

### Full Day Response Times Weekends

	2018			<b>Total</b>
	Medina City	Montville Township	Medina Township	
January	8.67	11.00	7.00	8.50
February	8.33	14.50		9.88
March	7.75			7.75
April	12.50	14.75	6.00	12.86
May	6.50	17.50	14.33	13.00
June	10.50	10.00	5.33	8.50
July	7.71	12.00	6.67	7.82
August	6.00	10.50	10.50	8.57
September		8.00		8.00
October	6.00	12.00		6.86
November	8.67		11.00	9.25
December	9.50		11.00	9.71
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>13.13</b>	<b>8.88</b>	<b>9.31</b>

Average Call Response Times  
Weekends  
Excludes Non-Emergency Calls

### Full Day Response Times Weekdays

	2018			<b>Total</b>
	Medina City	Montville Township	Medina Township	
January	10.214	11.909	9.417	10.392
February	9.458	12.800	9.917	10.000
March	9.308	15.833	7.000	9.568
April	8.400	12.300	6.714	9.135
May	8.870	9.444	10.500	9.478
June	7.690	11.500	7.750	8.044
July	7.467	11.875	9.462	8.667
August	7.739	11.200	7.333	8.176
September	8.250	13.333	7.778	9.222
October	7.500	8.143	9.556	7.979
November	9.308	10.700	7.500	9.295
December	8.467	9.500	7.500	8.630
<b>Grand Total</b>	8.542	11.404	8.610	9.073

Average Call Response Times  
Monday through Friday  
Excludes Non-Emergency Calls

**4.3 Staffing and Deployment.**

**4.3.1** The fire department shall identify minimum staffing requirements to ensure that a sufficient number of members are available to operate safely and effectively.

**4.3.2\*** Table 4.3.2 shall be used by the AHJ to determine staffing and response time objectives for structural fire fighting, based on a low-hazard occupancy such as a 2000 ft<sup>2</sup> (186 m<sup>2</sup>), two-story, single-family home without basement and exposures and the percentage accomplishment of those objectives for reporting purposes as required in 4.4.2.

**4.3.3\*** Where staffed stations are provided, when determined by the AHJ, they shall have a turnout time of 90 seconds for fire and special operations and 60 seconds for EMS, 90 percent of the time.

**4.3.4\*** Upon assembling the necessary resources at the emergency scene, the fire department shall have the capability to safely commence an initial attack within 2 minutes 90 percent of the time.

**4.3.5\*** Personnel responding to fires and other emergencies shall be organized into company units or response teams and shall have required apparatus and equipment.

**4.3.6** Standard response assignments and procedures, including mutual aid response and mutual aid agreements predetermined by the location and nature of the reported incident, shall regulate the dispatch of companies, response groups, and command officers to fires and other emergency incidents.

**4.4 Reporting Requirements.**

**4.4.1\* Incident Reports.** The fire department shall maintain a standardized reporting system that collects specific information on each incident.

**4.4.1.1** The incident report shall include the location and nature of the fire or emergency and describe the circumstances of the incident and the operations performed.

**4.4.1.2** This report shall identify the members responding to the incident.

**4.4.2 Annual Evaluation.**

**4.4.2.1** The fire department shall evaluate its level of service, deployment delivery, and response time objectives on an annual basis.

**4.4.2.2** The evaluation shall be based on data relating to level of service, deployment, and the achievement of each response time objective in each demand zone within the jurisdiction of the fire department.

**4.4.3 Quadrennial Report.** The fire department shall provide the AHJ with a written report, quadrennially, which shall be based on the annual evaluations required by 4.4.2.

**4.4.3.1** The quadrennial report shall define demand zones and/or circumstances in which the requirements of this standard are not being met.

**4.4.3.2** This report shall explain the predictable consequences of identified deficiencies and address the steps within a fire department strategic plan necessary to achieve compliance.

**4.5 Fire Suppression Operations.**

**4.5.1\* Incident Commander.** One individual shall be assigned as the incident commander.

**4.5.1.1\*** The assumption and identification of command shall be communicated to all units responding to or involved at the incident scene.

**4.5.1.2** The incident commander shall be responsible for the overall coordination and direction of all activities for the duration of the incident.

**4.5.1.3** The incident commander shall ensure that a personnel accountability system is immediately utilized to rapidly account for all personnel at the incident scene.

**4.5.2 Company Officer.** The company officer/crew leader shall at all times be aware of the identity, location, and activity of each member assigned to the company.

**4.5.2.1** Each member of the company shall be aware of the identity of the company officer/crew leader.

**Table 4.3.2 Staffing and Response Time**

Demand Zone <sup>a</sup>	Demographics	Minimum Staff to Respond <sup>b</sup>	Response Time (minutes) <sup>c</sup>	Meets Objective (%)
Urban area	>1000 people/mi <sup>2</sup>	15	9	90
Suburban area	500–1000 people/mi <sup>2</sup>	10	10	80
Rural area	<500 people/mi <sup>2</sup>	6	14	80
Remote area	Travel distance ≥ 8 mi	4	Directly dependent on travel distance	90
Special risks	Determined by AHJ	Determined by AHJ based on risk	Determined by AHJ	90

<sup>a</sup>A jurisdiction can have more than one demand zone.

<sup>b</sup>Minimum staffing includes members responding from the AHJ's department and automatic aid

<sup>c</sup>Response time begins upon completion of the dispatch notification and ends at the time interval shown in the table.



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February 19, 2018

Mr. Dennis Hanwell, Mayor  
Medina FPSA  
132 North Elmwood Ave.  
Medina, Ohio, 44256

RE: Medina Fpsa, Medina County, Ohio  
Public Protection Classification: 03/3Y  
Effective Date: June 01, 2018

Dear Mr. Dennis Hanwell,

We wish to thank you and Chief Robert Painter for your cooperation during our recent Public Protection Classification (PPC) survey. ISO has completed its analysis of the structural fire suppression delivery system provided in your community. The resulting classification is indicated above.

If you would like to know more about your community's PPC classification, or if you would like to learn about the potential effect of proposed changes to your fire suppression delivery system, please call us at the phone number listed below.

ISO's Public Protection Classification Program (PPC) plays an important role in the underwriting process at insurance companies. In fact, most U.S. insurers – including the largest ones – use PPC information as part of their decision-making when deciding what business to write, coverage's to offer or prices to charge for personal or commercial property insurance.

Each insurance company independently determines the premiums it charges its policyholders. The way an insurer uses ISO's information on public fire protection may depend on several things – the company's fire-loss experience, ratemaking methodology, underwriting guidelines, and its marketing strategy.

Through ongoing research and loss experience analysis, we identified additional differentiation in fire loss experience within our PPC program, which resulted in the revised classifications. We based the differing fire loss experience on the fire suppression capabilities of each community. The new classifications will improve the predictive value for insurers while benefiting both commercial and residential property owners. We've published the new classifications as "X" and "Y" – formerly the "9" and "8B" portion of the split classification, respectively. For example:

- A community currently graded as a split 6/9 classification will now be a split 6/6X classification; with the "6X" denoting what was formerly classified as "9."
- Similarly, a community currently graded as a split 6/8B classification will now be a split 6/6Y classification, the "6Y" denoting what was formerly classified as "8B."

- Communities graded with single “9” or “8B” classifications will remain intact.
- Properties over 5 road miles from a recognized fire station would receive a class 10.

PPC is important to communities and fire departments as well. Communities whose PPC improves may get lower insurance prices. PPC also provides fire departments with a valuable benchmark, and is used by many departments as a valuable tool when planning, budgeting and justifying fire protection improvements.

ISO appreciates the high level of cooperation extended by local officials during the entire PPC survey process. The community protection baseline information gathered by ISO is an essential foundation upon which determination of the relative level of fire protection is made using the Fire Suppression Rating Schedule.

The classification is a direct result of the information gathered, and is dependent on the resource levels devoted to fire protection in existence at the time of survey. Material changes in those resources that occur after the survey is completed may affect the classification. Although ISO maintains a pro-active process to keep baseline information as current as possible, in the event of changes please call us at 1-800-444-4554, option 2 to expedite the update activity.

ISO is the leading supplier of data and analytics for the property/casualty insurance industry. Most insurers use PPC classifications for underwriting and calculating premiums for residential, commercial and industrial properties. The PPC program is not intended to analyze all aspects of a comprehensive structural fire suppression delivery system program. It is not for purposes of determining compliance with any state or local law, nor is it for making loss prevention or life safety recommendations.

If you have any questions about your classification, please let us know.

Sincerely,

*Alex Shubert*

Alex Shubert

Manager -National Processing Center

cc: Mr. Bill Magargee, Water Superintendent, Medina Water Department  
Mrs. Amy Lyon-Galvin, Water Superintendent, Medina County Sanitary Engineering Department  
Lieutenant Dave Birckelchler, Communications Supervisor, Medina Police Department  
Chief Robert Painter, Chief, Medina Fire Department