Savannah Fire Department

STANDARDS OF COVER

2021-2025

SAVANNAH FIRE

CITY OF SAVANNAH

F D

GEORGIA

ISO CLASS-I CITY

Committed To Those We Serve

SAVANNAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Chief
Derik Minard

Accreditation Manager
Jack McCutchen, Research and Planning Chief

Accreditation Administrator
Elize Kitchen, Assistant Chief Logistics

Standards of Cover Task Force
Michael Taylor, Captain

Shamir Johnson, Captain

Justin Goldberg, Fire Engineer

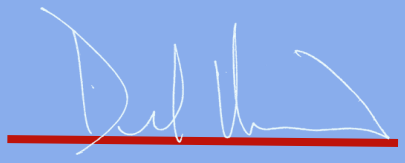
Shawn Hartl, Advanced Firefighter

Nusrat Fatema, City of Savannah GIS

Mandy Terkhorn, SAGIS

FIRE CHIEF ENDORSEMENT

This Standards of Cover provides a comprehensive analysis of Savannah Fire Department administrative and operational capabilities. The community's risks are fully assessed within this document in order to maximize efficiency and effectiveness. Based on the community's risk assessment, SFD developed a series of performance measures in order to provide the highest levels of services to our customers. The objective of this Standards of Cover is to ensure that a safe and effective response is delivered in regards to Fire Suppression, EMS, and special responses situations such as Technical Rescue, Hazardous Materials, Marine Response and events affecting homeland security. This Standards of Cover is consistent with the needs of the community and standards set forth by Savannah Fire Department.



Derik Minard, MS, EFO
Fire Chief
Savannah Fire Department

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

CONTENTS


SAVANNAH FIRE
FIREFIGHTER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) has operated successfully with response policies and procedures that reflect industry best practices. These policies and procedures result in a culture of inclusion, which foster innovation and diversity among our customers. Continued Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) accreditation requires SFD to prepare a Standards of Cover (SOC). The SOC outlines policies and procedures that determine the distribution and concentration of fixed, mobile, and human resources in relation to the services that are provided by the department. The SOC development process includes reviewing community expectations, setting response goals and objectives, establishing a system of measuring performance, incorporating National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) standards, the ISO (Insurance Service Office) grading schedule and the CFAI accreditation model. The outcome is a comprehensive document based on quantitative and qualitative data that outlines the present and future capabilities of SFD. This document is designed to provide elected officials, City administrators, and the community with information on fire service operations and integrated risk management planning. It is not intended to be a stand-alone document, but to be used in conjunction with the SFD Strategic Plan.

SFD's internal evaluation addresses these key service level issues:

- A baseline tool for defining emergency response performance standards and goals
- A community life safety, economic and environmental risk summary
- An analysis of critical emergency scene tasks, which assumes maximum utilization of all personnel under a worst case scenario
- A basis for continually measuring performance over time
- Guidelines for short-term and long-term policy decisions dealing with resource procurement and allocation

The SOC is developed through a systematic evaluation of the department's present policies, practices and historical response data. Within this process, the SOC will define service area classifications based on population densities as outlined below:

URBAN

An urban area is comprised of a densely settled core of the census tracts and/or census blocks that meet minimum population density requirements, along with contiguous territory containing non-residential urban land uses as well as with low population density included to link outlying densely settled territory with the densely settled core. To qualify as an urban area on its own, the territory identified according to the criteria must encompass at least 2,500 people, at least 1,500 of which reside outside institutional group quarters. Urban areas that contain 50,000 or more people are designated as urbanized areas (UAs); urban areas that contain at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 people are designated as urban clusters (UCs). The term "urban area" refers to both UAs and UCs.

RURAL

The term "rural" encompasses all populations, housing, and territory not included within an urban area.

An analysis of the City of Savannah's population density in regards to service areas reveals a population classifications of urban. The City of Savannah has 145,862 citizens within its 108 square miles. The results of these analyses are then used to develop formal statements regarding the level of service the department can be expected to provide, along with recommendations to make changes in the way services are delivered for the purpose of improving the level of service to the community. SFD currently operates under a variety of documents to include; general orders, operational policies and procedures, as well as official memorandums from senior and operations level command staff. These documents provide guidance for operational and administrative functions, and are updated on both a scheduled and unscheduled basis.

SECTION I: Savannah History

Georgia was the 13th British colony in the Americas, established in 1733. Savannah is its oldest city. It was founded by British Gen. James Oglethorpe who organized Savannah's streets, squares, and living spaces along a series of grids; making Savannah the nation's first planned city. Of Oglethorpe's 24 original squares, 22 remain in use as green and recreation space.

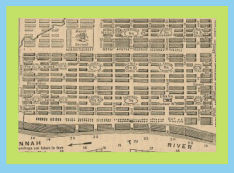
Savannah's rich soil and mild climate led to a post-Revolutionary War cotton boom, which was galvanized in 1794 when Eli Whitney patented the cotton gin in the area. Savannah quickly became an important commercial port. Gov. Edward Telfair incorporated the City on December 23, 1789. A devastating 1796 fire wiped out half the city. The 1820 yellow fever outbreak killed a tenth of the population but Savannah rebounded economically during the antebellum period. The Georgia Historical Society was established and the city acquired the ornate fountain still used in Forsyth Park. But plantation-based prosperity changed drastically during the Civil War. Union sea blockades devastated Savannah's rich merchants and slave-holding elite. In 1862, Union soldiers captured Fort Pulaski at the mouth of the Savannah River. By December 1864, Savannah fell to Union Gen. William Sherman. After defeating the Confederacy in Atlanta, Sherman set his troops on a march to Savannah's coast. Their orders were to burn down every city in their path. But Sherman opted to spare beautiful Savannah. On December 22, 1864 he presented the city as a gift to President Abraham Lincoln. Then in 1865 he met with Savannah's black ministers at the Green-Meldrim House on Madison Square for advice on integrating formerly enslaved people into society. The result was Special Field Order 15, which promised freed men a mule and 40 acres of Confederate land.

During Reconstruction many black Savannahians worked to restore the union and build a better lives for themselves. They held state and local pollical offices, established banks and schools, built churches, homes, and businesses. However, black economic growth and political progress was stymied by the establishment's opposition to change. Jim Crow laws and an economic downturn crushed it. Because cotton remained Savannah's key export, the economy was hit hard by the early 1900s boll weevil infestation. The Great Depression exacerbated poverty, social discord, racial injustice and inequities. But Savannah's black community remained strong; producing local business, academic, religious and pollical leaders who went on to play key roles in the Civil Rights Movement.

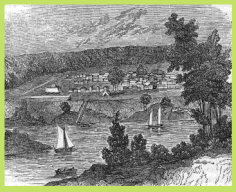
By the 1950s Savannah's historic buildings were time-worn. Many were destroyed in the name of progress and modernization. A group of forward-thinking Savannah women established the Historic Savannah Foundation to save significant landmarks. Their work, resulted in Savannah's 1966 designation as a National Historic Landmark. Savannah's historical treasures include: The Pirates House, built in 1734; Lutheran Church of the Ascension, built in 1741; First African Baptist Church, established in 1788; The Olde Pink House, built in 1789; Telfair Academy of Arts, built in 1812; The Juliette Gordon Low House, built in 1821; St. John's Cathedral and Temple Mickeve Israel, both built in 1876; and Independent Presbyterian Church, built in 1890.

Today Savannah is home to the East Coast's fifth busiest port and one of the largest U.S. historic districts. It is Georgia's fifth largest city, with a population of 145,100. Each year Savannah attracts about 14 million visitors.

1733



General James Edward Oglethorpe and 120 travelers on the Good Ship Anne land on a bluff, high along the Savannah River in February 1733. Oglethorpe names Georgia, the 13th and final British colony in the Americas, after England's King George II.



1789

On December 23, 1789, Savannah's municipal government is created when Governor Edward Telfair signs the charter incorporating the City of Savannah.

1888

President Grover Cleveland visits Savannah in February 1888. He tours the Telfair Academy of Art and officiates the dedication of the monument honoring Revolutionary War hero Sgt. William Jasper.

LEGAL BASIS

December 23, 1789— Savannah's municipal government is created as Gov. Edward Telfair signs an incorporating charter. The city has occupied four seats of municipal government since 1789:

1. 1790-1812: The first seat of government was an abandoned filature factory on Reynolds Square where silkworm cocoons were stored and reeled. It burned down in 1839.
2. 1812 - 1904: The second seat of government was the City Exchange, which stood on the site of present City Hall at Bay and Bull streets. The City Exchange, constructed in 1799 by a stock company, was initially occupied by commercial tenants. The City gradually purchased all of the building shares, took ownership in 1812, and moved City offices there. It was demolished in March of 1904 to make way for new City Hall construction on that site.
3. March 1904 - December 1905: City offices were temporarily housed in the Oglethorpe Avenue Police Barracks.
4. January 2, 1906: Savannah's current City Hall building opens.

March 1, 1790— The first aldermen are elected. Seven days later they elect Savannah's first Mayor John Houston.

1901— The City of Savannah publishes "A History of the City Government of Savannah, Georgia, from 1790 to 1901," which traces the establishment and growth of the City of Savannah municipal government in its first century.

December 1953— The Georgia State Legislature passes a new City of Savannah charter creating a council manager form of government composed of City Council, a mayor and six aldermen and a city manager to serve as the government's chief executive officer in charge of the daily operations.

February 19, 1954— City Council approves a resolution hiring Frank A. Jacocks as the first city manager.

July 2021— Savannah is represented by eight aldermen and Michael Brown is interim city manager.

2004

Savannah is the host City for the 30th G8 Summit in 2004. Leaders from the world's eight largest industrialized nations gather to discuss global issues pertaining to politics and economics

2021

Today Savannah is Georgia's fifth largest city and third largest metropolitan area. It is an industrial center, important Atlantic seaport and on of the Southeast's busiest tourist destinations.

CITY OF SAVANNAH GOVERNMENT

The City of Savannah operates under a council-manager form of government implemented in 1954. The mayor and aldermen are elected to four year terms. Six Aldermen are elected by district and two are elected city-wide. They enact city ordinances, adopt a budget, levy taxes and perform other necessary governance tasks, including the appointment of a city manager to administer city affairs. The city manager administers the programs and policies established by council, makes budget recommendations, appoints bureau and department heads, and exercises general supervision over all city employees.

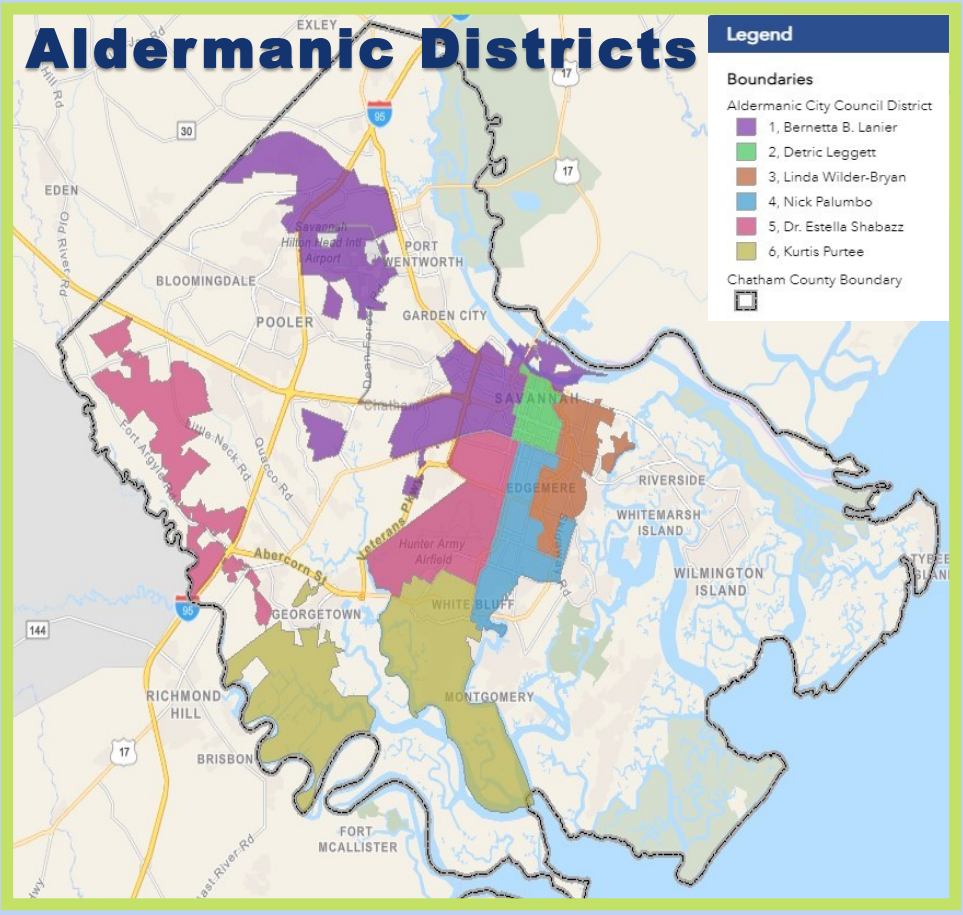
Council meetings are held on the 2nd floor of City Hall every second and fourth Thursday of the month. City Hall is located on Yamacraw Bluff overlooking the Savannah River. It is the very bluff where Gen. James Oglethorpe first arrived in 1733. The Renaissance Revival style building features classic proportions and detailing. It was designed by Savannah architect Hyman Wallace Witcover in 1901. The original cost estimate of $205,167 included plans for ornate carvings of chariots and horses. However, budget considerations forced their deletion from the final design. The structure was built on the site of an old city exchange building erected in 1799. On January 2, 1906, ten thousand visitors attended the opening reception for Savannah's City Hall. The first City Council meeting in the new building was held the following day.

Two tablets outside the main entrance commemorate Savannah's importance to the maritime industry. The first, installed in 1918, marks the 100th anniversary of the steamship Savannah, which was the first of its kind to cross the Atlantic. The second tablet memorializes The John Randolf, the first iron vessel in the Americas, which was assembled in and launched from Savannah in 1934.

The Bay Street foyer leads to a dramatic rotunda reaching four stories. It its topped by a leaded glass dome of yellows, golds, and blues. Eight equally spaced windows on the exterior provide natural light to the stained glass. City Hall's second floor houses the Mayor's office and Council Chambers, as well as a painting and photo display of all mayors since 1790.

Financial Basis

The City of Savannah Office of Management and Budget prepares the city's fiscal plan based on council's strategic priorities. The City of Savannah's overall 2021 budget is $414 million dollars, and the Management and Budget Office maintains the Distinguished Budget Presentation and Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting. Savannah Fire Department operations are funded by the City of Savannah General Fund. Savannah Fire's 2021 budget is $34,772,813 million. Savannah Fire's base budget request for yearly operating costs and strategic goals is published in the department's 2020-2024 Strategic Plan.



SAVANNAH CITY COUNCIL

District 1

Bernetta B. Lanier

District 2

Detric Leggett

District 3

Linda Wilder-Bryan

District 4
Council Vice Chair

Nick Palumbo

Mayor

Van R. Johnson, II

District 5
Mayor Pro Tem

Dr. Estella Edwards Shabazz

Post 1, At-Large
Chair of Council

Kesha Gibson-Carter

District 6

Kurtis Purtee

Post 2, At-Large

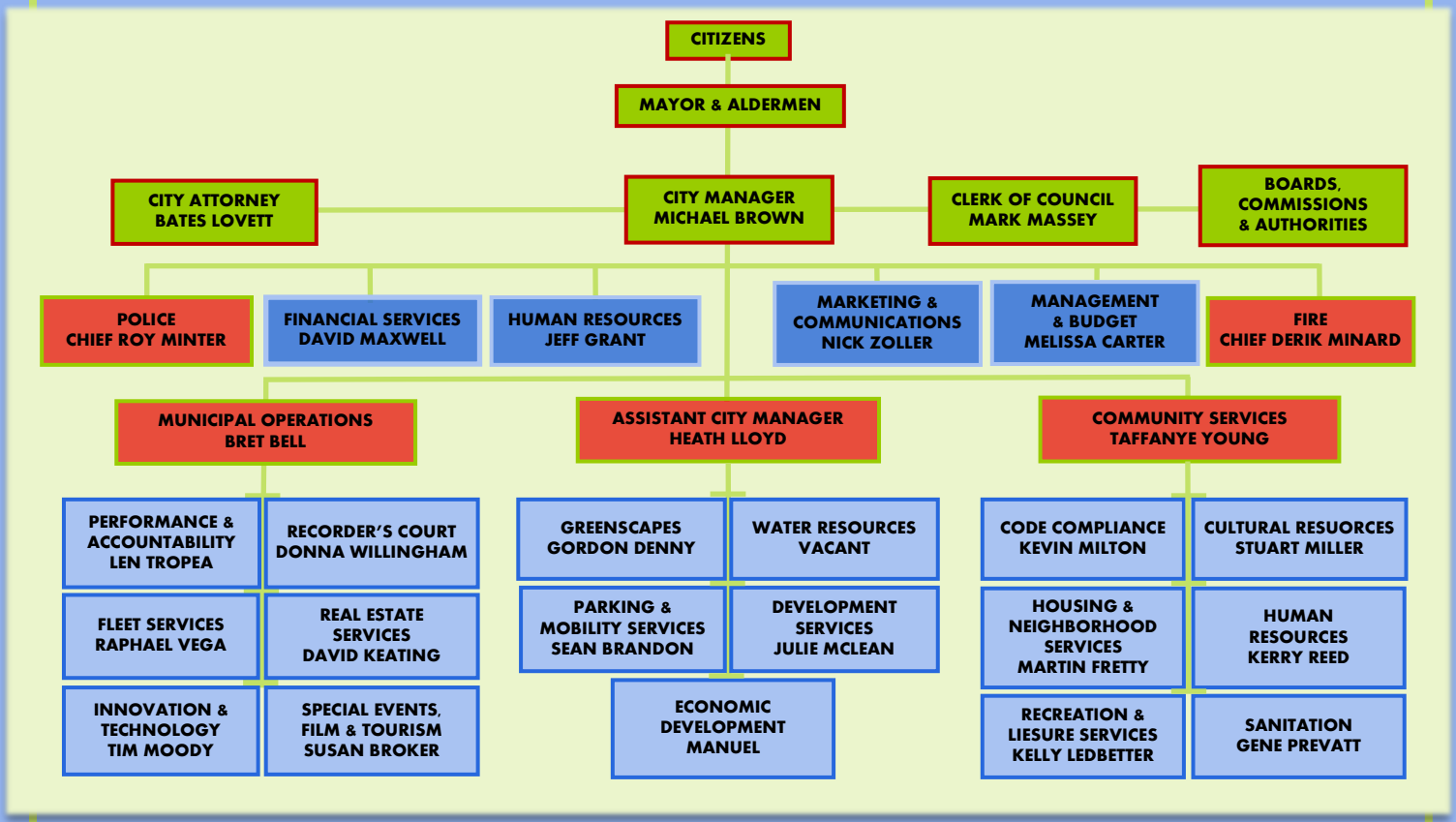
Alicia Miller Blakely

CITY OF SAVANNAH VISION

Savannah, an extraordinary place to live, learn, and prosper

CITY OF SAVANNAH MISSION

The mission of the City of Savannah is to provide exceptional public services to residents, businesses and guests so they may experience a safe, healthy, and thriving community



City Growth and Expansion

In 1733 the City of Savannah was designed around four open squares, each surrounded by four residential blocks and four civic blocks. The squares and surrounding blocks were called wards. After the first four wards were developed, two additional wards were laid out. This design, now known as the Oglethorpe Plan, was part of a larger regional city design plan that included gardens, farms, and out-lying villages.

Today, Savannah has 22 squares within the historic district. These squares are lined with majestic live oak trees and surrounded by historic churches, homes, inns and museums. In 2019, nearly 15 million visitors toured Savannah. The city, known as the Hostess City, holds cultural celebrations that attract visitors from all over the world. In March, Savannah hosts one of the nation's largest St. Patrick's Day celebrations.

Southside Savannah features the majority of commercial and residential parcels within the city. The western section of the city is Savannah's newest and fastest growing residential area. Most city annexation occurs there.

CITY OF SAVANNAH DEMOGRAPHICS

Savannah has a diverse population of 145,862. There are 289,195 citizens county-wide.. The majority of Savannahians, 54.2%, are black; 36.2% are white and 9.6% are Latino, Asian, and multi-ethnic. Some 26.6% of the population is age 0-19, 23.5% is age 20-34, 25.2% is 35-54, 19.7% is age 55-74 and 5% of the population is 75 and older. The City of Savannah enjoys a 10-year growth rate of 14%.

Savannah's median household income is $43,307, with 22.9% of citizens earning $24,999 or less, 41.9% earning $25,000-$74,999 and 26.4% earning $75,000-$200,000 or more. The poverty rate is 20%.

Some 90.6% of Savannahians have a high school education or higher. Just 9.4% of Savannah's citizens have less than a high school education. About 27.7 % have a high school diploma, 23.6% completed some college and 39.4% hold an associate, bachelor's, or master's degree.

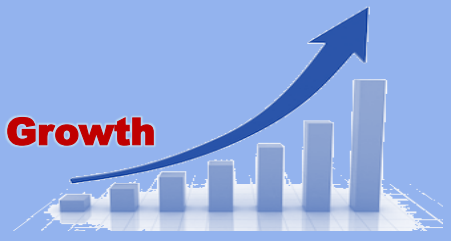
Population

City: 145,862

County: 289,195

Annual Visitors: 14 million

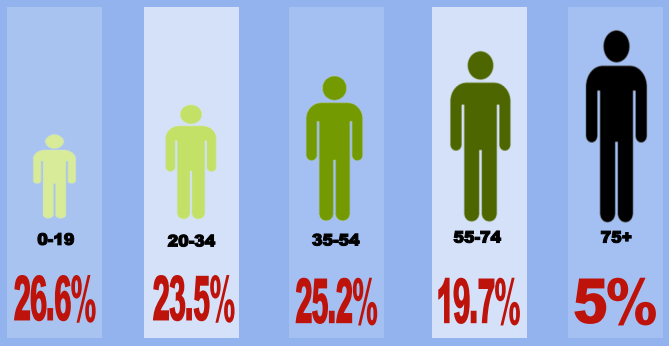
Growth



14%

10 year population growth is more than double the U.S. growth rate

Ages



Ethnicities

54.2% Black

36.2% White

4.79% Latino

2.64% Multi-Race

2.17% Asian

STATEWIDE

POVERTY: 15%

MEDIAN INCOME: $58,700

SAVANNAH

POVERTY: 20%

MEDIAN INCOME: $43,307

Household Income

EDUCATION LEVELS

- Less than grade 9: 2.8%
- Grade 9 - 12, no diploma: 6.6%
- High School Diploma: 27.7%
- Some College, No Degree: 23.6
- Associate Degree: 8.6%
- Bachelor's Degree:17.9%
- Graduate Degree: 12.9%

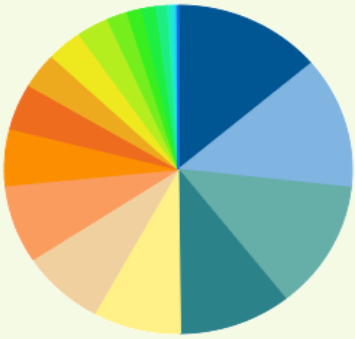
AGE DISTRIBUTION

- Under 19= 26.6%
- 20to 24 years= 7.5%
- 25 to 34 years= 16%
- 35 to 59 years= 28.6%
- 60 to 84 years= 19.8%
- 85 years and older= 1.5%

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

- Less than $10,000: 7.4%
- $10,000 - $14,999: 5%
- $15,000 - $24,999: 9.9%
- $25,000 - $34,000: 9.6%
- $35,000 - $49,999: 13.7
- $50,000 - $74,999: 18%
- $75,000 - $99,000: 12.9%
- $100,000 - $149,999: 13.8%
- $150,000 - $199,999: 5.2%
- More than $200,000: 4.5%

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



Savannah's economy is based on manufacturing, maritime and transportation industries, tourism, and a variety of businesses, including healthcare. The Port of Savannah is an international hub and the fastest growing port in the U.S. The city's tourism industry brings in roughly 14 million visitors a year, generating support for the hospitality industry. Continued growth in the region fuels the education, healthcare, and housing markets, which support the growing workforce. Savannah is a thriving community in a strategic east coast location, which attracts industry.

- **Accommodation/ Food Service: 13.8%**
- **Retail Trade: 12.7%**
- **Educational Services: 8.2%**
- **Waste Management: 7.7%**
- **Construction: 4.5%**
- **Whole Trade Services: 3.3%**
- **Finance Insurance: 1.9%**
- **Arts/ Entertainment: 1.3%**
- **Healthcare/ Social Assistance= 12.9%**
- **Manufacturing= 10.4%**
- **Transportation/ Warehousing= 7.8%**
- **Public Administration= 5.6%**
- **Technical/ Scientific Services= 3.5%**
- **Non Public Administrative Services= 3.0%**
- **Real Estate Services= 1.5%**
- **Information Services= 1.1%**

Infrastructure

Savannah is home to a variety of industries and is supported by a robust infrastructure, including a marine port, major interstates and highways, military and commercial airports and a major railroad system. Savannah's port is the third busiest, and fastest growing port in the U.S. The infrastructure supports global trade. Over 4 million containers pass through the Port of Savannah annually.

West Savannah is bordered by Interstate 95, which stretches from Maine to Florida. Interstate 16 cuts through Savannah from east to west and connects Savannah to large Georgia cities, like Macon. Interstate 516 an auxiliary route of Interstate 16, which Georgia commuters use to travel into the city daily. Highway 80 traverses Savannah from west to east providing additional route options for commuters. State Road 21 supports commercial truck traffic headed to the Port of Savannah. State Road 204 is a major thoroughfare for north and southbound traffic. The Truman Parkway is divided highway that runs from Savannah's northeastern most regions to the southern sections. In West Savannah, Jimmy Deloach Parkway supports heavy commercial truck traffic and serves as a key corridor for citizens living in the newest residential sections of the city.

The Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport is located in West Savannah. The 165th Air National Guard provides fire protection for the airport and its buildings. Hunter Army Airfield, located on Savannah's southside, supports the 3rd Infantry Division of the United States Army and the 75th Ranger Regiment 1st Battalion.

The City of Savannah is home to two Class I, and two Class III railroads, which support commerce within the city and the port. Norfolk Southern and CSX railroads use Savannah's rails to move freight from the Port. Amtrak also provides commercial travel on Savannah's railways.

Two major hospitals are located within the City of Savannah. Memorial Health University Medical Center is a level I trauma center. Saint Joseph's/Candler Hospital has campuses in the city center and on the southside, including a cancer treatment center. These facilities support the medical needs of the citizens of Savannah and surrounding communities.

Industry

The City of Savannah has a robust marine port, and major industries manufacturing everything from jets to paper. The Port of Savannah is operated by the Georgia Ports Authority, which has a major impact on Savannah River traffic. Savannah's port is the third busiest container gateway in the U.S., with 36 container ships visiting the port each week. Commercial truckers, CSX and Norfolk Southern rail transport companies use Savannah's railways and interstates to move over 4 million containers in and out of the port annually.

Gulfstream Aerospace is located at the Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport. It produces the world's premier business jets and employs 4,300 people. International Paper is a major paper pulp manufacturing plant located on the Savannah River. International Paper, the largest producer of paper bags in the U.S., employs 1,800 people at its Savannah facility.

Savannah's two major hospitals are among the city's largest employers. Memorial Health University Medical Center employees more than 4,500 people, and St. Joseph's/Candler Hospital employs 3,800.

The many other industries based in the City of Savannah are involved in advanced manufacturing, logistics and distribution, technology, aerospace, and marine services. Among the most notable industries are BASF Catalyst LLC, Chatham Steel, Alienworx, Aerofinish Inc, and Hinckley Yachts.

LEADING EMPLOYERS BY INDUSTRY

Savannah is home to a large number of industry headquarters and international branch operations related to manufacturing, specialty food and beverage, logistics and distribution, healthcare, technology, aerospace engineering, and marine services:

BASF Catalysts LLC
Byrd's Famous Cookies
Chatham Steel Corporation
Candor USA
Alienworx
Aerofinish Inc.
Hinckley Yachts
Imperial Sugar
JCB Americas, Inc.
Mitsubishi Hitachi Power Systems
Americas, Inc.
Rolls-Royce North America Inc.
Wallenius Wilhelmsen Logistics
Vopak

INFRASTRUCTURE

QUALITY OF LIFE

median HOME VALUE
$164,279

City MILLAGE rate
12.856 mills

Average # of sunny days
215

Temperature
56.1° normal daily minimum

Average # of rainy days
110

420 miles of NAVIGABLE waters

AVERAGE annual rain fall
49.1 INCHES

median HOUSEHOLD INCOME
$43,307

87.7
Cost OF LIVING index

Temperature
77.4° normal daily maximum

Median Age
35.6 Years

AVERAGE annual snow fall
0.3 INCHES

24.5 MINUTES average commute

school MILLAGE rate
18.881 MILLS

108 square miles TOTAL area

AVERAGE annual wind speed
6.9 MPH

7.0% SALES TAX

Residents per square mile
1,397

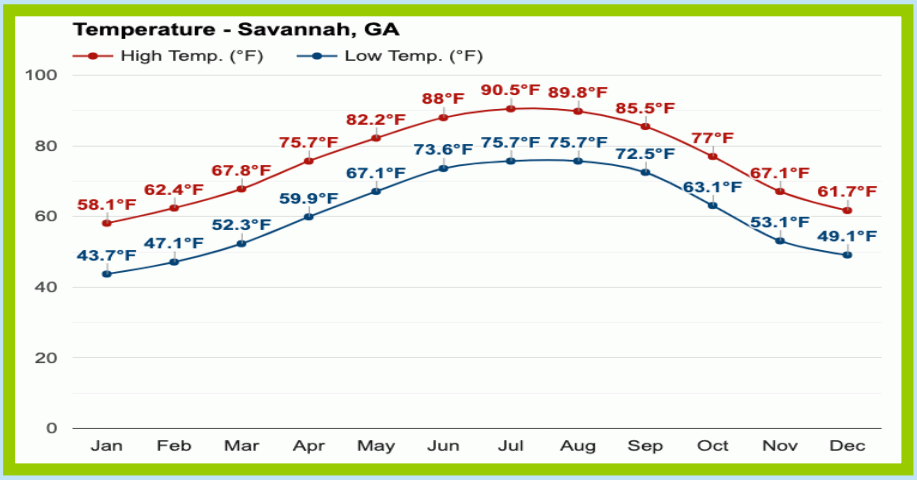
People per household
2.5

TOPOGRAPHY

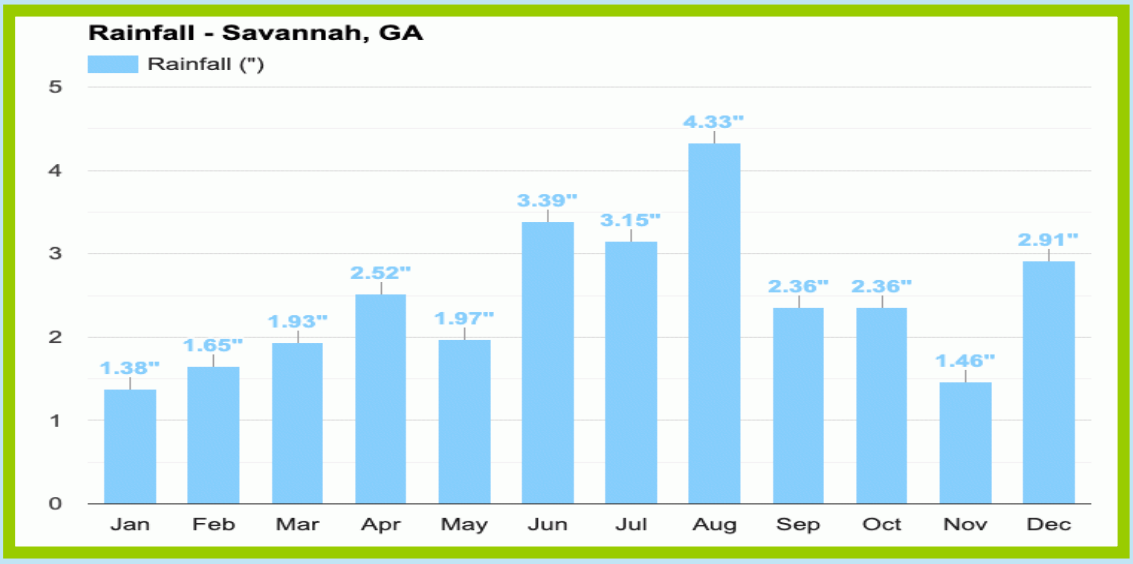
Savannah is a coastal Georgia city, located along the Savannah River, 20 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean. Savannah borders the State of South Carolina and the Savannah River acts as a natural barrier. Savannah sits on a coastal plain with flat marshland to the north and east. The city is surrounded by the Savannah River and Intercoastal waterways. The majority of the land is low lying and prone to floods during tropical rain and thunderstorm events.

The City of Savannah has a moderate climate. On average, temperatures remain above 70 degrees for 7 months of the year. The average annual rainfall is 49 inches, with about 1.38 inches of rain in January and an average of 4.33 inches in August. During the summer, average high temperatures range 88 to 91 degrees. Savannah also has an active thunderstorm season that produce large amounts of rainfall in a short period of time. During the winter, average high temperatures range between 58 to 63 degrees. Snow is a rarity.

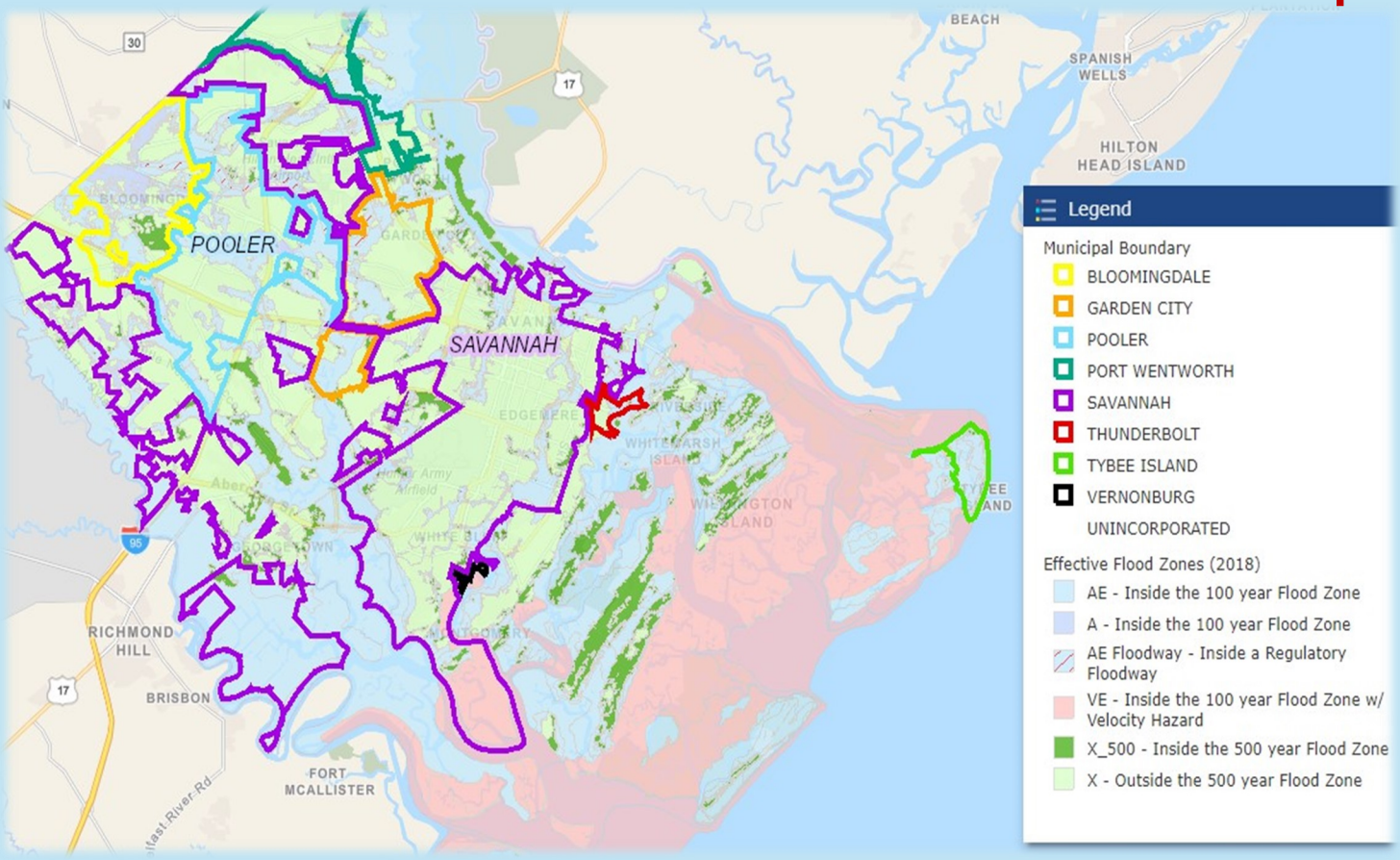
Average Temperature



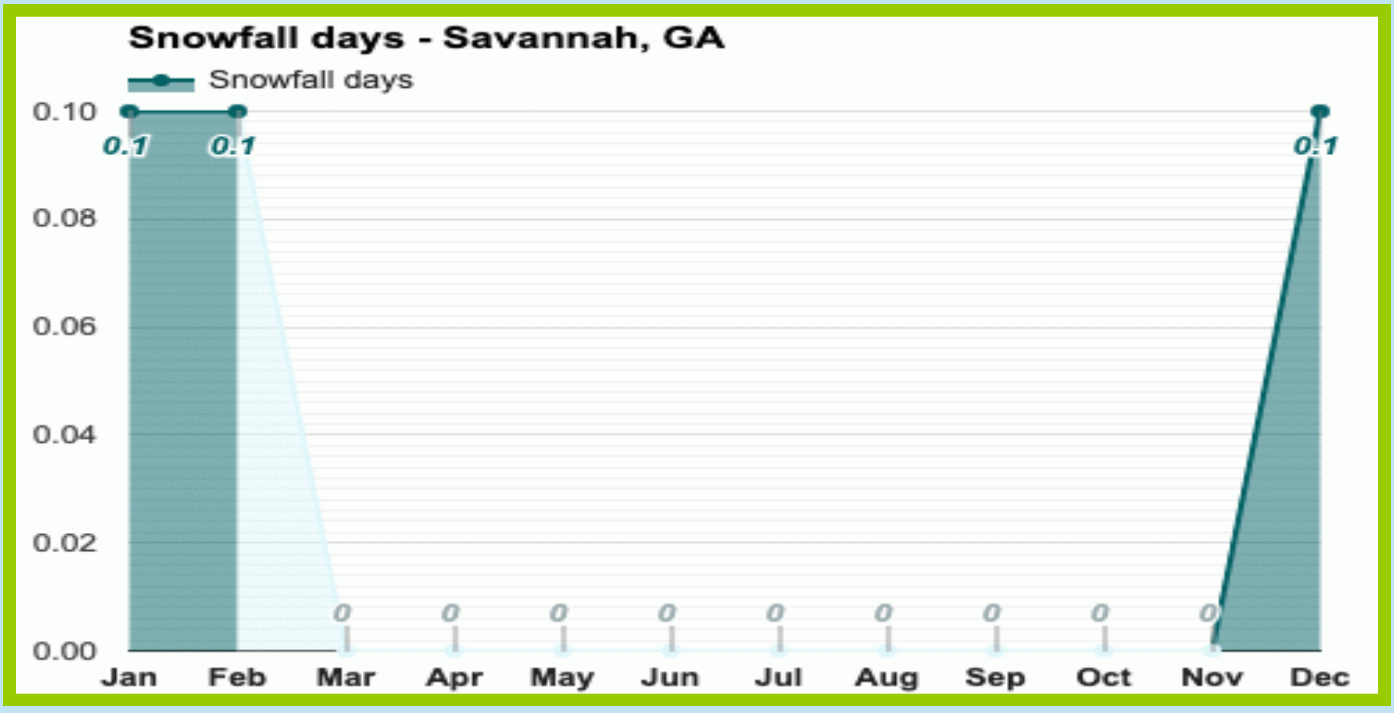
Average Rainfall



Flood Zone Maps



Average Snowfall



SECTION II: SAVANNAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Savannah Fire Department (SFD), is an all hazards, career department that provides 24-hour emergency services. The department is organized into three sections, Operations, Logistics and Emergency Management. Operational services include: fire suppression, EMS, hazardous materials, technical rescue, and marine firefighting/ rescue. To support these services, SFD employs 318 firefighters who are assigned to one of three shifts and work out of 15 stations. The Logistics section includes fire education and prevention, fire investigations, training, facility maintenance, fleet and supply. The Logistics Department also manages human resources and budget matters. The Emergency Management section serves as the city-wide coordinator for large scale incidents that threaten the continuity of city operations.

Vision

We are committed to serving our community with the utmost levels of professionalism and efficiency in relation to the preservation of life and property

Mission

The Savannah Fire Department is committed to serving and educating our city with exceptional customer service and superior emergency response. Our services are designed to reduce community risks and mitigate hazards threatening life, property, and the environment in an atmosphere that encourages innovation, professional development, and diversity.

Cultural Statement

"Committed to those we serve"

Organizational Principles

Professionalism

Trust

Loyalty

Safety

Teamwork

Leadership

Diversity

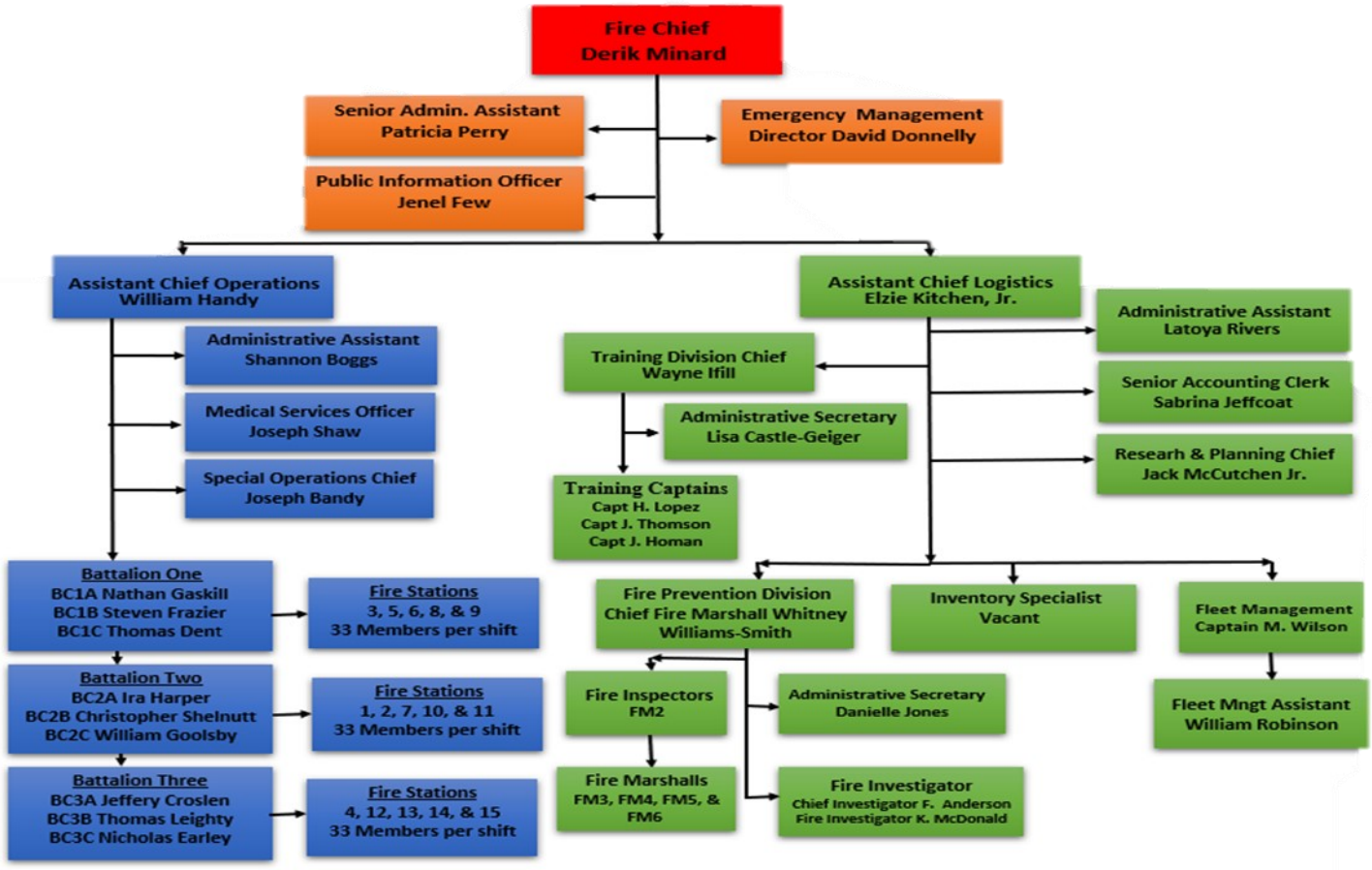
Service Excellence

Accountability

Customer & Employee Satisfaction

Effective Communication

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Staffing Matrix

The Savannah Fire Department has a minimum staffing requirement of 86 personnel divided into three battalions each shift. When staffing exceeds the personnel minimum, the staffing Matrix is used.

Staff On Duty	Engine 1	Engine 2	Engine 3	Engine 4	Engine 5	Engine 6	Engine 8	Engine 11	Engine 12	Engine 13	Engine 14	Engine 15	Truck 5	Rescue 1	Rescue 2	Truck 13	Engine 7	Truck 1	Engine 9	Truck 2	Truck 12	Engine 10	Battalion Chief 1	Battalion Chief	Battalion Chief 3	HazMat 2	Safety 1
86	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
87	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
88	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
89	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
90	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
91	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
92	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1
93	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1

SFD HISTORY

1759

One year after fire destroyed a profitable silk processing factory, the City of Savannah purchases a hand engine, appoints 15 volunteers to fight fires and implements the first fire ordinance.

1821

One year after the Great 1820 Fire ravages downtown, free men of color organize their own volunteer companies. By 1824 the City organizes and trains the all-black Savannah Fire Company. In 1825 free black men are offered increased pay, exemptions and privileges to become firefighters.

1911

Savannah Fire had been a full-time, professional fire department for 21 years when the City replaces all horse drawn apparatus with motorized chemical wagons in 1911, making Savannah Fire the first fully mechanized fire department in the nation.

1929

Chief John H. Monroe invents the fire apparatus water tank, to replace soda-acid tanks that mix bicarbonate soda, water and sulfuric acid to force water out of hoses. Monroe's tank becomes the industry standard.

2015

Savannah Fire earns an ISO Class I rating for maintaining professional standards and equipment that reduce the City's fire risk.

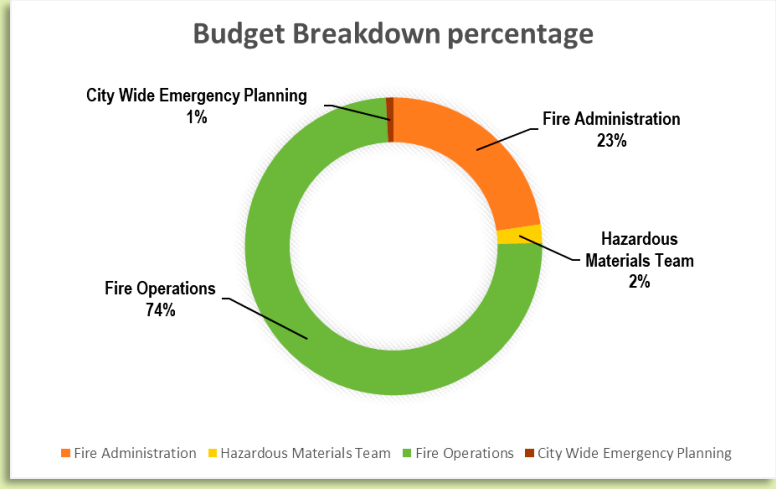
2016

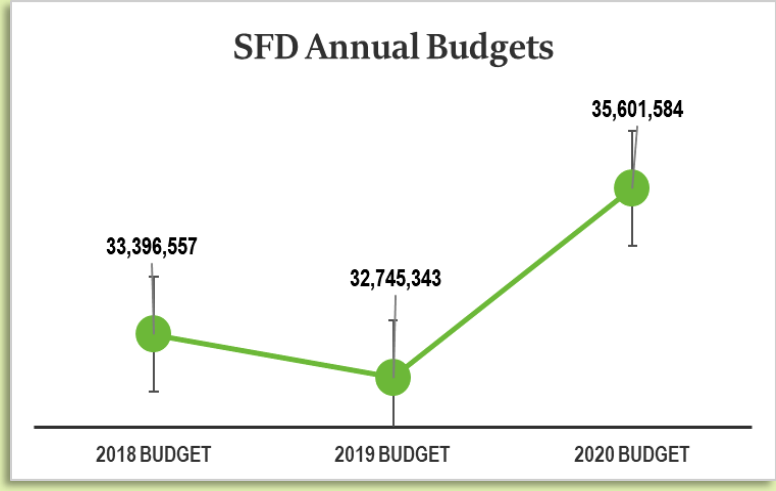
Savannah Fire is Georgia's fifth internationally accredited agency with CFAI and CPSE, and the nation's first agency accredited through the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators

BUDGET OVERVIEW (PI 1B.2)

RESOURCES (PI 1B.2)

15 Fire Stations
338 Personnel
15 Fire Engines
5 Truck Companies
2 Heavy Rescues
2 Marine Units





SAVANNAH FIRE DEPARTMENT STATIONS

(3 Shifts with Minimum Staffing of 86 Personnel per Shift) PI 1B.2

STATION	BATTALION	ADDRESS	APPARATUS	MINIMUM DAILY STAFFING	SPECIALTY
Station 1	2	535 E. 63rd St.	Engine 1	4	Emergency Response
			Truck 1	3	Emergency Response
Station 2	2	5 Skyline Dr.	Engine 2	4	Hazmat
			Truck 2	3	Emergency Response
Station 3	1	121 E. Oglethorpe	Engine 3	4	TRT
			Marine 1/2	Cross-staffed with Engine 3	Marine
			Rescue 1	4	TRT
Station 4	3	2402 Augusta Ave.	Engine 4	4	Hazmat
Station 5	1	10 W. 33rd St.	Engine 5	4	TRT
			Truck 5	4	TRT
			Battalion 1	1	Emergency Response
Station 6	1	3000 Liberty Pkwy	Engine 6	4	Hazmat
			Hazmat 1	Cross-staffed with Engine 6	Hazmat
			Hazmat 2	1	Hazmat
			Safety 1	1	Safety
Station 7	2	6902 Sallie Mood Dr.	Engine 7	3	TRT
			Rescue 2	4	TRT
			Battalion 2	1	Emergency Response
Station 8	1	2824 Bee Rd.	Engine 8	4	Pump Service Testing/ Appliance Repair
Station 9	1	2235 Captial St.	Engine 9	3	Hamat / PPE Cleaning
Station 10	2	13710 Coffee Bluff	Engine 10	3	PPE Cleaning
Station 11	2	11844 Apache Road	Engine 11	4	SCBA Repair
Station 12	3	1205 Bradley Blvd.	Engine 12	4	Hazmat / Hose Program
			Truck 12	3	Emergency Response
Station 13	3	11 McKenna Dr.	Engine 13	4	Hazmat
			Truck 13	3	Small Engine Repair
			Battalion 3	1	Emergency Response
Station 14	3	480 Highlands Dr.	Engine 14	4	Emergency Response
Station 15	3	1751 Grove Point Rd.	Engine 15	4	PPE Cleaning
			Rehab 1	Cross-staffed with Engine 15	Rehab

BATTALIONS & STATIONS

BATTALION 1	BATTALION 2	BATTALION 3
Station 3 Engine 3 Rescue 1	Station 1 Engine 1 Truck 1	Station 4 Engine 4
Station 5 Engine 5 Truck 5 **Battalion 1**	Station 2 Engine 2 Truck 2	Station 12 Engine 12 Truck 12
Station 6 Engine 6 Hazmat 1 Hazmat 2 Safety 1	Station 7 Engine 7 Rescue 2 **Battalion 2**	Station 13 Engine 13 Truck 13 **Battalion 3**
Station 8 Engine 8	Station 10 Engine 10	Station 14 Engine 14
Station 9 Engine 9	Station 11 Engine 11	Station 15 Engine 15 Rehab 1

APPARATUS & VEHICLES

Savannah Fire Department Engine Companies

Vehicle Number	Vehicle Type	Station Assigned	Make	Model	Year	Company Assigned	Pump GPM	Tank Cap. GAL
4511	PUMPER	S15	SPARTAN	METRO STAR	2004	RESERVE PUMPER	1250	750
4518	PUMPER	S01	SUTPHEN	S2 Pumper	2014	E01	2000	750
4519	PUMPER	S02	SUTPHEN	S2 Pumper	2014	E02	2000	750
4520	PUMPER	S07	SUTPHEN	S2 Pumper	2014	E07	2000	750
4521	PUMPER	S11	SUTPHEN	S2 Pumper	2014	E11	2000	750
5505	PUMPER	S03	SUTPHEN	S1 PUMPER	2005	RESERVE PUMPER	1500	800
6503	PUMPER	S06	CRIMSON	METRO STAR	2006	RESERVE PUMPER	1250	500
6504	PUMPER	S04	CRIMSON	METRO STAR	2006	RESERVE PUMPER	1250	750
6507	PUMPER	S10	SUTPHEN	SHIELD	2006	RESERVE PUMPER	1250	750
7509	PUMPER	S12	SPARTAN	METRO STAR	2007	RESERVE PUMPER	1250	750
576	PUMPER	S5	SUTPHEN	MONARCH	2020	E5	2000	1000
7558	PUMPER	S03	SUTPHEN	MONARCH	2017	E03	2000	750
7559	PUMPER	S05	SUTPHEN	MONARCH	2017	E13	2000	750
9503	PUMPER	S08	SUTPHEN	SHIELD	2009	E15	1500	750
9504	PUMPER	S14	SUTPHEN	SHIELD	2009	E14	1500	750
9505	PUMPER	S09	SUTPHEN	SHIELD	2009	E12	1500	750
577	PUMPER	S5	SUTPHEN	MONARCH	2020	E8	2000	1000
2502	PUMPER	S12	QUALITY	SPARTAN	2002	RESERVE PUMPER	1250	750
2503	PUMPER	S08	QUALITY	SPARTAN	2002	RESERVE PUMPER	1250	750
9506	PUMPER	S10	SUTPHEN	MONARCH	2019	E10	2000	1000
9507	PUMPER	S09	SUTPHEN	MONARCH	2019	E9	2000	1000

LEGEND
E-ENGINE COMPNAY
T-TRUCK COMPANY
R-RESCUE COMPANY
TDA-TILLER
S=Station Assigned
City Vehicle Number

APPARATUS & VEHICLES

TRUCK COMPANIES

Vehicle Number	Vehicle Type	Station Assigned	Make	Model	Year	Company Assigned	Pump GPM	Tank Cap. GAL
1517	AERIAL LADDER	S13	SUTPHEN	SPH100	2011	RESERVE TRUCK	1500	300
4522	AERIAL LADDER	S12	SUTPHEN	SL100	2014	T12	2000	300
4523	AERIAL LADDER	S02	SUTPHEN	SL100	2014	RESERVE TRUCK	2000	300
5512	AERIAL LADDER	S01	SUTPHEN	SL100	2015	T02	2000	300
7511	AERIAL LADDER	S05	LAFRANCE	100' TDA	2007	T05 TDA	N/A	
7561	AERIAL LADDER	S01	SUTPHEN	SPH100	2017	T1	2000	300
7510	AERIAL LADDER	S05	LAFRANCE	100' TDA	2007	T5-RESERVE TDA	N/A	
9508	AERIAL LADDER	S13	SUTPHEN	SPH100	2019	T13	2000	300

RESCUE COMPANIES

City Vehicle Num-	Vehicle Type	Station Assigned	Make	Model	Year	Company Assigned	Pump GPM	Tank Cap. GAL
2509	RESCUE	S15	Quantum	Rescue	2002	REHAB 1	N/A	N/A
5511	RESCUE	S03	SVI RESCUE	Rescue	2015	R1	N/A	N/A
7560	RESCUE	S07	SVI RESCUE	Rescue	2017	R2	N/A	N/A
4506	RESCUE	S09	SPARTAN	Rescue	2004	RESERVE RESCUE	N/A	N/A
4512	RESCUE	S03	SPARTAN	Rescue	2004	RESERVE RESCUE	N/A	N/A

LEGEND
E-ENGINE COMPNAY
T-TRUCK COMPANY
R-RESCUE COMPANY
TDA-TILLER
S=Station Assigned
City Vehicle Number

APPARATUS & VEHICLES

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL & INDUSTRIAL FIRE EQUIPMENT

City Vehicle Number	Vehicle Type	Station Assigned	Make	Model	Year	Company Assigned	Pump GPM	Tank Cap. GAL
1504	HAZMAT 1	S06	SUTPHEN	MONARCH	2011	HM1	N/A	
584	IFE PUMP	S04	WILLIAMS	THOMPSON	2010	INDUSTRIAL PUMP	6000	N/A
1510	IFE PUMP	S04	WILLIAMS	TDP	2011	INDUSTRIAL PUMP	6000	N/A
1511	IFE PUMP	S04	WILLIAMS	TDP	2011	INDUSTRIAL PUMP	6000	N/A
1514	IFE PUMP	S04	WILLIAMS	DRAFT	2011	INDUSTRIAL PUMP	6000	N/A
City Vehicle Number	**Vehicle Type**	**Station Assigned**	**Make**	**Model**	**Year**	**Company Assigned**	**Fuel Capacity**	**Seating**
2516	IFE Truck	ST4	Ford	F550 6.7L Diesel	2012	IFE Truck	D/30g	5
2517	IFE Truck	ST6	Ford	F550 6.7L Diesel	2012	IFE Truck	D/30g	5
2518	IFE Truck	GPA	Ford	F650 Diesel	1999	IFE Truck	D/35g	2
3501	IFE Truck	GPA	Freightliner	Flatbed	2003	IFE Truck	D/35g	2
597	HazMat 2	ST6	Ford	F250	2020	HazMat 2	G/25	5

CHIEF OFFICER & ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES

City Vehicle Number	Vehicle Type	Station Assigned	Make	Model	Year	Company Assigned	Fuel Capacity	Seating
501	PIO	FTA	Ford	Fusion	2000	PIO	G/25	5
587	Medical Services Officer	FTA	Ford	F250	2020	MSO	G/25	5
592	Special OPS	HQ	Ford	F250	2020	Special OPS	G/25	5
593	Battalion 1	ST5	Ford	Explorer	2020	Battalion 1	G/25	5
595	Safety 1	ST6	Ford	F250	2020	Safety 1	G/25	5
2510	Chief 1	HQ	Ford	Explorer	2012	Chief 1	G/25	5
4515	Chief 2	HQ	Ford	Explorer	2014	Chief 2	G/25	5
4516	Chief 3	HQ	Ford	Explorer	2014	Chief 3	G/25	5
5507	Fleet 1	SHOP	Ford	F250	2015	Fleet 1	G/25	5
5508	Battalion 3	ST13	Ford	Explorer	2015	Battalion 3	G/25	5
5509	Battalion-SPARE	ST7	Ford	Explorer	2015	Battalion-SPARE	G/25	5
5510	Battalion 2	ST7	Ford	Explorer	2015	Battalion 2	G/25	5
6510	Fleet 2	SHOP	Ford	F250	2016	Fleet 2	G/25	5
7554	Emergency Mgr.	HQ	Ford	Explorer	2007	Emergency Mgr.	G/25	5
8560	Planning & Research	HQ	Ford	F250	2008	Planning & Research	G/25	5

APPARATUS & VEHICLES

Fire Prevention Office

Vehicle Number	Vehicle Type	Station Assigned	Make	Model	Year	Company Assigned	Fuel Capacity	Seating
585	Fire Marshal 6	ST5	Ford	F150	2020	Fire Marshal 6	G/25	5
590	Fire Marshal 4	ST5	Ford	F150	2020	Fire Marshal 4	G/25	5
596	Fire Marshal 3	ST5	Ford	F150	2020	Fire Marshal 3	G/25	5
598	Fire Marshal 1	ST5	Ford	F150	2020	Fire Marshal 1	G/25	5
599	Fire Marshal 5	ST5	Ford	F150	2020	Fire Marshal 5	G/25	5
2512	Fire Marshal 2	ST5	Ford	F150	2012	Fire Marshal 2	G/25	5
2514	Arson 1	ST5	Ford	F250	2012	Arson 1	G/25	5
8559	Arson 2	ST5	Ford	F150	2008	Arson 2	G/25	5

Training Vehicles

Vehicle Number	Vehicle Type	Station Assigned	Make	Model	Year	Company Assigned	Fuel Capacity	Seating
1515	Training	FTA	Ford	F350 Econoline	2011	Training Van 1	G/25	15
1516	Training	FTA	Ford	F350 Econoline	2011	Training Van 2	G/25	15
4517	Training 1	FTA	Ford	F250	2014	Training 1	G/25	5
5504	Training 2	FTA	Ford	F250	2005	Training 2	G/25	5

Savannah Fire Department Support Vehicles

City Vehicle Number	Vehicle Type	Station Assigned	Make	Model	Year	Company Assigned	Fuel Capacity	Seating
502	Support Vehicle	HQ	Ford Fusion	Fusion	2000	Admin. 1	G/25	5
591	Brush truck	ST4	Ford	F350	2020	Brush Truck	D/25	5
594	Brush truck	ST13	Ford	F350	2020	Brush Truck	D/25g	5
2504	Brush truck	ST11	Ford	Ford F350 7.3L Diesel	2002	Brush Truck	D/21g	3
2511	Support Vehicle	ST9	Ford	F250	2012	Service Support	G/25	5
4513/4514	Support Vehicle	ST9	Rosenbauer	GSAR 18 Wheeler	2004	Rescue/GSAR	D/50g	6
6509	Support Vehicle	ST9	Trailer	N/A	2006	Air/light Trailer	D	0
6511	Support Vehicle	SSC	Isuzu	Box truck	2016	SSC VAN	D/22g	2
8558	Support Vehicle	ST9	Ford	F450 Diesel	2008	Support Truck	D/25g	5
9501	Support Vehicle	ST7	Ford	F250 Diesel	2009	Utility 1	D/25	5
9502	Support Vehicle	ST13	Ford	F250 Diesel	2009	Utility 2	G/25	5

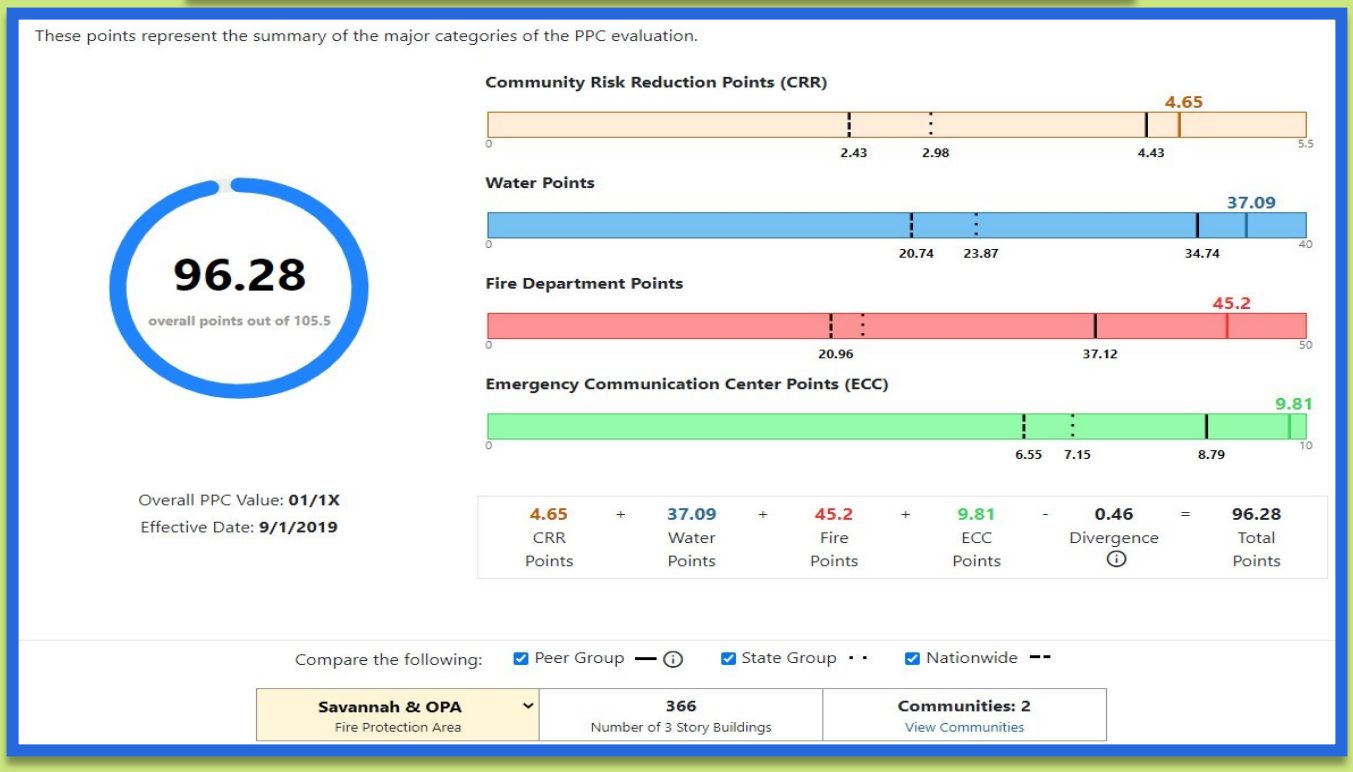
Legend
S=Staion Assigned
City Vehicle Number
Company Assigned

INSURANCE SERVICE OFFICE

Savannah Fire Department achieved the highest classification of the Insurance Service Office (Class 01/ 1X) in July 2014. This evaluation credited the department with 92.73 out of 105.50 available points to achieve Class 01/1X status. Savannah Fire Department was revaluated in May of 2019 in which the department maintained its Class 01/1X status with 96.28 out of 105.50 available points.

The ISO report shows that Savannah Fire Department received 9.81 out 10 credits for Emergency Communications. The Fire Department evaluation of apparatus, deployment analysis, personnel, and training resulted in 45.20 out of 50 credits. The available Water Supply which is evaluated on the supply system, fire hydrants, and inspection/flow testing received 37.09 out of 40 credits. Community Risk Reduction efforts received 4.65 out of 5.50 credits. This breakdown resulted in the 96.28 out of 105.50 available points on Savannah Fire Department's latest ISO evaluation.

FSRS Feature	Earned Credit	Credit Available
Emergency Communications		
414. Credit for Emergency Reporting	3.00	3
422. Credit for Telecommunicators	3.96	4
432. Credit for Dispatch Circuits	2.85	3
440. Credit for Emergency Communications	9.81	10
Fire Department		
513. Credit for Engine Companies	6.00	6
523. Credit for Reserve Pumpers	0.50	0.50
532. Credit for Pump Capacity	3.00	3
549. Credit for Ladder Service	4.00	4
553. Credit for Reserve Ladder and Service Trucks	0.50	0.50
561. Credit for Deployment Analysis	10.00	10
571. Credit for Company Personnel	10.25	15
581. Credit for Training	8.95	9
730. Credit for Operational Considerations	2.00	2
590. Credit for Fire Department	45.20	50
Water Supply		
616. Credit for Supply System	27.09	30
621. Credit for Hydrants	3.00	3
631. Credit for Inspection and Flow Testing	7.00	7
640. Credit for Water Supply	37.09	40
Divergence	-0.47	--
1050. Community Risk Reduction	4.65	5.50
Total Credit	96.28	105.50



Insurance Service Office (ISO)

The review of the ECC focuses on the community's facilities and support for handling and dispatching alarms for structure fires.

Points: **9.8** out of 10

To simulate a change in points for any sub-category, click on an individual chart.

Emergency Reporting ⓘ

Telecommunicators ⓘ

Dispatch Circuits ⓘ

Compare the following: ☑ Peer Group — ⓘ ☑ State Group · · ☑ Nationwide – –

Savannah & OPA Fire Protection Area	366 Number of 3 Story Buildings	Communities: 2 View Communities

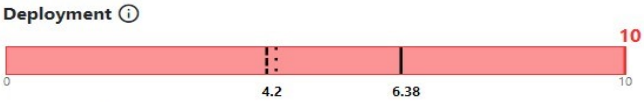
ISO focuses on a community's fire suppression capabilities by measuring the fire department's first-alarm response and initial attack to minimize potential loss. ISO reviews such items as engine companies, ladder or service companies, reserve apparatus, pumping capacity, equipment carried on apparatus, deployment of fire companies, company personnel, training, and operational considerations.

Points: **45.2** out of 50

To simulate a change in points for any sub-category, click on an individual chart.

Engine Companies ⓘ

Deployment ⓘ



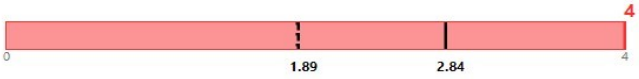
Reserve Pumpers ⓘ

Personnel ⓘ

Pump Capacity ⓘ

Training ⓘ

Ladder / Service ⓘ



Operational Considerations ⓘ

Reserve Ladder / Service ⓘ

Compare the following: ☑ Peer Group — ⓘ ☑ State Group · · ☑ Nationwide – –

Savannah & OPA Fire Protection Area	366 Number of 3 Story Buildings	Communities: 2 View Communities

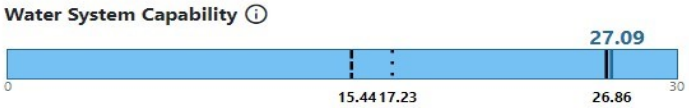
Insurance Service Office (ISO)

ISO evaluates the community's water supply system to determine the adequacy for fire suppression purposes. We also consider hydrant size, type, and installation, as well as the frequency and completeness of hydrant inspection and flow-testing programs.

Points: **37.1** out of 40

To simulate a change in points for any sub-category, click on an individual chart.

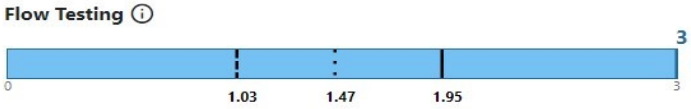
Water System Capability ⓘ



Hydrants ⓘ

Inspection ⓘ

Flow Testing ⓘ



Compare the following: ☑ Peer Group — ⓘ ☑ State Group · · ☑ Nationwide --

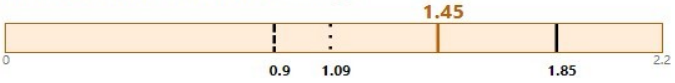
Savannah & OPA Fire Protection Area	366 Number of 3 Story Buildings	Communities: 2 View Communities

ISO reviews the community's fire prevention code adoption and enforcement, public fire safety education, and fire investigation. This review can add an additional 5.5 points to a grading.

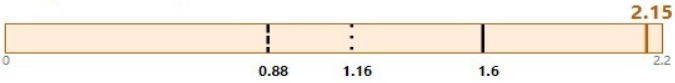
Points: **4.7** out of 5.5

To simulate a change in points for any sub-category, click on an individual chart.

Prevention Code and Enforcement ⓘ



Safety Education ⓘ



Investigation ⓘ

Compare the following: ☑ Peer Group — ⓘ ☑ State Group · · ☑ Nationwide --

Savannah & OPA Fire Protection Area	366 Number of 3 Story Buildings	Communities: 2 View Communities

SERVICE DELIVERABLES

The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) - which operates under the State Code Title 25, Chapter 3, Article 2 - is authorized to legally respond to all emergency incidents within the City of Savannah's (COS) 111 square-mile jurisdiction.

SFD strives to provide increasingly efficient and professional services to residents and visitors. Each year, the COS welcomes millions of visitors and a transient work force population of 60,000 area commuters. Savannah's census population of 145,094, coupled with visitors and transient workers, increases the population to more than 200,000 during normal business hours.

SFD is an all-hazards, career department that provides a wide spectrum of emergency services. Currently, the department is organized into three divisions,- Operations, Logistics and Emergency Management. Operations includes fire suppression, hazardous materials, technical rescue and emergency medical responder services. To support these services, SFD employs 318 firefighters who are assigned to one of three shifts and work out of 15 stations. Logistics includes the fire education and prevention office, fire investigations, training, facility maintenance, fleet and supply. Logistics also handles human resources, budget and finance. The Emergency Management division organizes citywide emergency management preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery operations during high risk events.

OPERATIONS

Operations accomplishes fire suppression through 15 strategically placed stations. There are 15 engine companies, 5 truck companies, 2 heavy rescues, 3 battalion chiefs, 1 safety officer, a hazardous material unit (HAZMAT 2) and 2 marine units per shift. Single engine companies respond to vehicle fires, open area fires, emergency medical calls, low risk hazardous material calls, and public service calls. SFD sends 2 to 3 engines, 1 truck company,1 heavy rescue, and 1 battalion chief to all fire alarm calls. Structure fire calls with a moderate or high risk require a response of 3 to 4 engines, 1 truck company,1 heavy rescue, 1 battalion chief, 1 safety officer, and 1 hazardous material unit (HAZMAT 2). Second Alarms are a duplicate of the first alarm and all response are outlined within SFD COMM 2 and SFD OPS 11.

The HAZMAT program is made up of Engines 2, 4, 6, 9, 12 and 13, and HAZMAT 1 and 2 (located at Station 6).The HAZMAT team is managed by the Special Operations Chief. All HAZMAT units are staffed with 3 to 4 HAZMAT technicians. Skills reviews and proficiency check training is conducted every Monday. The HAZMAT team operates as the regional team and can respond as a mutual aid resource for surrounding jurisdictions. This program is an important asset for the COS and surrounding communities due to the heavy concentration of industry.

The Technical Rescue program consists of Engines 3, 5, 7, Rescue 1, Rescue 2, and Truck 5. Station 3 - which houses Engine 3 and Rescue 1; Station 5, which houses Engine 5 and Truck 5; and Station 7 - which houses Engine 7 and Rescue 2; serve as technical rescue stations for SFD. The SFD Technical Rescue team is managed by the Special Operations Chief. The Technical Rescue team is trained in vehicle and heavy machinery extrications and high angle, trench, confined space, elevator, dive, and structural collapse rescues. All team members continuously work to maintain compliance within all disciplines. Skills review and proficiency check The Technical Rescue Team works as a member of the Georgia Search and Rescue Task Force.

All SFD personnel are trained as emergency medical responders with the goal of moving toward Emergency Medical Technician Basic certification. Prior to December 2020, SFD only responded to vehicle accidents with Injury calls. In December 2020, response was expanded to Emergency Medical calls related to cardiac arrest, choking, drownings, electrocutions, shootings, stabbings/cuttings, unconscious persons, and burns. The Emergency Medical Technician Program is managed by the medical services officer and 3 health and safety officers. A single unit responds to all emergency medical calls unless the arriving unit deems that additional resources are needed. All personnel receive yearly emergency medical responder refresher training.

Marine Operations includes Engine 3, Marine 1, and Marine 2. Engine 3 is responsible for all marine unit maintenance and upkeep. Marine Operations is managed by the Special Operations Chief. The Marine Program is accredited by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators. Marine personnel receive Boat Crew Member (BCM), Boat Operator Search and Rescue (BOSAR), and Fire Boat Small (FBS) training. Engine 3 performs daily checks on all marine units to ensure a capable service delivery. Engine 3 must maintain 2 BOSAR qualified personnel and 2 BCM qualified personnel daily.

SERVICE DELIVERABLES

LOGISTICS

The Logistics is comprised of fleet management, service support, budget & purchasing, human resources administration, fire prevention, investigations and training. The Logistics Division also oversees the Research and Planning Office (RPO) which is responsible for maintaining compliances with the Center of Public Safety Excellence (CPSE) and the Insurance Services Office. RPO is also responsible for Data and Records Management and calculates the performance baselines and benchmarks to ensure SFD meets or exceeds their response commitments to the community.

The Fleet Division is operated by a fire captain (Fleet 1) and a fire engineer (Fleet 2). They act as the liaison between the COS Vehicle Maintenance Division and SFD. Fleet oversees the maintenance and repair of all SFD vehicles and manages the Self Contained Breathing Apparatus and Small Engine Repair Programs.

The Service Support Center (SSC) manages shipping and receiving of all supplies, uniforms, and equipment. The SSC is managed by an inventory control specialist. It is the hub for supply distribution to all stations and personnel and delivers monthly supplies to each station to maintain continuity of service.

The Assistant Chief, Logistics and a senior accounting clerk manage the yearly budget to ensure financial responsibility. They work with the COS Budget Office to ensure all operational and logistical needs are met annually. The Logistics Division also works with COS Human Resources to ensure staffing needs are maintained.

The Fire Prevention Office (FPO) is managed by the Chief Fire Marshal. The FPO handles commercial fire inspections, new construction inspection and plan reviews, and it houses the Arson Unit. The FPO employs 5 Fire Inspectors, 1 Chief Arson Investigator, and 1 Fire Investigator. The FPO works toward Community Risk Reduction.

The Training Division is managed by a training chief who works with 3 fire captains to maintain training compliance within SFD. The Training Division oversees all training and certification classes within SFD. Training operates out of a standalone training facility with multiple classrooms, a Class A burn building and training tower. Training supports fire suppression, hazardous material, technical rescue, emergency medical responder, and marine operations.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The mission of the Emergency Preparedness Division is to ensure a safe and resilient community through effective implementation of best practices and innovative approaches. This is accomplished through planning, training and exercises that prepare City staff to respond to and recover from disasters, and to mitigate and prevent hazards and threats. The Emergency Preparedness Team meets regularly to develop emergency plans and procedures. The COS Incident Management Team carries out the plans to maintain public safety, restore infrastructure, assist in economic and community recovery, and to ensure good government by tracking and recouping costs. COS personnel honed their incident management skills by responding to Hurricanes Dorian, Irma and Matthew as well as the 2018 winter storm. Emergency Preparedness works with partners, such as Georgia Ports Authority, the Coast Guard, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Chatham County in planning and participating in disaster exercises.

SERVICE DELIVERABLES

Working Fires
Residential Fires
Commercial/Industrial Fires
Ship/Harbor Fires

Vehicle Fires
Trash/Dumpster Fires
Open Area (Grass) Fires
Dumpster

Hazardous Materials Incidents
Combustible/Noncombustible Gas Releases
Combustible/Noncombustible Liquid Spills
Clandestine Drug Laboratories
Industrial Incidents
Biohazard Clean-up
Transportation Incidents
Chemical Incidents
Biological Incidents
Nuclear Incidents
Radiological Incidents
Explosive Incidents
CBRNE Incidents

Working Technical Rescue Incidents
Vehicle and Heavy Machinery Extrications
High Angle Rescues
Trench Rescues
Confined Space Rescues
Elevator Rescues
Structural Collapse
Wide Area Search and Rescues
Marine/Water Operations
Boat Operations
Georgia Search and Rescue Task Force 5

Emergency Medical Response
Emergency Medical Response (EMR)
Accident with Injuries
Medical Lift Assist
Cardiac Arrest
Choking
Drowning
Electrocution
Shooting
Stabbing/Cutting
Unconscious Person
Burns

False Alarms
Verify False Alarms
System Malfunctions
Accidental Activation
Weather

Fire Investigations (Law Enforcement Unit)
Fire & Explosion Scene Investigations & Analysis
Pre-employment Background Investigations
Professional Standards Unit Investigations

Fire Prevention Office
Building Inspections
Complaint Inspections
Knox Box Key Safe Program
Gated Community Ordinance Program
Underground/Aboveground Storage Tanks
Burn Permits
Fireworks Permits
Fire Lanes

Community Assistance
Smoke Detector Installations & Battery Checks
Operation Clean Sweep
Public Relations Activities
Learn Not To Burn
Community Meetings
Chatham County Youth Collaborative
Woodville Tompkins
Public Safety Pathway
Blood Pressure Checks
Safety Awareness Announcements

Special Event Incidents
VIP Events
Natural and Manmade Disasters
Civil Disturbances
Saint Patrick's Day Festival
Mass Causality Incidents
First Responder
Helicopter Operations
Triage Tagging

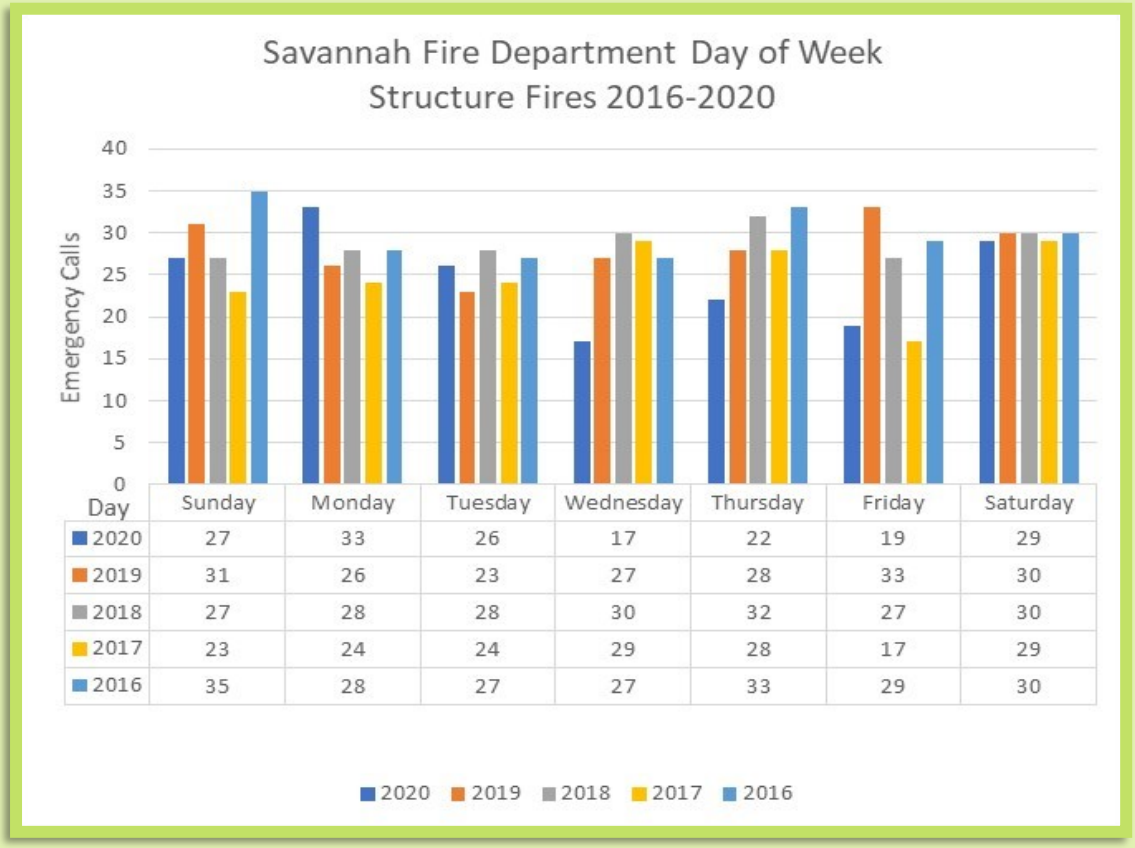
PROGRAMS

Savannah Fire is an all-hazards career department that provides a wide spectrum of emergency services. The department is organized into three divisions, Operations, Logistics and Emergency Management. Operational services include fire suppression, hazardous materials and technical rescues. To support these services the department employs 318 firefighters assigned to one of three shifts, working out of 15 stations. There are 15 Engine Companies, 5 Truck Companies, and 2 Heavy Recue Companies.

FIRE SUPPRESSION

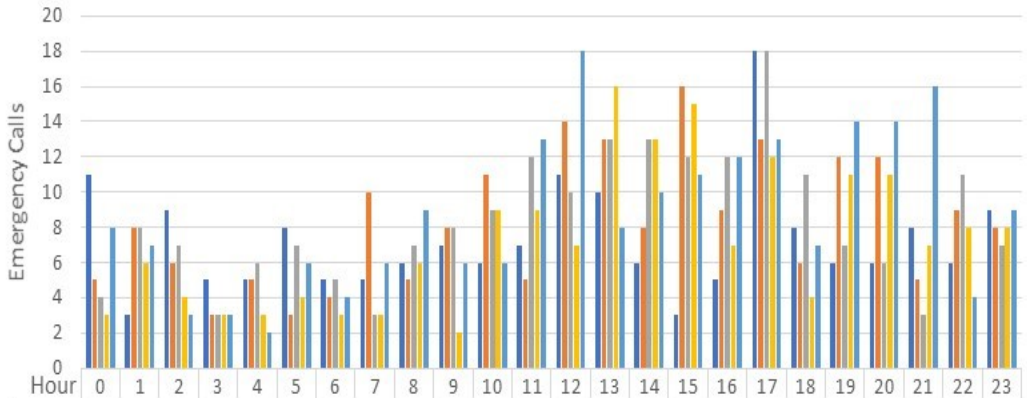
Savannah Fire operates out of 15 strategically placed fire stations. Fire suppression response levels are based on the three fire suppression risk categories - low, moderate, and high. Low risk fires include vehicle fires, brush and grass fires, dumpster fires, and outside rubbish (trash fires). A single Engine Company response is sent to all low risk fires, with the exception of fires that occur on a divided highway. In those instances two engine companies respond. Moderate risk fires include single family residential structure fires. The initial response to moderate risk fires requires three engines, one Truck, one Heavy Rescue, one Battalion Chief, one Safety Officer, and Hazmat 2 as a battalion chief aid. High risk fires include multi-family dwellings, such as apartments, high rise structures with more than six stories, schools, hospitals, and high risk manufacturing facilities. The initial response to high risk fires requires four engines, one truck, one heavy rescue, one battalion chief, one safety officer, and Hazmat 2 as a battalion chief aid. Any response requiring a second alarm receives the same resources as the initial response. All units respond in accordance to Savannah Fire Department SOP COMM 02, SOP OPS 01, OPS11,OPS 12, OPS 19, OPS 23, and OPS 33.

Savannah Fire has two fire alarm response categories. Responses to fire alarms at residential, multi-family apartments, and commercial structures receives a response of two engines, one truck, one heavy rescue, and one battalion chief. Target Hazard alarms receive a response of four engines, one truck, one heavy rescue, one battalion chief, one safety officer, and Hazmat 2 as a battalion chief aid. All units respond in accordance to Savannah Fire Department SOP COMM 02 and OPS 01.



Day	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
2020	27	33	26	17	22	19	29
2019	31	26	23	27	28	33	30
2018	27	28	28	30	32	27	30
2017	23	24	24	29	28	17	29
2016	35	28	27	27	33	29	30

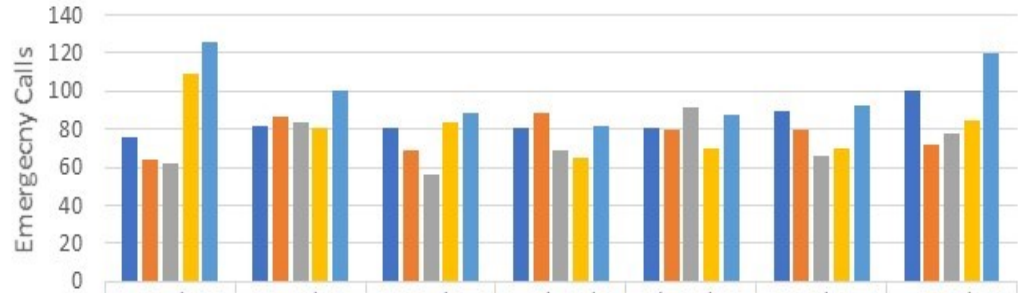
Savannah Fire Department Time of Day
Structure Fires 2016-2020



Hour	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2020	11	3	9	5	5	8	5	5	6	7	6	7	11	10	6	3	5	18	8	6	6	8	6	9
2019	5	8	6	3	5	3	4	10	5	8	11	5	14	13	8	16	9	13	6	12	12	5	9	8
2018	4	8	7	3	6	7	5	3	7	8	9	12	10	13	13	12	12	18	11	7	6	3	11	7
2017	3	6	4	3	3	4	3	3	6	2	9	9	7	16	13	15	7	12	4	11	11	7	8	8
2016	8	7	3	3	2	6	4	6	9	6	6	13	18	8	10	11	12	13	7	14	14	16	4	9

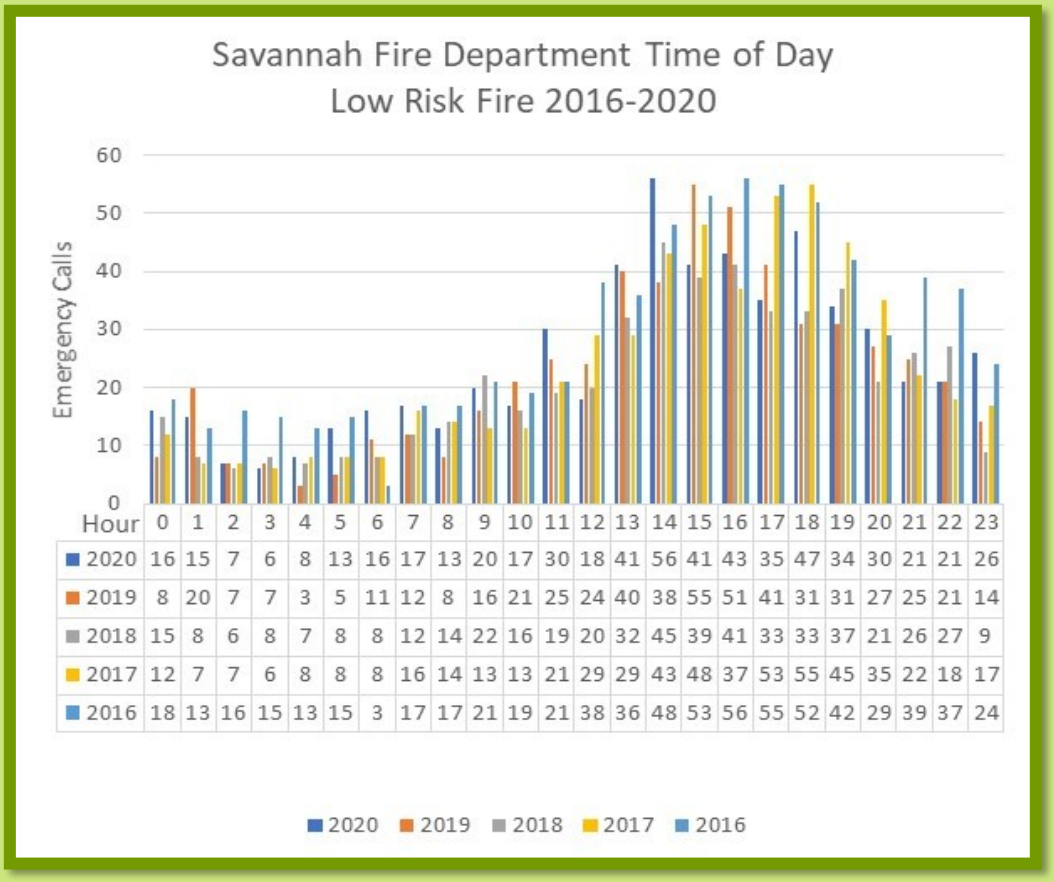
2020 2019 2018 2017 2016

Savannah Fire Department Day of Week
Low Risk Fires 2016-2020



Day	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
2020	76	82	81	81	81	90	100
2019	64	87	69	89	80	80	72
2018	62	84	56	69	91	66	78
2017	109	81	84	65	70	70	85
2016	126	100	89	82	88	92	120

2020 2019 2018 2017 2016



Hour	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2020	16	15	7	6	8	13	16	17	13	20	17	30	18	41	56	41	43	35	47	34	30	21	21	26
2019	8	20	7	7	3	5	11	12	8	16	21	25	24	40	38	55	51	41	31	31	27	25	21	14
2018	15	8	6	8	7	8	8	12	14	22	16	19	20	32	45	39	41	33	33	37	21	26	27	9
2017	12	7	7	6	8	8	8	16	14	13	13	21	29	29	43	48	37	53	55	45	35	22	18	17
2016	18	13	16	15	13	15	3	17	17	21	19	21	38	36	48	53	56	55	52	42	29	39	37	24

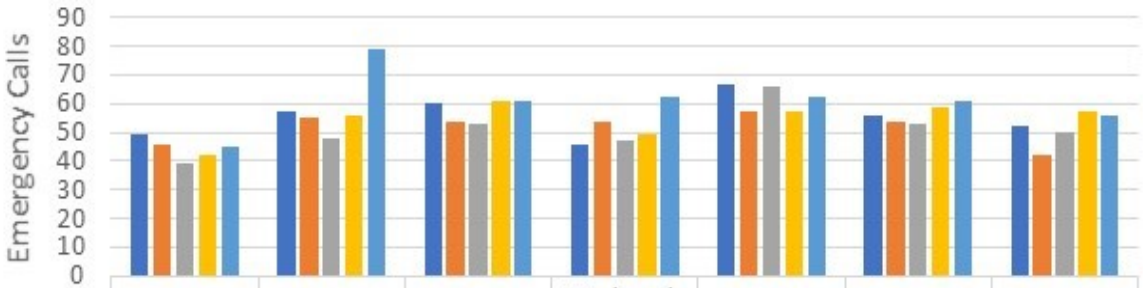
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

The Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT) is equipped to handle small spills, large spills, and an array of chemicals. To remain current with changes to chemical compositions and new drugs, personnel is trained to the highest standards possible and provided durable equipment. The replacement of supplies and materials is handled in a timely fashion so as not to hinder HMRT operations. Ordering supplies is a priority for the shift Hazardous Materials Coordinator (HMC). Verification of needed supplies is handled by the Special Operations Chief (SOC) to maintain a proficient, reliable system.

Our set standard is to train, test, and maintain the NPQ Hazmat Operations level for all HMRT members to ensure everyone can perform critical tasks on hazardous materials incidents. Currently, The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) has six engine companies - Engines 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, and 13 - with a minimum of 24 firefighters that are on duty as the HMRT. Responses to hazardous material incidents are measured as low, moderate, and high. Low risk hazardous material responses include minor hydrocarbon incidents involving less than 10 gallons. Low risk hazards receive a single engine response. Biohazards include a single hazmat engine response. Carbon monoxide detector activations with no symptoms and natural gas leaks outside a structure require the response of the closest engine, one hazmat engine, and a safety officer (for gas leaks outside).

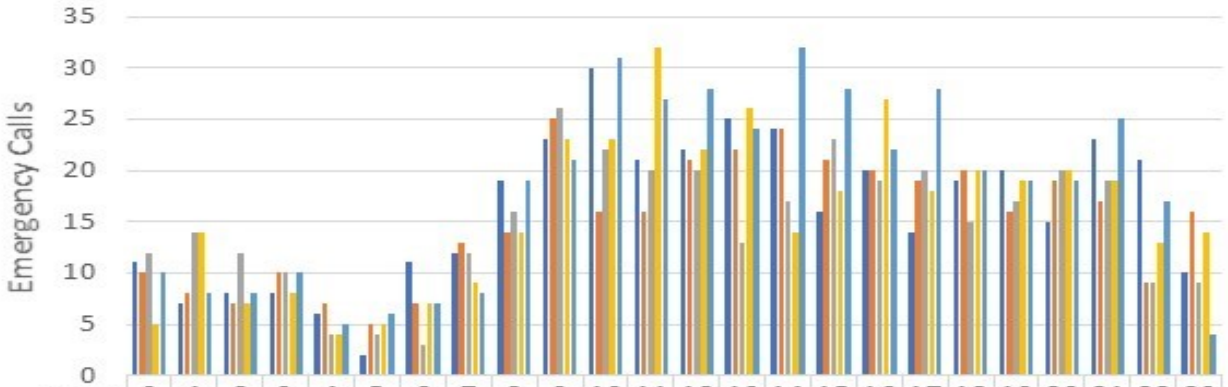
A moderate risk hazardous material response includes carbon monoxide with symptoms and Hazmat Level I incidents involving 10-55 gallons. Both responses require an engine and a hazmat engine, one battalion chief and one safety officer. During a Hazmat Level I response, Hazmat 2 is also dispatched. High Risk Hazardous Material responses include natural gas leaks inside a structure, Hazmat Level II incidents involving the spill of 55 gallons or more, fires with hazmat involved, and suspicious powders. All High Risk Hazardous Material responses require four engines—3 hazmat engines and 1 engine, Hazmat 1—manned by one of the hazmat engines, one heavy rescue, Hazmat 2, one safety officer, one battalion chief, and notification of the special operations chief. All units respond in accordance with SFD Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). This includes SOP COMM 02, OPS 01, OPS 26, OPS 27, OPS 34, OPS 38, OPS 40, OPS 41, OPS 47, and OPS 67. This SOP's are used as guides to mitigate the incident and safely operate in within the emergency incident.

Savannah Fire Department Day of Week
Hazardous Material Calls 2016-2020



Day	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
2020	49	57	60	46	67	56	52
2019	46	55	54	54	57	54	42
2018	39	48	53	47	66	53	50
2017	42	56	61	49	57	59	57
2016	45	79	61	62	62	61	56

Savannah Fire Department Time of Day
Hazardous Material Calls 2016-2020



Hour	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2020	11	7	8	8	6	2	11	12	19	23	30	21	22	25	24	16	20	14	19	20	15	23	21	10
2019	10	8	7	10	7	5	7	13	14	25	16	16	21	22	24	21	20	19	20	16	19	17	9	16
2018	12	14	12	10	4	4	3	12	16	26	22	20	20	13	17	23	19	20	15	17	20	19	9	9
2017	5	14	7	8	4	5	7	9	14	23	23	32	22	26	14	18	27	18	20	19	20	19	13	14
2016	10	8	8	10	5	6	7	8	19	21	31	27	28	24	32	28	22	28	20	19	19	25	17	4

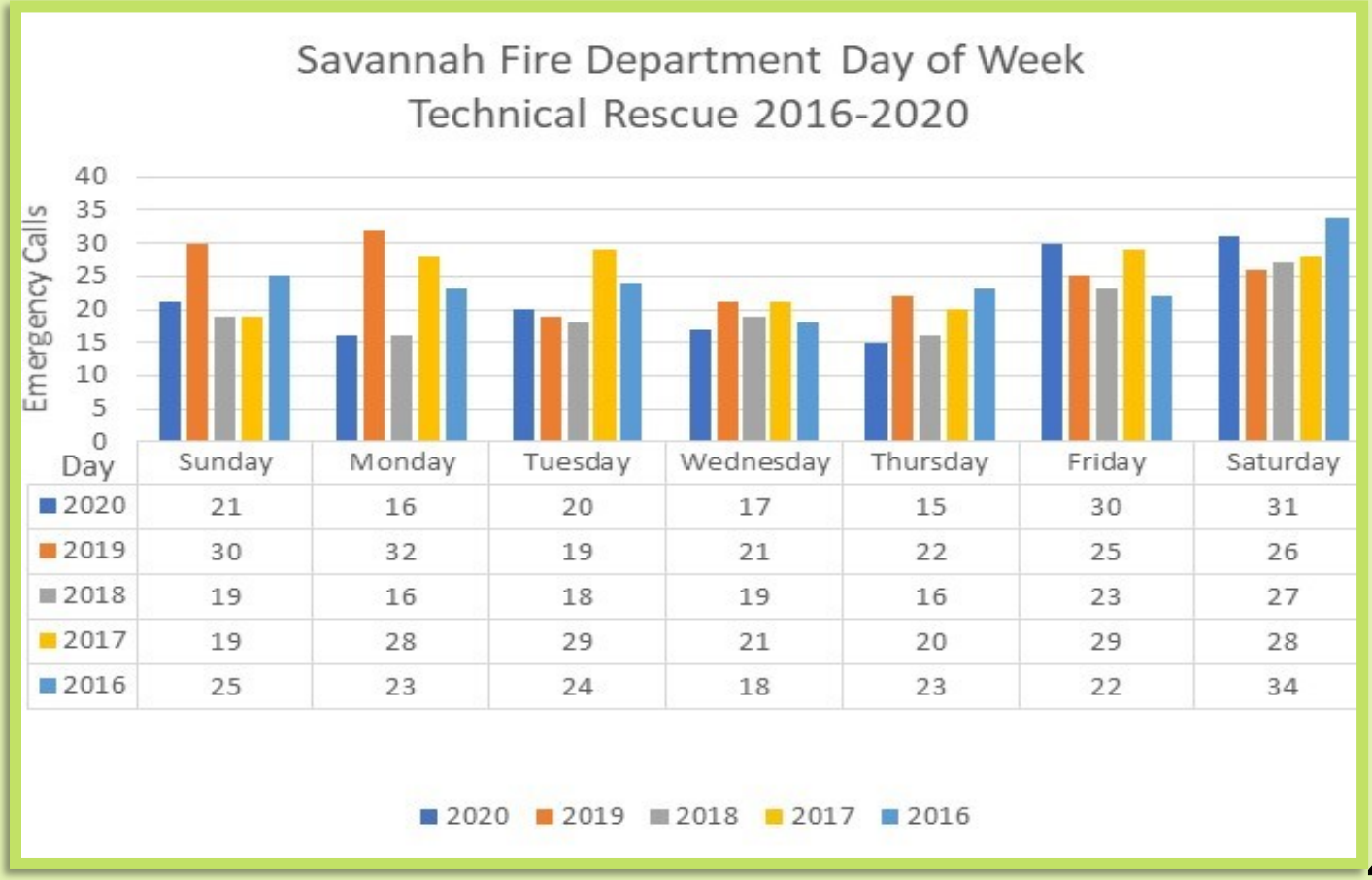
TECHNICAL RESCUE

The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) has a nationally and state-certified Technical Rescue Team (TRT), which operates under the Special Operation Division. SFD has adequate, effective, and efficient TRT personnel to provide the necessary services for the citizens. The TRT possesses the technical knowledge and proficiency to respond with proper equipment in compliance with professional standards outlined in NFPA 1670 and the State of Georgia. The TRT continually conducts risk assessments to ensure an adequate response.

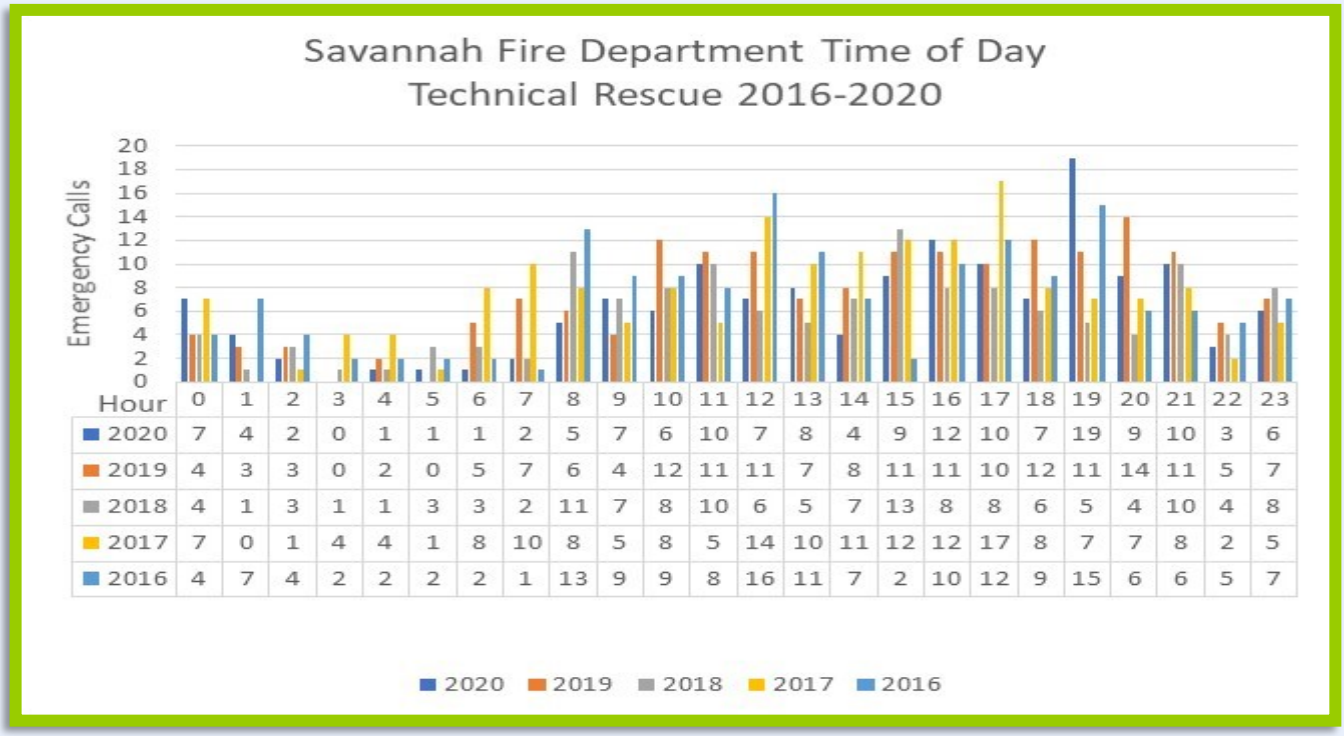
The TRT is a necessary part of SFD operations. The TRT continues to grow in a variety of disciplines to provide adequate and effective services. Currently, TRT personnel are assigned to fire stations 3, 5, and 7, comprising one truck company, two heavy rescues, and three supporting engine companies. Each shift assigns a minimum of 22 firefighters to the TRT and they assist the Incident Commander (IC) with rescue assignments on emergency scenes.

SFDs responses to technical rescue incidents are categorized by risk level- low, moderate, and high. Low Risk Technical Rescue incidents include elevator rescues and vehicle extrications. Both incidents require one engine, one rescue, one truck and one safety officer. The IC calls in more resources as required. Moderate Risk Technical Rescue incidents include Technical Rescue Level I responses involving multiple entrapments, a heavy commercial vehicle with entrapment, or entrapment involving machinery. Moderate Risk Technical Rescue responses require one engine, two rescues, one truck, one safety officer, one battalion chief, and notification of the special operations chief. High Risk Technical Rescue incidents are Technical Rescue Level II responses including rope, confined space, trench, and structural collapse rescue incidents. High Risk Technical Rescue responses receive 2 TRT engines and 1 engine, one TRT truck, two rescues, one safety officer, one battalion chief, Hazmat 2 providing aid to the battalion chief, and notification of the special operation chief.

All units respond in accordance with SFD Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). This includes Savannah Fire Department SOP COMM 02, OPS 01, OPS 36, OPS 37, OPS 39, OPS 42, and OPS 61. SOP's are used as guides to mitigate the incident and safely operate in within the emergency incident.



Day	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
2020	21	16	20	17	15	30	31
2019	30	32	19	21	22	25	26
2018	19	16	18	19	16	23	27
2017	19	28	29	21	20	29	28
2016	25	23	24	18	23	22	34



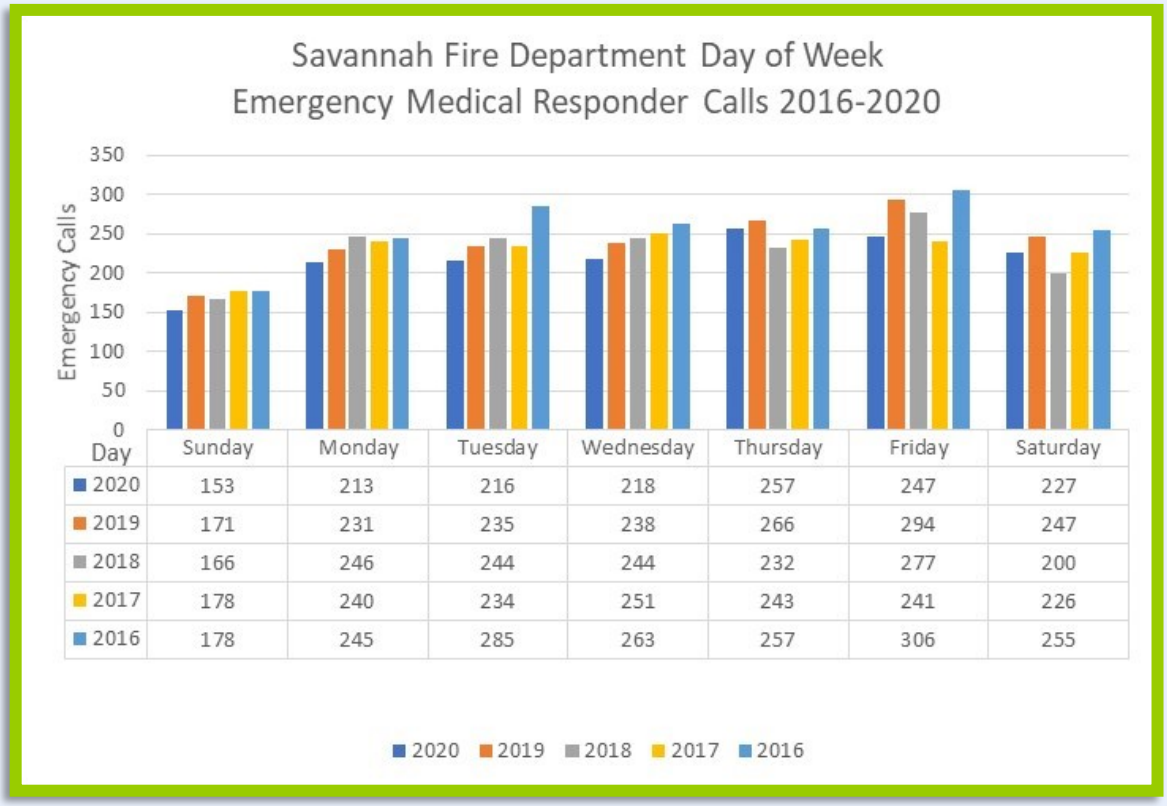
Hour	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2020	7	4	2	0	1	1	1	2	5	7	6	10	7	8	4	9	12	10	7	19	9	10	3	6
2019	4	3	3	0	2	0	5	7	6	4	12	11	11	7	8	11	11	10	12	11	14	11	5	7
2018	4	1	3	1	1	3	3	2	11	7	8	10	6	5	7	13	8	8	6	5	4	10	4	8
2017	7	0	1	4	4	1	8	10	8	5	8	5	14	10	11	12	12	17	8	7	7	8	2	5
2016	4	7	4	2	2	2	2	1	13	9	9	8	16	11	7	2	10	12	9	15	6	6	5	7

EMERGENCY MEDICAL

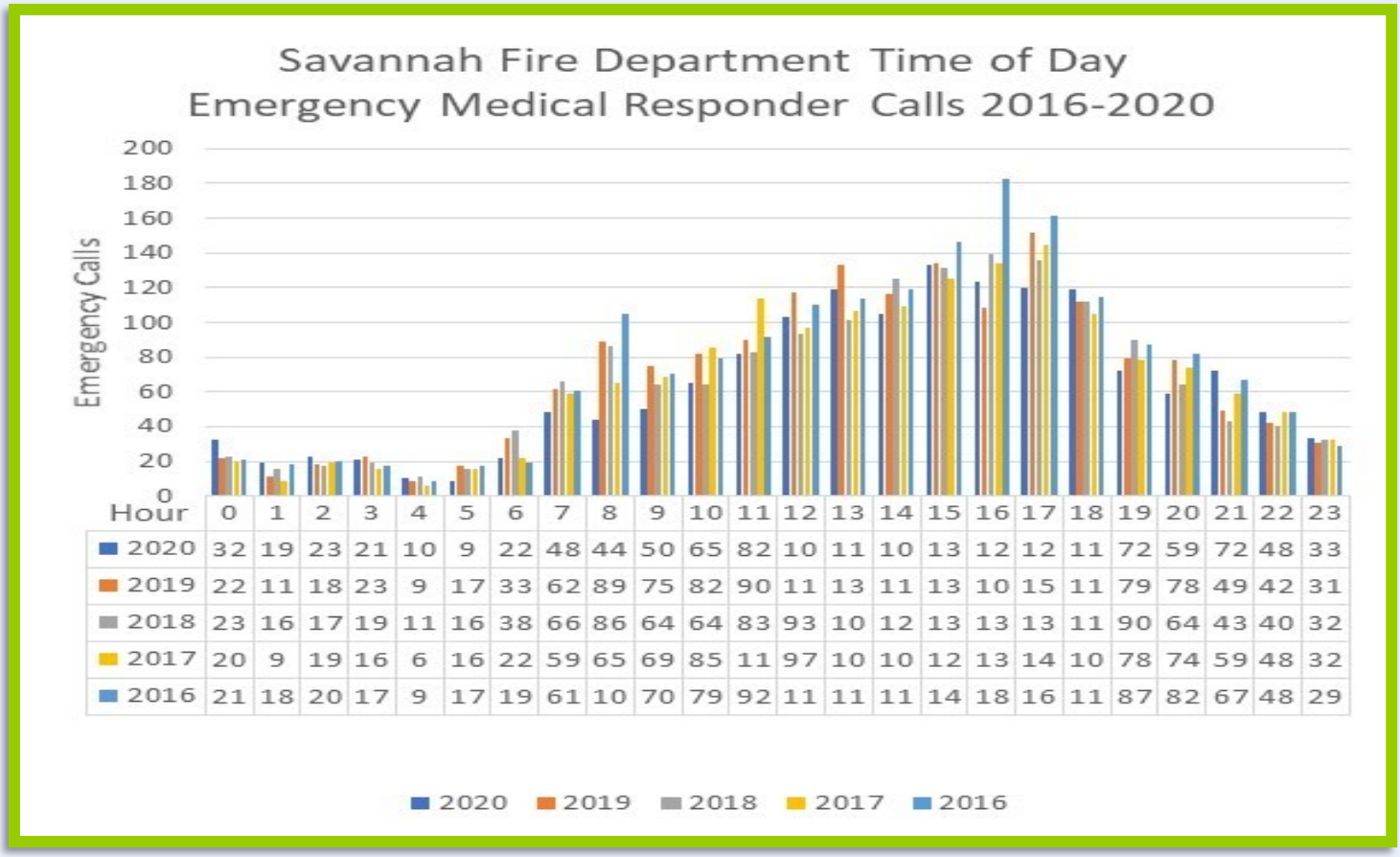
All Operations personnel receive training Emergency Medical Responder level training. Prior to 2014, the Savannah Fire Department (SFD) did not responded to Emergency Medical Service (EMS) calls. Then in June 2014, the motor vehicle accidents with injuries were added to the department's calls for response. This service expansion enabled SFD respond to vehicle accidents and assist the private EMS provider with patient care.

The success of the 2014 service expansion prompted SFD to expand a second time. An Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Division was created to manage and lead the EMS expansion effort in late 2020. EMS programs are now directed by a battalion chief level medical services officer (MSO) and three health and safety officers (HSO) who hold the rank of captain. The MSO reports to the assistant chief of operations, who oversees the division. The program is staffed by state certified Level II EMT instructors who deliver all initial and continuing education courses. Some133 Savannah Firefighters have EMT-Basic level certifications. On December 1, 2020, SFD expanded a third time by responding to critical medical calls in addition to motor vehicle accidents with injuries. These call types include cardiac arrest, choking, drowning, electrocution, shooting, stabbing/cutting, unconscious person, and burns.

The response to EMS incidents is categorized as low. Personnel work at the Emergency Medical Responder level and do not conduct medical transport. A private EMS provider, Chatham Emergency Services, is contracted for transport services. The SFD response to all emergency medical incidents involves the dispatch of the closest available unit. The First Arriving Unit can call for additional units if the scope of the incident requires additional resources. All units respond in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). This includes SOP COMM 02, OPS 01, and EMS 01. SOP's are used as guides to mitigate the incident and safely operate in within the emergency incident.



Day	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
2020	153	213	216	218	257	247	227
2019	171	231	235	238	266	294	247
2018	166	246	244	244	232	277	200
2017	178	240	234	251	243	241	226
2016	178	245	285	263	257	306	255



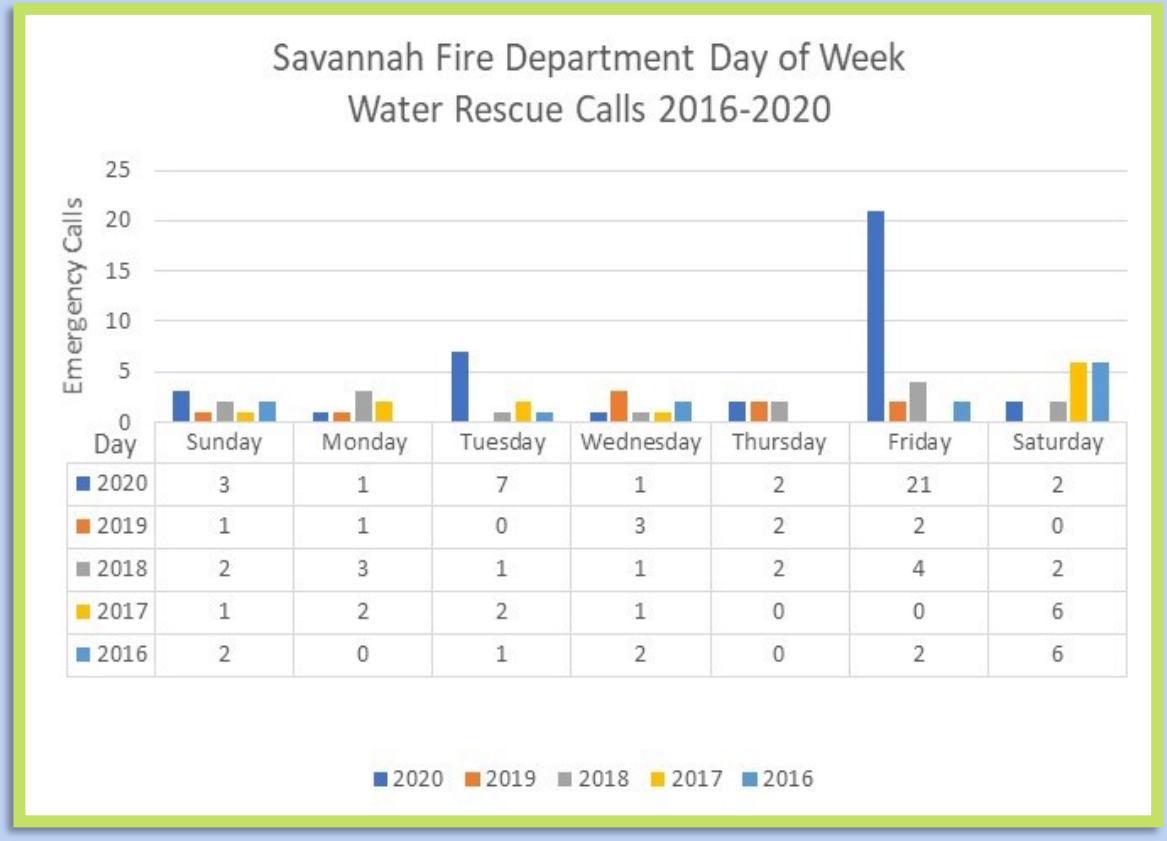
Hour	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2020	32	19	23	21	10	9	22	48	44	50	65	82	10	11	10	13	12	12	11	72	59	72	48	33
2019	22	11	18	23	9	17	33	62	89	75	82	90	11	13	11	13	10	15	11	79	78	49	42	31
2018	23	16	17	19	11	16	38	66	86	64	64	83	93	10	12	13	13	13	11	90	64	43	40	32
2017	20	9	19	16	6	16	22	59	65	69	85	11	97	10	10	12	13	14	10	78	74	59	48	32
2016	21	18	20	17	9	17	19	61	10	70	79	92	11	11	11	14	18	16	11	87	82	67	48	29

MARINE

The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) has been expanding its marine response capability for land-based firefighters since 2015, when SFD acquired the all-hazards vessel, Marine 1. Utilizing an engine company that operates in a dual role, this engine company responds to marine fires from land and on the water. All four members of this company have current certifications with the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators (NASBLA) and can conduct dive and hazardous materials operations following NAUI and NFPA guidelines.

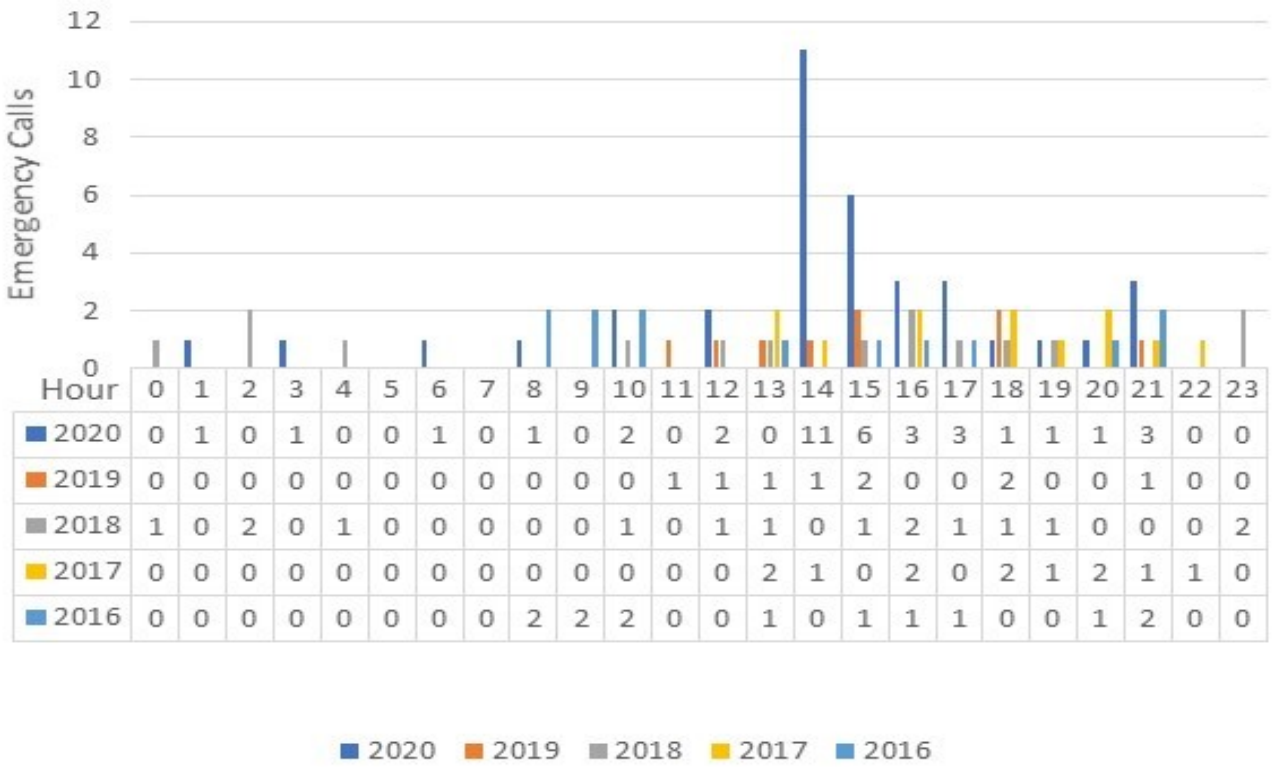
Marine incidents require Level I — IV tasking. Level I incidents require a single marine resource, which is a single-engine company response. Marine Levels II-IV responses are more complex and mandate a variety of resources to mitigate. To meet the response/risk requirements associated with a marine environment, personnel and equipment are available in other companies to assist in the response. Personnel qualifications and incident response procedures are all consistent with NASBLA and NFPA requirements outlined in NFPA 1005.

The responses to marine emergency incidents are categorized as low and moderate/high. Low risk responses are at Maritime Level I and include recreational boat fires, boating accidents, vessels in destress. Maritime level 1 responses require Engine 3 responding as Marine 1 or 2. Moderate/High Risk Marine incidents are Maritime Level II incidents including commercial boat fires and commercial vessels in distress. Maritime Level II incident responses require Engine 3 responding as Marine 1 or 2; three engines, one truck, one rescue, one battalion chief, Hazmat 2 as a Battalion Chief aid, and notification of Special Operation Chief. Maritime Level III incidents involve an overturned vessel, plane or vehicle crash in the Savannah River or other navigable waterway. Maritime Level III incident responses require Engine 3 responding as Marine 1 or 2, two engines, Truck 5, two rescues, one battalion chief, Hazmat 2 as Battalion Chief aid, Rehab 1, and special operations chief notification. Maritime Level IV incidents involve a hazardous material release, or CBRNE, in the Savannah River or other navigable waterway. A Maritime Level IV incident requires Engine 3 responding as Marine 1 or 2, two engines, 1 hazmat engine and 1 engine, a safety officer, Hazmat 2, one battalion chief, Rehab 1, and notification of the special operations chief. All units respond in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), including SOP COMM 02, COMM 03, OPS 01, OPS 43, OPS 50, OPS 63, and OPS 64. The SOP's are used as guides to mitigate incidents and safely operate in within the emergency incident.



Day	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
2020	3	1	7	1	2	21	2
2019	1	1	0	3	2	2	0
2018	2	3	1	1	2	4	2
2017	1	2	2	1	0	0	6
2016	2	0	1	2	0	2	6

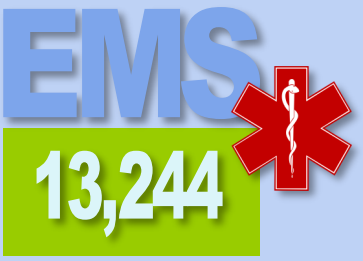
Savannah Fire Department Time of Day Water Rescue Calls 2016-2020



Hour	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2020	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	11	6	3	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
2018	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0

5 YEAR INCIDENT ANALYSIS: 2016-2020

PERFORMANCE	BENCHMARKS	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AT 90TH PERCENTILE
Turnout	80 seconds	1:19 minutes
First Unit Travel Time	4:00 minutes	4:48 minutes
*ERF Travel Time	8:00 minutes	9:49 minutes
Civilian Fire Injuries	0 Injuries	50 (2016– 2020)
Civilian Fire Deaths	0 deaths	23 deaths



MUTUAL & AUTOMATIC AID (PI 2A.2)

The Savannah Fire Department is the largest fire department in Chatham County. The other, smaller fire departments in the county include Air National Guard 165th Fire, Bloomingdale Fire, Chatham Fire, Garden City Fire, Hunter Army Airfield Fire, Isle of Hope Fire, Pooler Fire, Port Wentworth Fire, Thunderbolt Fire, and Tybee Island Fire. Savannah Fire works as a mutual aid partner with all these regional departments. Savannah Fire also has an automatic aid agreement with Chatham Fire related to emergency response on the Truman Parkway, which crosses jurisdictional boundaries.

Savannah Fire has policies in place that address mutual aid response within SOP COMM 02. When notified by the incident commander of the jurisdiction requesting aid, one battalion chief and two resources - engine, truck or rescue - can be sent on initial response. Once on scene if it is determined that more Savannah Fire resources are needed, the assistant chief of operations will be notified of the request. Savannah Fire also has a regional hazmat team—Georgia Search and Rescue (GSAR) Task Force 5—that can be requested by neighboring jurisdictions. GSAR members are certified to respond upon the request of the Georgia Emergency Management Agency. Requests are made through the special operations chief.

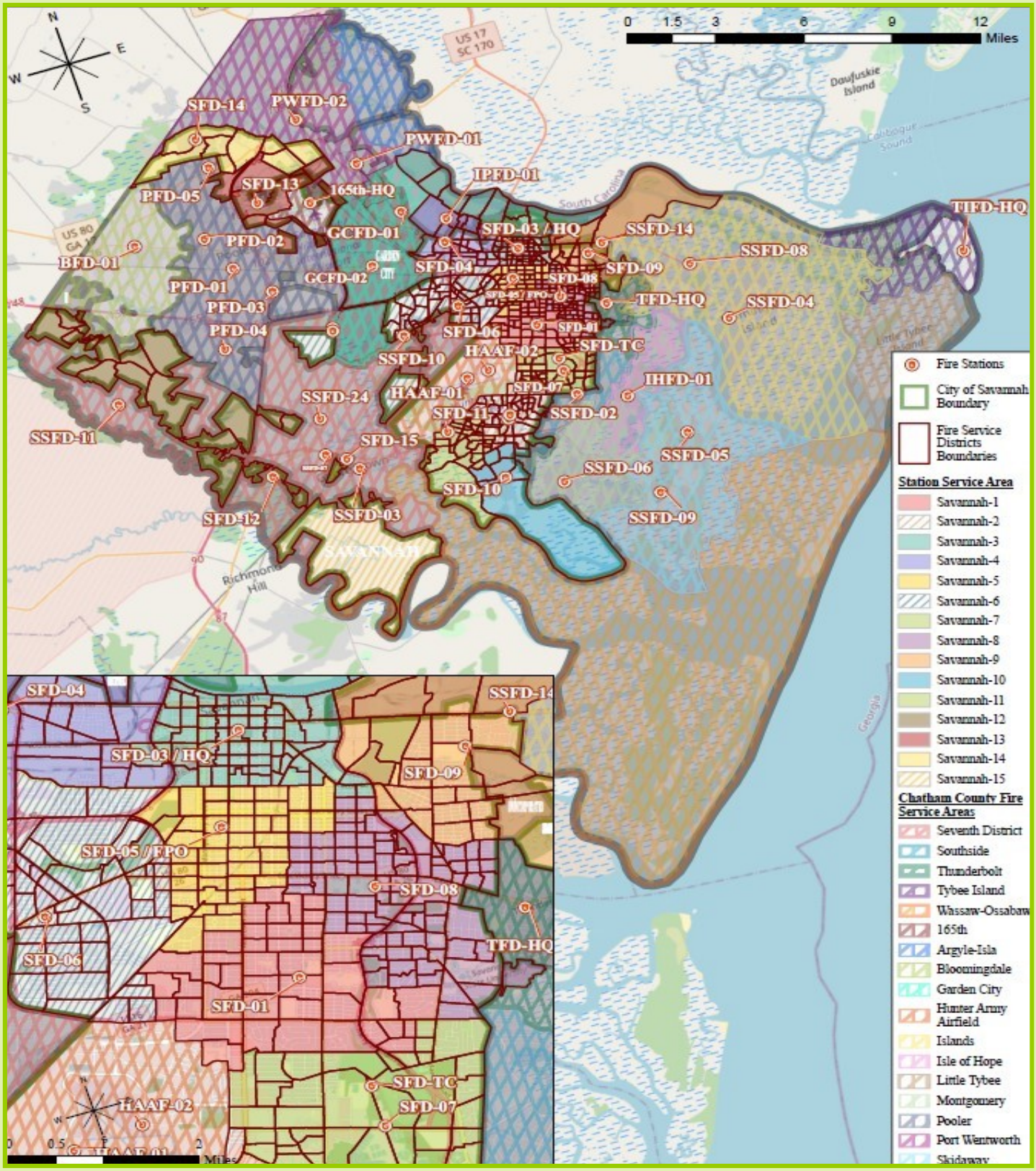
SAVANNAH FIRE MUTUAL AID RENDERED						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	5 Year
165th FD	1		2	1		4
Garden City FD	5	5	3	3	2	18
HAAFD	1					1
Jasper County FD				1		1
Pooler FD	5	1	3	7	1	17
Port Wentworth FD		3	3	1		7
Chatham FD	4	11	4	8	6	33
Tunderbolt FD				4		4
Tybee Island FD				2	1	3
US Coast Guard	2			1	2	5
TOTAL:	18	20	15	28	12	93

MUTUAL AID PROVIDED BY SAVANNAH FIRE						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	5 Year
165th FD	1					1
Pooler FD	1					1
Chatham FD	3	1	1	3		8
Thunderbolt FD	1					1
US Coast Guard	1					1
TOTAL:	7	1	1	3	0	12

AUTOMATIC AID RECEIVED BY SAVANNAH FIRE						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	5 Year
Portwentworth FD	1				1	2
Chatham FD	2		1	3	5	11
TOTAL:	3		1	3	6	13

AUTOMATIC AID PROVIDED BY SAVANNAH FIRE						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	5 Year
Pooler FD				1	2	3
Chatham FD	2			6	4	12
TOTAL:	2	0	0	7	7	16

COVERAGE AREAS OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS IN CHATHAM COUNTY



INTERAGENCY RELATIONSHIPS
PI 2A.2, 10A.1, 10B.1, 10B.2

Savannah Fire Department (SFD) maintains external relationships with numerous organizations supporting its mission, operations, and cost-effectiveness. These relationships are with other government, non-government, and private sector organizations. SFD partners include City of Savannah departments, state and federal agencies, the United Way of the Coastal Empire, the American Red Cross Southeast Georgia Region, the Salvation Army, and numerous local private sector industries and businesses. These relationships enable SFD to maintain a state of readiness, provide effective and efficient emergency service delivery and remain fiscally responsible.

SFD standard operating procedures detailed in ADM 42 address interagency agreements. ADM 42 outlines the process for establishing interagency agreements: identify needs, identify stakeholders, meet with stakeholders, develop documentation based on agency needs, seek final approval from all agency heads. The SFD fire chief makes final approval of agreements. All agreements are reviewed annually and have a set schedule within ADM 42 for review. The Savannah Fire Department Operations Office maintains all interagency agreement documents.

SFD has established mutual aid agreements with all neighboring fire departments. SFD is also an active member in the Chatham County Local Emergency Planning Committee and has established partnerships with local industries to support SFD's Industrial Firefighting Program and equipment. SFD participates in the Georgia Emergency

TRAINING/CERTIFICATIONS
(PI 8A.1, 8A.2, 8A.4, 8B.1)

The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) upholds core values related to the protection of life and property in Savannah by providing the highest level of fire and emergency services with professionalism and dedication. In order to demonstrate these core values, SFD has created a multi-faceted approach to training needs in the department. This approach has results in aggressive firefighting capabilities and proactive approaches to emergency response.

The training and educational needs of SFD reflect the mandatory requirements set forth by Georgia Fire Standards and Training Council (GFSTC), Insurance Services Office (ISO) and through course content reviews. To support these requirements SFD has upgraded and expanded the department's training and educational resource centers to provide the necessary logistics for personnel to obtain the following ISO requirements:

- 192 hours of basic firefighting training
- 12 hours of driver operator training
- 12 hours of company officer training
- 6 hours of hazardous materials training
- 18 hours of facility use

Furthermore, the State of Georgia requires 24 hours of training to maintain firefighter certification, which is outlined in the rules section of GFSTC. The training programs provided by SFD are certified through GFSTC, Emergency Management Institute and/or Federal Emergency Management Agency, or they meet National Fire Protection Administration/National Professional Qualifications to ensure legitimacy. Any training courses outside the realm of firefighting that support personal and career development, such as college courses, are accredited through outside agencies such like the U.S. Department of Education. The outcomes of SFD's training and educational programs demonstrate our commitment to those we serve.

SAVANNAH FIRE DEPARTMENT TRAINING & CERTIFICATIONS

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	TECHNICAL RESCUE
Emergency Medical Responder	Hazardous Material Awareness	Intro. To Rope Rescue
Emergency Medical Technician Basic	Hazardous Material Operations	Rope Rescue 1 and 2
FIREFIGHTING	Hazardous Material Technician	Confined Space Rescue
Firefighter 1 and 2	**MARINE**	Vehicle /Machinery Rescue
Fire Officer 1 and 2	Boat Crew Member	Swift Water Rescue Technician
Instructor 1 and 2	Boat Operator Search and Rescue	Open Water Dive
Apparatus Operator– Pumper	Fire Boat Small	Rescue Diver
Emergency Vehicle Operations	Fire Boat Operator	Public Safety Diver
FIRE INSPECTION / ARSON	NASBLA Marine Instructor	
Georgia Certified Peace Officer	**SAFETY**	
Georgia Certified Arson Investigators	Incident Safety Officer	
NFPA Fire Inspector 1	Health and Safety Officer	
NFPA Fire Plans Reviewer		

Training Division personnel (TD) are tasked with the planning, conducting, and facilitating multi-discipline training in support of the department's goals and objectives.

The TD empowers company officers to train and develop their crews according to their strength and weaknesses. TD programs provide personnel with the best possible preparatory knowledge and skills and is a recognized authority on the safe, efficient, and effective delivery of all-hazards emergency response training. The TD fulfills the organizational mission to ensure citizens and visitors of the City of Savannah are afforded a better quality of life through excellent risk-reduction and response services.

TD programs received 8.95 out of 9 points for training in its September 2019 Insurance Service Office (ISO) Public Protection Classification Summary Report. This enabled the Savannah Fire Department to earn an overall rating of 96.28 out of 105.5, and become an ISO Class 1 Department. Savannah Fire yearly training requirements include 16 hours of facility use, 192 hours of company training, 12 hours of company officer training, 80 hours of new driver operator training,12 hours of existing driver operator training, 6 hours of hazardous material training, and 240 hours of training for new recruits. These standards are built into the training program to ensure compliance with ISO requirements.

The TD offers classes in emergency medical services, firefighting, fire inspection/arson, hazardous materials, marine, safety officer, and technical rescue. Class certifications are achieved at the state or national level. Once these certifications are obtained, continuing education is maintained yearly to ensure proficiency is achieved.

RELIABILITY/RESILIENCY
(PI CC 2C.5)

Resilience is the ability to spring back to normalcy. Savannah Fire demonstrates resiliency through its ability to how adjust coverage to account for emergency and non-emergency events without disrupting the standard of service to its stakeholders. The components of resilience are resistance, absorption, and restoration.

Resistance is the ability to deploy only the resources necessary for controlling an incident safely and effectively. Savannah Fire's resistance is demonstrated through its established response model to all incidents, and through the ability of incident commanders to determine necessary resources for controlling incidents. This enables Savannah Fire Department to maintain coverage with equity of used resources.

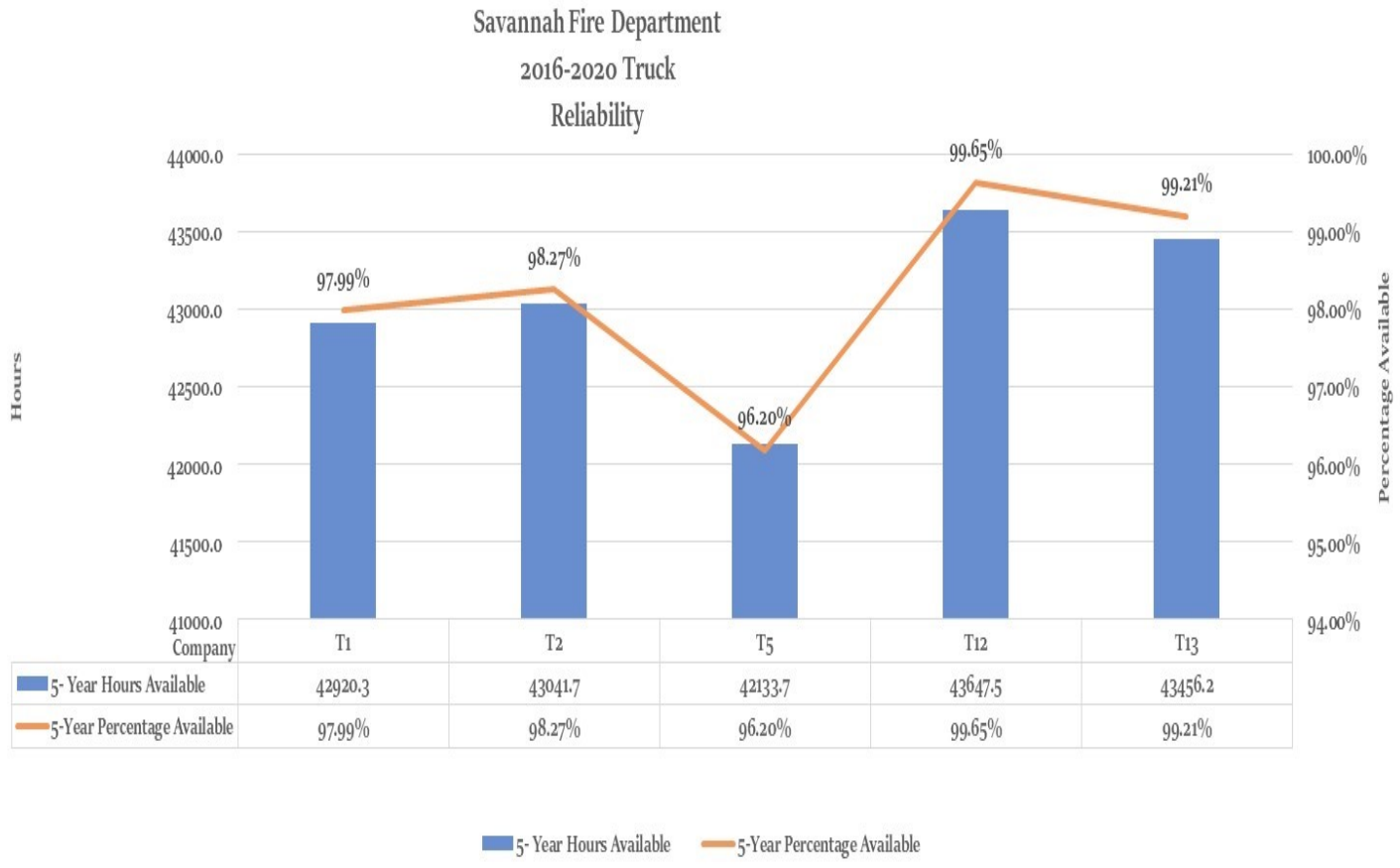
Absorption is the ability to quickly add or duplicate resources to maintain service levels during long duration emergency events or planned events that alter normal response models. Battalion chief demonstrate absorption through their abilities to ensure response coverage in all planning zones. Among the absorption resources available to battalion chiefs are:

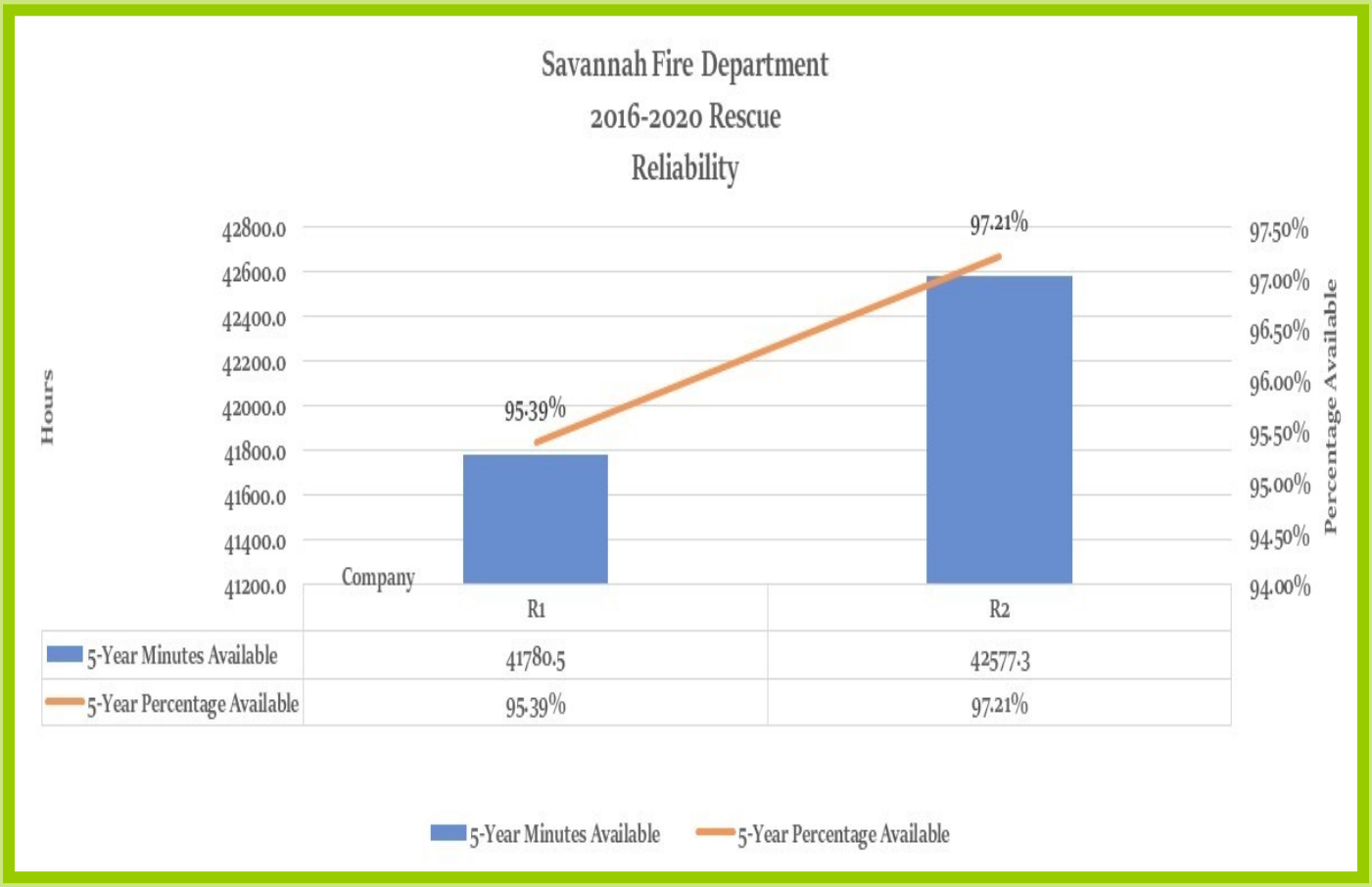
- Automatic & Mutual Aid
- Staffing Call Back Procedures outlined in OPS 04
- Extra Duty Staffing for special events such as St. Patrick's Day and the Rock n' Roll Marathon

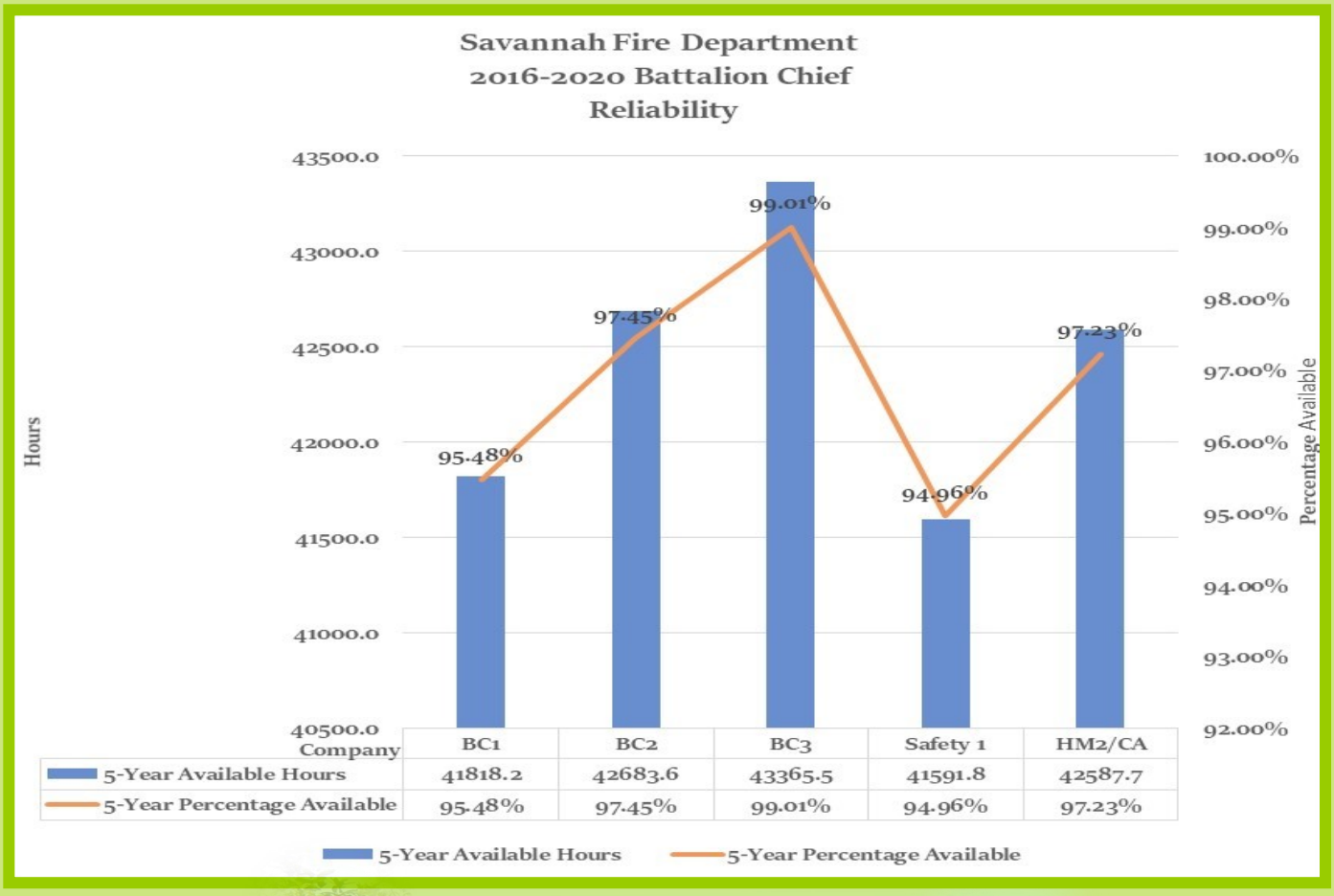
Restoration is the rapid return to resource capabilities to in-service status. This is accomplished though the reduction of an emergency incident footprint once an incident is safely secured. Footprint reduction is important in that it slowly increases the response model back to pre-incident levels. Incident commanders achieve restoration through their authority to release companies back to service once all hazards are mitigated.

Savannah Fire measures the reliability of fire units by the time not assigned to emergency responses. This is done by calculating the time assigned to an emergency incident versus the time the fire unit is available to respond to an emergency call. Each unit is measured on its availability from 2016-2020.

Company	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11	E12	E13	E14	E15
5- Year Hours Available	42259.0	42372.9	41838.4	42248.5	41399.1	42227.5	42709.8	42422.8	42697.7	43247.7	42889.4	43554.8	43214.3	43313.1	43650.2
5-Year Percentage Available	96.48%	96.74%	95.52%	96.46%	94.52%	96.41%	97.51%	96.86%	97.48%	98.74%	97.92%	99.44%	98.66%	98.89%	99.66%


Savannah Fire Department
2016-2020 Truck
Reliability
Hours
Percentage Available
44000.0
43500.0
43000.0
42500.0
42000.0
41500.0
41000.0
100.00%
99.00%
98.00%
97.00%
96.00%
95.00%
94.00%
97.99%
98.27%
96.20%
99.65%
99.21%
Company
T1
T2
T5
T12
T13
5- Year Hours Available
42920.3
43041.7
42133.7
43647.5
43456.2
5-Year Percentage Available
97.99%
98.27%
96.20%
99.65%
99.21%
5- Year Hours Available
5-Year Percentage Available


Savannah Fire Department
2016-2020 Rescue
Reliability
Hours
Percentage Available
42800.0
42600.0
42400.0
42200.0
42000.0
41800.0
41600.0
41400.0
41200.0
97.50%
97.00%
96.50%
96.00%
95.50%
95.00%
94.50%
94.00%
95.39%
97.21%
Company
R1
R2
5-Year Minutes Available
41780.5
42577.3
5-Year Percentage Available
95.39%
97.21%
5-Year Minutes Available
5-Year Percentage Available


Savannah Fire Department
2016-2020 Battalion Chief
Reliability
Hours
Percentage Available
43500.0
43000.0
42500.0
42000.0
41500.0
41000.0
40500.0
100.00%
99.00%
98.00%
97.00%
96.00%
95.00%
94.00%
93.00%
92.00%
95.48%
97.45%
99.01%
94.96%
97.23%
Company
BC1
BC2
BC3
Safety 1
HM2/CA
5-Year Available Hours
41818.2
42683.6
43365.5
41591.8
42587.7
5-Year Percentage Available
95.48%
97.45%
99.01%
94.96%
97.23%
5-Year Available Hours
5-Year Percentage Available


SAVANNAH
FIRE
1

COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP
(PI 5B.1) (PI 2A.8)

The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) understands the importance of external stakeholders in the evaluation of services provided to the community. This understanding is demonstrated in the SFD cultural statement, "Committed to those we serve." Annually, SFD seeks the input of external stakeholders through a customer service survey designed to assess how citizens and visitors view SFD's service delivery. The survey is distributed at community outreach events and is available on the SFD website. Data is captured by the City of Savannah Human Resources department. The survey results are published in the SFD Annual Report and displayed online at www.savannahfire.org.

SFD's customer survey measures the external stakeholders' views of the performance of the department. Customers are asked to describe their status as a City of Savannah resident, business owner, industrial facility, visitor, or military. Customers then select which aspect of the fire department is most important to them: firefighter professional development, fire equipment and facilities, emergency response and service delivery, and community outreach programs. The customer is asked to rate their interaction with SFD, from extremely positive to extremely negative. Quality of service, timeliness of service, and professionalism is measured by asking customers to select performance ratings from excellent to poor. Lastly, the survey asks for preferred methods for receiving outreach information.

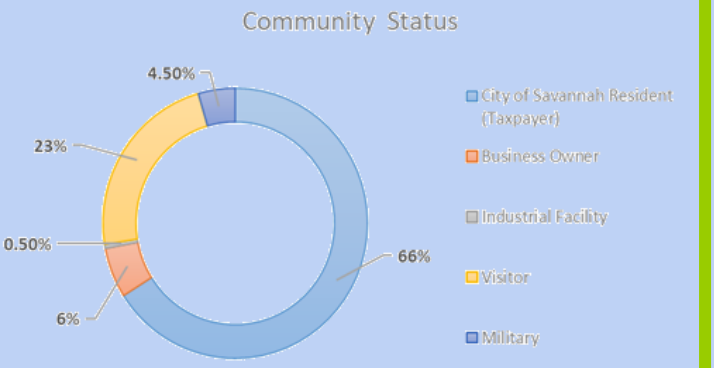
SFD regularly interacts with the public by providing free smoke detectors, home fire safety surveys and free blood pressure checks to the public. Smoke detector and safety survey requests are managed by the Public Information Office, which assigns requests tasks to fire companies in the prospective fire planning zone. The Public Information Office keeps track of all request and ensures the data is captured within the SFD records management system. Progress is reported through project management software on a monthly basis.

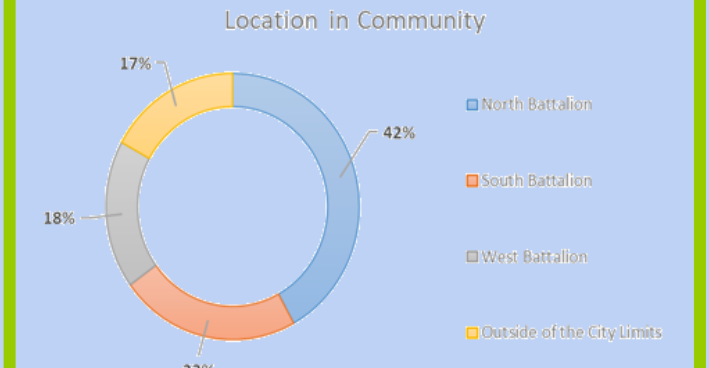
SFD also participates in community meetings and public fire safety education events such as apparatus displays, station tours and safety talks to promote fire safety and prevention. within the community. These meetings and events are scheduled through the Public Information Office, which records the data for monthly and annual reporting on community involvement. During the summer, the Training Division hosts the Chatham County Youth Collaborative to demonstrate fire safety and fire science careers. Students are given an overview of the fire suppression, hazardous materials, and technical rescue programs. They also participate in simulated firefighting activities.

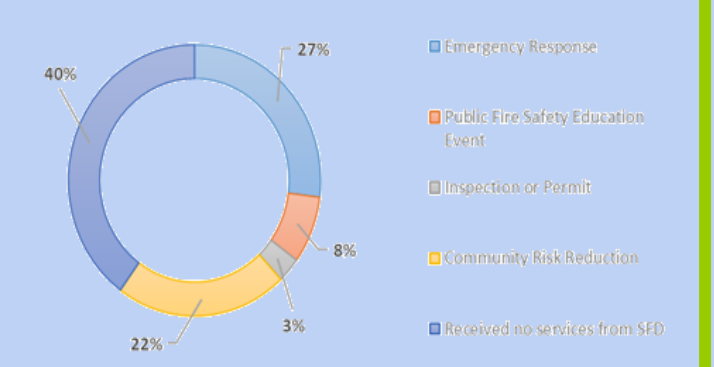
Due to COVID-19 in 2020, SFD had to adjust its community outreach service delivery. This was accomplished by using virtual technology to meet the needs of the community. Personnel participated in virtual community meetings, developed virtual station tours and virtual fire safety programs. These programs proved SFD's devotion to the cultural statement, "Committed to those we serve", even during a global pandemic.

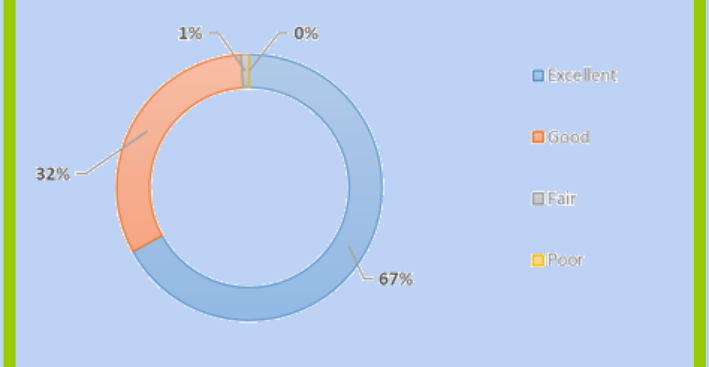
Community Relationship
(PI 5B.1) (PI 2A.8)

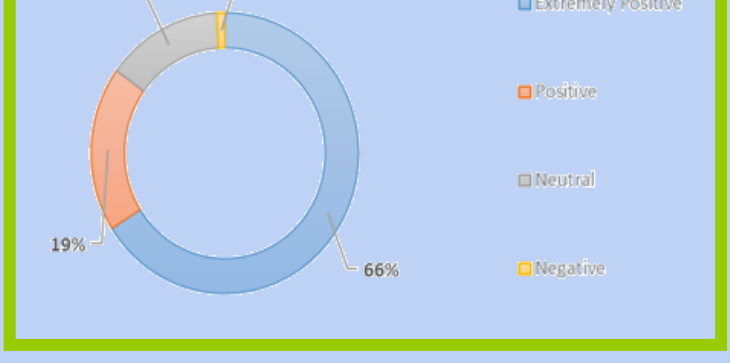
CUSTOMER SURVEY RESULTS

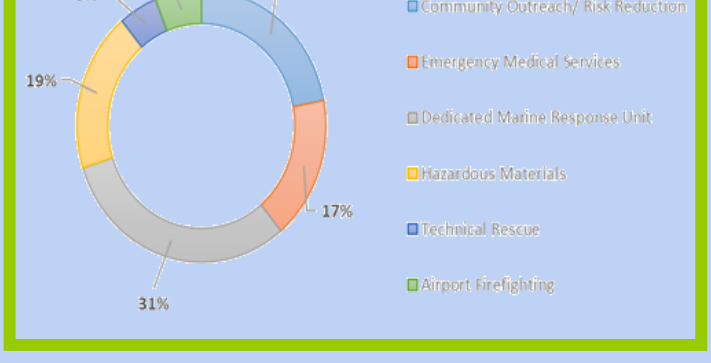












SECTION III: COMMUNITY RISK ANALYSIS

COMMUNITY RISK METHODOLOGY

The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) conducts a community risk assessment as part of its hazard mitigation within the City of Savannah. This process involves fire units surveying their assigned planning zones. Data gathered is entered in to a risk assessment tool, which sets values on structures within each planning zone. The rating scale is categorized as low (0-20), moderate (21-50), and high (51-80). To determine the risk level, SFD considers multiple building characteristics including category description, building construction type, fire exposure distance, facility size, people exposure, life hazard (NFPA 101), flood zone, terrorism threat, community/economic impact, and incidence occurrence. Each category is given a sliding scale value fom high hazard to low hazard and the total points are calculated to obtain the final risk rating. Methodology documentation is available in Appendix F.

RISK ASSESSMENT VALUATION FORM

BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS						SCORE
PROPOSED CATEGORY DESCRIPTION	Industrial/Storage (10 points)	Commercial (8 points)	Hospital/ Institutional (6 points)	Hotel (4 points)	Single/Multi-Family (2 points)	10
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION TYPE	Class V (10 points)	Class IV (8 points)	Class III (6 points)	Class II (3 points)	Class I (1 point)	3
FIRE EXPOSURE DISTANCE	0 -10' (10 points)	11'- 20' (8 points)	21' - 30' (6 points)	31'- 75' (3 points)	76+ (1 point)	3
FACILITY SIZE/ SQUARE FEET	500,000+ (5 points)	100K – 499,999 (4 points)	25K-99,999 (3 points)	10K– 24,999 (2 points)	Less than 10,000 (1 point)	5
PEOPLE EXPOSURE	251+ (5 points)	101-250 (4 points)	26-100 (3 points)	10– 25 (2 points)	9 or Less (1 point)	5
LIFE HAZARD/ NFPA 101	Assemble/ Educational (10 points)	Residential/Hotel (8 points)	Healthcare/ Detention (6 points)	Business/ Industrial (4 points)	Storage (2 point)	4
FLOOD ZONE	Zone 1 (5 points)	Zone 2 (4 points)	Zone 3 (3 points)	Zone 4 (2 points)	Zone 5 (1 point)	4
TERRORISM THREAT	Extremely High (10 points)	High (8 points)	Moderate (6 points)	Low (2 points)	No Risk (0 points)	8
COMMUNITY/ ECONOMIC IMPACT	Catastrophic (10 points)	Significant (8 points)	Moderate (6 points)	Minor (2 points)	Insignificant (1 point)	10
INCIDENCE OCCURRANCE	High Probability 76 -100% (5 points)	Probable 51-75% (4 points)	Possible 26 - 50% (3 points)	Unlikely 2– 25% (2 points)	Rare 1% or Less (1 point)	2
					TOTAL:	**54**
					Risk Score:	**54**
					Risk Rating:	**High**

RISK RATING

Low 0-20

Moderate 21-50

High 51-80

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The Emergency Preparedness Division leads the City's emergency planning, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery for major natural and human-caused disasters, as well as large scale citywide events.

There are four phases to any disaster: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The Mitigation Phase involves taking action to prevent a disaster, reduce the chance of a disaster happening or reduce the damaging effects of unavoidable disasters.

Preparedness is the phase where plans are created, training is completed and exercises are conducted before a disaster to save lives and help response and rescue operations. The Response Phase is a period of hyper activity designed to stabilize the incident and protect lives, property and the environment.

The Recovery Phase involves after-emergency clean up, citizens returning home, businesses re-opening and a return to normality. Depending on the scope of the incident, this phase may be relatively short or very long. Activities in this phase include damage assessment, debris management and disaster housing.

NATURAL DISASTERS

EARTHQUAKE

Earthquakes in Georgia are rare but not a threat to dismiss. Savannah has not any measurable earthquake activity since 1931.The Southeastern Tennessee Seismic Zone crosses the northwestern part of Georgia. Earthquakes present as a low risk for the area. The potential for damage from an earthquake would be high but the seldom occurrence rates it as a low risk.

FLOOD

Savannah is a low lying area and drainage is dependent on tidal cycles. Savannah is only 51 feet above sea level at its highest point. Flooding can occur due to an afternoon thunderstorm or a tropical system that comes through our city. Several city streets become unpassable when a large amount of rainfall occurs in a short period out time. Flooding is also a consideration during Hurricane season in which the storm produced by the tropical cyclone can cause immense damage. During the spring and summertime due to the frequent thunderstorms, flooding is a high risk and a moderate occurrence.

SEVERE WEATHER

Severe Weather and Thunderstorms are common in Savannah during the spring through summer months. In Georgia, the typical thunderstorm is 15 miles in diameter and last an average of 30 minutes. Wind and hail associated with thunderstorms are the biggest threat. On any given day, a thunderstorm can pop up and cause adverse effects to Savannah Thunderstorms have moderate risk and high frequency

TORNADOES

Tornadoes are nature's most violent storms. They are often hard to see until dust and debris are picked up within the funnel. In Georgia are the number one weather related killer. Tornadoes can occur at anytime of year but are more prominent in Spring between March and May with April being the most active month. On June 27, 2018 a confirmed tornado by the National Weather Service hit the barrier island due east of Savannah. Tornadoes are determined to have high risk but moderate frequency in Savannah.

TROPICAL CYCLONE

The City of Savannah is located 20 miles up the Savannah River from the Atlantic Ocean. Yearly, June 1st to November 30th is Hurricane season. Tropical waves come off the coast of Africa into the southern Atlantic Ocean to the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. The tropical cyclones have the ability to cause major damage to the area. In 2016, Hurricane Matthew passed approximately 70 miles to the east of the coast of Georgia. This indirect path of the storm still caused electrical issues, damaged structure, and downed trees. Every year Savannah Fire Department has to prepare for the worse and hope for the best. Tropical Cyclones are considered a high to extreme risk depending on the category storm and high frequency due to the location of Savannah on the east coast of the United States.

WINTER STORMS

The City of Savannah has a moderate climate year round. Even winters in Savannah remain mild. During the winter time, average high temperatures range between 58 to 63 degrees. Rare occasions of snow occur within the City of Savannah. On January 4, 2018 , Winter Storm Grayson came through Savannah dropping a rare 1.2 inches of snow on the city. Winter Storms present a low risk to the city due to the infrequent occurrence of snow and icy weather.

MANMADE DISASTERS

CYBER ATTACK

Organizations are heavily dependent upon information gathered through the internet and computer technology. The City of Savannah (COS) relies upon its information technology division to support the operations of Savannah Fire and all departments. Cyber attacks are, therefore, a high risk. In February 2018, COS information technology systems suffered a cyber attack, which crippled city-wide operation. Policies were adjusted to prevent future attacks.

INDUSTRIAL INCIDENTS

The City of Savannah has a bustling commercial industry. With the third largest port on the east coast of the United States, much of the industry is tied the Savannah River. The Georgia Ports Authority, International Paper, Colonial Oil, and many other companies call Savannah home. Industrial incidents of any magnitude can have negative and far reaching impact. All industrial incidents have a high risk potential and a high negative effect on the city.

SPECIAL EVENTS

The City of Savannah has an very active tourism industry, attracting more than 14 million visitors annually. The city hosts a variety of festivals and events throughout the year. Savannah's St. Patrick's Day Festivals is one of the largest in the nation. These festivals and events draw large crowds to the city. The influx of crowds it makes all events susceptible to a terrorist event or emergency incident that could result in a large loss of life. Special events present a high risk due to the influx of people in a relatively small area.

TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

Savannah is a major thoroughfare for commercial marine and truck traffic. Transportation accidents are a high risk to the City of Savannah. Each week, about 36 container ships pass through the Port of Savannah. The associated commercial truck traffic moving freight to and from the port creates similar risk on the roads. A marine or commercial truck accident at the Talmadge Bridge, which connects Georgia and South Carolina, would cause major disruption to interstate commerce and commercial shipping traffic.

PANDEMIC

The global COVID-19 pandemic that began in 2020 changed the way Savannah Fire Department business was conducted. New systems had to be developed and past practices were adjusted to ensure the department offered high levels of service in a safe and efficient manner. Pandemic flu and other infectious disease epidemics continue to present a clear and present danger to operations, finances and physical assets. Because Savannah is an international City and major thoroughfare for transcontinental traffic, pandemic flu is a high risk to operations and financial stability.


5

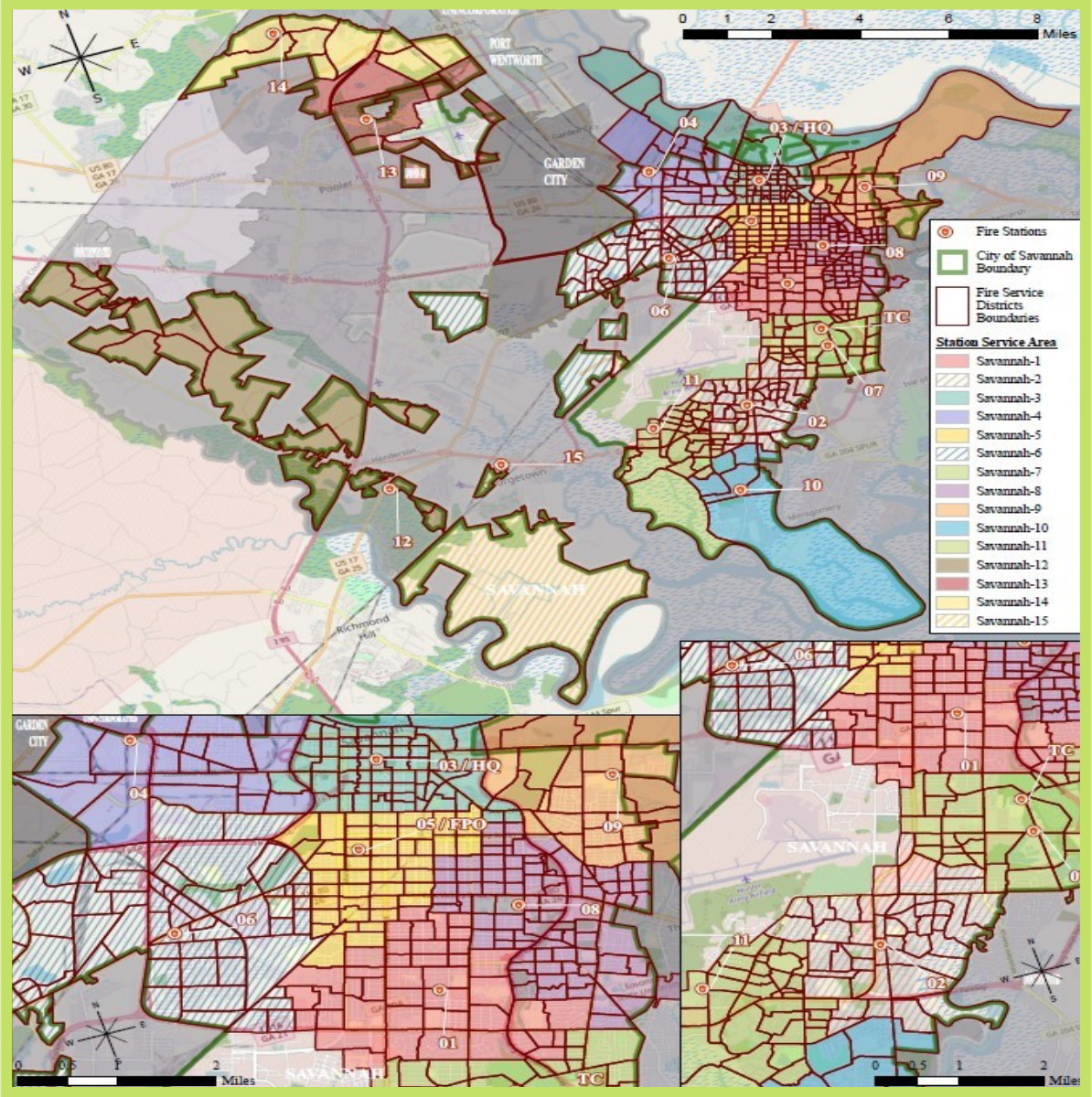
SAVANNAH FIRE DEPARTMENT JURISDICTION
(PI 2A.1)

The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) is made up of 15 Fire Stations located throughout 3 Battalions. Battalion 1 covers the City of Savannah's Historical District and is includes of Stations 3, 5, 6, 8, and 9. Battalion 1 has two technical rescue stations— 3 and 5, two hazardous material stations— 6 and 9. Station 9 is one of three personal protective equipment (PPE) laundering facilities. Battalion 1 is also home to Station 8, a strategic location near the Truman Parkway and residential, recreational and commercial areas.

Battalion 2 serves Savannah's south side. It includes Stations 1,2,7,10, and 11. This Battalion has one technical rescue station— Station 7, one hazardous material station— Station 2, one PPE laundering station— Station 10, and one SCBA repair station—Station 11. Station 1 is responsible for serving two major hospitals and two of the city's busiest roadways.

Battalion 3 serves the western portions of the city which include the largest residential growth. Battalion 3 is home to Stations 4, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Three of those stations—4, 12 and 13—are hazardous material stations. Station 12 also manages the SFD Hose program. Station 14 serves the bulk of the new residential growth in the city, and station 15 is a PPE laundering station.

COVERAGE AREA



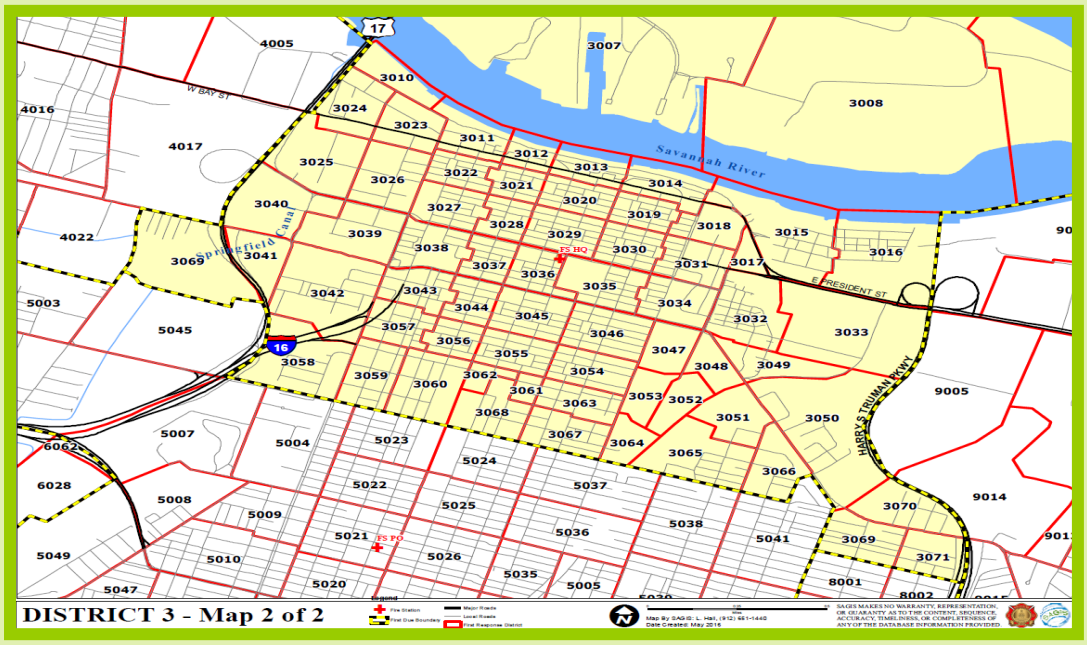
PLANNING ZONE METHODOLOGY
(PI CC 2A.3)

Savannah Fire Department (SFD) planning zones are based on fire service districts. There are 15 planning zones for each of the 15 fire districts. There is also an industrial zone long the Savannah River, which encompasses district planning zones 3, 4, and 9. Each planning zone is divided into management zones that match fire box alarms with Chatham County 911 Communication Services.

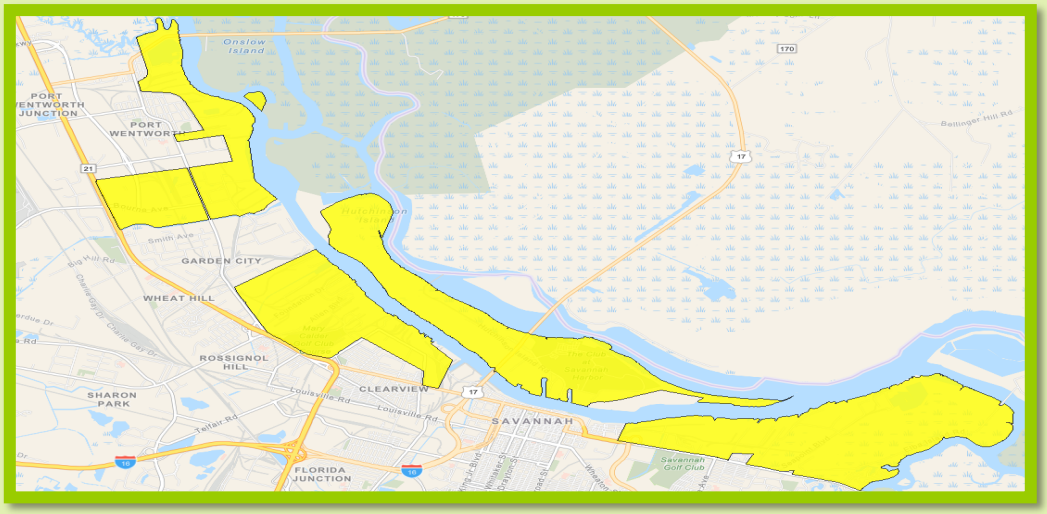
Management zones are used to determine the risk of the of the zone. Each management zone is coded based on the highest risk within the zone. SFD Planning Zones are used in risk assessment, pre–incident planning, and hydrant inspections.

Planning zones are also used in community risk reduction efforts. Fire units are assigned smoke detector installation, home fire safety surveys, and community outreach events within their assigned planning zones. This helps SFD develop consistent community relations within the each planning zone. After a fire, SFD conducts fire blitzes, in which firefighters in that planning zone canvas the affected area to conduct smoke alarm installations and help residents develop a fire safety plan.

PLANNING ZONE WITH MANAGEMENT ZONES

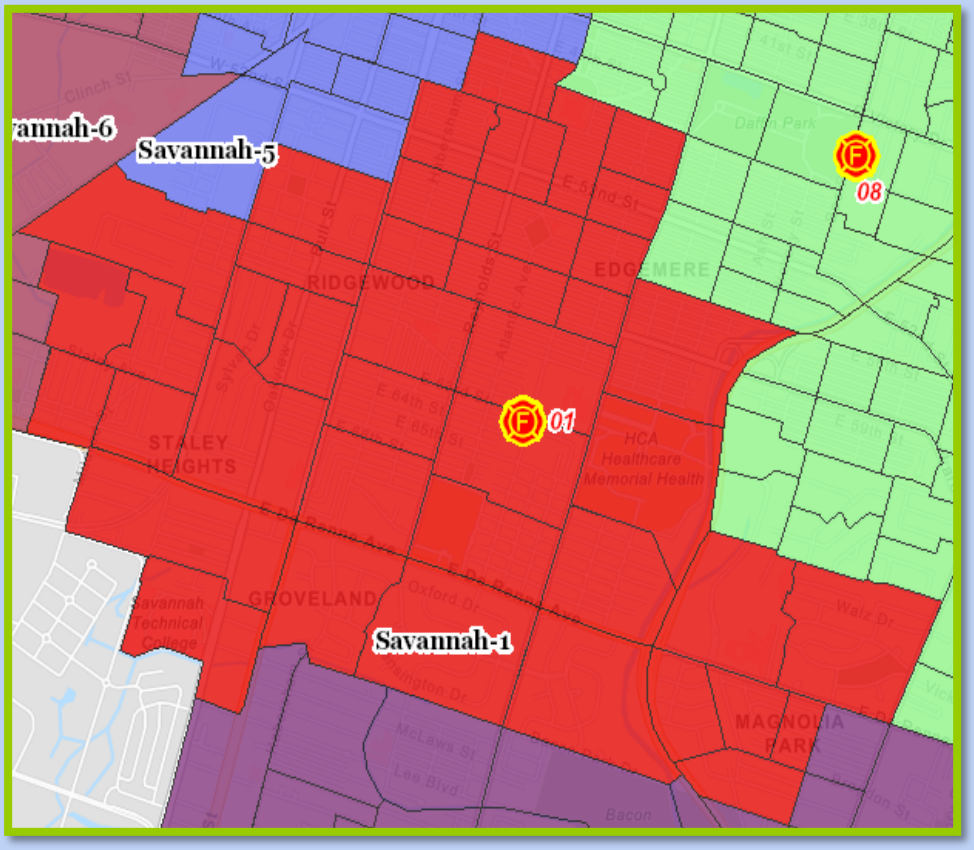


INDUSTRIAL ZONE



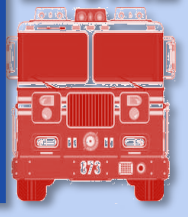
DISTRICT ONE PLANNING ZONE
(PI 2A.9, 2A.4)

District 1 consists of 44 management zones centrally located within the City of Savannah. The district is primarily made up of single-family residential structures. It includes some multi-family occupancies, supporting commercial centers and light industry. Within this zone are Candler and Memorial hospitals, Savannah Technical College, and Calvary Day School. Major District 1 roadways are the Truman Parkway, Derenne Avenue, and Abercorn Street.



per square mile
POPULATION
3,647

1 FIRE ENGINE



TOPOGRAPHY
25 feet

BUILDING RISK ASSESSMENT

LOW RISK BUILDINGS 56

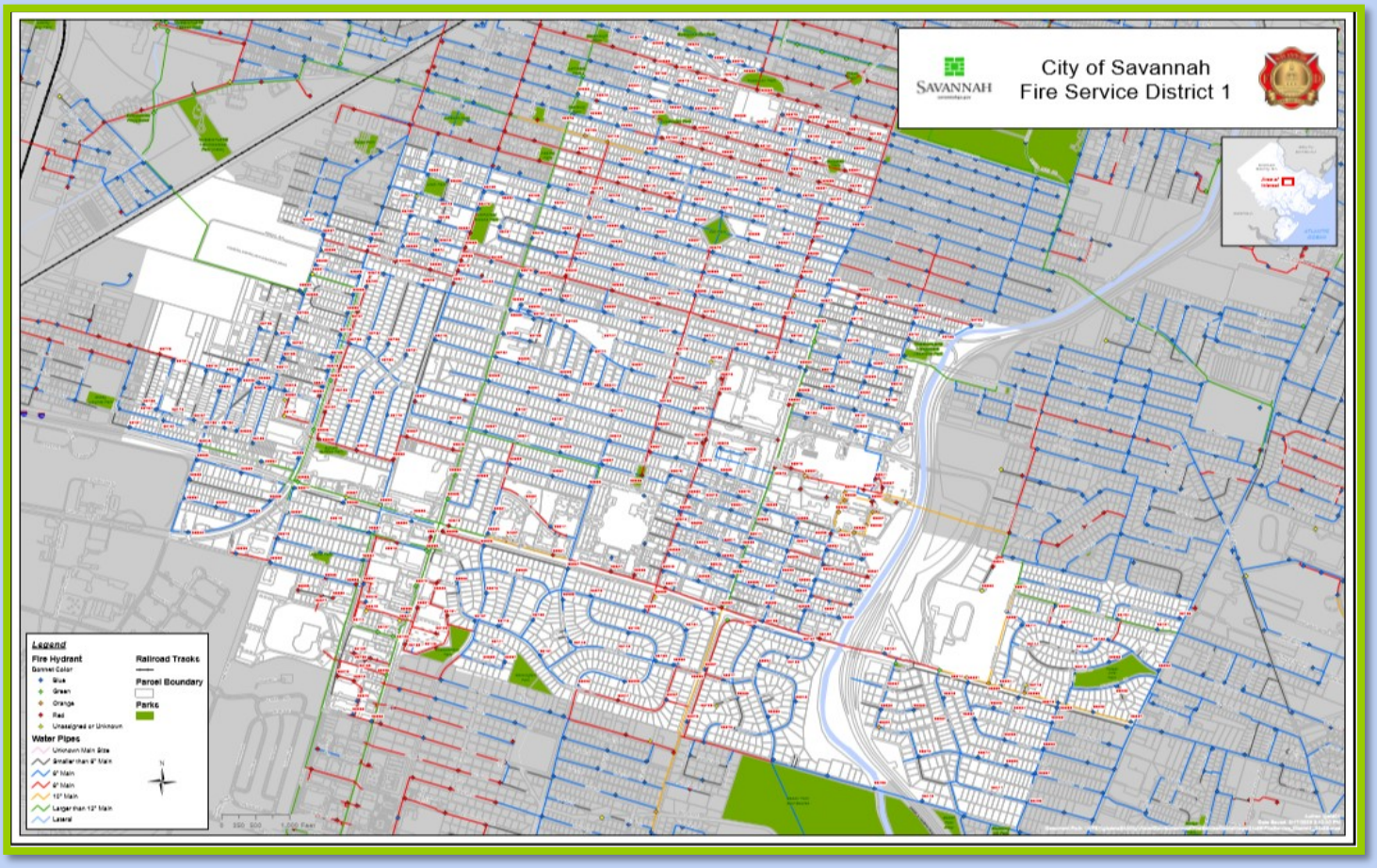
MODERATE RISK BUILDINGS 8,119

7 FIRE FIGHTERS

HIGH RISK BUILDINGS 133

42 SPECIAL RISK BUILDINGS

1 LADDER TRUCK

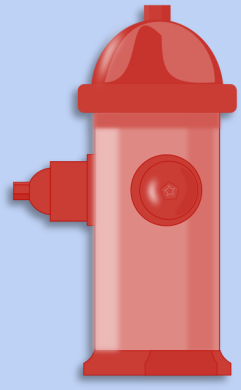


CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Candler Hospital	DeRenne Avenue
Memorial Hospital	Calvary Day School
Truman Parkway	Fire Station 1
Abercorn Street	Savannah Technical College

MANAGEMENT ZONE STATS

Most Accidents w/ Injury	1021
Most False Alarms	1017
Most HazMat Incidents	1015
Most TRT Incidents	1038
Most Building Fires	1005
Management Zone Total	44

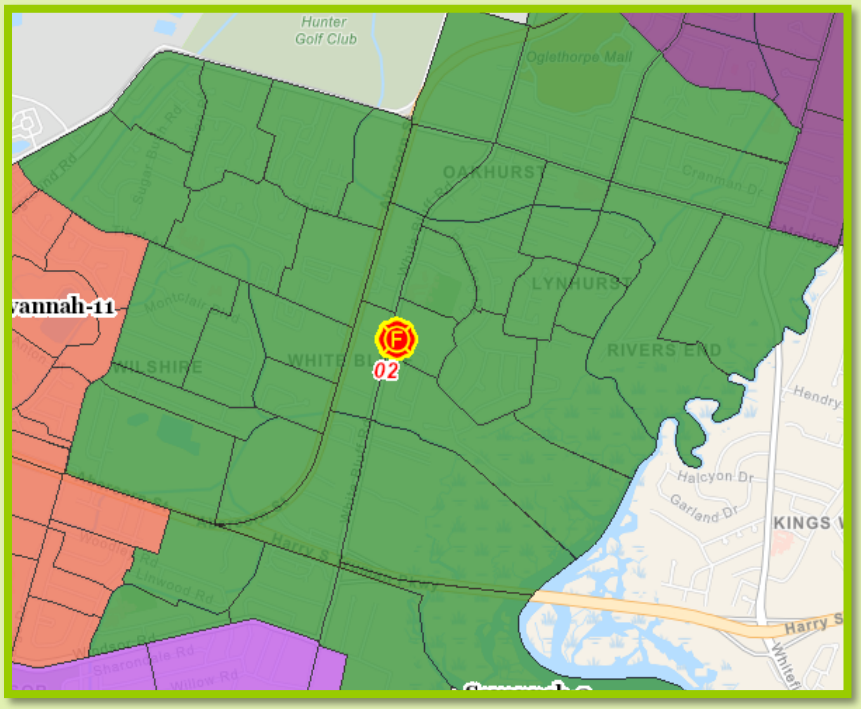


577 FIRE HYDRANTS

DISTRICT TWO PLANNING ZONE
(PI 2A.9, 2A.4)

District 2 is composed of 43 management zones centrally located within the City of Savannah. The district is primarily made up of single-family residential structures and multi-family occupancies. There are supporting commercial centers and light industry. The district includes the Oglethorpe Mall, Southside Police Precinct, and White Bluff Elementary School. White Bluff Road and Abercorn Street are the major roadways.

per square mile
POPULATION
3,465



TOPOGRAPHY
25feet

7 FIRE FIGHTERS

1 LADDER TRUCK

1 FIRE ENGINE

HAZMAT station

BUILDING RISK ASSESSMENT

LOW RISK BUILDINGS 9

MODERATE RISK BUILDINGS 5,292

HIGH RISK BUILDINGS 219

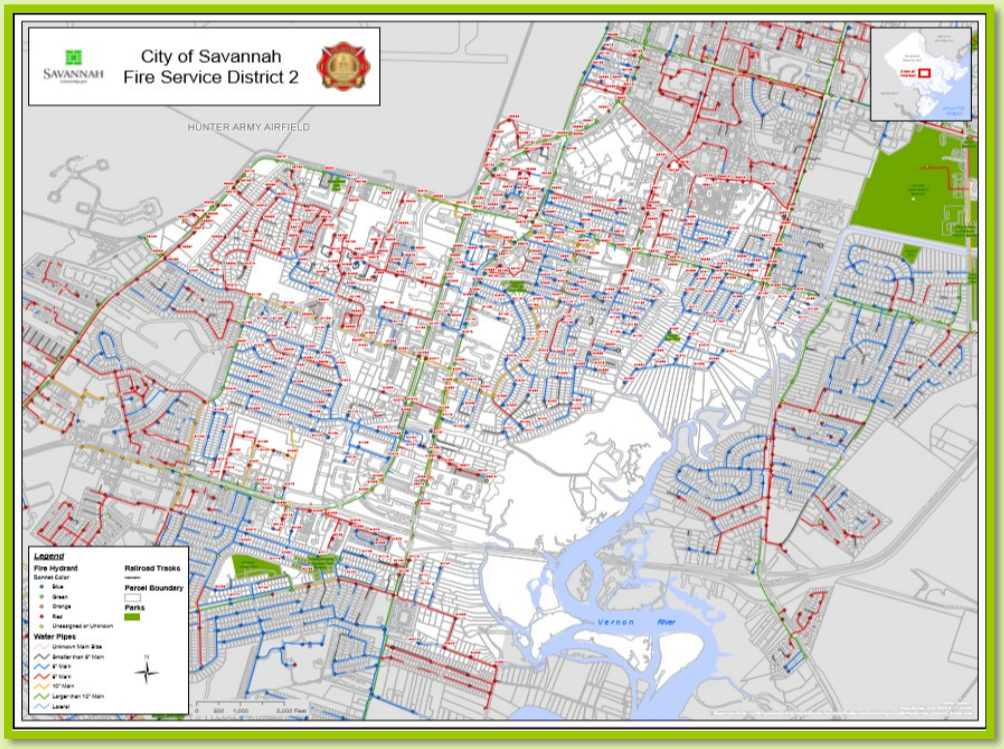
34 SPECIAL RISK BUILDINGS

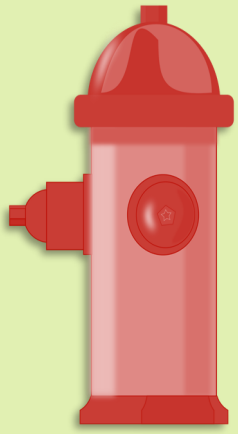
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Oglethorpe Mall	**Abercorn Street**
White Bluff Elementary	**Southside Police Precinct**
White Bluff Road	**Fire Station 2**

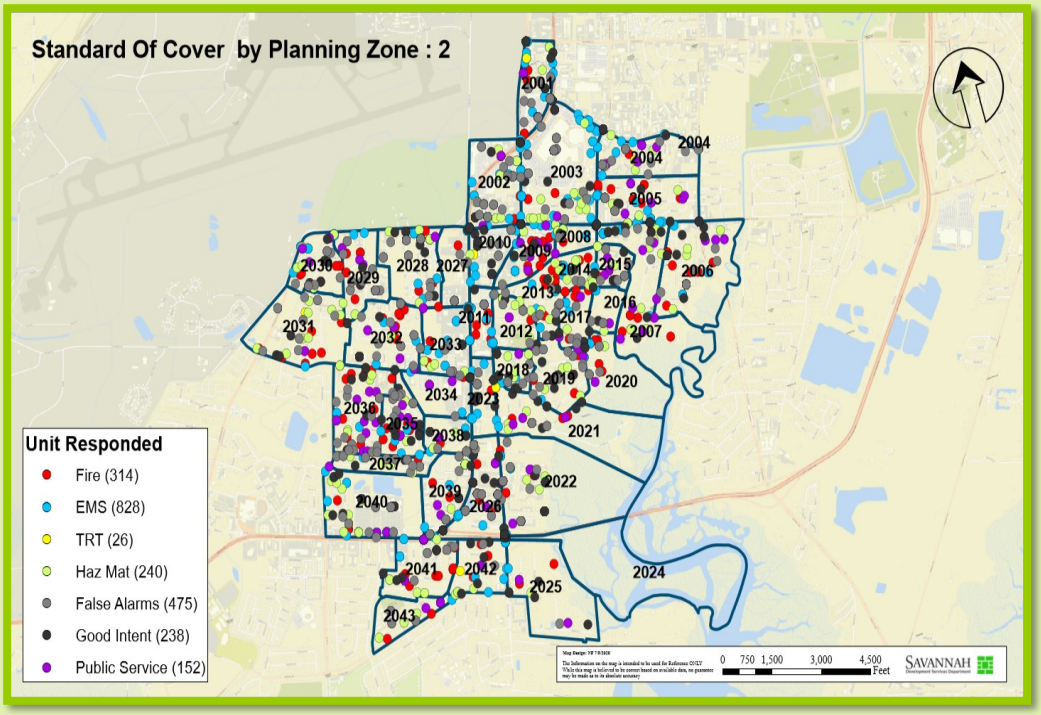
MANAGEMENT ZONE STATS

Most Accidents w/ Injury	2006
Most False Alarms	2013
Most HazMat Incidents	2006
Most TRT Incidents	2007-2011
Most Building Fires	2006
Management Zone Total	43





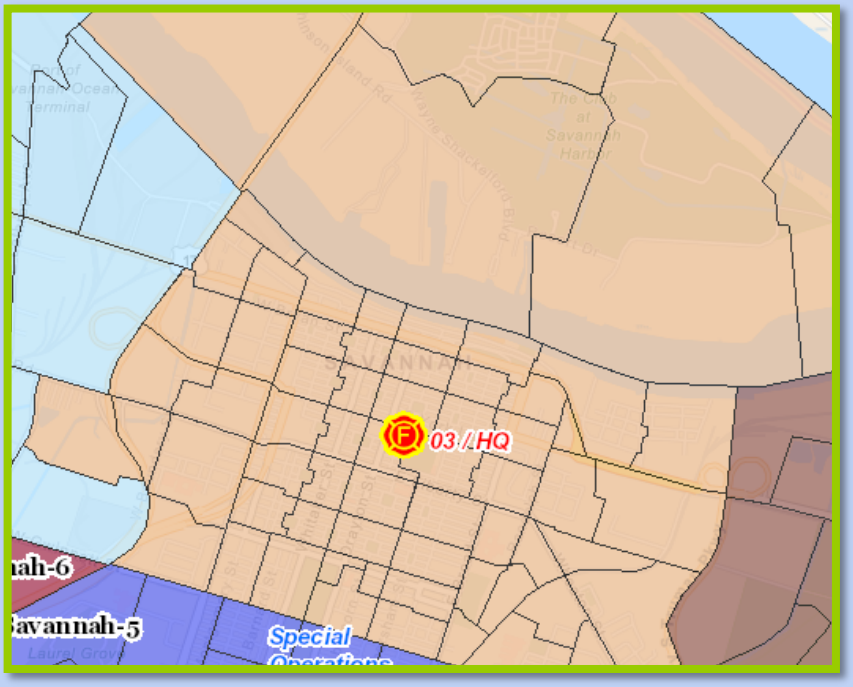
428 FIRE HYDRANTS



DISTRICT THREE PLANNING ZONE
(PI 2A.9, 2A.4)

District 3 is composed of 71 management zones located in a northern section of the City of Savannah that includes the historic district. The historic district is a dense combination of residential, commercial and industrial areas with an increasing number of large hotels that support the growing hospitality industry. The district includes the Westin Hotel and Savannah Trade Convention Center.

per square mile
POPULATION
1,194



1 RESCUE

8 FIRE FIGHTERS

1 FIRE ENGINE

2 MARINE UNITS

GSAR TASK FORCE

TOPOGRAPHY 40feet

BUILDING RISK ASSESSMENT

LOW RISK BUILDINGS 39

MODERATE RISK BUILDINGS 2,109

HIGH RISK BUILDINGS 147

80 SPECIAL RISK BUILDINGS

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Historic Monuments & Hotels

Historic Homes & Businesses

Westin Hotel

River Street

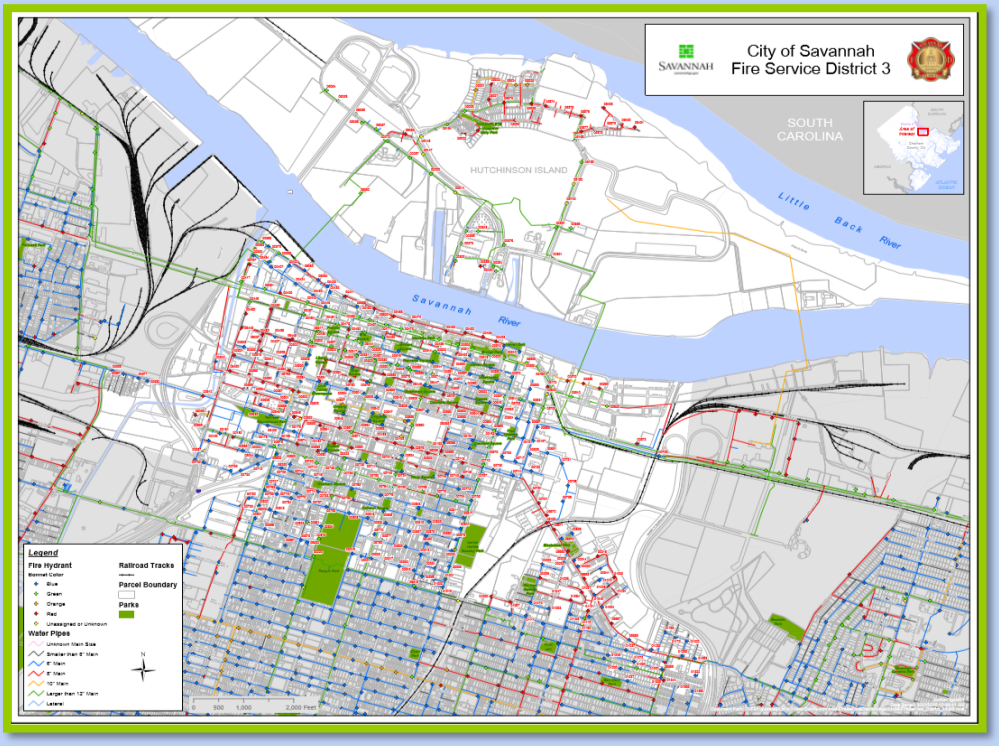
Savannah Trade & Convention Center

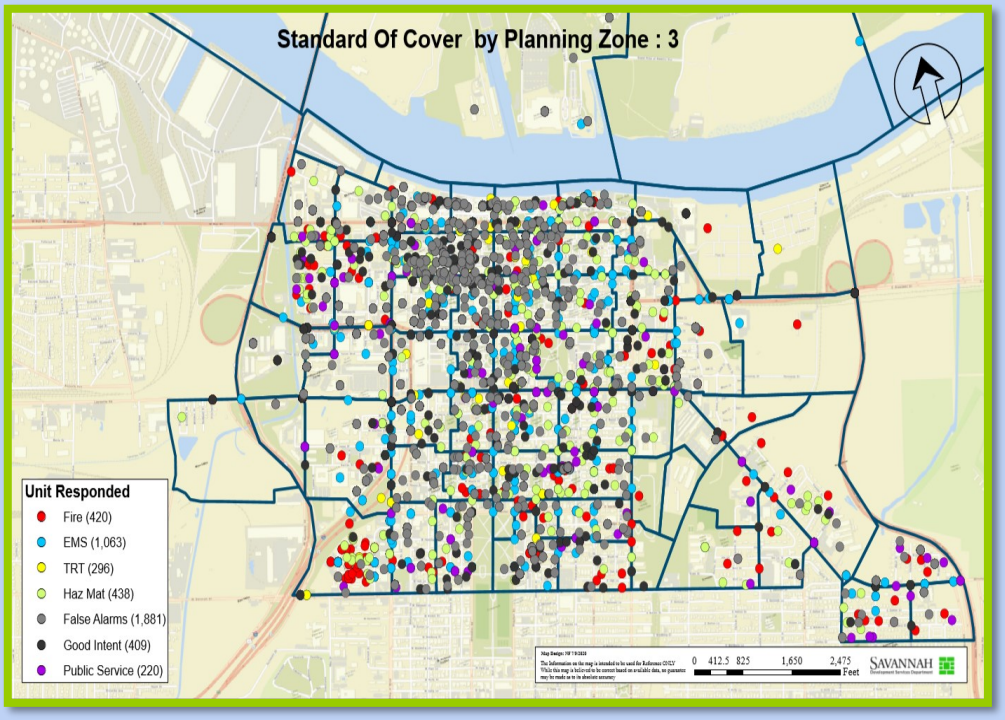
Savannah Police Headquarters

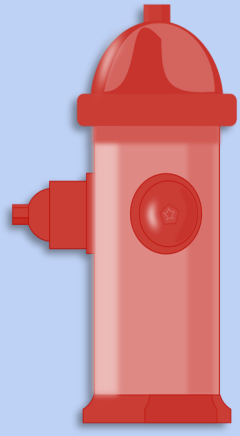
Fire Station 3

MANAGEMENT ZONE STATS

Most Accidents w/ Injury	3036
Most False Alarms	1017
Most HazMat Incidents	3022
Most TRT Incidents	13027
Most Building Fires	3058
Management Zone Total	71



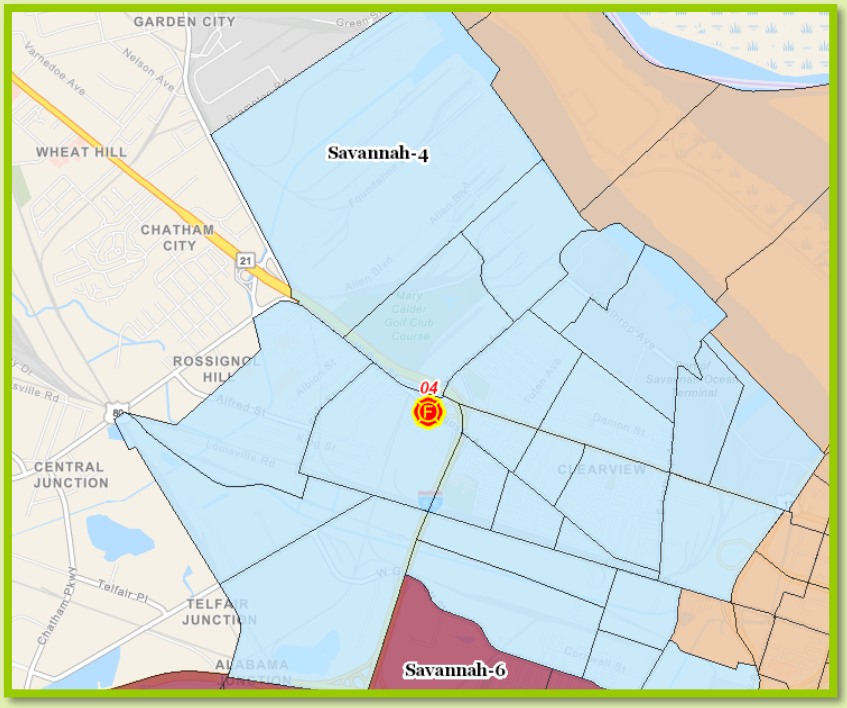




466 FIRE HYDRANTS

DISTRICT FOUR PLANNING ZONE
(PI 2A.9, 2A.4)

District 4 is composed of 28 management zones located in a northern section of the City of Savannah that includes residential neighborhoods sandwiched by heavy industrial areas along the Savannah River. The district includes the Georgia Port, International Paper and Colonial Oil. Major roadways include I-16 and I-516.



per square mile
POPULATION
965

TOPOGRAPHY
20feet

HAZMAT station

1 FIRE ENGINE

4 FIRE FIGHTERS

BUILDING RISK ASSESSMENT

LOW RISK BUILDINGS 16

MODERATE RISK BUILDINGS 2,910

HIGH RISK BUILDINGS 114

433 SPECIAL RISK BUILDINGS

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Georgia Ports Authority

International Paper

Colonial Oil

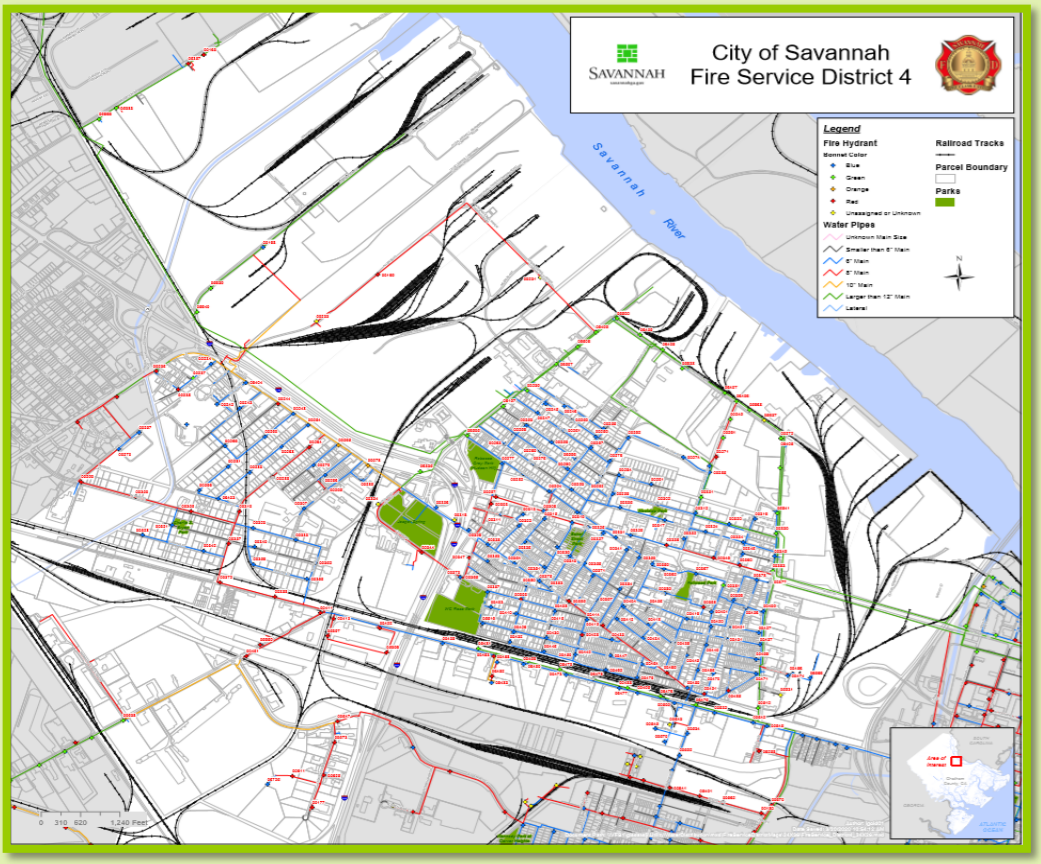
Northwest Police Precinct

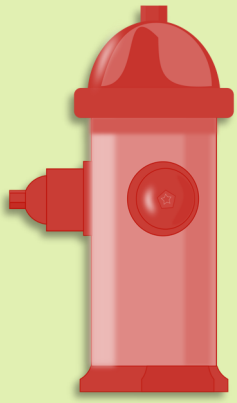
Fire Station 4

I-16 & I-516

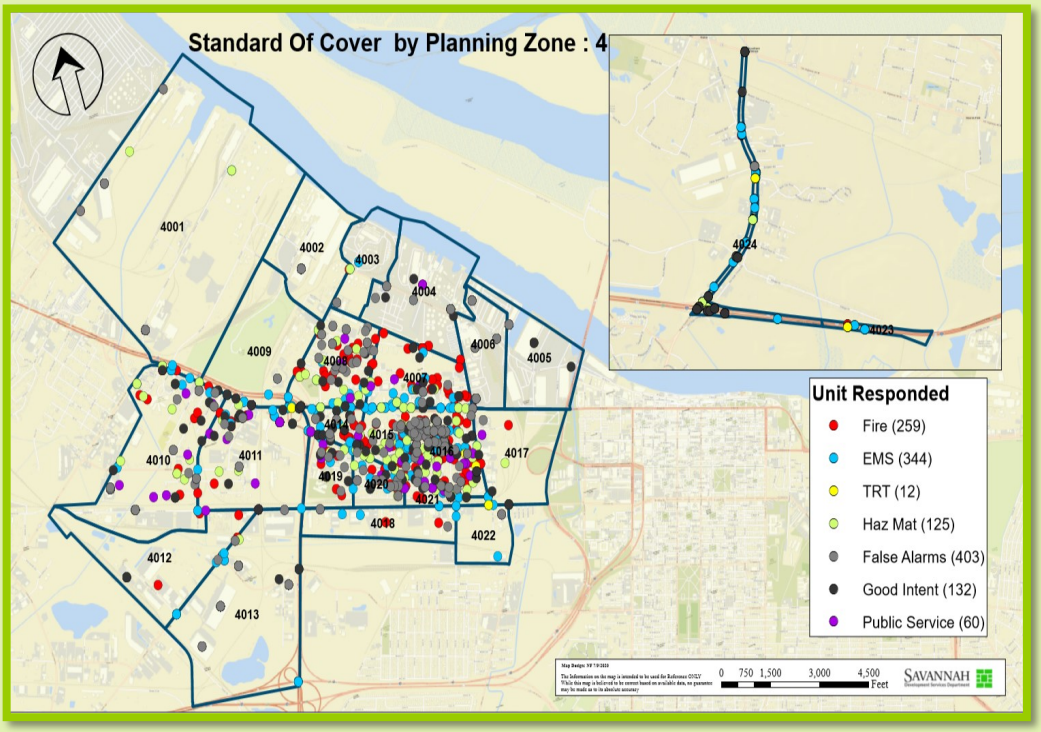
MANAGEMENT ZONE STATS

Most Accidents w/ Injury	4016
Most False Alarms	4016
Most HazMat Incidents	1016
Most TRT Incidents	4006-4016
Most Building Fires	4016
Management Zone Total	28



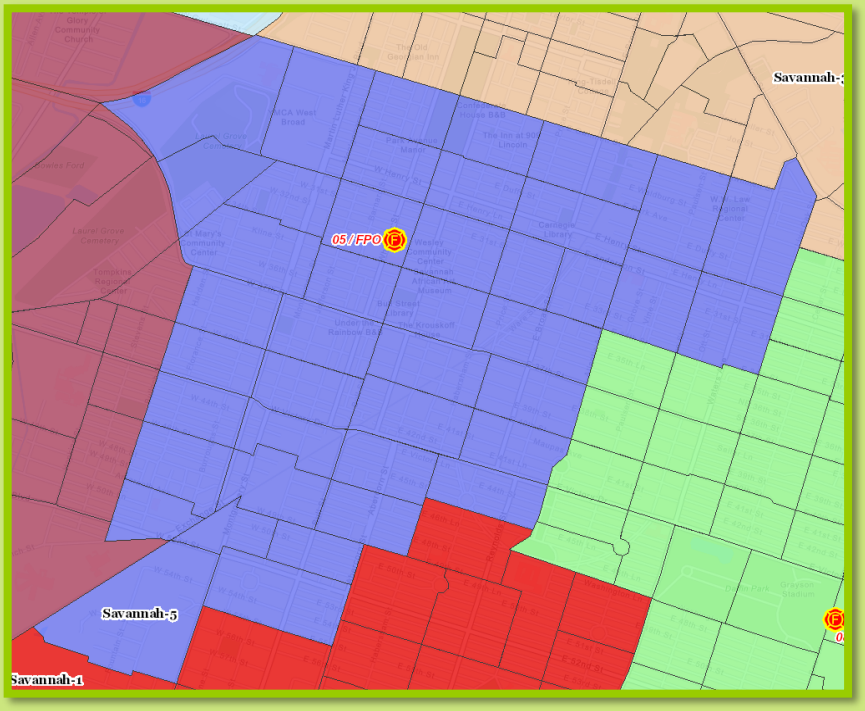


274 FIRE HYDRANTS



DISTRICT FIVE PLANNING ZONE
(PI 2A.9, 2A.4)

District 5 is composed of 51 management zones located in the city center. The area includes a mix of single-family and multi-family residences with supporting commercial, and light industrial structures. District 5 includes historic homes, a large public park, the Savannah College of Art Design, and a railway.



per square mile
POPULATION
5,762

9 FIRE FIGHTERS

TOPOGRAPHY
40feet

1 FIRE ENGINE

1 BATTALION CHIEF

GSAR TASK FORCE

1 LADDER TRUCK

BUILDING RISK ASSESSMENT

LOW RISK BUILDINGS 6

MODERATE RISK BUILDINGS 8,250

HIGH RISK BUILDINGS 113

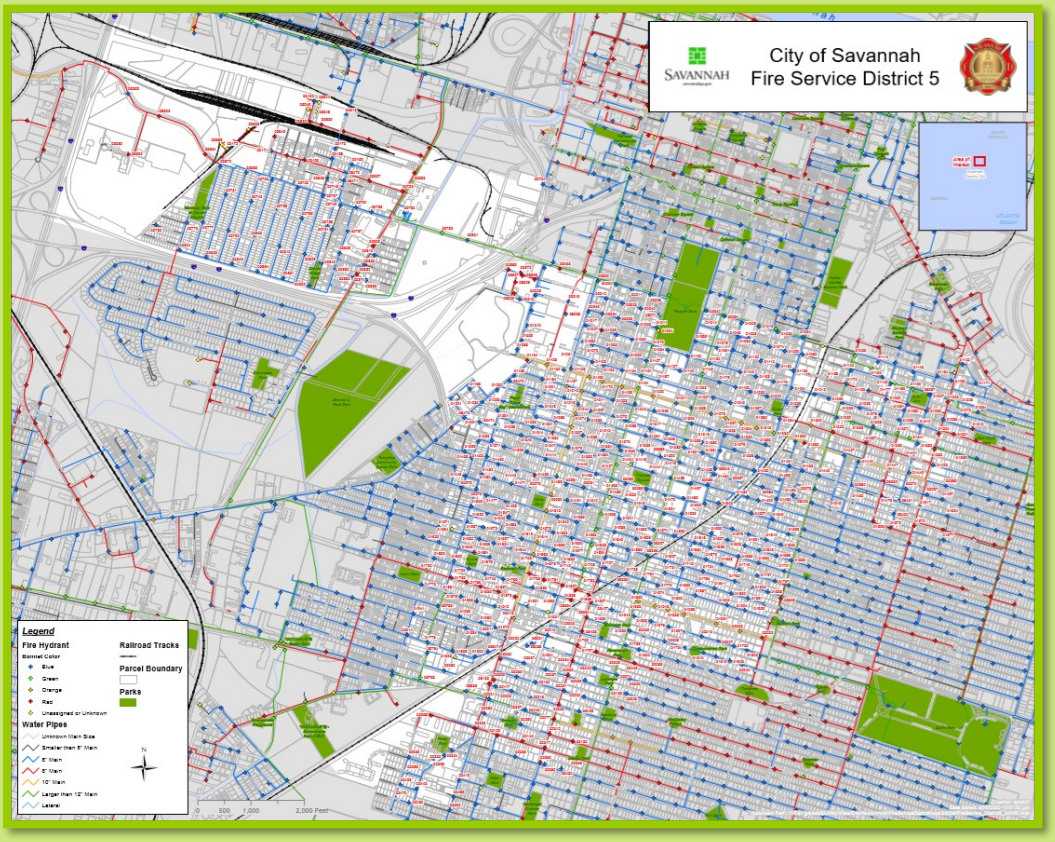
158 SPECIAL RISK BUILDINGS

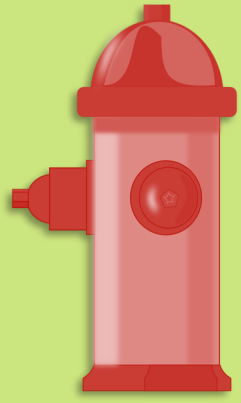
MANAGEMENT ZONE STATS

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

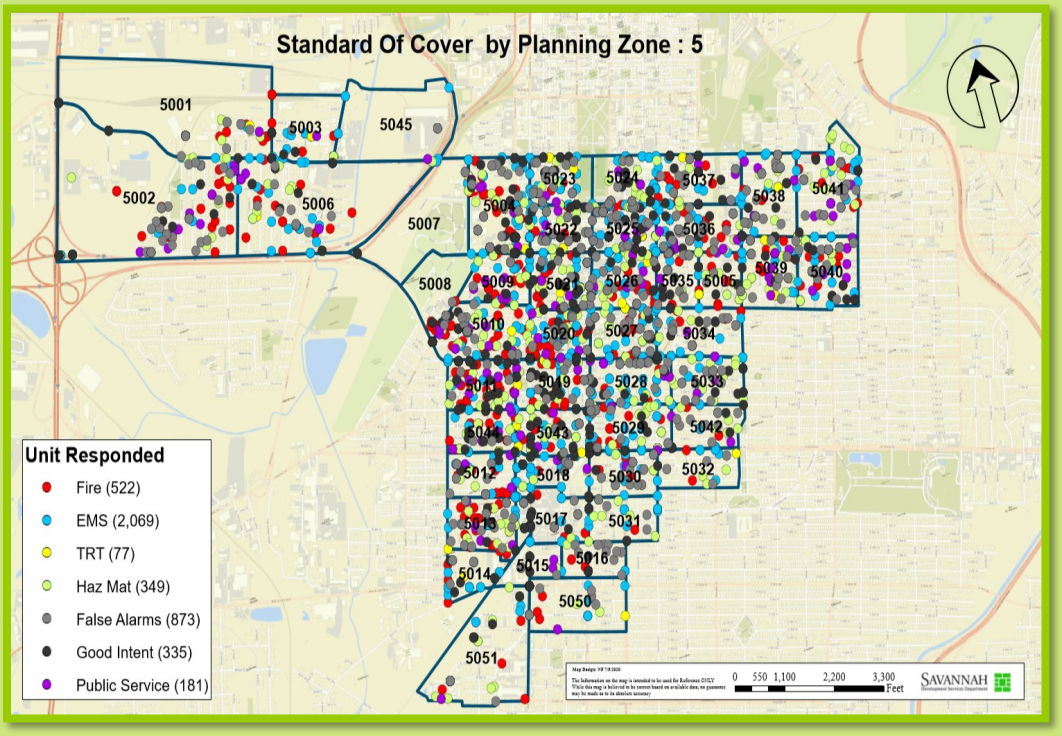
- SCAD
- Historic Homes & Businesses
- Forsyth Park
- Central Police Precinct
- Fire Station 5
- Railroad

Most Accidents w/ Injury	5011
Most False Alarms	5027
Most HazMat Incidents	5010
Most TRT Incidents	5027
Most Building Fires	5011
Management Zone Total	51





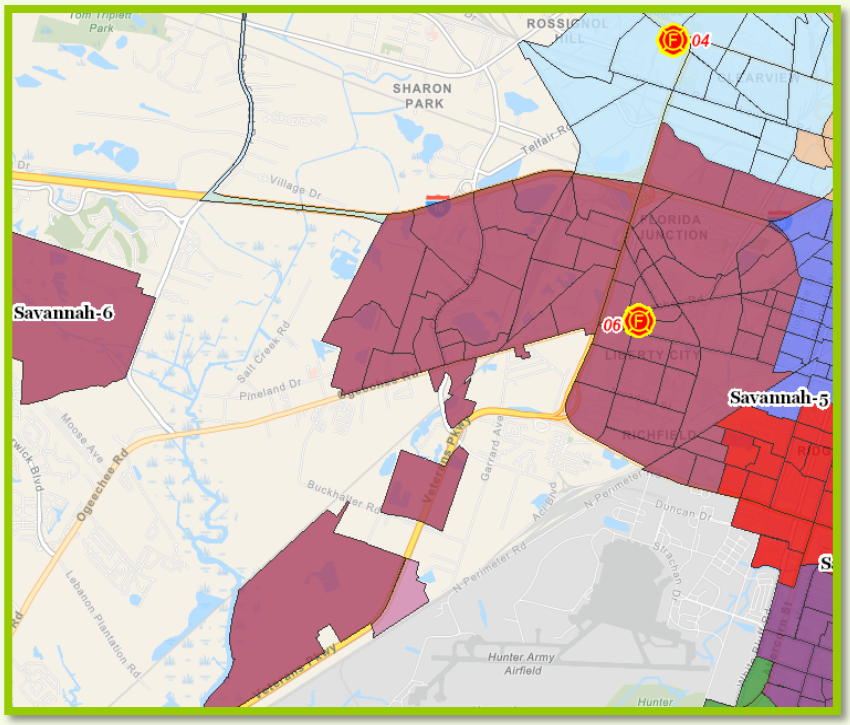
620 FIRE HYDRANTS



DISTRICT SIX PLANNING ZONE
(PI 2A.9, 2A.4)

District 6 is composed of 64 management zones located in the western portion of the city center. The area includes heavy industrial and commercial zones with a scattering of single-family residential structures. District 6 is home to the Cloverdale and Liberty City neighborhoods, CSX railroads and the Chatham County Detention Center. The major roadways include I-16 and I-516.

TOPOGRAPHY
25feet



HAZMAT station

per square mile
POPULATION
1,110

5 FIRE FIGHTERS

1 HAZMAT UNIT

1 SAFETY OFFICER

1 FIRE ENGINE

BUILDING RISK ASSESSMENT

LOW RISK BUILDINGS 66

MODERATE RISK BUILDINGS 4,785

HIGH RISK BUILDINGS 124

302 SPECIAL RISK BUILDINGS

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Beach High School

Hodge Elementary

Cloverdale

Liberty City

Chatham County Detention Center

Railroads

Railroads

Fire Station 6

Fire Station 6

I-16

I-16

I-516

I-516

MANAGEMENT ZONE STATS

Most Accidents w/ Injury **6002**

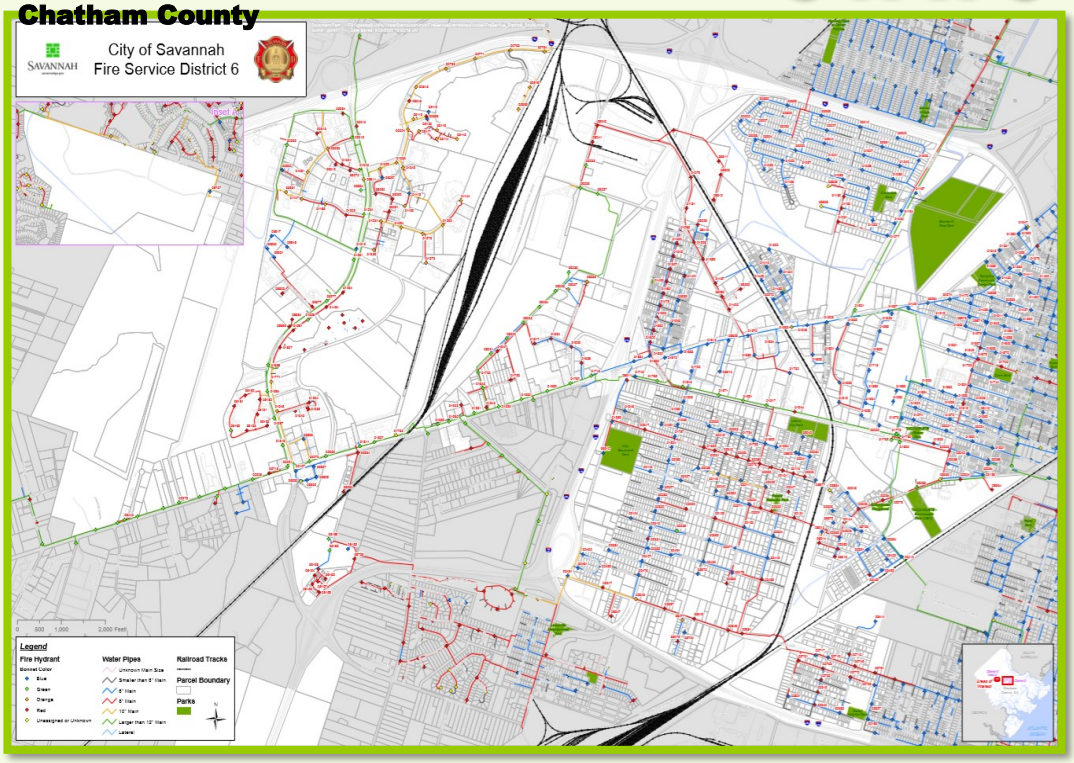
Most False Alarms **6027**

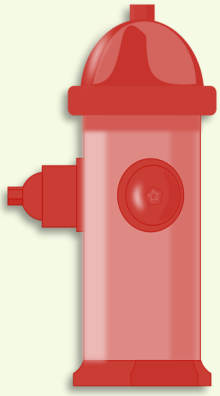
Most HazMat Incidents **6027**

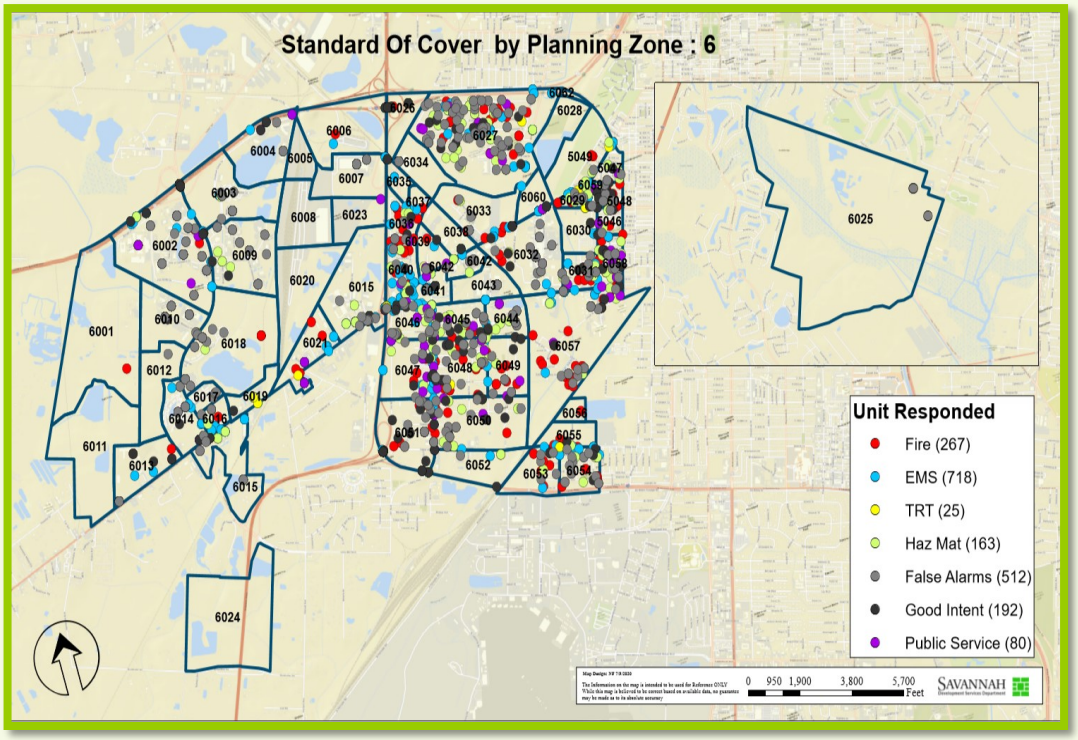
Most TRT Incidents **6026-6048**

Most Building Fires **6027-6064**

Management Zone Total **64**



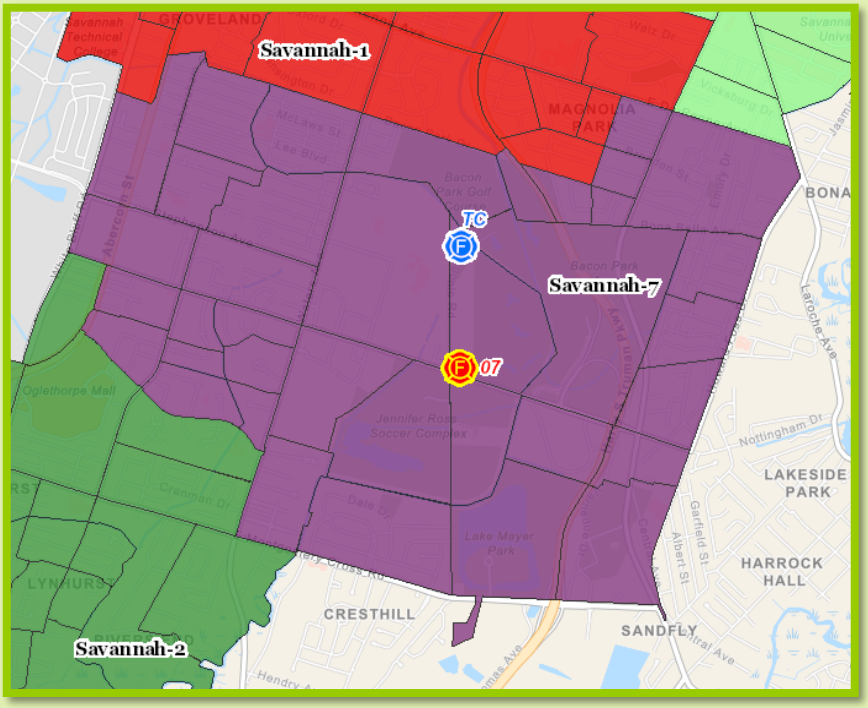




462 FIRE HYDRANTS

DISTRICT SEVEN PLANNING ZONE
(PI 2A.9, 2A.4)

District 7 is composed of 37 management zones located in the south central section of the City of Savannah. The area includes residential, commercial, and recreational facilities. District 7 is home to the Mayfair and Highland Park neighborhoods, Georgia Regional Hospital, Benedictine Military School, Lake Mayer and Memorial Stadium.



per square mile POPULATION 1,581

8 FIRE FIGHTERS

1 FIRE ENGINE

TOPOGRAPHY 25 feet

1 BATTALION CHIEF

GSAR TASK FORCE

1 RESCUE

BUILDING RISK ASSESSMENT

LOW RISK BUILDINGS 66

MODERATE RISK BUILDINGS 3,649

HIGH RISK BUILDINGS 113

38 SPECIAL RISK BUILDINGS

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Benedictine Military School

Georgia Regional Hospital

Lake Mayer

Fire Station 7

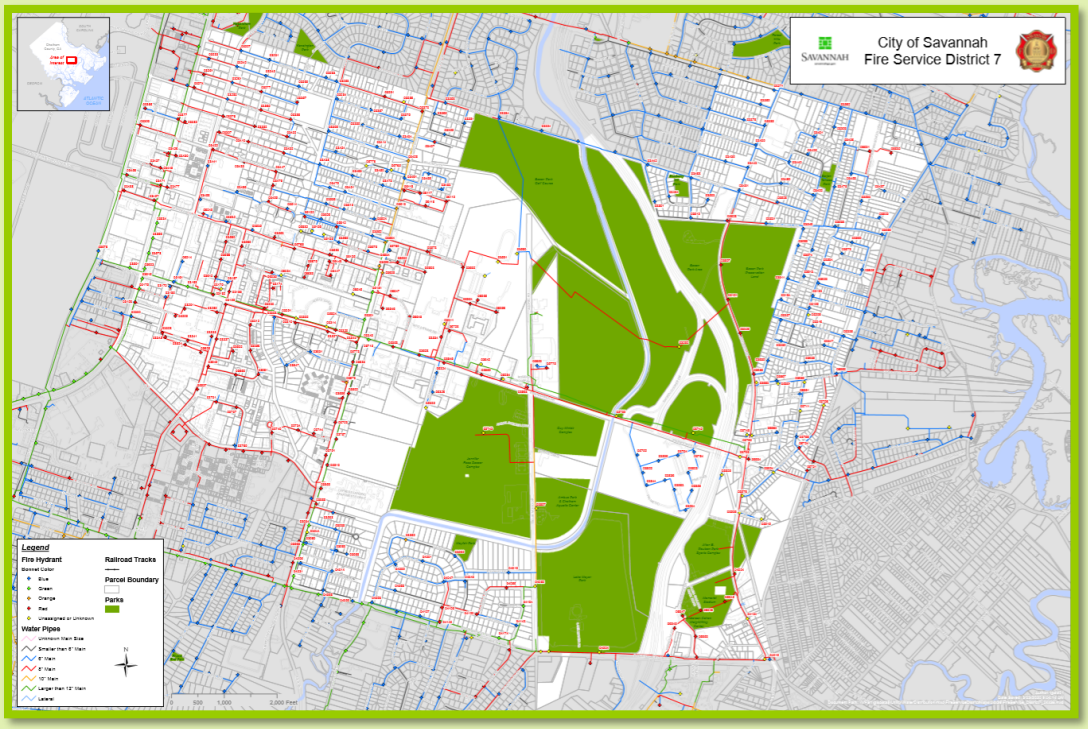
Mayfair

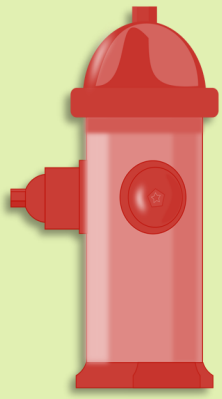
Memorial Stadium

Highland Park

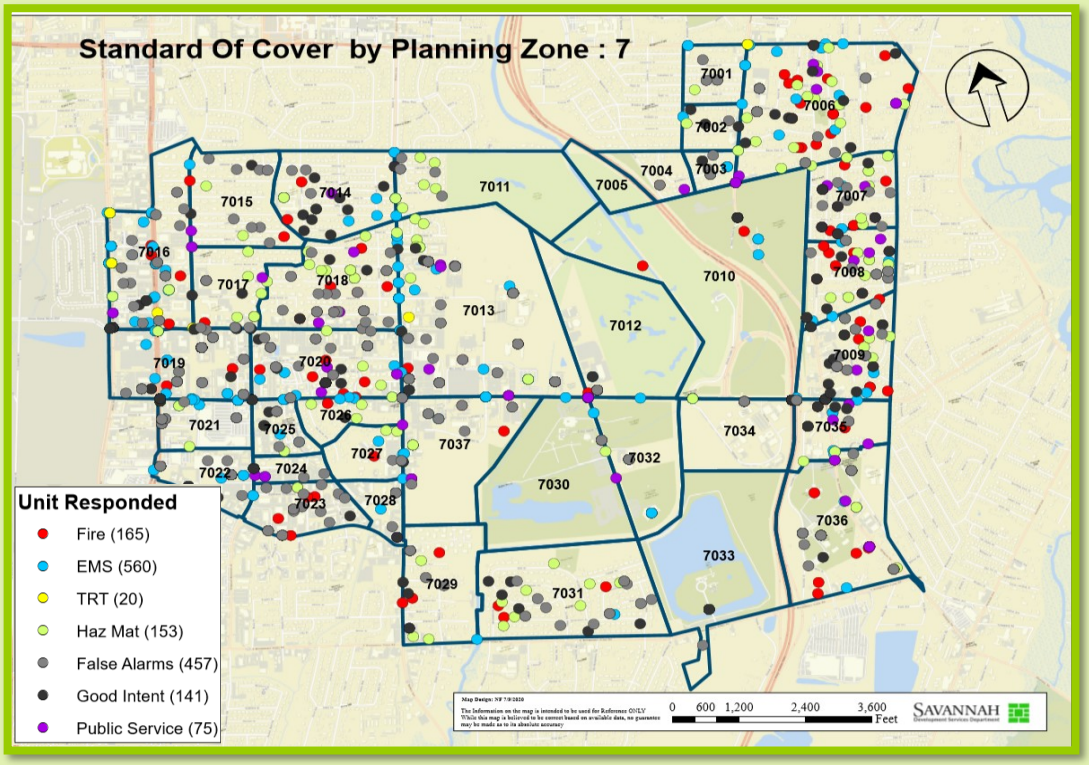
MANAGEMENT ZONE STATS

Most Accidents w/ Injury	7016
Most False Alarms	7013
Most HazMat Incidents	7006
Most TRT Incidents	7016
Most Building Fires	7006
Management Zone Total	37



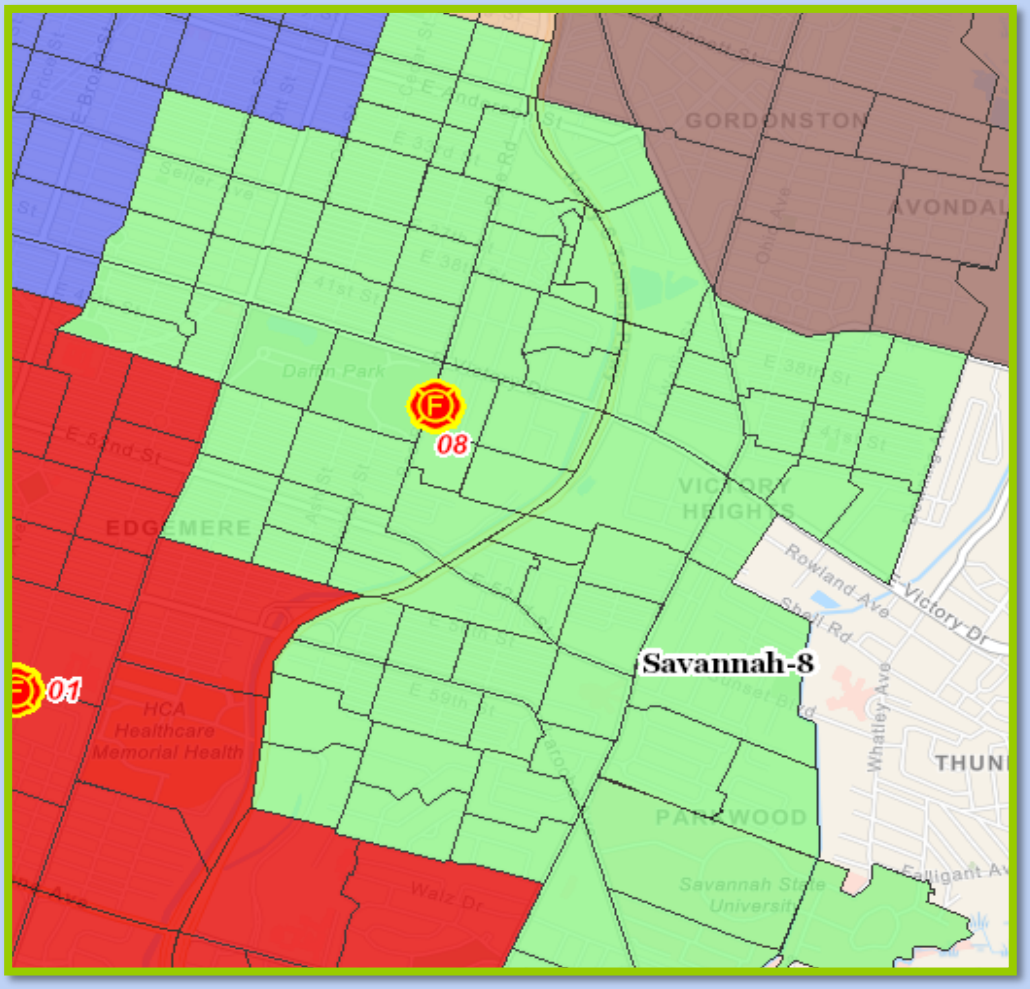


349 FIRE HYDRANTS



DISTRICT EIGHT PLANNING ZONE
(PI 2A.9, 2A.4)

District 8 consists of 94 management zones located in the city center. The district is made up of single-family and multi-family residential structures. The district includes the Parkwood neighborhood, Daffin Park, Historic Grayson Stadium, the Eastside Police Precinct, Savannah State University and the Truman Parkway.



per square mile
POPULATION
4,258

1 FIRE ENGINE

TOPOGRAPHY
20 feet

BUILDING RISK ASSESSMENT

LOW RISK BUILDINGS 31

MODERATE RISK BUILDINGS 8,663

HIGH RISK BUILDINGS 154

39 SPECIAL RISK BUILDINGS

4 FIRE FIGHTERS

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Savannah State University

Daffin Park

Parkwood

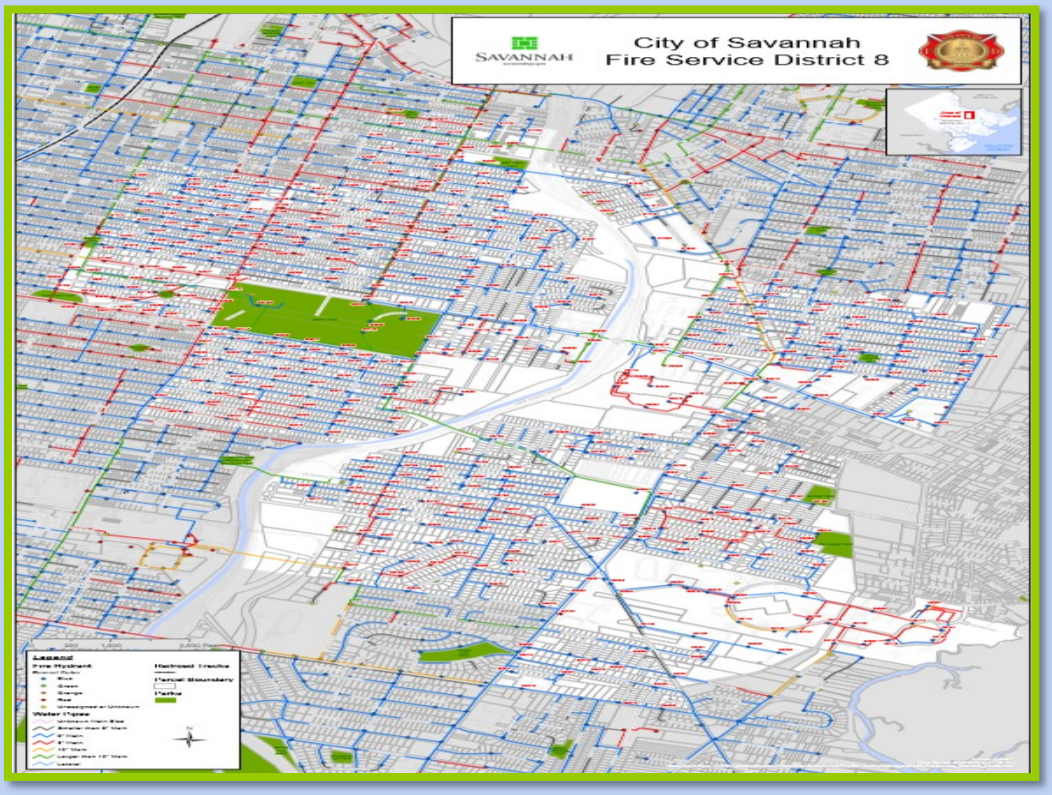
Eastside Police Precinct

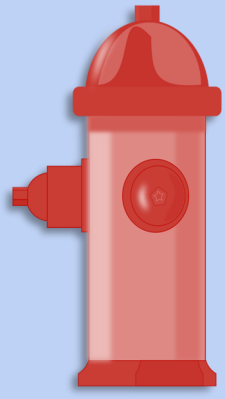
Fire Station 8

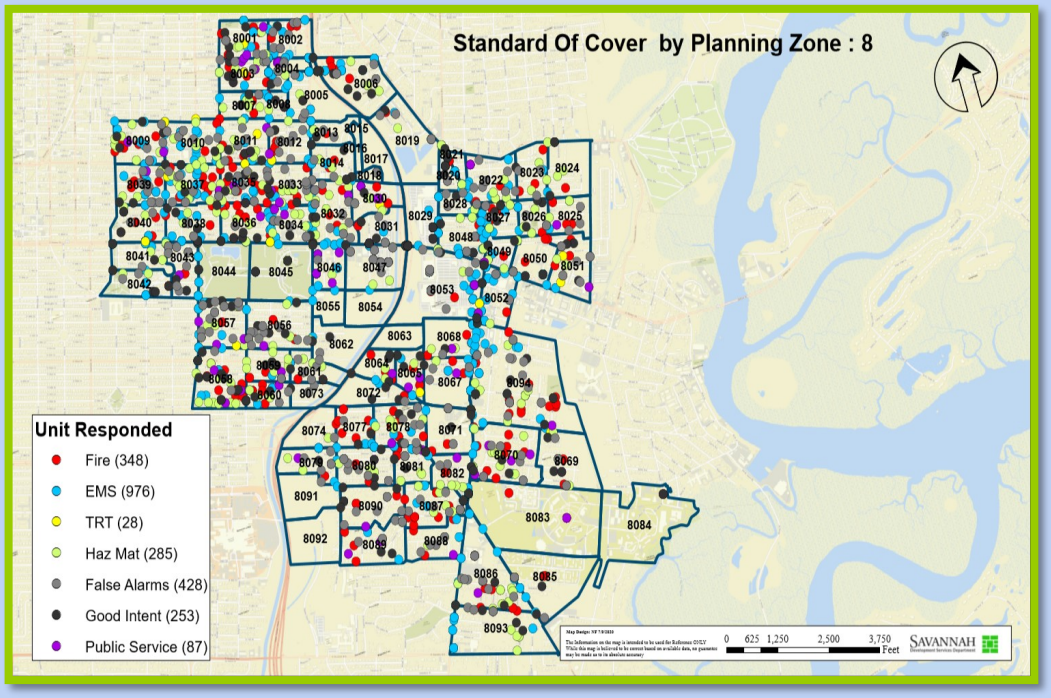
Truman Parkway

MANAGEMENT ZONE STATS

Most Accidents w/ Injury	8094
Most False Alarms	8094
Most HazMat Incidents	8094
Most TRT Incidents	8051
Most Building Fires	18053
Management Zone Total	94



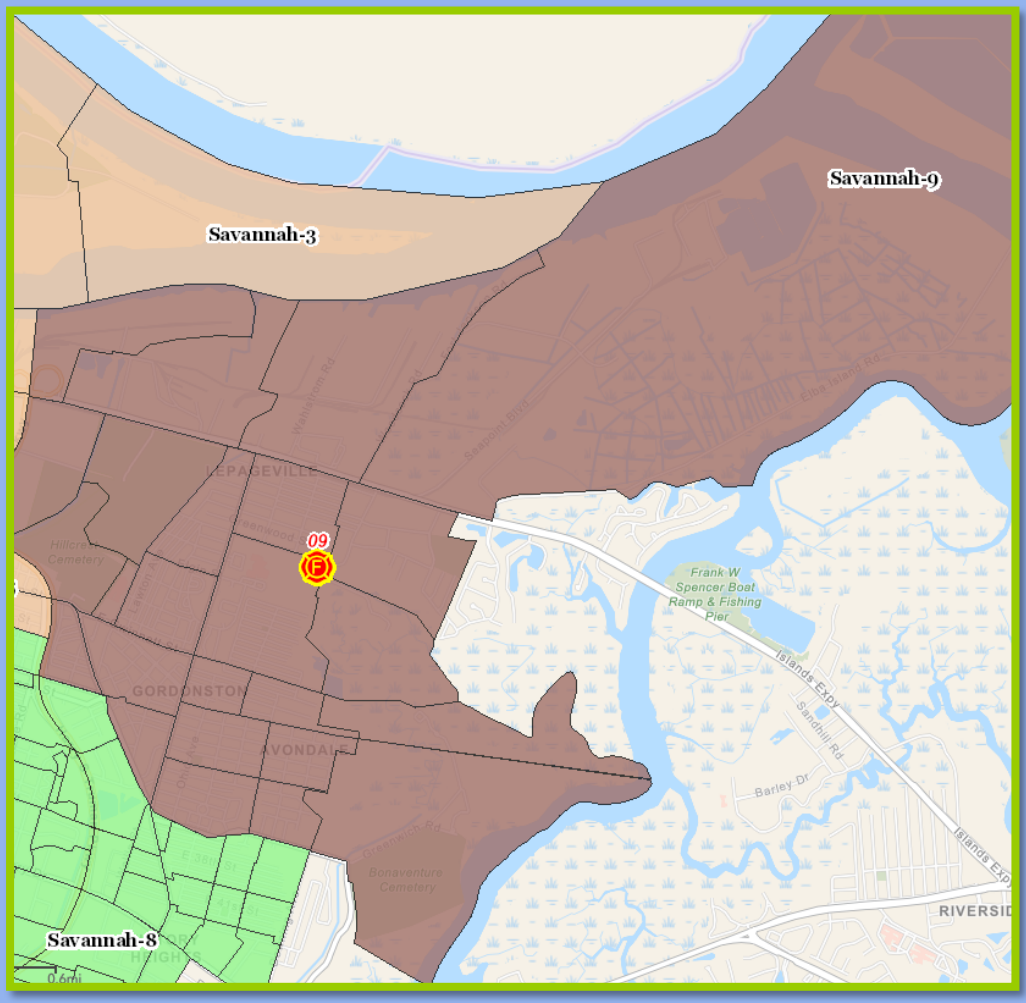




522 FIRE HYDRANTS

DISTRICT NINE PLANNING ZONE
(PI 2A.9, 2A.4)

District 9 consists of 25 management zones located in the north eastern area of the city. The district is mix of commercial, residential and industrial structures, including the Gordonston neighborhood, Savannah High School, Savannah's Water Treatment Plant, Elba Island and other industry along the Savannah River.



per square mile
POPULATION
779

1 FIRE ENGINE

TOPOGRAPHY
30 feet

3 FIRE FIGHTERS

HAZMAT UNIT

BUILDING RISK ASSESSMENT

LOW RISK BUILDINGS 58

MODERATE RISK BUILDINGS 4,147

HIGH RISK BUILDINGS 45

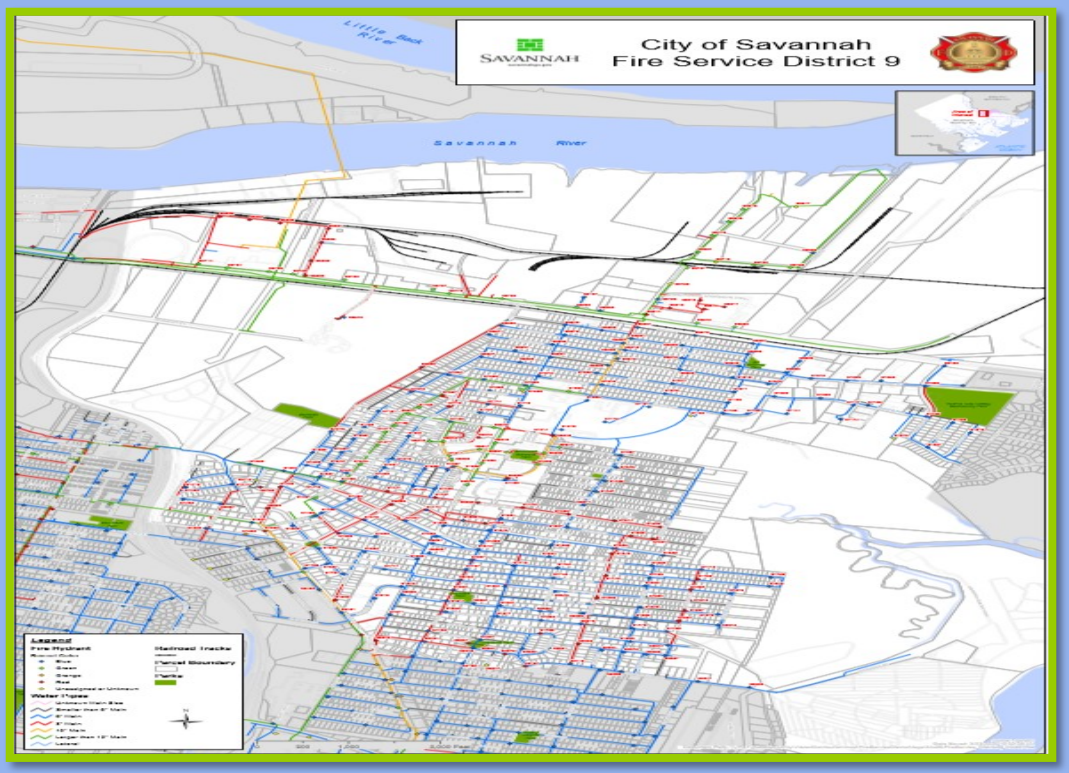
75 SPECIAL RISK BUILDINGS

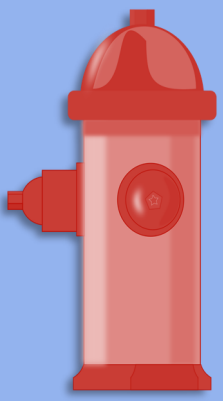
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

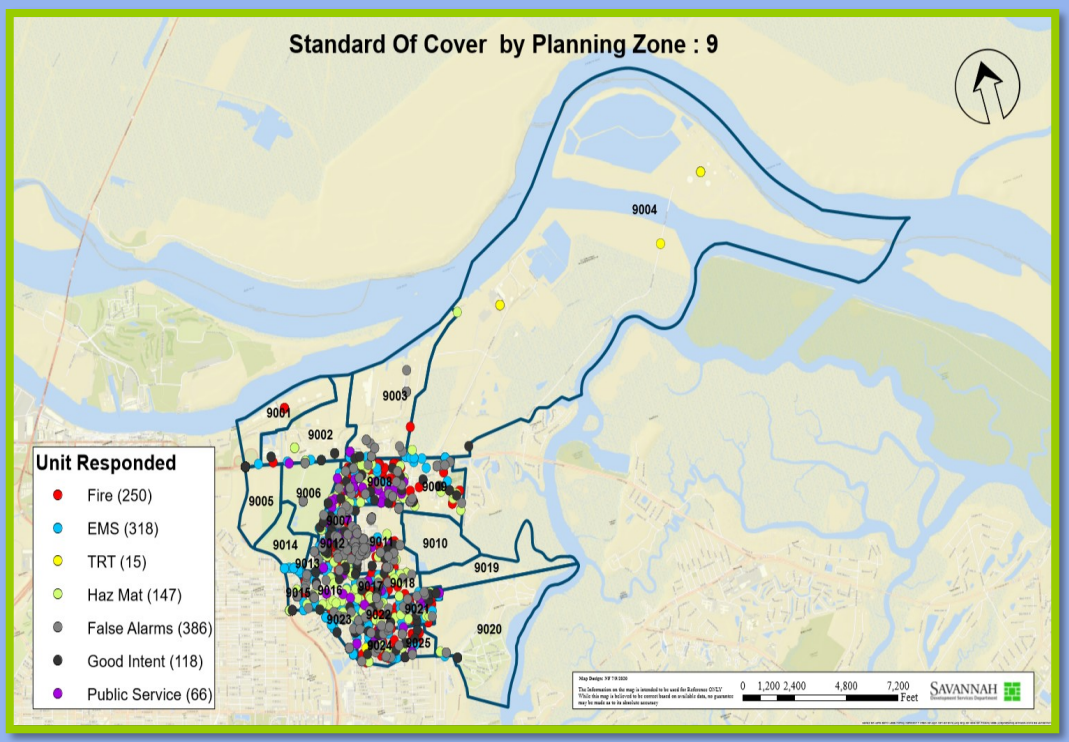
Savannah Water Treatment Plant	**Savannah High School**
Gordonston	**Fire Station 9**
Elba Island	**Savannah Golf Club**

MANAGEMENT ZONE STATS

Most Accidents w/ Injury	9003
Most False Alarms	9011
Most HazMat Incidents	9007
Most TRT Incidents	9007
Most Building Fires	9008
Management Zone Total	25



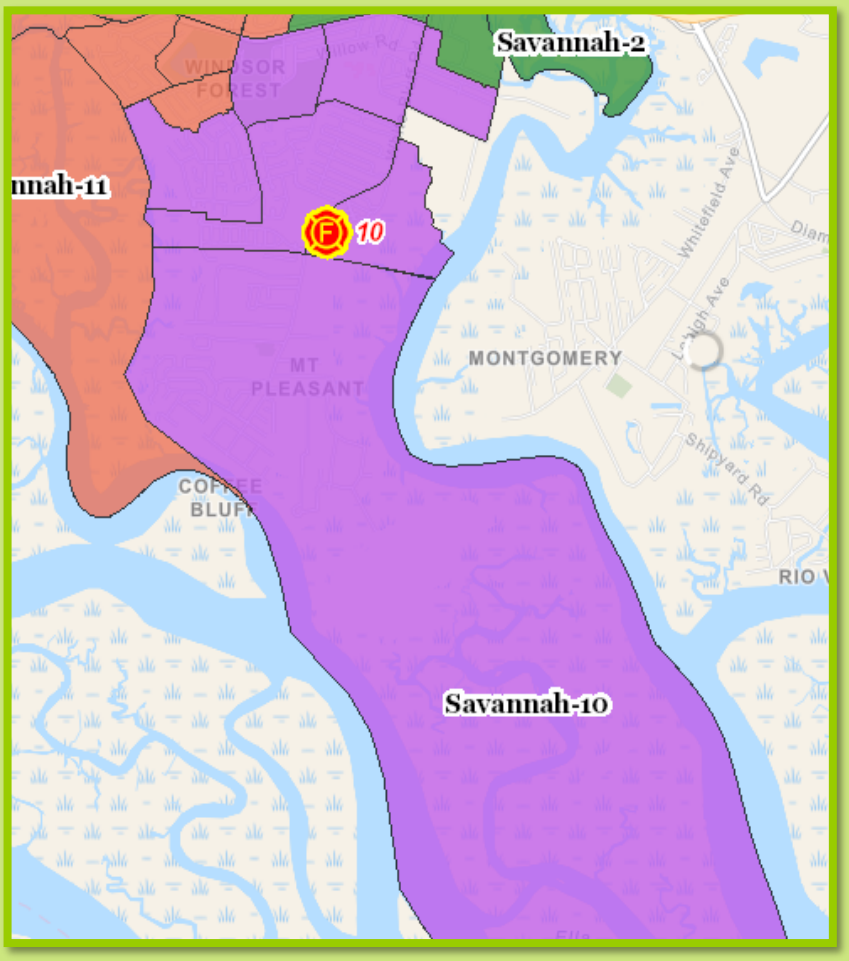




291 FIRE HYDRANTS

DISTRICT TEN PLANNING ZONE
(PI 2A.9, 2A.4)

District 10 is composed of seven management zones located in a southern section of the City of Savannah. The area is primarily single family and multifamily residential structures with complementary commercial zones and very light industrial facilities. District 10 includes the Coffee Bluff and Windsor Forest neighborhoods.

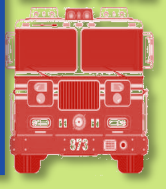


per square mile
POPULATION
674

TOPOGRAPHY
15feet

3 FIRE FIGHTERS

1 FIRE ENGINE



BUILDING RISK ASSESSMENT

LOW RISK BUILDINGS 11

MODERATE RISK BUILDINGS 3,974

HIGH RISK BUILDINGS 31

33 SPECIAL RISK BUILDINGS

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Savannah Country Day School

Intercoastal Waterway

Coffee Bluff

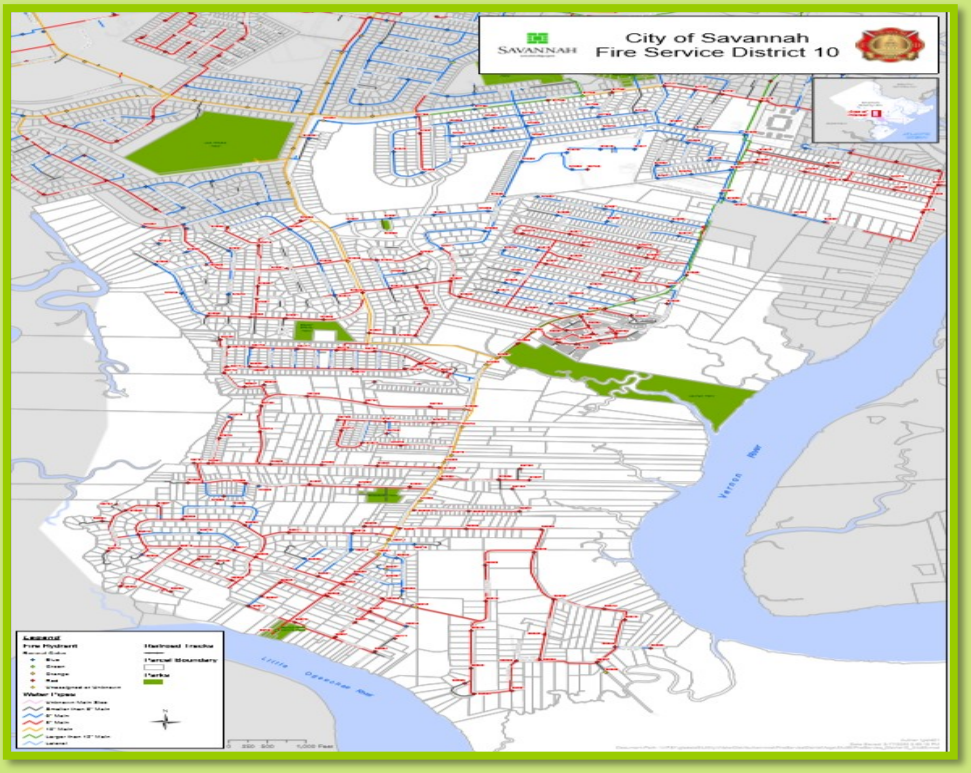
Fire Station 10

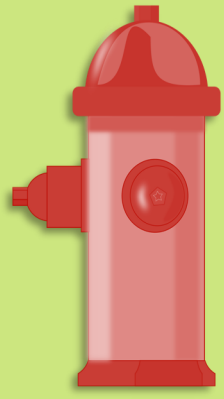
Windsor Forest

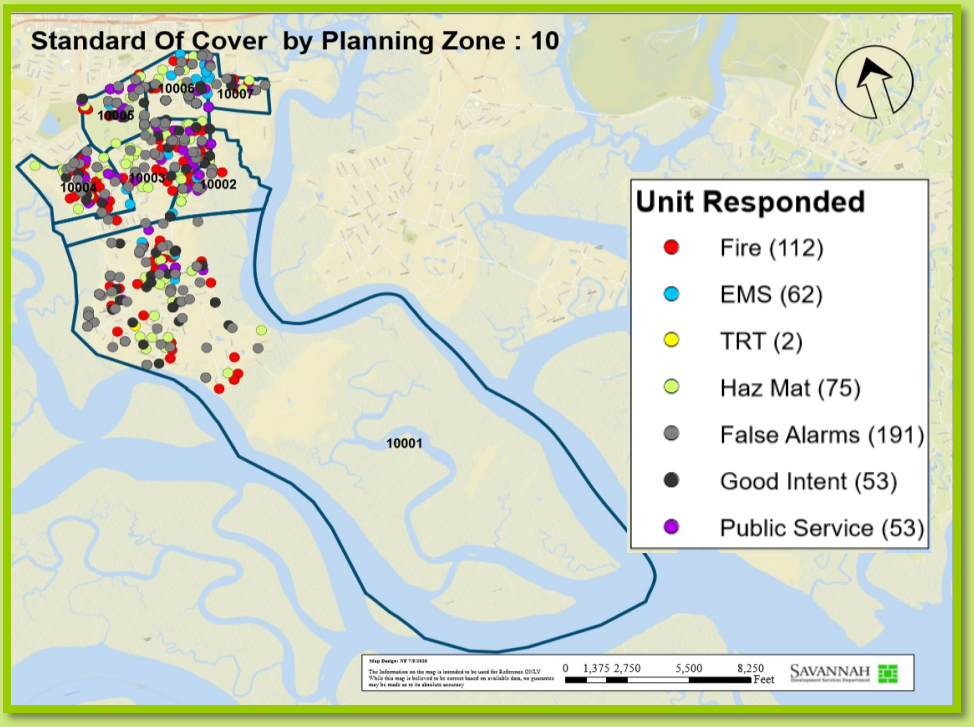
LaVida Country Club

MANAGEMENT ZONE STATS

Most Accidents w/ Injury	10005-10007
Most False Alarms	10006
Most HazMat Incidents	10003
Most TRT Incidents	N/A
Most Building Fires	10003
Management Zone Total	7



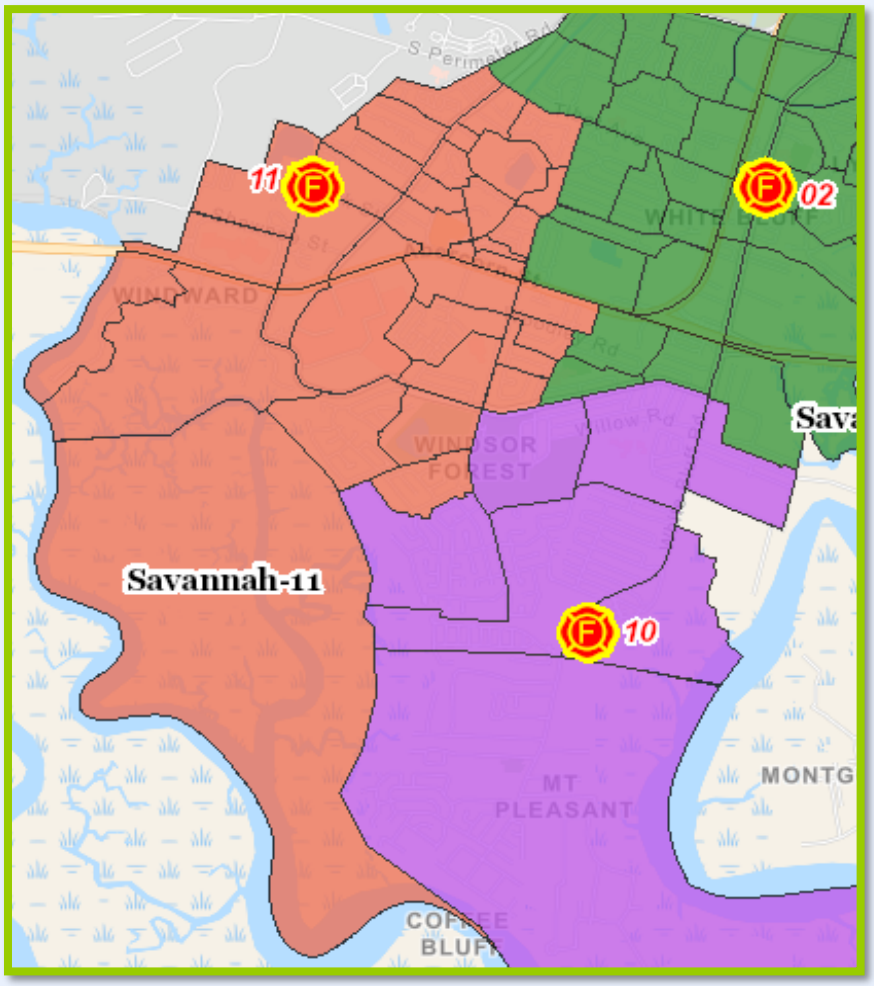




265 FIRE HYDRANTS

DISTRICT ELEVEN PLANNING ZONE
(PI 2A.9, 2A.4)

District 11 is composed of twenty management zones located on the southside of Savannah. The area is home to residential and light commercial structures, including the Savannah Mall, St. Joseph's Hospital and Georgia Southern University.



per square mile
POPULATION
1,624

TOPOGRAPHY
20feet

4 FIRE FIGHTERS

1 FIRE ENGINE

BUILDING RISK ASSESSMENT

LOW RISK BUILDINGS 16

MODERATE RISK BUILDINGS 3,336

HIGH RISK BUILDINGS 171

6 SPECIAL RISK BUILDINGS

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

St. Joseph's Hospital

Savannah Mall

Largo Woods

Leeds Gate

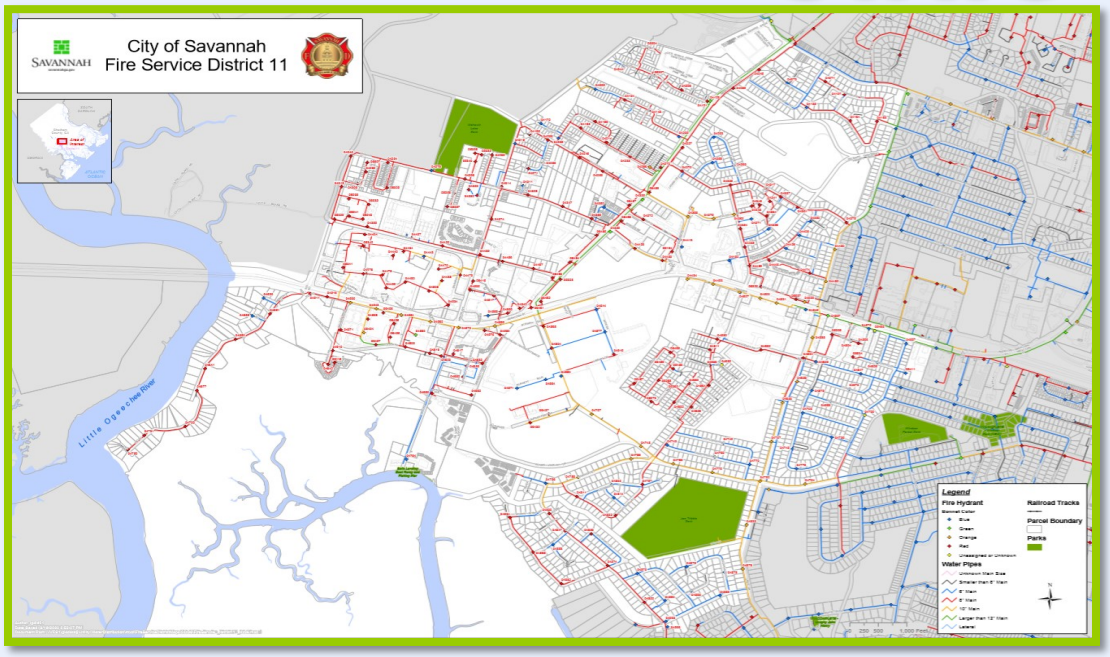
Wilshire Estates

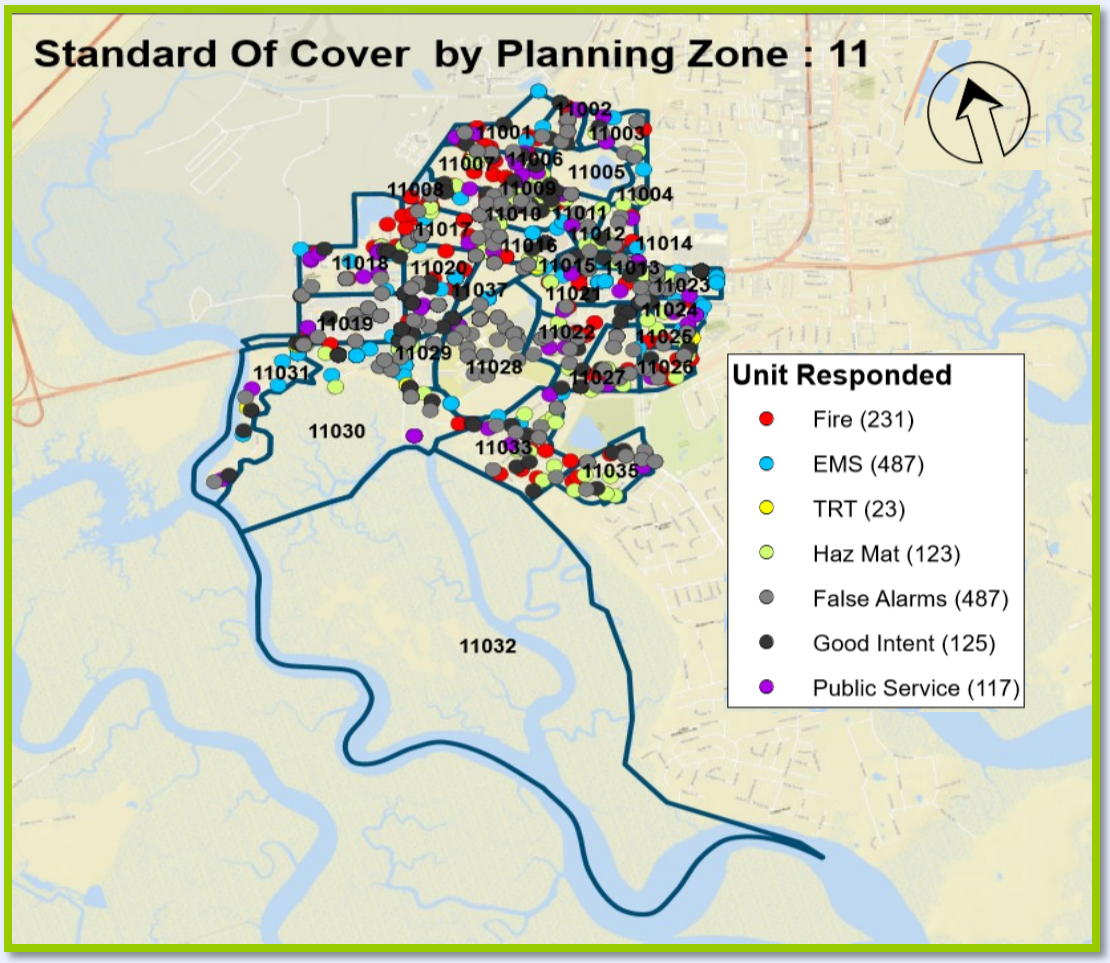
Fire Station 11

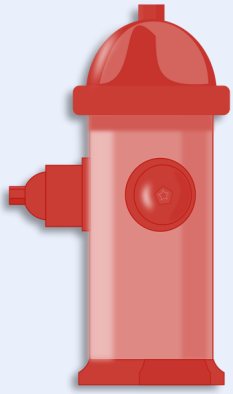
Georgia Southern University

MANAGEMENT ZONE STATS

Most Accidents w/ Injury	11019
Most False Alarms	11028
Most HazMat Incidents	11009
Most TRT Incidents	11019
Most Building Fires	11020
Management Zone Total	20



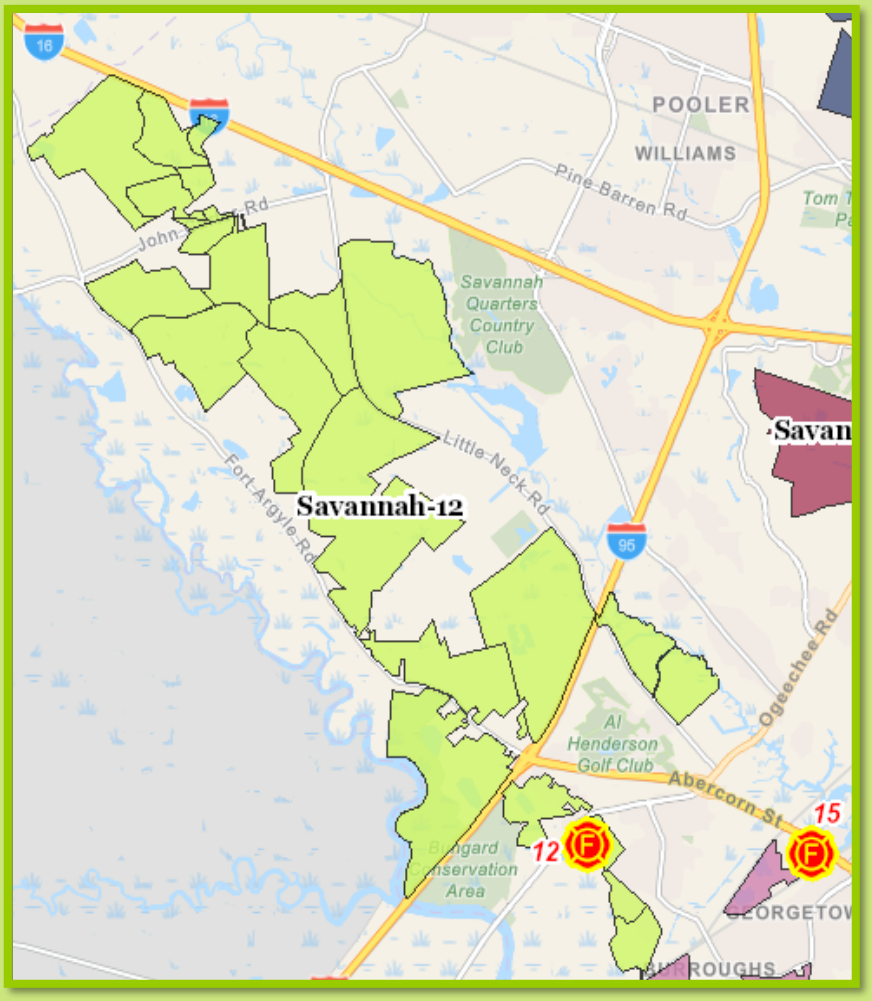




273 FIRE HYDRANTS

DISTRICT TWELVE PLANNING ZONE
(PI 2A.9, 2A.4)

District 12 is composed of 25 management zones located southwest of the city limits. The area primarily consists of rural residential properties, some planned single family and multi-family communities, and supporting commercial and industrial facilities. New Hampstead High School is located within this planning zone.



per square mile POPULATION 134

8 FIRE FIGHTERS

TOPOGRAPHY 15feet

1 FIRE ENGINE

1 LADDER TRUCK

HAZMAT station

BUILDING RISK ASSESSMENT

LOW RISK BUILDINGS 3

MODERATE RISK BUILDINGS 1,065

HIGH RISK BUILDINGS 10

4 SPECIAL RISK BUILDINGS

New Hampstead High School

New Hampstead Community

Vallambrosa

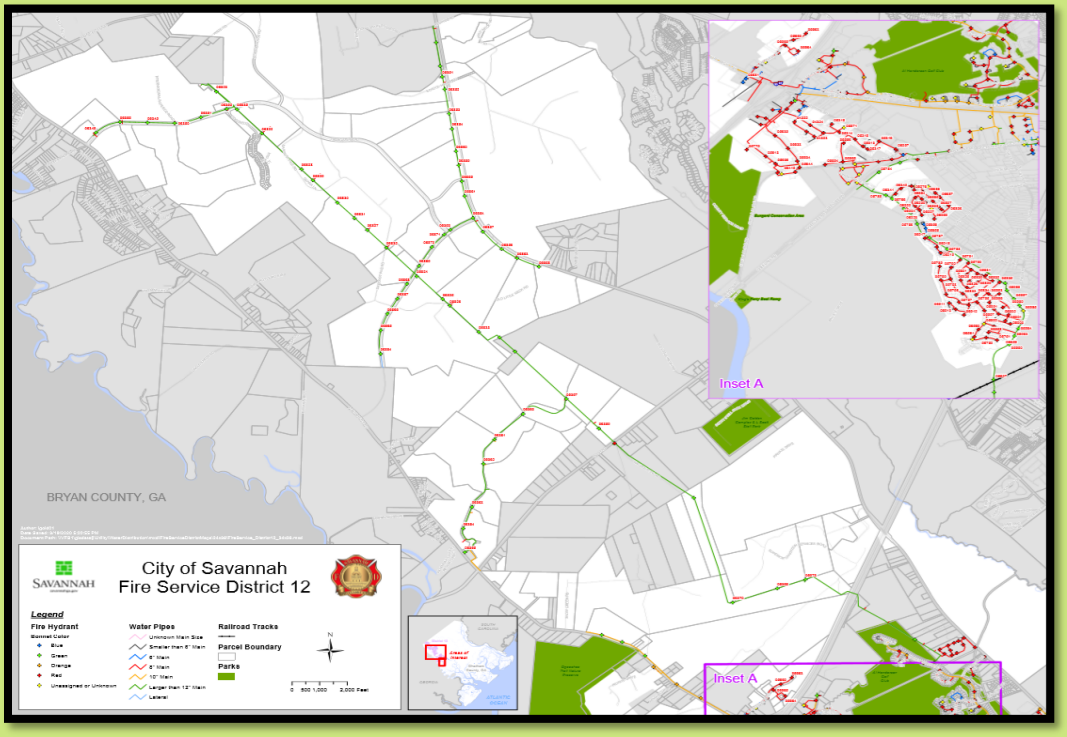
Fire Station 12

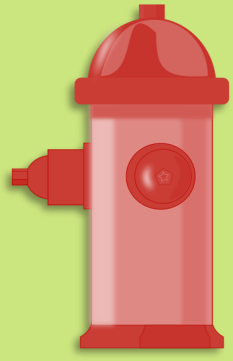
Little Neck Road

Bradley Pointe South

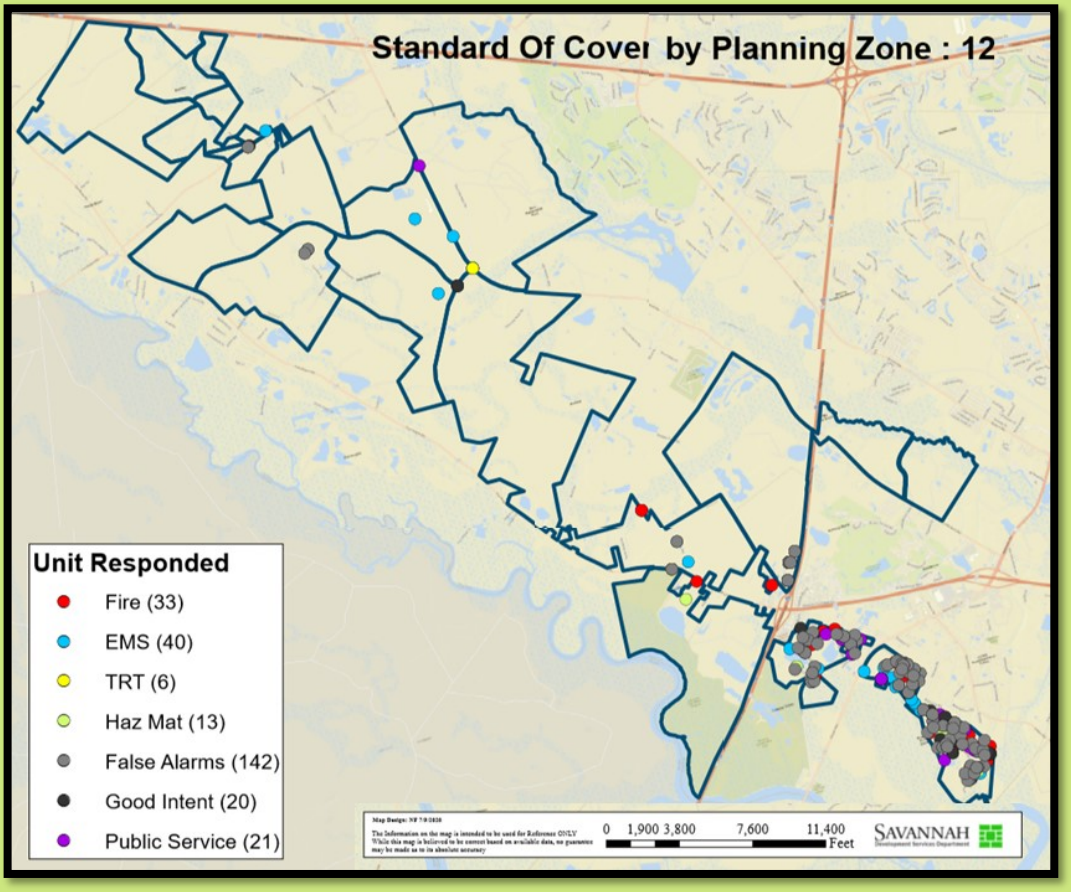
MANAGEMENT ZONE STATS

Most Accidents w/ Injury	12106
Most False Alarms	12019
Most HazMat Incidents	12018-12019
Most TRT Incidents	12017
Most Building Fires	12017-12019
Management Zone Total	25



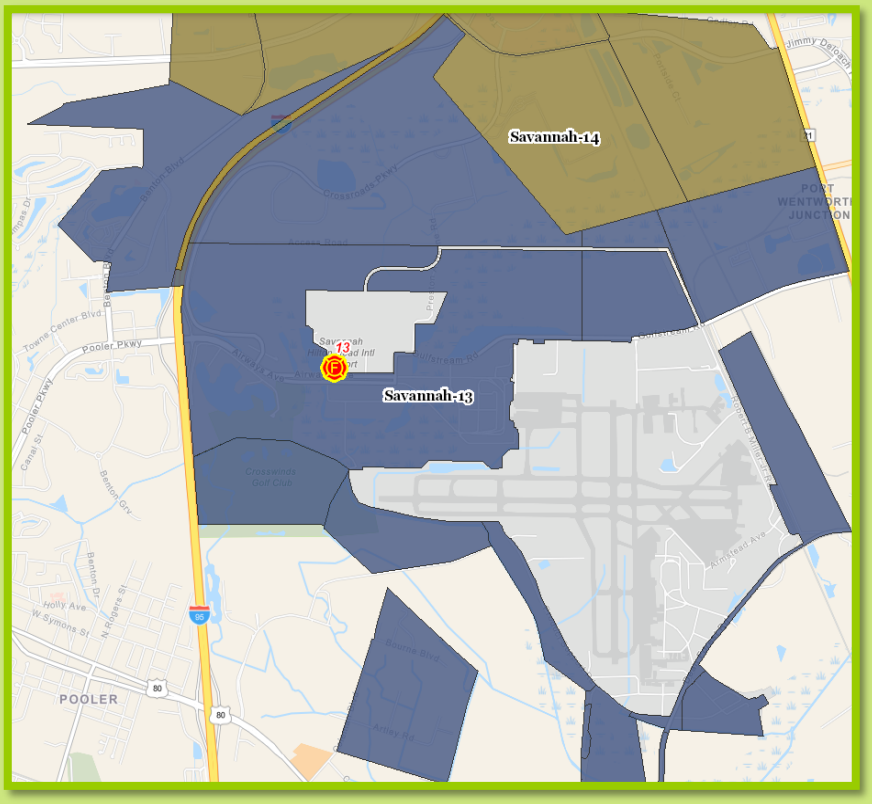


181 FIRE HYDRANTS



DISTRICT THIRTEEN PLANNING ZONE
(PI 2A.9, 2A.4)

District 13 is composed of 14 management zones located northwest of the city limits. This planning zone is located along Interstate 95 and includes SPA Industrial Park, Crossroads Business Center, Savannah Airport Village, and the Savannah Hilton Head International Airport.



8 FIRE FIGHTERS

per square mile POPULATION 382

HAZMAT station

1 FIRE ENGINE

1 LADDER TRUCK

1 BATTALION CHIEF

TOPOGRAPHY 20feet

BUILDING RISK ASSESSMENT

LOW RISK BUILDINGS 4

MODERATE RISK BUILDINGS 200

HIGH RISK BUILDINGS 158

236 SPECIAL RISK BUILDINGS

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Savannah/ Hilton Head International Airport

Gulfstream

Interstate 95

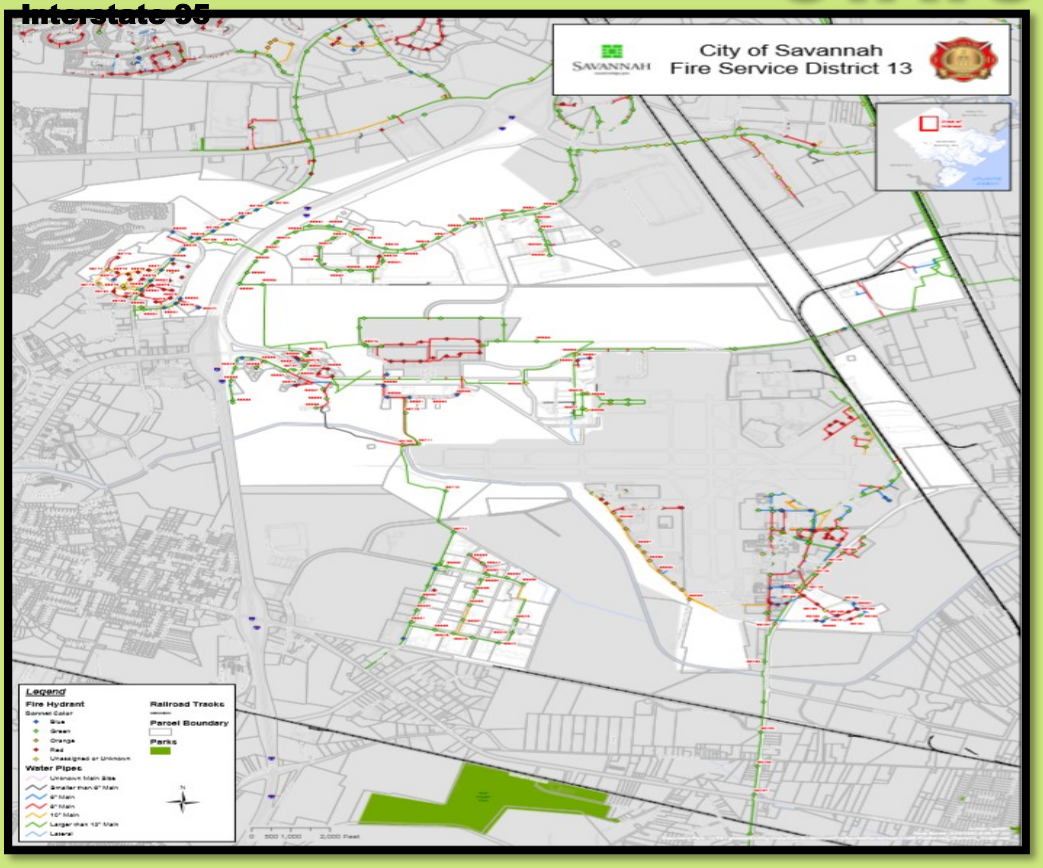
Crossroads Business Center

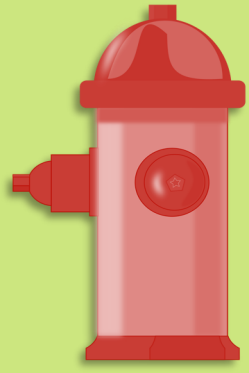
Fire Station 13

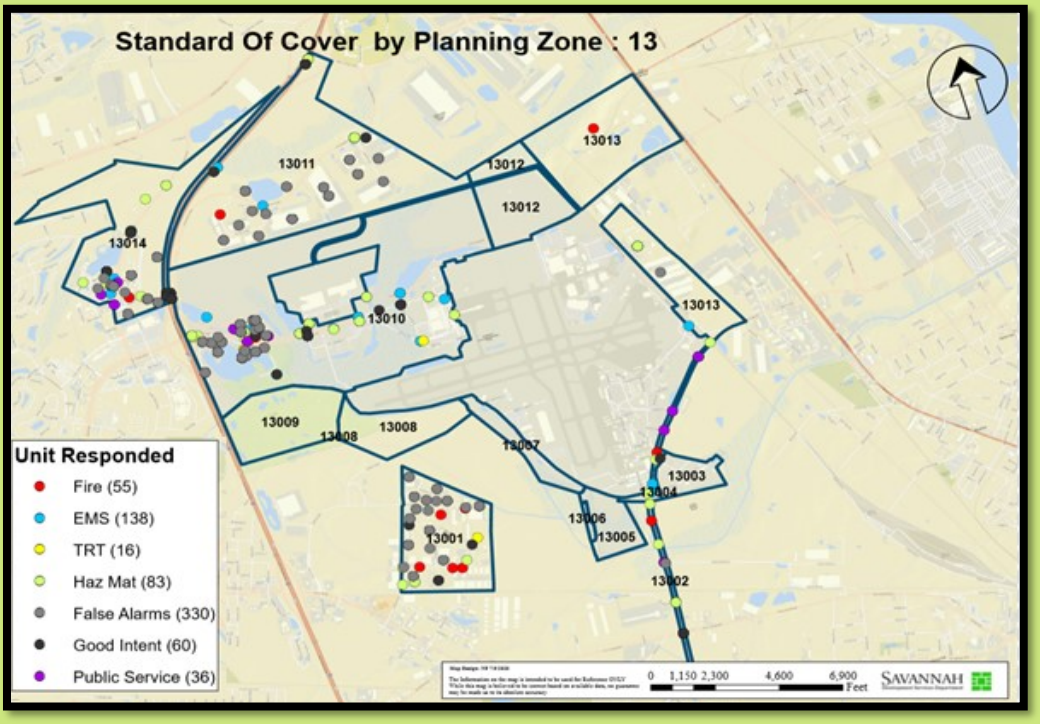
SPA Industrial Park

MANAGEMENT ZONE STATS

Most Accidents w/ Injury	13011
Most False Alarms	13014
Most HazMat Incidents	13011
Most TRT Incidents	13011-13014
Most Building Fires	13014
Management Zone Total	14



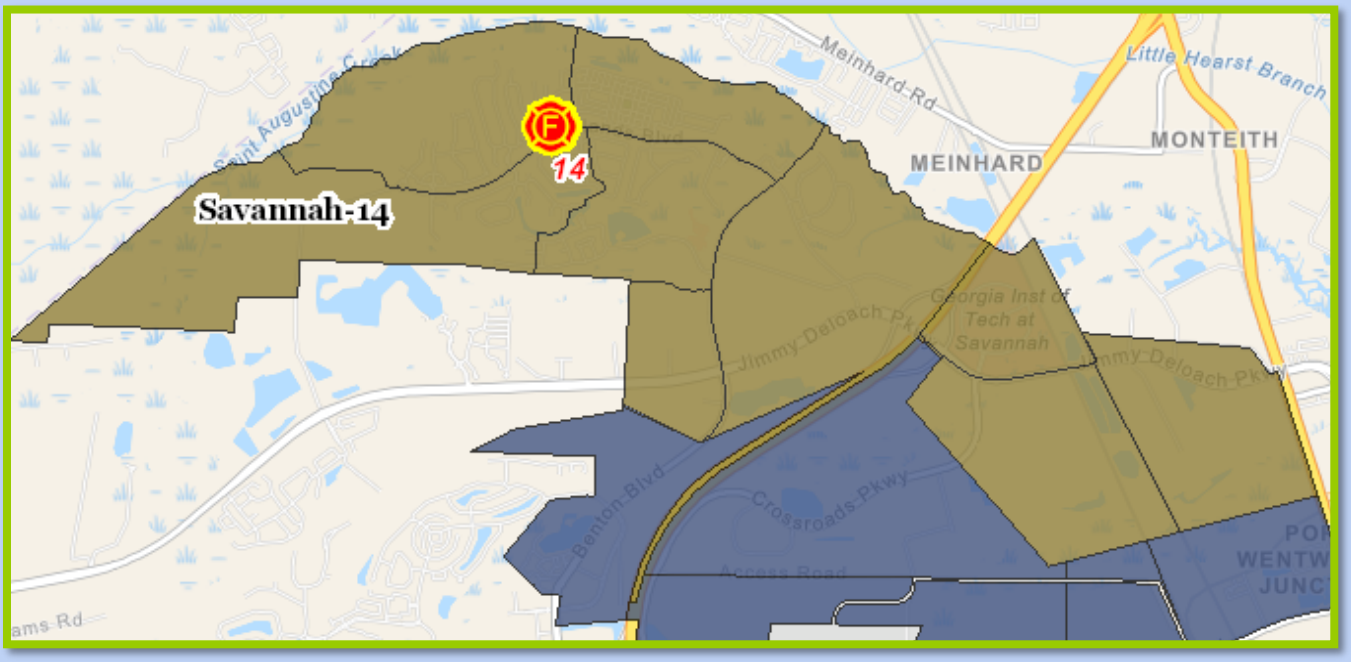




170 FIRE HYDRANTS

DISTRICT FOURTEEN PLANNING ZONE
(PI 2A.9, 2A.4)

District 14 is composed of 9 management zones located northwest of the city limits. This planning zone contains the Highlands Neighborhood, Godley Station K8 School, Georgia Tech Savannah and large warehouses. Jimmy Deloach Parkway is a major roadway in this district.



4 FIRE FIGHTERS

TOPOGRAPHY 20feet

1 FIRE ENGINE

per square mile POPULATION 405

BUILDING RISK ASSESSMENT

LOW RISK BUILDINGS 24

MODERATE RISK BUILDINGS 1,690

HIGH RISK BUILDINGS 52

34 SPECIAL RISK BUILDINGS

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Godley Station
K8 School

Georgia Tech
Savannah

Jimmy Deloach
Parkway

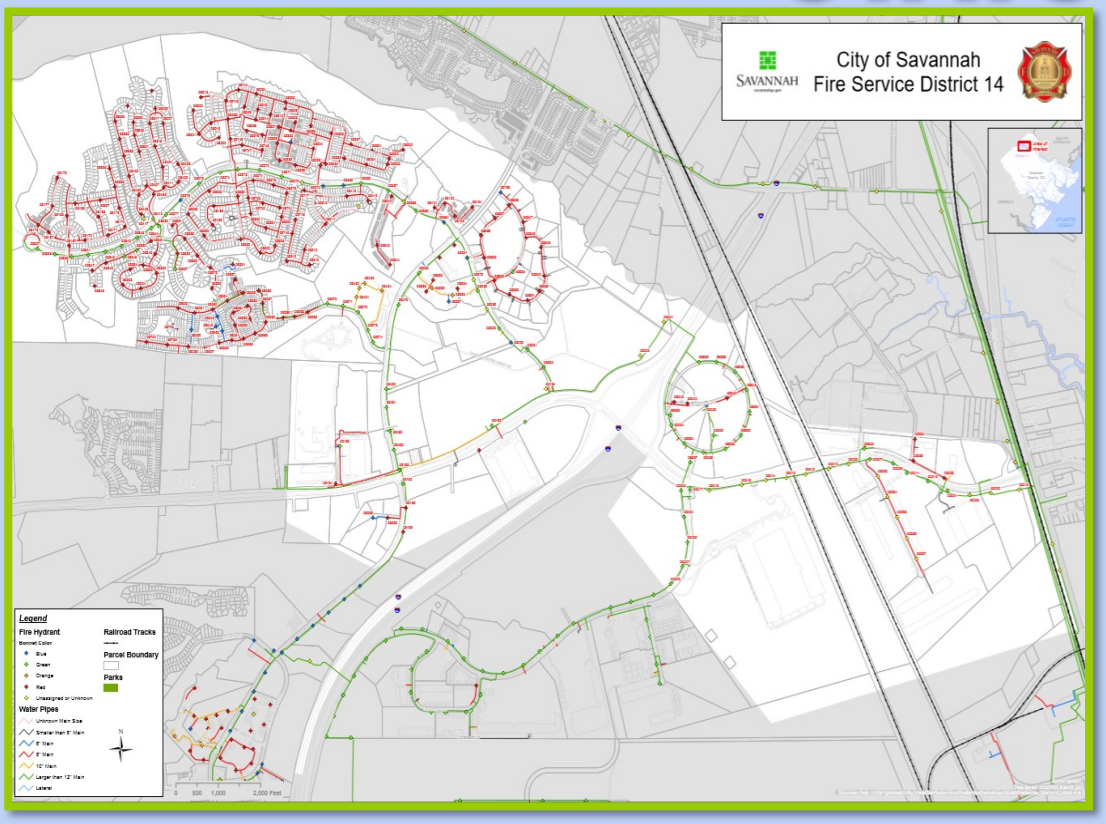
Highlands
Neighborhood

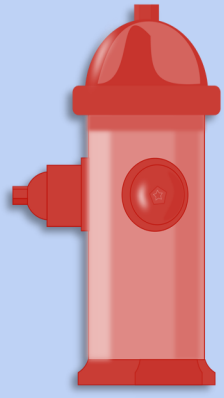
Fire Station 14

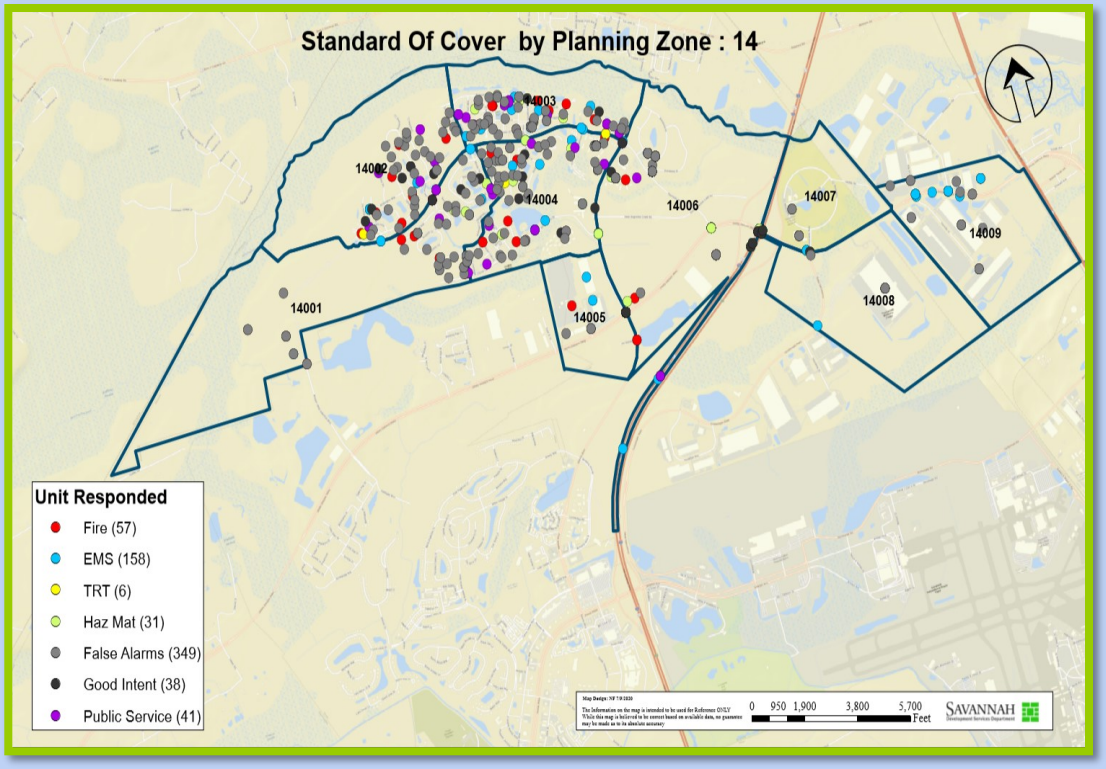
Large Industrial
Warehouses

MANAGEMENT ZONE STATS

Most Accidents w/ Injury	14006
Most False Alarms	14004
Most HazMat Incidents	14006
Most TRT Incidents	14004-14008
Most Building Fires	14006
Management Zone Total	9



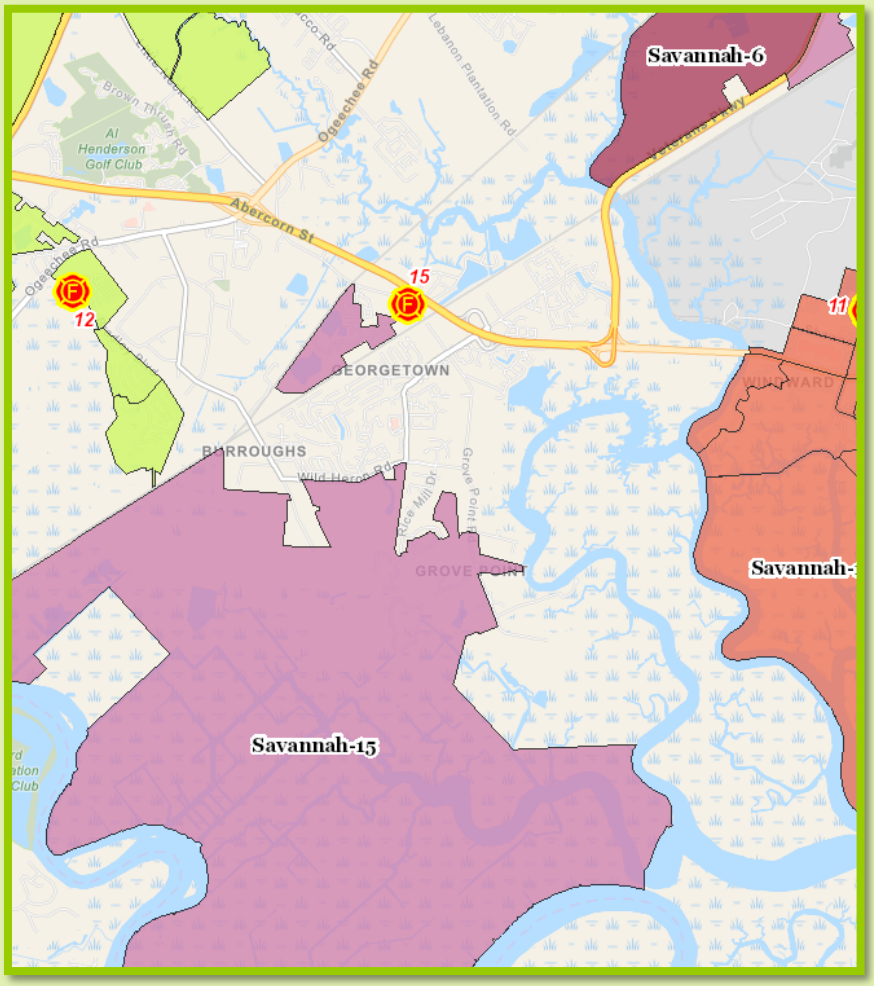




292 FIRE HYDRANTS

DISTRICT FIFTEEN PLANNING ZONE
(PI 2A.9, 2A.4)

District 15 is composed of two management zones located on the southside of Savannah. The area includes single family and multifamily planned residential communities with supporting commercial and industrial facilities. The two neighborhoods in the this planning zone include Sweetwater Plantation and Wild Heron Plantation.



per square mile POPULATION 7

TOPOGRAPHY 15feet

4 FIRE FIGHTERS

1 FIRE ENGINE

BUILDING RISK ASSESSMENT

LOW RISK BUILDINGS 0

MODERATE RISK BUILDINGS 306

HIGH RISK BUILDINGS 0

1 SPECIAL RISK BUILDING

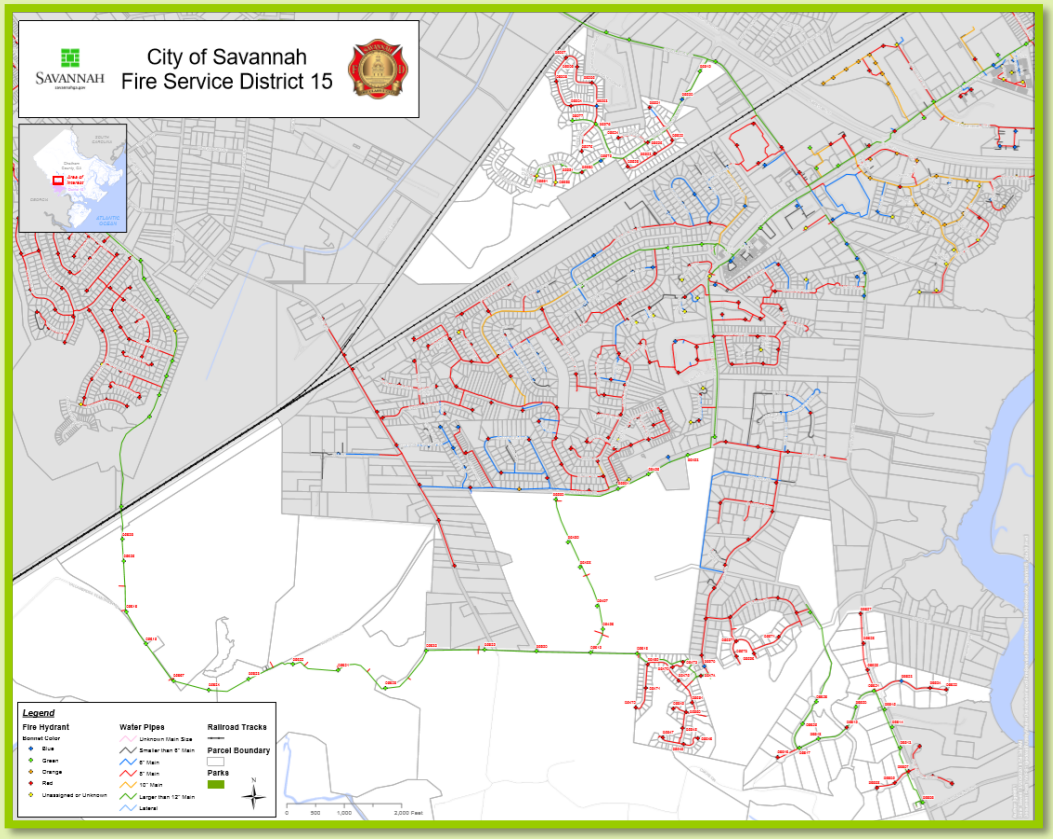
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

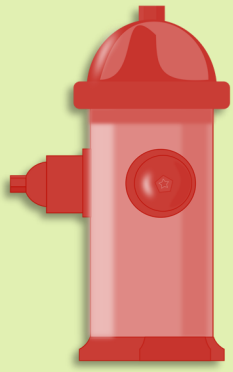
Sweetwater Plantation Fire Station 15

Wild Heron Plantation

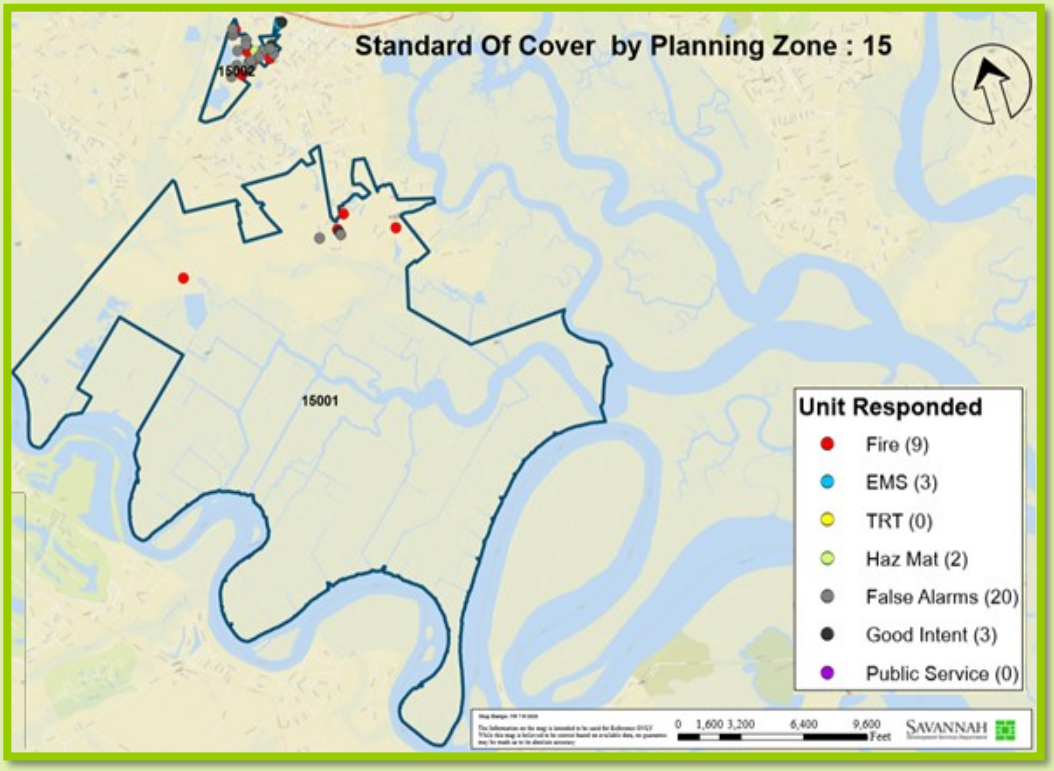
MANAGEMENT ZONE STATS

Most Accidents w/ Injury	15002
Most False Alarms	15002
Most HazMat Incidents	15002
Most TRT Incidents	15002
Most Building Fires	15002
Management Zone Total	2



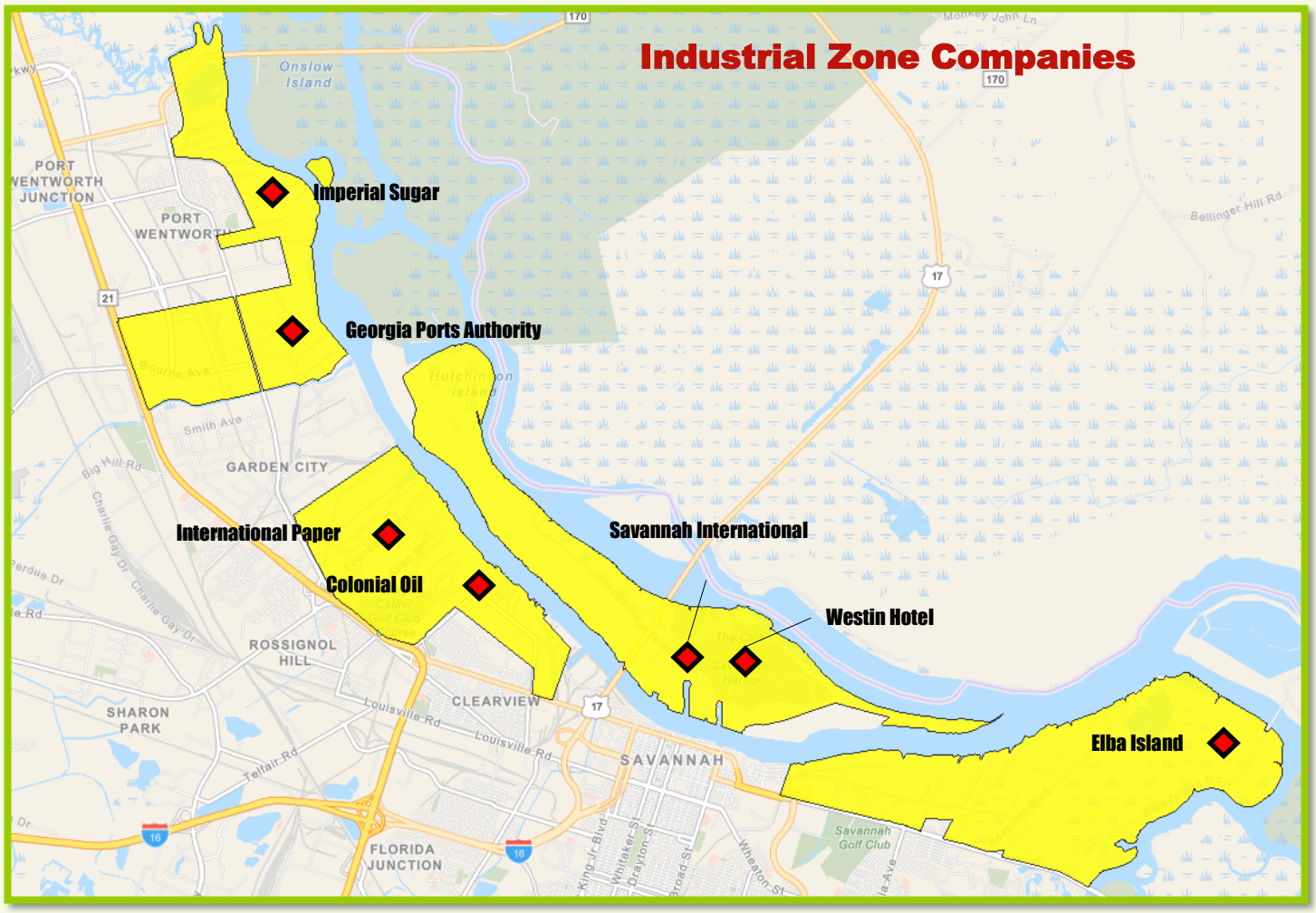


81 FIRE HYDRANTS



INDUSTRIAL ZONE

The Industrial Zone is comprised of 17 management zones located along the Savannah River. These planning zones are associated with planning zones form District 3 (7 management zones), District 4 (6 management zones), and District 9 (4 management zones). It is occupied by major industry, including the Georgia Ports Authority, Colonial Oil, Imperial Sugar, Elba Island, and International Paper. Hutchinson Island, home to the Savannah International Trade Center and the Westin Hotel, is included in this zone.



Section IV: Risk and Task Matrix
Tasking Analysis (PI CC 2C.4)

The Fire Suppression Risk and Task Matrix is a guide to determine the effective response force for all low, moderate, and high risk fires within the City of Savannah. The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) evaluates the Fire Suppression Risk and Task Matrix annually through Fire Suppression Program appraisal meetings. SFD uses NFPA 1710 as a guide to establish minimum requirements for fire suppression to effectively and efficiently deploy resources to mitigate fire suppression emergencies. The Fire Suppression Risk and Task Matrix is validated through training evolutions that determine the effectiveness of the task versus the amount of personnel it takes to accomplish the goal of fire suppression mitigation. In each of the risk levels of fire suppression more than one task may be accomplished by more than one person. All tasking numbers are based on a minimum of three personnel per engine, truck, or rescue. The Fire Suppression Risk and Task Matrix may be adjusted if it is determined that its effectiveness is not meeting the intended need.

FIRE SUPPRESSION RISK AND TASK MATRIX

Low Risk Fire Suppression Incident

All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: COMM 02, OPS 01, OPS11, OPS 12, OPS 19, OPS 23, and OPS 33

Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Water Supply/Pump Ops Fire Attack Salvage/ Overhaul	3-4
Total Personnel		3-4

Moderate Risk Fire Suppression Incident

All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: COMM 02, OPS 01, OPS11, OPS 12, OPS 19, OPS 23, and OPS 33

Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Water Supply/Pump Ops Fire Attack Salvage/ Overhaul	3-4
Second Engine	Provide Water Supply Fire Attack (Back Up) Salvage/ Overhaul	3-4
Third Engine	Rapid Intervention Team Secure Utilities 360 of Structure for Safety	3-4
First truck	Forcible Entry Ventilation	3-4
First Heavy Rescue	Forcible Entry Search and Rescue	3-4
Battalion Chief	Incident Command	1
Hazmat 2	Incident Command Aide	1
Safety 1	Scene Safety	1
Total Personnel		18-23
Note: Second Alarm Doubles Above Assignment		

FIRE SUPPRESSION RISK AND TASK MATRIX

High Risk Fire Suppression Incident		
All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: COMM 02, OPS 01, OPS11, OPS 12, OPS 19, OPS 23, and OPS 33		
Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Water Supply/Pump Ops Fire Attack Salvage/ Overhaul	3-4
Second Engine	Provide Water Supply (Secondary) Fire Attack (Back Up) Salvage/ Overhaul	3-4
Third Engine	Rapid Intervention Team Secure Utilities 360 of Structure for Safety	3-4
Fourth Engine	Fire Attack Salvage/ Overhaul	3-4
First Truck	Forcible Entry Ventilation	3-4
First Heavy Rescue	Forcible Entry Search and Rescue	3-4
Battalion Chief	Incident Command	1
Hazmat 2	Incident Command Aide	1
Safety 1	Scene Safety	1
Total Personnel		21-27
Note: Second Alarm Doubles Above Assignment		

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RISK AND TASK MATRIX
Tasking Analysis (PI CC 2C.4)

The Hazardous Material Risk and Task Matrix are guides for determining the effective response force for all low, moderate, and high risk hazardous material emergencies within the City of Savannah. The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) evaluates the Hazardous Material Risk and Task Matrix annually through Hazardous Material Program appraisal meetings. SFD uses established Standard Operating Procedures to determine minimum requirements for hazardous material and to effectively and efficiently deploy resources for hazmat emergency mitigation. The Hazardous Material Risk and Task Matrix is validated through training evolutions, which are designed to measure the effectiveness of the task versus the amount of personnel required to accomplish hazardous material mitigation goals. In each of the hazardous material risk levels, more than one task may be accomplished by multiple people. All tasking numbers are based on a minimum of three personnel per engine, truck, or rescue. The Hazardous Material Risk and Task Matrix may be adjusted if it is determined that the effectiveness of the matrix is not meeting the intended need.

Low Risk Hazardous Material Incident

All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: SOP COMM 02, OPS 01, OPS 26, OPS 27, OPS 34, OPS 38, OPS 40, OPS 41, OPS 47, and OPS 67.

Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Establish Safe Zone Investigate/ Monitor Hazard Mitigation	3-4
Total Personnel		3-4

Moderate Risk Hazardous Material Incident

All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: SOP COMM 02, OPS 01, OPS 26, OPS 27, OPS 34, OPS 38, OPS 40, OPS 41, OPS 47, and OPS 67.

Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Establish Safe Zone Investigate/Monitor Hazard Mitigation	3-4
Second Engine	Provide Water Supply/Pump Ops Fire Attack Hazard Mitigation (Back Up) Exposure Protection	3-4
Third Engine	Rapid Intervention Team Hazard Mitigation (Rescue Team) 360 of Structure for Safety Secure Utilities Decon	3-4
First truck	Forcible Entry Ventilation Fire Attack	3-4
First Heavy Rescue	Forcible Entry Search and Rescue	3-4
Battalion Chief	Incident Command	1
Hazmat 2	Hazardous Material Specialist	1
Safety 1	Scene Safety	1
Total Personnel		18-23

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RISK AND TASK MATRIX

High Risk Hazardous Material Incident		
All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: SOP COMM 02, OPS 01, OPS 26, OPS 27, OPS 34, OPS 38, OPS 40, OPS 41, OPS 47, and OPS 67.		
Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Establish Safe Zone Investigate/Monitor Hazard Mitigation	3-4
Second Engine	Provide Water Supply/Pump Ops Fire Attack (If Necessary) Hazard Mitigation (Back Up) Exposure Protection	3-4
Third Engine	Rapid Intervention Team Hazard Mitigation (Rescue Team) 360 of Structure for Safety Secure Utilities	3-4
Fourth Engine	Decon Fire Attack (If Necessary) Establish Safe Zones	3-4
First Truck	Forcible Entry Ventilation	3-4
First Heavy Rescue	Forcible Entry Search and Rescue	3-4
Battalion Chief	Incident Command	1
Hazmat 2	Hazardous Material Specialist	1
Safety 1	Scene Safety	1
Total Personnel		21-27

TECHNICAL RESCUE RISK AND TASK MATRIX

Tasking Analysis (PI CC 2C.4)

The Technical Rescue Risk and Task Matrix is established to determine the effective response force for all low, moderate, and high risk technical rescue emergencies in the City of Savannah. The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) evaluates the Technical Rescue Risk and Task Matrix annually through Technical Rescue Program appraisal meetings. SFD uses established Standard Operating Procedures to establish minimum requirements for technical rescue and to effectively and efficiently deploy technical rescue emergency mitigation resources. The Technical Rescue Risk and Task Matrix is validated through training evolutions that measure the effectiveness of the task versus the amount of personnel required to accomplish technical rescue mitigation goals. In each technical rescue risk level, more than one task may be accomplished by multiple people. All tasking numbers are based on a minimum of three personnel per engine, truck, or rescue. The Technical Rescue Risk and Task Matrix may be adjusted if it is determined that the effectiveness of the matrix is not meeting the intended need.

Low Risk Technical Rescue Incident		
All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: SOP COMM 02, OPS 01, OPS 36, OPS 37, OPS 39, OPS 42, and OPS 61.		
Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Water Supply/Pump Ops (Vehicle Extrication) Victim Assessment Scene Safety	3-4
First Rescue or Truck	Victim Assessment Secure/ Stabilization Extrication Victim Removal Transfer Care to EMS	3-4
Total Personnel		6-8

TECHNICAL RESCUE RISK AND TASK MATRIX

Moderate Risk Technical Rescue Incident (Heavy Vehicle-Machinery Extrication)

All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: SOP COMM 02, OPS 01, OPS 36, OPS 37, OPS 39, OPS 42, and OPS 61.

Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Establish Safe Zone Water Supply/Pump Ops Fire Suppression	3-4
First Truck	Scene Assessment Secure/ Stabilization Victim Communication Extrication	3-4
First Heavy Rescue	Victim Communication Extrication Victim Removal Transfer Care to EMS	3-4
Second Heavy Rescue	Victim Communication Extrication Victim Removal Transfer Care to EMS	3-4
Battalion Chief	Incident Command	1
Total Personnel		13-17

Moderate Risk Technical Rescue Incident (Swift Water Rescue)

All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: SOP COMM 02, OPS 01, OPS 36, OPS 37, OPS 39, OPS 42, and OPS 61.

Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Establish Safe Zone Victim Communication	3-4
First Truck	Scene Assessment Swift Water Support Victim Communication Victim Removal	3-4
First Heavy Rescue	Victim Communication Water Rescuers Victim Removal Transfer Care to EMS	3-4
Second Heavy Rescue	Victim Communication Water Rescuers (Backup) Victim Removal Transfer Care to EMS	3-4
Battalion Chief	Incident Command	1
Total Personnel		13-17

TECHNICAL RESCUE RISK AND TASK MATRIX

High Risk Technical Rescue Incident (Rope Rescue)		
All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: SOP COMM 02, OPS 01, OPS 36, OPS 37, OPS 39, OPS 42, and OPS 61.		
Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Establish Safe Zone Victim Communication Rope Rescue Support	3-4
Second Engine	Rescue Coordination Initial Safety Officer Rope Rescue Support	3-4
First Truck	Rope Rescue Operations (Raise/ Lower/ Belay) Edge Support	3-4
First Heavy Rescue	Rope Rescue Operations (Raise/ Lower/ Belay) Rope Rescuer Victim Removal Transfer Care to EMS	3-4
Second Heavy Rescue	Rope Rescue Operations (Raise/ Lower/ Belay) Rope Rescuer Victim Removal Transfer Care to EMS	3-4
Battalion Chief	Incident Command	1
Hazmat 2	Incident Command Aide	1
Safety 1	Scene Safety	1
Total Personnel		18-23

TECHNICAL RESCUE RISK AND TASK MATRIX

High Risk Technical Rescue Incident (Confined Space Rescue)		
All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: SOP COMM 02, OPS 01, OPS 36, OPS 37, OPS 39, OPS 42, and OPS 61.		
Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Establish Safe Zone Victim Communication Confined Space Support	3-4
Second Engine	Rescue Coordination Initial Safety Officer Air Monitor/ Ventilation Confined Space Air System	3-4
First Truck	Confined Space Communication Confined Space Rope System Confined Space Support	3-4
First Heavy Rescue	Confined Space Rescuer Victim Removal Transfer Care to EMS	3-4
Second Heavy Rescue	Confined Space Rescuer (Backup) Victim Removal Transfer Care to EMS	3-4
Battalion Chief	Incident Command	1
Hazmat 2	Incident Command Aide	1
Safety 1	Scene Safety	1
Total Personnel		18-23

TECHNICAL RESCUE RISK AND TASK MATRIX

High Risk Technical Rescue Incident (Trench Rescue)		
All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: SOP COMM 02, OPS 01, OPS 36, OPS 37, OPS 39, OPS 42, and OPS 61.		
Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Establish Safe Zone Victim Communication Trench Rescue Support	3-4
Second Engine	Rescue Coordination Initial Safety Officer Air Monitor/ Ventilation Trench Secure/ Stabilization Shoring	3-4
First Truck	Trench Secure/ Stabilization Shoring	3-4
First Heavy Rescue	Confined Space Rescuer Victim Removal Transfer Care to EMS	3-4
Second Heavy Rescue	Confined Space Rescuer (Backup) Victim Removal Transfer Care to EMS	3-4
Battalion Chief	Incident Command	1
Hazmat 2	Incident Command Aide	1
Safety 1	Scene Safety	1
Total Personnel		18-23

TECHNICAL RESCUE RISK AND TASK MATRIX

High Risk Technical Rescue Incident (Structural Collapse)		
All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: SOP COMM 02, OPS 01, OPS 36, OPS 37, OPS 39, OPS 42, and OPS 61.		
Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Establish Safe Zone Victim Communication Structural Collapse Support	3-4
Second Engine	Rescue Coordination Initial Safety Officer Air Monitor/ Ventilation Structure Assessment/ Monitoring Structural Collapse Support	3-4
First Truck	Secure/ Stabilization Shoring Structural Collapse Support	3-4
First Heavy Rescue	Structural Collapse Rescuer Victim Removal Transfer Care to EMS	3-4
Second Heavy Rescue	Structural Collapse Rescuer (Backup) Victim Removal Transfer Care to EMS	3-4
Battalion Chief	Incident Command	1
Hazmat 2	Incident Command Aide	1
Safety 1	Scene Safety	1
Total Personnel		18-23

MARINE FIRE RISK AND TASK MATRIX

Tasking Analysis (PI CC 2C.4)

The Marine Fire Risk and Task Matrix is established to determine the effective response force for all low, moderate, and high risk fires within the City of Savannah. The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) evaluates the Marine Fire Risk and Task Matrix annually through Marine Fire Program appraisal meetings. SFD uses established Standard Operating Procedures to establish minimum requirements for marine fire and to effectively and efficiently deploy resources to mitigate marine fire emergencies. The Marine Fire Risk and Task Matrix is validated through training evolutions that measure the effectiveness of the task versus the amount of personnel required to accomplish marine fire mitigation goals. In each marine fire risk level more than one task may be accomplished by multiple people. All tasking numbers are based on a minimum of three personnel per engine, truck, or rescue. The Marine Fire Risk and Task Matrix may be adjusted if it is determined its effectiveness is not meeting the intended need.

Low Risk Marine Incident		
All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: SOP COMM 02, COMM 03, OPS 01, OPS 43, OPS 50, OPS 63, and OPS 64.		
Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Position Vessel Vessel Evacuation Fire Attack Salvage/ Overhaul or Search for Victim	3-4
Total Personnel		3-4

MARINE FIRE RISK AND TASK MATRIX

Moderate/High Risk Marine Incident		
All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: SOP COMM 02, COMM 03, OPS 01, OPS 43, OPS 50, OPS 63, and OPS 64.		
Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine (Marine 1)	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Position Vessel Vessel Evacuation Fire Attack or Search for Victim	3-4
Second Engine	Provide Water Supply (Land Based) Fire Attack (Land Based) Hazard Mitigation Salvage/ Overhaul or Search for Victim (Support)	3-4
Third Engine	Provide Water Supply (Land Based) Fire Attack Backup (Land Based) Hazard Mitigation Salvage/ Overhaul or Search for Victim (Support)	3-4
First Truck	Rapid Intervention Team Ventilation Salvage/ Overhaul or Search for Victim (Support)	3-4
First Heavy Rescue	Forcible Entry Search and Rescue or Search for Victim (Support)	3-4
Battalion Chief	Incident Command	1
Hazmat 2	Incident Command Aide	1
Safety 1	Scene Safety	1
Total Personnel		18-23

EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONDER RISK AND TASK MATRIX

Tasking Analysis (PI CC 2C.4)

The Emergency Medical Responder Risk and Task Matrix is a guide to determine the effective response force for all low risk emergency medical responder calls within the City of Savannah. The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) evaluates the Emergency Medical Responder Risk and Task Matrix annually through Emergency Medical Service Program appraisal meetings. The SFD defines emergency medical responder calls as low risk due to the current dispatch capabilities of the Chatham County E-911 Center. This requires a single unit (Engine, Truck, or Heavy Rescue) and can be upgraded as necessary. The dispatch center recently selected a vendor to replace the current Computer Aided Dispatch system that will allow SFD to categorize calls based on type and resources need. Calls such as auto accidents with extrication, have multiple resources assigned and are captured in the technical rescue data. All SFD units have a minimum of 3 personnel at all times. All SFD personnel are trained at the emergency medical responder level and receive yearly refresher training to maintain skills. The SFD increased its level of care in December 2020 to include cardiac arrest, choking, drowning, electrocution, shooting, stabbing/cutting, unconscious persons, and burns. Previously the SFD only responded to motor vehicle accidents with injury calls. The initial risk and task matrix classifies all calls at a low risk level and is monitored to determine if additional risk levels are required the SFD gathers more response data.

Low Risk Emergency Medical Responder		
All units respond in accordance with Savannah Fire Department SOP's: SOP COMM 02, OPS 01, and EMS 01		
Apparatus	Task	Personnel
First Engine/ Truck/ Rescue	Scene Size Up/Establish Command Scene Safety Patent Assessment Basic Life Support Treatment Transfer Care to EMS	3-4
Total Personnel		3-4

PERFORMANCE MEASURES
BASELINES & BENCHMARKS

METHODOLOGY

The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) measures baseline time data versus established benchmark time to the 90th percentile for alarm handling, turnout time, travel time, and total response time in fire suppression, hazardous material, technical rescue, and marine firefighting/rescue. This is accomplished by extracting data from the SFD records management system. This data is placed within Excel worksheets to create data masters for each category. This data is further broke down in the categories of low, moderate, and high in fire suppression, hazardous material, technical rescue, and marine firefighting/rescue. The first arriving unit and the effective response force (ERF) is documented in worksheets according to the appropriate discipline and risk level. Any unwanted data, such as units that are not included in the ERF, is sorted out. Once all data is validated, the alarm handling, turnout time, travel time, and total response time is calculated for the response times. The data is then sorted by incident number and total response time. Alarm handling, turnout time, travel time, and total response time is calculated by the 1.5 interquartile range in order to establish the 90th percentile of all response times.

LOW RISK FIRES

BENCHMARK PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of all low risk fires, the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall arrive on scene within a total response time of 7 minutes and 20 seconds. The first-due unit for low risk fires shall be capable of providing 500 gallons of water and 1,250 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; providing a scene size-up, establishing incident command and assigning resources. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

BASELINE PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of all low risk fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, was 8 minutes and 12 seconds. The first-due unit for low risk levels is capable of providing 500 gallons of water and 1,250 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; providing a scene size-up, establishing incident command and assigning resources. These operations are done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

(Low Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2016-2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Alarm Handling (2:00)	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	3:33	3:52	3:38	3:12	3:36	3:35
		Rural						
Turnout Time (01:10)	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:25	1:21	1:29	1:29	1:22	1:23
		Rural						
Travel Time (4:00)	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	6:54	6:40	7:41	6:56	5:13	4:30
		Rural						
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Rural						
Total Response Time (07:20 and 11:20)	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	8:12	8:01	8:30	8;30	8:12	8:23
			n=2698	n=540	n=517	n=443	n=517	n=681
		Rural						
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			n=xxx	n=xxx	n=xxx	n=xxx	n=xxx	n=xxx
		Rural						

MODERATE RISK FIRES

BENCHMARK PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of moderate risk fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall arrive on scene within a total response time of 7 minutes and 20 seconds. The first-due unit for all risk levels shall be capable of providing 500 gallons of water and 1,250 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; providing a scene size-up, establishing incident command and assigning resources. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of moderate risk fires, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with a minimum combination of 16 firefighters and officers, shall be 11 minutes and 20 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of completing the 22 critical fireground tasks outlined by the National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST). These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

BASELINE PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of all moderate risk fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, was 7 minutes and 28 seconds. The first-due unit for all risk levels can provide 500 gallons of water and 1,250 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; providing a scene size-up, establishing incident command and assigning resources. 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 moderate risk fires, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with a minimum combination of 16 firefighters and officers was 12 minutes and 00 seconds. The ERF can complete the 22 critical fire ground tasks outlined by the NIST. These operations are done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

(Moderate Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2016-2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Alarm Handling (2:00)	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	3:13	3:35	3:06	2:49	3:20	3:03
		Rural						
Turnout Time (01:10)	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:!2	1:19	1:19	1:15	1:21	1:23
		Rural						
Travel Time (4:00)	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	4:03	3:43	4:01	4:04	3:37	3:56
		Rural						
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	8:13	8:50	9:58	8:19	8:04	8:56
		Rural						
Total Response Time (07:20 and 11:20)	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	7:28	7:21	7:34	7:02	6:43	7:02
			n=766	n=132	n=143	n=158	n=138	n=195
		Rural						
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	12:00	13:27	14:47	12:49	11:22	13:32
			n=766	n=132	n=143	n=158	n=138	n=195
		Rural						

HIGH RISK FIRES

BENCHMARK PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of moderate risk fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall arrive on scene within a total response time of 7 minutes and 15 seconds. The first-due unit for all risk levels shall be capable of providing 500 gallons of water and 1,250 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; providing a scene size-up, establishing incident command and assigning resources. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of high risk fires, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with a minimum combination of 16 firefighters and officers, shall be 11 minutes and 20 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of completing the 22 critical fireground tasks outlined by the National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST). These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

BASELINE PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of all high risk fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, was 7 minutes and 19 seconds. The first-due unit for all risk levels can provide 500 gallons of water and 1,250 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; providing a scene size-up, establishing incident command and assigning resources. 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 high risk fires, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with a minimum combination of 16 firefighters and officers was 15 minutes and 54 seconds. The ERF can complete the 22 critical fire ground tasks outlined by the National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST). These operations are done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

(High Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2016-2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Alarm Handling (2:00)	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	3:18	3:15	3:19	2:10	5:17	N/A
		Rural						
Turnout Time (01:10)	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:12	1:05	1:18	:55	1:22	N/A
		Rural						
Travel Time (4:00)	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	3:46	3:33	3:15	3:46	4:00	N/A
		Rural						
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	9:55	9:55	8:46	8:58	11:08	N/A
		Rural						
Total Response Time (07:15 and 11:20)	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	7:19	6:50	6:16	6:27	7:28	N/A
			n=107	n=27	n=27	n=23	n=30	N/A
		Rural						
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	15:54	17:29	23:08	11:58	15:54	N/A
			n=107	n=27	n=27	n=23	n=30	N/A
		Rural						

LOW RISK HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

BENCHMARK PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of low risk hazardous materials incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be 7 minutes and 20 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of establishing incident command, providing a scene size-up, attempting product identification, intelligence gathering and establishing a containment zone.

For 90 percent of low risk hazardous materials incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) for a low risk incident, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer is 11 minutes and 20 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of providing the equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with department standard operating procedures.

BASELINE PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of low risk hazardous materials incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, was 10 minutes and 25 seconds. The first-due unit is capable of: establishing incident command, providing a scene size up, attempting product identification, intelligence gathering, and establishing a containment zone.

For 90 percent of low risk hazardous materials incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer was 12 minutes and 24 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of providing the equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with department standard operating procedures.

(Low Risk) Hazmat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2016-2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Alarm Handling (2:00)	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	3:33	3:52	3:38	3:12	3:36	3:07
		Rural						
Turnout Time (01:10)	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:25	1:21	1:29	1:29	1:22	1:14
		Rural						
Travel Time (4:00)	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	6:54	6:40	7:41	6:56	5:13	4:03
		Rural						
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	8:05	7:31	8:41	8:38	8:06	7:44
		Rural						
Total Response Time (07:20 and 11:20)	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	10:25	10:04	10:29	10:44	8:56	8:24
			n=1141	n=293	n=267	n=239	n=185	n=157
		Rural						
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	12:24	11:28	15:43	13:02	12:27	12:05
			n=1141	n=293	n=267	n=239	n=185	n=157
		Rural						

MODERATE RISK HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

BENCHMARK PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of moderate risk hazardous materials incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be 7 minutes and 20 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing incident command, providing a scene size up, attempting product identification, intelligence gathering and establishing a containment zone.

For 90 percent of moderate 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 17 firefighters and officers shall be 11 minutes and 20 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of providing equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with department standard operating procedures.

BASELINE PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of moderate, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, was 7 minutes and 48 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing incident command, providing a scene size-up, attempting product identification, intelligence gathering and establishing a containment zone.

For 90 percent of moderate, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF including the hazardous materials response team, staffed with 17 firefighters and officers was 13 minutes and 23 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of providing equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with department standard operating procedures.

(Moderate Risk) Hazmat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2016-2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Alarm Handling (2:00)	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	3:53	3:01	3:45	3:08	3:51	3:19
		Rural						
Turnout Time (01:10)	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:13	1:22	1:24	1:11	1:20	1:09
		Rural						
Travel Time (4:00)	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	4:14	4:38	3:03	3:52	4:05	3:49
		Rural						
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	8:19	9:02	9:30	8:57	8:50	8:32
		Rural						
Total Response Time (07:20 and 11:20)	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	7:48	8:08	7:33	7:09	8:22	8:17
			n=461	n=66	n=68	n=64	n=71	n=195
		Rural						
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	13:23	12:30	12:38	14:48	13:36	13:00
			n=461	n=66	n=68	n=64	n=68	n=195
		Rural						

HIGH RISK HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

BENCHMARK PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of high/special hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be 7 minutes and 20 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing incident command, providing a scene size up, attempting product identification, intelligence gathering and establishing a containment zone.

For 90 percent of high/special 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 20 firefighters and officers shall be 11 minutes and 20 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of providing equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with department standard operating procedures.

BASELINE PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of high/special hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, was 9 minutes and 48 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing incident command, providing a scene size-up, attempting product identification, intelligence gathering and establishing a containment zone.

For 90 percent of high/special hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF including the hazardous materials response team, staffed with 17 firefighters and officers was 19 minutes and 19 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of providing equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with department standard operating procedures.

(High Risk) Hazmat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2016-2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Alarm Handling (2:00)	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:57	3:01	6:47	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
Turnout Time (01:10)	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:24	1:22	1:!2	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
Travel Time (4:00)	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	5:26	4:38	5:55	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	8:38	7:15	8:49	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
Total Response Time (07:20 and 11:20)	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	9:48	7:05	11:08	No Data	No Data	No Data
			n=21	n=7	n=13	n=0	n=0	n=1
		Rural						
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	19:19	11:03	11:55	No Data	No Data	No Data
			n=21	n=7	n=13	n=0	n=0	n=1
		Rural						

LOW RISK TECHNICAL RESCUE

BENCHMARK PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of low risk technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be 7 minutes and 20 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of establishing incident command, providing a scene size-up, victim communication, secure/stabilization, and extrication/victim removal. For 90 percent of low risk technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) for a low risk incident, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer is 11 minutes and 20 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of providing the equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a technical rescue incident in accordance with department standard operating procedures.

BASELINE PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of low risk technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, was 7 minutes and 47 seconds. The first-due unit is capable of: establishing incident command, providing a scene size-up, victim communication, secure/stabilization, and extrication/victim removal. For 90 percent of low risk technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer was 11 minutes and 38 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of providing the equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with department standard operating procedures.

(Low Risk) Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2016-2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Alarm Handling (2:00)	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	3:38	3:28	3:41	3:37	3:36	3:07
		Rural						
Turnout Time (01:10)	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:!7	1:11	1:19	:59	1:22	1:14
		Rural						
Travel Time (4:00)	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	3:54	3:42	3:49	4:11	5:13	4:03
		Rural						
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	6:35	5:17	7:35	8:28	8:06	7:44
		Rural						
Total Response Time (07:20 and 11:20)	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	7:47	8:08	8:04	8:43	8:56	8:24
			n=641	n=116	n=142	n=127	n=185	n=157
		Rural						
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	11:38	9:29	15:30	13:45	12:27	12:05
			n=641	n=116	n=142	n=127	n=185	n=157
		Rural						

MODERATE RISK TECHNICAL RESCUE

BENCHMARK PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of moderate risk technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be 7 minutes and 20 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of establishing incident command, providing a scene size-up, victim communication, secure/stabilization, and extrication/victim removal.

For 90 percent of moderate technical rescue response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the Effective Response Force (ERF) including the technical rescue response team, staffed with 17 firefighters and officers shall be 11 minutes and 20 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of providing equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a technical rescue incident in accordance with department standard operating procedures.

BASELINE PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of moderate technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, was 8 minutes and 47 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of establishing incident command, providing a scene size-up, victim communication, secure/stabilization, and extrication/victim removal.

For 90 percent of moderate technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF including the technical rescue response team, staffed with 17 firefighters and officers was 20 minutes and 09 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of providing equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a technical rescue incident in accordance with department standard operating procedures.

(Moderate Risk) Technical Rescue- 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2016-2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Alarm Handling (2:00)	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	4:14	3:11	4:14	3:35	No Data	No Data
		Rural					No Data	
Turnout Time (01:10)	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:19	1:19	1:21	1:10	No Data	No Data
		Rural					No Data	
Travel Time (4:00)	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	5:57	4:20	5:57	3:08	No Data	No Data
		Rural					No Data	
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	18:16	12:11	18:!6	5:42	No Data	No Data
		Rural					No Data	
Total Response Time (07:20 and 11:20)	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	8:47	7:18	11:01	6:03	No Data	No Data
			n=26	n=6	n=7	n=7	n=6	No Data
		Rural						
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	20:09	15:27	20:09	9:23	No Data	No Data
			n=26	n=6	n=7	n=7	n=6	No Data
		Rural						

HIGH RISK TECHNICAL RESCUE

BENCHMARK PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of high-risk technical rescue incident, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be 7 minutes and 20 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing incident command, providing a scene size-up, victim communication, secure/ stabilization, and extrication / victim removal.

For 90 percent of high-risk technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the Effective Response Force (ERF) including the technical rescue response team, staffed with 20 firefighters and officers shall be 11 minutes and 20 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of providing equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a technical rescue response incident in accordance with department standard operating procedures.

BASELINE PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of high-risk technical rescue response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, was 10 minutes and 00 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of establishing incident command, providing a scene size-up, victim communication, secure/ stabilization, and extrication / victim removal.

For 90 percent of high-risk hazardous materials response incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the Effective Response Force (ERF) including the technical rescue response team, staffed with 17 firefighters and officers was 17minutes and 30 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of providing equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a technical rescue incident in accordance with department standard operating procedures.

(High Risk) Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2016-2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Alarm Handling (2:00)	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	5:31	2:53	5:31	2:23	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
Turnout Time (01:10)	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:28	1:30	1:11	:51	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
Travel Time (4:00)	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	4:44	5:29	4:44	3:29	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	11:00	8:18	7:46	10:00	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
Total Response Time (07:20 and 11:20)	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	10:00	8:50	8:32	5:53	No Data	No Data
			n=29	n=10	n=6	n=7	n=6	No Data
		Rural						
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	17:30	13:24	14:27	1:18	No Data	No Data
			n=29	n=10	n=6	n=7	n=6	No Data
		Rural						

LOW RISK MARINE FIREFIGHTING/ RESCUE

BENCHMARK PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of Low Risk Marine Firefighting /Rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 3 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be 7 minutes and 20 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing incident command, providing a scene size -up, engage pump, vessel evacuation, and marine firefighting response.

For 90 percent of low risk technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF) for a low risk incident, staffed with a minimum of 3 firefighters and 1 officer is 11 minutes and 20 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of providing the equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a technical rescue incident in accordance with department standard operating procedures.

BASELINE PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of low risk marine firefighting/rescue incident, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 3 firefighters and 1 officer, was not calculated due to insignificant data sample.

For 90 percent of low risk marine firefighting/rescue incident, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF including the technical rescue response team, staffed with 3 firefighters and 1 officer, was not calculated due to insignificant data samples.

(Low Risk) Marine Fire / Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2016-2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Alarm Handling (2:00)	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:57	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
Turnout Time (01:10)	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:10	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
Travel Time (4:00)	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	0:00	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
Total Response Time (07:20 and 11:20)	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	3:55	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
			n=17	n=5	n=3	n=1	n=5	n=4
		Rural						
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
			No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Rural						

MODERATE–HIGH RISK MARINE FIREFIGHTING/RESCUE

BENCHMARK PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of Moderate-High Risk Marine Firefighting/Rescue incident, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be 7 minutes and 20 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of establishing incident command, providing a scene size-up, engage pump, vessel evacuation, and marine firefighting response.

For 90 percent of Moderate-High Risk Marine Firefighting/Rescue incident, the total response time for the arrival of the Effective Response Force (ERF) including the technical rescue response team, staffed with 20 firefighters and officers shall be 11 minutes and 20 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of providing equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a marine firefighting/rescue response incident in accordance with department standard operating procedures.

BASELINE PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of Moderate-High Risk Marine Firefighting/Rescue incident, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, was not calculated due to insignificant data sample.

For 90 percent of Moderate-High Risk Marine Firefighting /Rescue incident, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF including the technical rescue response team, staffed with 20 firefighters and officers was not calculated due to insignificant data sample.

(Moderate / High Risk) Marine Fire / Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2016-2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Alarm Handling (2:00)	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:47	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
Turnout Time (01:10)	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	0:40	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
Travel Time (4:00)	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	5:29	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	18:30	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Rural						
Total Response Time (07:20 and 11:20)	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	10:25	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
			n=12	n=4	n=2	n=3	n=1	n=2
		Rural						
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	26:42	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
			n=12	n=4	n=2	n=3	n=1	n=2
		Rural						

LOW RISK EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONDER

BENCHMARK PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of all low emergency medical responder calls, the total response time of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, shall arrive on scene within a total response time of 6 minutes and 40 seconds. The first-due unit for low risk emergency medical responder calls, shall be capable of providing emergency care to the patient, providing a scene size-up, establishing incident command and assigning resources. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

BASELINE PERFORMANCE: For 90 percent of all low risk emergency medical responder calls, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, was 6 minutes and 53 seconds. The first-due unit for low risk emergency medical responder calls, shall be capable of providing emergency care to the patient, providing a scene size-up, establishing incident command and assigning resources. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating procedures while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

(Low Risk) Emergency Medical Responder - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2016-2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Alarm Handling (2:00)	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:47	2:43	2:43	2:54	2:49	2:48
		Rural						
Turnout Time (01:10)	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:18	1:17	1:20	1:20	1:18	1:17
		Rural						
Travel Time (4:00)	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	Urban	4:11	3:57	4:12	4:34	4:06	4:01
		Rural						
	Travel Time ERF Concentration	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Rural						
Total Response Time (06:40 and 11:20)	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene Distribution	Urban	6:53	6:43	6:51	7:24	6:54	6:42
			n=7797	n=1513	n=1614	n=1398	n=1570	n=1216
		Rural	Includes 484 calls in 2021					
	Total Response Time ERF Concentration	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			n=xxx	n=xxx	n=xxx	n=xxx	n=xxx	n=xxx
		Rural						

EMERGENCY MEDICAL DATA

Emergency Medical Data 2016-2020		
Low Risk Emergency Medical Responder 7797 Incidents		
Response Category	SFD Benchmark	90th Percentile Quad 1.5
Call Processing Time	0:02:00	0:02:47
Turnout Time	0:01:20	0:01:18
FAU Travel Time	0:04:00	0:04:11
ERF Travel Time		
FAU Total Response Time	0:07:20	0:06:53
ERF Total Response Time		

Emergency Medical Data December 2020– June 2021		
Low Risk Emergency Medical Responder 1664 Incidents		
Response Category	SFD Benchmark	90th Percentile Quad 1.5
Call Processing Time	0:02:00	0:02:48
Turnout Time	0:01:20	0:01:20
FAU Travel Time	0:04:00	0:04:05
ERF Travel Time		
FAU Total Response Time	0:07:20	0:07:13
ERF Total Response Time		

PLAN FOR MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING RESPONSE CAPABILITIES

The Savannah Fire Department (SFD) works to maintain service delivery with equity to all provided service areas. The SFD continuous improvement model is designed to ensure that stakeholders receive timely, quality emergency service delivery. The process involves continuous monitoring and improvement of services through data driven decision-making models. SFD has identified the following components of the emergency delivery model as areas to improve:

EMERGENCY MEDICAL DELIVERY MODEL

Traditionally SFD was a fire and emergency response agency with a minimal component of Emergency Medical delivery. Prior to June 2014, SFD did not respond to Emergency Medical Service (EMS) calls. In June 2014, SFD began responding to vehicle accidents with injury calls to increase patient care service delivery. In December of 2020, due to the need for improved EMS service delivery, SFD expanded its Emergency Medical Responder Program call types to include cardiac arrest, choking, drowning, electrocution, shooting, stabbing/cutting, unconscious persons, and burns. As data is gathered on these new call types, the SFD Emergency Medical Delivery Model will be evaluated to add resources needed to ensure the program is meeting citizen needs for timely quality service delivery. The EMS program needs to implement EMS earning management software to ensure that all personnel are able to maintain continuing education requirements of the program. Currently, SFD personnel training hours are maintained within the fire records management system. The EMS program will also need to continue the education of SFD personnel to the Emergency Medical Technician Basic level and establish an Emergency Medical Services Instructor position by the end of 2022 as outlined in the SFD 2020-2024 Strategic Plan.

FIRE STATION EXPANSION

The City of Savannah is experiencing expansive growth in the annexed areas at its northwest and southwest boundaries. The New Hampstead area is one of the fastest growing areas with residential neighborhoods and schools in development or already established. The need for a station in this area is addressed in the SFD 2020-2024 strategic plan, which outlines plans for station, equipment, and staffing by the end of 2022.

COMPUTER AIDED DISPATCH/ RECORDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SFD is currently dispatched to all emergency calls through Chatham 911 Communication Services. In 2020, review and implementation of a new Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system was begun. This system is aimed at increasing the service delivery of Chatham 911 Communication Services to all municipalities. This new system will address alarm handling times to dispatch calls to the proper agency in a timely manner. The CAD will empower responders and command staff to make fast, informed decisions due to increased situational awareness. Along with the new CAD system, a county-wide fire records management system (FRMS) is being implemented to increase data-driven decision making. The FRMS will enable SFD to more efficiently track benchmark and baseline performance measures and provide a pathway to display a real time emergency dashboard to the public. This will enable SFD to display real-time performance standards and emergency incident data. This new system implementation is scheduled to be in place by the beginning of 2023.

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE/VEHICLE FLEET

SFD uses the City of Savannah Vehicle Maintenance Division to service its vehicle fleet. Over the past several years, the Vehicle Maintenance has suffered a personnel shortage, causing longer routine maintenance and repair times for SFD vehicles. As a result, first out vehicles have extended out of service times and SFD has become reliant upon reserve vehicles. SFD will continue to work with Vehicle Maintenance to resolve issues with vehicle maintenance and repair issues, but officials will also explore the use of outside vendors to increase the efficiency of the repairs and maintenance of the SFD fleet. SFD will participate in a pilot program in which small vehicles are obtained on a lease program. SFD will be allotted 12 vehicles in this pilot program.

PLAN FOR MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING RESPONSE CAPABILITIES

RELIABILITY/RESILIENCE

The reliability and resilience of the Savannah Fire Department (SFD) is an important measurement to ensure the availability of all fire units. The measurement of reliability and resilience is difficult to maintain within the current records management system. The SFD will be transitioning to a new records management system before 2023 which will enhance the measurement of reliability and resilience. Currently, the SFD records management system measures out of service time related to emergency incident assignments, but it does not measure out of service times due to vehicle repair, community risk reduction activities, or other events that prevent fire units from responding to an emergency incident. Savannah Fire Department will develop tracking software to measure non-emergency incidents that cause out of service criterion of all fire units.

COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION

SFD values Community Risk Reduction (CRR). It is the core of SFD's service to the community. Currently, CRR is handled through the Savannah Fire Department Public Information Office (PIO). The PIO sets up fire prevention activities to including station visits, fire safety events, smoke detector installs, and community meetings. This is an effective, but limited process because it is handled by a single individual. SFD looks to move all CRR activities under the Fire Prevention Office. The reorganization plan, outlined in the 2020 – 2024 SFD Strategic Plan, calls for adding several CRR positions, including Fire Safety Education and Community Risk Reduction Officer positions. These new positions will help redefine the CRR program and move toward a more effective and efficient service delivery.

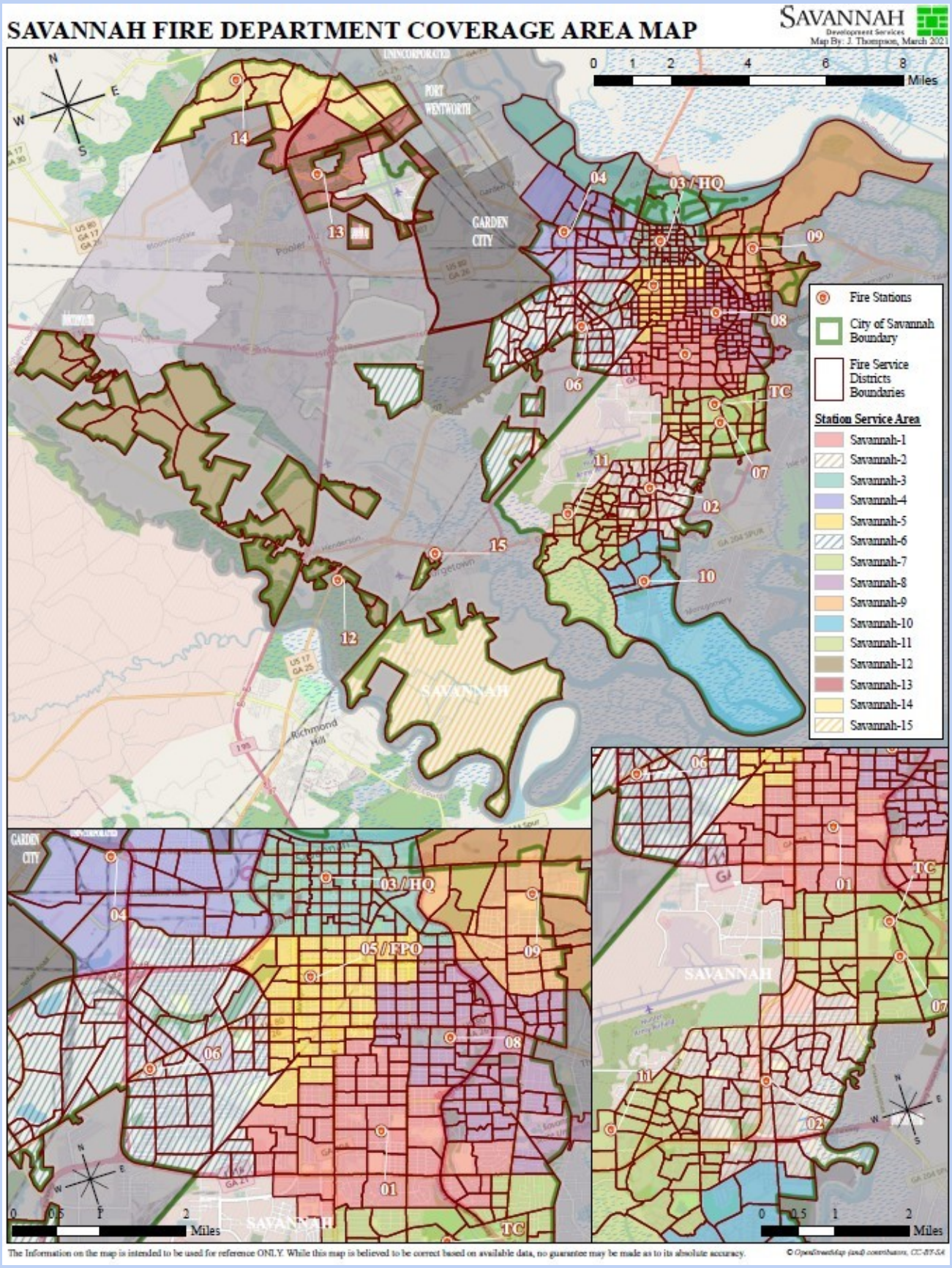
Savannah Fire Department

Community Risk Assessment/ Standards of Cover

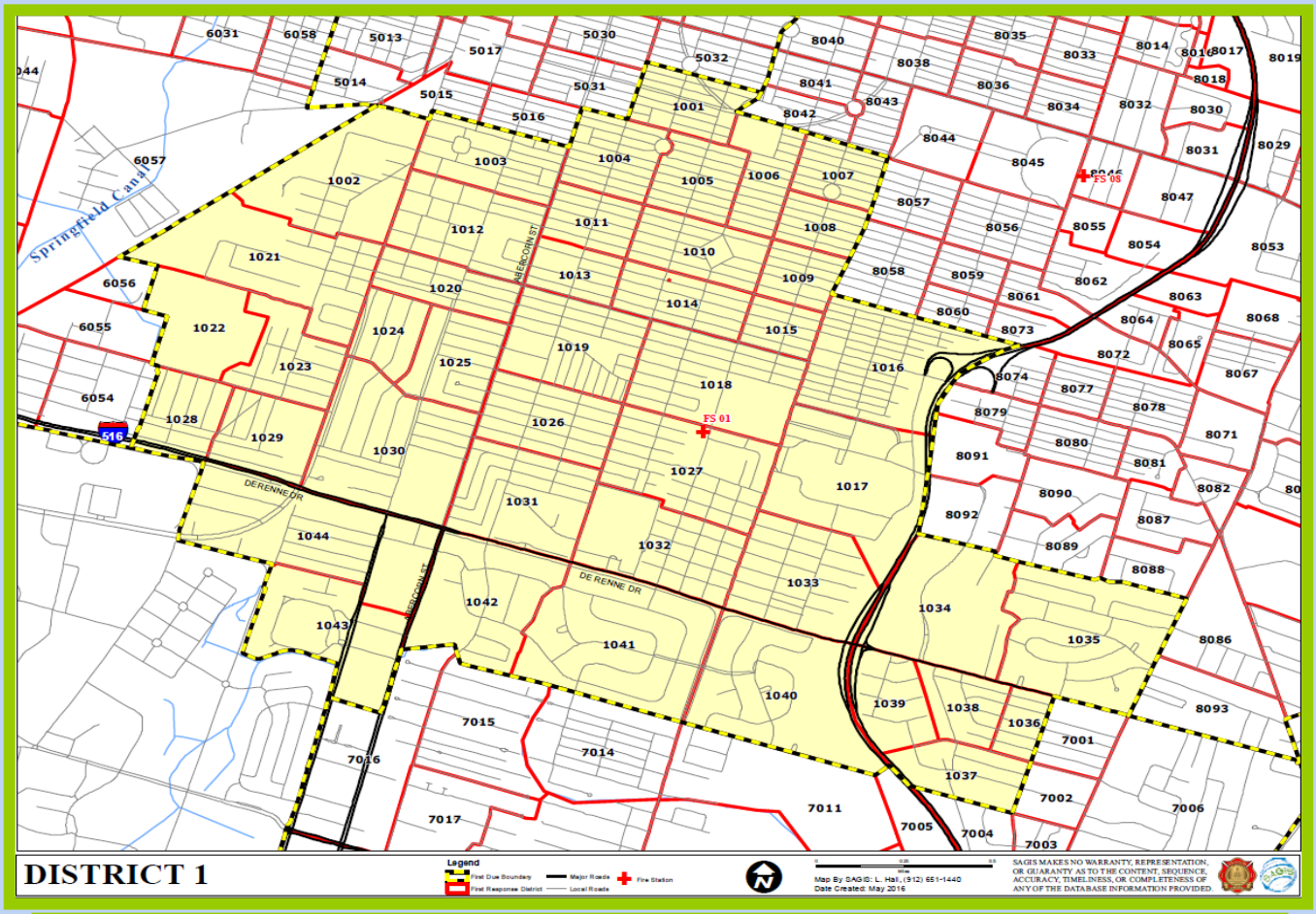
2021-2025

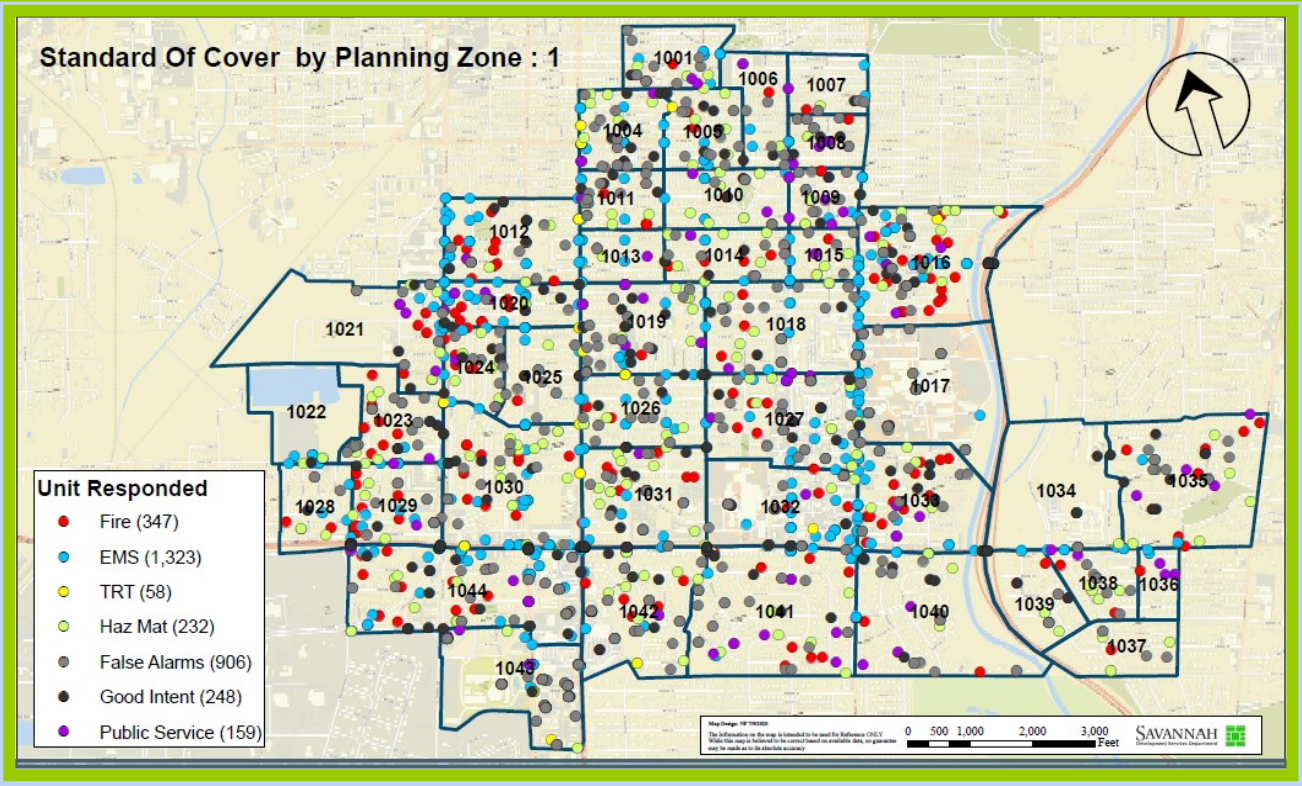
Appendices and Exhibits

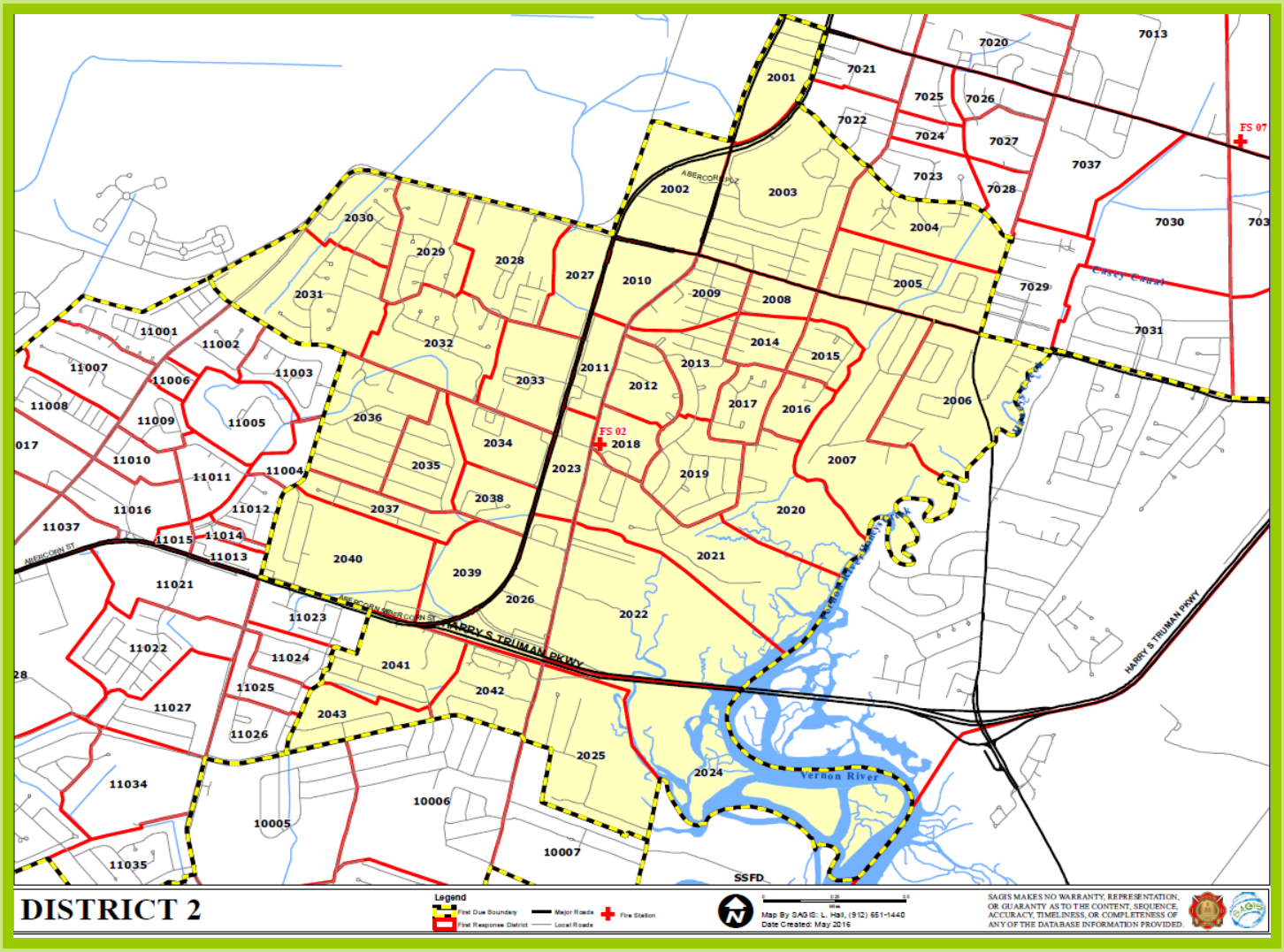
APPENDIX A
SAVANNAH FIRE DEPARTMENT COVERAGE MAP

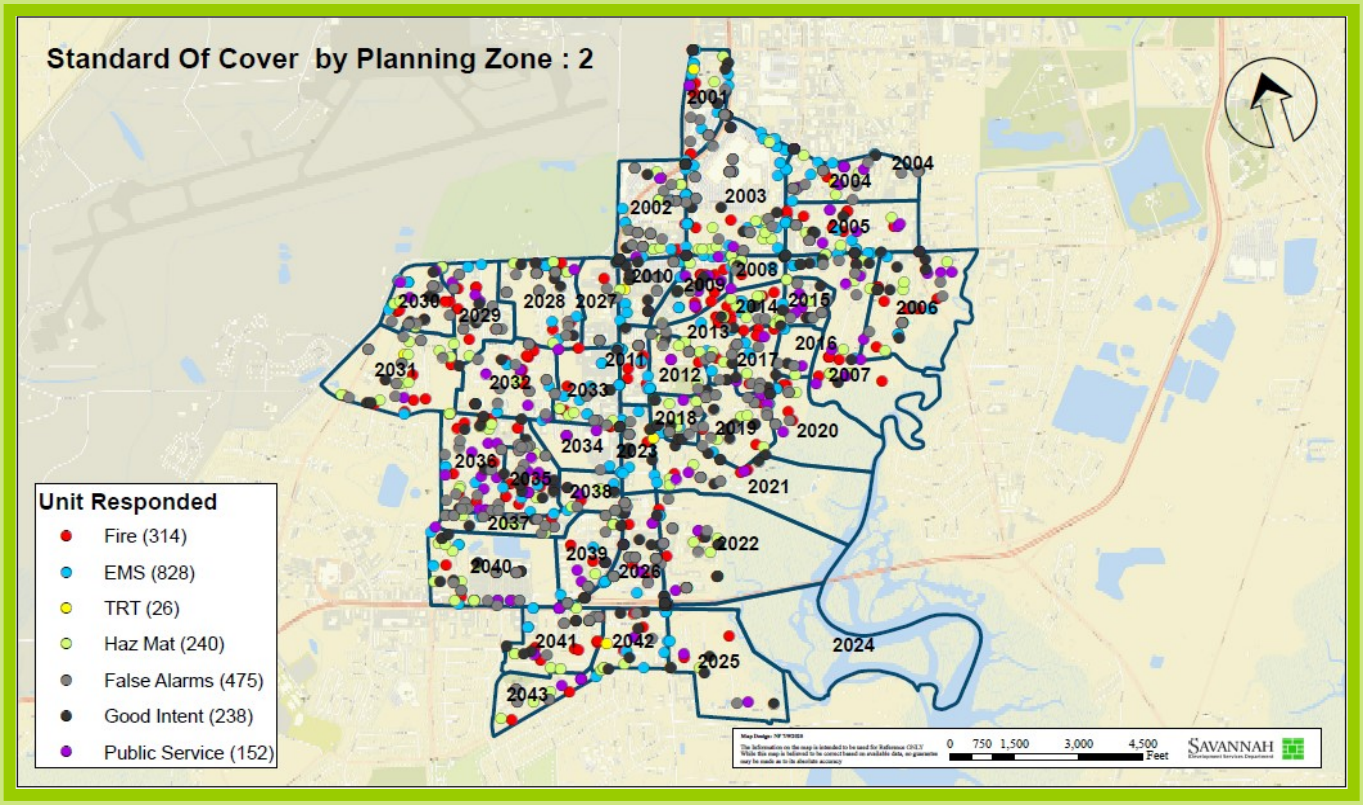


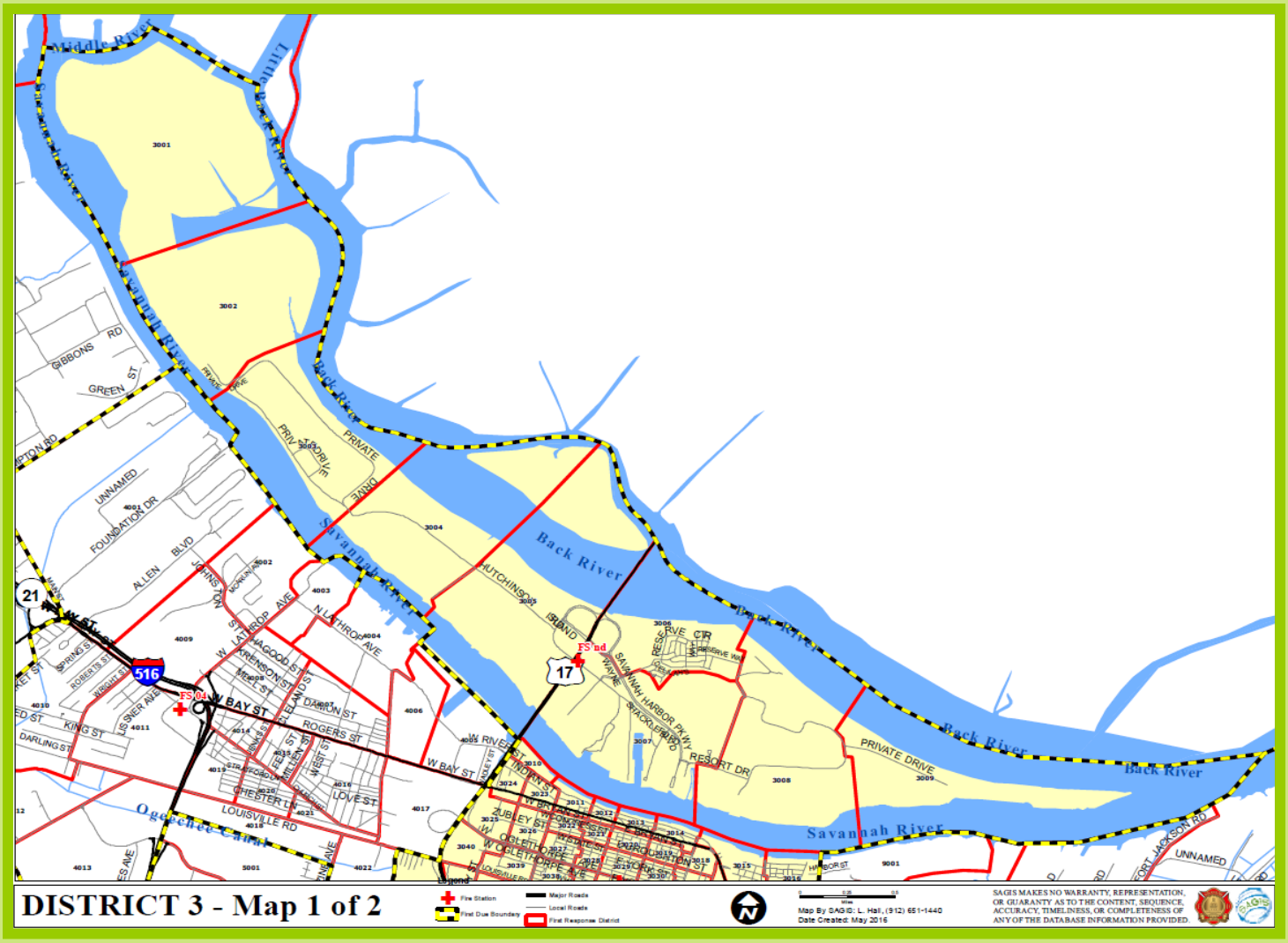
APPENDIX B
PLANNING ZONES

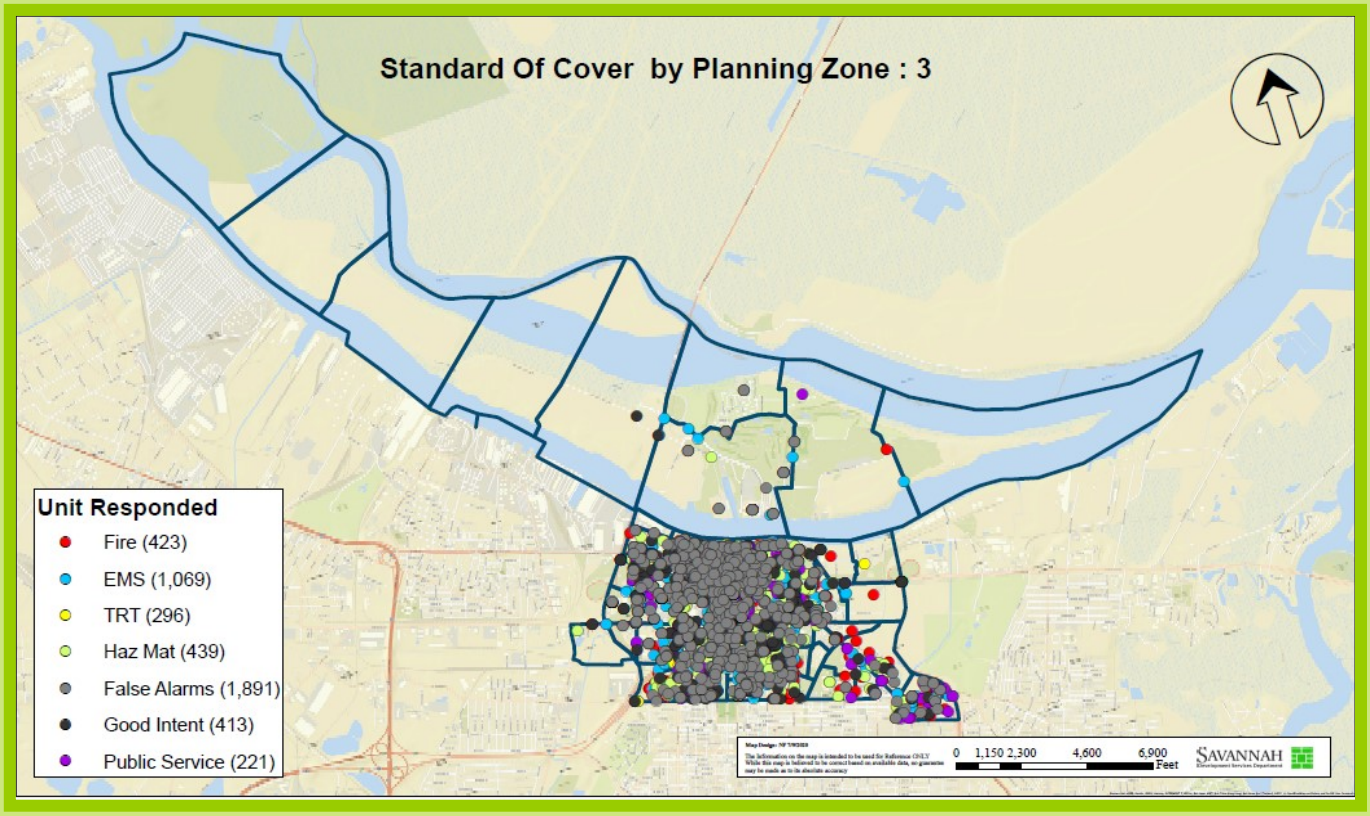


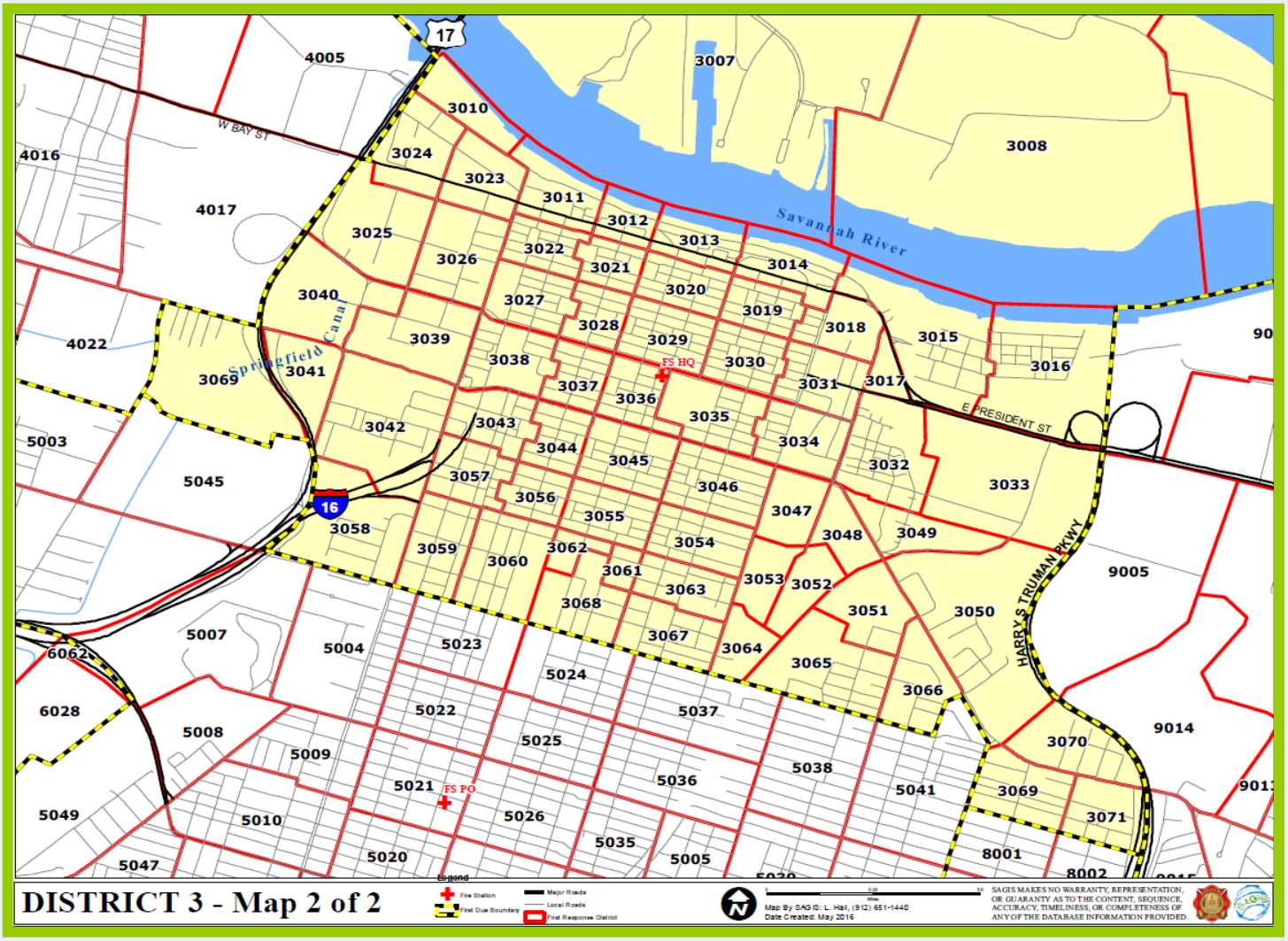


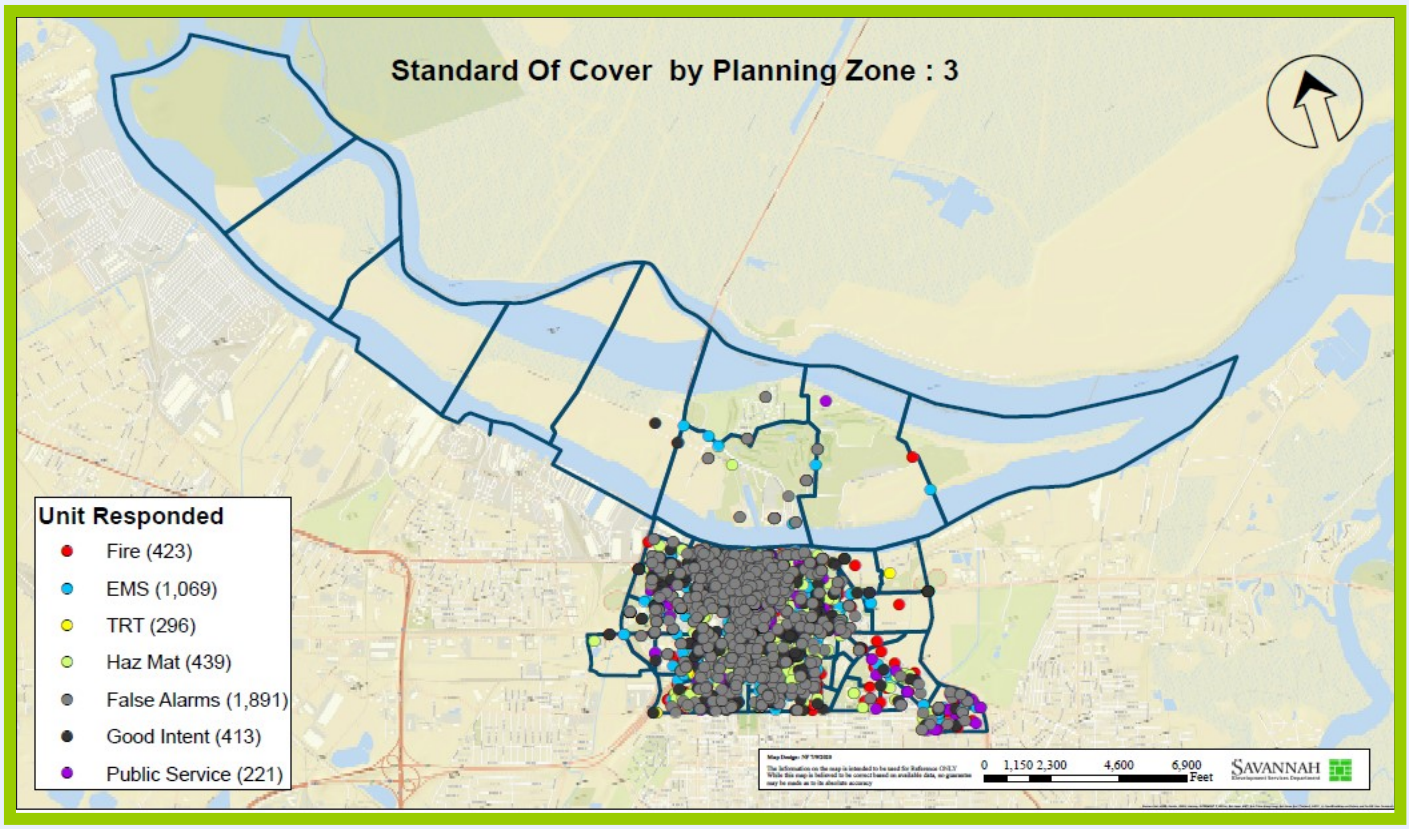

DISTRICT 2
Legend
First Due Boundary
First Response District
Major Roads
Local Roads
Fire Station
Map By SAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
SAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.
FS 02
FS 07
HARRY S TRUMAN PKWY
ABERCORN ST
Carey Canal
Vernon River
SSFD

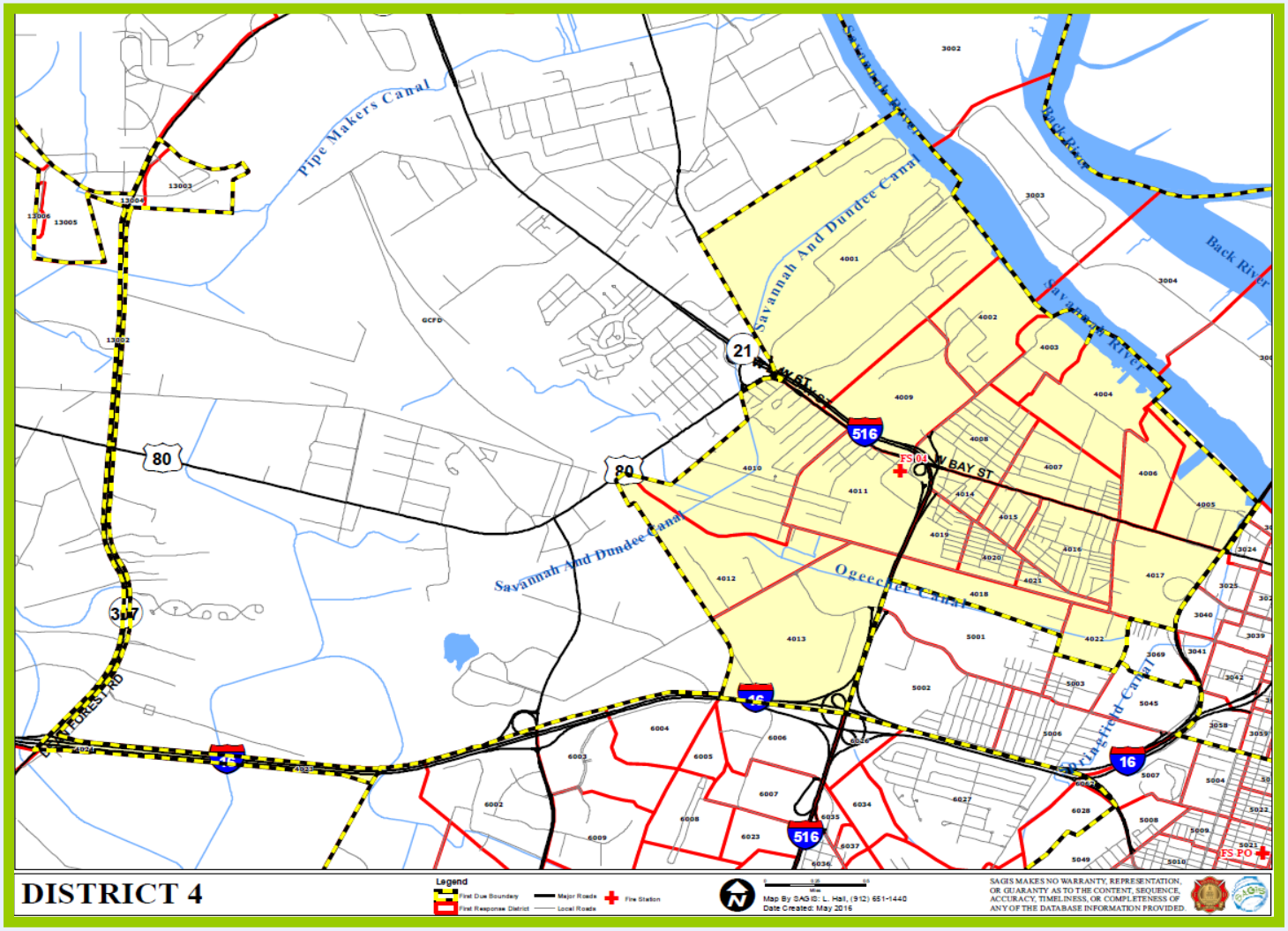

Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 2
Unit Responded
Fire (314)
EMS (828)
TRT (26)
Haz Mat (240)
False Alarms (475)
Good Intent (238)
Public Service (152)
0 750 1,500 3,000 4,500 Feet
SAVANNAH

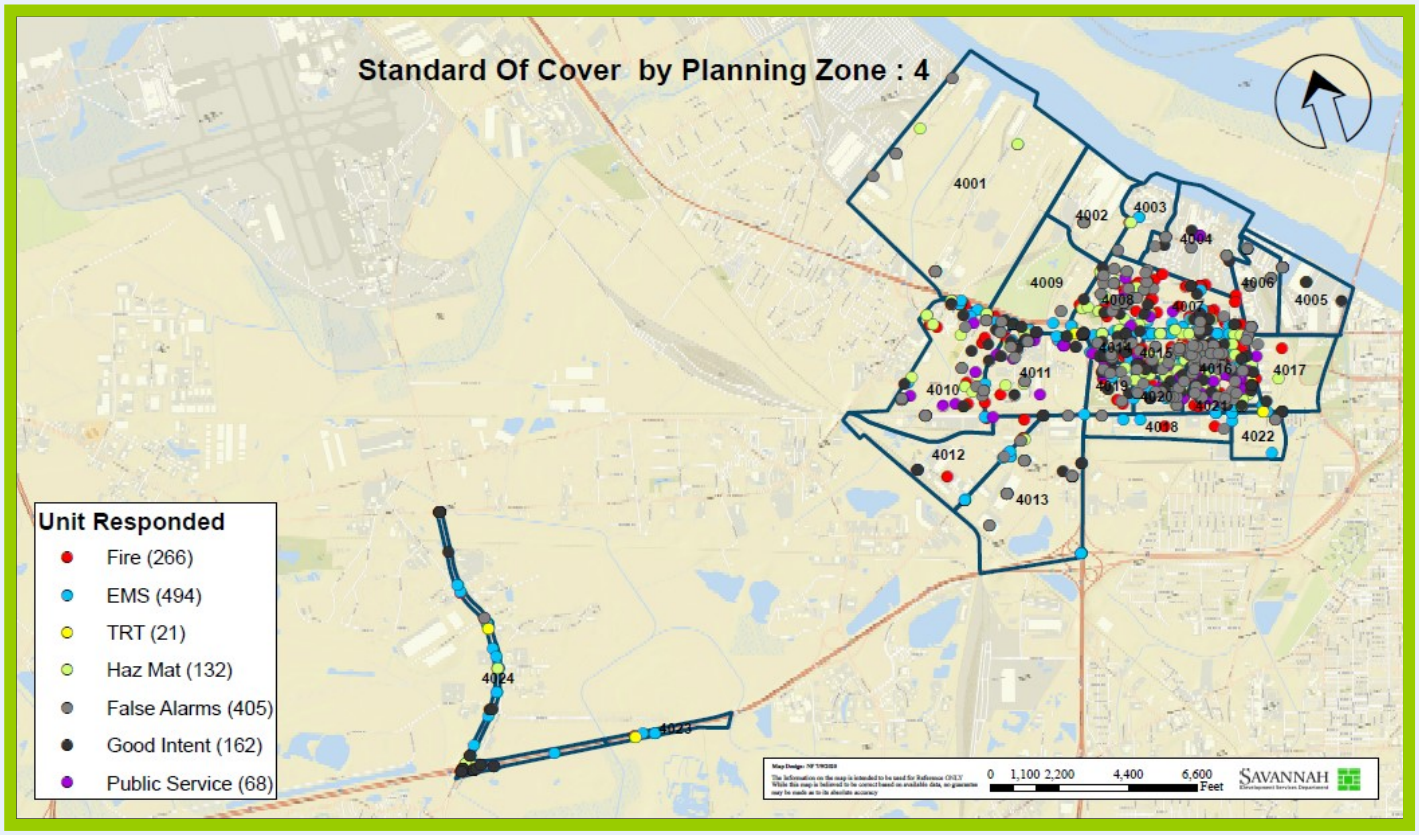

DISTRICT 3 - Map 1 of 2
Middle River
Back River
Savannah River
Ogeechee Canal
W BAY ST
ROGERS ST
LOUISVILLE RD
RESORT DR
PRIVATE DRIVE
SAVANNAH HARBOR PKWY
HUTCHINSON ISLAND
FS 04
FS 17
516
21
17
Fire Station
First Due Boundary
Major Roads
Local Roads
First Response District
Map By GAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
SAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.

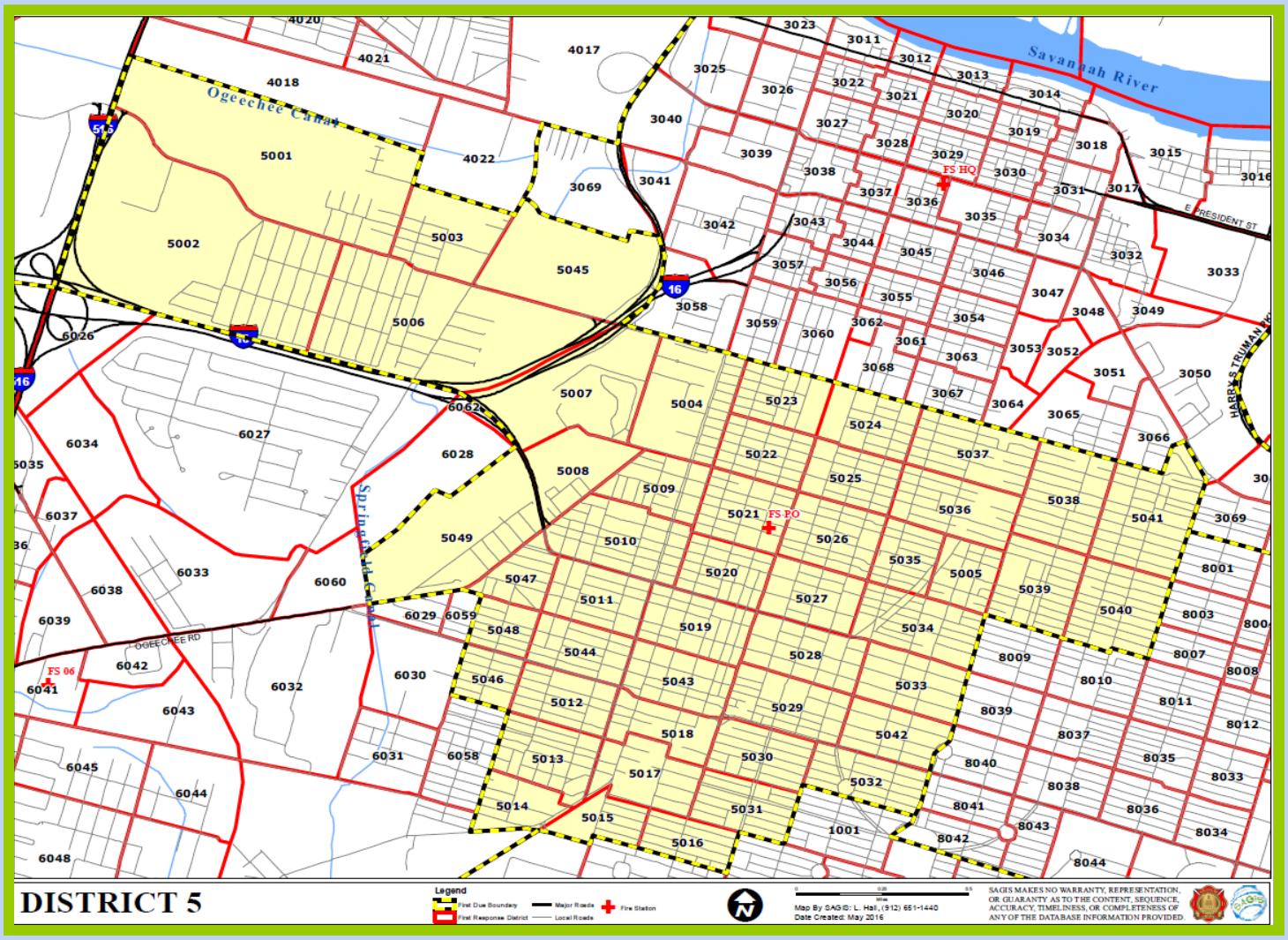

Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 3
Unit Responded
Fire (423)
EMS (1,069)
TRT (296)
Haz Mat (439)
False Alarms (1,891)
Good Intent (413)
Public Service (221)
0 1,150 2,300 4,600 6,900 Feet
SAVANNAH

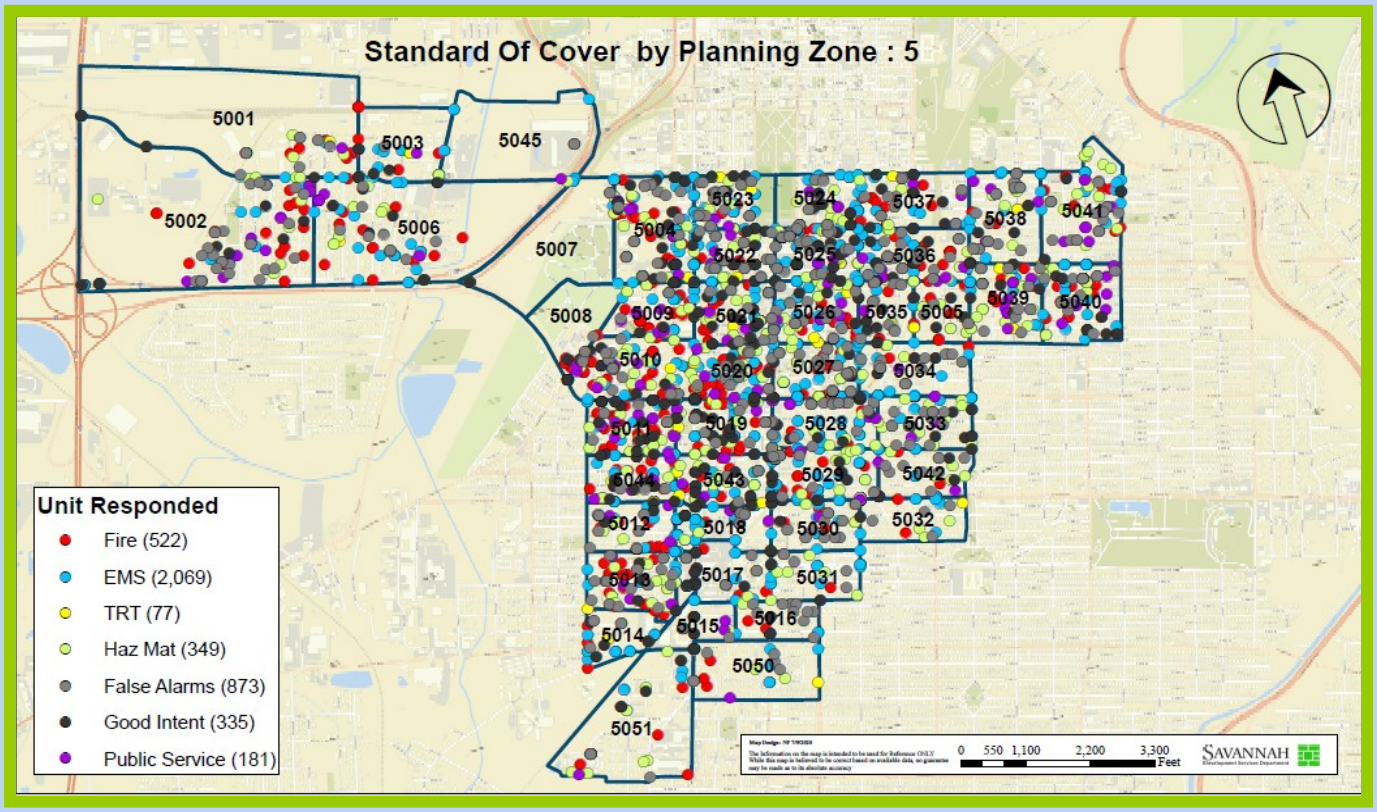

DISTRICT 3 - Map 2 of 2
Savannah River
Springfield Canal
W BAY ST
E PRESIDENT ST
HARRY S TRUMAN PKWY
FS HQ
FS PO
Legend
Fire Station
First Due Boundary
Major Roads
Local Roads
First Response District
Map By GAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
GAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.

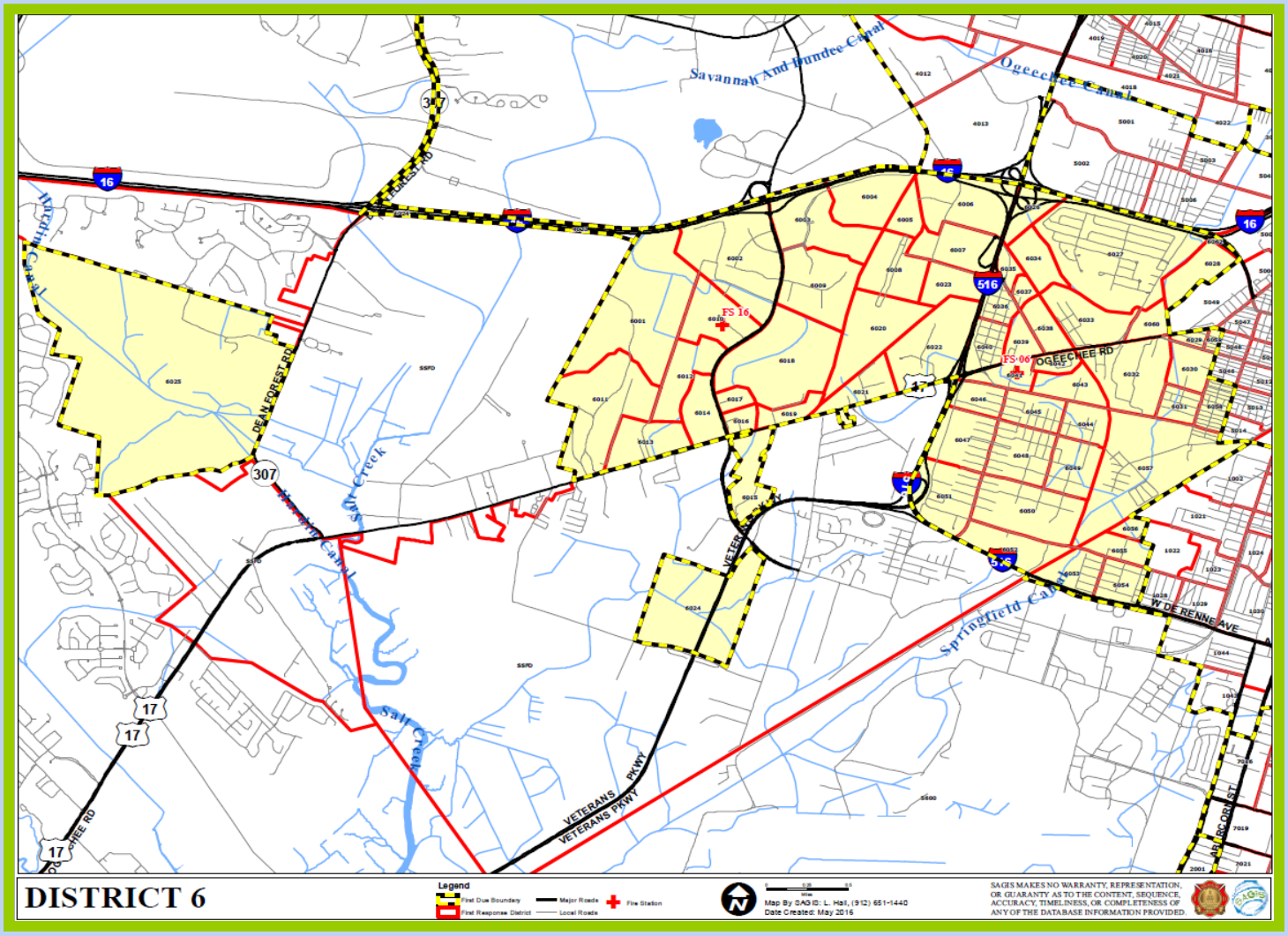

Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 3
Unit Responded
Fire (423)
EMS (1,069)
TRT (296)
Haz Mat (439)
False Alarms (1,891)
Good Intent (413)
Public Service (221)
0 1,150 2,300 4,600 6,900 Feet
SAVANNAH

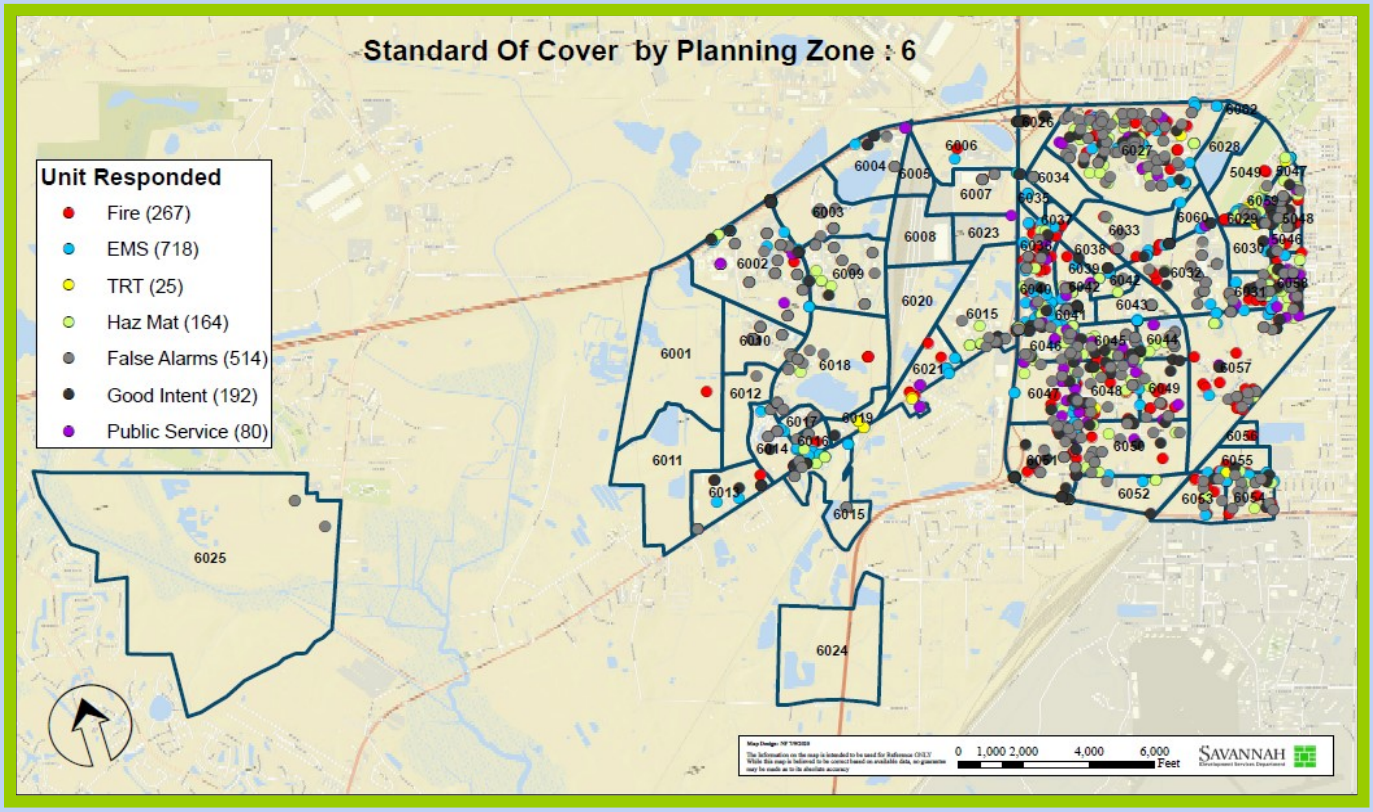

DISTRICT 4
Pipe Makers Canal
Savannah And Dundee Canal
Ogeechee Canal
Springfield Canal
Back River
Savannah River
W BAY ST
FS04
FS PO
FOREST RD
GCFD
Legend
Map By SAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
SAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.

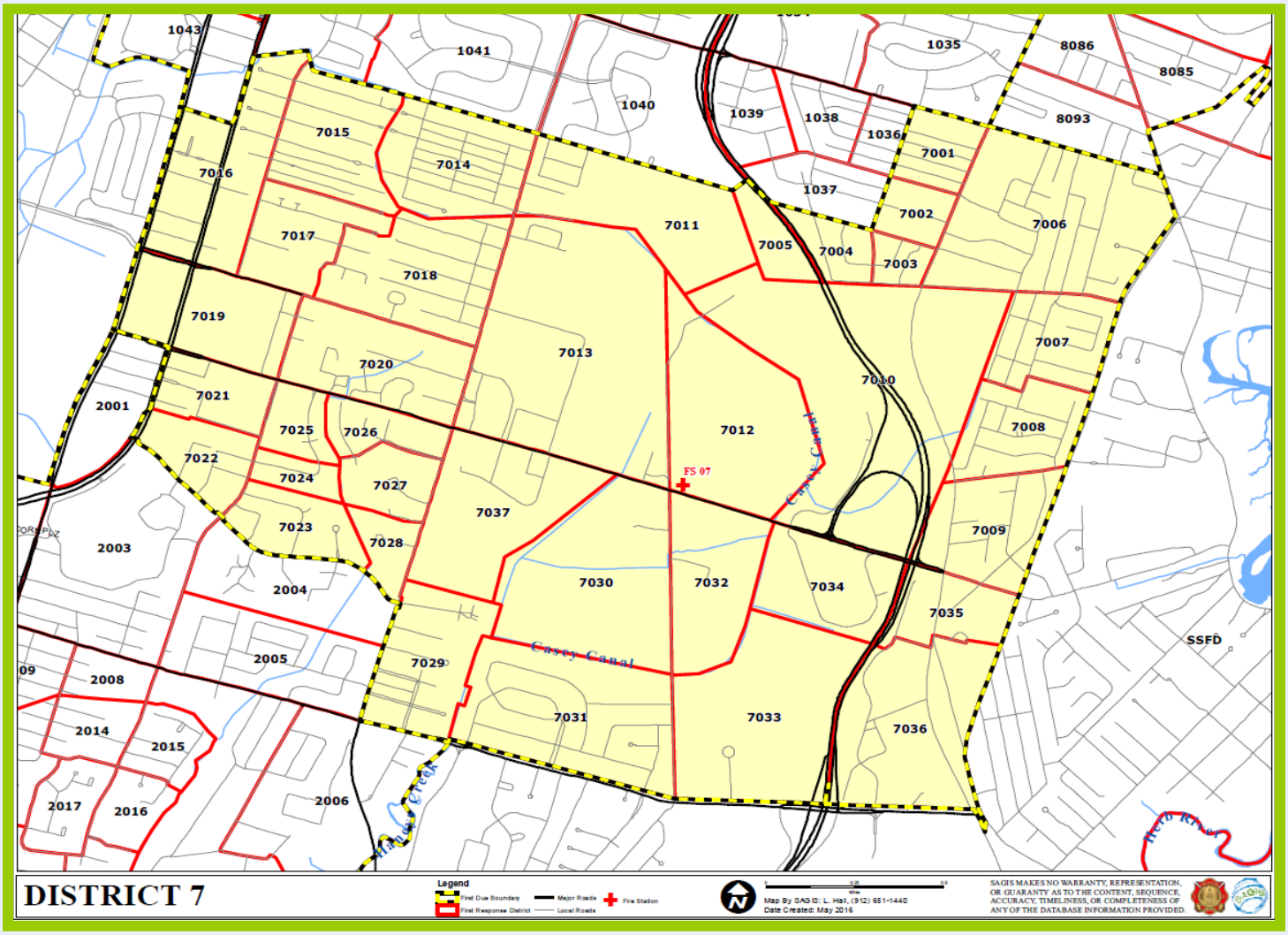

Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 4
Unit Responded
Fire (266)
EMS (494)
TRT (21)
Haz Mat (132)
False Alarms (405)
Good Intent (162)
Public Service (68)
4001
4002
4003
4004
4005
4006
4007
4008
4009
4010
4011
4012
4013
4014
4015
4016
4017
4018
4019
4020
4021
4022
4023
4024
0 1,100 2,200 4,400 6,600 Feet
SAVANNAH

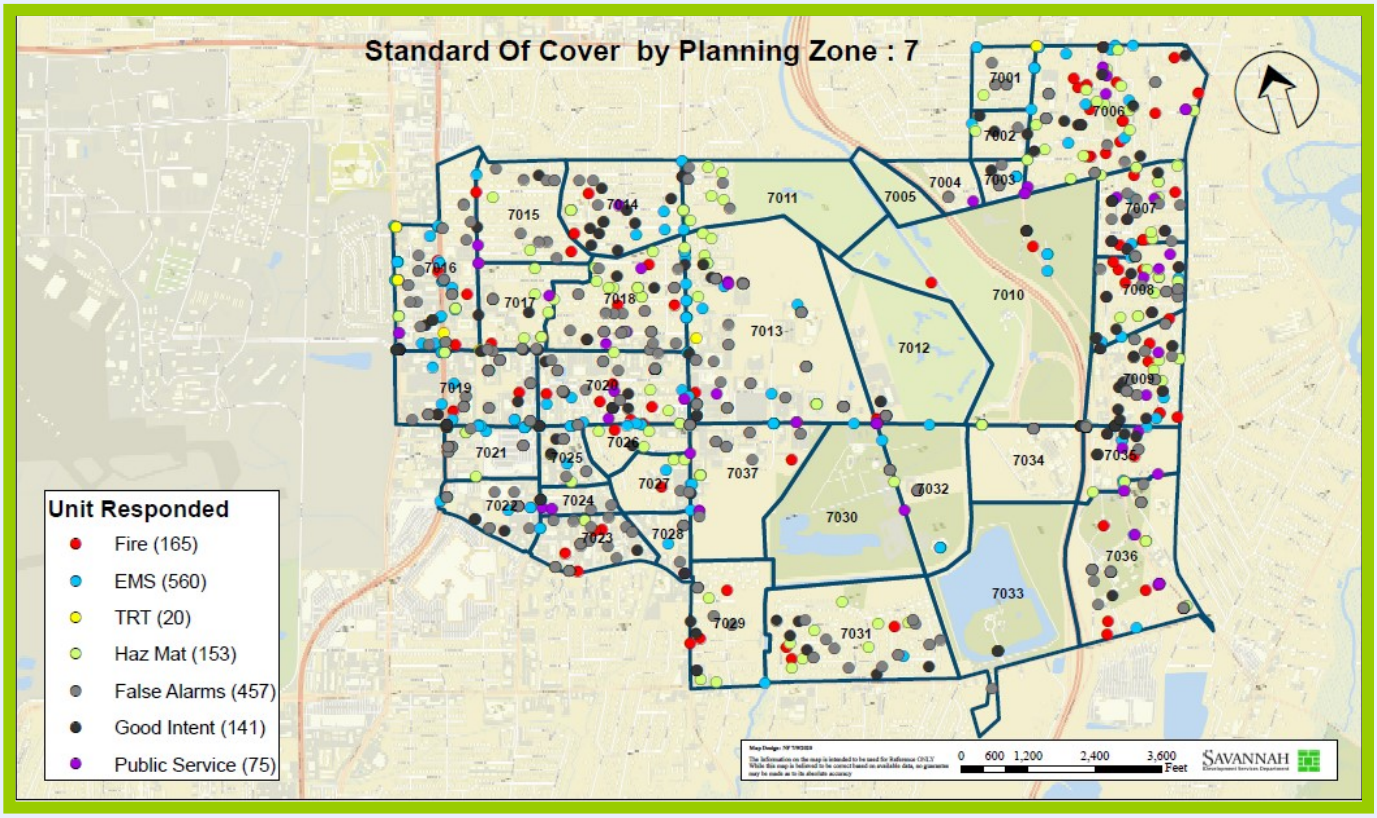

DISTRICT 5
Savannah River
Ogeechee Canal
Springfield Canal
OGEECHEE RD
E PRESIDENT ST
HARRY S TRUMAN PKWY
FS HQ
FS PO
FS 06
Legend
Fire Due Boundary
First Response District
Major Roads
Local Roads
Fire Station
Map By SAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
SAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED

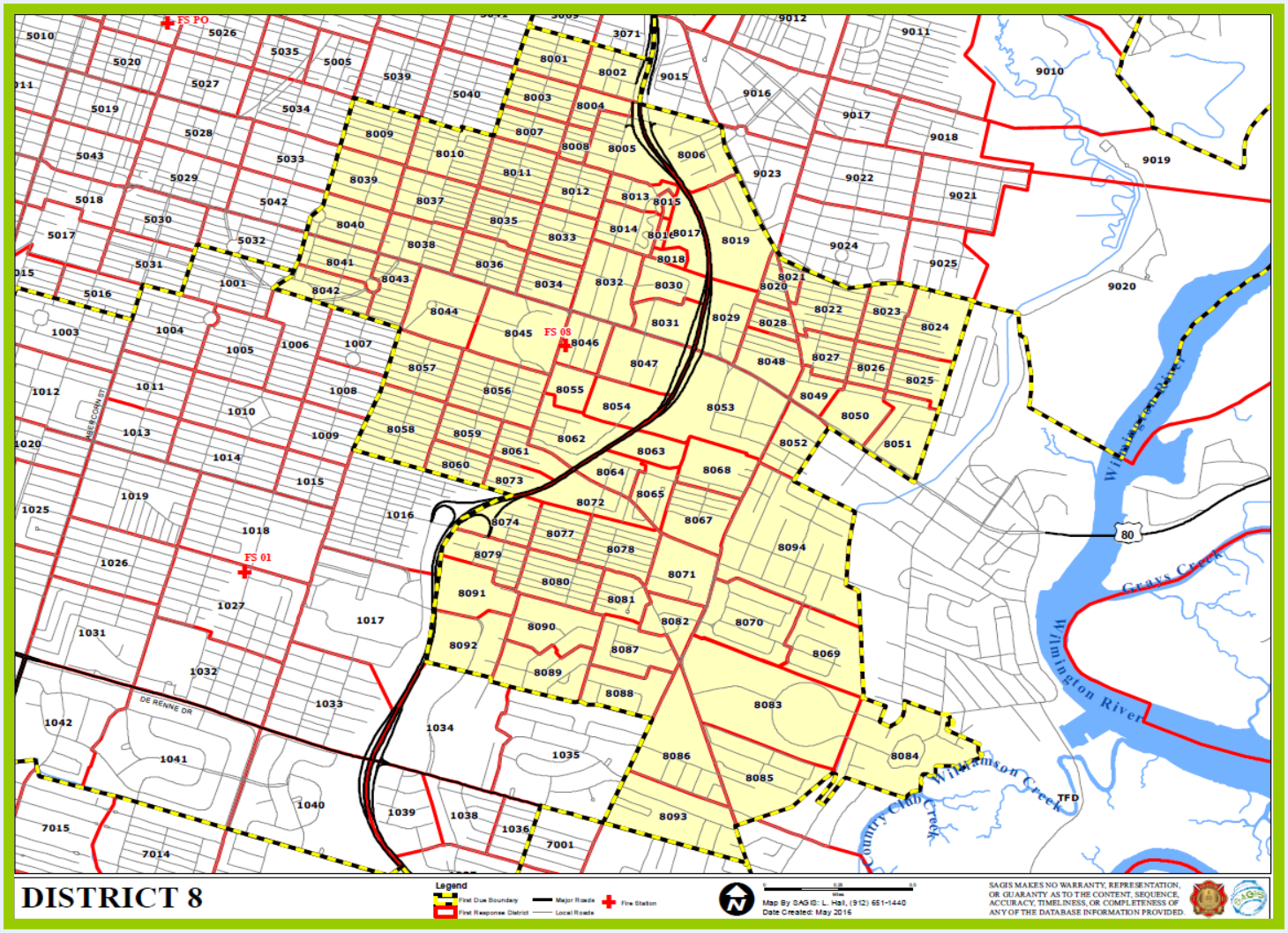

Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 5
Unit Responded
Fire (522)
EMS (2,069)
TRT (77)
Haz Mat (349)
False Alarms (873)
Good Intent (335)
Public Service (181)
0 550 1,100 2,200 3,300 Feet
SAVANNAH

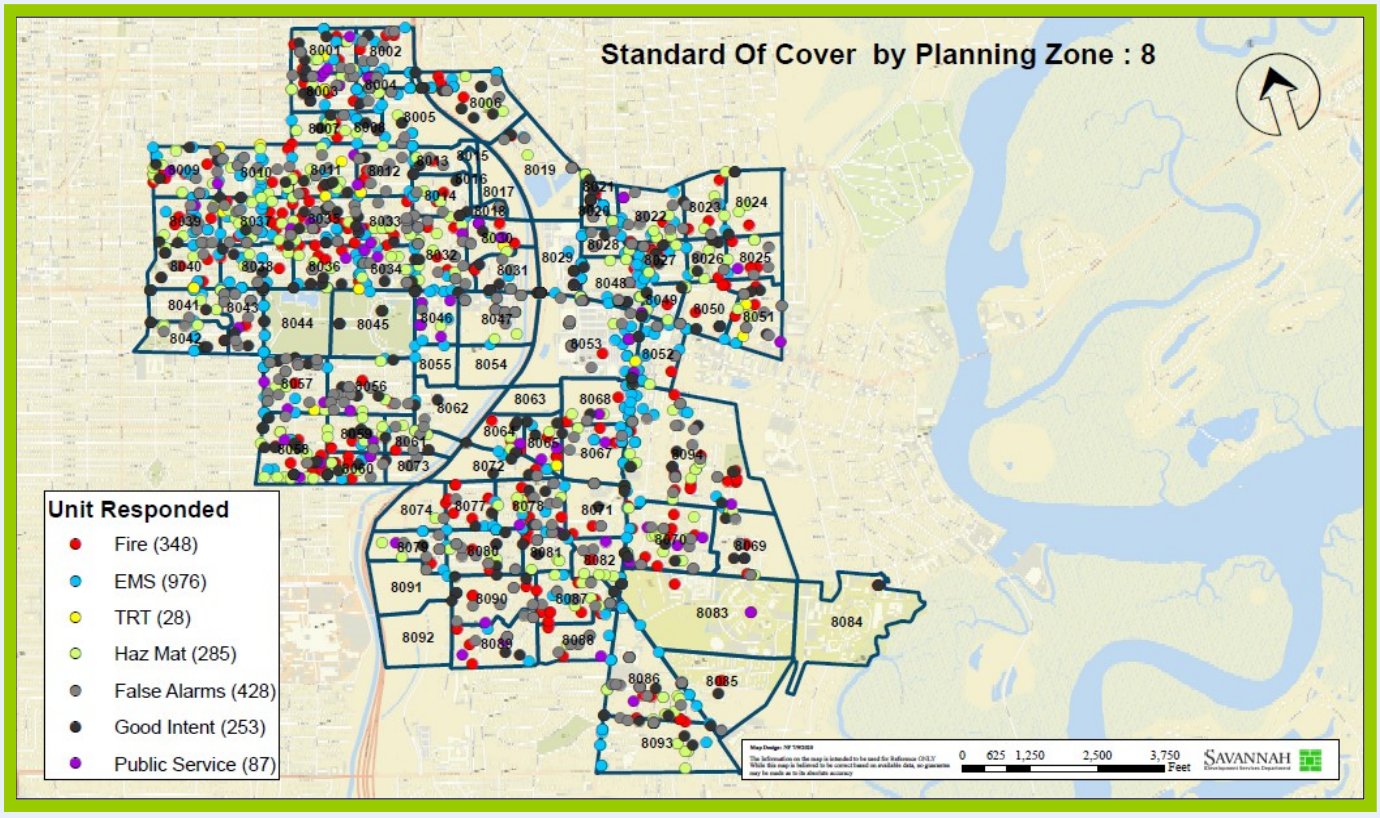

DISTRICT 6
Legend
First Due Boundary
First Response District
Major Roads
Local Roads
Fire Station
Savannah And Hundee Canal
Ogeechee Canal
Springfield Canal
Salt Creek
Harmon Canal
DEAN FOREST RD
OGEECHEE RD
VETERANS PKWY
W DE RENNE AVE
FS 16
FS 06
SSFD
Map By SAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
SAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.

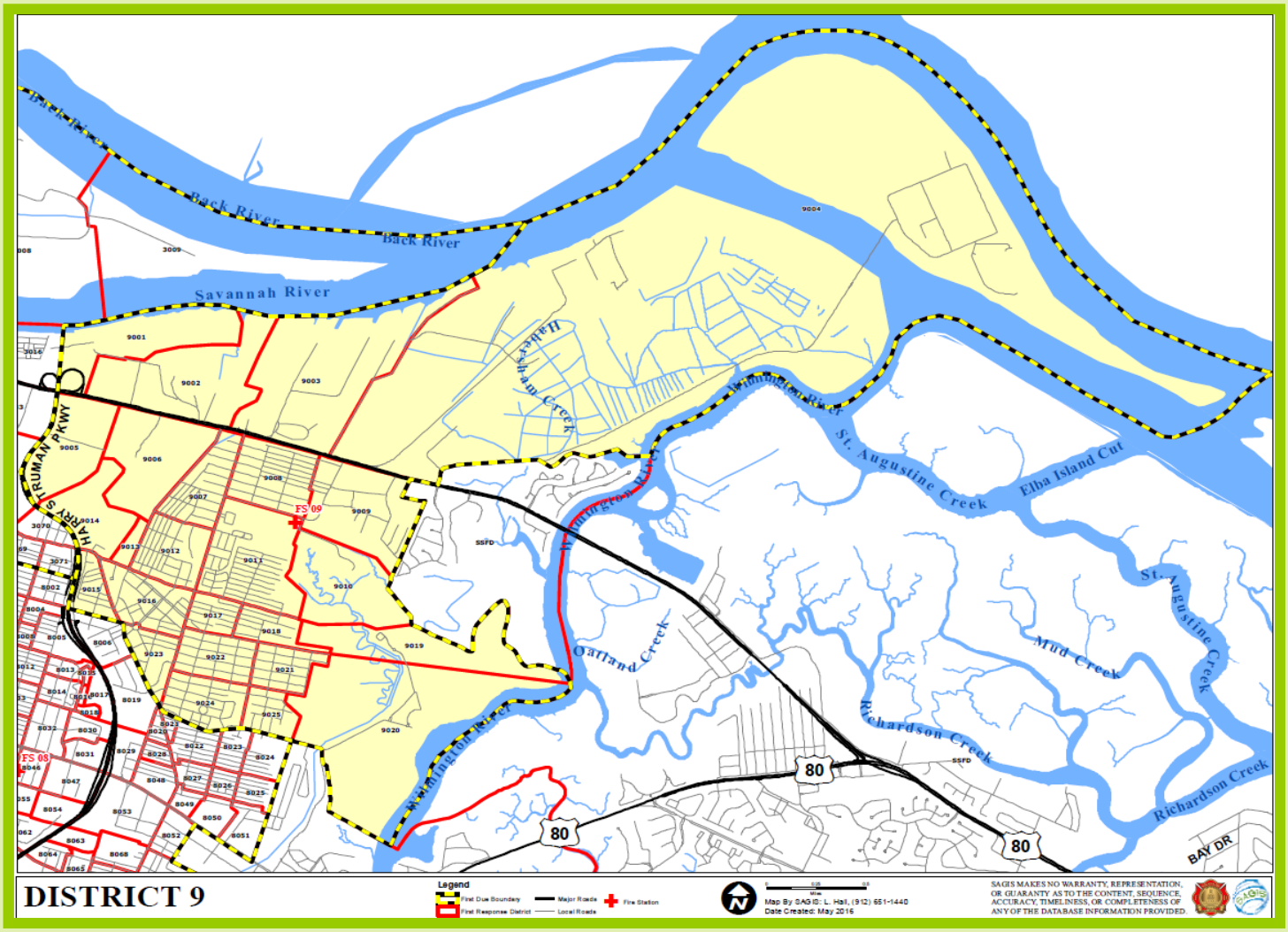

Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 6
Unit Responded
Fire (267)
EMS (718)
TRT (25)
Haz Mat (164)
False Alarms (514)
Good Intent (192)
Public Service (80)
6025
6024
0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 Feet
SAVANNAH


DISTRICT 7
Legend
First Due Boundary
First Response District
Major Roads
Local Roads
Fire Station
FS 07
Map By GAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
SAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.
SSFD
Casey Canal
Hall Creek
1043
1041
1040
1039
1038
1037
1036
1035
8086
8085
8093
7001
7002
7003
7004
7005
7006
7007
7008
7009
7010
7011
7012
7013
7014
7015
7016
7017
7018
7019
7020
7021
7022
7023
7024
7025
7026
7027
7028
7029
7030
7031
7032
7033
7034
7035
7036
7037
2001
2003
2004
2005
2006
2008
2014
2015
2016
2017

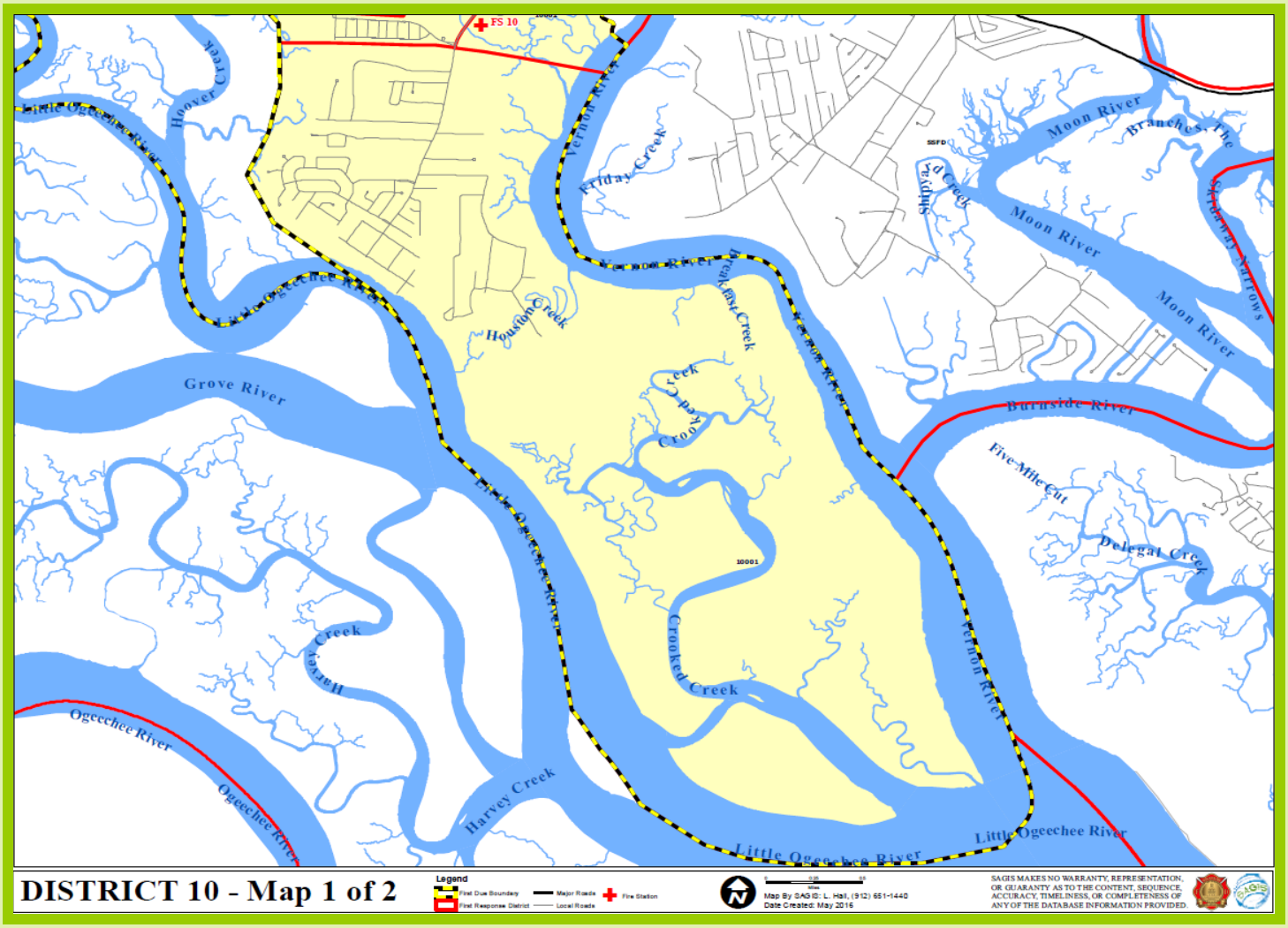

Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 7
Unit Responded
Fire (165)
EMS (560)
TRT (20)
Haz Mat (153)
False Alarms (457)
Good Intent (141)
Public Service (75)
0 600 1,200 2,400 3,600 Feet
SAVANNAH

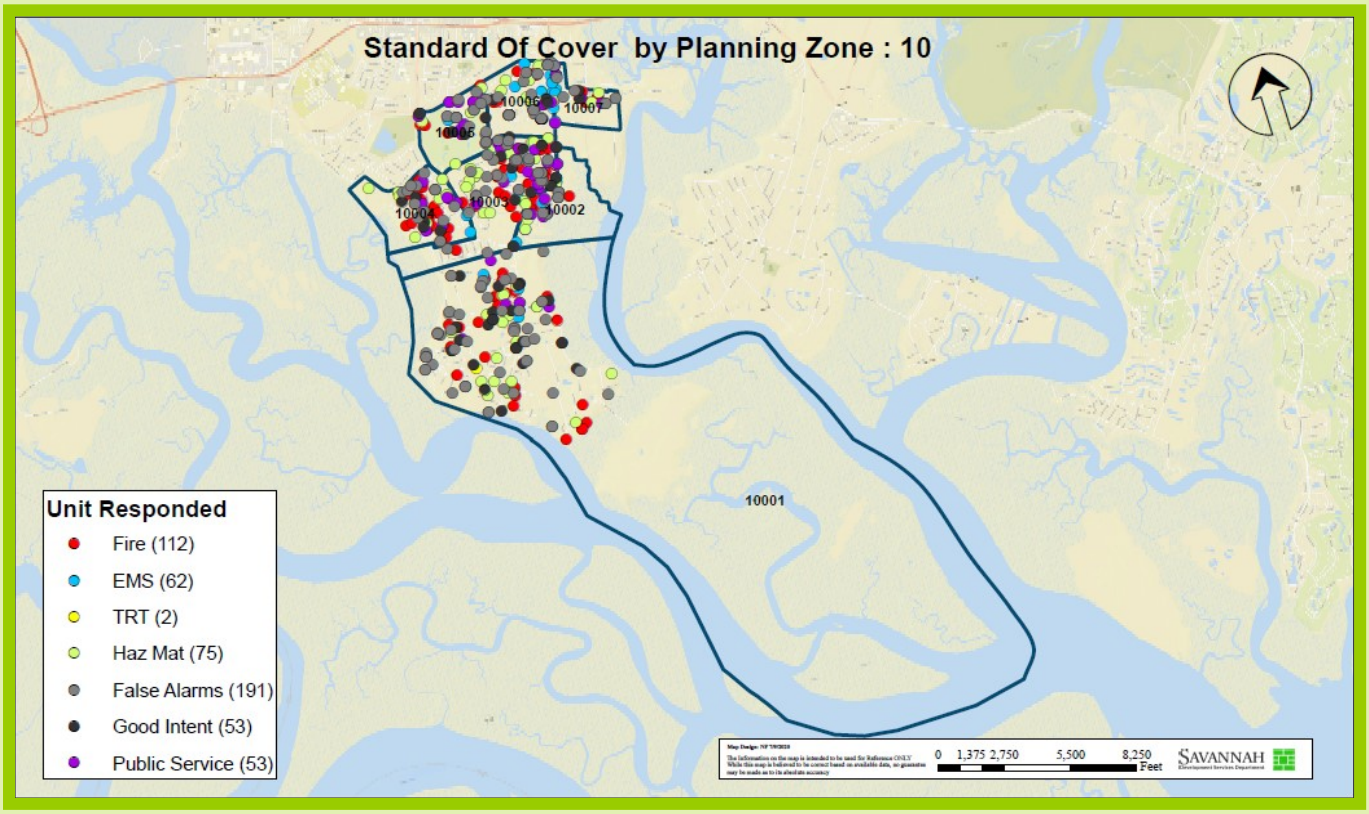

FS PO
FS 08
FS 01
Wilmington River
Grays Creek
Wilmington River
Williamson Creek
Country Club Creek
TFD
DE RENNE DR
ABERCORN ST
80
DISTRICT 8
Legend
First Due Boundary
First Response District
Major Roads
Local Roads
Fire Station
Map By GAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
SAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.

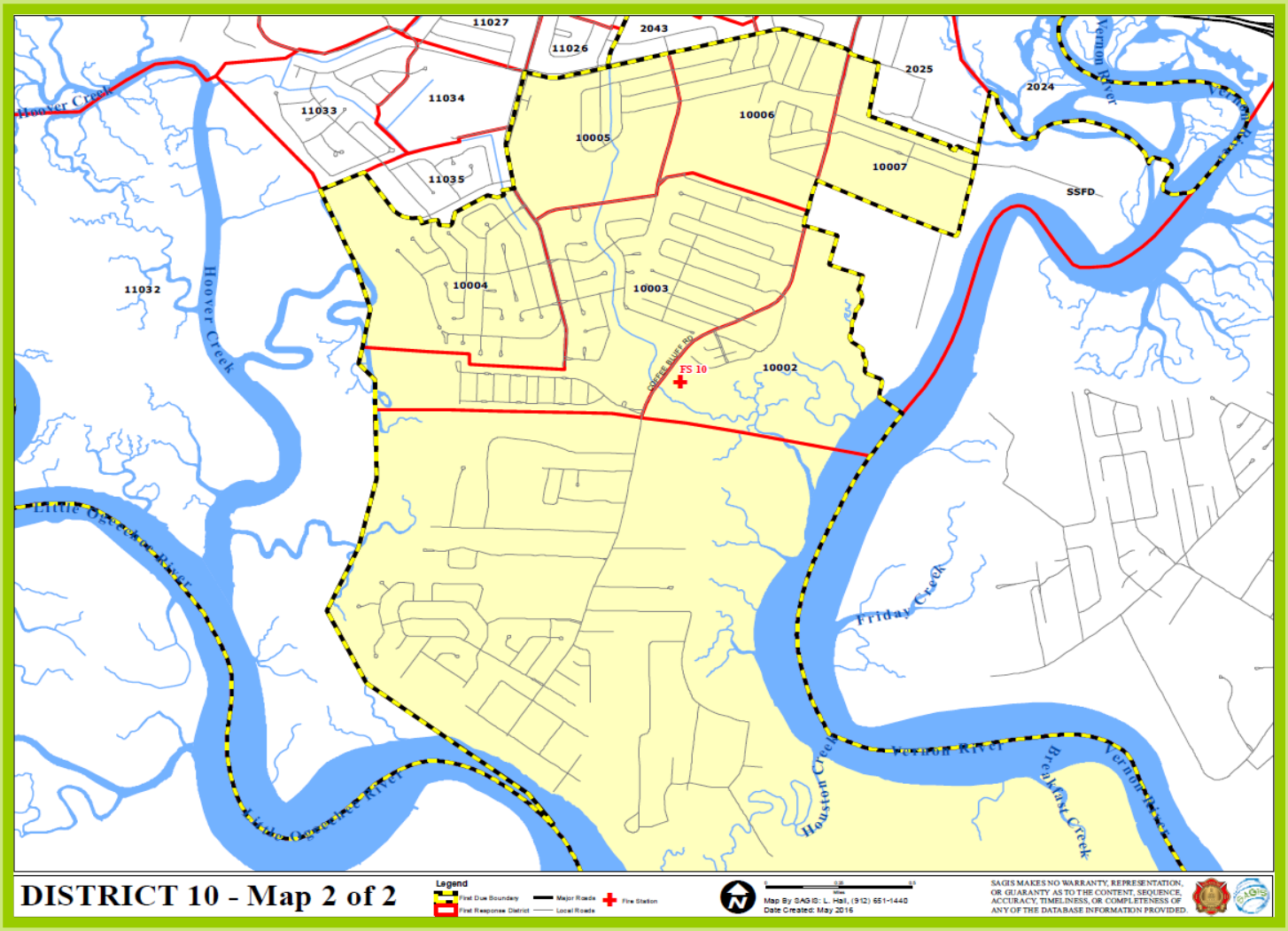

Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 8
Unit Responded
Fire (348)
EMS (976)
TRT (28)
Haz Mat (285)
False Alarms (428)
Good Intent (253)
Public Service (87)
0 625 1,250 2,500 3,750 Feet
SAVANNAH

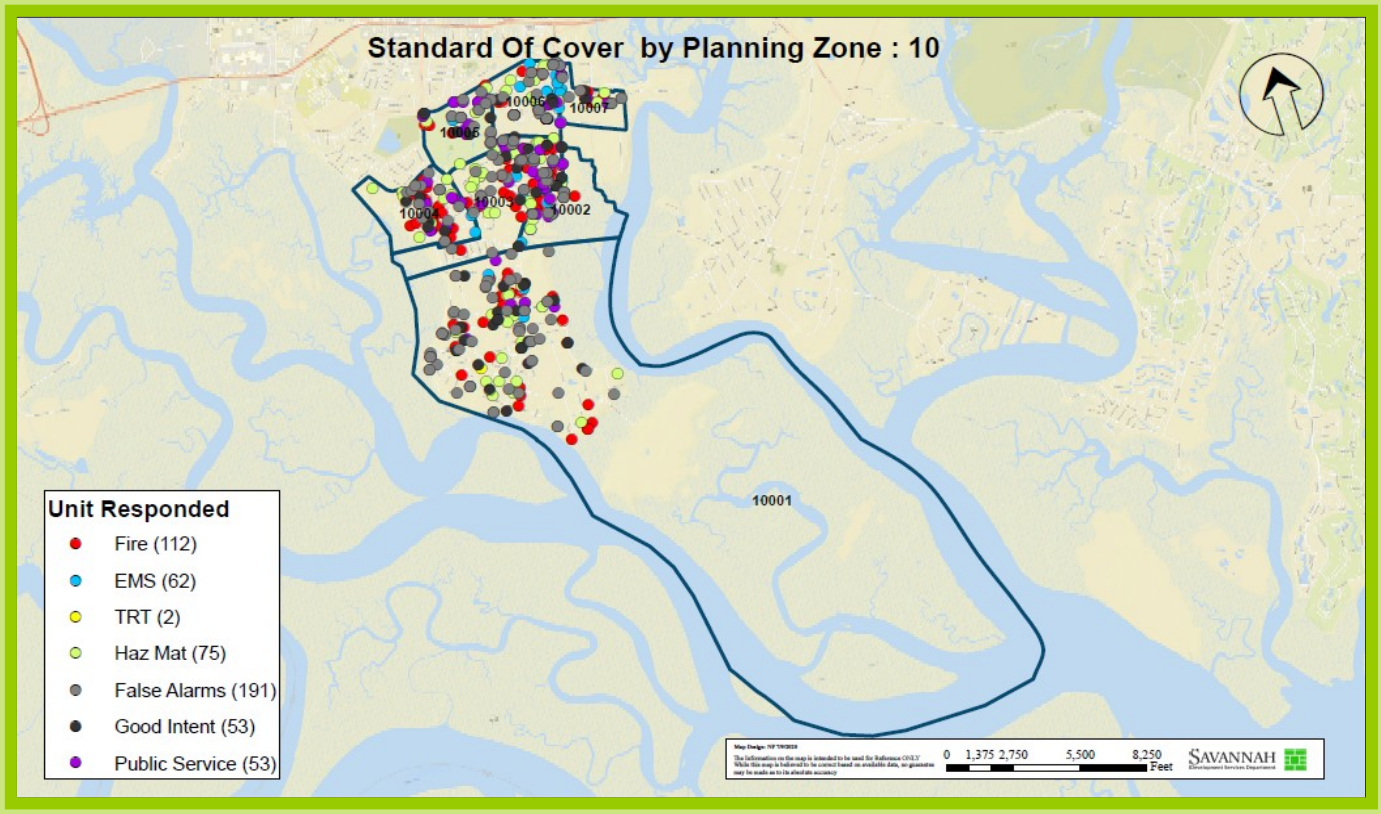

Back River
Savannah River
Harmon Creek
Wilmington River
St. Augustine Creek
Elba Island Cut
Oatland Creek
Mud Creek
Richardson Creek
St. Augustine Creek
Richardson Creek
Bamboo Farm Creek
TRUMAN PKWY
HARRY S
FS 09
FS 08
SSFD
80
80
80
BAY DR
DISTRICT 9
Legend
Fire Due Boundary
First Response District
Major Roads
Local Roads
Fire Station
Map By SAGIS- L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
SAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.

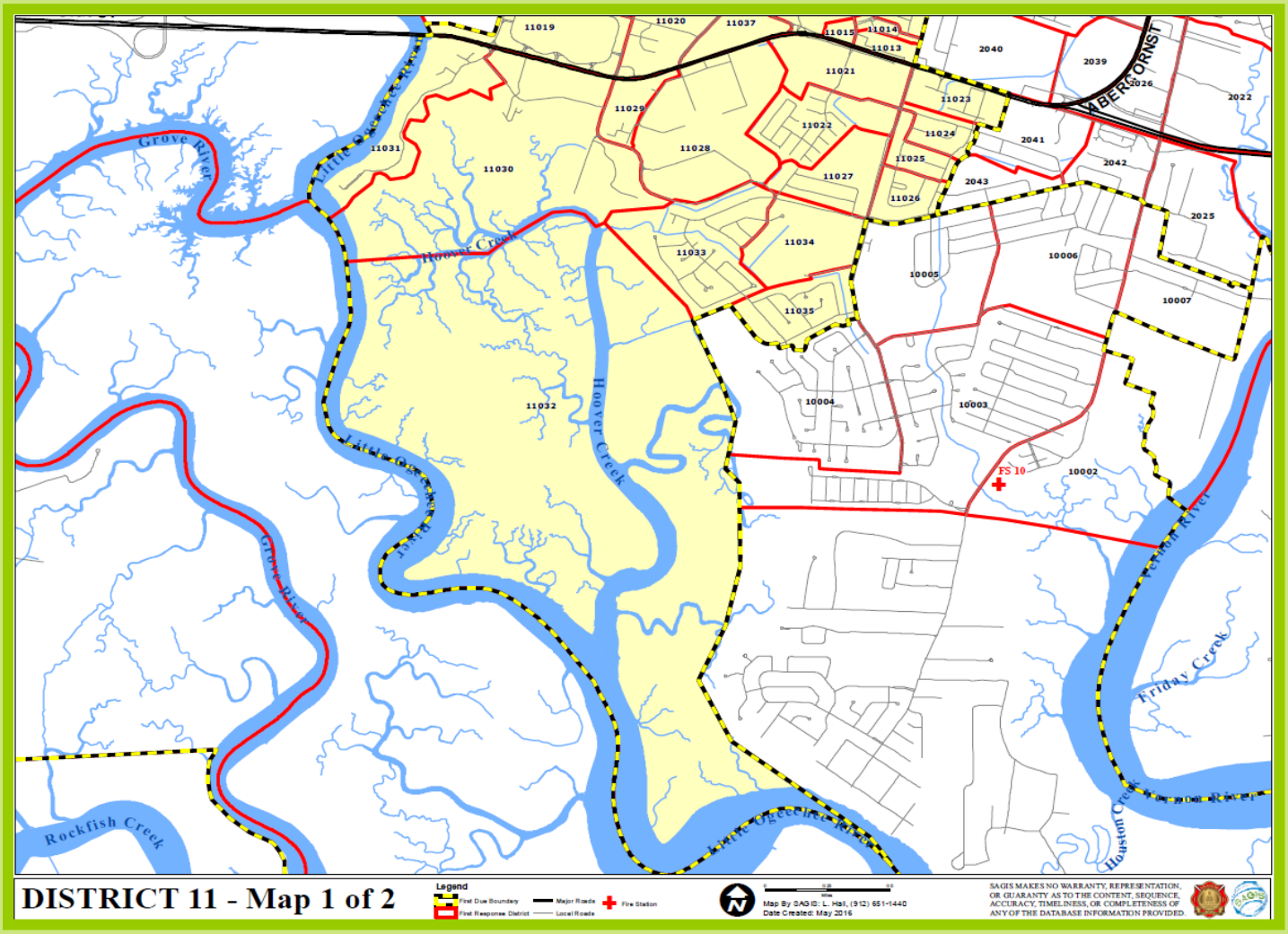

Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 9
Unit Responded
Fire (250)
EMS (318)
TRT (15)
Haz Mat (147)
False Alarms (386)
Good Intent (118)
Public Service (66)
9001
9002
9003
9004
9005
9006
9007
9008
9009
9010
9011
9012
9013
9014
9015
9016
9017
9018
9019
9020
9021
9022
9023
9024
9025
0 1,200 2,400 4,800 7,200 Feet
SAVANNAH

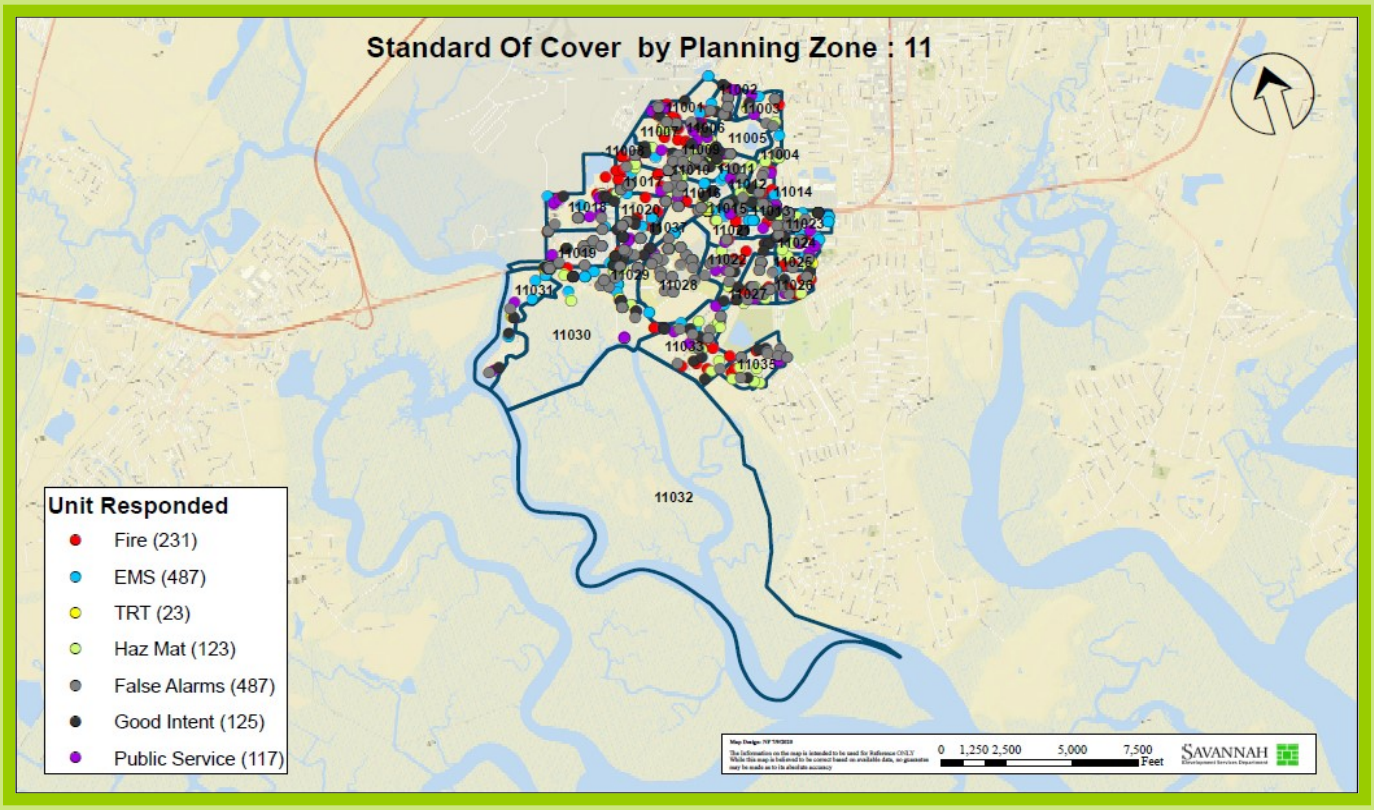

FS 10
Hoover Creek
Little Ogeechee River
Vernon River
Friday Creek
Moon River
Branches, The
Shipyard Creek
Houston Creek
Grove River
Creek
Burnside River
Five-Mile Cut
Delegal Creek
10001
Harvey Creek
Crooked Creek
Ogeechee River
Harvey Creek
Little Ogeechee River
DISTRICT 10 - Map 1 of 2
Legend
First Due Boundary
First Response District
Major Roads
Local Roads
Fire Station
Map By SAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
SAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.

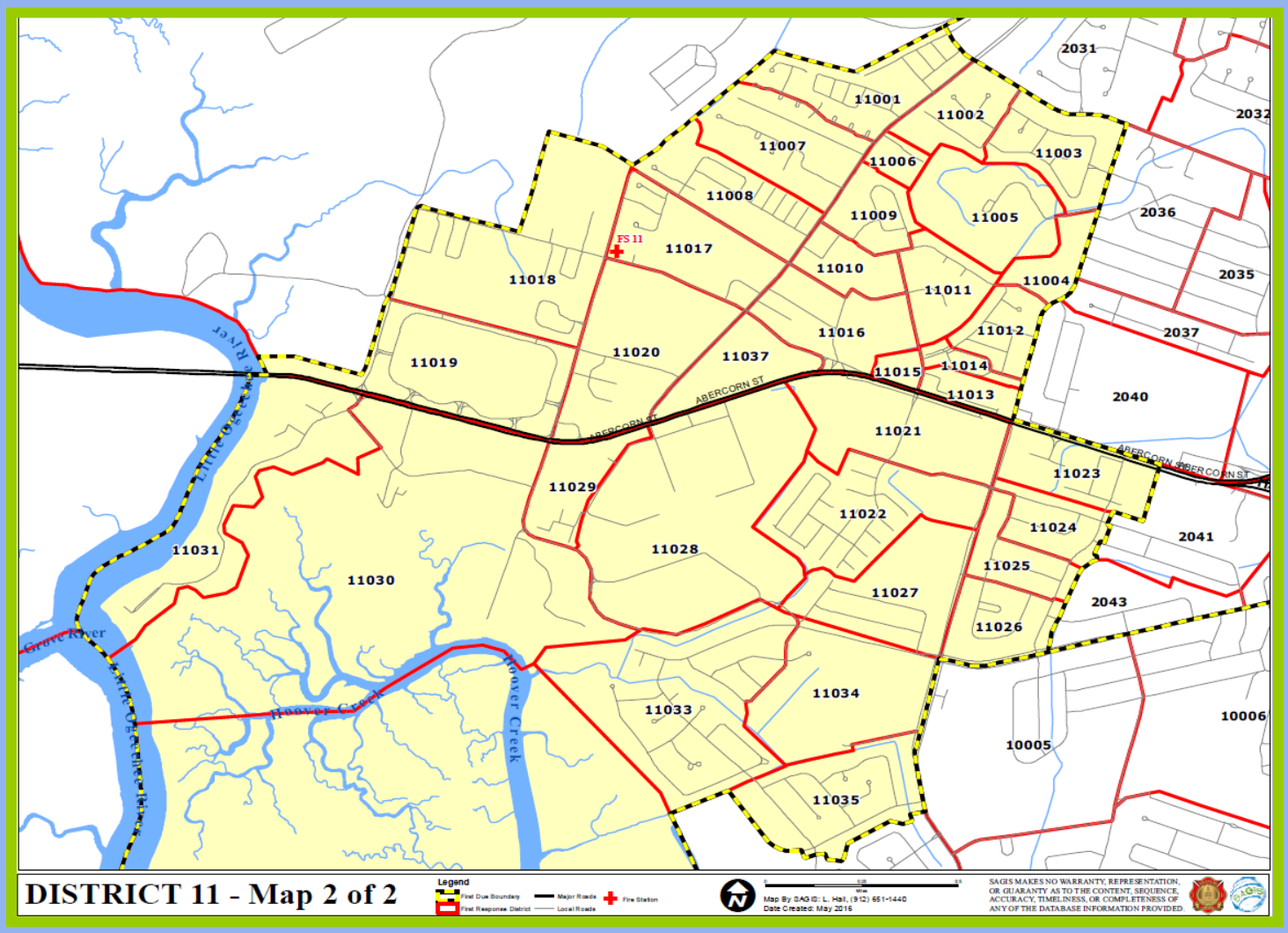

Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 10
10006
10007
10005
10004
10003
10002
10001
Unit Responded
Fire (112)
EMS (62)
TRT (2)
Haz Mat (75)
False Alarms (191)
Good Intent (53)
Public Service (53)
0 1,375 2,750 5,500 8,250 Feet
SAVANNAH

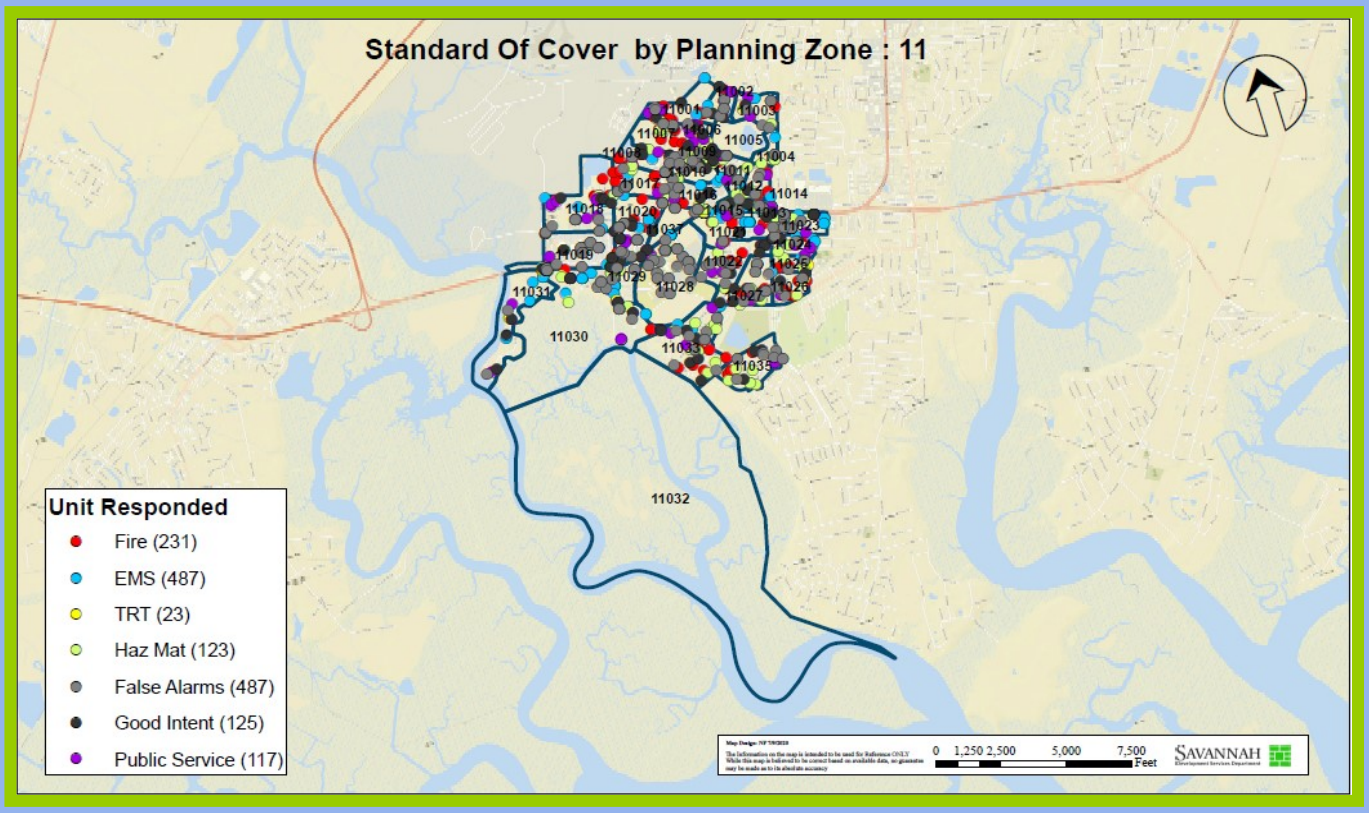

11027
11026
2043
2025
2024
11033
11034
10006
10005
10007
11035
SSFD
11032
10004
10003
FS 10
10002
Hoover Creek
Little Ogeechee River
Friday Creek
Houston Creek
Vernon River
DISTRICT 10 - Map 2 of 2
Legend
Fire Station
Major Roads
Local Roads
Map By GAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
SAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.

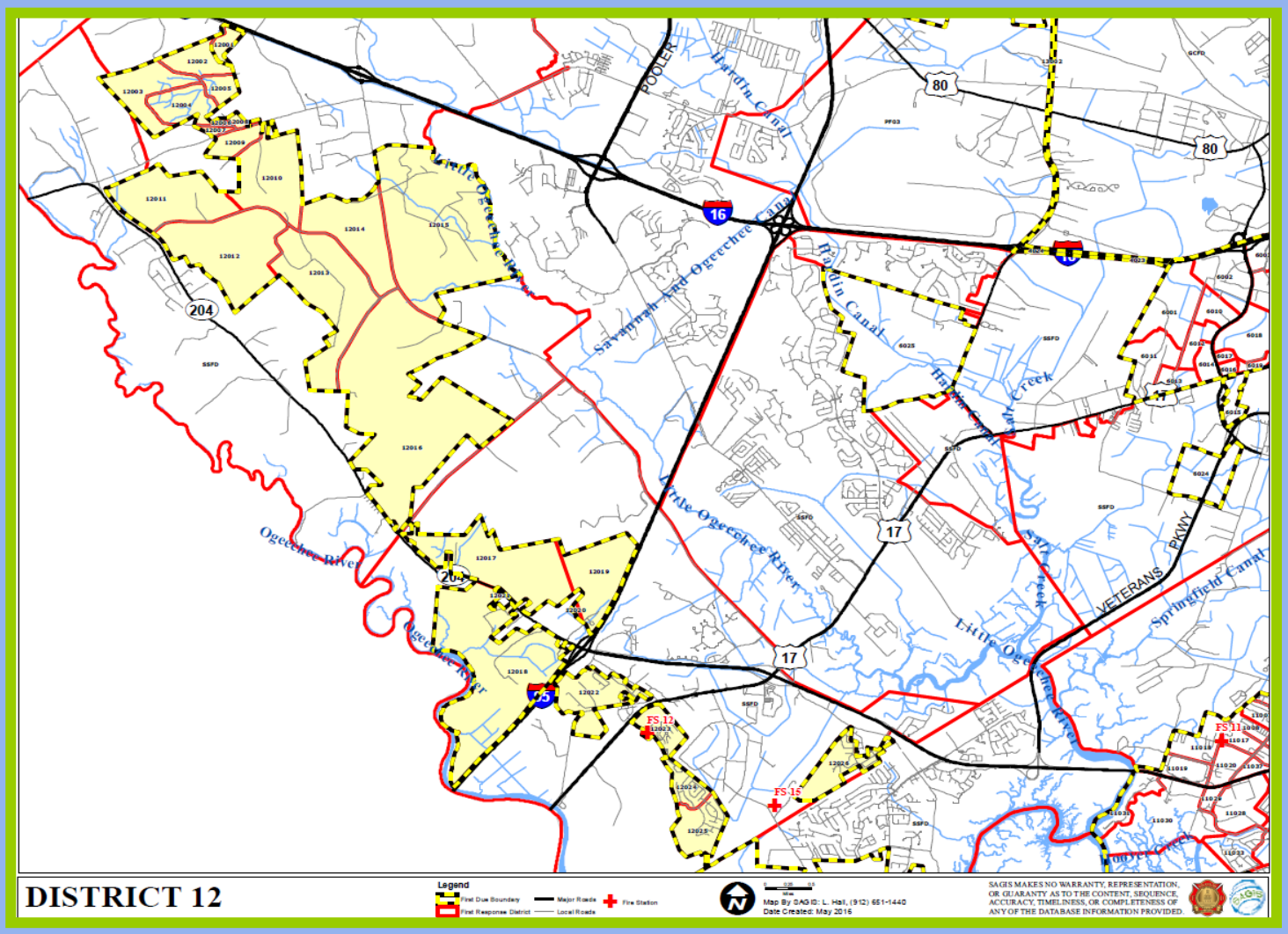

Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 10
10006
10007
10005
10004
10003
10002
10001
Unit Responded
Fire (112)
EMS (62)
TRT (2)
Haz Mat (75)
False Alarms (191)
Good Intent (53)
Public Service (53)
0 1,375 2,750 5,500 8,250
Feet
SAVANNAH

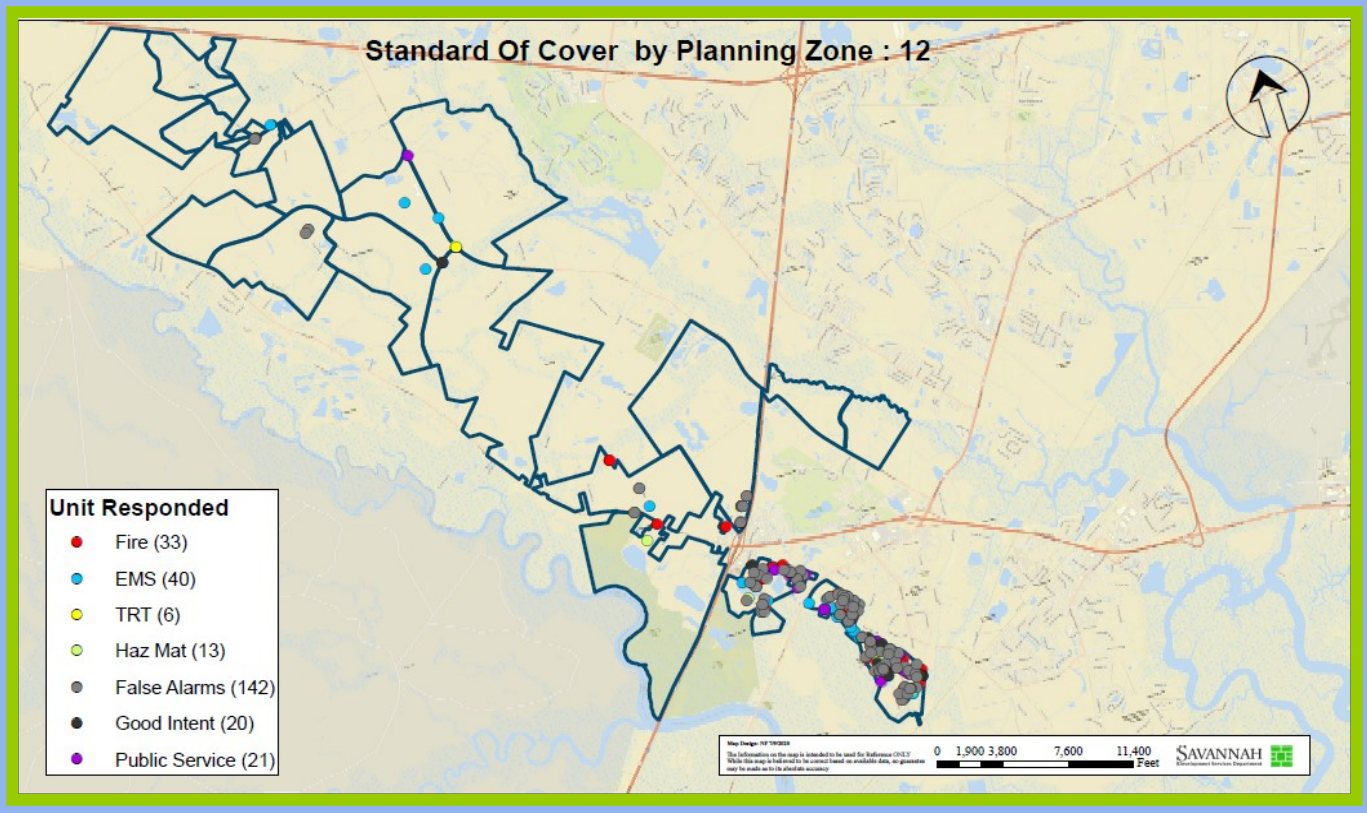

DISTRICT 11 - Map 1 of 2
Legend
Fire Due Boundary
First Response District
Major Roads
Local Roads
Fire Station
Map By SAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
SAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.
Grove River
Little Ogeechee River
Hoover Creek
Rockfish Creek
Friday Creek
Houstoun Creek
ABERCORN ST
FS 10
11019
11020
11037
11015
11014
11013
11021
11029
11022
11028
11031
11030
11023
11024
11025
11027
11026
11034
11033
11035
11032
2040
2039
2026
2022
2041
2042
2043
2025
10006
10005
10007
10004
10003
10002

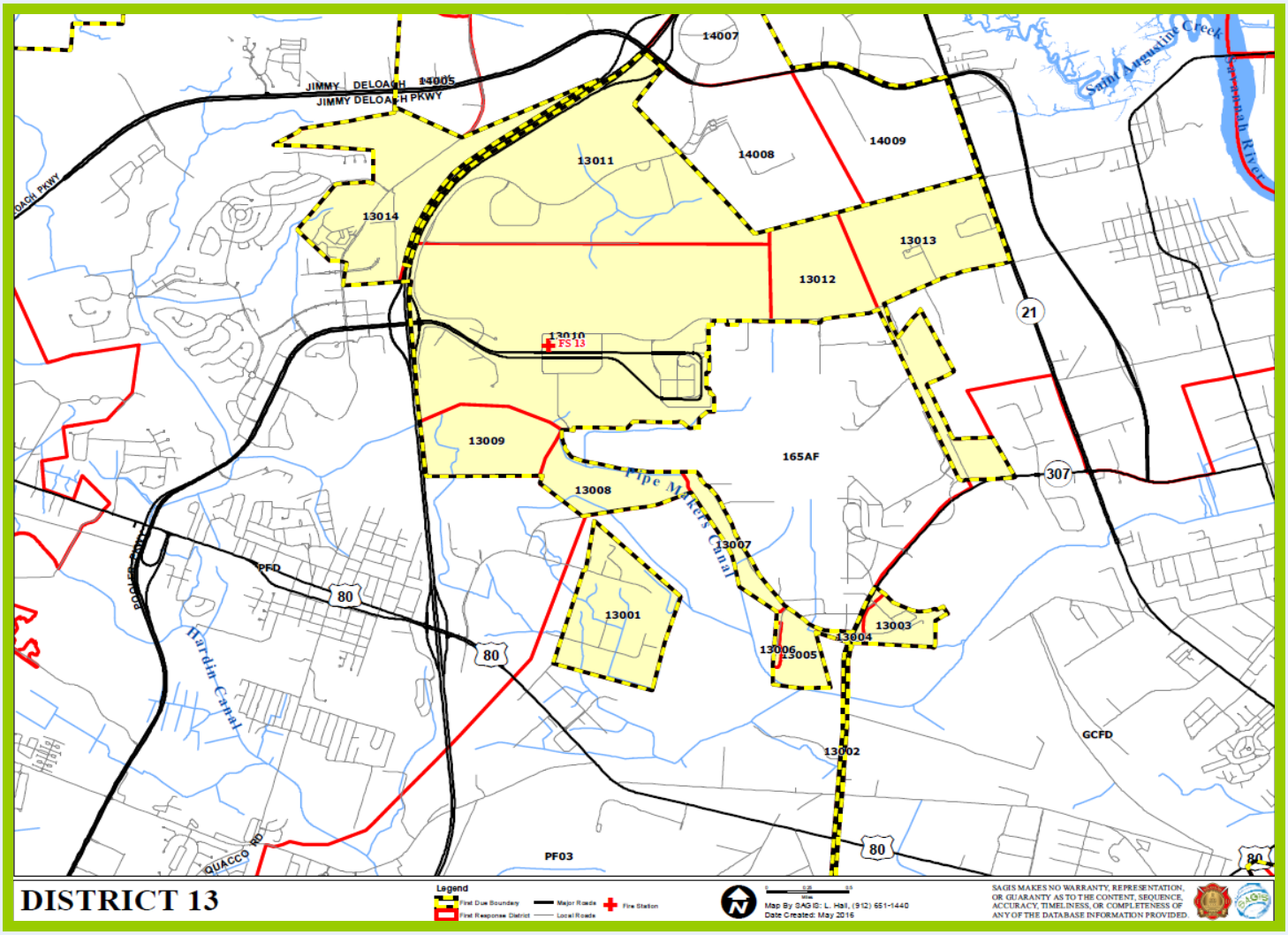

Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 11
Unit Responded
Fire (231)
EMS (487)
TRT (23)
Haz Mat (123)
False Alarms (487)
Good Intent (125)
Public Service (117)
11030
11032
0 1,250 2,500 5,000 7,500 Feet
SAVANNAH

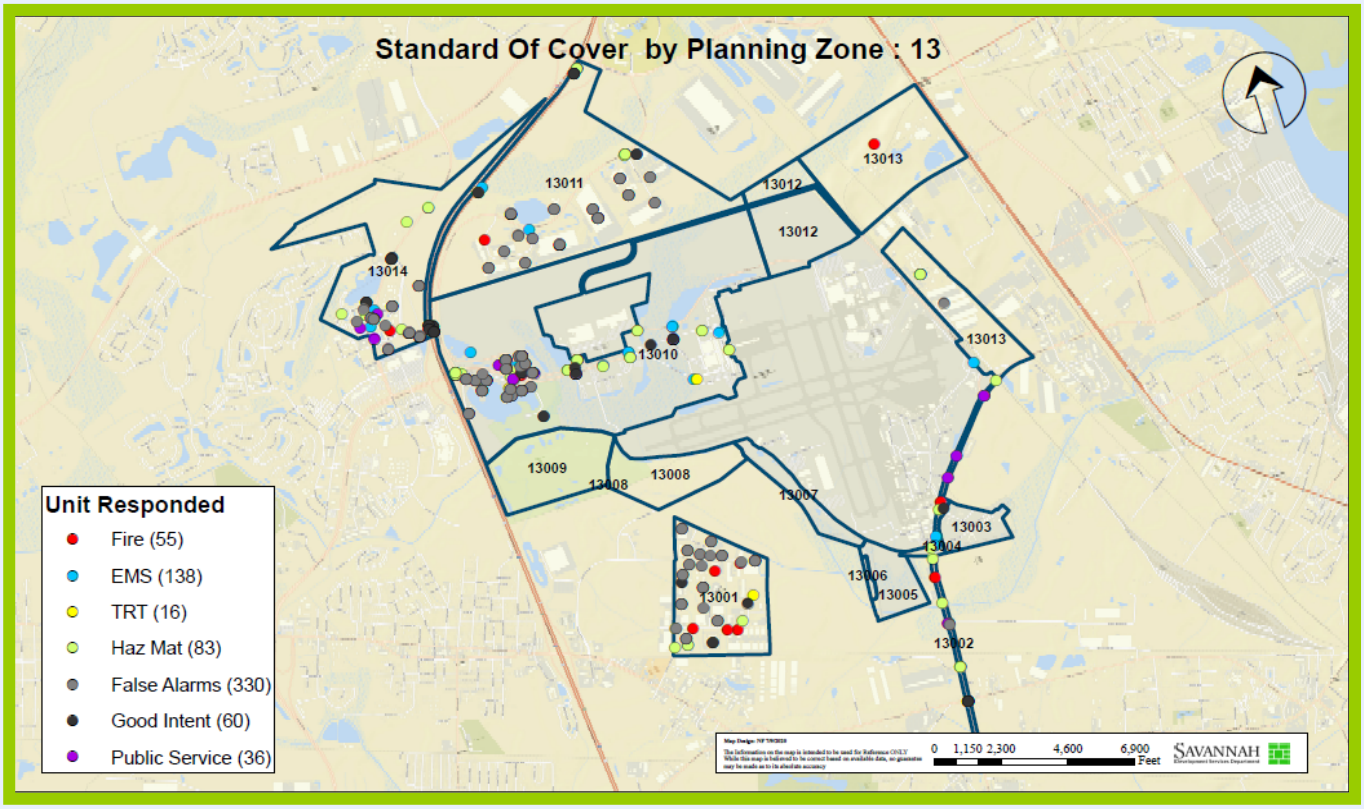

DISTRICT 11 - Map 2 of 2
Legend
Fire Due Boundary
First Response District
Major Roads
Local Roads
Fire Station
FS 11
Map By SAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
SAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.
11001
11002
11003
11004
11005
11006
11007
11008
11009
11010
11011
11012
11013
11014
11015
11016
11017
11018
11019
11020
11021
11022
11023
11024
11025
11026
11027
11028
11029
11030
11031
11033
11034
11035
10005
10006
2031
2032
2035
2036
2037
2040
2041
2043
ABERCORN ST
Little Ogeechee River
Grove River
Hoover Creek

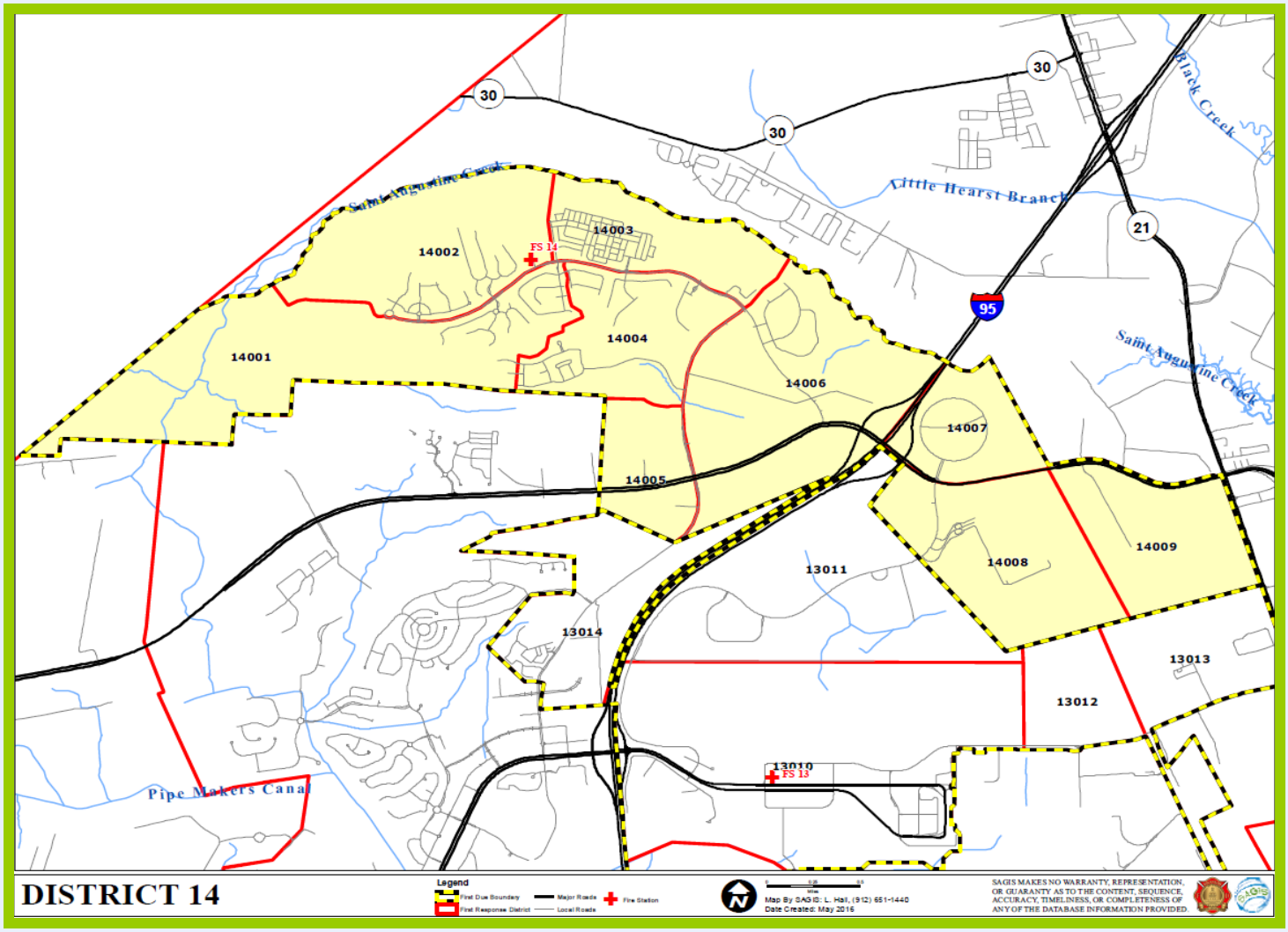

Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 11
Unit Responded
Fire (231)
EMS (487)
TRT (23)
Haz Mat (123)
False Alarms (487)
Good Intent (125)
Public Service (117)
11030
11032
0 1,250 2,500 5,000 7,500 Feet
SAVANNAH

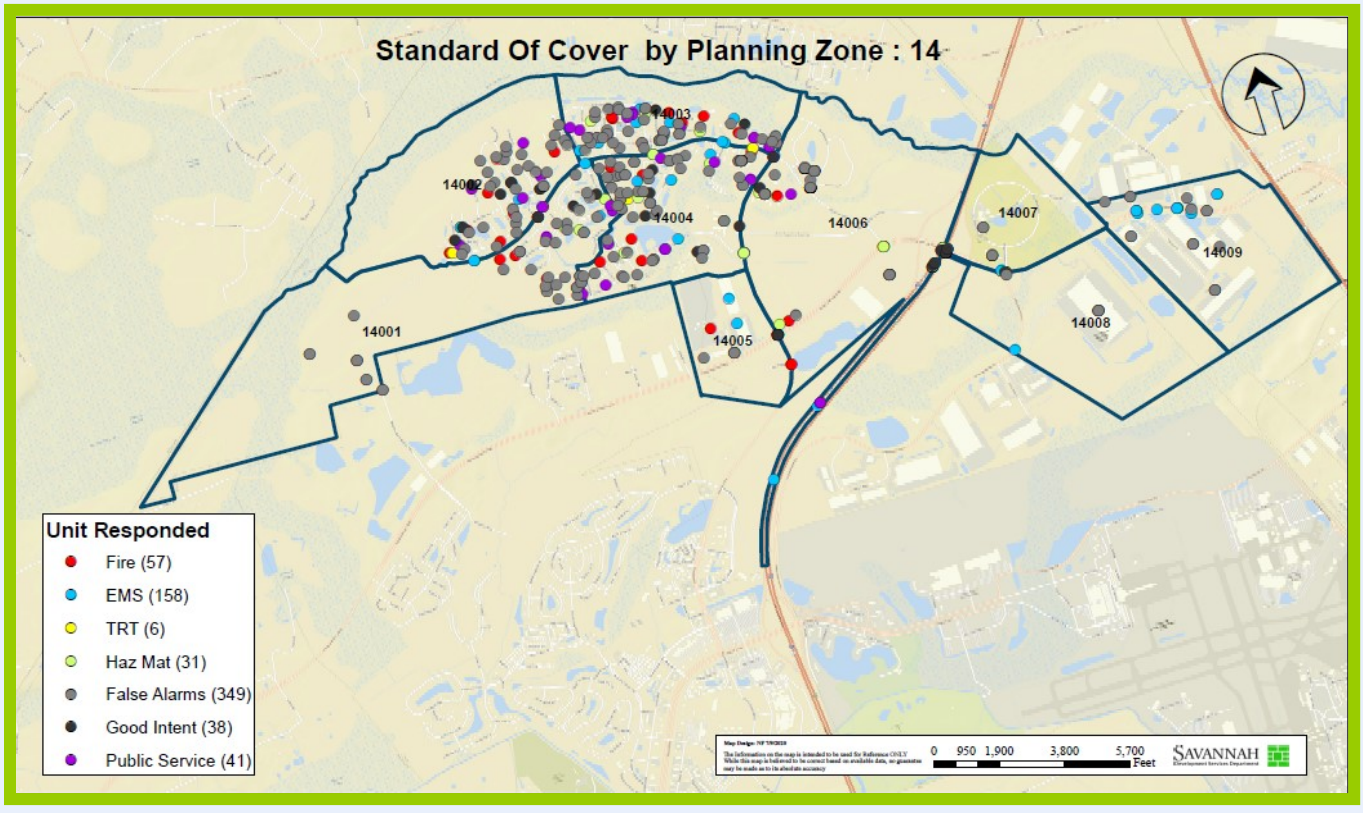

DISTRICT 12
Legend
Fire Due Boundary
First Response District
Major Roads
Local Roads
Fire Station
Map By GAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
GAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.
Ogeechee River
Little Ogeechee River
Savannah And Ogeechee Canal
Harden Canal
Springfield Canal
VETERANS PKWY
FS 12
FS 15
FS 11

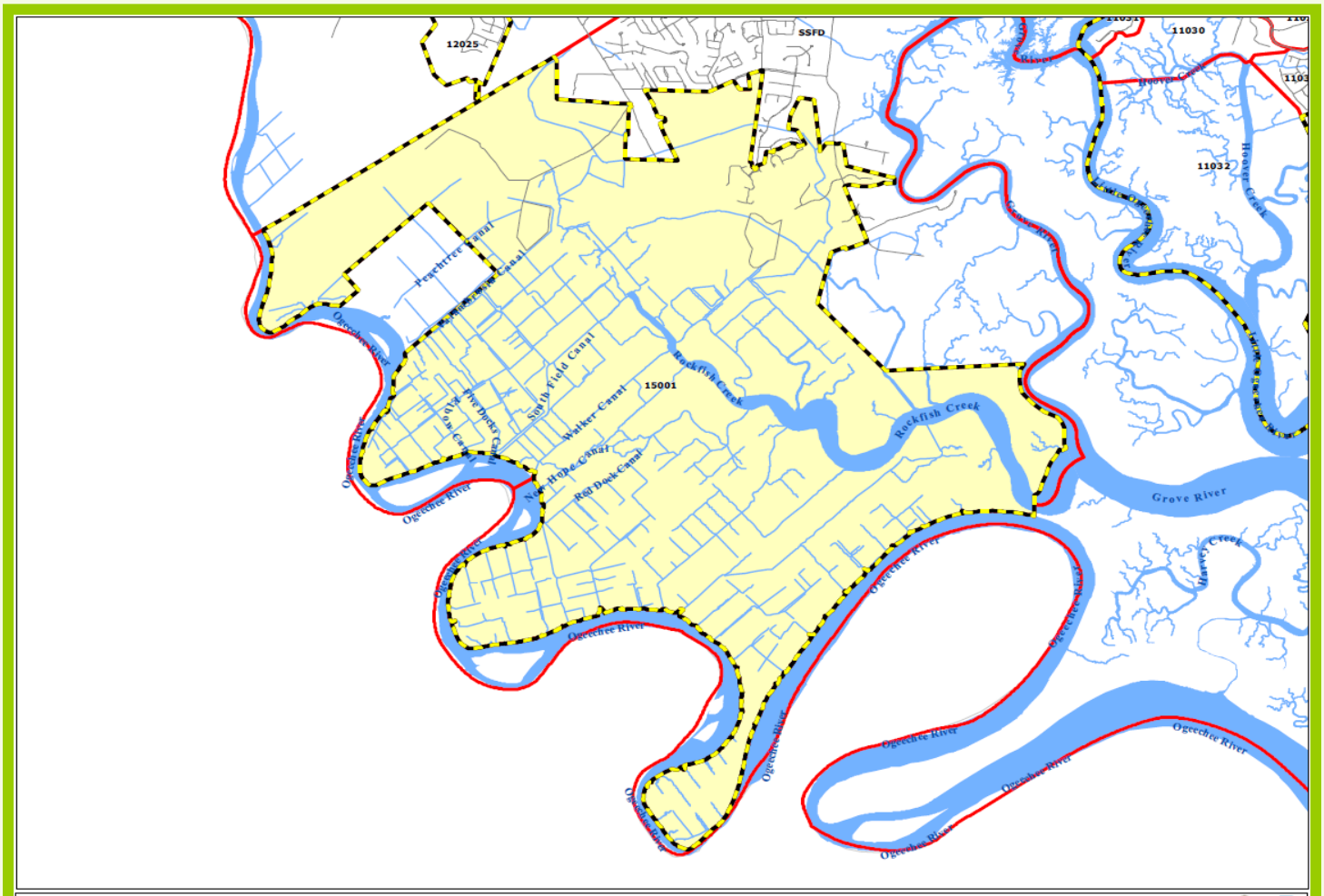

Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 12
Unit Responded
Fire (33)
EMS (40)
TRT (6)
Haz Mat (13)
False Alarms (142)
Good Intent (20)
Public Service (21)
0 1,900 3,800 7,600 11,400 Feet
SAVANNAH

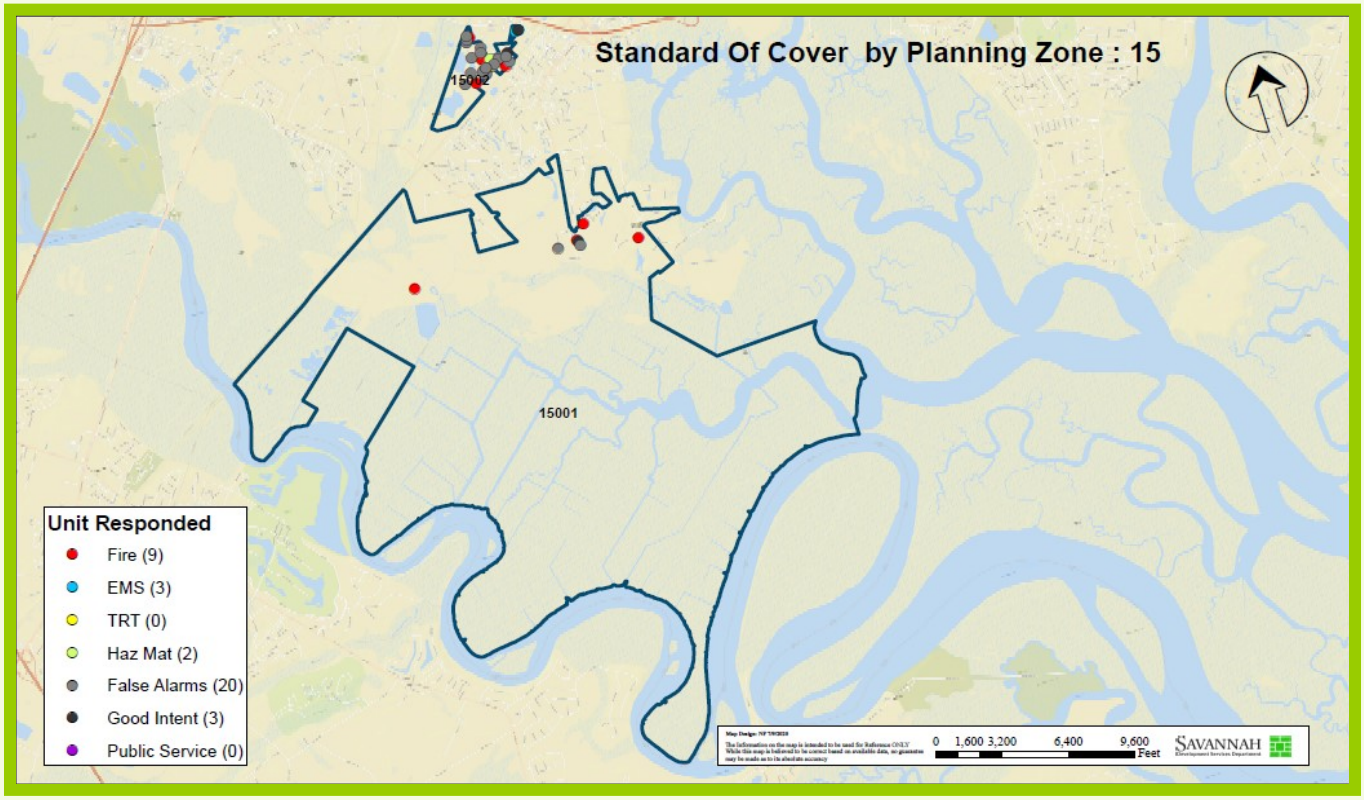

DISTRICT 13
Legend
Fire Due Boundary
Fire Response District
Major Roads
Local Roads
Fire Station
Map By SAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
SAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.
JIMMY DELOACH PKWY
13005
14007
14008
14009
13011
13014
13012
13013
13010
FS 13
13009
165AF
13008
13007
13001
13003
13004
13006
13005
13002
GCFD
PFD
PF03
80
21
307
Pipe Makers Canal
Hardin Canal
Ogeechee River
QUACCO RD


Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 13
Unit Responded
Fire (55)
EMS (138)
TRT (16)
Haz Mat (83)
False Alarms (330)
Good Intent (60)
Public Service (36)
13011
13012
13013
13014
13010
13009
13008
13007
13001
13003
13004
13006
13005
13002
0 1,150 2,300 4,600 6,900 Feet
SAVANNAH


30
30
30
21
95
Black Creek
Little Hearst Branch
Saint Augustine Creek
Saint Augustine Creek
Pipe Makers Canal
FS 14
FS 13
14001
14002
14003
14004
14005
14006
14007
14008
14009
13010
13011
13012
13013
13014
DISTRICT 14
Legend
First Due Boundary
First Response District
Major Roads
Local Roads
Fire Station
Map By SAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
SAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.


Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 14
14001
14002
14003
14004
14005
14006
14007
14008
14009
Unit Responded
Fire (57)
EMS (158)
TRT (6)
Haz Mat (31)
False Alarms (349)
Good Intent (38)
Public Service (41)
0 950 1,900 3,800 5,700
Feet
SAVANNAH


12025
SSFD
11030
11032
15001
Peachtree Canal
Ogeechee River
Rockfish Creek
Grove River
Harvey Creek
Hoover Creek
Walker Canal
Red Duck Canal
New Hope Canal
Sandy Field Canal
Five Points Canal
Saw Grass Canal
DISTRICT 15
Legend
Fire Due Boundary
Fire Response District
Major Roads
Local Roads
Fire Station
Map By SAGIS: L. Hall, (912) 651-1440
Date Created: May 2016
SAGIS MAKES NO WARRANTY, REPRESENTATION, OR GUARANTY AS TO THE CONTENT, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY OF THE DATABASE INFORMATION PROVIDED.


Standard Of Cover by Planning Zone : 15
15002
15001
Unit Responded
Fire (9)
EMS (3)
TRT (0)
Haz Mat (2)
False Alarms (20)
Good Intent (3)
Public Service (0)
0 1,600 3,200 6,400 9,600 Feet
SAVANNAH

APPENDIX C NFIRS CODE 2016-2020 EMERGENCY CALLS

NFIRS 100 Series

(11) Structure Fire
- (111) Building Fire
- (112) Fires in structures other than in a building
- (113) Cooking fire, confined to container
- (114) Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue
- (115) Incinerator overload or malfunction, fire confined
- (116) Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire confined
- (117) Commercial compactor fire, confined to rubbish
- (118) Trash, or rubbish fire in a structure, no flame damage

(12) Fire in mobile property used as a fixed structure
- (121) Fire in mobile home used as a fixed residence
- (122) Fire in motor home, camper, recreational vehicle
- (123) Fire in portable building, fixed location

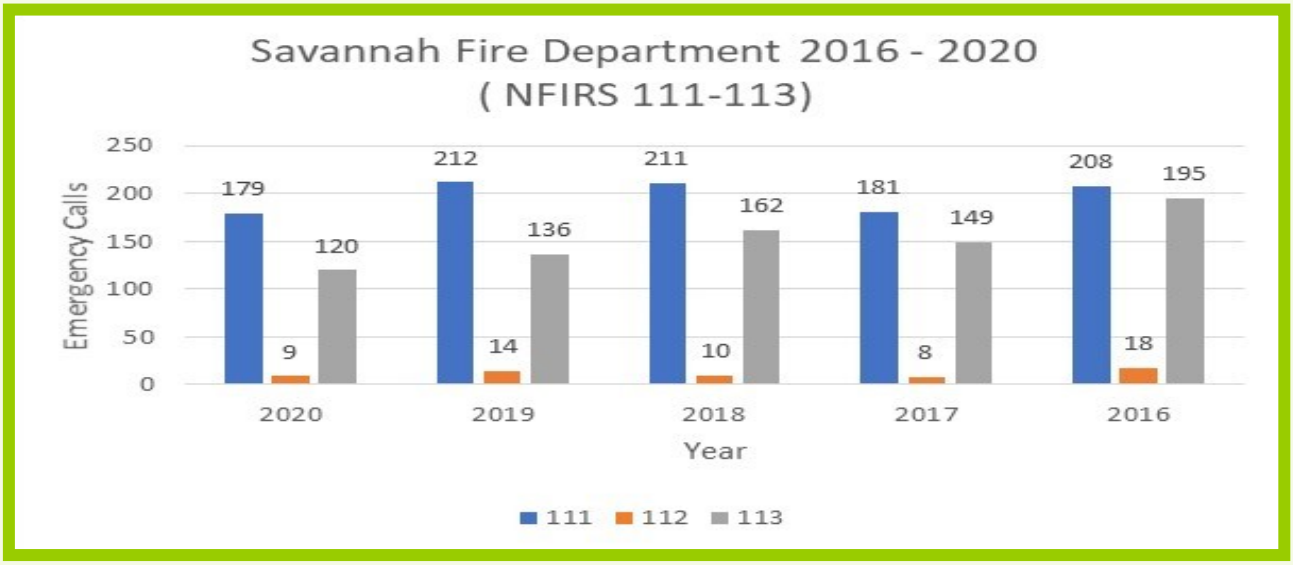
(13) Mobile property (vehicle) fire
- (131) Passenger vehicle fire
- (132) Road freight or transport vehicle fire
- (133) Rail vehicle fire
- (134) Water vehicle fire
- (135) Aircraft vehicle fire
- (136) Self-propelled motor home or recreational vehicle fire
- (137) Camper or recreational vehicle
- (138) Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire

(14) Natural vegetation fire
- (141) Forest, woods, or wildland fire
- (142) Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire
- (143) Grass fire, includes fire confined to area.

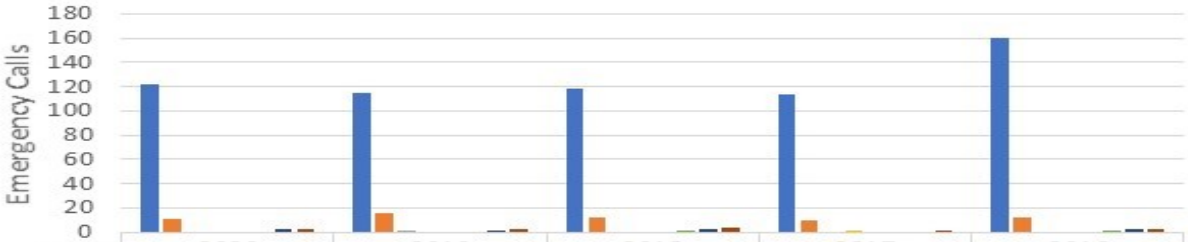
(15) Outside rubbish fire
- (151) Outside rubbish, trash, or waste fire
- (152) Garbage dump or sanitary landfill fire
- (153) Construction or demolition landfill fire
- (154) Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire
- (155) Outside stationary compactor/compacted trash fire

(16) Special outside fire
- (161) Outside storage fire on residential or commmercial/ industrial property
- (162) Outside equipment fire
- (163) Outside gas or vapor combustion explosion
- (164) Outside mailbox fire

(17) Cultivated vegetation, crop fire
- (171) Cultivated grain or crop fire
- (172) Cultivated orchard or vineyard fire
- (173) Cultivated trees or nursery stock fire



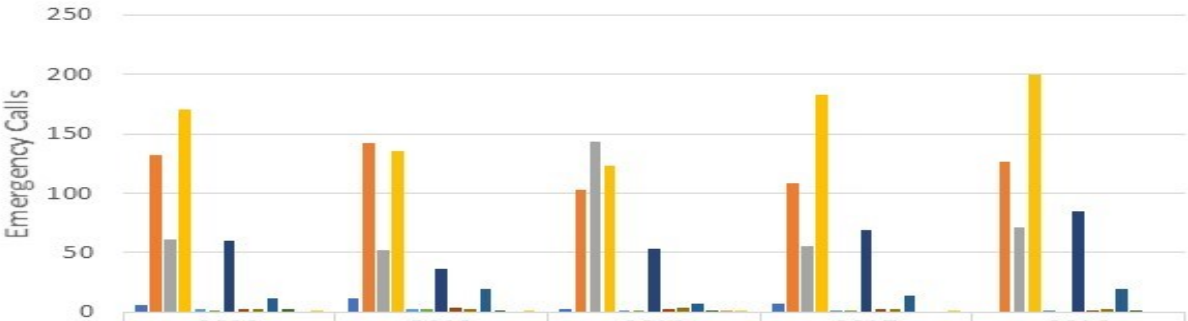
Savannah Fire Department 2016-2020
(NFIRS 131-138)



Year	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
131	122	115	118	113	160
132	11	16	12	10	12
133	0	1	0	0	0
134	0	0	0	1	0
135	0	0	0	0	0
136	0	0	1	0	1
137	3	1	2	0	2
138	3	3	4	1	3

131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138

Savannah Fire Department 2016-2020
(NFIRS 141-143, 151-155, 161-163, 171, 173)



Year	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
141	6	11	3	7	0
142	132	142	103	108	126
143	61	52	143	55	71
151	171	136	123	183	200
152	3	3	1	1	1
153	1	3	1	1	0
154	60	36	53	69	85
155	3	4	2	2	1
161	2	3	4	3	3
162	11	20	7	14	19
163	3	1	1	0	1
171	0	0	1	0	0
173	1	1	1	1	0

141 142 143 151 152 153 154 155 161 162 163 171 173

NFIRS 200 SERIES

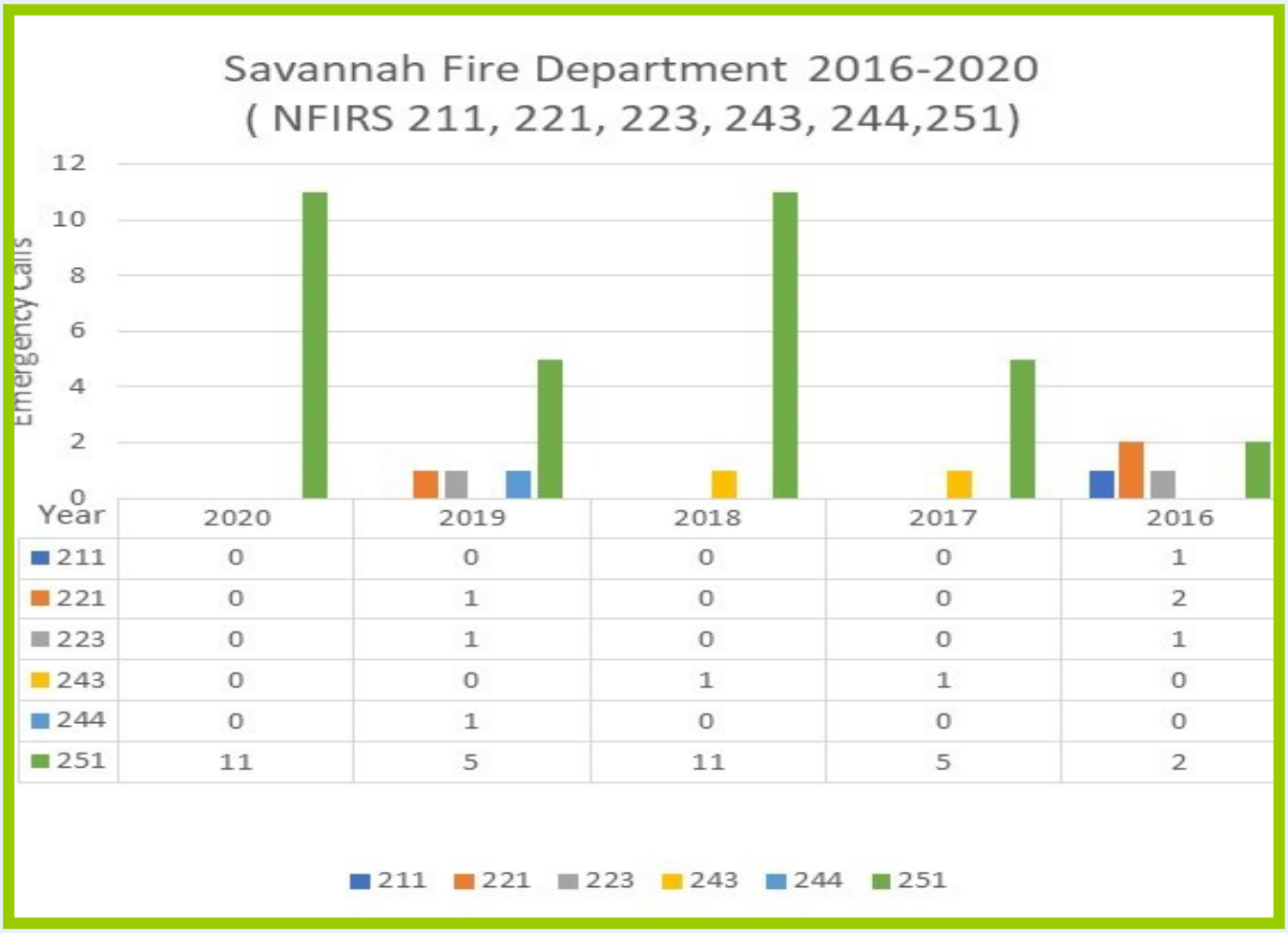
(21) Overpressure rupture from steam (no ensuing fire)
- (211) Overpressure rupture of steam pipe or pipeline
- (212) Overpressure rupture of steam boiler
- (213) Steam rupture of pressure or process vessel

(22) Overpressure rupture from air or gas - no fire
- (221) Overpressure rupture of air or gas pipe/pipeline
- (222) Overpressure rupture of boiler from air or gas
- (223) Air or gas rupture of pressure or process vessel

(23) Overpressure rupture, chemical reaction - no fire
- (231) Chemical reaction rupture of pressure or process vessel

(24) Explosion (no fire)
- (241) Munitions or bomb explosions (no fire)
- (242) Blasting agent explosion (no fire)
- (243) Fireworks explosion (no fire), all classes of fireworks

(25) Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition
- (251) Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition



Year	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
211	0	0	0	0	1
221	0	1	0	0	2
223	0	1	0	0	1
243	0	0	1	1	0
244	0	1	0	0	0
251	11	5	11	5	2

NFIRS 300 SERIES

(31) Medical assist
- (311) Medical assist, assist EMS crew

(32) Emergency medical service (EMS) incident
- (321) EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury
- (322) Vehicle accident with injuries
- (323) Motor vehicle/pedestrian accident (MV Ped)
- (324) Motor vehicle accident with no injuries

(33) Lock-in
- (331) Lock-in, includes vehicles (if lock-out, use 511)

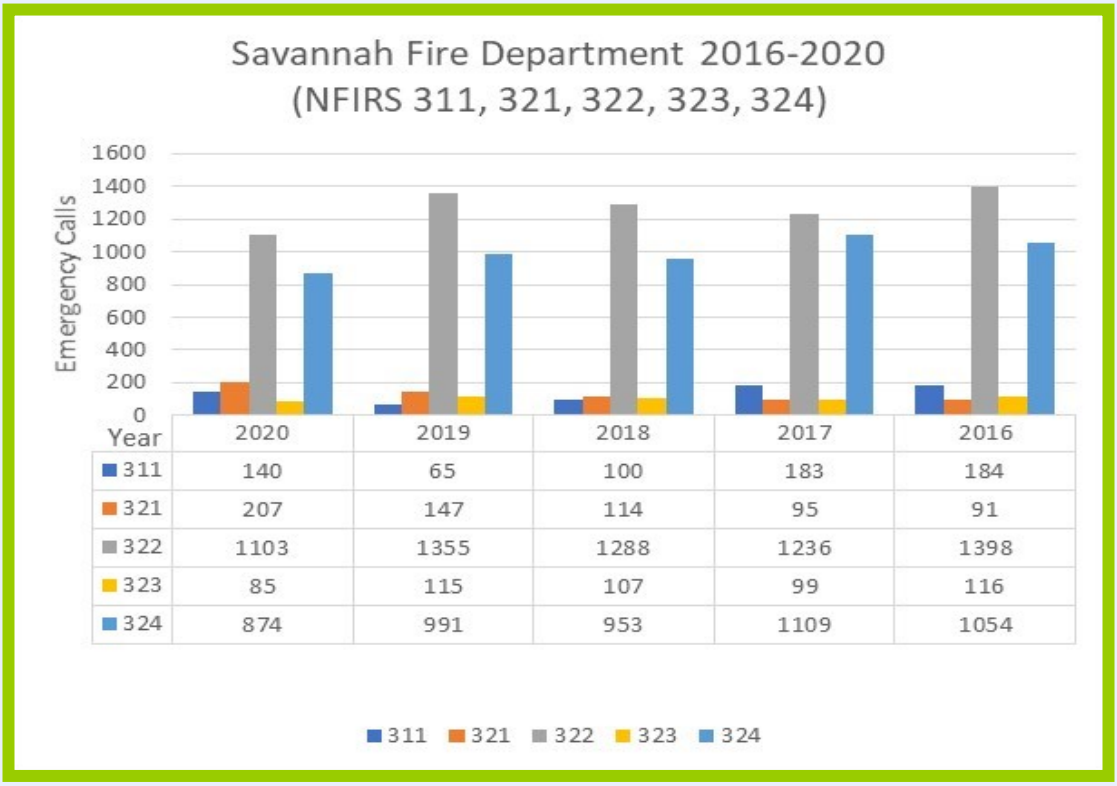
(34) Search for lost person
- (341) Search for person on land
- (342) Search for person in water
- (343) Search for person underground

(35) Extrication, rescue
- (351) Extrication of victim(s) from building/structure
- (352) Extrication of victim(s) from vehicle
- (353) Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator
- (354) Trench/below grade rescue
- (355) Confined space rescue
- (356) High angle rescue
- (357) Extrication of victim(s) from machinery

(36) Water or ice-related rescue
- (361) Swimming/recreational water areas rescue
- (362) Ice rescue
- (363) Swift water rescue
- (364) Surf rescue
- (365) Watercraft rescue

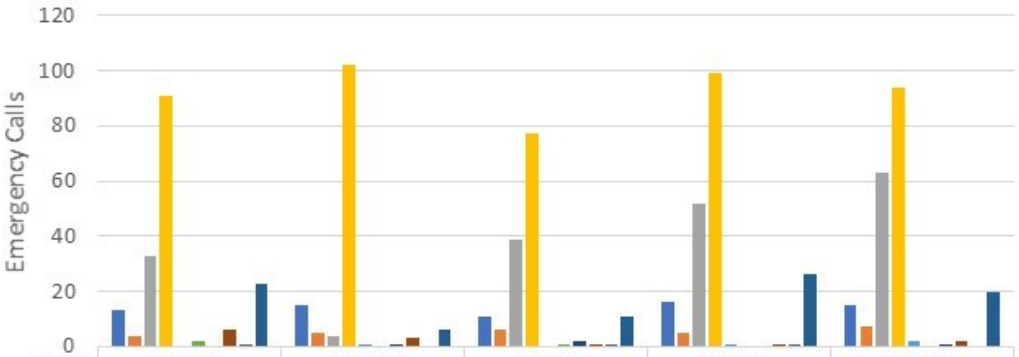
(37) Electrical rescue
- (371) Electrocution or potential electrocution
- (372) Trapped by power lines

(38) Rescue or EMS standby
- (381) Rescue or EMS standby; hazardous conditions



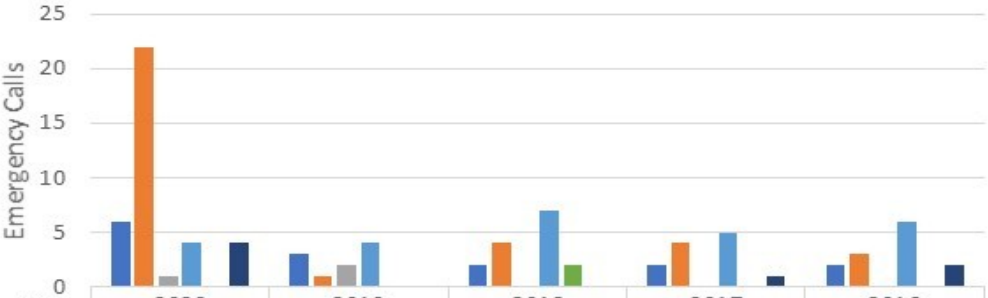
Year	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
311	140	65	100	183	184
321	207	147	114	95	91
322	1103	1355	1288	1236	1398
323	85	115	107	99	116
324	874	991	953	1109	1054

Savannah Fire Department 2016-2020 (NFIRS 331, 351-357, 371,381)



Year	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
331	13	15	11	16	15
351	4	5	6	5	7
352	33	4	39	52	63
353	91	102	77	99	94
354	0	1	0	1	2
355	2	0	1	0	0
356	0	1	2	0	1
357	6	3	1	1	2
371	1	0	1	1	0
381	23	6	11	26	20

Savannah Fire Department 2016-2020 (NFIRS 342,360-361, 363-365)



Year	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
342	6	3	2	2	2
360	22	1	4	4	3
361	1	2	0	0	0
363	4	4	7	5	6
364	0	0	2	0	0
365	4	0	0	1	2

NFIRS 400 SERIES

(41) Combustible/flammable spills & leaks
- (411) Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill, Class I
- (412) Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)
- (413) Oil or other combustible liquid spill, Class II or III

(42) Chemical release, reaction or toxic condition
- (421) Chemical hazard (no spill or leak)
- (422) Chemical spill or leak
- (423) Refrigeration leak
- (424) Carbon monoxide incident

(43) Radioactive condition
- (431) Radiation leak, radioactive material

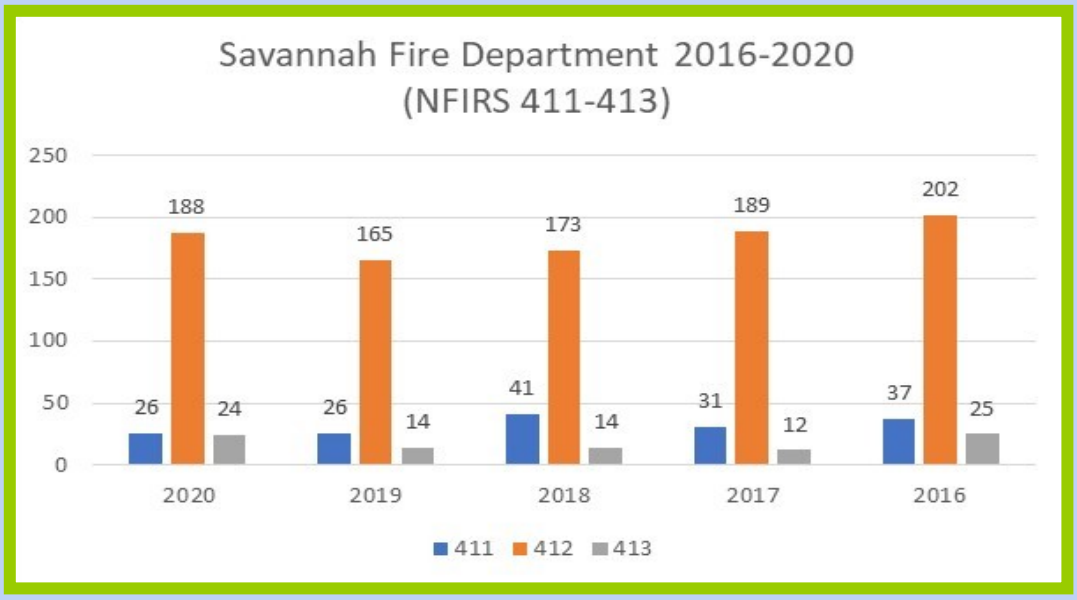
(44) Electrical wiring/equipment problem
- (441) Heat from short circuit (wiring), defective/worn insulation
- (442) Overheated motor or wiring
- (443) Breakdown of light ballast
- (444) Power line down
- (445) Arcing, shorted electrical equipment

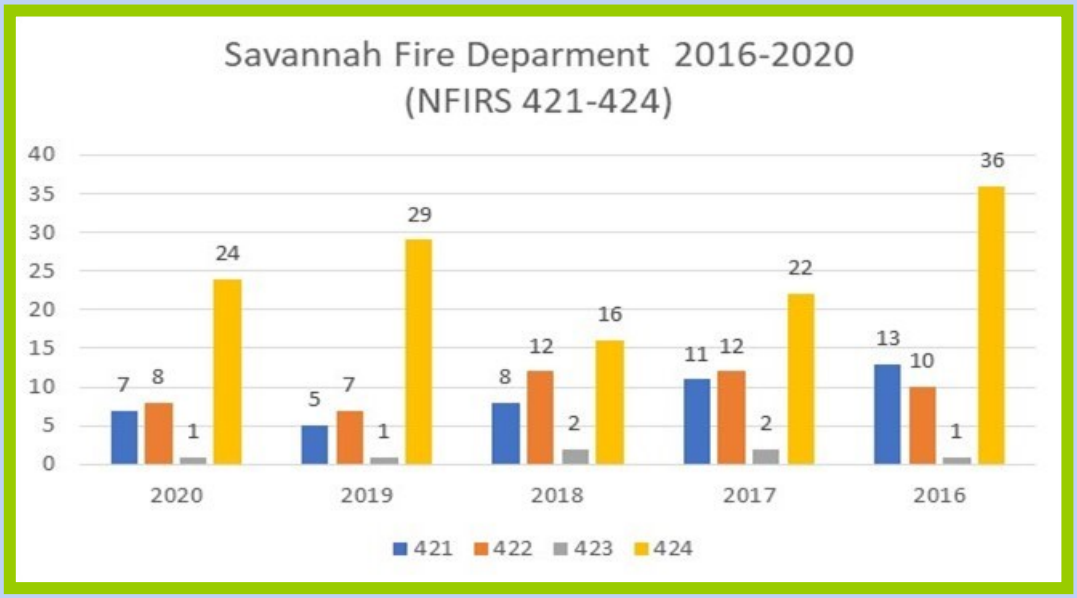
(45) Biological hazard
- (451) Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected

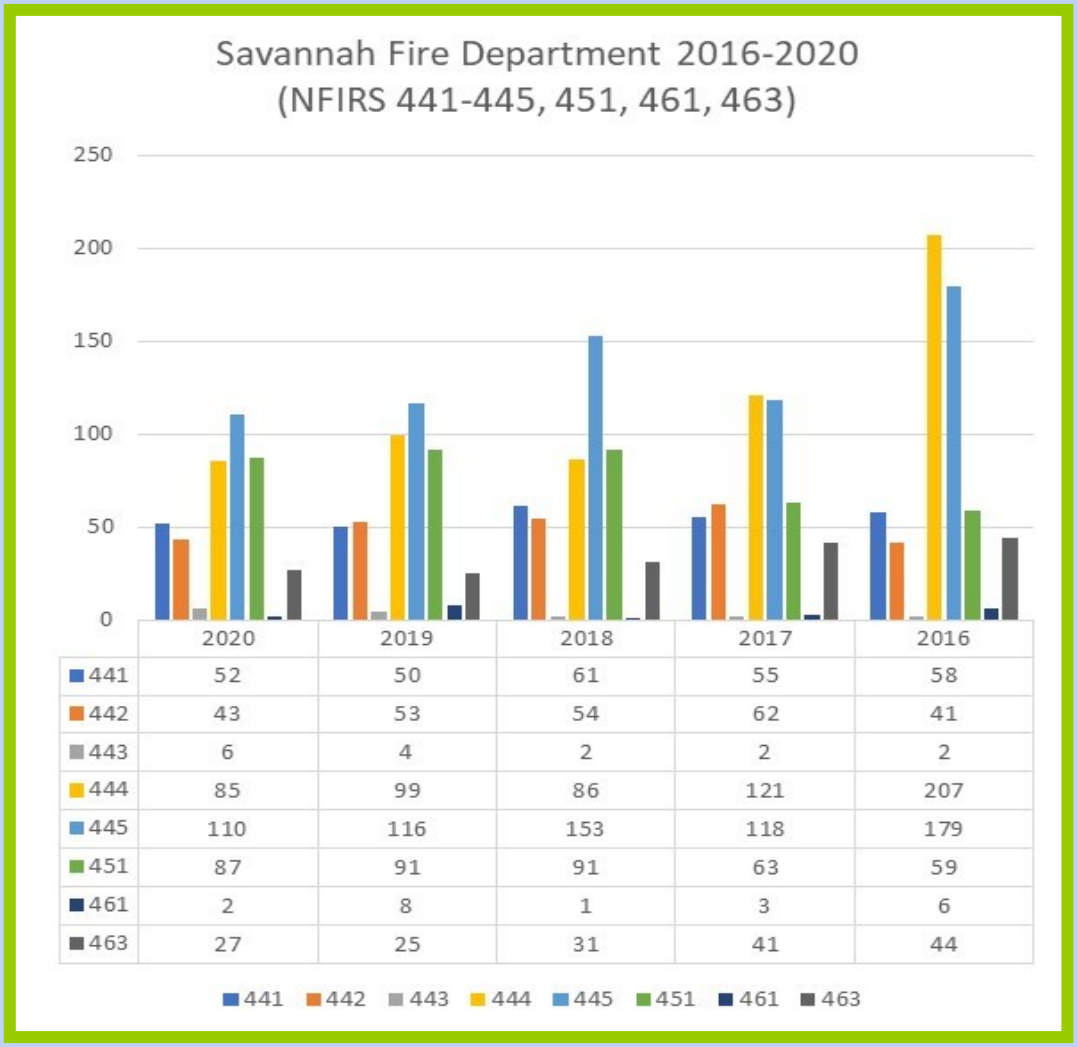
(46) Accident, potential accident
- (461) Building or structure weakened or collapsed
- (462) Aircraft standby
- (463) Vehicle accident, general cleanup

(47) Explosive, bomb removal
- (471) Explosive, bomb removal (for bomb scare, use 721)

(48) Attempted burning, illegal action
- (481) Attempt to burn
- (482) Threat to burn







	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
441	52	50	61	55	58
442	43	53	54	62	41
443	6	4	2	2	2
444	85	99	86	121	207
445	110	116	153	118	179
451	87	91	91	63	59
461	2	8	1	3	6
463	27	25	31	41	44

NFIRS 500 SERIES

(51) Person in distress
- (511) Lock-out
- (512) Ring or jewelry removal, no transport to hospital

(52) Water problem
- (521) Water (not people) evacuation
- (522) Water or steam leak, includes open hydrants

(53) Smoke problem
- (531) Smoke or odor removal

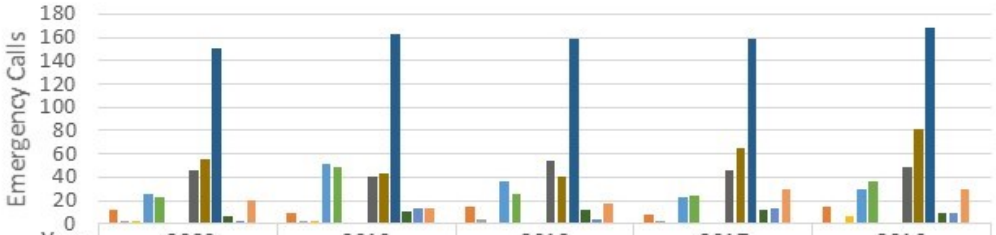
(54) Animal problem or rescue
- (541) Animal problem
- (542) Animal rescue

(55) Public service assistance
- (551) Assist police or other governmental agency
- (552) Police matter
- (553) Public service, not government agencies
- (554) Assist invalid
- (555) Defective elevator, no occupants

(56) Unauthorized burning
- (561) Unauthorized burning

(57) Cover assignment, standby at fire station, move-up
- (571) Cover assignment, standby, moveup

Savannah Fire Department 2016-2020
(NFIRS 511-512, 521-522, 531, 541-542, 551-555, 561, 571)



Year	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
511	12	9	15	8	15
512	3	2	4	2	0
521	3	2	1	1	6
522	26	52	36	23	30
531	23	48	26	24	36
541	0	1	1	0	0
542	1	1	0	1	1
551	46	40	54	46	49
552	55	43	41	65	81
553	150	163	159	158	168
554	6	10	12	12	9
555	2	14	4	14	9
561	20	14	17	30	29
571	0	0	0	1	0

NFIRS 600 SERIES

(61) Dispatched and canceled enroute
- (611) Dispatched & canceled enroute

(62) Wrong location, no emergency found
- (621) Wrong location
- (622) No incident found at dispatch address

(63) Controlled burning
- (631) Authorized controlled burning
- (632) Prescribed fire (with prior written, approved fire plan)

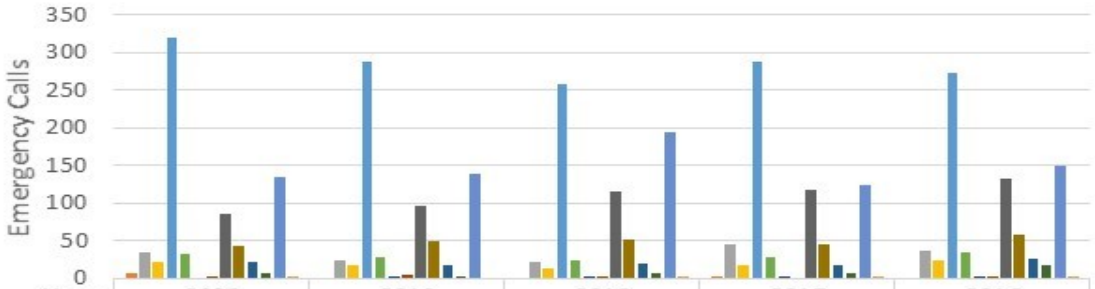
(64) Vicinity alarm
- (641) Vicinity alarm (incident in other location)

(65) Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke
- (651) Smoke scare, odor of smoke, not steam
- (652) Steam, vapor, fog or dust thought to be smoke
- (653) Smoke from barbecue, tar kettle (not hostile fire)

(66) EMS call where party has been transported
- (661) EMS call, party transported by non-fire agency

(67) Hazmat release investigation w/ no hazmat
- (671) Hazmat release investigation w/ no hazmat found
- (672) Biological hazard, none found

Savannah Fire Department 2016-2020
(NFIRS 600, 611, 621-622, 631-632, 641, 651-653, 661, 671-672)



Year	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
600	6	0	0	1	0
611	34	23	21	44	36
621	22	18	12	17	23
622	319	287	257	287	273
631	32	28	24	27	34
632	0	1	2	3	1
641	1	4	2	0	3
651	85	97	116	118	133
652	42	50	52	45	57
653	22	17	19	17	26
661	6	1	6	7	17
671	134	139	194	124	150
672	1	0	3	1	3

600 611 621 622 631 632 641 651 652 653 661 671 672

NFIRS 700 SERIES

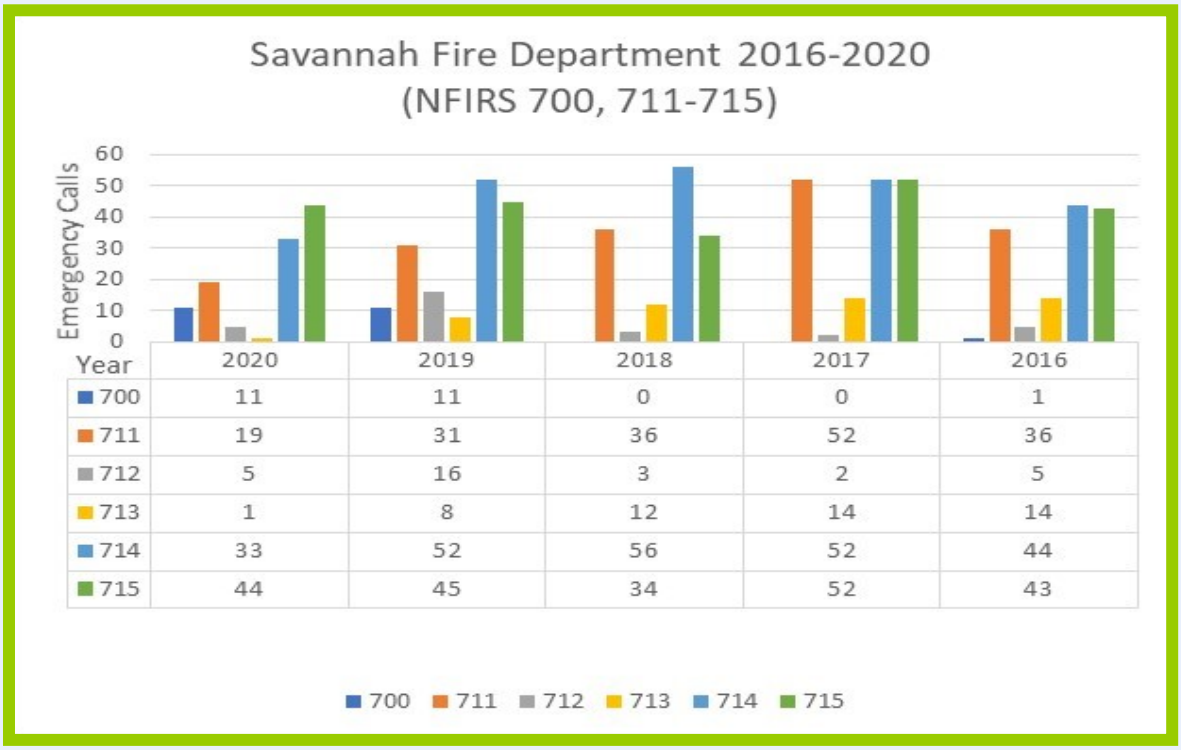
(71) Malicious, mischievous false alarm
- (711) Municipal alarm system, malicious false alarm
- (712) Direct tie to FD, malicious/false alarm
- (713) Telephone, malicious false alarm
- (714) Central station, malicious false alarm
- (715) Local alarm system, malicious false alarm

(72) Bomb scare
- (721) Bomb scare - no bomb

(73) System or detector malfunction
- (731) Sprinkler activation due to system malfunction or failure
- (732) Extinguishing system activation due to malfunction
- (733) Smoke detector activation due to malfunction
- (734) Heat detector activation due to malfunction
- (735) Alarm system activation due to malfunction
- (736) CO detector activation due to malfunction

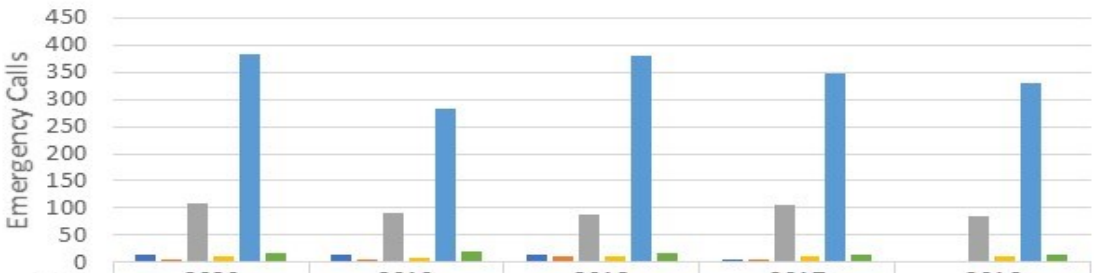
(74) Unintentional system/detector operation - no fire
- (741) Sprinkler activation, no fire - unintentional
- (742) Extinguishing system activation
- (743) Smoke detector activation, no fire -unintentional
- (744) Detector activation, no fire - unintentional
- (745) Alarm system activation, no fire - unintentional
- (746) Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO

(75) Biological hazard
- (751) Biological hazard, malicious false report



Year	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
700	11	11	0	0	1
711	19	31	36	52	36
712	5	16	3	2	5
713	1	8	12	14	14
714	33	52	56	52	44
715	44	45	34	52	43

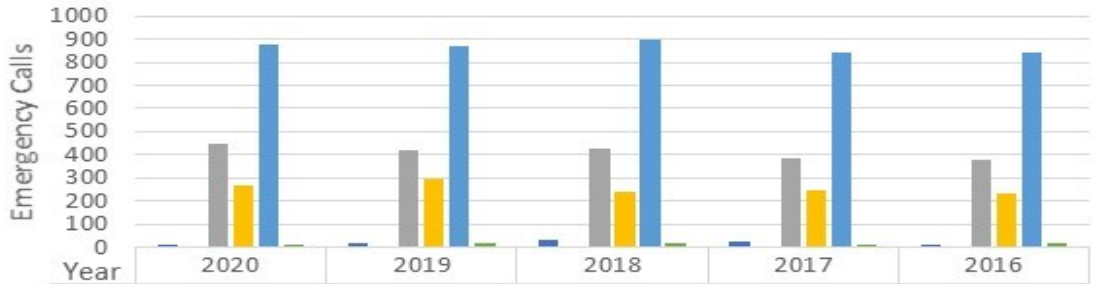
Savannah Fire Department 2016-2020
(NFIRS 731-736)



Year	2020	2019	2918	2017	2016
731	13	13	15	6	2
732	6	6	11	4	1
733	110	90	89	105	84
734	12	9	11	11	11
735	382	284	379	349	331
736	17	20	16	15	14

731 732 733 734 735 736

Savannah Fire Department 2016-2020
(NFIRS 741-746)

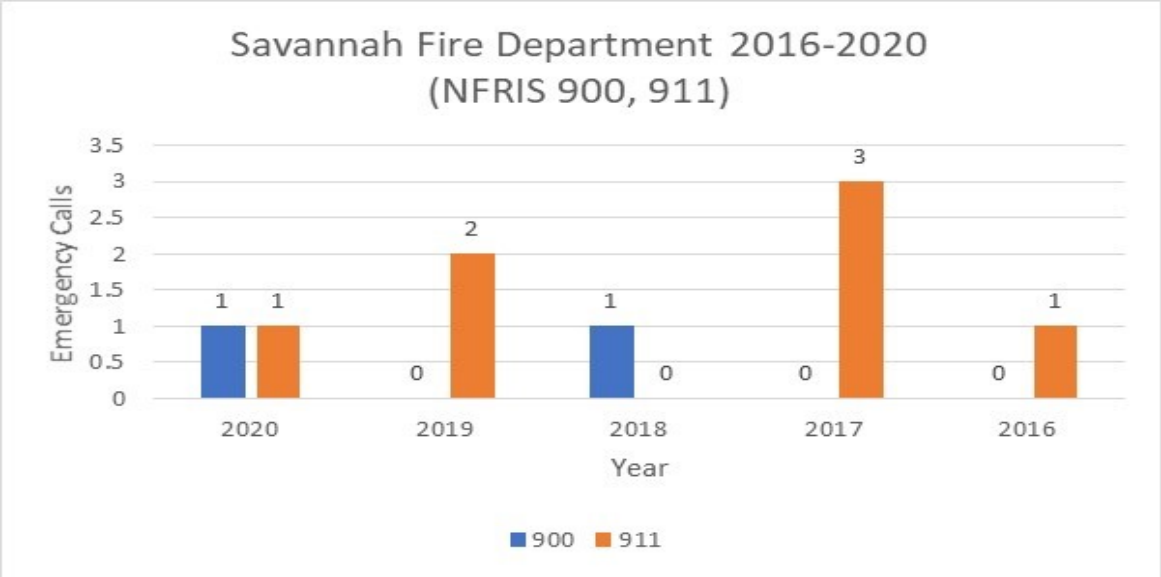


Year	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
741	10	16	30	22	13
742	5	6	4	4	1
743	445	421	423	385	375
744	265	292	242	249	234
745	878	870	894	844	842
746	13	15	17	13	18

741 742 743 744 745 746

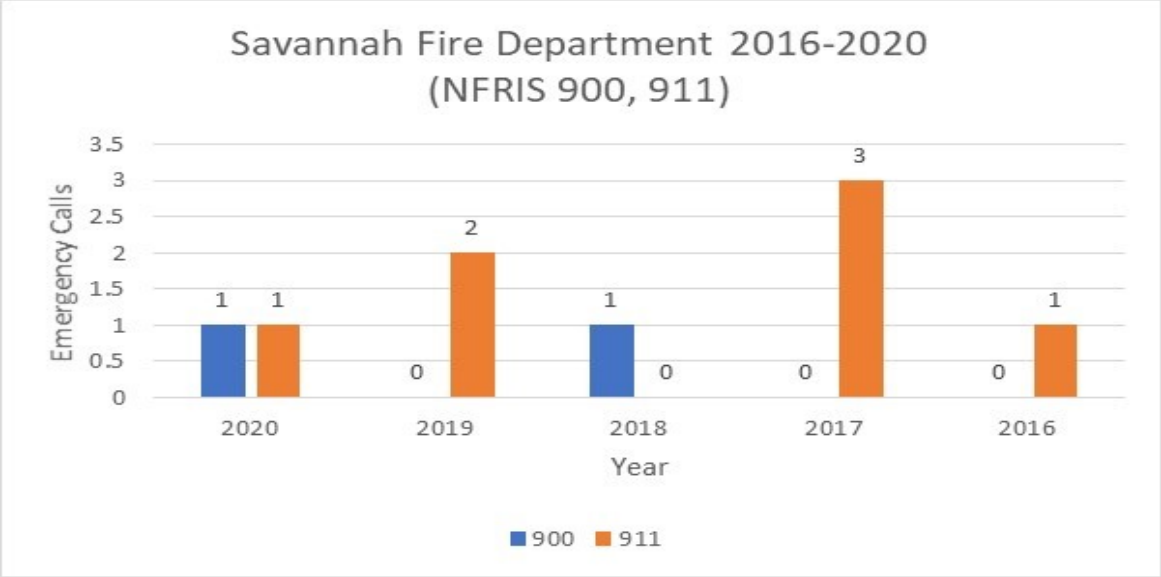
NFIRS 800 SERIES

(81) Severe Weather & Natural Disaster
- (811) Earthquake assessment, not rescue/other service
- (812) Flood assessment, not water rescue
- (813) Wind storm, tornado/hurricane assessment
- (814) Lightning strike (no fire), includes investigation
- (815) Severe weather or natural disaster standby



NFIRS 900 SERIES

(91) Citizen compliant
- (911) Citizen complaint, includes code violations



Performance Measurement by Planning Zone

2016-2020 SFD Performance Measurements Station 1

Fire Suppression	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:14	0:02:47	0:03:41
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:18	0:01:15	0:01:02
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:08	0:04:31	0:03:43
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes		0:08:16	0:08:46
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:07:38	0:08:13	0:06:43
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes		0:11:53	0:10:17
			n=256	**n=129**	**n=46**
Hazardous Materials	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:02:56	0:03:48	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:19	0:01:19	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:51	0:04:21	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:07:57	0:07:11	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:09:22	0:08:03	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:11:00	0:14:53	No Data
			n=58	**n=25**	**n=1**
Technical Rescue	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:17	0:11:15	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:29	0:01:35	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:03:39	0:02:52	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:05:17	0:07:13	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:07:46	0:08:03	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:10:12	0:12:12	No Data
			n=59	**n=5**	**n=1**
Emergency Medical Service	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk		
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:02:50		
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:18		
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:00		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes			
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:07:04		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes			
			n=256		

2016-2020 SFD Performance Measurements Station 2

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Fire Suppression	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:02	0:03:45	0:03:27
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:21	0:01:16	0:01:00
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:04	0:04:02	0:05:09
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes		0:07:10	0:07:49
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:07:42	0:07:43	0:08:04
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes		0:09:54	0:13:26
			n=218	**n=116**	**n=13**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Hazardous Materials	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:49	0:04:57	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:26	0:01:08	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:05:39	0:03:56	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:06:36	0:09:57	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:09:29	0:05:45	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:09:43	0:15:15	No Data
			n=101	**n=17**	**n=3**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Technical Rescue	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:49	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:21	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:03:52	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:07:00	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:08:08	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:16:06	No Data	No Data
			n=28	**n=1**	**n=1**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk		
Emergency Medical Service	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:02:48		
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:14		
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:03		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes			
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:06:18		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes			
			n=633		

2016-2020 SFD Performance Measurements Station 3

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Fire Suppression	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:21	0:03:20	0:04:02
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:15	0:01:14	0:01:10
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:03:52	0:03:24	0:03:20
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes		0:07:04	0:11:25
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:07:15	0:06:38	0:08:21
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes		0:10:30	0:14:35
			n=274	**n=185**	**n=28**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Hazardous Materials	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:04:03	0:03:16	0:11:13
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:27	0:01:03	0:02:54
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:06:27	0:02:58	0:02:05
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:07:25	0:06:37	0:07:03
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:10:18	0:05:59	0:11:25
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:11:37	0:12:56	0:23:37
			n=278	**n=53**	**n=5**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Technical Rescue	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:27	0:04:14	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:09	0:00:57	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:02:50	0:06:10	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:04:38	0:18:07	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:06:45	0:07:08	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:08:22	0:29:49	No Data
			n=308	**n=18**	**n=2**
Emergency Medical Service	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk		
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:02:45		
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:22		
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:03:27		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes			
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:06:45		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes			
			n=705		

2016-2020 SFD Performance Measurements Station 4

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Fire Suppression	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:41	0:02:49	0:02:50
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:00:59	0:00:52	0:01:10
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:05:28	0:04:01	0:05:07
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes		0:09:20	0:08:25
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:08:55	0:08:00	0:08:09
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes		0:12:26	0:12:48
			n=195	**n=96**	**n=9**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Hazardous Materials	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:15	0:06:07	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:27	0:00:57	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:07:24	0:04:57	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:08:21	0:08:23	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:10:46	0:09:32	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:14:59	0:13:22	No Data
			n=107	**n=23**	**n=0**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Technical Rescue	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:06	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:00:53	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:11:19	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:12:37	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:15:04	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:16:59	No Data	No Data
			n=20	**n=2**	**n=1**
Emergency Medical Service	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk		
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:09		
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:09		
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:07:01		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes			
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:10:12		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes			
			n=445		

2016-2020 SFD Performance Measurements Station 5

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Fire Suppression	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:19	0:03:08	0:03:25
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:26	0:01:13	0:01:18
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:14	0:03:36	0:02:37
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes		0:05:58	0:07:04
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:07:54	0:06:46	0:06:53
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes		0:10:25	0:11:26
			n=317	**n=219**	**n=36**
Hazardous Materials	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:08	0:03:46	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:28	0:01:18	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:05:25	0:03:27	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:08:12	0:07:54	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:08:48	0:07:10	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:11:45	0:11:53	No Data
			n=166	**n=71**	**n=1**
Technical Rescue	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:14	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:29	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:00	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:05:29	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:07:59	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:12:15	No Data	No Data
			n=95	**n=2**	**n=0**
Emergency Medical Service	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk		
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:02:24		
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:25		
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:03:32		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes			
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:06:17		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes			
			n=1422		

2016-2020 SFD Performance Measurements Station 6

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Fire Suppression	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:21	0:02:22	0:03:11
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:18	0:01:08	0:01:23
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:30	0:09:03	0:09:28
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes		0:05:58	0:07:04
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:08:45	0:12:25	0:09:17
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes		0:10:25	0:14:00
			n=201	**n=121**	**n=10**

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Hazardous Materials	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:28	0:03:51	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:21	0:01:31	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:07:16	0:04:11	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:08:12	0:08:05	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:11:28	0:08:40	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:11:45	0:12:40	No Data
			n=128	**n=22**	**n=2**

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Technical Rescue	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:02:34	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:00:46	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:05:04	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:10:13	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:07:23	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:16:43	No Data	No Data
			n=28	**n=1**	**n=1**

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk
Emergency Medical Service	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:10
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:20
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:05:42
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:09:20
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	
			n=761

2016-2020 SFD Performance Measurements Station 7

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Fire Suppression	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:16	0:03:28	0:03:51
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:18	0:01:22	0:01:45
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:17	0:04:32	0:11:30
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes		0:08:28	0:29:14
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:08:01	0:08:12	0:15:45
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes		0:11:19	0:33:15
			n=134	**n=66**	**n=7**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Hazardous Materials	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:04:08	0:03:28	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:28	0:01:21	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:06:11	0:03:56	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:10:23	0:10:18	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:12:08	0:07:24	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:13:42	0:13:40	No Data
			n=58	**n=18**	**n=1**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Technical Rescue	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:04:23	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:00:51	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:10	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:05:21	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:07:58	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:09:43	No Data	No Data
			n=24	**n=1**	**n=0**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk		
Emergency Medical Service	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:02:49		
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:16		
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:06		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes			
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:07:06		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes			
			n=479		

2016-2020 SFD Performance Measurements Station 8

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Fire Suppression	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:18	0:03:02	0:09:24
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:07	0:01:14	0:01:42
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:03:50	0:03:14	0:04:19
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes		0:07:07	0:21:07
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:07:26	0:06:43	0:14:33
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes		0:10:14	0:23:41
			n=279	**n=139**	**n=9**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Hazardous Materials	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:38	0:04:44	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:05	0:00:40	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:18	0:03:37	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:08:16	0:10:35	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:08:53	0:06:37	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:11:44	0:14:35	No Data
			n=114	**n=24**	**n=0**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Technical Rescue	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:04:43	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:00:53	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:22	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:07:37	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:08:44	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:14:40	No Data	No Data
			n=32	**n=1**	**n=0**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk		
Emergency Medical Service	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:02:37		
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:09		
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:03:47		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes			
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:06:37		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes			
			n=544		

2016-2020 SFD Performance Measurements Station 9

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Fire Suppression	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:23	0:02:48	0:03:06
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:20	0:01:05	0:01:33
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:23	0:03:31	0:02:50
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes		0:08:43	0:12:23
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:07:43	0:06:51	0:07:04
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes		0:12:13	0:16:04
			n=194	**n=78**	**n=4**
Hazardous Materials	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:02:43	0:04:38	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:25	0:01:15	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:05:40	0:04:14	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:07:47	0:10:11	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:09:06	0:07:51	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:12:54	0:14:32	No Data
			n=75	**n=25**	**n=0**
Technical Rescue	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:05:37	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:30	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:06:21	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:11:45	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:13:30	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:15:19	No Data	No Data
			n=18	**n=0**	**n=1**
Emergency Medical Service	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk		
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:02:39		
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:16		
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:08		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes			
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:06:48		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes			
			n=244		

2016-2020 SFD Performance Measurements Station 10

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Fire Suppression	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:43	0:03:22	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:11	0:01:26	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:05:30	0:05:31	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes		0:09:36	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:09:00	0:09:45	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes		0:13:14	No Data
			n=80	**n=41**	**n=0**
Hazardous Materials	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:04:50	0:03:44	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:19	0:01:13	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:06:32	0:05:31	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:11:18	0:12:29	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:11:32	0:08:38	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:15:05	0:17:23	No Data
			n=23	**n=13**	**n=0**
Technical Rescue	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
			n=3	**n=2**	**n=0**
Emergency Medical Service	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk		
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:00		
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:15		
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:05:23		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes			
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:08:25		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes			
			n=65		

2016-2020 SFD Performance Measurements Station 11

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Fire Suppression	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:26	0:03:22	0:03:50
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:12	0:01:14	0:01:06
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:19	0:04:25	0:03:49
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes		0:09:13	0:13:00
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:07:42	0:08:03	0:07:07
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes		0:13:03	0:16:50
			n=157	**n=96**	**n=7**
Hazardous Materials	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:04:25	0:03:39	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:24	0:01:47	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:18	0:04:12	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:15:05	0:12:05	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:09:08	0:08:37	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:18:37	0:24:23	No Data
			n=53	**n=10**	**n=1**
Technical Rescue	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:02:50	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:18	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:03:51	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:12:35	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:08:40	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:17:33	No Data	No Data
			n=25	**n=3**	**n=0**
Emergency Medical Service	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk		
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:02:49		
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:13		
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:03:35		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes			
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:06:43		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes			
			n=360		

2016-2020 SFD Performance Measurements Station 12

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Fire Suppression	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:02:49	0:03:44	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:16	0:01:04	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:19	0:05:04	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes		0:21:52	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:07:21	0:09:32	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes		0:23:55	No Data
			n=24	**n=16**	**n=0**
Hazardous Materials	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:05:29	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:31	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:06:42	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:08:28	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:11:32	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:11:29	No Data	No Data
			n=7	**n=3**	**n=0**
Technical Rescue	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:05:15	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:33	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:19:12	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:22:53	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
			n=3	**n=0**	**n=0**
Emergency Medical Service	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk		
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:04:08		
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:04		
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:09:54		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes			
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:12:55		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes			
			n=49		

2016-2020 SFD Performance Measurements Station 13

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Fire Suppression	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:07	0:04:26	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:36	0:01:31	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:07:20	0:06:20	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes		0:17:26	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:11:51	0:09:45	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes		0:26:00	No Data
			n=52	**n=20**	**n=0**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Hazardous Materials	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:51	0:11:22	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:21	0:07:22	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:08:47	0:10:19	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:10:04	0:20:22	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:12:00	0:15:38	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:14:11	0:23:13	No Data
			n=63	**n=7**	**n=1**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Technical Rescue	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:04:20	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:40	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:06:57	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:17:44	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:14:14	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:23:33	No Data	No Data
			n=21	**n=1**	**n=0**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk		
Emergency Medical Service	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:03:20		
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:24		
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:08:03		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes			
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:11:14		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes			
			n=130		

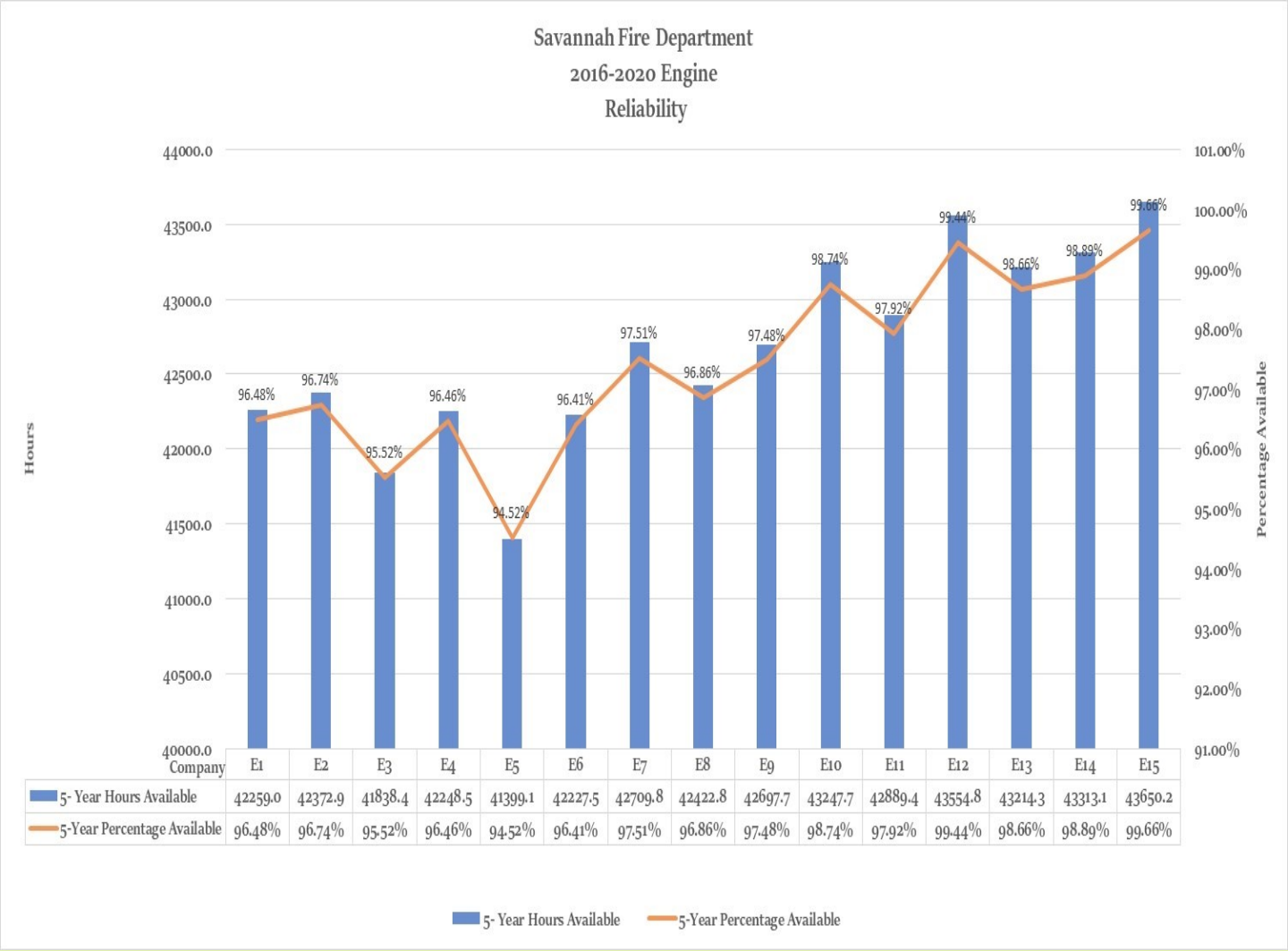
2016-2020 SFD Performance Measurements Station 14

	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Fire Suppression	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:04:02	0:03:13	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:31	0:01:28	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:05:44	0:06:35	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes		0:14:29	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:09:37	0:12:41	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes		0:21:59	No Data
			n=50	**n=31**	**n=1**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Hazardous Materials	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:04:59	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:02:11	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:07:27	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	0:09:24	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:08:50	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	0:12:39	No Data	No Data
			n=6	**n=2**	**n=0**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Technical Rescue	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:06:21	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:16	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:04:49	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
			n=3	**n=2**	**n=0**
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk		
Emergency Medical Service	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:02:52		
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:27		
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:05:34		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes			
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:08:41		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes			
			n=125		

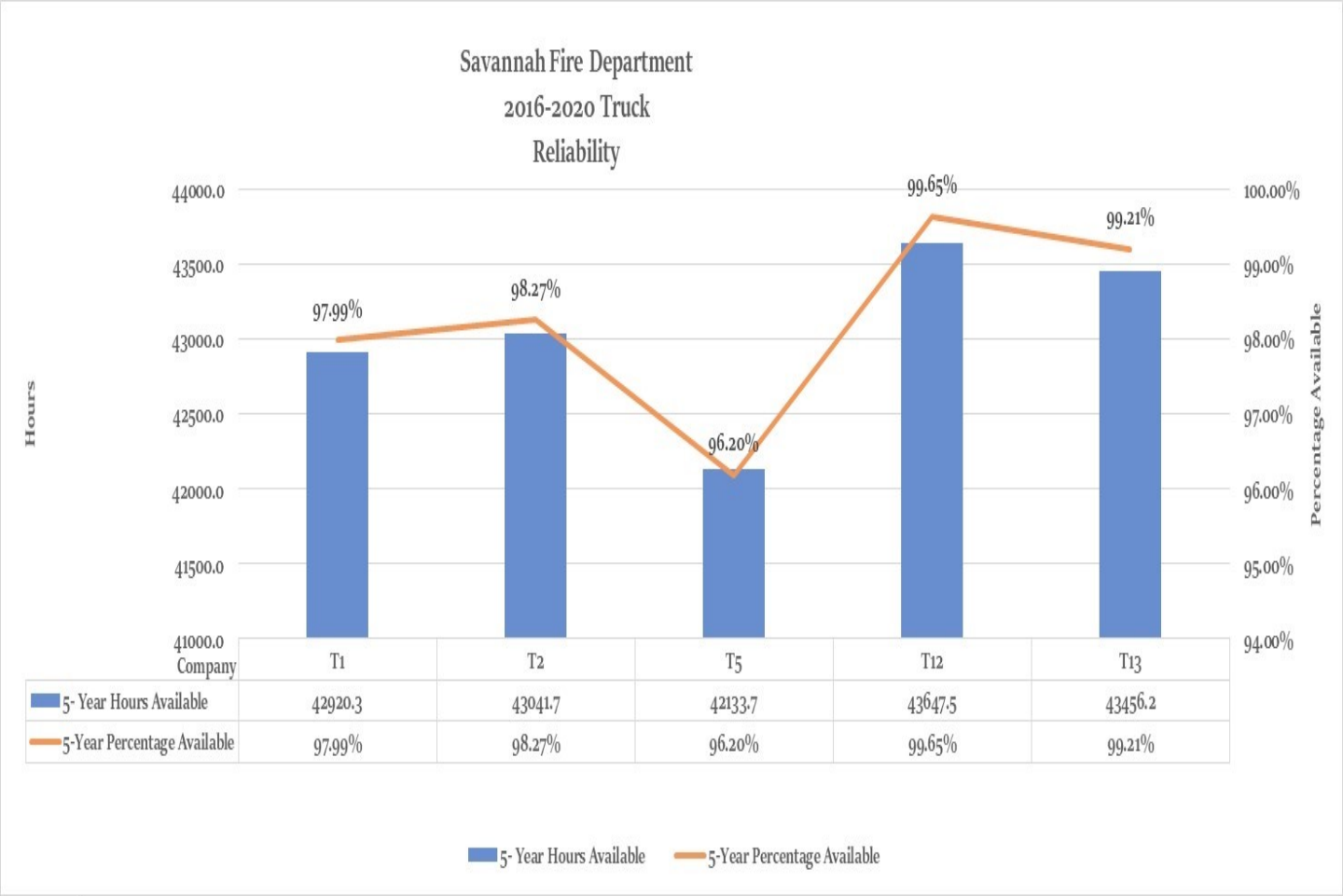
2016-2020 SFD Performance Measurements Station 15

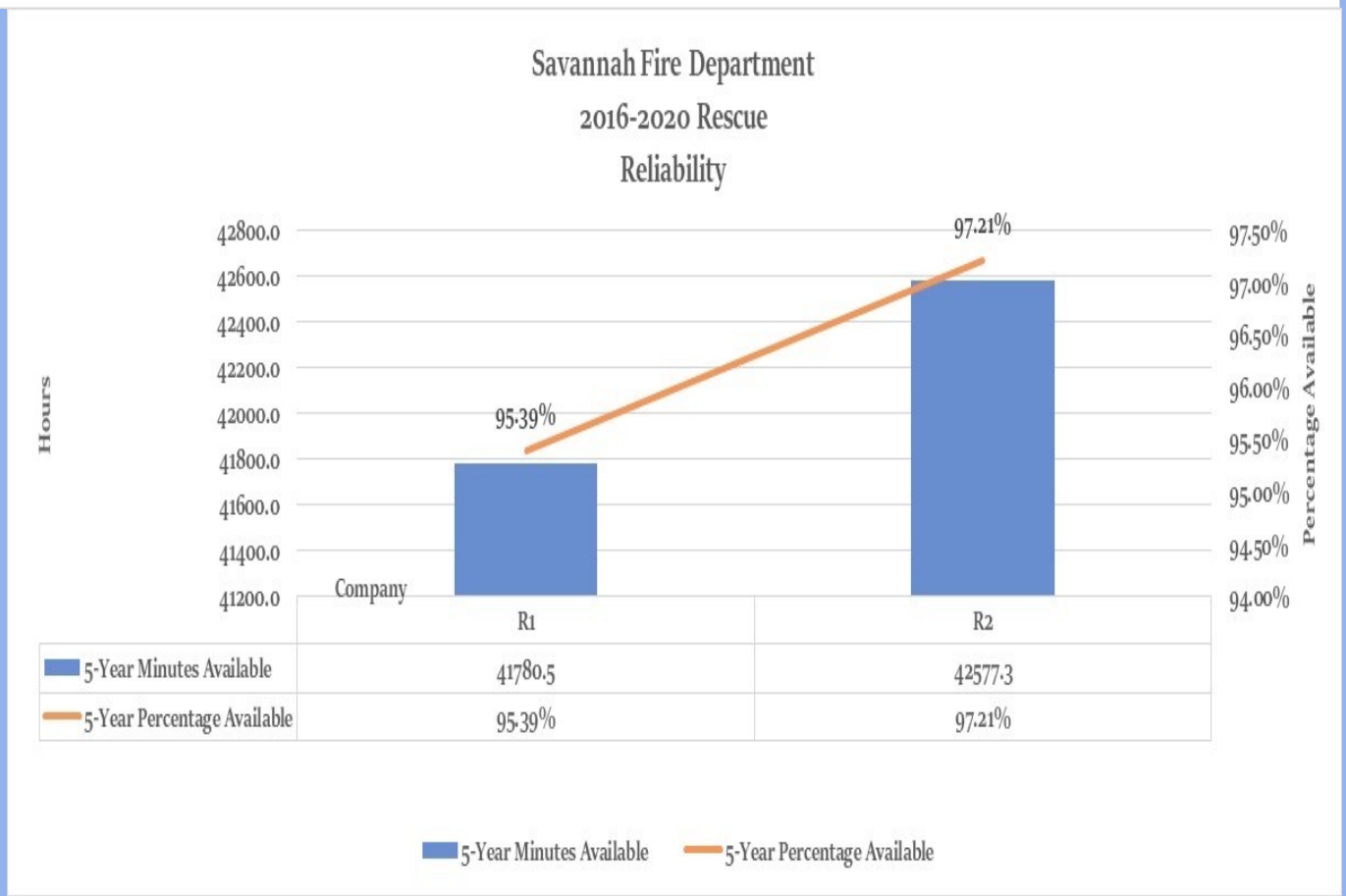
	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
Fire Suppression	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:04:18	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:01:11	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:06:55	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes		No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:11:49	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes		No Data	No Data
			n=16	**n=2**	**n=0**
Hazardous Materials	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
			n=1	**n=0**	**n=0**
Technical Rescue	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk	2016-2020 Moderate Risk	2016-2020 High Risk
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes	No Data	No Data	No Data
			n=1	**n=0**	**n=0**
Emergency Medical Service	Performance Measure	Benchmark	2016-2020 Low Risk		
	Call Processing Time	2:00 minutes	0:02:31		
	Turnout Time	80 seconds	0:00:45		
	Travel Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 4 minutes	0:03:25		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 8 Minutes			
	Total Response Time	First Unit Arrival (FAU) 7:20 minutes	0:06:41		
		Effective Response Force (ERF) 11:20 Minutes			
			n=8		

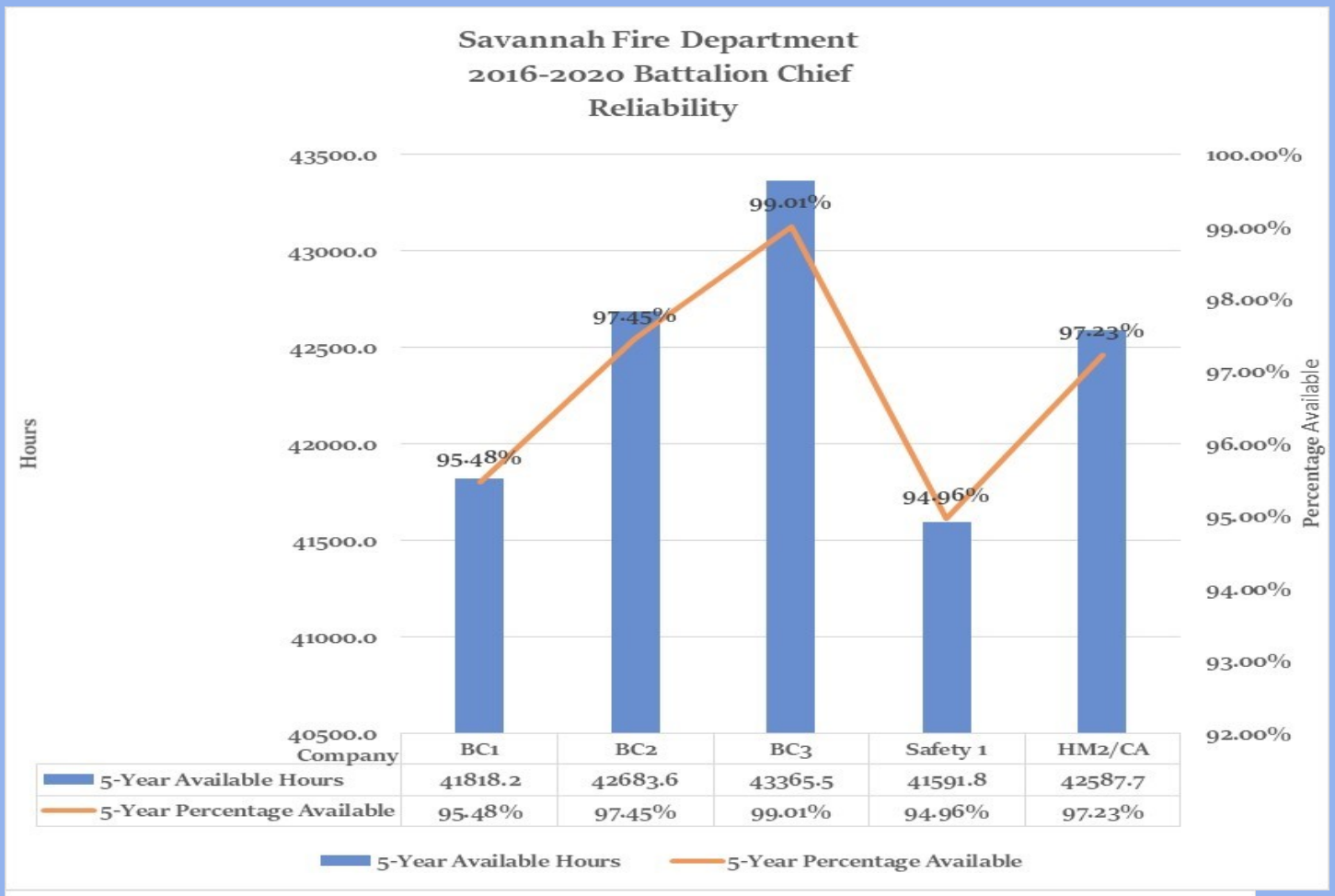
APPENDIX E:
SAVANNAH FIRE DEPARTMENT RELIABILITY

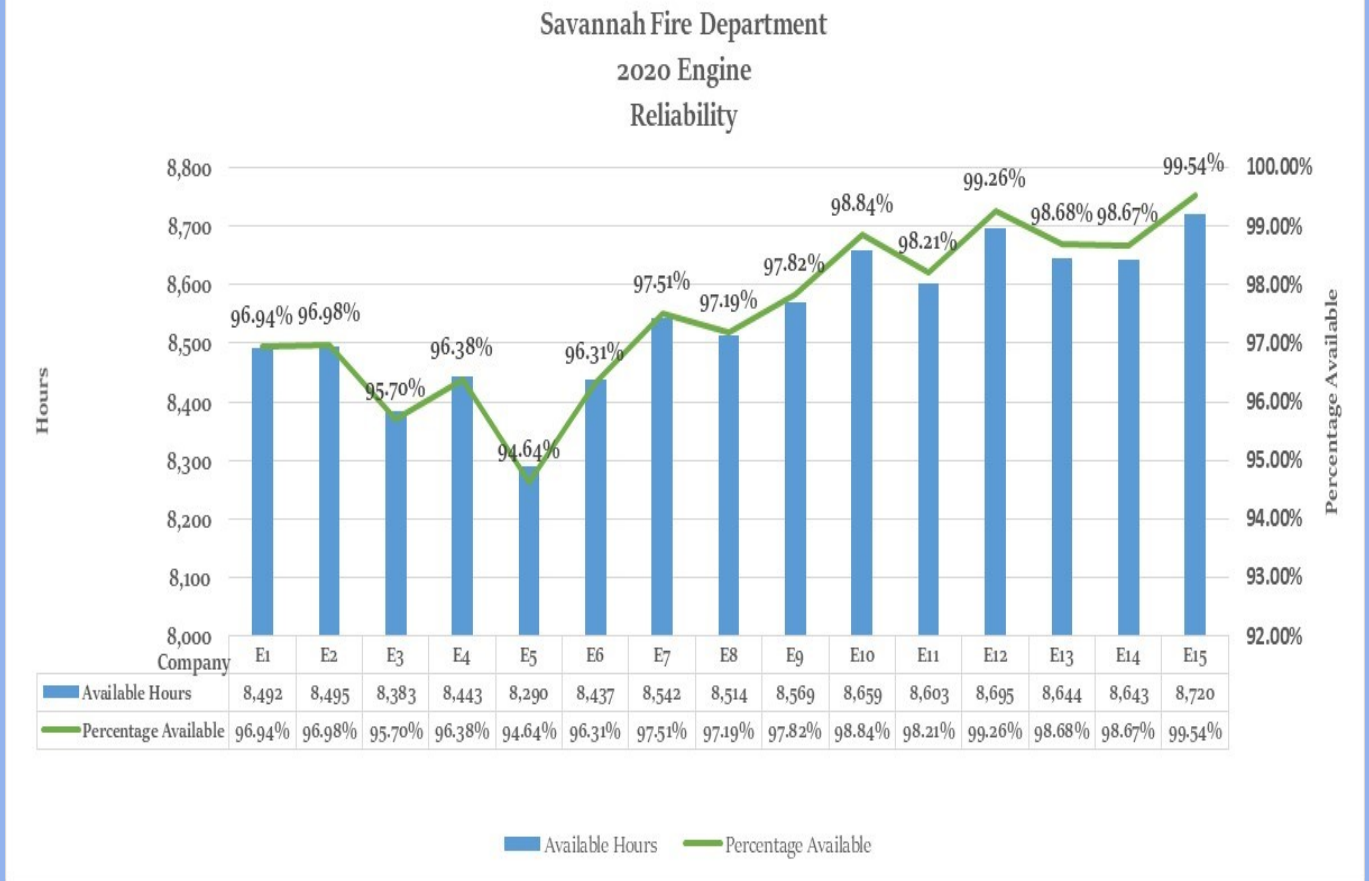


Company	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11	E12	E13	E14	E15
5- Year Hours Available	42259.0	42372.9	41838.4	42248.5	41399.1	42227.5	42709.8	42422.8	42697.7	43247.7	42889.4	43554.8	43214.3	43313.1	43650.2
5-Year Percentage Available	96.48%	96.74%	95.52%	96.46%	94.52%	96.41%	97.51%	96.86%	97.48%	98.74%	97.92%	99.44%	98.66%	98.89%	99.66%


Savannah Fire Department
2016-2020 Truck
Reliability
Hours
Percentage Available
44000.0
43500.0
43000.0
42500.0
42000.0
41500.0
41000.0
100.00%
99.00%
98.00%
97.00%
96.00%
95.00%
94.00%
97.99%
98.27%
96.20%
99.65%
99.21%
Company
T1
T2
T5
T12
T13
5- Year Hours Available
42920.3
43041.7
42133.7
43647.5
43456.2
5-Year Percentage Available
97.99%
98.27%
96.20%
99.65%
99.21%
5- Year Hours Available
5-Year Percentage Available


Savannah Fire Department
2016-2020 Rescue
Reliability
Hours
Percentage Available
42800.0
42600.0
42400.0
42200.0
42000.0
41800.0
41600.0
41400.0
41200.0
97.50%
97.00%
96.50%
96.00%
95.50%
95.00%
94.50%
94.00%
95.39%
97.21%
Company
R1
R2
5-Year Minutes Available
41780.5
42577.3
5-Year Percentage Available
95.39%
97.21%
5-Year Minutes Available
5-Year Percentage Available


Savannah Fire Department
2016-2020 Battalion Chief
Reliability
Hours
Percentage Available
43500.0
43000.0
42500.0
42000.0
41500.0
41000.0
40500.0
100.00%
99.00%
98.00%
97.00%
96.00%
95.00%
94.00%
93.00%
92.00%
95.48%
97.45%
99.01%
94.96%
97.23%
Company
BC1
BC2
BC3
Safety 1
HM2/CA
5-Year Available Hours
41818.2
42683.6
43365.5
41591.8
42587.7
5-Year Percentage Available
95.48%
97.45%
99.01%
94.96%
97.23%
5-Year Available Hours
5-Year Percentage Available

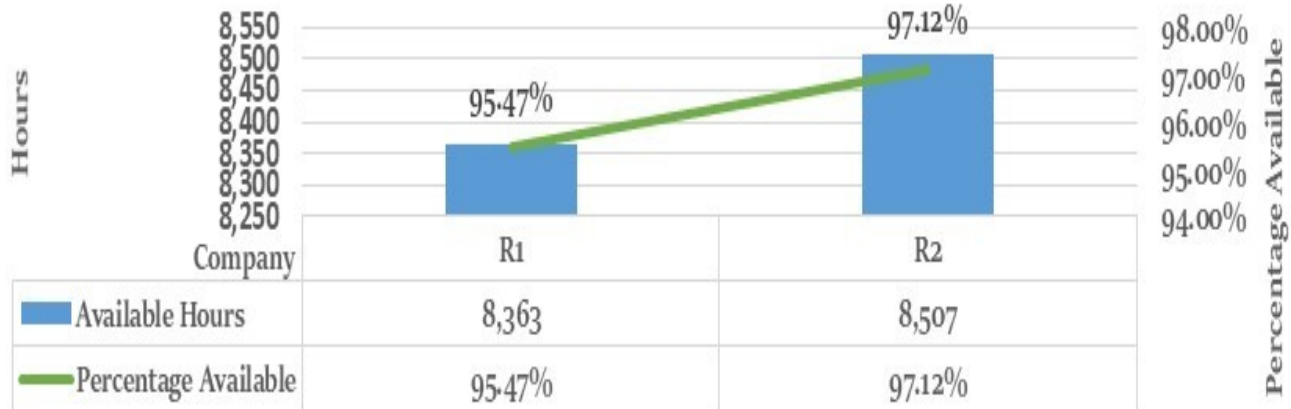

Savannah Fire Department
2020 Engine
Reliability
Hours
Percentage Available
8,800
8,700
8,600
8,500
8,400
8,300
8,200
8,100
8,000
100.00%
99.00%
98.00%
97.00%
96.00%
95.00%
94.00%
93.00%
92.00%
96.94%
96.98%
95.70%
96.38%
94.64%
96.31%
97.51%
97.19%
97.82%
98.84%
98.21%
99.26%
98.68%
98.67%
99.54%
Company
E1
E2
E3
E4
E5
E6
E7
E8
E9
E10
E11
E12
E13
E14
E15
Available Hours
8,492
8,495
8,383
8,443
8,290
8,437
8,542
8,514
8,569
8,659
8,603
8,695
8,644
8,643
8,720
Percentage Available
96.94%
96.98%
95.70%
96.38%
94.64%
96.31%
97.51%
97.19%
97.82%
98.84%
98.21%
99.26%
98.68%
98.67%
99.54%
Available Hours
Percentage Available

Savannah Fire Department
2020 Truck
Reliability

Company	T1	T2	T5	T12	T13
Available Hours	8,605	8,600	8,418	8,711	8,689
Percentage Available	98.23%	98.17%	96.09%	99.44%	99.19%

Available Hours Percentage Available

Savannah Fire Department
2020 Rescue
Reliability



Company	R1	R2
Available Hours	8,363	8,507
Percentage Available	95.47%	97.12%

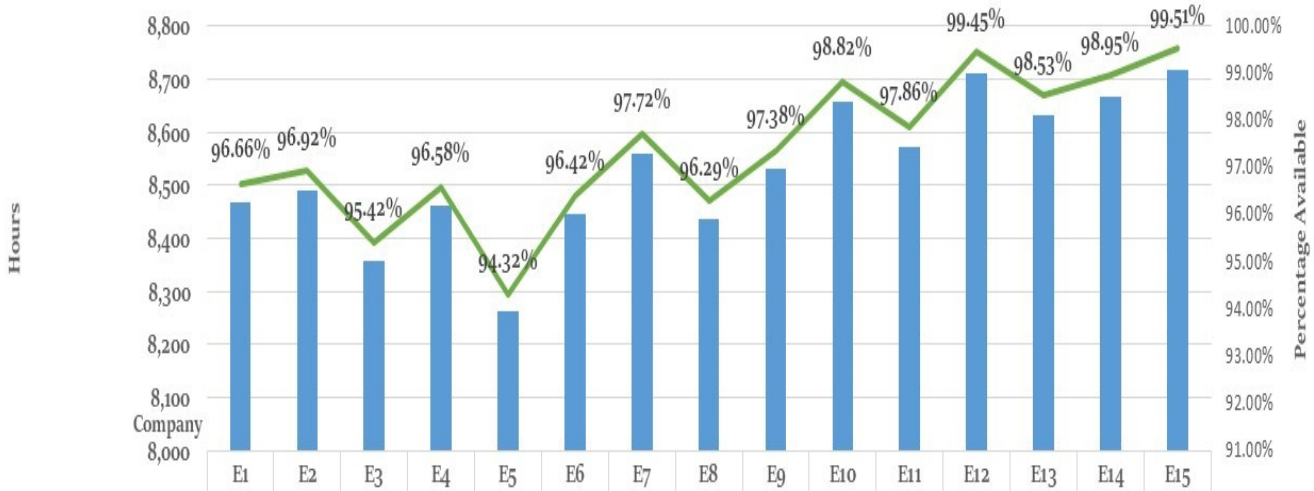
Available Hours Percentage Available

Savannah Fire Department
2020 Battalion Chief
Reliability

Company	BC1	BC2	BC3	Safety 1	HM2/CA
Available Hours	8,402	8,531	8,669	8,337	8,517
Percentage Available	95.91%	97.39%	98.96%	95.18%	97.22%

Available Hours Percentage Available

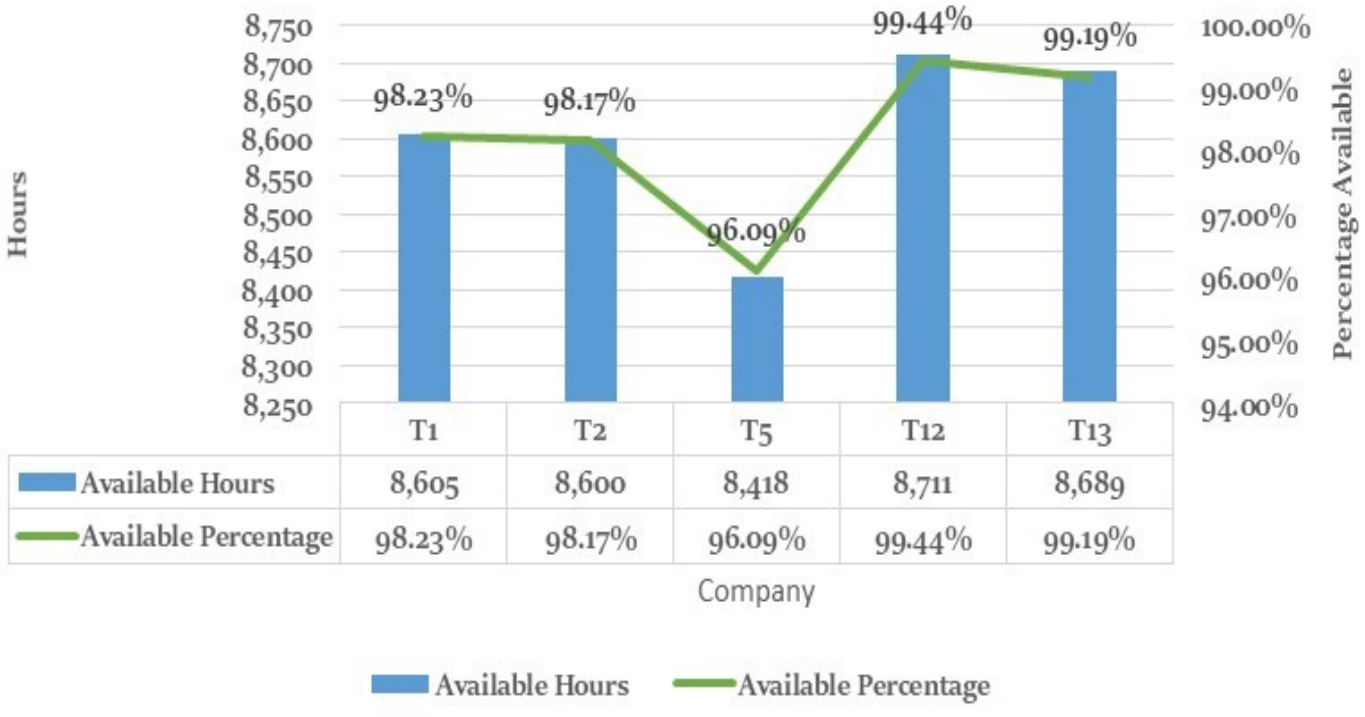
Savannah Fire Department
2019 Engine
Reliability



Company	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11	E12	E13	E14	E15
Available Hours	8,467	8,490	8,359	8,461	8,262	8,446	8,560	8,435	8,530	8,657	8,573	8,712	8,632	8,668	8,717
Available Percentage	96.66%	96.92%	95.42%	96.58%	94.32%	96.42%	97.72%	96.29%	97.38%	98.82%	97.86%	99.45%	98.53%	98.95%	99.51%

Available Hours Available Percentage

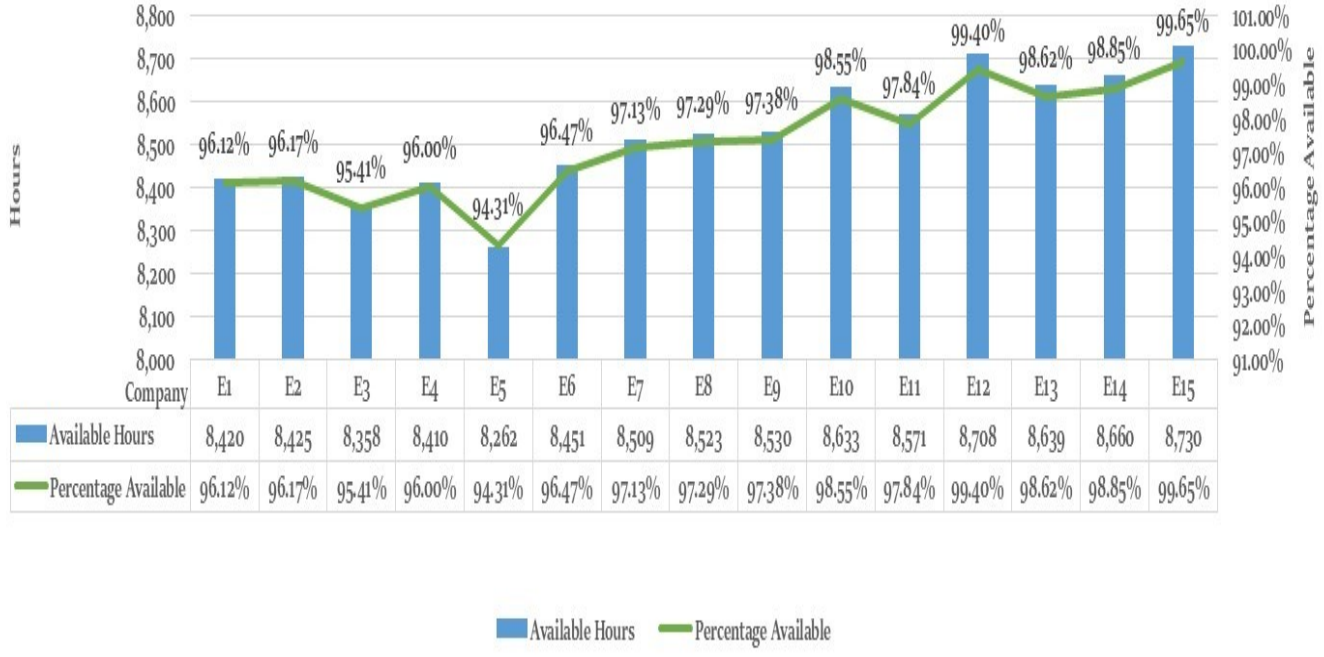
Savannah Fire Department
2019 Truck
Reliability



Savannah Fire Department
2019 Rescue
Reliability

Savannah Fire Department
2019 Battalion Chief
Reliability

Savannah Fire Department
2018 Engine
Reliability

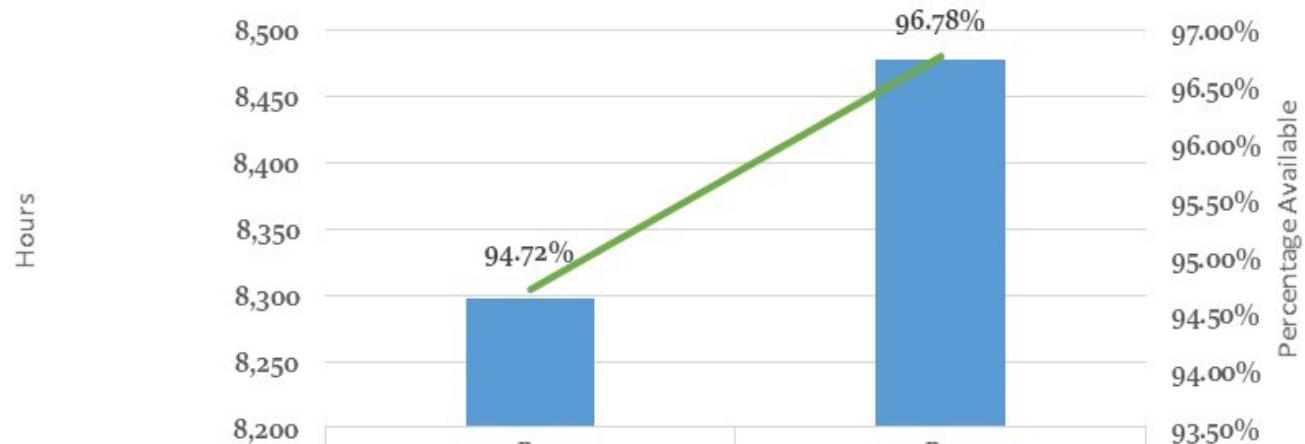


Savannah Fire Department
2018 Truck
Reliability

Company	T1	T2	T5	T12	T13
Available Hours	8,564	8,580	8,399	8,739	8,688
Percentage Available	97.76%	97.95%	95.87%	99.76%	99.17%

Available Hours Percentage Available

Savannah Fire Department
2018 Rescue
Reliability



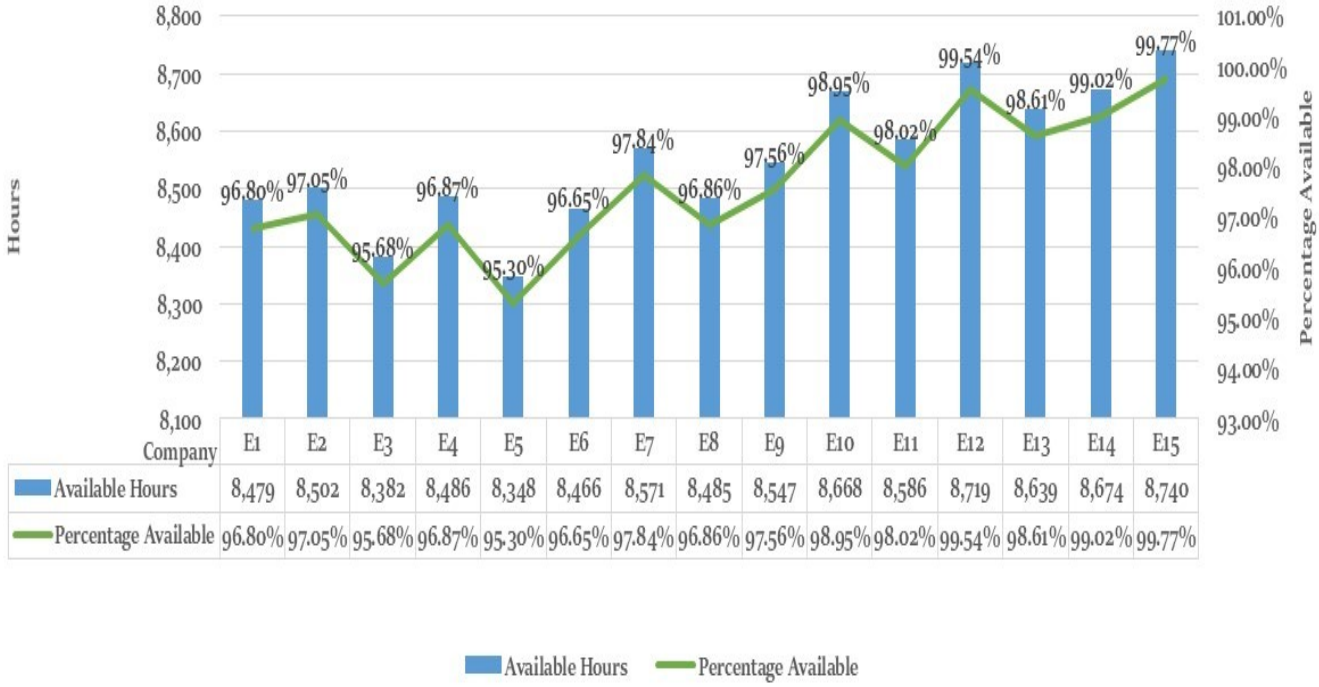
Company	R1	R2
Available Hours	8,298	8,477
Percentage Available	94.72%	96.78%

Available Hours Percentage Available

Savannah Fire Department
2018 Battalion Chief
Reliability

Company	BC1	BC2	BC3	Safety 1	HM2/CA
Available Hours	8,288	8,521	8,662	8,236	8,442
Percentage Available	94.61%	97.27%	98.88%	94.02%	96.37%

Savannah Fire Department
2017 Engine
Reliability



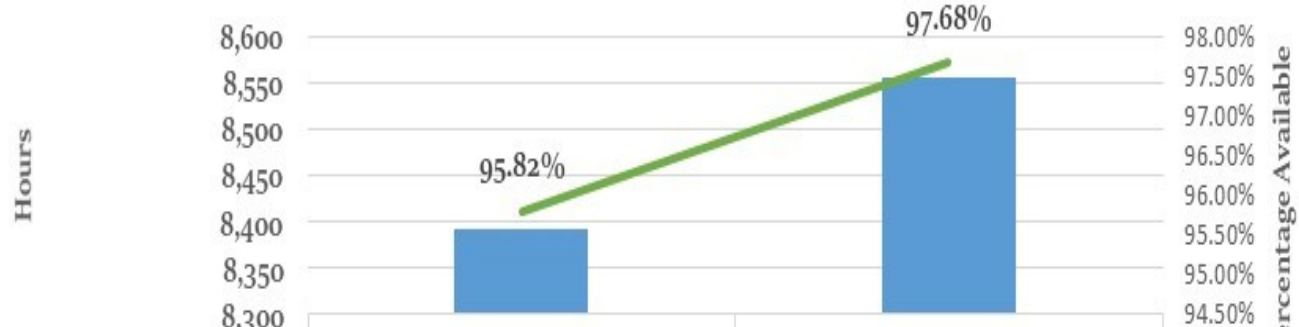
Company	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11	E12	E13	E14	E15
Available Hours	8,479	8,502	8,382	8,486	8,348	8,466	8,571	8,485	8,547	8,668	8,586	8,719	8,639	8,674	8,740
Percentage Available	96.80%	97.05%	95.68%	96.87%	95.30%	96.65%	97.84%	96.86%	97.56%	98.95%	98.02%	99.54%	98.61%	99.02%	99.77%

Savannah Fire Department
2017 Truck
Reliability

Company	T1	T2	T5	T12	T13
Available Hours	8,588	8,636	8,475	8,748	8,694
Available Percentage	98.03%	98.58%	96.74%	99.86%	99.25%

Available Hours Available Percentage

Savannah Fire Department
2017 Rescue
Reliability



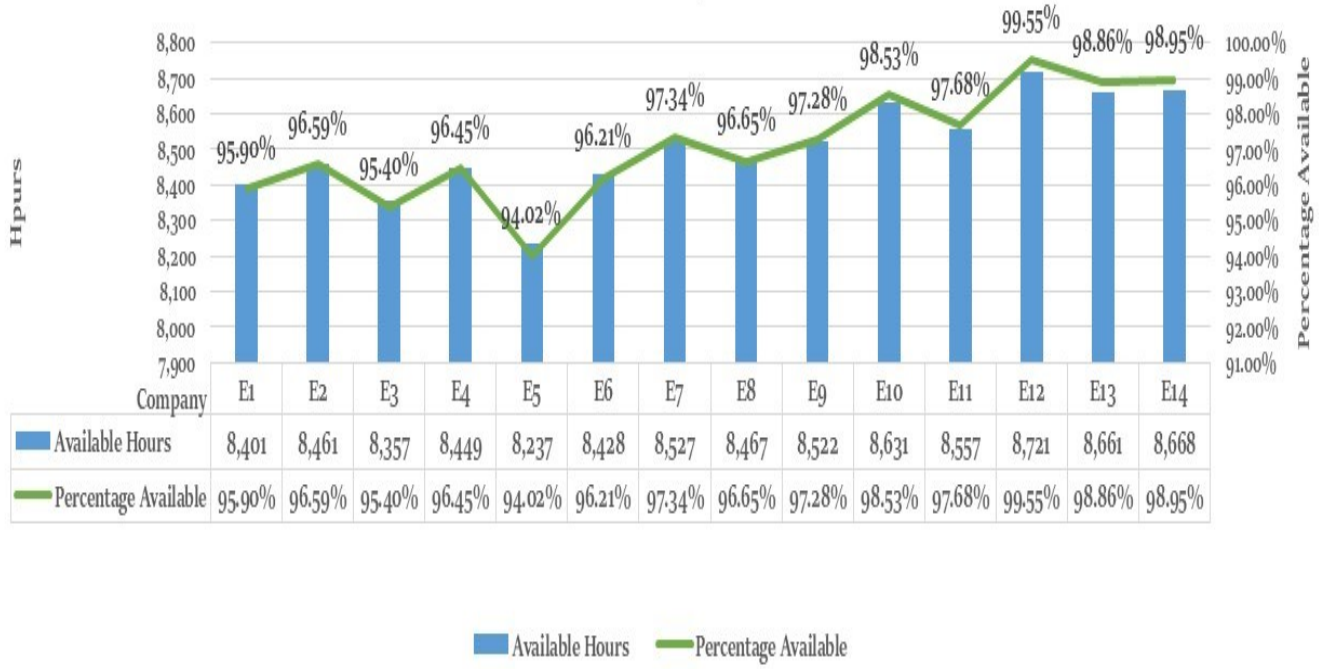
Company	R1	R2
Available Hours	8,393	8,557
Percentage Available	95.82%	97.68%

Available Hours Percentage Available

Savannah Fire Department
2017 Battalion Chief
Reliability

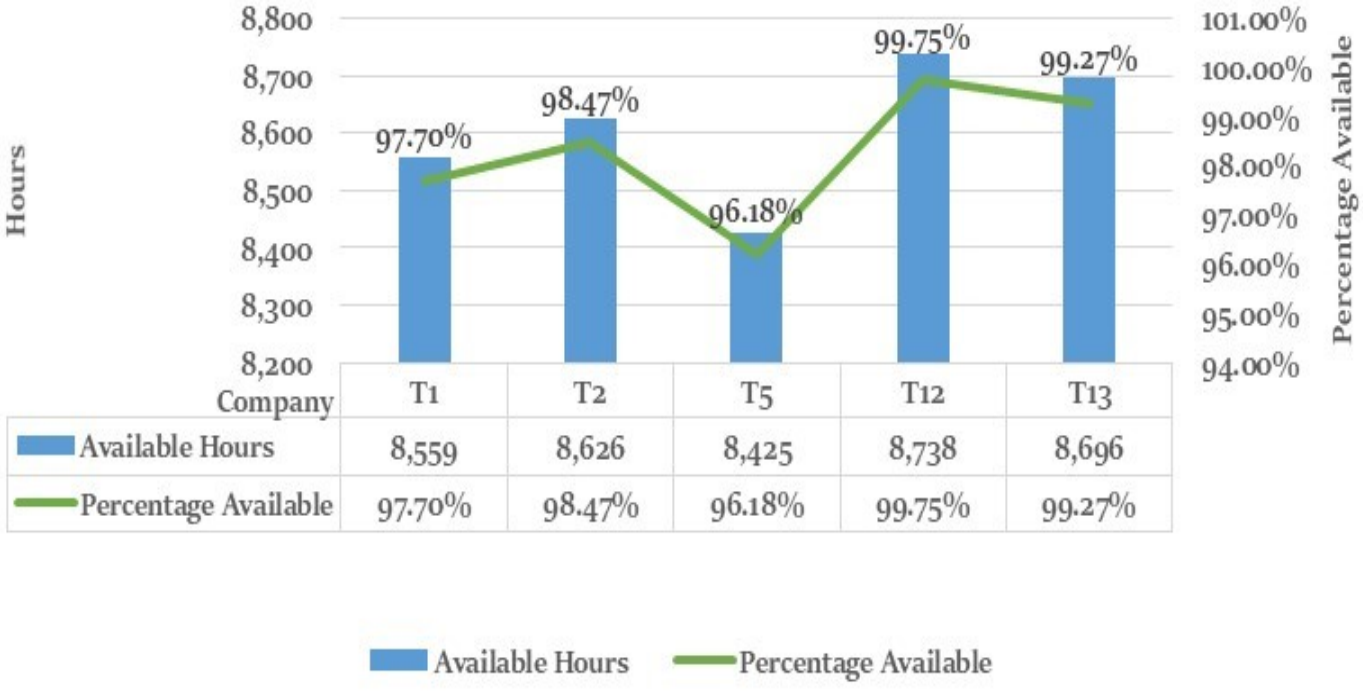
Company	BC1	BC2	BC3	Safety 1	HM2/CA
Available Hours	8,426	8,558	8,680	8,379	8,505
Percentage Available	96.19%	97.70%	99.09%	95.65%	97.09%

Savannah Fire Department
2016 Engine
Reliability



Company	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11	E12	E13	E14
Available Hours	8,401	8,461	8,357	8,449	8,237	8,428	8,527	8,467	8,522	8,631	8,557	8,721	8,661	8,668
Percentage Available	95.90%	96.59%	95.40%	96.45%	94.02%	96.21%	97.34%	96.65%	97.28%	98.53%	97.68%	99.55%	98.86%	98.95%

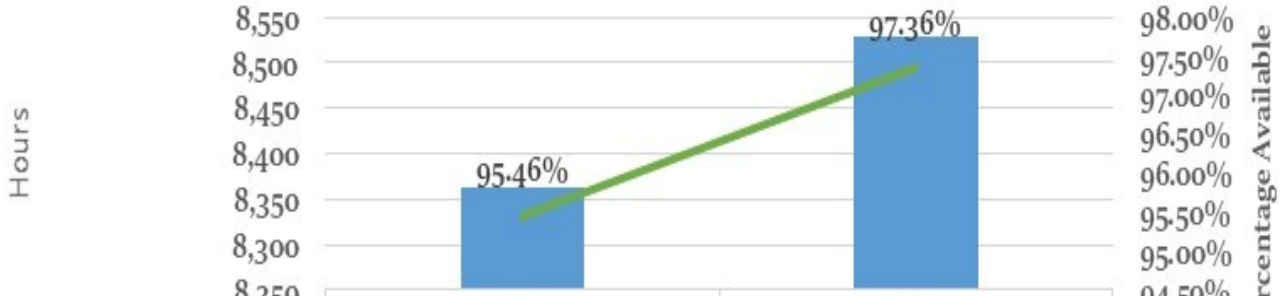
Savannah Fire Department
2016 Truck
Reliability



Company	T1	T2	T5	T12	T13
Available Hours	8,559	8,626	8,425	8,738	8,696
Percentage Available	97.70%	98.47%	96.18%	99.75%	99.27%

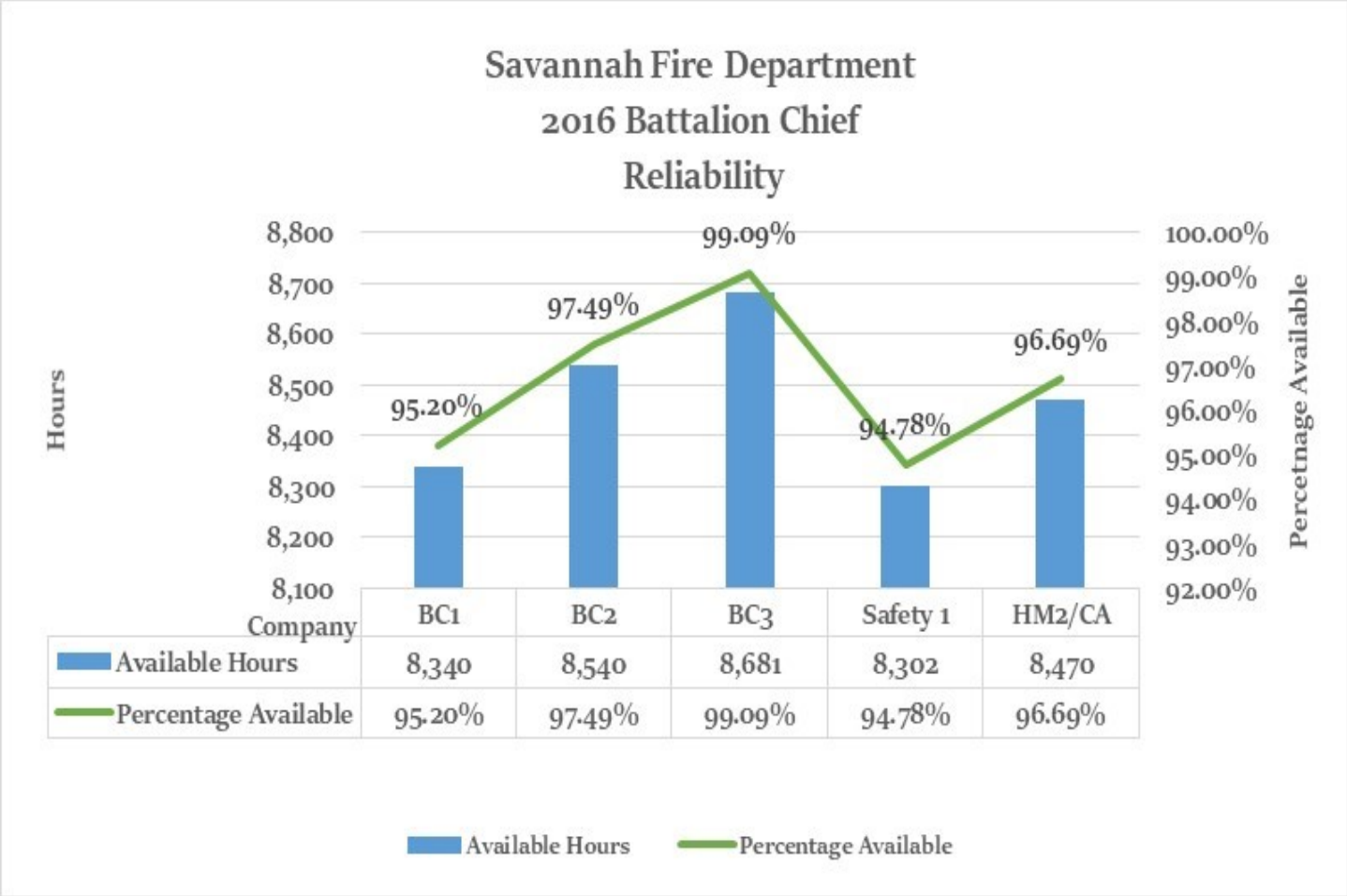
Available Hours Percentage Available

Savannah Fire Department
2016 Rescue
Reliability



Company	R1	R2
Available Hours	8,362	8,529
Percentage Available	95.46%	97.36%

Available Hours Percentage Available


Savannah Fire Department
2016 Battalion Chief
Reliability
Hours
Percetnage Available
8,800
8,700
8,600
8,500
8,400
8,300
8,200
8,100
100.00%
99.00%
98.00%
97.00%
96.00%
95.00%
94.00%
93.00%
92.00%
95.20%
97.49%
99.09%
94.78%
96.69%
Company
BC1
BC2
BC3
Safety 1
HM2/CA
Available Hours
8,340
8,540
8,681
8,302
8,470
Percentage Available
95.20%
97.49%
99.09%
94.78%
96.69%
Available Hours
Percentage Available

APPENDIX F: RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Type I Fire Resistive: Walls, partitions, columns, floors and roofs are noncombustible. Designed to withstand the effects of fire for a limited time and prevent fire spread. Made of poured concrete and steel. Steel members must have a fire protective coating

Type II Noncombustible: Walls, partitions, columns, floors and roofs are noncombustible but provide less fire resistance. Does not withstand the effects of fire or fire spread. "Noncombustible" refers to the fuel the building contributes, not its resistance to spread of fire. Typically exposed metal floor and roof system and metal or masonry walls. Least stable in terms of collapse, when exposed to fire.

Type III Ordinary: Walls of masonry or other noncombustible walls with a 2 hour fire rating. Floors, roofs and interior partitions are of wood

Type IV Heavy Timber: Walls of masonry or other noncombustible walls with a 2 hour fire rating. Interior columns, beams and girders are heavy timber (minimum 8x8). Floors and roofs are heavy planks (3x6 minimum). Extremely heavy fire load yet resistant to ignition and collapse due to mass of structural members. Usually lacks hidden voids. Once ignited, it requires large volumes of water to extinguish

Type V Wood Frame: Walls, floors, and roofs that are made wholly or in part of wood. Structure contributes significantly to fire load yet is reasonably resistant to collapse. (Exception, lightweight construction)

LIFE HAZARDS (NFPA 101)

Assemble/ Educational: An occupancy (1) used for a gathering of 50 or more persons for deliberation, worship, entertainment, eating, drinking, amusement, awaiting transportation, or similar uses; or (2) used as a special amusement building, regardless of occupant load. An occupancy used for educational purposes through the twelfth grade by six or more persons for 4 or more hours per day or more than 12 hours per week.

Residential/ Hotels: A building or portion thereof containing three or more dwelling units with independent cooking and bathroom facilities. A Hotel is a building or groups of buildings under the same management in which there are sleeping accommodations for more than 16 persons and primarily used by transients for lodging with or without meals

Healthcare/ Detention: An occupancy used for purposes of medical or other treatment or care of four or more persons where such occupants are mostly incapable of self-preservation due to age, physical or mental disability, or because of security measures not under the occupants' control. A detention occupancy used to house one or more persons under varied degrees of restraint or security where such occupants are mostly incapable of self-preservation because of security measures not under the occupants' control

Business/ Industrial/ Government: A Business occupancy used for the transaction of business other than mercantile. An Industrial occupancy in which products are manufactured or in which processing, assembling, mixing, packaging, finishing, decorating, or repair operations are conducted. Local, State or Federal government occupancy

Storage: An occupancy used primarily for the storage or sheltering of goods, merchandise, products, vehicles, or animals

TERRORISM THREAT

No Risk: Currently, no threat to this establishment and the level of deterrence and/or defense provided by the existing countermeasures is adequate

Low: This is not a high profile facility and provides a possible target and/or the level of deterrence and/or defense provided by the existing countermeasures is adequate.

Moderate: This is a moderate profile facility (not well known outside the local area or region) that provides a potential target and/or the level of deterrence and/or defense provided by the existing countermeasures is marginally adequate.

High: This is a high profile regional facility or a moderate profile national facility that provides an attractive target and/or the level of deterrence and/or defense provided by the existing countermeasures is inadequate.

Extremely High: This is a high profile facility that provides a very attractive target for potential 12 adversaries, and the level of deterrence and/or defense provided by the existing countermeasures is inadequate.

COMMUNITY/ ECONOMIC IMPACT

Insignificant: No fatalities, injuries or impact on health, No persons displaced and no personal support required, No damage to properties, No disruption to community services or infrastructure. No impact on environment.

Minor: Small number of people affected (<10), no fatalities, and small number of minor injuries with first aid treatment, Minor displacement of people for <6 hours and minor personal support required, Minor localized disruption to community services or infrastructure <6 hours. Minor impact on environment with no lasting effects.

Moderate: Limited number of people affected (11 - 50), no fatalities, but some hospitalization and medical treatment required, Localized displacement of small number of people for 6 – 24 hours. Personal support satisfied through local arrangements, Localized damage that is rectified by routine arrangements, Normal community functioning with some inconvenience. Environment - Some impact on environment with short-term effects.

Significant: Significant number of people (51-100) in affected area impacted with multiple fatalities, multiple serious or extensive injuries, and significant hospitalization, large number of people displaced for 6 - 24 hours or possibly beyond. External resources required for personal support, Significant

Catastrophic: Very large number of people (>100) in affected area(s) impacted with significant numbers of fatalities, large number of people requiring hospitalization with serious injuries with long term effects, General and widespread displacement for prolonged duration and extensive personal support required, Extensive damage to properties in affected area requiring major demolition, Serious damage to infrastructure causing significant disruption to, or loss of, key services for prolonged period, Community unable to function without significant support. Environment - Significant long-term impact on environment and/or permanent damage

INCIDENT OCCURRENCE

Rare: 1% or less May occur only in exceptional circumstances; may occur once every five hundred or more years.

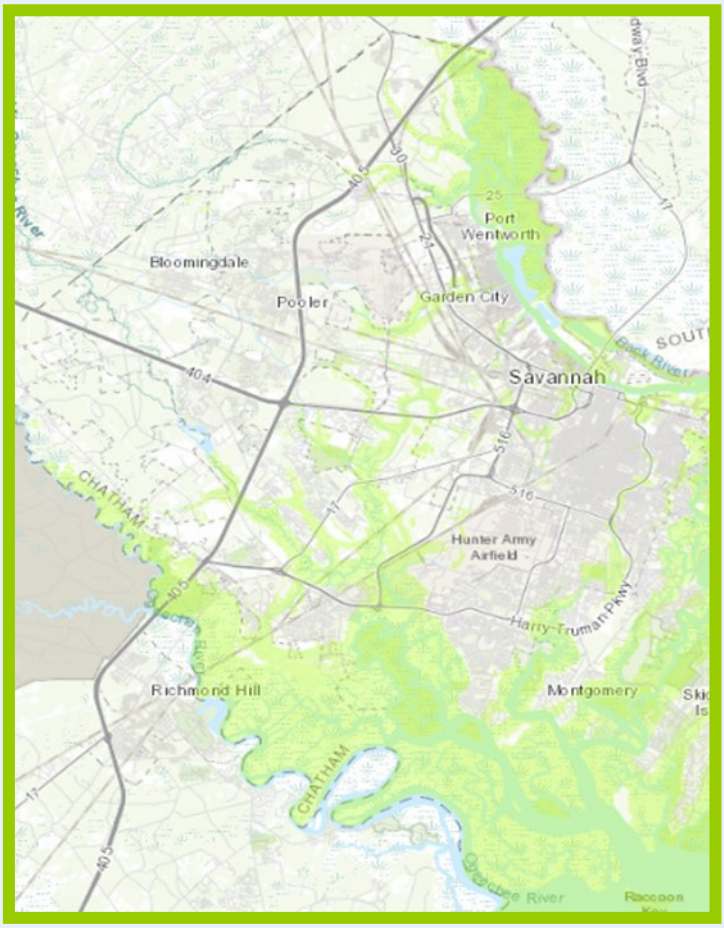
Unlikely: 2%-25% Is not expected to occur; and/or no recorded incidents or anecdotal evidence; and/or no recent incidents in associated organizations, facilities or communities; and/or little opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur once every one hundred years.

Possible: 26%-50% Might occur at some time; and/or few, infrequent, random recorded incidents or little anecdotal evidence; and/or very few incidents in associated or comparable organizations, facilities or communities; and/or some opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur once every twenty years.

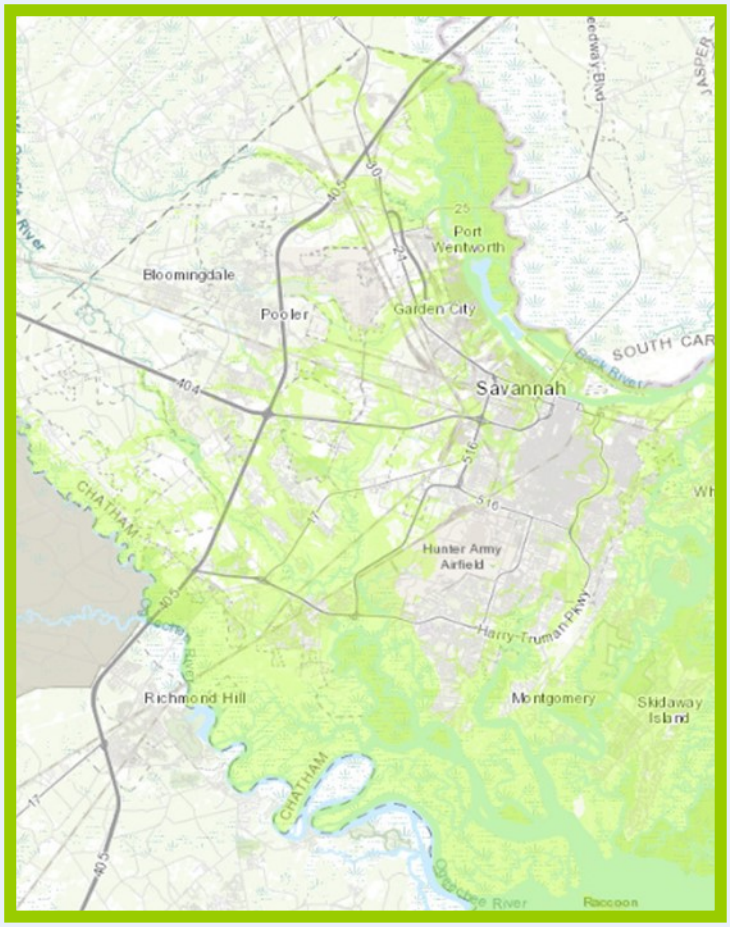
Probable: 51%-75% Likely to or may occur/recur every 5 – 7 years; regular recorded incidents and 4 strong anecdotal evidence and will probably occur in many circumstances.

Highly Probable: 76%-100% Likely to or may occur/recur every 5 years or less; high level of 5 recorded incidents and/or strong anecdotal evidence

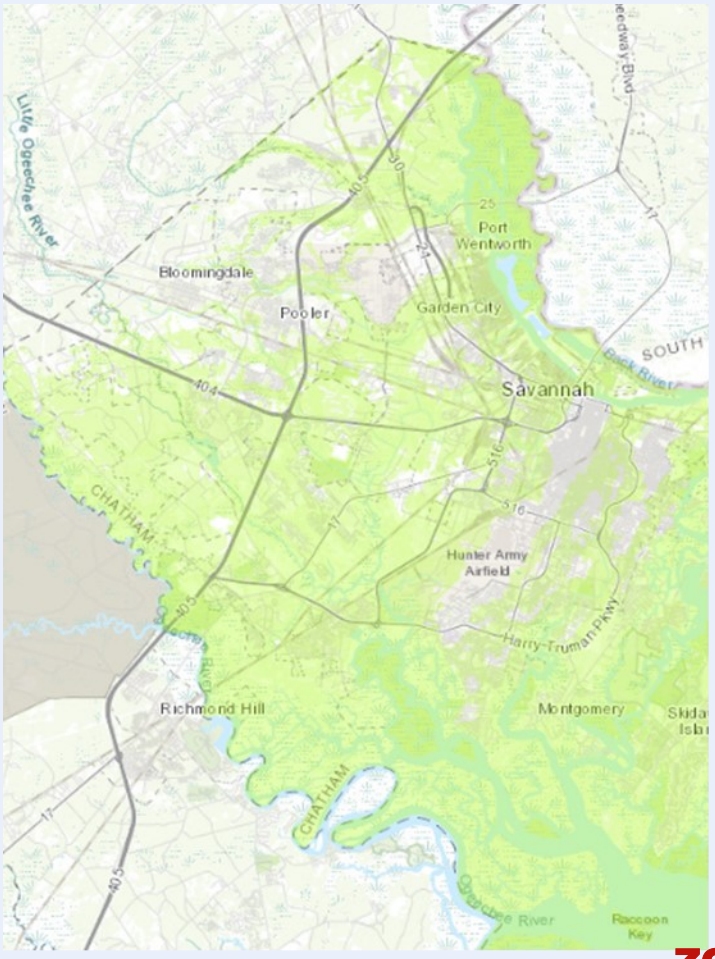
ZONE 1



ZONE 2

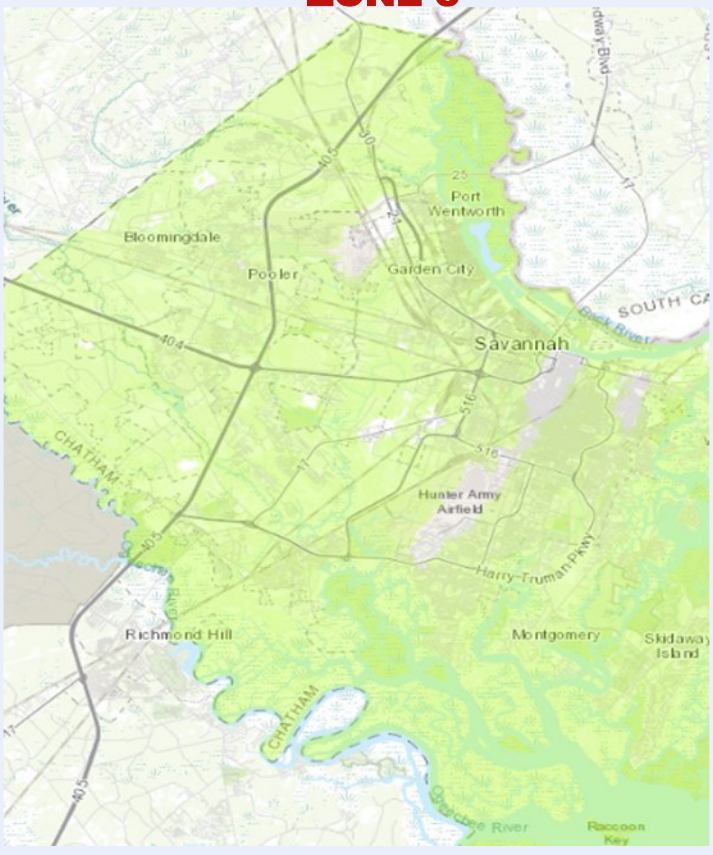


ZONE 3



ZONE 4

ZONE 5



Savannah Fire Department Risk Assessment Valuation Form						
Building Characteristics						**Score**
Proposed Category Description	Industrial/Storage (10 pts)	Commercial (8 pts)	Hospital/ Institutional (6 pts)	Hotels (4 pts)	Single/ Multi Family (2 pts)	10
Building Construction Type	Class V (10 pts)	Class IV (8 pts)	Class III (6 pts)	Class II (3 pts)	Class I (1 pts)	3
Fire Exposure Distance	0-10' (10 pts)	11'-20' (8 pts)	21'-30' (6 pts)	31'-75' (3 pts)	76' + (1 point)	3
Facility Size (Total Square Feet)	500,000 + (5 pts)	100K -499,999 (4 pts)	25K - 99,999 (3 pts)	10K -24,999 (2pts)	less than 10,000 (1 point	5
People Exposure	251 plus (5 pts)	101-250 (4 pts)	26-100 (3 pts)	10-25 (2pts)	9 or less (1 point)	5
Life Hazard (NFPA 101)	Assmeble/ Educational (10 pts)	Residential / Hotel (8 pts)	Healthcare/ Detention (6 pts)	Business / Industrial (4 pts)	Storage (2pts)	4
Flood Zone	Zone 1 (5 pts)	Zone 2 (4 pts)	Zone 3 (3 pts)	Zone 4 (2 pts)	Zone 5 (1 pts)	4
Terrorism Threat	Extremely High (10 pts)	High (8 pts)	Moderate (6 pts)	Low (2 pts)	No Risk (0 points)	8
Community/ Economic Impact	Catastrophic (10 pts)	Significant (8 pts)	Moderate (6 pts)	Minor (2 pts)	Insignificant (1 point)	10
Incidence Occurance	High probability: 76-100% (5 pts)	Probable: 51-75% (4 pts)	Possible: 26-50% (3pts)	Unlikely: 2-25% (2 pts)	Rare: 1% or less (1 point)	2
					Total	**54**

Risk Rating
Low 0-20
Moderate 21-50
High 51-80

Risk Score	**54**
Risk Rating	**High**

APPENDIX G: RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY (NON-FIRE)

Savannah Fire Department (SFD) measures non-fire risk in the areas of hazardous material, technical rescue, emergency medical, and marine response. Risk and tasking matrix are built for each risk as low, moderate, or high risk. SFD uses a tri-axial measurement consisting of probability, consequence, and Impact. This tri-axial measurement utilizes Heron's Formula to produce quantifiable value to each risk level. The tri-axial tool SFD risk assessment was validated by a risk assessment team which consisted of the fire chief, two assistant chiefs, twelve battalion chiefs, and five fire captains. Each team member assigned a risk level number for probability, consequence and impact to the agency. The average of all team members was calculated and then assigned a number based on the average for Probability, Consequence, and Impact with the average number being rounded up or down if it fell below or above .50%.

Risk Assessment Instructions:

1. Probability: This the likelihood that a risk will occur. Use the scoring scale to evaluate each risk.
2. Consequence: This measures the severity of the loss in each risk level. Use the scale to measure the consequences of loss in each category.
3. Impact: This measures the impact on the agency in number of resources that are needed to effectively mitigate each risk.

MEASUREMENT OF PROBABILITY, CONSEQUENCE, AND IMPACT

Score	Probability
2	One or two times a year (rare)
4	Quarterly (unlikely)
6	Monthly (possible)
8	Weekly (likely)
10	Daily (almost certain)

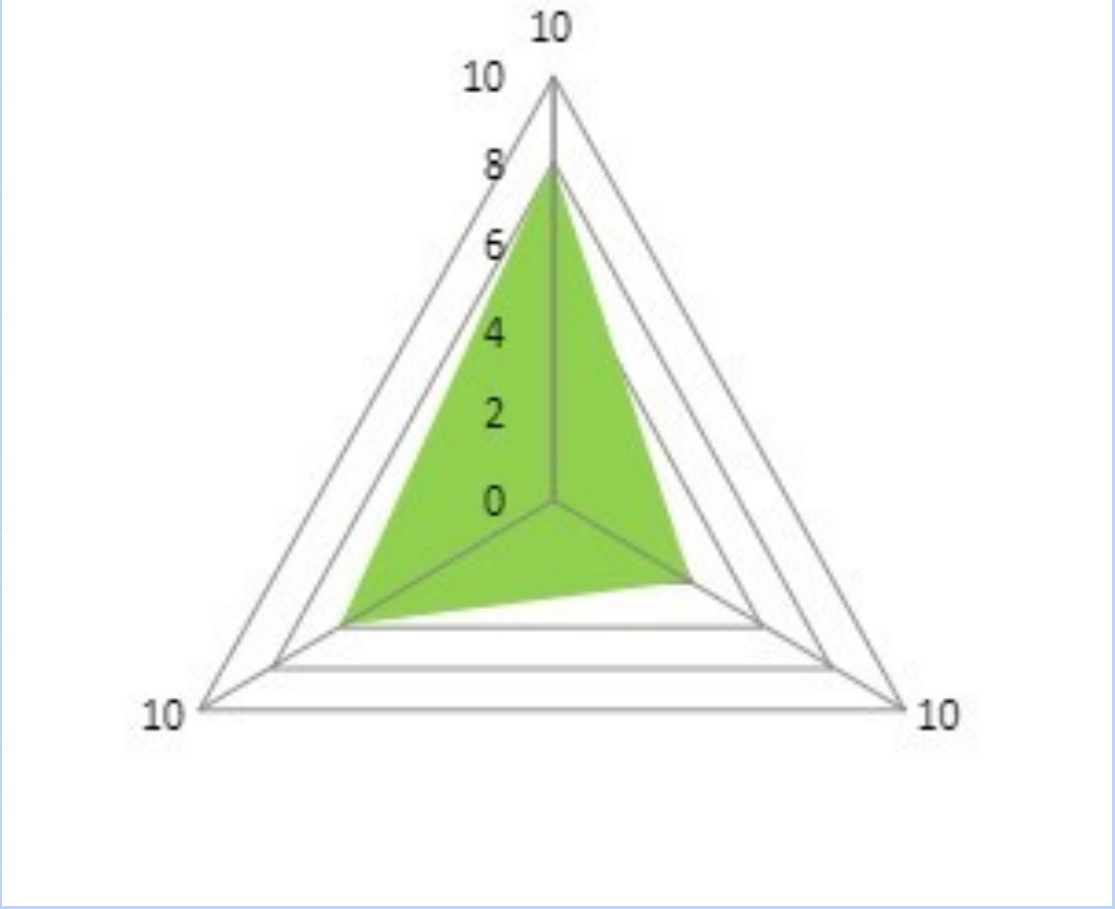
CONSEQUENCE			
Score	**Financial**	**Life Loss**	**Emotional/Historical/Social/ Environmental**
2	No loss	No Loss	No impact
4	Minor loss	Potential / Loss of single life	Low impact
6	Moderate loss	Loss of a single life with the potential for multiple	Moderate impact
8	Significant loss	Potential for multiple life loss	Significant impact
10	Extraordinary loss	High probability of multiple life loss	Extraordinary impact

Score	Impact (Number of Resources)
2	1-2 units
4	3-4 units
6	5-6 units
8	7-10 units
10	11 or more units

RISK LEVEL CHART

RISK	RISK CATEGORY		RISK TYPE
Probability of occurrence			8
Consequence to community			4
Impact on Fire Department			6
SCORE			44.18144407

RISK SCORE



FIRE RISK LEVEL CHART

FIRE RISK ASSESSMENT				
Call Type	**Probability**	**Consequence**	**Impact**	**Score**
Trash Fire	8	2	2	**16.24**
Vehicle Fire	8	4	2	25.92
Transport Vehicle Fire	4	5	2	16.79
Rail Vehicle Fire	2	6	4	19.79
Motor Home Fire	3	5	3	16.29
Camper Fire	2	5	2	10.39
Heavy Equipment Fire	3	5	2	13.43
Forest Fire	2	5	4	16.79
Brush Fire	7	4	2	22.84
Grass Fire	8	3	2	20.83
Trash Fire (Outside)	8	2	2	16.24
Garbage Landfill Fire	2	5	5	20.31
Consturction Landfill Fire	2	4	4	13.85
Dumpster Fire	7	4	2	22.84
Trash Compactor Fire (Outside)	7	3	2	18.34
Storage fire (Outside)	5	4	5	26.69
Equipment Fire (Outside)	4	3	2	11.04
Cultivated Crop Fire	2	3	2	6.63
Building Fire (Residential)	8	6	7	60.01
Building Fire (Parking Garage (above and below grade) and Airport Structural	3	7	6	35.55
Building Fire (Target Hazard)	5	9	7	60.07
Building Fire (Second or Third Alarm)	3	9	10	69.74
Fires in Structures other than Buildings (Target Hazard)	3	8	9	56.96

RISK LEVEL	SCORE
Low	1 to 30
Moderate	31 to 65
High	66 +

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RISK LEVEL CHART

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RISK ASSESSMENT				
Call Type	**Probability**	**Consequence**	**Impact**	**Score**
Minor Hydrocarbon (<10 gallons)	8	3	2	20.83
Biological Hazard	8	3	2	20.83
Carbon Monoxide Detector (No Symptoms)	8	3	2	20.83
Carbon Monoxide Detector (With Symptoms)	7	4	4	30.19
Vehicle Accident (Cleanup)	9	3	2	23.33
Gas Leak (Outside)	8	4	3	29.52
Gas Leak (Inside)	8	5	6	49.01
IED/ Clandestine Drug Lab	3	8	6	40.02
Suspicisous Powder	2	3	5	13.43
Hazmat Release (Small) 10-55 gallons	5	6	5	34.82
Hazmat Release >55 gallons	4	7	6	39.52
Fire with Hazardous Material Invovled	4	10	9	74.14

RISK LEVEL	SCORE
Low	1 to 30
Moderate	31 to 60
High	61+

TECHNICAL RESCUE RISK LEVEL CHART

TECHNICAL RESCUE RISK ASSESSMENT				
Call Type	**Probability**	**Consequence**	**Impact**	**Score**
Elevator Rescue	9	3	2	23.33
Vehicle Extrication	8	4	3	29.52
Technical Rescue Level I				
Heavy Vehicle/ Machinery Extrication	4	5	6	30.62
Technical Rescue Level II				
Confined Space Rescue	3	7	7	40.51
Rope Rescue	4	5	7	34.70
Trench Rescue	2	6	7	32.43
Structural Collapse	4	8	9	61.25
Swift / Flood / Dive Water Rescue	4	6	7	39.52

EMERGENCY MEDICAL RISK LEVEL CHART

EMERGENCY MEDICAL RISK ASSESSMENT				
Call Type	**Probability**	**Consequence**	**Impact**	**Score**
Medical Assist (Assist EMS)	10	3	2	25.84
EMS call (excluding vehicle accident with injuries)	10	3	2	25.84
Vehicle accident	10	3	2	25.84
Motor vehicle/Pedestrian accident	10	3	2	25.84

Risk Level	**Score**
Low	1 to 30
Moderate	31 to 60
High	61+

MARINE RISK LEVEL CHART

MARINE RISK ASSESSMENT				
Call Type	**Probability**	**Consequence**	**Impact**	**Score**
Maritime Level I (Recreational Boat Fire/Boating Accident/Vessel in Distress)	3	6	2	15.87
Maritime Level II (Commercial Boat Fire/ Commercial Vessel in Distress)	3	8	8	51.22
Maritime Level III (Overturned vessel/ Plane or vehicle crash with potential victims in Savannah River or navigable waterway)	3	8	8	51.22
Maritime Level IV (Hazardous Material or CBRNE release in the Savannah River or navigable waterway	3	10	9	69.74

RISK LEVEL	SCORE
Low	1 to 30
Moderate	31 to 60
High	61+