:45	0:03
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	5:35	5:00	0:35	5:28	5:00	0:28
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	7:45	7:30	0:15	7:43	7:00	0:43
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	8:15 n=1472	8:15	0:00	8:07 n=449	8:15	0:08
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	10:50 n=1472	10:45	0:05	10:53 n=449	10:45	0:08

2020 Performance Gaps			Mod Fire 2020	Mod Fire Target	GAP	Tech Res 2020	Tech Res Target	GAP	Haz Mat 2020	Haz Mat Target	GAP
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	1:06	1:30	0:24	1:47	1:30	0:17	2:16	1:30	0:46
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:47	1:45	0:02	1:41	1:45	0:04	2:07	1:45	0:22
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	4:24	6:00	1:36	4:19	6:00	1:41	7:52	6:00	1:52
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	6:44	9:00	2:16	8:05	9:00	0:55	8:47	9:00	0:13
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	6:48 n=6	9:15	2:27	6:53 n=25	9:15	2:22	10:18 n=16	9:15	1:03
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	9:51 n=6	12:15	2:24	11:11 n=25	12:15	1:04	11:52 n=16	12:15	0:23

2021 Performance Gaps			Mod EMS 2021	Mod EMS Target	GAP	High EMS 2021	High EMS Target	GAP
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:02	1:30	0:32	2:15	1:30	0:45
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:45	1:45	0:00	1:44	1:45	0:01
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	5:30	5:00	0:30	5:32	5:00	0:32
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	7:50	7:30	0:20	7:59	7:00	0:29
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	7:59 n=1520	8:15	0:16	7:56 n=566	8:15	0:19
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	10:36 n=1520	10:45	0:09	11:43 n=566	10:45	0:58

2021 Performance Gaps			Mod Fire 2021	Mod Fire Target	GAP	Tech Res 2021	Tech Res Target	GAP	Haz Mat 2021	Haz Mat Target	GAP
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	1:45	1:30	0:15	2:32	1:30	1:02	1:22	1:30	0:08
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:46	1:45	0:01	1:38	1:45	0:07	2:00	1:45	0:15
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	5:31	6:00	0:29	4:33	6:00	1:27	8:51	6:00	2:51
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	7:13	9:00	1:47	9:13	9:00	0:13	9:11	9:00	0:11
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	7:51 n=6	9:15	1:24	7:44 n=24	9:15	1:29	10:47 n=15	9:15	2:32
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	9:53 n=6	12:15	2:22	11:46 n=24	12:15	0:29	11:23 n=15	12:15	0:52

2017-2021 EMS Performance Gaps			Mod EMS 17-21	Mod EMS Target	GAP	High EMS 17-21	High EMS Target	GAP
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:06	1:30	0:36	2:14	1:30	0:44
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:45	1:45	0:00	1:44	1:45	0:01
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	5:27	5:00	0:27	5:20	5:00	0:20
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	7:33	7:30	0:03	7:37	7:00	0:07
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	8:00 n=7958	8:15	0:15	7:58 n=3143	8:15	0:17
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	10:33 n=7958	10:45	0:12	11:07 n=3143	10:45	0:22

2017-2021 Fire/Rescue/Haz-Mat Performance Gaps			Mod Fire 17-21	Mod Fire Target	GAP	Tech Res 17-21	Tech Res Target	GAP	Haz Mat 17-21	Haz Mat Target	GAP
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	1:28	1:30	0:02	2:22	1:30	0:52	2:04	1:30	0:34
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:56	1:45	0:11	1:45	1:45	0:00	2:05	1:45	0:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	5:39	6:00	0:21	4:43	6:00	1:17	8:05	6:00	2:05
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	9:59	9:00	0:59	9:11	9:00	0:11	9:15	9:00	0:15
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	8:16 n=25	9:15	0:59	7:30 n=102	9:15	1:45	10:17 n=36	9:15	1:02
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	12:19 n=25	12:15	0:04	11:26 n=102	12:15	0:49	11:52 n=36	12:15	0:23

Concentration

The commitment to fully staff a fifth piece of fire apparatus by moving Engine-Rescue 92 to Station 91 and placing Engine 92 in-service at Station 92 helped fulfill concentration needs for Effective Response Forces (ERF) district wide. This move also helped fill gaps on the EMS side created when the Squad became a transport piece. Strong mutual aid relationships continue to help with ERFs. Norwich Township, Upper Arlington and Worthington now being dispatched on the same channel by the same center is of great benefit in maintaining strong response times for the entire ERF.

Resiliency

Resiliency refers to the Department's ability to handle abnormal events that stress the emergency response system and then to be able to return to normal after the event(s) are over. These types of events range from thunderstorms, winter weather events, tornadoes and extraordinarily large events. On a small scale, even a structure fire can test the resiliency of Washington Township since it would be common to dedicate about 75% of the available resources to a house fire. The system can be stressed in two basic ways: one large incident that needs a large quantity of resources for an extended period or multiple incidents in a short period.

The system has been tested often over the years showing the ability of the system to prove its resiliency. A windstorm in 2008 brought over 80 calls for service for the Department in a 24-hour period with a majority occurring in an eight-hour window between 15:00 and 23:00. Priority call-taking and professional dispatching as well as the use of "storm mode" allowed all calls to be taken in the proper order with the proper priority. Mutual aid was widely unavailable during this time period due to their own volume of calls. Many other smaller storms and winter events have stressed the system on smaller scales. In January of 2017, an 8,000 gallon gasoline tanker crashed, exploded, and burned at the intersection of I-270 and US 33 a major intersection on the Columbus Ohio Bypass and Hazardous Materials route. This time mutual aid was heavily relied on to mitigate the incident and maintain uninterrupted services.

These are just a few examples of “tests” the system has taken. The system is regularly stretched at times when 25% of the Department can be required to take a mandatory EMS course. Other times multiple companies are out of service or delayed for high-angle rescue training. These offer opportunities to stretch the system with a built in safety net that training companies in extraordinary conditions can be released. Many special events come into town on an annual basis including the Memorial Golf Tournament and the Dublin Irish Festival. In these cases of known potential stressing of the system, staffing can be increased and deployed based on the foreseen needs in the forms of special event golf carts, EMS bikes, extra medic units, and first aid tents.

Resource Reliability

Resource Reliability is the availability of apparatus to take runs and for stations to provide coverage in their first due area. The Department does look at the percentage of the times that multiple calls are ongoing through its data collection process. The Department has seen a 41.65% increase in total run volume since 2013 which will contribute to resource reliability issues.

1st Arriving Station	First Due Station Area 2021 Statistics							
	91		92		93		95	
	Responses	%	Responses	%	Responses	%	Responses	%
91	1,902	92.24%	90	5.86%	157	12.51%	254	22.34%
92	42	2.04%	1,388	90.31%	10	0.80%	38	3.34%
93	68	3.30%	31	2.02%	1,079	85.98%	13	1.14%
95	48	2.33%	28	1.82%	5	0.40%	828	72.82%
Admin	2	0.10%	0	0.00%	1	0.08%	4	0.35%

1st Arriving Station	First Due Station Area 2017-2021 Statistics							
	91		92		93		95	
	Responses	%	Responses	%	Responses	%	Responses	%
91	8,247	90.47%	378	5.47%	681	11.55%	1,063	19.05%
92	245	2.69%	6,270	90.67%	46	0.78%	173	3.10%
93	270	2.96%	103	1.49%	5,065	85.88%	55	0.99%
95	319	3.50%	157	2.27%	59	1.00%	4,279	76.70%
Admin	5	0.05%	4	0.06%	1	0.02%	7	0.13%

Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities

- Track and monitor turnout times over two minutes including reasons specified (turnout time standard) and work to reduce towards 1:30.
- Track and monitor response times over eight minutes including reasons specified (response time standard).
- Improve EMS Incident Performance pertaining to lives saved throughout run types.
- Monitor response to the northwest and southwest areas of the district. Develop possible solutions to response time discrepancies in these areas if new stations are not options.
- Monitor and consider building and zoning influences and population density studies.
- Monitor and plan for future annexation.
- Evaluate Run Card assignments due to infrastructure improvements. Squad 91 UHU is a consideration.
- Monitor Mutual Aid turn outs and response times and adjust run cards if not meeting our needs.
- Conduct Partner and Business External Stakeholder meetings in 2022 and 2025.
- Conduct Resident External Stakeholder meeting in 2023.
- Update Strategic Plan for 2022-2026 and include Stakeholder input in that process.
- GAP Analysis, Performance Report, and Station 94 monitoring to be included in the Fire Chief’s Annual Report to the AHJ.

Correlation of CRA-SOC to CFAI Accreditation Model

Category 1: Governance and Administration

PI/CC	Text	CRA-SOC Location
CC 1A.1	The agency is legally established.	Legal Establishment and Authority Having Jurisdiction
1A.3	The governing body of the agency periodically reviews and approves services and programs.	
1A.5	The governing body or designated authority approves the organizational structure that carries out the agency's mission.	Organizational Chart
1A.7	A communication process is in place between the governing body and the administrative structure of the agency.	
CC 1B.2	Personnel functions, roles, and responsibilities are defined in writing and a current organization chart exists that includes the agency's relationship to the governing body.	

Category 2: Assessment and Planning

PI/CC	Text	CRA-SOC Location
2A.1	Service area boundaries for the agency are identified, documented, and legally adopted by the authority having jurisdiction.	Planning Zones Map
2A.2	Boundaries for other service responsibility areas, such as automatic aid, mutual aid, and contract areas, are identified, documented, and appropriately approved by the authority having jurisdiction.	Mutual Aid/Automatic Response and Regional Teams > Mutual Aid Partners Map
CC 2A.3	The agency has a documented and adopted methodology for organizing the response area(s) into geographical planning zones.	Planning Zones
CC 2A.4	The agency assesses the community by planning zone and considers the population density within planning zones and population areas, as applicable, for the purpose of developing total response time standards.	Appendices > Appendix C District Maps > Population by Planning Zone
2A.5	Data that include property, life, injury, environmental, and other associated losses, as well as the human and physical assets preserved and or saved, are recorded for a minimum of three (initial accreditation agencies) to five (currently accredited agencies) immediately previous years.	Fire Prevention Bureau > Fire Loss and Property Saved, Lives Saved and Lost
2A.6	The agency utilizes its adopted planning zone methodology to identify response area characteristics such as population, transportation systems, area land use, topography, geography, geology, physiography, climate, hazards and risks, and service provision capability demands.	Planning Zones
2A.7	Significant socio-economic and demographic characteristics for the response area are identified, such as key employment types and centers, assessed values, blighted areas, and population earning characteristics.	Additional Area Characteristics > Socio-Economics
2A.8	The agency identifies and documents all safety and remediation programs, such as fire prevention, public education, injury prevention, public health, and other similar programs, currently active within the response area.	Description of Programs and Services
2A.9	The agency defines and identifies infrastructure that is considered critical within each planning zone.	Planning Zones

CC 2B.1	The agency has a documented and adopted methodology for identifying, assessing, categorizing, and classifying risks throughout the community or area of responsibility.	Methodology of Risk Assessment
2B.2	The historical emergency and non-emergency service demands frequency for a minimum of three immediately previous years and the future probability of emergency and non-emergency service demands, by service type, have been identified and documented by planning zone.	Planning Zones, Evaluation of Deployment and Performance
2B.3	Event outputs and outcomes are assessed for three (initial accrediting agencies) to five (currently accredited agencies) immediately previous years.	Fire Prevention Bureau
CC 2B.4	The agency's risk identification, analysis, categorization, and classification methodology has been utilized to determine and document the different categories and classes of risks within each planning zone.	Planning Zones
2B.5	Fire protection and detection systems are incorporated into the risk analysis.	Fire Prevention Bureau > Fire Protection and Detection Systems
2B.6	The agency assesses critical infrastructure within the planning zones for capabilities and capacities to meet the demands posed by the risks.	Planning Zones
2B.7	The agency engages other disciplines or groups within its community to compare and contrast risk assessments in order to identify gaps or future threats and risks.	
CC 2C.1	Given the levels of risks, area of responsibility, demographics, and socio-economic factors, the agency has determined, documented, and adopted a methodology for the consistent provision of service levels in all service program areas through response coverage strategies.	Additional Area Characteristics, Planning Zones
CC 2C.2	The agency has a documented and adopted methodology for monitoring its quality of emergency response performance for each service type within each planning zone and total response area.	Planning Zones, Service Level Objectives
2C.3	Fire protection systems and detection systems are identified and considered in the development of appropriate response strategies.	Fire Prevention Bureau > Fire Protection and Detection Systems
CC 2C.4	A critical task analysis of each risk category and risk class has been conducted to determine the first-due and effective response force capabilities, and a process is in place to validate and document the results.	Critical Task Analysis for each Category

CC 2C.5	The agency has identified the total response time components for delivery of services in each service program area and found those services consistent and reliable within the entire response area.	Service Level Objectives > Baselines and Benchmarks
2C.6	The agency identifies outcomes for its programs and ties them to the community risk assessment during updates and adjustments of its programs, as needed.	
2C.7	The agency has identified the total response time components for delivery of services in each service program area and assessed those services in each planning zone.	Service Level Objectives, Planning Zones
CC 2C.8	The agency has identified efforts to maintain and improve its performance in the delivery of its emergency services for the past three (initial accreditation agencies) to five (currently accredited agencies) immediately previous years.	Service Level Objectives > Baselines and Benchmarks
2C.9	The agency's resiliency has been assessed through its deployment policies, procedures, and practices	Evaluation of Deployment and Performance > Resiliency
CC 2D.1	The agency has a documented and adopted methodology for assessing performance adequacy, consistency, reliability, resiliency and opportunities for improvement for the total response area.	Service Level Objectives > Baselines and Benchmarks
2D.2	The agency continuously monitors, assesses and internally reports, at least quarterly, on the ability of the existing delivery system to meet expected outcomes and identifies and prioritizes remedial actions.	Service Level Objectives > Baselines and Benchmarks
CC 2D.3	The performance monitoring methodology identifies, at least annually, future external influences, altering conditions, growth and development trends, and new or evolving risks, for purposes of analyzing the balance of service capabilities with new conditions or demands.	Planning and Development
2D.4	The performance monitoring methodology supports the assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of each service program at least annually in relation to industry research.	Response Times
2D.5	Impacts of incident mitigation program efforts, such as community risk reduction, public education, and community service programs, are considered and assessed in the monitoring	Description of Programs and Services

	process.	
CC 2D.6	Performance gaps for the total response area, such as inadequacies, inconsistencies, and negative trends, are determined at least annually.	Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities
CC 2D.7	The agency has systematically developed a continuous improvement plan that details actions to be taken within an identified timeframe to address existing gaps and variations.	Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities
2D.8	The agency seeks approval of its standards of cover by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).	
CC 2D.9	On at least an annual basis, the agency formally notifies the AHJ of any gaps in current capabilities, capacity and the level of service provided within its delivery system to mitigate the identified risks within its service area, as identified in its community risk assessment /standards of cover.	Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities
2D.10	The agency interacts with external stakeholders and the AHJ at least once every three years, to determine the stakeholders' and AHJ's expectations for types and levels of services provided by the agency.	Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities

Category 3: Goals and Objectives

PI/CC	Text	CRA-SOC Location
CC 3A.1	The agency has a current and published strategic plan that has been submitted to the authority having jurisdiction.	
3A.2	The agency coordinates with the jurisdiction's planning component to ensure the strategic plan is consistent with the community master plan.	
CC 3B.1	The agency publishes current, general organizational goals and S.M.A.R.T. objectives, which use measurable elements of time, quantity and quality. These goals and objectives directly correlate to the agency's mission, vision and values and are stated in the strategic plan.	
3B.2	The agency conducts an environmental scan when establishing its goals and objectives.	
CC3B.3	The agency solicits feedback and direct participation from internal and external stakeholders in the development, implementation and evaluation of the agency's goals and objectives.	Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities
3B.4	The agency uses internal input to implement and evaluate its goals and objectives and to measure progress in achieving the strategic plan.	
3B.5	The governing body responsible for establishing policy reviews the agency's goals and objectives The governing body reviews the agency's goals and objectives and considers all budgetary and operational proposals in order to ensure success.	
3B.6	When developing organizational values, the agency seeks input from its members and is in alignment with its community.	
CC3C.1	The agency identifies personnel to manage its goals and objectives and uses a defined organizational management process to track progress and results.	
CC3C.2	The agency's personnel receive information explaining its goals and objectives.	
3C.3	The agency, when necessary, identifies and engages appropriate external resources to help accomplish its goals and objectives.	

CC 3D.1	The agency reviews its goals and objectives at least annually and modifies as needed to ensure they are relevant and contemporary.	
CC 3D.2	The agency reviews, at least annually, its overall system performance and identifies areas in need of improvement, which should be considered for inclusion in the organizational goals and objectives.	
3D.3	The agency provides progress updates, at least annually, on its goals and objectives to the AHJ, its members and the community it serves.	

Category 4: Financial Resources

PI/CC	Text	CRA-SOC Location
CC4A.7	The agency's budget, short and long-range financial planning, and capital project plans are consistent with the agency's strategic plan and support achievement of identified goals and objectives.	
CC4C.1	Given current and forecasted revenues, the agency sustains the level of service adopted by the AHJ.	Budget
4C.3	The agency budgets future asset maintenance and repair costs with related funding plans.	Budget

Category 5: Programs

PI/CC	Text	CRA-SOC Location
CC5A.2	The code enforcement program ensures compliance with applicable fire protection law(s), local jurisdiction, hazard abatement and agency objectives as defined in the community risk assessment/ standards of cover.	Fire Prevention Bureau
5A.6	The agency sets specific, targeted, and achievable annual loss reduction benchmarks for fire incidents and fire casualties based upon the community risk assessment and baseline performance.	Fire Prevention Bureau
CC 5A.7	The agency conducts a formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually, to determine the program's impacts and outcomes, and to measure performance and progress in reducing risk based on the community risk assessment/standards of cover.	
CC5B.1	The public education program targets specific risks, behaviors and audiences identified through incident, demographic and program data analysis and the community risk assessment/standards of cover.	Description of Programs and Services
CC5B.3	Programs are in place to identify large loss potential or high-risk audiences (such as low socioeconomic status, age and cultural/ethnic differences, where appropriate), forge partnerships with those who serve those constituencies, and enable specified programs to mitigate fires and other emergency incidents (such as home safety visits, smoke alarm installations, free bicycle helmet programs, fall prevention programs, etc.).	Description of Programs and Services
CC5B.4	The agency conducts a formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually, to determine the program's impacts and outcomes, and to measure performance and progress in reducing risk.	
CC5C.4	The agency conducts a formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually, to determine the program's impacts and outcomes, and to measure performance and progress in reducing risk..	

CC5D.1	The agency maintains a local emergency operations/all-hazards plan that defines roles and responsibilities of all participating departments and/or external agencies. The agency participates in maintaining and revising the plan with the AHJ.	
5D.5	The agency conducts and documents a vulnerability assessment and has operational plans to protect the agency's specific critical infrastructure, including but not limited to materials, supplies, apparatus, facilities security, fuel, and information systems.	
5D.6	The agency has a documented continuity of operations plan that is reviewed annually and updated at least every five years to ensure essential operations are maintained.	
CC 5D.9	The agency conducts a formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually, to determine the program's impacts and outcomes, and to measure performance and progress in reducing risk.	
CC5E.1	Given the agency's community risk assessment/standards of cover and emergency performance statements, the agency meets its staffing, response time, station(s), pumping capacity, apparatus and equipment deployment objectives for each type and magnitude of fire suppression incident(s).	Fire Suppression, Fire Suppression Critical Task Analysis Service Level Objectives, Baselines and Benchmarks > Fire Suppression
CC5E.3	The agency conducts a formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually, to determine the impacts, outcomes, and effectiveness of the program, and to measure its performance toward meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	
CC5F.1	Given the agency's community risk assessment/standards of cover and emergency performance statements, the agency meets its staffing, response time, station(s), apparatus and equipment deployment objectives for each type and magnitude of emergency medical incident(s).	Emergency Medical Services, Emergency Medical Services Critical Task Analysis Service Level Objectives, Baselines and Benchmarks > Emergency Medical Services
CC 5F.2	The agency has standing orders/protocols in place to direct EMS response activities to meet the stated level of EMS response including determination criteria for specialty transport and receiving facility destination.	

CC5F.5	The agency creates and maintains a patient care record, hard copy or electronic, for each patient encountered. This report records a provider impression, patient history, data regarding treatment rendered and the patient disposition. The agency must make reasonable efforts to protect reports from public access and maintain them as per local, state/provincial and federal records retention requirements.	
5F.7	The agency has a quality improvement/quality assurance (QI/QA) program in place to improve system performance and patient outcomes including provisions for the exchange of patient outcome data between the agency and receiving facilities.	
5F.8	The agency has implemented or developed a plan to implement a cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and public access defibrillation program for the community.	Description of Agency Programs and Services > Heartsaver CPR, Family and Friends CPR, Infant CPR for new and Expecting Parents, CPR in the Schools, CPR for Healthcare providers
CCF5.9	The agency conducts a formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually, to determine the impact, outcomes and effectiveness of the program and to measure its performance toward meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	
CC5G.1	Given the agency's community risk assessment/standards of cover and emergency performance statements, the agency meets its staffing, response time, station(s), apparatus, and equipment deployment objectives for each type and level of risk of a technical rescue incident(s).	Technical Rescue Risks, Technical Rescue Critical Task Analysis Service Level Objectives - Baselines and Benchmarks > Technical Rescue
CC5G.2	The agency conducts a formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually, to determine the impacts, outcomes and effectiveness of the program, and to measure its performance toward meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	
CC5H.1	Given the agency's community risk assessment/standards of cover and emergency performance statements, the agency meets its staffing, response time, station(s), apparatus and equipment deployment objectives for each type and magnitude of hazardous materials incident(s).	Hazardous Materials Risks, Hazardous Materials Critical Task Analysis Service Level Objectives - Baselines and Benchmarks > Hazardous Materials
5H.2	The agency complies with all aspects of applicable hazardous material regulations such as annual refresher training, medical monitoring of response	Hazardous Materials Risks > Northwest Area Strike Team (NAS-T)

	personnel, annual physical examinations as applicable per standards, and exposure record retention.	
CC5H.3	The agency conducts a formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually, to determine the impacts, outcomes, and effectiveness of the program, and to measure its performance toward meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	
CC5I.1	Given the agency's community risk assessment/standards of cover and emergency performance statements, the agency meets its staffing, response time, station(s), extinguishing agent requirements, apparatus and equipment deployment objectives for each type and magnitude of aviation incident.	N/A
CC5I.2	The agency conducts a formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually, to determine the impacts, outcomes and effectiveness of the program, and to measure its performance toward meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	N/A
CC5J.1	Given the agency's community risk assessment/standards of cover and emergency performance statements, the agency meets its staffing, response time, station(s), extinguishing agency requirements, apparatus and equipment deployment objectives for each type and magnitude of marine and shipboard incident.	N/A
CC5J.2	The agency conducts a formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually, to determine the impacts, outcomes and effectiveness of the program, and to measure its performance toward meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	N/A
CC5K.1	Given the agency's community risk assessment/standards of cover and emergency performance statements, the agency meets its staffing, response time, station(s), apparatus and equipment deployment objectives for each type and magnitude of wildland fire services incident.	N/A
CC5K.2	The agency has developed a wildland risk assessment including: a fuel management plan, a fire adapted communities plan, and an inspection and code enforcement program.	N/A
5K.3	The agency conducts a formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually, to determine the impact, outcomes and effectiveness of the	N/A

	program, and to measure its performance toward meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	
5L	Your agency must insert appropriate performance indicators and/or core competencies in the area below when other programs are considered.	N/A

Category 6: Physical Resources

PI/CC	Text	CRA-SOC Location
6A.1	The development, construction, or purchase of physical resources is consistent with the agency's goals and strategic plan.	
CC6A.2	The governing body, administration, and staff are involved in the planning for physical facilities	
6B.1	Each function or program has adequate facilities and storage space. (e.g., operations, community risk reduction, training, support services, and administration	
CC 6B.3	Facilities comply with federal, state/provincial and local codes and regulations at the time of construction; required upgrades for safety are identified and, where resources allow, addressed. For those items that warrant further attention, a plan for implementation is identified in the agency's long-term capital improvement plan (i.e. fire alarm systems, sprinkler system, seismic, vehicle exhaust system, asbestos abatement, etc.).	
CC6C.1	Apparatus types are appropriate for the functions served (e.g., operations, staff support services, specialized services, and administration).	Appendices > Appendix A-Glossary
6C.2	A current replacement schedule exists for all apparatus and support vehicles based on current federal and state/provincial standards, vehicle condition, department needs and requirements.	
6E.1	Tools and equipment are distributed appropriately, are in adequate quantities and meet the operational needs of the specific functional area or program (e.g., fire suppression, prevention, investigations, hazmat, etc.).	
6E.2	Tool and equipment replacement is scheduled, budgeted and implemented, and is adequate to meet the agency's needs.	
6E.5	Supplies and materials allocation is based on established objectives and appropriate to meet the operational needs of the specific functional area or program (e.g., fire suppression, prevention, investigations, hazmat, etc.), and is compliant with local, state/provincial and national standards.	

CC6F.1	Safety equipment is identified and distributed to appropriate personnel.	

Category 7: Human Resources

PI/CC	Text	CRA-SOC Location
7B.1	A mechanism is in place to identify and announce potential entry level, lateral, and promotional positions.	
7B.10	The agency conducts workforce assessments and has a plan to address projected personnel resource needs, including retention and attrition of tenured and experienced employees/members	

Category 8: Training and Competency

PI/CC	Text	CRA-SOC Location
CC8A.1	The organization has a process in place to identify training needs, including tasks, activities, knowledge, skills and abilities.	
8A.2	The agency's training program is consistent with the mission statement, goals and objectives, and helps the agency meets those goals and objectives.	
8A.4	The agency identifies minimum levels of training and education required for all positions in the organization.	
8B.1	A process is in place to ensure that personnel are appropriately trained. A process is in place to ensure that personnel are appropriately trained.	
CC8B.3	The agency evaluates individual and crew performance through validated and documented performance-based measurements.	
8B.4	The agency analyzes student evaluations to determine reliability of training conducted.	
CC8C.8	Training materials are evaluated, at least annually, to reflect current practices and meet the needs of the agency.	

Category 9: Essential Resources

PI/CC	Text	CRA-SOC Location
CC9A.1	The agency establishes minimum fire flow requirements for new development in accordance with nationally and internationally recognized standards and includes this information in the fire risk evaluation and pre-incident planning process.	Hydrants and Water Supply
CC9A.2	An adequate and reliable water supply is available for firefighting purposes for identified risks. The identified water supply sources are adequate in volume and pressure, based on nationally and internationally recognized standards, to control and extinguish fires.	Hydrants and Water Supply
9A.4	The agency maintains copies of current water supply sources and annually reviews fire hydrant maps for its service area to ensure they are accurate.	
9A.5	Fire hydrant adequacy and placement are based on nationally and internationally recognized standards and reflect the hazards of the response area.	Hydrants and Water Supply
9A.6	Public fire hydrants are inspected, tested, maintained, visible and accessible in accordance with nationally and internationally recognized standards. The agency's fire protection-related processes are evaluated, at least annually, to ensure adequate and readily available public or private water.	
9A.7	The agency identifies, plans and trains for the possibility of a water supply system failure, including fire hydrants with insufficient capacity and areas where fire hydrants are unavailable or inaccessible.	Northwest Regional Communication Center > Dispatch Assignments
9A.9	The agency has operational procedures in place outlining the available water supply. The agency has operational procedures in place outlining the available water supply and reviews those procedures as part of their documented review policy.	
CC9B.1	A system is in place to ensure communications with portable, mobile, and fixed communications systems in the field. When an area is identified as not being capable of adequate emergency scene communications, such as inside buildings	

	or below grade level, an operational plan is written.	
9B.3	The agency's communications center(s) is/are adequately equipped and designed, (e.g., security, telephones, radios, equipment status, alarm devices, computers, address files, dispatching circuits, playback devices, recording systems, printers, consoles, desks, chairs, lighting, and map displays).	Northwest Regional Emergency Communications Center
9B.5	Adequate numbers of fire or emergency telecommunicators, supervisors and management personnel are on duty to handle the anticipated call volume.	Northwest Regional Emergency Communications Center
9B.7	The agency has established time-based performance objectives for alarm handling. These objectives are formally communicated to communications center managers through direct report, contracts, service level agreements and/or memorandums of agreement and are reviewed at least annually to ensure time-based performance objectives are met.	Response Times > Call Handling
9B.9	The interoperability of the communications system is documented, tested and evaluated. The agency has processes in place to provide for interoperability with other public safety agencies in the field including portable, mobile and fixed communications systems, tools and equipment.	Northwest Regional Emergency Communications Center
9B.10	The dispatch process utilizes a formal and recognized emergency medical dispatch (EMD) system that allows for pre-arrival instructions and adequate triaging of medical calls for service.	
9B.11	The agency has a documented and tested system in place for the notification and recall of off-duty agency personnel and telecommunicators for unplanned, large-scale incidents.	
9B.12	The agency has a documented plan, which is reviewed and tested annually, to ensure continuity in communicating during any partial or total disruption or failure of a communications system or facility.	
9B.13	A formal and documented appraisal is conducted, at least annually, to determine the effectiveness of the emergency communications systems and their impact on meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	

CC9C.1	The administrative support services are appropriate for the agency's size, function, complexity, and mission, and are adequately managed.	Fire Department Staffing and Apparatus > Fire Administration
9C.3	Organizational documents, forms, standard operating procedures or general guidelines, and manuals are reviewed at least every three years and updated as needed for all agency programs.	
CC 9D.1	Hardware, software and IT personnel are appropriate for the agency's size, function, complexity and mission.	
9D.2	Software systems are integrated, and policies are in place addressing data governance, data accuracy and data analysis.	
9D.3	A comprehensive technology plan is in place to update, evaluate and procure hardware and software.	
9D.4	A cybersecurity policy is in place to protect the integrity of the infrastructure, including networks, programs and devices, from unauthorized access that could disrupt essential services.	

Category 10: External Systems Relationships

PI/CC	Text	CRA-SOC Location
CC10A.1	The agency develops and maintains external relationships that support its mission, operations and/or cost-effectiveness.	
10A.2	The agency's strategic plan identifies relationships with external agencies/systems and outlines a process to identify any impact or benefit to the agency's mission, operations or cost-effectiveness.	
10A.3	The agency researches, evaluates and considers all types of functional relationships that may aid in the achievement of its goals and objectives.	
CC10B.1	External agency agreements are reviewed on an annual basis and revised as necessary to meet objectives	
10B.2	The agency has a process by which their agreements are managed, reviewed, and revised.	
10B.3	The agency evaluates external agency performance annually to ensure that external agencies are capable and effective in supporting the agency's goals and objectives.	

Category 11: Health and Safety

PI/CC	Text	CRA-SOC Location
11A.4	The agency has established and communicated procedures and guidelines for preventing the transmission of blood-borne pathogens and other infectious diseases and reducing exposure to harmful chemicals. Guidelines should include an improvement of practices process.	
CC 11A.5	The agency's occupational health and safety training program instructs the workforce in general safe work practices, from point of initial employment through each job assignment and/or whenever new substances, processes, procedures or equipment are introduced. It provides instructions on operations and hazards specific to the agency.	
11A.6	The agency uses near miss reporting to elevate the level of situational awareness to teach and share lessons learned from events that could have resulted in a fatality, injury or property damage.	
11A.8	The agency incorporates risk management practices to increase the level of decision-making and the ability to identify unsafe conditions and practices during emergency operations.	
11A.9	The agency has adopted a comprehensive program to address direct- and cross-contamination of clothing, personal protective equipment, other equipment, apparatus and fixed facilities.	
11A.11	The agency has established procedures to ensure effective and qualified deployment of an Incident Safety Officer to all risk events.	
11A.12	The agency establishes and consistently follows procedures for maintaining accountability of all personnel operating at all risk events.	
CC 11B.6	A formal and documented appraisal is conducted, at least annually, to determine the effectiveness of the wellness/fitness programs and its impact on meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	

Appendices

Appendix A – Glossary

Engine Company

Engine Companies are staffed with a minimum of three Personnel: one Officer or an acting equivalent, one Driver/Pump Operator, and one Firefighter. All are certified Emergency Medical Technicians and at least one is a certified Paramedic.

Engine Companies are equipped primarily with water supply and delivery tools and equipment. They are also equipped with ALS equipment and supplies. They also carry a combi tool.

Washington Township has two front line Engines and one spare Engine.

Rescue/Engine Company

Rescue/Engine Companies are staffed with a minimum of three Personnel: one Officer or an acting equivalent, one Driver/Pump Operator, and one Firefighter. All are certified Emergency Medical Technicians and at least one is a certified Paramedic.

Rescue/Engine Companies are equipped primarily with water supply and delivery tools and equipment. These Companies are equipped with an extensive rescue equipment assortment including extrication and technical rescue equipment. They are also equipped with ALS equipment and supplies.

Washington Township has one front line Rescue/Engine and zero spare Rescue/Engines.

Ladder Company

Ladder Companies are staffed with a minimum of three Personnel: one Officer or an acting equivalent, one Driver/Aerial/Pump Operator, and one Firefighter. All are certified Emergency Medical Technicians and at least one is a certified Paramedic.

Ladder Companies are equipped primarily with ventilation, forcible entry, salvage and overhaul tools, and equipment. They are also equipped with ALS equipment and supplies.

Washington Township has one front line Ladder (95') and one spare Ladder (100').

Quint Company

The Quint Company is staffed with a minimum of three Personnel: one Officer or an acting equivalent, one Driver/Aerial/Pump Operator, and one Firefighter. All are certified Emergency Medical Technicians and at least one is a certified Paramedic.

The Quint Company is equipped as both an Engine Company and a Ladder Company. The Quint Company is equipped primarily with water supply and delivery tools, ventilation, forcible entry, salvage and overhaul tools and equipment. It is also equipped with ALS equipment and supplies. The Quint also carries a combi tool.

Washington Township has one front line Quint (75') and zero spare Quints.

Medic Company

Medic Companies are staffed with a minimum of two Personnel: one In-Charge Medic and one Driver. Both are certified Paramedics.

Medic Companies are equipped primarily with ALS equipment and supplies and transport capabilities. These companies are also equipped with hand tools and personal protective equipment.

Washington Township has three front line Medics and two spare Medics.

Squad Company

The Squad Company staffed with a minimum of two Personnel: one In-Charge Medic and one Driver. Both are certified Paramedics.

The Squad Company is equipped primarily with ALS equipment and supplies, and transport capabilities. This company is also equipped with hand tools and personal protective equipment. This company is used to supplement staffing on both EMS and Fire responses.

Washington Township has one front line Squad and zero spare Squads. A spare Medic vehicle can operate as a Squad.

Battalion Chief

Battalion Chiefs are staffed with a minimum of one Chief Officer or an acting equivalent (Captain working out of class). All are certified Paramedics.

Battalion Chiefs are equipped primarily with incident command supplies and equipment. They are also equipped with BLS equipment and AEDs.

Washington Township has one front line Battalion Chief’s vehicle and one spare Battalion Chief’s vehicle.

Grass Truck

Grass Trucks are cross-staffed from other companies with a minimum of one Personnel: Driver/Pump Operator. All are certified Emergency Medical Technicians.

Grass Trucks are equipped primarily with water supply and delivery tools and equipment for off-road and wildland firefighting.

Washington Township has one front line Grass Truck and zero spare Grass Trucks.

Boat

Boats are not staffed but are towed to emergency scenes from their respective stations (91, 92 and 93)

Boats are equipped primarily with water rescue tools and equipment.

Washington Township has three front line Boats, one RIT Craft, and zero spare Boats.

Technical Rescue Trailer

The Technical Rescue Trailer is not staffed but is towed to emergency scenes from Station 91.

The Technical Rescue Trailer is equipped primarily with trench rescue, confined space and collapse tools, equipment and shoring materials.

Washington Township has one front line shoring trailer and zero spare shoring trailers.

Dive Rescue Truck

The dive truck is cross-staffed from other companies with a minimum of one Personnel: Driver/Diver. All are certified Emergency Medical Technicians.

The dive truck is equipped primarily with SCUBA Diving equipment and tools for rescues underwater.

Washington Township has one front line Dive Truck and zero spare Dive Trucks.

Appendix B – Planning Zones

Planning Zone :	2	District	93	Population	441	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Glacier Ridge Park Target Hazard- Glacier Ridge Elementary 7175 Glacier Ridge Blvd						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0.44%
2018	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.26%
2019	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0.34%
2020	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0.26%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	0.40%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	13	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	84	0.34%

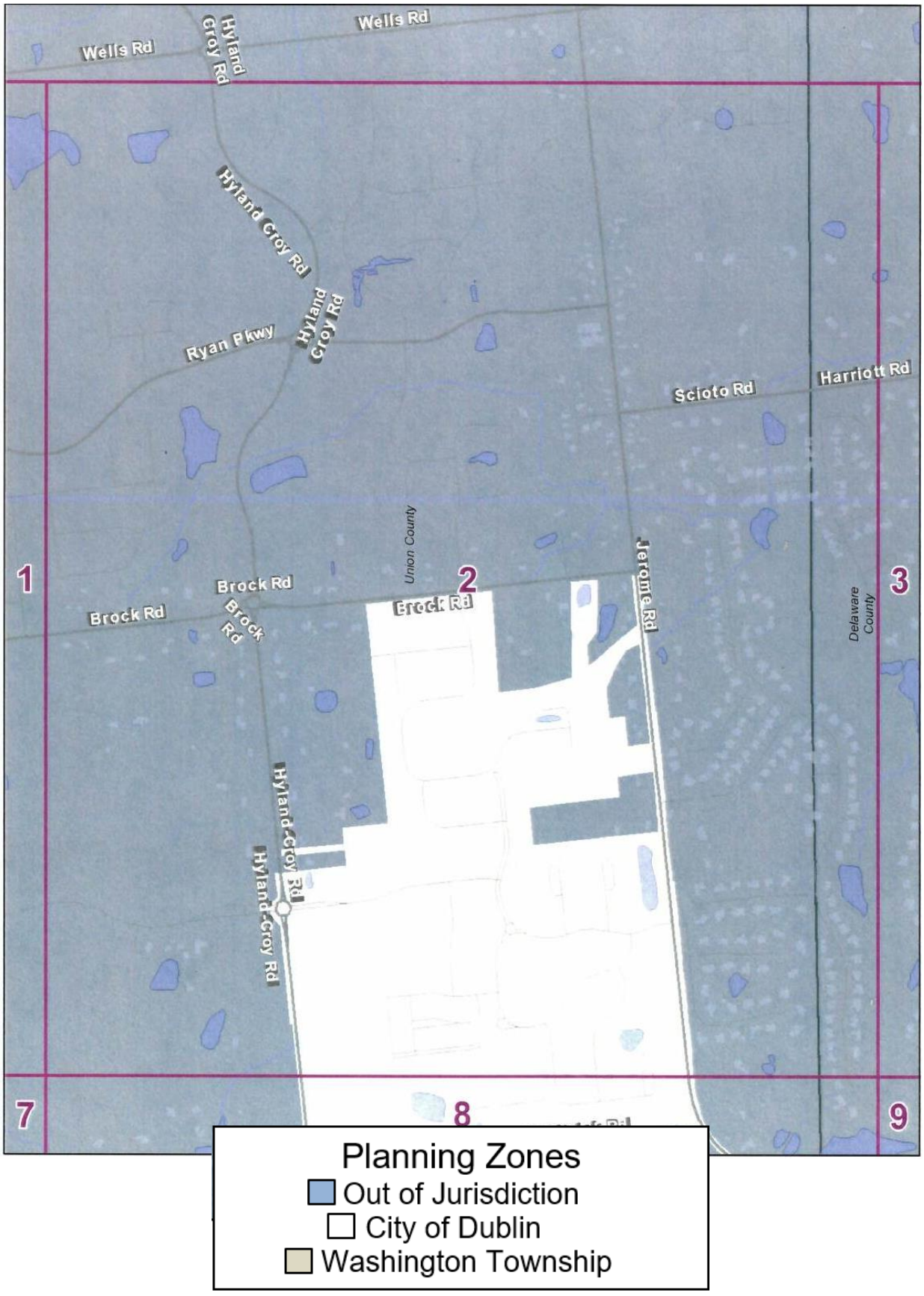
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$0.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$0.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	136	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: Primarily SFD's with 1 school
	EMS: Tartan Ridge Park, Glacier Ridge Park
	HM:
	TR: 5 ponds, Jerome Rd, Hyland-Cory and Brock major Roadways

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	146
	Over65:	21
Non-English Speaking:		0
Households Below Poverty Level:		0
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		0
Median Household Income:		162,408

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	No
DMZ's	6,7,22,23

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	60.00%	0:09:34	33.33%	0:09:11	77.78%	0:09:45
2018	71.43%	0:09:53	66.67%	0:09:06	75.00%	0:10:24
2019	64.71%	0:10:41	50.00%	0:11:18	72.73%	0:10:04
2020	81.82%	0:09:04	83.33%	0:08:23	80.00%	0:08:34
2021	80.00%	0:08:37	85.71%	0:08:06	76.92%	0:09:10
5 Year Total	65.22%	0:10:07	50.00%	0:09:40	75.00%	0:09:56


Wells Rd
Hyland Croy Rd
Wells Rd
Hyland Croy Rd
Hyland Croy Rd
Ryan Pkwy
Scioto Rd
Harriott Rd
Union County
Jerome Rd
Delaware County
1
Brock Rd
Brock Rd
Brock Rd
2
Brock Rd
3
Hyland-Croy Rd
Hyland-Croy Rd
7
8
9
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	3	District	93	Population	60	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Only small portion of PZ is in WT. All SFD's						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.02%
2018	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.04%
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
2020	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.02%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.02%

	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$56,800.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$56,800.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD's
	EMS:
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: 0 Identified

Additional Demographics:	Under 14:	12
	Over65:	8
Non-English Speaking:		0
Households Below Poverty Level:		0
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		0
Median Household Income:		163,074

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	8,9,24,25

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	100.00%	0:07:29	0.00%	0:00:00	100.00%	0:07:29
2018	50.00%	0:10:51	0.00%	0:00:00	50.00%	0:10:51
2019	NA	0:00:00	NA	0:00:00	NA	0:00:00
2020	100.00%	0:07:13	100.00%	0:07:32	100.00%	0:07:13
2021	0.00%	0:00:00	0.00%	0:00:00	0.00%	0:00:00
5 Year Total	66.67%	0:10:36	75.00%	0:00:00	66.67%	0:10:06


Concord Rd
Harriott Rd
Concord Rd
Harriott Rd
2
3
4
Delaware County
Concord Rd
8
9
10
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	4	District	93	Population	882	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	High Density Residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	O'Shaughnessy Dam/Scioto River						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0.96%
2018	0	0	0	18	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	1.07%
2019	0	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0.93%
2020	0	0	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0.97%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	1.29%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	64	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	1.05%

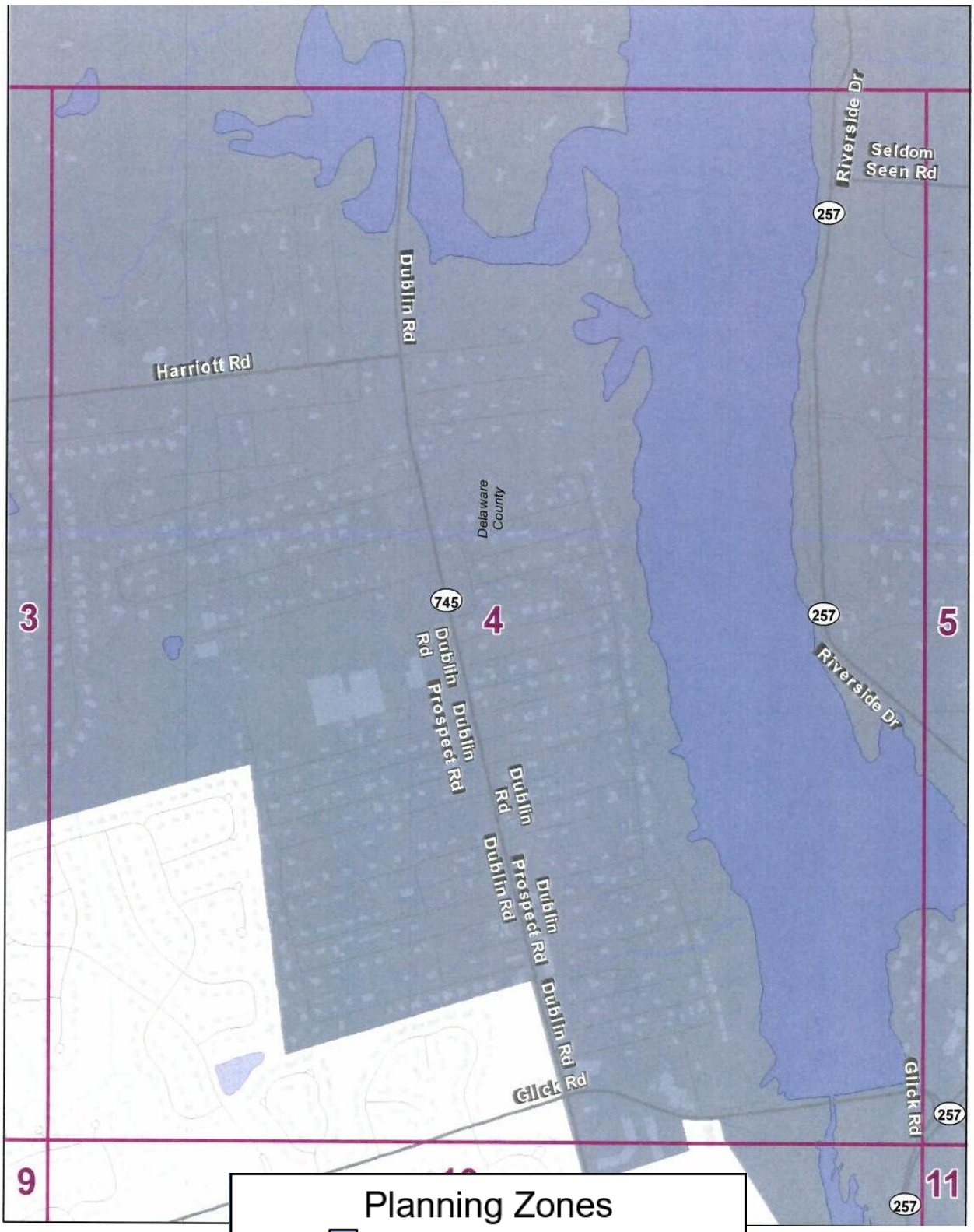
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$7,000.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$7,000.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	331	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD's
	EMS:
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: Glick and Dublin Roads. 1 pond. Scioto River

Additional Demographics:	Under 14:	185
	Over65:	116
Non-English Speaking:		2
Households Below Poverty Level:		0
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		0
Median Household Income:		157,343

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	10,11,26,27

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	81.82%	0:09:53	60.00%	0:12:07	84.62%	0:09:36
2018	87.72%	0:09:35	70.00%	0:10:12	91.30%	0:09:19
2019	80.43%	0:09:44	100.00%	0:07:35	78.05%	0:10:12
2020	85.37%	0:08:30	95.45%	0:07:49	84.62%	0:08:30
2021	87.69%	0:08:04	75.00%	0:09:59	88.52%	0:08:00
5 Year Total	83.67%	0:09:49	74.55%	0:10:12	85.60%	0:10:36


Riverside Dr
Seldom Seen Rd
257
Dublin Rd
Harriott Rd
Delaware County
745
3
4
5
Dublin Rd
Prospect Rd
Dublin Rd
Dublin Rd
Prospect Rd
Dublin Rd
Riverside Dr
Glick Rd
Glick Rd
257
9
11
257
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	8	District	93	Population	750	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Primarily Residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Corazon Health Club, Multi-Family Condos Target Hazard- Dublin Jerome High School 8300 Hyland-Croy Rd						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	16	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	67	1.34%
2018	0	0	0	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	1.24%
2019	0	0	0	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	1.07%
2020	0	0	0	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	1.39%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	50	0.99%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	61	24	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	295	1.20%

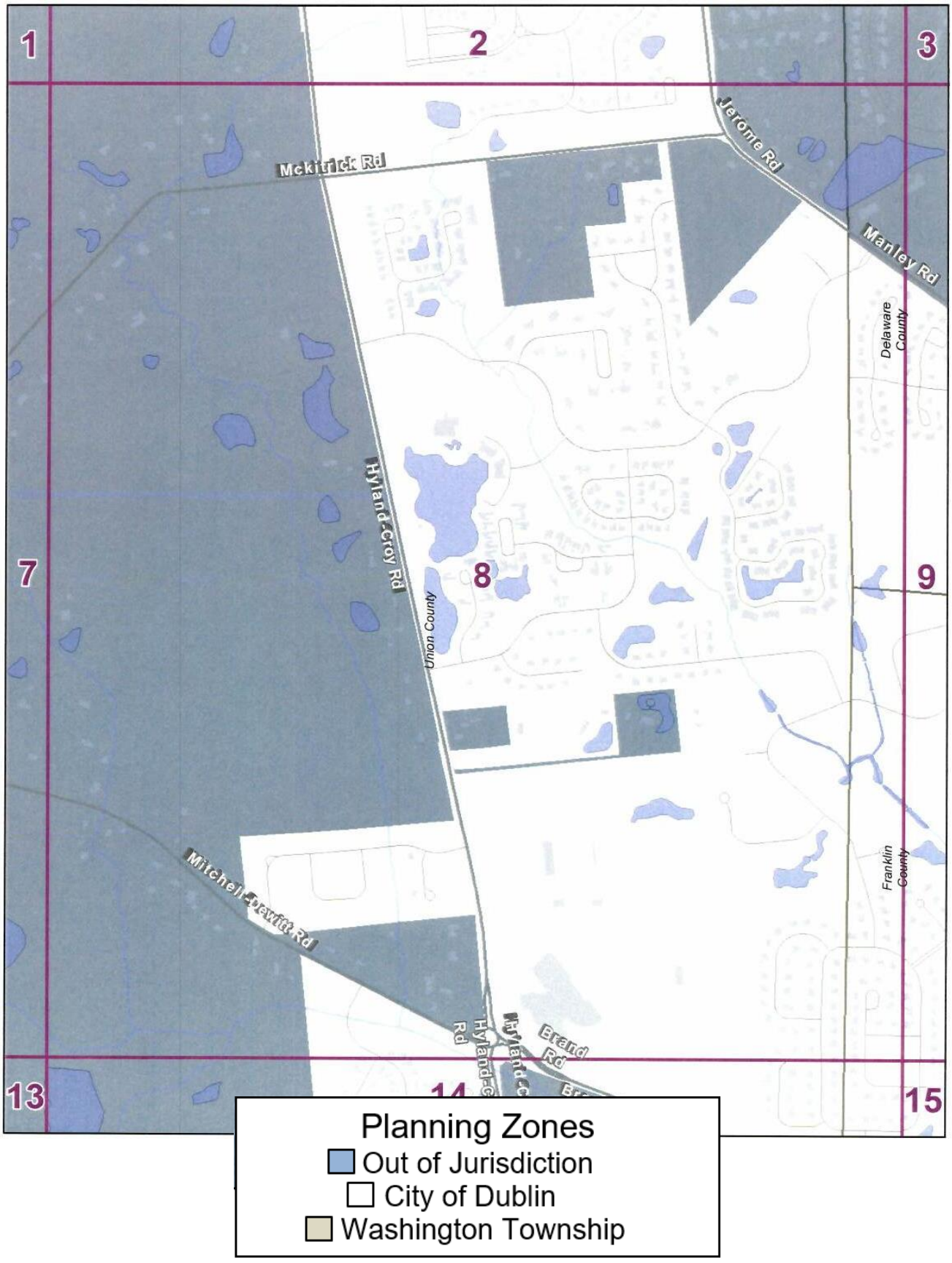
	Risks (Potential)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Save	$678,352.00
													Fire Loss	$678,352.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	358	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD's, Jerome HS, Corazan
	EMS: School, Park, Health Club
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: 27 Ponds, Hyland-Croy, Brand, McKitrick, Mitchell-Dewitt Rds.

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	356
	Over65:	72
Non-English Speaking:		11
Households Below Poverty Level:		3
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		1.3
Median Household Income:		165,860

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	38,39,54,55

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	88.68%	0:09:27	83.33%	0:09:57	90.24%	0:09:24
2018	72.73%	0:11:28	66.67%	0:11:01	84.21%	0:10:25
2019	79.25%	0:09:52	78.95%	0:09:47	79.41%	0:09:51
2020	88.14%	0:08:14	100.00%	0:06:27	83.78%	0:08:37
2021	84.00%	0:08:22	85.71%	0:08:00	83.72%	0:08:27
5 Year Total	79.65%	0:10:20	90.63%	0:10:59	84.96%	0:09:34


1
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13
14
15
Mckitrick Rd
Jerome Rd
Manley Rd
Hyland-Croy Rd
Union County
Delaware County
Franklin County
Mitchell-Dewitt Rd
Brand Rd
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	9	District	93	Population	2799	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential/Muirfield						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Muirfield Country Club, Muirfield Square Strip Mall Memorial Tournament- First week of June, High attendance, security High Profile Event Target Hazard-Grizzell Middle School 8705 Avery Rd Target Hazard- Deer Run Elementary 8815 Avery Rd						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	42	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	2.43%
2018	2	0	0	29	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	2.45%
2019	0	0	0	31	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	2.78%
2020	0	0	0	43	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	3.30%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	3.35%
5 Year Total	2	0	0	145	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	2.84%

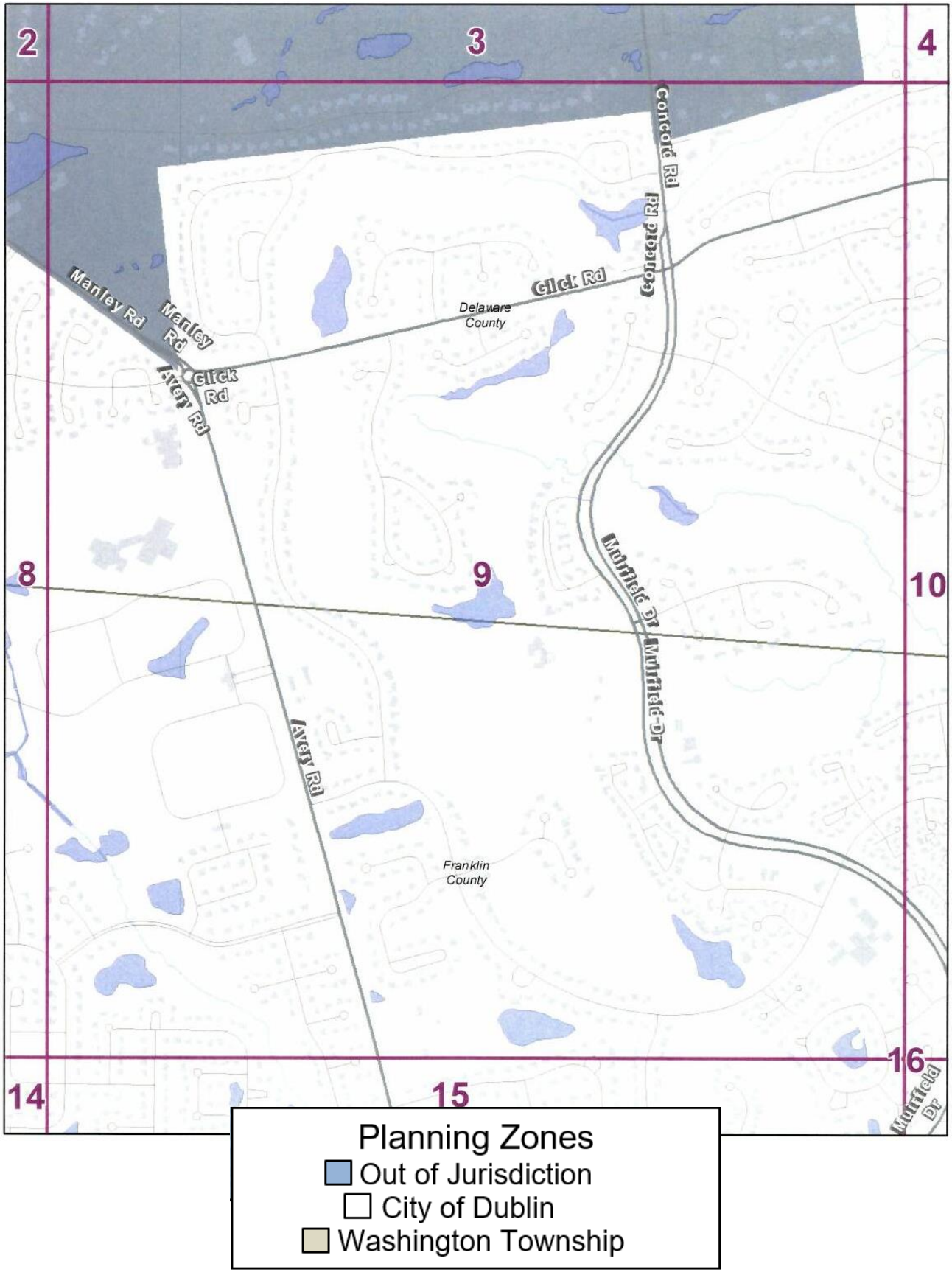
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$1,184,931.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$1,184,931.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	940	32	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: Strip Mall, Schools
	EMS: Schools, Park, Muirfield Country Club-Memorial Tournament
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: 23 Ponds, Avery, Glick, Muirfield, Memorial-Major Roadways

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	574
	Over65:	450
Non-English Speaking:		27
Households Below Poverty Level:		27
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		2.9
Median Household Income:		182,585

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	40,41,56,57

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	95.15%	0:08:29	100.00%	0:07:43	94.12%	0:08:33
2018	93.08%	0:08:52	90.91%	0:09:47	95.06%	0:08:01
2019	91.30%	0:08:42	90.63%	0:08:38	91.51%	0:08:36
2020	99.29%	0:06:42	89.47%	0:07:47	99.14%	0:06:46
2021	93.49%	0:07:40	96.67%	0:06:53	92.81%	0:07:43
5 Year Total	92.99%	0:08:35	78.00%	0:08:53	94.42%	0:10:13


2
3
4
8
9
10
14
15
16
Concord Rd
Glick Rd
Delaware County
Manley Rd
Avery Rd
Muirfield Dr
Franklin County
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	10	District	93	Population	2625	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Glick Rd Community Pool, Muirfield Country Club including the club house, Large SFD's, Multi-family condos Memorial Tournament- First week of June, High attendance, security High Profile Event						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	36	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	2.63%
2018	4	0	0	46	19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	147	2.77%
2019	0	0	0	31	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	2.66%
2020	2	0	0	34	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	2.94%
2021	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	149	2.95%
5 Year Total	7	0	0	147	59	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	685	2.79%

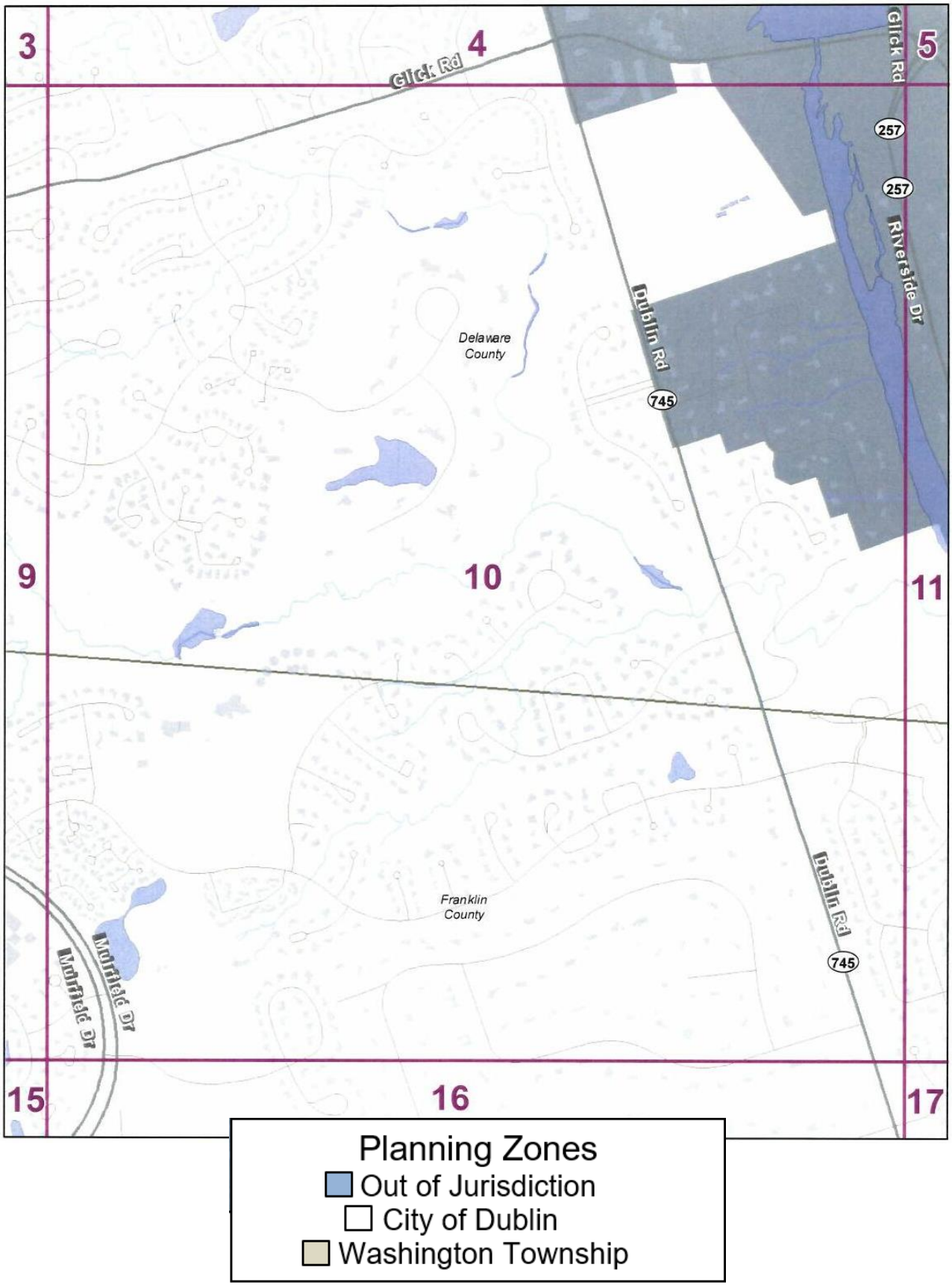
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$0.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$0.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	941	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	1

Risk Description:	
	Fire:
	EMS: Golf course, Pool
	HM:
	TR: 5 ponds, Glick, Dublin, Muirfield Dr.

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	485
	Over65:	471
Non-English Speaking:		11
Households Below Poverty Level:		32
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		3.3
Median Household Income:		157,234

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	42,43,58,59

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	83.93%	0:09:29	90.32%	0:08:59	81.48%	0:09:44
2018	79.59%	0:10:56	76.32%	0:11:57	84.16%	0:09:46
2019	82.58%	0:09:59	72.41%	0:10:32	85.44%	0:09:49
2020	80.80%	0:08:31	100.00%	0:07:30	79.25%	0:08:34
2021	91.95%	0:07:51	90.63%	0:07:56	92.31%	0:07:51
5 Year Total	81.84%	0:09:59	65.22%	0:10:36	84.75%	0:08:26


3
4
5
Glick Rd
Glick Rd
257
257
Riverside Dr
Dublin Rd
745
Delaware
County
9
10
11
Franklin
County
Dublin Rd
745
Mayfield Dr
Mayfield Dr
15
16
17
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	11	District	92	Population	824	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Scioto River						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0.88%
2018	0	0	0	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0.72%
2019	0	0	0	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0.85%
2020	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0.99%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0.83%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	40	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0.85%

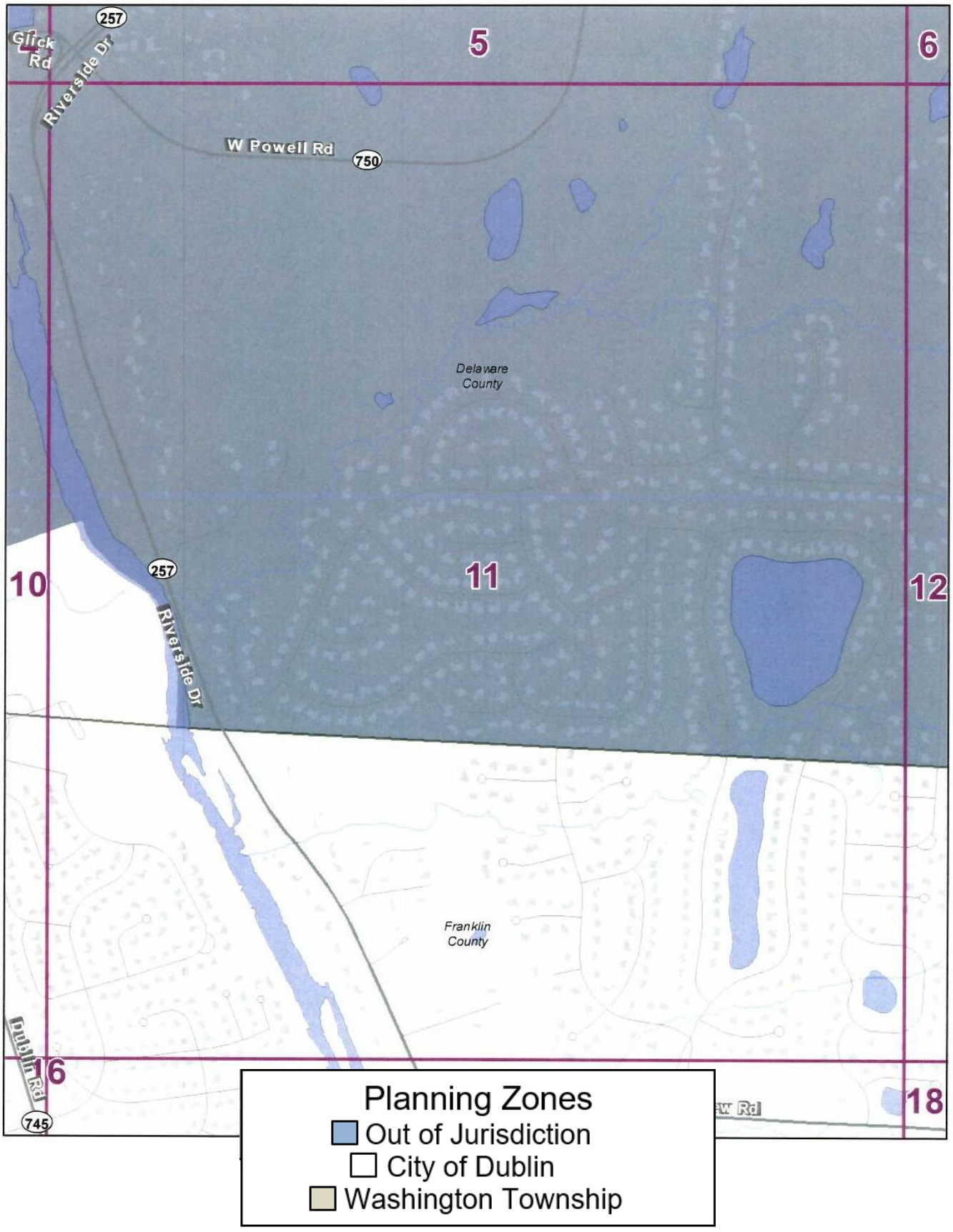
	Risks (Potential)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Save	$0.00
													Fire Loss	$0.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD's
	EMS: Amberleigh Park, Wedgewood Hills Park
	HM:
	TR: 4 Ponds, Scioto River, Riverside Dr.

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	160
	Over65:	102
Non-English Speaking:		8
Households Below Poverty Level:		16
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		6.1
Median Household Income:		131,050

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	44,45,60,61

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	85.00%	0:10:12	83.33%	0:10:30	85.29%	0:10:02
2018	78.95%	0:10:09	50.00%	0:09:58	83.87%	0:10:15
2019	90.48%	0:09:10	70.00%	0:10:54	96.88%	0:07:59
2020	95.24%	0:07:44	100.00%	0:06:34	93.94%	0:07:53
2021	95.24%	0:07:24	100.00%	0:07:24	93.33%	0:06:48
5 Year Total	85.00%	0:10:06	80.00%	0:10:44	90.53%	0:09:49


5
6
10
11
12
16
18
257
Glick Rd
Riverside Dr
W Powell Rd
750
Delaware County
Franklin County
Dublin Rd
745
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	12	District	92	Population	269	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:							

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.10%
2018	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.17%
2019	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.18%
2020	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.14%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.10%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0.14%

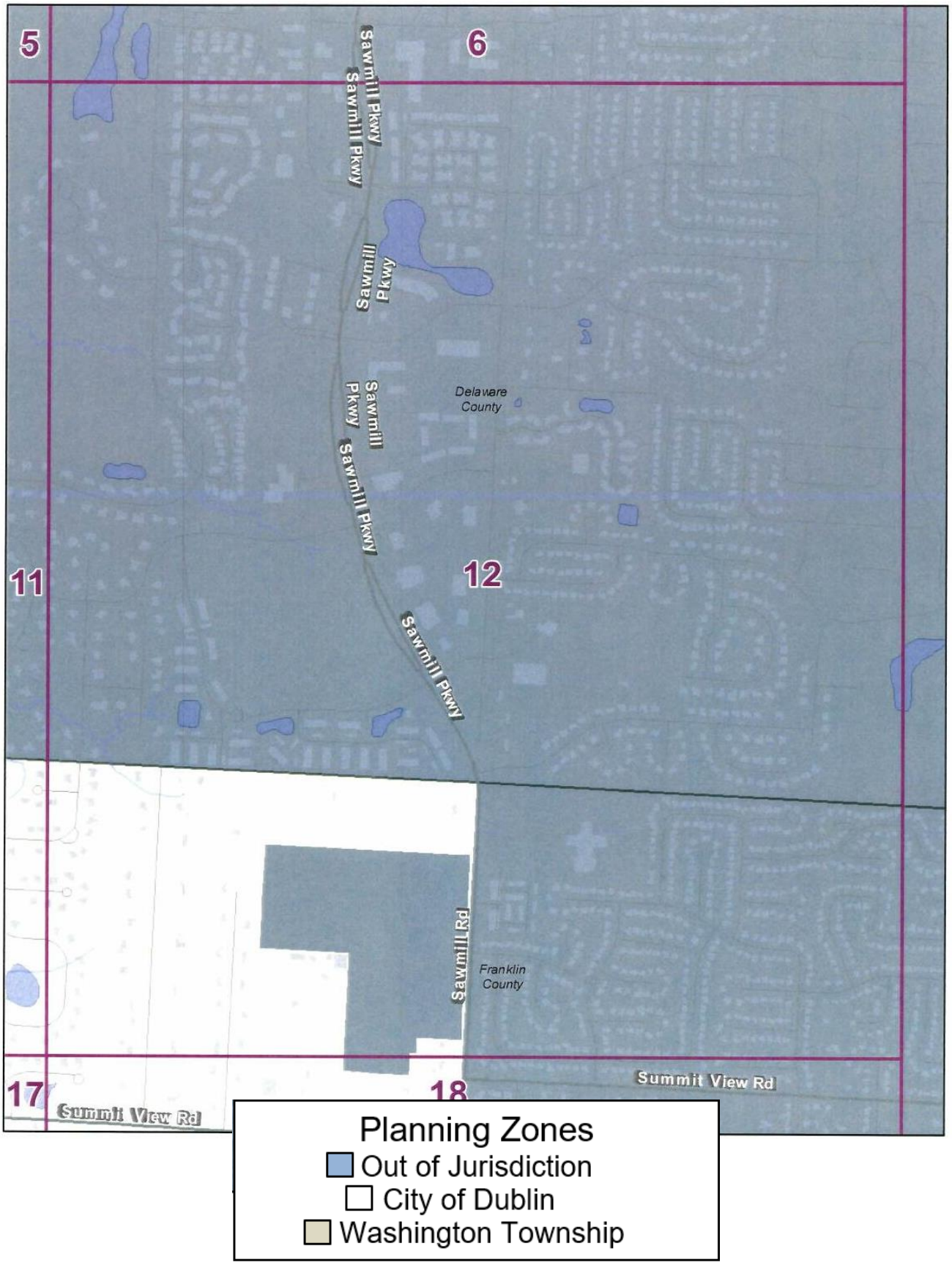
	Risks (Potential)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Save	$718,682.00
													Fire Loss	$718,682.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	86	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD's, Electrical Substation
	EMS:
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: Sawmill Rd, Summitview Rd

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	52
	Over65:	35
Non-English Speaking:		2
Households Below Poverty Level:		6
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		6.7
Median Household Income:		115,767

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	46,47,62,63

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	60.00%	0:11:27	100.00%	0:11:31	50.00%	0:11:15
2018	88.89%	0:09:43	66.67%	0:14:55	100.00%	0:07:37
2019	88.89%	0:08:52	100.00%	0:08:12	87.50%	0:09:01
2020	100.00%	0:06:17	92.31%	0:07:37	100.00%	0:05:22
2021	80.00%	0:08:40	100.00%	0:05:54	75.00%	0:09:00
5 Year Total	82.61%	0:11:17	93.75%	0:14:54	83.33%	0:09:47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17
18
Sawmill Pkwy
Sawmill Pkwy
Sawmill Pkwy
Sawmill Pkwy
Sawmill Pkwy
Sawmill Pkwy
Delaware County
Franklin County
Sawmill Rd
Summit View Rd
Summit View Rd
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	14	District	93	Population	2234	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	All SFD's						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0.76%
2018	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0.64%
2019	1	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0.81%
2020	1	0	0	6	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	33	0.78%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	38	0.75%
5 Year Total	2	0	0	31	16	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	183	0.74%

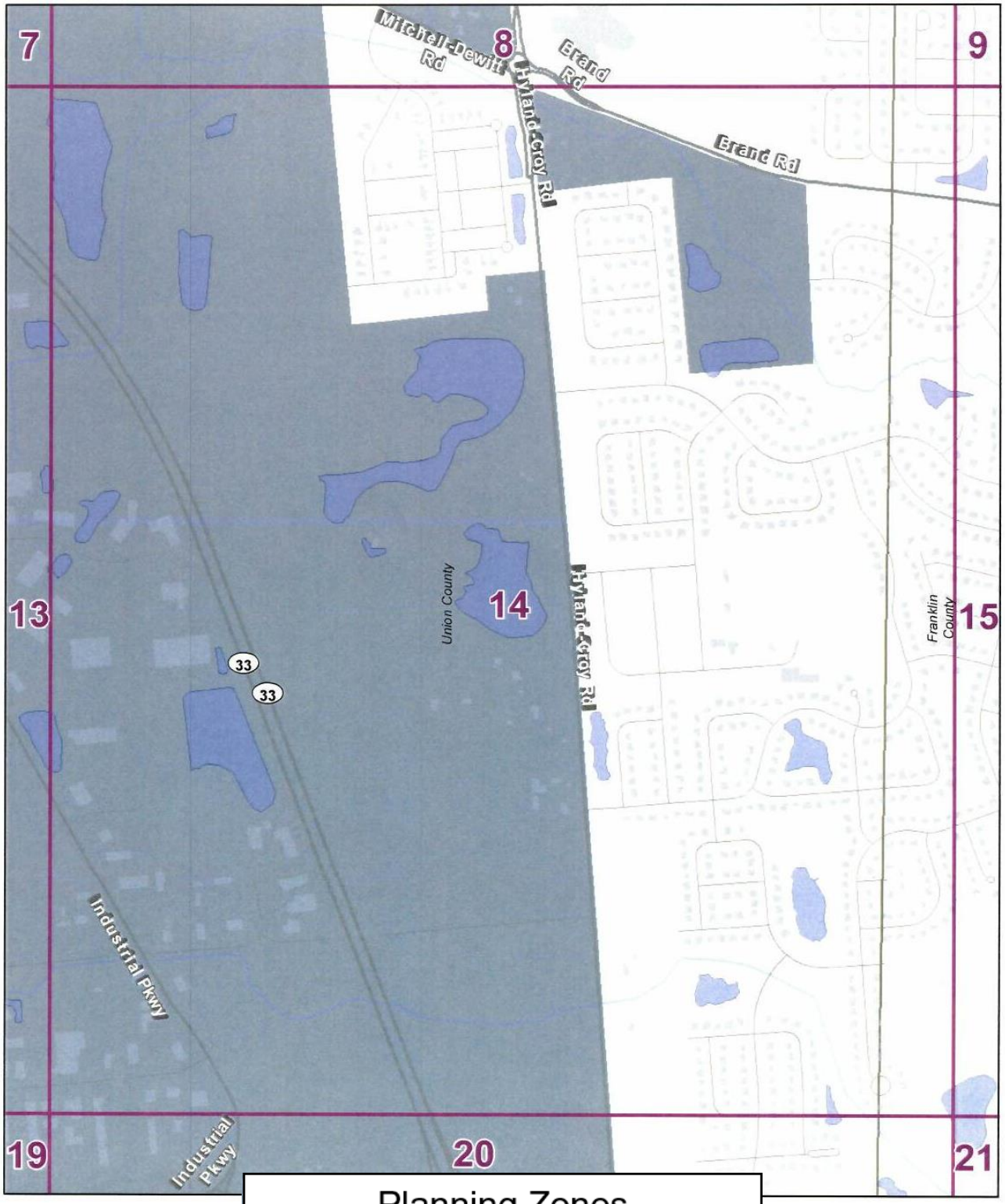
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$163,299.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$163,299.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	568	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD's
	EMS: Post Preserve, Park Place,Westbury, Bishop's Run and Belvedere Parks
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: 8 Ponds, Hyland-Croy, Brand major roadways

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	679
	Over65:	139
Non-English Speaking:		28
Households Below Poverty Level:		8
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		1.5
Median Household Income:		164,044

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	70,71,86,87

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	92.31%	0:08:41	100.00%	0:08:03	89.47%	0:08:55
2018	94.12%	0:09:06	100.00%	0:08:17	89.47%	0:09:49
2019	92.50%	0:09:09	78.57%	0:09:46	100.00%	0:08:30
2020	93.94%	0:07:37	100.00%	0:06:15	95.00%	0:07:06
2021	94.74%	0:07:19	100.00%	0:07:03	93.75%	0:07:23
5 Year Total	93.00%	0:09:07	96.21%	0:09:04	93.75%	0:10:22


7
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13
14
15
19
20
21
Mitchell-Dewitt Rd
Hyland-Croy Rd
Brand Rd
Brand Rd
Union County
Hyland-Croy Rd
Franklin County
33
33
Industrial Pkwy
Industrial Pkwy
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	15	District	93	Population	6581	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Brookdale Senior Living, Senior Condos Avery Rd Park and Fields, Station 93, Golf Course **Target** **Hazard-** Scottish Corners Elementary- 5950 Sells Mill Rd **Target Hazard-** Karrer Middle School 7245 Tullymore Dr **Target Hazard-**St. Brigid of Kildaire School and Church 7175 Avery Rd.						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	109	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	6.04%
2018	0	0	0	103	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287	5.41%
2019	0	0	0	61	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	3.99%
2020	1	0	0	46	20	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	175	4.12%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	3.90%
5 Year Total	1	0	0	319	147	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1160	4.72%

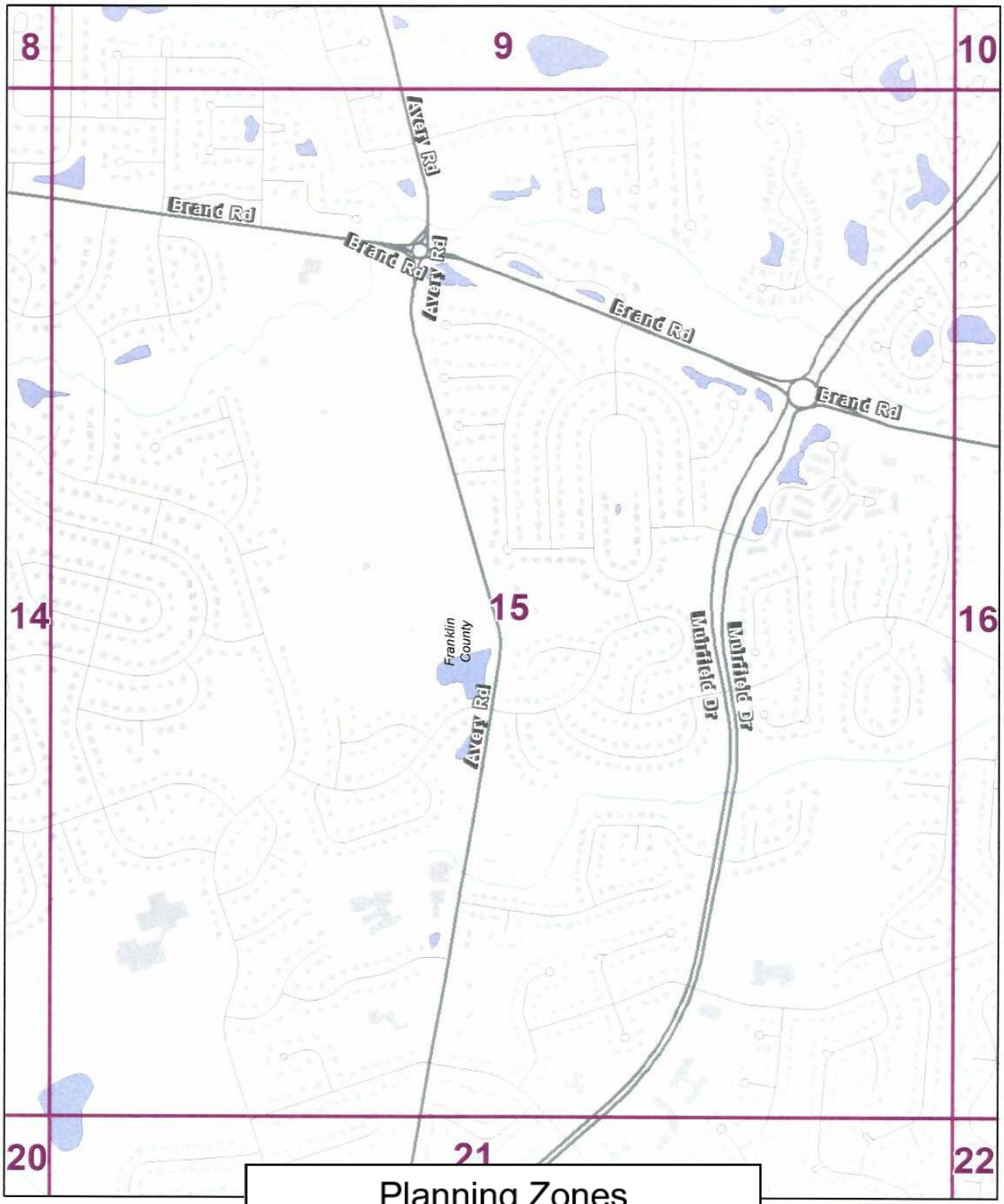
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$27,540.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$27,540.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	###	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD's, Schools, Churches, Brookdale Senior Living
	EMS: Senior Living, Schools, Recreational
	HM:
	TR: 23 Ponds Brand, Avery, Muirfield Major Roadways,

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	1488
	Over65:	573
Non-English Speaking:		154
Households Below Poverty Level:		54
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		2.7
Median Household Income:		143,558

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	72,73,88,89

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	98.88%	0:07:26	95.35%	0:07:51	99.56%	0:07:16
2018	97.21%	0:07:44	94.83%	0:08:11	98.21%	0:07:08
2019	98.99%	0:07:18	100.00%	0:07:04	98.80%	0:07:18
2020	98.86%	0:06:12	97.30%	0:06:15	98.56%	0:06:11
2021	98.98%	0:06:00	97.30%	0:05:49	99.38%	0:06:02
5 Year Total	98.27%	0:07:30	83.81%	0:07:56	98.86%	0:09:06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16
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21
22
Avery Rd
Brand Rd
Brand Rd
Avery Rd
Brand Rd
Brand Rd
Franklin County
Avery Rd
Muirfield Dr
Muirfield Dr
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	16	District	93	Population	5295	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Wyandott Elementary School, Asherton Apartment Complex, Dublin Community Pool, 2 Large Churches, Condos						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	1	0	0	48	19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	152	3.03%
2018	1	0	0	72	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	3.92%
2019	0	0	0	36	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	3.03%
2020	0	0	0	56	15	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	163	3.84%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	164	3.25%
5 Year Total	2	0	0	212	76	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	837	3.41%

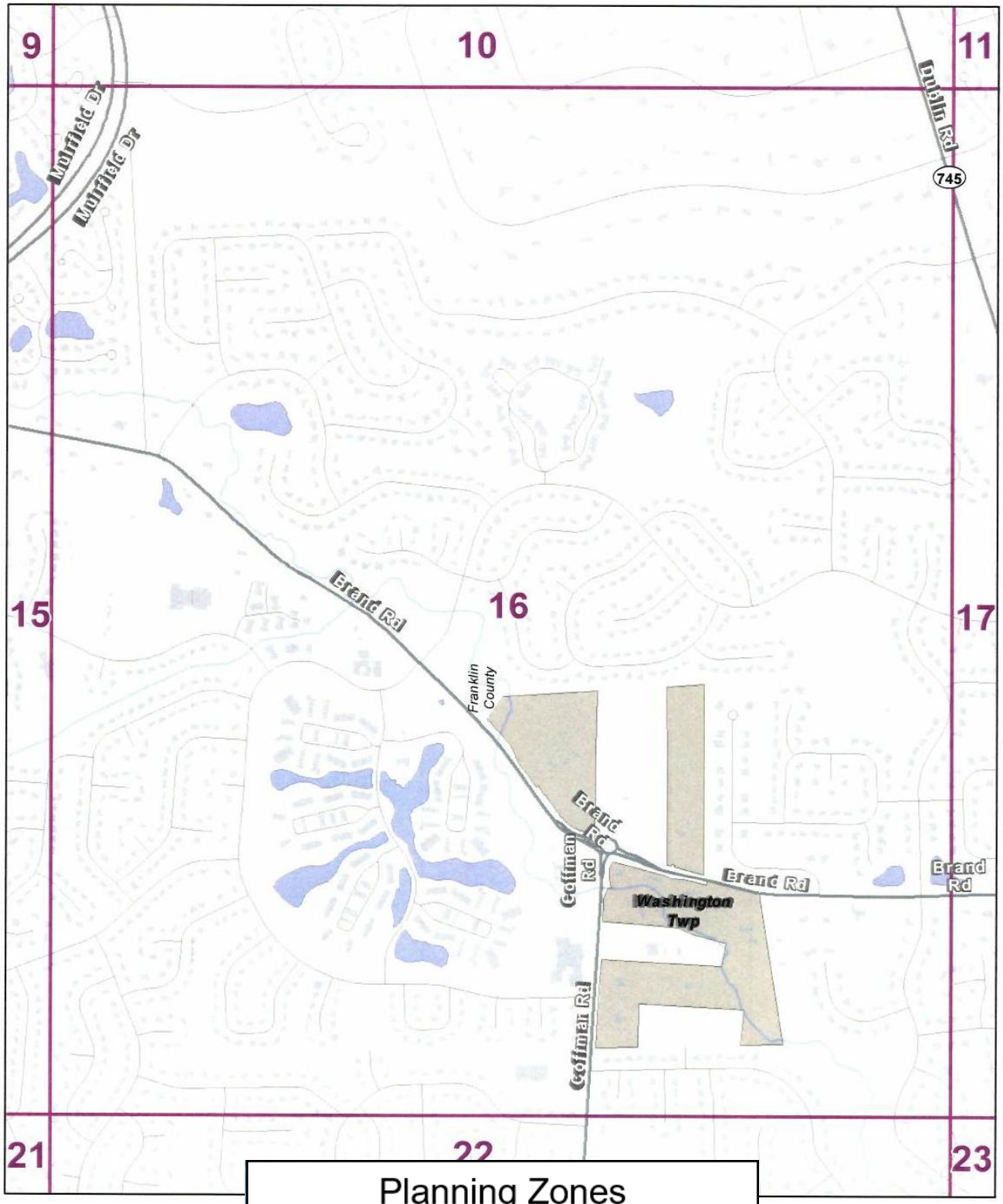
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$129,801.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$129,801.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	1908	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD's, Large number of multi-family, Churches, School
	EMS: Parks, School, Pool
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: 12 Ponds, Brand, Muirfield and Coffman Roads

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	1212
	Over65:	640
Non-English Speaking:		84
Households Below Poverty Level:		62
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		3.2
Median Household Income:		134,467

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	74,75,90,91

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	97.60%	0:07:37	90.91%	0:09:10	99.03%	0:07:35
2018	93.27%	0:08:28	84.31%	0:10:12	99.33%	0:07:47
2019	96.00%	0:07:50	89.29%	0:08:10	97.54%	0:07:29
2020	97.55%	0:06:37	96.30%	0:07:07	97.62%	0:06:39
2021	97.56%	0:06:24	100.00%	0:05:18	97.22%	0:06:36
5 Year Total	95.24%	0:07:57	93.26%	0:09:25	99.73%	0:07:12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23
Mohrfield Dr
Mohrfield Dr
Dublin Rd
745
Brand Rd
Franklin County
Brand Rd
Goffman Rd
Brand Rd
Brand Rd
Washington Twp
Goffman Rd
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	17	District	92	Population	4420	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential and River						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Scioto River ,Station 92 Target Hazard- Bailey Elementary School 4900 Brandonway Dr						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	44	23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	155	3.09%
2018	0	0	0	37	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	2.56%
2019	0	0	0	27	10	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	94	1.90%
2020	0	0	0	37	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	116	2.73%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	159	3.15%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	145	58	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	660	2.69%

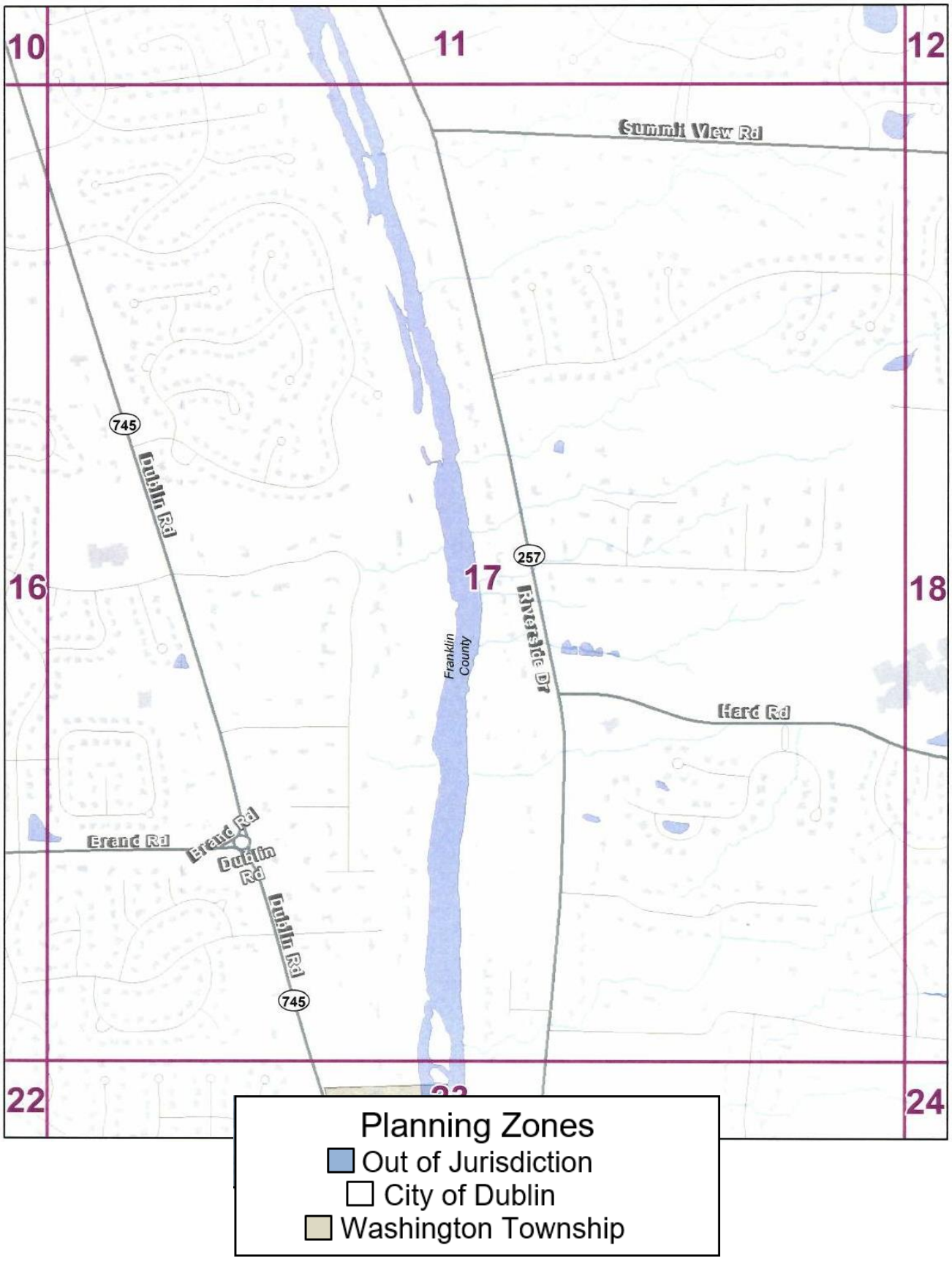
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$9,800.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$9,800.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	1462	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD, 1 Church, 1 School
	EMS: Numerous Parks, Scioto River, School
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: 8 Ponds, Riverside Dr, Dublin Rd, Hard Rd, Brand Rd.

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	864
	Over65:	500
Non-English Speaking:		16
Households Below Poverty Level:		77
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		5.3
Median Household Income:		158,114

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	76,77,92,93

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	96.21%	0:07:55	95.83%	0:07:45	96.30%	0:07:57
2018	94.12%	0:08:40	94.87%	0:08:44	95.56%	0:08:12
2019	100.00%	0:07:18	100.00%	0:07:42	100.00%	0:07:13
2020	93.97%	0:07:15	97.06%	0:06:35	93.26%	0:07:17
2021	96.23%	0:06:48	96.00%	0:07:05	96.27%	0:06:29
5 Year Total	96.41%	0:08:07	92.86%	0:08:16	98.12%	0:07:37


10
11
12
16
17
18
22
24
Summit View Rd
745
Dublin Rd
257
Riverside Dr
Franklin County
Hard Rd
Brand Rd
Brand Rd
Dublin Rd
Dublin Rd
745
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	18	District	92	Population	229	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential/Commercial/Recreational						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Lifetime Fitness, Large Strip Shopping complex, Emerald Fields Park Target Hazard- Dublin Scioto High School						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	36	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	3.31%
2018	0	0	0	46	24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	175	3.30%
2019	0	0	0	52	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	3.65%
2020	0	0	0	36	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	163	3.84%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	247	4.89%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	170	94	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	932	3.79%

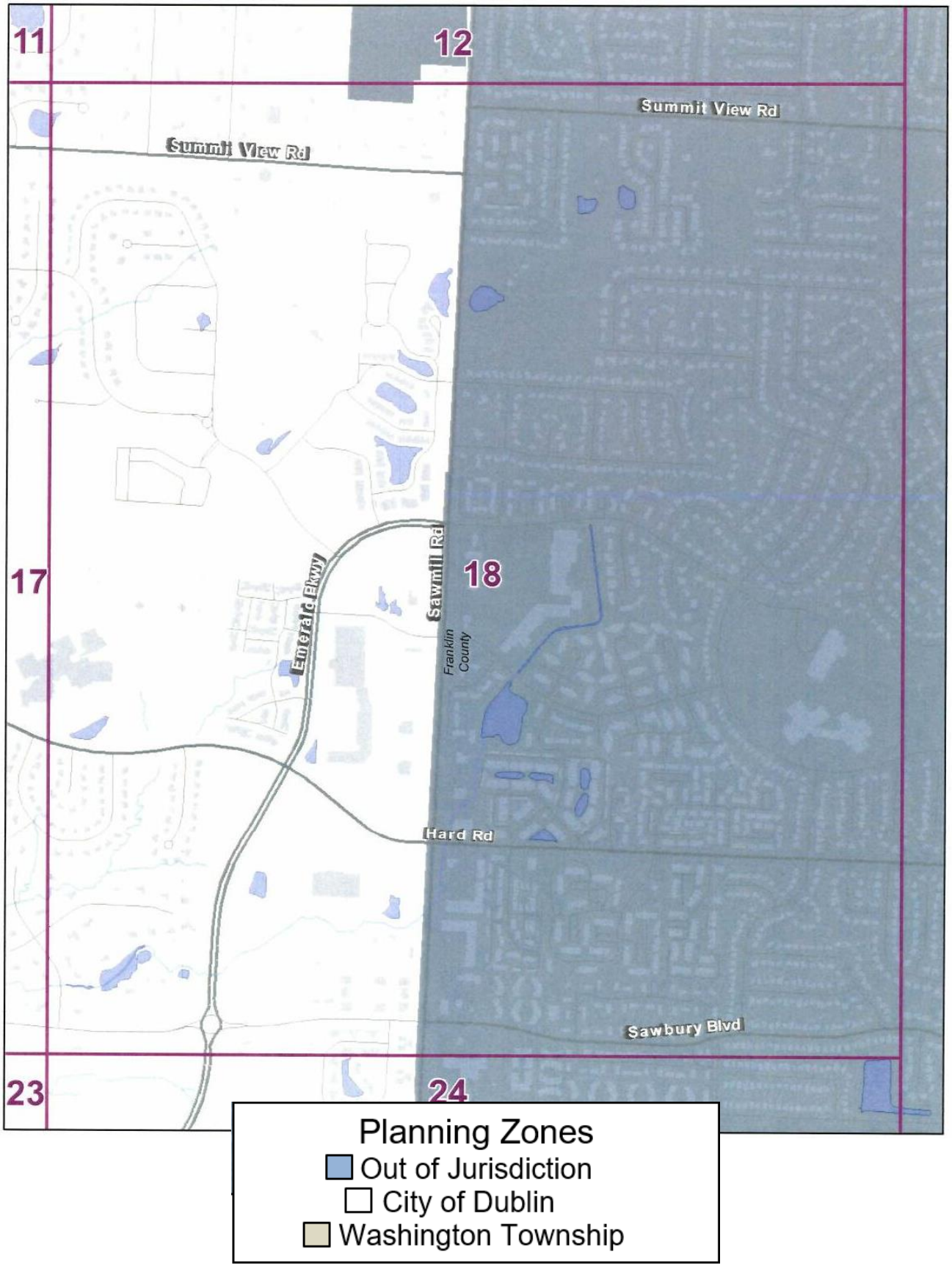
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$12,000.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$12,000.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	100	67	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD's, DSHS, Kroger Strip Mall
	EMS: Park and School
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: 14 ponds, Hard Rd, Emerald PKWY, Bright Rd, Sawmill Rd

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	44
	Over65:	29
Non-English Speaking:		2
Households Below Poverty Level:		5
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		6.7
Median Household Income:		115,027

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	78,79,94,95

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	96.64%	0:08:04	97.50%	0:08:10	96.33%	0:07:56
2018	92.57%	0:08:39	91.67%	0:08:38	94.62%	0:08:06
2019	96.13%	0:07:34	94.12%	0:09:14	96.60%	0:07:17
2020	95.71%	0:06:50	100.00%	0:07:58	95.35%	0:06:54
2021	97.17%	0:06:05	100.00%	0:05:18	96.62%	0:06:08
5 Year Total	95.05%	0:08:02	77.78%	0:08:34	96.61%	0:08:03


11
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23
24
Summit View Rd
Summit View Rd
Emerald Pkwy
Sawmill Rd
Franklin County
Hard Rd
Sawbury Blvd
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	19	District	91	Population	32	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Rural, Industrial						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Darree Fields, Dublin Mill Works, Chemi-Cote, Amazon Data Center Reviewed 6/2020, Target Hazard-Citgo Petroleum Tank Farm 6433 Cosgray Rd						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0.36%
2018	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0.45%
2019	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0.44%
2020	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	0.59%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	39	0.77%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	128	0.52%

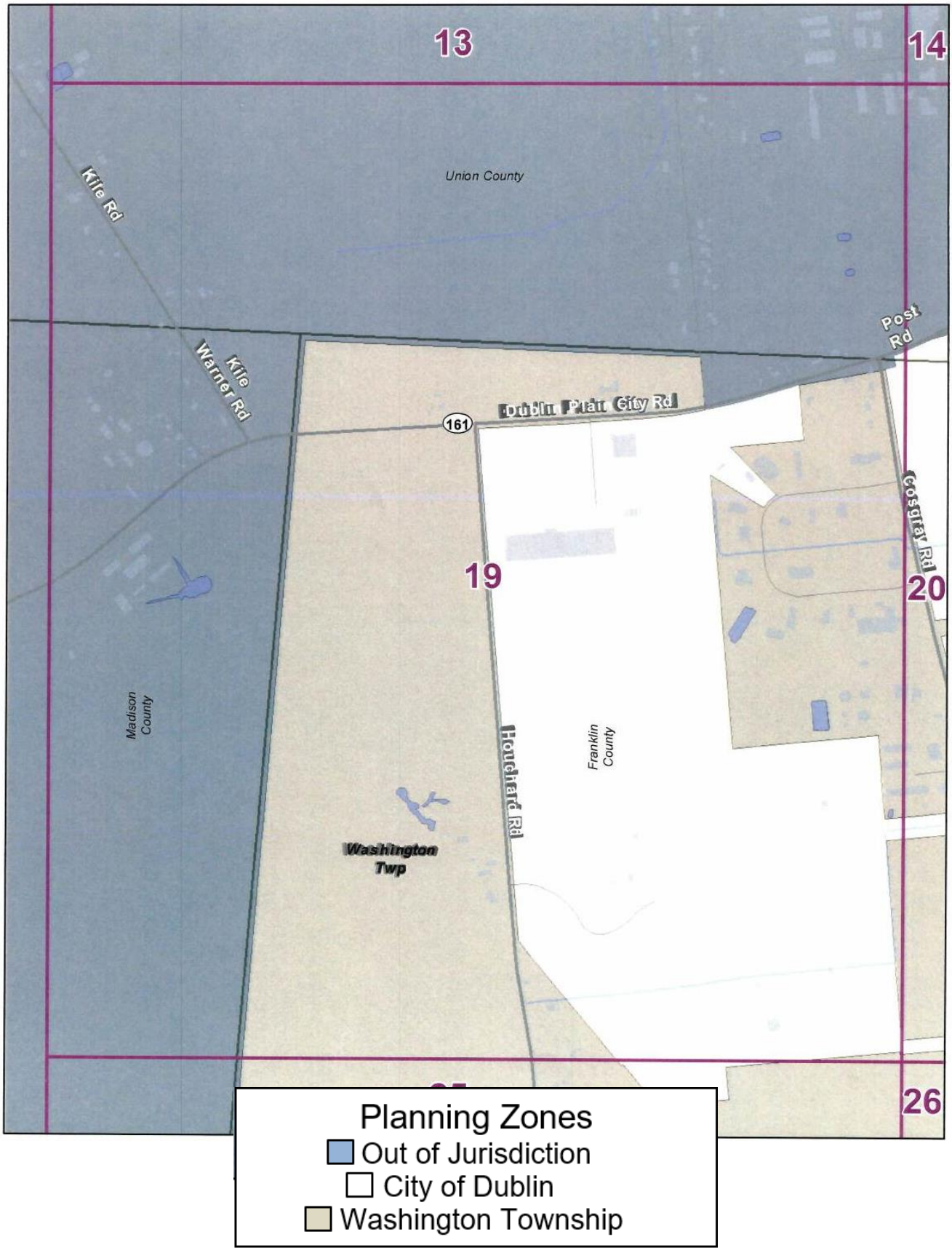
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$42,800.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$42,800.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	15	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: Citgo, School, Warehouse, Battery Storage at Amazon, Vaults, Kurtz Brothers
	EMS: Sports Events at Daree
	HM: Citgo, Chemi-cote
	TR: 6 Ponds, Houchard Rd, SR161, RR Crossing

Additional Demographics:	Under 14:	4
	Over65:	2
Non-English Speaking:		0
Households Below Poverty Level:		0
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		0
Median Household Income:		85,164

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	99,100,115,116

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	94.44%	0:09:06	83.33%	0:10:38	100.00%	0:08:24
2018	83.33%	0:09:59	100.00%	0:07:42	78.95%	0:10:30
2019	81.82%	0:09:53	66.67%	0:10:07	87.50%	0:08:56
2020	84.00%	0:08:14	94.44%	0:06:52	71.43%	0:08:36
2021	84.62%	0:08:10	75.00%	0:08:38	88.89%	0:07:54
5 Year Total	85.94%	0:09:59	100.00%	0:10:05	89.13%	0:07:41


13
14
Union County
Kile Rd
Kile Warner Rd
Post Rd
Dublin Plain City Rd
161
Cosgray Rd
19
20
Madison County
Franklin County
Houchard Rd
Washington Twp
26
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	20	District	91	Population	629	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Commercial, Agricultural, Recreational, Residential, College						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Fire Admin, Church, Sports Ohio Complex, Office Buildings, Multi-Familiy condos, Columbus Springs of Dublin, OU Medical Campus- 4 Buildings with Approved Plans up to 36 buildingsReviewed 6/2020						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	78	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	5.28%
2018	0	0	0	135	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	306	5.76%
2019	0	0	0	96	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	4.98%
2020	0	0	0	106	44	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	232	5.46%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	5.90%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	415	185	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1348	5.48%

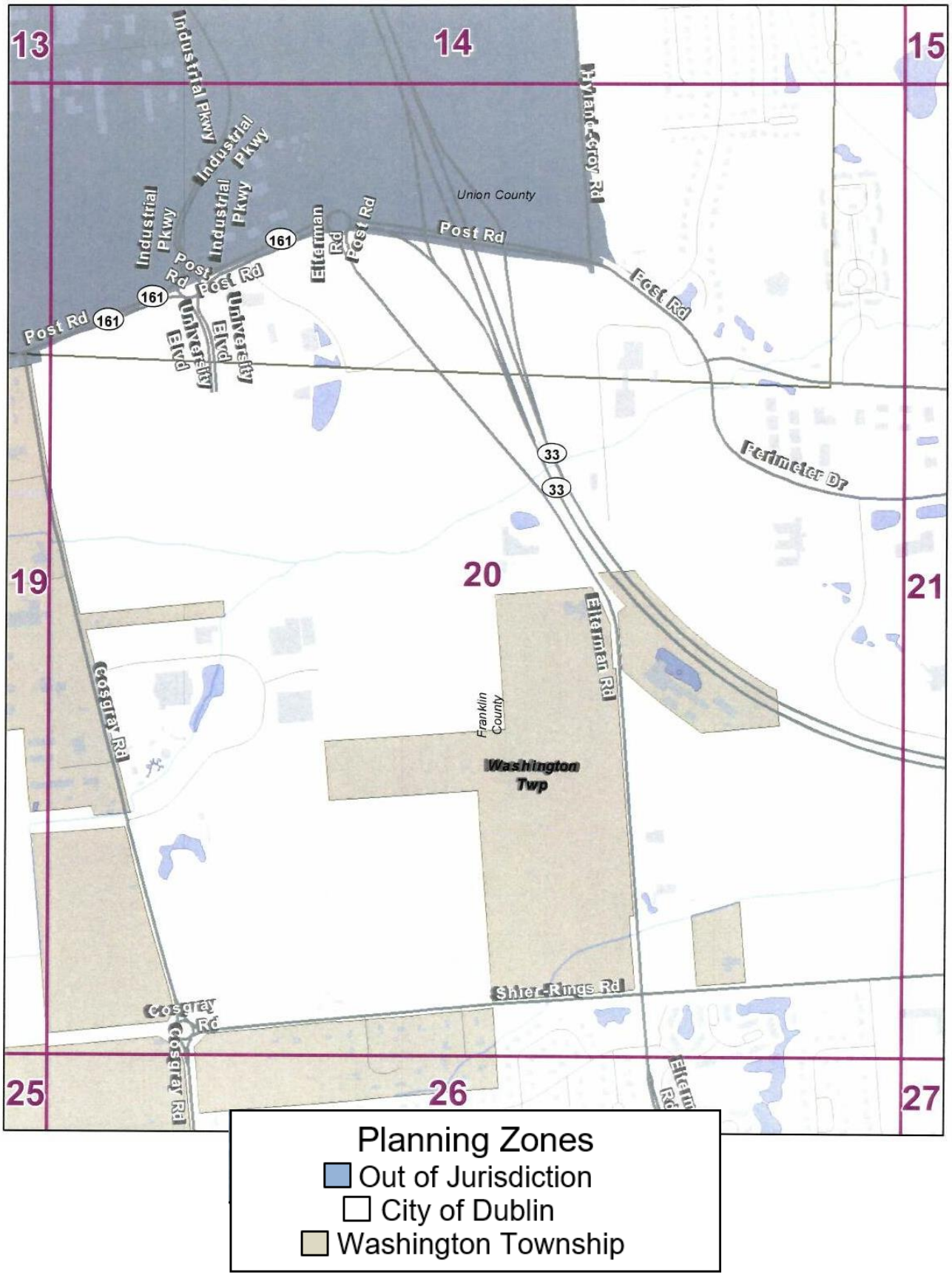
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$673,820.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$673,820.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	272	51	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: Large Multi-Family Complex, High Security Mental Health Facility,
	EMS: Large Mental Health Facility, Sports Ohio Complex
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: 25 Ponds, US 33/161 Split, Eiterman Rd, Post, Cosgray, Shier Rings

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	171
	Over65:	46
Non-English Speaking:		9
Households Below Poverty Level:		8
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		3.2
Median Household Income:		146,947

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	101,102,117,118

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	98.80%	0:07:43	97.22%	0:08:00	99.07%	0:07:37
2018	97.06%	0:07:21	100.00%	0:06:58	99.63%	0:07:07
2019	97.57%	0:07:29	100.00%	0:07:11	97.32%	0:07:31
2020	98.71%	0:06:09	98.61%	0:06:04	99.07%	0:05:52
2021	98.32%	0:06:06	100.00%	0:06:07	98.18%	0:06:06
5 Year Total	97.76%	0:07:23	96.25%	0:07:08	98.73%	0:09:53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Industrial Pkwy
Industrial Pkwy
Industrial Pkwy
Hyland-Croy Rd
Union County
Post Rd
Post Rd
Post Rd
Post Rd
Post Rd
Post Rd
Etterman Rd
161
161
161
University Blvd
University Blvd
33
33
Perimeter Dr
Cosgray Rd
Franklin County
Washington Twp
Etterman Rd
Shier-Rings Rd
Cosgray Rd
Cosgray Rd
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	21	District	91	Population	2859	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Commercial/Residentail						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Churches, Daycare Centers, Dublin Retirement Village, Convalarium of Dublin, Office Buildings, Urgent Cares, , Warehouses, Light Manufacturing, Fast Food, Strip Centers, Station 91, Multi-Family dwellings, Reviewed 6/2020 Target Hazard-Dublin Methodist Hospital 7500 Hospital Dr Target Hazard- Convalarium 6430 Post Rd Target Hazard- Dublin Retirement Village 6470 Post Rd						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	236	115	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	684	13.64%
2018	0	0	0	289	125	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	765	14.41%
2019	0	0	0	308	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	761	15.35%
2020	0	0	0	288	76	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	754	17.76%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	873	17.28%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	###	397	0	2	1	0	5	0	0	3837	15.61%

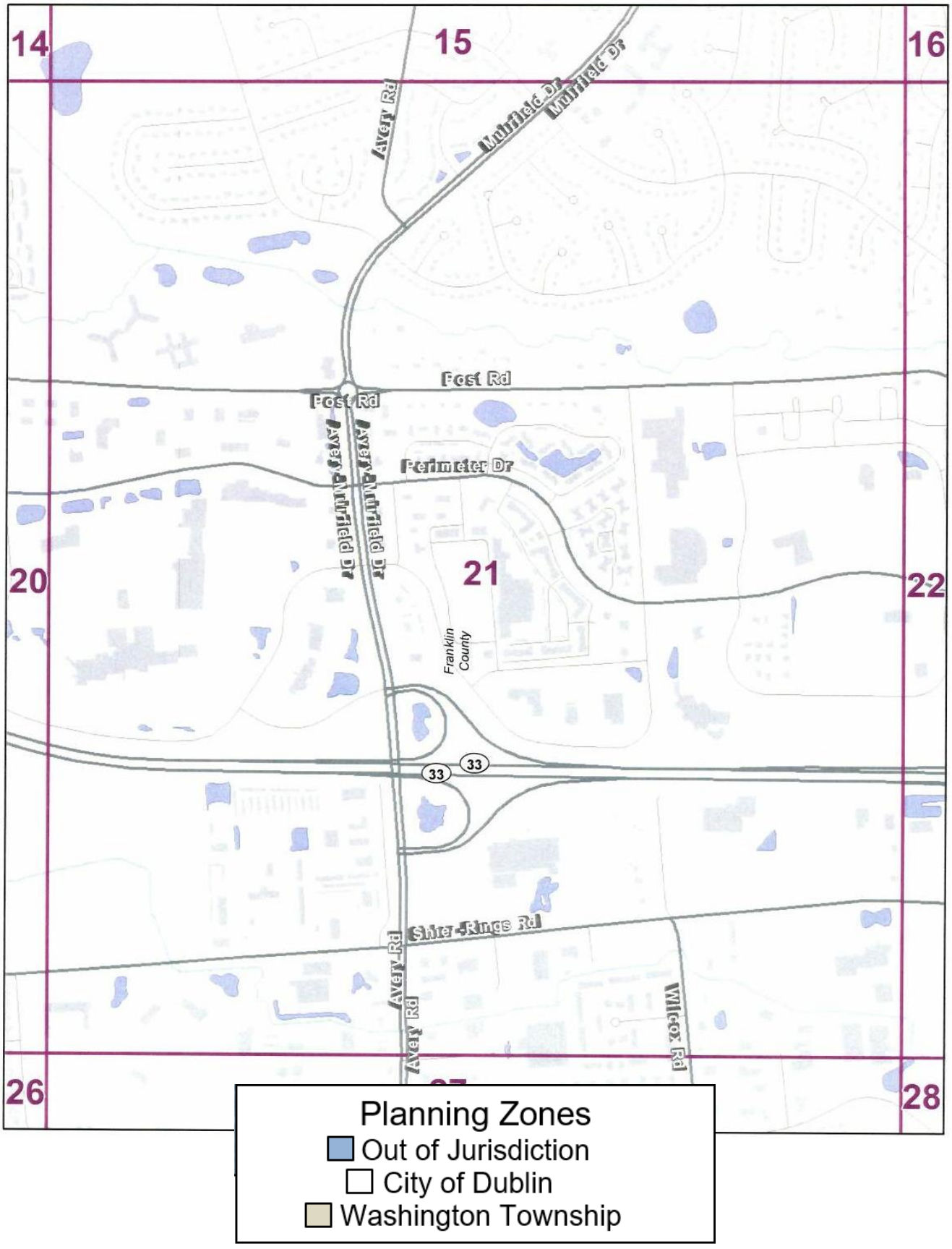
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$383,048.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$383,048.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	###	268	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: Senior Independent Living, Nursing Homes, Daycare, Multi-Family
	EMS: Hosptial, Urgent Cares, Senior Facilities, High Daytime Population
	HM: Medical Lab, Gas Stations
	TR: 41 ponds, US 33, Shier Rings, Avery, Post, Perimeter

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	597
	Over65:	251
Non-English Speaking:		45
Households Below Poverty Level:		25
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		2.5
Median Household Income:		104,974

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	103,104,119,120

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	98.90%	0:07:13	100.00%	0:06:50	98.77%	0:07:17
2018	97.78%	0:07:27	97.71%	0:07:39	99.34%	0:07:11
2019	99.21%	0:06:59	100.00%	0:06:30	99.14%	0:07:03
2020	98.54%	0:05:52	97.06%	0:06:19	98.53%	0:05:51
2021	98.63%	0:05:46	100.00%	0:05:43	98.50%	0:05:46
5 Year Total	98.61%	0:07:11	96.66%	0:07:23	99.47%	0:07:25


14
15
16
20
21
22
26
28
Avery Rd
Mulfield Dr
Post Rd
Perimeter Dr
Franklin County
33
Shier-Rings Rd
Wilcox Rd
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	22	District	95	Population	2424	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Commercial/Residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Coffman Park, Multiple Commercial Buildings, Dublin Police Depatment and NRECC, Columbus State Dublin Campus, Metro Place High Rise Office and Hotels, Kroger Shopping Plaza, Multi- Family Coffman Park is home to Dublin Irish Fest 100,000 attendance over 3 days 1st weekend of August, Other Events hosted here **Target Hazard-** Dublin Rec Center 5600 Post Rd **Target Hazard**- Dublin Coffman High School 6780 Coffman Rd.						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	92	97	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	457	9.11%
2018	1	0	0	101	86	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	478	9.00%
2019	0	0	0	135	32	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	448	9.04%
2020	0	0	0	70	28	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	255	6.01%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	324	6.41%
5 Year Total	1	0	0	398	243	0	4	0	0	18	0	0	1962	7.98%

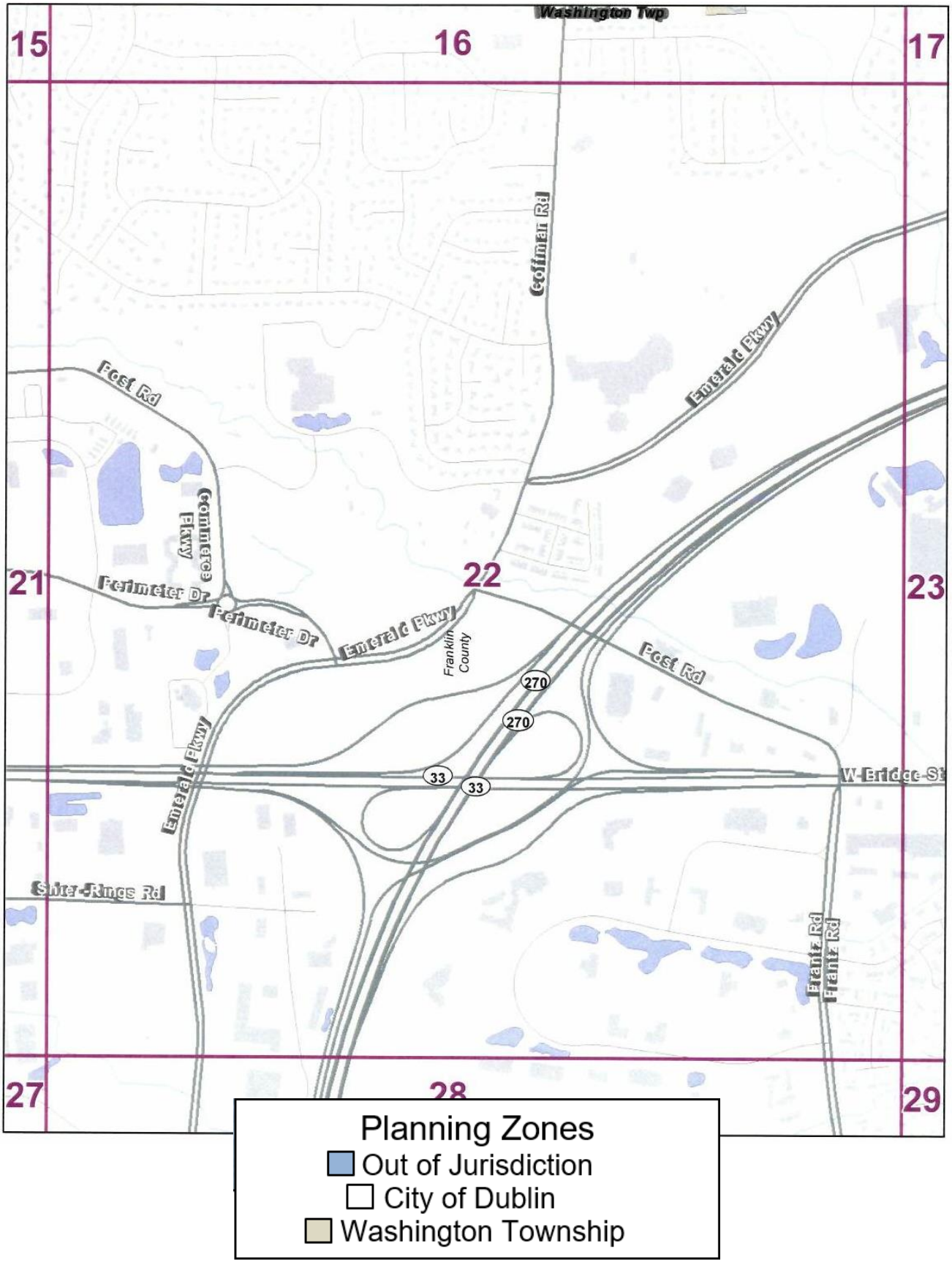
	Risks (Potential)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Save	$1,535,090.00
													Fire Loss	$1,535,090.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	926	122	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	1

Risk Description:	
	Fire: School, Highest Density Large Commercial and High Rise
	EMS: High Daytime Population, School, Recreational Activities
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: 20 ponds, US 33, Frantz Rd, Bridge St, I-270, Shier Rings, Emerald

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	480
	Over65:	298
Non-English Speaking:		38
Households Below Poverty Level:		20
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		2.4
Median Household Income:		126,536

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	105,106,121,122

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	95.96%	0:08:08	97.39%	0:07:59	95.37%	0:08:12
2018	97.49%	0:07:48	98.53%	0:07:54	99.07%	0:07:14
2019	95.76%	0:07:41	99.02%	0:07:25	94.80%	0:07:58
2020	97.65%	0:06:23	98.88%	0:06:39	97.86%	0:06:28
2021	97.84%	0:06:22	100.00%	0:05:49	97.21%	0:06:23
5 Year Total	96.44%	0:07:51	95.99%	0:07:45	97.35%	0:07:08


Washington Twp
15
16
17
21
22
23
27
28
29
Golfman Rd
Emerald Pkwy
Post Rd
Commerce Pkwy
Perimeter Dr
Perimeter Dr
Emerald Pkwy
Franklin County
Post Rd
270
270
33
33
W Bridge St
Emerald Pkwy
Shier Rings Rd
Frantz Rd
Frantz Rd
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	23	District	92	Population	3241	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Mix of Commercial and Residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Hotels, Strip Malls, Medical Office Buildings, The Grand, Bridge Park District- High Density Retail, Residential, Library, Churches, Indian Run Elementary, Scioto River, Target Hazard- Cardinal Health 7000 and 7200 Cardinal Place Target Hazard- Wendy's Corporate Headquarters 1 Dave Thomas Blvd Target Hazard- Post Office 715 Shawan Falls Target Hazard- Sells Middle School,Indian Run Elementary, 150 W. Bridge St						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	109	87	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	481	9.59%
2018	0	0	0	124	107	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	533	10.04%
2019	1	0	0	140	64	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	500	10.08%
2020	0	0	0	153	64	0	1	0	0	13	0	0	483	11.38%
2021	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	642	12.71%
5 Year Total	2	0	1	526	322	0	1	0	0	49	0	0	2639	10.74%

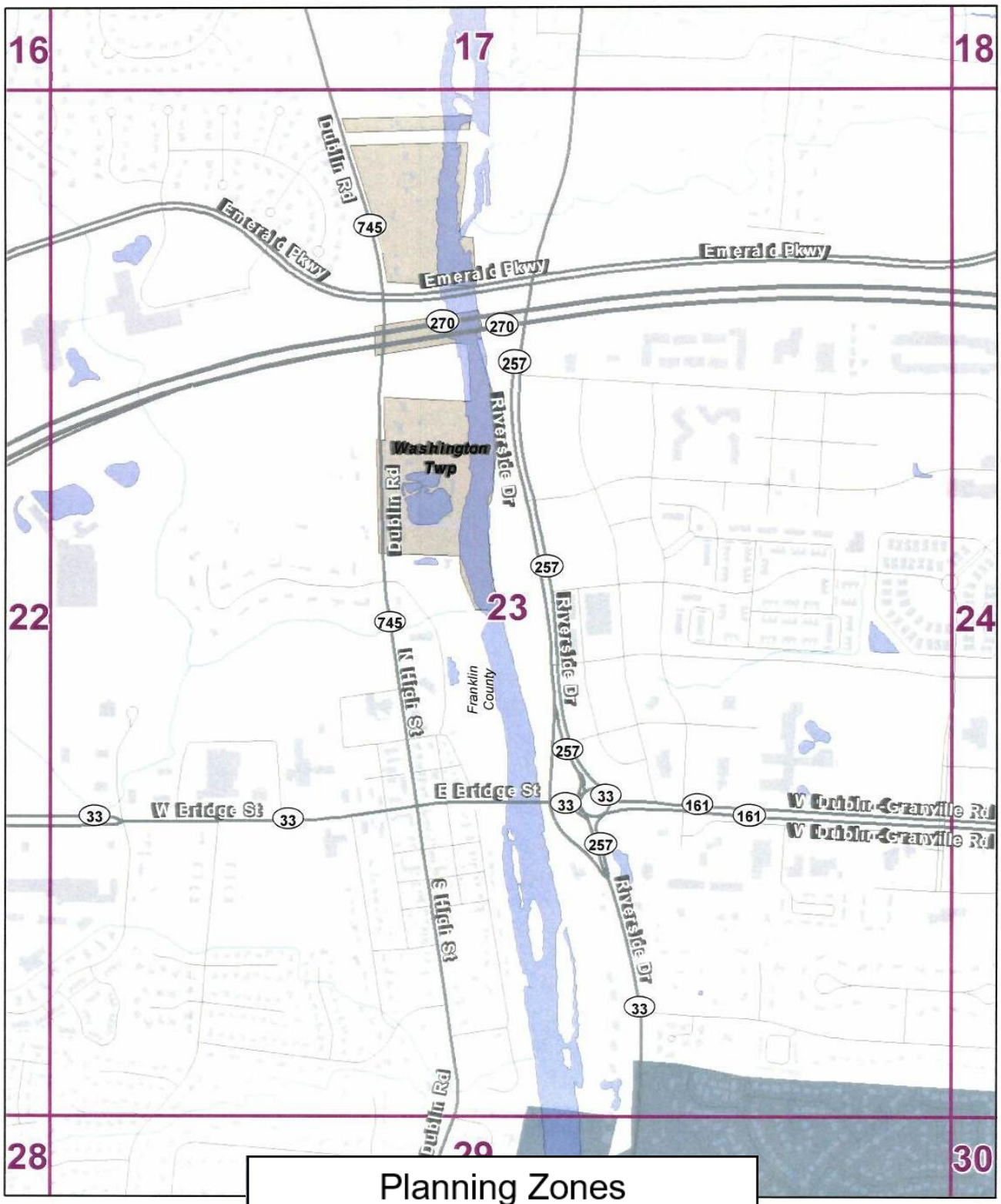
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$2,000.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$2,000.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	1439	158	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: Schools, Senior Facilities, Multi-Family, High Rise Hotels,
	EMS: Senior Living, Medical Offices, Schools, High Commercial Density
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: Shawan Falls, Scioto River, 13 Ponds, 161, 270, Dublin Rd. Riverside Dr.

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	569
	Over65:	578
Non-English Speaking:		87
Households Below Poverty Level:		54
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		4.8
Median Household Income:		78,320

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	107,108,123,124

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	96.93%	0:07:58	94.07%	0:08:54	98.27%	0:07:42
2018	94.75%	0:08:42	93.98%	0:09:02	98.14%	0:07:31
2019	97.00%	0:07:54	96.40%	0:07:45	97.17%	0:07:57
2020	97.93%	0:06:44	97.50%	0:06:57	97.72%	0:06:45
2021	97.20%	0:06:29	100.00%	0:06:18	96.46%	0:06:31
5 Year Total	96.16%	0:08:01	96.59%	0:08:50	97.36%	0:07:51


16
17
18
22
23
24
28
29
30
Dublin Rd
Emerald Pkwy
745
270
257
Washington Twp
Riverside Dr
N High St
Franklin County
E Bridge St
W Bridge St
33
161
W Dublin-Granville Rd
S High St
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	24	District	92	Population	222	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Commercial/Retail Area with some residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Car Dealerships, Daycare, Large commercial buildings, Strip Malls, Lowes, Stoneridge and Sunrise Senior Housing, Heartland Nursing, Restaraunts **Target Hazard**- AMC Movie Theater 6700 Village Parkway						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	268	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	654	13.04%
2018	0	0	0	274	105	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	656	12.36%
2019	0	0	0	253	63	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	583	11.76%
2020	0	0	0	132	38	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	307	7.23%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	338	6.69%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	927	333	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	2538	10.33%

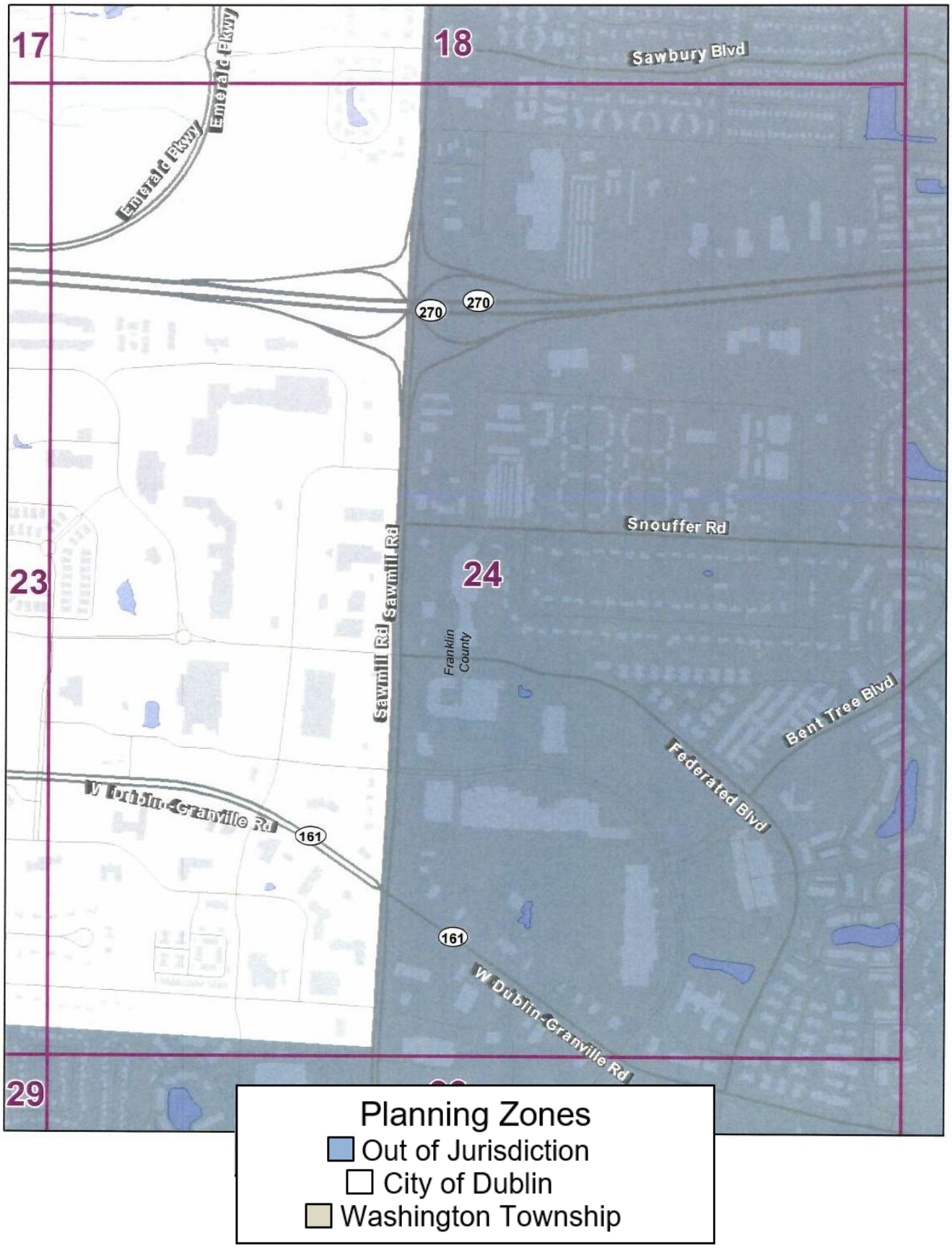
	Risks (Potential)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Save	$0.00
													Fire Loss	$0.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	121	134	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: Nursing Facilities, SFD, Church, Strip Malls,
	EMS: Daycare, Heartland, OSU Medical center offices
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: 4 ponds, I270, Sawmill, Emerald, 161

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	40
	Over65:	36
Non-English Speaking:		4
Households Below Poverty Level:		6
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		8.6
Median Household Income:		69,354

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	109,110,125,126

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	97.60%	0:08:20	100.00%	0:08:27	97.40%	0:08:19
2018	95.88%	0:08:10	92.22%	0:08:44	98.19%	0:07:55
2019	97.77%	0:07:55	92.96%	0:08:34	98.44%	0:07:54
2020	97.39%	0:06:50	85.71%	0:08:20	97.38%	0:06:47
2021	95.86%	0:06:55	100.00%	0:06:33	95.16%	0:07:05
5 Year Total	97.05%	0:08:07	0.00%	0:08:40	97.93%	0:07:42


17
18
23
24
29
Sawbury Blvd
Emerald Pkwy
Emerald Pkwy
270
270
Snouffer Rd
Sawmill Rd
Sawmill Rd
Franklin County
Bent Tree Blvd
Federated Blvd
W Dublin-Granville Rd
161
161
W Dublin-Granville Rd
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	25	District	91	Population	73	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Rural/Agricultural						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Few SFD's, Mostly un-developed. Reviewed 6/2020 Lift Station on W side of road						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.12%
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.09%
2019	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.16%
2020	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.05%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.08%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0.10%

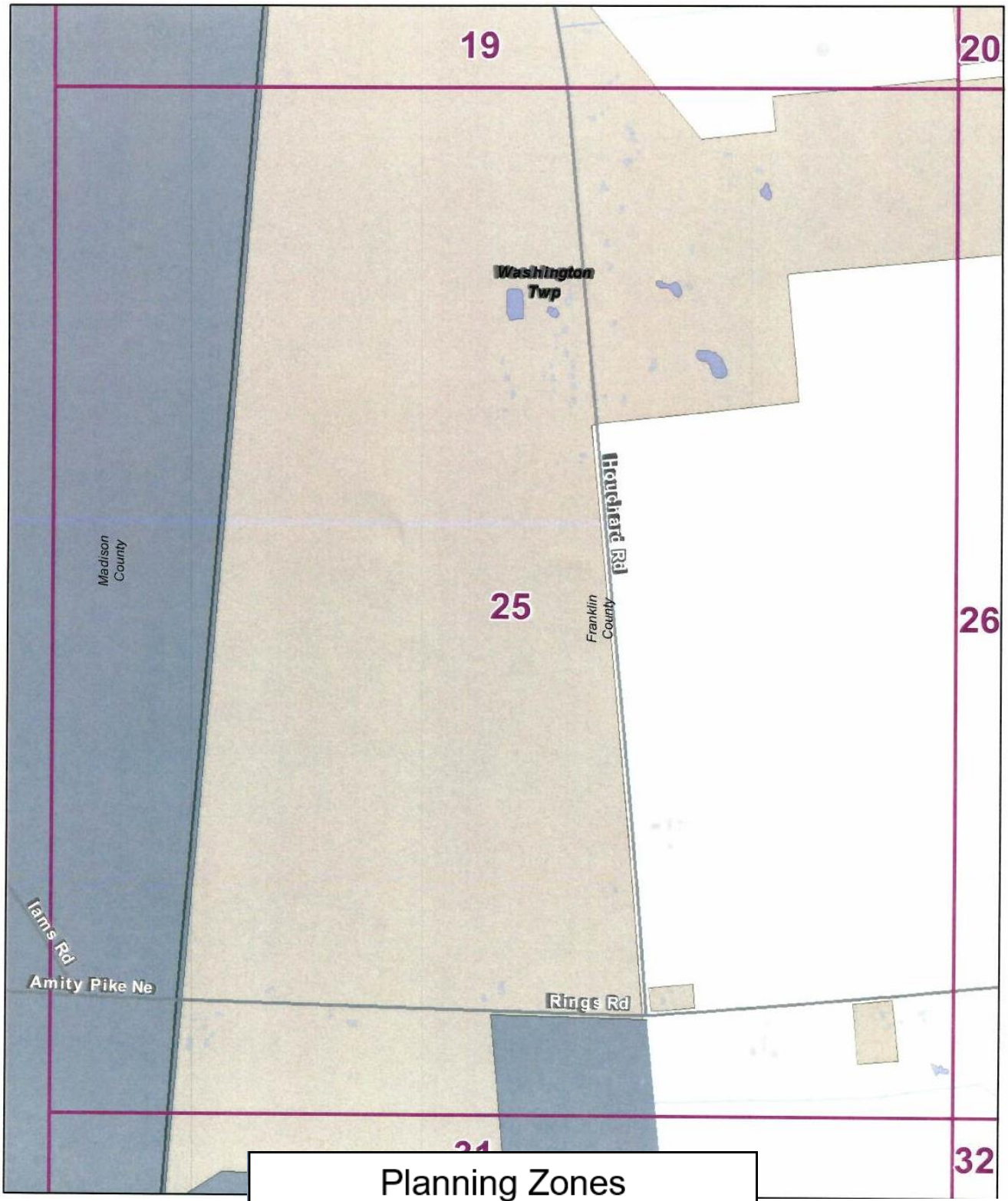
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$12,850.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$12,850.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	29	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD's
	EMS:
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: 5 Private Ponds-Houchard Rd

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	10
	Over65:	4
Non-English Speaking:		0
Households Below Poverty Level:		1
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		2.6
Median Household Income:		83,429

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	Yes
DMZ's	131,132,147,148

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	50.00%	0:11:03	0.00%	0:11:05	100.00%	0:08:47
2018	20.00%	0:11:46	0.00%	0:11:17	50.00%	0:10:52
2019	25.00%	0:12:22	NA	0:00:00	25.00%	0:12:22
2020	0.00%	0:09:20	100.00%	0:06:07	0.00%	0:09:20
2021	0.00%	0:10:09	0.00%	0:00:00	0.00%	0:10:09
5 Year Total	29.41%	0:11:36	86.75%	0:11:15	41.67%	0:08:02


19
20
Washington Twp
Houchard Rd
Madison County
25
Franklin County
26
Iams Rd
Amity Pike Ne
Riggs Rd
32
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	26	District	91	Population	2365	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential/Undeveloped						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Washington Elementary, Churches, Small Post Office, Golf Club of Dublin Reviewed 6/2020						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)												All Types	% of all	
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR					
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs	
2017	0	0	0	47	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	2.51%	
2018	1	0	0	38	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	2.81%	
2019	0	0	0	48	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	2.84%	
2020	1	0	0	53	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	3.46%	
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	143	2.83%	
5 Year Total	2	0	0	186	58	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	706	2.87%	

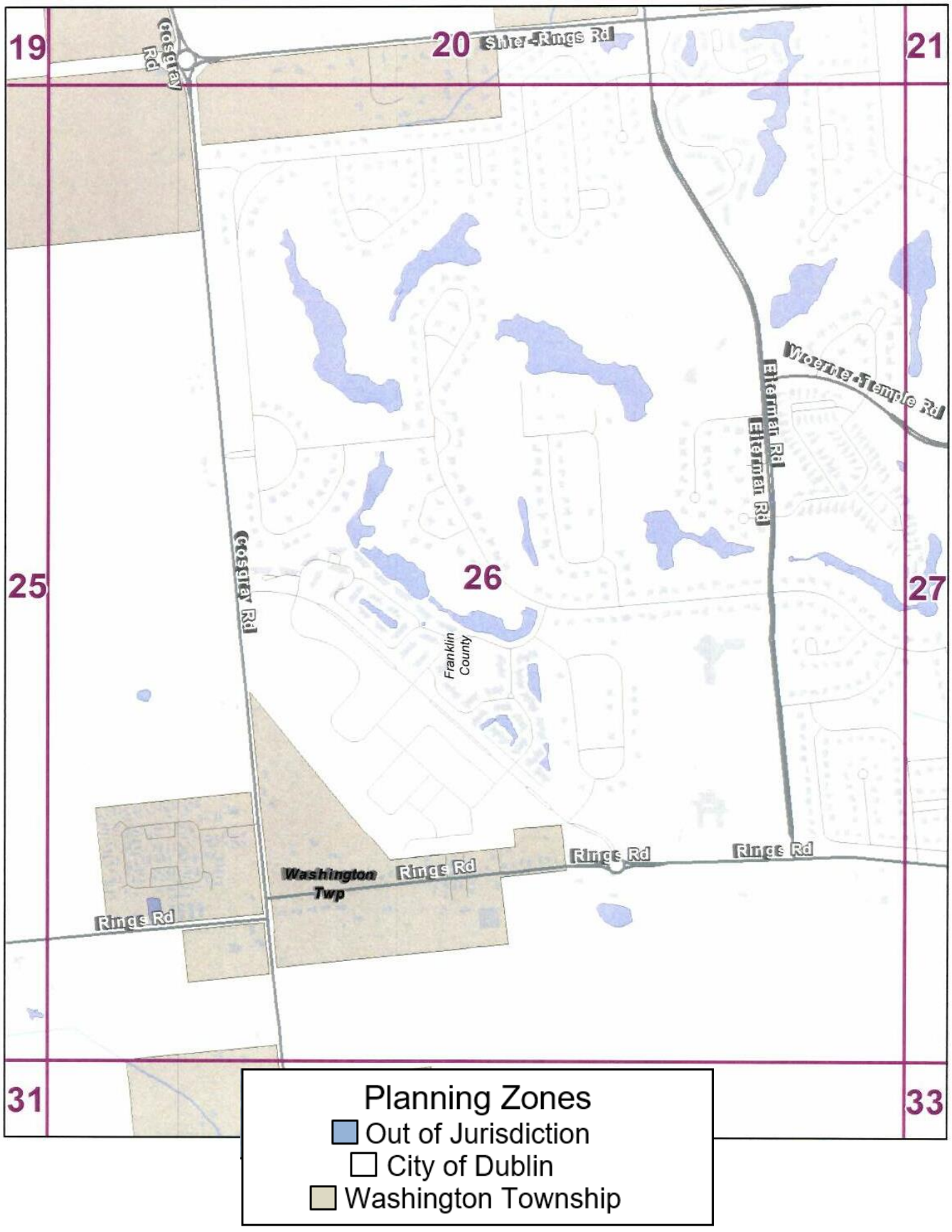
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$681,813.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$681,813.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	837	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD, Landscape Company, Chruches and School
	EMS: School, Park, High Call Volume Mobile Home Community
	HM:
	TR: 31 Ponds, Rings, Eiterman, Cosgray, Woerner-Temple

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	507
	Over65:	224
Non-English Speaking:		63
Households Below Poverty Level:		32
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		3.7
Median Household Income:		102,162

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	133,134,149,150

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	90.91%	0:09:24	100.00%	0:08:09	89.36%	0:09:26
2018	86.58%	0:09:52	83.33%	0:09:48	89.11%	0:09:48
2019	90.78%	0:09:12	95.45%	0:08:54	89.92%	0:09:16
2020	89.80%	0:07:58	98.18%	0:06:21	90.76%	0:07:48
2021	87.41%	0:08:09	83.33%	0:08:16	88.24%	0:08:07
5 Year Total	89.25%	0:09:27	91.07%	0:09:12	90.35%	0:11:59


19
20
21
25
26
27
31
33
Cosgray Rd
Shier-Rings Rd
Eiterman Rd
Worthington-Temple Rd
Franklin County
Washington Twp
Rings Rd
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	27	District	95	Population	5835	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential, Light Commercial						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Dublin Community Pool, Ballantrae Splash Park, Chruches, Multi-Family dwellings, daycare Target Hazard- Tuttle Park Apartments- Clubhouse 5701 Ebner Cir						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	73	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	4.53%
2018	0	0	0	76	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	4.52%
2019	0	0	0	77	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	4.26%
2020	0	0	0	95	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	5.86%
2021	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	225	4.45%
5 Year Total	3	0	0	321	94	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1152	4.69%

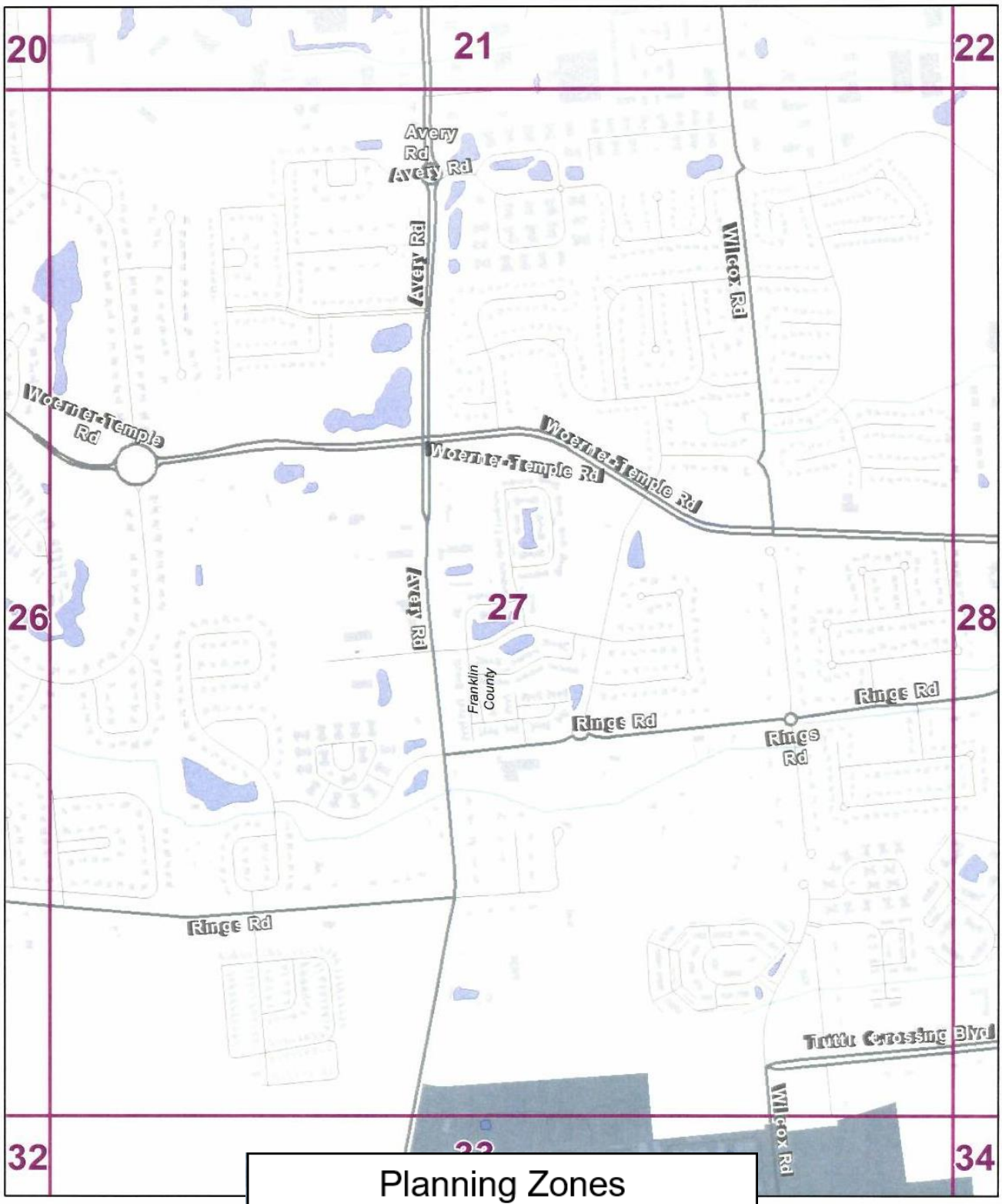
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$52,212.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$52,212.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	2249	52	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: Multi-Family, Churches
	EMS: Pool, Parks, Daycare, Mobile Home park
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: 30 Ponds, Avery, Tuttle, Woerner Temple

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	1173
	Over65:	510
Non-English Speaking:		133
Households Below Poverty Level:		89
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		3.7
Median Household Income:		101,618

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	135,136,151,152

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	96.50%	0:08:09	93.75%	0:08:42	97.02%	0:08:03
2018	95.00%	0:08:31	92.31%	0:09:30	97.89%	0:08:21
2019	98.10%	0:07:43	100.00%	0:07:00	97.71%	0:07:43
2020	97.59%	0:06:28	96.00%	0:06:33	97.39%	0:06:29
2021	96.89%	0:06:39	100.00%	0:06:13	96.39%	0:06:39
5 Year Total	96.47%	0:08:10	98.44%	0:08:30	98.48%	0:09:28


20
21
22
Avery Rd
Avery Rd
Avery Rd
Wilcox Rd
Woerner-Temple Rd
Woerner-Temple Rd
Woerner-Temple Rd
26
27
28
Avery Rd
Franklin County
Rings Rd
Rings Rd
Rings Rd
Rings Rd
Tuttle Crossing Blvd
Wilcox Rd
32
34
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	28	District	95	Population	138	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Heavy Commercial with some residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	I-270, Large office High Rise buildings, Hotels, Station 95,Restaraunts, Target Hazard- Ashland Chemical (INEOS Tech) 5200 Blazer Pkwy Target Hazard-Post Office 6400 Emerald Pkwy						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	157	56	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	407	8.12%
2018	0	0	0	171	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	421	7.93%
2019	0	0	0	132	18	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	350	7.06%
2020	1	0	0	93	21	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	237	5.58%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	247	4.89%
5 Year Total	1	0	0	553	146	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	1662	6.76%

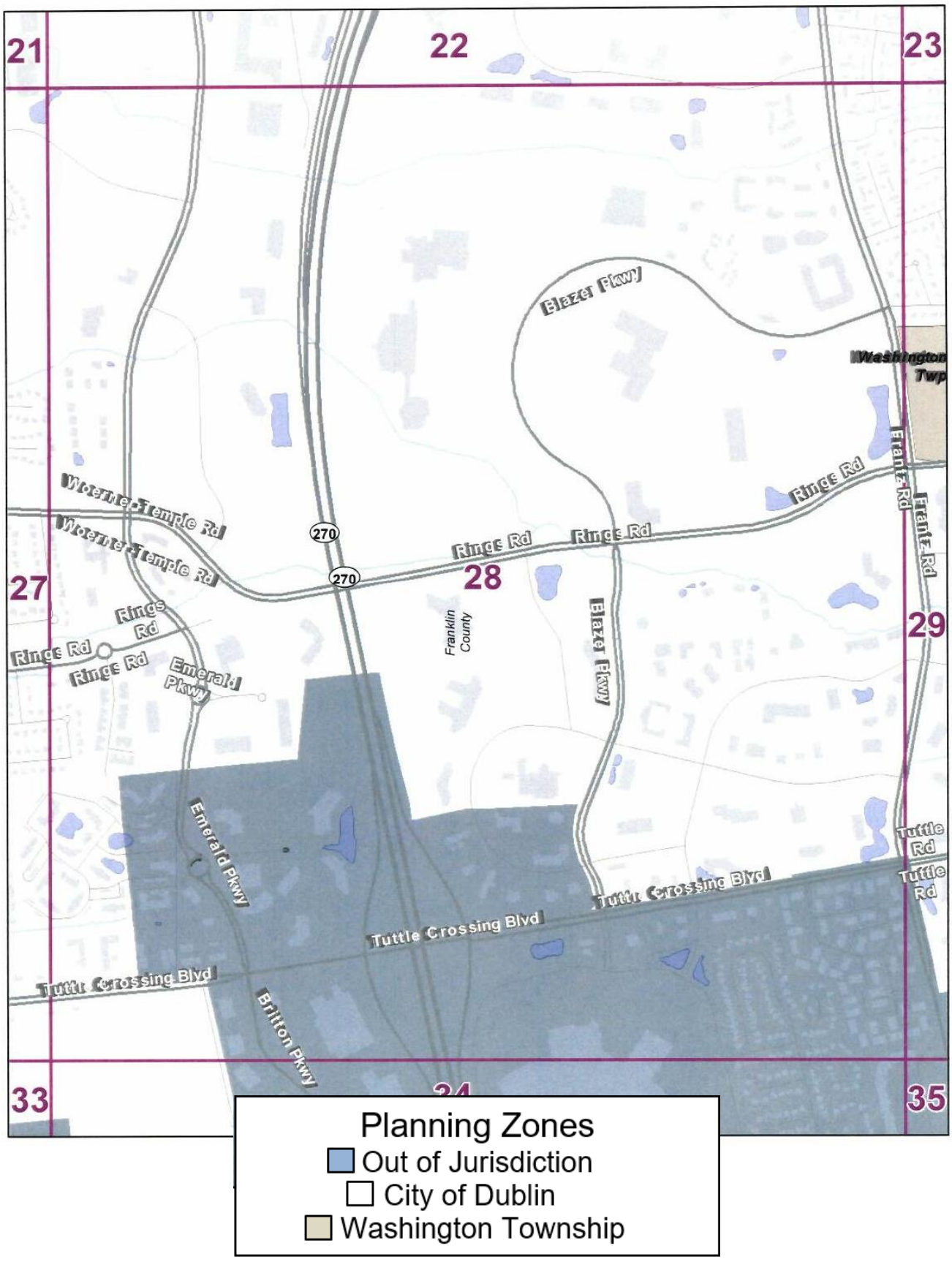
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$945,636.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$945,636.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	68	166	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: Multiple High rise, Hotels, Multi-family
	EMS: Large Daytime Population
	HM: 2 Labs with volitile chemicals 5200 Blazer
	TR: 29 ponds, Blazer, Tuttle, Emerald, Rings, 270, Frantz

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	27
	Over65:	11
Non-English Speaking:		0
Households Below Poverty Level:		2
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		3
Median Household Income:		97,601

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	137,138,153,154

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	97.64%	0:07:24	97.56%	0:07:09	97.66%	0:07:28
2018	97.86%	0:07:14	97.03%	0:07:06	99.35%	0:07:07
2019	98.29%	0:06:52	97.37%	0:07:23	98.54%	0:06:42
2020	99.58%	0:05:53	100.00%	0:07:21	100.00%	0:05:43
2021	98.38%	0:05:34	97.40%	0:05:40	98.82%	0:05:28
5 Year Total	97.92%	0:07:09	95.83%	0:07:20	98.31%	0:08:06


21
22
23
27
28
29
33
35
Blazer Pkwy
Washington Twp
Woerner Temple Rd
Rings Rd
Rings Rd
Rings Rd
Rings Rd
Rings Rd
Rings Rd
Frantz Rd
Frantz Rd
270
270
Franklin County
Blazer Pkwy
Emerald Pkwy
Emerald Pkwy
Tuttle Crossing Blvd
Tuttle Crossing Blvd
Tuttle Crossing Blvd
Tuttle Rd
Tuttle Rd
Britton Pkwy
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	29	District	95	Population	1578	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential/Commercial/ Scioto River						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Thomas Elementary, Target Hazard- The Sanctuary at Tuttle Crossing Target Hazard- Griffin Thomas Elementary 4671 Tuttle Rd.						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	93	35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	227	4.53%
2018	0	0	0	102	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	4.31%
2019	0	0	0	84	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	4.30%
2020	0	0	0	62	16	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	159	3.74%
2021	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	3.78%
5 Year Total	1	0	0	341	104	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1019	4.15%

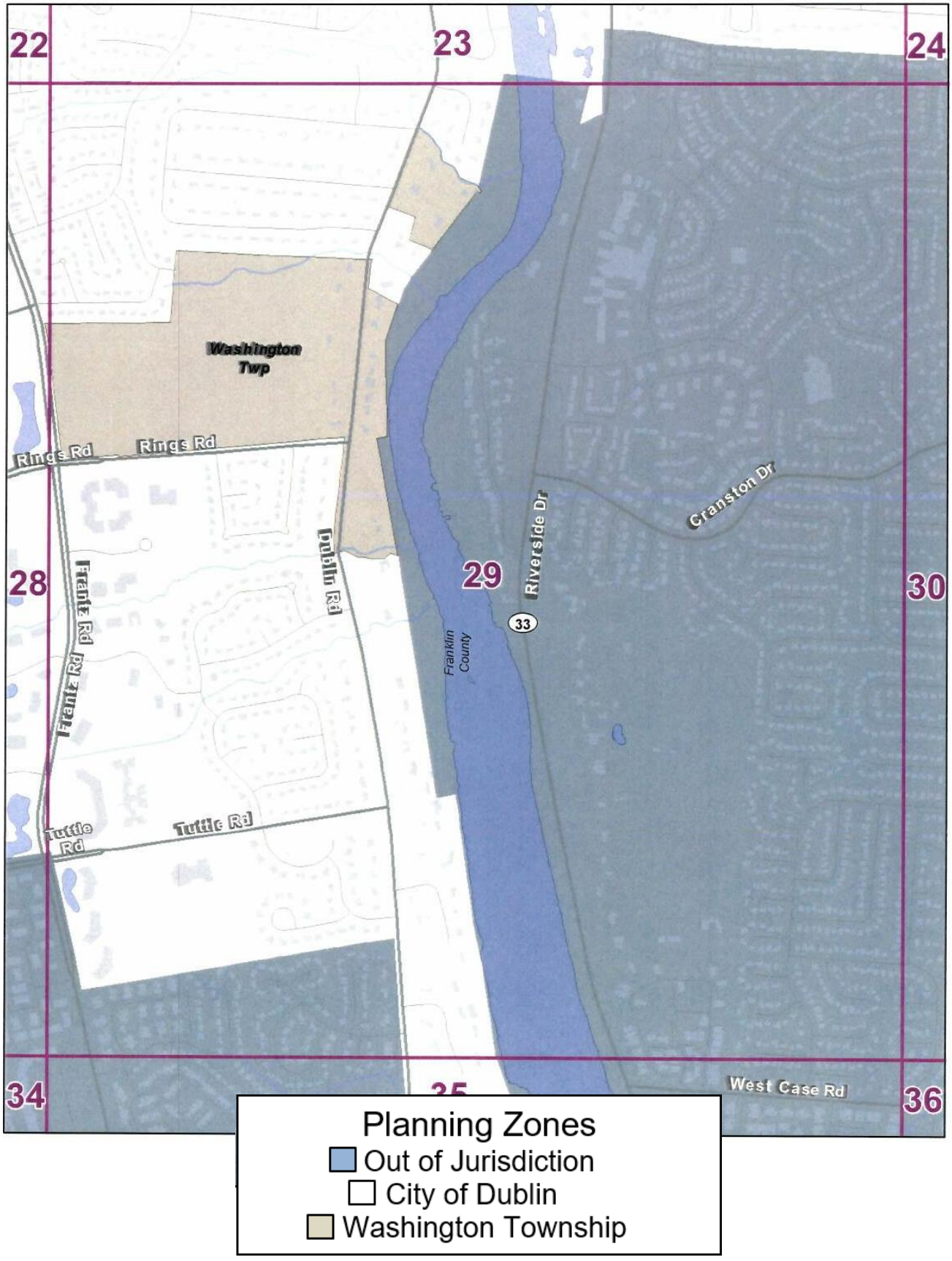
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$5,500.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$5,500.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	568	43	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: School, Sanctuary, SFD
	EMS: Group Homes on Longview, Sanctuary, School
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: Scioto River, 1 pond, Dublin, Frantz, Tuttle, Riverside Dr.

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	287
	Over65:	305
Non-English Speaking:		19
Households Below Poverty Level:		4
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		0.8
Median Household Income:		108,699

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	139,140,155,156

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	98.11%	0:07:53	96.00%	0:08:48	98.40%	0:07:39
2018	95.63%	0:08:15	91.67%	0:07:28	97.01%	0:08:08
2019	96.24%	0:07:46	100.00%	0:07:20	95.79%	0:07:47
2020	97.48%	0:06:11	100.00%	0:06:40	97.76%	0:06:03
2021	98.95%	0:05:45	95.24%	0:05:56	99.41%	0:05:44
5 Year Total	96.64%	0:07:55	0.00%	0:08:26	97.57%	0:07:06


22
23
24
28
29
30
34
36
Washington Twp
Rings Rd
Rings Rd
Frantz Rd
Frantz Rd
Dublin Rd
Riverside Dr
Granston Dr
33
Franklin County
Tuttle Rd
Tuttle Rd
West Case Rd
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	31	District	91	Population	15	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Agricultural/Rural						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	None. Little in jurisdiction Reviewed 6/2020						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%

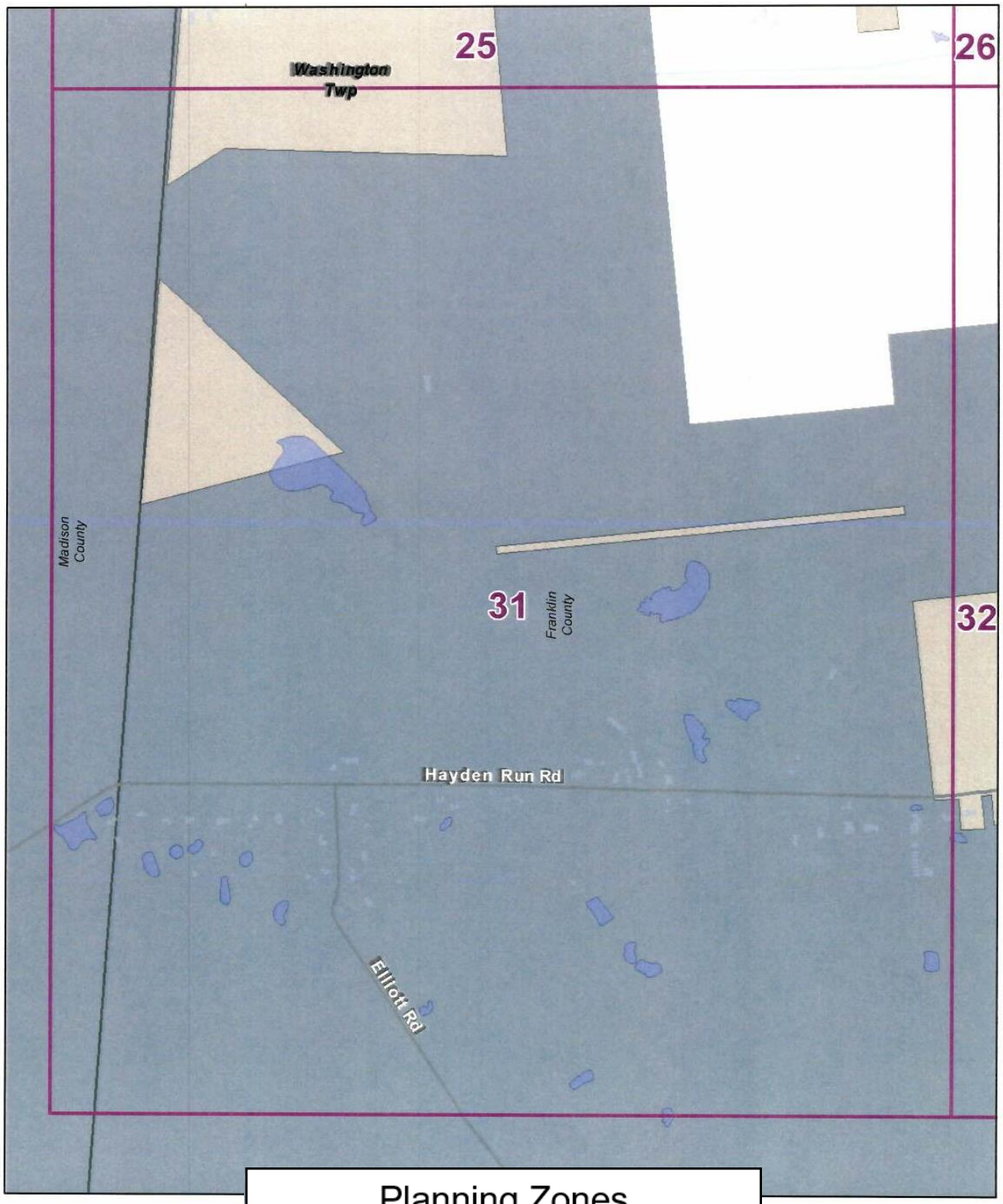
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$0.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$0.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD
	EMS:
	HM: 0 Known
	TR:

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	1
	Over65:	0
Non-English Speaking:		0
Households Below Poverty Level:		0
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		0
Median Household Income:		85,357

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	163,164,179,180

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	n/a	0:00:00	0.00%	0:00:00	0.00%	0:00:00
2018	0.00%	0:00:00	0.00%	0:00:00	0.00%	0:00:00
2019	NA	0:00:00	NA	0:00:00	0.00%	0:00:00
2020	0.00%	0:00:00	96.97%	0:07:06	57.14%	0:09:29
2021	0.00%	0:00:00	0.00%	0:00:00	0.00%	0:00:00
5 Year Total	72.00%	0:00:00	60.00%	0:00:00	75.00%	0:00:00


25
26
Washington Twp
Madison County
31
Franklin County
32
Hayden Run Rd
Elliott Rd
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	32	District	91	Population	365	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential/Agriculural. Mostly OOJReviewed 6/2020						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:							

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)														
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all	
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs	
2017	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0.24%	
2018	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.09%	
2019	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.18%	
2020	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0.35%	
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.12%	
5 Year Total	0	0	0	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0.19%	

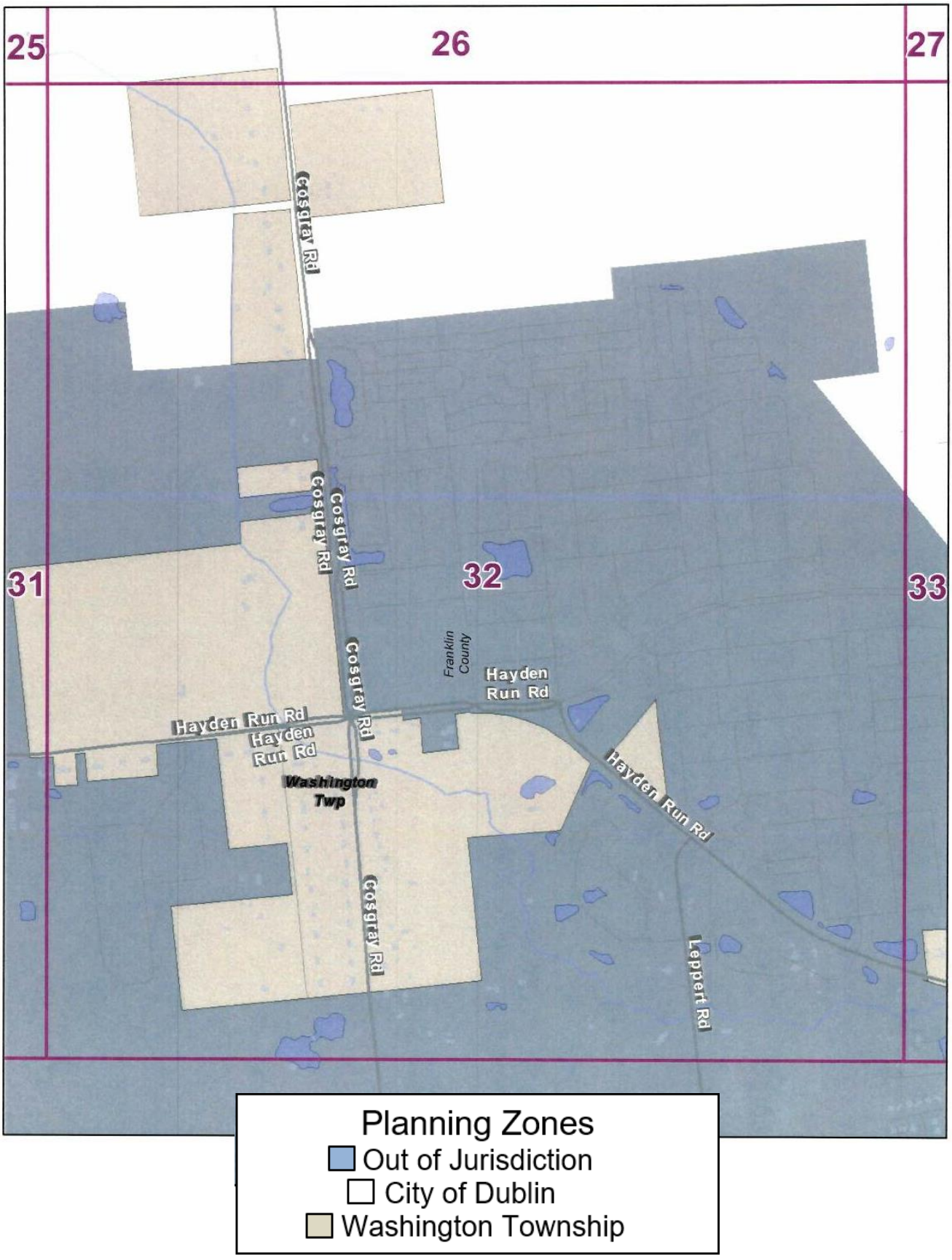
	Risks (Potential)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Save	#REF!
													Fire Loss	#REF!
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD
	EMS:
	HM:
	TR: 8 Ponds, Hayden Run and Cosgray

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	69
	Over65:	27
Non-English Speaking:		1
Households Below Poverty Level:		4
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		1.9
Median Household Income:		96,478

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	Yes
DMZ's	165,166,181,182

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	72.73%	0:09:32	0.00%	0:00:00	72.73%	0:09:32
2018	100.00%	0:09:00	0.00%	0:00:00	100.00%	0:09:00
2019	55.56%	0:11:56	0.00%	0:08:33	62.50%	0:12:21
2020	60.00%	0:09:26	100.00%	0:07:21	94.22%	0:07:34
2021	66.67%	0:08:37	0.00%	0:00:00	66.67%	0:08:37
5 Year Total	95.11%	0:11:03	100.00%	0:08:33	99.36%	0:07:53


25
26
27
31
32
33
Cosgray Rd
Cosgray Rd
Cosgray Rd
Cosgray Rd
Cosgray Rd
Franklin County
Hayden Run Rd
Hayden Run Rd
Hayden Run Rd
Hayden Run Rd
Hayden Run Rd
Washington Twp
Leppert Rd
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	33	District	91	Population	688	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	Large Senior Living Complex with large multi-story occupancies as well as garden style condos. Mobile home park. Reviewed 6/2020						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	25	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	3.65%
2018	0	0	0	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	3.41%
2019	0	0	0	106	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348	7.02%
2020	0	0	0	102	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	6.99%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	388	7.68%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	253	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1397	5.68%

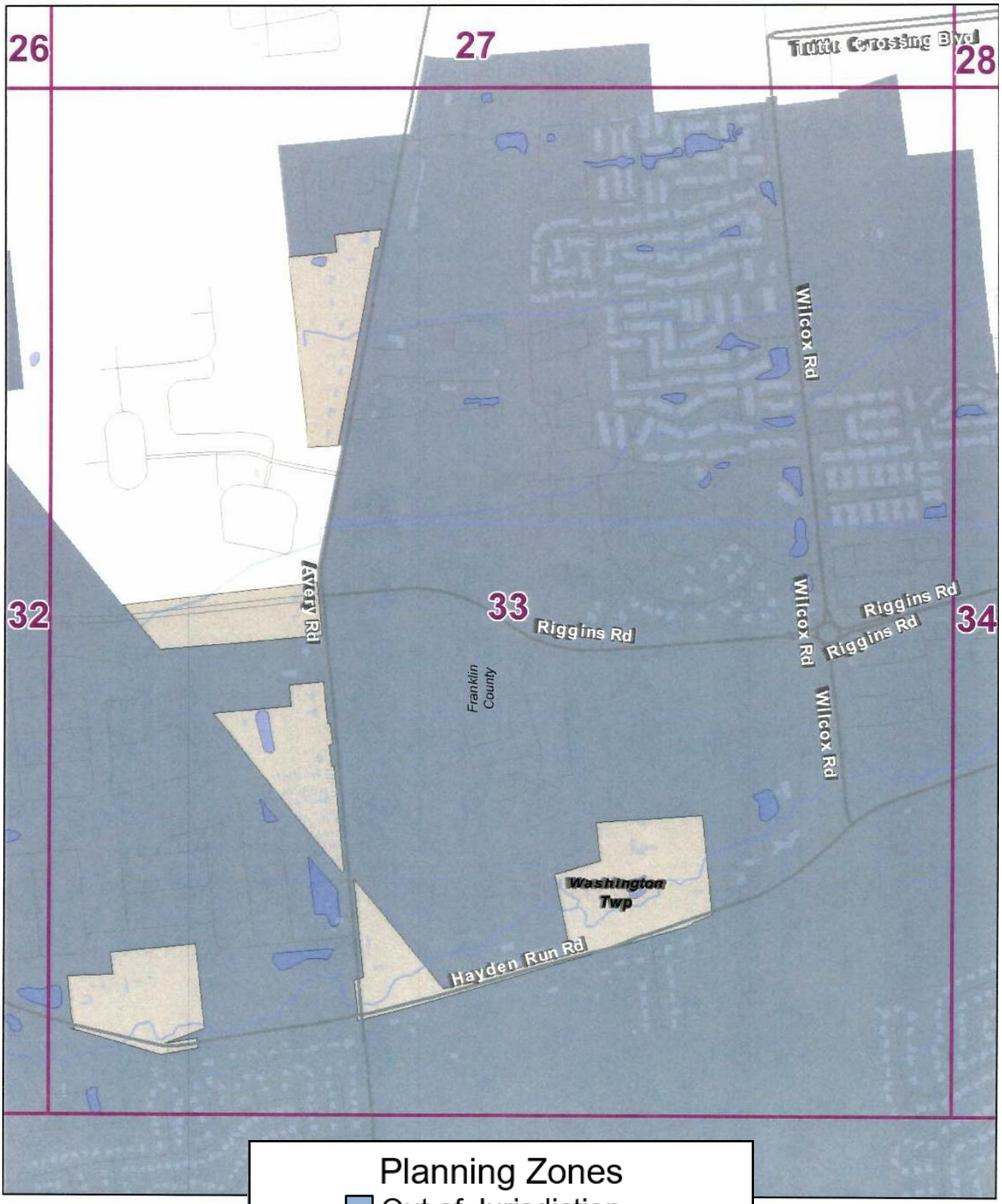
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	#REF!
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	#REF!
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	252	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: Senior Living Complex
	EMS: Senior Living Complex
	HM:
	TR: 1 pond, Avery Rd.

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	121
	Over65:	56
Non-English Speaking:		5
Households Below Poverty Level:		5
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		3.1
Median Household Income:		94,862

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	Yes
DMZ's	167,168,183,184

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	97.01%	0:08:51	92.31%	0:09:02	97.40%	0:08:49
2018	92.27%	0:09:35	92.31%	0:09:04	93.92%	0:09:24
2019	95.69%	0:08:44	60.00%	0:08:28	96.21%	0:08:46
2020	94.28%	0:07:34	100.00%	0:06:40	94.22%	0:05:49
2021	92.27%	0:07:42	100.00%	0:07:00	92.11%	0:07:45
5 Year Total	90.48%	0:08:56	44.44%	0:08:52	90.00%	0:11:04


26
27
28
Tuttle Crossing Blvd
Wilcox Rd
32
33
34
Avery Rd
Riggins Rd
Riggins Rd
Riggins Rd
Wilcox Rd
Wilcox Rd
Franklin County
Washington Twp
Hayden Run Rd
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	34	District	95	Population	87	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	SFD, Most OOJ.						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.12%
2018	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.11%
2019	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.16%
2020	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.07%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0.24%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0.14%

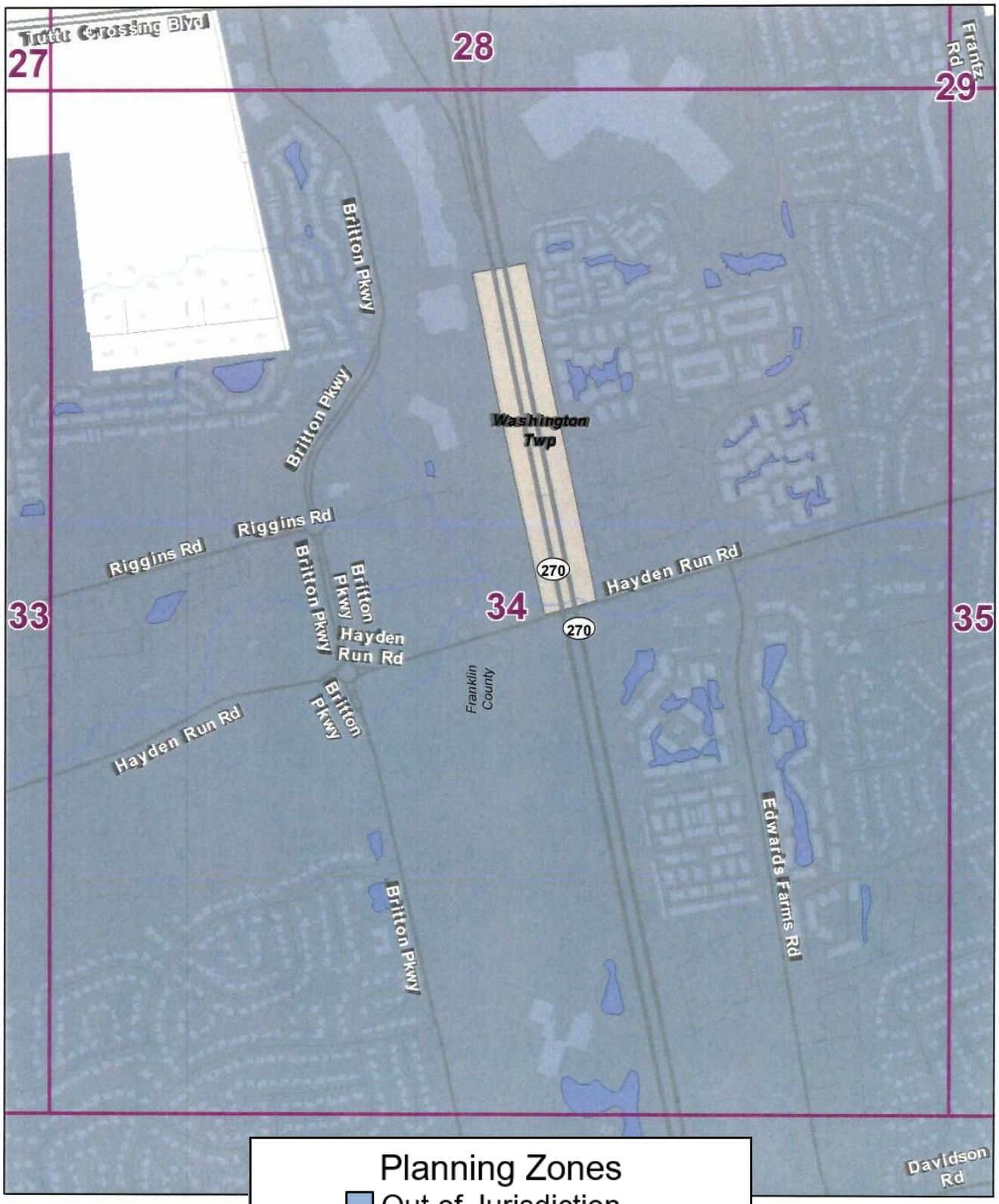
	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$0.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$0.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD
	EMS:
	HM: 0 Known
	TR:

Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	13
	Over65:	8
Non-English Speaking:		1
Households Below Poverty Level:		0
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		0
Median Household Income:		79,499

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	0
DMZ's	169,170,185,186

Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	100.00%	0:07:21	0.00%	0:00:00	100.00%	0:07:21
2018	83.33%	0:09:31	100.00%	0:07:11	80.00%	0:09:53
2019	87.50%	0:09:42	NA	0:00:00	87.50%	0:09:42
2020	100.00%	0:05:49	0.00%	0:00:00	100.00%	0:06:23
2021	83.33%	0:08:12	100.00%	0:04:29	81.82%	0:08:15
5 Year Total	90.48%	0:09:31	100.00%	0:07:11	**90.00%**	0:08:55


Tuttle Crossing Blvd
27
28
29
Frantz Rd
Britton Pkwy
Britton Pkwy
Washington Twp
Riggins Rd
Riggins Rd
Britton Pkwy
Britton Pkwy
270
Hayden Run Rd
33
34
35
Hayden Run Rd
270
Hayden Run Rd
Britton Pkwy
Franklin County
Hayden Run Rd
Britton Pkwy
Edwards Farms Rd
Davidson Rd
Planning Zones
Out of Jurisdiction
City of Dublin
Washington Township

Planning Zone :	35	District	95	Population	87	Overall Risk	Low
Description:	Residential						
Critical Infrastructure and Significant Features:	SFD's, Mostly OOJ						

	Runs by Category and Risk (History)													
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			All Types	% of all
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Total	Runs
2017	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.14%
2018	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.13%
2019	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.18%
2020	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.14%
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0.32%
5 Year Total	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0.18%

	Risks (Potential)												Fire Save	$0.00
	Fire			EMS			HM			TR			Fire Loss	$0.00
	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	Mod	Hi	Sp	EMS Save	0
	36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMS Loss	0

Risk Description:	
	Fire: SFD
	EMS:
	HM: 0 Known
	TR: 2 ponds, Dublin, Frantz, Hayden Run

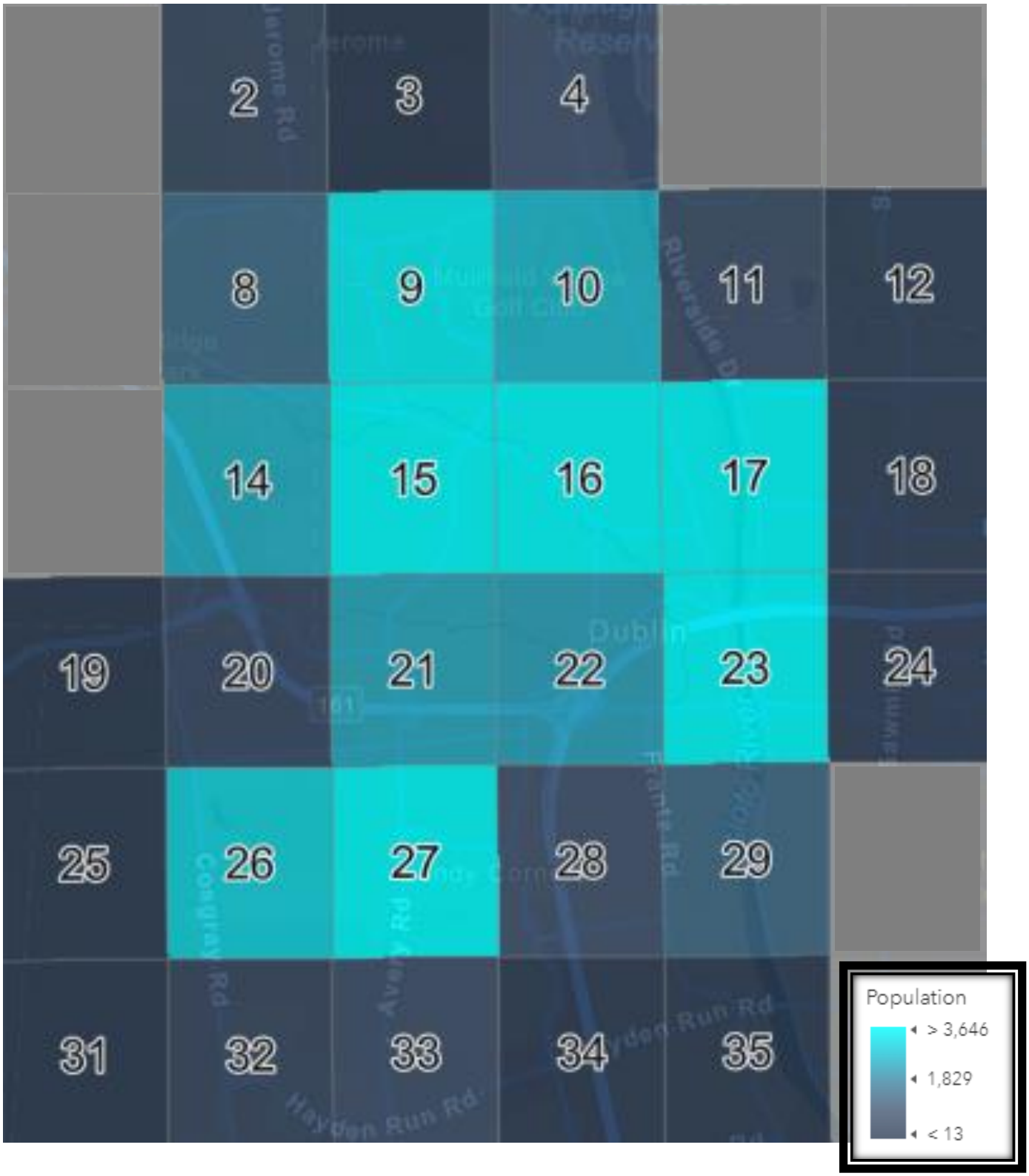
Additional Demographics:		
	Under 14:	14
	Over65:	13
Non-English Speaking:		4
Households Below Poverty Level:		0
Percent of PZ Below Poverty Level:		0
Median Household Income:		94,737

Probability Increase:	0
Unhydranted Areas?	Yes
DMZ's	171,172,187,188

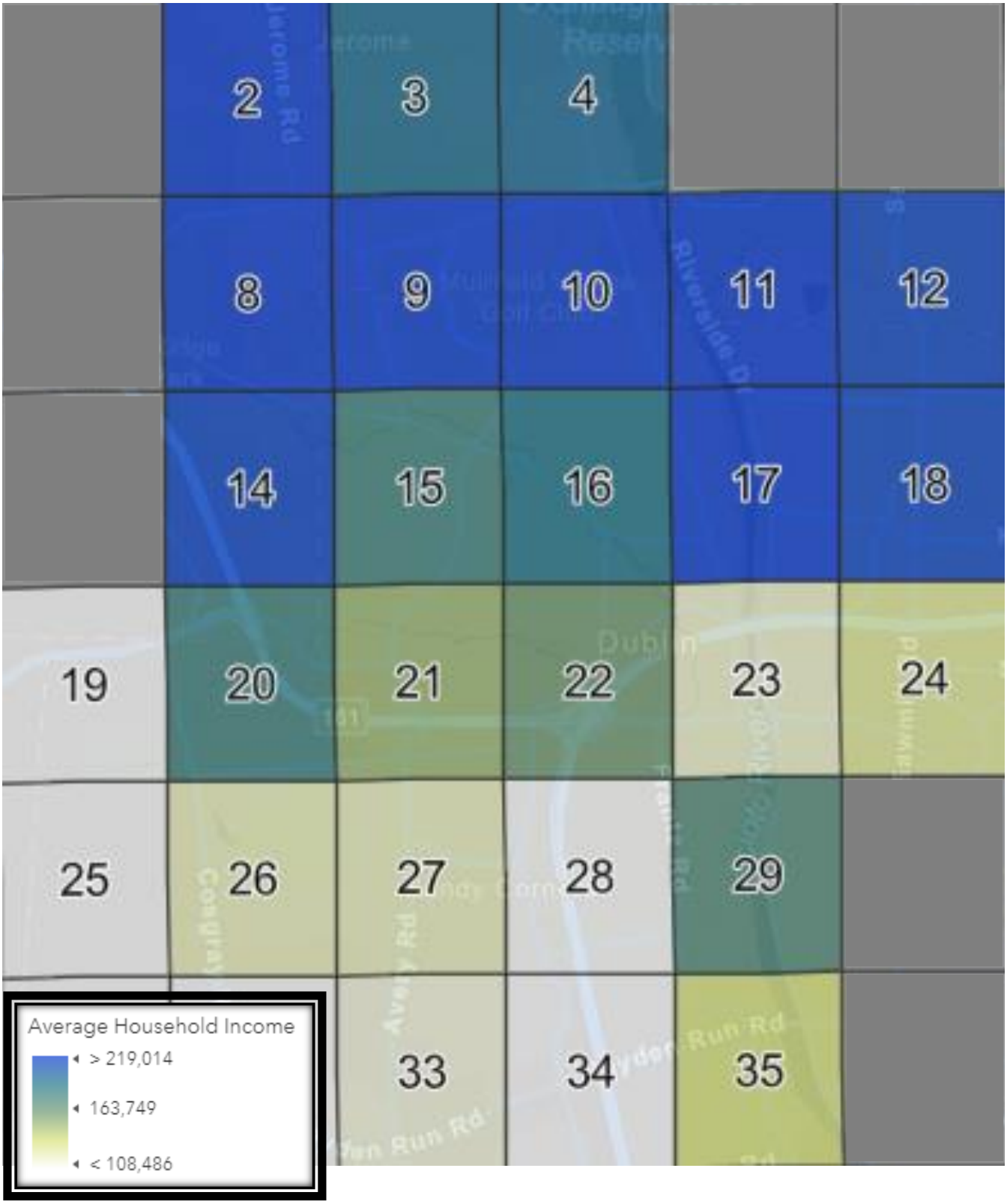
Response Times	All Runs		Fire		EMS	
	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent	Under 8	90th Percent
2017	85.71%	0:09:49	50.00%	0:10:55	100.00%	0:08:32
2018	85.71%	0:10:10	50.00%	0:10:25	100.00%	0:09:14
2019	77.78%	0:10:57	66.67%	0:10:27	83.33%	0:10:17
2020	100.00%	0:06:23	0.00%	0:00:00	96.18%	0:06:59
2021	87.50%	0:08:18	100.00%	0:07:26	84.62%	0:08:20
5 Year Total	82.61%	0:10:49	44.44%	0:11:10	75.00%	0:09:35

Appendix C – District Maps

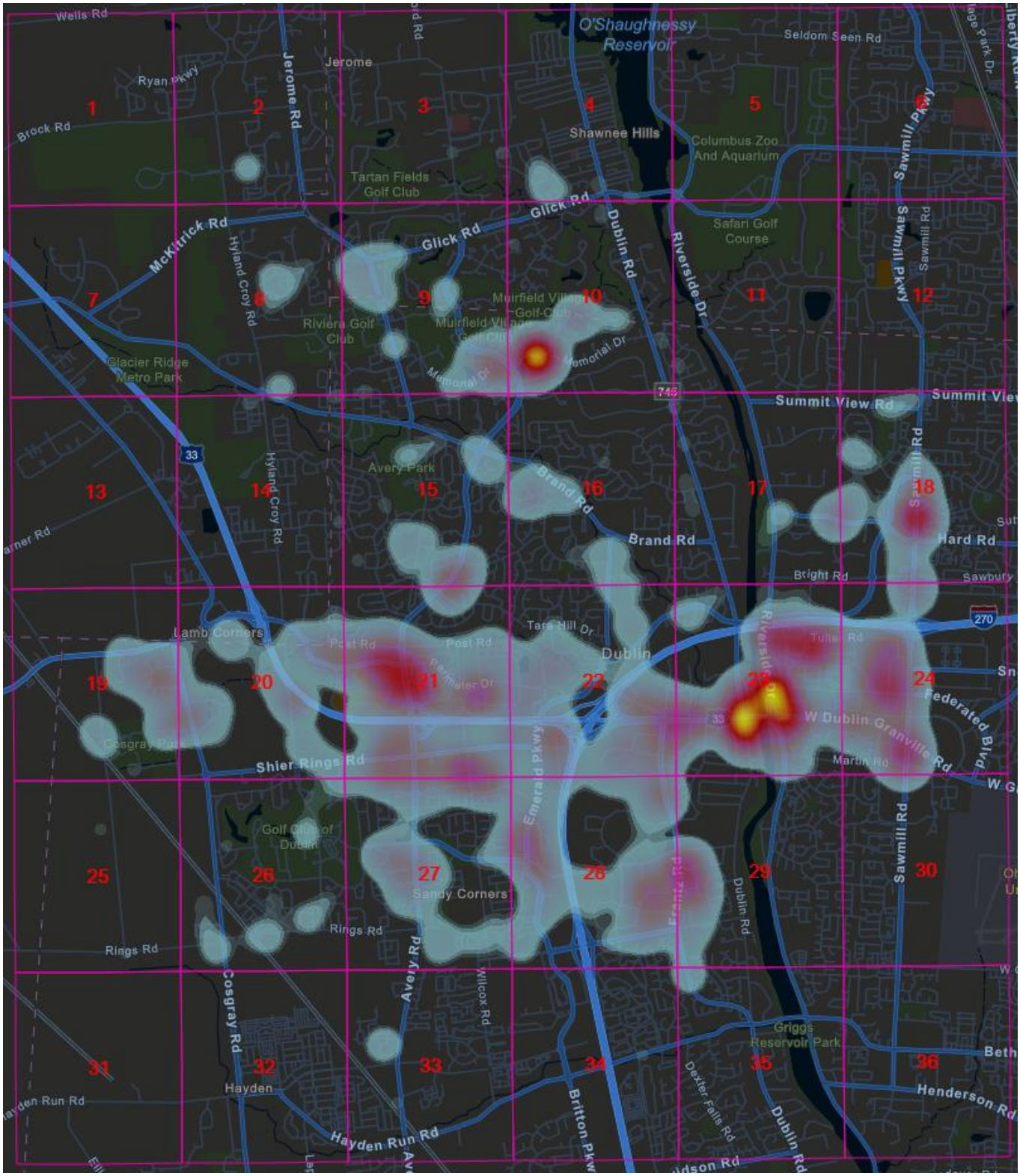
Population by Planning Zone



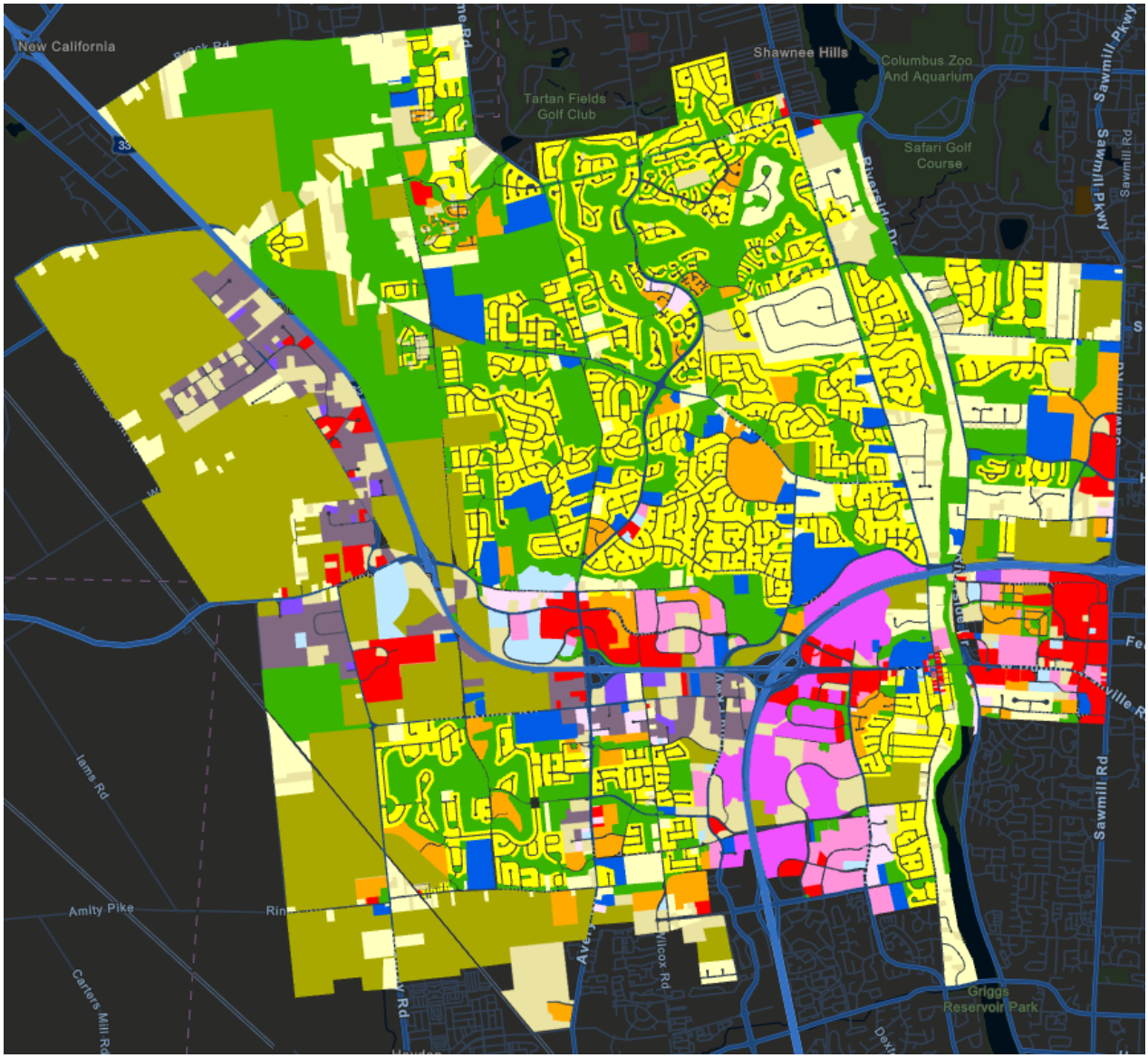
Average Household Income by Planning Zone



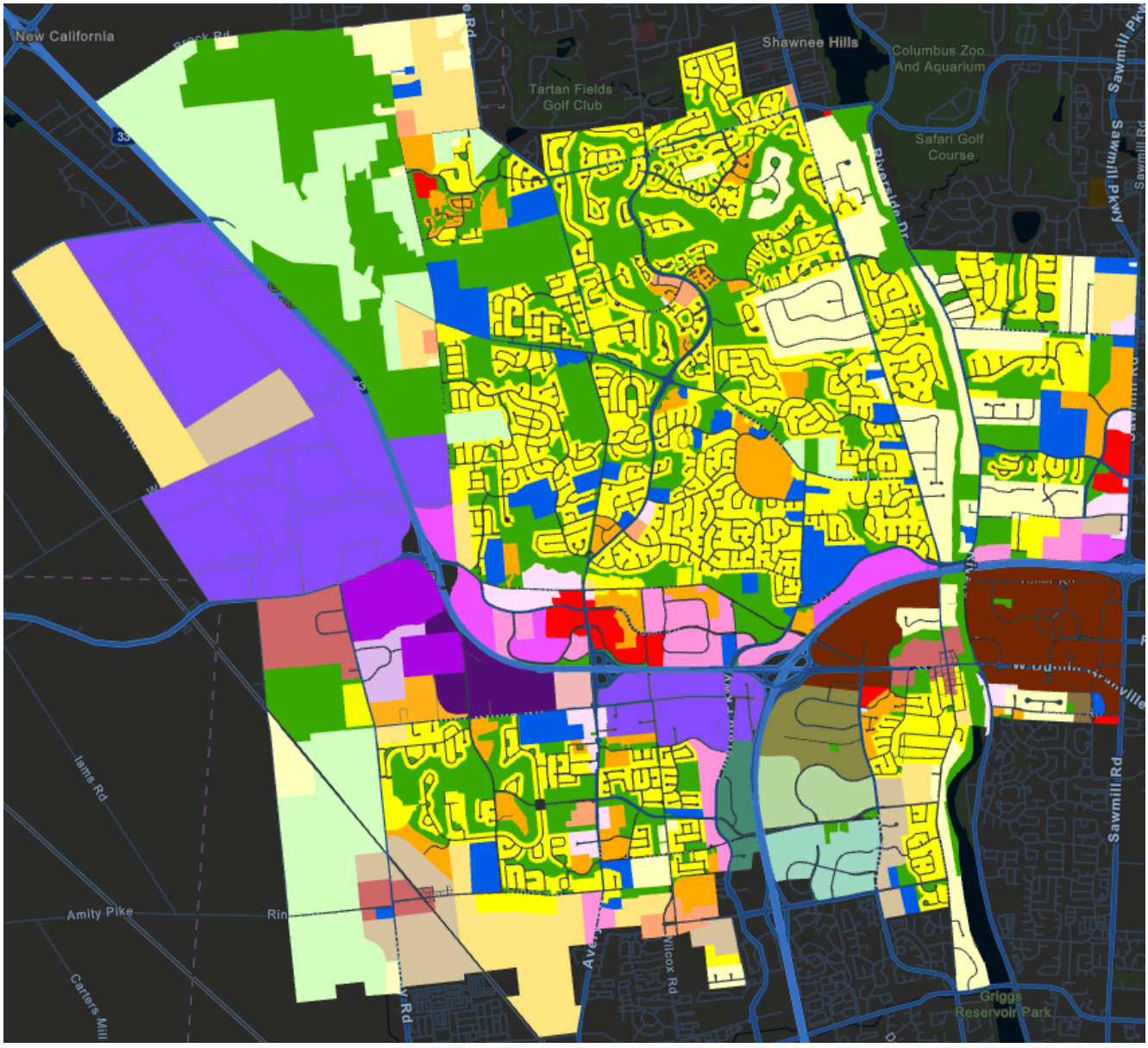
Commercial Occupancies Heat Map



Existing Land Use



Future Land Use



Appendix D – Categorical Run Statistics

Based on 2013 through 2021 Incident Data
Utilizing Firehouse Specific Property Types of Occupancies

2013-2021 Response Trends

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020**	2021
Automatic Aid Given*	581	700	758	716	664	646	691	660	916
Automatic Aid Received	275	303	245	277	316	339	375	332	460
None	3804	3937	4354	4790	4701	4970	5251	4549	5225
Total Runs	4660	4940	5357	5783	5681	5955	6317	5541	6601
2013-2021 Total Run Increase %	**41.65%**								
% Increase	NA	6.00%	8.44%	7.95%	-1.76%	4.82%	6.08%	-12.28%	19.13%
Total Unit Responses	11,393	11,905	12,121	12,705	12,895	13,363	13,744	12,098	13,896
# of Overlap Incidents	976	1,159	1,372	1,530	1,511	1,622	1,787	1,399	1,964
% Run Overlap	20.94%	23.46%	25.61%	26.46%	26.60%	27.25%	28.29%	25.25%	29.75%

*Most Automatic Aid Incidents do not have a specific property type assigned.

**Coronavirus Pandemic began prompting nationwide shutdown/lockdown.

Senior Communities/Assisted Living/Skilled Nursing Facilities

Senior Communities # of Beds	246
Assisted Living/Skilled Nursing Facility # of Beds	690

	# of Calls 2013	# of Calls 2014	# of Calls 2015	# of Calls 2016	# of Calls 2017	# of Calls 2018	# of Calls 2019	# of Calls 2020	# of Calls 2021
Senior	230	218	293	205	159	146	119	171	196
AL/SN*	420	435	561**	1096***	946	966	963	847	985

	Runs per Bed 2013	Runs per Bed 2014	Runs per Bed 2015	Runs per Bed 2016	Runs per Bed 2017	Runs per Bed 2018	Runs per Bed 2019	Runs per Bed 2020	Runs per Bed 2021
Senior	0.93	0.89	1.19	0.83	0.65	0.59	0.48	0.7	0.8
AL/SN*	0.65	0.67	0.87	1.69	1.46	1.49	1.49	1.31	1.42****

*Assisted Living/Skilled Nursing (311), Residential Board and Care (459)

**Increase was due to call volume at Heartland of Dublin. 141 calls were taken to this facility in 2015.

***Increase was due to call volume at Heartland of Dublin (213), Sunrise Senior Living (129), The Grand at Dublin (63), and The Convalarium at Indian Run (41). These facilities (except The Convalarium) were fully opened in 2015.

Runs per 100,000 sq. ft. of Office Space (n=324: 5,078,064 million sq. ft.)

	# of Calls 2013	# of Calls 2014	# of Calls 2015	# of Calls 2016	# of Calls 2017	# of Calls 2018	# of Calls 2019	# of Calls 2020	# of Calls 2021
Business Office*	409	364	367	395	363	395	335	177	188

	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2013	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2014	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2015	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2016	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2017	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2018	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2019	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2020	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2021
Business Office*	8.89	7.91	7.97	8.59	7.72	7.76	6.59	3.49	3.7

* Includes category - business offices (599)

Runs per 100,000 sq. ft. of Healthcare Facility (n=61: 959,367 sq. ft.)

	# of Calls 2013	# of Calls 2014	# of Calls 2015	# of Calls 2016	# of Calls 2017	# of Calls 2018	# of Calls 2019	# of Calls 2020	# of Calls 2021
Medical Facilities*	223	283	310	343	679	388	325	310	410

	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2013	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2014	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2015	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2016	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2017	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2018	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2019	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2020	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2021
Medical Facilities*	28.59	36.28**	39.74	43.97	80.64	44.09	35.88	33.08	42.74

*Includes categories: alcohol or substance abuse recovery centers (322); mental/asylum institutions (323); clinics, clinic-type infirmaries (341); clinics, doctor offices, hemodialysis centers, other (340); doctor, dentist or oral surgeon offices (342); health care, detention and/or corrections, other (300); hospices (332); hospital – medical or psychiatric (331); mental retardation/development disability facility (321); hemodialysis (343)

**Large increase was due to call volume at Columbus Springs Dublin. 44 additional calls were taken to this facility in 2014.

Runs per 100,000 sq. ft. of Retail Area (n=750: 10,391,936 million sq. ft.)

	# of Calls 2013	# of Calls 2014	# of Calls 2015	# of Calls 2016	# of Calls 2017	# of Calls 2018	# of Calls 2019	# of Calls 2020	# of Calls 2021
Retail Area*	248	246	249	265	320	304	309	404	493

	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2013	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2014	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2015	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2016	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2017	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2018	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2019	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2020	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2021
Retail Area*	7.75	7.69	7.78	8.28	8.89	6.18	5.88	7.62	4.74**

*includes categories - convenience stores (511); department or discount stores (581); food and beverage sales, grocery stores (519); general retail, other (580); household goods, sales, repairs (539); mercantile, business, other (500); motor vehicle or boat sales, services, repair (579); recreational, hobby, home repair sales, pet store (559); service station, gas station (571); specialty shop (549); textile, wearing apparel sales (529); personal service, including barber and beauty shop (557); laundry, dry cleaning (564); professional supplies, services (569); bank (592); office, veterinary or research (593), post office or mailing firms (596); retail other (599). Examples of retail occupancies are: Lowes, CVS, Kroger, MAG Auto Dealership, Burger King, etc.

** The count (n) of retail occupancies and the total sq. ft. nearly doubled in the Firehouse database in 2021. This accounts for the perceived decrease in retail space responses.

Runs per 100,000 sq. ft. of Hotel (n=21: 1,308,255 sq. ft.)

	# of Calls 2013	# of Calls 2014	# of Calls 2015	# of Calls 2016	# of Calls 2017	# of Calls 2018	# of Calls 2019	# of Calls 2020	# of Calls 2021
Hotel*	129	142	136	180	163	182	218	134	233

	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2013	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2014	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2015	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2016	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2017	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2018	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2019	Runs/ 100,000 sq. ft. 2020	Runs/ 100,00 0sq. ft. 2021
Hotel*	13.87	15.27	14.62	19.35	17.8	16.54	16.67	10.24	17.81

*Includes category – Boarding/rooming house, residential (439); hotel/motel commercial (449)

Runs per 100 households (n=16,830)**

	# of Calls 2013	# of Calls 2014	# of Calls 2015	# of Calls 2016	# of Calls 2017	# of Calls 2018	# of Calls 2019	# of Calls 2020	# of Calls 2021
Households*	1620	1677	1544	1588	1781	1855	2297	2275	2558

	Runs per 100 HH 2013	Runs per 100 HH 2014	Runs per 100 HH 2015	Runs per 100 HH 2016	Runs per 100 HH 2017	Runs per 100 HH 2018	Runs per 100 HH 2019	Runs per 100 HH 2020	Runs per 100 HH 2021
Households*	11.45	11.86	10.92	11.23	11.82	12.31	14.75	14.12	15.2

*includes categories - 1 or 2 family dwellings (419); multifamily dwellings (429); residential, other (400)

** Retrieved January 5, 2022 from: https://www.point2homes.com/US/Neighborhood/OH/Dublin-Demographics.html

Calls By Household Occupancy Type

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1 and 2 Family Dwellings	1276	1373	1366	1403	1439	1549	1739	1732	1828
Multi-Family Dwellings	590	264	140	135	329	301	543	538	727
Residential, Other	54	40	38	49	13	5	15	5	3

Additional Specific Property Type Categories

Class 100

Includes: Assembly, Other (100); Fixed-use recreation places, other (110); Electronic amusement center (113); Ice rink: indoor, outdoor (114); Roller rink: indoor, outdoor (115); Swimming facility: indoor or outdoor (116); Variable- use amusement, recreation places, other (120); Ballroom, gymnasium (121); Convention center, exhibition hall (122); Stadium, arena (123); Playground (124); Amusement center: indoor/outdoor (129); Places of worship, funeral parlors, other (130); Church, mosque, synagogue, temple, chapel (131); Funeral parlor (134); Clubs, Other (140); Athletic/health club (141); Clubhouse (142); Public or government, Other (150); Library (151); Museum (152); Memorial structure, including monuments & statues (154); Eating, drinking places, other (160); Restaurant or cafeteria (161); Bar or nightclub (162); Studio/theater, Other (180); Live performance theater (181); Movie theatre (182)

# of Calls 2013	# of Calls 2014	# of Calls 2015	# of Calls 2016	# of Calls 2017	# of Calls 2018	# of Calls 2019	# of Calls 2020	# of Calls 2021
288	273	289	329	283	327	306	212	253

Class 200

Educational, Other (200); Schools, non-adult, other (210); Preschool (211); Elementary school, including kindergarten (213); High school/junior high school/middle school (215); Adult education center, college classroom (241); Day care, in commercial property (254)

# of Calls 2013	# of Calls 2014	# of Calls 2015	# of Calls 2016	# of Calls 2017	# of Calls 2018	# of Calls 2019	# of Calls 2020	# of Calls 2021
136	151	137	181	131	146	128	75	106

Class 600

Ind., utility, defense, agriculture, mining, other (600); Energy production plant, Other (610); Laboratory or science laboratory (629); Computer center (635); Communications center (639); Utility or Distribution system, Other (640); Electrical distribution (642); Gas distribution, gas pipeline (644); Water utility (647); Sanitation utility (648); Crops or orchard (655); Forest, timberland, woodland (669)

# of Calls 2013	# of Calls 2014	# of Calls 2015	# of Calls 2016	# of Calls 2017	# of Calls 2018	# of Calls 2019	# of Calls 2020	# of Calls 2021
13	9	10	17	8	12	9	19	13

Class 700

Manufacturing, processing (700)

# of Calls 2013	# of Calls 2014	# of Calls 2015	# of Calls 2016	# of Calls 2017	# of Calls 2018	# of Calls 2019	# of Calls 2020	# of Calls 2021
20	29	39	23	25	26	18	11	21

Class 800

Storage, Other (800); Outside material storage area (807); Outbuilding or shed (808); Livestock, poultry storage (819); Refrigerated storage (839); Vehicle storage, Other (880); Parking garage, (detached residential garage) (881); Parking garage, general vehicle (882); **Fire station (888)**; Warehouse (891); Residential or self-storage units (899)

# of Calls 2013	# of Calls 2014	# of Calls 2015	# of Calls 2016	# of Calls 2017	# of Calls 2018	# of Calls 2019	# of Calls 2020	# of Calls 2021
68	47	56	52	85	53	85	47	83

Class 900

Outside or special property, Other (900); Bridge, trestle (921); Tunnel (922); Outbuilding, protective shelter (926); Open land or field (931); Vacant lot (936); Graded and cared-for plots of land (938); Water area, Other (940); Railroad right-of-way (951); Street, Other (960); Highway or divided highway (961); Residential street, road or residential driveway (962); Street or road in commercial area (963); Vehicle parking area (965); Construction site (981); Pipeline, power line or other utility right-of-way (983)

# of Calls 2013	# of Calls 2014	# of Calls 2015	# of Calls 2016	# of Calls 2017	# of Calls 2018	# of Calls 2019	# of Calls 2020	# of Calls 2021
502	566	506	452	516	533	570	470	501

Totals

Specific Property Type Categories Listed Above

# of Calls 2013	# of Calls 2014	# of Calls 2015	# of Calls 2016	# of Calls 2017	# of Calls 2018	# of Calls 2019	# of Calls 2020	# of Calls 2021
1,027	1,075	1,037	1,054	1,048	1,097	1,116	834	977

Appendix E – 2017-2021 Strategic Goals

Restructuring EMS Division

Mental Health and Wellness Program

Quality Assurance Program

Community Fire/EMS Risk Reduction

Fire Station Master Plan

All-Hazard Emergency Preparedness Plan

Risk Analysis for Future Development