



College Station Fire Department
Standards of Cover
FY 2015

One Team, Making a Difference.



Compassion, Service, Focus, Dedication



CITY OF COLLEGE STATION
Home of Texas A&M University®

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Executive Summary

The College Station Fire Department Standards of Cover and Community Risk Assessment evaluates different type of emergency responses within the city of College Station. This document includes city and university populations, operational cost, city geographic profile, fire districts, and service provided to the citizens.

The city of College Station has an Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating of Class 2. This rating was based on water supply, emergency dispatch center, and fire department scored criteria. In 2008 the city scored a Class 2 rating under the 1980 Schedule, in 2015 the city was reevaluated and score a Class 2 rating again under the new schedule.

The city of College Station is the home of Texas A&M University. The current population is estimated by growth is over 100,000 within a 55 square mile radius. The fire department is comprised of 140 uniformed personnel and 6 civilians. The fire department provides fire suppression, emergency medical service, fire investigations, and public education to the citizens.

A. Community Service

Section A is a comprehensive description of the community served by College Station Fire Department.

Legal Basis

The City of College Station became incorporated on October 19, 1938. Previously, in 1877, it was an area designated as College Station, Texas by the United States Postal Service. Texas A&M College was the first Texas state institution of higher education that was founded the year earlier that is known today as Texas A&M University. College Station got its name from a train station in this area. The community was ranked by Forbes Magazine in 2014 as number two nationally and number one in Texas as one of the Best Small Places for Business and Careers.

The City of College Station is a home rule charter that has provided a council-manager form of government since 1952. The power of the city was granted by the Home Rule Amendment under Article XI, Section 5 of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

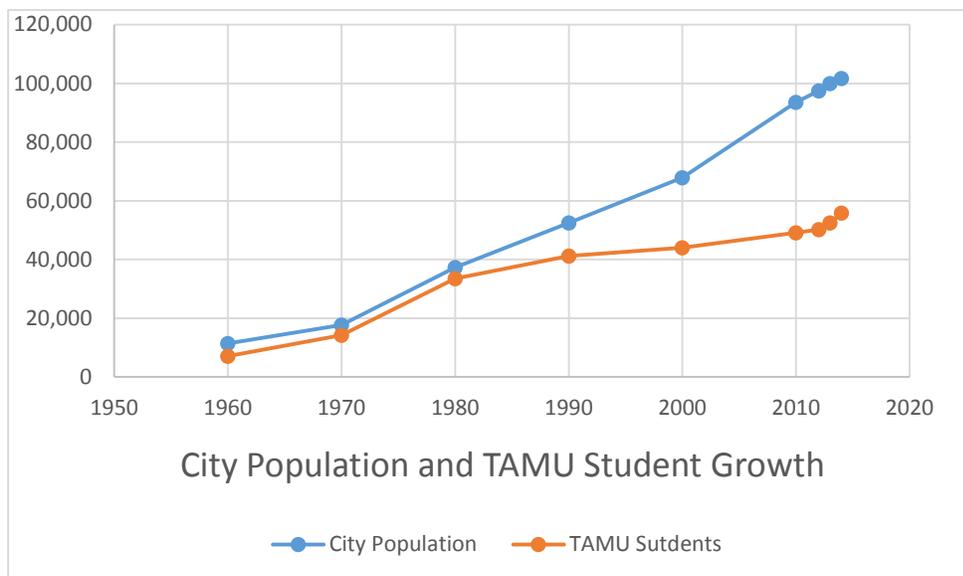
The city started forming a paid fire department on June 26, 1967 during a city council meeting which is referenced in the regular meeting minutes. The unexpected increased growth of the city around Texas A&M University had city officials planning to increase water supply, police, and fire services in the community to meet the growing demands. A special bond election in 1967 helped establish more infrastructure for water supply as well as a combination fire and police station located at 1207 Texas Avenue. The city depended on the Texas A&M University Fire Department for its fire service until late 1971 when the comprehensive mutual aid agreement was finalized between the City of College Station and Texas A&M University, and the city established its own fire department.

The City Council of College Station is comprised of one mayor and six council members that are all elected positions by at-large voting districts. The mayor is the city council position that is recognized as the head of the city government for all ceremonial purposes and is entitled to vote on all matters under consideration by the city council. Mayor and council member terms are three years.

- Mayor – Nancy Berry
- City Council Place 1 – Blanche Brick (Mayor Pro Tem)
- City Council Place 2 – Steve Aldrich
- City Council Place 3 – Karl Mooney
- City Council Place 4 – John Nichols
- City Council Place 5 – Julie Schultz
- City Council Place 6 – James Benham

The City Council generally meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month. The city manager is appointed by city council members to be the chief financial officer for the city. The current city population is over 100,000. A large percentage of the city’s population attends Texas A&M University and resides within the city limits. Texas A&M University has many large sporting events annually. Kyle Field is being rebuilt at a cost of 450 million dollars and is projected to be completed in 2015. Home football games at Kyle Field as well as other events at Reed Arena and Blue Bell Park can have 102,000 people attending each game. The university is one of the largest research colleges in the world that covers areas such as animal, biological, and nuclear sciences. The city is home to two nuclear reactors, one regional airport, and a bio-corridor that deals with therapeutics manufacturing. The George H. W. Bush Presidential Library and Museum resides on 90 acres of Texas A&M University and has several thousand visitors annually.

Table 1: City Population and TAMU Student Growth



- *Source: City of College Station FY 2014-2015 Budget*

The United States Senators that represent Texas and the City of College Station are Senator John Cornyn and Senator Ted Cruz. The United States Representative for Congressional District 17 is Congressman Bill Flores. Texas State Senator Charles Schwertner, Texas State Representative Kyle Kacal, and Texas Representative John Raney also represent the City of College Station.

History of the College Station Fire Department

The City of College Station, a community that evolved from the 1877 founding of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas (A&M)

is located four miles south of Bryan in Brazos County. The Texas A&M University Fire Department provided the City of College Station fire services from



October 19, 1938 to late 1971 when the city opened its own fire department. The College Station Fire Department has its roots from Texas A&M University as well as training services from Brayton Fire School that started in the summer of 1930.

Cadets living in Milner Hall provided fire protection services for Texas A&M campus and the community. Limited training and equipment often hampered the efforts of the cadets in providing effective fire protection services.

Several destructive and costly fires on the college campus and in the surrounding community emphasized the need for better trained and equipped firefighters. November 10, 1911 brought destruction to the college's old mess hall, and an early morning fire gutted the college's Old Main Building on May 27, 1912. Another devastating fire occurred December 5, 1920, when the mechanical engineering shops were destroyed.

As a result of the many fires both on and off campus, state legislators authorized A&M College to begin a Fireman's Training School. The first course, offered by the fire school in the summer of 1930, was a short course designed to introduce the most current and up-to-date firefighting techniques to firefighters from around the state. Directed by Dr. H.R. Brayton, a professor of inorganic chemistry, the course taught 196 firefighters the latest concepts in municipal firefighting

techniques. Called the "Training School for Texas Firemen," the class was a huge success, and the college was authorized to offer the fire school annually.

The second Fireman's Training School began on April 27, 1931. The school was taught by the Texas A&M Chemistry Department, in cooperation with the Bryan Fire Department, and was attended by 315 firefighters. Thus began the long, prestigious operation of the Texas A&M Fire Protection Training Division.

The Texas A&M College Fire Department

On May 27, 1931, Texas A&M's campus newspaper, *The Battalion*, announced tentative plans, "calling for new equipment to be under the care of the College, giving it adequate fire-fighting equipment." Several more major fires on campus and in the surrounding community occurred before delivery of the newly funded apparatus. Delays of almost a year caused *The Battalion* to publish a series of critical editorials calling for quicker action in delivery of fire apparatus.

On June 21, 1932, the first of three fire engines finally arrived at Texas A&M. This first engine was a 1928 Mack, triple combination pumper, carrying 750 gallons of water. This engine is now known as "Old Mack." Another pumper and a ladder truck were scheduled for delivery in July 1932. The arrival of the "new fire trucks" brought excitement and high expectations to the many volunteers charged with providing fire protection.

Training primarily physical plant employees, volunteers, and students, the Texas A&M College Fire Department was organized. Once properly trained and qualified in fire suppression, employees became eligible for college-furnished housing. Housing provided was situated in a neighborhood at the northeast section of the traffic circle then located at University Drive and South College Avenue. This area became known as "Candy Hill" or "Fireman's Hill." Firemen were notified of an emergency by party-line phones placed in their homes.

The rapid growth and development of Texas A&M College and the surrounding community during the early 1930s created many public concerns and issues. Community fire safety and the enforcement of building codes, electrical codes, and equipment installation were among the concerns that only a local government could address. In 1938, these concerns persuaded residents to incorporate their fire department into the City of College Station.

After the incorporation, the Texas A&M Board of Directors authorized the City of College Station to purchase, for an annual fee, the services of Texas A&M College Fire Department to provide fire protection to the newly incorporated city. The agreement provided residents with affordable fire protection and code enforcement.

As city officials continued developing public services during the 1940s and 1950s, fire protection services continued to be purchased from the Texas A&M College Fire Department. Paying insurance fees for personnel, equipment, salaries, and charges incurred during response, plus tuition for one firefighter to attend the Texas Fireman's Training School annually was a cost-effective arrangement for the city.

An example of the city's fire protection expenditures from an article in the June 9, 1956 issue of *The Battalion* indicates the following costs:

Table 2: Initial Cost of the Fire Department

Budget Item	Budget	Actual
Rent on fire truck paid to A&M College	\$ 650	\$ 450
Burning and cutting grass	\$ 4,850	\$ 4,939
Firemen	\$ 600	\$ 587
Insurance on trucks and men	\$ 400	\$ 433
Hydrants & water services	\$ 50	\$ 50
Fireman's Training School	\$ 150	\$ 150
TOTAL	\$ 6,700	\$ 6,616

- *Source: College Station Fire Department's 25th Year Anniversary Booklet*

1960s Plans for a City Fire Department

The 1960s led to an increased population in College Station and an unexpected demand for expanded city services. The need for increased services motivated city leaders to explore alternatives to finance several long-awaited capital improvement projects within their growing community. In late 1966, a special bond election financed the urgently needed overhaul of the city's water supply system. By late 1968, the completion of a two-million gallon water storage tank, a

new one-million gallon water tower, a new pumping station, and 13 miles of new or improved water lines was in place.

The approval of a 1967 special bond election allowed for a 1969 groundbreaking ceremony for a much needed city hall complex and combination fire and police station, with equipment to start a full-time city fire department. The buildings were to be located on property owned by the city between Francis and Gilchrist Streets, with frontage on Texas Avenue.

In late 1968, the City Council awarded the bid for the City of College Station's first fire engines to the Houston Fire Equipment Company for two custom, white American LaFrance, 750 gallon per minute, triple-combination pumpers. Delivery was expected in January 1970.

Mayor D. A. "Andy" Anderson proposed to the City Council that College Station obtain the new national emergency phone number, 911, for the community. Upon City Council's adoption of Mayor Anderson's proposal in January 1970, the City of College Station became one of the first cities in Texas to implement the use of the 911 emergency call system.

The first city council meeting held in the new city hall building occurred on March 9, 1970. Dedication ceremonies for City Hall and the fire and police building were held March 21, 1970.

In 1970, the citizens had a new fire station and two new American LaFrance pumpers, yet they still depended on the fire fighting services of the Texas A&M University Fire Department (A&M College changed to Texas A&M University in 1963). Planning to hire full-time personnel to assume more city fire fighting duties, Mayor Anderson said, "...our dependence on A&M should come to a close shortly, we have been nurtured by A&M and we are most appreciative." City and university officials wanted a gradual transfer of all firefighting activities to the city fire department before the university closed its fire department. A significant step in the transfer of services came in April 1970 when the City of College Station hired Texas A&M University Fire Marshal, Elwood F. "Woody" Sevison, as the first fire chief of the College Station Fire Department.

In July 1970, former Bryan firefighter Harry L. Davis was hired as the first full-time paid firefighter for the College Station Fire Department. While the city and Texas A&M worked to

finalize a mutual aid agreement, the Texas A&M University Fire Department continued to respond to city fire and emergency calls.

Davis worked from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. each day. The city fire station and Davis' residence were connected to the Texas A&M Fire Department party line. Davis would respond to the emergency call with one of the city's LaFrance pumpers. Often alone, Davis would handle the situation until the university's fire department could arrive with additional equipment and manpower.

Late 1971 brought about the completion of a comprehensive mutual aid agreement between the City of College Station and Texas A&M University. The agreement stated:

- 1) no more than 50% of the College Station Fire Department would be comprised of Texas A&M volunteer firefighters,
- 2) College Station would have access to Texas A&M fire equipment,
- 3) College Station would provide protective clothing for Texas A&M volunteers, and
- 4) College Station Fire Department would assume responsibility for fire protection on Texas A&M campus. The first mutual aid agreement was initiated and signed by Fire Chief Sevison and Texas A&M Fire Marshal Doug Landua. This agreement reversed a 33-year tradition of Texas A&M providing fire protection services to the citizens of College Station.

Major Milestones of College Station Fire Department

In the 2014-2015 fiscal year, the College Station Fire Department added additional personnel for the EMS/Safety Officer Program as well as the first four firefighters to staff a new ladder truck in the next couple of years. A total of 15 firefighter positions will need to be added to staff this new ladder truck. The department's strategic plan calls for the completion of the staffing at Fire Station #6 for the additional ladder truck.

In 2014, the fire department upgraded the public information officer (PIO) position from a captain's position to a PIO / Training Battalion Chief position that supervises two training captains. The

department also added one Incident Safety Officer / EMS Captain and eight new firefighters for the future ladder truck.

The department received funding to replace seven Life Pack 12 monitor / defibrillators and 4 auto load Stryker stretchers capable of handling 700 pound patients. A Peirce fire engine, Hackney special operations hazmat apparatus, new ambulance, one re-chassis ambulance, and training vehicle were also approved in the 2014-2015 Budget.

The organization also was reorganized in 2014 to move the fire marshal position from an assistant chief level to a battalion chief level position. The assistant chief position was given a new job description that focused on administration functions.

In the past 10 years, the city has built Station #5 at 1601 William D. Fitch Parkway, relocated Station #3 from Highway 6 to 1900 Barron Road, and built Station #6 at 610 University Drive. The city also purchased one fire engine and one ambulance that were fully equipped with the staffing to operate these vehicles for Station #6, opened in December 2012.

The city has supported purchasing new equipment over the past 10 years. This helped in getting a dedicated ladder truck, one grass rig, and one 3,000-gallon tender in service. The fire department was also able to add four personnel to its ladder staff and one tender driver/engineer per shift.

The Westnet First-In Alerting response system was added to all stations the end of 2012. This helped to notify crews earlier in the dispatch process.

Insurance Service Office

In 2008 the City of College Station was issued a rating of 2 by the Insurance Service Office (ISO) under the 1980 schedule. The City is going through another inspection right now.

The table below shows the points that were earned in the process.

Table 3: 2008 ISO Summary of Credit

Features	Assigned Credit
Receiving and Handling Fire Alarms	10.00
Water Supply	38.97
Fire Department	33.57
Texas State Training (CCT)	0.68
Texas Addendum Credit (CTX)	4.4.3
*Divergence	<5.79>
Total Points	81.86

- Source: ISO Grading Sheet for 2008

Funding Sources and Restriction

The city's budget is audited annually by independent external accountants per the City Charter and according to the Texas Local Government Code, Title 4, and Chapter 103 that meets general accepted audit standards. The City of College Station Accounting Division prepares the city's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). The City of College Station has been awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting twenty-six times over the last twenty-seven years for its CAFR by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada.

The city receives funding from many sources the two largest ones are Utility Fund (46.60%) and General Fund (25.78%). Fire department gets its funding from the General Fund that is comprised of sales tax, ad valorem tax, fines, forfeits, services charges, permits, mixed drink, and franchise fees. Currently, the ad valorem tax rate is \$0.4525 per \$100 of valuation. College Station continues to have one of the lowest property tax rates within the population of 75,000 to 125,000 in Texas.

The City of College Station 2014-2015 net budget is for \$253,088,535 in all funds. The approved FY 2015 budget shows \$75,311,851 available in the General Fund, which is an 11.10% increase from last year. The College Station Fire Department annual budget is \$15,079,831 which comes from the General Fund.

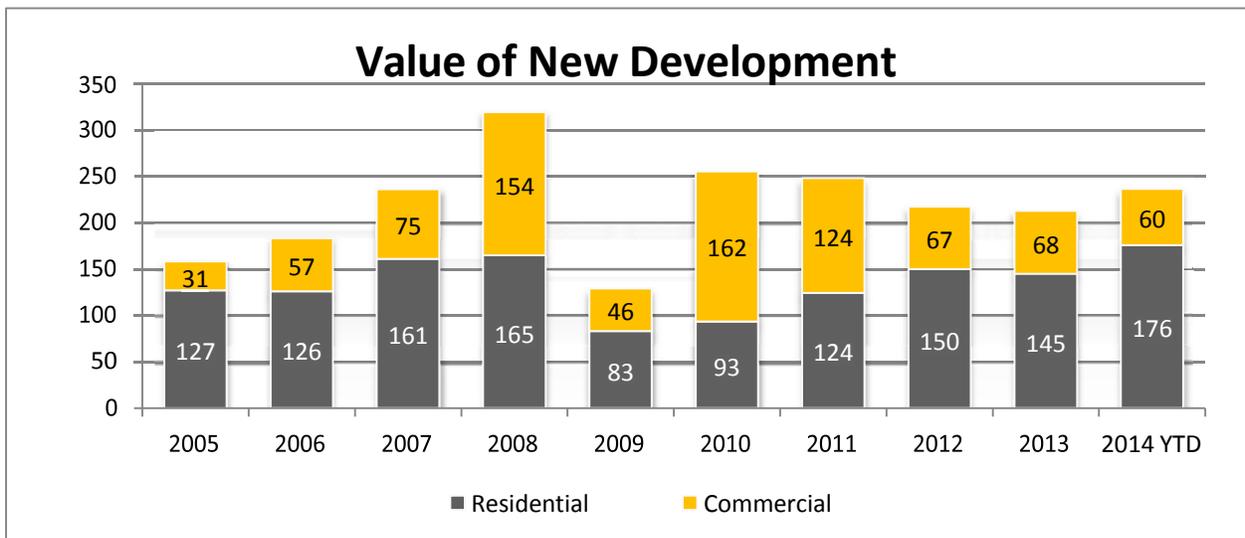
The City of College Station has a well-established budget cycle that begins early of each fiscal year. The budget cycle timelines are clearly established and are provided to all department heads at the beginning of each fiscal year.

Building Permits and Development

In 2013, the value of total building permits issued was approximately \$212.7 million. Single family residential, commercial and apartment permit activity has increased so far this year from last year. From January through September 2014, 557 single family home permits, 57 new commercial permits and 24 apartment permits were issued; whereas, 428 single family home permits, 49 new commercial permits and 9 apartment permits were issued for this period last year.

From January through September 2014, the City issued permits with a total value of approximately \$236.2 million. Of this amount, \$60.4 million in commercial construction was permitted and \$175.8 million in residential construction was permitted. Much of this permitted value will likely turn into new taxable assessed value in the next 1-2 years.

Table 4: Value of New Development



- *The above chart gives an overview of development over the last 10 years as well as the year to date actual through September 2014.*
- *Source: 2014-2015 City Annual Budget*

Ad Valorem Valuations

The certified taxable assessed values for 2014 are \$6,561,741,569. This represents an increase of \$330,622,559 or 5.31% over 2013. Of the increase to assessed values, \$215,166,820, or 3.28%, is due to new value added to the tax rolls, and 1.76% or \$115,455,739 is due to increases in existing values.

Increases in ad valorem value this year are directly related to new construction and increases in existing value in the City. Current residential and commercial projects underway are anticipated to add to the ad valorem tax base in 2015. As taxable ad valorem value increases, particularly through growth, it provides additional resources for both capital projects and operating and maintenance costs. This increase provides additional revenues needed to meet increasing service demands associated with growth in the City.

The approved ad valorem tax rate FY15 is 45.2500 cents per \$100 valuation. This is an increase of 2.6542 cents from the FY14 tax rate of 42.5958 cents. The debt service portion of the approved tax rate is 19.3053 cents, which is what is necessary to meet the tax supported debt obligations of the City. The operations and maintenance portion of the tax rate is approved to be 25.9447 cents.

The approved tax rate will provide the revenue needed to support the approved General Fund budget. The 2.6542 cent increase in the tax rate will fund service level increases in Public Safety (Police and Fire), and Transportation and Mobility – Streets and the traffic signal system directly related to the continued growth of the City.

Public Safety/Police – Approximately 0.6 cents will go toward the ongoing costs related to additional personnel and equipment for the Police Department. This includes the addition of six positions in the Police Department, three additional patrol cars and two additional motorcycles.

Public Safety/Fire – Just over 0.9 cents will go toward additional personnel for the EMS/Safety Officer Program and the first four firefighters to staff a new Fire Department ladder truck in the next couple of years. A total of 15 firefighter positions will need to be added to staff this new ladder truck. This is part of the plan to complete the staffing at Fire

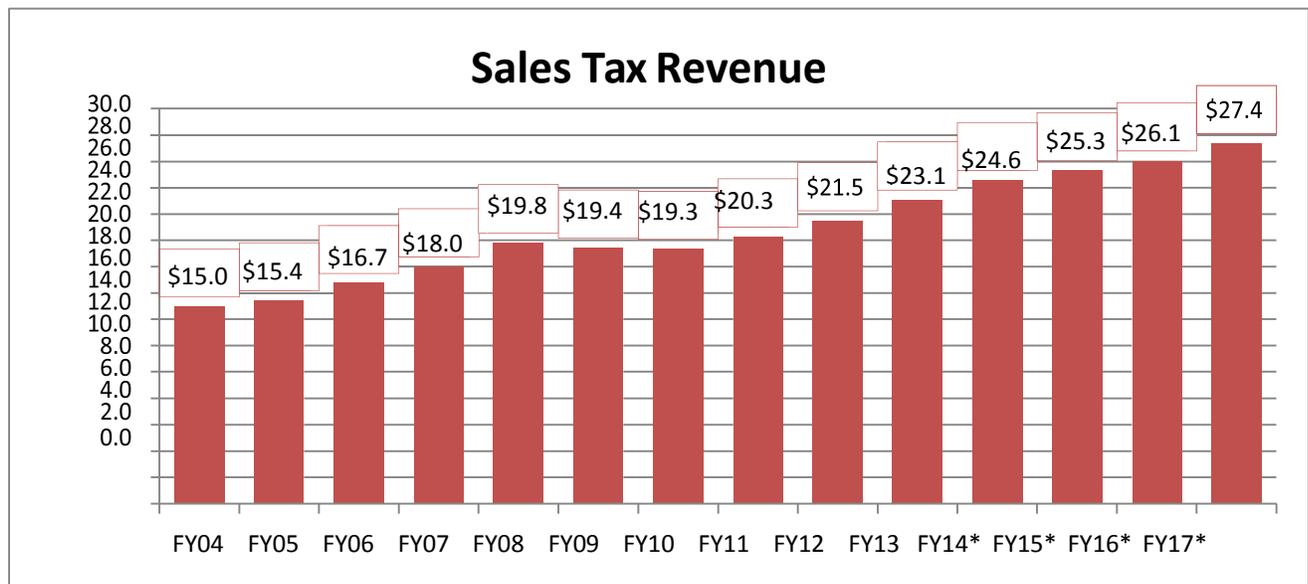
Station #6 in the next few years and address the need to have an additional ladder truck in the community. A portion of this budget will also be used to fund increases in the Fire Department’s pay scale for sworn employees.

Transportation and Mobility – Streets and Traffic System – The remaining 1.1 cents will fund additional funds for transportation and mobility. This includes additional funds for street maintenance and repair as well as an additional position to proactively fill potholes, and funds for the first year of a five year implementation of a new intelligent transportation system master plan.

Sales Tax Revenues

Sales tax is the largest single revenue source for the General Fund, accounting for approximately 41% of General Fund revenues. College Station saw sales tax numbers decline in FY09 and FY10, and increase in FY11, FY12 and FY13. The FY14 year-end estimated sales tax revenue included in the approved budget is projected to increase approximately 6.5% over sales tax received in FY13 to \$24,560,000. In FY15, sales tax revenue is projected to grow by approximately 3% or \$740,000 over the FY14 estimate. Moderate growth is projected for future years.

Table 5: Sales Tax Revenue (Millions)

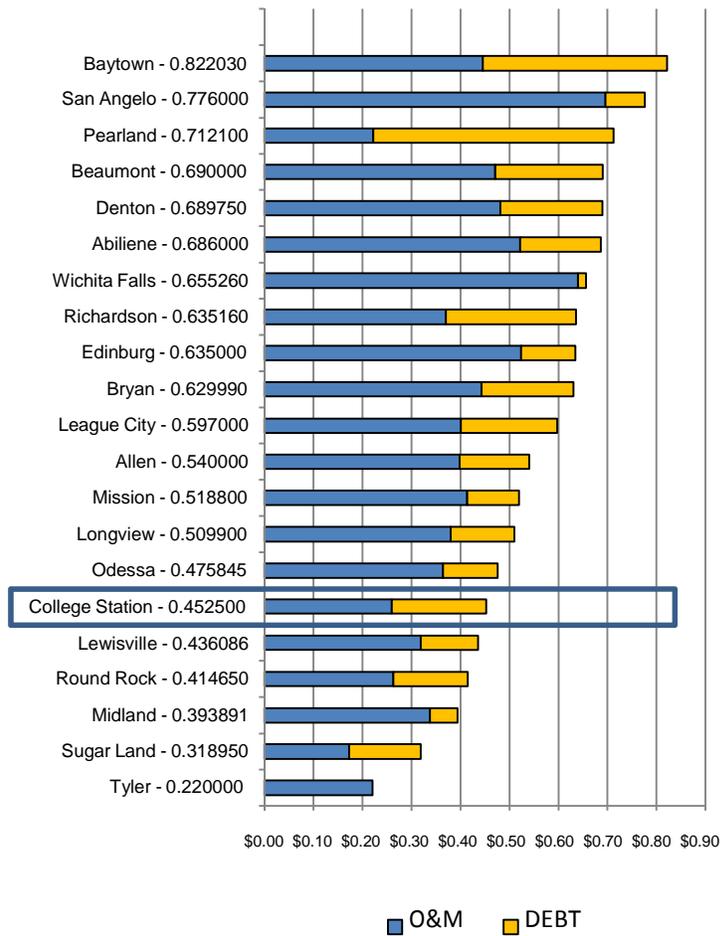


- *This chart reflects sales tax revenues received and estimated*
- *Source: 2014-2015 City Annual Budget*

Property Tax Rate

The approved ad valorem tax rate of 45.2500 cents per \$100 of valuation allows the City to fund growing demands for service. This rate provides for a diversified revenue stream for the City of College Station, which continues to have one of the lowest tax rates among surveyed Texas cities. The chart below reflects a comparison of the FY15 approved rate to the approved rates of cities with a population from 75,000 to 125,000.

Table 6: 2015 Ad Valorem Tax Rate Comparison of Texas Cities with a Population 75,000 - 100,000



- *College Station continues to have one of the lowest tax rates among surveyed Texas cities with a population of 75,000 to 125,000.*
- *Source: 2014-2015 City Annual Budget*

Economic Conditions

Economic conditions are more positive than they have been in several years. Sales tax revenues have seen stronger growth in the past year, and property values have increased as well. Growth has continued in the northern part of the City with construction taking place along the University Drive Corridor area.

This includes the construction of a number of multi-family complexes in the Northgate area. There also continues to be activity in the Bio-Corridor area. Growth also continues in the southern part of the City with the progress of new and expanded medical facilities including the opening of the Scott & White Hospital and associated medical building off of Rock Prairie Road. There also continues to be retail development in the Tower Point area and other areas of the City. Texas A&M University and Blinn College also continue to see significant growth and development. Growth at Texas A&M includes the redevelopment of Kyle Field, along with other initiatives including the long term increase in engineering students that has been announced.

Financial Forecast

The financial forecast is a tool used to indicate the actual and possible results of decisions made by Council over a number of years. The forecast has become an integral part of the planning and budget preparation processes. The forecast provides an opportunity to think strategically about the best ways to address growing service demand issues in the next several years. It also serves as the foundation for continued financial planning in the next 12 to 18 months. An overview of the financial forecast was reviewed with Council as part of the budget review process, and Council will continue to be updated throughout FY15.

Revenues and expenditures will be monitored closely in FY15 to ensure any unexpected decreases in revenues or increases in expenditures can be proactively addressed. Although the economy has continued to improve, the City will continue to be mindful of the impact of future economic hardships and will proactively address budgetary concerns to continue providing core services to the citizens of College Station.

Utility Rates

The approved budget does not include rate increases for the Electric, Water, Wastewater, or Drainage Funds for FY15. The budget does include a rate increase in commercial Sanitation rates of 15%. This rate increase is needed to provide the resources needed to provide Sanitation services to commercial customers. This is the second of a planned two-year increase in commercial sanitation rates.

Positions in the FY15 Budget

As a service providing organization, salaries and benefits account for the largest percentage of City operating expenses. College Station is similar to other cities in this respect. Human resources are also one of the primary assets of the City. When the cost of purchased power is excluded, personnel expenditures account for approximately 62% of total City operating and maintenance expenditures. The FY15 Approved Budget, including SLAs, funds 933.75 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) positions. This is a net increase of 27.00 positions over the revised FY14 position count.

From FY09 through FY14, significant organizational restructuring was implemented that led to budget reductions each year and the elimination of a number of positions. These reductions provided resources that were utilized for public safety priorities during this time.

The base FY15 budget reflects an organizational change in the Planning and Development Services Department that results in a net increase of 1.0 FTE. The departmental restructuring eliminated one of the two Assistant Director positions. The budget for the Assistant Director position was then reallocated to allow for the creation of a Plans Examiner position and a Customer Service Representative position.

These changes had no net budgetary impact, but resulted in the addition of one FTE to the base FY15 approved budget.

The FY15 Approved Budget includes recommended funding for 26 new positions. Nineteen of

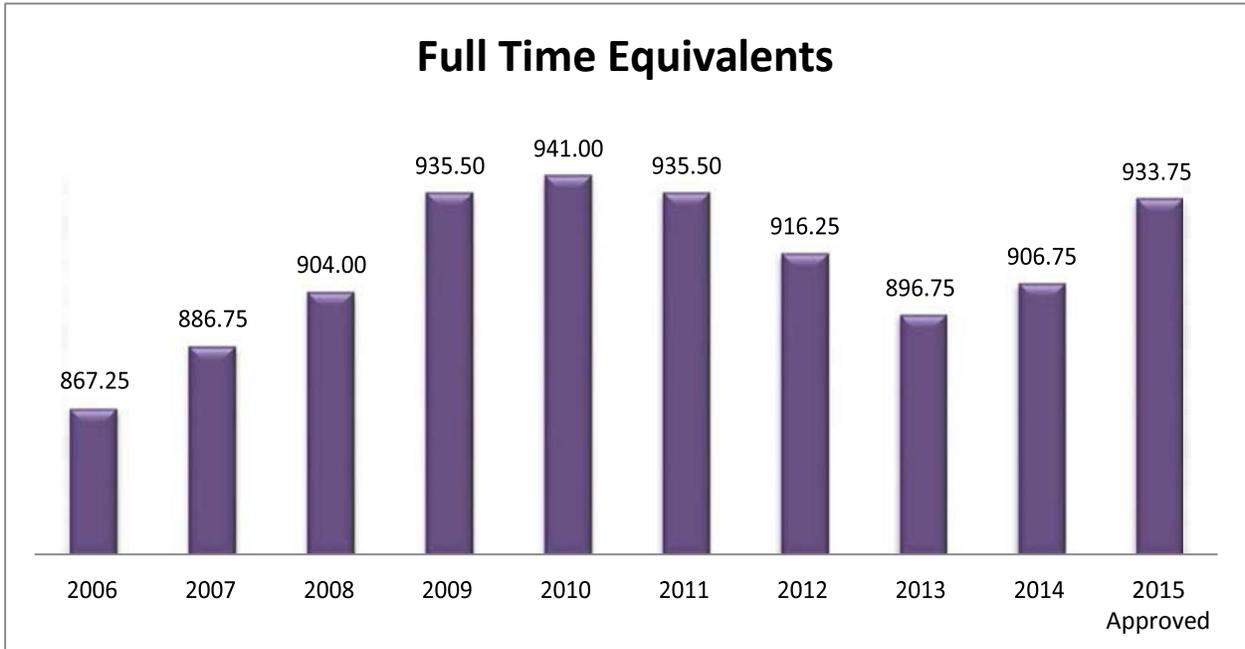
these positions are in the General Fund. This includes the addition of six new positions in the Police Department. These positions are one Police Assistant/Civilian Training Coordinator, one Assistant Information Services Manager, one Public Safety GIS Analyst, one Animal Control Officer, and two sworn Traffic Unit Officers. Approved position additions in the Fire Department include four Firefighter positions for the ladder truck staffing and one EMS/Safety Officer position. Four positions are approved in Public Works. These include a Landscape Supervisor position, an Engineer in Training position, a Staff Assistant and an Equipment Operator. In the Parks and Recreation Department, an Irrigation Specialist position is approved. A Community Services Business Manager position was approved in the Community Services Department. In Fiscal Services, a Budget Analyst position and a Contract Administrator position are were approved.

Also included in the FY15 Approved Budget is a SLA submitted by the Parks and Recreation Department for the conversion of budgeted temporary/seasonal positions to full time positions. An estimated \$105,000 of the salary and benefits budget included in the Parks and Recreation Department budget for funding of temporary/seasonal labor was reallocated to fund 3 full-time Groundworker positions. This conversion had no net financial impact on the budget.

In the Electric Fund, two positions are approved. These positions are an Engineer in Training and a GIS Technician. In the Water Fund, two additional Field Operators are included in the approved budget. A Meter Services Technician is approved in the Utility Customer Service Fund. A Fleet Service Porter/Runner is approved in the Fleet Maintenance Fund and an Equipment Operator is approved in the Drainage Fund.

The City budgets for temporary/seasonal and part-time/non-benefitted employees are derived by calculating the number of hours worked and approximating the number of FTE positions. The Approved budget includes 53.75 FTE temporary/seasonal and part-time non-benefitted positions. The Parks and Recreation Department makes extensive use of these funds for seasonal programs and other departments also utilize these resources.

Table 7: Full Time Equivalents (City)



- *The above graph is based on Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) which include full and part-time positions, as well as temporary/seasonal and part-time non-benefitted positions, over the last 10 years.*
- *Source: 2014-2015 City Annual Budget*

Geographic Profile

Brazos County

The City of College Station is located in Brazos County. The population of Brazos County is 200,665 and covers an area of 585 square miles.

The Brazos Valley Council of Governments (BVCOG) region consists of the following seven counties: Brazos, Burleson, Grimes, Leon, Madison, Robertson, and Washington. The BVCOG region covers approximately 5,030 square miles and approximately 1% of the state's total population. Brazos County is the most populated county within the BVCOG.



Federal Emergency Management

Texas is in Federal Emergency Management Agency Region VI.

Brazos County is in the Texas Department of Emergency Management (TDEM) Region 2-D, which is the Disaster District Chair (DDC) -13 and part of the regional planning organization Brazos Valley Council of Governments.

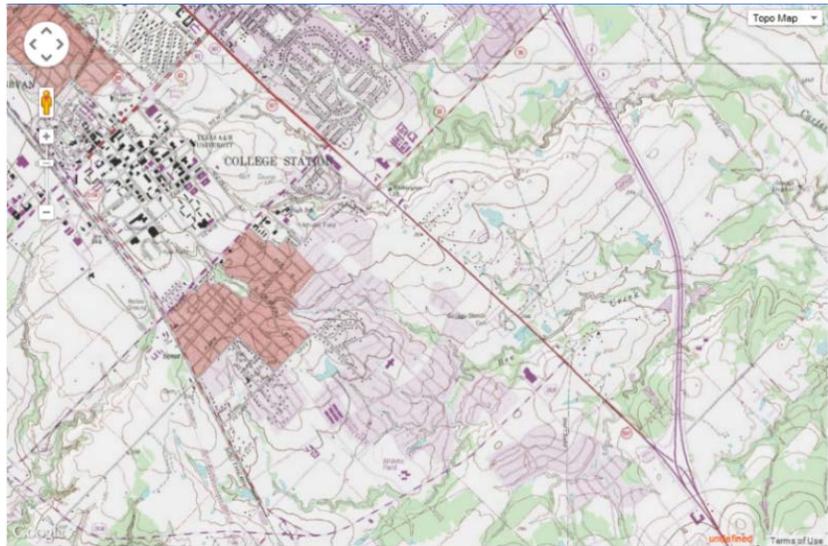
Texas A&M University

College Station is home to Texas A&M University. Texas A&M University is currently one of the largest public universities and is one of a select few universities in the nation to hold land grant, sea grant, and space grant designations. It was established in 1876 as the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas on 2,416 acres that was donated by Brazos County. The university has grown to 5,500 acres that includes the George Bush Presidential Library and Museum. The 2013 fall semester showed 56,255 students enrolled at the university.

Topographic Map

The City of College Station's elevation is 367 feet above sea level and is defined as the Post Oak Savannah region by Texas Parks and Wildlife. It is also described as rolling prairie by the Texas Forest Service. For the most part, the city is flat.

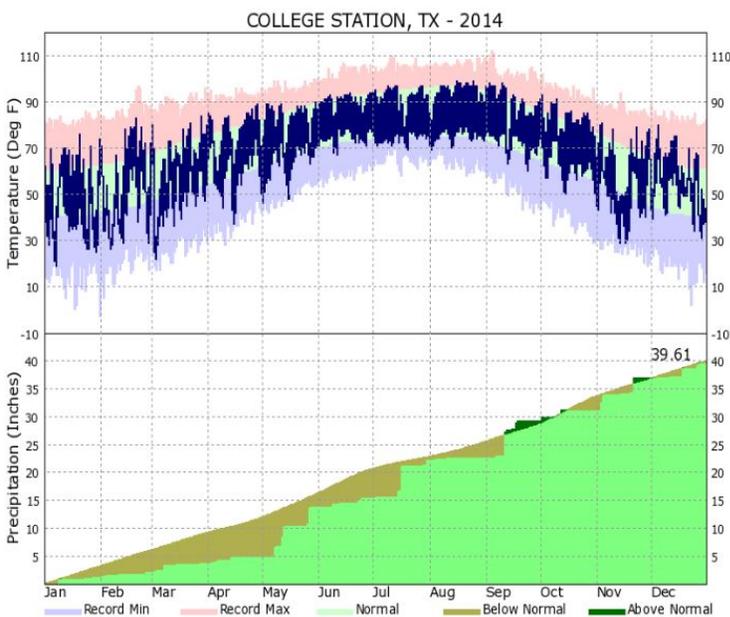
This area has numerous agricultural resources such as raising cattle and growing corn, cotton, and hay. Brazos County has the Navasota River to its South and Brazos River to the West. The county has a couple of rail road lines that travel through the county, but only one goes through the City of College Station.



- *Source: City GIS Department*

Climate History

College Station has a wide range of weather during a year's time. The average annual rainfall is



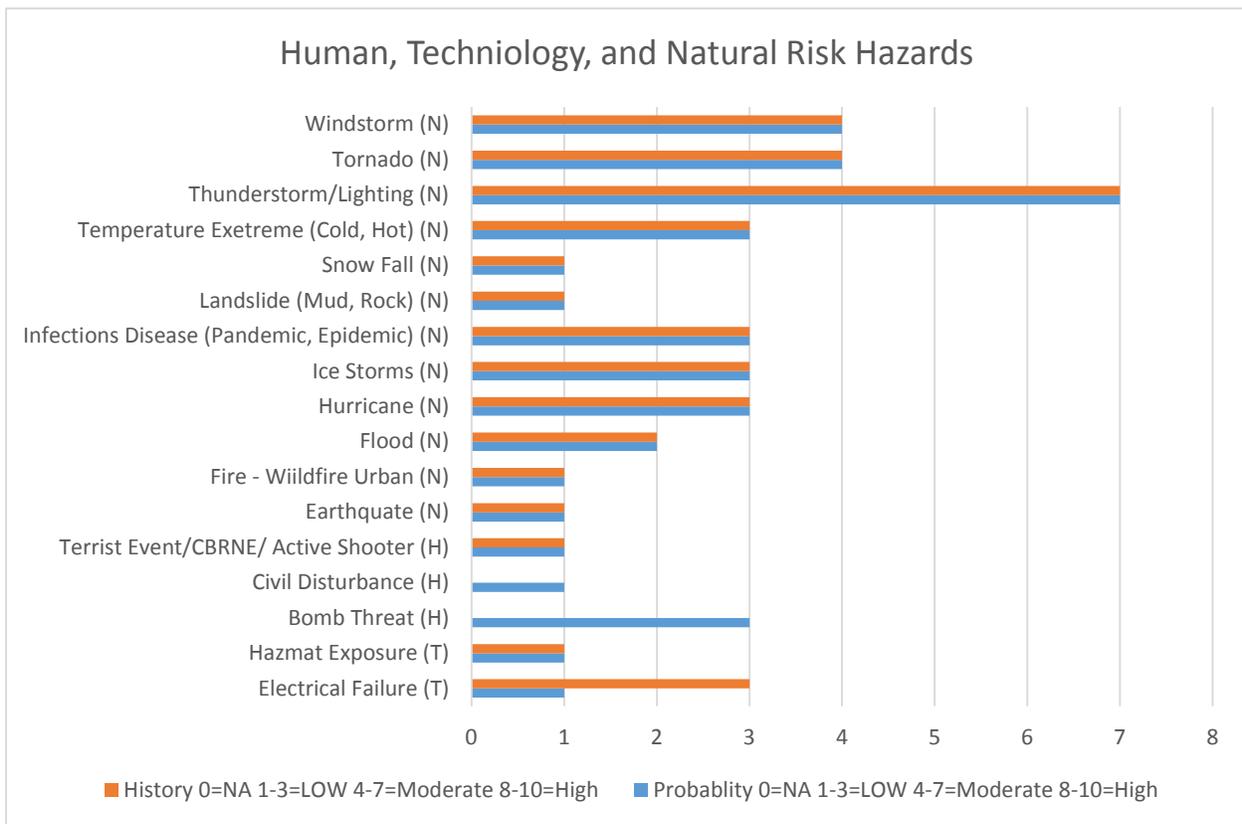
39 inches, and the average temperature is 69 degrees Fahrenheit. December and January are normally the coldest months of the year with average temperatures ranging in the low 50's. July and August are normally the hottest months of the year with average temperatures ranging in the high 90s. May, June, and October normally receive an average rainfall above four inches for each month.

- *Source: NOAA for the City of College Station, Texas*

Climate Risk Factors

Human, technology, and natural risk hazards data was provided by the Veterans Administration (VA) Emergency Management Department for the city. This chart ranks human, technology, and natural risk based on the history of events and the probability of future events. The VA research comes from the Center for Engineering Occupational Safety and Health (CEOSH) modeling data.

Table 8: Human, Technology, and Natural Risk Hazards



- *Source: Veterans Administration Emergency Management*

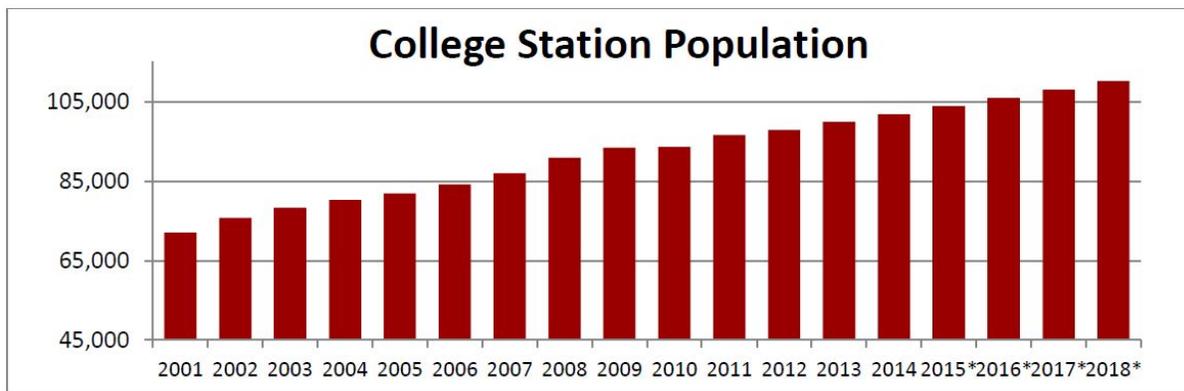
Brazos County Hazard Mitigation plan is a comprehensive plan that is designed to protect Brazos County from all hazards that are listed below.

- Floods,
- Droughts
- Hurricanes,
- Fires,
- Sever Winter Storms
- Tornadoes,
- Hail,
- Thunderstorms,
- Dam Failures,
- Excessive Heat

Population

The City of College Station is a medium-sized city that covers approximately 50 square miles and is centrally located in the state of Texas. In 2014, United States Census Bureau “Quick Facts” showed that the City of College Station estimated population in 2013 was 100,050. The population under the age of five is 4.8%, and the population over the age of 65 is 4.7%. Both of these are below the state averages. The fall of 2013 had a record student enrollment of 56,255 for Texas A&M University.

Table 9: College Station Population Growth



- *The above graph shows population growth in College Station over the last several years and projects an average 2.1% growth from 2015 - 2018. 2014 reflects actual through September 2014 (source: Planning and Development Services Department).*
- *Source: City of College Station Planning and Development Services Department*

The largest population by age within the city is 20-24 years of age because most are here attending Texas A&M University. In Table 10 is shows that 32.9% of the populations is of this age. This same table shows that at-risk target groups below 5 year of age is 5.6% and above 65 years of age is 4.7% of the population. The city race demographics show a diverse community.

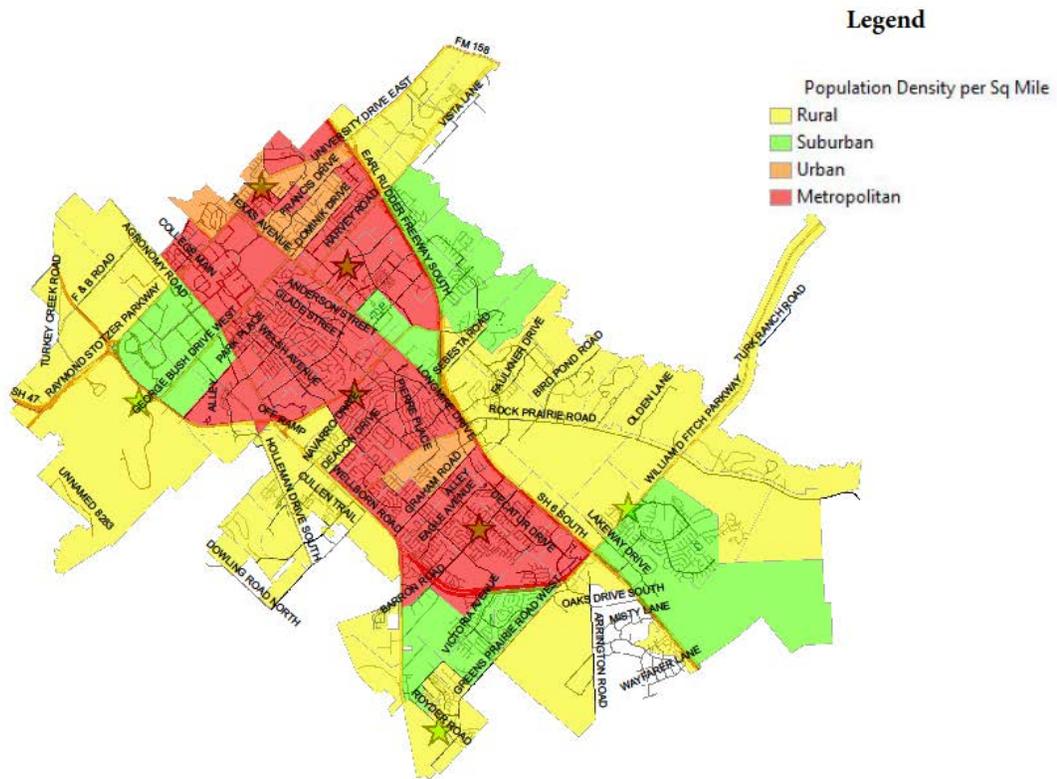
Table 10: City of College Station Demographics

Male	51.6 %
Female	48.4 %
Age	
Under 5 years	4.6 %
5 to 9 years	4.1 %
10 to 14 years	4.2 %
15 to 19 years	16 %
20 to 24 years	32.9 %
25 to 34 years	14.3 %
35 to 44 years	8 %
45 to 54 years	6.4 %
55 to 59 years	24 %
60 to 64 years	2.5 %
65 to 74 years	2.8 %
75 to 84 years	1.3 %
85 years and older	0.6 %
Median Age	22.5 Years Old
Race	
White	78.5 %
Black or African American	7.2 %
Hispanic or Latino	14.2 %
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2 %
Asian	9.4 %
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1 %
Some other race	2.5%
Two or more races	2.1 %

- *Estimate based upon Certificates of Occupancies. Source: City of College Station, Department of Planning and Development Services as of September 2014.*
- *Source for Above: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey*
- *Source: 2014-2015 City Annual Budget*

Population Density

The density map below has the city divided into metropolitan, urban, suburban, and rural areas within the fire districts. The Brazos County Appraisal District shows 170 apartment complexes in the City of College Station, and the GIS data shows 2,308 buildings within these complexes. These apartments increase the population density in many areas of the city that are near are around the Texas A&M University. The GIS population map below is dived into four area types that can be divided by fire district, fire area, and fire gird when needed.



Area Type	Population Per Square Mile	Population Per (2010 Census)	Colors
Metropolitan	3,000 or Greater	72,000	
Urban	2,000-2,999	7,355	
Suburban	1,000-1,999	11,284	
Rural	999 or Less	5,074	

- *Source: City of College Station GIS – IT Department*
- *Data Based on Census 2010 projected growth estimates*

Family and Household Income Data

Household income data is based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2012 American community Survey 5-year estimate that was referenced from the City of College Station's FY 2014-2015 annual budget. This data shows that the median Household income is \$30,806, and the mean household income is \$54,924. Families income median is \$66,982 and mean is \$84,273.

Table 11: Income and Benefits City Analysis

2012 Income and Benefits	Percent of Households Population	Percent of Families Population
Less than \$10,000	23.90%	9.8 %
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.90%	3.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12.80%	8.5%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8.90%	7.7%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10.70%	10.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10.80%	14.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9.20%	13.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9.10%	16.2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4.00%	8,1%
\$200,000 or more	3.70%	7.2%
Median household income	\$30.806	\$66,982
Mean household income	\$54,924	\$84,273

- *Source: 2014-2015 City Annual Budget*

Employment Rate

According to the Texas Workforce Commission, the unemployment rate for Brazos, Grimes, and Robertson Counties was at 4.9 % in 2013. The unemployment rate through the third quarter of 2014 decreased to 3.8%. This is below the national average of 5.7% and the state average of 5.0%. The 2014 total current work force in this area was 51,290.

Single Residential Housing Information

The city has 21,515 single family residential homes that include mobile homes, duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, condominiums, townhomes, patio homes, homeplexes, and private student dorms. The average residential square footage is 1,960, according to the Brazos County Appraisal District. The total value of these single family residences is slightly above \$4 billion.

Table 12: Single Residential Housing

Year Built	Homes Built	Home Value	Total Square Feet	Average Sq.Ft.
2011-2014	1,946	\$ 399,307,386	3,866,485	1,987
2001-2010	7,556	\$ 1,525,316,600	14,868,993	1,968
1991-2000	4,026	\$ 870,707,436	8,894,264	2,209
1981-1990	3,160	\$ 481,441,459	5,961,405	1,886
1971-1980	2,738	\$ 376,484,695	4,845,790	1,770
1880-1970	2,089	\$ 380,056,498	3,735,808	1,788

- *Source: Appraisal District Data*

Apartment Residential Housing Information

The city has 173 apartment complexes, including fraternity and sorority houses that are considered multifamily residences. The Brazos County Appraisal District shows that these 173 complexes have a total value of \$987,775,307, and GIS data shows over 2,308 buildings within the properties. Apartment complexes are continuing to be developed and built within the city. This continued growth will increase population density.

Fire District Data

The city has roughly 687 roadway miles within a 50.77 square mile area. The population is based on 2010 Census data that was obtained with the city's GIS Division. The table below shows each fire district's square mileage, population, and road miles.

Table 13: Fire District Break Downs

Fire District	Square Miles	Population	Road Miles
1	5.01	20,003	96
2	8.31	24,395	153
3	7.54	14,623	143
4	9.98	13,095	86
5	16.12	8,083	135
6	3.77	15,514	73
Total	50.77196073	95,713	687

- *Source: City GIS Division – Population based on 2010 Census projected growth*

Easterwood Airport is an Index B regional airport that sits on Texas A&M University within the City of College Station. In 2010, the airport reported 51,465 aircraft operations, averaging 141 per day. The airport is located in Fire District #4 which is in the northwest side of the city. The radio frequencies at Easterwood Airport are Ground 128.7, Tower 118.5, Weather (ATS) 126.85, Houston Approach 134.3, and the Houston back frequency is 360.85. The airport is always open; however, the air traffic control tower is only open from 8:00 am to 11:00 pm.

Table 14: Easterwood Airport Data

All 2010 Aircraft Traffic	Operation Percent	Operation Numbers
General Aviation	68%	34,996
Military	20%	10,293
Air Taxi	11%	5,661
Scheduled Commercial	1%	515

- *Source: Wikipedia Site Data on Easterwood Airport*

Rail Lines

The city only has one major rail line that runs north and south, extending a length of 7.2 miles and carries all types of cargo. The Union Pacific Railroad runs parallel to Wellborn Road on the west side of town. The city was founded because of the railroad that was originally built in 1860. Approximately twenty-five trains per day utilize the rail line that includes roughly 4,069

railroad cars. Approximately 10% to 15% of the railroad cars carry hazardous material chemicals, and the rest carry goods.

Rivers

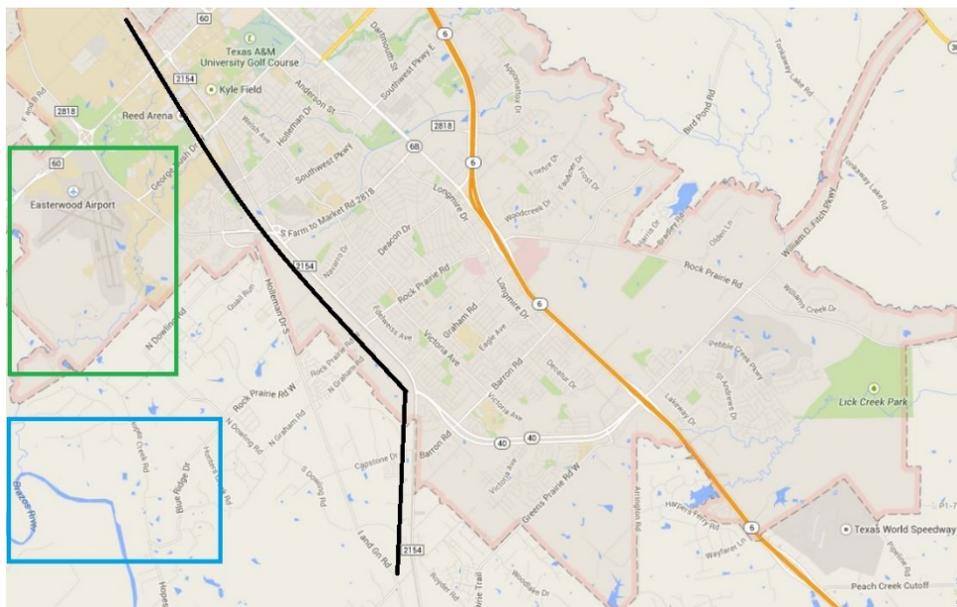
The Brazos River is located west of the city, and the Navasota River is located south of the city; they are the only two major waterways in the city's proximity.

Rail Road and River Map

Easterwood
Airport in Green

Railroad Tracks
in Black

Brazos River
in Blue



- *Source: Google Maps*

B. Service Provided

Section B provides a description of services provided by the College Station Fire Department as well as how those services are deployed.

College Station Fire Department Organization Information

Eric Hurt is the Fire Chief of the College Station Fire Department. The department has 146 members, 140 of whom are sworn uniformed members and six of whom are civilians. Administration personnel consists of one fire chief, two assistant chiefs, one fire marshal, four deputy fire marshals, one PIO/training battalion chief, two training captains, one safety captain, one public educator (civilian), one administrative assistant (civilian), and one secretary (civilian).

The City of College Station's emergency manager reports to the fire chief. The emergency management division is located at a joint Community Emergency Operation Center (CEOC) in Bryan, Texas. The emergency manager is a civilian position and has one administrative assistant (civilian). The joint EOC is shared with Brazos County, Texas A&M University, and the City of Bryan emergency managers.

The quartermaster/assistant buyer is a civilian position who works out of Station # 3. The quartermaster role is to support the equipment and supply needs of the fire department.

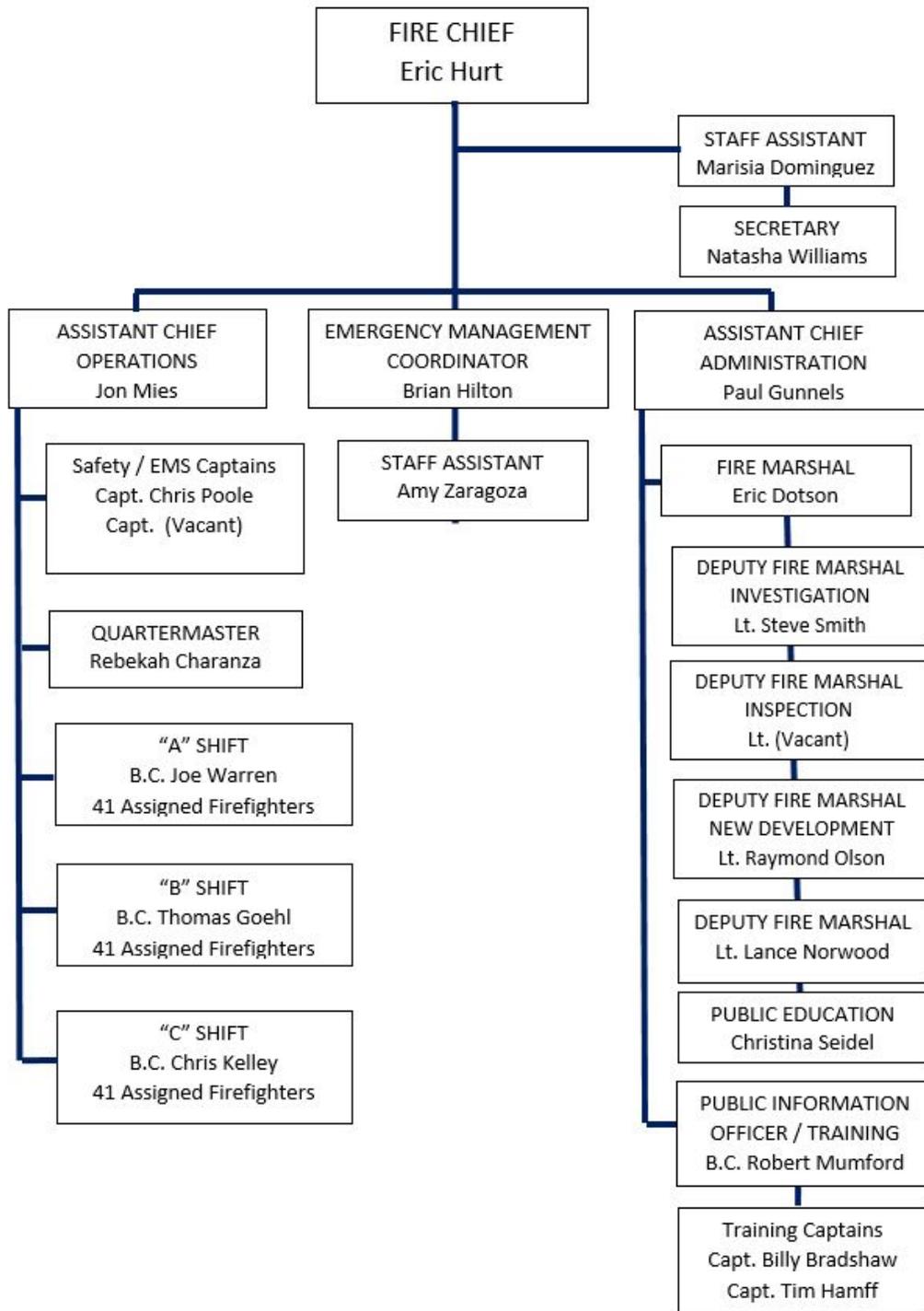
Each shift is staffed with 41 sworn uniformed personnel. The shift commander is a battalion chief. Each battalion chief has one captain and six lieutenants to manage the on-duty crews. The captain is located at Station #2 and is in charge of the aerial apparatus. The lieutenants are located at every fire station and staff the fire engines in their assigned district.

Fire Investigation – The College Station Fire Department offers highly qualified investigators that investigate all suspicious and undetermined fires that are identified by the incident commander at each fire scene. Each investigator stays abreast of all the latest techniques of fire investigation through continuous training.

Fire Prevention – The College Station Fire Department offers highly qualified inspectors trained in the latest construction methods as well as the latest codes, which are adopted by city council usually on a three-year basis. Knowing the latest methods and codes enables the inspectors to identify hazards in existing occupancy inspections.

Public Education – The College Station Fire Department offers a highly educated and enthusiastic Public Education Officer whom offers up to date methods of getting out message to different audiences. The Public Education division offers different programs for our citizens for example the Citizens Fire Academy, fire prevention month in our elementary schools, and our smoke alarm programs for the elderly and disabled as well as many other programs.

Department Organizational Chart



- Source: City of College Station FY 2014-2015 Annual Budget
- Note: Administration Assistant Chief is Accreditation Manager

Distribution of Resources

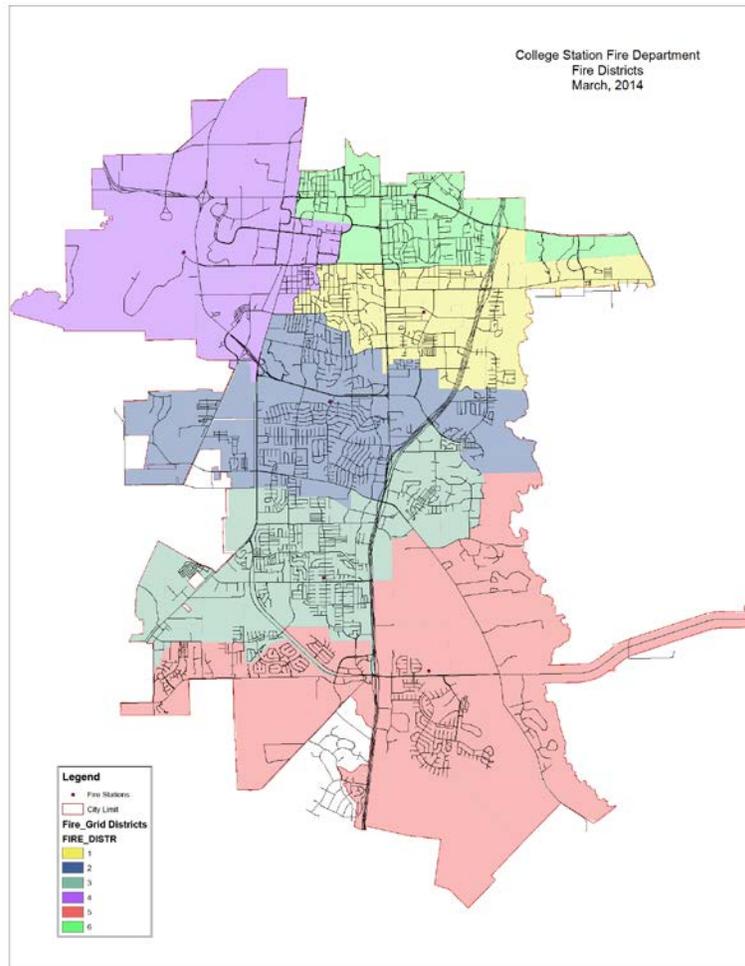
The College Station Fire Department responds to many different types of hazards. There are three shifts (A, B, C) staffed with 41 uniformed members each. The minimum staffing for each shift is 33 uniformed members at six different fire stations throughout the city. These members staff the following units: 1 shift commander, 6 fire engines, 1 aerial/ladder, 4 ambulances, 1 aircraft rescue firefighting (ARFF) vehicle, and a 3,000 gallon tender. These members also must cover the following specialized positions 1 shift commander, 7 company officers, 6 engine operators, 1 aerial operator, 11 paramedic, 1 ARFF driver, and 1 tender driver.

Table 15: Fire Station Resources

Fire Stations	Firefighters	Command	Engines	Ladder	Ambulances	ARFF	Tender
Station 1	5		721		761		
Station 2	9		722	752	762		
Station 3	5		723		763		
Station 4	4		724			734	
Station 5	4		725				735
Station 6	6	711	726		766		
Total	33 Minimum	1	6	1	4	1	1

Fire Districts

The city is divided into six fire response districts. The map below is color-coded to each response district.



Fire District	Specialty	Color
Fire Station # 1	Pre-Fire Plans	Yellow
Fire Station # 2	Technical Rescue	Dark Blue
Fire Station # 3	SCBA Technicians & Quartermaster	Grey
Fire Station # 4	ARFF – Airport Response	Purple
Fire Station # 5	Grass Fires / Wildland Fires	Orange
Fire Station # 6	Hazmat / Dive / Swiftwater	Green

Fire Station

Station # 1 houses fire engine 721 and ALS ambulance 761. Located at 304 Holleman Drive and built in 1977, it has three double-deep bays, one half-bay, nine bedroom, and totals 9,197 square feet.



Note: Station #1 was originally built at 1207 Texas Avenue in 1971.

Station #2 houses fire engine 722, aerial apparatus 752, and ALS ambulance 762. Located at 2100 Rio Grande and built in 1980, it has four bays, eleven bedrooms, and totals 10,088 square feet.

Note: Station #2 was rebuilt in 2000 on the same property.



Station #3 houses fire engine 723 and ALS ambulance 763. Located at 1900 Barron Road and built in 2009, it has one double-deep bay, one half-bay, eight bedrooms, and storage for the quartermaster, with the total of 10,762 square feet.

Note: Station #3 was originally built at 4180 Hwy 6 South in 1994 then relocated in 2009.



Station #4 houses fire engine 724 and ARFF unit 734. Located at 1550 George Bush Drive West and built in 1997, it has three double-deep bays, seven bedrooms, and totals 9,000 square feet.



Note: Station #4 is owned by Texas A&M University.

Station #5 houses fire engine 725, tender 735, and grass rig 745. Located at 1601 William D. Fitch Parkway and built in 2005, it has two double-deep bays, eight bedrooms, and totals 9,500 square feet.



Station #6 houses shift commander 711, fire engine 726 and ALS ambulance 766. Located at 610 University Drive and built in 2012, it has five double-deep bays, fourteen bedrooms, and totals 25,133 square feet.



Fire Station and Apparatus Distribution by Population

The performance indicator for facilities and apparatus is to have an emergency response travel time of 4.5 minutes or less to 90 percent of all emergency incidents in the city. Data analysis of 4.5 minute travel time, based on constant 30 mph calculations from all six fire stations, covers 76.96 percent of the total roadways and 95.07 percent (2010 Census) of citizens living within the city.

2010 Census Info	Population	Percent	Covered Population
Metropolitan	72000	99.47%	71618.40
Urban	7355	98.73%	7261.59
Suburban	11284	82.49%	9308.17
Rural	5074	55.49%	2815.56
	95713		91003.7257

4.5 Minute Drive-Time Coverage		
	Road Miles	Percent covered
City Total	505.7902812	
6 stations	389.2327988	76.96%
7 stations	406.2673835	80.32%
4.5 Minute Drive-Time Coverage of Population Areas		
	Road Miles	Percent covered
Metropolitan total	213.8189343	
Metropolitan covered	212.6930279	99.47%
Urban total	30.77894973	
Urban covered	30.38935134	98.73%
Suburban total	95.3036616	
Suburban covered	78.61263415	82.49%
Rural total	147.9882603	
Rural covered	82.11353581	55.49%

Department Emergency and Non-emergency Vehicles

Table 16: Emergency Vehicles Information

Unit	ID	Year	F/R	Model	Pump	Location
51-01		2004		Wells Cargo Trailer		Fire Ad.
51-02		2004		Pace Cargo Trailer		1207 TX
51-03	793	2003		Ford Pierce Rehab/Air		St 3
50-09	776			Ford Expedition (Safety)		Fire Ad.
51-11	763	2015	F	Chevy/Frazier Ambulance (Re)		St 3
51-12	761	2015	F	Chevy/Frazier Ambulance (Re)		St 1
51-18		1996		Wells Cargo Trailer		St 6
51-19		2003		Wells Cargo Trailer		St 6
51-23	763	2012	R	Chevy / Frazier Ambulance		St 1
51-25	762	2012	F	Chevy / Frazier Ambulance (Re)		St 2
51-29	765	2009	R	Dodge / Frazier Ambulance		St 4
51-30	766	2012	F	Chevy / Frazier Ambulance		St 6
51-46	728	1995	R	Freightliner E-One	1500 GPM	St 6
51-52	751	1996	R	E-One Quint – 75 foot Stick	1250 GPM	St. 2
51-53	727	1999	R	Pierce Dash	1500 GPM	St. 1
51-54	725	2005	F	Pierce Dash	1500 GPM	St. 5
51-55	722	2009	F	Pierce Velocity - CAF	1500 GPM	St. 2
51-56	723	2009	F	Pierce Velocity – CAF	1500 GPM	St. 3
51-57	721	2011	F	Pierce Velocity – CAF	1500 GPM	St. 1
51-58	726	2011	F	Pierce Velocity – CAF	1500 GPM	St. 6
51-59		2015		Pierce Velocity - CAF	1500 GPM	St 4
51-64	752	2011	F	Pierce Aerial – 100 foot Platform	2000 GPM	St 2
51-66	724	2002	R	Pierce Dash	1500 GPM	St 6
51-67		2008	R	Chevy Suburban		St 6
51-68	735	2009	F	Peterbilt / Pierce Tender (3000 G)		St 5
51-70	745	2010	R	Dodge 1.5 Ton Grass Rig		St 5
51-72	711	2015	F	Chevy Truck – Command		St 6

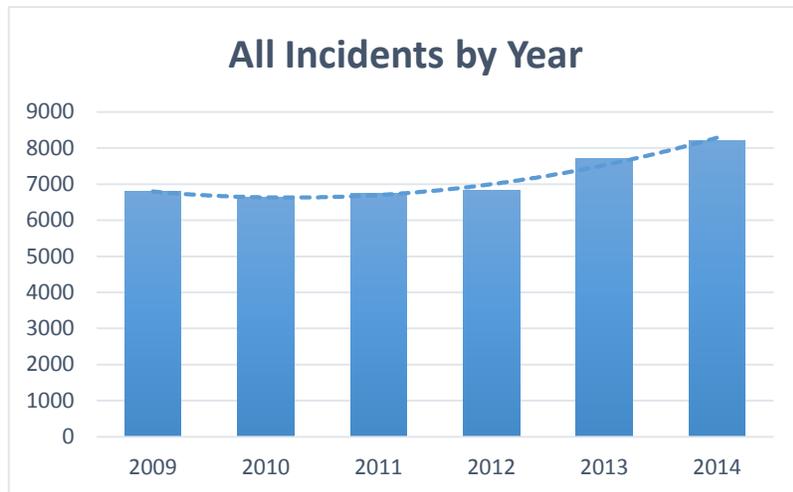
Table 17: Non-Emergency Support Vehicles Information

Fleet	Year	Description	Division Assigned To	Location
50-01	2005	Ford Cargo Van	Fire Administration/Quartermaster	Fire Admin/St. 3
51-04	2005	Ford Pass Van	Fire Training	Fire Admin
51-08	2015	Chevy - Tahoe	Fire Training	Fire Admin
51-14	2008	Ford Crown Vic	Fire Training (Black Vic)	Fire Admin
51-07	2013	Chevy Tahoe	Fire Training	Fire Admin
52-08	2005	Ford F-150 P/U	Fire Prevention	Fire Admin
		Fire Safety	Public Education	
52-16	2002	Trailer	Officer/Prevention	St. 6
52-17	2015	Chevy ¾ Ton	Public Education	Fire Admin
52-18	2009	Ford F-150 P/U	Fire Prevention	Fire Admin
52-21	2005	Ford F-150 P/U	Fire Prevention	Fire Admin
52-26	2011	Ford Escape	Fire Prevention	Fire Admin

Response Data and Type

The College Station Fire Department responded to 7,718 incidents in 2013 and 8,218 incidents in 2014. This represents a 13.03 % increase from 2013 to 2014 and a 6.48 % increase for all incidents for these two years.

Table 18: All NFIRS Incidents



- *Source: CSFD NIFRS Data*

Fire Suppression

The College Station Fire Department responds to building, aircraft, grass, vehicle, and other fires to extinguish them. Its priority is to provide suppression efforts in the City of College Station. There is an automatic aid agreement with the City of Bryan, which lies to the city's north. There are also mutual aid agreements with other fire departments in the area. The city's front line fire suppression units consist of six fire apparatus, one aerial apparatus, one tender or grass rig, and one aircraft rescue firefighting (ARFF) apparatus.

Every front line Pierce fire apparatus can pump at 1,500 gallons per minute (GPM) with a single stage pump. Each of these is equipped with two 200-foot long 1 ¾" hose lines, 200 feet of 2 ½" hose line, 600 feet of 3" supply line, and 1,000 feet of 5" large diameter supply (LDH) line (4 of the first line Fire Engines have 1200 feet of 5" large diameter supply line). These units carry Class A and Class B foams. Four of the front line fire engines have compressed air foam systems (CAFS). All fire engines carry 500 gallons of water and an assortment of fire extinguishers. All front line fire apparatus carry the required equipment to meet Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP) and ISO standards. The city currently has two reserve fire engines.

The front line aerial apparatus is a Pierce 100-foot platform housed at Station #2. It has a 2,000 GPM single stage pump with a 300-gallon on board water tank. This unit carries two 200-foot 1 ¾" hose lines, 300 feet of 3" supply line, and 700 feet of 5" LDH supply line. This apparatus carries an assortment of extinguishers. Our front line aerial apparatus carries all the required equipment to meet Texas Commission on Fire Protection (TCFP) and ISO standards. There is currently one reserve aerial apparatus.

The Aircraft rescue firefighting apparatus (ARFF) is housed at Station #4 where it can respond to Easterwood Airport. The front line apparatus is a Rosenbauer aircraft firefighting unit that is rated a Class 4 ARFF unit. It is rated at 750 GPM pump and carries 1,500 gallons of water and 200 gallons of 3% aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) that can be dispersed by hand line, bumper turret, or roof turret. It also has 450 pounds of potassium based dry chemical (Purple-K) that can be dispersed by hand line and roof turret. There is currently one reserve ARFF unit.

At Station #5 there is a Peterbilt- Pierce tender that can pump 1,250 GPM. This unit carries a 3,000 gallon drop tank, two 1 ¾” hose lines, and 400 feet of 2 1/2” supply line. This station also has a grass rig (wildland) that carries 300 gallons of water. The College Station Fire Department worked with the Texas A&M Forest Service in developing the 2013 City of College Station Community Wildfire Protection Plan and the Wildland Pre-Attack Plan.

All sworn uniformed members are issued firefighting gear. This gear is kept clean and is inspected monthly to ensure the members’ personal protective equipment (PPE) is in good order during fire suppression activities, in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association and the Texas Commission on Fire Protection.

Emergency Medical Services

The College Station Fire Department runs advanced life support (ALS) first response with seven fire units and transports with four ALS ambulances. All of the ALS ambulances provide transport to local hospitals.

First line fire engines and aerial apparatus are equipped with electrocardiogram (EKG) monitors, advanced airway equipment, cardiac medications, suction, oxygen, and an assortment of basic life support (BLS) equipment. These units run as ALS first responders when there is no ambulance in district for the emergency medical incident. These units are staffed with a least one paramedic.

Currently in the city there are four front line ALS ambulances that are staffed 24 hours a day and two fully equipped non-staffed units. These units have EKG monitors with 12-lead capabilities, advanced airway equipment, many emergency medications, suction, spine mobilization equipment, splinting equipment, oxygen, and BLS equipment.

All members of the College Station Fire Department are certified as emergency medical technician basic except for a few. The rest are either intermediate or paramedic level with the Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS). The city’s medical director is Eric K. Wilke, MD. As the department medical director he oversees the department’s internal medical protocols or medical control.

The City of College Station has a contract with Brazos County to respond to the county for medical emergency with its front line ambulances. The city also works with county first responders and provides ALS medical transport when needed.

Tactical medics work directly with the College Station Police Department. These medics work with the special weapons and tactics (SWAT) team in providing ALS medical support during SWAT operations.

Hazmat

The College Station Fire Department handles city hazmat incidents and regional hazmat incidents when requested. The department is a part of the Brazos Valley COG hazardous materials response team. There are over 30 hazardous material technicians in the department who work with many local, state, and federal agencies. All fire department members are required by TCFP to have a minimum certification level of hazardous material operations.

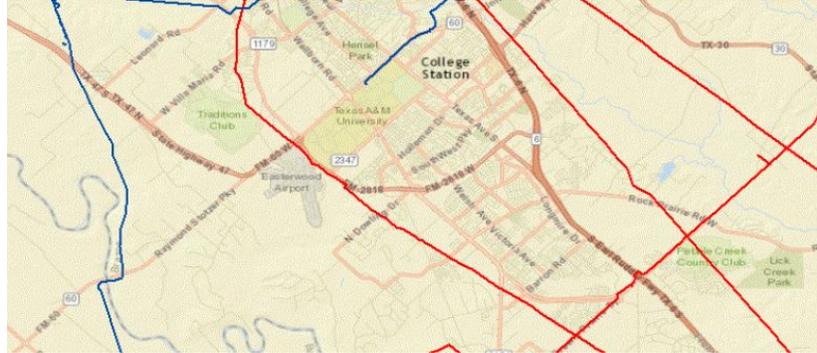
All front line fire engines and aerial apparatus have four gas (Oxygen, CO, LEL, and H₂S) monitoring detector and oxygen level sensor devices on the unit. This detection equipment is calibrated monthly.

Station #6 is considered the hazmat station where the hazmat equipment is stored in a large trailer that contains chemical detection instruments, mitigation resources, PPE, tools, grounding equipment, plugging devices, diking tools, monitoring devices, and CRBNE self-contained breathing apparatus equipment. The hazmat team has specialized plume software to help determine the spread chemicals by wind and terrain to help in planning evacuation efforts.

When a company officer arrives on scene and determines the hazardous material incident will need more resources to mitigate the situation, he/she contacts dispatch for those resources. Fire dispatch will tone out additional specialized personnel to mitigate the hazardous conditions.

Pipeline Information

The College Station Fire Department and its dispatch center participate in the Texas 811 public awareness program for pipeline emergency response. This provides access to the online Pipeline Information Management Mapping Application (PIMMA) that provides a map showing pipelines in the area. It also provides detailed contact information of the owner and operator of each pipeline with some information about the pipeline itself.

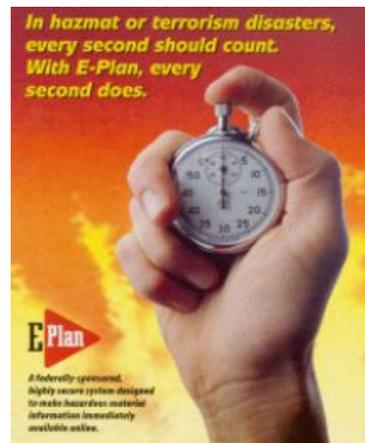


Listed below are all of the major pipelines in the City of College Station. There are roughly 31,000 feet of pipeline in the city.

- 1) A 33.62-mile pipeline from Plantersville to Hearne goes through the west side of College Station and is operated by Explorer Pipeline Company. This pipeline is used to transport different types of hazardous liquids.
- 2) A 1.05-mile natural gas pipeline (10.75-inch diameter) comes into College Station on the north and runs along University Drive. This natural gas pipeline supports the Texas A&M Power Plant.
- 3) A 15.32-mile pipeline (8.00-inch diameter) from Baytown to Irving travels through the east side of College Station and is operated by ExxonMobil. This pipeline is used to transport regular gasoline.
- 4) A 16.77-mile pipeline (6.63-inch diameter) is not currently being used. It is full of nitrogen at this time. The pipeline is being operated by Enterprises Products Operating LLC.

E-Plan

The College Station Fire Department participates in the online E-Plan Emergency Response Information System that provides vital hazmat information to first responders. The E-Plan provides Tier II reporting data online for first responders to review during hazmat emergencies. This website's data provides information on addresses, company names, and maps. It also provides response information about all reported chemicals at a given physical address within the City of College Station. This database uses the Chemical Hazards Response Information Systems (CHRIS), Safety Data Sheets (SDS), Chemical Profiles, Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), and Facility Risk Management Plans (RMPs).



▪ *Source: E-Plan Website*

Technical Rescue

The College Station Fire Department is focused on having an all-hazard response force dealing with technical rescue. The department has rope rescue equipment, swiftwater rescue equipment, and dive rescue and recovery equipment. All department members are trained in vehicle extrication, and every fire engine has one set of hydraulic extrication tools. The aerial apparatus carries a heavy duty set of hydraulic extrication tools that includes rams, spreaders, and cutters.

Station #2 is considered the technical rescue station. The aerial apparatus carries life safety ropes as well as hardware and software rescue equipment that can be used for rope rescue or confined space rescue.

Station #6 is consider the dive and swiftwater rescue station. The dive team keeps its dive gear, tanks, wet suits, regulators, and other equipment in a small trailer. The department has roughly 10 dive team members, the leader of which is a certified Public Safety Diver.

The swiftwater team has two military 470-style zodiac boats with 40 horse power outboard motors and one 12-foot flat bottom boat with a 40 horse power outboard motor in the bays at the station.

Each individual on the team is provided swiftwater gear to respond to emergencies from. The department has approximately 20 swiftwater technicians.

Eight members of the College Station Fire Department are members of the Texas Task Force -1 (TX-TF1) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Urban Search and Rescue (USAR). These members fill roles such as rescue specialist, medical specialist, logistic specialist, and hazmat specialist.

All Risk Response Analysis

Fire Suppression (benchmark)

For 90 percent of all risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 6 minutes and 30 seconds in metro and urban areas; 8 minutes and 20 seconds in suburban areas; and 9 minutes and 32 seconds in rural areas. The first-due unit for all risk levels shall be capable of: providing 500 gallons of water and 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; initiating command; requesting additional resources; establishing a back-up line and advancing an attack line, each flowing a minimum of 150 gpm; establishing an uninterrupted water supply; containing the fire; rescuing at-risk victims; and performing salvage operations. 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 all risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 16 firefighters and officers, shall be: 14 minutes and 10 seconds in metro and urban areas; 11 minutes and 37 seconds in suburban areas; and 14 minutes and 28 seconds in rural areas. The ERF for all risk shall be capable of: establishing command; appointing a site safety officer; providing an uninterrupted water supply; advancing an attack line and a backup line for fire control; complying with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements of two-in and two-out; completing forcible entry; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilating the structure; controlling utilities; performing salvage and overhaul; and placing elevated streams into service from aerial ladders. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

Fire Suppression (baseline)

For 90 percent of all risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, is: 6 minutes and 37 seconds in metro and urban areas; 8 minutes and 35 seconds in suburban areas; and 9 minutes and 47 seconds in rural areas. The first-due unit for all risk levels is capable of: providing 500 gallons of water and 1,500 gpm pumping capacity; initiating command; requesting additional resources; and advancing an attack line, each flowing a minimum of 150 gpm. 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 all risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with 16 firefighters and officers, is: 14 minutes and 25 seconds in metro and urban areas; 11 minutes and 52 seconds in suburban areas; and 14 minutes and 43 seconds in rural areas. The ERF for all risk is capable of: establishing command; appointing a site safety officer; providing an uninterrupted water supply; advancing an attack line and a backup line for fire control; complying with the OSHA requirements of two-in and two-out; completing forcible entry; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilating the structure; controlling utilities; performing salvage and overhaul; and placing elevated streams into service from aerial ladders. These operations are done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

During the structure fire data analysis it was determined that we had problems with capturing enroute time prior to May 2015, see Table 19. After extensive review of structure fire incidents we were able to put the correct enroute times into the data, see Table 20 for correct times. In May of 2015 we replaced our Mobile Data Terminals (MDT) for all units in the fire department.

Table 19: All Risk Structure Fires 2010-2014 (data errors)

All Risk Structure Fires - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2010- 2014	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro-Urban	1:03 132= 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	1:09 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	54 28 2=	47 38 3= 2= 3= 2=	1:22 28= 2=	30 4:40 2=
		Suburban	1:09 16= 7= 2= 3= 2= 2=	1:09 7= 2= 3= 2= 2= 2=	28 2=	38 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	1:07 2= 3= 2= 2= 2=	4:40 2= 2= 2= 2= 2=
		Rural	1:02 17= 3= 7= 2= 3= 2=	1:52 3= 7= 2= 3= 2= 2=	1:01 7= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	17 2= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	1:02 3= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	23 2= 2= 2= 2= 2= 2=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro-Urban	2:15 132= 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	1:57 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	2:05 33= 18= 28= 21=	2:44 18= 28= 21=	2:27 28= 21=	2:31 21=
		Suburban	2:17 16= 2= 3= 3= 2= 2=	2:02 2= 3= 3= 2= 2= 2=	1:55 3= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	2:17 3= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	2:25 2= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	1:57 2= 2= 2= 2= 2= 2=
		Rural	2:00 17= 3= 7= 2= 3= 2=	1:30 3= 7= 2= 3= 2= 2=	2:25 7= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	2:00 2= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	1:56 3= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	1:53 2= 2= 2= 2= 2= 2=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro-Urban	4:45 132= 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	4:16 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	4:33 33= 18= 28= 21=	6:25 18= 28= 21=	4:16 28= 21=	4:58 21=
		Suburban	6:24 16= 7= 2= 3= 2= 2=	5:36 7= 2= 3= 2= 2= 2=	4:22 2= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	6:24 3= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	4:50 2= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	11:11 2= 2= 2= 2= 2= 2=
		Rural	7:13 17= 3= 7= 2= 3= 2=	7:13 3= 7= 2= 3= 2= 2=	6:58 7= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	5:07 2= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	7:37 3= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	6:33 2= 2= 2= 2= 2= 2=
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Metro-Urban	18:17 71= 18= 18= 7= 15= 13=	11:52 18= 18= 7= 15= 13=	24:23 18= 18= 7= 15= 13=	17:13 7= 15= 13=	21:37 15= 13=	13:48 13=
		Suburban	20:27 6= 2= 2= 1= 1= 0=	8:48 2= 2= 1= 1= 0=	14:53 2= 2= 1= 1= 0=	20:27 1= 1= 0=	8:52 1= 1= 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	22:33 7= 2= 2= 1= 1= 1=	22:33 2= 2= 1= 1= 1=	10:27 2= 2= 1= 1= 1=	12:25 1= 1= 1=	7:52 1= 1= 1=	8:50 1=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro-Urban	6:37 132= 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	6:15 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	6:30 33= 18= 28= 21=	8:40 18= 28= 21=	7:34 28= 21=	7:01 21=
		Suburban	8:35 16= 7= 2= 3= 2= 2=	7:40 7= 2= 3= 2= 2= 2=	6:49 2= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	8:35 3= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	8:22 2= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	16:48 2= 2= 2= 2= 2= 2=
		Rural	9:47 17= 3= 7= 2= 3= 2=	9:01 3= 7= 2= 3= 2= 2=	9:47 7= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	7:00 2= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	9:48 3= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	8:49 2= 2= 2= 2= 2= 2=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Metro-Urban	21:09 72= 18= 18= 7= 15= 14=	13:04 18= 18= 7= 15= 14=	26:01 18= 18= 7= 15= 14=	19:08 7= 15= 14=	23:34 15= 14=	20:12 14=
		Suburban	21:08 6= 2= 2= 1= 1= 0=	10:52 2= 2= 1= 1= 0=	17:16 2= 2= 1= 1= 0=	21:08 1= 1= 0=	11:52 1= 1= 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	24:40 7= 2= 2= 1= 1= 1=	24:40 2= 2= 1= 1= 1=	11:45 2= 2= 1= 1= 1=	13:45 1= 1= 1=	9:35 1= 1= 1=	10:16 1=

Table 20: All Risk Structure Fire 2010-2014 (errors corrected)

Moderate Risk Structure Fires - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2010- 2014	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro-Urban	1:03 132= 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	1:09 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	54 28 2=	47 38 3= 2= 3= 2=	1:22 1:07 1:02 1:02 28= 21=	30 4:40 23 2=
		Suburban	1:09 16= 7= 2= 3= 2= 2=	1:09 7= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	28 2= 3= 3= 2= 3= 2=	1:07 2= 1:02 1:02 28= 21=	4:40 2= 23 2=	
		Rural	1:02 17= 3= 7= 2= 3= 2=	1:52 3= 7= 2= 3= 2= 2=	1:01 7= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	1:02 3= 1:02 1:02 28= 21=	23 2= 23 2=	
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro-Urban	2:15 132= 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	1:57 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	2:05 33= 18= 28= 21=	2:44 18= 28= 21=	2:27 28= 21=	2:31 21=
		Suburban	2:17 16= 2= 3= 3= 2= 2=	2:02 2= 3= 3= 2= 3= 2=	1:55 3= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	2:17 3= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	2:25 2= 2:25 1:57 2= 2=	1:57 2= 1:57 2=
		Rural	2:00 17= 3= 7= 2= 3= 2=	1:30 3= 7= 2= 3= 2= 2=	2:25 7= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	2:00 2= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	1:56 3= 1:56 1:53 28= 21=	1:53 2= 1:53 2=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro-Urban	4:45 132= 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	4:16 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	4:33 33= 18= 28= 21=	6:25 18= 28= 21=	4:16 28= 21=	4:58 21=
		Suburban	6:24 16= 7= 2= 3= 2= 2=	5:36 7= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	4:22 2= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	6:24 3= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	4:50 2= 4:50 11:11 2= 2=	11:11 2= 11:11 2=
		Rural	7:13 17= 3= 7= 2= 3= 2=	7:13 3= 7= 2= 3= 2= 2=	6:58 7= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	5:07 2= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	7:37 3= 7:37 6:33 28= 21=	6:33 2= 6:33 2=
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Metro-Urban	12:05 71= 18= 18= 7= 14= 13= 11:20	11:48 18= 18= 7= 14= 13= 11:20	15:29 18= 18= 7= 14= 13= 11:20	14:31 7= 14= 13= 11:20	13:13 14= 13= 11:20	11:20
		Suburban	10:30 5= 2= 1= 1= 1= 0=	8:48 2= 1= 1= 1= 0=	9:24 1= 1= 1= 0=	10:30 1= 1= 0=	8:52 1= 1= 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	13:41 9= 2= 3= 1= 2= 1=	11:41 2= 3= 1= 2= 1=	13:41 3= 1= 2= 1=	12:25 1= 2= 1=	13:20 2= 1=	8:50 1=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro-Urban	6:37 132= 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	6:15 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	6:30 33= 18= 28= 21=	8:40 18= 28= 21=	7:34 28= 21=	7:01 21=
		Suburban	8:35 16= 7= 2= 3= 2= 2=	7:40 7= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	6:49 2= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	8:35 3= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	8:22 2= 8:22 16:48 2= 2=	16:48 2= 16:48 2=
		Rural	9:47 17= 3= 7= 2= 3= 2=	9:01 3= 7= 2= 3= 2= 2=	9:47 7= 2= 3= 2= 3= 2=	7:00 2= 3= 2= 3= 2= 2=	9:48 3= 9:48 8:49 28= 21=	8:49 2= 8:49 2=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Metro-Urban	14:25 72= 18= 18= 8= 14= 14=	14:45 18= 18= 8= 14= 14=	14:25 18= 18= 8= 14= 14=	15:51 8= 14= 14=	15:10 14= 14=	12:41 14=
		Suburban	11:52 5= 2= 1= 1= 1= 0=	10:52 2= 1= 1= 1= 0=	10:30 1= 1= 1= 0=	11:11 1= 1= 0=	11:52 1= 1= 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	14:43 9= 2= 3= 1= 1= 1=	13:48 2= 3= 1= 1= 1=	14:43 3= 1= 1= 0=	13:45 1= 1= 0=	14:41 1= 1= 0=	10:16 1=

Table 21: All Risk Structure Fire 2015 (6 months of data)

All Risk Structure Fires - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2015 (6 Months)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro- Urban	37 7=
		Suburban	31 1=
		Rural	0 0=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro- Urban	2:24 7=
		Suburban	25 1=
		Rural	0 0=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro- Urban	5:32 7=
		Suburban	4:24 1=
		Rural	0 0=
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Metro- Urban	12:55 4=
		Suburban	9:20 1=
		Rural	0 0=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro- Urban	7:02 4=
		Suburban	4:49 1=
		Rural	0 0=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Metro- Urban	13:21 4=
		Suburban	9:45 1=
		Rural	0 0=

Aircraft Rescue Firefighting (benchmark)

The department's Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Services (ARFF) standards of cover and emergency response objectives follow requirements set forth in Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR), Part 139.317. Easterwood Airport is classified with the FAA as an Index B (Class IV) airport, requiring staffing of one Texas Commission on Fire Protection ARFF certified responder. The ARFF apparatus must be carrying a minimum of 1,500 gallons of water, 1500 gallons per minute (gpm), 500 pounds of sodium-based dry chemical extinguishing agent, and the apparatus must have a response time of three minutes from time of alarm to the midpoint of the farthest runway. The department's staffing, response time, apparatus and equipment deployment objectives for all types and magnitude of aviation emergencies are outlined in NFPA 414, FAR139, and AC 150/5220-10E. In each of these cases, the department either meets or exceeds any standard or requirement set forth.

For 90 percent of all risk ARFF emergencies (Alert 1, Alert 2, Alert 2, Commercial, Alert 3), the total response time for the arrival of the first-due ARFF unit, staffed with 1 firefighters, shall be: 4 minutes and 30 seconds to Easterwood Airport. The first-due ARFF unit for all risk levels shall be capable of: providing 1500 gallons of water, 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity, and 500 pounds of sodium-based dry chemical extinguishing agent; initiating command; requesting additional resources; containing the fire and securing exit pathways from the aircraft. 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 all risk ARFF emergencies (Alert 2 Commercial, Alert 3), the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 17 firefighters and officers, shall be: 14 minutes and 10 seconds to Easterwood Airport. The ERF for all risk shall be capable of: establishing command; appointing a site safety officer; providing an uninterrupted water supply; advancing an attack line and a backup line for fire control; complying with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements of two-in and two-out; completing forcible entry; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilating the structure; controlling hazards; performing salvage and overhaul; and placing elevated streams into service from aerial ladders. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

Aircraft Rescue Firefighting (baseline)

For 90 percent of all risk ARFF emergencies (Alert 1, Alert 2, Alert 2 Commercial, and Alert 3), the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 1 firefighters, is: 6 minutes and 37 seconds to Easterwood Airport. The first-due ARFF unit for all risk levels shall be capable of: providing 1500 gallons of water, 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity, 200 gallons of AFFF (3% Solution), and 500 pounds of sodium-based dry chemical extinguishing agent; initiating command; requesting additional resources; containing the fire and securing exit pathways from the aircraft. 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 all risk ARFF emergencies (Alert 2 Commercial, Alert 3), the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with 17 firefighters and officers, is: 14 minutes and 25 seconds Eastwood Airport. The ERF for all risk is capable of: establishing command; appointing a site safety officer; providing an uninterrupted water supply; advancing an attack line and a backup line for fire control; complying with the OSHA requirements of two-in and two-out; completing forcible entry; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilating the structure; controlling hazards; performing salvage and overhaul; and placing elevated streams into service from aerial ladders. These operations are done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

Table 22 – ARFF Emergency Response Data

Chart 1 - All Risks ARFF Emergencies - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2010-2014	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Easterwood Airport	53 27=	0 2=	53 6=	3:16 4=	10 8=	0 7=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1 st Unit	Easterwood Airport	0 27=	0 2=	0 6=	0 4=	42 8=	0 7=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1 st Unit Distribution	Easterwood Airport	5 27=	0 2=	3:10 6=	0 4=	8 8=	0 7=
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Easterwood Airport	8:39 2=	N/A	0 1=	N/A	8:39 1=	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1 st Unit On Scene Distribution	Easterwood Airport	75 27=	0 2=	3:10 6=	3:16 4=	57 8=	0 7=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Easterwood Airport	8:39 2=	N/A	0 1=	N/A	8:39 1=	N/A

Technical Rescue (benchmark)

For 90 percent of all technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 8 minutes and 03 seconds in metro and urban areas; 8 minutes and 20 seconds in suburban areas; and 9 minutes and 00 seconds in rural areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command; sizing up to determine if a technical rescue response is required; requesting additional resources; and providing basic life support to any victim without endangering response personnel.

For 90 percent of all technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 6 firefighters and officers including the technical response team, shall be: 12 minutes and 12 seconds in metro and urban areas; 18 minutes and 00 seconds in suburban areas; and 29 minutes and 00 seconds in rural areas. The ERF shall be capable of: appointing a site safety officer; establishing patient contact; staging and apparatus set up; providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities during technical rescue incidents; and providing first responder medical support.

Technical Rescue (baseline)

For 90 percent of all technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, is: 8 minutes and 18 seconds in metro and urban areas; 8 minutes and 35 seconds in suburban areas, no incidents in 5 years; and 8 minutes and 03 seconds in the rural areas. The first-due unit is capable of: establishing command; sizing up to determine if a technical rescue response is required; requesting additional resources; and providing basic life support to any victim without endangering response personnel.

For 90 percent of all technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with 6 firefighters and officers including the technical response team, is: 12 minutes and 27 seconds in metro and urban areas; 13 minutes and 10 seconds in suburban areas, no incidents in 5 years; and 29 minutes and 36 seconds in the rural areas. The ERF is capable of: appointing a site safety officer; establishing patient contact; staging and apparatus set up; providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities during technical rescue incidents; and providing first responder medical support.

Table 23: All Risk Technical Rescue 2010-2014

All Risk Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2010- 2014	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro-Urban	2:11 18=	3:46 5=	41 4=	1:20 7=	1:07 4=	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	1:20 4=	32 2=	1:20 2=	0:00 0=	0:00 1=	0:00 0=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro-Urban	1:23 18=	1:23 5=	47 4=	1:25 85=	1:22 4=	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	2:34 4=	2:34 2=	2:26 2=	0:00 =	0:00 1=	0:00 0=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro-Urban	7:59 18=	5:35 5=	1:57 4=	10:49 7=	8:17 4=	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	8:03 4=	3:16 2=	6:08 2=	0:00 0=	8:03 1=	0:00 0=
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Metro-Urban	12:08 9=	3:21 1=	2:41 2=	12:08 5=	6:52 1=	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	15:21 3=	15:21 2=	7:42 1=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro-Urban	8:18 18=	7:29 5=	3:09 4=	12:29 7=	4:54 2=	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	8:03 4=	6:22 2=	6:52 1=	0:00 0=	8:03 1=	0:00 0=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Metro-Urban	12:27 9=	8:15 1=	5:53 2=	12:27 5=	8:48 1=	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	29:36 4=	15:58 2=	28:55 2=	0:00 0=	29:36 1=	0:00 0=

Table 24: All Risk Technical Rescue 2015 (6 months of data)

All Risk Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2015 (6 Months)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro-Urban	1:52 1=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	0:00 0=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro-Urban	1:30 1=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	0:00 0=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro-Urban	3:40 1=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	0:00 0=
	Travel Time ERF Concentrati on	Metro-Urban	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	0:00 0=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro-Urban	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	0:00 0=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentrati on	Metro-Urban	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	0:00 0=

Hazardous Materials (benchmark)

For 90 percent of all hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 8 minutes and 53 seconds in metro and urban areas; 9 minutes and 06 seconds in suburban areas; and 10 minutes and 36 seconds in rural areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command; sizing up and assessing the situation to determine the presence of a potential hazardous material or explosive device; determining the need for additional resources; estimating the potential harm without intervention; and begin establishing a hot, warm, and cold zone.

For 90 percent of all hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) including the hazardous materials response team, staffed with 12 firefighters and officers, shall be: 13 minutes and 10 seconds in metro and urban areas; 11 minutes and 34 seconds in suburban areas; and 12 minutes and 40 seconds in rural areas. The ERF shall be capable of: appointing a site safety officer; and providing the equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with department standard operating guidelines.

Hazardous Materials (baseline)

For 90 percent of all hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer, is: 9 minutes and 08 seconds in metro and urban areas; 9 minutes and 21 seconds in suburban areas; and 10 minutes and 49 seconds in the rural areas. The first-due unit is capable of: establishing command; sizing up and assessing the situation to determine the presence of a potential hazardous material or explosive device; determining the need for additional resources; estimating the potential harm without intervention; and begin establishing a hot, warm, and cold zone.

For 90 percent of all hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with 12 firefighters and officers including the hazardous materials response team, is: 13 minutes and 25 seconds in metro and urban areas; 11 minutes and 47 seconds in suburban areas; and 12 minutes and 55 seconds in the rural areas. The ERF is capable of: appointing a site safety officer; and providing the equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with department standard operating guidelines.

Table 25: All Risk Hazardous Materials 2010-2014

All Risk Hazardous Materials - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2010- 2014	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro-Urban	1:05 685=	1:08 121=	55 166=	1:03 131=	1:11 118=	1:01 150=
		Suburban	1:09 134=	1:47 29=	53 31=	2:03 26=	46 24=	1:07 24=
		Rural	1:31 139=	1:53 36=	1:45 23=	1:05 23=	1:10 27=	47 31=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro-Urban	2:08 689=	2:05 121=	2:08 167=	2:21 132=	2:00 118=	2:08 152=
		Suburban	2:08 134=	2:05 29=	2:08 31=	2:25 26=	2:15 24=	1:46 24=
		Rural	2:19 139=	2:28 36=	2:06 23=	2:28 23=	2:19 27=	1:47 31=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro-Urban	6:57 687=	6:44 121=	6:57 165=	6:48 132=	7:36 117=	7:33 153=
		Suburban	7:09 134=	7:45 29=	6:15 31=	9:36 26=	6:35 24=	6:44 24=
		Rural	7:54 135=	7:28 33=	6:58 23=	13:13 22=	7:40 27=	9:22 31=
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Metro-Urban	12:15 30=	13:03 6=	23:07 8=	8:56 7=	8:06 4=	7:45 5=
		Suburban	9:33 5=	0:00 0=	8:32 2=	8:01 2=	9:33 1=	0:00 0=
		Rural	10:10 5=	6:32 2=	10:10 1=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	9:28 2=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro-Urban	9:08 688=	8:54 120=	9:07 165=	8:55 132=	9:27 118=	9:21 153=
		Suburban	9:21 134=	9:59 29=	8:11 31=	11:26 26=	8:39 24=	8:55 24=
		Rural	10:49 136=	9:29 33=	8:59 23=	14:54 22=	10:49 27=	11:30 31=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Metro-Urban	13:25 30=	15:04 6=	24:57 8=	9:51 7=	9:54 4=	9:58 5=
		Suburban	11:47 5=	0:00 0=	10:04 2=	9:10 2=	11:47 1=	0:00 0=
		Rural	12:55 5=	9:09 2=	12:55 1=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	11:26 2=

Table 26: All Risk Hazardous Materials 2015 (6 months of data)

Moderate Risk Hazardous Materials - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2015 (6 Months)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro-Urban	1:21 59=
		Suburban	32 14=
		Rural	1:25 11=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro-Urban	2:12 59=
		Suburban	2:02 15=
		Rural	1:58 12=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro-Urban	6:52 59=
		Suburban	8:08 15=
		Rural	7:15 11=
	Travel Time ERF Concentrati on	Metro-Urban	8:19 2=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	16:53 2=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro-Urban	7:09 2=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	8:58 3=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentrati on	Metro-Urban	10:56 2=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	18:21 2=

EMS (benchmark)

For 90 percent of all EMS responses, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due paramedic engine, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer or first-due paramedic ambulance, staffed with 2 firefighters shall be: 8 minutes and 16 seconds in metro and urban areas; 8 minutes and 22 seconds in suburban areas; and 10 minutes and 10 seconds in rural areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation; conducting an initial patient assessment; obtaining vitals and patient's medical history; initiating mitigation efforts within one minute of arrival; providing first responder medical aid including automatic external defibrillation (AED); and assisting transport personnel with packaging the patient.

For 90 percent of all EMS response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 5 firefighters and officers, shall be: 9 minutes and 44 seconds in metro and urban areas; 10 minutes and 44 seconds in suburban areas; and 11 minutes and 58 seconds in rural areas. The ERF shall be capable of: providing incident command and producing related documentation; appointing a site safety officer; completing patient assessment; providing appropriate treatment; performing AED; initiating cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR); and providing intravenous (IV) access-medication administration.

EMS Materials (baseline)

For 90 percent of all EMS responses, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due paramedic engine, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer or first-due paramedic ambulance, staffed with 2 firefighters is: 8 minutes and 31 seconds in metro and urban areas; 8 minutes and 37 seconds in suburban areas; and 10 minutes and 25 seconds in the rural areas. The first-due unit is capable of: assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation; conducting an initial patient assessment; obtaining vitals and patient's medical history; initiating mitigation efforts within one minute of arrival; providing first responder medical aid including AED; and assisting transport personnel with packaging the patient.

For 90 percent of all EMS response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with 5 firefighters and officers, is: 9 minutes and 59 seconds in metro and urban areas; 10 minutes and 59 seconds in suburban areas; and 12 minutes and 13 seconds in rural areas. The ERF is capable of: providing incident command and producing related documentation; appointing a site safety officer; completing patient assessment; providing appropriate treatment; performing AED; initiating CPR; and providing IV access-medication administration.

During the analyzing of dispatch time it was learned that our dispatch uses a Pro Q A program that does delay notification. Our dispatch center has now updated the PRO Q A program so that it allows for a “Trap Door” to allow a unit to be dispatched earlier and for the Pro Q A program to still be used. As of late August 2015 this system has been updated and we have improved our dispatch times. Please see data for proof.

Table 27: All Risk EMS 2010-2014

Moderate Risk EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2010- 2014	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro- Urban	2:33 16,697=	2:37 3625=	2:41 3417=	2:35 3285=	2:41 3157=	2:00 3242=
		Suburban	2:24 3208=	2:28 799=	2:30 692=	2:25 604=	2:23 586=	1:48 537=
		Rural	2:27 1938=	2:23 488=	2:42 411=	2:28 380=	2:19 361=	1:52 343=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro- Urban	2:01 16,773=	2:00 3654=	2:01 3439=	2:10 3281=	2:02 3178=	1:54 3250=
		Suburban	2:03 3211=	1:56 804=	2:00 689=	2:18 602=	2:02 588=	2:00 538=
		Rural	2:03 1948=	1:53 489=	1:53 413=	2:16 383=	2:12 365=	1:59 343=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro- Urban	5:21 16,821=	4:58 3660=	5:04 3440=	5:40 3304=	5:44 3187=	5:16 3260=
		Suburban	5:28 3217=	5:38 807=	5:36 691=	5:36 605=	5:15 587=	5:23 537=
		Rural	7:35 1954=	7:26 491=	7:29 415=	7:41 384=	7:09 364=	7:06 342=
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Metro- Urban	7:00 3181=	6:50 724=	6:53 628=	7:09 594=	7:16 573=	6:58 665=
		Suburban	6:52 499=	7:18 128=	8:00 99=	8:01 99=	8:26 97=	8:09 77=
		Rural	9:29 301=	9:29 93=	9:34 51=	9:37 62=	10:29 47=	8:11 48=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro- Urban	8:31 16,832=	8:19 3,656=	8:25 3,437=	8:59 3,299=	8:55 3,185=	7:42 3,255=
		Suburban	8:37 3,222=	8:44 807=	8:43 689=	8:55 605=	8:37 586=	7:52 535=
		Rural	10:25 1,957=	10:28 470=	10:25 406=	11:04 379=	10:26 360=	9:37 342=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Metro- Urban	9:59 3182=	9:37 724=	9:53 628=	10:24 594=	10:31 574=	8:59 665=
		Suburban	10:59 498=	10:23 128=	11:14 99=	11:06 99=	11:08 97=	10:30 76=
		Rural	12:13 301=	12:34 93=	12:25 51=	12:57 62=	13:30 47=	10:52 48=

Table 28: All Risk EMS 2015 (6 months of data)

Moderate Risk EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2015 (6 Month s)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro- Urban	2:11 1793=
		Suburban	1:59 355=
		Rural	2:11 256=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro- Urban	1:48 1793=
		Suburban	1:51 355=
		Rural	1:56 259=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro- Urban	5:04 1798=
		Suburban	5:33 354=
		Rural	7:29 260=
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Metro- Urban	6:58 327=
		Suburban	8:11 65=
		Rural	8:27 52=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro- Urban	7:12 328=
		Suburban	8:01 65=
		Rural	9:34 53=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Metro- Urban	8:57 327=
		Suburban	10:30 65=
		Rural	10:00 52=

C. Community Expectations

Expectations

The department has an all-hazards philosophy in providing the citizens' expectations in their time of need.

Strategic Plan

I. Mission Statement

- To protect the lives and property of the citizens and visitors of College Station during all emergencies and disasters, whether natural or man-made,
- To promote a safe community through public education, fire prevention, and emergency management,
- To maintain a high standard of training and education for our employees,
- To encourage our employees to serve as role models and participate in the community, and
- To utilize effectively and efficiently all available resources to provide service deemed excellent by the people.

II. Top Departmental Goals

1. *Goal:* Implement the EMS / Safety Captain position.
 - a. *Strategic Initiative:* Core Services & Infrastructure
2. *Goal:* Apparatus Replacement (order new fire engine, hazmat truck replacement, and new chassis replacement for one of the Frazier ambulances)
 - a. *Strategic Initiative:* Core Services & Infrastructure
3. *Goal:* Restructure the following administrative positions.
 - a. Add a dedicated fire marshal position to improve development efficiency.
 - b. Restructure duties of one assistant fire chief.
 - c. *Strategic Initiative:* Core Services & Infrastructure
4. *Goal:* Keep all positions in the fire department filled as members retire.

- a. Train the new hires in either paramedic or firefighting schools depending on the certifications.
 - b. *Strategic Initiative: Core Services & Infrastructure*
5. *Goal: Complete all Texas State required Emergency Management updates.*
- a. *Strategic Initiative: Core Services & Infrastructure*

III. Key Departmental Issues, Needs, and Potential Responses

- a. Issue: Maintain at a minimum an ISO rating of 2.
 - i. *Plan of Action:* Add an additional ladder truck to Station #6, including staffing.
 - ii. Begin process of getting approval to build and equip Station #7 to cover the southwest area of College Station.

- b. Issue: National Accreditation of the Fire Department.
 - i. *Plan of Action:* The accreditation process is approximately an 18-month endeavor with annual updates and five-year reaccreditation.
 - ii. Accreditation is in process with a goal of achieving accreditation in August 2015.

- c. Issue: Complete the implementation of the EMS / safety captains on shift.
 - i. *Plan of Action:* In budget year 2014, the department was granted one new captain position to begin the program. Two additional are needed to have one EMS /safety captain on each shift

- d. Issue: Maintain an up-to-date fleet of apparatus and equipment to provide critical emergency services to the community.
 - i. *Plan of Action:* Work with fleet services, the city manager's office, and City Council to keep the needed number of fire and EMS vehicles and keep reserve units in top condition.
 - ii. Update life packs and purchase new air pack bottles as they reach use limits.

- iii. Continue to add new apparatus as needed.

- e. Issue: Succession planning for the future.
 - i. *Plan of Action:* Continue to work with staff members to insure a great depth chart to fill positions in the future as members retire to reduce the amount of institutional knowledge loss.

- f. Issue: The administrative office of the fire department is staffed very thin and will need to grow to provide the necessary field support to keep up with the rapid growth.
 - i. *Plan of Action:* The first addition to the administrative staff will need to be a battalion chief for EMS and training.

- g. Issue: Mobile data terminals (MDTs) in the response units have a poor level of functional time. The units lose connectivity on a regular basis while units are responding. The MDTs are critical to the efficiency and safety of the responding crews, taking away mapping capabilities and call and caution notes.
 - i. *Plan of Action:* Continue working with the Information and Technology Department to improve or replace the system completely.

IV. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Measure	2013	2014	2015 Goal
Meet state training requirements for the various task areas	Yes	Yes	Yes
Percent of time drive time is 4.5 minutes or less from rolling of wheels until the first unit arrives on scene	88.30%	84.70%	84%
Percent of time turnout time is 90 seconds or less from dispatch until wheels rolling on unit.	85.10%	87%	87%
Percent of time fire inspections and systems tests are conducted within 2 business days of request	100%	100%	100%
At a minimum, conduct fire safety classes at all CSISD elementary schools	Yes	Yes	Yes

College Station Fire Department Mission Statement

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- To promote a safe community through public education, fire prevention, and emergency management,
- To maintain a high standard of training and education for our employees,
- To encourage our employees to serve as role models and participate in the community, and
- To utilize effectively and efficiently all available resources to provide service deemed excellent by the people.

College Station Fire Department Vision Statement

- One Team, Making a Difference

College Station Fire Department Core Values

- **C**ompassion
- **S**ervice
- **F**ocus
- **D**edication

D. Community Risk Assessment

The department completed an assessment of factors that present a risk to the community. This community risk assessment is comprised of available resources, response matrices, incident distribution of past incidents, events that required major responses, and potential hazards in the future.

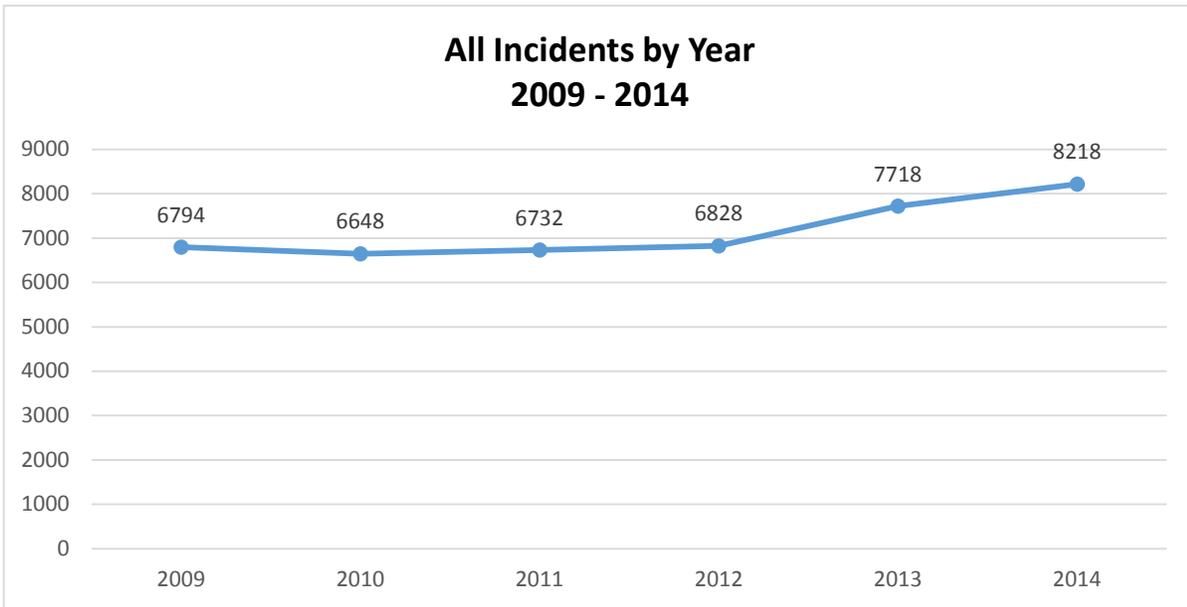
History of Community Demands

Review of past physical incident responses by unit, location, type of incidents, and frequency of incidents provide the history of events. This also provides an idea of potential future incidents in the community. All of the incident data is divided up using the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). To determine the different groups, refer to Appendix A where the groups are divided by building fires, other fire incidents, EMS, hazardous materials incidents, technical rescue incidents, and other incidents.

All Incidents by Year, Month, Day, and Hour

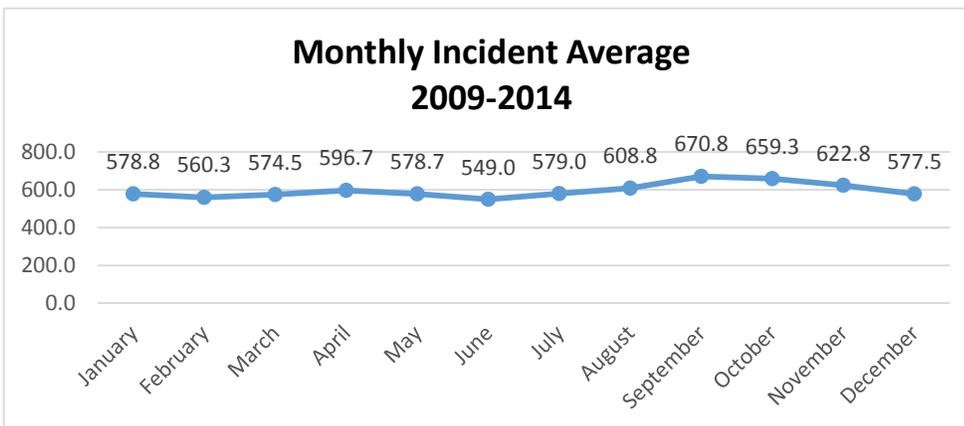
Graph 1 shows that from 2009 to 2012, the department's incident volume remained fairly steady. There was a significant increase in the 2013 incidents that continued into 2014. From 2012 to 2013, there was an increase of 890 incidents, or 13%. The incidents from 2013 to 2014 increased 500 incidents, or 6%.

Graph 1: Incidents by Year: 2009 - 2014



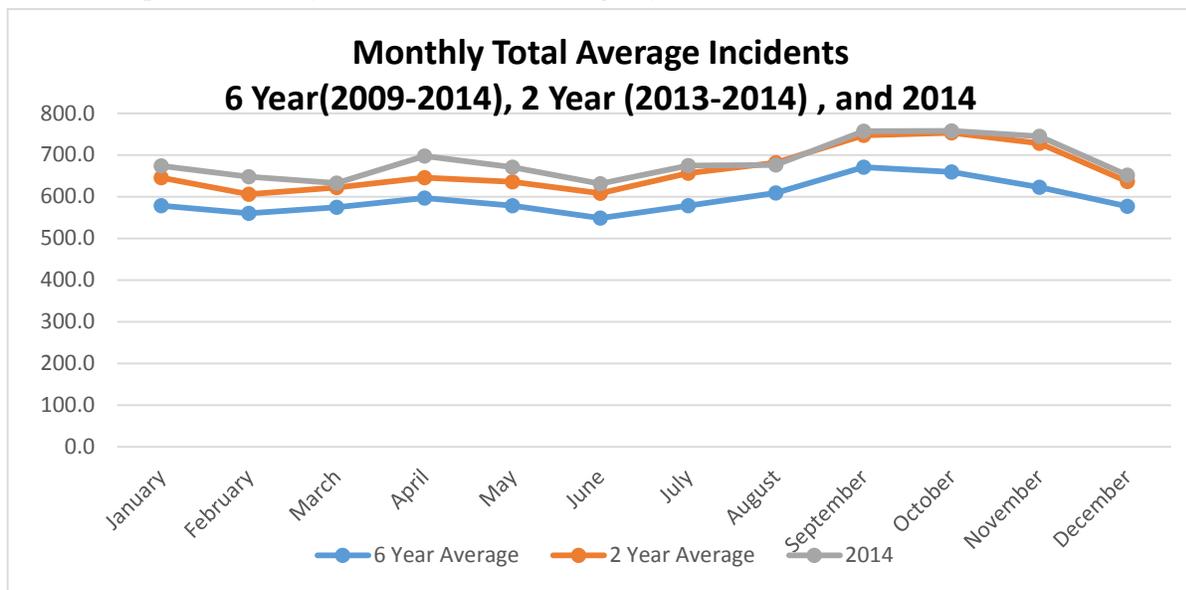
Graph 2 shows the average of incidents by month between 2009 and 2014. During those years the lowest monthly incident average was 549 during the months of June, and the highest monthly incident average was 670 during the months of September.

Graph 2: Monthly 6 Year Incident Average by Month



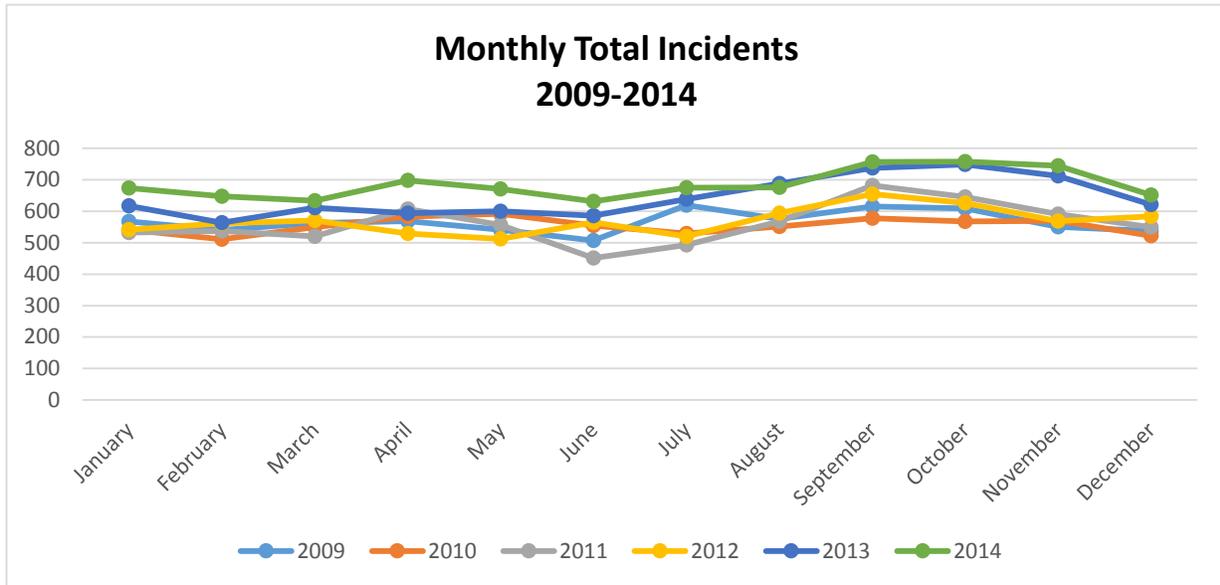
A multiple-year assessment in Graph 3 was done to show 6-year, 2-year, and last-year trends. This data shows that the 2-year incident trend to have increased each month. The 2014 data shows several months that had increased incidents over the 2-year average.

Graph 3: Monthly Total Incident Average by 6 Year, 2 Year, and 2014



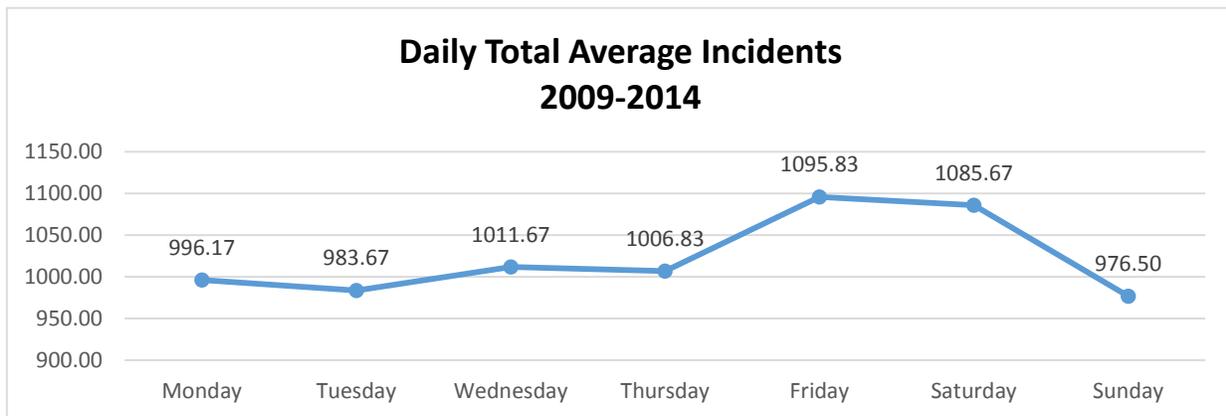
Graph 4 shows the total incidents per month from 2009 to 2014. There was an overall increase in the monthly total incidents during the years 2013 and 2014, compared to the previous four years. In 2014, the total incidents per month increased during six of the twelve months.

Graph 4: Monthly Incidents by 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014



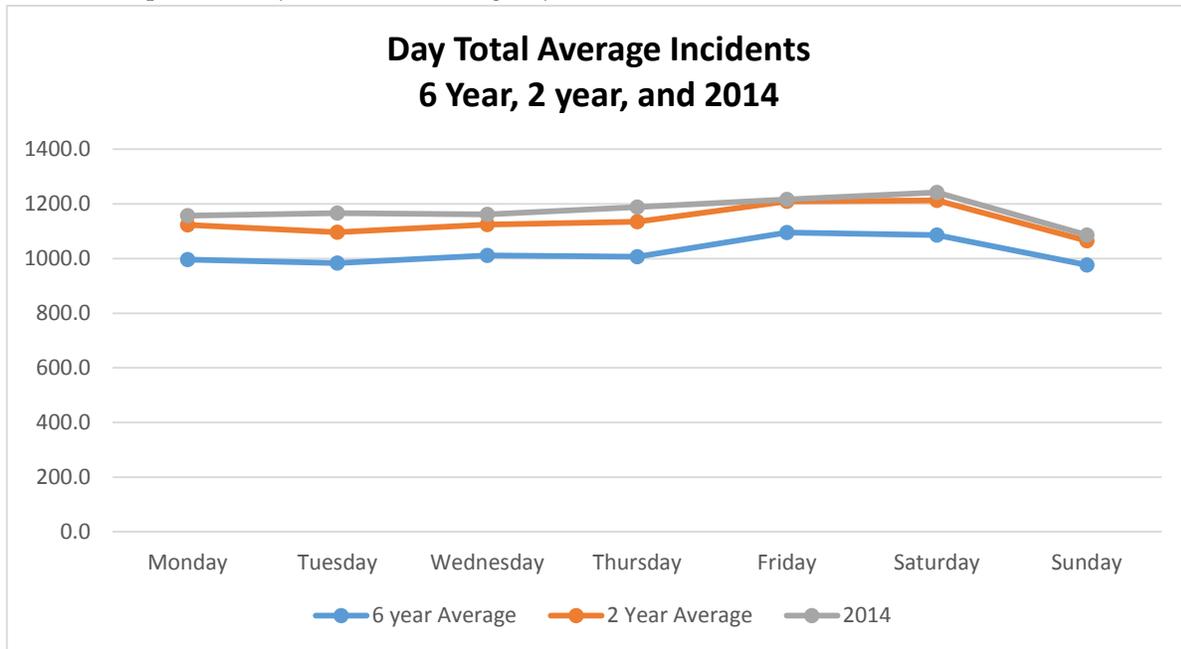
Graph 5 shows the average number of incidents per day of the week between 2009 and 2014. The days of the week with the highest average of incidents are Fridays and Saturdays, while Sundays show the lowest average number of incidents.

Graph 5: Daily Total Average Incidents Between 2009 and 2014

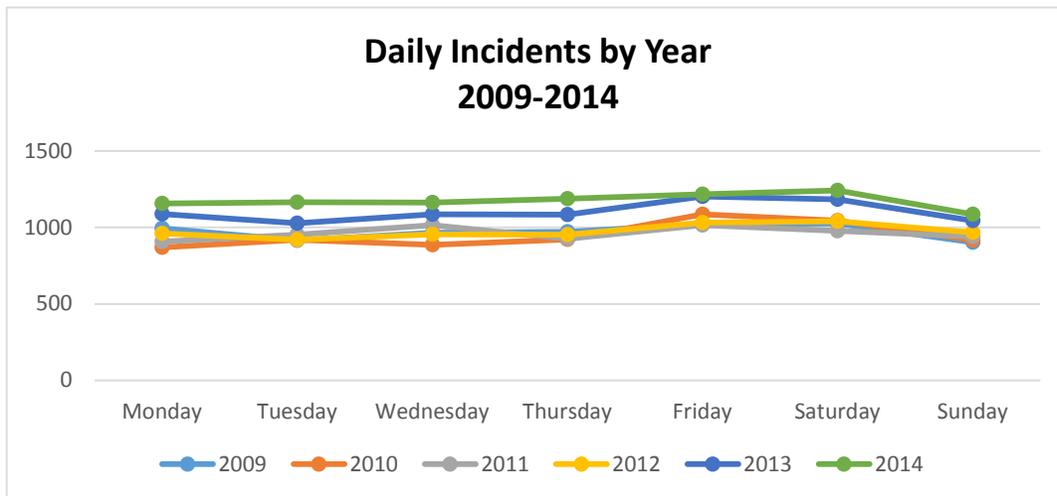


Graph 6 compares the average incidents by day of the week by a 6-year period (2009-2014), a 2-year period (2013-2014), and a single-year period (2014). Graph 6, as well as Graph 7, shows steady daily incident increases, with Saturdays having the most incidents and Sundays having the fewest. These increases are consistent among all three periods.

Graph 6: Daily Incident Average by 6 Year, 2 Year, and 2014

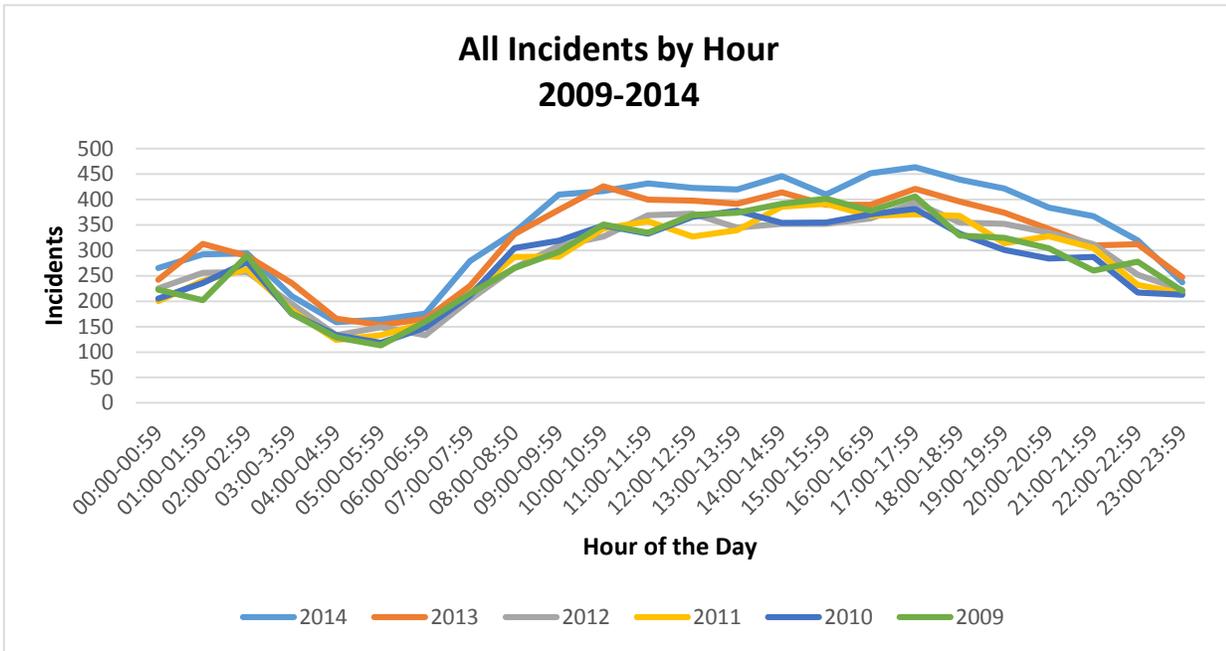


Graph 7: Daily Incidents by Years 2009-2014

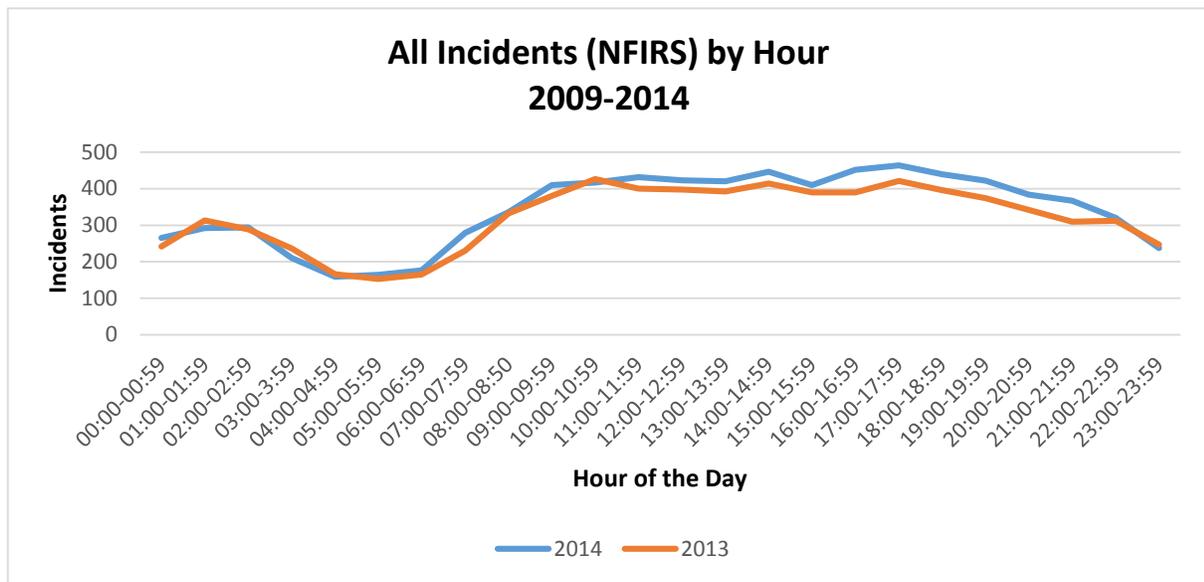


Graphs 8 and 9 show the total number of incidents per hour. Graph 8 shows the incidents per hour over a 6-year period (2009-2014). According to Graph 8, incidents begin to increase at 7:00am and peak at 5:00pm. Graph 9 shows that the number of incidents by hour increased from 2013-2014.

Graph 8: All Incidents by Hour by Years 2009-2014



Graph 9: Incidents by Hour 2013 and 2014



Type of Incidents by Percent

Charts 1 and 3 compare the number of fire incidents, EMS incidents, and “other” incidents (hazmat, technical rescue, etc.) as reported by the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). See Appendix A for NFIRS codes. In 2014 alone, there was a 2% increase in EMS incidents, compared

to 2013. However, there was a 1% decrease in fire incidents in 2014 when compared to 2013. This data shows that in 2014, 70% of all incidents that the department responded to were EMS related.

Chart 1: Type of Incidents in 2014 by Percent

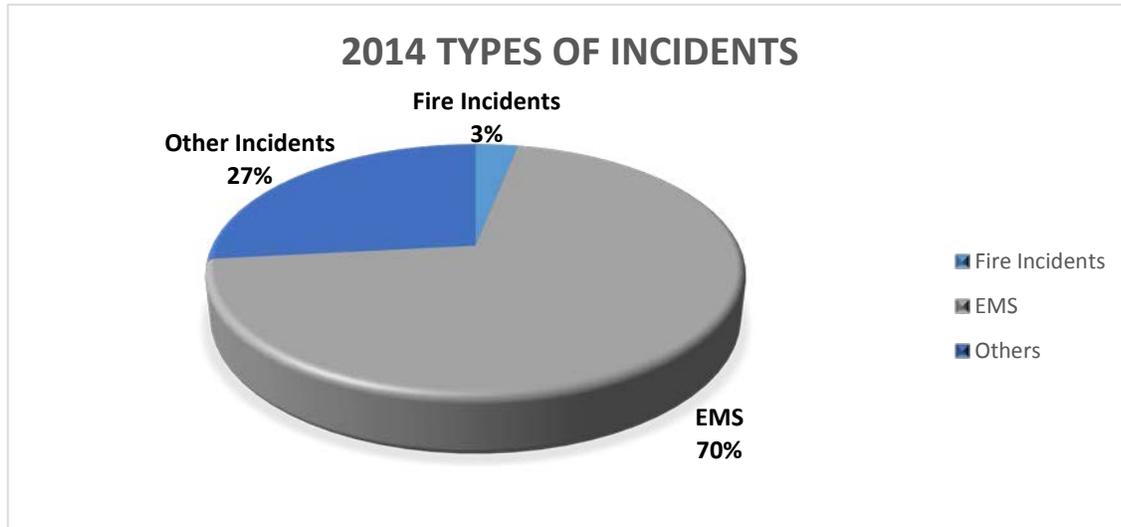


Chart 2: Type of Incidents in 2009-2014

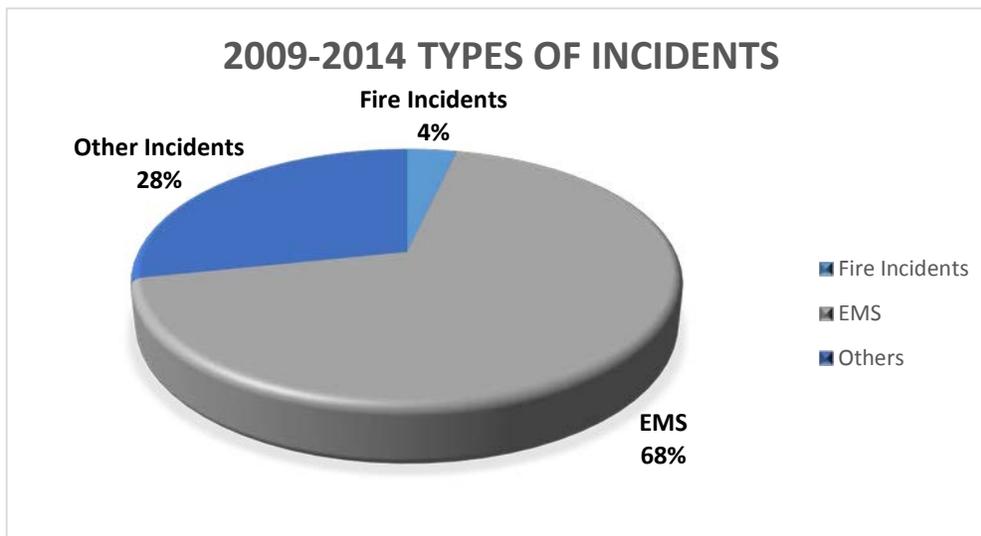
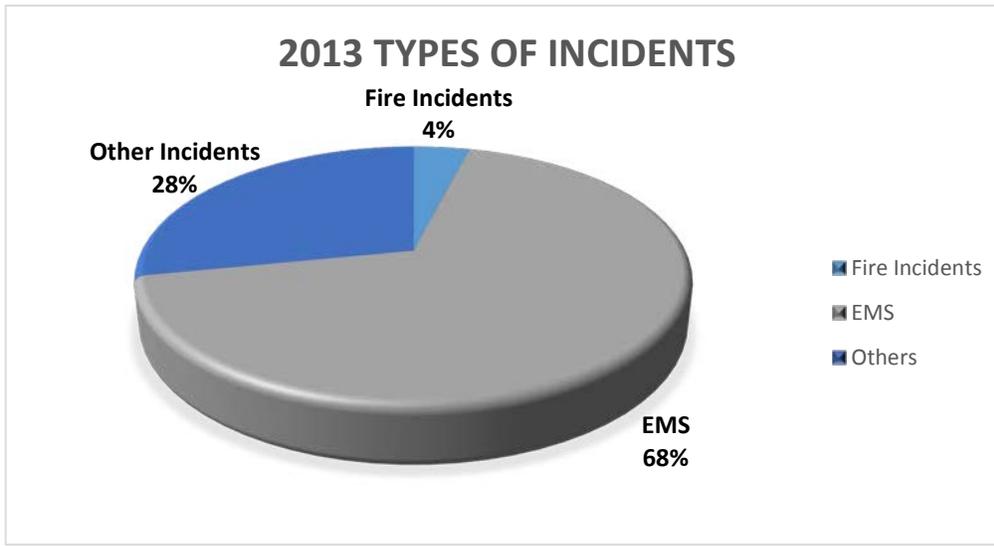
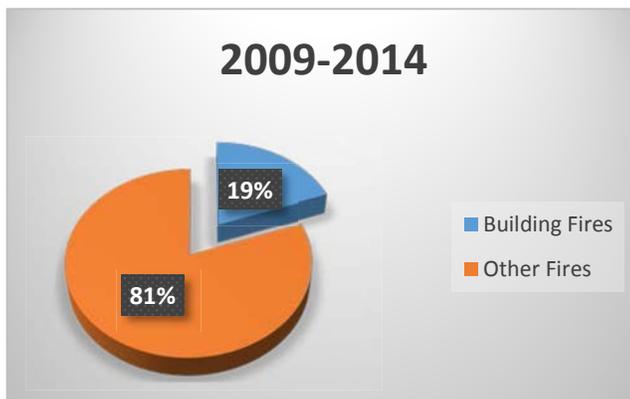
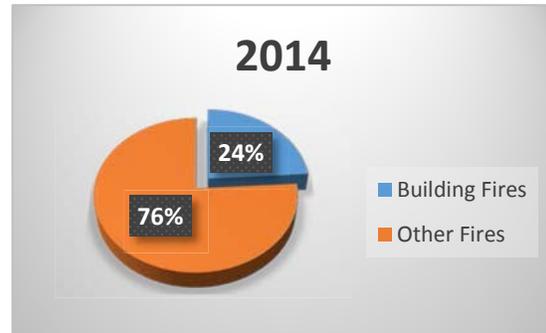
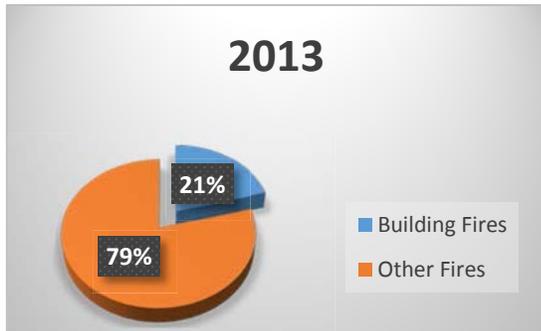


Chart 3: Type of Incidents in 2013



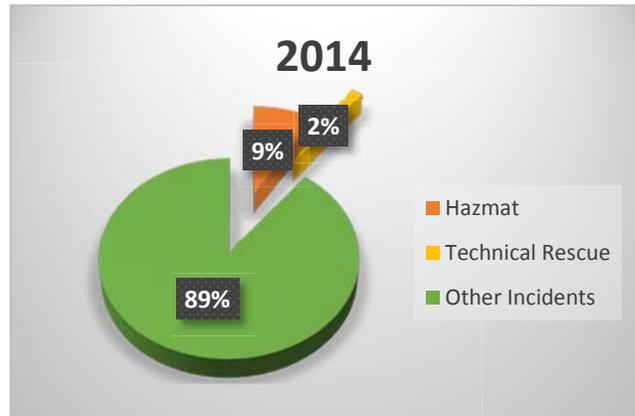
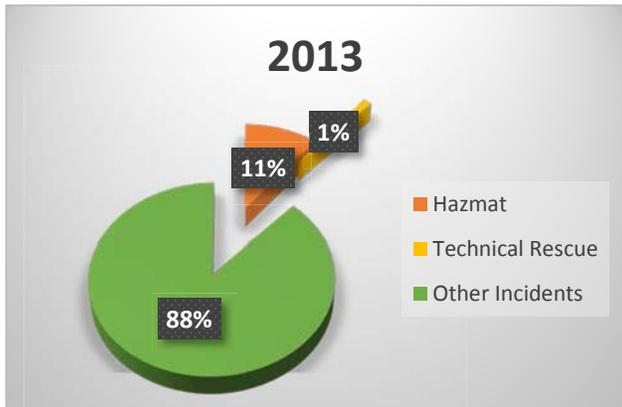
Charts 4-6 show the breakdown of fires into two categories: building fires and other fires. According to Chart 5, building fires in 2014 increased by 3%, compared to building fires in 2013, and increased by 5% in all fire incident compared to the 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013 data as a whole.

Charts 4-6: All 2014, 2013, and 2009-2014 All Fire Incidents by Percent



Charts 7-9 show hazmat, technical rescue, and all other incidents. Hazmat incidents decreased 2% from 2013-2014. and decreased by 1% in all other incident compared to the 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 data as a whole. Technical rescue incidents in 2014 increased by 1% compared to 2013. and increased by 1% in all other incident compared to the 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 data as a whole

Charts 7-9: All 2014, 2013, and 2009-2014 All Other Incidents by Percent

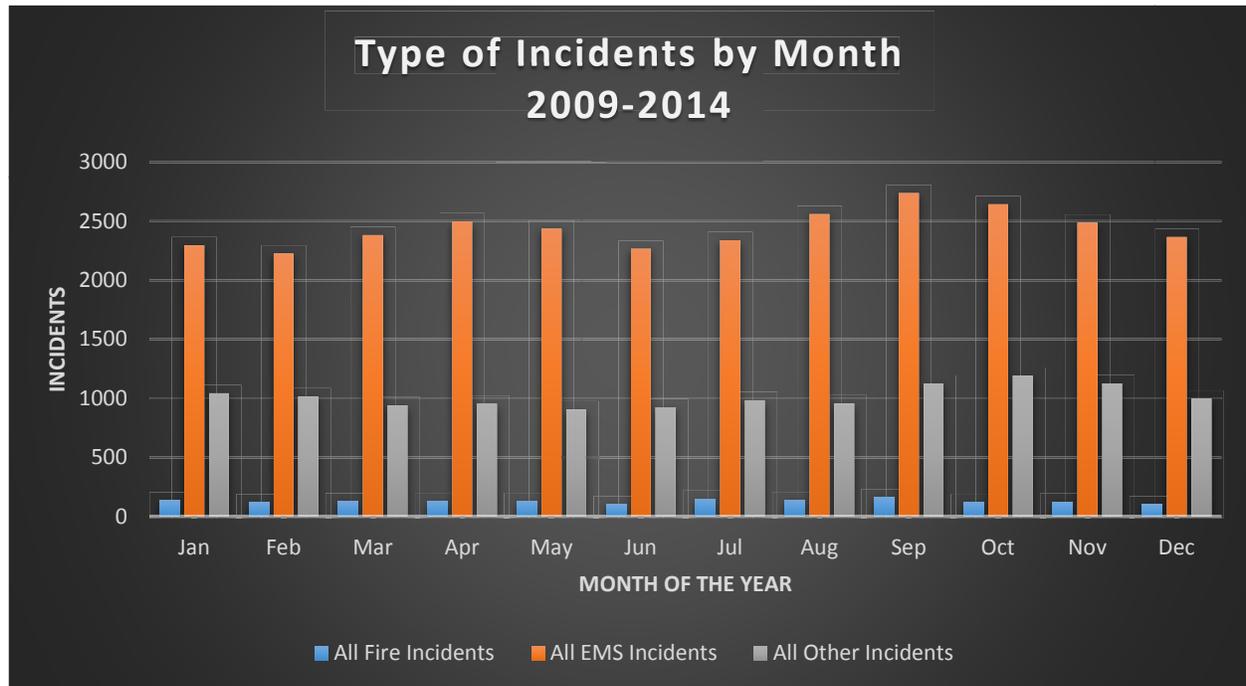


Type of Incidents by Year, Month, Day, and Hour

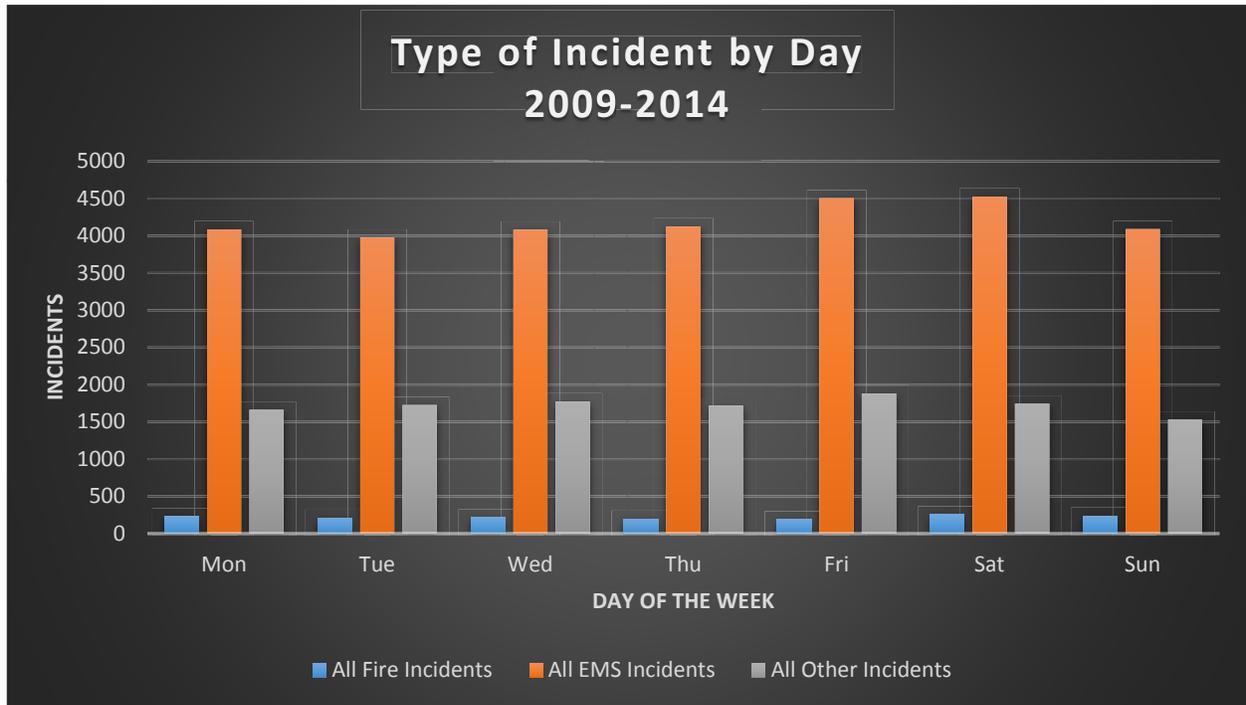
Graphs 10-12 show the total number of fire, EMS, and other incidents by month, day, and hour, respectively, over the 5-year period of 2009-2014. According to Graph 10, September is the busiest month for fire and EMS incidents while October is the busiest month for all other hazmat and technical rescue incidents. When looking at days of the week, Graph 11 shows Fridays and Saturdays as the busiest for EMS incidents and Sundays and Tuesdays as the slowest. Graph 17

shows that EMS incidents and other incidents (including hazmat and technical rescue incidents) are steady from 10am to 6pm with a significant decrease between 3am to 7am.

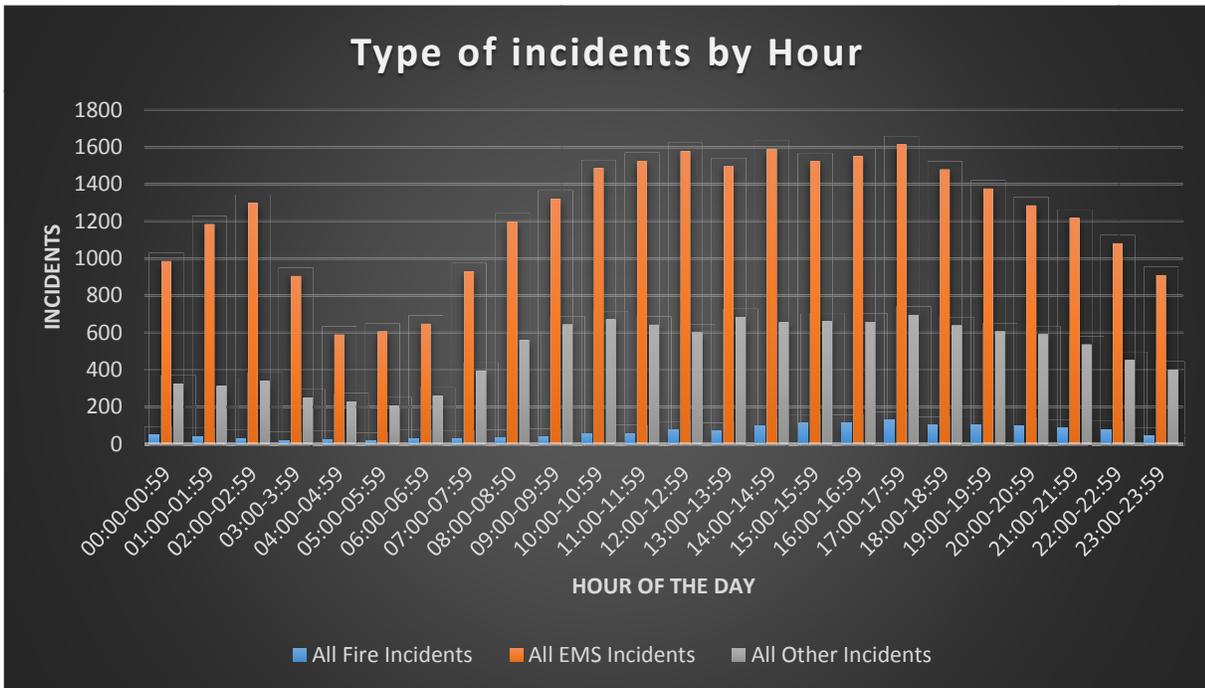
Graph 10: Type of Incidents by Month



Graph 11: Type of Incidents by Day

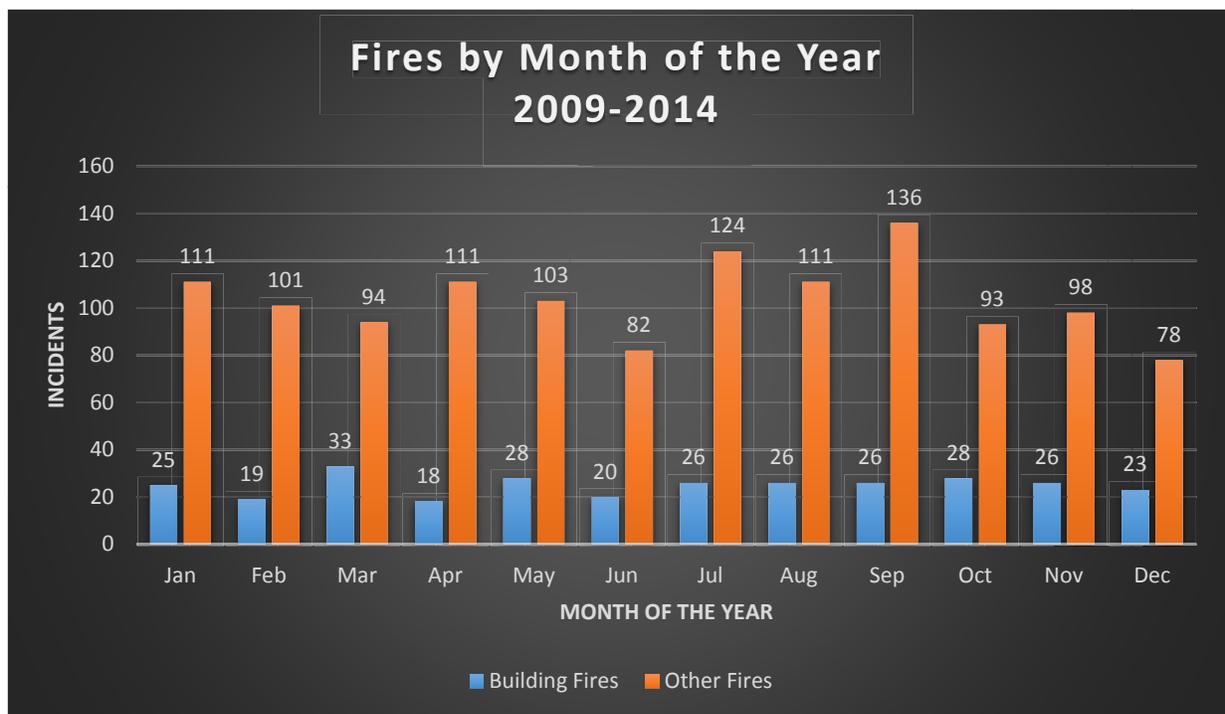


Graph 12: Type of Incidents by Hour

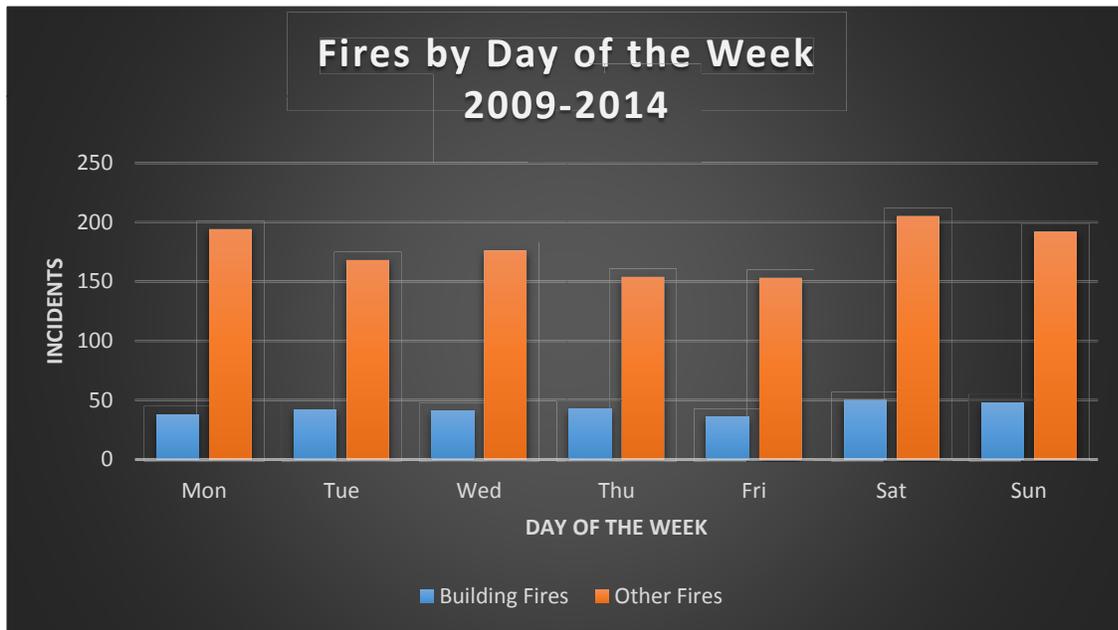


Assessment of Graph 13 shows other fires (not building fires) are more likely to happen in the month of September. Graph 14 shows Saturday as the most common day for non-building fires, and Graph 15 shows that 5pm-6pm is the most common time of the day for non-building fires. Non-building start increasing at around 9am and peak around 5pm, then slowly start decreasing until around midnight. These three graphs show that building fires are more common in March, then balance out the rest of the year, with April recording the fewest building fire incidents. These graphs also show that building fires are more common during the weekend, and the number of fires during weekdays show similar numbers. 4pm to 6pm is the time of day when most building fires occur.

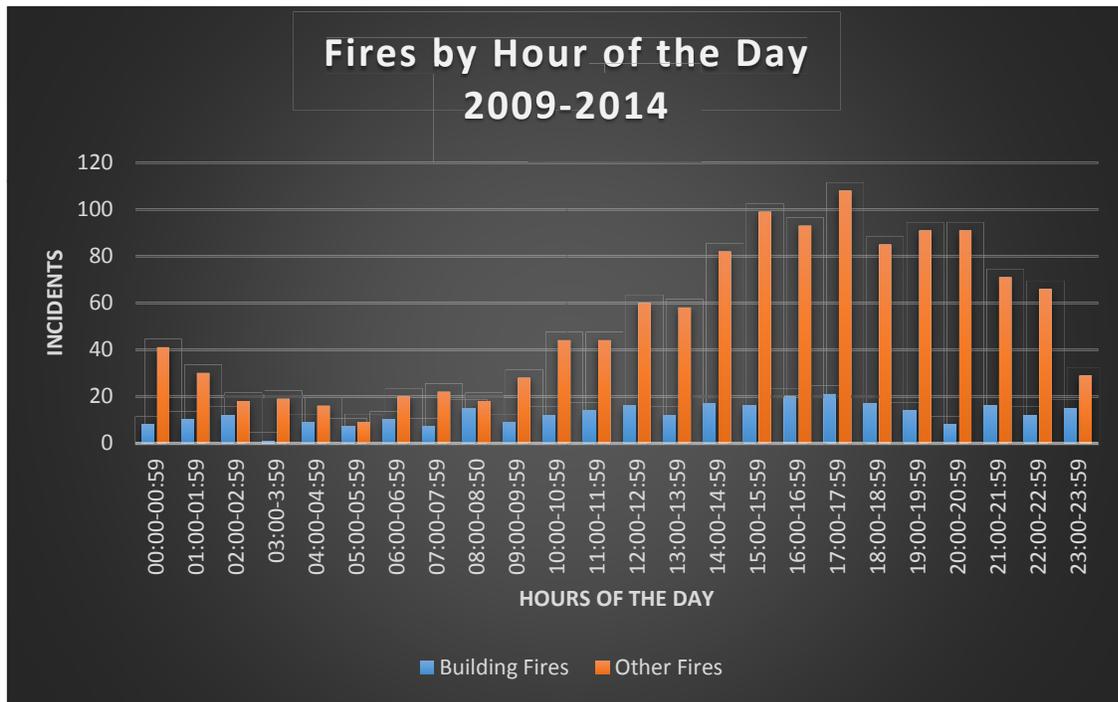
Graph 13: Fires by Month of the Year 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014



Graph 14: Fires by Day of the Week 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014



Graph 15: Fires by Hour of the day 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014

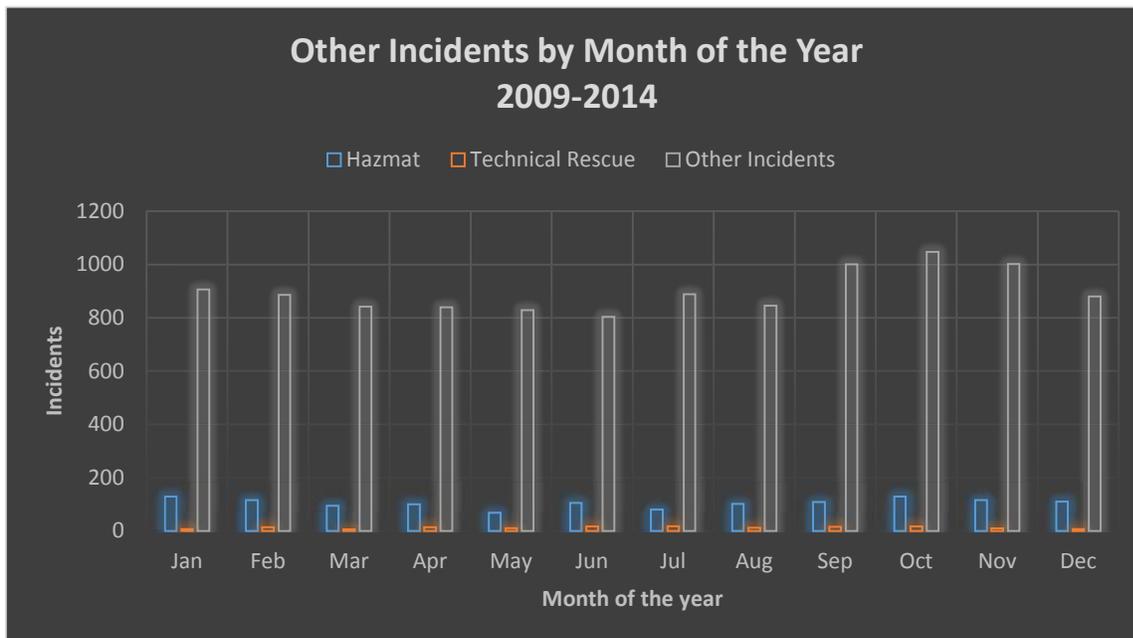


Other incidents (Excluding Hazmat and Technical Rescue Incidents) in Graphs 16 – 18 shows that September, October, and November have the most incidents. These incidents are more common on

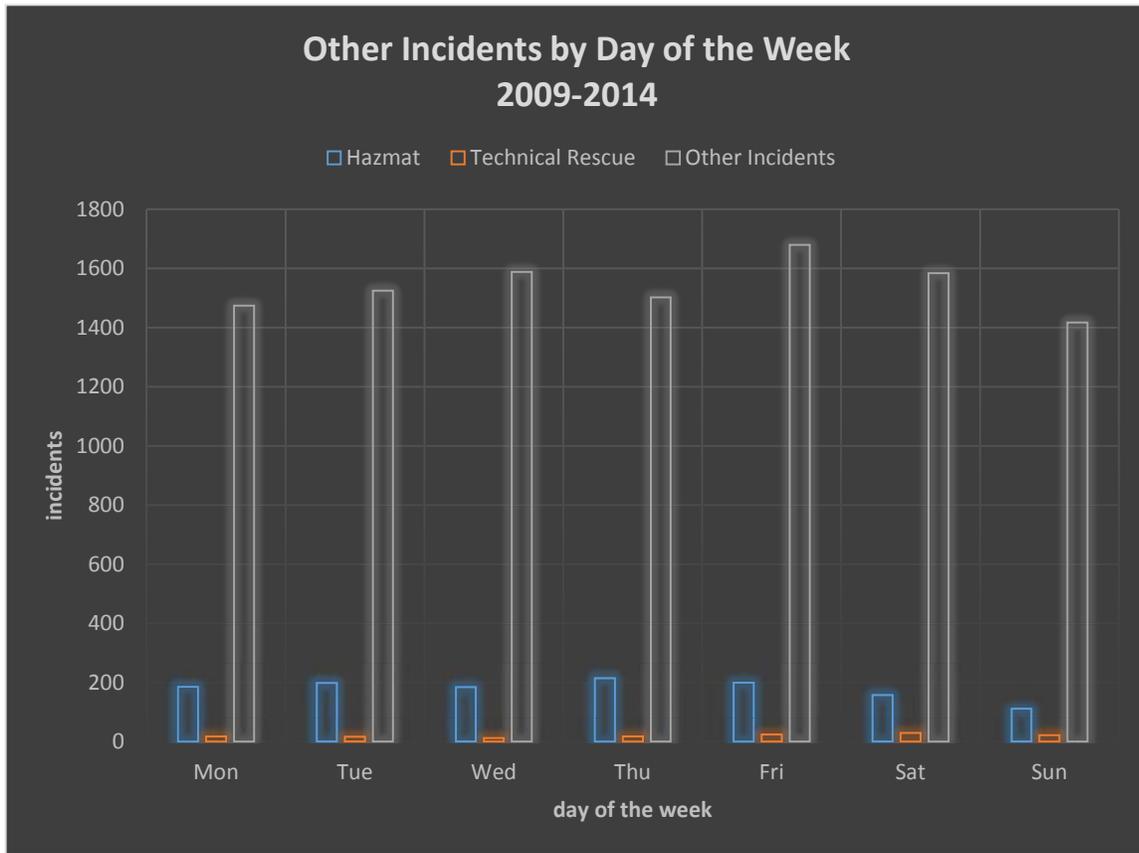
Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and they start to increase from 200 incidents at 6am, continue to increase throughout the day, and peak out between 1pm to 6pm with 600 incidents each hour. Then they start to decrease slowly until 6am.

Hazardous material and technical rescues assessment in Graphs 17-19 indicates these type of events are more likely to happen during the week and during business hours. These two types of incidents seem to be spread over each month somewhat equally.

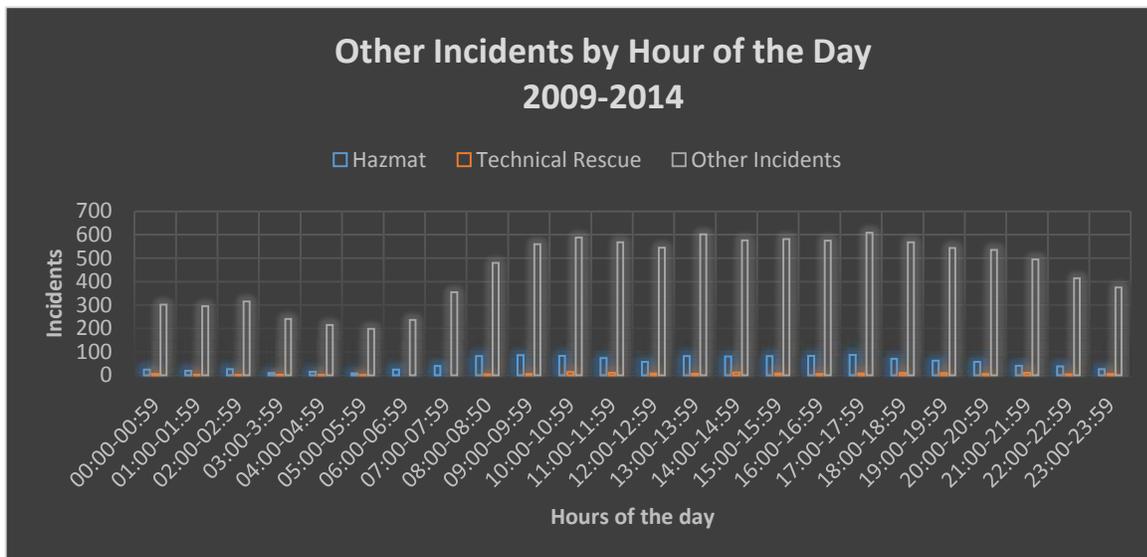
Graph 16: Other Incidents by Month of the Year 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014



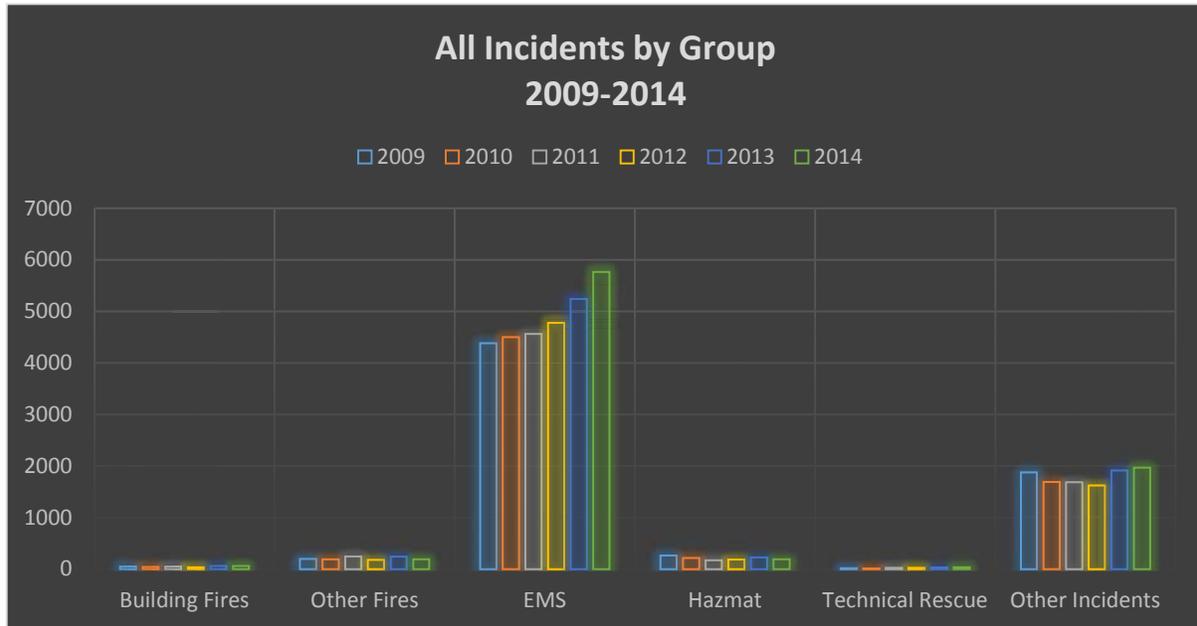
Graph 17: Other Incidents by Day of the Week 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014



Graph 18: Other Incidents by Hour of the Day 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014



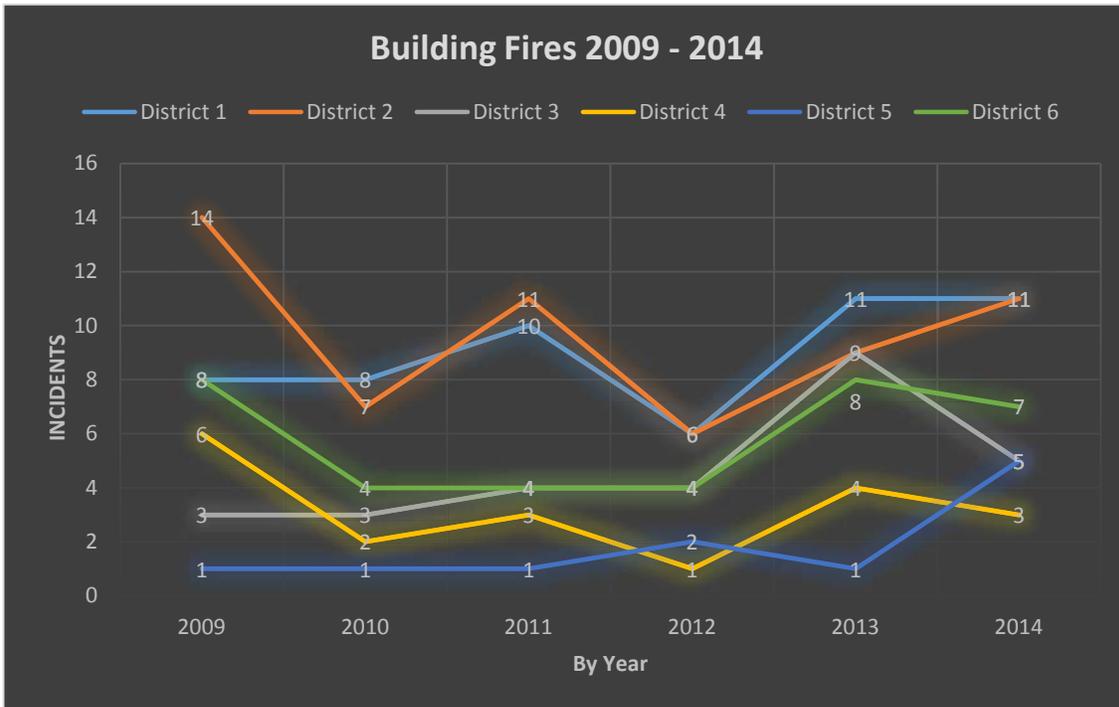
Graph 19: Type of Incidents by Group



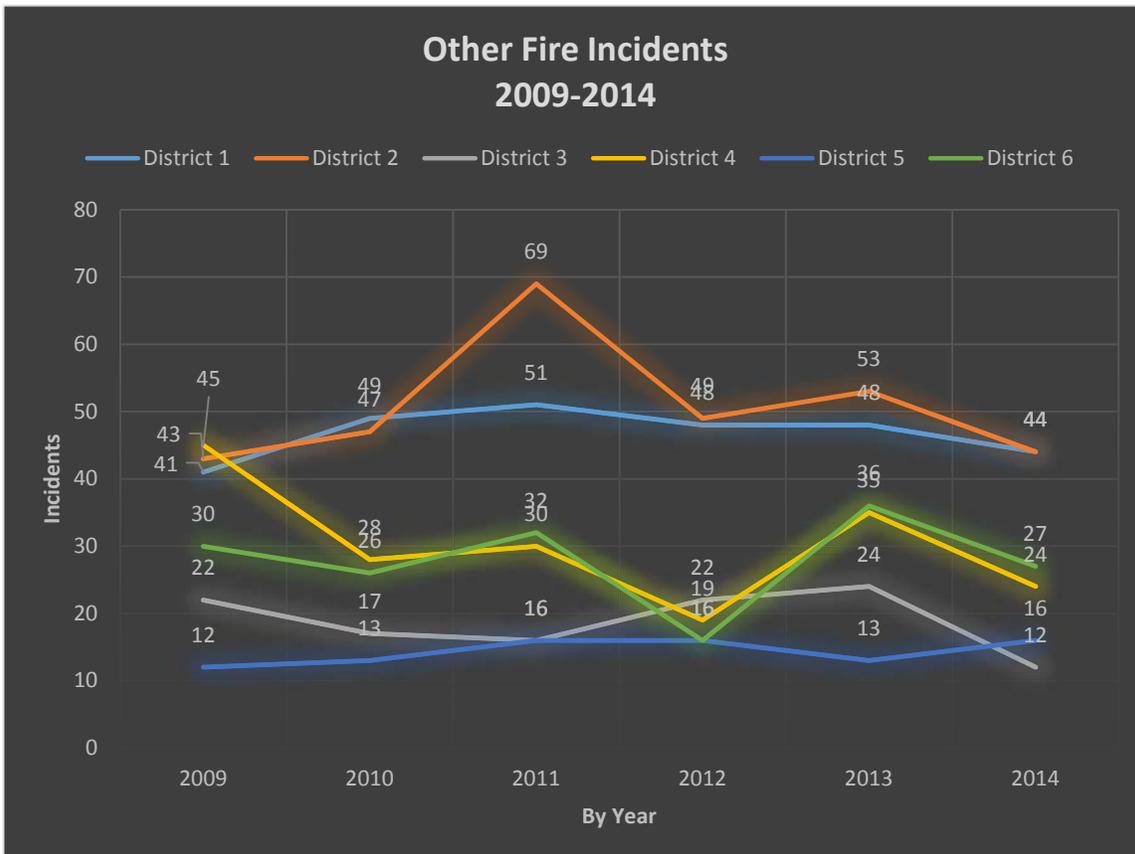
Type of Incidents by Fire Districts

Graphs 20-25 compare the number of building fires, other fires, hazmat incidents, technical rescue incidents, and all other incidents among all of the city’s six fire districts. CSFD Station #6 did not open till late 2012 and these stats show data from 2009 through 2012 for Fire District #6. Fire districts are further divided into areas, then grids. Districts and areas can be changed if data show that better performance is needed. Grids, on the other hand, are specific geographic locations that remain the same, however more can be added. See Appendix E for a full incident breakdown of fire districts, fire areas, and fire grids.

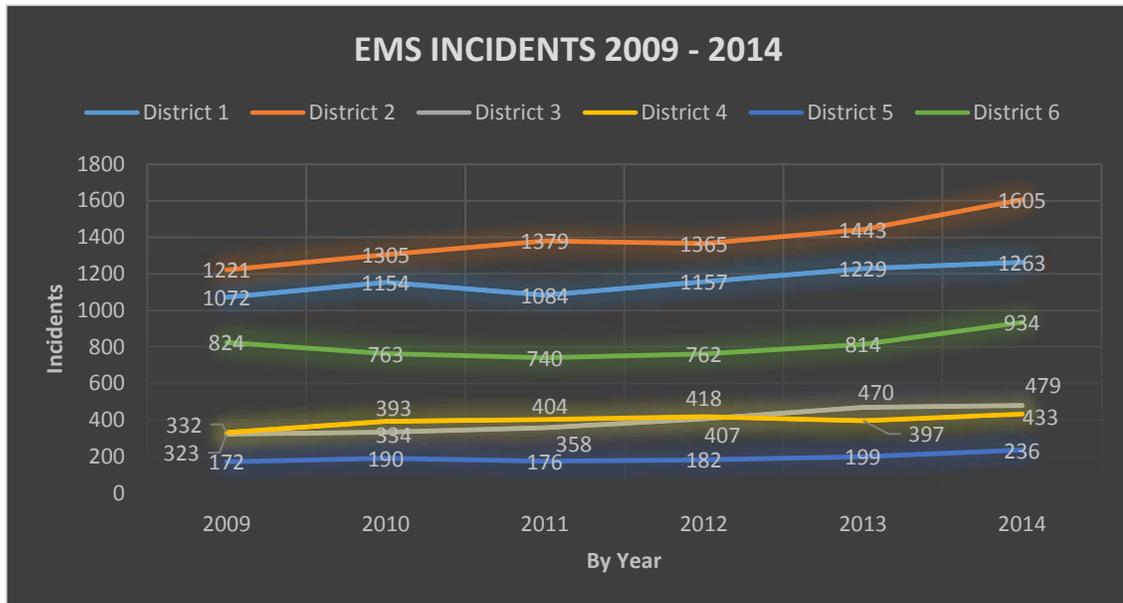
Graph 20: Building Fire Incidents By Fire District 2009-2014



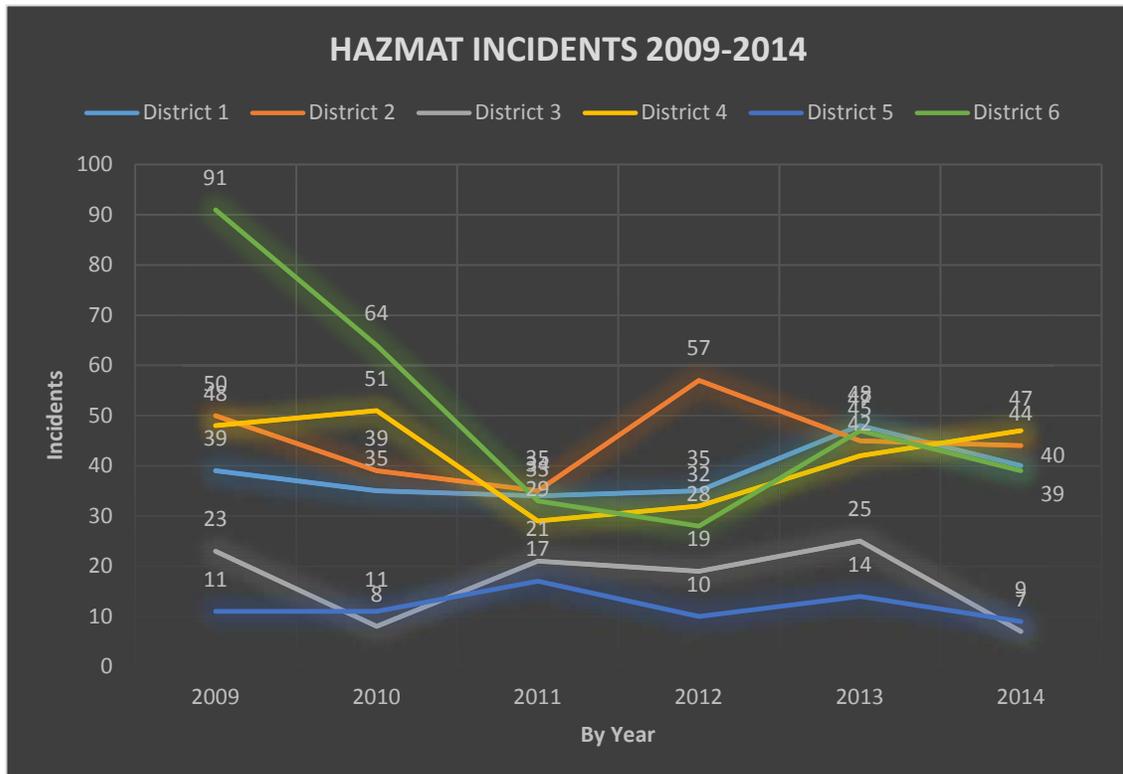
Graph 21: Other Fire Incidents by Fire District 2009-2014



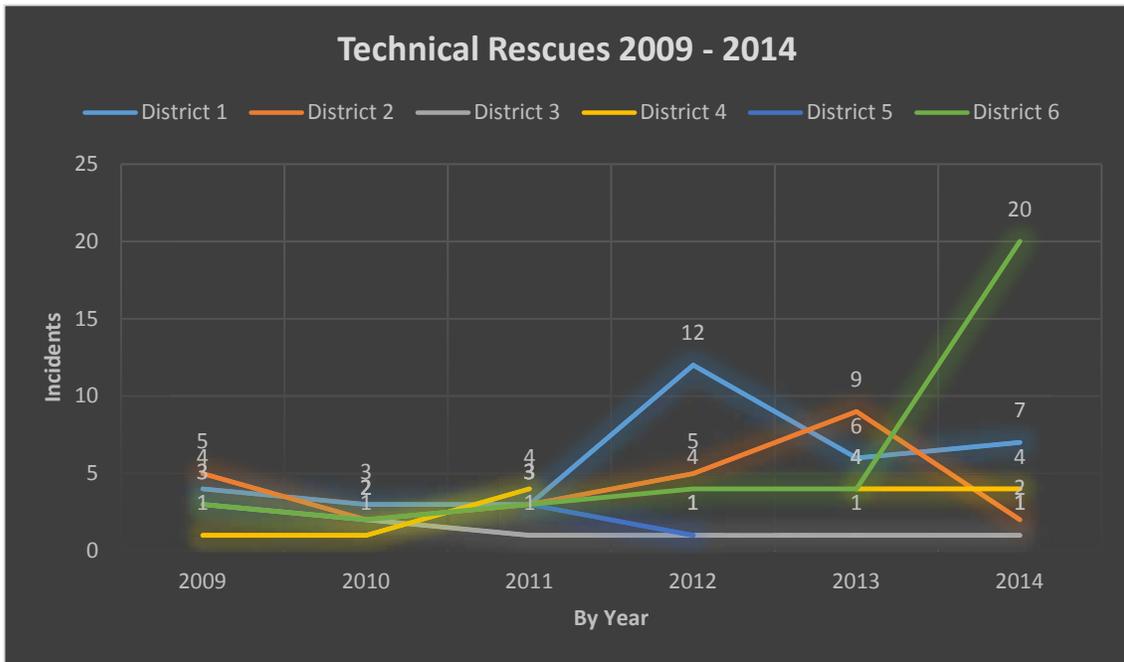
Graph 22: EMS Incidents by Fire District 2009-2014



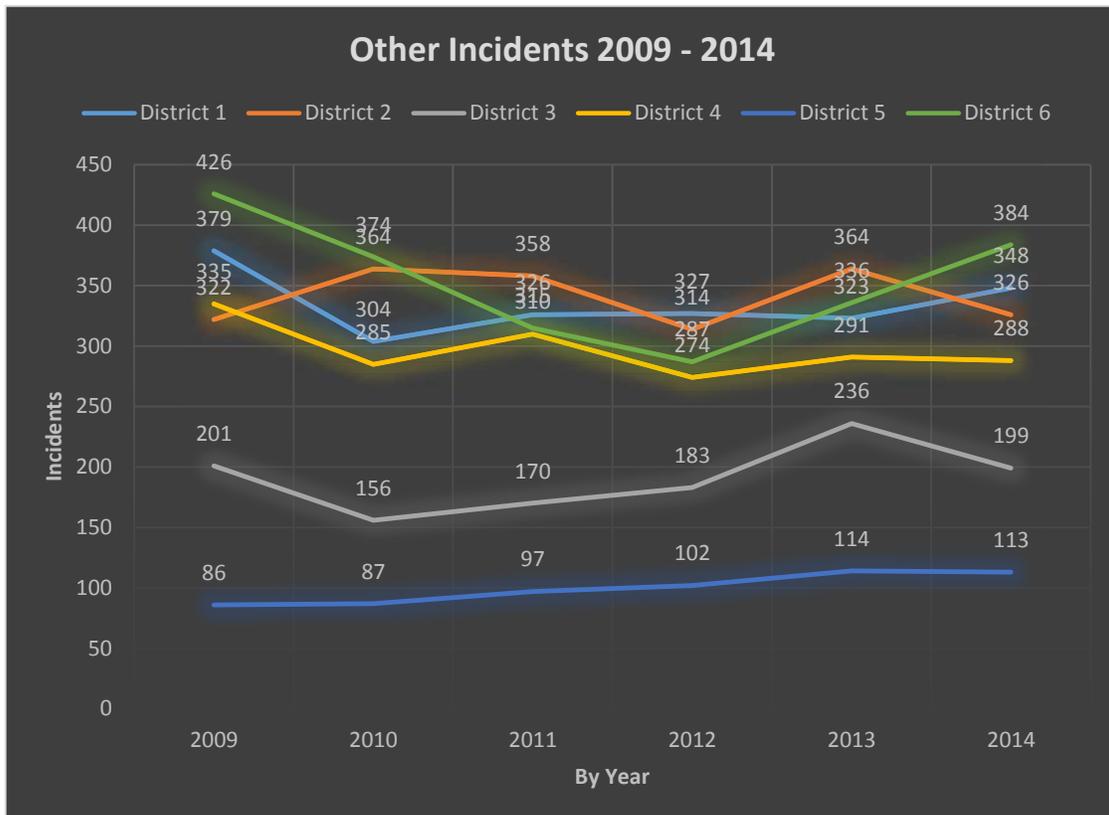
Graph 23: Hazmat Incidents by Fire District 2009-2014



Graph 24: Technical Rescue Incidents 2009-2014



Graph 25: Other Incidents (Excluding Hazmat and Technical Rescue) 2009-2014



Fire Critical Tasking

The department Effective Response Force (ERF) for structure fires is 16 for all fire risk for first alarm. The incident commander (IC) has the ability to request additional resources as needed for any structure fire.

Critical Tasking for Effective Response Force			
Initial Rescores	Firefighters	Assignments	Information
1 Command (1) 3 Engines (9) 1 Ladder (4) 1 Ambulance (2)	1	Incident Commander / Safety Officer	Safety Officer initially until assigned
	1	Pump Operator	
	2	Attack Line #1	
	3	Rapid Intervention Team	
	2	Medical – ALS Ambulance	Paramedic
	2	Attack Line #2	
	2	Ventilation	
	1	Water Supply	
	2	Aerial Operator	
	Totals	16	

If it is a structure fire with life hazard the ERF is 18. The incident commander (IC) has the ability to request additional resources as needed for any structure fire.

Critical Tasking for Effective Response Force			
Initial Rescores	Firefighters	Assignments	Information
1 Command (1) 3 Engines (9) 1 Ladder (4) 2 Ambulance (4)	1	Incident Commander / Safety Officer	Safety Officer initially until assigned
	1	Pump Operator	
	2	Attack Line #1	
	3	Rapid Intervention Team	
	4	Medical – ALS Ambulance	Paramedic
	2	Attack Line #2	
	2	Ventilation	
	1	Water Supply	
	2	Aerial Operator	
	Totals	18	

Aircraft Fires and Aircraft Crash (Alert 2 – Commercial, Alert-3) the department’s ERF is 17. The incident commander (IC) has the ability to request additional resources as needed for any aviation emergency. If an aircraft crashes off of Easterwood Airport property, the ARFF unit will not respond. An ARFF unit must be in service on airport property when the airport is open for commercial flights. If an aircraft crashes off of airport property it is still called an Alert-3, it will be handled with a structure fire ERF of 16.

Critical Tasking for Effective Response Force			
Initial Rescores	Firefighters	Assignments	Information
1 Command (1) 2 Engines (9) 1 Ladder (4) 1 Ambulance (2) 1 ARFF Unit (1)	1	Incident Commander / Safety Officer	Safety Officer initially until assigned
	1	Pump Operator	
	2	Attack Line #1	
	3	Rapid Intervention Team	
	2	Medical	Paramedic
Alert 3 -Additional 1 Ambulance (2)	2	Attack Line #2	
	2	Ventilation	
	1	Water Supply	
	2	Aerial Operator	
	1	ARFF Unit - Extinguishment and Protect Exits Pathways from Aircraft	Protect Exits Pathways from Aircraft
Totals	17		

Vehicle Fire is considered low risk and the ERF is 3. The incident commander (IC) has the ability to request additional resources as needed for any structure fire.

Critical Tasking for Effective Response Force			
Initial Rescores	Firefighters	Assignments	Information
1 Engine (3) *Officer is IC/Safety	1	Pump Operator	
	2	Attack Line #1	
Totals	3		

Commercial vehicle fires, bus fires, and train derailments have an ERF of 16. The incident commander (IC) has the ability to request additional resources as needed for any structure fire.

Critical Tasking for Effective Response Force			
Initial Rescores	Firefighters	Assignments	Information
1 Command (1) 3 Engines (9) 1 Ladder (4) 1 Ambulance (2)	1	Incident Commander / Safety Officer	Safety Officer initially until assigned
	1	Pump Operator	
	2	Attack Line #1	
	3	Rapid Intervention Team	
	2	Medical	Paramedic
	2	Attack Line #2	
	2	Ventilation	
	1	Water Supply	
	2	Aerial Operator	
	Totals	16	

Vehicle Fire is considered low risk and the ERF is 3. The incident commander (IC) has the ability to request additional resources as needed for any structure fire.

Critical Tasking for Effective Response Force			
Initial Rescores	Firefighters	Assignments	Information
1 Engine (3) *Officer is IC/Safety	1	Pump Operator	
	2	Attack Line #1	
Totals	3		

EMS Critical Tasking

The department ERF for cardiac emergencies, excessive hemorrhage, respiratory emergencies, strokes, unconscious /unresponsive emergencies, and motor vehicle accidents where no extrication is 5. The incident commander (IC) has the ability to request additional resources as needed for any EMS incident.

Critical Tasking for Effective Response Force			
Initial Rescores	Firefighters	Assignments	Information
1 Engines (3) 1 Ambulance (2)	1	Incident Commander / Safety Officer	Safety Officer initially until assigned
	2	Medical Triage	Paramedic
	2	Patient Care / Packaging	
Totals	5		

Motor Vehicle Accidents (MVA) needing Extrication the ERF is 10. The incident commander (IC) has the ability to request additional resources as needed for any EMS incident. If MVA incident is on a highway an extra engine is sent to the scene to block traffic for the scene.

Critical Tasking for Effective Response Force			
Initial Rescores	Firefighters	Assignments	Information
1 Engines (3) 1 Ambulance (2) 1 Ladder (4) 1 Command (1) *Extra Engine (3) for Hwy Blocking...	1	Incident Commander / Safety Officer	Safety Officer initially until assigned
	2	Medical Triage	Paramedic
	2	Patient Care / Packaging	
	2	Extrication Team	
	2	Hose line	For Protection
	1	Operations Officer	
Totals	10		

Hazardous Material Critical Tasking

The department Effective Response Force (ERF) for hazardous material critical tasking is 16 for all city hazmat incidents where the chemical hazard has not been identified, 4 members must be hazardous material technicians. The incident commander (IC) has the ability to request additional resources as needed for any hazardous material incidents.

Critical Tasking for Effective Response Force			
Initial Rescores	Firefighters	Assignments	Information
1 Command (1) 3 Engines (9) 1 Ladder (4) 1 Ambulance (2)	1	Incident Commander / Safety Officer	Safety Officer initially until assigned
	1	Hazmat Officer	Hazmat Team Leader
	1	Hazmat Safety Officer	
	2	Medical Team	
	2	Entry Team	Level A – if needed
	2	RIT Team	Level A – if needed
	2	Decontamination Team	
	1	Research Officer	
	2	Logistics	
	2	Water Supply	
Totals	16		

In an explosion, fuel spill over 50 gallons, natural gas leak with 4 line or larger, and chemical leak/spill the ERF is 16. The incident commander (IC) has the ability to request additional resources as needed for any hazardous material incidents.

Critical Tasking for Effective Response Force			
Initial Rescores	Firefighters	Assignments	Information
1 Command (1) 3 Engines (9) 1 Ladder (4) 1 Ambulance (2)	1	Incident Commander / Safety Officer	Safety Officer initially until assigned
	1	Pump Operator	
	2	Attack Line #1	
	3	Rapid Intervention Team	
	2	Medical – ALS Ambulance	Paramedic
	2	Attack Line #2	
	2	Ventilation	
	1	Water Supply	
	2	Aerial Operator	
Totals	16		

For small fuel leaks and less than 4 inch line natural gas leaks the ERF is 3. The incident commander (IC) has the ability to request additional resources as needed for any hazardous material incidents.

Critical Tasking for Effective Response Force			
Initial Rescores	Firefighters	Assignments	Information
1 Engines (3)	1	Incident Commander / Safety Officer	Safety Officer initially until assigned
	2	Investigate / Monitor	
Totals	3		

Technical Rescue Critical Tasking

Any technical rescue requires an ERF of 10. This ERF works with Swiftwater Team, Dive Team, and Technical Rescue Team. The incident commander (IC) has the ability to request additional resources as needed for any technical rescue incidents.

Critical Tasking for Effective Response Force			
Initial Rescores	Firefighters	Assignments	Information
1 Command (1) 1 Engines (3) 1 Ladder (4) 1 Ambulance (2)	1	Incident Commander / Safety Officer	Safety Officer initially until assigned
	1	Rescue Officer	
	6	Rescue Team (Technical)	
	2	Medical – ALS Ambulance	Paramedic
Totals	10		

Critical Tasking for Effective Response Force			
Initial Rescores	Firefighters	Assignments	Information
1 Rescue Officer (1)	1	Rescue Ops	
1 Rigger (2)	2	Equipment	
1 Safety (1)	1	Rescue Safety	
1 Rescuer (1)	1	Technical Rescuer	
1 RIT (1)	1	RIT – Standby	Maintains sight of Rescuer
Totals	6		

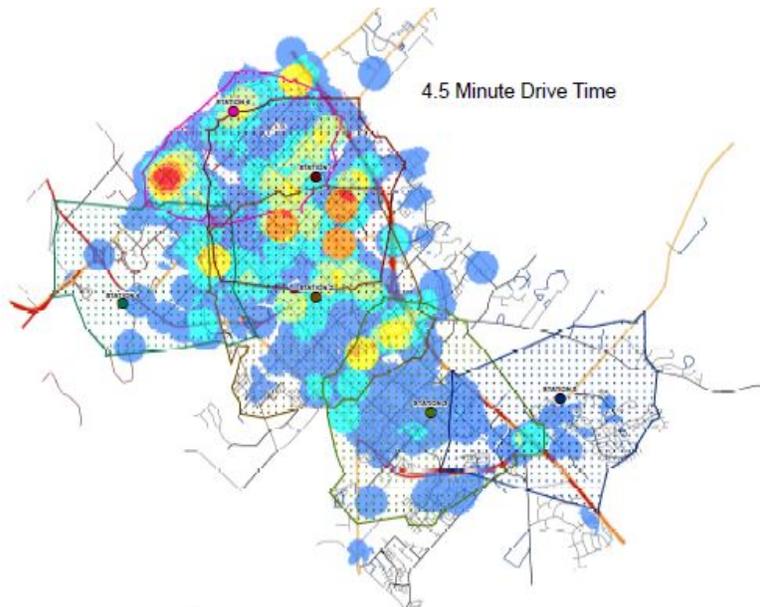
E Section - Performance Measures

Distribution is the geographic location of resources. The city is divided up in three areas: Fire Station Districts, Area Grid, and Fire Grid. The data below and all of the data in Appendix F were compiled in Area Grid. It covers population, road miles, square miles, structural profile, commercial occupancy profile, business occupancy vulnerability assessment, and NFIRS incident history within the city.

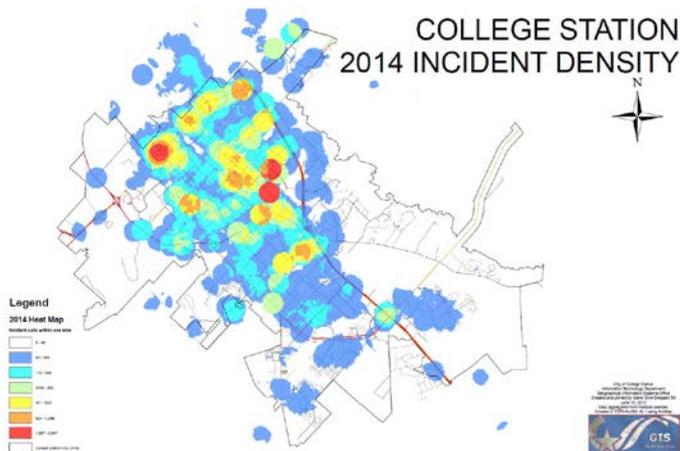
Fire District: City			Assigned Engine: 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726				
			Assigned Ambulance: 761, 762, 763, 766				
Fire Area(s): All							
Fire Grid (s): All							
Population: 95,713		Road Miles: 687			Square Miles: 50.77		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	21,432	Buildings	1653	Buildings	871		
Square Ft.	42,048,612	Square Ft.	14,758,164	Square Ft.	15,456,203		
Value	4,011,129,554	Value	949,798,945	Value	1,941,685,901		
		Complexes	169				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 187		Other : 6		Factory: 5		Institutional: 9	
Mercantile: 250		Educational: 28		Miscellaneous: 67		Vacant: 0	
Business: 333		Storage: 25		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 1	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 28		Moderate: 371		Low: 458	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	6133	25	180	4149	208	0	1570
2011	6151	33	214	4153	169	5	1576
2012	6176	23	170	4307	181	7	1487
2013	6714	42	209	4570	221	6	1664
2014	7039	42	167	4978	186	7	1658
2015	3373	7	89	2424	87	1	763

- 2015 Data for 2 Quarters
- City responses only data,

Concentration is the spacing of resources to obtain an effective response force within a given time frame. The map below shows the drive time of 4.5 minutes with all incidents that is shown in Appendix B.



City heat maps for each year are located in Appendix C.



See Appendix F has all of the ERF data for responses within the city by fire units.

Reliability is a measurement of availability of units with an area.

Comparability

F Section

Appendix A (National Fire Incident Reporting System)

Codes for Incident History

National Fire Incident Reporting System (NIFRS)

Codes for Incident Types

These NFIRS are divided by multiple ways within the CSFD Standard of Cover. Please review the data for understanding on which codes were used for the data set.

- **All Fires Incidents**

 - Other Fires

NFIRS 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 130, 141, 142, 143, 140, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 150, 161, 162, 163, 164, 160, 171, 172, 173, 170, 100 (All Other Fire Codes)

 - Building Fires

NIFRS 111, 112, 120, 121, 122, 123 (Building Fires Only Codes)

- **All EMS Incidents**

NFIRS 300, 311, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 331, 350, 352, 353, 371, 381

- **Hazardous Material Incidents**

NFIRS 400, 410, 411, 412, 413, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 430, 431, 451, 471, 671, 672, 721, 751

- **Technical Rescue Incidents**

NFIRS 340, 341, 342, 343, 351, 354, 355, 356, 357, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 370, 372
Includes Vehicle Extrication, Lock-In, Stalled Elevator, Machinery Extrication, Confined Space, Land Search, Swiftwater Rescue, Building Rescue, and etc...

- **Other Incidents**

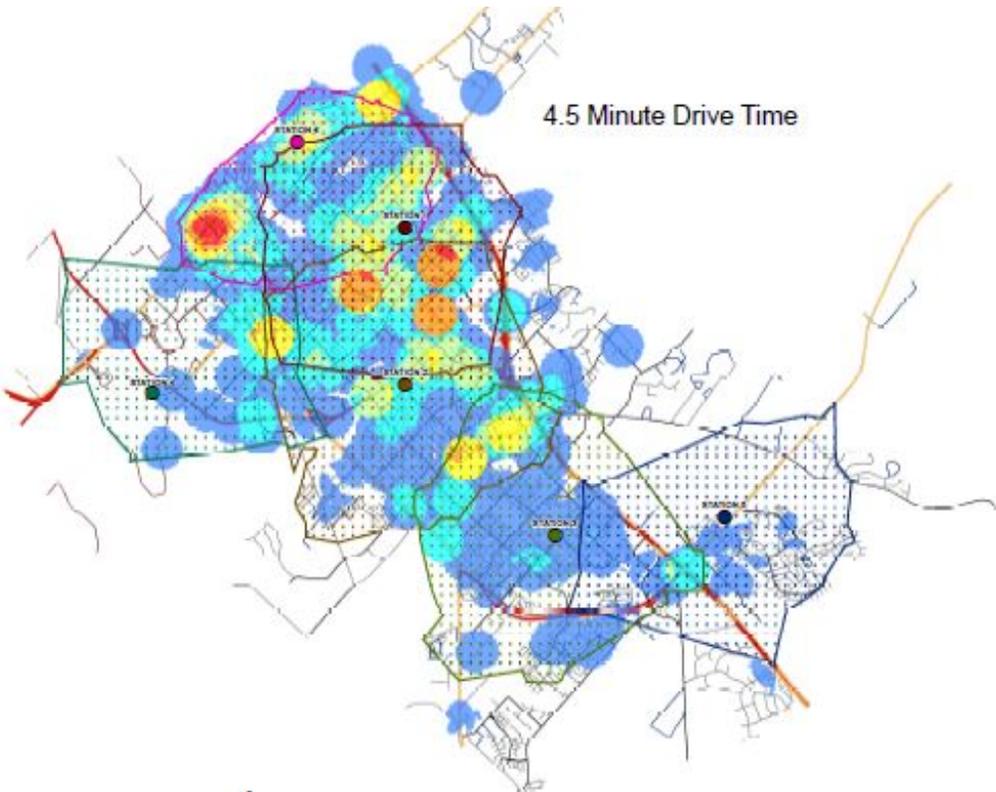
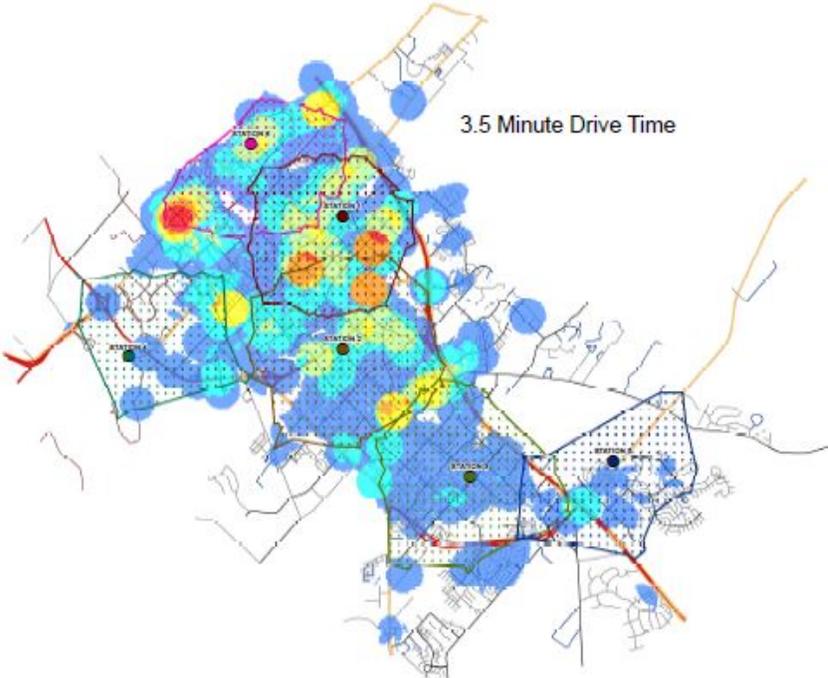
NFIRS 211, 212, 213, 210, 221, 222, 223, 220, 231, 241, 242, 243, 240, 251, 200, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 440, 461, 462, 463, 460, 481, 482, 480, 511, 512, 510, 521, 522, 520, 531, 541, 542, 540, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 550, 561, 571, 500, 611, 621, 622, 631, 632, 641, 651, 652, 653, 650, 661, 600, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 710, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 730, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 740, 700, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 800, 911, 900 (All other codes)

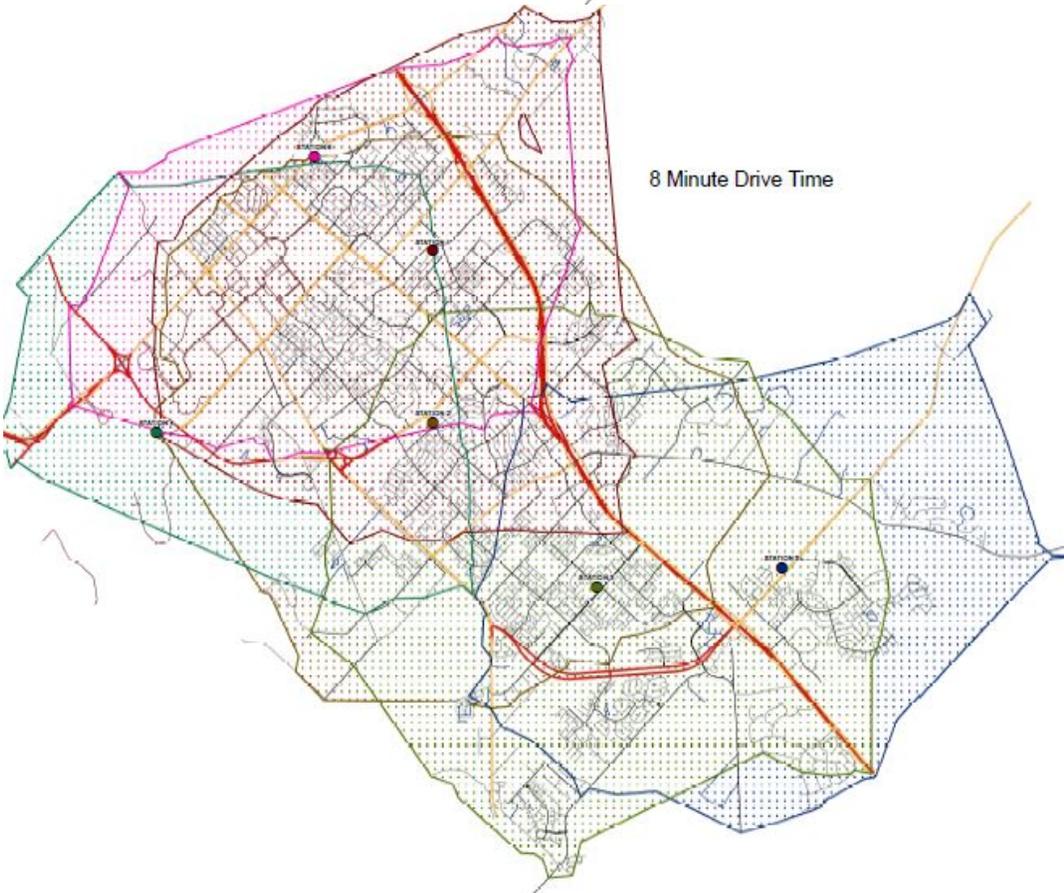
** Note Numbers in "RED" were not used by CSFD Members

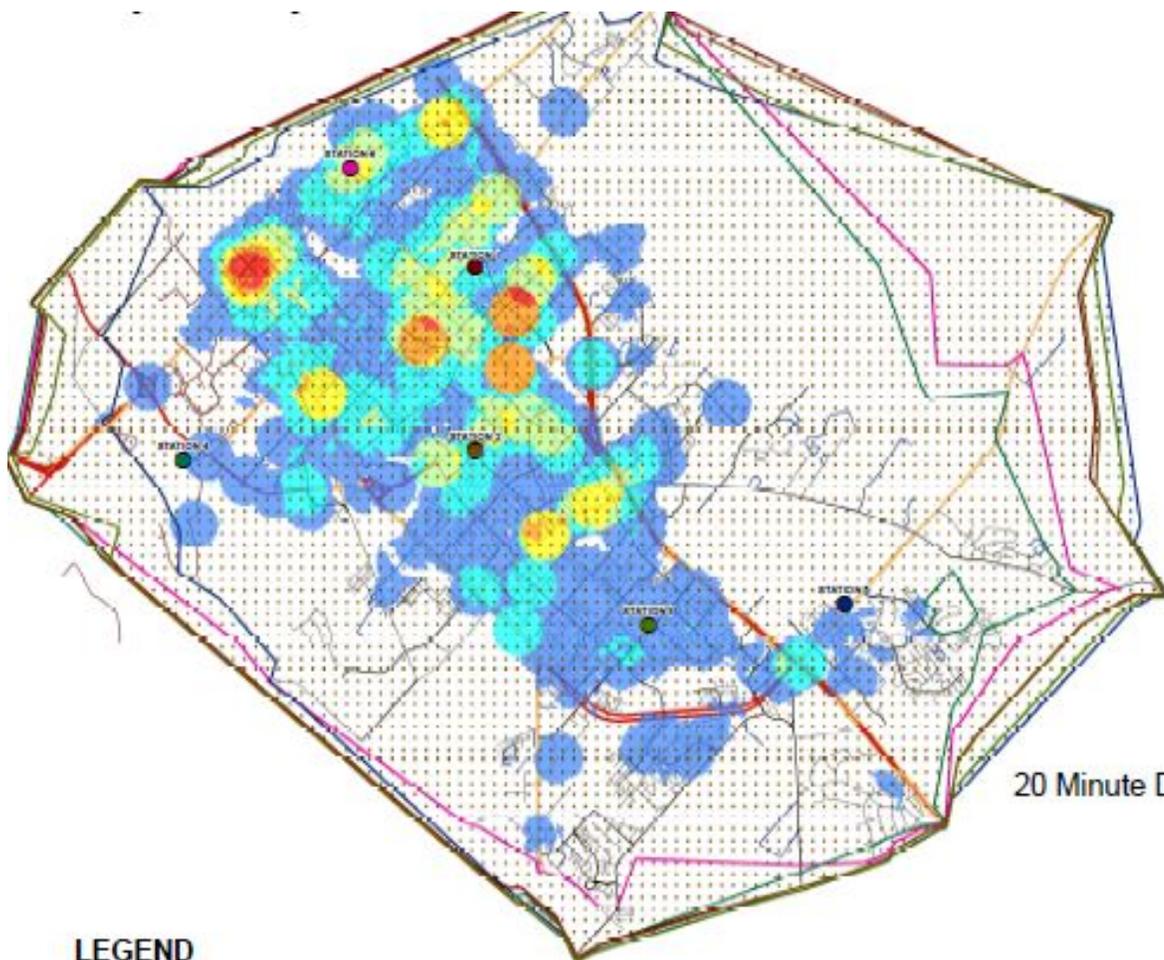
** Note Number in "Green" is used by not an NFIRS Code

Updated – July 27, 2015

Appendix B Drive Time Maps







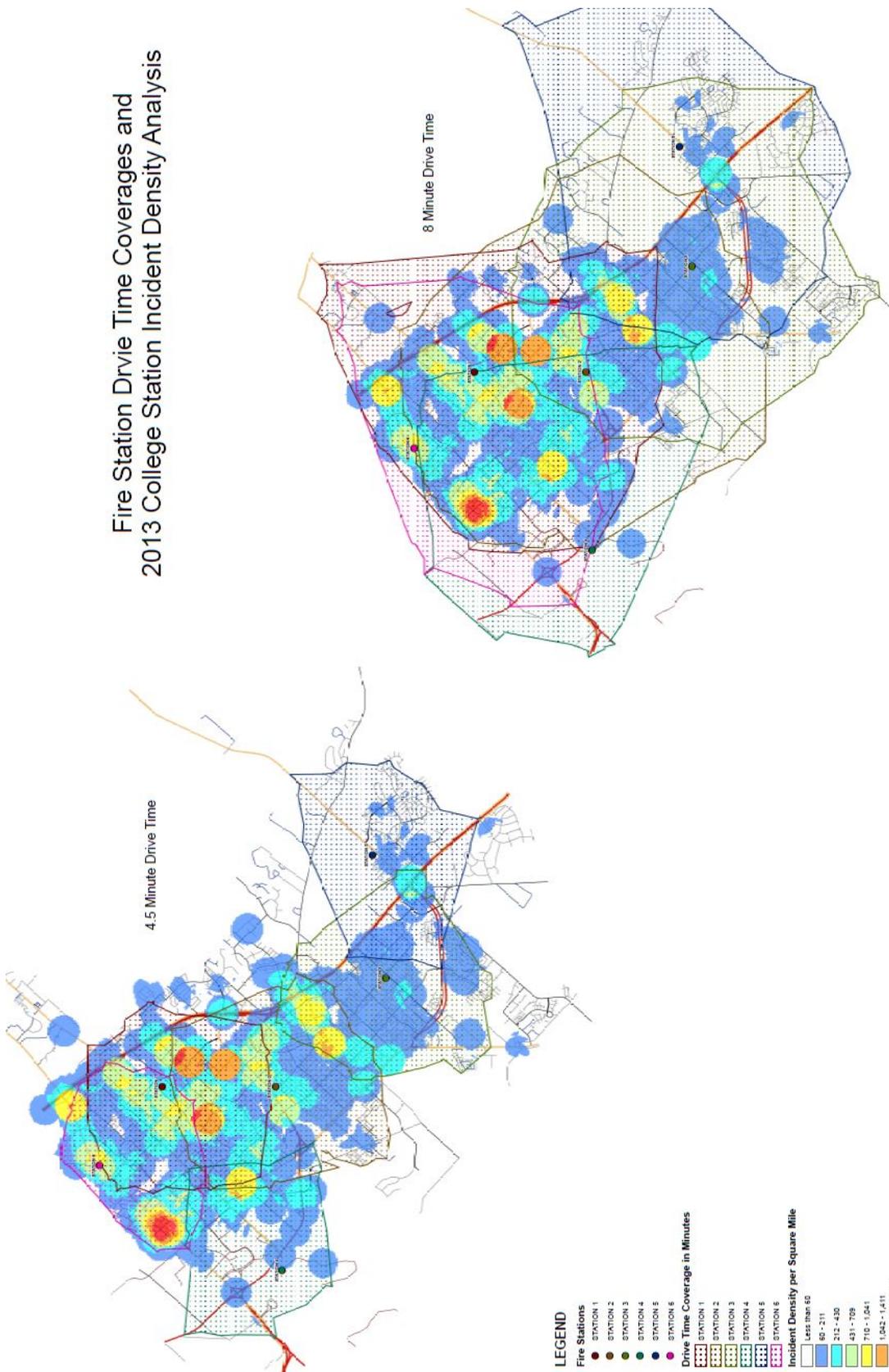
20 Minute Drive Time

LEGEND

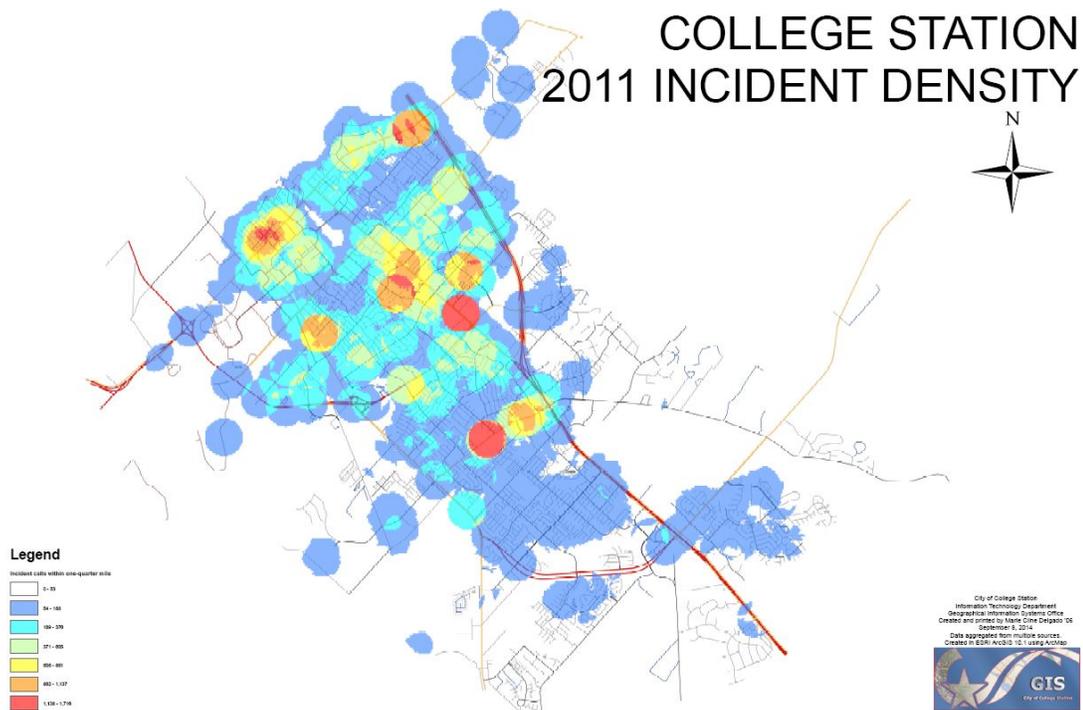
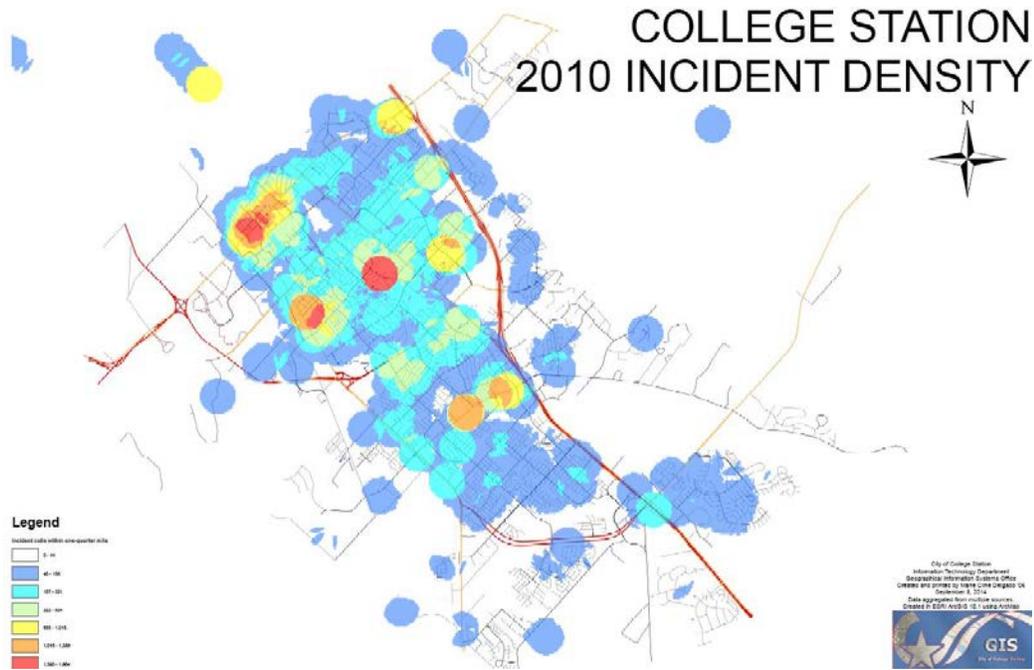
- Fire Stations**
- STATION 1
 - STATION 2
 - STATION 3
 - STATION 4
 - STATION 5
 - STATION 6

- Drive Time Coverage in Minutes**
- STATION 1
 - STATION 2
 - STATION 3
 - STATION 4
 - STATION 5
 - STATION 6

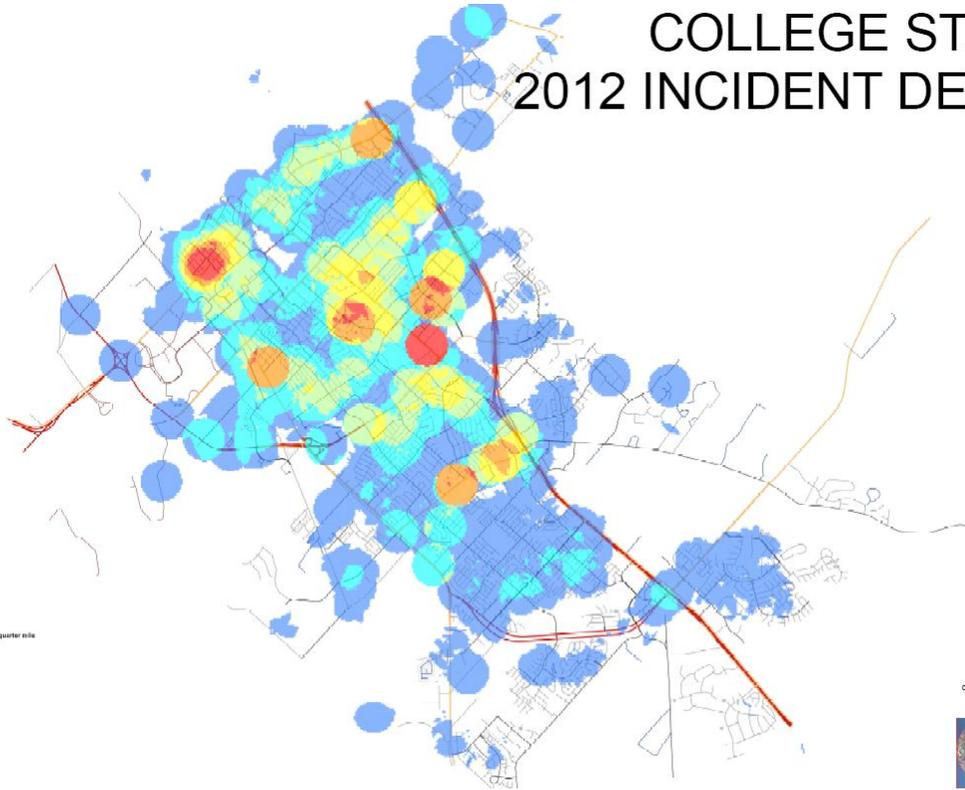
Fire Station Drive Time Coverages and 2013 College Station Incident Density Analysis



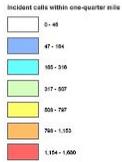
Appendix C Incident Density Maps (Heat Maps by Year)



COLLEGE STATION 2012 INCIDENT DENSITY



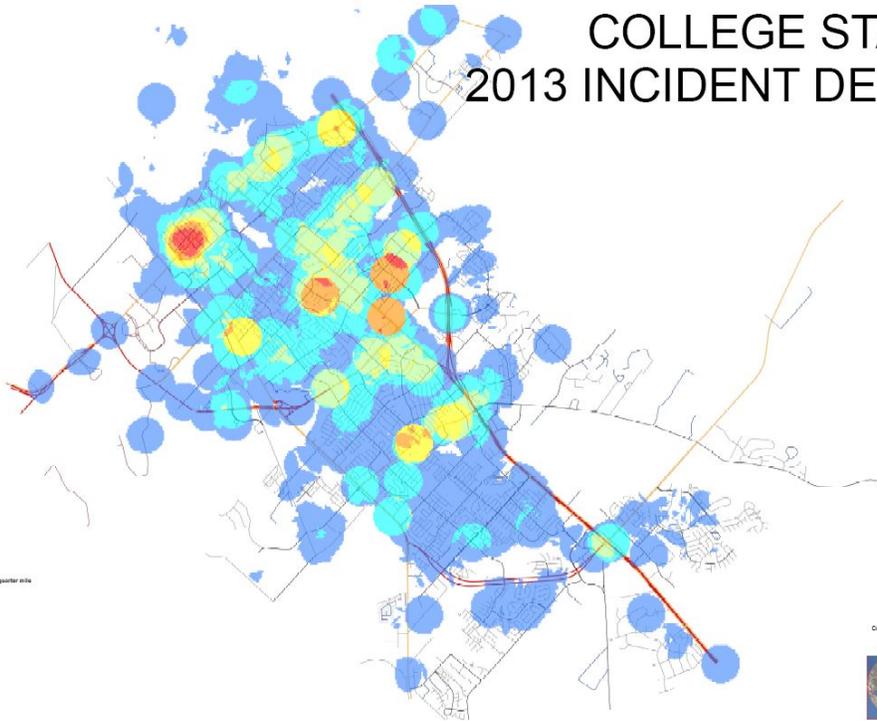
Legend



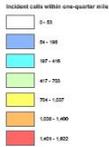
City of College Station
 Information Technology Department
 Geographical Information Systems Office
 Created and printed by Marie-Claire Desjardins on
 September 9, 2014
 Data aggregated from multiple sources.
 Created in ESRI ArcGIS 10.1 using ArcMap



COLLEGE STATION 2013 INCIDENT DENSITY



Legend



City of College Station
 Information Technology Department
 Geographical Information Systems Office
 Created and printed by Marie-Claire Desjardins on
 September 9, 2014
 Data aggregated from multiple sources.
 Created in ESRI ArcGIS 10.1 using ArcMap



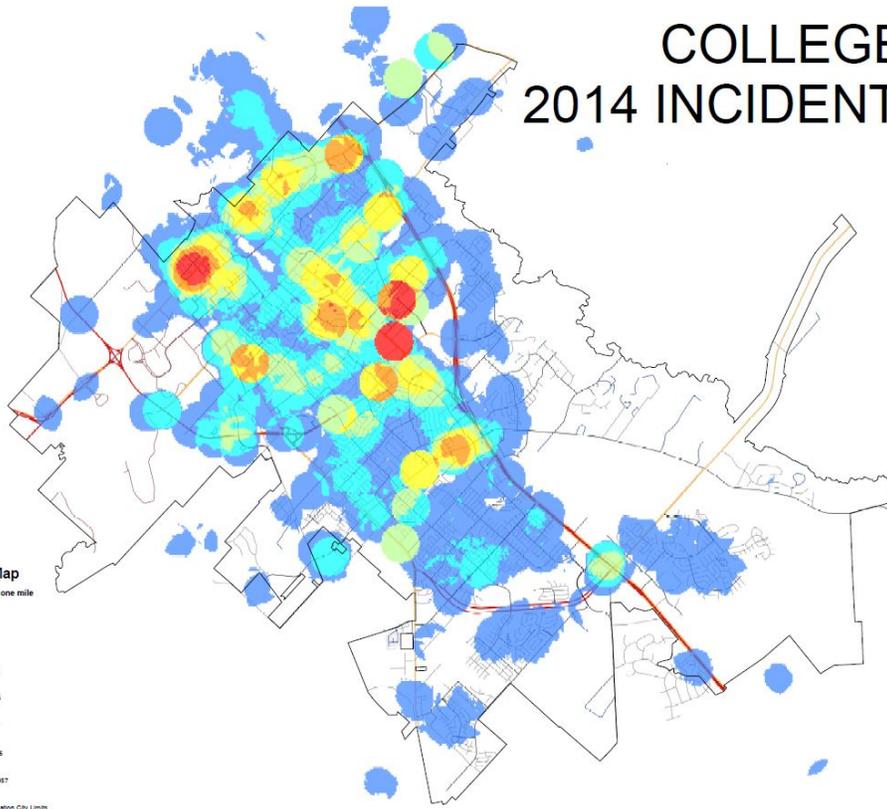
COLLEGE STATION 2014 INCIDENT DENSITY



Legend

2014 Heat Map

Incident calls within one mile



City of College Station
Information Technology Department
Geographic Information Systems Office
Created and printed by Marie Cline Delgado '06
June 15, 2016
Data aggregated from multiple sources.
Created in ESRI ArcGIS 10.1 using ArcMap

Appendix D – Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment Form

Commercial (Structure) Address:

Business Name (DBA):

Date:

Individual Completing Assessment:

Risk Score Rating System		
<u>Low</u> : 8-13	<u>Moderate</u> : 14-18	<u>High</u> : 18-24

Sprinkled: YES No

Standpipe: Yes No

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Life Hazard | |
| High life hazard (100 or more occupants) | 3 |
| Medium life hazard (25 – 99 occupants) | 2 |
| Low life hazard (< 25 occupants) | 1 |
| 2. Community impact | |
| Severe (irreplaceable, historical, critical infrastructure) | 3 |
| Medium life hazard (high casualty, job loss, food store) | 2 |
| Minor (minor casualty, family loss) | 1 |
| 3. Hazard Index | |
| Complex, Industrial, Special | 3 |
| Simple, moderate, business | 2 |
| Limited, common, residential | 1 |
| 4. Water supply (within 800') | |
| 0 or 1 hydrant (with less than 1000 gpm) | 3 |
| 1 > 1000 or over and 1 < 1000 gpm | 2 |
| 2 > 1000 gpm or over | 1 |
| 5. Building usage | |
| High Hazard A – E – H – I – R2/3 | 3 |
| Medium Hazard F1 – S1 | 2 |
| Low Hazard B – F2 – R1 – S2 – U | 1 |
| 6. Building construction (NFPA) | |
| Combustible (Type V) | 3 |
| Limited combustibility (Type III, Type IV) | 2 |
| Non-combustible (Type I, Type II) | 1 |
| 7. Number of stories | |
| 3 or more stories or > 40 ft. | 3 |
| 2 Stories | 2 |
| Single story | 1 |
| 8. Square footage | |
| 15,000 sq. ft or > than | 3 |
| 7,501 to 14, 999 sq. ft. | 2 |
| < 7,500 sq. ft | 1 |

Total Score

Building Square Feet:

Number of Stories:

50% Reduction: Yes No

Required Fire Flow (GPM):

Occupancy Fire Flow Requirements

MINIMUM REQUIRED FIRE-FLOW AND FLOW DURATION FOR BUILDINGS

FIRE-FLOW CALCULATION AREA (square feet)					FIRE-FLOW (gallons per minute)	FLOW DURATION (hours)
Type IA and	Type IIA and	Type IV and V-	Type IIB and	Type V-Ba		
0-22,700	0-12,700	0-8,200	0-5,900	0-3,600	1,500	2
22,701-	12,701-17,000	8,201-10,900	5,901-7,900	3,601-	1,750	
30,201-	17,001-21,800	10,901-	7,901-9,800	4,801-	2,000	
38,701-	21,801-24,200	12,901-	9,801-12,600	6,201-	2,250	
48,301-	24,201-33,200	17,401-	12,601-	7,701-	2,500	
59,001-	33,201-39,700	21,301-	15,401-	9,401-	2,750	
70,901-	39,701-47,100	25,501-	18,401-	11,301-	3,000	3
83,701-	47,101-54,900	30,101-	21,801-	13,401-	3,250	
97,701-	54,901-63,400	35,201-	25,901-	15,601-	3,500	
112,701-	63,401-72,400	40,601-	29,301-	18,001-	3,750	
128,701-	72,401-82,100	46,401-	33,501-	20,601-	4,000	4
145,901-	82,101-92,400	52,501-	37,901-	23,301-	4,250	
164,201-	92,401-	59,101-	42,701-	26,301-	4,500	
183,401-	103,101-	66,001-	47,701-	29,301-	4,750	
203,701-	114,601-	73,301-	53,001-	32,601-	5,000	
225,201-	126,701-	81,101-	58,601-	36,001-	5,250	
247,701-	139,401-	89,201-	65,401-	39,601-	5,500	
271,201-	152,601-	97,701-	70,601-	43,401-	5,750	
295,901-	166,501-	106,501-	77,001-	47,401-	6,000	
—	—	115,801-	83,701-	51,501-	6,250	
—	—	125,501-	90,601-	55,701-	6,500	
—	—	135,501-	97,901-	60,201-	6,750	
—	—	145,801-	106,801-	64,801-	7,000	
—	—	156,701-	113,201-	69,601-	7,250	
—	—	167,901-	121,301-	74,601-	7,500	
—	—	179,401-	129,601-	79,801-	7,750	
—	—	191,401-	138,301-	85,101-	8,000	

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m², 1 gallon per minute = 3.785 L/m, 1 pound per square inch = 6.895 kPa.

- a. Types of construction are based on the *International Building Code*.
- b. Measured at 20 psi residual pressure.

*A reduction in required fire-flow of up to 50 percent, as *approved*, is allowed when the building is provided with an *approved automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. The resulting fire-flow shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute (5678 L/min) for the prescribed duration as specified in Table B105.1.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF FIRE HYDRANTS

FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENT (GPM)	MINIMUM NUMBER OF HYDRANTS	AVERAGE SPACING BETWEEN HYDRANTS^{a, b, c} (feet)	MAXIMUM DISTANCE FROM ANY POINT ON STREET OR ROAD FRONTAGE TO A HYDRANT^d
1,750 or less	1	500	250
2,000-2,250	2	450	225
2,500	3	450	225
3,000	3	400	225
3,500-4,000	4	350	210
4,500-5,000	5	300	180
5,500	6	300	180
6,000	6	250	150
6,500-7,000	7	250	150
7,500 or more	8 or more ^e	200	120

Classification of Basic Construction Types

NFPA classifies construction types into five different categories: Type I (Fire resistant)
 Type II
 (Noncombustible) Type
 III (Ordinary)
 Type IV (Heavy Timber)
 Type V (Wood Frame)

Type I and Type II construction shall be those types in which the fire walls, structural elements, walls, arches, floors, and roofs are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials.

Type III construction shall be that type in which exterior walls and structural elements that are portions of exterior walls are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, and in which fire walls, interior structural elements, walls, arches, floors, and roofs are entirely or partially of wood of smaller dimensions than required for Type IV construction or are of approved noncombustible, limited-combustible, or other approved combustible materials

Type IV construction shall be that type in which fire walls, exterior walls, and interior bearing walls and structural elements that are portions of such walls are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials.

Type V construction shall be that type in which structural elements, walls, arches, floors, and roofs are entirely or partially of wood or other approved material.

Occupancy Classification Examples per ICC

Assembly Group A-1. Assembly uses, usually with fixed seating, intended for the production and viewing of performing arts or motion pictures including, but not limited to:

- Motion picture theaters
- Symphony and concert halls
- Television and radio studios admitting an audience
- Theaters

Assembly Group A-2. Assembly uses intended for food and/or drink consumption including, but

not limited to:

- Banquet halls
- Casinos (gaming areas)
- Night clubs
- Restaurants, cafeterias and similar dining facilities (including associated commercial kitchens)
- Taverns and bars

Assembly Group A-3. Assembly uses intended for worship, recreation or amusement and other assembly uses not classified elsewhere in Group A, including, but not limited to:

- Amusement arcades
- Art galleries
- Bowling alleys
- Community halls
- Courtrooms
- Dance halls (not including food or drink consumption)
- Exhibition halls
- Funeral parlors
- Gymnasiums (without spectator seating)
- Indoor swimming pools (without spectator seating)
- Indoor tennis courts (without spectator seating)
- Lecture halls
- Libraries
- Museums
- Places of religious worship
- Pool and billiard parlors
- Waiting areas in transportation terminals

Assembly Group A-4. Assembly uses intended for viewing of indoor sporting events and activities with spectator seating including, but not limited to:

- Arenas
- Skating rinks
- Swimming pools
- Tennis courts

Assembly Group A-5. Assembly uses intended for participation in or viewing outdoor activities including, but not limited to:

- Amusement park structures
- *Bleachers*
- Grandstands
- Stadiums

Business Group B. Business Group B occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for office, professional or service-type transactions, including storage of records and accounts. Business occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Airport traffic control towers
- Ambulatory care facilities
- Animal hospitals, kennels and pounds
- Banks

- Barber and beauty shops
- Car wash
- Civic administration
- Clinic-outpatient
- Dry cleaning and laundries: pick-up and delivery stations and self-service
- Educational occupancies for students above the 12th grade
- Electronic data processing
- Laboratories: testing and research
- Motor vehicle showrooms
- Post offices
- Print shops
- Professional services (architects, attorneys, dentists, physicians, engineers, etc.)
- Radio and television stations
- Telephone exchanges
- Training and skill development not within a school or academic program

Educational Group E. Educational Group E occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, by six or more persons at any one time for educational purposes through the 12th grade.

Accessory to places of worship. Religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums, which are accessory to places of religious worship in accordance with Section 508.3.1 of the *International Building Code* and have *occupant loads* of less than 100, shall be classified as Group A-3 occupancies.

Group E, day care facilities. This group includes buildings and structures or portions thereof occupied by more than five children older than 2 1/2 years of age who receive educational, supervision or *personal care services* for less than 24 hours per day.

Within places of worship. Rooms and spaces within places of worship providing such care during religious functions shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy.

Five or fewer children. A facility having five or fewer children receiving such care shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy.

Five or fewer children in a dwelling unit. A facility such as the above within a dwelling unit and having five or fewer children receiving such care shall be classified as a Group R-3 occupancy or shall comply with the *International Residential Code*.

Factory Industrial Group F. Factory Industrial Group F occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for assembling, disassembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, repair or processing operations that are not classified as a Group H high-hazard or Group S storage occupancy.

Factory Industrial F-1 Moderate-hazard occupancy.

Factory industrial uses which are not classified as Factory Industrial F-2 Low Hazard shall be

classified as F-1 Moderate Hazard and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Aircraft (manufacturing, not to include repair)
- Appliances
- Athletic equipment
- Automobiles and other motor vehicles
- Bakeries
- Beverages; over 16-percent alcohol content
- Bicycles
- Boats
- Brooms or brushes
- Business machines
- Cameras and photo equipment
- Canvas or similar fabric
- Carpets and rugs (includes cleaning)
- Clothing
- Construction and agricultural machinery
- Disinfectants
- Dry cleaning and dyeing
- Electric generation plants
- Electronics
- Engines (including rebuilding)
- Food processing and commercial kitchens not associated with restaurants, cafeterias and similar dining facilities
- Furniture
- Hemp products
- Jute products
- Laundries
- Leather products
- Machinery
- Metals
- Millwork (sash and door)
- Motion pictures and television filming (without spectators)
- Musical instruments
- Optical goods
- Paper mills or products
- Photographic film
- Plastic products
- Printing or publishing
- Refuse incineration
- Shoes
- Soaps and detergents
- Textiles
- Tobacco
- Trailers
- Upholstering
- Wood; distillation
- Woodworking (cabinet)

Factory Industrial F-2 Low-hazard Occupancy.

Factory industrial uses involving the fabrication or manufacturing of noncombustible materials

which, during finishing, packaging or processing do not involve a significant fire hazard, shall be classified as Group F-2 occupancies and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Beverages; up to and including 16-percent alcohol content
- Brick and masonry
- Ceramic products
- Foundries
- Glass products
- Gypsum
- Ice
- Metal products (fabrication and assembly)

High-hazard Group H. High-hazard Group H occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, that involves the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a physical or *health hazard* in quantities in excess of those allowed in *control areas* complying with Section 5003.8.3, based on the maximum allowable quantity limits for *control areas* set forth in Tables 5003.1.1(1) and 5003.1.1(2). Hazardous occupancies are classified in Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 and shall be in accordance with this code and the requirements of Section 415 of the *International Building Code*. Hazardous materials stored or used on top of roofs or canopies shall be classified as outdoor storage or use and shall comply with this code.

Exceptions: The following shall not be classified as Group H, but shall be classified as the occupancy that they most nearly resemble.

1. Buildings and structures occupied for the application of flammable finishes, provided that such buildings or areas conform to the requirements of Chapter 24 of this code and Section 416 of the *International Building Code*.
2. Wholesale and retail sales and storage of flammable and *combustible liquids* in mercantile occupancies conforming to Chapter 57.
3. Closed piping system containing flammable or *combustible liquids* or gases utilized for the operation of machinery or equipment.
4. Cleaning establishments that utilize *combustible liquid* solvents having a *flash point* of 140°F (60°C) or higher in *closed systems* employing equipment *listed* by an *approved* testing agency, provided that this occupancy is separated from all other areas of the building by 1-hour *fire barriers* in accordance with Section 707 of the *International Building Code* or 1-hour *horizontal assemblies* in accordance with Section 711 of the *International Building Code*, or both.
5. Cleaning establishments that utilize a liquid solvent having a *flash point* at or above 200°F (93°C).
6. Liquor stores and distributors without bulk storage.
7. Refrigeration systems.
8. The storage or utilization of materials for agricultural purposes on the premises.
9. Stationary batteries utilized for facility emergency power, uninterruptible power supply or telecommunication facilities, provided that the batteries are equipped with safety venting caps and ventilation is provided in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*.
10. *Corrosives* shall not include personal or household products in their original

packaging used in retail display or commonly used building materials.

11. Buildings and structures occupied for aerosol storage shall be classified as Group S-1, provided that such buildings conform to the requirements of Chapter 51.

12. Display and storage of nonflammable solid and nonflammable or noncombustible liquid hazardous materials in quantities not exceeding the *maximum allowable quantity per control area* in Group M or S occupancies complying with Section 5003.8.3.5.

13. The storage of black powder, smokeless propellant and small arms primers in Groups M and R-3 and special industrial explosive devices in Groups B, F, M and S, provided such storage conforms to the quantity limits and requirements of this code.

High-hazard Group H-1. Buildings and structures containing materials that pose a *detonation* hazard shall be classified as Group H-1. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Detonable pyrophoric materials Explosives:

- Division 1.1
- Division 1.2
- Division 1.3
- Division 1.4
- Division 1.5
- Division 1.6
- Organic peroxides, unclassified detonable Oxidizers, Class 4
- Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 3 detonable, and Class 4

Occupancies containing explosives not classified as H-1. The following occupancies containing explosive materials shall be classified as follows:

1. Division 1.3 explosive materials that are used and maintained in a form where either confinement or configuration will not elevate the hazard from a mass fire hazard to mass explosion hazard shall be allowed in Group H-2 occupancies.

2. Articles, including articles packaged for shipment, that are not regulated as a Division 1.4 explosive under Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives regulations, or unpackaged articles used in process operations that do not propagate a *detonation* or deflagration between articles shall be allowed in H-3 occupancies.

High-hazard Group H-2. Buildings and structures containing materials that pose a *deflagration* hazard or a hazard from accelerated burning shall be classified as Group H-2. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Class I, II or IIIA flammable or *combustible liquids* which are used or stored in normally open containers or systems, or in closed containers or systems pressurized at more than 15 pounds per square inch gauge (103.4 kPa)

Combustible dusts where manufactured, generated or used in such a manner that the concentration and conditions create a fire or explosion hazard based on information prepared in accordance with Section

414.1.3 of the *International Building Code Cryogenic fluids*, flammable gases, organic,

peroxides, Class I Oxidizers, Class 3, that are used or stored in normally open containers or systems, or in closed containers or systems pressurized at more than 15 pounds per square inch gauge (103.4 kPa) Pyrophoric liquids, solids and gases, nondetonable unstable (reactive) materials, Class 3, nondetonable Water-reactive materials, Class 3

High-hazard Group H-3. Buildings and structures containing materials that readily support combustion or that pose a *physical hazard* shall be classified as Group H-3. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Class I, II or IIIA flammable or *combustible liquids* that are used or stored in normally closed containers or systems pressurized at 15 pounds per square inch gauge (103.4 kPa) or less *Combustible fibers*, other than densely packed baled cotton
- Consumer fireworks, 1.4G (Class C, Common)
- *Cryogenic fluids*, oxidizing
- Flammable solids
- Organic peroxides, Class II and III
- Oxidizers, Class 2
- Oxidizers, Class 3, that are used or stored in normally closed containers or systems pressurized at 15 pounds per square inch gauge (103 kPa) or less
- Oxidizing gases
- Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 2
- Water-reactive materials, Class 2

High-hazard Group H-4. Buildings and structures which contain materials that are *health hazards* shall be classified as Group H-4. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- *Corrosives*
- Highly toxic materials
- Toxic materials

High-hazard Group H-5. Semiconductor fabrication facilities and comparable research and development areas in which hazardous production materials (HPM) are used and the aggregate quantity of materials is in excess of those listed in Tables 5003.1.1(1) and 5003.1.1(2) shall be classified as Group H-5. Such facilities and areas shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Section 415.10 of the *International Building Code*.

Institutional Group I. Institutional Group I occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which care or supervision is provided to persons who are or are not capable of self-preservation without physical assistance or in which persons are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted. Institutional occupancies shall be classified as Group I-1, I-2, I-3 or I-4.

Institutional Group I-1. This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or parts thereof for more than 16 persons who reside on a 24-hour basis in a supervised environment and receive custodial care. The persons receiving care are capable of self-preservation. This

group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Alcohol and drug centers
- Assisted living facilities
- Congregate care facilities
- Convalescent facilities
- Group homes
- Half-way houses
- Residential board and custodial care facilities
- Social rehabilitation facilities

Five or fewer persons receiving care. A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons receiving such care shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the *International Residential Code* provided an *automatic sprinkler system* is installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 or *International Residential Code* Section P2904. **Six to sixteen persons receiving care.** A facility such as above, housing at least six and not more than 16 persons receiving such care, shall be classified as Group R-4.

Institutional Group I-2. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical care on a 24- hour basis for more than five persons who are not capable of self-preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Foster care facilities
- Detoxification facilities
- Hospitals
- Nursing homes
- Psychiatric hospitals

Five or fewer persons receiving care. A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons receiving such care shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the *International Residential Code* provided an *automatic sprinkler system* is installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 or Section P2904 of the *International Residential Code*.

Institutional Group I-3. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures which are inhabited by more than five persons who are under restraint or security. An I-3 facility is occupied by persons who are generally incapable of self-preservation due to security measures not under the occupants' control. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Correctional centers
- Detention centers
- Jails
- Prerelease centers
- Prisons
- Reformatories

Buildings of Group I-3 shall be classified as one of the occupancy conditions indicated below:

- **Condition 1.** This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is allowed from sleeping areas and other spaces where access or occupancy is

permitted to the exterior via *means of egress* without restraint. A Condition 1 facility is permitted to be constructed as Group R.

- **Condition 2.** This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is allowed from sleeping areas and any other occupied smoke compartment to one or more other smoke compartments. Egress to the exterior is impeded by locked *exits*.
- **Condition 3.** This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is allowed within individual smoke compartments, such as within a residential unit comprised of individual sleeping units and group activity spaces, where egress is impeded by remote-controlled release of *means of egress* from such smoke compartment to another smoke compartment.
- **Condition 4.** This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is restricted from an occupied space. Remote-controlled release is provided to permit movement from sleeping units, activity spaces and other occupied areas within the smoke compartment to other smoke compartments.
- **Condition 5.** This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is restricted from an occupied space. Staff-controlled manual release is provided to permit movement from sleeping units, activity spaces and other occupied areas within the smoke compartment to other smoke compartments.

Institutional Group I-4, day care facilities. This group shall include buildings and structures occupied by more than five persons of any age who receive custodial care for less than 24 hours by persons other than parents or guardians, relatives by blood, marriage, or adoption, and in a place other than the home of the person cared for. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Adult day care
- Child day care

Classification as Group E. A child day care facility that provides care for more than five but no more than 100 children 2 1/2 years or less of age, where the rooms in which the children are cared for are located on a *level of exit discharge* serving such rooms and each of these child care rooms has an *exit* door directly to the exterior, shall be classified as Group E.

Within a place of religious worship. Rooms and spaces within places of religious worship providing such care during religious functions shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy.

Five or fewer occupants receiving care. A facility having five or fewer persons receiving custodial care shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy.

Five or fewer occupants receiving care in a dwelling unit. A facility such as the above within a dwelling unit and having five or fewer persons receiving custodial care shall be classified as a Group R-3 occupancy or shall comply with the *International Residential Code*.

Mercantile Group M. Mercantile Group M occupancy includes, among others, the use of a

building or structure or a portion thereof, for the display and sale of merchandise, and involves stocks of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public. Mercantile occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following.

- Department stores
- Drug stores
- Markets
- Motor fuel-dispensing facilities
- Retail or wholesale stores
- Sales rooms

Residential Group R. Residential Group R includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for sleeping purposes when not classified as an Institutional Group I or when not regulated by the *International Residential Code* in accordance with Section 101.2 of the *International Building Code*.

Residential Group R-1. Residential occupancies containing sleeping units where the occupants are primarily transient in nature, including:

- *Boarding houses* (transient) with more than 10 occupants
- Congregate living facilities (transient) with more than 10 occupants
- Hotels (transient)
- Motels (transient)

Residential Group R-2. Residential occupancies containing *sleeping units* or more than two *dwelling units* where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature, including:

- Apartment houses
- *Boarding houses* (nontransient) with more than 16 occupants
- Congregate living facilities (nontransient) with more than 16 occupants
- Convents
- Dormitories
- Fraternities and sororities

Appendix E – ERF Data

Fire District: City		Assigned Engine: 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726					
		Assigned Ambulance: 761, 762, 763, 766					
Fire Area(s): All							
Fire Grid (s): All							
Population: 95,713		Road Miles: 687			Square Miles: 50.77		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	21,432	Buildings	1653	Buildings	871		
Square Ft.	42,048,612	Square Ft.	14,758,164	Square Ft.	15,456,203		
Value	4,011,129,554	Value	949,798,945	Value	1,941,685,901		
		Complexes	169				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 187		Other : 6		Factory: 5		Institutional: 9	
Mercantile: 250		Educational: 28		Miscellaneous: 67		Vacant: 0	
Business: 333		Storage: 25		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 1	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 28		Moderate: 371		Low: 458	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	6133	25	180	4149	208	0	1570
2011	6151	33	214	4153	169	5	1576
2012	6176	23	170	4307	181	7	1487
2013	6714	42	209	4570	221	6	1664
2014	7039	42	167	4978	186	7	1658
2015	3373	7	89	2424	87	1	763

- 2015 Data for 2 Quarters
- City responses only data,

Fire District: 1				Assigned Engine:721			
				Assigned Ambulance:761			
Fire Area(s):1101, 1103, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113							
Fire Grid (s):							
Population: 20,003		Road Miles: 96.00			Square Miles: 5.02		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Single Family Residential</i>		
Buildings	3,417	Buildings	582	Buildings	199		
Square Ft.	5,764,476	Square Ft.	5,520,699	Square Ft.	4,981,285		
Value	539,161,341	Value	289,968,826	Value	463,058,531		
		Complexes	62				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 39		Other : 0		Factory: 1		Institutional: 1	
Mercantile: 66		Educational: 6		Miscellaneous: 10		Vacant: 0	
Business: 71		Storage: 6		High Hazard: 0		N/A: 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 9		Moderate: 100		High: 127	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	1554	8	49	1157	35		304
2011	1508	10	51	1085	34	2	326
2012	1586	6	48	1165	35	4	327
2013	1665	11	48	1235	48		323
2014	1713	11	44	1268	40	2	348
2015	790	4	20	593	17		156

Fire District: 1		Assigned Engine:721					
		Assigned Ambulance:761					
Fire Area(s): 1101							
Fire Grid (s): NE33							
Population: 35		Road Miles: 4			Square Miles: 0.37		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	218	Buildings	0	Buildings	8		
Square Ft.	330,772	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	253,386		
Value	33,723,548	Value	0	Value	12,206,900		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 3		Other : 0		Factory: 1		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 1		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 2		Storage: 1		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 5		Low: 3	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	27			23	2		2
2011	40		1	29			10
2012	45		3	34	1		7
2013	44		2	30			12
2014	55	1	2	39	2		11
2015	23		1	14			8

Fire District: 1		Assigned Engine:721					
		Assigned Ambulance:761					
Fire Area(s): 1103							
Fire Grid (s): NE28							
Population: 19		Road Miles: 3.00			Square Miles: 0.20		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	0	Buildings	0	Buildings	4		
Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	134,996		
Value	0	Value	0	Value	13,776,250		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 0		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 0		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 4		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 1		Moderate: 3		Low: 1	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	12			4			8
2011	26		2	16	1		7
2012	11		1	7			3
2013	15		1	11			3
2014	21		1	14	2	1	3
2015	9			5			4

Fire District: 1		Assigned Engine: 721					
		Assigned Ambulance: 761					
Fire Area(s): 1105							
Fire Grid (s): NW32, NW33							
Population: 627		Road Miles: 3			Square Miles: 0.09		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	163	Buildings	0	Buildings	0		
Square Ft.	287,974	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	0		
Value	37,370,910	Value	0	Value	0		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly : 0		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 0		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 0		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 0		Low: 1	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	28		1	24			3
2011	20		1	15	1		3
2012	24		1	11	2		10
2013	27		1	14	3		9
2014	23			11	1		11
2015	10			5			5

Fire District: 1		Assigned Engine: 721					
		Assigned Ambulance: 761					
Fire Area(s): 1106							
Fire Grid (s): NE31, NE32, NE41							
Population: 502		Road Miles: 10.00			Square Miles: 0.84		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	178	Buildings	14	Buildings	11		
Square Ft.	366,006	Square Ft.	259,005	Square Ft.	387,154		
Value	30,413,385	Value	22,836,237	Value	38,551,700		
		Complexes	1				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 1		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 2		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 1		Vacant: 0	
Business: 5		Storage: 2		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 1		Moderate: 4		Low: 5	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	33		3	21	1		8
2011	26		2	19	1		4
2012	29			24	1		4
2013	44		2	31	2		9
2014	53			35	3		15
2015	22			14			8

Fire District: 1		Assigned Engine: 721					
		Assigned Ambulance: 761					
Fire Area(s): 1107							
Fire Grid (s): NW28, NW29, NW30, NW31							
Population: 1,384		Road Miles: 7.00			Square Miles: 0.29		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	333	Buildings	26	Buildings	11		
Square Ft.	646,026	Square Ft.	171,597	Square Ft.	191,577		
Value	68,701,989	Value	5,658,000	Value	20,504,270		
		Complexes	2				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 2		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 5		Educational: 1		Miscellaneous: 2		Vacant: 0	
Business: 1		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 5		Low: 7	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	120	2	4	93	2		19
2011	92		2	73	2		15
2012	92	2	1	67	3		19
2013	81	1		62	1		17
2014	95		1	73	2		19
2015	36		1	28	3		4

Fire District: 1		Assigned Engine: 721					
		Assigned Ambulance: 761					
Fire Area(s): 1108							
Fire Grid (s): NE46, NE64, NW37, NW38, NW39, NW40, NW45, NW46							
Population: 3,042		Road Miles: 10.00			Square Miles: 0.48		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	319	Buildings	177	Buildings	38		
Square Ft.	653,717	Square Ft.	1,004,626	Square Ft.	780,763		
Value	42,827,377	Value	53,994,585	Value	64,839,530		
		Complexes	18				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 6		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 1	
Mercantile: 12		Educational: 2		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 17		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 2		Moderate: 23		Low: 36	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	566		9	495	9		53
2011	455	1	11	377	7		59
2012	457		9	373	9	2	63
2013	527	1	7	437	6		76
2014	484	2	9	400	8		65
2015	226		5	184	2		35

Fire District: 1		Assigned Engine: 721					
		Assigned Ambulance: 761					
Fire Area(s): 1110							
Fire Grid (s): NE34, NE35, NE36, NE37, NE38, NE39, NE40, NE42, NE43, NE44, NE45, NE47, NE48, NE49, NE50, NE53, NE54							
Population: 6,930		Road Miles: 33.00			Square Miles: 1.73		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	1209	Buildings	116	Buildings	80		
Square Ft.	1,964,696	Square Ft.	1,566,584	Square Ft.	2,299,146		
Value	170,714,352	Value	90,114,374	Value	212,903,402		
		Complexes	10				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 18		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 30		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 4		Vacant: 0	
Business: 25		Storage: 3		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 1		Moderate: 39		Low: 47	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	393	4	15	254	15		104
2011	433	1	17	274	7	2	132
2012	429	1	13	291	7	1	116
2013	401	2	15	276	10		98
2014	459	3	13	331	10		102
2015	196	1	7	147			41

Fire District:1		Assigned Engine: 721					
		Assigned Ambulance: 761					
Fire Area(s): 1111							
Fire Grid (s): NE52							
Population: 846		Road Miles: 8.00			Square Miles: 0.28		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	322	Buildings	36	Buildings	11		
Square Ft.	480,515	Square Ft.	337,838	Square Ft.	271,229		
Value	43,021,780	Value	6,069,950	Value	28,121,308		
		Complexes	3				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 3		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 1		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 1		Vacant: 0	
Business: 6		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A: 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 2		Moderate: 1		Low: 2	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	130	1	3	92			34
2011	105		5	86	2		12
2012	176		4	145			27
2013	186	6	3	146	2		29
2014	185	2	1	151		1	30
2015	72		2	62			8

Fire District: 1		Assigned Engine: 721					
		Assigned Ambulance: 761					
Fire Area(s): 1112							
Fire Grid (s): NW20, NW21, NW22, NW23							
Population:1,364		Road Miles:7.00			Square Miles: 0.28		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	222	Buildings	7	Buildings	11		
Square Ft.	473,968	Square Ft.	137,826	Square Ft.	212,332		
Value	61,126,300	Value	4,952,546	Value	32,600,640		
		Complexes	3				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 4		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 2		Educational: 2		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 3		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 2		Moderate: 3		Low: 5	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	89	1	2	50	3		33
2011	115	2	2	66	5		40
2012	112		3	74	3	1	31
2013	95		4	55	13		23
2014	108		2	64	5		37
2015	53	1		32	6		14

Fire District: 1		Assigned Engine: 721					
		Assigned Ambulance: 761					
Fire Area(s): 1113							
Fire Grid (s): NE21, NE22, NE23, NE24, NE25, NE26, NE27							
Population: 5,254		Road Miles: 12.00			Square Miles: 0.46		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	456	Buildings	213	Buildings	25		
Square Ft.	590,802	Square Ft.	2,043,223	Square Ft.	450,702		
Value	46,261,700	Value	106,343,134	Value	39,554,531		
		Complexes	25				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 2		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 13		Educational: 1		Miscellaneous: 2		Vacant: 0	
Business: 8		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 17		Low: 20	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	156		12	101	3		40
2011	196	6	8	130	8		44
2012	211	3	13	139	9		47
2013	245	1	13	173	11		47
2014	230	3	15	150	7		55
2015	143	2	4	102	6		29

Fire District: 2				Assigned Engine: 722			
				Assigned Ambulance: 762			
Fire Area(s): 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2113							
Fire Grid (s):							
Population: 24,395		Road Miles: 153.00			Square Miles: 8.32		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	6,434	Buildings	467	Buildings	214		
Square Ft.	12,028,179	Square Ft.	3,224,812	Square Ft.	2,498,406		
Value	1041,363,670	Value	1,65,415,124	Value	290,742,260		
		Complexes	45				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 33		Other : 3		Factory: 1		Institutional: 3	
Mercantile: 56		Educational: 12		Miscellaneous: 14		Vacant: 0	
Business: 83		Storage: 9		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 5		Moderate: 66		Low: 132	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	1764	7	47	1307	39		364
2011	1855	11	69	1382	35		358
2012	1796	6	49	1369	57	1	314
2013	1923	9	53	1449	45	3	364
2014	2023	11	44	1607	44		326
2015	985	1	26	804	26		128

Fire District: 2		Assigned Engine: 722					
		Assigned Ambulance: 762					
Fire Area(s): 2101							
Fire Grid (s): NW43, NW58							
Population: 1,585		Road Miles: 5.00			Square Miles: 0.17		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	364	Buildings	0	Buildings	14		
Square Ft.	503,940	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	153,093		
Value	37,385,429	Value	0	Value	8,567,070		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 7		Other : 0		Factory: 1		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 2		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 1		Vacant: 0	
Business: 2		Storage: 1		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 4		Low: 3	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	55		2	38	5		10
2011	63		3	53			7
2012	90	1	3	58	10		18
2013	90		5	73	1		11
2014	79	2	2	56	4		15
2015	36		1	22	2		11

Fire District: 2		Assigned Engine: 722					
		Assigned Ambulance: 762					
Fire Area(s): 2102							
Fire Grid (s): NW41, NW42, NW48, NW49							
Population: 3,454		Road Miles: 15.00			Square Miles: 0.70		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	741	Buildings	77	Buildings	9		
Square Ft.	1,500,203	Square Ft.	575,181	Square Ft.	74,155		
Value	116,686,504	Value	21,178,788	Value	12,171,600		
		Complexes	10				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 3		Other: 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 0		Educational: 1		Miscellaneous: 2		Vacant: 0	
Business: 3		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 1		Moderate: 4		Low: 13	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	161	1	12	117	1		30
2011	195		8	139	4		44
2012	163		7	112	11		33
2013	158	2	4	108	6	1	37
2014	185	1	6	150	1		27
2015	101		3	85	1		12

Fire District: 2		Assigned Engine:722					
		Assigned Ambulance:762					
Fire Area(s): 2103							
Fire Grid (s): SW12, SW13, SW14, SW15, SW16, SW19, SW20, SW21, SW23							
Population: 3,421		Road Miles: 20.00			Square Miles: 0.83		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	1,005	Buildings	0	Buildings	38		
Square Ft.	1,874,348	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	659,521		
Value	161,058,160	Value	0	Value	53,702,990		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 4		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 3	
Mercantile: 9		Educational: 1		Miscellaneous: 1		Vacant: 0	
Business: 18		Storage: 2		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 3		Moderate: 19		Low: 31	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	545	1	1	449	10		84
2011	503	1	6	413	8		75
2012	477		11	403	4	1	58
2013	448	1	5	364	5	2	71
2014	436	1	4	361	7		63
2015	213		4	182	3		24

Fire District:2		Assigned Engine: 722					
		Assigned Ambulance:762					
Fire Area(s): 2104							
Fire Grid (s): NE59, NE60, NE61, NE62, NE63, SE04							
Population: 1,510		Road Miles: 15.00			Square Miles: 1.31		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	523	Buildings	0	Buildings	12		
Square Ft.	1,378,138	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	168,728		
Value	135,001,031	Value	0	Value	29,063,250		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 0		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 1		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 2		Vacant: 0	
Business: 9		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 3		Low: 7	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	37	1	1	23			12
2011	46	1	6	28	2		9
2012	49		2	34	3		10
2013	64		2	36	3		23
2014	59	2	1	32	4		20
2015	38		2	27	1		8

Fire District: 2				Assigned Engine: 722			
				Assigned Ambulance: 762			
Fire Area(s): 2105							
Fire Grid (s): NE51, NE55, NE58, NW55, NW56, SE01, SW01, SW02, SW03, SW06, SW07, SW08, SW11							
Population: 4,949		Road Miles: 31.00			Square Miles: 1.27		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	1,154	Buildings	60	Buildings	88		
Square Ft.	1,972,972	Square Ft.	564,134	Square Ft.	946,237		
Value	136,047,699	Value	20,578,539	Value	80,108,790		
		Complexes	5				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 12		Other : 3		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 28		Educational: 4		Miscellaneous: 2		Vacant: 0	
Business: 37		Storage: 2		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 26		Low: 44	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	530	1	12	391	6		120
2011	565	7	18	440	8		92
2012	582	3	14	478	13		74
2013	656	2	11	546	20		77
2014	763	3	13	643	18		86
2015	359		7	310	14		28

Fire District: 2		Assigned Engine: 722					
		Assigned Ambulance:762					
Fire Area(s): 2106							
Fire Grid (s): SW04, SW05, SW09,SW10, NW50, NW51, NW52, NW53, NW54, NW57, NE56							
Population: 6,091		Road Miles: 27.00			Square Miles: 1.33		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	1,133	Buildings	298	Buildings	24		
Square Ft.	1,840,015	Square Ft.	1,989,744	Square Ft.	211,116		
Value	185,678,868	Value	118,582,223	Value	68,572,030		
		Complexes	25				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 3		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 7		Educational: 2		Miscellaneous: 4		Vacant: 0	
Business: 6		Storage: 2		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 1		Moderate: 3		Low: 10	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	313	2	10	226	9		66
2011	334	2	17	221	9		85
2012	290	2	9	188	8		83
2013	324	1	16	214	9		84
2014	327	2	9	251	6		59
2015	125	1	6	95	3		20

Fire District: 2		Assigned Engine: 722					
		Assigned Ambulance: 762					
Fire Area(s): 2107							
Fire Grid (s): SW17, SW18, SW24, SW25, SW26, SW40							
Population: 2,237		Road Miles: 13.00			Square Miles: 0.58		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	850	Buildings	2	Buildings	19		
Square Ft.	1,786,915	Square Ft.	25,984	Square Ft.	114,859		
Value	170,861,868	Value	1,626,980	Value	32,221,060		
		Complexes	2				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 4		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 3		Educational: 4		Miscellaneous: 1		Vacant: 0	
Business: 7		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 4		Low: 17	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	79		2	36	7		34
2011	104		3	61	3		37
2012	96			64	4		28
2013	106	1	4	61			40
2014	106		2	65	3		36
2015	58		2	39	1		16

Fire District: 2		Assigned Engine: 722					
		Assigned Ambulance:762					
Fire Area(s):2108							
Fire Grid (s): SW49, SW56,							
Population: 279		Road Miles: 10.00			Square Miles: 0.52		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	143	Buildings	14	Buildings	1		
Square Ft.	285,031	Square Ft.	50,185	Square Ft.	20,000		
Value	26,235,570	Value	1,920,322	Value	752,980		
		Complexes	2				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 0		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 1		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 0		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 2		Low: 2	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	20		1	15			4
2011	20		3	11			6
2012	19		1	16	1		1
2013	30	1	3	17			9
2014	35		4	27			4
2015	22		1	16	1		4

Fire District: 2		Assigned Engine: 722					
		Assigned Ambulance: 762					
Fire Area(s): 2113							
Fire Grid (s): SW48, SW55, SW57, SW58, SW59							
Population: 869		Road Miles: 17.00			Square Miles: 1.61		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	521	Buildings	16	Buildings	9		
Square Ft.	886,617	Square Ft.	19,584	Square Ft.	151,697		
Value	99,408,541	Value	1,528,272	Value	5,582,490		
		Complexes	1				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 0		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 5		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 1		Vacant: 0	
Business: 1		Storage: 2		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 1		Low: 5	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	24	1	6	12	1		4
2011	25		5	16	1		3
2012	30		2	16	3		9
2013	47	1	3	30	1		12
2014	42		3	22	1		16
2015	33			28			5

Fire District:3		Assigned Engine:723					
		Assigned Ambulance:736					
Fire Area(s): 3101, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107							
Fire Grid (s):							
Population: 14,623		Road Miles: 143.00			Square Miles: 7.55		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	5,519	Buildings	11	Buildings	131		
Square Ft.	10,509,933	Square Ft.	122,494	Square Ft.	2,653,277		
Value	974,375,185	Value	4,504,090	Value	450,120,710		
		Complexes	1				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 18		Other : 1		Factory: 2		Institutional: 3	
Mercantile: 41		Educational: 5		Miscellaneous: 5		Vacant: 0	
Business: 49		Storage: 6		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 5		Moderate: 58		Low: 67	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	520	3	17	336	8		156
2011	570	4	16	359	21		170
2012	636	4	22	408	19		183
2013	765	9	24	471	25		236
2014	703	5	12	480	7		199
2015	331		4	229	5		93

Fire District: 3		Assigned Engine: 723					
		Assigned Ambulance: 763					
Fire Area(s):3101							
Fire Grid (s): SW22, SW27, SW28, SW29, SW30, SW33, SW34, SW45, SE08, SE09							
Population: 4,384		Road Miles: 49.00			Square Miles: 2.03		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	1,512	Buildings	11	Buildings	60		
Square Ft.	2,736,674	Square Ft.	122,494	Square Ft.	1,975,137		
Value	249,951,514	Value	4,504,090	Value	282,457,710		
		Complexes	1				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 10		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 3	
Mercantile: 15		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 30		Storage: 2		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 3		Moderate: 30		Low: 35	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	235		7	143	5		80
2011	254		4	157	9		84
2012	277	2	14	177	6		78
2013	342		7	216	10		109
2014	38		4	224	3		97
2015	148		1	99			48

Fire District: 3		Assigned Engine:723					
		Assigned Ambulance:763					
Fire Area(s): 3103							
Fire Grid (s): SE02, SE19, SW31, SW32							
Population: 1,085		Road Miles: 13.00				Square Miles: 0.61	
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	411	Buildings	0	Buildings	25		
Square Ft.	806,622	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	292,170		
Value	75,886,020	Value	0	Value	26,889,950		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 1		Other : 0		Factory: 2		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 14		Educational: 1		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 5		Storage: 2		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 4		Low: 13	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	38		3	29			6
2011	41		3	31	2		5
2012	41		3	27	2		9
2013	53	5	2	23	3		20
2014	28	2	2	14	1		9
2015	16		1	9	1		5

Fire District: 3		Assigned Engine: 723					
		Assigned Ambulance:763					
Fire Area(s): 3104							
Fire Grid (s): SW35							
Population: 409		Road Miles: 6.00			Square Miles: 0.13		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	100	Buildings	0	Buildings	2		
Square Ft.	139,574	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	14,828		
Value	14,387,190	Value	0	Value	2,831,130		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 0		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 1		Educational: 1		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 0		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 1		Moderate: 2		Low: 0	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	10			6			4
2011	16			8	2		6
2012	11		1	4			6
2013	13	1	1	6	2		3
2014	9			7			2
2015	6			5			1

Fire District: 3		Assigned Engine: 723					
		Assigned Ambulance: 763					
Fire Area(s): 3105							
Fire Grid (s): SW37							
Population: 1,755		Road Miles: 11.00			Square Miles: 0.49		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	884	Buildings	0	Buildings	2		
Square Ft.	1,485,034	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	N/A		
Value	134,109,286	Value	0	Value	16,227,330		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 0		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 0		Educational: 1		Miscellaneous: 1		Vacant: 0	
Business: 0		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 1		Low: 1	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	50	1		35	1		13
2011	53	2	1	25	4		21
2012	48		2	27	6		13
2013	61	1	3	40	3		14
2014	62	2		39			21
2015	21			17			4

Fire District: 3				Assigned Engine: 723			
				Assigned Ambulance: 763			
Fire Area(s): 3106							
Fire Grid (s): SW38, SW41, SW43, SW54, SW62, SW65, SW66							
Population: 6,057		Road Miles: 47.00			Square Miles: 3.13		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	1,946	Buildings	0	Buildings	31		
Square Ft.	3,678,817	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	211,775		
Value	338,929,949	Value	0	Value	109,099,710		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 4		Other : 1		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 10		Educational: 2		Miscellaneous: 4		Vacant: 0	
Business: 9		Storage: 1		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 1		Moderate: 15		Low: 15	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	113	2	5	72	2		32
2011	154	1	7	103	3		40
2012	195	1	2	132	3		57
2013	204	2	7	142	6		47
2014	225	1	6	162	3		53
2015	106		2	77	4		23

Fire District: 3		Assigned Engine: 723					
		Assigned Ambulance: 763					
Fire Area(s): 3107							
Fire Grid (s): SE03, SE06, SE07,							
Population: 933		Road Miles: 18.00			Square Miles: 1.15		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	666	Buildings	0	Buildings	11		
Square Ft.	1,633,212	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	159,367		
Value	161,111,226	Value	0	Value	12,614,880		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 3		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 1		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 1		Vacant: 0	
Business: 5		Storage: 1		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 6		Low: 3	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	74		2	51			21
2011	52	1	1	35	1		14
2012	64	1		41	2		20
2013	92		4	44	1		43
2014	51			34			17
2015	34			22			12

Fire District: 4		Assigned Engine: 724					
		Assigned Ambulance:					
Fire Area(s): 4101, 4102, 4103, 4108							
Fire Grid (s):							
Population: 13,095		Road Miles: 86.00			Square Miles: 9.98		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	800	Buildings	431	Buildings	47		
Square Ft.	1,325,913	Square Ft.	3,845,557	Square Ft.	860,885		
Value	133,744,830	Value	317,564,996	Value	148,258,370		
		Complexes	21				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 4		Other : 1		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 12		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 11		Vacant: 0	
Business: 17		Storage: 3		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 8		Low: 10	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	760	2	28	394	51		285
2011	780	3	30	408	29		310
2012	744	1	19	418	32		274
2013	773	4	35	400	42	1	291
2014	799	3	24	436	47	1	288
2015	370		18	213	15		123

Fire District: 4		Assigned Engine: 724					
		Assigned Ambulance:					
Fire Area(s): 4101							
Fire Grid (s): NW17							
Population: 3,355		Road Miles: 7.00			Square Miles: 0.43		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	2	Buildings	2	Buildings	0		
Square Ft.	4,354	Square Ft.	198,285	Square Ft.	0		
Value	481,580	Value	17,749,930	Value	0		
		Complexes	1				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 0		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 0		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 1		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 0		Low: 0	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	120		2	26	3		89
2011	150		2	42	5		101
2012	129			38	10		81
2013	146	1	1	30	12		102
2014	154		7	27	7		113
2015	64		2	10	4		47

Fire District: 4		Assigned Engine: 724					
		Assigned Ambulance:					
Fire Area(s): 4102							
Fire Grid (s): NE14, NW13, NW15, NW18, NW19, NW24, NW25, NW26, NW27, NW34, NW35, NW36, NW44 NW62, NW63, SW39							
Population: 9,366		Road Miles: 62.00			Square Miles: 6.28		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	778	Buildings	257	Buildings	38		
Square Ft.	1,290,342	Square Ft.	3,120,052	Square Ft.	713,619		
Value	129,490,090	Value	243,192,836	Value	125,724,510		
		Complexes	19				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 3		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 12		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 8		Vacant: 0	
Business: 13		Storage: 2		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 5		Low: 7	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	559	2	21	340	30		166
2011	534	2	21	324	13		174
2012	532		15	334	16		167
2013	521	1	21	325	23		151
2014	526	3	10	348	26	1	138
2015	242		14	158	8		62

Fire District: 4		Assigned Engine: 724					
		Assigned Ambulance:					
Fire Area(s): 4103							
Fire Grid (s): NW07, NW08, NW09, NW10, NW59, NW60, NW61							
Population: 179		Road Miles: 16.00			Square Miles: 3.07		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	20	Buildings	0	Buildings	9		
Square Ft.	31,217	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	147,266		
Value	3,773,160	Value	0	Value	22,560,860		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 1		Other : 1		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 0		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 3		Vacant: 0	
Business: 3		Storage: 1		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 3		Low: 3	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	81		5	28	18		30
2011	96	1	7	42	11		35
2012	80	1	4	43	6		26
2013	81	2	4	37	7	1	30
2014	96		5	43	14		34
2015	52		1	34	3		14

Fire District: 4				Assigned Engine: 724			
				Assigned Ambulance:			
Fire Area(s): 4108							
Fire Grid (s): NW64							
Population: 195		Road Miles: 1.00			Square Miles: 0.21		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	0	Buildings	172	Buildings	0		
Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	527,220	Square Ft.	0		
Value	0	Value	56,622,230	Value	0		
		Complexes	1				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 0		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 0		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 0		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 0		Low: 0	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	0						
2011	0						
2012	3			3			
2013	25		9	8			8
2014	23		2	18			3
2015	12		1	11			

Fire District: 5		Assigned Engine: 725					
		Assigned Ambulance:					
Fire Area(s): 5101, 5102							
Fire Grid (s):							
Population: 8,083		Road Miles: 135.00			Square Miles: 16.13		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	3227	Buildings	0	Buildings	46		
Square Ft.	8,460,729	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	1,164,246		
Value	961,384,984	Value	0	Value	168,550,310		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 7		Other : 0		Factory: 1		Institutional: 2	
Mercantile: 7		Educational: 2		Miscellaneous: 9		Vacant: 0	
Business: 17		Storage: 1		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 1	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 1		Moderate: 16		Low: 17	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	302	1	13	190	11		87
2011	311	1	16	178	17	1	97
2012	313	2	16	183	10		102
2013	342	1	13	199	14		114
2014	380	5	16	236	9	1	113
2015	220		5	135	9		71

Fire District: 5		Assigned Engine: 725					
		Assigned Ambulance:					
Fire Area(s):5101							
Fire Grid (s): SE10, SE11,SE12,SE13, SE14, SE15, SE16, SE17, SE18, SE20, SE21, SE22,SE23, SE24, SE25, SW36, SW42, SW44, SW46, SW47, SW60, SW61, SW63							
Population: 7,910		Road Miles: 122.00			Square Miles: 15.51		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	2,871	Buildings	0	Buildings	46		
Square Ft.	7,803,404	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	1,164,246		
Value	899,473,371	Value	0	Value	168,550,310		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 7		Other : 0		Factory: 1		Institutional: 2	
Mercantile: 7		Educational: 2		Miscellaneous: 9		Vacant: 0	
Business: 17		Storage: 1		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 1	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 1		Moderate: 16		Low: 17	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	291	1	11	182	10		87
2011	293		16	167	16	1	92
2012	295	2	11	176	9		97
2013	322	1	10	191	14		105
2014	346	5	16	215	8	1	101
2015	205		5	129	6		65

Fire District: 5				Assigned Engine: 725			
				Assigned Ambulance:			
Fire Area(s): 5102							
Fire Grid (s): SW50, SW51, SW52, SW53							
Population: 173		Road Miles: 13.00			Square Miles: 0.62		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	356	Buildings	0	Buildings	0		
Square Ft.	657,325	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	0		
Value	61,911,613	Value	0	Value	0		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 0		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 0		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 0		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 0		Low: 0	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	11		2	8	1		
2011	18	1		11	1		5
2012	18		5	7	1		5
2013	20		3	8			9
2014	34			21	1		12
2015	15			6	3		6

Fire District:6				Assigned Engine: 726			
				Assigned Ambulance: 766			
Fire Area(s): 6101,6102, 6103, 6104, 6105, 6106, 6107, 6108, 6109, 6110, 6111							
Fire Grid (s):							
Population: 15,514		Road Miles: 73.00			Square Miles: 3.77		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	2035	Buildings	162	Buildings	234		
Square Ft.	3,959,382	Square Ft.	2,044,602	Square Ft.	3,298,104		
Value	361,099,544	Value	172,345,909	Value	420,928,720		
		Complexes	40				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 81		Other : 1		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 61		Educational: 2		Miscellaneous: 7		Vacant: 0	
Business: 101		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 8		Moderate: 123		Low: 105	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	1233	4	26	765	64		374
2011	1127	4	32	741	33	2	315
2012	1101	4	16	764	28	2	287
2013	1246	8	36	816	47	2	336
2014	1412	7	27	951	39	3	384
2015	677	2	16	450	15	1	192

- Station #6 did not come on line until December 2012 – This is current Fire Areas.

Fire District: 6				Assigned Engine: 726			
				Assigned Ambulance: 766			
Fire Area(s): 6101							
Fire Grid (s): NW03, NW04, NW05, NW06							
Population: 2,786		Road Miles: 8.00			Square Miles: 0.24		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	184	Buildings	40	Buildings	44		
Square Ft.	335,220	Square Ft.	1,128,732	Square Ft.	252,833		
Value	27,210,507	Value	90,609,008	Value	41,506,650		
		Complexes	26				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 29		Other : 1		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 9		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 2		Vacant: 0	
Business: 5		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 3		Moderate: 44		Low: 20	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	280	1	3	208	6		62
2011	254	2	7	200	3		42
2012	324	2	3	247	3		69
2013	365	3	8	283	4	1	66
2014	351	1	4	279	7	2	58
2015	159	1	2	128	1		27

Fire District: 6				Assigned Engine: 726			
				Assigned Ambulance: 766			
Fire Area(s): 6102							
Fire Grid (s): NW01, NW02							
Population:841		Road Miles: 4.00			Square Miles: 0.30		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	0	Buildings	6	Buildings	4		
Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	N/A	Square Ft.	172,990		
Value	0	Value	14,040,400	Value	17,919,180		
		Complexes	1				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 1		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 0		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 3		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 4		Low: 0	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	83			14	26		43
2011	38		1	12	8		17
2012	35	1	1	21	1		11
2013	46		2	21	6		17
2014	68		1	24			43
2015	32		1	14			17

Fire District: 6				Assigned Engine: 726			
				Assigned Ambulance: 766			
Fire Area(s): 6103							
Fire Grid (s): NE01							
Population: 172		Road Miles: 1.00			Square Miles: 0.06		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	61	Buildings	4	Buildings	9		
Square Ft.	102,789	Square Ft.	21,620	Square Ft.	136,895		
Value	8,528,370	Value	1,178,195	Value	12,302,680		
		Complexes	4				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 2		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 1		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 6		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 5		Low: 6	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	21			15			6
2011	22		1	13		1	7
2012	27			21			6
2013	37		2	29	1		5
2014	44	1		29	1		13
2015	19			15			4

Fire District: 6				Assigned Engine: 726			
				Assigned Ambulance: 766			
Fire Area(s): 6104							
Fire Grid (s): NE02, NE03, NE04, NE05							
Population: 1,137		Road Miles: 5.00			Square Miles: 0.31		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	310	Buildings	41	Buildings	24		
Square Ft.	532,289	Square Ft.	46,854	Square Ft.	553,034		
Value	49,043,300	Value	3,777,505	Value	83,299,230		
		Complexes	1				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 9		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 8		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 7		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 1		Moderate: 8		Low: 26	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	122	3	3	80	4		32
2011	126		5	86		1	34
2012	84		2	59	2		21
2013	93	2	1	73	2		15
2014	133		3	100	2	1	27
2015	67	1	1	47	1		17

Fire District: 6		Assigned Engine: 726					
		Assigned Ambulance: 766					
Fire Area(s): 6105							
Fire Grid (s): NE06, NE07, NE12							
Population: 1,239		Road Miles: 6.00			Square Miles: 0.42		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	310	Buildings	41	Buildings	24		
Square Ft.	532,289	Square Ft.	46,854	Square Ft.	553,034		
Value	49,043,300	Value	3,777,505	Value	83,299,230		
		Complexes	1				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 9		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 8		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 7		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 2		Moderate: 14		Low: 11	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	257		6	209	3		39
2011	252		3	206	3		40
2012	212		3	177	2		30
2013	212		7	166	2		37
2014	218		2	176	2		38
2015	128		3	104	2		19

Fire District: 6		Assigned Engine: 726					
		Assigned Ambulance: 766					
Fire Area(s): 6106							
Fire Grid (s): NE29, NE30							
Population: 48		Road Miles: 7.00			Square Miles: 0.51		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	1	Buildings	0	Buildings	6		
Square Ft.	2,386	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	312,505		
Value	223,390	Value	0	Value	23,478,180		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 0		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 1		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 5		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 1		Low: 4	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	14			11			3
2011	20		1	17			2
2012	20		1	14	1		4
2013	19		3	9		1	6
2014	35			24	1		10
2015	14			9			5

Fire District: 6		Assigned Engine: 726					
		Assigned Ambulance: 766					
Fire Area(s): 6107							
Fire Grid (s):NW12							
Population: 1,871		Road Miles: 6.00			Square Miles: 0.24		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	0	Buildings	1	Buildings	27		
Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	396,301	Square Ft.	204,926		
Value	0	Value	40,615,800	Value	28,245,380		
		Complexes	1				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 13		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 19		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 1		Vacant: 0	
Business: 4		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 1		Moderate: 10		Low: 4	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	158		5	25	13		115
2011	150	1	4	22	9		114
2012	121		3	22	10		86
2013	132		4	25	16		86
2014	150	2	4	38	7		99
2015	36		1	8	6	1	61

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Fire District: 6		Assigned Engine: 726					
		Assigned Ambulance: 766					
Fire Area(s): 6108							
Fire Grid (s): NW11, NW16							
Population: 3,782		Road Miles: 6.00			Square Miles: 0.48		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	1	Buildings	0	Buildings	1		
Square Ft.	2109	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	1,520		
Value	132,230	Value	0	Value	134,300		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 0		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 0		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 1		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 0		Low: 0	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	18			13			5
2011	19			13			6
2012	15			11	1	1	2
2013	20		1	10	5		4
2014	29			21	3		5
2015	17			11	1		5

Fire District: 6		Assigned Engine: 726					
		Assigned Ambulance: 766					
Fire Area(s): 6109							
Fire Grid (s): NE08, NE09, NE10, NE11, NE13, NE14, NE15							
Population:2,076		Road Miles: 14.00			Square Miles: 0.64		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	538	Buildings	36	Buildings	72		
Square Ft.	1,006,049	Square Ft.	247,907	Square Ft.	863,997		
Value	94,165,088	Value	11,913,681	Value	105,645,780		
		Complexes	4				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 20		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 29		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 3		Vacant: 0	
Business: 20		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/ A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 30		Low: 27	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	203		6	134	10		53
2011	186	1	6	134	6		39
2012	183	1	2	135	6		39
2013	230	1	6	134	7		82
2014	305	2	6	208	13		75
2015	131		5	93	2		31

Fire District: 6		Assigned Engine: 726					
		Assigned Ambulance: 766					
Fire Area(s): 6110							
Fire Grid (s): NE16, NE17, NE18							
Population: 736		Road Miles: 9.00			Square Miles: 0.30		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	311	Buildings	0	Buildings	10		
Square Ft.	546,853	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	34,738		
Value	59,040,180	Value	0	Value	27,092,740		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 5		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 1		Educational: 1		Miscellaneous: 1		Vacant: 0	
Business: 2		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 1		Moderate: 6		Low: 6	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	41		2	29			10
2011	31		2	20	2		7
2012	47			33	1	1	12
2013	42	1	1	30	1		9
2014	46		4	27	2		13
2015	18		1	14	1		2

Fire District: 6		Assigned Engine: 726					
		Assigned Ambulance: 766					
Fire Area(s): 6111							
Fire Grid (s): NE19, NE20							
Population: 826		Road Miles: 6.00			Square Miles: 0.28		
Structural Profile							
<i>Single Family Residential</i>		<i>Multi-Family Residential</i>			<i>Commercial Buildings</i>		
Buildings	309	Buildings	0	Buildings	2		
Square Ft.	666,920	Square Ft.	0	Square Ft.	42,700		
Value	63,335,580	Value	0	Value	4,716,150		
		Complexes	0				
Commercial Occupancy Profile Type							
Assembly: 1		Other : 0		Factory: 0		Institutional: 0	
Mercantile: 1		Educational: 0		Miscellaneous: 0		Vacant: 0	
Business: 0		Storage: 0		High Hazard: 0		N/A : 0	
CSFD Business Occupancy Vulnerability Assessment							
CSFD BOVA Risk Score		High: 0		Moderate: 1		Low: 1	
NIFRS Incident History							
<i>Year</i>	<i>All Incidents</i>	<i>Building Fires</i>	<i>Other Fires</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Hazmat</i>	<i>Tech Rescue</i>	<i>Other</i>
2010	36		1	27	2		6
2011	29		2	18	2		7
2012	33		1	24	1		7
2013	50	1	1	36	3		9
2014	33	1	3	25	1		3
2015	14		2	7	1		4

Appendix F – ERF Data*All Risk Structure Fire 2010-2014*

Moderate Risk Structure Fires - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2010- 2014	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro-Urban	1:03 132= 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	1:09 32= 7= 7= 2= 3= 2=	54 33= 28 2= 1:01 7= 2=	47 18= 17 2= 1:02 2= 3=	1:22 28= 1:07 2= 1:02 3= 2=	30 21= 4:40 2= 23 2= 2=
		Suburban	1:09 16= 17= 17=	1:09 7= 3= 3=	28 2= 1:57 3= 2:05 3= 2:00 2=	38 3= 17 2= 2:44 18= 2:00 2=	1:07 2= 1:02 3= 2:27 28= 1:56 3=	4:40 2= 23 2= 2:31 21= 1:57 2= 1:53 2=
		Rural	1:02 17= 17=	1:52 3= 3= 3=	1:01 7= 2:05 3= 2:17 3= 2:25 7= 2:00 2=	17 2= 1:02 3= 2:44 18= 2:00 2=	1:02 3= 2:27 28= 1:56 3=	23 2= 2:31 21= 1:57 2= 1:53 2=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro-Urban	2:15 132= 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	1:57 32= 2= 2= 1:55 3= 2:17 3= 2:25 7= 2:00 2=	2:05 33= 1:55 3= 2:17 3= 2:25 7= 2:00 2=	2:44 18= 2:17 3= 2:00 2=	2:27 28= 2:25 2= 1:56 3= 2:27 28= 1:56 3=	2:31 21= 1:57 2= 1:53 2=
		Suburban	2:17 16= 17= 17=	2:02 2= 3= 3=	1:55 3= 2:17 3= 2:25 7= 2:00 2=	38 3= 17 2= 2:44 18= 2:00 2=	1:07 2= 1:02 3= 2:27 28= 1:56 3=	4:40 2= 23 2= 2:31 21= 1:57 2= 1:53 2=
		Rural	2:00 17= 17=	1:30 3= 3= 3=	2:25 7= 2:05 3= 2:17 3= 2:25 7= 2:00 2=	17 2= 1:02 3= 2:44 18= 2:00 2=	1:02 3= 2:27 28= 1:56 3=	23 2= 2:31 21= 1:57 2= 1:53 2=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro-Urban	4:45 132= 32= 33= 18= 28= 21=	4:16 32= 7= 7= 4:33 33= 6:25 18= 4:16 28= 4:58 21=	4:33 33= 4:22 2= 6:25 18= 5:07 2= 7:37 3= 6:33 2=	6:25 18= 6:24 3= 5:07 2= 7:37 3= 6:33 2=	4:16 28= 4:50 2= 7:37 3= 6:33 2=	4:58 21= 11:11 2= 6:33 2=
		Suburban	6:24 16= 17= 17=	5:36 7= 3= 3=	4:22 2= 6:25 3= 5:07 2= 7:37 3= 6:33 2=	6:24 3= 5:07 2= 7:37 3= 6:33 2=	4:50 2= 7:37 3= 6:33 2=	11:11 2= 6:33 2=
		Rural	7:13 17= 17=	7:13 3= 3= 3=	6:58 7= 2:05 3= 2:17 3= 2:25 7= 2:00 2=	17 2= 1:02 3= 2:44 18= 2:00 2=	1:02 3= 2:27 28= 1:56 3=	23 2= 2:31 21= 1:57 2= 1:53 2=
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Metro-Urban	12:05 71= 18= 18= 7= 14= 13=	11:48 18= 18= 7= 14= 13=	15:29 18= 7= 14= 13=	14:31 7= 14= 13=	13:13 14= 13=	11:20 13= 13=
		Suburban	10:30 5= 2= 2=	8:48 2= 1= 1=	9:24 1= 1= 1=	10:30 1= 1= 1=	8:52 1= 1= 1=	0:00 0= 0=
		Rural	13:41 9= 2= 2=	11:41 2= 3= 3=	13:41 3= 1= 2=	12:25 1= 2= 1=	13:20 2= 1= 1=	8:50 1= 1=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro-Urban	6:29 73= 18= 18= 8= 14= 15=	6:29 18= 18= 8= 14= 15=	6:37 18= 4:54 1= 4:27 1= 8:22 1= 0:00	8:36 8= 4:27 1= 8:22 1= 0:00	5:57 14= 8:22 1= 0:00	7:22 15= 0:00
		Suburban	8:22 5= 2= 2=	7:40 2= 1= 1=	4:54 1= 4:27 1= 8:22 1= 0:00	4:27 1= 8:22 1= 0:00	8:22 1= 0:00	0:00
		Rural	9:48 9= 2= 2=	8:31 2= 3= 3=	9:47 3= 7:00 1= 9:48 2= 8:49 1=	7:00 1= 9:48 2= 8:49 1=	9:48 2= 8:49 1=	8:49 1=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Metro-Urban	14:25 72= 18= 18= 8= 14= 14=	14:45 18= 18= 8= 14= 14=	14:25 18= 26:32 8= 15:10 14= 12:41 14=	26:32 8= 15:10 14= 12:41 14=	15:10 14= 12:41 14=	12:41 14=
		Suburban	11:52 5= 2= 2=	10:52 2= 1= 1=	10:30 1= 11:11 1= 11:52 1= 0:00	11:11 1= 11:52 1= 0:00	11:52 1= 0:00	0:00
		Rural	14:43 9= 2= 2=	13:48 2= 3= 3=	14:43 3= 13:45 1= 14:41 1= 10:16 1=	13:45 1= 14:41 1= 10:16 1=	14:41 1= 10:16 1=	10:16 1=

All Risk Structure Fire 2015 (6 months of data)

All Risk Structure Fires - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2015 (6 Months)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro- Urban	37 7=
		Suburban	31 1=
		Rural	0 0=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro- Urban	2:24 7=
		Suburban	25 1=
		Rural	0 0=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro- Urban	5:32 7=
		Suburban	4:24 1=
		Rural	0 0=
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Metro- Urban	12:55 4=
		Suburban	9:20 1=
		Rural	0 0=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro- Urban	7:02 4=
		Suburban	4:49 1=
		Rural	0 0=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Metro- Urban	13:21 4=
		Suburban	9:45 1=
		Rural	0 0=

All Risk Technical Rescue 2010-2014

All Risk Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2010- 2014	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro-Urban	2:11 18=	3:46 5=	41 4=	1:20 7=	1:07 4=	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	1:20 4=	32 2=	1:20 2=	0:00 0=	0:00 1=	0:00 0=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro-Urban	1:23 18=	1:23 5=	47 4=	1:25 85=	1:22 4=	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	2:34 4=	2:34 2=	2:26 2=	0:00 =	0:00 1=	0:00 0=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro-Urban	7:59 18=	5:35 5=	1:57 4=	10:49 7=	8:17 4=	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	8:03 4=	3:16 2=	6:08 2=	0:00 0=	8:03 1=	0:00 0=
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Metro-Urban	12:08 9=	3:21 1=	2:41 2=	12:08 5=	6:52 1=	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	15:21 3=	15:21 2=	7:42 1=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro-Urban	8:18 8=	7:27 1=	3:09 2=	8:18 5=	4:39 1=	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	8:03 4=	6:22 2=	6:52 2=	0:00 0=	8:03 1=	0:00 0=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Metro-Urban	12:27 9=	8:15 1=	5:53 2=	12:27 5=	8:48 1=	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=
		Rural	29:36 4=	15:58 2=	28:55 2=	0:00 0=	29:36 1=	0:00 0=

All Risk Technical Rescue 2015 (6 months of data)

All Risk Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2015 (6 Months)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro-Urban	1:52 1=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	0:00 0=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro-Urban	1:30 1=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	0:00 0=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro-Urban	3:40 1=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	0:00 0=
	Travel Time ERF Concentrati on	Metro-Urban	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	0:00 0=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro-Urban	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	0:00 0=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentrati on	Metro-Urban	0:00 0=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	0:00 0=

All Risk Hazardous Materials 2010-2014

All Risk Hazardous Materials - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2010- 2014	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro-Urban	1:05 685=	1:08 121=	55 166=	1:03 131=	1:11 118=	1:01 150=
		Suburban	1:09 134=	1:47 29=	53 31=	2:03 26=	46 24=	1:07 24=
		Rural	1:31 139=	1:53 36=	1:45 23=	1:05 23=	1:10 27=	47 31=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro-Urban	2:08 689=	2:05 121=	2:08 167=	2:21 132=	2:00 118=	2:08 152=
		Suburban	2:08 134=	2:05 29=	2:08 31=	2:25 26=	2:15 24=	1:46 24=
		Rural	2:19 139=	2:28 36=	2:06 23=	2:28 23=	2:19 27=	1:47 31=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro-Urban	6:57 687=	6:44 121=	6:57 165=	6:48 132=	7:36 117=	7:33 153=
		Suburban	7:09 134=	7:45 29=	6:15 31=	9:36 26=	6:35 24=	6:44 24=
		Rural	7:54 135=	7:28 33=	6:58 23=	13:13 22=	7:40 27=	9:22 31=
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Metro-Urban	12:15 30=	13:03 6=	23:07 8=	8:56 7=	8:06 4=	7:45 5=
		Suburban	9:33 5=	0:00 0=	8:32 2=	8:01 2=	9:33 1=	0:00 0=
		Rural	10:10 5=	6:32 2=	10:10 1=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	9:28 2=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro-Urban	7:10 30=	6:14 6=	7:13 8=	6:41 7=	7:06 4=	9:21 5=
		Suburban	7:15 6=	0:00 0=	7:15 3=	6:54 2=	6:37 1=	0:00 0=
		Rural	8:38 5=	6:25 2=	8:25 1=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	8:38 2=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Metro-Urban	13:25 30=	15:04 6=	24:57 8=	9:51 7=	9:54 4=	9:58 5=
		Suburban	11:47 5=	0:00 0=	10:04 2=	9:10 2=	11:47 1=	0:00 0=
		Rural	12:55 5=	9:09 2=	12:55 1=	0:00 0=	0:00 0=	11:26 2=

All Risk Hazardous Materials 2015 (6 months of data)

Moderate Risk Hazardous Materials - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2015 (6 Months)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro-Urban	1:21 59=
		Suburban	32 14=
		Rural	1:25 11=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro-Urban	2:12 59=
		Suburban	2:02 15=
		Rural	1:58 12=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro-Urban	6:52 59=
		Suburban	8:08 15=
		Rural	7:15 11=
	Travel Time ERF Concentrati on	Metro-Urban	8:19 2=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	16:53 2=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro-Urban	7:09 2=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	8:58 3=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentrati on	Metro-Urban	10:56 2=
		Suburban	0:00 0=
		Rural	18:21 2=

All Risk EMS 2010-2014

Moderate Risk EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2010- 2014	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro- Urban	2:33 16,697=	2:37 3625=	2:41 3417=	2:35 3285=	2:41 3157=	2:00 3242=
		Suburban	2:24 3208=	2:28 799=	2:30 692=	2:25 604=	2:23 586=	1:48 537=
		Rural	2:27 1938=	2:23 488=	2:42 411=	2:28 380=	2:19 361=	1:52 343=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro- Urban	2:01 16,773=	2:00 3654=	2:01 3439=	2:10 3281=	2:02 3178=	1:54 3250=
		Suburban	2:03 3211=	1:56 804=	2:00 689=	2:18 602=	2:02 588=	2:00 538=
		Rural	2:03 1948=	1:53 489=	1:53 413=	2:16 383=	2:12 365=	1:59 343=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro- Urban	5:21 16,821=	4:58 3660=	5:04 3440=	5:40 3304=	5:44 3187=	5:16 3260=
		Suburban	5:28 3217=	5:38 807=	5:36 691=	5:36 605=	5:15 587=	5:23 537=
		Rural	7:35 1954=	7:26 491=	7:29 415=	7:41 384=	7:09 364=	7:06 342=
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Metro- Urban	7:00 3181=	6:50 724=	6:53 628=	7:09 594=	7:16 573=	6:58 665=
		Suburban	6:52 499=	7:18 128=	8:00 99=	8:01 99=	8:26 97=	8:09 77=
		Rural	9:29 301=	9:29 93=	9:34 51=	9:37 62=	10:29 47=	8:11 48=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro- Urban	8:09 3184=	7:50 724=	7:59 628=	8:37 596=	8:38 574=	7:35 665=
		Suburban	8:38 498=	8:38 128=	8:45 99=	8:34 99=	8:59 97=	8:27 76=
		Rural	10:11 301=	10:02 93=	10:59 51=	9:35 62=	9:29 47=	9:01 48=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Metro- Urban	9:59 3182=	9:37 724=	9:53 628=	10:24 594=	10:31 574=	8:59 665=
		Suburban	10:59 498=	10:23 128=	11:14 99=	11:06 99=	11:08 97=	10:30 76=
		Rural	12:13 301=	12:34 93=	12:25 51=	12:57 62=	13:30 47=	10:52 48=

All Risk EMS 2015 (6 months of data)

Moderate Risk EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2015 (6 Month s)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro- Urban	2:11 1793=
		Suburban	1:59 355=
		Rural	2:11 256=
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro- Urban	1:48 1793=
		Suburban	1:51 355=
		Rural	1:56 259=
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Metro- Urban	5:04 1798=
		Suburban	5:33 354=
		Rural	7:29 260=
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Metro- Urban	6:58 327=
		Suburban	8:11 65=
		Rural	8:27 52=
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene Distribution	Metro- Urban	7:12 328=
		Suburban	8:01 65=
		Rural	9:34 53=
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Metro- Urban	8:57 327=
		Suburban	10:30 65=
		Rural	10:00 52=

