Bremerton/SKFR Standard of Cover Based on criteria set in Washington State RCW 52.33 & 35.103								
	BFD 2010 Response Time Breakdown				SKFR 2010 Response Time Breakdown			
	Calls	Performance 90%			Calls	Performance 90%		
		Turnout	Travel Time	Total Response Time		Turnout	Travel Time	Total Response Time
First Arriving Engine at a Structure Fire Incident								
Urban	4	3:12	3:34	7:23	6	2:39	7:03	10:45
Suburban	19	3:25	4:04	7:17	7	3:19	6:00	9:15
Rural	0	na	na	na	13	3:08	10:22	15:08
First Arriving BLS unit at a Medical Incident								
Urban	1186	2:23	5:50	8:30	1752	2:10	6:22	8:53
Suburban	3344	2:18	6:18	8:55	1164	2:03	7:21	10:06
Rural	23	2:01	6:50	14:00	1579	2:14	11:04	13:43
Second Arriving unit (Any Type) at a Structure Fire Incident								
Urban	4	2:39	3:26	7:16	6	3:08	7:46	10:45
Suburban	19	3:27	4:41	8:05	7	3:28	7:42	11:19
Rural	0	na	na	na	13	2:54	14:08	17:06
Effective Response Force at a Structure Fire Incident (Based on 13 Personnel)								
Urban	1	1:45	4:54	7:07	3	2:36	14:01	17:19
Suburban	5	1:49	8:25	10:57	6	4:15	16:14	20:06
Rural	0	na	na	na	4	3:45	17:23	22:17
Arrival of Engine or Brush Truck at a Brush Fire								
Urban	1	1:43	4:10	6:46	3	2:03	6:00	9:07
Suburban	7	1:37	5:17	8:16	3	2:21	15:23	16:24
Rural	0	na	na	na	6	2:51	9:02	11:55
Arrival of ALS unit at an ALS Medical Incident								
Urban	720	2:19	6:22	9:06	1141	2:14	8:00	10:42
Suburban	1977	2:18	6:24	9:08	725	2:13	9:23	12:12
Rural	17	2:04	6:48	11:43	1046	2:23	12:47	16:00
Effective Response Force at an ALS Medical Incident (Based on 4 Personnel)								
Urban	359	2:33	6:48	9:23	904	2:21	8:47	11:15
Suburban	1321	2:25	6:58	9:44	607	2:21	10:23	13:04
Rural	12	2:12	6:23	14:53	878	2:26	14:06	16:37

Standard of Cover Definitions and general information

Service Area Classifications

This document references service area classifications. The following are definitions that will help explain these terms.

Urban designation refers to an incorporated or unincorporated area with a population of over 30,000 people and/or a population density of over 2,000 people per square mile.

Suburban designation refers to an incorporated or unincorporated area with a population of 10,000 to 29,999 people and/or any area with a population density of 1,000 to 2,000 people per square mile.

Rural designation refers to an incorporated or unincorporated area with a total population of less than 10,000 people or with a population density of less than 1,000 people per square mile.

Requests for service used in SOC reporting.

SKFR and BFD are dispatched by a county wide 911 Central Communications Center (CenCom). All dispatches are done using a Computer Aided Dispatch System (CAD). The CAD system uses a series of preloaded information such as event types and response plans to dispatch the proper number and types of units to a specific call type. In addition to CAD, Criteria Based Dispatch (CBD) is used for EMS responses. SKFR and BFD have established and preloaded response plans for each type of response into the CAD system. For the SOC reporting and the creation of this report, only priority 1 and 2 level responses are utilized.

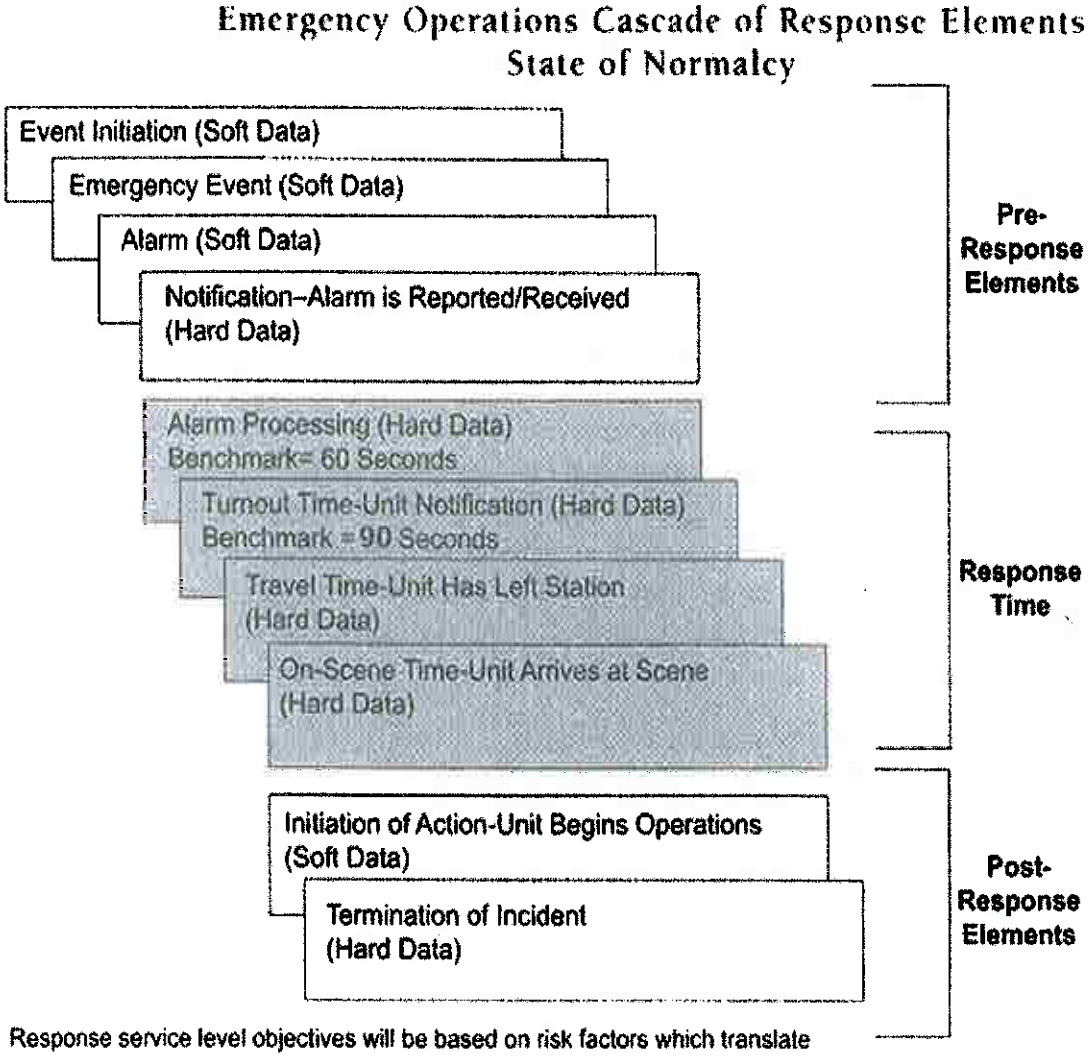
Priority Definitions

Priority 1: Imminent Life Risk, Critical Incident
These are time critical incidents where speed of arrival is likely a matter of life or death. These incident types include cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, structure fires, and fires with exposure and rescue calls. These are high priority for both dispatch and responders.

Priority 2: Serious Life or Significant Property Loss Risk, Urgent Incident
These incidents demand immediate service to mitigate a serious but not imminent life risk or significant property risk. A priority 2 incident is often an incident that could become a priority 1 if not dealt with promptly.

Cascade of response Elements

Every time an emergency occurs a number of elements make up a time breakdown that begins with an event initiation and ends with the termination of the incident. Below is a breakdown of response elements commonly considered during an event. Travel time is a major consideration in SOC reporting and is directly affected by resource placement, numbers, and availability.



Response service level objectives will be based on risk factors which translate into distribution and concentration of resources

Staffing Method Definitions

Staffing of stations is completed with one of four methods based upon the overall area risk and resources available to SKFR and BFD.

- Cross Staffing- A team of two personnel are assigned to a station with multiple apparatus. They respond with the unit type dispatched and the other unit is placed out of service because no staffing is left available to respond with it.

- Dedicated Staffing- A team of at least two personnel is assigned to one unit within the station.

- Squad Staffing- Two teams of at least two personnel are assigned to a station with two types of response apparatus. During normal day to day activity, they respond as separate units providing service. During a structure fire they may respond with separate units but together as one team to increase the staffing at the emergency.

- Volunteer Staffing, SKFR only- All volunteers are assigned to one of three weekly rotations. During their assigned rotations they are expected to respond to significant emergencies where staffing resources are needed from 1800 to 0600 on week days and at all time periods on weekends. All volunteers may also respond if available at any time. Some volunteers respond to stations for apparatus and others may respond directly to the scene.

Performance Objectives and Performance Measures

Performance Goals

This area addresses the basis for fire department response objectives. Fire department response objectives are typically based on the dynamics of fire growth and the events involved in a life threatening emergency medical incident. These two types of emergency responses have extensive scientific information available thus making them quantifiable.

Dynamics of Fire Growth and Flashover for Fire Suppression

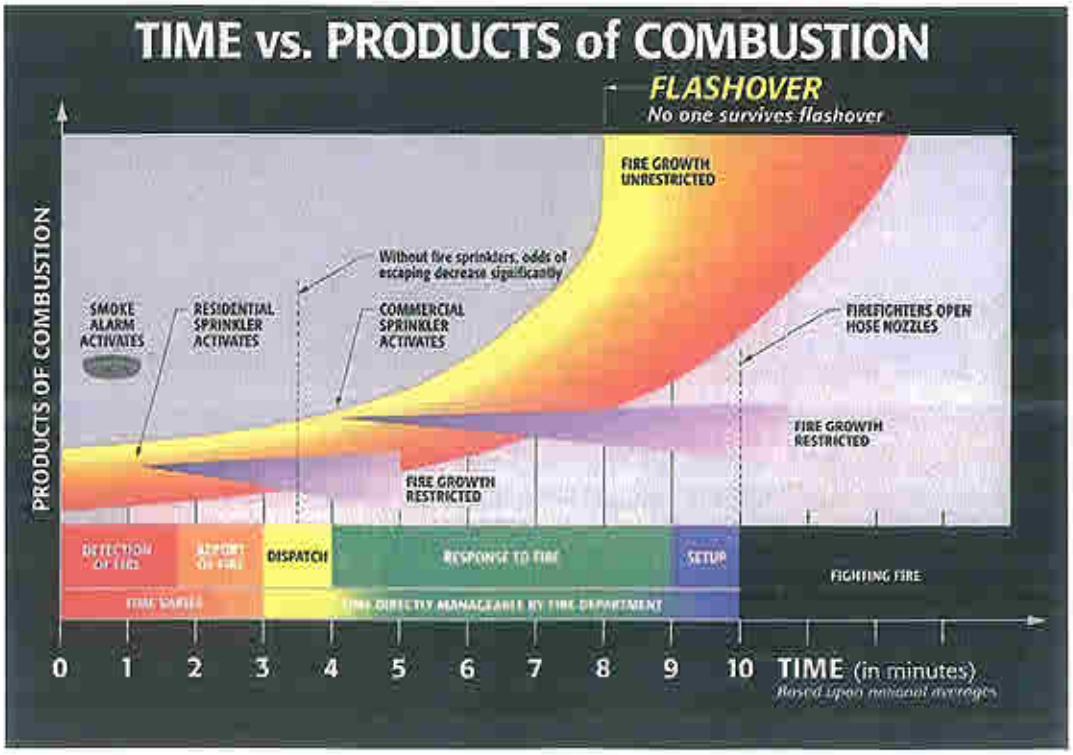
In order for firefighters to provide the most effective service, and to significantly reduce the risk of life and property loss, they must arrive at a structure fire in a short period of time with adequate resources. Matching the arrival of resources with a specific point in the fire's growth is one of the greatest challenges for a fire

department. Finding the specific point in a fire's growth can be done by looking at the stages of a fire.

Stages of a Fire

Regardless of the speed of growth, or length of burn time, all fires inside a compartment or building go through the same stages. A fire in a compartment begins with the "smoldering" stage and when left unaddressed will develop through the ignition, growth, flashover, fully developed, and decay stages. One particular stage emerges as being very significant because it marks a critical change in conditions. This phase is called the "flashover" phase. "Flashover" is a critical stage of fire growth for various reasons. The predominant reasons that this phenomenon is so critical is that no living thing can survive in the flashover room and that it creates a rapid increase in the rate of combustion which requires a greater amount of water to reduce the burning material below their ignition temperature. After flashover has occurred the fire burns much hotter and spreads at a much more significant pace. Once flashover has occurred search and rescue efforts become more difficult in the remainder of the building. Also, the occurrence of flashover causes an increased need for fire suppression personnel to mitigate the incident in a timely manner.

The following graph represents the stages of fire growth. This graph also identifies the time elements involved in flashover such as the detection and reporting of the fire, dispatch processing time, and the fire department's response time.



Emergency Medical Services

A nationally recognized benchmark used for establishing fire department response objectives is developed based on life threatening medical emergencies.

Using life threatening medical emergencies as a basis for setting EMS response time performance objectives has become a fire and EMS industry norm. The American Heart Association has shown that the likelihood of a patient surviving a life threatening medical emergency is improved if CPR and defibrillation are initiated within 5 minutes of the onset of the medical emergency.

The American Heart Association states:

> "Brain death and permanent death start to occur in just 4 to 6 minutes after someone experiences cardiac arrest. Cardiac arrest can be reversed if it's treated within a few minutes with an electric shock to the heart to restore a normal heartbeat. This process is called defibrillation. A victim's chances of survival are reduced by 7 to 10 percent with every minute that passes without CPR and defibrillation. Few attempts at resuscitation succeed after 10 minutes."

Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI), benchmark time standards.

Benchmark travel time standards represent a target or goal for each agency to work towards through system improvements and growth. Current or actual performance is reported in the SOC as baseline performance and represents the time period specified. The times on this SOC report reflect SKFR and BFD baseline travel time for the year 2010.

Fire and EMS Responses – Priority 1 and 2				
	1st Unit	2nd Unit	Effective Response Force	Performance
Urban				
CFAI Benchmark	4 minutes	8 minutes	8 minutes	90%
Suburban				
CFAI Benchmark	5 minutes	8 minutes	8 minutes	90%
Rural				
CFAI Benchmark	10 minutes	14 minutes	14 minutes	90%