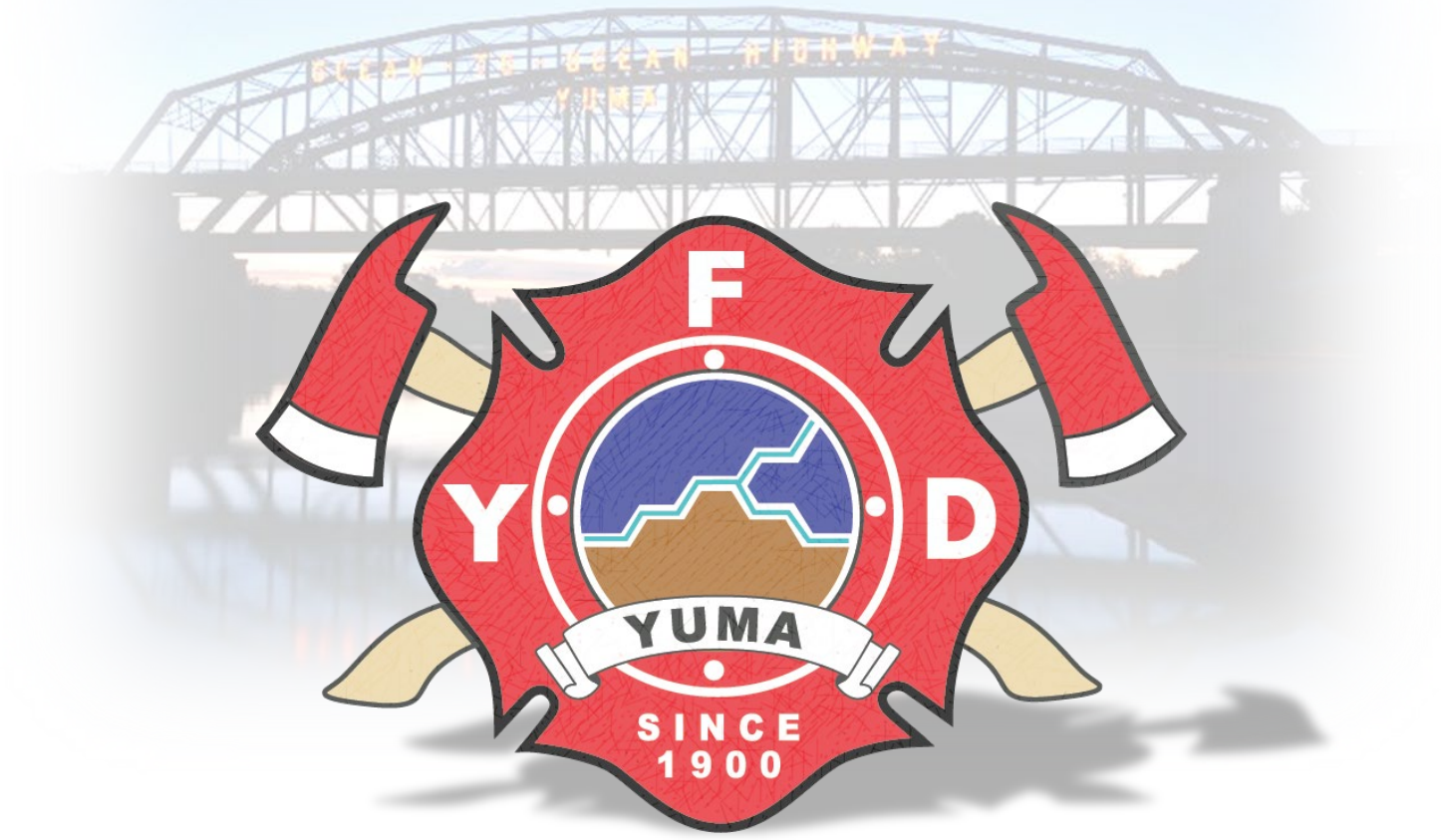
Yuma Fire Department

Community Risk Assessment/ Standards of Coverage



We Can't Wait to Help

July 15, 2024

CITY OF Yuma

Yuma Fire Department

Community Risk Assessment/ Standards of Coverage

(CRA/SOC)

CRA/SOC Development Team

Dustin Fields, Fire Chief

John Louser, Assistant Fire Chief

Dennis Gasrow, Fire Captain, Accreditation Manager

Richard Root, Battalion Chief, Assistant Accreditation Manager

Ruth Gloria, Administrative Support Supervisor

Stephanie Caraway, Administrative Assistant

Traci Campuzano, Data Analysis RMS reports

Daniel Espino, Battalion Chief/EMS

Kayla Franklin, Fire Marshal Community Risk Assessment

David Padilla, Jr., Public Information Officer

William Unterseh, Battalion Chief/A-Shift

Alvin Luedtke, Battalion Chief/B-Shift

Daniel Ott, Battalion Chief/C-Shift

On behalf of the fire chief and accreditation team, we would like to offer special thanks to all Yuma Fire Department and City of Yuma personnel for their assistance in the development of the CRA/SOC and Fire and Emergency Services Self-Assessment Manual (FESSAM).

Thank you.

FESSAM Development

Dusty Fields, Fire Chief

John Louser, Assistant Fire Chief

William Unterseh, Battalion Chief

Richard Root, Battalion Chief

Kayla Franklin, Fire Marshal

Ryan Johnson, Fire Captain

Dennis Gasrow, Fire Captain

Anthony Jacobo, Fire Captain

Gary Welch, Fire Captain

John Whitson, Fire Captain

Alvin Luedtke, Fire Captain

Jordan Bowers, Fire Captain

Ruth Gloria, Administrative Support Supervisor

Stephanie Caraway, Administrative Assistant

Traci Campuzano, Management Analyst

Jason Smith, Assistant IT Director

Jeremy Jeffcoat, Assistant IT Director

Robert Conley, Lieutenant

Gabriela Trevino, Dispatch Supervisor

Heather Morris, Dispatch Supervisor

Karla Lobatos, Assistant Director of Finance

Maura Luna, Principal Accountant

Adrian Aranda Human Resource Manager

Data and Support

Jennifer Albers, Principal Planner

Craig Hochheimer, Utilities Systems Supervisor

Erik Gutierrez, GIS Analyst

Monica Welch, HR Director

The Community Risk Assessment/Standards of Care (CRA/SOC) is considered a "living" document. Annually, a review of the CRA/SOC shall be performed by the accreditation team to ensure it remains both current and relevant.

CRA/SOC Update Log

Description	CRA/SOC Team Facilitator	Fire Chief	Date
2023 CRA/SOC	Ryan Johnson	D. Fields	03/2023
2024 Update	Dennis Gasrow	D. Fields	07/2024
2025 Update			
2026 Update			
2027 Update			

Table of Contents

A. Introduction

Purpose

The Yuma Fire Department strives to provide the highest level of professionalism and efficiency in response and program delivery to the citizens and visitors to the City of Yuma. As part of striving for excellence, the agency has been committed to achieving this level through evaluation, review, and progressive development of programs and services provided to the community. This self-evaluation process was originally brought forth when the Yuma Fire Department began moving toward agency accreditation, an industry gold standard, through the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) in 2003. Since its initial success as one of just over 300 accredited agencies internationally, the Yuma Fire Department has continued to strive toward continuous improvement to serve the community's needs effectively. This document, the Community Risk Assessment/Standards of Coverage (CRA/SOC), has been one of the guiding tools used through the process to evaluate risks in the community and ensure that what is provided by the agency to address these risks is effective, efficient, and based on sound decisions.

For the agency to effectively provide the needed services safely and efficiently to the members and visitors to the City of Yuma, the agency must first understand the needs and the associated risks within the community. To do this, the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) has established, as part of the accreditation process, the CRA/SOC process. The agency's CRA/SOC provides an in-depth internal evaluation and analysis of agency response practices based on the risk assessment of the City of Yuma.

The CRA/SOC provides a thorough evaluation process to determine community needs and how the agency addresses those needs. In addition to identifying specific needs, the CRA/SOC offers the opportunity to evaluate areas of needed improvement and to provide a factual basis that gives direction for adjustments to the agency's response practices and services.

This document reviews current agency operations from each division. It explains existing services that provide response practices based on historical data and provides insight into the agency's future direction.

Executive Summary

The Yuma Fire Department has a proud history of providing the most efficient and professional services to the citizens whom it serves. Since the agency's creation in 1900, the agency has grown and developed, keeping pace with the community. The agency's goal is to continue to develop and advance to meet the ever-changing needs of the community as well as to fulfill its vision through its stated mission statement.

The agency is committed to the continued and uninterrupted accreditation process through the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI). This process allows the agency to evaluate its operations from within, followed by an external review to verify and validate all aspects of the agency's functions. This system enables the agency to consistently evaluate its actions and adjust as necessary. The Community Risk Assessment/Standards of Care (CRA/SOC) document is part of this process.

The agency's CRA/SOC document provides information on how this process was achieved. As part of this document development, the agency identified its critical task requirements for the services offered, established benchmark response times to fulfill the specified requirements, and evaluated how well it met these benchmarks. Along with this process, the agency has addressed the city to which we respond. This was achieved by identifying the agency's response to include specific hazards within each area. These processes allow the agency to work toward achieving its established goals and objectives.

This process of self-assessment and the development of the CRA/SOC document have allowed the agency to prove to the community that it strives to instill a sense of safety, security, and pride in those it serves through professional emergency intervention, education, and prevention services.

B. Yuma-the Community Served - Area Characteristics

Legal Basis

The City of Yuma was incorporated as a charter city in 1914. It adopted its first charter in June of that year. Yuma is the economic hub and county seat of Yuma County. The town is located along the Colorado River in southwestern Arizona. It is halfway between the major population centers of Phoenix, Arizona, and San Diego, California.

The city operates under a council-manager form of government. The city council has six members elected at large for staggered four-year terms. The elected mayor is the seventh voting member of the council, who, along with the remaining council members, is elected on a non-partisan basis. The city council is responsible for passing ordinances, adopting the budget, appointing members of commissions, and hiring the city administrator. The city administrator carries out the city council's policies and ordinances, oversees the city's day-to-day operations, and appoints the various department directors.

The Yuma Fire Department is legally established, outlined within the City Charter, Title 3, Chapter 31: Section 31-01, Departments established, as amended by City Ordinance 2000-34 on June 21, 2000. The legal authority for the city to establish such a department is derived from the Charter of the City of Yuma, initially approved in 1915 by Arizona Governor W.P. Hunt. Those powers are authorized in Article III, Section 1, General Powers.

Area Description

Yuma is in the Yuma and Gila valleys of Southwestern Arizona, where Arizona, California, and Mexico converge. With a climate that mixes pure desert sunshine with the calm waters of the Colorado and Gila Rivers, Yuma offers its residents a year-round vista of surrounding rugged mountains and green agricultural fields. The incorporated area of Yuma is approximately 120.7 square miles and houses over 108,010 full-time residents.

The City of Yuma is a full-service council-manager government. It is governed by a charter, Arizona state statutes, and an adopted Strategic Management Plan. The city employs approximately 1,046 full and part-time employees in fourteen departments. Public services include police, fire, water, and wastewater utilities, solid waste services, parks, recreation, and arts & culture services.

History of Yuma

Yuma's history dates to 1540 when Hernando de Alarcon, the Spanish explorer, became the first European to see the site of the present-day City of Yuma. From 1540 to 1854, Yuma was under the flags of Spain and Mexico, but in 1854 became a territorial possession of the United States through the Gadsden Purchase. In the 1850s, Yuma became the major river crossing of the California gold seekers. From the 1850s to the 1870s, steamboats on the Colorado River transported passengers and goods to mines, ranches, and military outposts in the area, serving the ports of Yuma, Laguna, Castle Dome, and others. In the early 1900s, the Yuma Project was completed by the US Bureau of Reclamation. This project established or expanded an irrigation canal system that has since used the Yuma area's senior water rights for Colorado River water to make Yuma a prime agricultural center.

Economic Base

Agriculture remains the largest segment of Yuma's economic triad of agriculture, military, and tourism. Agribusiness now contributes over $3.1 billion to Yuma's economy each year. The industry has grown from field production of vegetables and fruits to include several substantive production plants producing fresh-cut salads and other value-added products. However, even field production has changed by field-packing vegetables for shipment to market. While awaiting shipment across the country, those products are now housed in several extensive commercial cooling facilities.

Yuma is home to two military bases critical to the nation's defense. Both contribute significantly to Yuma's economy. The Marine Corps Air Station conducts pilot tactical training using the adjacent Barry M. Goldwater Range. Along with several attack squadrons, including the famous 'Black Sheep' squadron, the base is home to the Marine Aviation Weapons and Tactics Squadron One (MAWTS-1), the host of the graduate level, Weapons and Tactics Instructor Course (WTI). WTI is the Marine Corps version of 'Top Gun.' In addition, the Marine Corps Air Station is now home to the first operational squadrons of the new F-35 Joint Strike Fighter program.

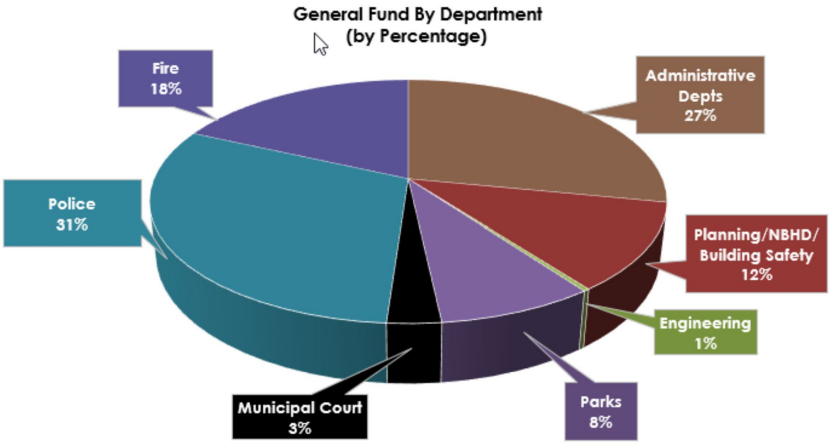
Another critical installation is the US Army Yuma Proving Ground. The proving ground is the Army's desert natural environment testing and evaluation center. This includes testing all types of material, including prototype combat vehicles, artillery, conventional munitions, aircraft, and other items critical to the Army's mission. The proving ground also contracts with other nations to test specialized equipment from around the globe.

The third significant segment is tourism. Yuma's abundant sunshine and unbeatable weather draw an estimated 95,000+ winter visitors annually. The average visitor stays three months and adds significantly to the economy. Adding to this segment is the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area. Established in 2000 by Congress, it is the first and one of only two national heritage areas west of the Mississippi River. The city's long-planned riverfront development has progressed and currently continues. It will serve to make Yuma a travel destination throughout the year.

Financial Basis

The City of Yuma achieves financial support through governmental and non-governmental funds. Governmental funds are categorized as major and non-major funds. The General Fund is categorized as a major governmental fund and is the primary source of funding for the agency. In addition, non-major funds help finance the agency's needs as well. The public safety tax is an example of a non-major funding source. Other non-major governmental funds provide short-term financial assistance to the agency, including receiving state, federal, and private grants. One example is in 2023 the agency received a $70,000 FEMA AFG for a new breathing air compressor at Fire Station #2. The agency continues to submit applications for financial assistance as grant opportunities arise. In addition to the governmental-type funds, the city also provides proprietary funds to assist in long-term expenses for the agency. The city's impact fees, and Capital Improvement Program (CIP) funds are examples. For Fiscal Year 2024, $4,000,000 of CIP money was utilized to build Fire Station 7, of which $1,650,000 is from development fees.

The general fund is the primary source of revenue used by the city in support of the agency’s mission. The general fund is derived from revenues paid to the city through local taxes (available sales and property taxes) and shared revenue sources distributed to communities across Arizona. In addition, revenues from ambulance transport are also a source for the general fund. Of the total FY25, the estimated general fund of $118,300,000, and the agency expenditures are $23,999,502 of the entire fund.



The Yuma Fire Department-Description of the Agency

The village of Yuma was without a means to fight a fire up until 1898. Until then, the citizens were called to the scene of a fire by the firing of the well-known six-shooter into the air two or three times, which sometimes worked and more often did not alarm anyone for the simple reason that it was a familiar sound "out here in the old west." Being without fire hose of any kind, a bucket brigade was formed, and the fire was put out in that manner, if and when possible.

In 1898, a hose cart with 250 feet of hose was brought to the village. It is believed that large companies, such as the railroad, provided their own fire brigades. Pictorial accounts show the Southern Pacific Railroad Hose Company #1. Personnel organized, trained, and in a small way provided Yuma with some form of fire protection, but early photographs only portray these hose companies drilling or in parades.

The abilities of this fledgling hose company went unrecorded, if not untested, until August of 1899. Then, at 3 am on August 30, the Gandolfo building on the corner of Second and Main Streets, occupied by the Sanguinetti and Gandolfo General Merchandise Store, caught on fire. This building was among the few, if not the only, two-story structures in town. Firefighters transporting hose carts were brought to the scene to fight the fire but were ineffective in reaching the seat of the fire on the second floor. As the fire spread on the second floor, citizens helped remove the merchandise from the lower floor. Then, disaster struck when the top floor collapsed, trapping five men in the burning building. The victims were identified as Jerry Tapia, Refugio Riveras, father of six, and City Councilman Harry Neahr and Julian Preciado (who would be

married later that same day). Richard Wilson was rescued from the burning building but later succumbed to his injuries.

Yuma's Sentinel Newspaper caught the town's mood when the editor wrote, "A pall is cast over the city. Flags fly at half-mast, and all business has been suspended."

Shocking and realizing the need for ladders capable of extending high enough to fight a second-story blaze soon brought the action. At the city council meeting of September 15, 1899, the decision was made to order ladders, helmets, and protective clothing for the volunteer firefighters. Two months later, the council decided a special volunteer company was needed to handle the ladders.

Based upon recording these facts, on January 25, 1900, Hook and Ladder and Chemical Company No. 1 of the Yuma Volunteer Fire Department was organized. As Yuma continued to expand and grow, the Yuma Volunteer Fire Department worked to meet the growth challenges.

The Yuma Fire Department has embraced new challenges and operational changes over the years. Today the Yuma Fire Department has become an "all hazards" agency providing a wide variety of emergency and non-emergency services and is always looking to the future to be at the forefront of providing for and meeting the wide variety of needs of its community.

Service Milestones

Through the years, many influential leaders have led the Yuma Fire Department. Through their leadership and the community's support, the agency has grown and developed, which will continue. The foresight and professionalism of the agency's leadership have brought about its growth. Listed below are only a few significant milestones that have directed the agency to where it is today.

1880: Fire Chief John Buck in charge of the Yuma Volunteer Firefighters

1899: At 3 am, the Gandolfo building on the corner of Second and Main Streets, occupied by the Sanguinetti and Gandolfo General Merchandise Store, caught on fire. This building was among the few, if not the only two-story structure in town. Hose carts were brought to play upon the flames but were ineffective in reaching the seat of the

fire on the second floor. As the fire spread on the second floor, citizens helped remove the merchandise from the lower floor. Disaster struck when the top floor collapsed, trapping, and killing five men in the burning building.

January 25th, 1900: Hook and Ladder and Chemical Company No. 1 of the Yuma Volunteer Fire Department were organized. While it is recognized that a limited form of fire protection existed before this date, as evidenced by the preceding account. This date has been selected as the date of origin of the Yuma Fire Department since it represents when the citizens and the city council of Yuma organized and outfitted 14 (some accounts indicate 17) citizens with the equipment necessary to protect the property and lives of its citizenry.

1915: A GAMEWELL FIRE ALARM system was installed. This telegraph system allowed for the notification of the fire department before the general availability of telephones and was in use until 1979.

1918: The main fire station was in Yuma City Hall until 1958. The apparatus bay was a part of the main building, while the dormitory was detached and provided the roof for the parking garage used to house street department equipment.

1945: Fire Station #2 (1098 6th Avenue) is opened to provide fire service to the growing south side of Yuma.

1957: Purchase of a 65-foot SEAGRAVES ladder truck

1957: Fire Station #1 is relocated to a newly constructed station at 298 W. 4th Street.

1957: Fire Station #3 is opened at 2450 S. Madison Avenue.

Early 1960's: Emergency Medical Services (EMS) were added to the services provided by the Yuma Fire Department. Personnel were trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and responded to any reported drowning within city limits and nearby areas.

Early 1970s: Services were expanded to include "rescue" services in the early 1970s, with the addition of Rescue 1. Personnel trained under the "on-the-job training" (OJT) provisions of the military education bill. In the inaugural EMS training program, personnel were assigned to Rescue 1, a newly purchased van equipped with an essential but regionally unique complement of extrication and stabilization equipment.

1974: Arizona Western College (AWC) trained the first EMTs under the recent criteria established by the State of Arizona for certification of Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) and Certified Emergency Paramedics (CEP). The Yuma Fire Department had six of the twenty students.

1979: Station #4 is opened at 2850 W. 16th Street.

1982: Emergency Medical Services were enhanced when advanced life support (ALS) services were initiated through Yuma Regional Medical Center with Intermediate Emergency Medical Technicians (I-EMT) training. The City of Yuma began providing ALS services with four I-EMTs.

1987: Emergency Medical Services were upgraded with personnel achieving Intermediate Emergency Medical Technicians-Cardiac (I-EMT-C) certification. This certification provided paramedic-level services for treating cardiac emergencies without the ability to perform other advanced invasive procedures.

1989: First Certified Emergency Paramedics are trained.

1990: First teams of Hazardous Materials Technicians are trained.

1996: Fire Station #2 is relocated to a newly constructed station at 3284 S. Avenue A.

1998: Engine #5 began operation on the east side in a residential subdivision until the construction of Station #5.

1999: Fire Station #5 opened at 6490 E. 26th Street.

2000: First Teams of Technical Rescue Technicians are trained.

2002: Fire Administration is moved from Fire Station #1 to Yuma's new City Hall building, located at One City Plaza.

2003: The Yuma Fire Department is awarded international accreditation by the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI), a status the agency has continually maintained.

2005: Fire Station #3 is relocated to a newly constructed station at 508 E. 25th Street.

2006: Started tracking patient care using Sansio/Stryker software solution.

2008: Fire Station #6 is opened at 3151 S. Pinto Way

2009: The Public Safety Training Facility is opened at 3575 S. Avenue 4E.

2010: Initiated replacement of Sungard/HTE CAD, Mobile, and Fire Records software to Tyler/New World.

2012: The Yuma Fire Department is awarded a Certificate of Necessity (CON) by the Arizona Department of Health Services. This allows the Yuma Fire Department to operate an ALS ambulance service within the City of Yuma. Went live with Tyler/New World CAD and Fire Records Management Software.

2013: The Yuma Fire Department receives a lowered Public Protection Classification (PPC) of ISO 2 following the evaluation by the Insurance Services Office (ISO), one of only just over 1,300 in the country.

2013: The Yuma Fire Department is issued an EMS Training Program Certificate by the Arizona Department of Health Services, allowing the department to operate Arizona EMT-B courses and AZ EMT-B and AZ ALS refresher courses.

2013: Fire Station #1 is relocated to a newly constructed station at 353 S. 3rd Avenue.

2015: Response analysis was performed to evaluate agency performance. This evaluation determined that an additional ambulance was needed to manage high service demands during the busiest times of the year. From this, another medic unit was staffed 24 hours daily from November through March.

2016: Further analysis of staffing levels was performed. Research showed that a year-round medic unit could be better used 0900-2100 daily. Therefore, on July 1, 2016, Medic 2 became staffed with an overtime crew year-round from 0900-2100 hours.

2017: There is a reduction of minimum staffing from 35 to 32 due to financial concerns. As a result, Ladder 2 is relocated to Fire Station 5 and is cross-staffed with Engine 5 to create a Ladder/Ladder Tender unit.

2017: SAFER grant awarded to bring full-time staffing back to the ladder truck. Recruitment/hiring/training is started. Initiated moving from Tyler/New World Fire Records Management Software and Sansio/Stryker patient tracking software to Image Trend fire and EMS software. Minimal CAD data was transferred to the new software.

2019: Three personnel were authorized by the city administration to bring the total staffing per shift from 39 to 40. Newly enhanced mapping program through ArcView GIS on iPad.

2020: Tyler/New World CAD Enterprise went live. Test Pilot was started via iPad on the new Crew Force mobile MDB client. Better route guidance as compared to Tyler New World MDB client.

2023: The Yuma Fire Department contracted with International Medical Direction for centralized medical direction. Ucapit medication dispensers were placed into service in all fire stations. Awarded 20th-year Accreditation with the Center for Public Safety Excellence. The inaugural Regional Fire Training Academy with the cities of Yuma, Somerton, and San Luis Arizona in cooperation with Arizona Western College was completed.

2024: Fire Station #7 opened and became operational on May 23rd, 2024

Guiding Principles

The Yuma Fire Department leadership has been vital to the agency's success. However, leadership could only be successful with the hard work and dedication of the many agency members. As part of leadership success, a shared understanding of why the agency exists and where it is headed has been, without a doubt, a critical component of the success of the agency. It will remain instrumental for its continued progression.

In 2022, as part of the Yuma Fire Department's Strategic Plan, a group of agency personnel representing a wide array of experience, rank, and agency tenure came together to discuss the agency's current and future direction. Through this process, the group was able to articulate the guiding principles of the agency through the reevaluation of the mission and values of the agency. These guiding principles are:

Mission Statement:

The Yuma Fire Department exists to provide professional services, protecting life and property to its citizens. We ensure the safety and security of those we serve by delivering emergency medical transport, fire prevention, fire suppression, and education to the community.

Agency Core Values:

Family,	We treat our co-workers and our community like family. Like all fire service agencies, the family is an important part of our service.
Integrity	Trust is the foundation of the service we provide. We expect the highest integrity from our personnel.
Respect	We respect our community, our members, and ourselves. Our community deserves our respect; we give the same level of care to all of our citizens and visitors.
Excellence	We strive for excellence in everything we do to serve our community.
Safety	Safety is our top priority. We implement rigorous protocols, provide ongoing training, and continuously monitor performance. Our commitment to safety never compromises our service efficiency and effectiveness.

Area Description

Topography

The City of Yuma covers an area of 120.7 square miles which can best be described as a desert area. A portion of the community sits on a mesa and is surrounded on two sides by valleys. At an elevation of near sea level, the valleys are ideal for agricultural use, seen throughout Yuma and the surrounding areas.

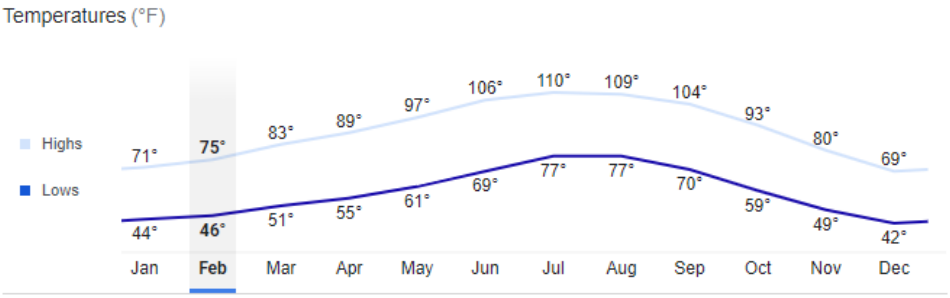
Besides the small elevations out of the valleys, the community remains relatively flat, allowing for the efficient flow of the many agricultural irrigation canals running through the community's lower-lying areas.

Outside of the community, in the desert areas, small mountains rise above the desert floor, which provides for a wide range of outdoor activities, typically during the winter months; in addition, 15 miles to the West lies the Imperial Sand Dunes, a vibrant destination for off-roading during the cooler winter months. In addition, the Colorado

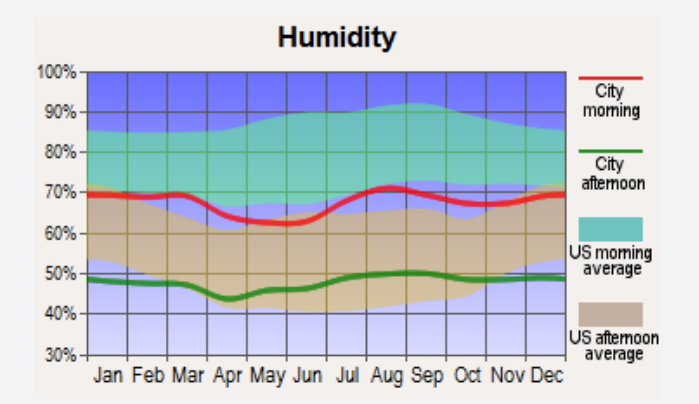
River and the East and West Wetlands provide a regular destination for many visitors and community members to enjoy nature's benefits and provide a means for summer recreation and escape from the hot summer months.

Yuma Weather and Climate

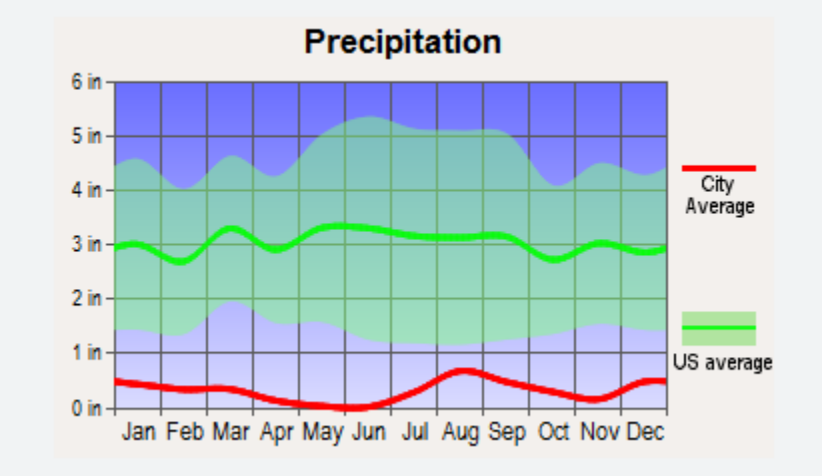
Yuma features a hot desert climate with scorching summers and warm winters. Compared to other populated places in the contiguous United States, Yuma is one of the driest, the sunniest, the least humid, and has the lowest precipitation frequency along with the highest number of days per year–181–with a daily maximum temperature of 90°F. In addition, it is recorded to have 118 days per year that reach or exceed 100°F, usually from April through October.



Atmospheric humidity is usually very low except during "Gulf surges," when a maritime tropical air mass from the Gulf of California is drawn northward, usually in connection with the summer monsoon or the passage of a tropical storm to the south. As a result, during summer monsoons and infrequent yearly cyclones, Yuma can see damaging winds and heavy isolated rainfalls that create unusual conditions in Yuma, ranging from isolated flooding from heavy rains to downed power lines from high winds as well seen during these microburst conditions. Although rare, these conditions can cause widespread damage to the community, and its residents can be affected by the interruption of electrical services, especially during the hot summertime.



Along with the low humidity levels in Yuma, Yuma, with its "dry heat," also sees very little measurable precipitation. Yuma receives 3.36 inches (85 mm) of rain annually.

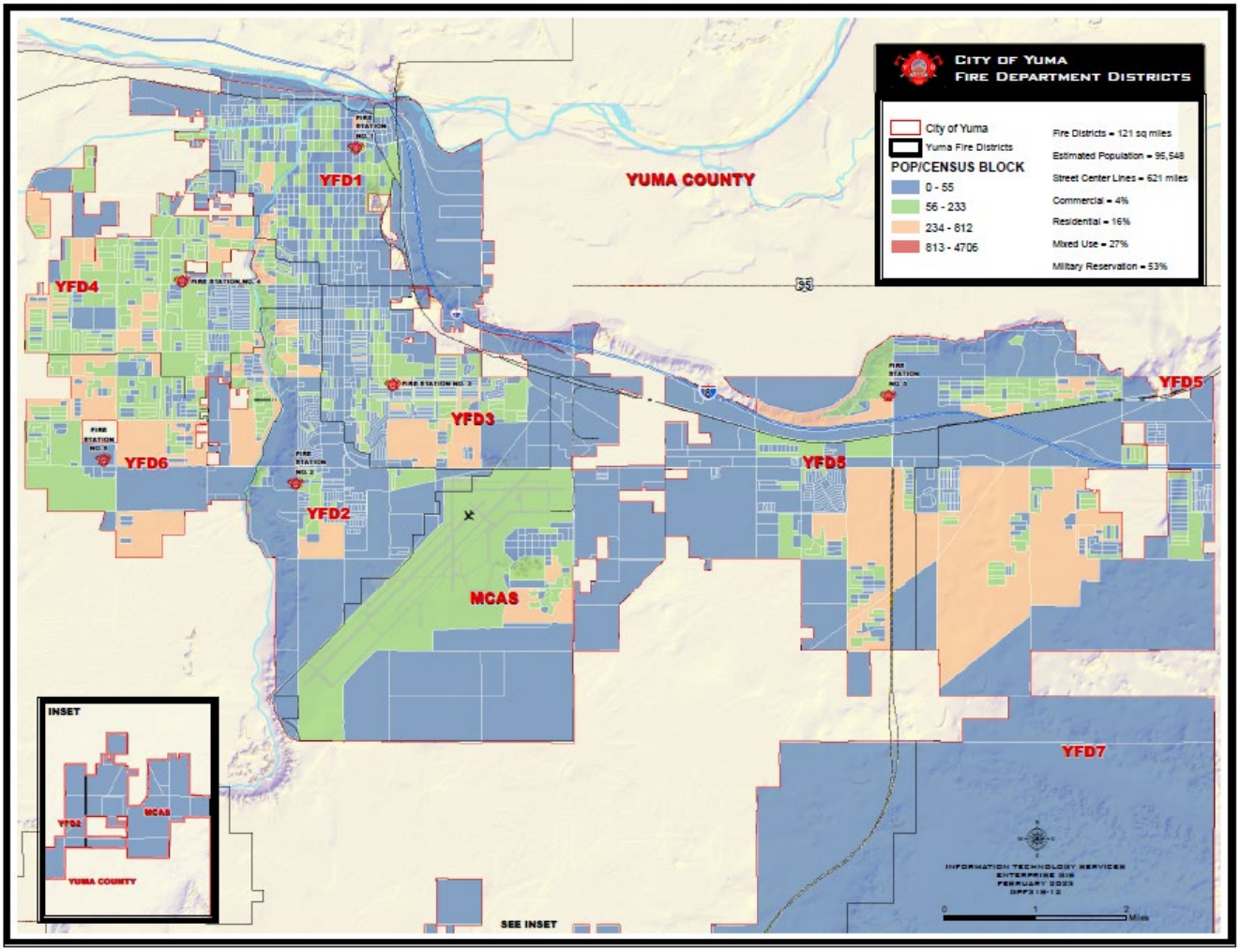


Population

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, as of July 1, 2023, the City of Yuma has a year-round population estimated at 100,858 residents spread over a land mass covering over 120 sq. miles. However, of the 120.7 square miles of the city, 57.7 square miles fall within the Barry Goldwater Military Bombing Range and are uninhabited. The Bombing Range is bordered by Interstate US 195, which directly links Interstate 8 and the San Luis Arizona Port of Entry. Emergency Response responsibilities to I-195 fall between the Yuma and San Luis Arizona Fire Departments. The city population is spread over 63.3 square miles in areas of differing density.

As part of the CRA/SOC process, the Yuma Fire Department has identified population density levels in the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau guidelines and accordance with the Quality Improvement for the Fire and Emergency Services manual. The 2020 Census data is under review and has limited information on demographics.

Urban: Areas with a population density greater than 1500 people per square mile

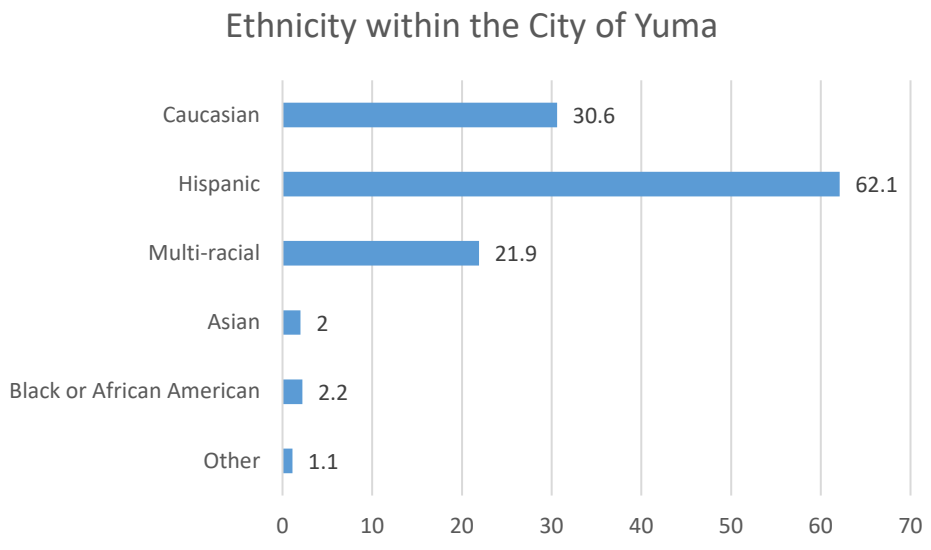


Population Density Map

Demographics and data relating to the City of Yuma are listed below. Information was gathered from U.S. census data.

DESCRIPTION	YFD SERVICE AREA
POPULATION	100,858
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE	791.8
PERCENT FEMALE	48.2%
PERCENT MALE	51.8%
PERSONS UNDER 5 YEARS	7.4%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS	25.8%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OLDER	16.2%
WITH DISABILITY	7.7%
EDUCATION – BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR ABOVE	20.3%
HOMEOWNERSHIP PERCENTAGE	64.3%
PERCENTAGE LIVING IN POVERTY	16.1%
VETERANS, 2018-2022	6.9%

Ethnicity percentages within the City of Yuma are presented below:



Interstate/Highway Infrastructure

Yuma is a major thoroughfare for vehicles traveling across Arizona to and from California. In addition, the proximity of Yuma to Mexico has presented growth opportunities for travel into the United States through the community. Several major roadways transverse Yuma to facilitate needed travel, including US Interstate 8, US Highway 95, and the Area Service Highway State Route 195. These roadways provide a means for travel and a route for goods critical to the economy of Yuma to flow. Interstate 8 extends into Yuma from the California border through the City of Yuma for 11 miles on the city's north edge, runs from the east end, turns north, and provides travel from the East to the West and Vice Versa. I-8 is covered as a first-due response area for Fire Station 5 to the East, Fire Station 3 in the center, and Fire Station 1 on the city's West end. I-8 has, according to the Arizona Department of Transportation, a daily travel census of over 27,000 vehicles.

Interstate 195, completed in 2009, provides direct travel from and to I-8 at Araby Road to the Mexico/Arizona Border at the San Luis Arizona Port of Entry. SR -195 is regularly traveled by freight being shipped into the US and is a major thoroughfare for private traffic traveling to and from the San Luis, Arizona, area. According to the Arizona Department of Transportation, the daily traffic census on I-195 is just above 3600 vehicles per day. I-195 is 27 miles long, and the City of Yuma covers emergency response for 20 miles on the North end and the City of San Luis Fire Department for the remaining 7 miles on the Southern end of the freeway.

Highway 95 provides access from Yuma to areas North of Yuma and South to Mexico and sees traffic flow in great numbers to the Yuma Providing Grounds. Although much of Highway 95 is outside of the city limits, Highway 95 runs directly through the center of Yuma at 16th St and turns south toward Mexico on Ave B both of which are significant arteries for the community. The daily vehicle census on Highway 95 exceeds 13,000.

Rail Freight Service

The City of Yuma is also a thoroughfare for freight and passenger train services on the Sunset Route. With major rail lines running parallel to Interstate 8 and along the city's northern boundary, Yuma sees many freight trains passing through the town. Freight transported by the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) through Yuma is almost entirely devoted to agriculture, with inbound shipments of grain to feedlots, outbound shipments of grain, and fertilizer shipments. The Sunset Route, the second busiest in Arizona, facilitates between 45 and 55 freight trains daily, many exceeding one mile in

length. Plans are in place to expand areas of the Sunset Route around Yuma to double-track the line from the current single track, which should double the current capacity. Of the miles the Sunset Route runs through Yuma, there remains only one area, Ave 9E, where traffic crosses the line. All other intersections between the roadway and rail are provided through over or under roadway crossings.

Air Services

Yuma is home to the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS)-Yuma where the Yuma International Airport is co-located. Civilian air transportation services are provided from the Yuma International Airport via American Airlines and several private carriers.

MCAS Fire Department provides emergency services for the airport along with ARFF responses to military and civilian aircraft emergencies. In addition, the Yuma Fire Department provides supporting efforts for airport emergency operations.

Waterways

The Colorado River is the primary water source for the city and the surrounding community. This water source provides over 60 million gallons daily to city water treatment facilities to provide a potable water supply for residential and industrial needs. In addition, the Colorado River also supplies most of the water used by the agricultural industry in and around Yuma. Agricultural water is provided from the Colorado River to fields via concrete and dirt-sided irrigation canals, ranging in size from over 20 feet wide to end source canals around four feet wide. In addition to the many waterways, Yuma's weather provides the ideal environment for both public and private pools; however, city safety regulations require pool safety features to be installed during construction. Water provides not only a means of hydration but also a means of recreation in Yuma.

Seismic Considerations

Yuma lies approximately 50 miles east of the terminal end of San Andrea's Fault. Over the years, Yuma has experienced earthquake and aftershock activity in the community. Although each agency fixed facility has been built or upgraded to ensure continuous service following a seismic event, processes are in place to move apparatus out of the apparatus bays immediately following a seismic event. This will ensure the apparatus remains accessible in the event a station sustains damage.

C. Community Expectations

The Yuma Fire Department serves the community of Yuma and the visitors who pass through or have extended stays here. As stated in the mission, the agency's goal is to provide the needed services in a highly professional manner. This desire to maintain highly trained professionals who treat all customers respectfully exemplifies the agency's understanding of the community's expectations.

In 2022, utilizing data and input from our stakeholders, the following strategic initiatives were formed to serve as the basis for our goals and objectives:

- Assets
- Operational efficiency
- Communication
- Staffing
- Professional development
- Health and safety

The strategic planning process typically has been an opportunity to receive community input on their expectations. The agency uses this information and other data to provide information on agency services to the city's governing body.

Community expectations of the Yuma Fire Department:

1) Highly trained personnel.
2) Fast response of units to emergencies.
3) Fully staffed at all levels.
4) High-quality equipment, including vehicles and all equipment on those vehicles.

Community concerns for the Yuma Fire Department:

1) Not a sufficient number of personnel.
2) Rapid growth of the city, outpacing the fire department.
3) Retention of personnel, including pay and benefits.
4) Working with other agencies on disaster preparedness.

This input is provided annually through the Yuma City Council Retreat. This process allows the agency to share agency information regarding services and expectations with the city council and understand the council's expectations of the agency as elected officials of the community. In addition to the annual city council retreat, changes to or modifications to existing programs and services are presented to the governing body during open city council meetings. City council meetings are open meetings that allow community input on changes or modifications to agency programs and services.

A formal process is in place for external stakeholders and customers to provide input and express objections to the agency's services. The battalion chief of the Yuma Fire Department's Professional Services Division (PSD) is tasked with managing the investigation process of all complaints received by the agency related to the Yuma Fire Department's Operations Division. Following a thorough investigation and collection of the facts of the complaint, the results are forwarded to the assistant fire chief and the fire chief to provide recommendations for action. This process has allowed the agency to address customer concerns, direct additional training needs, or amend agency policies and procedures.

For agency issues related to community risk reduction, the fire marshal directs the initial investigation process and, if deemed necessary, can refer the matter to the assistant fire chief and battalion chief of PSD. The interaction between the agency and the customer has, in the past, created a bridge to provide an even greater level of understanding of the services offered by the agency, as well as allowing the agency to provide additional information to agency personnel, especially those identified in either the complaint or recognition.

In addition to a formal complaint process, input is also given to the agency in the form of letters, cards, and emails of gratitude. These accolades are typically sent directly to the fire chief, who informs the command staff of the receipt. Additionally, comments are occasionally expressed through social media platforms. The agency maintains Meta (formerly Facebook), X (formerly Twitter), and Instagram accounts and occasionally receives input through these social media platforms. Comments that are deemed to be credible can be moved to a formal investigation process.

The historical data presented below shows the level of investigations performed by the PSD and those submitted to the Yuma Fire Department's Community Risk Reduction (CRR) Division. In addition, the table below shows the number of citizen complaints and referrals compared to the annual calls for service.

Year	*PSD Citizen Complaints*	*Calls for Service*
2019	1	15,268
2020	3	16,387
2021	6	17,499
2022	5	18,150
2023	8	17,968

D. YFD Programs and Services

Services Provided

The Yuma Fire Department operates from 7 strategically located fire stations with automatic aid support from the Marine Corps Air Station Fire Department covering areas adjacent to the base.

The Yuma Fire Department provides emergency and non-emergency services to the community's citizens and visitors. These services are provided by 124 highly trained and professional career firefighters and 10 specialized civilian support personnel. The department manages the responsibilities of emergency response through a current minimum daily staffing level of 35 cross-trained fire and EMS personnel over three shifts to ensure community coverage 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and 365 days a year. In addition to the minimum staffing level of 35, civilian support personnel are available to assist the community with administrative needs Monday through Thursday from 0700-1700 and every other Friday from 0700-1600. In support of the minimum staffing levels, on-call personnel cover different agency needs, such as an on-call fire investigator, incident safety officer (ISO), and a second-duty chief.

Agency support is also seen through many regional mutual aid agreements that are in place to provide resources and personnel if the need arises. For EMS services, the Yuma Fire Department holds the Certificate of Necessity (CON) from the Arizona Department

of Health Services, which grants authority for the Yuma Fire Department to provide Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulance transport within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Yuma. Rural Metro Ambulance holds the CON for Basic Life Support as a partner in the regional system. It can also provide Advanced Life Support ambulance transport if necessary. This system provides a level of redundancy, ensuring the community is backed by a wide variety of well-trained resources that are prepared to answer all calls for service.

The agency manages the community's needs from five distinct divisions: Administration, Operations, Professional Services, Emergency Medical Services (EMS), and Community Risk Reduction. Each division is directed by a battalion chief, fire marshal, or assistant fire chief, with ultimate oversight performed by the fire chief.

Administration Division

The fire chief oversees the Yuma Fire Department Administration Division, providing leadership, direction, and strategy to meet the agency's challenges concerning personnel and operational resources management. Creative and responsive short and long-term planning is needed to meet productivity, response times, and other factors critical to the safety of our citizens.

Additionally, the administration division manages and has oversight responsibilities of meeting the agency's funding needs within budgetary guidelines and facilitating changes in personnel status and payroll. Finally, a significant objective of the administration division is to foster partnerships with other agencies that share similar interests or goals in specific areas and to act as the liaison between the agency, other city departments, and the community.

The goals of the administrative division are achieved by the supported efforts of the fire chief, assistant chief, three division chiefs, and three full-time administrative captains one of whom also serves as the agency's public educator and public information officer.

Operations Division

The assistant fire chief oversees the Yuma Fire Department's Operations Division (OPS) with direct supervision of duty personnel given by the shift commander battalion chief. The operations division provided emergency response services for the agency and responded to 17,968 calls for service in 2023.

Services provided by the operations division include:

- Emergency medical incident response and ambulance transport
- Fire suppression incident responses
- Hazardous materials incident response
- Technical rescue incident responses
- Public appearances requests
- Public education requests

EMS Division

The Yuma Fire Department Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Division provides oversight of all agency Emergency Medical Services. The agency personnel offer Advanced Life Support (ALS) professional treatment, care, and transport while maintaining compliance with the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) with operational oversight performed by the EMS Division. Additionally, the EMS Division oversees EMS operations and liaises with our third-party biller for ambulance operations. The EMS battalion chief leads the EMS division and reports directly to the fire chief. A firefighter and a part-time supply clerk support the EMS battalion chief.

The EMS Division is responsible for:

- Medical equipment
- Ambulance operations
- Quality Assurance (QA)
- Infectious control and immunization program
- Certificate of Necessity (CON) process
- HIPPA compliance
- Manages contracts with educational facilities, transportation providers, and medical institutions

Professional Services Division

The Yuma Fire Department Professional Services Division (PSD) has many training and administrative responsibilities. The goal of the PSD is to ensure that all agency personnel maintain the knowledge, practical skills, and abilities to provide efficient, professional care and services to the citizens of Yuma.

The PSD is responsible for:

- Personnel training and records management
- Recruitment and promotional testing
- Succession planning

- Professional standards investigations
- Department accreditation

The battalion chief of the PSD oversees and is responsible for the division with the support of two administrative captains and reports directly to the fire chief.

Community Risk Reduction Division

The Yuma Fire Department Community Risk Reduction Division (CRR) is responsible for construction plan review, public education, fire inspections, and fire origin and cause investigations. The goal is to increase safety education and fire code compliance while reducing the number of injuries and deaths caused by fire.

The CRR division accomplishes this using four elements: engineering, education, enforcement, and evaluation. This goal is achieved with the support and efforts of a fire marshal, three full-time fire inspectors/investigators, one full-time fire plans examiner/inspector, and two front-line (on-call) investigators.

CRR division is responsible for:

- Construction plan review for new buildings and alterations
- Property Maintenance Program commercial fire inspections
- Fire inspections on behalf of the AZ State Fire Marshal for all schools, state, and county buildings
- New construction inspections for certificates of occupancy
- Residential fire inspections for home-based daycares
- Origin and cause fire investigations
- Public education (classes and appearances)
- Public information - both traditional methods and through social media
- Fire activity permits
- Fire Prevention & Safety grant administration including installing smoke alarms and residential Knox boxes in homes within the municipality
- Record requests for fires and physical property inquiries
- Code development and updates
- Pre-development meetings
- Special event application review
- Liquor license review
- Youth fire setter program
- Ordinance introduction as needed
- Emergency management functions

Fixed Facilities and Staffing

Fire Administration

The Yuma Fire Department Fire Administration offices are in City Hall at One City Plaza. Fire administration houses each division head, including the fire chief, assistant fire chief, battalion chiefs of professional services, and EMS, along with community risk reduction staff and administrative division personnel.

Fire Station 1

It is located at 353 S. 3rd Avenue, and it is the agency's battalion chief station and was built in 2012. It is a four-bay station that houses the shift commander battalion chief (YDC1), one type 1 Advanced Life Support (ALS) engine (YE01), one ALS transport ambulance (YM01), and one ALS 100ft aerial ladder (YL01). In addition, the station also houses the agency's EVT-certified fleet administrator.

Reserve and support equipment are maintained at Fire Station 1, which includes a reserve ambulance, YDC2, and an Incident Safety Officer (ISO). For quick deployment, additional support vehicles at Fire Station 1 include a 3000-gallon water tender (YT01), 2-rescue watercraft (jet-skis), a rescue boat, and two Polaris response vehicles.

Daily staffing at Fire Station 1 includes, at a minimum:

Apparatus	Apparatus Type	Minimum Personnel Assigned	
YDC1	BC Vehicle	One Battalion Chief	
YE01	Type 1 ALS Engine	One Captain One Engineer One Firefighter	One crew member must be ALS
YL01	100ft Aerial Pumper	One Captain One Engineer One Firefighter	One crew member must be ALS
YM01	ALS Transport Ambulance	Two Firefighters	One crew member must be ALS

Station 1 Apparatus

YE01

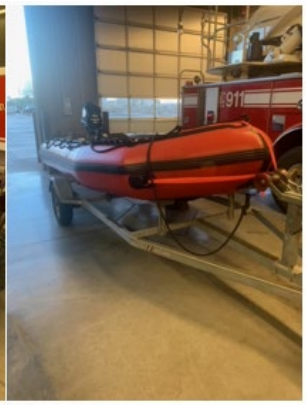
YL01

YM01

YDC1

YDC2

Polaris / Zodiac Boat



Fire Station 2

Opened in 1997 and is located at 3284 S. Avenue A. Station 2 is a three-bay station that houses one type 1 ALS engine (YE02) and one ALS transport ambulance (YM02). In addition, Fire Station 2 also houses one of the two reserve apparatuses, Yuma Engine 12 (YE12).

Daily staffing at Fire Station 2 includes, at a minimum:

Apparatus	Apparatus Type	Minimum Personnel Assigned	
YE02	Type 1 ALS Engine	One Captain One Engineer One Firefighter	One crew member must be ALS
YM02	ALS Transport Ambulance	Two Firefighters	One crew member must be ALS

Station 2 Apparatus

YE02

YM02

YE12 (Reserve)

Fire Station 3

Opened in 2003, located at 508 E. 25th St., The three-bay station in the city's center houses one type 1 ALS engine (YE03) and one ALS transport ambulance (YM03). Fire Station 3 also houses a reserve ambulance, a reserve type 1 engine.

Daily staffing at Fire Station 3 includes, at a minimum:

Apparatus	Apparatus Type	Minimum Personnel Assigned	
YE03	Type 1 ALS Engine	One Captain One Engineer One Firefighter	One crew member must be ALS
YM03	ALS Transport Ambulance	Two Firefighters	One crew member must be ALS

Station 3 Apparatus

YE03

YM03

YM13

Fire Station 4

The city's oldest operating fire station is located at 2850 W. 16th St. The station is located on the city's west side and is a two-bay fire station. It houses a type 1 ALS engine (YE04) and one ALS transport ambulance (YM04). In addition to these front-line units, Fire Station 4 houses the agency's rehabilitation vehicle (RH04). Although RH04 is not staffed, the agency has policies in place for immediate deployment during longer-duration events or times of high temperatures.

Fire Station 4 has served the community well for many years. However, it was outgrown by the agency. FY2019-2020, Fire Station 4 was remodeled to include several upgrades to address NPFA 1500 requirements. These upgrades included separate enclosed dorm rooms, upgraded bathroom facilities, indoor laundry, EMS Storage, turnout storage lockers, extractor washing machine, apparatus bay vehicle exhaust removal system, improved approach, departure apparatus aprons, and increased parking well as improved office space and interior storage.

Daily staffing at Fire Station 4 includes, at a minimum:

Apparatus	Apparatus Type	Minimum Personnel Assigned	
YE04	Type 1 ALS Engine	One Captain One Engineer One Firefighter	One crew member must be ALS
YM04	ALS Transport Ambulance	Two Firefighters	One crew member must be ALS
RH04	Rehabilitation Vehicle	Ancillary Equipment transported by crew personnel as needed	

Station 4 Apparatus

YE04

YM04

YRH04 (Rehabilitation Vehicle)

Fire Station 5

It opened in 1999 and is located at 6490 E. 26th Street. This three-bay station is located on the east side of the city. It houses one type 1 ALS engine and one ALS transport ambulance (YM05). In addition, Fire Station 5 houses two special operations response vehicles (HAZMAT and TRT). These vehicles one of which carries a variety of hazardous materials mitigation equipment used to respond to hazardous materials operations within the city. The other vehicle carries specialized technical rescue equipment to respond to various specialized needs, including trench rescue, confined space rescue, and structural collapse rescues. Although these vehicles are unstaffed, they can be transported to a scene using on-duty personnel. Station 5 also houses a reserve ambulance (Medic 15).

Daily staffing at Fire Station 5 includes, at a minimum:

Apparatus	Apparatus Type	Minimum Personnel Assigned	
YE05	Type 1 ALS Engine	One Captain One Engineer One Firefighter	One crew member must be ALS
YM05	ALS Transport Ambulance	Two Firefighters	One crew member must be ALS
HZMT05	Special Operations – Hazardous Materials	Ancillary Equipment transported by crew personnel as needed	
TRT05	Special Operations – Technical Rescue		

Station 5 Apparatus

YE05

YM05

TRT05

SPO5 (Special OPS Hazmat)

Fire Station 6

Opened in 2008 and located at 3151 S. Pinto Way is the most southwest station. It is a two-bay station that houses one type 1 ALS engine, a reserve type I engine, and a reserve ambulance.

Daily staffing at Fire Station 6 includes, at a minimum:

Apparatus	Apparatus Type	Minimum Personnel Assigned	
YE06	Type 1 ALS Engine	One Captain One Engineer One Firefighter	One crew member must be ALS

Station 6 Apparatus

YE06

YE16

YM06 (Reserve)

Fire Station 7

Opened in 2024 and located at 3293 S Ave 8 ½ E is the easternmost station. It is a two-bay station that houses one type 1 ALS engine, a reserve ambulance, and one Polaris. This Polaris vehicle responds to the remote desert, incorporating off-road recreation areas or primitive roads that standard fire apparatus or ambulances cannot reach.

Daily staffing at Fire Station 7 includes, at a minimum:

Apparatus	Apparatus Type	Minimum Personnel Assigned	
YE07	Type 1 ALS Engine	One Captain One Engineer One Firefighter	One crew member must be ALS

Station 7 Apparatus

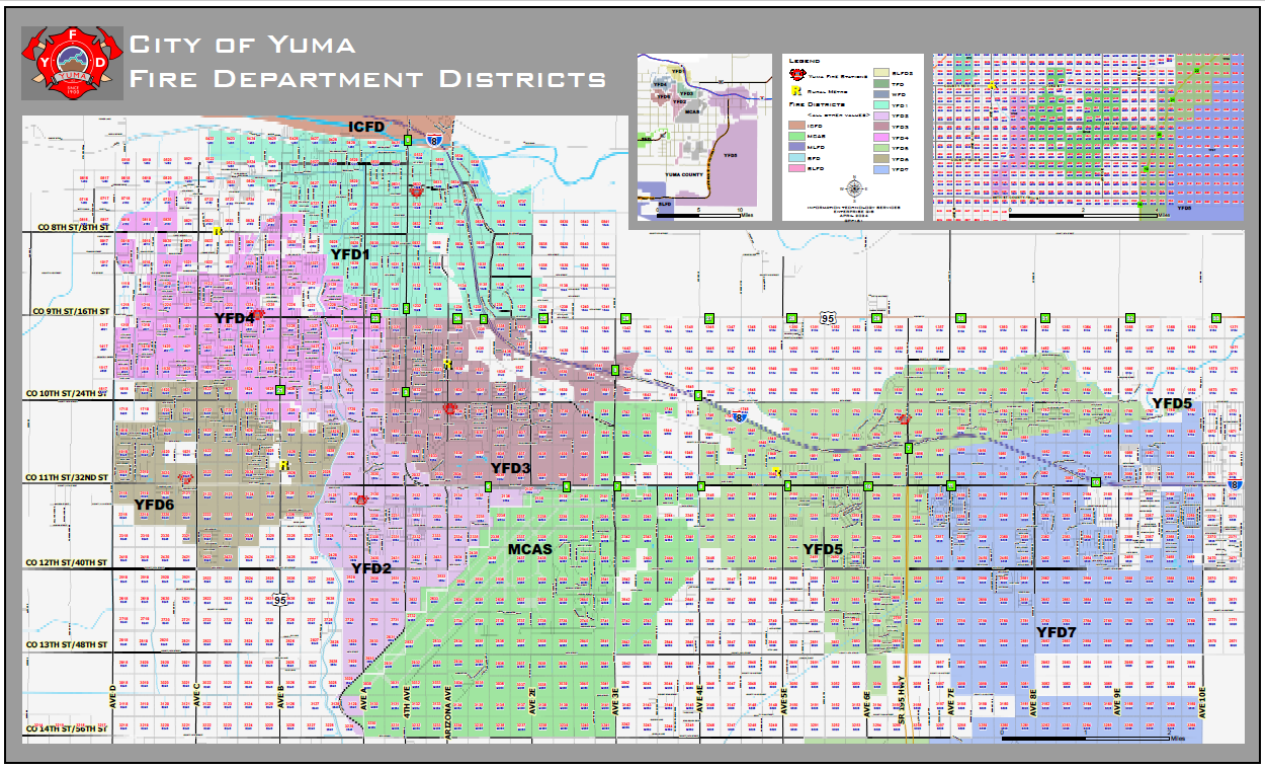
YE07

YM07 (Reserve)

Polaris

Public Safety Training Facility (PSTF)

The Public Safety Training Facility (PSTF) is the city's shared training facility. The Yuma Fire Department and the Yuma Police Department use this facility to provide multiple training opportunities from three classrooms, a class A burn building, a class B burn building with a tower, and a 10-acre driving track. In 2021, a forcible entry prop and window bar prop were added to the facility's capabilities. In addition, the rail car valve prop, one-ton cylinder prop, and "H" cylinder prop were moved from FS2 and placed into service on-site in 2021.



E. Agency Response History-Current Deployment and Performance

Station Locations and Planning Zones

Agency Planning

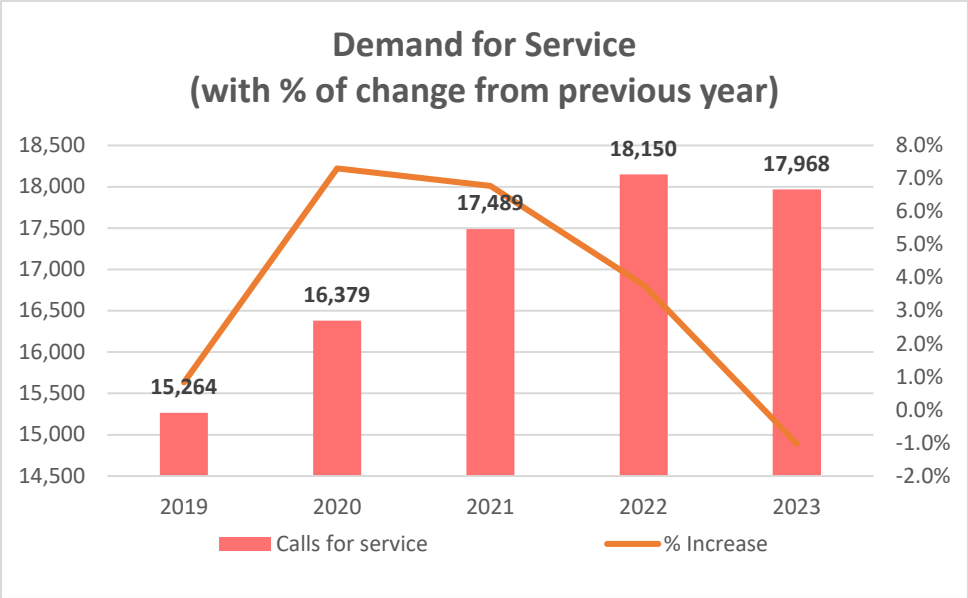
The Yuma Fire Department has a developed process that establishes geographic planning zones (PZs), which allow for a system of review and evaluation of the effectiveness of the emergency services provided within each planning zone. As described in the Community Risk Assessment/Standards of Coverage (CRA/SOC), the Yuma Fire Department uses a fixed deployment operational model or station response area model to establish each PZ. Using the model, personnel understand the planning zones, specifically station-run areas. The City of Yuma is divided into 7 PZs, each based

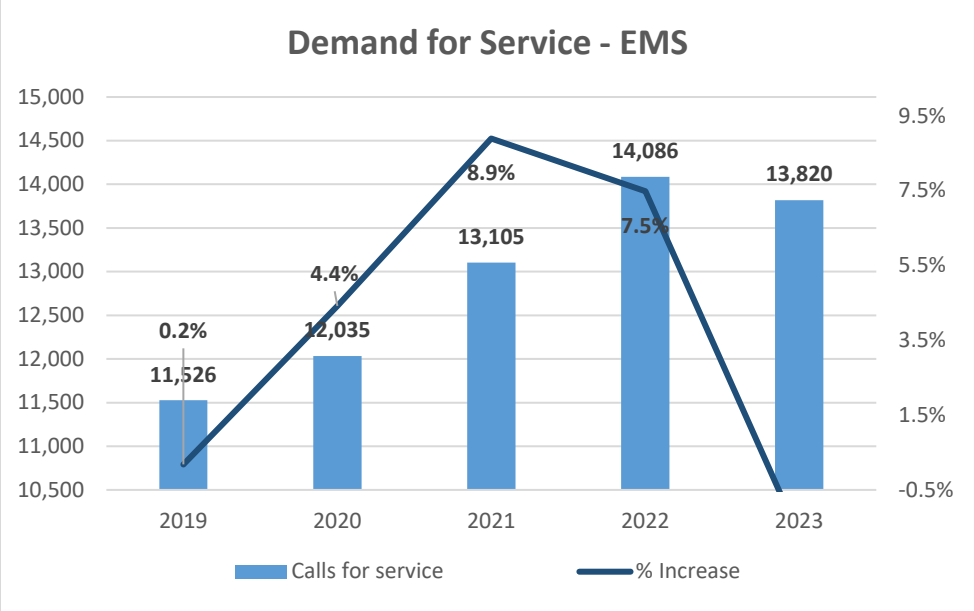
on station first due response areas and the first due response area for the agency's automatic aid agency, the Marine Corps Air Station Fire Department (MCAS). Each of the PZs will be discussed further.

Analysis of Calls for Service (CFS)

The agency has seen increased demand for services over the last accreditation cycle. The agency has seen an increase in total calls for service (CFS) from 15,138 in 2018 to 18,150 in 2022, representing a 20% increase in demand which remained fairly steady in 2023 with 17,968 CFS. In the evaluation of response data, the agency continues to see a high demand for services, with future increases expected to trend as the community population continues to grow.

Continuous improvement requires analysis and understanding of past performance using historical data. The agency performed this analysis by documenting and analyzing past agency performance. This analysis provides information that can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of past operations to improve. As such, the analysis was performed, and the findings were provided.



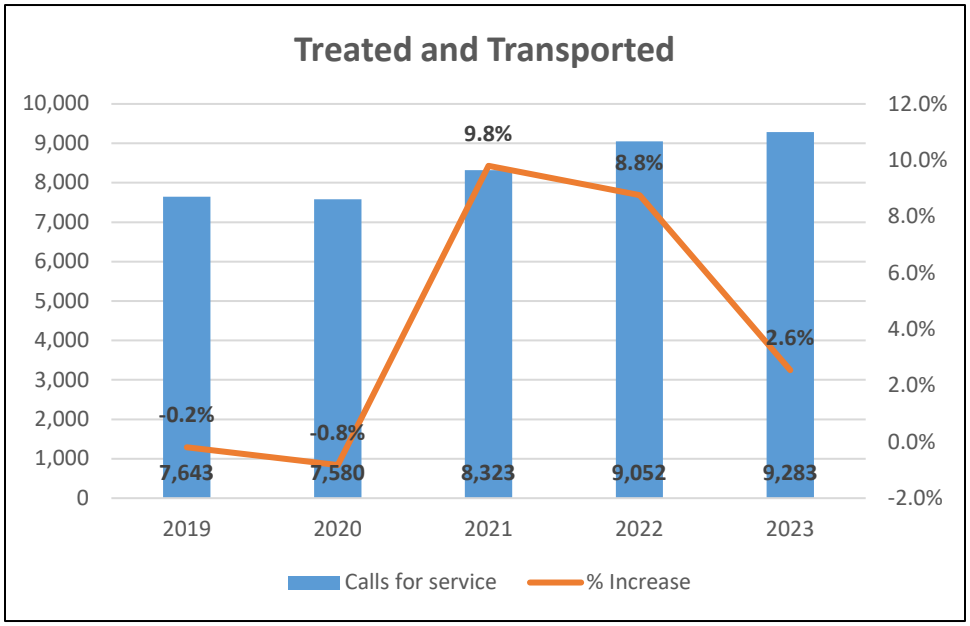


Emergency Medical Services has gradually inclined over the past five years and has recently plateaued. Emergency Medical Services contributed to most of the demand for service, with 13,820 calls for service in 2023, an approximate 22% increase over the past five years. EMS is the leading service type, with 78% of the total agency responses in 2023.

Data sources from NFIRS categorized as Rescue and Emergency Medical Incidents were analyzed and reviewed as of this assessment.

A review of historical performance included all NFIRS responses, including those defined as Incident Types 300-399, which are listed below.

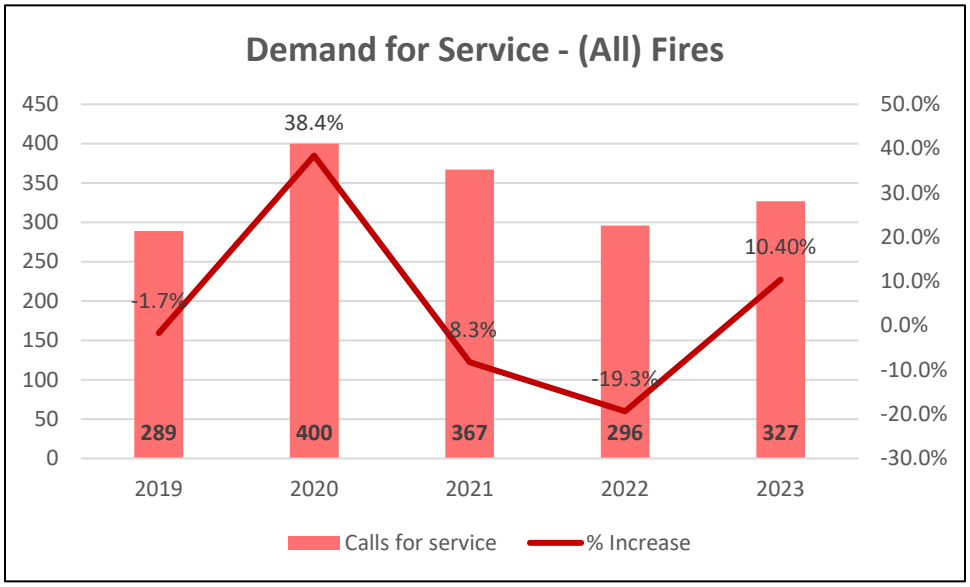
- Medical assist
- Emergency medical service incident
- Lock-in
- Search for a lost person, extrication, and rescue
- Water and Ice-related rescue, electrical rescue
- Rescue or EMS standby
- Rescue, emergency medical service (EMS) incident, other



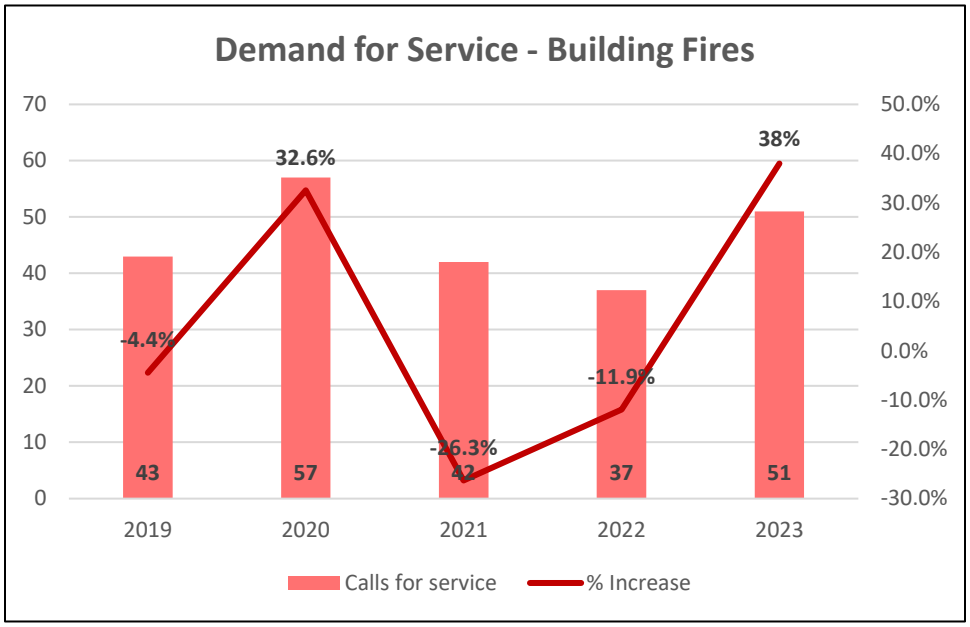
Along with the analysis of EMS responses over the last five years, the agency also analyzed those related to fire responses, categorized by the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) as fires related to:

- Structure fire
- Fire in mobile property used as a fixed structure
- Mobile property (vehicle) fire
- Natural vegetation fire
- Outside rubbish fire

- Special outside fire
- Cultivated vegetation, crop fire and
- Fire, other

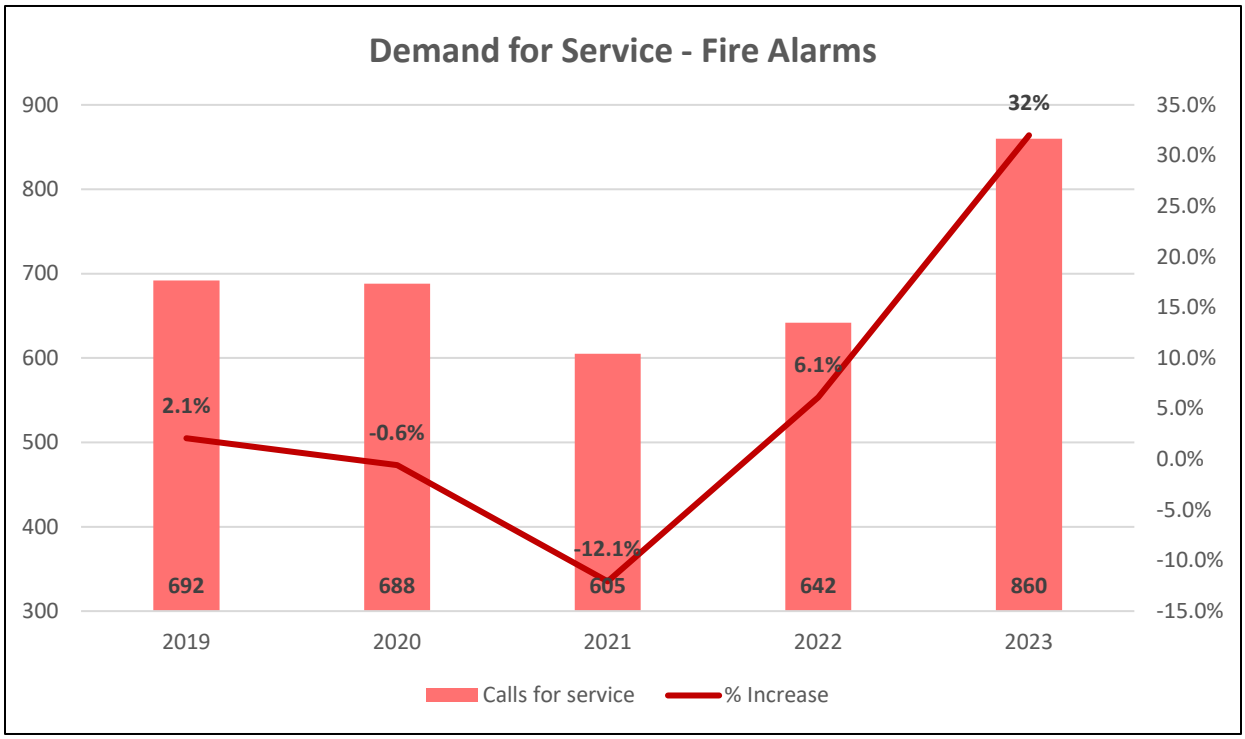


Fire responses, meeting the reporting requirements of this type, in 2023 accounted for 326 CFS; NFIRS Type 111 Building Fires saw an increase of 14 building fires over the 37 reported in 2022.



In addition to the analysis of NFIRS Incident Type 100-199, other fire-related responses were analyzed to evaluate agency responses to what NFIRS categorizes as False Alarm and False Call responses NFIRS Incident Type 700-799.

Evaluation of NFIRS Type 700-799 The agency found a consistent trend of false alarms during the five-year accreditation cycle.

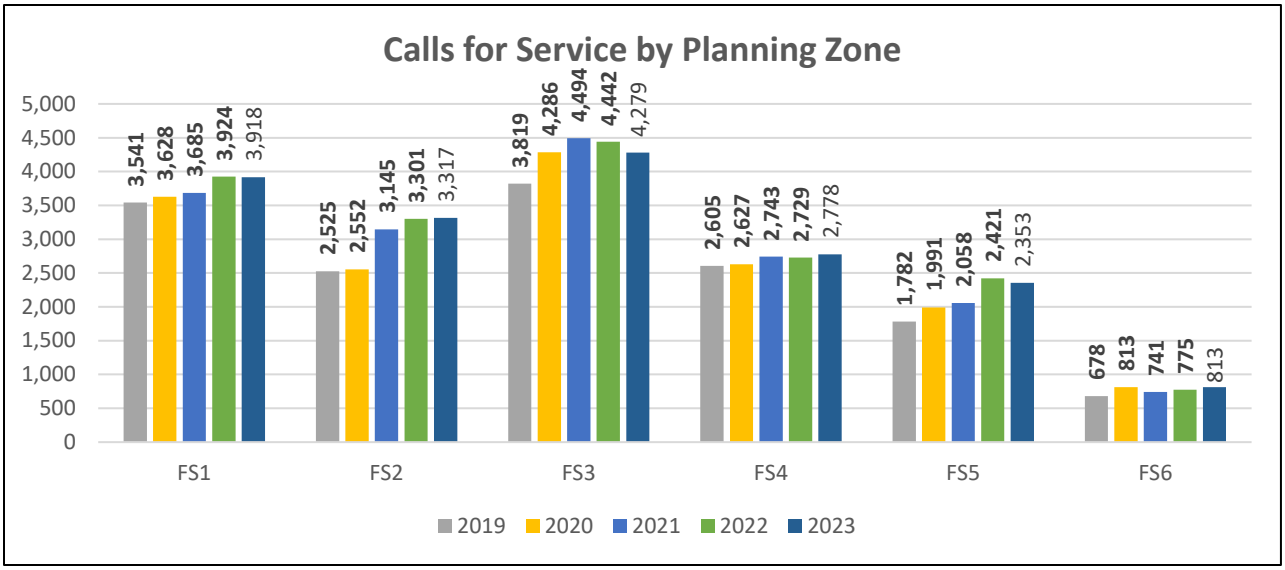


Source from NFIRS Incident Type 111

The analysis was also performed related to individual station call volume based on changes in the five-year evaluation process. This provides a brief understanding of the demands of each response planning zone.

In addition to the analysis of CFS by the station, the analysis was also performed on CFS by PZ. This considered total responses within each PZ, which reflect first-due responses and concentration units.

It was also determined an increase in CFS was occurring in PZ3. As a result, YM13 was established as a day car during the winter months. This will be repeated annually until an additional unit is added to the system full-time.



F. Evaluation of Current Performance

Analysis of Agency Response

Along with the analysis of previous responses, the analysis was also performed based on established benchmarks. Computer-aided dispatch (CAD) data is imported into the fire records management system and validated. The results were analyzed to determine components of the total response time (TRT); an explanation of TRT has been included.

Analysis of historical data was performed based on baselines and benchmarks established as part of the Community Risk Assessment/Standard of Coverage requirement for accreditation. Using previous criteria, the agency can measure performance based on set goals.

The agency established benchmarks based on first-due responses and effective response force benchmarks. Below are set benchmarks used to analyze the agency's historical performance. Each reflects emergency responses for the respective category at the 90% percentile and is made up of the components of the total response time (TRT), including 60 seconds for call processing and 60 seconds for turnout. In addition, the agency had established a benchmark for travel times for the first due unit within its station run area or 1st due travel time within each PZ.

Benchmark Objectives Used for Performance Analysis

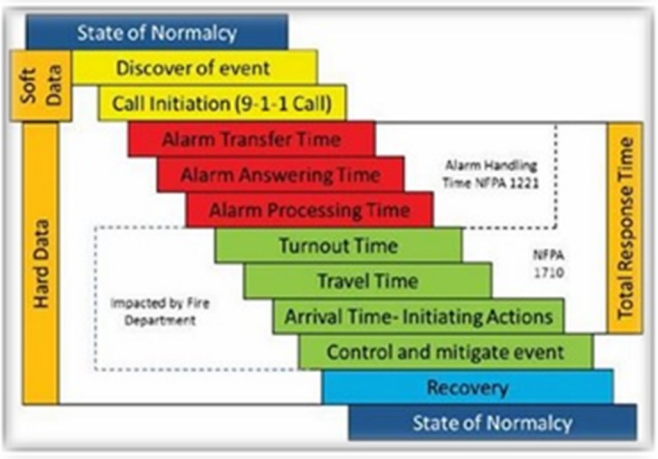
CFS	Pop Density	1st Due travel time within PZ	1st Arriving Total Resp. Time	ERF TRT
EMS	Urban	5 minutes	7 minutes 20 seconds	5
Fire	Urban	5 minutes	7 minutes 20 seconds	15
HazMat	Urban	5 minutes	7 minutes 20 seconds	15
Tech. Rescue	Urban	5 minutes	7 minutes 20 seconds	15

The historical analysis used the previous benchmarks to evaluate the agency's past performance. Further analysis of past responses is provided for each PZ in the agency's PZ description of this CRA-SOC.

Understanding Agency Response

How effectively the Yuma Fire Department responds to CFS depends on three factors that make up total response time (TRT). Total response time consists of call processing, turnout, and travel time to the incident. Each of these factors is measured to develop the agency's baseline performance. Baseline performance is evaluated by analyzing response data identified as emergency responses.

Emergency response calls are defined as those that require apparatus/ambulance response using lights and sirens during the entire response to the location of the emergency. Therefore, any deviation from using lights and sirens throughout the response is not deemed an emergency response and is therefore not calculated in the baseline performance.



Time Points and Time Intervals

Event Initiation

Event Initiation is when factors occur that may ultimately result in the activation of the emergency response system. Precipitating factors can happen in seconds, minutes, hours, or even days before a point of awareness is reached. An example is a patient who ignores chest discomfort for days until it comes to a critical end when they decide to seek assistance (point of awareness). Unfortunately, it is rarely possible to quantify the point at which event initiation occurs.

Emergency Event

An emergency event is when awareness of conditions requires activation of the emergency response system. This is considered the point of awareness. It may be the recognition by an individual that assistance is needed, or it may consist of mechanical or electronic recognition of an event such as smoke or heat detector activation.

Alarm

The alarm is the point at which the emergency response system is activated. An example of this time point is the transmittal of a local or central alarm to a public safety answering point. Unfortunately, it is difficult to determine the time interval during which this process occurs with any degree of reliability.

Notification

Notification is the point at which the agency receives an alarm. This transmittal may take the form of electronic or mechanical notification received and answered by the public safety agency dispatch center.

Call Processing Time

Call Processing is calculated upon receipt of the event notification or receipt of the call for service from the 911 caller through the dispatching of emergency response vehicles. These calls are directed through the 911 or non-emergency numbers to the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP). The PSAP is staffed with professional Emergency Medical Dispatchers (EMD) trained using Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials (APCO) EMD standards and approved pre-arrival information and is a major player in the rapid filtering of these CFS. PSAP personnel strive to achieve and maintain compliance with call processing and to dispatch time recommendations established in NFPA 1221. Once the call for service is dispatched to the appropriate responding units, call processing time stops.

Turn-Out Time

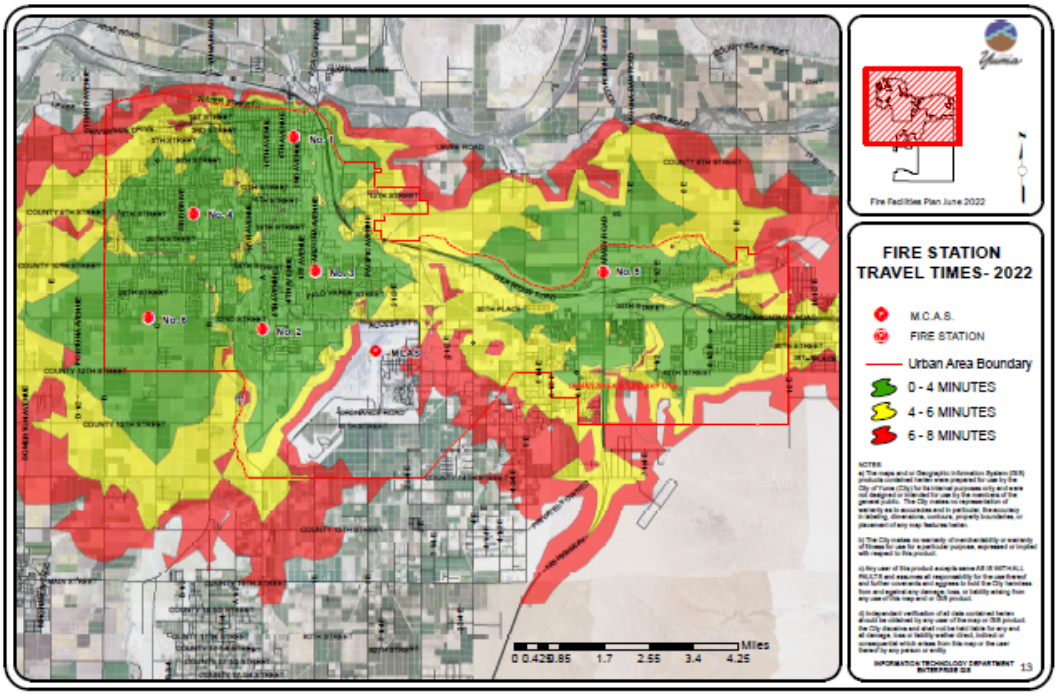
Recommendations established as part of NFPA 1710 assist the agency with establishing a goal of 60 seconds for EMS calls for service and 80 seconds for fire. Turnout time is calculated upon receipt of the alert tones through the station alerting system or other means, when necessary, until the appropriate units are moving to the call. Through agency analysis, turnout time has been determined to be an area that provides some room for improvement.

Travel Time

Travel time is calculated from when the apparatus begins moving (end of turnout time) to the arrival of the apparatus or responding unit to the scene. Travel time measurement is evaluated in two specific areas; those dispatched from the first due areas (first due) and the effective response force (ERF) units. ERF is defined as the total number of resources/personnel needed for a scene to accomplish established critical tasks.

The Yuma Fire Department Fire and Facility Plan has been used to guide the agency's development and expectations for agency response.

Using GIS analysis, the fire facility plan identified, through road miles, the zones of response that should ideally be reached within 4, 6, or 8 minutes of travel (need to update the map below). This, along with the recommendations established as part of NFPA 1710, assists the agency in setting agency benchmarks.



The CRA/SOC total response time (TRT) is factored for all emergency call types and based on the 90% percentile, which provides performance measurement 90% of the time. For the analysis portion of TRT, some data sets have been disqualified for calculation purposes.

Data Disqualification Factors

To obtain accurate data sets an evaluation of computer-aided dispatch (CAD) times were evaluated. Understanding that input is required by the end user, i.e., the dispatcher or responding unit, some level of evaluation must be established to provide confidence in the evaluated data. For this confidence level to be maintained, some data sets have been disqualified from helping ensure consistency and a higher level of confidence in performance. All data was analyzed, and the following criteria were used to eliminate disqualifying data: any non-emergency unit response, incident reports where the population or response planning zone was blank, or unit response data set that was missing any input would affect the evaluation. The analysis was performed by downloading RMS data from the previous five years and moving it into an Excel Spreadsheet. Within Excel, data was evaluated for completeness and disqualifications. This process provided clean data for analysis and dissemination into the attached response tables.

Call processing disqualifications

Times were analyzed for accuracy in the *total response time (TRT)* criteria. Call processing and dispatching times that exceeded the standard ability of call takers and dispatchers to process were analyzed to ensure confidence in data sets obtained from CAD. Call processing/dispatch times that exceeded five minutes were deemed in error and therefore were disqualified in the data analysis as part of the data reporting requirement for TRT. Although extended call processing/dispatching times can occur, it was determined that a call processing time greater than five minutes was recorded in error and therefore disqualified.

Turn-out time disqualifications

For turnout time disqualification, a turnout time exceeding five minutes was not factored into the calculations. Therefore, a turnout time that exceeded five minutes was deemed to have been recorded in error.

Response time disqualifications

Like the turnout time disqualification, response times that exceed the standard were reviewed and disqualified. Response times that were missing or exceeded 15 minutes for the first due responder and those that exceeded 20 minutes for the effective response force (ERF) were considered in error*.

*However, special responses, such as hazardous materials and technical rescue responses, were evaluated individually as the potential for a delayed ERF was deemed probable.

Disqualification factors	**First Unit**	**ERF**
Component	Upper Limit	ERF Response
Call Processing time	5:00	n/a
Turn-out time	5:00	n/a
Travel Time	15:00	20:00

ACR Distribution Disqualifiers					
Reason	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Non-Emergency	6,474	8,277	8,821	9,643	15,144
Non-City of Yuma	156	247	373	292	196
Missing En Route	346	67	3	0	1
Call Processing > 5 Min	26	62	79	77	11
Turnout > 5 Min	15	41	59	0	4
Distance Travel > 15 Min	7	14	23	15	7
ERF Travel > 20 Min	19	30	41	38	28
Invalid Unit (MCAS)	14	0	0	0	0

Distribution

Distribution is described as the geographical location of all first-due resources for initial intervention. The agency uses distribution to quantify first-due run area responses. Using this definition, the agency can evaluate the performance of agency response personnel and how effectively fixed facilities and assigned apparatus in these facilities are deployed.

Analysis of distribution is factored on first due agency apparatus and ambulances. Within each of the seven PZs, 1st due response was evaluated and measured to established benchmarks.

For all agency distribution, the arrival of the 1st due unit allows the agency personnel to determine additional resource needs.

Concentration

Concentration is the spacing of multiple resources arranged so that an initial effective response force (ERF) can arrive on the scene. For the Yuma Fire Department, concentration is analyzed by the arrival of the ERF. For each response category, the agency ERF has been determined on the development of critical tasks.

Critical Tasks

For each agency response, specific tasks have been identified as needed to be completed for the success of agency operations. A complete list of agency critical tasks for each agency response is attached to the appendices.

G. All-Hazards Risk Assessment and Response Strategies

The Yuma Fire Department looks at risk in the Operations Division and the Community Risk Reduction Division.

The Yuma Fire Department's risk assessment model can be best described as a two-axis risk assessment process. The probability and consequence of an incident occurring are evaluated for the two-axis approach, and a response strategy is developed to address the potential. Risk can further be defined as the probability of an event occurring followed by the consequences or impact on the community should such an event happen. The risk is evaluated based on the standard rule of maximum/high, moderate, and low risk of occurrence or impact of an event occurring.

For the analysis done for the CRA/SOC, the two-axis model was used. For all categories, an evaluation of risk was performed based on probability and consequence, and risk levels were assigned to each response category. For fire risks at all levels, it was determined that the likelihood of a fire occurring was consistently low for both residential and commercial occupancies.

Although each had potential, most commercial properties in the community have met the engineering requirements and monitored alarm systems, fire sprinklers, or both, reducing the likelihood of the event requiring a complete agency response or ERF.
For single or two-family residential occupancies, the city has no sprinkler ordinance, which increases the probability of a fire requiring an ERF response. Therefore, the consequence was considered as well. For residential ERF fires, the consequence was deemed low. Although the residence may be a total loss, plans for assistance for the residents are in place. For commercial occupancies, the consequence can be considered high. The impact to the community of a commercial fire can be seen in a multitude of ways; financial loss of business tax revenue, financial loss to employees who are unable to work while repairs are made, and the potential for loss of occupancy that may be unable to support the time needed to rebuild the business financially. Using this analysis process, a risk level of moderate/high was established for both residential and commercial fires, and low risk was assigned for other fire types.

Community Risk Reduction Risk Analysis

The Yuma Fire Department responds to risk based on the severity of the call for service. The city has also adopted the 2018 NFPA 1 Fire Code with local amendments. This code has been adopted to address current and future development within the municipality. It also addresses alterations and changes of use for occupancies. Fire and life safety is a priority for the division, and the adopted fire code references the 2018 NFPA 101 Life Safety Code. The Life Safety Code makes provisions for both new and existing occupancies. Items such as means of egress, features of fire protection, building service, and fire protection equipment, interior finish, contents, furnishings, fire department service delivery, access, water supply, hazardous materials, and occupancy-specific hazards are just some of the aspects of the regulation topics within the adopted fire code and associated referenced materials. In addition, amendments have been made to the fire code to enhance fire and life safety by requiring most new commercial buildings to install automatic fire sprinklers. There is also an amendment to require a retrofit of automatic fire sprinklers, mainly changes in occupancy use, as well as significant additions to existing commercial buildings.

One of the ways the Community Risk Reduction (CRR) Division at the Yuma Fire Department is actively involved in risk reduction is through the participation and input into all commercial projects in the city. This type of involvement includes pre-development meetings, plan reviews, new construction inspections, acceptance and final testing of fire protection features, and input into issuing the certificates of occupancy.

Another way that CRR is actively involved in risk reduction in the community is through commercial property inspections for compliance with the fire and life safety codes. Inspection efforts are concentrated on high-risk or high-fire frequency establishments and inspections required by agreements with the Arizona State Fire Marshal. A community risk assessment has been conducted on the built environment in the jurisdiction that is consistent with similarly sized departments in Arizona, as well as industry standards (NFPA 1730, the Standard on Organization and Deployment of Fire Prevention Inspection and Code Enforcement, Plan Review, Investigation, and Public Education Operations). This risk assessment has brought to light staffing deficiencies and what would be needed to meet the inspection frequencies outlined in NFPA 1730. The new fire inspection software that CRR has started to use offers a tool for a local risk assessment that assigns a risk number based on many site-specific factors.

The buildings with data in this module would be expected to increase over time, as each occupancy's risk factors could be entered.

Risk Assessment Form:

	Risk Definition	Business Occupancies In This Risk Classification	Examples Of These Businesses
High Risk	Occupancies that have a higher than average probability of a fire or other emergency occurring due to type and/or quantity of materials stored, used, or handled on site, or because of processes performed in business operations. Additionally, these occupancies would include those that have a higher than average risk for injury or death to occupants due to age, physical or mental abilities, occupant load, or size and complexity of structure. [redacted] If > 12,000 sq feet additional fee of [redacted] **Bi-Annually**	I – Institutional H – Hazardous R3/R4 – Residential A – Assembly > 100 occ. M – Mercantile>50,000 sqft B – Business> 50,000 sqft Multi-Floor > 3 stories E – Educational F – Factory w/special processes or hazards Occupancy w/ Hood ≥ 50 occ	Large assembliés, adult and child care facilities, woodworking, spray finishing, semiconductor manufacturing, hospitals, large mercantile or businesses, facilities with high piled storage, and high rise structures.
Medium Risk	Occupancies that have an average probability of a fire or other emergency occurring due to type and/or quantity of materials stored, used, or handled on site, or because of processes performed in business operations. Additionally, these occupancies would have an average risk of injury or death to the occupants in a fire or other emergency. [redacted] **Tri-Annually**	A – Assembly < 100 occ. F – Factory w/o special processes S – Storage (S1) R1/R2 – Residential M – Mercantile 12,000-50,000 sqft B – Business 12,000 – 50,000 sqft Occupancy w/Hood < 50 occ	Hotels, apartments, some storage facilities, assemblies not classified as high risk, fast food or smaller restaurants.
Low Risk	Occupancies that have a below average probability of fire or other emergency occurring, or that do not store a type or quantity of hazardous chemicals or products that cause increased risk or concern. Risk of injury or death to occupants is below average. [redacted] **Annually**	S – Storage (S2) B – Business < 12,000 sqft M – Mercantile < 12,000 sqft U – Unclassified	Convenient stores, self-serve storage units, banks, car washes, professional offices, barber/beauty shops.

Operations Division Risk Assessment

The Yuma Fire Department Operations Division looks at emergent events and evaluates risk accordingly. This evaluation has led to the development of the agency's response model, which includes fire responses of multiple classifications, emergency medical calls, technical rescue calls, hazardous materials calls, and a variety of emergency responses that fall into the "other" category.

Within each of these specific risks, the agency has developed policies related to the operational needs of the response personnel, including developing critical tasking needs and personnel needs or the effective response force (ERF).

Classifications of Fire Risk

Community fire risks can be categorized as low, moderate, and high/maximum. Each risk category has been developed to evaluate the development of personnel responses. This evaluation considers factors that will affect the probability and consequence of such an event. For all fire risk responses, the agency has established response policies and unit assignments based on information gathered by the dispatch from the caller. First, information gleaned through the dispatcher's selected line of questioning establishes the appropriate response model. Then, using the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, the computer assigns and dispatches the appropriate responders based on pre-loaded run cards.

The CAD system allows the dispatcher to quickly send the appropriate resources while obtaining additional caller information or providing safety and evacuation instructions.

In addition to the information provided by the dispatcher, any company or command officer can either upgrade or downgrade resources based on the pre-arrival information.

Low Fire Risk

Special Duty: A special duty assignment is made for fires or other hazardous situations that pose a limited threat to life and health. Examples are transformer fires on utility poles, pole fires, wires down, wires arcing, vegetation fires (excluding palm trees), vehicle fires not in or near a garage or structure, smoke in the area, carbon monoxide alarms, exterior trash, and public assistance call or other agency assistance requests which involve no life or fire hazards.

- **Special Duty One:** A special duty assignment one consists of two engine companies and the shift commander (a typical assignment of this nature would be a motorhome or tractor-trailer fire being reported).

- **Special Duty Two:** A special duty assignment two consists of a single engine company response (a typical assignment of this nature would be a general fire alarm activation or car fire).

- **Special Duty Hazardous Materials:** Routinely, events involving hazardous materials responses of a low priority, such as a vehicle gas spill, are assigned the closest engine company, along with the shift commander.

(Low Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			**2019 - 2023**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**Target (Agency)**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:43	01:42	01:47	01:25	01:50	01:53	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:13	01:13	01:24	01:11	01:06	01:05	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	07:03	07:09	07:13	06:41	07:58	06:35	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	09:13	09:17	09:39	08:22	09:47	08:28	7:20
			1,031	201	182	236	234	178	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							

Moderate/High Fire Risk

Residential: A residential assignment will be dispatched for fires in any single-family dwelling. Houses and single mobile home units require residential responses. Based on the conflagration hazard presented during fires involving palm trees, they may also receive the full complement of a residential assignment. This assignment comprises three engine companies, one ladder company, one medic unit, and a shift commander. The responding shift commander will offer consideration to add an engine company or other resources based on known risk assessment or weather factors that may impact initial response personnel.

Commercial: A commercial assignment will be dispatched for fires in all business occupancies, including apartment houses or complexes, clubhouses, or recreation centers in apartment complexes, mobile home parks, schools, churches, and other public assembly-type structures. This assignment comprises three engine companies, one ladder company, one medic unit, and a shift commander. The responding shift commander will offer consideration to add an engine company or other resources based on known risk assessment or weather factors that may impact initial response personnel.

(High/Moderate Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			**2019 - 2023**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**Target (Agency)**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:20	01:28	01:40	01:09	01:07	01:43	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:31	01:30	01:16	01:11	01:37	01:32	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:27	06:14	05:16	05:34	06:35	06:38	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	13:46	15:06	11:19	12:12	13:01	11:51	12:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:28	08:11	07:21	07:34	08:25	09:09	7:20
			245	54	39	47	62	43	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	15:22	16:49	14:24	13:34	15:11	14:43	15:10
			152	34	27	33	38	20	

Classification of Emergency Medical Services Risk

The Yuma Fire Department provides the community EMS and ALS transport services. Along with the ALS transport responsibility, the agency offers ALS first response from all agency apparatus. In addition to agency responders, integration of Rural Metro can be coordinated, as necessary, through the PSAP.

EMS risk can be categorized based on information obtained by the caller and assessed by the Emergency Medical Dispatchers (EMD). EMD provides specific questioning to ensure the appropriate resources are sent to the medical call. EMS risk with the City of Yuma can be described as high-risk priority one, moderate risk priority two, and low-risk priority three. These priorities are established based on information obtained by the call taker in the PSAP.

Priority Assignment

Call receiving and dispatching for medical assistance is standardized following the approved Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials (APCO) Emergency Medical Dispatching (EMD) guidelines under medical control for EMS caller interrogation, determination of appropriate response levels, and providing of pre-arrival instructions.

Dispatching response levels vary and are determined by the severity of the patient's condition as outlined on the APCO Guide cards. The dispatcher reads the questions exactly as written on the guide cards. If the initial question is not understood as written, the dispatcher may re-phrase the question. The dispatcher will assign the highest priority if the caller does not speak English. This system provides a systematic and approved process for identifying the risk level of EMS delivery.

Low EMS Risk

Low EMS risk (priority 3) is a basic life support response. This would include caller needs to be defined in the APCO cards as non-emergency responses. The agency sends the nearest ALS staffed engine for low-risk EMS calls and one Rural Metro ALS/BLS ambulance. Dispatch will send the agency's closest ALS ambulance if Rural Metro is unavailable. All responding units travel to the scene without lights and sirens for low-risk EMS responses.

For this CRA/SOC, low-priority EMS calls for service are not analyzed regarding agency response performance.

Medium EMS Risk

Medium EMS risk (priority 2) is considered an upgrade from a priority three response. The dispatcher designates a priority two response through call-taker information and is directed by the APCO EMD process. However, more emergent than a priority three call, the level of need does not rise to the highest risk response. Therefore, the agency sends the closest ALS engine and the closest ALS ambulance for medium EMS risk calls. During these responses, the ALS engine (in the area) responds with lights and sirens, and the ambulance travels without lights and sirens.

(Moderate Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			**2019 - 2023**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**Target (Agency)**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:38	01:40	01:40	01:29	01:36	01:42	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:05	01:01	01:06	01:03	01:06	01:06	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:39	06:45	06:39	06:42	06:38	06:29	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							6:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:37	08:42	08:39	08:34	08:37	08:31	7:20
			18,277	3,830	3,896	3,887	3,385	3,279	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							8:50

High EMS Risk

High EMS risk (priority 1) is considered the highest level of EMS response, and the event's needs dictate the need for emergency response. Information obtained for high EMS risk events is gathered by the EMD and if the dispatcher can give needed pre-arrival directions, such as CPR instructions. All priority one calls receive both an ALS engine and ALS ambulance traveling, from initiation of the call to arrival to the scene, with lights and sirens.

(High Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:26	01:28	01:28	01:18	01:26	01:30	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:06	01:03	01:06	01:05	01:08	01:07	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:16	06:21	06:23	06:20	06:11	06:01	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	07:30	07:35	07:40	07:37	07:19	07:10	6:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:03	08:10	08:09	08:02	08:00	07:53	7:20
			36,407	7,605	7,867	7,370	7,017	6,548	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	09:18	09:27	09:30	09:18	09:09	09:05	8:50
			31,381	6,829	7,100	6,484	6,107	4,861	

High-Risk Off-Road Response/ EMS Response (EMSO)

The proximity and nature of the Colorado River and desert terrain present unique medical responses. Access to a patient may hinder the speed of response, so a specific risk classification was developed. A High-Risk Off-Road Response EMSO will be dispatched for a patient needing medical assistance at the river and desert locations. Based on information obtained by the PSAP, an EMSO will be initiated. EMSO comprises the closest ALS engine, ALS ambulance, and shift commander. For an EMSO, all responding units travel with lights and sirens. If a person/patient is trapped/stuck/in the river, a technical rescue team water response will be initiated, outlined below in the TRT risk analysis.

In addition to fire and EMS responses, the agency has policies that direct the response to notable incidents. Special incidents include hazardous materials assignments, technical rescue responses, bomb threats, aircraft emergencies, and managed responses such as public assistance, mutual aid requests, and strike team responses.

Classification of Hazardous Materials Incidents Risk

Low HazMat Risk

Low-risk hazardous materials classification would be classified as a small spill or release of a hazardous material that is contained or controlled and would not be deemed to pose a significant risk or hazard. Examples of a low-risk hazardous materials response would require one engine and the shift commander. Such events would be a small gasoline spill at a fuel station.

Medium HazMat Risk

Medium-risk hazardous materials classification would be classified as a report of a release or spill of a hazardous material that is significant in size or known to be highly toxic and will be classified as a hazardous material response (i.e., ammonia releases, tanker truck leaking chemicals). This response will include three engines, one ladder, one medic unit, and a shift commander; however, it will be managed by the crews on the scene.

High/Maximum HazMat Risk

High-risk hazardous materials classification would be classified as a report of a release or spill of a hazardous material that is significant in size or known to be highly toxic and will be classified as a hazardous material response (i.e., ammonia releases, tanker truck leaking chemicals). This response will include three engines, one ladder, one medic unit, and a shift commander. This type of event would require specialized equipment and personnel trained in identifying, controlling, or stopping the flow of material or personnel donning specialized PPE to manage/control/stop the flow/release. Additionally, the release may/could pose an immediate hazard to the surrounding area, environment, or community. This risk would require the use and dispatching of the Haz Mat Special-Ops vehicle.

(High Risk) HazMat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:55	01:52	01:42	01:45	01:44	02:10	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:08	01:07	01:11	01:07	00:59	01:09	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:39	06:39	07:29	06:47	06:36	05:19	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	12:25	13:32	10:59	12:24	10:33	11:17	10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:58	08:37	08:55	09:23	09:13	08:28	7:20
			251	60	54	52	40	45	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	15:01	16:00	12:07	14:38	14:18	13:09	12:20
			33	8	7	3	7	8	

Classification of Technical Rescue Incident Risk

Technical rescue assignments will be made to unique and challenging incidents that may require specialized equipment and training to mitigate the danger, render care to a patient, or perform a body recovery. These events are very technical and may include but are not limited to confined space, trench rescue, high angle, low angle, rope rescue, water rescue, structural collapse, and palm tree rescue. Critical tasking assignments have been established for each Technical Rescue Team response which are listed in the appendix of this document.

High/Maximum TRT Risk

Technical rescue assignments are considered high-risk events involving confined spaces, an open trench, or a high-angle rope rescue that may consist of three engines, one ladder, one medic unit, the technical rescue vehicle, and the shift commander. A technical rescue assignment involving a river rescue consists of the same assignment as above, substituting the water rescue craft for the technical rescue vehicle. Special duty assignments of this nature will typically escalate and be upgraded upon the initial apparatus arriving on the scene. Upon arriving on the scene, the incident commander may upgrade or downgrade the response to the appropriate resources to manage and mitigate the event. This could include callback of needed TRT personnel and requesting any other resources necessary to ensure the health and welfare of the public and emergency response personnel.

(High Risk) Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			**2019 - 2023**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**Target (Agency)**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:28	05:12	01:49	01:42	00:57	02:17	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:09	00:57	01:10	01:02	00:51	00:43	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	04:22	04:22	04:58	03:31	03:12	03:50	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	07:20	10:00	06:44	05:35	05:00	06:50	7:20
			17	6	3	5	1	2	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							12:20
			0	0	0	0	0	0	

Special Response Risks

Bomb Threat Incidents

The primary responders for events involving bomb threats or calls with suspicious packages will be members of law enforcement. Upon notification of a bomb threat, dispatch will telephone the shift commander by providing the location and circumstances. The shift commander will determine the appropriate response and identify the units to respond (if any) when appropriate. The units selected for response will respond via normal traffic, and efforts to meet with the law enforcement representative will be made at a unified command post. Due to the sensitivity of these types of incidents, reference to the incident as a "bomb threat" is prohibited over the radio. The responding unit (s) will advise dispatch only that they are staging, location, and who will be the agency liaison to the unified command incident commander.

Aircraft Emergency Incidents

The Federal Aviation Administration distinguishes the alert classifications of aircraft emergencies to describe an unsafe condition or situation involving an aircraft. The primary means of disseminating such emergencies is through the airport control tower or another legitimate source (MCAS Structural/ARFF Fire Departments). Upon notification by the airport control tower or another source of an aircraft emergency over the City of Yuma, attempts will be made to obtain the following information: type of aircraft (military/civilian), number of passengers/people on board, expected area of impact, amount and type of fuel, if military ammunitions presently on board. Dispatching shall consist of a commercial assignment to a staging area in the event of a pending crash. All available information will be relayed to responding crews. For example, suppose the impact area is confirmed in the city but not at the airport. In that case, dispatch will make the initial commercial assignment and contact Marine Corps Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting for mutual aid.

Mutual Aid Incidents

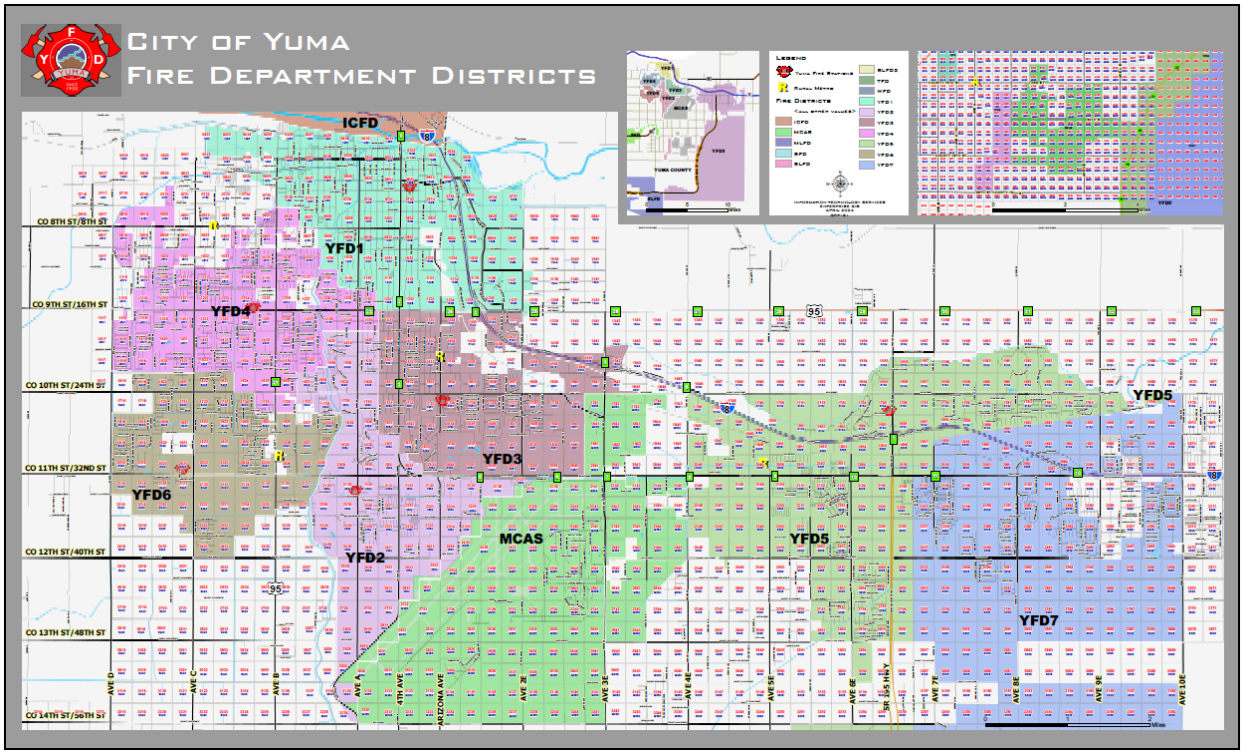
Mutual aid is based upon pre-planned written agreements between agencies in different jurisdictions to assist one another at incidents when requested and available. Requests for mutual aid must originate from a fire department chief officer or a law enforcement agency. The agency will respond with a level of response that the shift commander determines. A conscientious effort will be made when choosing the response capability by the shift commander to maintain resources to an acceptable level for the community.

When requested by a jurisdiction for which the agency is part of an agreement, the following pertinent information will be obtained: type of situation, the extent of the emergency, location, access, or routing information, contact person, command post location, and call back number. The shift commander will then identify units to respond. To receive/request mutual aid from a party to an agreement, the incident commander (IC) will channel the request through dispatch with the following: department to be contacted, needs, and location for reporting. The dispatcher, in turn, will get the appropriate agency by telephone, request necessary resources, advise them of all pertinent information, attempt to obtain an arrival time from the agency, and relay information to the IC.

H. Agency Planning Zones

The agency has a developed process that establishes geographic planning zones (PZs), which allows for a system of review and evaluation of the effectiveness of the emergency services provided within each planning zone. The Yuma Fire Department uses a fixed deployment operational model or station response area model to establish each PZ. This process allows the agency to effectively evaluate performance within each station response area and evaluate historical performance related to both distribution (1st due) and concentration Effective Response Force (ERF).

To further provide guidance and evaluation to emergency services, the agency uses a grid system that divides response areas into quarter-mile square grids to assist with pinpointing locations for response and assessment. These response grids are used to direct responders to specific addresses and allow the agency to determine the need to better provide services to areas that may have historically seen higher than average CFS or longer than expected agency response times.



Station 1 PZ1

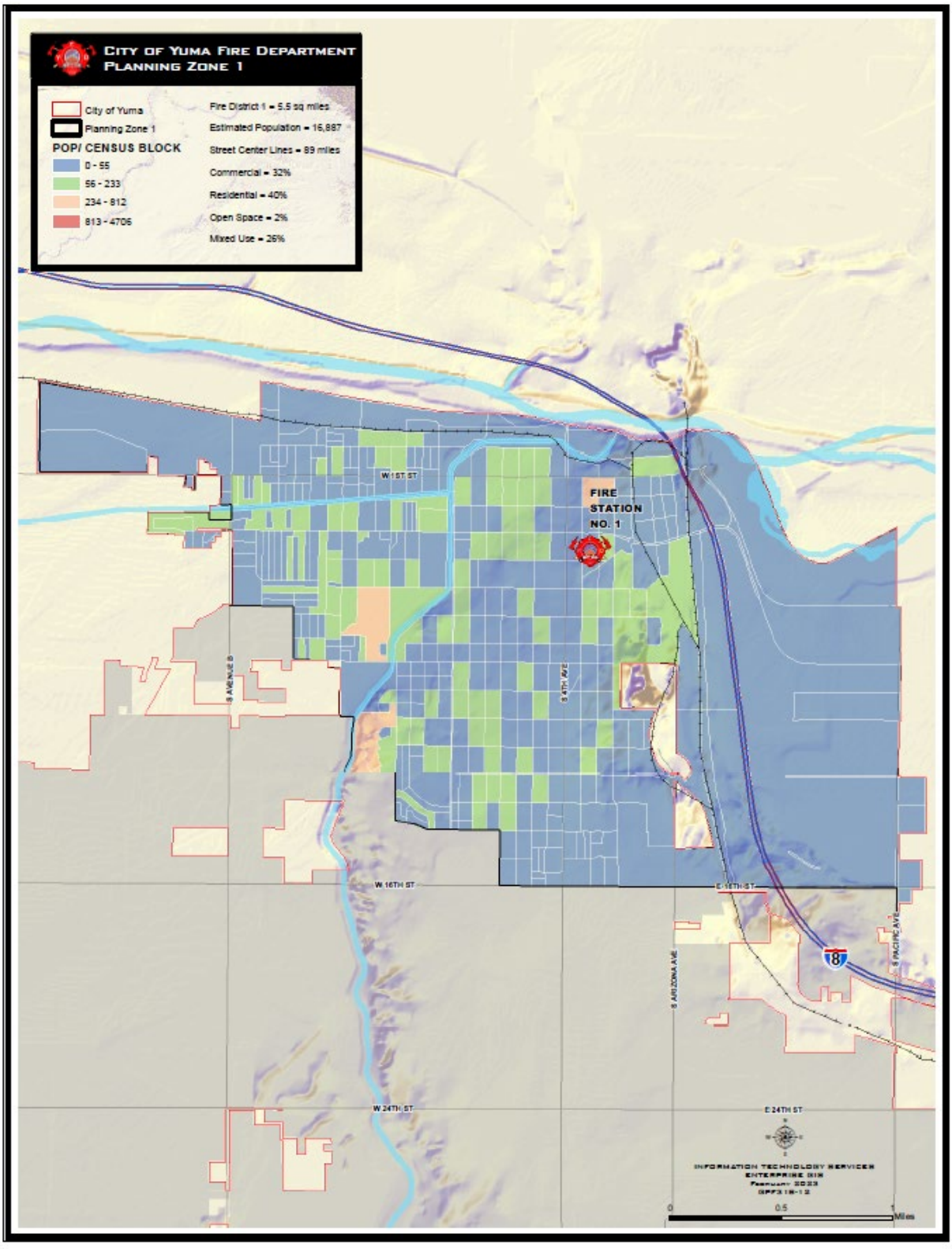
Station 1 is located at the North end of the City of Yuma, which includes a significant portion of the city's historical area, including the historic downtown part of the city. In addition to the historic site of the city, Interstate 8, a significant portion of the Colorado River and main rail headquarters are located in the district's first-due area. Being on the northernmost border of the city along the Colorado River, response units for Fire Station 1 are frequently requested for mutual aid assistance to areas west of the City into California.

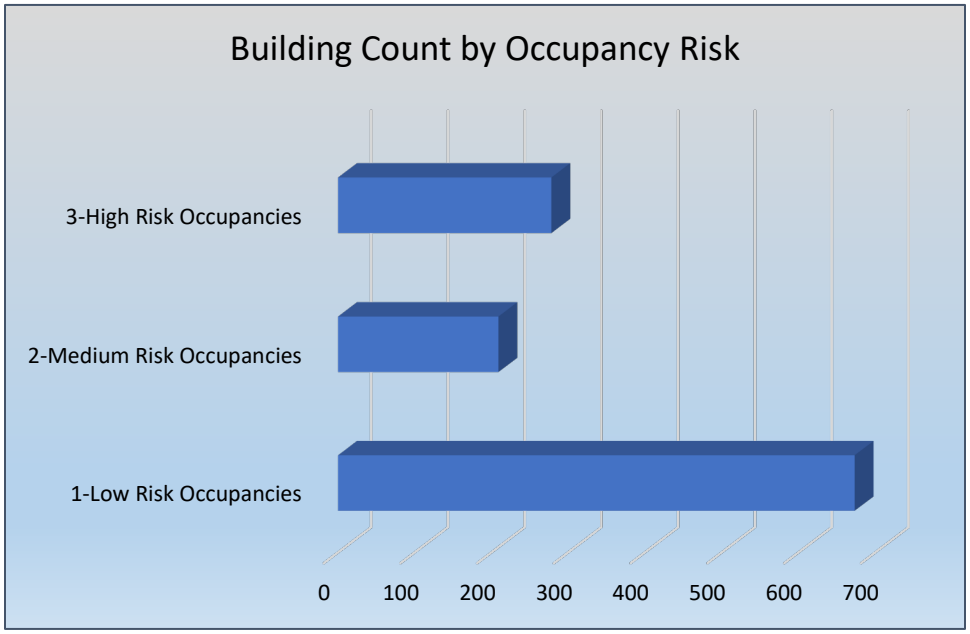
Significant Features:

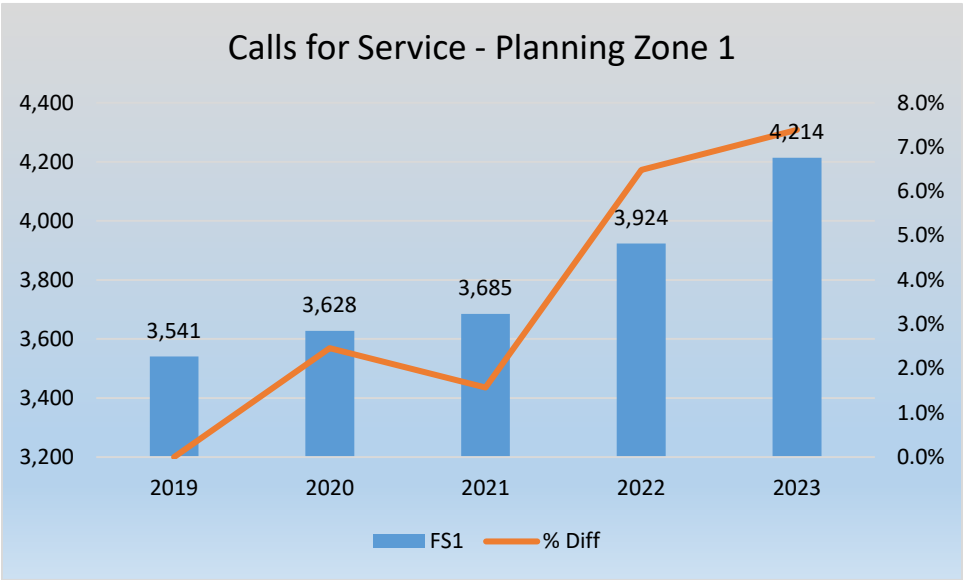
Square Miles	5.5	% Total Coverage Area	8.7
Population	16,887	Occupancies: 40% Residential, 32% Commercial, 26% Mixed	

Critical Infrastructure Examples Based on Risk Assessment:

High	Medium	Low
Gowan Lab	Sprout's Market	Rouff Engineering
Yuma County Jail	8th Street Laundry	Nova Home Loans
Pivot Point Conference Center	C & C Auto Body	Chase Bank
Yuma Cogeneration Plant	First Church of Christ Science	Massage Yuma
Yuma High School	Congrove Apartments	B&H Refrigeration

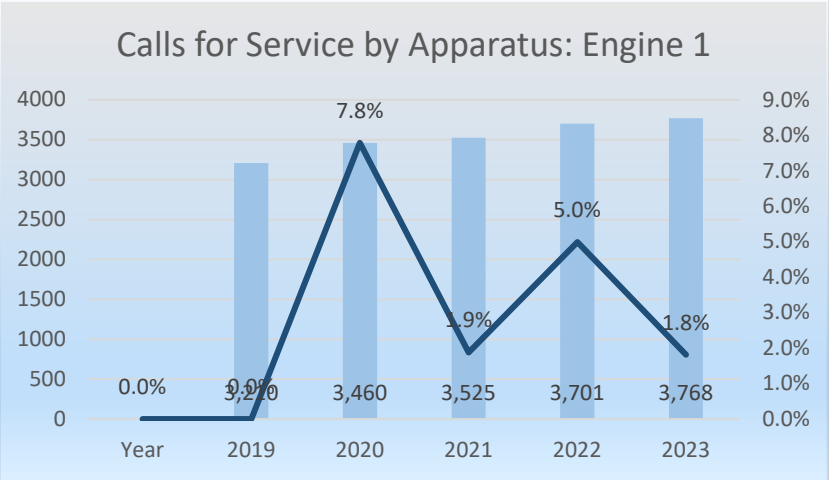

CITY OF YUMA FIRE DEPARTMENT
PLANNING ZONE 1
City of Yuma
Planning Zone 1
POP/ CENSUS BLOCK
0 - 55
56 - 233
234 - 812
813 - 4706
Fire District 1 = 5.5 sq miles
Estimated Population = 16,887
Street Center Lines = 89 miles
Commercial = 32%
Residential = 40%
Open Space = 2%
Mixed Use = 26%
FIRE STATION NO. 1
W 1ST ST
S AVENUE B
S 4TH AVE
W 16TH ST
E 16TH ST
S ARIZONA AVE
S PACIFIC AVE
8
W 24TH ST
E 24TH ST
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES
ENTERPRISE GIS
0
0.5
1
Miles

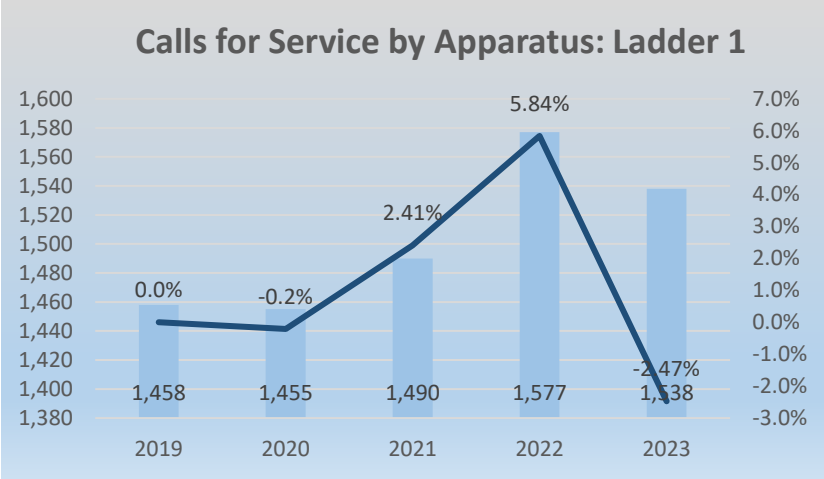


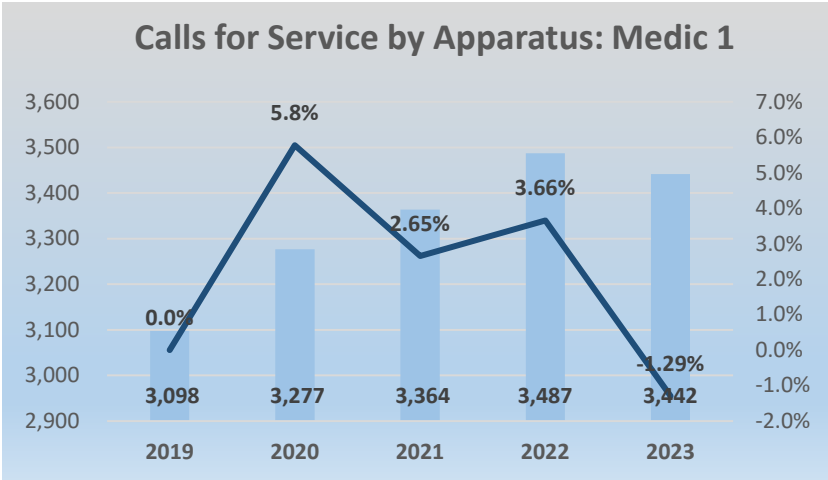


PZ 1 remains the agency's second busiest run area. The PZ saw an increase in response demand of 16% over the past five years.

Planning Zone 1 Response Performance Tables are provided in the appendix.


Calls for Service by Apparatus: Engine 1
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
9.0%
8.0%
7.0%
6.0%
5.0%
4.0%
3.0%
2.0%
1.0%
0.0%
0.0%
7.8%
1.9%
5.0%
1.8%
3,210
3,460
3,525
3,701
3,768
Year
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023


Calls for Service by Apparatus: Ladder 1
1,600
1,580
1,560
1,540
1,520
1,500
1,480
1,460
1,440
1,420
1,400
1,380
7.0%
6.0%
5.0%
4.0%
3.0%
2.0%
1.0%
0.0%
-1.0%
-2.0%
-3.0%
0.0%
-0.2%
2.41%
5.84%
-2.47%
1,458
1,455
1,490
1,577
1,538
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023


Calls for Service by Apparatus: Medic 1
3,600
3,500
3,400
3,300
3,200
3,100
3,000
2,900
7.0%
6.0%
5.0%
4.0%
3.0%
2.0%
1.0%
0.0%
-1.0%
-2.0%
0.0%
5.8%
2.65%
3.66%
-1.29%
3,098
3,277
3,364
3,487
3,442
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023

Station 2 PZ-2

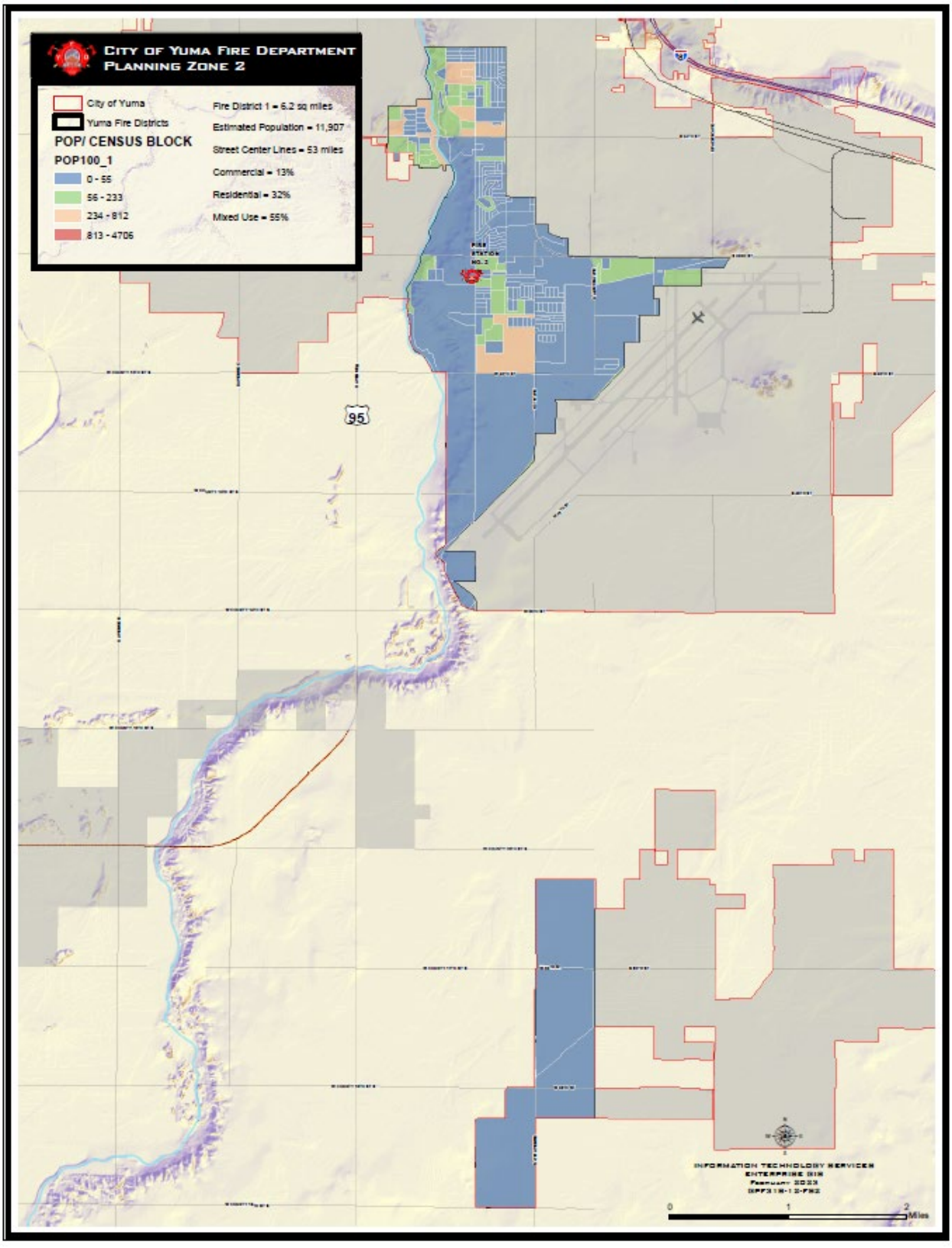
Station 2 is located on the south end of the city and covers undeveloped areas that have significant thoroughfares between the town and cities to the south, including Mexico. Station 2 is less than a mile from the City of Yuma's Civic Center and Jim Deyo Park, which draw large crowds during several major city events throughout the year. PZ 2 covers many nursing care facilities and Yuma Regional Medical Center (YRMC). From 2021 into 2023, the US Border Patrol Station located in PZ-2 became very active, creating a consistent source of EMS-related calls.

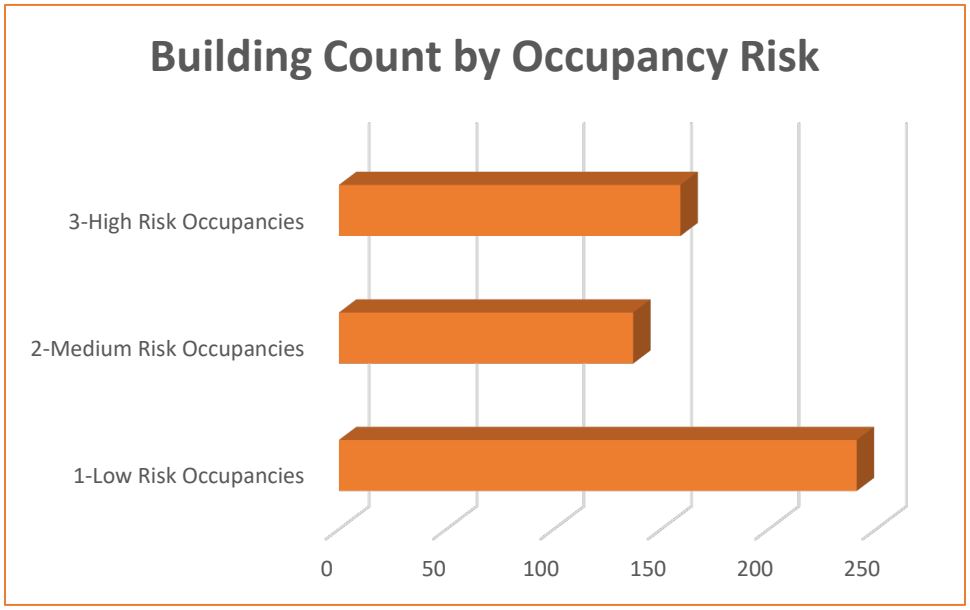
Significant Features:

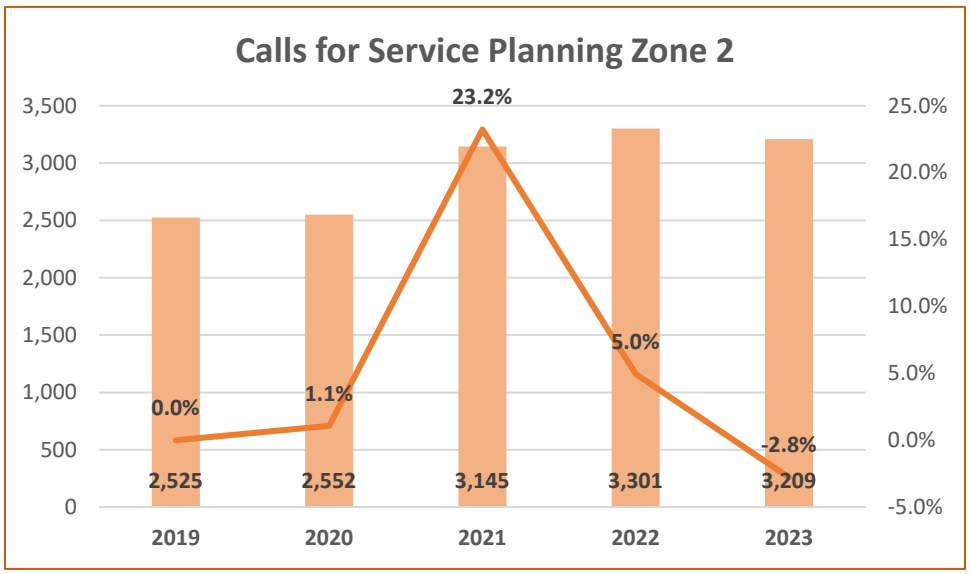
Square Miles 6.2	% Total Coverage Area 9.8
Population 11,907	Occupancies: 32% Residential, 13% Commercial, 55% Mixed

Critical Infrastructure Examples Based on Risk Assessment:

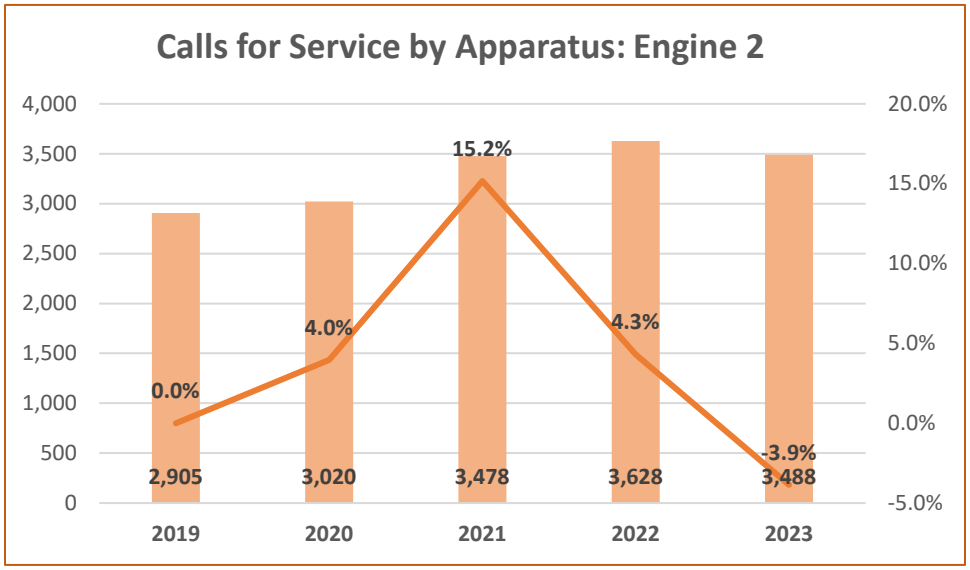
High	Medium	Low
Clarios Battery Plant	Million Air	Paul Bensel Jewelers
Yuma Regional Medical Center	Little Hands Academy	UPS Store
Asian Star Restaurant	Whiskey Road Saloon	Supercuts
Kofa High School	Birrieria El Gordo	The Flower Mine
LDS Church	Pep Boys	Red Sea Heart Center

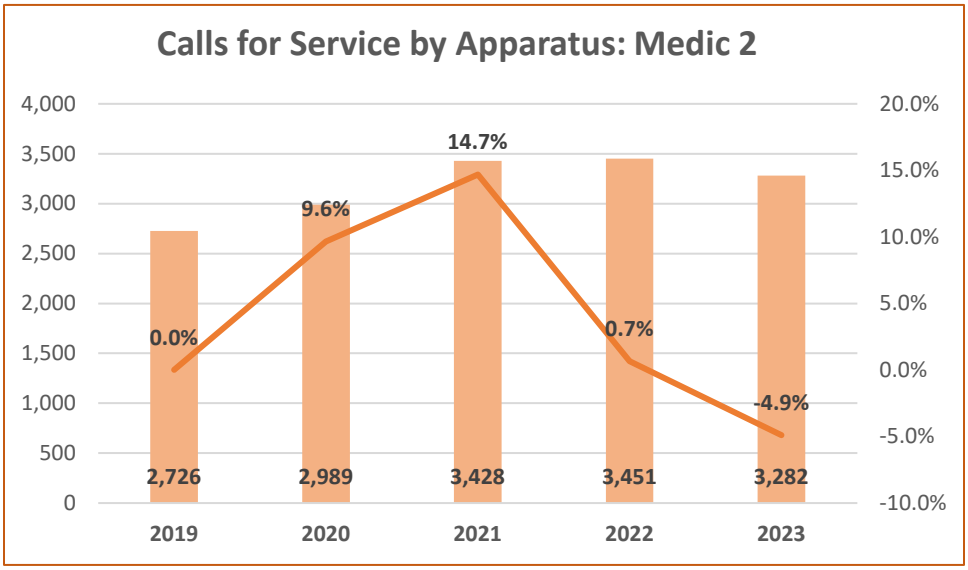

CITY OF YUMA FIRE DEPARTMENT
PLANNING ZONE 2
City of Yuma
Yuma Fire Districts
POP/ CENSUS BLOCK
POP100_1
0 - 55
56 - 233
234 - 812
813 - 4706
Fire District 1 = 6.2 sq miles
Estimated Population = 11,907
Street Center Lines = 53 miles
Commercial = 13%
Residential = 32%
Mixed Use = 55%
95
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES
ENTERPRISE GIS
0
1
2
Miles





Planning Zone 2 (Station 2 Run Area) has a 29% increase in the number of CFS over the past five years.





Planning Zone 2 Response Performance Tables are provided in the appendix.

Station 3 PZ-3

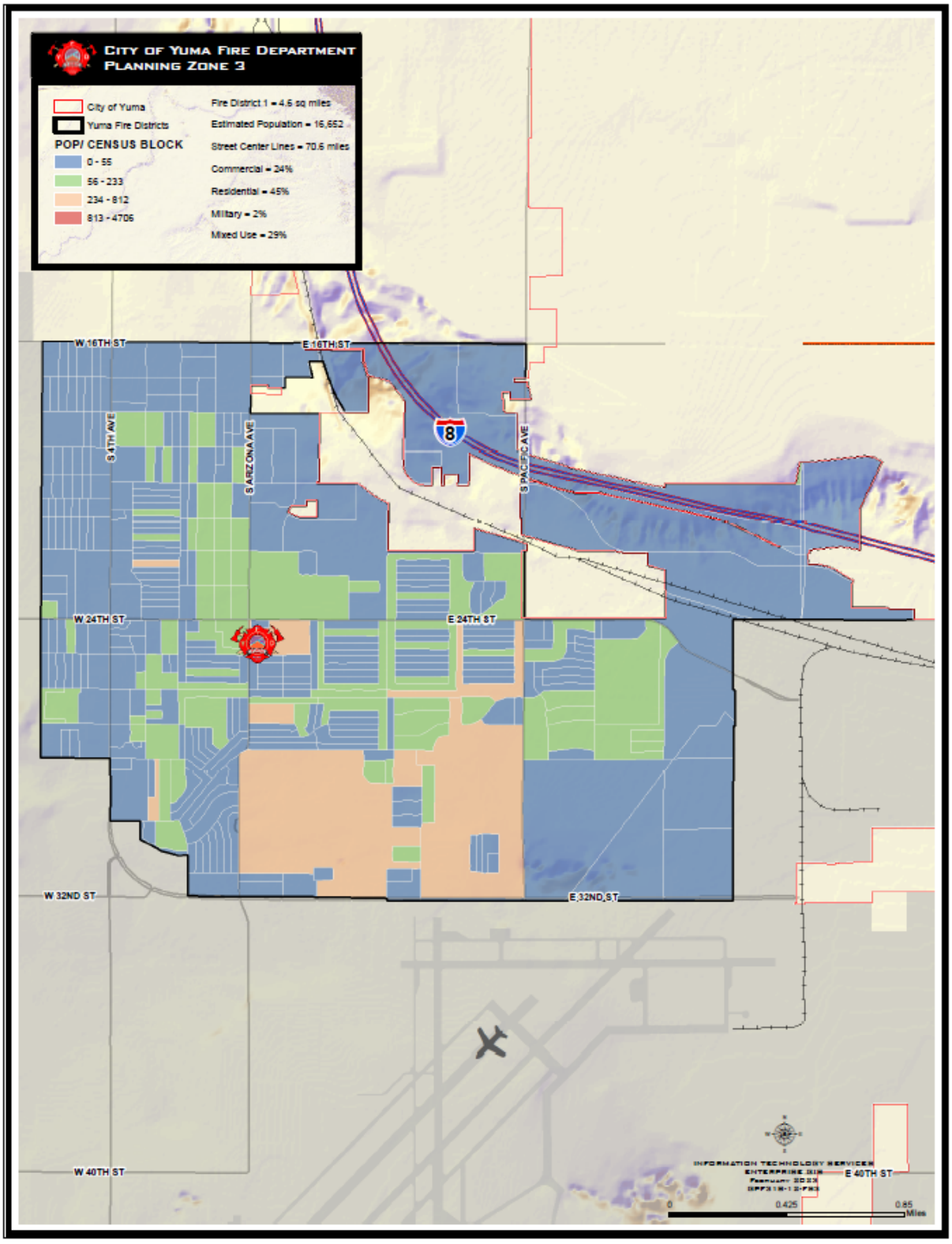
Fire Station 3 is the most centrally located in the city. Fire Station 3 area extends to the east and is typically second due to the city's industrial area. Fire Station 3 covers significant roadways, including portions of Interstate 8, Business 8, 4th Avenue, and 16th St/Highway 95.

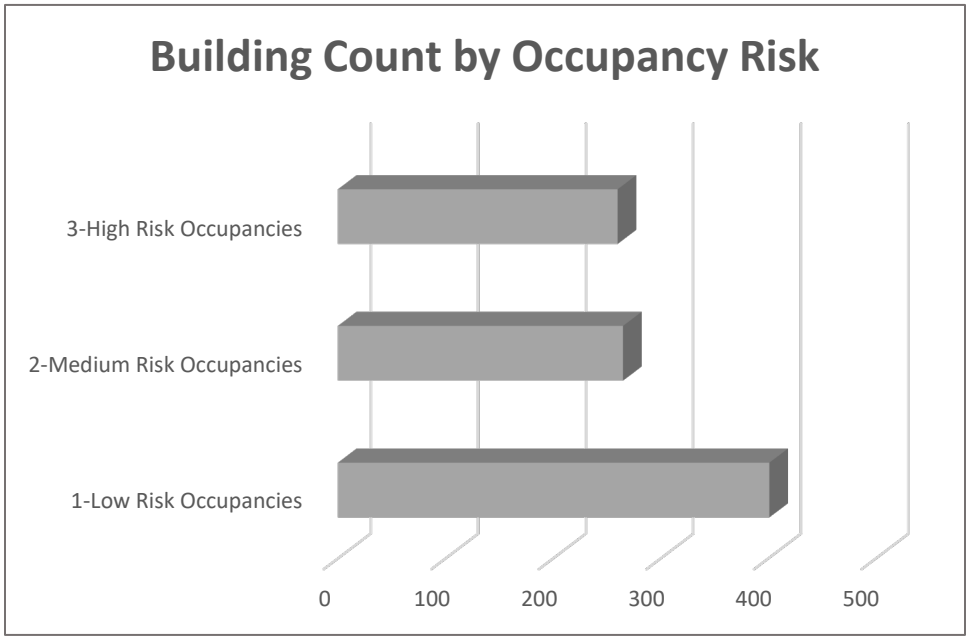
Significant Features:

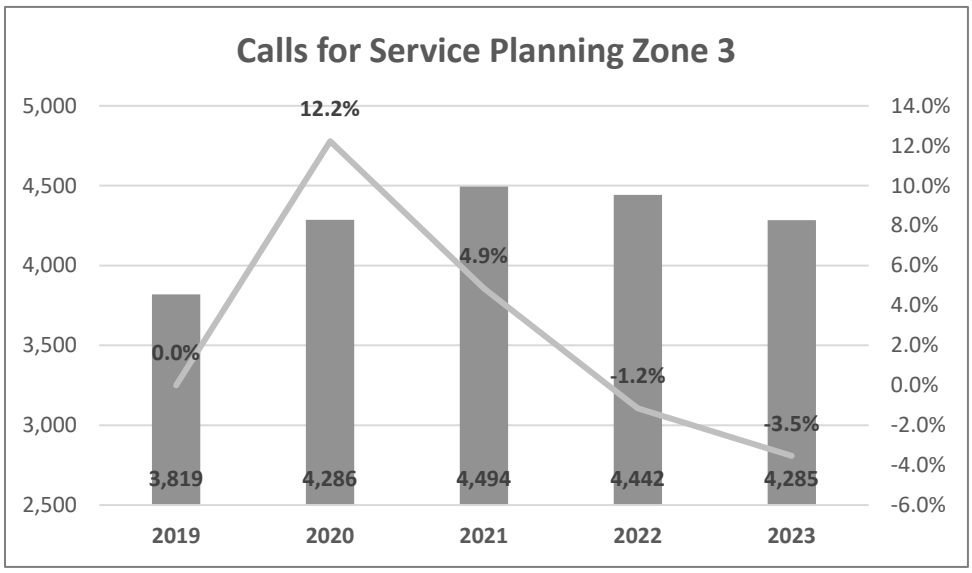
Square Miles 4.3	% Total Coverage Area 6.8
Population 16,652	Occupancies: 45% Residential, 24% Commercial, 29% Mixed

Critical Infrastructure Examples Based on Risk Assessment:

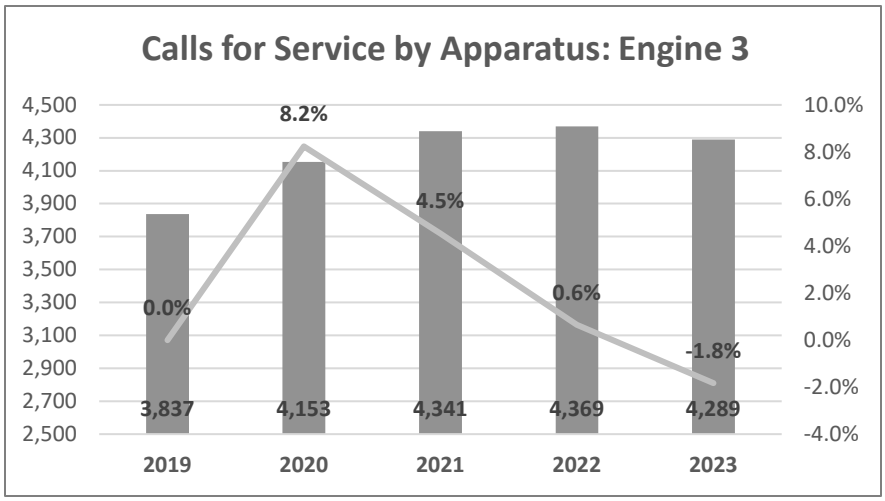
High	Medium	Low
Vertical Church	Holiday Apartments	Area Plumbing
International Paper	Super Pawn	Yuma Cash Advance
Yuma Christian Academy	Candlewood Suites	Palm Canyon Dermatology
Datepac	Chick-fil-a	State Farm Insurance
Haven Health	Penny's Diner	Imaginary Friends

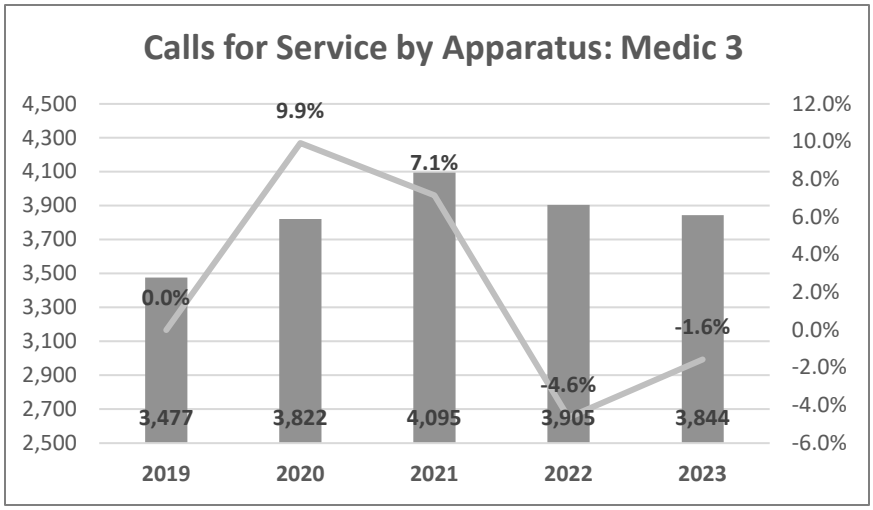

CITY OF YUMA FIRE DEPARTMENT
PLANNING ZONE 3
City of Yuma
Yuma Fire Districts
POP/ CENSUS BLOCK
0 - 55
56 - 233
234 - 812
813 - 4706
Fire District 1 = 4.6 sq miles
Estimated Population = 16,652
Street Center Lines = 70.6 miles
Commercial = 24%
Residential = 45%
Military = 2%
Mixed Use = 29%
W 16TH ST
E 16TH ST
S 4TH AVE
S ARIZONA AVE
S PACIFIC AVE
8
W 24TH ST
E 24TH ST
W 32ND ST
E 32ND ST
W 40TH ST
E 40TH ST
0
0.425
0.85
Miles

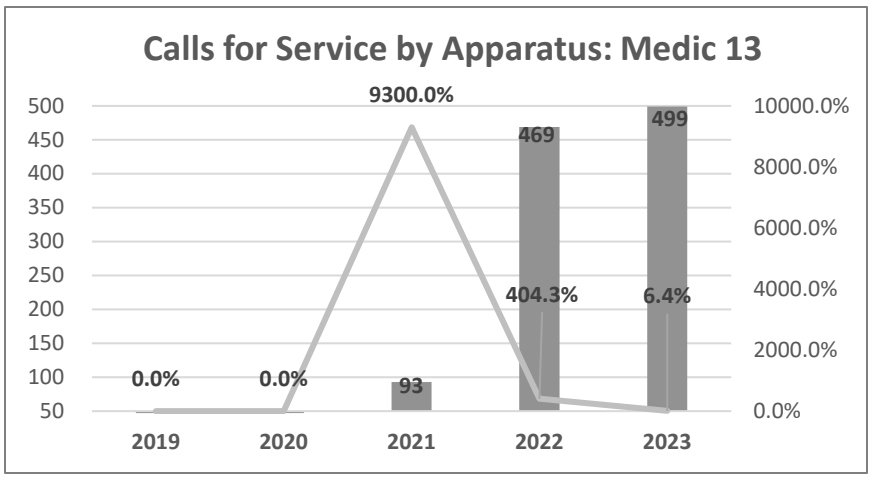




PZ 3 remains the agency's busiest run area, with a steady 19% CFS growth seen throughout the past five-year accreditation cycle. Analysis of the PZ also included an evaluation of the total CFS answered by engine three over the last five years. One factor contributing to the increase in 2021 was the decrease in MCAS FD availability to respond to non-emergent calls in MCAS PZ. The agency resolved this issue in 2022, decreasing CFS by 1.2%.







Planning Zone 3 Response Performance Tables are provided in the appendix.

Station 4 PZ-4

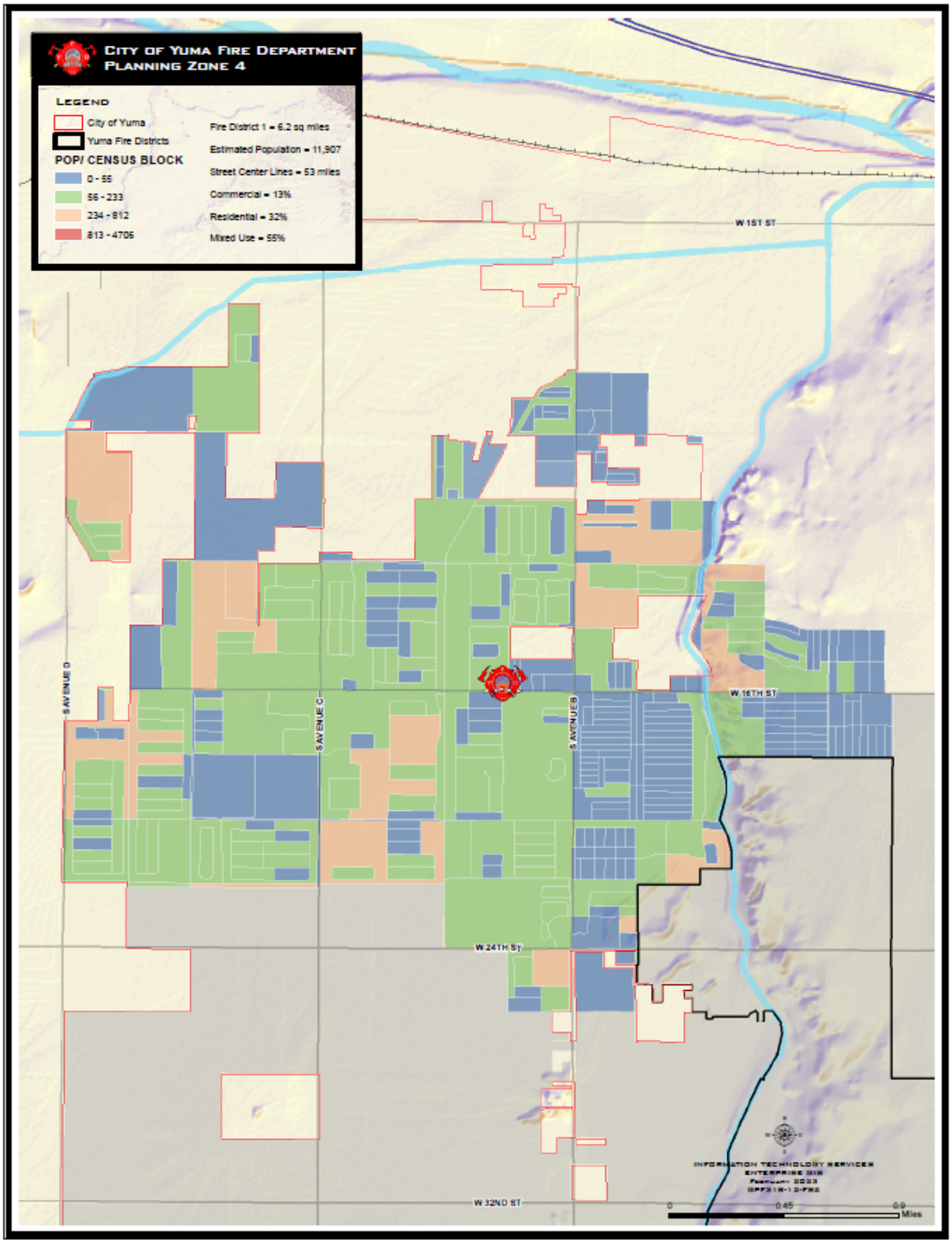
Fire Station 4 is located west of the city center in the west valley. PZ 4 has seen significant growth over the last several years and provides response coverage to a wide variety of risks. Within PZ 4 are two of the highest-demand locations; two retirement communities, Emerald Springs and Desert Rose. These two locations accounted for 331 CFS in 2020. Along with these areas of high demand, Hwy 95 makes its turn south from 16th St to Ave B in this PZ, which brings added traffic demands and risk. Planning Zone 4 covers 4.6 square miles of response area with a street centerline of 92 miles within the PZ.

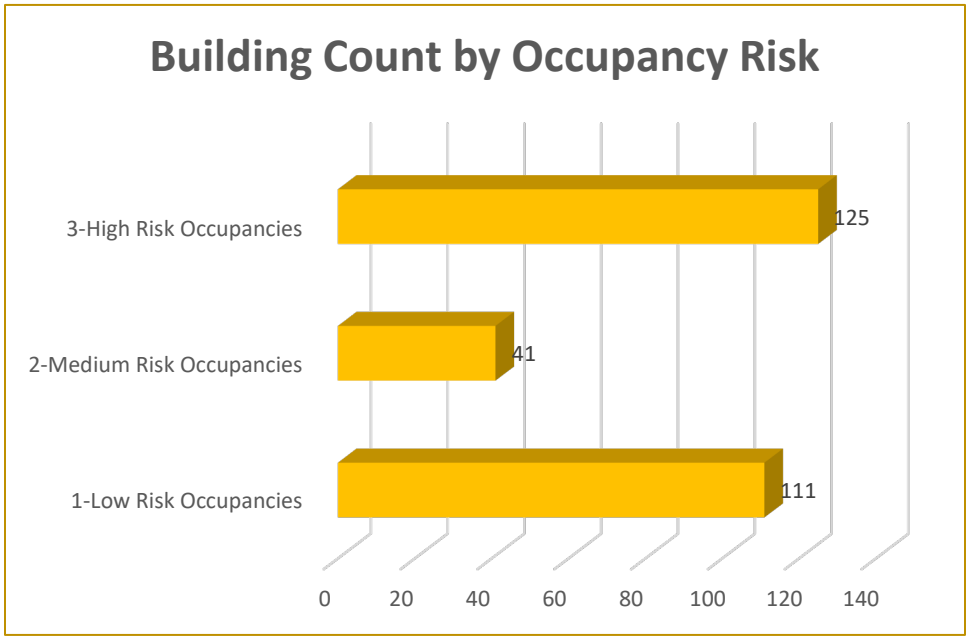
Significant Features:

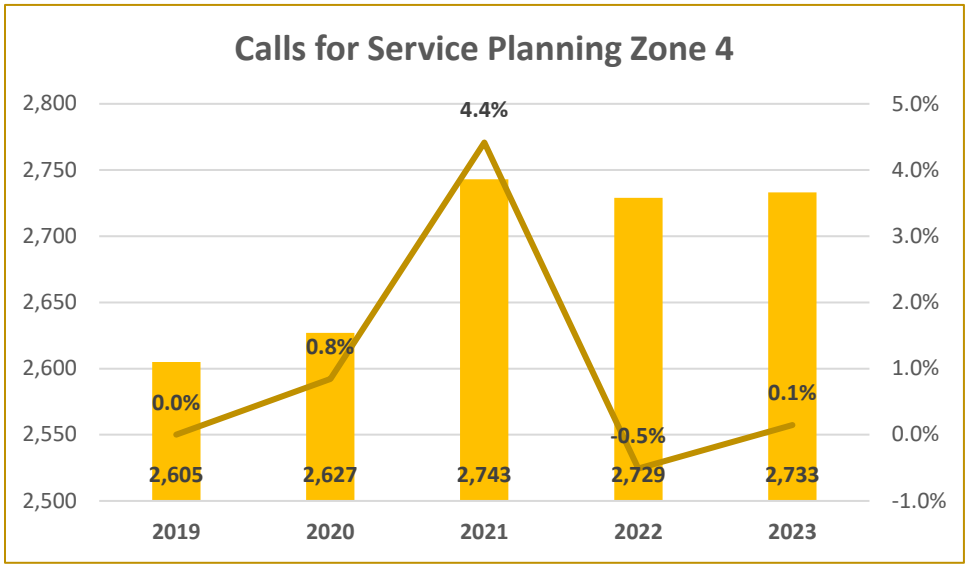
Square Miles 4.6	% Total Coverage Area 7.3
Population 29,767	Occupancies: 80% Residential, 5% Commercial, 15% Mixed

Critical Infrastructure Examples Based on Risk Assessment:

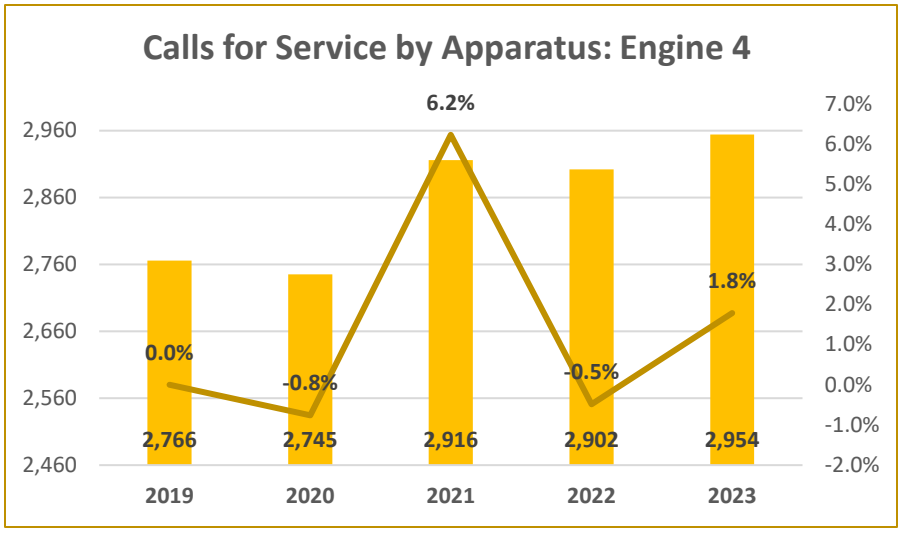
High	Medium	Low
Cibola High School	Round Table Pizza	T-Mobile
Desert Rose Retirement	Camelot Apartments	Dairy Queen
Walmart	DD's Discount Store	Burgess Hearing Aid
Brewer's Restaurant and Bar	Arizona Donut	Bruce Jensen Law Firm
Albertson's Market	Regency Square Apartments	A Puppy Love Pet Grooming

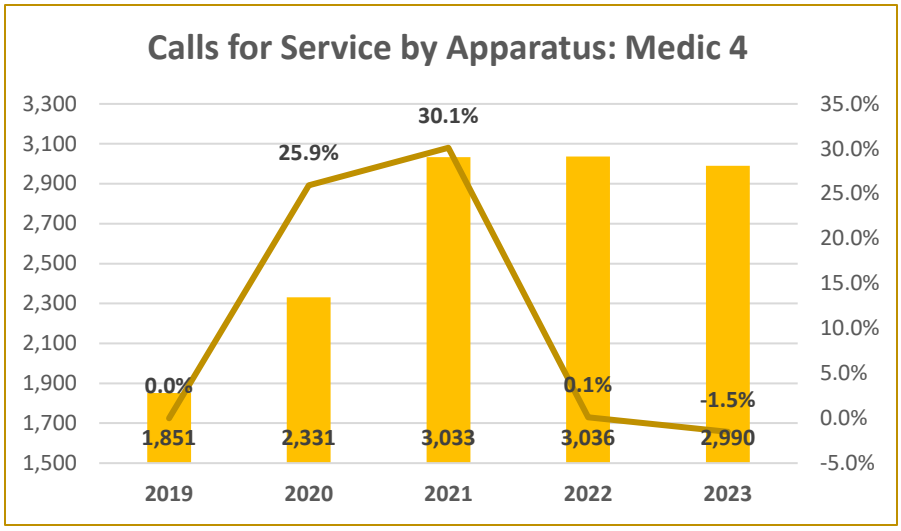

City of Yuma Fire Department
Planning Zone 4
Legend
City of Yuma
Yuma Fire Districts
POP/ CENSUS BLOCK
0 - 55
56 - 233
234 - 812
813 - 4706
Fire District 1 = 6.2 sq miles
Estimated Population = 11,907
Street Center Lines = 53 miles
Commercial = 13%
Residential = 32%
Mixed Use = 55%
W 1ST ST
W 16TH ST
W 24TH ST
W 32ND ST
S AVENUE D
S AVENUE C
S AVENUE B
Miles





PZ 4 has seen a steady growth of 8% CFS over the past five years. Although a slight increase was seen in CFS in PZ 4, the assigned engine, engine four (YE04), saw a slight decrease, .05% CFS, from 2021 to 2022 and a 26% increase since the last census.





Planning Zone 4 Response Performance Tables are provided in the appendix.

Station 5 PZ-5/7

Fire Station 5 is located in the easternmost section of the city. Within PZ 5/7 are major agricultural facilities that operate on a non-stop basis during the winter months from November through April on a full-time basis and with limited operations the rest of the year. This area sees significant vehicle traffic as tractor-trailers truck products in and out of these agricultural centers. In addition, PZ 5/7 contains critical infrastructure, including Interstate 8, Highways 95 and 195, the Union Pacific Railroad and the one rail crossing in the city, two city water treatment plants, and a Kinder-Morgan natural gas mainline that runs along the Union Pacific railway. Much of the area is still undeveloped, providing opportunity and risk in areas deemed undeveloped. However, this PZ has areas currently experiencing rapid commercial and residential growth. PZ 5/7 currently is staffed by two engines as well as one ambulance. In addition to the many agricultural facilities, PZ5 provides services to many winter visitors who enjoy the warm winter months. PZ 5 is the agency's largest PZ, and there is a plan to decrease its size soon with the opening of Fire Station 7, tentatively set for 2024.

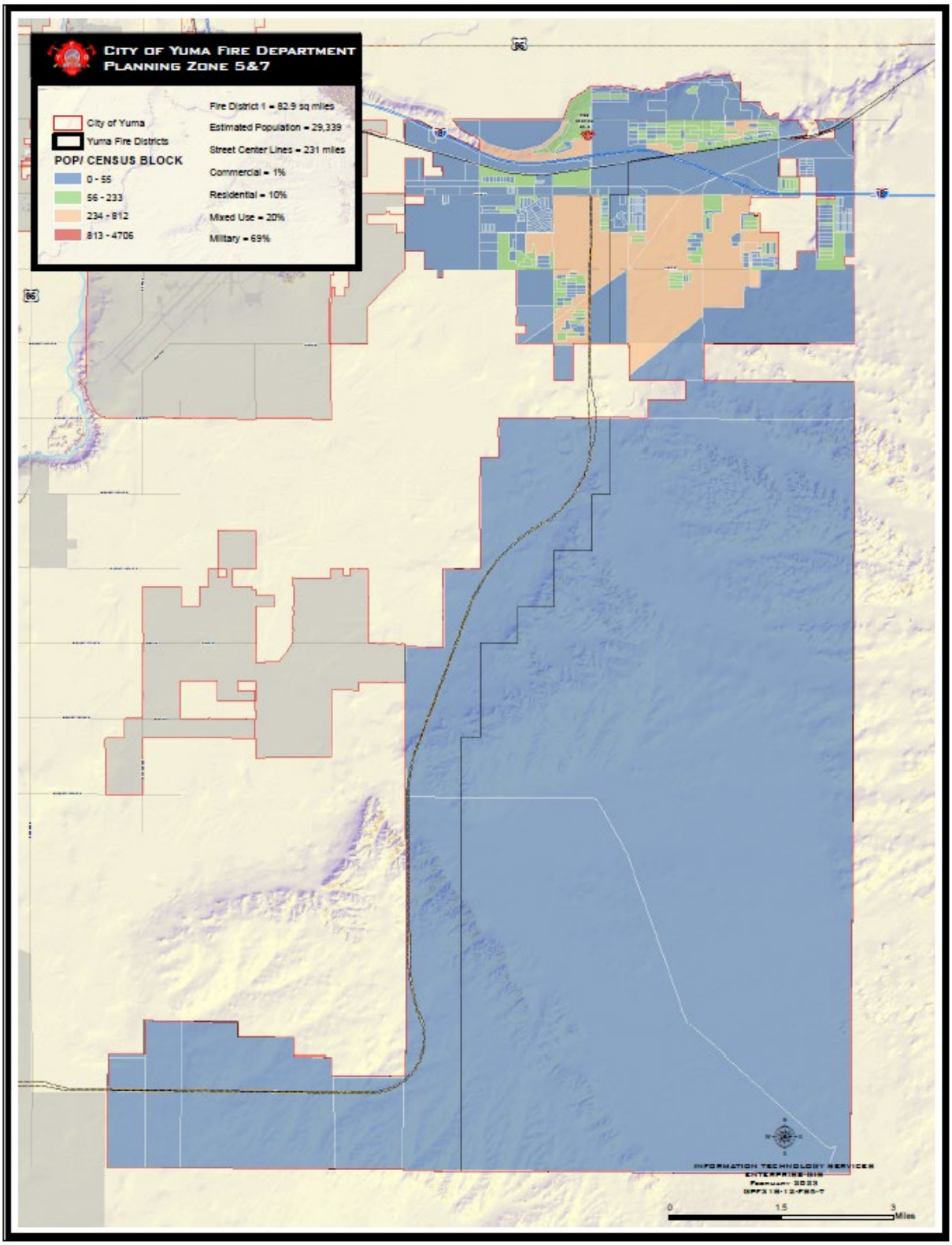
A large percentage of PZ 5/7 is bombing range (57.7 square miles) and inaccessible by civilians. Access to the bombing range must be coordinated through the MCAS.

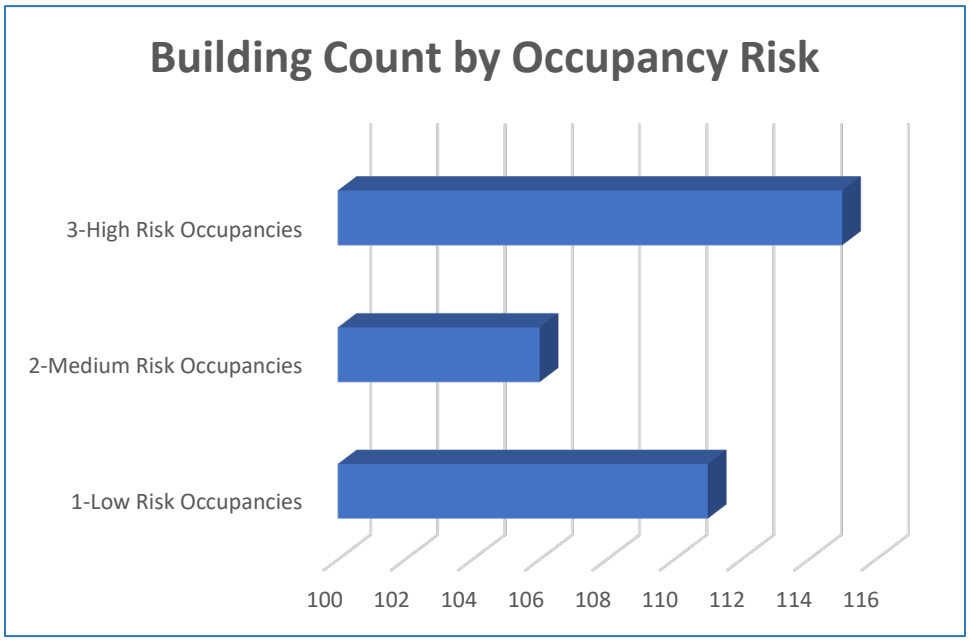
Significant Features:

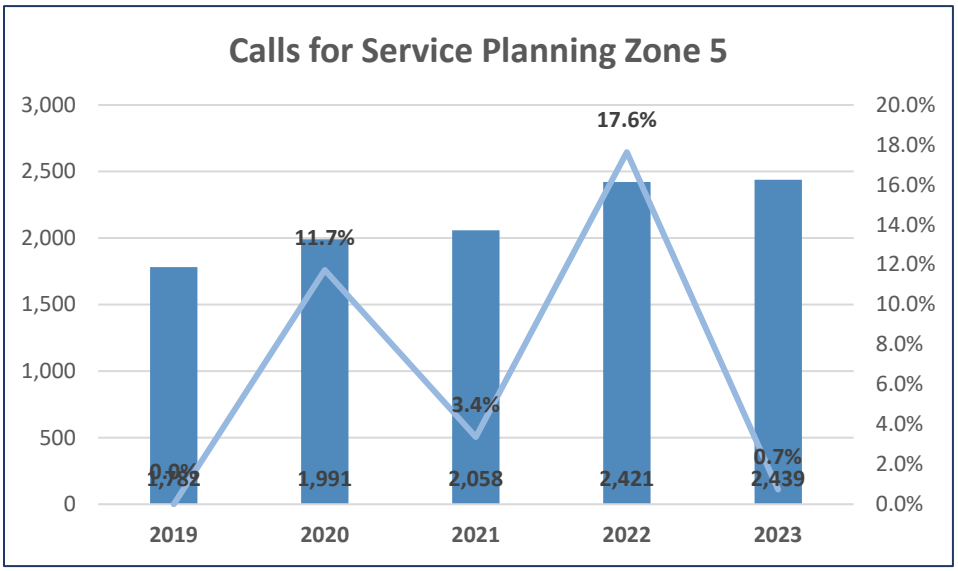
Square Miles	25.2	% Total Coverage Area	40
Population	29,339	Occupancies: 80% Residential, 5% Commercial, 15% Mixed	

Critical Infrastructure Examples Based on Risk Assessment:

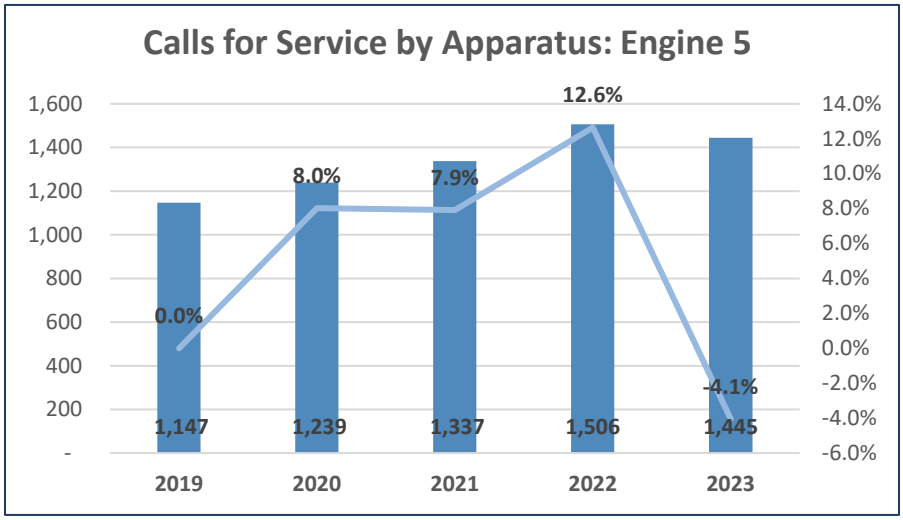
High	Medium	Low
Gila Ridge High School	Top of the Line Auto Body	Western Fire Protection
Desert Depot	Humane Society of Yuma	Progeny Seed
Taylor Farms	Araby Acres	Pauley Construction
Tanimura & Antle	Legacy Packing	CK Marketing
Pacific International Cooling	Nature Fresh Farms	Same Day Auto Sales

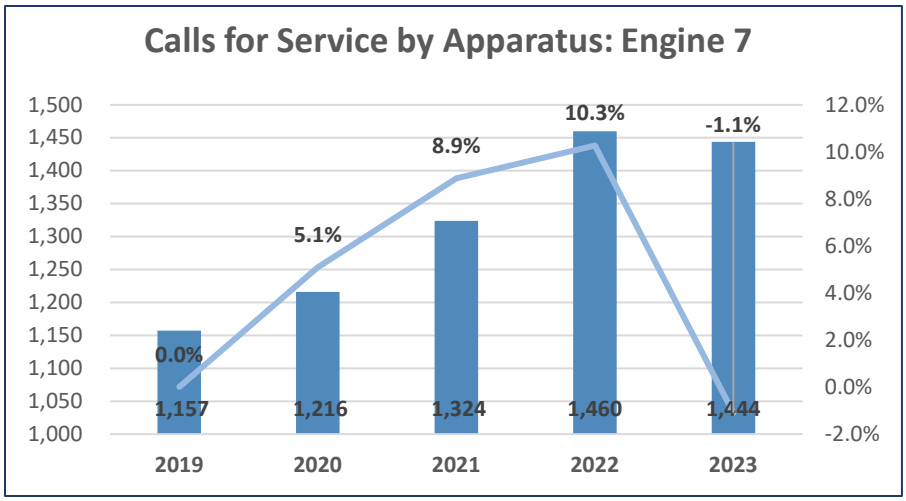

CITY OF YUMA FIRE DEPARTMENT
PLANNING ZONE 5&7
City of Yuma
Yuma Fire Districts
POP/ CENSUS BLOCK
0 - 55
56 - 233
234 - 812
813 - 4706
Fire District 1 = 82.9 sq miles
Estimated Population = 29,339
Street Center Lines = 231 miles
Commercial = 1%
Residential = 10%
Mixed Use = 20%
Military = 69%
86
8
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES
ENTERPRISE GIS
February 2023
0
1.5
3
Miles

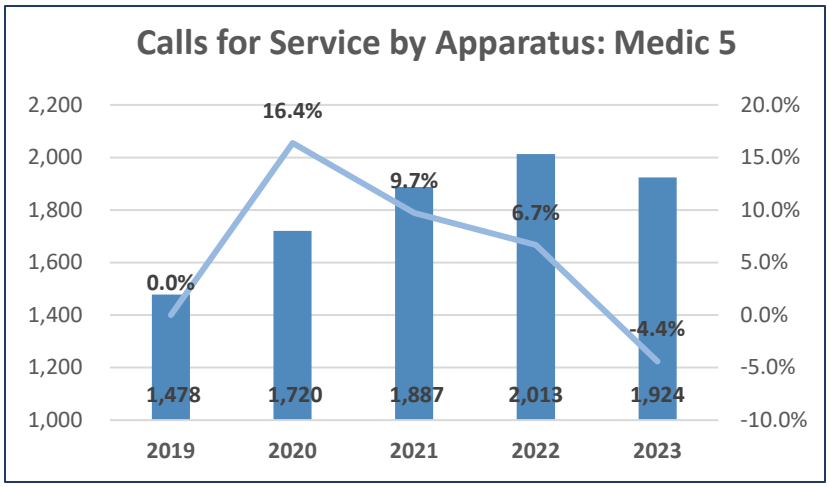




PZ 5 saw a 17.6% increase in CFS from 2021 to 2022 and a 38% increase over five years. In addition to the analysis of the PZ, an evaluation of the apparatus assigned to PZ 5 was also done this included both engine 5 and engine 7.







Planning Zone 5 Response Performance Tables are provided in the appendix.

Station 6 PZ-6

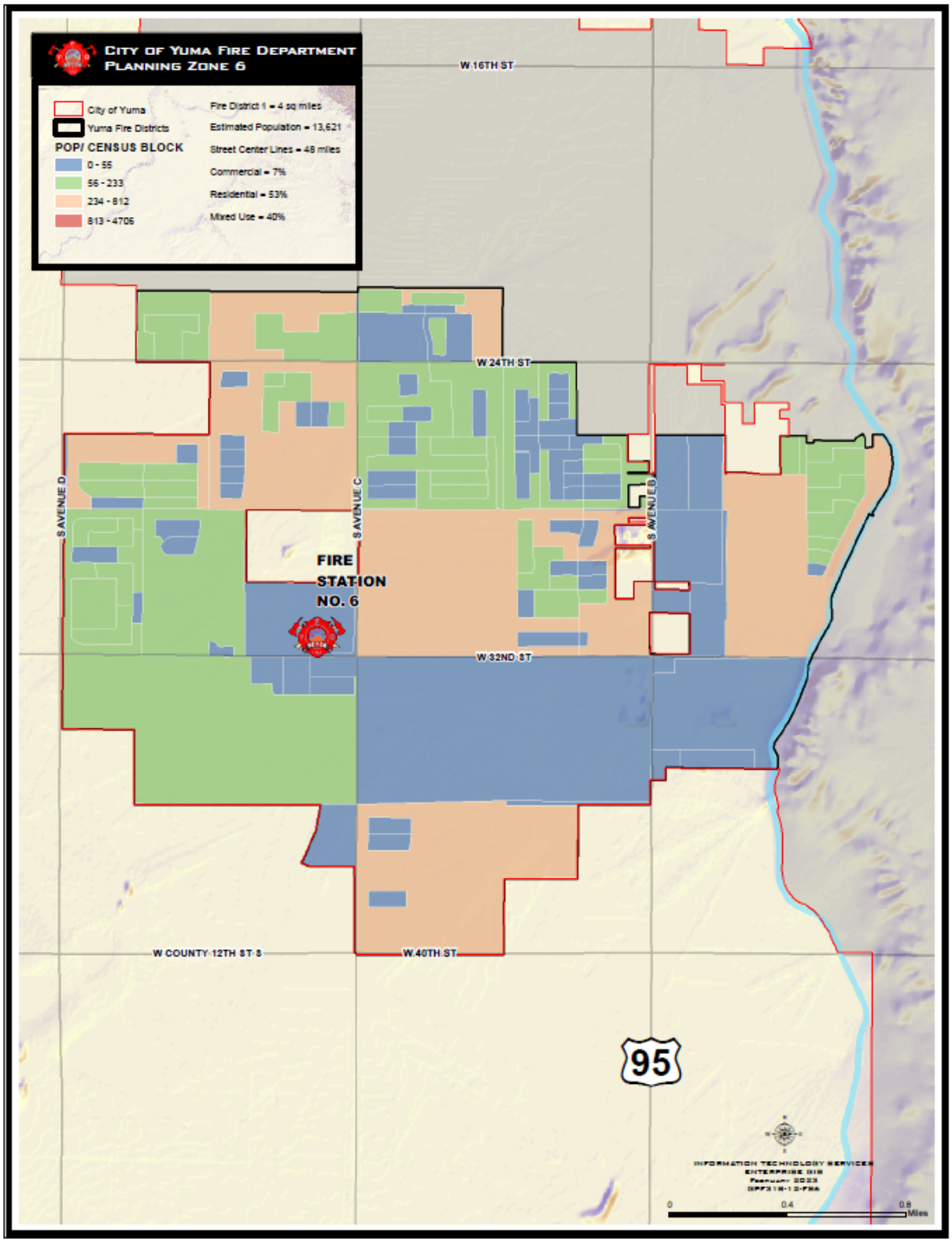
Station 6 is located in southwest Yuma in the west valley. PZ 6 provides coverage to densely populated residential concentrations with coverage responsibilities to areas of Hwy 95 at 32nd St. Additionally, PZ 6 covers first-due responsibilities to medical offices and other light commercial facilities.

Significant Features:

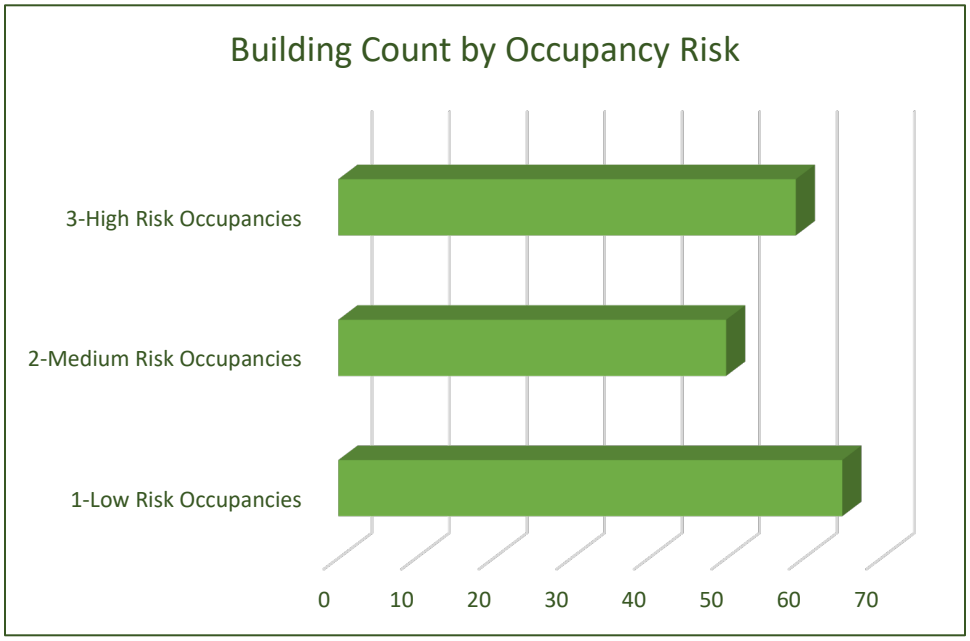
Square Miles 4	% Total Coverage Area 40
Population 13,621	Occupancies: 53% Residential, 7% Commercial, 40% Mixed

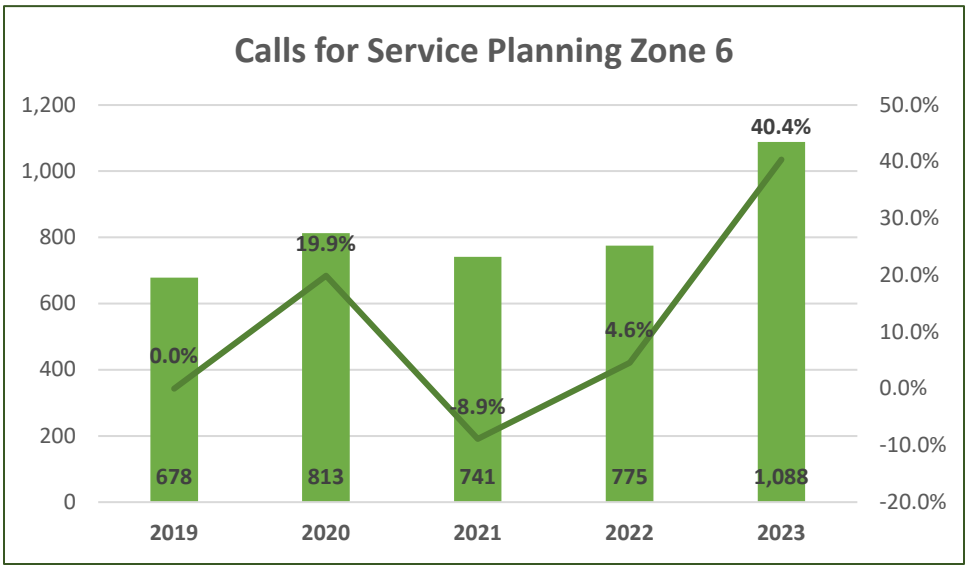
Critical Infrastructure Examples Based on Risk Assessment:

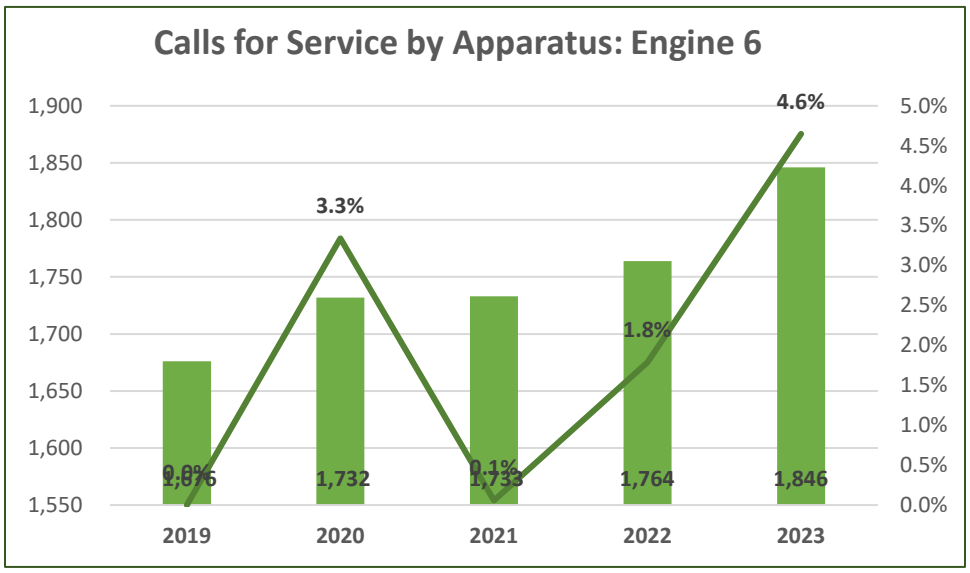
High	Medium	Low
Elks Lodge	Sonora Sunset Apartments	Yuma Kids' Clinic
Walmart	Yuma Co. Health Department	Amigo Farms
Yuma Catholic High School	Villa Serena Apartments	Accurate Excavation
Kneader's Bakery	Pilkington Construction	County Auto
YMCA	Sonic	Dr. Land Dentistry

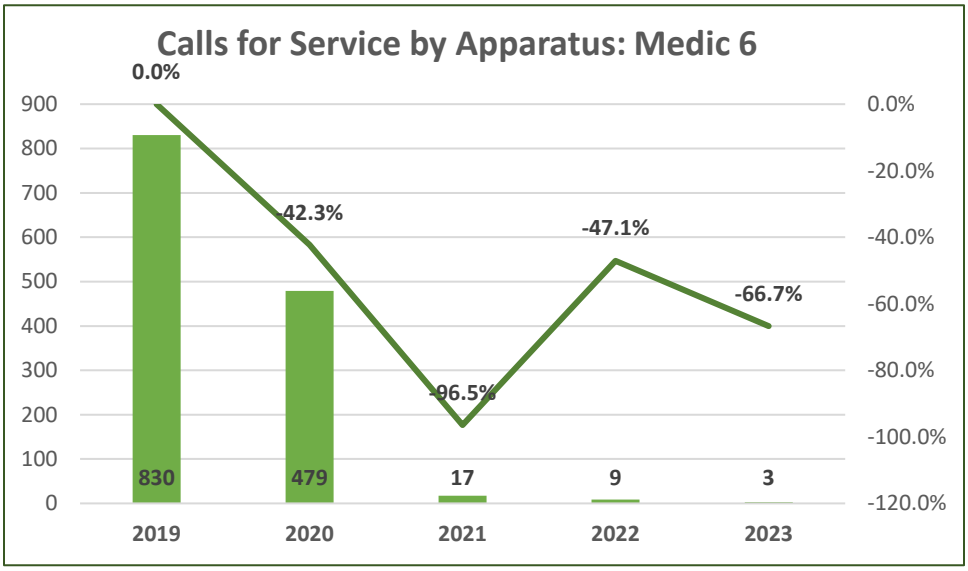

CITY OF YUMA FIRE DEPARTMENT
PLANNING ZONE 6
City of Yuma
Yuma Fire Districts
POP/ CENSUS BLOCK
0 - 55
56 - 233
234 - 812
813 - 4706
Fire District 1 = 4 sq miles
Estimated Population = 13,621
Street Center Lines = 48 miles
Commercial = 7%
Residential = 53%
Mixed Use = 40%
W 16TH ST
W 24TH ST
W 32ND ST
W 40TH ST
W COUNTY 12TH ST S
S AVENUE D
S AVENUE C
S AVENUE B
FIRE
STATION
NO. 6
95
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES
ENTERPRISE GIS
0
0.4
0.8
Miles

PZ 6 remains the least demanding, with a total CFS of just under 800 annually. In addition, engine 6, assigned to PZ6, has seen steady growth in CFS from 2018 to 2022. As a result, engine 6 provides the agency with an additional resource that can be used to supplement and support some of the agency's busier PZs. This has been done by request to cover PZs when there is an extended out-of-service time for responses or training.





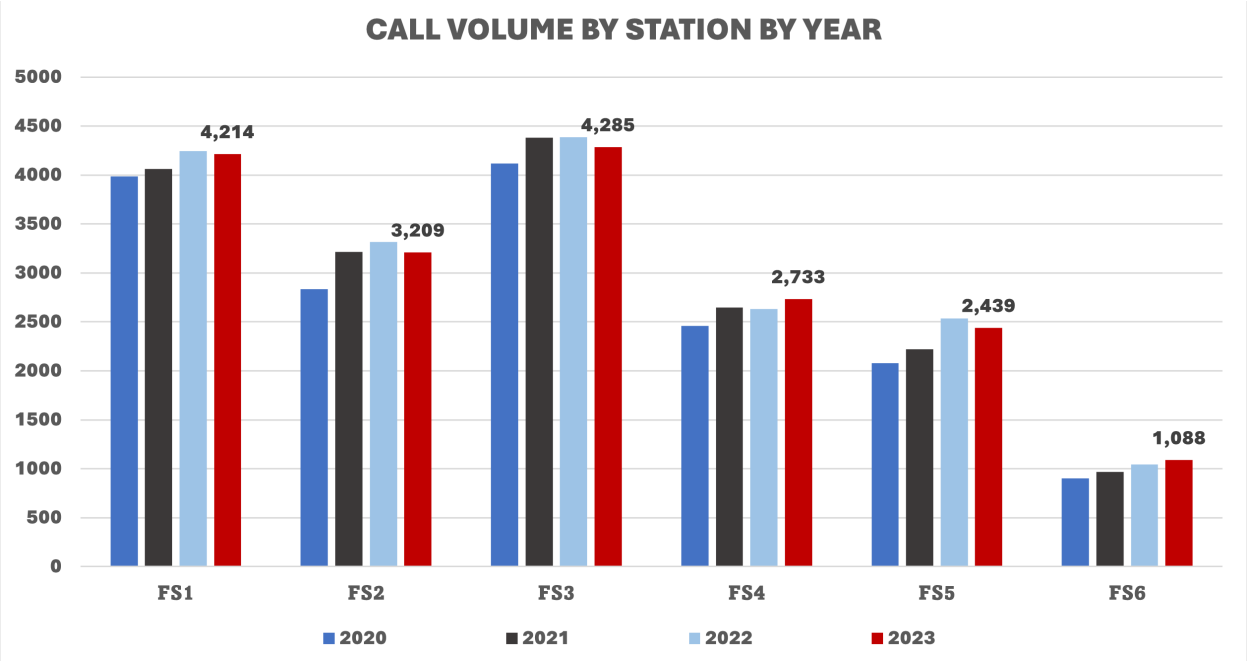


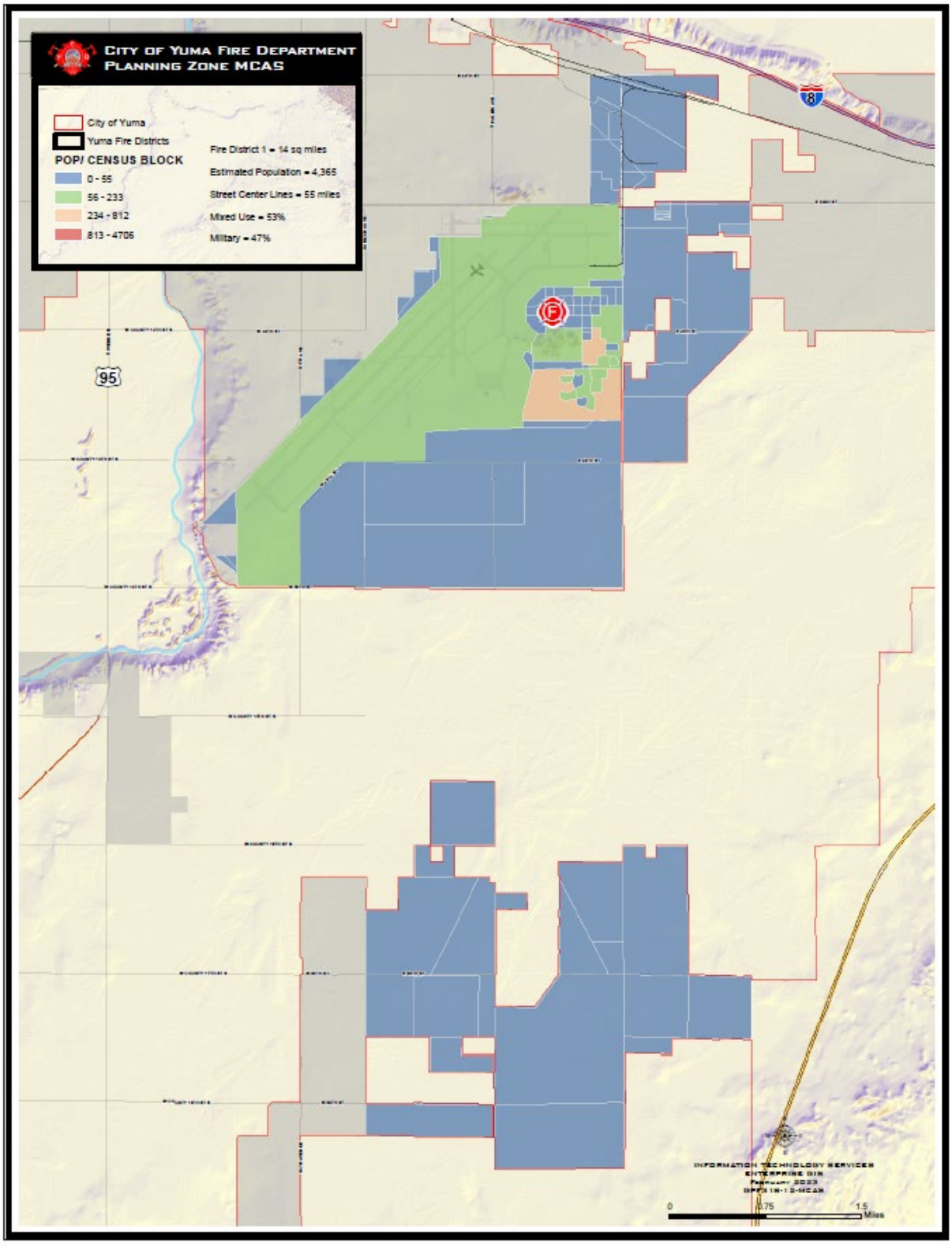


Planning Zone 6 Response Performance Tables are provided in the appendix.

2020-2023 PZ Trend

All planning zones within the City of Yuma boundaries have seen a gradual to significant increase over the past five-year accreditation cycle. PZ 5 data shows the most significant rise in CF. This increase can be attributed to the city's growth moving east. Recent land acquisitions and development will continue to see a change in that direction.




CITY OF YUMA FIRE DEPARTMENT
PLANNING ZONE MCAS
City of Yuma
Yuma Fire Districts
POP/ CENSUS BLOCK
0 - 55
56 - 233
234 - 812
813 - 4706
Fire District 1 = 14 sq miles
Estimated Population = 4,365
Street Center Lines = 55 miles
Mixed Use = 53%
Military = 47%
95
8
0
0.75
1.5
Miles

MCAS-MCAS PZ

MCAS PZ provides response coverage to the area around the Marine Corps Air Station. MCAS fire department personnel respond from a station located on the main airfield. The MCAS PZ provides response coverage to significant roadways near the base, including I-8 and Avenue 3E. In addition to the major routes, MCAS PZ provides coverage and support for agricultural processing facilities adjacent to the installation. Although considered in the PZ, the airfield and military base are supported by the Marine Corps Air Station Fire Department. The Yuma Fire Department does not routinely respond to the installation. In 2020 due to a decrease in staffing, MCAS could no longer respond to Non-emergency incidents off MCAS property but would continue to respond to "emergency incidents."

Significant Features:

Square Miles	14	% Total Coverage Area	22
Population	4,365	Occupancies: 47% Military, 53% Mixed	

Critical Infrastructure Examples Based on Risk Assessment:

High	Medium	Low
Centurion Medical Supply	Desert Best Distributing	Allstate Insurance
ALSCO	Premiere Storage	Seeds West
Sarah Farms	84 Lumber	Specialty Sewing Center
JMW Truss	Martech Medical	Airtronics
Transwest Cooling	Val-U-Stor	Evans Custom Concrete

MCAS Demographics

The overall population density for the installation is obtained by the MCAS Fire Department from several sources: two Human Resource offices (civil service and non-appropriated fund employees), an installation Manpower Office (for permanently assigned active-duty personnel), a Family Housing Office (military family members residing in housing) and the Provost Marshal Office (Law Enforcement) for government contractors working aboard the installation. Population density data provided from these sources during October/November 2021 are as follows:

Civil Service and Non-Appropriated Fund Employees	*900*
Permanently assigned active-duty personnel	4,100
Military family members residing in housing	1,800
Government Contractors working aboard the installation	1,200
	8,000

The population often fluctuates as tenant organizations deploy to support military operations, civilian employees leave federal service, and government contract providers change.

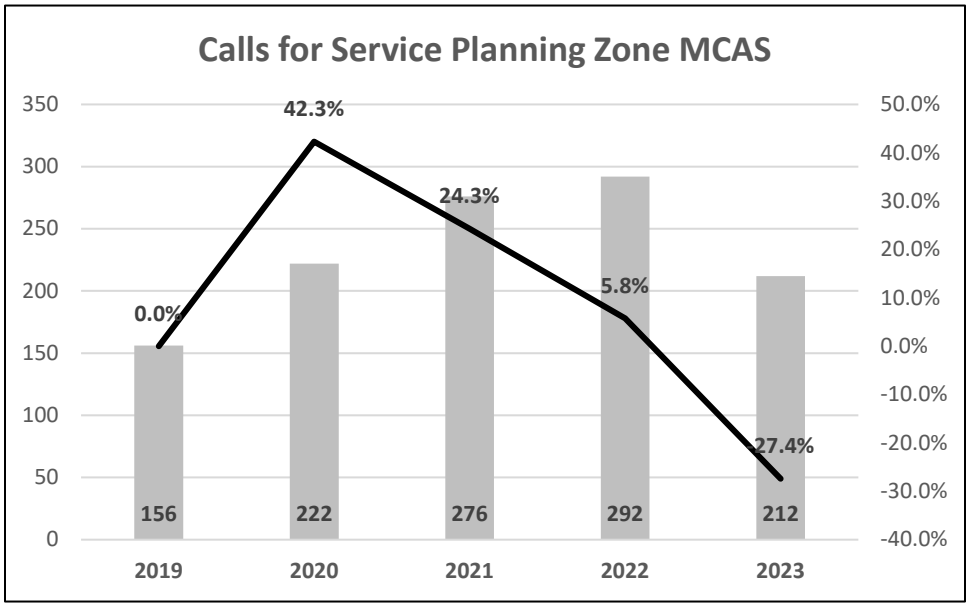
During the semi-annual Weapons, Tactics, and Instructors (WTI) Course hosted by the Marine Aviation Weapons and Tactics Squadron-1 (MAWTS-1), the population density increases by approximately 4,500. This population comprises active-duty military units and personnel coming to MCAS Yuma to participate in this course. This additional population is not concentrated in a single area as personnel are spread out to various locations to include areas in California to support the training/mission agenda.

During regular working hours, 0630-1800, Monday through Friday, the population density of this area is the heaviest, with approximately 1,500-2,500 military, civil service employees, and government and civilian contractors performing various work-related tasks within the area.

After regular hours and during the weekends and holidays, the density is reduced and predominantly relegated to duty crews or watch-standers at a respective facility or building. However, the population density does fluctuate and is contingent on flight or mission operational schedules.

As an automatic aid agency responding to areas adjacent to the Marine Corps Air Station- Yuma MCAS Fire Department personnel assist the agency in meeting the response goals and objectives. Analysis of MCAS PZ shows MCAS FD has seen a slight decrease in CFS in the MCAS PZ between 2022 and 2023 but is still elevated over 5 years ago.

MCAS provides automatic aid support near and around the air station with the backing from the Yuma Fire Department ambulances and, if necessary, engines.



I. Agency Performance-Baselines and Benchmarks

The Quality Improvement for the Fire and Emergency Services describes performance objectives as baselines and benchmarks. Baselines are defined as "the measurement of actual performance." The Yuma Fire Department analysis of past performance was used to determine the baseline statements or the agency's actual performance. Through continuous improvement, the Yuma Fire Department strives to achieve greater performance and, ultimately, more efficient and effective service delivery. To do this, the agency has developed benchmarks for performance. The Quality Improvement for the Fire and Emergency Services defines benchmarks as "a quality standard or target from which something can be judged." Through analysis of current performance, the agency has outlined the following statements.

Fire Suppression Agency Baselines

The Yuma Fire Department analyzed past performance for fire suppression responses. It evaluated this performance in the development of agency benchmarks. Past performance is described as baseline performance. Data analysis on response performance from 2019-2023 showed the agency identified the following baseline levels for all fire suppression responses:

For **90 percent of urban 911 High/Moderate Risk fire emergency incidents**, the first due unit arrived on the scene in 6 minutes 49 seconds total response time and was capable of initiating actions. In addition, an Effective Response Force (ERF) of 15 personnel arrived to supplement initial actions in 10 minutes and 18 seconds for high/moderate fire risks.

For **90 percent of urban 911 low-risk fire emergency incidents**, the first due unit arrived on the scene in 8 minutes 10 seconds total response time and was capable of initiating actions.

Fire Suppression Agency Benchmarks

The Yuma Fire Department's response time goals for all fire emergency incidents have been developed based on current agency performance and will be used to guide the agency in the process of continuous improvement. For this purpose, the agency has established the following benchmarks for all fire suppression responses:

For **90 percent of urban 911 fire emergency incidents**, the first due unit shall arrive on the scene in less than ***7 minutes 20 seconds*** total response time and be capable of initiating action for all fire emergency incident risks.

First Unit Benchmark	
Call Processing	60 seconds
Turnout Time	60 seconds
Travel Time	5:00 minutes

For **90 percent of urban 911 fire emergency incidents**, the effective response force (ERF) of three engines, one ladder company, one medic unit, and one shift commander can reach 90% of emergency incidents within ***15 minutes and 10 seconds*** for all fire suppression emergency incidents in all service areas when necessary.

ERF Benchmark	
Call Processing	60 seconds
Turnout Time	80 seconds
Travel Time	12:50 minutes

The Yuma Fire Department response time goal was further defined based on the first alarm assignment by PZ and is demonstrated at the end of this document.

For **90 percent of 911 emergency incidents in the first alarm area for Stations One, Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six**, the first due unit shall arrive and be capable of initiating actions for all risks within five minutes of total travel time.

The ERF shall be able to apply 750 gallons per minute of water from a pump with a capacity of 1,250 gallons per minute within 3 minutes of arrival in an offensive fire attack. Additionally, the ERF of 15 personnel will be able to accomplish all critical task assignments with personnel on the scene.

These tasks will include establishing incident command, fire attack, water supply, pump operation, Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC), search and rescue, ventilation, utilities, ladder operations, and emergency medical services if needed, following all established department guidelines.

Emergency Medical Services Agency Baselines

The Yuma Fire Department analyzed past performance for EMS responses and evaluated this performance in developing agency benchmarks. Past performance is described as baseline performance. For EMS responses, the agency has the following baselines:

For **90 percent of urban 911 high-risk EMS incidents**, the first due unit arrived on the scene in 7 minutes 21 seconds total response time and was capable of initiating actions. In addition, an ERF of 5 personnel arrived to supplement initial actions in 8 minutes and 44 seconds, 90% of the time.

For **90 percent of urban 911 moderate-risk EMS incidents**, the first due unit arrived on the scene in 7 minutes 58 seconds total response time and was capable of initiating actions.

Emergency Medical Services Agency Benchmarks

The Yuma Fire Department's response time goals for all fire emergency incidents have been developed based on current agency performance and will be used to guide the agency in the process of continuous improvement. For this purpose, the agency has established the following benchmarks for all EMS responses:

For **90 percent of urban and rural 911 EMS incidents**, the first due unit shall arrive on the scene in less than **7 minutes 20 seconds** and total response time and be capable of initiating action for all EMS incident risks.

First Unit Benchmark	
Call Processing	60 seconds
Turnout Time	60 seconds
Travel Time	5:00 minutes

For **90 percent of urban 911 EMS incidents**, the effective response force (ERF) of five personnel shall arrive within **8 minutes and 50 seconds** 90% of the time.

ERF Benchmark	
Call Processing	60 seconds
Turnout Time	60 seconds
Travel Time	6:50 minutes

The Yuma Fire Department response time goal was further defined based on the first alarm assignment by PZ and is demonstrated at the end of this document.

For **90 percent of 911 emergency incidents in the first alarm area for Stations One, Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six,** the first due unit shall arrive and be capable of initiating actions for all risks within *five* minutes of total travel time.

The ERF provides a minimum of two EMT-P and three EMT-B trained personnel on scene. It can provide ALS and BLS treatments as necessary to treat all found patient(s) conditions, as well as the authority to request additional units as needed. The ERF for all emergency medical responses shall be able to establish command, triage, ensure patient and response personnel safety, and provide the appropriate level of treatment to all patients encountered, either by advanced life support or basic life support measures. All treatments follow established emergency medical protocols approved by the base hospital and medical director.

Technical Rescue Agency Baselines

The Yuma Fire Department analyzed past performance for technical rescue responses. It evaluated this performance in the development of agency benchmarks. Past performance is described as baseline performance. For TRT responses, the agency has the following baselines:

For **90 percent of urban 911 high-risk TRT incidents**, the first due unit arrived on the scene in 6 minutes 20 seconds total response time and was capable of initiating actions.

Technical Rescue Agency Benchmarks

The Yuma Fire Department's benchmarks for all Technical Rescue Team responses have been developed based on current agency performance. They will be used to guide the agency in continuous improvement. For this purpose, the agency has established the following benchmarks for all TRT responses:

For **90 percent of urban 911 TRT incidents**, the first due unit shall arrive on the scene in less than ***7 minutes and 20 seconds*** total response time and be capable of initiating action for all TRT incidents.

First Unit Benchmark	
Call Processing	60 seconds
Turnout Time	80 seconds
Travel Time	5:00 minutes

For **90 percent of urban 911 All TRT incidents**, the effective response force (ERF) of 15 personnel shall arrive within ***12 minutes and 20 seconds*** 90% of the time.

ERF Benchmark	
Call Processing	60 seconds
Turnout Time	80 seconds
Travel Time	10:00 minutes

The City of Yuma Fire Department's response time goal was further defined based on the first alarm assignment by PZ and is demonstrated at the end of this document.

For **90 percent of 911 emergency incidents in the first alarm area for Stations One, Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six**, the first due unit shall arrive and be capable of initiating actions for all risks within *five* minutes of total travel time.

The first arriving unit will establish initial command, assess the emergency incident, and call for additional resources.
For high-risk technical rescue events requiring specially trained responders, the effective response force (ERF) of three engines, one ladder company, one medic unit,

and one shift commander will be capable of performing all aspects of emergency mitigation for all technical rescue events.

Hazardous Materials Response Agency Baselines

The City of Yuma Fire Department analyzed past performance for Hazardous Material incident responses. It evaluated this performance in the development of agency benchmarks. Past performance is described as baseline performance. For hazardous materials responses, the agency has the following baselines:

For **90 percent of urban 911 high-risk Hazardous Materials incidents**, the first due unit arrived on the scene in 7 minutes 35 seconds total response time and was capable of initiating actions. In addition, an ERF of 15 personnel arrived to supplement initial actions in 13 minutes and 29 seconds, 90% of the time.

Hazardous Materials Response Agency Benchmarks

Based on current agency performance, the Yuma Fire Department's benchmarks for all hazardous material incident responses have been developed. They will be used to guide the agency in continuous improvement. For this purpose, the agency has established the following benchmarks for all hazardous materials responses:

For 90 percent of urban and rural 911 hazardous materials incidents, the first due unit shall arrive on the scene in less than ***7 minutes and 20 seconds*** total response time and be capable of initiating action for all hazardous materials incidents.

First Unit Benchmark	
Call Processing	60 seconds
Turnout Time	80 seconds
Travel Time	5:00 minutes

For **90 percent of urban and rural 911 All Hazardous Materials incidents**, the effective response force (ERF) of 15 personnel shall arrive within ***12 minutes and 20 seconds*** 90% of the time.

ERF Benchmark	
Call Processing	60 seconds
Turnout Time	80 seconds

Travel Time	10:00 minutes

The Yuma Fire Department response time goal was further defined based on the first alarm assignment by PZ and is demonstrated at the end of this document.

For **90 percent of 911 emergency incidents in the first alarm area for Stations One, Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six**, the first due unit shall arrive and be capable of initiating actions for all risks within *five* minutes of total travel time.

The first arriving unit will establish initial command, assess the emergency incident, and call for additional resources. For high-risk, hazardous material incidents requiring specially trained responders, the effective response force (ERF) of three engines, one ladder company, one medic unit, and one shift commander will be capable of performing all aspects of emergency mitigation for all hazardous materials incidents.

J. Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities

The agency is committed to maintaining and improving response capabilities to the community. The strategic planning process has identified six critical areas that directly relate to maintaining and enhancing service to the community. These six planning areas are assets, communications, health and safety, operational efficiency, professional development, and staffing. The strategic plan is our guide for the next five years and has identified areas that must be addressed to ensure our service does not diminish. Areas addressed in the strategic plan that relate to response capabilities are having an adequate number of stations and personnel to serve the needs of our growing community. In addition, our personnel need the type of training to continue to operate at a high level in all areas of discipline and succession training that will allow for continued quality supervision and leadership as our more tenured personnel retire.

Maintaining and improving response capabilities will use technology to allow the agency to accurately measure our responses and utilize the data to assess how we are doing, identify weaknesses that develop, and then plan for addressing those weaknesses. In addition, the continued maintenance of our fleet and other equipment must be a priority.

Long-term planning has allowed the agency to maintain our front-line apparatus in great condition. Still, due to financial constraints, some of its equipment is approaching the end of its service life. Replacement plans are in the works to create a savings plan, replace equipment routinely, or enter a lease/purchase agreement to allow for smaller

payments over a more extended period. These plans are used for items like mobile data computers, cardiac monitors, radios, and other equipment that is hard to replace out of the operational budget.

Many factors go into maintaining and improving the service of an organization. The culture and professionalism of its personnel are paramount to this endeavor. Personnel who strive for excellence, connect with the community, provide for safety, and continually measure themselves against the best are essential factors in the process. The agency is committed to recruiting, hiring, and promoting the best personnel available and providing exemplary leadership to nurture a culture of excellence within the agency.

K. Appendices/Exhibits

Appendix A: Response tables

PZ 1 Performance

High/Moderate Risk Structure Fires

(High/Moderate Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:17	01:29	01:24	00:47	01:04	01:14	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:37	01:29	01:36	01:05	01:39	01:36	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	04:55	04:45	05:02	05:12	04:47	04:51	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	10:16	13:27	10:10	10:09	09:40	08:24	12:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	06:46	06:38	06:54	06:27	06:51	06:47	7:20
			73	13	17	14	18	11	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	12:07	14:30	12:23	11:35	11:27	10:47	15:10
			50	8	15	11	11	5	

Low-Risk Fire Responses

(Low Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:34	01:28	01:30	01:27	01:34	01:39	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:23	01:22	01:26	01:17	01:24	01:16	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:07	05:45	06:04	05:56	06:23	06:22	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:10	07:56	07:57	08:01	08:18	08:09	7:20
			328	63	52	88	70	55	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							

High-Risk Haz Mat Responses

(High Risk) HazMat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:37	01:32	01:19	01:55	01:11	01:31	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:15	01:19	01:11	01:05	00:58	01:16	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	05:50	05:50	06:10	05:42	04:56	04:18	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	12:26	12:29	12:12		06:16	11:48	10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	07:38	07:38	07:43	08:31	06:37	06:58	7:20
			71	21	13	14	12	11	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	13:41	14:52	13:25		07:43	13:19	12:20
			12	4	2	0	2	4	

High-Risk Technical Rescue Response

(High Risk) Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:23	02:31	01:07	00:49	00:57		:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:09	00:59	01:10	00:36	00:51		1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	04:40	04:03	05:08	02:03	03:12		5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	07:06	07:04	06:49	03:28	05:00		7:20
			8	4	2	1	1	0	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							12:20
			0	0	0	0	0	0	

High-Risk EMS Responses

(High Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:28	01:31	01:29	01:16	01:30	01:35	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:14	01:16	01:08	01:06	01:19	01:17	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	05:30	05:34	05:33	05:29	05:30	05:22	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	06:54	06:58	06:56	06:55	06:46	06:52	6:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	07:24	07:25	07:25	07:16	07:29	07:21	7:20
			7,334	1,591	1,558	1,411	1,407	1,367	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	08:44	08:44	08:47	08:34	08:43	08:53	8:50
			6,393	1,437	1,426	1,269	1,230	1,031	

Moderate Risk EMS Responses

(Moderate Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:38	01:40	01:39	01:32	01:34	01:43	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:14	01:17	01:14	01:06	01:15	01:18	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:02	05:56	05:58	06:09	06:05	06:02	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:03	07:58	08:04	08:04	08:07	08:09	7:20
			4,433	933	962	919	813	806	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							

PZ 2 Performance

High/Moderate Risk Structure Fires

(High/Moderate Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:09	01:02	02:28	01:06	01:00	00:50	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:09	01:30	01:08	00:56	00:57	00:33	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	05:36	05:42	04:28	05:20	05:11	05:11	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	12:01	12:43	07:27	10:05	12:09	07:55	12:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	07:22	07:50	06:42	07:15	06:51	06:34	7:20
			25	7	4	8	4	2	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	13:40	14:04	09:57	11:59	14:15	09:28	15:10
			17	6	2	4	4	1	

Low-Risk Fire Responses

(Low Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:42	01:24	01:38	01:41	02:18	01:06	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:10	01:03	01:20	01:08	00:57	01:06	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:27	07:14	06:27	06:04	05:41	06:39	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:48	09:54	10:11	07:40	08:17	08:20	7:20
			90	14	16	24	20	16	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							

High-Risk Haz Mat Responses

(High Risk) HazMat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:58	02:38	01:43	01:28	01:35	01:36	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:03	00:55	01:08	00:56	01:16	00:53	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:03	06:43	05:37	06:05	05:35	05:05	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	10:41		06:16	09:36	11:25	08:06	10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:15	09:31	06:46	08:17	08:02	06:56	7:20
			36	7	7	4	10	8	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	12:47		08:15	11:44	13:29	09:25	12:20
			5	0	2	1	1	1	

High-Risk Technical Rescue Response

(High Risk) Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	07:14	07:47				02:22	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	00:43	00:20				00:46	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	04:19	04:21				04:04	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	11:56	12:28				07:12	7:20
			2	1	0	0	0	1	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							12:20
			0	0	0	0	0	0	

High-Risk EMS Responses

(High Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:24	01:28	01:24	01:16	01:24	01:26	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	00:59	00:59	00:59	00:59	00:59	00:59	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	05:40	05:34	05:45	05:48	05:34	05:36	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	06:33	06:37	06:35	06:47	06:11	06:26	6:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	07:27	07:21	07:30	07:28	07:24	07:30	7:20
			7,299	1,570	1,601	1,604	1,263	1,261	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	08:18	08:20	08:16	08:27	08:08	08:13	8:50
			6,009	1,411	1,394	1,350	1,031	823	

Moderate Risk EMS Responses

(Moderate Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:37	01:36	01:38	01:26	01:47	01:45	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	00:59	00:59	00:59	00:59	00:59	01:00	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:13	06:19	06:20	06:05	06:13	06:01	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:13	08:27	08:19	07:56	08:25	07:50	7:20
			2,992	669	683	673	486	481	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							

PZ 3 Performance

High/Moderate Risk Structure Fires

(High/Moderate Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:34	00:56	01:08	01:19	01:01	02:05	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:12	00:58	00:55	00:49	01:24	01:28	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	05:57	06:37	05:05	05:59	05:19	05:53	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	07:57		06:02		07:34	07:59	12:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:13	08:17	06:27	07:29	07:05	09:47	7:20
			59	15	10	8	15	11	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	09:44		07:41		09:58	08:28	15:10
			5	0	1	0	2	2	

Low-Risk Fire Responses

(Low Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:30	01:46	01:27	01:05	01:23	01:43	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:01	01:08	00:59	01:00	00:59	00:59	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:30	06:41	06:30	05:53	07:16	05:57	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:08	08:16	08:02	07:25	09:05	07:31	7:20
			240	51	47	49	54	39	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							

High-Risk Haz Mat Responses

(High Risk) HazMat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:54	01:42	01:57	01:23	01:47	02:42	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:02	00:47	01:10	01:12	00:51	01:07	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	05:59	05:58	05:08	04:39	06:24	06:31	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	08:27	09:27	05:52	07:13	06:52	07:28	10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:18	07:39	07:36	06:06	08:21	08:32	7:20
			63	14	15	15	7	12	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	11:15	12:19	07:51	08:29	09:12	10:10	12:20
			6	1	1	1	2	1	

High-Risk Technical Rescue Response

(High Risk) Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	00:47	00:25		00:49			:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	00:43	00:45		00:35			1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	03:18	03:23		02:50			5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	04:28	04:33		04:01			7:20
			3	1	0	2	0	0	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							12:20
			0	0	0	0	0	0	

High-Risk EMS Responses

(High Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:27	01:29	01:30	01:18	01:27	01:28	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:05	01:01	01:03	01:06	01:09	01:02	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	05:24	05:21	05:27	05:31	05:26	05:21	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	06:37	06:46	06:39	06:49	06:27	06:14	6:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	07:11	07:10	07:16	07:14	07:10	07:05	7:20
			9,063	1,774	1,941	1,845	1,854	1,649	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	08:22	08:36	08:28	08:29	08:12	08:06	8:50
			8,051	1,618	1,782	1,662	1,677	1,312	

Moderate Risk EMS Responses

(Moderate Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:38	01:43	01:40	01:29	01:36	01:42	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:03	00:59	01:04	01:04	01:07	01:02	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:07	06:06	06:09	06:14	06:03	05:46	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	07:58	08:01	08:05	08:01	07:55	07:38	7:20
			4,631	934	900	1,055	920	822	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							

PZ 4 Performance

High/Moderate Risk Structure Fires

(High/Moderate Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:15	01:14	02:02	01:08	01:10	00:55	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:27	01:27	01:07	01:17	01:25	01:14	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	05:57	05:02	05:09	04:37	05:59	06:27	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	11:12	08:48	10:43	10:37	11:23	12:35	12:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	07:39	06:37	07:06	06:48	07:40	07:50	7:20
			45	7	3	11	13	11	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	14:22	10:39	13:45	12:36	12:57	16:53	15:10
			26	4	2	8	8	4	

Low-Risk Fire Responses

(Low Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:53	02:01	02:18	01:09	01:33	01:52	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:14	01:00	01:33	01:17	01:02	00:57	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:51	07:03	06:29	06:26	06:55	06:15	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:27	09:02	08:43	07:52	08:29	08:48	7:20
			170	35	29	40	32	34	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							

High-Risk Haz Mat Responses

(High Risk) HazMat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:02	02:28	01:26	01:36	01:31	01:44	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:26	01:35	01:21	01:03	01:16	01:07	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:15	05:15	08:00	03:52	05:10	04:55	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	08:59	07:51	09:13		07:32	08:29	10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:54	08:04	09:19	06:03	06:53	07:46	7:20
			32	6	9	5	5	6	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	10:41	09:36	10:44		09:53	10:33	12:20
			6	1	2	0	1	2	

High-Risk Technical Rescue Response

(High Risk) Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:23			00:21		01:30	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:13			01:19		00:18	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	03:41			03:54		01:44	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	05:22			05:34		03:32	7:20
			2		0	1	0	1	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							12:20
			0	0	0	0	0	0	

High-Risk EMS Responses

(High Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:24	01:24	01:28	01:17	01:21	01:26	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:07	01:00	01:10	01:09	01:09	01:07	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	05:44	05:53	05:45	05:41	05:40	05:35	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	07:20	07:16	07:16	07:41	07:16	07:07	6:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	07:31	07:39	07:37	07:27	07:32	07:23	7:20
			5,802	1,189	1,178	1,187	1,113	1,135	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	09:06	09:02	09:05	09:23	09:00	08:56	8:50
			5,089	1,092	1,076	1,050	988	883	

Moderate Risk EMS Responses

(Moderate Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:34	01:34	01:36	01:28	01:30	01:37	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:06	00:59	01:08	01:05	01:10	01:06	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:20	06:20	06:26	06:22	06:27	06:03	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:14	08:09	08:20	08:23	08:13	08:07	7:20
			2,984	587	660	619	543	575	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							

PZ 5 Performance

High/Moderate Risk Structure Fires

(High/Moderate Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:42	02:01	01:36	00:57	00:59	00:52	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:34	01:35	00:33	01:51	01:15	00:50	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	08:14	07:40	06:27	07:54	08:08	11:24	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	17:26	16:23	14:06	17:26	17:28	13:54	12:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	10:28	09:22	08:17	10:00	10:02	12:52	7:20
			31	9	2	5	11	4	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	19:47	18:45	16:39	19:40	19:41	15:07	15:10
			17	4	1	3	6	3	

Low-Risk Fire Responses

(Low Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:01	01:40	01:56	01:46	02:45	02:04	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:07	01:16	01:20	00:57	00:58	00:57	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	09:14	10:07	09:35	09:18	08:45	08:00	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	11:50	12:57	12:43	11:45	11:28	09:28	7:20
			146	24	30	26	41	25	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							

High-Risk Haz Mat Responses

(High Risk) HazMat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:56	01:18	01:25	01:54	02:15	01:32	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	00:59	01:07	00:56	00:48	00:59	00:50	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	07:40	07:35	07:13	07:49	07:11	05:11	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	14:58	14:48		13:06	09:58		10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	09:50	09:28	08:56	10:02	09:25	07:12	7:20
			30	9	4	8	4	5	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	16:52	16:24		15:21	15:31		12:20
			4	2	0	1	1	0	

High-Risk Technical Rescue Response

(High Risk) Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban							:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban							1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban							5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban							7:20
			0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							12:20
			0	0	0	0	0	0	

High-Risk EMS Responses

(High Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:28	01:29	01:27	01:19	01:30	01:35	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:14	01:07	01:14	01:17	01:12	01:18	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	08:08	08:24	08:10	08:01	08:01	07:59	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	10:57	11:21	11:19	11:15	10:25	10:02	6:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	09:58	10:10	10:01	09:55	09:55	09:53	7:20
			4,876	1,028	1,169	938	945	796	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	12:39	12:58	12:46	12:46	12:13	11:48	8:50
			4,317	925	1,096	867	847	582	

Moderate Risk EMS Responses

(Moderate Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:40	01:46	01:41	01:32	01:42	01:44	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:11	01:05	01:11	01:11	01:10	01:17	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	08:35	08:29	08:37	08:57	08:19	08:17	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	10:37	10:30	10:32	10:55	10:29	10:37	7:20
			2,266	509	468	437	433	419	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							

PZ 6 Performance

High/Moderate Risk Structure Fires

(High/Moderate Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:35	00:43	00:53	01:01	01:36	02:11	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:07	00:58	03:20	00:36	00:48	01:05	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:27	04:56	06:10	04:31	04:49	06:22	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	12:31	09:40	13:45		06:53	09:31	12:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:39	06:21	08:28	06:08	07:13	08:54	7:20
			12	3	3	1	1	4	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	14:12	12:16	14:54		09:26	12:35	15:10
			4	1	1	0	1	1	

Low-Risk Fire Responses

(Low Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:11	01:28	03:21	01:09	02:45	02:10	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	00:54	00:57	01:21	00:53	00:45	00:49	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:16	06:20	04:36	05:49	06:16	05:39	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:07	07:39	08:34	07:19	08:07	07:50	7:20
			45	11	4	6	15	9	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							

High-Risk Haz Mat Responses

(High Risk) HazMat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:22	00:48	01:26	00:50	01:24	00:54	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	00:59	00:52	00:54	00:36	00:59	00:33	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	07:20	06:23	05:49	08:03	07:16	03:48	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	09:07	08:02	07:14	09:17	09:08	05:15	7:20
			13	2	5	3	2	1	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							12:20
			0	0	0	0	0	0	

High-Risk Technical Rescue Response

(High Risk) Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban							:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban							1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban							5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban							7:20
					0	0	0	0	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							12:20
			0	0	0	0	0	0	

High-Risk EMS Responses

(High Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:26	01:25	01:28	01:25	01:24	01:29	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	00:59	00:59	00:59	00:59	00:59	00:59	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	05:59	06:17	05:40	06:06	05:51	06:01	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	07:24	08:21	06:59	07:10	07:32	06:48	6:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	07:47	08:11	07:42	07:44	07:37	07:41	7:20
			1,674	362	340	315	365	292	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	09:21	10:13	09:03	09:05	09:20	08:43	8:50
			1,479	332	319	280	327	221	

Moderate Risk EMS Responses

(Moderate Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:43	01:41	01:50	01:31	01:38	01:53	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	00:59	00:59	00:59	00:59	00:59	01:05	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	06:36	06:59	06:20	06:12	06:46	06:35	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	08:40	09:10	08:26	08:28	08:33	08:52	7:20
			913	183	211	173	185	161	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							

PZ MCAS Performance

High/Moderate Risk Structure Fires

(High/Moderate Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban							:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban							1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban							5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							12:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban							7:20
			0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							15:10
			0	0	0	0	0	0	

Low-Risk Fire Responses

(Low Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:41	01:04	02:00	01:31	01:34		:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:33	00:51	02:15	01:27	00:57		1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	10:19	12:17	07:13	08:07	10:12		5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	12:53	14:03	10:58	10:29	12:43		7:20
			12	3	4	3	2	0	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							

High-Risk Haz Mat Responses

(High Risk) HazMat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:08	00:40	01:30	01:07		02:33	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:03	00:54	00:30	01:02		01:01	1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	09:53	08:11	09:20	06:47		10:15	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	12:49	09:45	11:20	08:55		13:49	7:20
			5	1	1	2	0	1	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							12:20
			0	0	0	0	0	0	

High-Risk Technical Rescue Response

(High Risk) Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban							:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban							1:20
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban							5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							10:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban							7:20
			0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							12:20
			0	0	0	0	0	0	

High-Risk EMS Responses

(High Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	01:37	01:39	01:30	01:27	01:32	02:06	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:08	01:06	00:58	01:06	01:13	01:06	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	09:46	09:26	10:18	10:00	09:42	08:59	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	08:52	10:36	08:38	07:51	07:43	08:01	6:50
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	11:56	11:30	11:58	11:59	11:56	11:33	7:20
			356	91	79	69	69	48	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	11:07	12:55	10:05	09:43	09:29	09:49	8:50
			40	14	6	5	6	9	

Moderate Risk EMS Responses

(Moderate Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2019 - 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Target (Agency)
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	02:02	01:48	02:26	01:31	01:54	01:23	:60
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	01:01	00:58	01:11	00:57	01:08	00:59	:60
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	12:00	11:36	13:21	11:15	15:10	11:46	5:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	13:38	13:22	15:19	13:07	16:45	13:03	7:20
			58	15	12	11	5	15	
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban							

Appendix B: Critical Task Assignments

Critical Task-Fire Suppression

Staffing levels

Apparatus type	Residential Assignment	Personnel		Commercial Assignment	Personnel	
		Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.
Duty Chief	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engine Company	3	9	12	3	9	12
Ladder Company	1	3	4	1	3	4
Medic Unit	1	2	2	1	2	2
Total	6	15	19	6	15	19

Identified Critical Task Assignments

Critical Task	Number to complete the task	Residential Assignment	Commercial Assignment
Incident Command/Safety	1	Duty Chief (1)	Duty Chief (1)
Fire Attack	3	2nd Engine Company (3)	2nd Engine Company (3)
Water Supply	1*	1st Engine Company 1	1st Engine Company 1
Pump Operator	1	1st Engine Company (1)	1st Engine Company (1)
RIC	3	1st Engine Company (2) and 1st Medic Company (2)	1st Engine Company (2) and 1st Medic Company (2)
Search & Rescue	3	3rd Engine Company (3)	3rd Engine Company (3)
EMS		4	4
Ventilation	3	1st Ladder Company (3)	1st Ladder Company (3)
Utilities	1*	1st Engine Company 2	1st Engine Company 2
Ladder Ops	3*	3	3
Personnel Needed	14	15	15
Safety Officer	On Call Safety Officer will assume ISO upon arrival		

Note*

1 - Water Supply would transition to RIC upon completion of the task, becoming the 2nd person of RIC.

2- Utilities are secured during the initial 360 completed by the Company Officer of the 1st arriving Engine Company or members of the RIC.

3 – Ventilation tasks would be the priority of Ladder Company personnel. If ladder operations were required to accomplish Ventilation, these tasks would be combined.

4 – EMS would be handled by special called unit(s), either additional Medic Units or private ambulance unit(s), or available staff on scene.

Critical Task-EMS

Response Priorities

Priority	Response Mode
One	All Units Respond Emergency Traffic
Two	Engine or Medic Responds to Emergency Traffic depending on which unit is "first due"
Three	All Units Respond Normal Traffic

Identified Critical Task Assignments

Task	Number of Personnel Required to Limit On-scene Time to 10 minutes and/or administer ACLS Protocol	
	# of Personnel	Treatment
Compressions	1	Compression of the chest to circulate blood Mouth-to-mouth, BVM, O2 Therapy
Ventilate/Oxygenate	1	Electrical defibrillation of dysrhythmia
Defibrillate	1	Manual techniques/intubation/surgical cric
Airway control	1	Peripheral or central intravenous access
Establish IV Control	-	Direct pressure, pressure bandage, tourniquet
hemorrhage	-	Manual, board splint, HARE
Splint fractures	-	Identify type and treat dysrhythmia
Interpret ECG	-	Administer appropriate pharmacological agents
Administer drugs	-	Prevent or limit paralysis to extremities
Spinal immobilization	-	Remove patient from vehicle, entrapment
Extricate the patient	-	Receive treatment order from Physician
Communicate with the	-	Continue to treat/monitor/transport patient
hospital Treat enroute	-	
Total required per patient	2	

Critical Task-Hazardous Material

Hazardous Materials Response

Critical Task	Number to complete the	Training Level
Command	1	Operations
Hazard Sector	1	Technician
Entry Team	3	Technician
Backup Team	3	Technician
Research	1	Technician
Decontamination Team	2	Operations
Safety	1	Operations
Medical	1	Operations
Support	5	Operations
Personnel Needed	18	6 Technicians/9 Operations Personnel

Critical Task-Technical Rescue

Confined Space Emergencies

Critical Task	Number to complete the task	Certification Level
Incident Command	1	Operations
Confined Space Ops	1	Technician
Safety	1	Technician
Entry Team	2	Technicians
Back-Up Team	2	Technicians
Vent/Air Monitoring/Lock Out Tag	1	Operations
Air Supply	1	Operations
Comms	1	Operations
Rigging/Haul	3	2/Operations 1/Technician
Personnel Needed	13	6 Ops, 7 Techs

Trench Rescue (Straight Trench, no "T" or corners)

Critical Task	Number to complete the task	Certification Level
Incident Command	1	Duty Chief
Trench Ops	1	1 tech
Safety	1	1 tech
Pre-Entry	3	3 Ops
Trench Prep	2*	*Ops reassigned from Pre-Entry
Shoring	2+3*	1 Tech, 1 Ops *3 reassigned from Pre-Entry/Prep
Rescue/Recovery	2	2 Techs
Retrieval	3*	*Ops reassigned from Shoring
Back-Up Team	2	2 Techs
Personnel Needed	12	5 Ops, 7 Techs

Water Rescue (RWC Deployment)

Critical Task	Number to complete the task	Certification Level
Incident Command	1	Duty Chief
RWC Operators	2	2 Ops
Zodiac	2	1 Ops, 1 Tech
Personnel Needed	5	4 Ops, 1 Tech

Palm Tree Rescue

Critical Task	Number to complete the	Certification Level
Incident Command	1	Duty Chief
Rescue	1	1 tech
Lower/Retrieval	3	2 Ops, 1 Tech
Personnel Needed	5	3 Ops, 2 Tech

High Angle Rescue (Down/Down)

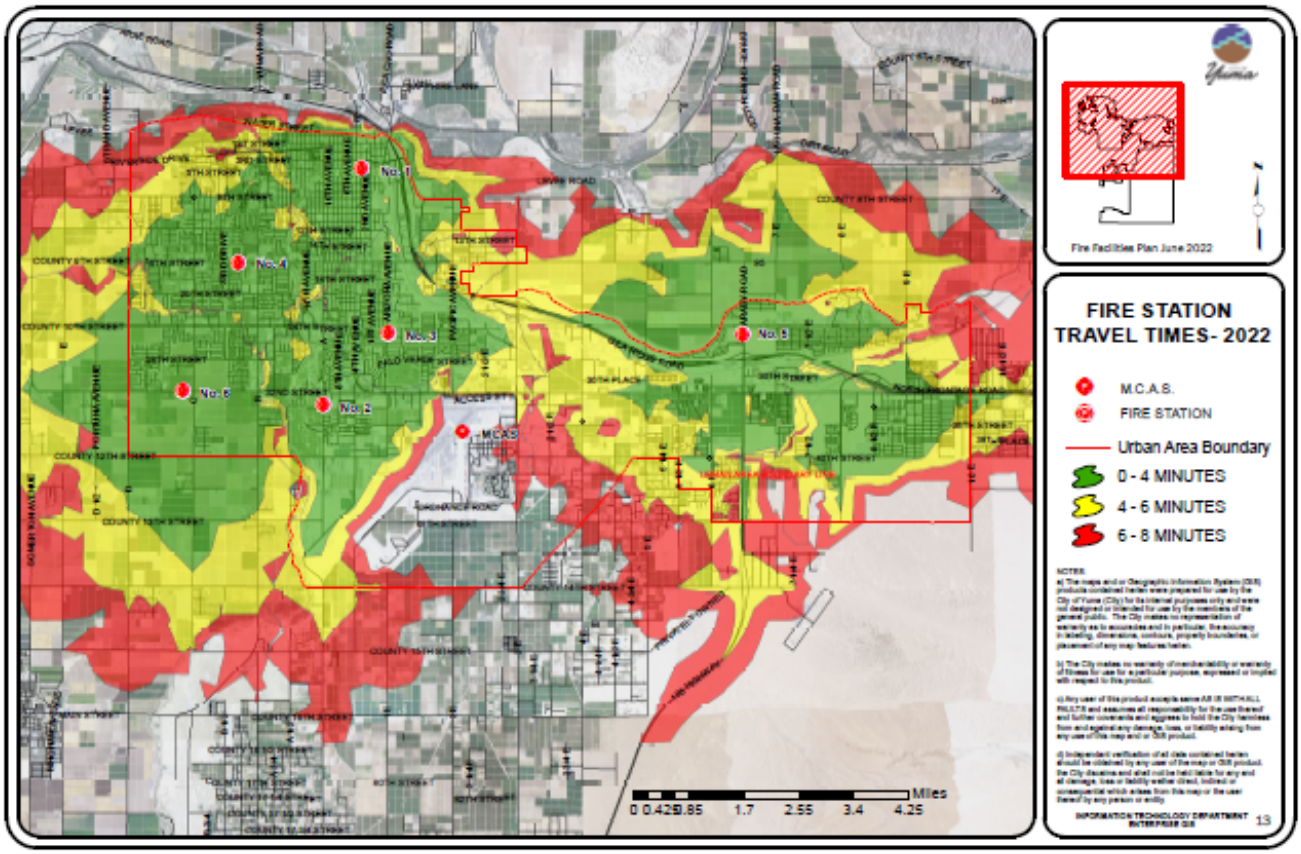
Critical Task	Number to complete the	Certification Level
Incident Command	1	Duty Chief
Rope Ops	1	1 tech
Safety	1	1 tech
Rescue	1	1 tech
Mainline	1	1 Ops
Belay	1	1 Ops
Edge-Person/Matador	1	1 tech
Personnel Needed	7	3 Ops, 4 Techs

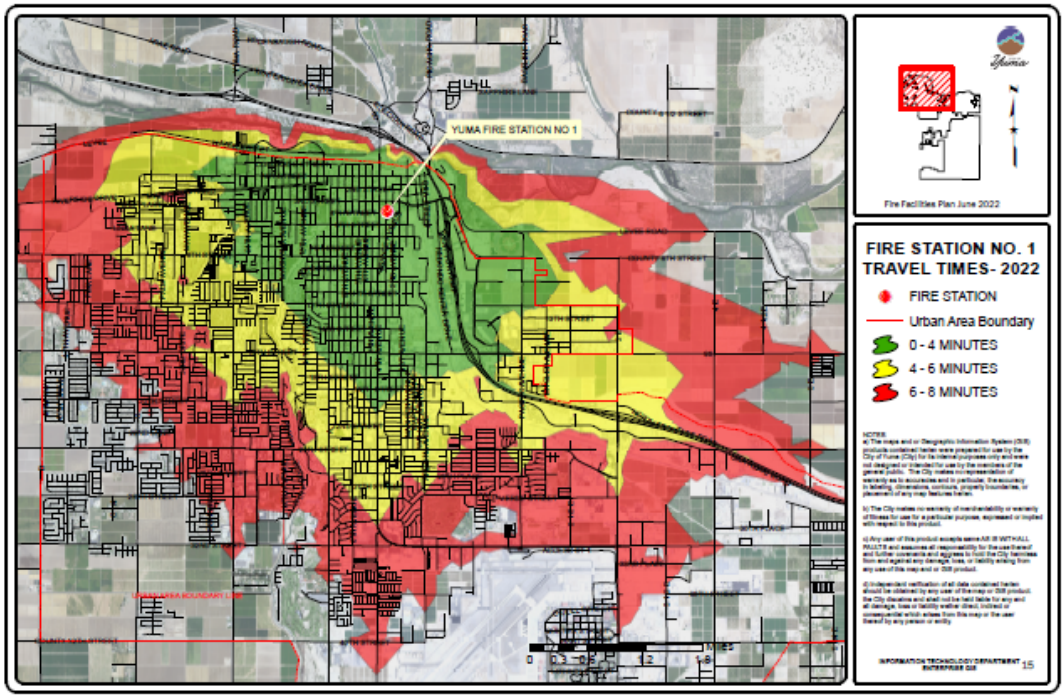
Tower Rescue

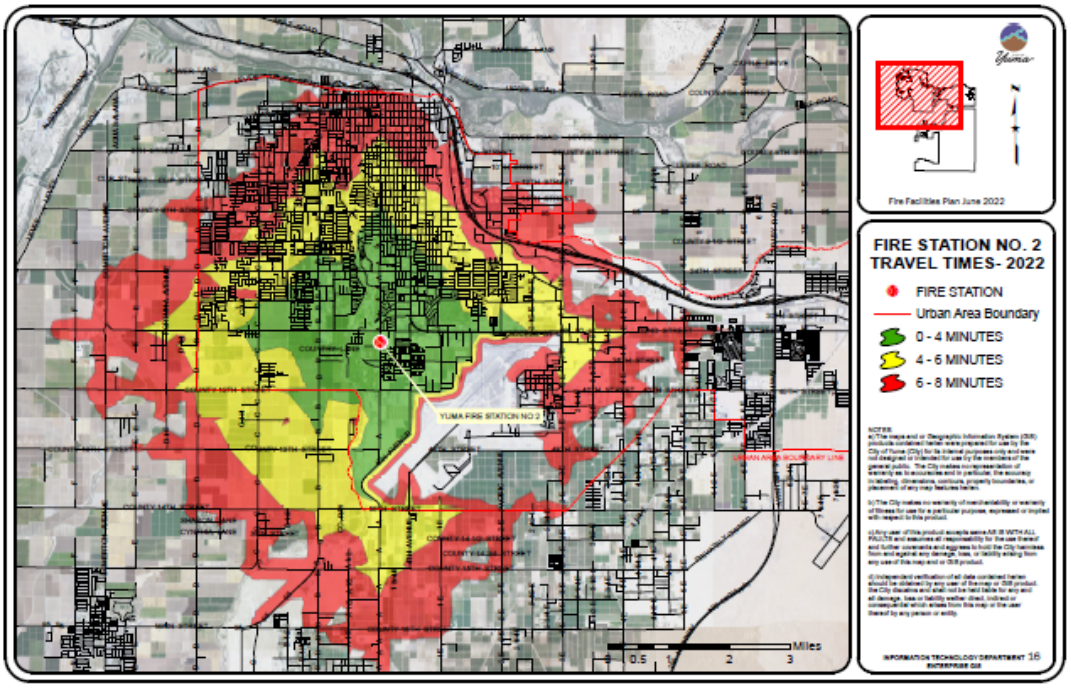
Critical Task	Number to complete the	Certification Level
Incident Command	1	Duty Chief
Tower Ops	1	1 tech
Safety	1	1 tech
Rescue	1	1 tech
Mainline	1	1 tech
Belay	1	1 tech
Back-Up Team	3	3 techs
Personnel Needed	9	1 Ops, 8 Techs

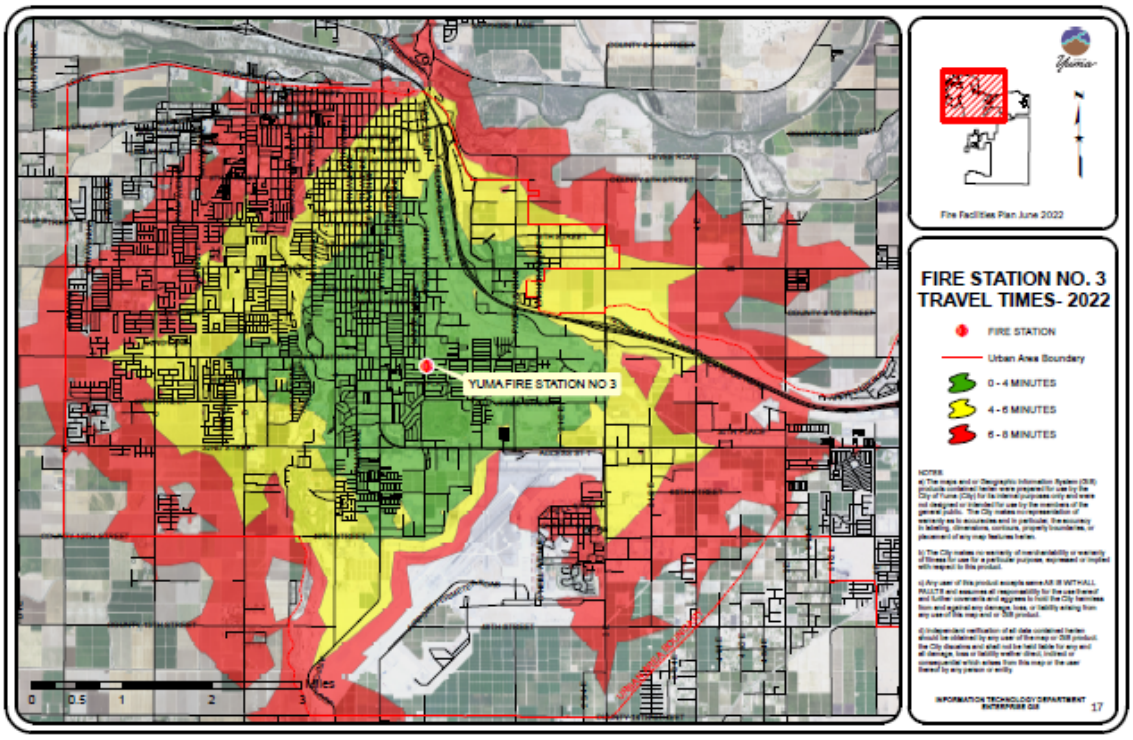
Appendix C: Response Maps

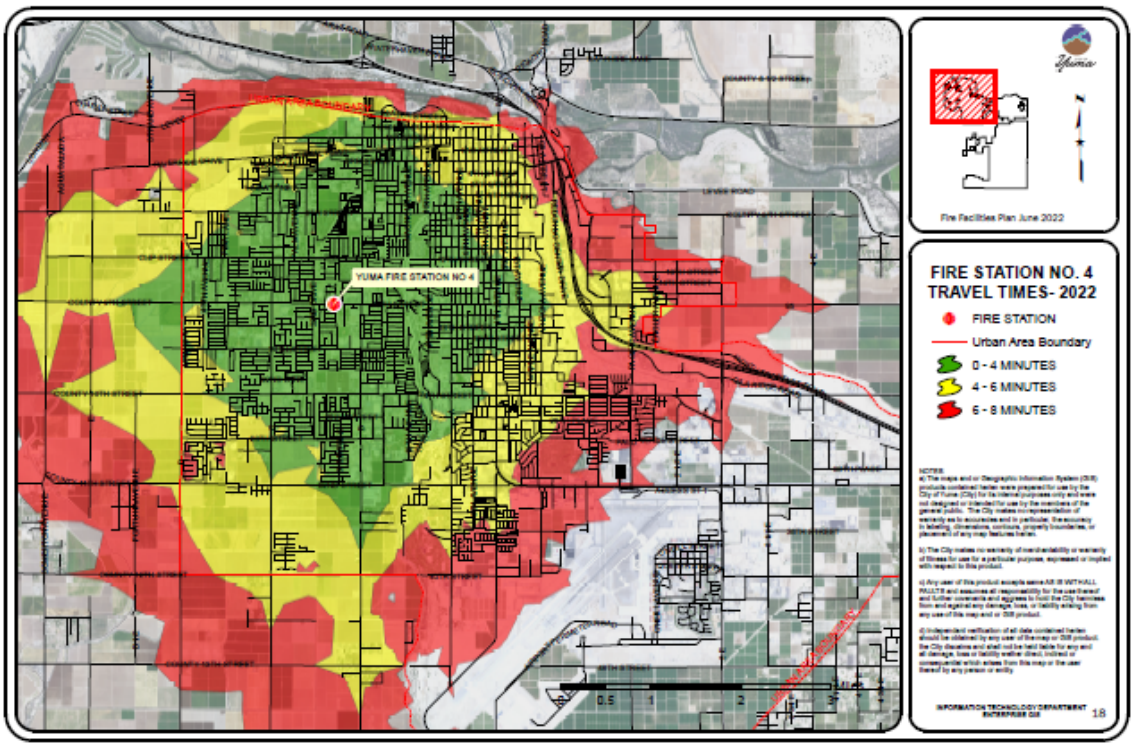
Fire Station Travel Times (2022)

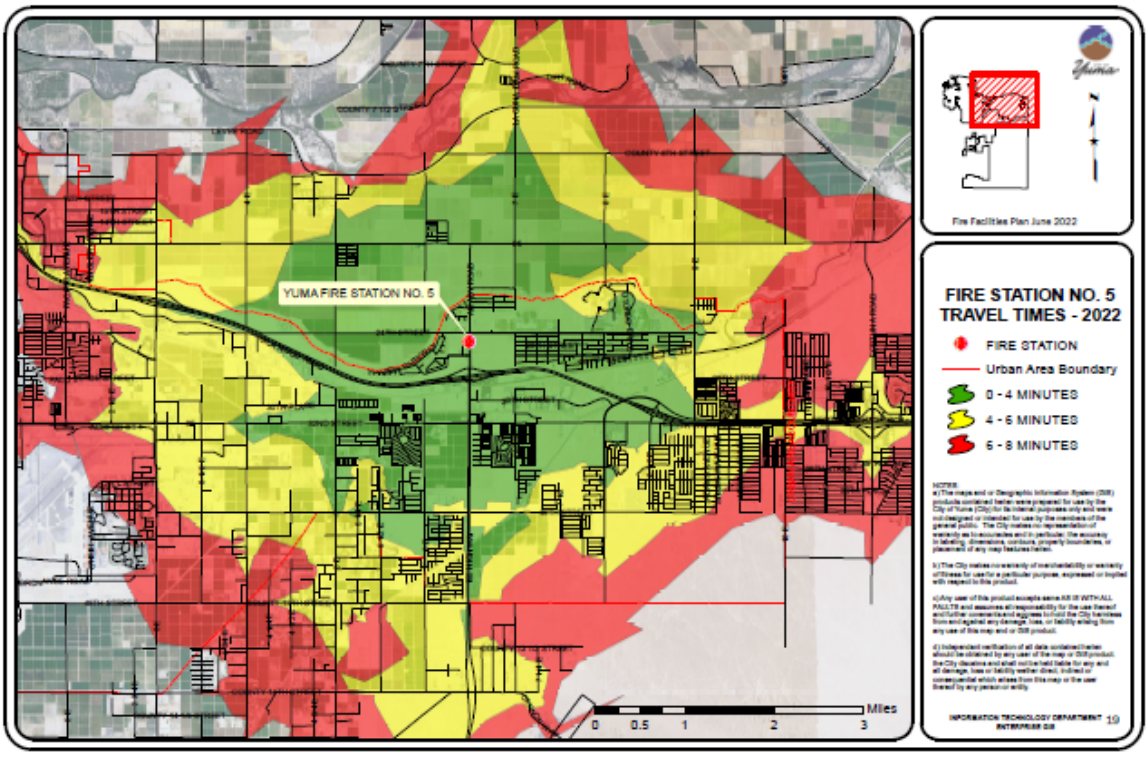


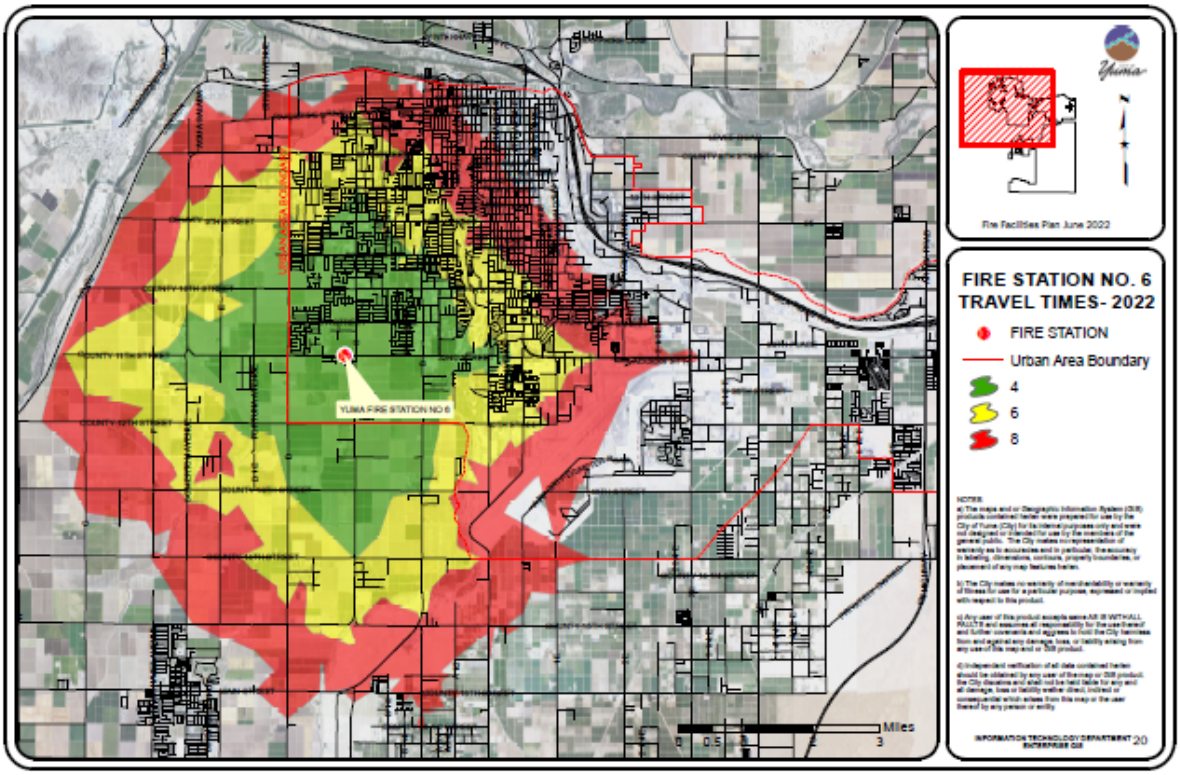

YUMA FIRE STATION NO 1
Fire Facilities Plan June 2022
FIRE STATION NO. 1
TRAVEL TIMES- 2022
FIRE STATION
Urban Area Boundary
0 - 4 MINUTES
4 - 6 MINUTES
6 - 8 MINUTES
15

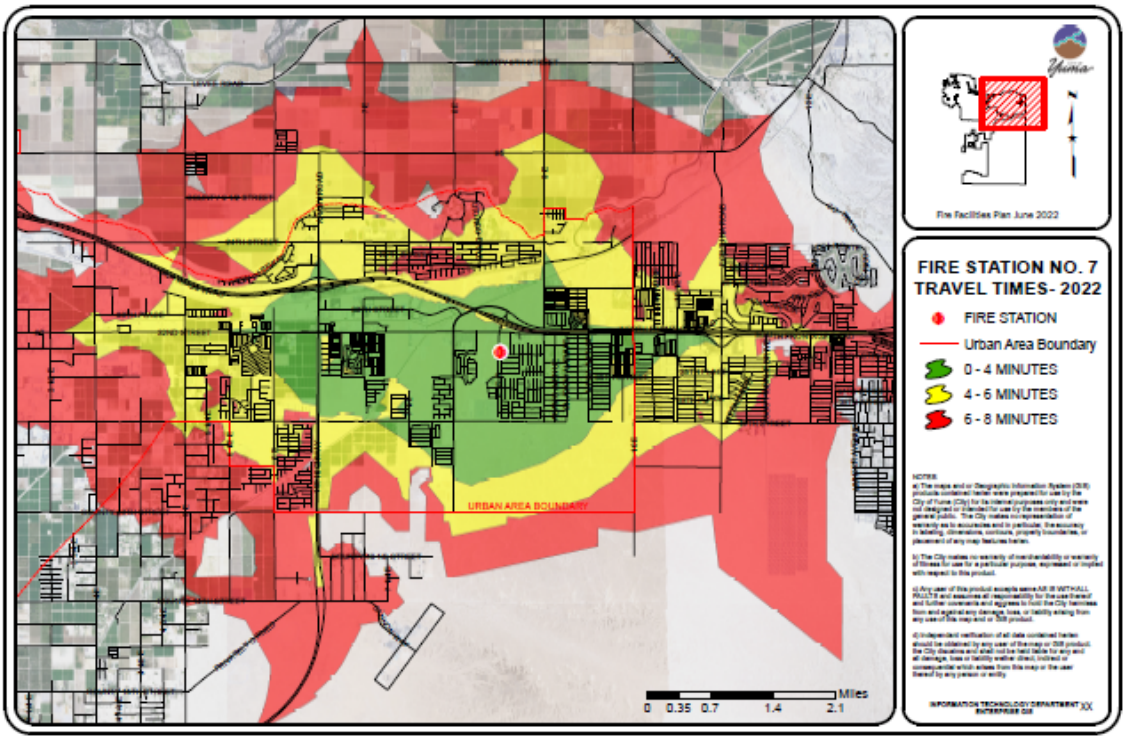

YUMA FIRE STATION NO 2
Fire Facilities Plan June 2022
FIRE STATION NO. 2
TRAVEL TIMES- 2022
FIRE STATION
Urban Area Boundary
0 - 4 MINUTES
4 - 6 MINUTES
6 - 8 MINUTES
Miles
16

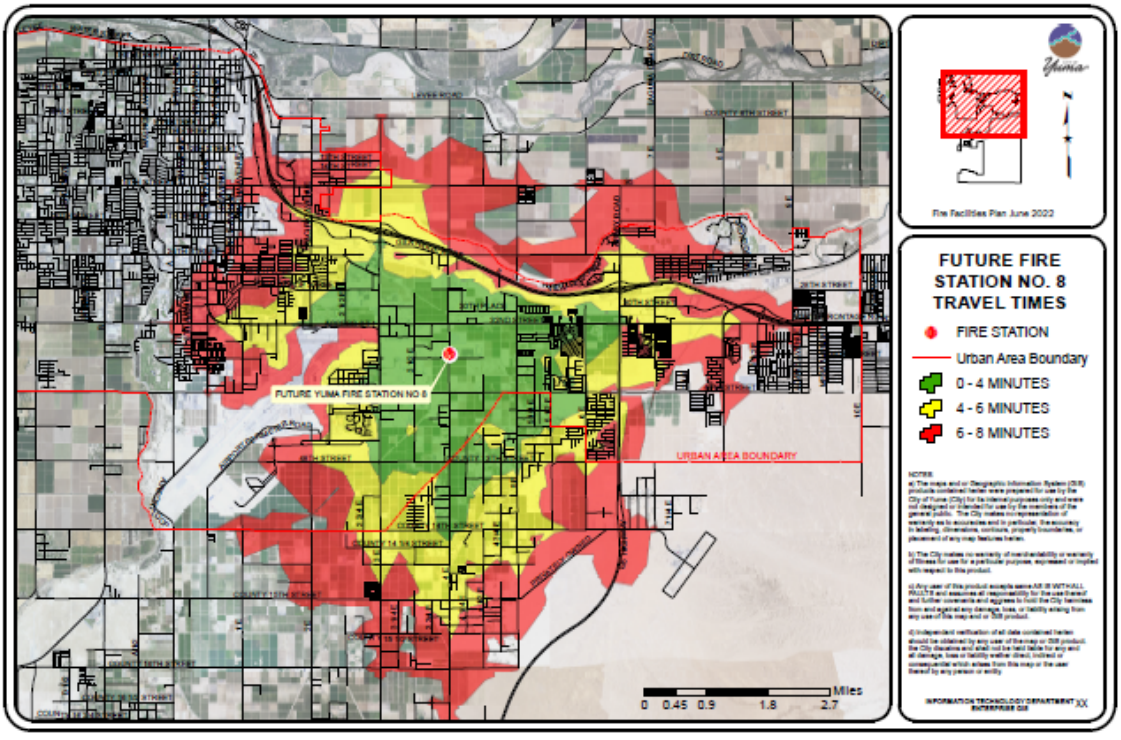

YUMA FIRE STATION NO 3
Miles
0 0.5 1 2 3
Fire Facilities Plan June 2022
FIRE STATION NO. 3
TRAVEL TIMES- 2022
FIRE STATION
Urban Area Boundary
0 - 4 MINUTES
4 - 6 MINUTES
6 - 8 MINUTES
17


YUMA FIRE STATION NO 4
0.5 1 2
Fire Facilities Plan June 2022
FIRE STATION NO. 4
TRAVEL TIMES- 2022
FIRE STATION
Urban Area Boundary
0 - 4 MINUTES
4 - 6 MINUTES
6 - 8 MINUTES
18


YUMA FIRE STATION NO. 5
Miles
0 0.5 1 2 3
Fire Facilities Plan June 2022
FIRE STATION NO. 5
TRAVEL TIMES - 2022
FIRE STATION
Urban Area Boundary
0 - 4 MINUTES
4 - 6 MINUTES
6 - 8 MINUTES
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT
19


YUMA FIRE STATION NO 6
Miles
0 0.5 3
Fire Facilities Plan June 2022
FIRE STATION NO. 6
TRAVEL TIMES- 2022
FIRE STATION
Urban Area Boundary
4
6
8
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT
20


URBAN AREA BOUNDARY
Miles
0 0.35 0.7 1.4 2.1
Fire Facilities Plan June 2022
FIRE STATION NO. 7
TRAVEL TIMES- 2022
FIRE STATION
Urban Area Boundary
0 - 4 MINUTES
4 - 6 MINUTES
6 - 8 MINUTES


FUTURE YUMA FIRE STATION NO 8
URBAN AREA BOUNDARY
Miles
0 0.45 0.9 1.8 2.7
Fire Facilities Plan June 2022
FUTURE FIRE
STATION NO. 8
TRAVEL TIMES
FIRE STATION
Urban Area Boundary
0 - 4 MINUTES
4 - 6 MINUTES
6 - 8 MINUTES