



**CITY OF PERRYSBURG
CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA**

January 2, 2024

1. Call to Order - 6:30 PM
2. Roll Call
3. Singing of the National Anthem by Arielle Johnson
 - a. Organizational Meeting of City Council
 - A. Appointment of President of Council
 - B. Appointment of Council Committee Members
 1. Finance & Economic Development
 2. Service
 3. Safety
 4. Recreation
 5. Planning & Zoning
 6. Personnel
 7. Public Utilities
 8. Appointment Review Committee
 - C. Appointment to Other Boards
 1. Volunteer Firefighter's Dependent's Fund Board
 2. Fort Meigs Cemetery Board of Cemetery Trustees
 3. Community Reinvestment Area Housing Council
 4. Citizen's Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee
4. Minutes of Council Meeting of December 19, 2023
5. Special Reports
6. Letters, Communications, and Citizens Communications
7. Administrative Reports
 - a. Mayor
 - b. City Administrator
 - c. Finance Director
 - d. Law Director
8. President of Council Report
9. Committee Reports
 - a. **Finance & Economic Development**
 - b. **Safety**

Resolution# 1-2024

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION TO PURSUE GRANTS THROUGH THE OHIO BUREAU OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS AND ZERO CENTS (\$15,000.00)

3rd Reading, vote requested

Motion to Accept the Perrysburg Fire Division's Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and Standards of Cover (SOC) 2020-2022 Document.

Vote requested

Motion to Accept the Perrysburg Fire Division's Strategic Plan 2024-2028.

Vote requested

- c. Recreation
- d. Planning & Zoning
- e. Personnel
- f. Public Utilities

Resolution# 2-2024

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES TO PURSUE GRANTS THROUGH THE OHIO BUREAU OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED SIX THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED SIXTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND ZERO CENTS (\$6,468.00)

***Recommendation to Suspend the Rules,
Waive the Three Readings, and
A Vote is requested***

- g. Service

Resolution# 3-2024

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AWARD OF THE BID AND AGREEMENT WITH THE SHELLY COMPANY – NORTHWEST DIVISION IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED SEVEN HUNDRED SIXTY-SEVEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED TEN DOLLARS AND NINETY-NINE CENTS (\$767,210.99) FOR THE ECKEL JUNCTION ROAD REHABILITATION PROJECT; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY

***Recommendation to Suspend the Rules,
Waive the Three Readings, and
Pass as an Emergency Measure***

Ordinance# 1-2024

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CODIFIED ORDINANCE §1024.03 "PRIVATELY OWNED TREES" OF THE CITY OF PERRYSBURG STREET TREE COMMISSION CODIFIED BY ORDINANCE 296-2006 AND PASSED ON DECEMBER 19, 2006

***Recommendation to Suspend the Rules,
Waive the Three Readings, and***

A Vote is requested

Ordinance# 2-2023

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CODIFIED ORDINANCE §278.03 "POWERS AND DUTIES" OF THE CITY OF PERRYSBURG STREET TREE COMMISSION CODIFIED BY ORDINANCE 59-2018 AND PASSED ON MAY 1, 2018

***Recommendation to Suspend the Rules,
Waive the Three Readings, and
A Vote is requested***

Ordinance# 3-2023

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CODIFIED ORDINANCE §278.06 "TREE SURVEYS; MASTER STREET TREE PLAN" OF THE CITY OF PERRYSBURG STREET TREE COMMISSION CODIFIED BY ORDINANCE 59-2018 AND PASSED ON MAY 1, 2018

***Recommendation to Suspend the Rules,
Waive the Three Readings, and
A Vote is requested***

10. Other Business

11. Adjournment

TO: Mayor Mackin
President Fuller
Members of City Council

FROM: Timothy W. Effler, Law Director

RE: Res 1-2024

DATE: January 2, 2024



Subject Matter/Background

The Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC) has certain grant funds through its Firefighter Exposure to Environmental Elements Grant (FEEEG) Program, which may be available to the City of Perrysburg, Ohio, pursuant to an application process. The BWC uses FEEEG to partner with Ohio employers to minimize exposure to dangerous environmental elements. The program is available to eligible Ohio employers who wish to purchase qualified/allowed items for optimal protection against these exposures.

The City of Perrysburg is an eligible employer with reported payroll of \$500,000 or more, which allows the City to apply for up to Fifteen Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$15,000.00), at a 5-to-1 match. That is for every \$5 from BWC, the employer's contribution is \$1. The Fire Division intends to apply for funding for one (1) source capture diesel exhaust system and thirty-four (34) barrier hoods.

The total budget for the source capture diesel exhaust system and the barrier hoods is Seventeen Thousand Nine Hundred Thirty-Six Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents (17,936.25), of which the City would contribute Two Thousand Nine Hundred Eighty-Nine Dollars and Thirty-Seven Cents (\$2,989.37) and the BWC grant, if awarded, would contribute Fourteen Thousand Nine Hundred Forty-Six Dollars and Eighty-Eight Cents (\$14,946.88).

Financial Review

Account#: 1110-21233-53825 (2024)

Legal Review

This legislation has been reviewed and is appropriately before you.

Recommendation

Third Reading – Vote Requested

RESOLUTION 1-2024

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION TO PURSUE GRANTS THROUGH THE OHIO BUREAU OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS AND ZERO CENTS (\$15,000.00)

WHEREAS, the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC) has certain grant funds through its Firefighter Exposure to Environmental Elements Grant (FEEEG) Program, which may be available to the City of Perrysburg, Ohio, pursuant to an application process; and,

WHEREAS, the BWC uses FEEEG to partner with Ohio employers to minimize exposure to dangerous environmental elements. The program is available to eligible Ohio employers who wish to purchase qualified/allowed items for optimal protection against these exposures; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Perrysburg is an eligible employer with reported payroll of \$500,000 or more, which allows the City to apply for up to Fifteen Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$15,000.00), at a 5-to-1 match. That is for every \$5 from BWC, the employer's contribution is \$1; and,

WHEREAS, the Fire Division intends to apply for funding for one (1) source capture diesel exhaust system and thirty-four (34) barrier hoods; and,

WHEREAS, the total budget for the source capture diesel exhaust system and the barrier hoods is Seventeen Thousand Nine Hundred Thirty-Six Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents (17,936.25), of which the City would contribute Two Thousand Nine Hundred Eighty-Nine Dollars and Thirty-Seven Cents (\$2,989.37) and the BWC grant, if awarded, would contribute Fourteen Thousand Nine Hundred Forty-Six Dollars and Eighty-Eight Cents (\$14,946.88).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PERRYSBURG, WOOD COUNTY, OHIO:

SECTION 1. The Fire Division is authorized to apply for grant funds through the BWC's FEEEG program to defray certain costs of protective equipment for the Perrysburg Fire Department.

SECTION 2. It is found and determined that all formal actions of Council concerning or relating to the passage of this resolution were adopted in an open

Res 1-2024

meeting of the Council, and that all deliberations of this Council and any of its committees, that resulted in such formal actions, were in meetings open to the public in compliance with all legal requirements of the City of Perrysburg and the State of Ohio.

SECTION 3. This Resolution shall be in full force and effect at the earliest time permitted by law.

President of Council

Mayor

PASSED: _____

ATTEST: _____

APPROVED: _____

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



Commission on
Fire Accreditation
International

City of Perrysburg
Fire Division

10th Edition of the Commission on
Fire Accreditation International
(CFAI) Guidelines



CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



Introduction

The Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover (CRA/SOC), which complies with requirements of the 10th Edition of the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) guidelines, provides a systematic way of looking at the essential components necessary to provide safe, efficient, and effective emergency and non-emergency services to our community provided by City of Perrysburg Fire Division (PFD).

The purpose of this CRA/SOC document is to provide PFD information that aids with:

- Assessing community risk.
- Establishing benchmarks and baselines for emergency response performance objectives.
- Budgeting and funding.
- Supporting future apparatus and equipment requirements and staffing.
- Supporting strategic planning and policy development relative to resource procurement and allocation.

This document also serves as a communication tool for our community, elected officials, and other stakeholders. It promotes transparency, accountability, and public trust, ensuring that our community remains well-informed about the services provided by PFD.

On behalf of PFD,
Chief William McCullough





CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



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CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

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Executive Summary

PFD protects a population of approximately 25,161 (2022) over a 12 square mile radius. The city is divided into two fire districts with a single fire station located within each fire district. As of the end of the risk analysis period (2022), PFD authorized staffing includes Fire Chief, Deputy Chief, Fire Marshal, one (1) administrative assistant, twenty-seven (27) full time firefighters/paramedics, six (6) part-time, and five (5) part-paid members. In early 2023, PFD eliminated the five (5) part-paid members and obtained approval for the addition of two (2) part-time administrative employees with a Fire/Emergency Medical Service (EMS) background to assist in community risk reduction (CRR) and accreditation program related tasks. PFD is committed to providing the highest quality of service to the public. To assess this goal, PFD has performed a detailed approach to analyze our fire division and the community we serve. PFD has assessed the level of risk over a three-year period (2020-2022) within the community based on four core program areas (Fire, EMS, Hazardous Condition Events and Technical Rescue), various incident types within each core program area and three risk categories (probability, impact to the community and consequence) and then weighed those risks with current capabilities. The elements studied are the community expectations and performance goals, a community risk assessment, and performance objectives and measurements.

The Insurance Services Office (ISO) reviews the fire protection resources within communities. ISO evaluates three primary areas: emergency communications, the fire department (staffing, apparatus, and equipment), and water supply. The overall rating is expressed as a number between 1 and 10, with 1 being the highest level of protection while 10 represents that no fire protection services are available. PFD currently has a Class 3 ISO rating.

In late 2017, PFD implemented the ESO Records Management System (ESO-RMS) for the ongoing management and storage of incidents, property, buildings, occupants, inspections, plan reviews, and station check which includes apparatus equipment/content information, vehicle, and apparatus maintenance data. ESO is a cloud-based system which is primarily managed by the PFD staff with assistance from the city's Information Technology Services Department and the ESO Vendor Support Team.

PFD selected 2020-2022 as the three-year period for this risk analysis period. Waiting several years after the transition phase to ESO in late 2017 allowed PFD to better understand the ESO system, workout any early gaps and issues, and to ensure there was a full three years of data for the accreditation process.

PFD expanded its operations in the spring of 2019 by opening a second fire station. In addition to opening the new station, there were revisions to the overall PFD's operational model. This included but was not limited to; the establishment of fire districts within the city (District 38 and District 39), updating apparatus and personnel response processes to incidents, personnel assignments to stations, and revisions of fire officer ranks (i.e., Captains and Lieutenants).





CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



On behalf of the PFD, we would like to acknowledge the following individuals who participated in putting together this CRA/SOC document.

City Administration

Joe Fawcett, City Administrator
Patrick Jones, Public Safety Director

City Departments

Gary Kleinfelter, Information Technology
Kelly Chalfant, Human Resources
David Moore, Health and Safety
Patrick Jones, Police Chief
Matt Choma, Public Utilities
Amber Rathburn, Finance

Fire/EMS

William McCullough, Fire Chief
Tom Granata, Deputy Fire Chief
Fritz Grossmann, Accreditation Manager
Joe Froelich, Accreditation Manager
Abby Bechstein, Administrative Assistant
Aaron Harwell, Fire Marshal
Tom Samson, Captain
Nathan Burtscher, Captain
Joel Whitmore, Captain





CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



City of Perrysburg and Fire Division History

History of the City of Perrysburg

The history of Perrysburg begins with the construction of Fort Meigs. When the war of 1812 began to creep upon Northwest Ohio, fort construction began in February 1813 by soldiers under General William Henry Harrison. Harrison was General Anthony Wayne's former aide-de-camp and would later be elected as the country's ninth president. The construct was named Fort Meigs in honor of Ohio's fourth governor, Jonathan Meigs. Fort Meigs was constructed on a bluff above the Maumee River and created from a design by army engineer Captain Eleazer D. Wood, for whom the county would be named. Two critical battles with the British would be fought at the fort during the War of 1812. Early settlers in the area fled to Huron during the War of 1812 and returned settling in the floodplain below Fort Meigs, calling the settlement Orleans. They moved to higher ground after being flooded out.



Perrysburg was surveyed and platted in 1816 by Joseph Wampler and William Brookfield under the auspices of Alexander Bourne. Perrysburg is one of at least 12 other early towns or villages surveyed by the Federal Government. Founded in 1816, Perrysburg is named after Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, naval commander during the War of 1812. With its location along the Maumee River, Perrysburg soon became a center for shipbuilding and commerce.

Founded in 1816, Perrysburg was the county seat of Wood County (formed in 1820) from 1823 to early 1870's, when the county seat was moved to Bowling Green. Although created in 1816, Perrysburg did not have a local government until early 1833, when the Ohio General Assembly chartered the town. Up until then it was simply the county seat, with no local administration. In 1833, John C. Spink was elected the first mayor, and he operated the Village administration out of the second floor of his law office and home at what is now 116 Louisiana Ave.

Over the years the population of Perrysburg has grown annually and by 1965, Perrysburg was able to attain city status. Perrysburg is located in northern Wood County, Ohio, along the south side of the Maumee River. Perrysburg's population of 25,161 (2022) makes it the 2nd largest city in Wood County, after the county seat of Bowling Green and the 64th largest city in Ohio. Perrysburg is currently growing at a rate of 0.2% annually. Spanning just short of 12 square miles, Perrysburg has a population density of 2,120 people per square mile. Perrysburg is a diverse community with award-winning schools, a historic downtown, a large outdoor shopping district built in 2003 which includes shopping, movie theaters, several major name hotels and several upscale restaurants, modern commercial and industrial districts but still retains small hometown charm.





CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



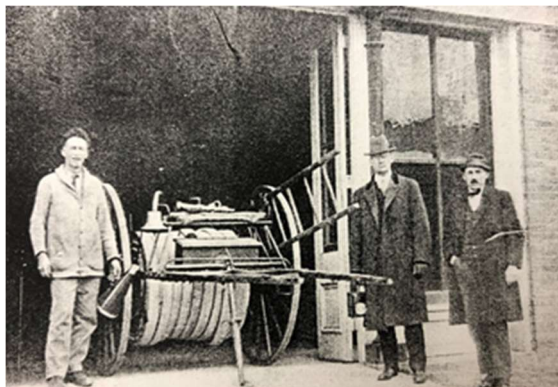
History of the City of Perrysburg Fire Division

From the founding of Perrysburg in 1816 the town depended on the old-fashioned citizen bucket brigades to put out fires. Residents were expected to have a fire bucket handy, and upon hearing the alarm (church bells ringing), rush outside and follow the crowd, bucket in hand. In other words, anyone fit enough to pass a bucket was a fireman when the need arose. Water was obtained from the closest location, which most of the time was public or private well.

In 1838, the Village Council passed an ordinance creating the first Village Fire Department and authorizing \$150 for equipment. Four wardens were appointed, and the village was divided into four sections. Volunteers were enlisted for each section and the wardens were required to make inspections of all fireplaces, chimneys, stoves and stove pipes in their sections every two months. The early years of trying to maintain a fire department was difficult for the village. As the years went by, several fire companies of volunteers had existed, but many times those didn't always last. Early efforts to equip a fire department was difficult for the village and many times the volunteers' members had to raise money to help purchase equipment.

The fire department was also known by some as the Perrysburg Township Fire Department since it covered Perrysburg Village and a 12 square mile area of Perrysburg Township until 1961. Perrysburg Township organized its own fire department in 1961 and built a fire station located on Lime City Road in the Township. From this point forward the Village of Perrysburg and Perrysburg Township both operated their own fire departments.

Early village records indicate the earliest "fire station" was on main street (Louisiana Ave.) near the center of the village. The location (now 116 Louisiana Ave.) was owned by John C. Spink who was Perrysburg's first mayor. It housed the first village council room on the upper level and the lower level had storage for the limited amount of equipment the fire department had purchased. It is reported that in 1856, the Council purchased a lot on East Front Street (just east of Louisiana Ave.) where a shed for the fire department equipment and a place for Council meetings would be built.



Hose cart at early fire station on West Front Street



Restored Hose Cart at Station 39 (Lobby)





CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



In the 1870's, the fire department moved to a building on West Front (108 W. Front) and remained at that location until the early 1900's.

In October of 1871 to help improve the water supply of the Village, the Council authorized two public cisterns to be built to provide a water supply in the main area of the village. They each had a capacity of 78 barrels of water and were filled from the river by a pump used by the railroad to supply water for their steam locomotives.

In 1872 a major fire occurred in which several businesses and two houses were destroyed, along with damage to 15 to 20 other buildings and houses. This fire prompted the town to buy its first "fire engine", a used hand-pulled & pumped fire engine and 500 feet of hose. The engine named "Mohawk" was large and weighed over 3,500 pounds so moving the engine through the unpaved streets, sometimes in mud two or three inches deep was very difficult. Many times, there was not sufficient manpower to respond the Mohawk to a fire scene.

The fire department was reorganized in 1872 and James Charles was appointed the first official chief of the fire department. In 1873 after another large fire in the center of town, the fire department took delivery of a new hook and ladder truck. By 1892 volunteer fire department members had uniforms consisting of rubber coats, boots, and helmets. In 1893 a state charter was granted to the fire department.

Following a fire in 1904, in which at least four businesses were burned down, the Village Council considered laying a water main large enough to supply six hydrants on the downtown main street. In 1905, voters approved installing a larger municipal water system with fire hydrants. The new water system went into service in 1907 which helped greatly improve Perry'sburg's water supply issues for fighting fires.

In the early 1900's the Village purchased a building, 111 West Second Street, to consolidate all municipal operations including the fire and Police Divisions. In 1920, to alert the volunteer firefighters when they were needed to respond to a fire, an electric fire siren was installed on the roof of the building on West Second Street.

The fire department remained on West Second Street until 1957 when a new fire station was constructed at 140 West Indiana Ave.



111 West Second Street Fire Headquarters until 1957

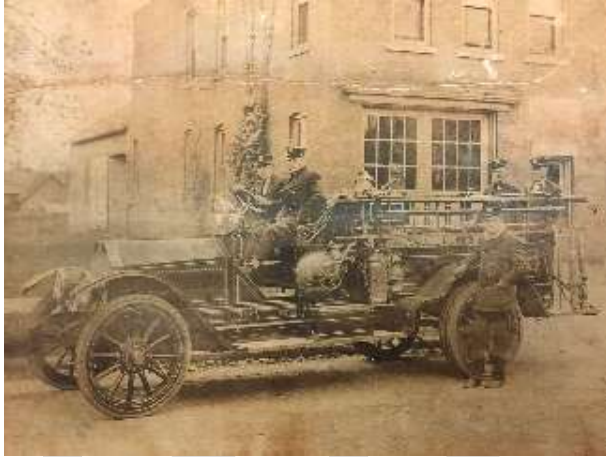


CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



PFD moved into the motorized era of fire apparatus in 1914 when an American LaFrance gasoline powered engine was purchased as the division's first motorized fire engine.



PFD 1914 American LaFrance Pumper



PFD 1919 REO PUMPER (PERRYSBURG HISTORICAL SOCIETY)

In 1919, the Village added to its firefighting equipment a REO (motorized) chemical pumper. Since that era, PFD continually improves its fire and EMS apparatus to take advantage of newer technologies.

The fire station at 140 West Indiana, which opened in 1957, was remodeled and expanded in 1993 and remained as the primary Fire Station/Headquarters for the City of Perrysburg until 2019 when the new Fire Headquarters opened. The Fire Station at 140 West Indiana remains in service as Station 38.



140 West Indiana Ave – Fire Station (1957 - present)





CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



In early 2019, a new Fire Headquarters (Station 39) was opened at 26100 Fort Meigs Road. The new station incorporates training facilities, classrooms/training rooms, and maintenance area for light repairs for station equipment, dedicated exercise room for staff, and fire administration offices.



26100 Fort Meigs Road – Station 39 (Fire Headquarters)





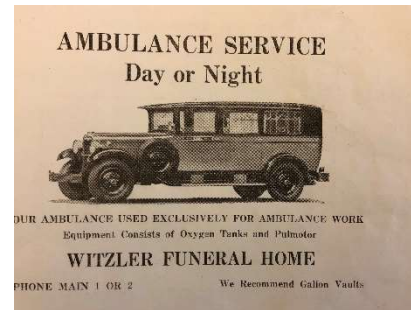
CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



History of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) for the City of Perrysburg

Prior to Perrysburg having its first organized EMS system, the local funeral home provided basic ambulance and transport services for the community. In the early 1950's PFD purchased a used ambulance to be used as a "squad car" which carried basic first aid and rescue equipment but still relied on the local funeral home for transport services. PFD expanded into EMS services in 1975 when it purchased a Braun ambulance and began emergency medical responses and transport services. The first members of the EMS service were trained as Ohio certified EMTs and then Advanced EMTs and Paramedics. Today, PFD maintains two (2) frontline and one (1) reserve medic, staffed with State of Ohio Certified Paramedics (EMT-P) who maintain their classification throughout their career.





CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



Area Characteristics

When assessing community risk, certain naturally occurring area characteristics (topography, climate, geology and other) as well as human-made and related characteristics (population, age, education, income, housing, transportation infrastructure such as highways, railroads, pipelines, and other) play a crucial role in understanding the vulnerabilities and potential hazards within the City of Perrysburg. These characteristics can help identify the level of risk and mitigation strategies.

Topography

The City of Perrysburg, Ohio is situated within Wood County in northwest Ohio along the south side of the Maumee River and is about 12 miles southwest of Toledo, Ohio. Perrysburg along with all northwest Ohio is characterized as flat with an elevation of around 630 ft. The Maumee River serves as the northern county line between Wood and Lucas counties. Perrysburg Township and Middleton Township border the remaining sides of the City of Perrysburg.



Climate

Ohio winters have an average temperature of 29 degrees and range from cool to very cold, with more snow in the northern part of the state where Perrysburg is located. Summer temperatures average about 80 degrees statewide but vary widely depending on location. Some interesting climate facts for the City of Perrysburg:

- May is the rainiest month in Perrysburg with 12.6 days of rain, and September is the driest month with only 8.8 rainy days.
- July is the hottest month for Perrysburg with an average high temperature of 84.8°.
- Perrysburg averages per year; 35 inches of rain, 29 inches of snow and 178 sunny days on average, per year.
- Perrysburg is in USDA Planting Zone 6A.

Population

Perrysburg is currently growing at a rate of 0.2% annually and its population has increased by 0.61% since the most recent census, which recorded a population of 25,161 in 2022. Spanning just short of 12 square miles, Perrysburg has a population density of 2,120 people per square mile. (<https://worldpopulationreview.com/us->



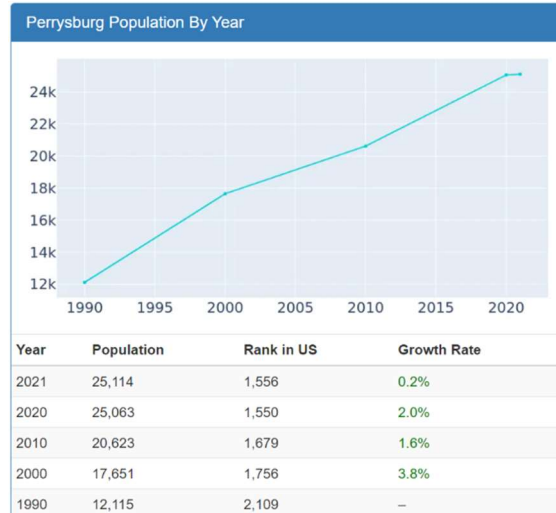


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[cities/perrysburg-oh-population](#)). Perryburg is growing quickly and is growing faster than similarly sized cities since the year 2000.



<https://www.biggestuscities.com/city/perrysburg-ohio>

The following graphs are sourced from: U.S. Census Bureau (2021).

<https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US3962148-perrysburg-oh/#educational-attainment>

Demographics

Age

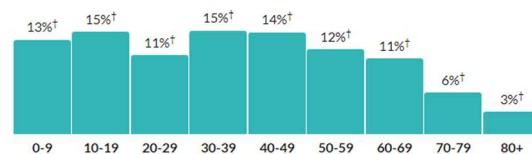
37.5

Median age

about the same as the figure in the
Toledo, OH Metro Area: 38.4

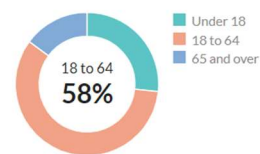
a little less than the figure in Ohio:
39.4

Population by age range



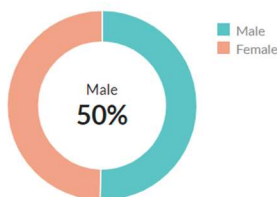
[Show data / Embed](#)

Population by age category



[Show data / Embed](#)

Sex



[Show data / Embed](#)

Race & Ethnicity



* Hispanic includes respondents of any race. Other categories are non-Hispanic.

[Show data / Embed](#)



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Economics

Income

\$52,829

Per capita income

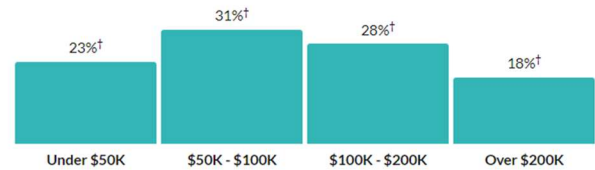
about 1.5 times the amount in the Toledo, OH Metro Area: \$33,114
about 1.5 times the amount in Ohio: \$34,526

\$92,834

Median household income

more than 1.5 times the amount in the Toledo, OH Metro Area: \$57,312
about 1.5 times the amount in Ohio: \$61,938

Household income



[Show data / Embed](#)

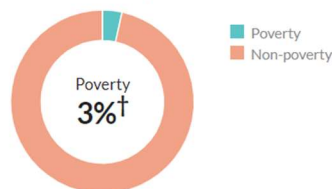
Poverty

4.6%

Persons below poverty line

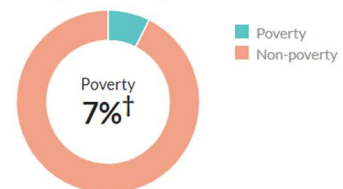
about one-third of the rate in the Toledo, OH Metro Area: 15.4%
about one-third of the rate in Ohio: 13.4%

Children (Under 18)



[Show data / Embed](#)

Seniors (65 and over)



[Show data / Embed](#)

Family

Households

10,139

Number of households

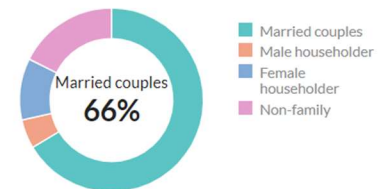
the Toledo, OH Metro Area: 267,061
Ohio: 4,754,161

2.4

Persons per household

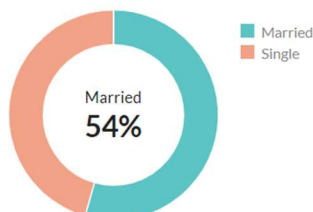
about the same as the figure in the Toledo, OH Metro Area: 2.4
about the same as the figure in Ohio: 2.4

Population by household type



[Show data / Embed](#)

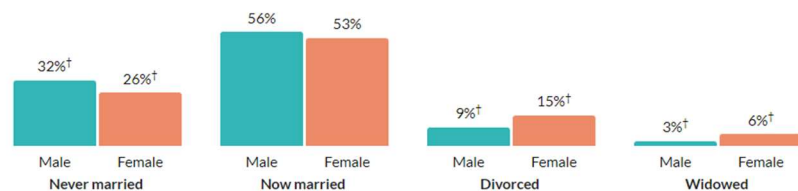
Marital status



* Universe: Population 15 years and over

[Show data / Embed](#)

Marital status, by sex



[Show data / Embed](#)





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Housing

Units & Occupancy

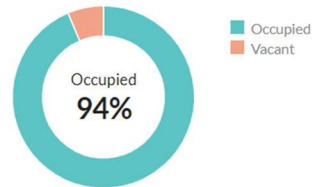
10,826

Number of housing units

the Toledo, OH Metro Area: 303,130

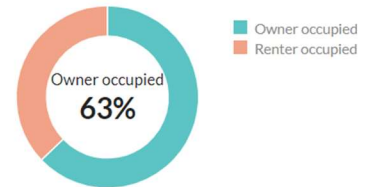
Ohio: 5,232,733

Occupied vs. Vacant



[Show data / Embed](#)

Ownership of occupied units



[Show data / Embed](#)

Value

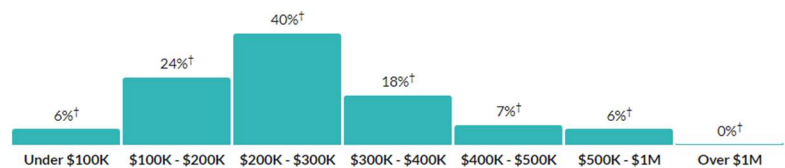
\$237,300

Median value of owner-occupied housing units

more than 1.5 times the amount in the Toledo, OH Metro Area: \$142,500

about 1.5 times the amount in Ohio: \$159,900

Value of owner-occupied housing units



[Show data / Embed](#)

Geographical mobility

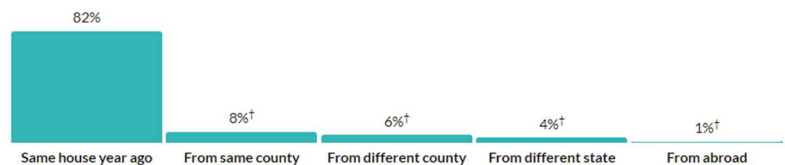
18.4%

Moved since previous year

about 25 percent higher than the rate in the Toledo, OH Metro Area: 14.7%

about 1.4 times the rate in Ohio: 13.5%

Population migration since previous year



[Show data / Embed](#)

Social

Educational attainment

97.9%

High school grad or higher

about 10 percent higher than the rate in the Toledo, OH Metro Area: 91.4%

about 10 percent higher than the rate in Ohio: 91.1%

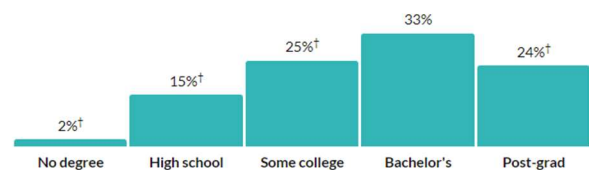
57.2%

Bachelor's degree or higher

about double the rate in the Toledo, OH Metro Area: 28.4%

nearly double the rate in Ohio: 29.7%

Population by highest level of education



* Universe: Population 25 years and over

[Show data / Embed](#)





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Businesses

The City of Perrysburg is home to the World Headquarters of Fortune 500 company Owens Illinois (O-I). O-I is the world's leading glass-packaging maker who employs 21,100 worldwide and holds over 1,900 worldwide patents. Along with O-I, Perrysburg also is home to a variety of businesses which include but is not limited to; Mercy Hospital Perrysburg, ProMedica Cancer Center, various medical offices, assisted living and skilled nursing facilities and retail businesses located in Historic Downtown, The Town Center at Levis Commons and business parks across the city. There are 23 storage businesses, 29 factories, 805 retail businesses, mercantile stores, and hotel/residential establishments, and lastly 125+ assembly, educational and institutional facilities within the City Perrysburg.



O-I World Headquarters



Historic Downtown



Levis Commons

Parks and Recreation

The City of Perrysburg has eleven (11) city parks that offer over 209 acres of green space within the city limits. The parks also have over 4 miles of walking paths as well as numerous paved multi-use paths around the city. Among other features are an 18-hole disc golf course, Fort Imagination, several boat launches for the Maumee River, sport fields, playgrounds, tennis courts, basketball courts, pickleball courts, municipal pool, summer recreation programs, and fishing ponds.



Municipal Park on Elm Street



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Public Ponds

There are two public ponds within the City of Perrysburg. These ponds are open to the community for public for fishing and non-motorized boating.

https://www.ci.perrysburg.oh.us/business_detail_T19_R18.php



Three Meadows Pond (Larger Pond)



Three Meadows Pond (Smaller Pond)



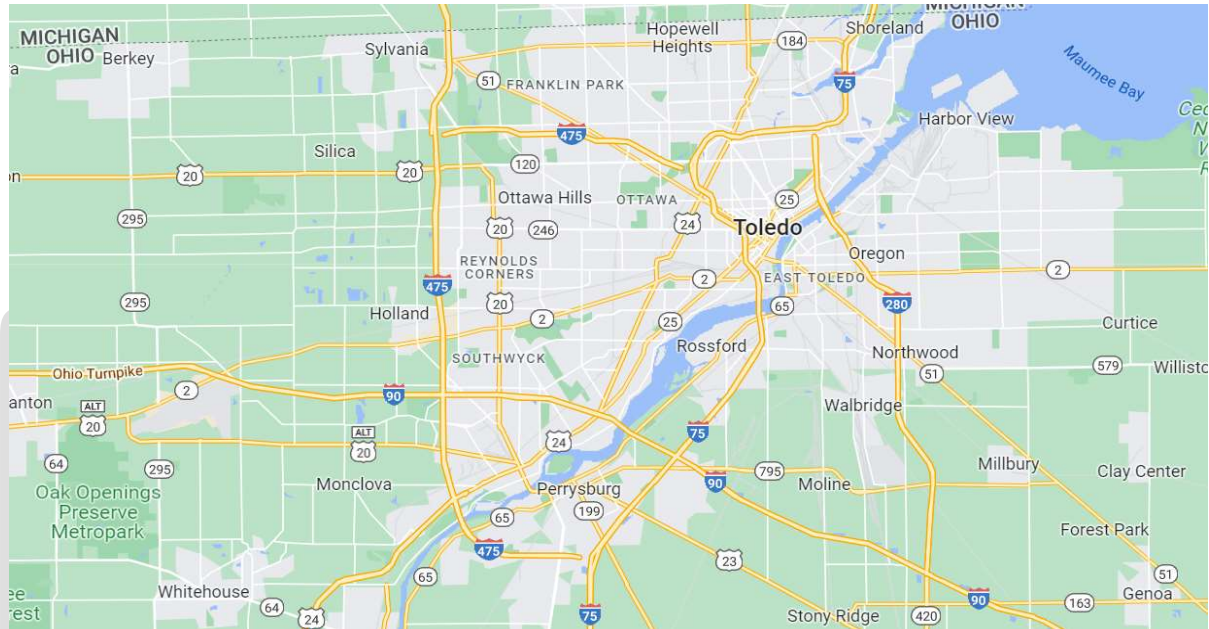
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Interstate/Roadways

Highways that traverse the City of Perrysburg jurisdiction include interstates I-75 and I-475, State Routes 20, 25, 65, 199, and 795 and residential streets. Although not in the PFD response district, the Ohio Turnpike (I-80/I-90) is located just north of the city limits and PFD will respond to Fire/EMS related mutual aid requests.



Maumee River

The Maumee River, which begins in Fort Wayne, IN and flows northeastward into Lake Erie, lies on the northern border of the City of Perrysburg. The river use is primarily recreational boating and fishing.



View of the Maumee River from Riverside Park





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Maumee River-Walleye Run

In the spring of each year (March and April), the Maumee River draws fishermen from all over the U.S. when Lake Erie walleye swim upriver to spawn (lay eggs) over the gravel river bottom of the Maumee River. During the walleye run, there are approximately 10-15,000 anglers who come through and/or stay in Perrysburg.



Fishing on the Maumee River



Fishing on the Maumee River





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Downtown Perrysburg Summer Events

Downtown Perrysburg Inc. spearheads numerous community events that draw thousands of visitors to downtown historic Perrysburg who eat, shop, and take in the historic beauty of Perrysburg. These downtown events include a Farmer's Market and Music at the Market (free concert from top area bands) each Thursday (summer), a car show each Friday (summer), a winter festival with ice sculptures, and various parades throughout the year.



Farmer's Market



Music at the Market



Car Show



Winterfest



Christmas Parade



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Utilities

The Perrysburg City Department of Public Utilities has the responsibility and oversight over the City's freshwater distribution, storm water management, wastewater collection and treatment.



View of Perrysburg Treatment Facility

Water Sources

The location of Perrysburg near Lake Erie and the Maumee River ensures an ample and secure source of water. The water supply is obtained through a supply contract with the Toledo Regional Water Commission. The water supplied from the Toledo Regional Water Commission is from Lake Erie and is treated at their treatment facility before being received by the City of Perrysburg via pipeline. The City of Perrysburg also has an agreement with the Northwest Water and Sewer District to provide water for emergency purposes and only for human subsistence, not fire suppression.



Water is stored in four water towers (capacity of 3.75 million gallons) and ground level reservoirs (capacity 2 million gallons) which have a total capacity of 5.75 million gallons of water. Water is delivered to approximately 740 hydrants in the City of Perrysburg for fire suppression. Fire hydrants within the City of Perrysburg are color coded to depict the size of water line feeding the hydrants. Red cap hydrants are 4" water mains, yellow cap hydrants are 6" water mains, and white cap hydrants are 8" and larger water mains. In the older sections of Perrysburg, the city continues to replace undersized waterlines with new 8-inch lines.

Fire hydrant flow testing is a crucial aspect of ensuring the effectiveness of PFD's fire protection to the community. This process involves measuring the water flow and pressure from hydrants under various conditions to assess their performance in emergency situations. The City of Perrysburg Water Department is responsible for performing inspections and



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basic maintenance functions on all hydrants within the city. Appendix B has several hydrant flow tests that were completed recently.

Transportation

Perrysburg Transit provides transportation services for our citizens who need rides to medical appointments, work, shopping, church, and much more within the City of Perrysburg. Perrysburg Transit also provides connecting points for passengers who wish to use the Toledo Area Regional Transit Authority (TARTA) system.



Perrysburg Exempted Village Schools

Perrysburg Exempted Village School District is in Northwest Ohio and is considered one of the finest school districts in the state. Perrysburg Schools are comprised of four elementary schools (3-District 38, 1-District 39), one intermediate school (District 39), a single junior high (District 38) and high school (District 39) which serves the students of City of Perrysburg, Perrysburg Township, and parts of Middleton Township. The school district has an enrollment of around 5600 students.



City of Perrysburg Government Model

The City of Perrysburg uses a mayor-council form of government. The mayor and seven council members are elected at large. The council serves as the municipality's legislative body. The council has the authority to formulate and adopt city policies and the mayor is responsible for carrying them out. The city has a full-time city administrator and public safety director who serve under the mayor to direct day-to-day administrative, public utilities and safety services for the city.





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Geographical Planning Zones (GPZ)

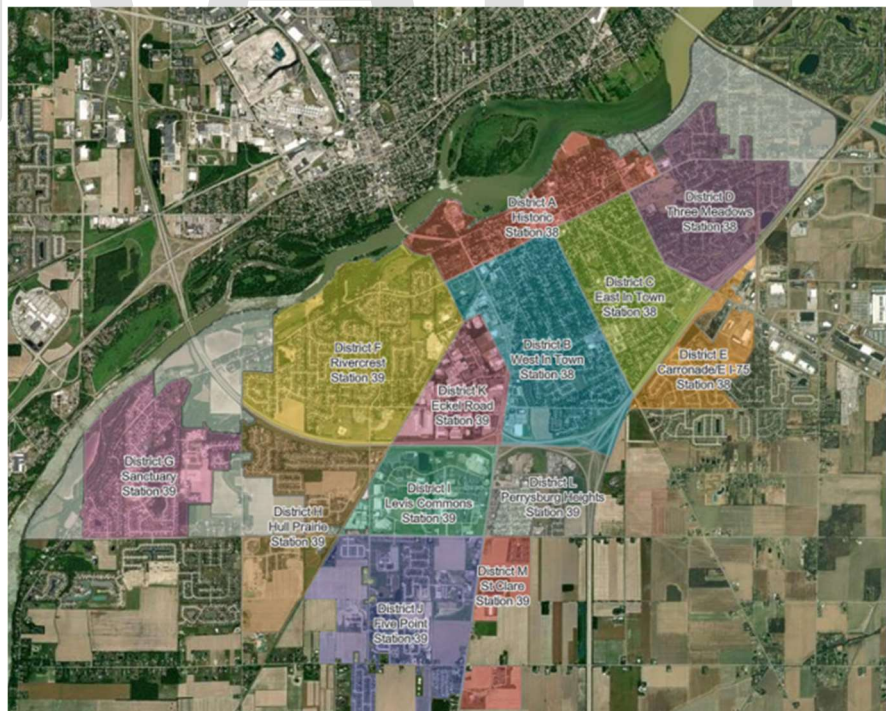
The City of Perrysburg spans just short of 12 square miles, has a population of 25,216 based on the US Census 2022 population estimates, and a population density of 2,120 people per square mile.

The City of Perrysburg was a single geographical planning zone (GPZ) until the spring of 2019 when the second city fire station (Station 39) was opened to address the city's residential and commercial growth towards the south and west.



The City of Perrysburg divided its single GPZ into two (2) GPZs labeled as District 38 and District 39 with a single fire station within each fire district. Although not a GPZ, PFD assigns District-Other to all calls for service outside the City of Perrysburg (i.e., auto-aid or mutual-aid). The City's Information Technology (IT) Department supplied information that assisted PFD administrative staff in establishing the new GPZ boundaries. Considerations were given to the risks associated with the population growth and the response statistics that showed longer response times to the south and west from the fire station (Station 38) located downtown Perrysburg.

As the City of Perrysburg continues to expand with new residential communities, growth of Levis Commons (shopping, restaurants, and hotels), growth of Perrysburg Mercy Hospital, and the construction of a new ProMedica Medical/Cancer facility, the population density for both residents and visitors continues to grow. As a result of this growth, the Fire Division, in conjunction with the City Administration, are working on the design and implementation of additional GPZs for the primary service area. PFD is considering dividing the primary response district into thirteen



Draft Geographical Planning Zones





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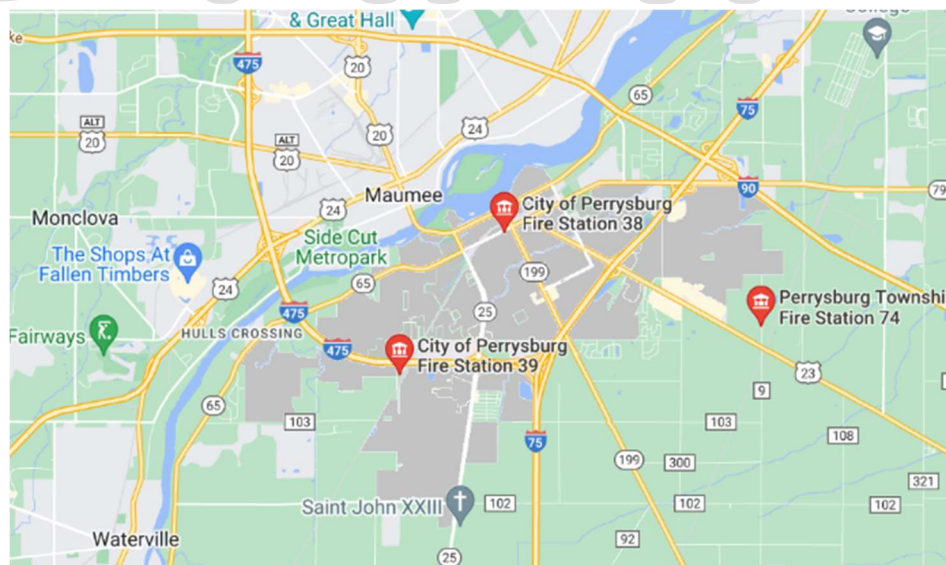


(13) GPZs which will be labeled as fire districts. Each fire district will have a documented size, estimated population, types of occupancies, and will be assigned to Station 38 or Station 39 fire station response area. The new fire districts were selected due to their identified risks and in some areas of the city for their historic relevance. These districts also include various types of residential areas, industrial, shopping, restaurants, commercial, and others. These proposed fire districts will be used to collect and analyze emergency responses so that PFD will be able to better forecast response needs. The city's new CAD system, which is planned to go live in late 2024 or 2025, will also allow for dynamic emergency responses allowing for the closest fire unit(s) to be dispatched if the assigned fire station is already out on an incident. Implementation of the new fire districts (GPZs) will allow the Fire Division to better assess risk for each district and subsequently the entire city.

Legal Establishment and Authority Having Jurisdiction and Boundaries

The City of Perrysburg Fire Division was legally established by the City of Perrysburg with legislation enacted in 1999. As authorized by the State of Ohio ORC 737.21, and City of Perrysburg's Codified Ordinances Chapter 250 and 258, the Fire Division was legally established. Prior to 1999, the Perrysburg Fire Division was known as the Perrysburg Fire Department.

The City of Perrysburg Fire Division primary response service area is the entire City of Perrysburg (grey shaded area in the map). Although PFD does not have an established secondary service boundary, Fire Division responses (Fire, EMS, Technical Rescue, and other) outside of the established city boundaries are supported by the city administration via auto-aid agreements with Perrysburg Township Fire Department, Middleton Township Fire Department and the City of Rossford Fire Department or requests for mutual aid with other neighboring jurisdictions.



Primary Response Service Area (Shaded in Grey)





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Funding and Budget

Funding is generated by city income taxes, local property taxes, and EMS transport fees. Federal and State grants also play a role in funding when available and granted.

The Fire Chief, with input from the fire division staff, allocates funding necessary to support the department's Core Program Areas and to maintain the adopted levels of service. Each allocation is based on a prioritized needs assessment remaining consistent with projected budget funding and the department's mission. These items include but are not limited to monies needed for training, equipment, personnel, and projects/programs that may be anticipated.



PFD is organized and runs a fiscal operating budget that begins January 1st and ends December 31st. The final budget is submitted to the City Council annually for approval. At the beginning of the fiscal year, PFD will know what expenditures have been approved and can be used. The annual operating budget for the risk analysis period was \$4.5M (2020), \$4.3M (2021) and \$4.7M (2022).



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Mission Statement, Vision Statement and Values

These statements and values provide the foundation for achieving organizational excellence while serving as the moral compass for the department. Every effort will be made to ensure that each remains current. The Vision, Mission, and Value Statements are posted at all fire stations, found in the PFD Policies and Procedures Manual, and published on the City of Perry'sburg's website.

Mission Statement

The Mission Statement defines the fundamental purpose of PFD, its reason for existence. The statement describes: Who we are, what we do and for whom.

Mission Statement: The Perry'sburg Fire Division is dedicated to providing the highest quality EMS, fire protection, and education to the citizens that we serve.

Vision Statement

Serving as a guide in fulfilling PFD's mission, the Vision Statement provides the basic tenet of employee behavior and serves as inspiration for PFD to be at our best.

Vision Statement: Our vision is to be a nationally accredited all-hazards emergency service provider to the citizens and visitors of Perry'sburg. We will accomplish this by remaining mission focused, maintaining strategic community partnerships, developing our members for the future, and fostering an atmosphere of trust, innovation, creativity, and accountability.

Values

Expanding upon the Vision Statement, our values clearly state the shared beliefs that drive PFD's organizational culture.

Values:

- *Partnerships – Collaborate with public and private agencies to provide exceptional customer service.*
- *Respect – Maintain a high regard for our profession ourselves, and our community.*
- *Integrity – Truthfulness, transparency, and honesty in every action.*
- *Dedication – To safety and wellness in our community.*
- *Excellence – In all that we do.*





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Fire Division Structure and Organization

PFD's administrative office is located at the Fire Headquarters (District 39, Station 39) located at 26100 Fort Meigs Road. PFD is organized in three (3) major areas; Administrative, Operations and Fire Prevention and Risk Reduction.

Administration

The administrative staff includes the Fire Chief, Deputy Fire Chief, Fire Marshal, and Support Staff.

The Fire Chief is responsible for the overall fiscal and operational management of the Division and reports directly to the Director of Public Safety. The Fire Chief prepares and coordinates the Fire Division budget, acts as liaison with the Human Resource Manager regarding recruitment, promotion, performance appraisals, reviews, and prepares and presents various divisional reports to the City Officials.



*Fire Chief
William Mc Cullough*

The Deputy Fire Chief reports directly to the Fire Chief and oversees fire/EMS operations. The Deputy Fire Chief is supported by three (3) Captains, three (3) Lieutenants, and on-duty line personnel. They are assigned to three (3) shifts and work an average of 48 hours per week. The Deputy Fire Chief is also the Liaison to the Perry'sburg Police Division Communications.



*Deputy Fire Chief
Tom Granata*

The Fire Marshal is responsible for managing and reviewing all plan reviews, fire safety inspections (code enforcement), fire investigations, and public fire education programs for the division. The Fire Marshal reports directly to the Deputy Fire Chief.



*Fire Marshal
Aaron Harwell*

PFD's Support Staff supports and coordinates all day-to-day activities. The Support Staff is made up of one (1) administrative assistant who handles the day-to-day office related activities and two (2) part-time employees who support Fire Prevention, Community Risk Reduction, and Accreditation related activities.



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Operations

Fire Stations

PFD operates out of two stations, Station 38 located in Fire District 38 at 140 W. Indiana Ave. (downtown) and Station 39 located in Fire District 39 at 26100 Fort Meigs Road (southwest of downtown). PFD daily minimum staffing for Station 38 is three and Station 39 is four. To compensate for limited staffing, PFD uses cross-staffing which is a practice where personnel are trained and assigned to perform multiple roles or functions within PFD. This approach enhances operational flexibility, allowing PFD to respond effectively to a wide range of emergencies with a versatile team. The negative effect of cross-staffing is longer turnout times as personnel must move themselves as well as their gear to different apparatus based on the incident.

Station	Apparatus	Response Order	Cross Staffing	Comments
38	<i>Daily minimum staffing is three: (1) officer and (2) paramedic/firefighters</i>			
38	Engine 38	Primary	3	Primary on all non-EMS Incidents with Duty Officer and 2 firefighters.
38	Medic 38	Primary	2	Primary on EMS Incidents with 2 paramedics.
	Utility 38	Primary	1	Primary on EMS Incidents with 1 person (Duty Officer)
38	Boat 38	Primary	3	Docked in water during spring and summer months. Duty Officer and 2 firefighters.
39	<i>Daily minimum staffing is four: (1) officer and (3) paramedic/firefighters</i>			
39	Engine 39	Primary	4	Primary on all non-EMS Incidents with Duty Officer and 3 firefighters.
39	Tower 39	Primary	(4)	Primary on all structure fires with Duty Officer and 3 firefighters.
39	Medic 39	Primary	(2)	Primary on EMS Incidents with 2 paramedics.

Station Primary Apparatus and Response Order (Auto-Aid Given Responses come from the Closest Station)



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Perryburg's fire stations were designed to adequately house fire administration, equipment, and apparatus, as well as the firefighters and other personnel assigned to the stations. The location of each fire station within the fire districts provides coverage not only for the City of Perryburg, but also provides and receives auto and mutual aid services to the adjacent cities and townships. The fire stations within each fire district play an integral role in the delivery of emergency services. City of Perryburg officials took into consideration local geographics such as the Maumee River, Interstate highways, rail lines running through the city, location, and access to higher risk facilities (i.e., hospitals, schools, nursing homes, assisted living) as well as forecasted future growth of the city as they strategically located the two fire stations.



Fire Station 38 - 140 W. Indiana Ave (downtown)



Fire Station 39 - 26100 Fort Meigs Road (southwest of downtown)



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Staffing

Effective fire and emergency service organizations must provide adequate staffing in four key areas: emergency response services, administration, risk mitigation (prevention), and support. From the beginning, PFD relied on volunteer members for responding to calls. After WW II, Perrysburg added a full-time staff of four members including the Fire Chief. One member worked days, one worked afternoons, and one worked nights. The other member was the relief/extra person. The full-time staff was supported by the volunteer members. This organization gave the department a 24/7 immediate response to a call, even if it was with only one firefighter and one engine. Volunteers responded to calls, brought additional equipment to the scene, and provided additional manpower. The EMS services started in 1975, and with an increased call volume, the department began to increase the number of full-time members, but still heavily relied on support by the volunteer staff.

Authorized daily staffing levels are nine full-time firefighter/paramedics, which includes one shift Captain and one shift Lieutenant, and up to two part-time firefighters per 24-hour shift. The minimum daily staffing is seven personnel. PFD uses a cross-staffing model at both stations to compensate for limited staffing. PFD eliminated the position of volunteer firefighter in early 2023 and now is comprised of full-time paid members and several part-time members.





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Training Facilities

PFD has a training tower located at Fire Station 39. This specialized facility provides hands-on training for firefighters. The training tower is an essential tool for maintaining a well-trained and prepared firefighting force. It enables firefighters to develop the skills and experience necessary to respond to emergencies safely and effectively. The training tower contributes to overall community safety by ensuring that firefighters are well-prepared to handle a variety of fire and rescue scenarios. PFD's training tower is designed to simulate various fire scenarios, allowing firefighters to practice firefighting techniques, search and rescue operations, ventilation tactics, multi-story structures, forcible entry, confined space rescues, ladder deployment/skills, tower operations, rappelling, and other critical skills in a controlled environment.



Apparatus

PFD's apparatus maintenance program, which includes regularly scheduled checklists for services, is in place. Maintenance records are stored within the Station Checklists program and the City of Perrysburg Maintenance Department. Fire pumps, foam systems, and ground ladders, and Tower 39 aerial ladder are tested annually by a third party, and any issues are corrected.

PFD's apparatus is strategically distributed between the city's two fire stations. The following tables outline the apparatus and distribution across the fire stations.

Fire Station	Apparatus Identifier	Apparatus Description
38	Medic 38 (M38) 	2021 Braun Custom Ambulance on a Ford F-550 4x4 Chassis. Primary Medic



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Fire Station	Apparatus Identifier	Apparatus Description
38	Engine 38 (E38) 	2010 Pierce Saber, 1250 GPM Pump, 750 Gallon Water tank, Hard Suction Hose, Class A and B Foam, Extrication Equipment. Primary Engine
38	Boat 38 (B38) 	2006 Aluminum Rescue Boat with 150 HP jet drive engine, depth finder with water rescue equipment. Primary Boat
38	Utility 38 (U38) 	2011 Dodge Pickup Truck General Purpose Vehicle.
38	Engine 40 (E40) 	1997 Pierce Quantum, 1500 GPM Pump, 750 Gallon Water tank, Hard Suction Hose, Class A and B Foam, Extrication Equipment. Reserve Engine
39	Medic 39 (M39) 	2014 PL Custom Ambulance on an International Chassis. Primary Medic



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Fire Station	Apparatus Identifier	Apparatus Description
39	Engine 39 (E39) 	2017 Pierce Impel Rescue Engine, 1500 GPM Pump, 750 Gallon Water tank, Hard Suction Hose, Class A and B Foam, Hazmat Equipment, Rescue & Extrication Equipment. Primary Engine
39	Tower 39 (T39) 	2007 Pierce Quantum 100' Platform - 2000 GPM Pump, 250 Gallon Water tank, Husky A/B Foam System, rear and side traffic cameras, remote nozzle at platform. Primary Tower
39	Boat 39 (B39) 	2022 Boat size is 14.5' - Inmar inflatable rescue boat with a Tohatsu Rescue Pro Engine (30).
39	Medic 40 (M40) 	2019 Life-Line Ambulance on a Kenworth Chassis. Reserve Medic
39	Car 41 (C41) 	2009 Ford Crown Victoria Station Vehicle



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Fire Station	Apparatus Identifier	Apparatus Description
39	Car 40 (C40) 	2015 Chevy Tahoe Station Vehicle
39	Chief 38 (C38) 	2023 Ford Explorer Fire Chief Vehicle
39	Chief 39 (C39) 	2016 Chevy Tahoe Deputy Fire Chief Vehicle
39	FM39 (FM39) 	2019 GMC Sierra Fire Marshal Vehicle



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Fire & Related

The PFD standard fire suppression apparatus consists of two (2) Engines, one (1) frontline and one (1) reserve, out of Station 38 and a single Engine and Tower (pumper/100 foot aerial ladder) out of Station 39. The division's Engines are equipped with a 1,500-gpm pump, 750-gallon water tank, A/B foam system and extrication equipment. The Engines are deployed for multi-use operations which include fire suppression,



technical rescues, hazardous condition events, and EMS. The Tower is equipped with a 2,000-gpm pump, 250-gallon water tank and A/B foam. The Tower is deployed for truck and/or pumper operations with an elevated master stream capability provided by 100-foot pumper/ladder. The initial response for a reported structure fire will be two (2) fire apparatus (Engine and Tower) with three to four personnel on each apparatus, a command officer (chief and/or deputy chief) and auto-aid resources consisting of one (1) Engine, one (1) Medic unit and command officers from two (2) neighboring departments. Dispatchers will dispatch (tone out) structure fires as a "general" alarm which will also act as a call back for off-duty personnel for additional apparatus and personnel resources.

PFD technical rescues consist of extrications using hydraulic and electric power tools, confined space, swift water rescue, ice rescue, and rope related rescues. Technical rescue response equipment is located at each fire station either on PFD's Engines or as separate apparatus (i.e. boats, trailers, etc.).

PFD hazard conditions responses are typically propane/natural gas leaks and gasoline/diesel spills resulting from vehicle accidents. Since PFD does not maintain a dedicated hazardous materials response team, larger scale hazmat incidents require mutual aid resources from Toledo Fire and Rescue who has dedicated hazardous material response team.



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Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

PFD operates two (2) fully staffed primary Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulances and one (1) reserve ALS ambulance. All full-time members of the department are required to become State of Ohio Certified Paramedics (EMT-P) and maintain their classification throughout their career. With the division's run volume being over 80% medical related, the department strategically locates an ALS medic unit within each fire district. Of the medical related calls for service, 10% are cancellations, 20% are refusals (includes but is not limited to; against medical advice and evaluations/no treatment required – see Appendix D for the EMS Refusal Details Chart), and 70% are transports to a hospital. The initial response for EMS incidents is one (1) Medic Unit staffed with two (2) personnel and either one (1) Engine staffed with two or three (2 or 3) personnel, or one (1) utility vehicle staffed with one (1) person depending on the fire district where the incident occurs. Additional resources are available at the request of the EMS incident officer.



PFD paramedics provide state-of-the-art advanced life support care to all those who live, work, shop, and pass through our community. Some of the procedures and interventions performed daily include intravenous access (IVs), 12 Lead EKG monitoring, capnography (measuring oxygen in the blood), blood glucose tests, spinal immobilizing, and aerosol breathing treatments.

Communications

The City of Perrysburg Police Division operates its own 24/7 emergency communication center which handles emergency and non-emergency calls supporting the Fire and Police Divisions. The center is staffed by seven police dispatchers. Although the dispatchers are not currently certified as Emergency Medical Dispatchers (EMDs), future training plans include EMD certification for the dispatchers. PFD Station 39 is designated as an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) with backup dispatching capabilities for the City of Perrysburg in the event of an outage at the Police Communications Center.

Although land line emergency calls are received and handled directly by the Perrysburg Police Dispatchers, Wood County Sheriff Communications Center and Lucas County 911 Services are the primary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for all 911 calls from cellular phones. Cellular emergency services calls received by Wood County Sheriff Communications and/or Lucas County 911 Services dispatchers manually transfer the call to Perrysburg Police





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Division for dispatching of emergency services. Wood County Sheriff Communications Center and Lucas County 911 Services cannot directly dispatch PFD Fire and EMS Services.

- *Effective January of 2024, Wood County Sheriff Communications will dispatch PFD and then hand off the incident communications to Perrysburg Police Dispatchers. This change will reduce the call processing delays for call transfers between agencies and result in improved call processing times.*

Below is a breakdown of calls from Wood County Sherrif Communications Center for the risk analysis period. Per the Wood County, they cannot determine in their system what is PD & what is FD.

01-01-2020 through 12-31-2020	TOTAL 911 INCOMING	% OF TOTAL 911 INCOMING	PRIMARY WIRELINE	% OF WIRELINE	WIRELESS- TRANSFER	% OF WIRELESS
PERRYSBURG CITY	3,582	8.02%	972	13.88%	2,368	6.57%
COUNTY TOTALS	44,690		7,005		36,036	

01-01-2021 through 12-31-2021	TOTAL 911 INCOMING	% OF TOTAL 911 INCOMING	PRIMARY WIRELINE	% OF WIRELINE	WIRELESS- TRANSFER	% OF WIRELESS
PERRYSBURG CITY	4,098	9.17%	1,197	17.09%	2,894	8.03%
COUNTY TOTALS	47,184		8,498		38,406	

01-01-2022 through 12-31-2022	TOTAL 911 INCOMING	% OF TOTAL 911 INCOMING	PRIMARY WIRELINE	% OF WIRELINE	WIRELESS- TRANSFER	% OF WIRELESS
PERRYSBURG CITY	4,380	9.80%	944	13.48%	3,295	9.14%
COUNTY TOTALS	51,772		6,006		45,010	

- Blue Columns –
 - County Totals is the total number of calls (land line and cell) that came into Wood County.
 - Perrysburg City is the total is the number of calls (land line and cell) that were sent over to Perrysburg dispatchers.
- Red Columns –
 - County Totals is the total number of calls (land line only) that came into Wood County.
 - Perrysburg City is the total is the number of calls (land line only) that received directly by Perrysburg dispatchers. (ie. Wood County was not involved)
- Yellow Columns –
 - County Totals is the total number of calls (cell only) that came into Wood County.



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- Perrysburg City is the total is the number of calls (cell only) that were sent by Wood County to Perrysburg dispatchers.

PFD participates in the Lucas County, Ohio 800 MHz radio system. This provides PFD with an assigned bank of frequencies for fire and EMS incidents. The advantage of participation in the 800 MHz radio system includes but is not limited to:

- The ability to move larger incidents to a separate frequency which keeps the primary fire/EMS frequency available for other incidents.
- The ability to communicate with other neighboring fire departments.
- The ability to communicate on med channels with local hospitals as well as with medical helicopters.



Perrysburg Police Division and Communications Center



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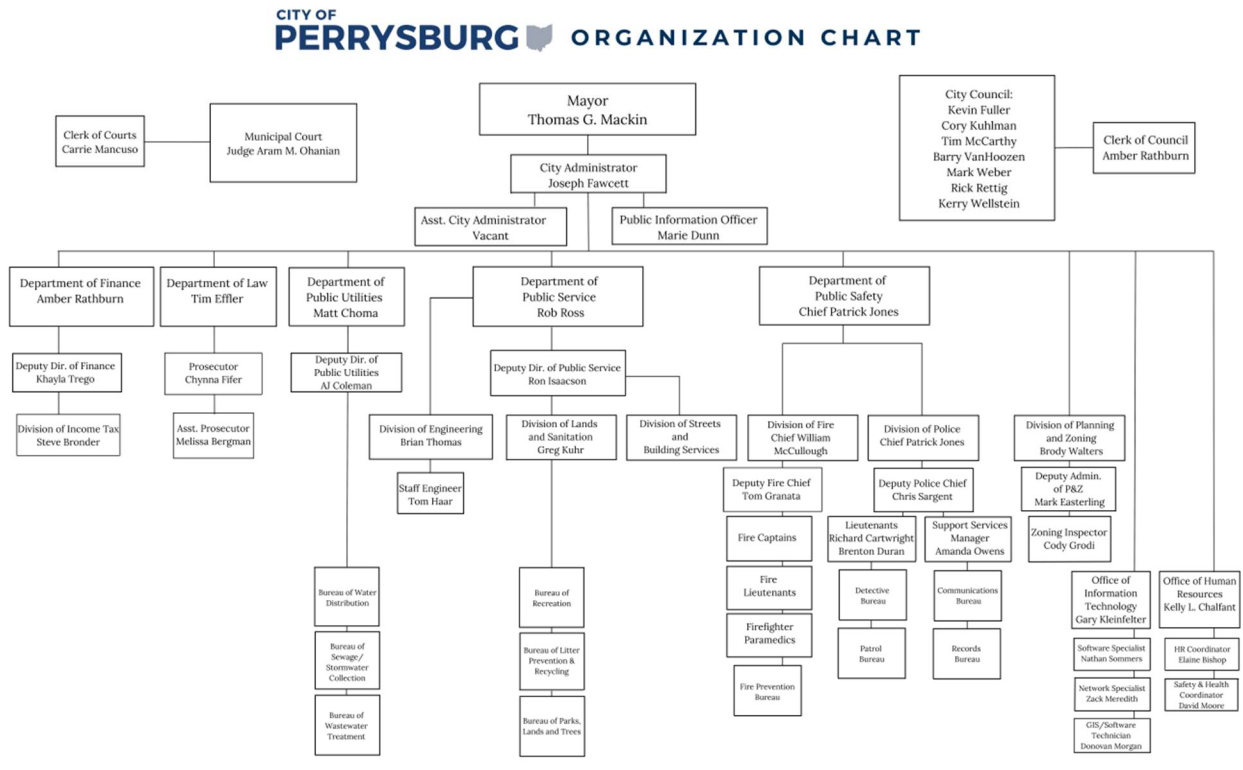
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Organizational Structure

City

The City of Perrysburg is a mayor-council form of government. The organization is outlined below.





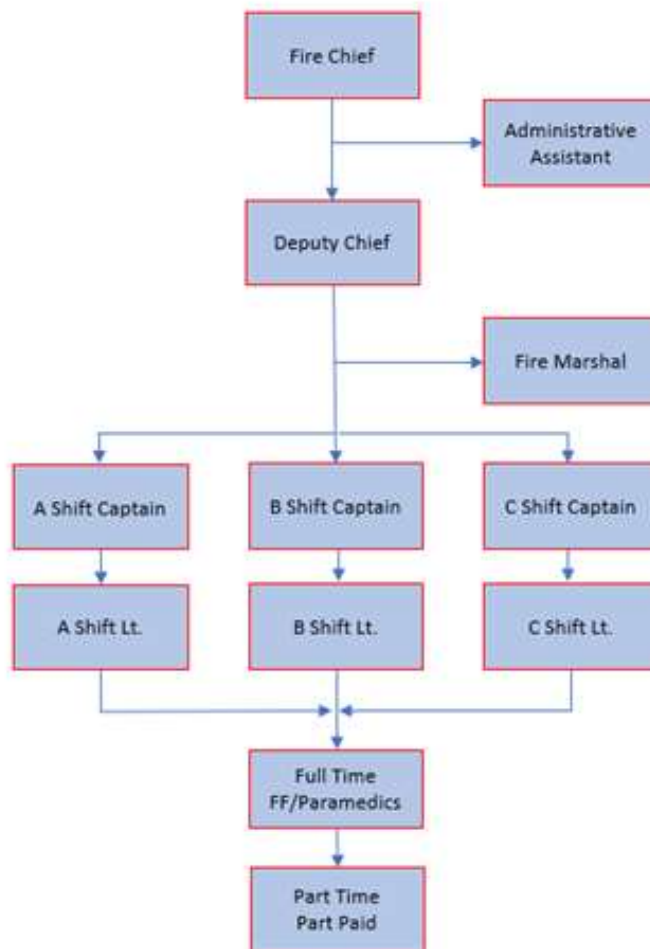
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PFD

PFD's organizational chart illustrates the division's hierarchical structure and how the various positions relate to each other. PFD is organized across three internal branches: Administrative, Operations, and Fire Prevention/Community Risk Reduction. The organizational structure is approved by the governing body (i.e., Fire Chief, City Administrator, Public Safety Director, and City Council) and is outlined in PFD Policy and Procedures.





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Description of Agency Programs and Services Provided

PFD provides a variety of emergency services, including fire suppression, emergency medical services, entrapment extrication, technical rescue, and confined space rescues to both the City of Perrysburg and adjacent cities and townships via auto and mutual aid services agreements.

In addition to emergency service responses, PFD also responds to non-emergent calls for service such as lift assists, blood pressure checks, suspicious odors, CO/smoke alarms, and public assistance. All these responses are handled by the on-duty staff.

Service Area

PFD protects a population of approximately 25,161 (2022) over a twelve (12) square mile radius. Perrysburg has a population density of 2,120 people per square mile. Based on these US Census numbers, the City of Perrysburg is classified as an “Urban” area and has no geographical areas that fall into metropolitan, remote, rural or wilderness areas. The entire response area is designated as an urban service delivery zone with common performance baselines and benchmarks throughout.

Core Program Areas and NFIRS Incident Types

PFD has four (4) Core Program Areas of service responses: Fire, EMS, Technical Rescue, and Hazardous Condition Events. The Core Program Areas are derived from the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) which provides standard incident types for fire department reporting. Within each of the Core Program Areas, PFD has defined four (4) incident risk levels: low, moderate, high, and special. Incidents require a specific response based on the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1710. The critical task analysis for each risk level allows PFD to dispatch/deploy the appropriate number of personnel and apparatus (Effective Response Force) to mitigate the hazard safely and effectively.

PFD Core Program Area	NFIRS Incident Types associated with each Core Program Area
<i>Fire</i>	<i>1 - Fire 2 - Over Pressure-No Fire 5 - Service Call 6 - Good Intent 7 - False Alarms 8 - Weather and Natural Disasters 9 - Special Incident</i>
<i>EMS</i>	<i>30 - Rescue EMS Other 31 - Medical Assist 32 - EMS</i>
<i>Technical Rescue</i>	<i>33 - Lock-in 34 - Search for Lost Person 35 - Extrication, Rescue 36 - Water or ice related rescue 37 - Electrical Rescue 38 - Rescue or EMS standby</i>
<i>Hazardous Condition Events</i>	<i>40 - Flammable gas or liquid condition, other 41 - Combustible/flammable spills & leaks 42 - Chemical release, reaction, or toxic condition</i>



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	<i>43 - Radioactive condition</i> <i>44 - Electrical wiring-equipment problem</i> <i>45 - Biological Hazard</i> <i>46 - Accident-Potential Accident</i> <i>47 - Explosive, Bomb Removal</i> <i>48 - Attempted Burning, Illegal Action</i>
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PFD's four (4) Core Program Areas and Associated NFIRS Incident Type Codes

Alarm Types and Dispatch/Response Criteria for Incident Risk Level

This section will define how the incident risk levels for the four Core Program Areas of Fire, EMS, Technical Rescue, and Hazardous Condition Events are derived. The incident risk levels of low, moderate, high, and special are determined by the following criteria: a) the alarm type, and b) the number of personnel and apparatus allocated to the incident. This methodology works well for PFD especially since we are a smaller fire division with limited staffing.

PFD uses two types of alarms when being dispatched for incidents: duty alarms and general alarms. Criteria for dispatching duty and general alarms will be different depending on the type of incident and the number of resources needed within each Core Program Area.

- Fire, Technical Rescue and Hazardous Condition Events incidents dispatched as a “duty” alarm are managed by a single station on-duty staff.
- EMS incidents dispatched as a “duty” alarm are managed by a single station on-duty staff. EMS incident risk level is upgraded if additional medical resources are requested (i.e. cardiac arrests).
- Incidents dispatched as a “general” alarm are higher risk incidents that require response from both fire stations and additional resources beyond the duty staff to mitigate the incident. General alarms activate call-back of off-duty PFD personnel and invokes auto-aid from Perrysburg Township Fire Department, Middleton Township EMS, and the City of Rossford Fire Department for additional resources to meet the effective response force for several risk levels.

Core Program Area - Fire		
Incident Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
Low	Duty	Non-Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., public service assistance, smoke/odor check)
Moderate	Duty	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., car fires, trash/rubbish fires)
High	General	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes + Auto-Aid Response (e.g., residential structure fires)
Special	General	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., multi-family residences, commercial and industrial fires) + Higher Risk Locations (e.g., Schools, Hospitals, Senior Care/Living, and High Rises) + Auto Aid Response/Mutual Aid Request.



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Core Program Area – EMS		
Incident Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
Low	Duty	Non-Emergent Calls, EMS & Related NFIRS (e.g., lift assists)
Moderate	Duty	Emergent Calls, EMS & Related NFIRS (e.g., falls, broken bones, diabetic emergencies, strokes, chest pains, allergic reactions, respiratory distress calls)
High	Duty	Emergent Calls, EMS & Related NFIRS, Incident Apparatus Count is Greater than Moderate Risk ERF Apparatus Count (e.g., cardiac arrest)
Special	General	Emergent Calls, EMS & Related NFIRS + Higher Risk Calls (e.g., Mass Causality, etc.)

Core Program Area – Technical Rescue		
Incident Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
Low	Duty	Non-Emergent Calls, Technical Rescue & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., stuck in elevator)
Moderate	Duty	Emergent Calls, Technical Rescue & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., vehicle extrication, search for lost person)
High	General	Emergent Calls, Technical Rescue & Related NFIRS Codes + Auto Aid Response (e.g., water & related rescues) / Mutual Aid Requests on all other Technical Rescue NFIRS Codes
Special	General	Emergent Calls, Technical Rescue & Related NFIRS Codes + Higher Risk Rescues (e.g., high angle rescue, confined space) + Mutual Aid Requests

Core Program Area – Hazardous Condition Events		
Incident Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
Low	Duty	Non-Emergent Calls, Hazardous Condition Events & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., carbon monoxide check)
Moderate	Duty	Emergent Calls, Hazardous Condition Events & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., CO w/sickness, small leaks or spills of fuels, oil, or antifreeze)
High	General	Emergent Calls, Hazardous Condition Events & Related NFIRS Codes + Mutual Aid Requests (e.g., large leaks or spills of larger propane tanks, fuel oil tanks)
Special	General	Emergent Calls, Hazardous Condition Events & Related NFIRS Codes + Higher Risk (e.g., high pressure gas line, bulk tankers, large and fixed locations) + Mutual Aid Requests



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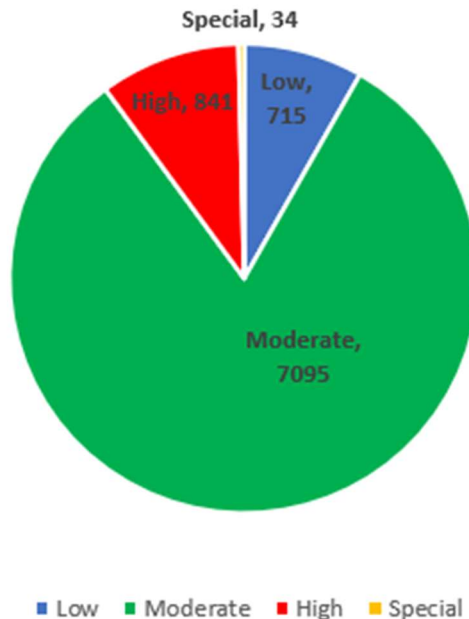


Call Volume by Incident Risk Level/Core Program Area

The table and pie chart below shows PFD's call volume for the risk analysis period of 2020–2022 for the four Core Program Areas. All percentages shown are based on the total call volume for the risk analysis period. A quick analysis of the table shows:

- EMS related emergencies represent most of PFD's emergency services.
- The majority (81.69%) of the call volume falls into the moderate incident risk level.

	Low		Moderate		High		Special		Total Count	Total Percentage
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage		
Fire										
2020	131	1.51%	270	3.11%	18	0.21%		0.00%	419	4.82%
2021	173	1.99%	292	3.36%	20	0.23%	3	0.03%	488	5.62%
2022	127	1.46%	306	3.52%	63	0.73%	2	0.02%	498	5.73%
EMS										
2020	71	0.82%	2023	23.29%	139	1.60%	1	0.01%	2234	25.72%
2021	78	0.90%	2197	25.30%	124	1.43%	1	0.01%	2400	27.63%
2022	70	0.81%	1944	22.38%	458	5.27%	27	0.31%	2499	28.77%
Technical Rescue										
2020		0.00%	7	0.08%	2	0.02%		0.00%	9	0.10%
2021	1	0.01%	4	0.05%	1	0.01%		0.00%	6	0.07%
2022	3	0.03%	4	0.05%	5	0.06%		0.00%	12	0.14%
Hazardous Condition										
2020	18	0.21%	18	0.21%	5	0.06%		0.00%	41	0.47%
2021	22	0.25%	15	0.17%	1	0.01%		0.00%	38	0.44%
2022	21	0.24%	15	0.17%	5	0.06%		0.00%	41	0.47%
Grand Total	715	8.23%	7095	81.69%	841	9.68%	34	0.39%	8685	100.00%





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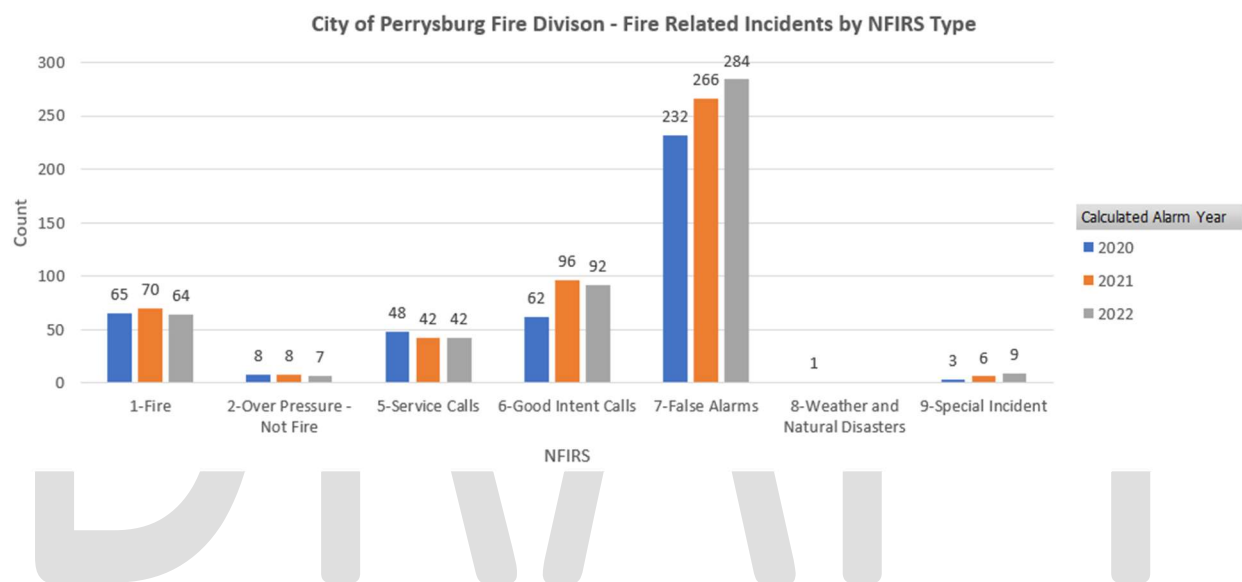
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Emergency Services Provided

Fire Suppression

PFD provides fire suppression services to the city for all types of fires related incidents. Fire suppression services are provided from two fire stations with three (3) engines, and one (1) tower/aerial. Through an automatic aid agreement, additional resources (equipment and personnel) are dispatched to larger scale fire incidents involving residential, commercial, and industrial occupancies. Structure fires from year to year were consistent. False alarms represent most fire related incidents during the 2020–2022 risk analysis period.





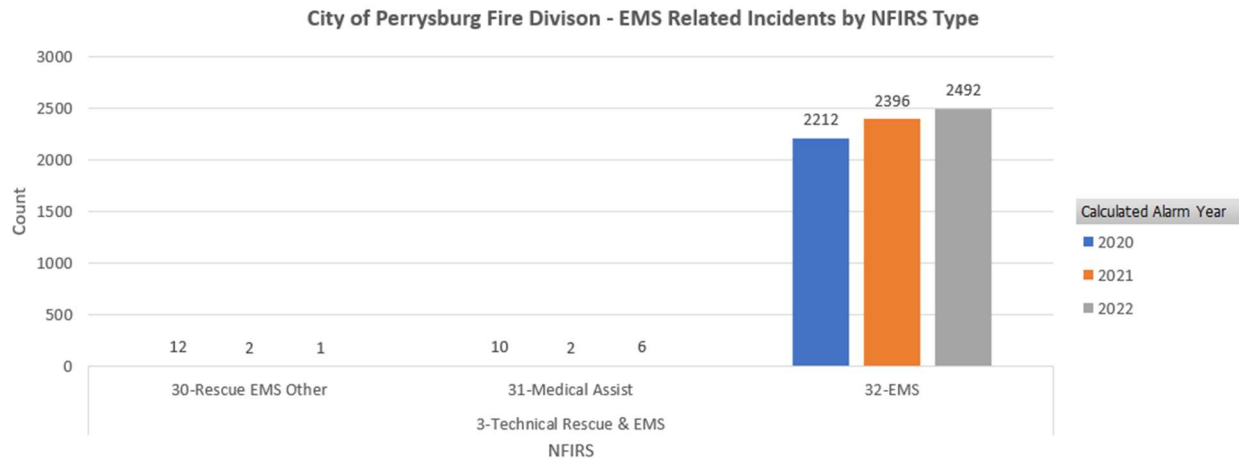
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Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

PFD provides both Basic Life Support (BLS) and Advanced Life Support (ALS) emergency medical services to the city and neighboring communities when requested. EMS services, which exceed 80% of PFD's total incidents, are provided from two fire stations by two (2) BLS/ALS medic units and one (1) reserve BLS/ALS medic unit (located at Station 39) which are staffed with Ohio Certified Paramedics (EMT-P). PFD continues to see an overall increase in the division's EMS call volume during the 2020–2022 risk analysis period.



Medical emergencies managed by PFD come from various locations within the city and consist of a variety of different medical cases. The tables below (highest to lowest call volumes) show the various location types and call volume of BLS/ALS medical emergencies our EMS staff responds to daily.

Distinct Count of Incident Number	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
⊕ Home/Residence	1210	1254	1251	3715
⊕ Nursing home	432	399	470	1301
⊕ Assisted living center	133	166	205	504
⊕ Place of Business	134	178	176	488
⊕ Street or Highway	130	158	136	424
⊕ Doctor's Office / Clinic	77	73	88	238
⊕ Urgent Care	35	52	68	155
⊕ Police/Jail	12	15	12	39
⊕ School	12	12	14	38
⊕ Place of Recreation/Sport	9	16	12	37
⊕ Other Specified Place	10	15	7	32
⊕ Public Building	12	9	11	32
⊕ Rehabilitation Center	7	10	5	22
⊕ Recreation Area	3	6	7	16
⊕ Industrial Place	1	6	4	11
⊕ Residential Institution	2	5	3	10
⊕ Cinema / Theater	1	3	5	9
⊕ Religious Institution	1	4	3	8
⊕ Lake, River, Ocean	4			4
⊕ Freestanding ER	1	2		3
⊕ Hospital			1	1
⊕ Wilderness Area		1		1
⊕ EMS Provider (Ground)			1	1

Distinct Count of Incident Number	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
⊕ Generalized Symptoms	507	471	508	1486
⊕ Injuries	207	266	274	747
⊕ Pain	234	263	244	741
⊕ Cancelled/Other	166	217	248	631
⊕ Respiratory	174	184	202	560
⊕ Cardiovascular	169	198	184	551
⊕ Abdomen and Digestive System	125	142	167	434
⊕ Cognitive Functions and Awareness	147	134	146	427
⊕ No Patient Complaint	119	123	138	380
⊕ Behavior/Emotional State	160	124	79	363
⊕ Other	56	66	57	179
⊕ Convulsion/Seizure	44	52	54	150
⊕ Metabolic	34	38	33	105
⊕ Neuro-Musculoskeletal	25	28	36	89
⊕ Genitourinary	23	24	28	75
⊕ Allergic Reaction	19	21	15	55
⊕ Alcohol/Drug Exposure			50	50
⊕ Obvious Death	20	16	12	48
⊕ Skin	7	17	13	37
⊕ Weight/Food Intake	1	9	2	12
⊕ Child Birth	3	5		8
⊕ Shock	2	2		4
⊕ Somnolence Coma	1		2	3
⊕ Paralytic Syndromes		1	2	3
⊕ Burns		1		1



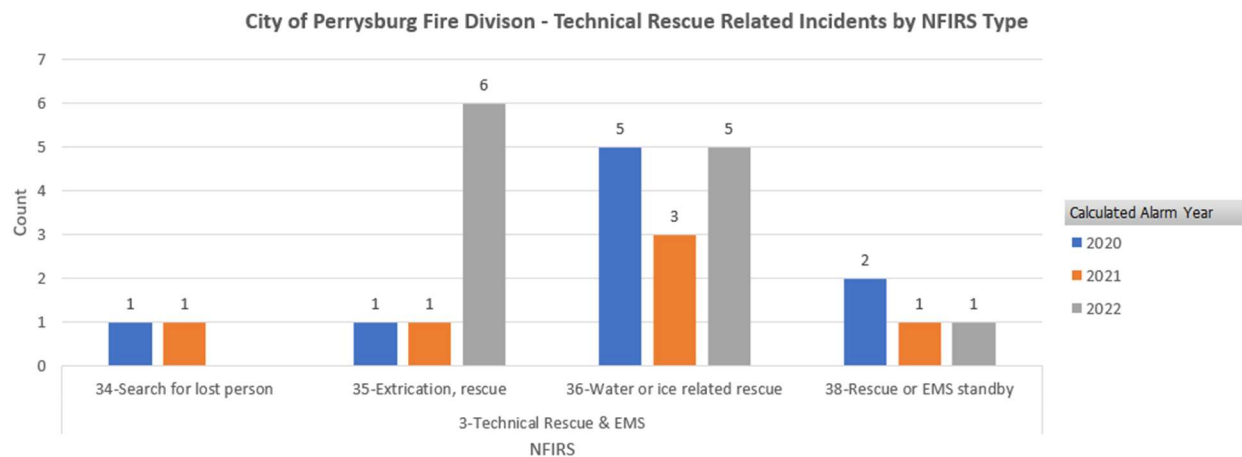
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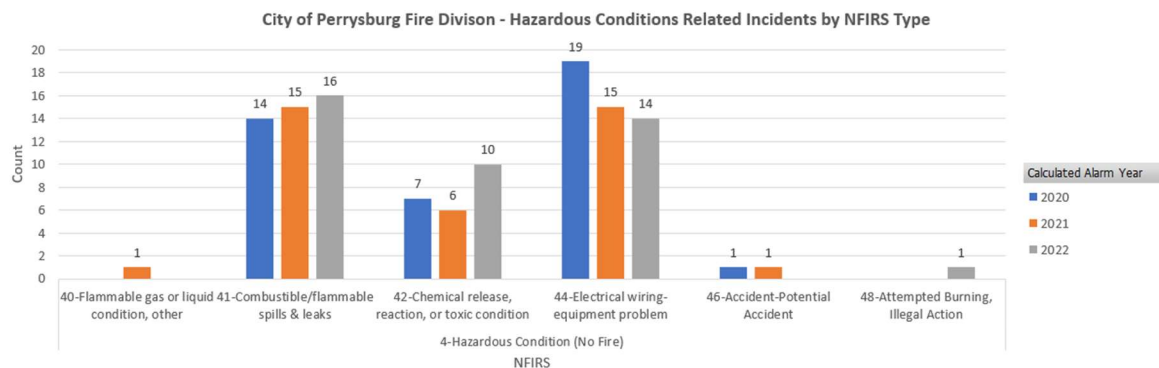
Technical Rescue

PFD provides technical rescue services to the city. PFD has capability in the following technical rescue disciplines: vehicle extrication, machinery and industrial extrication, rope and high angle rescues, land search, trench and structural collapse, confined space, and swift water rescues. PFD operates two (2) boats used for water-related rescues. During the summer months, one (1) boat is docked at the city docks on the Maumee River. The other boat is located at Station 39 and responds to both river and non-river water rescues. Through an auto/mutual aid service agreement, additional resources (equipment and personnel) can be dispatched to larger scale technical rescue incidents. Water rescues are typically in the Maumee River and extrication primarily from vehicle accidents make up most of the Technical Rescue calls.



Hazardous Condition Events

Although PFD does not have a dedicated Hazardous Materials response team, PFD is the first responder for hazardous material mitigation services within the city. Through auto/mutual aid service agreements, additional resources can be dispatched to larger scale hazardous condition events. Combustible/flammable spills and leaks and chemical release responses resulting from propane/natural gas leaks and gasoline/diesel spills resulting from vehicle accidents and electrical related incidents are typically handled by the PFD on-duty staff and makeup most of the hazardous condition events.





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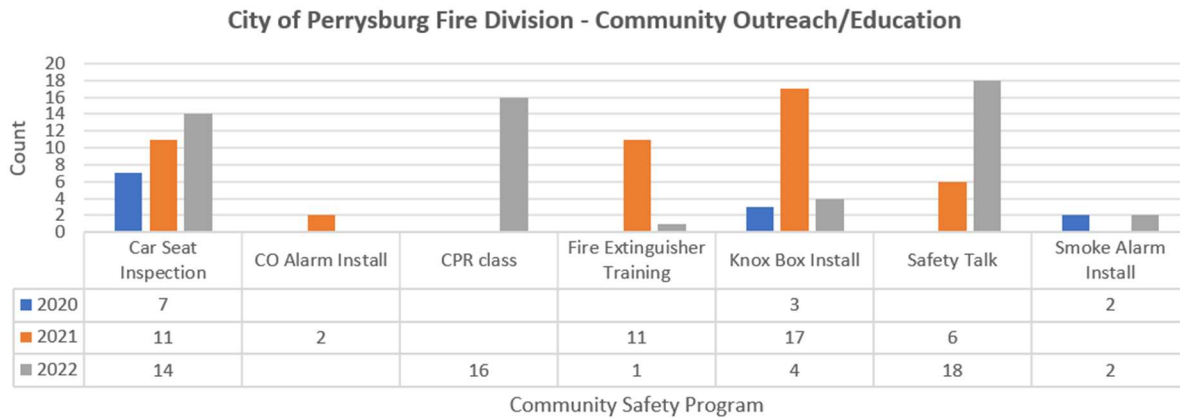
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Community Outreach/Educational Programs

PFD provides various educational programs to increase awareness of fire safety and overall injury risk reduction for the citizens of Perrysburg. The mission is to engage in education, prevention and mitigation of fire incidents or accidents and the goal is to reduce fire and EMS incidents thus reducing the need for a 911 call.

PFD started tracking educational programs within the ESO System in 2020. PFD continually adds additional educational programs (see the chart below) to the ESO System for tracking.



PFD's educational programs include but are not limited to:

Senior Safety Expo – The Senior Safety Expo, which is hosted annually at Fire Station 39, brings together local resources to help seniors understand the importance of staying safe. Topics include preventing falls, poisonings, and burns, as well as avoiding scams and elder abuse. The expo also hosts a drive through car fit station to check vehicle safety and proper seat belt use.





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Fire and Safety Education Programs for both Children and Adults - This training includes the use of a Fire Safety Trailer (House) that is taken to schools and public events to teach residents how to practice home fire safety.



Fire Marshal Safety Social Media Messages –
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z2w-X-Eup24>)





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CPR and First Aid Classes - PFD offers HeartSaver CPR, HeartSaver First Aid, Family and Friends CPR, Babysitting Classes, and CPR for Healthcare Providers.



Car Seat Checks - PFD performs proper installation and education for child car safety seats for residents at Fire Station 39.





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Fire Extinguisher Training - PFD offers training in the proper use of fire extinguishers to local businesses, industries, and organizations.



Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detector Installation Program – PFD will supply and install detectors at the request of residents.





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Safety Talks – Fire and EMS safety tips and information to the community.





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Fire Station Tours – Residents can schedule or stop by for station tours to see where firefighters live, the equipment and apparatus at the station and what a “day in the life” of a firefighter really is.



Public Relations - Parades, special events, etc., and vehicle/equipment demonstrations.





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Fire Safety Inspection Program

Risk reduction includes building plan reviews, fire safety inspections, and other fire prevention services. On-going building/occupant fire/safety inspections which find and eliminate potential safety hazards are an essential part of the overall fire risk reduction program. PFD leverages the ESO System Inspection module to track and maintain property data (buildings and occupants), inspection data, and permit data. Fire safety inspections are handled based on a community risk reduction score. PFD assigns a community risk reduction score to each occupant and building based on several values: occupancy classification, building construction type, and building value from the Wood County Auditor's office. Using the Heron formula, PFD



Plan Reviews

calculates a community risk reduction score for each building and occupant which is then used to determine the type of inspection to be performed for each. The Fire Marshal handles all inspections scored as Very High while the on-duty shifts handle all inspections scored as Moderate and High. Those occupants and buildings scored as Low risk are self-inspected and confirmed by the Fire Marshal. PFD completes 500+ fire and safety inspections annually.

Inspections-By Occupant Type	No CCR Score	Self-Inspect (Low)	Shift Inspection (Moderate)	Shift Inspection (High)	FM Inspection (Very High)	Grand Total
2020						
Assembly (Group A)			3	10	76	89
Business (Group B)	2	140	77	12	48	279
Educational (Group E)					37	37
Factory (Group F)			2	4	24	30
Institutional (Group I)					7	7
Mercantile (Group M)		61	4	1	16	82
Residential (Group R)		11	7	7	19	44
Storage (Group S)		5			8	13
Utility and Miscellaneous (Group U)				6		6
2021						
Assembly (Group A)		1	4	29	48	82
Business (Group B)	4	171	156	26	31	388
Educational (Group E)				1	29	30
Factory (Group F)			9	11	24	44
Institutional (Group I)			1		16	17
Mercantile (Group M)		58	24	3	5	90
Residential (Group R)	8	15	31	9	24	87
Storage (Group S)		14				14
Utility and Miscellaneous (Group U)					11	11
2022						
Assembly (Group A)	10	3	7	19	34	73
Business (Group B)	11	82	82	41	27	243
Educational (Group E)					27	27
Factory (Group F)				7	11	18
Institutional (Group I)			2		7	9
Mercantile (Group M)	4	38	16	2	13	73
Residential (Group R)		5	34	9	10	58
Storage (Group S)		8			1	9
Utility and Miscellaneous (Group U)				4	1	5
Grand Total	39	612	459	201	554	1865

Completed Occupancy Inspections by Occupancy Classification and Community Risk Reduction Score





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Inspections by Construction Type	No CCR Score	Self-Inspect (Low)	Shift Inspection (Moderate)	Shift Inspection (High)	FM Inspection (Very High)	Grand Total
2020						
Type I-B	18					18
Type II-A	45					45
Type II-B	333	2	4			339
Type III-A	18					18
Type III-B	113				2	115
Type IV-HT	7					7
Type V-A	32	1	1			34
Type V-B	195		1	2		198
2021						
Type I-A	3					3
Type I-B	11					11
Type II-A	44					44
Type II-B	319	3	2			324
Type III-A	15					15
Type III-B	126					126
Type IV-HT	3					3
Type V-A	68	3				71
Type V-B	254		2			256
2022						
Type I-B	4					4
Type II-A	31					31
Type II-B	231	4	3			238
Type III-A	12					12
Type III-B	108				1	109
Type IV-HT	6					6
Type V-A	33		1			34
Type V-B	198		3			201
Grand Total	2227	13	17	2	3	2262

Completed Building Inspections by Construction Type and Community Risk Reduction Score



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All-Hazard Risk Assessment of the Community

This section is intended to provide an overview of the methodologies used, risk levels identified, and other significant community risk related information. PFD responds to Core Program Areas: fire suppression, emergency medical services, technical rescues, and hazardous condition events. For PFD to properly determine the programs, services, force strength, and station locations necessary for our community's protection, it is necessary to complete an in-depth community risk assessment. PFD elected to use the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) processes for evaluating risk.



The selection of CFAI and our community risk categories were confirmed during past PFD community risk focus meetings. The meetings were attended by the Chief, Deputy Chief, Fire Marshal, Captains, Lieutenants, Firefighters, Committee Members, citizens of Perrysburg, and the Accreditation Managers.



PFD Strategic Planning Sessions

Risk Assessment Methodology

It is critical that PFD clearly identifies the risk assessment methodology that is used to classify and categorize risks. PFD utilizes the three-axis risk categorization process identified in the Center for Public Safety Excellence—Quality Improvement for the Fire and Emergency Services (pages 26-27). The three-axis risk categorization process includes probability (history), consequence to the community (loss of life, property loss, financial impact), and impact on PFD (resources) to both the Community and Fire Division. This mathematical process helps to better understand each risk classification and category (low, moderate, high, very high and extreme) for the Perrysburg community.





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Core Program Areas

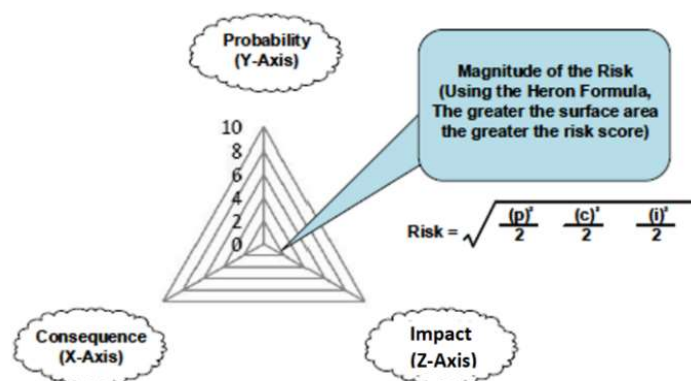
PFD continuously assesses risk against four Core Program Areas: Fire, Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Hazardous Condition Events, and Technical Rescues. With over 80% of incidents during the three-year risk analysis period being EMS related, PFD places additional educational emphasis in the medical area by offering public CPR classes, babysitting classes, senior expo, and car-seat checks. In addition, the PFD staff trains regularly internally and with neighboring departments and hospitals.

Geographical Planning Zones

As mentioned earlier in this document, the City of Perrysburg was a single geographical planning zone (GPZ) until the spring of 2019 when the second city fire station (Station 39) was opened to address the city's residential and commercial growth towards the south and west. The City of Perrysburg, at that time, was divided into two (2) zones or fire districts labeled as District 38 and District 39 with a single fire station within each fire district. In looking at the demographics of the city's two GPZ's, the amount of residential, commercial, industrial, schools, nursing homes, etc. are spread across the two zones fairly equally. Therefore, all risk calculations will be applied at a community level. During the next accreditation cycle, PFD will have additional planning zones with call volume history that will allow for an in-depth look at the new GPZ's.

Risk Categories

Unlike the incident risk levels we identified earlier in this document that are based on alarm type and resource allocations, we will use the Heron formula to assess risk at the incident type level using NFIRS codes which identify the type of incident. This will allow PFD to see how incident types impact the community as PFD responds to emergencies. Each incident type (NFIRS Code) within the Core Program Areas are risk assessed using a three-axis categorization process utilizing the Heron formula to produce a quantifiable value of risk based on the values represented from each risk category of Probability (Y-Axis), Impact (Z-Axis), and Consequence (X-Axis). The greater the score value in each axis, the greater the total score which results in a higher overall community risk reduction score and level.





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Risk Components

Each of the three risk categories (probability, impact, and consequence) will be further broken down into three components respectively to form their own tetrahedron risk triangle and risk score which results in a more concise score for each risk category. Components defined as “Future” are considered placeholders and will be defined in the future. To ensure each risk category is properly calculated, “future” components will be consistently set to a risk score of “2”. Each risk category score will be input into the standard Heron formula which will result into a risk score and is then translated into an overall Community Risk Reduction Level. See Appendix C for the Community Risk by NFIRS Incident Type Charts.

Risk Percentiles

PFD uses percentiles to sort and rank the collection of run data. After researching and taking into consideration the National Fire Danger Rating System (NDFRS), PFD decided to base the risk range percentiles on several areas including but not limited to our demographics, region, types of incidents, call volume, etc. Unless specifically mentioned, PFD will default to the percentile ranges list in the following table for all risk calculations.

Low Range	High Range	Score	Community Risk Reduction Level
0%	50%	2	Low
50%	75%	4	Moderate
75%	90%	6	High
90%	97%	8	Very High
97%	100%	10	Extreme

Risk Score/Risk Levels Table

The low end of the scale represents the call volume where there is a low probability of occurrence and virtually no impact on PFD resources and consequences to the community. At the upper end of the scale are very high or extreme conditions which indicate more serious situations that lead to greater impact on PFD resources and consequences to the community. The complex areas are the middle risk levels (moderate and high) as these areas can transition from normal to above normal risk to problematic risk levels.



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Fire Suppression Risks

Fire suppression risks pertain to all fire related risks within the Perrysburg Community. The risks in this section do not include risks associated with EMS, hazardous condition events, and technical rescues. The following tables show the “Fire” run volumes for the risk analysis period followed by the Heron formula results showing the risk scores which are translated into an overall Risk Level.



Distinct Count of Incident Number				
	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
11-Structure Fire	20	19	20	59
13-Mobile property (vehicle) fire	10	9	7	26
14-Natural vegetation fire	13	6	7	26
15-Outside rubbish fire	6	4	2	12
16-Special outside fire	3	1	3	7
21-Overpressure rupture from stream (no ensuing fire)	1		1	2
22-Overpressure rupture from air or gas (no fire)	2	1	1	4
23-Overpressure rupture, chemical reaction (no fire)		1		1
25-Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition	5	6	4	15
50-Service call, other	1	3	4	8
51-Person in distress	4		2	6
52-Water Problem	1	1	4	6
53-Smoke, odor problem	8	15	14	37
54-Animal problem or rescue		1	1	2
55-Public service assistance	11	13	10	34
56-Unauthorized burning	17	8	5	30
60-Good intent call, other		1		1
61-Dispatched and canceled en route	21	29	35	85
62-Wrong location, no emergency found	6	7	7	20
63-Controlled burn	2	3	1	6
64-Vicinity Alarm		1		1
65-Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke	14	23	20	57
66-EMS call where party has been transported	1			1
67-HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	2	9	10	21
70-False Alarm & False Call	8	6	4	18
71-Malicious, mischievous false alarm	3	2	4	9
73-System or detector malfunction	43	61	72	176
74-Unintentional system/detector operation (no fire)	173	195	203	571
75-Bi-hazard scare	1			1
91-Citizen complaint	3	6	9	18

Fire - Call Volume

Summary: “11-Structure Fire” incident type is the higher risk of fire related risks not because of their low call volume and low probability, but primarily due to; a) the impact to PFD since PFD





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exhausts most of its resources to fire incidents and b) the consequences to the community are also impacted due to lack of resources for other community incidents. The “73-System or Detector Malfunction” and “74-Unintentional system/detector operation (no fire)” incidents are at a high risk level since they are the highest probability of fire related calls for service, but because they have lower impact to PFD resources and virtually no consequence to the community.

Types of Incidents-FIRE	Risk Level	Risk Score	Probability	Impact to Fire Division	Consequence
11-Structure Fire	Extreme	54.33	6	6	8
13-Mobile property (vehicle) fire	High	34.99	4	6	6
14-Natural vegetation fire	Moderate	19.60	4	4	4
15-Outside rubbish fire	Low	8.49	2	4	2
16-Special outside fire	Very High	36.77	2	6	8
21-Overpressure rupture from stream (no ensuing fire)	Low	12.33	2	2	6
22-Overpressure rupture from air or gas (no fire)	Low	12.33	2	6	2
23-Overpressure rupture, chemical reaction (no fire)	Low	4.90	2	2	2
25-Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition	High	34.99	4	6	6
50-Service call, other	Low	4.90	2	2	2
51-Person in distress	Low	4.90	2	2	2
52-Water Problem	Low	12.33	2	2	6
53-Smoke, odor problem	Moderate	19.80	6	2	4
54-Animal problem or rescue	Low	12.33	2	6	2
55-Public service assistance	Low	12.33	2	2	6
56-Unauthorized burning	Low	12.33	6	2	2
60-Good intent call, other	Moderate	16.25	2	8	2
61-Dispatched and canceled en route	Moderate	16.25	8	2	2
62-Wrong location, no emergency found	Moderate	13.86	4	4	2
63-Controlled burn	Low	4.90	2	2	2
64-Vicinity Alarm	Low	4.90	2	2	2
65-Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke	Moderate	19.80	6	4	2
66-EMS call where party has been transported	Low	4.90	2	2	2
67-HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	Low	8.49	4	2	2
70-False Alarm & False Call	Moderate	13.86	4	4	2
71-Malicious, mischievous false alarm	Low	4.90	2	2	2
73-System or detector malfunction	High	25.92	8	2	4
74-Unintentional system/detector operation (no fire)	High	20.20	10	2	2
75-Bihazard scare	Very High	48.00	2	8	8
91-Citizen complaint	Low	8.49	4	2	2

Fire – Risk Levels using Heron Formula



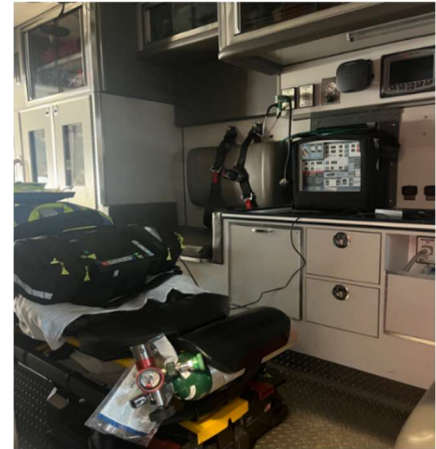
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Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Risks

EMS related risks pertain to medical related risks within the Perrysburg Community and do not include risks associated with fire, hazardous condition events, and technical rescues. The following tables show the “EMS” run volumes for the risk analysis period followed by the Heron formula results showing the risk scores which are translated into an overall Risk Level. Local hospital information and EMS transport statistics are also included in this section since EMS transports can impact both the community and PFD especially when concurrent incidents occur.



Distinct Count of Incident Number	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
⊕ Generalized Symptoms	507	471	508	1486
⊕ Injuries	207	266	274	747
⊕ Pain	234	263	244	741
⊕ Cancelled/Other	166	217	248	631
⊕ Respiratory	174	184	202	560
⊕ Cardiovascular	169	198	184	551
⊕ Abdomen and Digestive System	125	142	167	434
⊕ Cognitive Functions and Awareness	147	134	146	427
⊕ No Patient Complaint	119	123	138	380
⊕ Behavior/Emotional State	160	124	79	363
⊕ Other	56	66	57	179
⊕ Convulsion/Seizure	44	52	54	150
⊕ Metabolic	34	38	33	105
⊕ Neuro-Musculoskeletal	25	28	36	89
⊕ Genitourinary	23	24	28	75
⊕ Allergic Reaction	19	21	15	55
⊕ Alcohol/Drug Exposure			50	50
⊕ Obvious Death	20	16	12	48
⊕ Skin	7	17	13	37
⊕ Weight/Food Intake	1	9	2	12
⊕ Child Birth	3	5		8
⊕ Shock	2	2		4
⊕ Somnolence Coma	1		2	3
⊕ Paralytic Syndromes		1	2	3
⊕ Burns		1		1

EMS – Call Volume

Summary: EMS continues to have the highest demand for service as it accounts for 82% of the total calls for service. ALS services account for 43% of the emergency services calls. The higher risk levels for emergency services include respiratory, cardiovascular, seizures, and





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injuries. PFD also responds to non-emergent assistance requests from residents who fall (lift assists) or need other assistance due to physical or medical conditions. Although non-emergent calls are lower risk, they do cause impact to PFD resources as well as risk to the community since PFD resources are out of service for other calls for services.

Types of Incidents-EMS	Risk Level	Risk Score	Probability	Impact to Fire Division	Consequence
Abdomen and Digestive System	Low	8.49	4	2	2
Alcohol/Drug Exposure	Low	8.49	2	4	2
Allergic Reaction	Low	4.90	2	2	2
Behavior/Emotional State	Low	8.49	4	2	2
Burns	Low	4.90	2	2	2
Cancelled/Other	Moderate	12.33	6	2	2
Cardiovascular	Very High	26.53	6	4	4
Child Birth	Moderate	12.33	2	2	6
Cognitive Functions and Awareness	High	25.92	4	2	8
Convulsion/Seizure	Moderate	13.86	4	4	2
Generalized Symptoms	Moderate	20.20	10	2	2
Genitourinary	Low	4.90	2	2	2
Injuries	High	25.92	8	2	4
Metabolic	Moderate	12.33	2	2	6
Neuro-Musculoskeletal	Low	8.49	2	2	4
No Patient Complaint	Low	8.49	4	2	2
Obvious Death	Low	8.49	2	4	2
Other	Low	8.49	4	2	2
Pain	Moderate	16.25	8	2	2
Paralytic Syndromes	Low	8.49	2	4	2
Respiratory	Extreme	28.14	6	2	6
Shock	High	25.92	2	4	8
Skin	Low	8.49	2	2	4
Somnolence Coma	High	25.92	2	4	8
Weight/Food Intake	Low	4.90	2	2	2

EMS – Risk Levels using Heron Formula

Perrysburg Mercy Hospital (Fire/EMS District 39) is the only hospital within the City of Perrysburg with an emergency services department. Depending on the severity of the illness or injury, PFD will transport to Perrysburg Mercy or other area hospitals which include St. Luke's McLaren (Maumee OH, closed in the spring of 2023), Mercy St. Vincent (Toledo OH), Toledo ProMedica Hospital (Toledo OH), Flower Hospital (Sylvania OH), Mercy St. Charles (Oregon OH), The University of Toledo Medical Center (Toledo OH), and several smaller Toledo area hospitals. Due to the distance and traffic, transport to these hospitals will delay the return of PFD Medic Units to the city and going back in-service. Perrysburg Mercy and St. Luke's McLaren (closed in the spring of 2023), which are within five (5) miles from the center of the City of Perrysburg, account for 61% of all patient transport.





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The benefit is that one-third (31.47%) of the EMS calls for service did not require patient transport which lowered the risk impact to PFD and the Perrysburg community.

	Percentages	Distinct Count of
⊕ Mercy Medical Center of Perrysburg	33.20%	2352
⊕ No Transport	31.47%	2229
⊕ St. Luke's Hospital	28.16%	1995
⊕ The Toledo Hospital	4.28%	303
⊕ St. Vincent Mercy Medical Center	1.64%	116
⊕ UTMIC	0.69%	49
⊕ Flower Hospital	0.41%	29
⊕ Mercy St. Charles	0.38%	27
⊕ Bay Park Community Hospital	0.10%	7
⊕ Promedica Maumee Hospital	0.07%	5
⊕ Other	0.06%	4
⊕ Promedica Toledo Maumee ED	0.01%	1
⊕ Mercy Life Flight	0.01%	1
⊕ Mercy Health Sylvania Medical Center ER	0.01%	1
⊕ Life Star Ambulance	0.01%	1

EMS Transports



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Technical Rescue Risks

Technical Rescue risks pertain to all non-fire risks within the Perrysburg Community. They do not include risk associated with fire, EMS, and hazardous condition events. PFD has capability in the following technical rescue disciplines: vehicle extrication, machinery and industrial extrication, rope and high angle rescues, land search, trench and structural collapse, confined space, and swift water rescues. Additional technical rescue resources and services are available as needed through auto/mutual aid from neighboring departments. The following tables show the “Technical Rescue” run volumes for the risk analysis period followed by the Heron formula results showing the risk scores which are translated into an overall Risk Level.



	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
3-Technical Rescue & EMS				
⊕ 36-Water or ice related rescue	5	3	5	13
⊕ 35-Extrication, rescue	1	1	6	8
⊕ 38-Rescue or EMS standby	2	1	1	4
⊕ 34-Search for lost person	1	1		2

Technical Rescue – Call Volume

Summary: The most common technical rescue risks for PFD are auto extrications on the roadways, and water rescues on the Maumee River. Although the technical rescue call volume is very low in comparison to the total call volume, PFD does train for and can handle these types of incidents.

Types of Incidents-Technical Rescue	Risk Level	Risk Score	Probability	Impact to Fire Division	Consequence
33-Lock in	Low	4.90	2	2	2
34-Search for lost person	Moderate	20.20	2	2	10
35-Extrication, rescue	Extreme	65.18	6	10	6
36-Water or ice related rescue	Moderate	20.20	10	2	2
37-Electrical rescue	Low	4.90	2	2	2
38-Rescue or EMS standby	Low	4.90	2	2	2

Technical Rescue – Risk Levels using Heron Formula





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Hazardous Condition Events Risks

Hazardous condition event risks within the Perrysburg Community pertain to but are not limited to gas leaks, chemical releases, electrical issues, and fuel spills. Although PFD does not have a dedicated hazardous materials response team, PFD members are trained to the Hazardous Materials Awareness and Operations levels. The following tables show the “Hazardous Condition Events” run volumes for the risk analysis period followed by the Heron formula results showing the risk scores which are translated into an overall Risk Level.



	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
4-Hazardous Condition (No Fire)				
⊕ 41-Combustible/flammable spills & leaks	14	15	16	45
⊕ 44-Electrical wiring-equipment problem	17	12	12	41
⊕ 42-Chemical release, reaction, or toxic condition	7	6	10	23
⊕ 46-Accident-Potential Accident	1	1		2
⊕ 48-Attempted Burning, Illegal Action			1	1
⊕ 40-Flammable gas or liquid condition, other		1		1

Hazardous Events – Call Volume

Summary: The hazardous condition event risks consist primarily of fuel spills and leaks from trucks and cars, residential and commercial electrical problems, natural gas lines, and propane tanks. Emergency responses to higher risk level hazardous materials incidents beyond PFD’s capacity require mutual-aid response Toledo Fire and Rescue’s HazMat Response Team.

Types of Incidents-HazMat	Risk Level	Risk Score	Probability	Impact to Fire Division	Consequence
40-Flammable gas or liquid condition, other	Low	4.90	2	2	2
41-Combustible/flammable spills & leaks	High	45.52	10	2	6
42-Chemical release, reaction, or toxic	Moderate	32.12	2	4	10
43-Radioactive condition	Low	4.90	2	2	2
44-Electrical wiring-equipment problem	High	45.52	6	10	2
45-Biological Hazard	Low	4.90	2	2	2
46-Accident-Potential Accident	Moderate	12.33	2	6	2
47-Explosive, Bomb Removal	Low	4.90	2	2	2
48-Attempted Burning, Illegal Action	Low	4.90	2	2	2

Hazardous Events – Risk Levels using Heron Formula





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Risk Analysis Overview by Specific Higher Risk Situations

Wood County Ohio Emergency Management Agency (EMA) maintains a “Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)” document and an “Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)” document that assesses various risks and addresses response plans for Wood County and specifically for the cities within Wood County. Wood County EMA works closely with the all the Wood County jurisdictions as they assembled these documents.

The Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) identifies the type and frequency of disasters that affect Wood County and the risk to people and property created by those hazards.

The HIRA is addressed in four sections:

- County Profile – provides general information on Wood County and jurisdictions.
- Hazard Identification– describes hazards that threaten Wood County and provides a brief history of significant past occurrences of each identified hazard.
- Vulnerability Assessment – discusses each jurisdiction’s vulnerability to specific hazards.
- Risk Analysis – evaluates and ranks the hazards Wood County must address through mitigation efforts.

The “Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)” establishes general policies and procedures for the planning and execution of emergency operations within Wood County. This plan provides a framework to guide county and jurisdiction officials and agencies as they conduct their respective disaster/emergency functions and addresses natural, human-caused, and technological disasters. The EOP consists of a base plan, eleven functional annexes, and eleven hazard-specific annexes. The base plan establishes the concept of operations, outlines general policies, and identifies the responsibilities of specific county and jurisdiction-level departments and agencies. Annexes address procedures specific to functional areas or hazards. Appendices provide supporting information for annexes in the form of maps, charts, diagrams, lists, or other additional information. The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is intended to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction coordinated responses between local, state, and federal agencies and establish a framework for and an effective system of comprehensive emergency management. The EOP includes four (4) phases of emergency management: Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

The City of Perrysburg relies on Wood County EMA and its HIRA and EOP documents as it assesses community risk for larger scale disasters which are beyond the capability of a single local agency. The following sections highlight risks within the City of Perrysburg that pose special concerns. By understanding these risks, PFD can make informed decisions, properly train for these situations, and implement effective response strategies.

Senior Living Facilities Risks

There are eleven senior living facilities (i.e., assisted living and skilled nursing care centers) in Perrysburg. Four of the facilities are in Fire/EMS District 38’s response area. The other seven facilities are in Fire/EMS District 39’s response area. The eleven facilities combined



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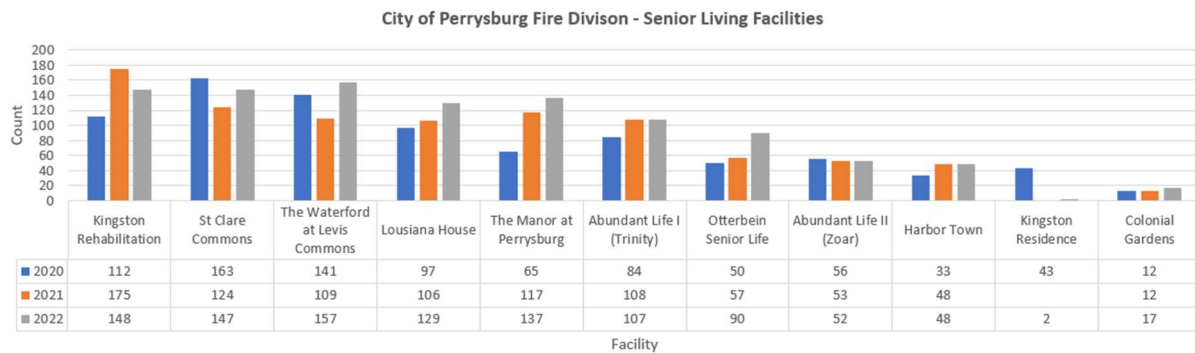
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account for 39% of all EMS responses for PFD. Some of the day-to-day medical issues associated with senior living facilities that PFD encounters includes;

- Health Emergencies – Heart attacks, strokes.
- Mobility – Falls and lift assists.
- Sickness – Flu, COVID, and other possible transmissible sicknesses.

Proper risk assessment and management are essential to ensure the safety, health, and well-being of the residents and the PFD responders.



2020–2022 Nursing Homes EMS Incidents (This chart reflects only EMS and NOT Fire and Related Incidents)

School Risks

Perrysburg Exempted Village Schools serve the students of the City of Perrysburg, Perrysburg Township, and parts of Middleton Township. The school district is comprised of

- Four (4) elementary schools; three (3) in fire district 38, one (1) in fire district 39
- One (1) intermediate school in fire district 39
- One (1) junior high in fire district 38
- One (1) high school in fire district 39



In addition, there is also one (1) private elementary school associated with the Toledo Catholic Diocese which offers a pre-school through eighth grade education and is in fire district 38. Schools are essential institutions that serve a high number of students, educators, and the community. They are vulnerable to various risks that can impact the safety, education, and overall well-being of everyone involved. Risks at these facilities include but are not limited to safety and security (e.g., active shooters), accidents and injuries (e.g., sporting events, gym class injuries), medical issues (e.g., seizures, falls). Though primarily operational during the daytime hours, other events such as athletic events, music events, and theater events create an environment in which many people can occupy the school properties at varying hours of the day and evening.



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	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
	Schools	Schools	Schools	
1-Fire				
11-Structure Fire			1	1
3-Technical Rescue & EMS				
32-EMS	9	9	11	29
4-Hazardous Condition (No Fire)				
41-Combustible/flammable spills & leaks			2	2
44-Electrical wiring-equipment problem	2			2
5-Service Calls				
50-Service call, other		1		1
6-Good Intent Calls				
65-Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke	1	3	1	5
7-False Alarms				
71-Malicious, mischievous false alarm			1	1
73-System or detector malfunction		1		1
74-Unintentional system/detector operation	1	12	6	19
9-Special Incident				
91-Citizen complaint		1		1
Grand Total	13	27	22	62

Call Volume for Schools

Houses of Worship Risks

There are many houses of worship located within the City of Perrysburg. Most host activities throughout the weekdays and evenings, aside from scheduled worship services on weekends. Although PFD does not track/trend call volume to these locations, the risk is typically EMS related and on weekends due to the high volume of people attending services.

High Rise Buildings Risks

Although the City of Perrysburg does not have any high-rise buildings as defined by the International Building Code, the Hilton Garden Inn located in the Levis Commons area is a large multi-story hotel. The hotel is known for hosting many events including weddings, receptions, seminars, etc., which brings many visitors to the community. Multi-story hotels, like any large commercial buildings, present specific fire risks that need to be addressed to ensure the safety of guests, staff, and property. The risks include evacuation challenges, smoke spread, kitchen fires, electrical fires, access/egress risks from blocked stairwells and hallways, room fires, etc.



Communications Risks

Emergency Operation Centers are essential for ensuring uninterrupted communications and coordination during emergencies, natural disasters, or other situations that may disrupt regular communications channels. PFD Fire Station 39 is designated as the EOC for the City of Perrysburg.





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Water Supply and Hydrant Risks

The City of Perrysburg receives all its water from the City of Toledo who obtains its water from Lake Erie. The City of Perrysburg also has an agreement with the Northwest Water and Sewer District to provide water for emergency purposes. There are no areas within the City of Perrysburg that are at risk due to lack of hydrants for firefighting. Disruption to Perrysburg's water supply and hydrant system, whether caused by winter freeze or human error, would impact the Perrysburg community and PFD's firefighting ability. Additionally, as water is used for firefighting, or in the case of a hazardous material spill, run-off into the sewer system can impact the processing capability, potentially threatening the ecological and human health of the community. PFD can leverage mutual aid from several area rural fire departments for water tankers in the event of hydrant/water issues.

Aircraft Incidents Risks

Although there are no airports within Perrysburg Fire response district, Eugene F. Kranz Toledo Express Airport (TOL) and Toledo Executive Airport (TDZ) are both within 10 miles of Perrysburg city limits. The Air National Guard US 180th Fighter Wing is also housed at Toledo Express Airport. The Air National Guard 180th fighter jets are a common site over Perrysburg both daytime and night. Flight patterns for both airports, including commercial airlines, fighter jets, private jets, and private planes are over the City of Perrysburg which increases the risk of aircraft incidents



(<https://www.dvidshub.net/publication/issues/57345>). Eugene F. Kranz Toledo Express Airport (TOL) offers commercial flights to various U.S. cities. Toledo Executive Airport (TDZ) is primarily used for corporate aviation, premium air freight services, law enforcement, flight training, and privately owned aircraft. Toledo Executive Airport is the FAA's designated reliever airport to Eugene F. Kranz Toledo Express Airport (TOL).

Interstate Roadway Risks

Interstate I-75, which runs from the State of Florida to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, is a major interstate through the City of Perrysburg. Interstate I-475, which loops around the City of Toledo, is also a major interstate





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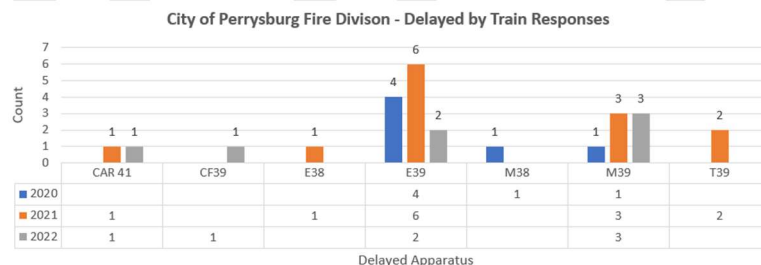
through the City of Perrysburg. Besides the interstate highways, roadways in and around Perrysburg include State Routes 20, 25, 65, 199, and 795 and residential streets. These roadways present risks which include but are not limited to car accidents, extrications, vehicle fires, hazardous condition events from commercial vehicles, and much more. Incidents on the interstate roadways which result in temporary closures of the interstate roadways can sometimes lead to traffic being re-routed to Perrysburg city streets. This congestion can introduce response delays and additional driving risk when maneuvering around increased traffic load.

Railroad Risks

The single railroad track line through the City of Perrysburg is known as the Toledo Sub. This railroad line is owned and operated by CSX Transportation. There are approximately six (6) to eight (8) freight trains running through the City of Perrysburg daily. Risks include but are not limited to derailments, hazardous materials spills, train engine/freight fires, car-train accidents, and pedestrian-train accidents. PFD has not had any railroad related incidents during the risk analysis period.



Another risk factor related to railroads is potential delays to PFD response times due to blocked train crossings. As a result of this risk, Fire Station 39 (opened in early 2019) on Ft. Meigs Road, was strategically located on the opposite side of the railroad tracks from Fire Station 38 that run through the city to better serve the growing community to the south and west of the city and allows EMS and fire crews to respond to emergencies from more than one direction.



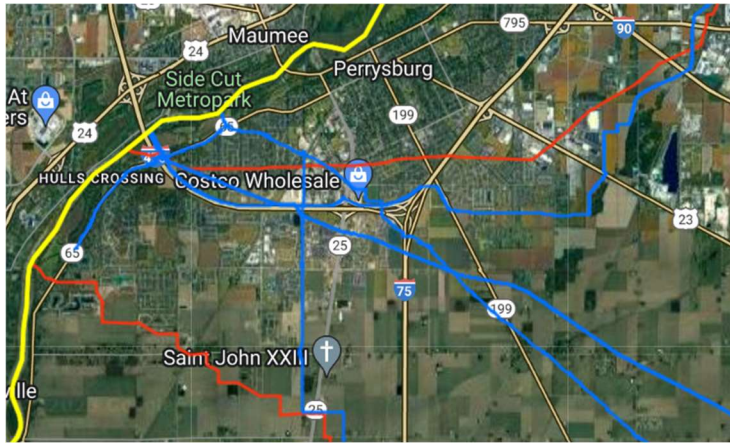
Commercial Pipelines Risks

There are potential risks associated with the commercial pipelines within PFD's response area. Understanding pipeline related risks such as leaks, toxic releases, vapors and fumes, pipeline collapse, ignition sources, fire and explosions is essential for developing effective emergency response plans for ensuring the safety of PFD staff and the overall community. There are several major pipelines which run through the City of Perrysburg. Digging and excavation activities represent the biggest risk to underground pipelines. Contractors and residents can reduce this risk by contacting Ohio 811 Before You Dig.



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— Gas Transmission Pipelines
— Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

Rivers and Ponds Risks

- The Maumee River borders both fire district 38 and fire district 39 response areas. Besides the river, there are two public ponds within fire district 38 response area. These two types of waterways present several risks such as but not limited: water rescues (river and pond), swift water rescues (river), ice rescues (river and ponds), and spring walleye fishing season (river) which draws thousands of fishermen. <http://memory.loc.gov/diglib/legacies/loc.afc.afc-legacies.200003436>). PFD maintains two boats and trains regularly for water and ice rescues with both internal and external training classes as well as hands training in the Maumee River and the local ponds. Training includes but is not limited to boat operations, swift water rescue techniques, scenario-based training, and rope throwing techniques.

	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
3-Technical Rescue & EMS				
36-Water or ice related rescue				
363-Swift water rescue	1	1	1	3
365-Watercraft rescue	4	2	4	10

- EMS transport to hospitals outside the city limits can be inhibited by the single river bridge on Maumee Western Reserve Road which separates Perry'sburg (Wood County) from Maumee and Toledo (Lucas County) over the Maumee River. Alternate routes over the Maumee River to Maumee and Toledo area hospitals, which elongates transport times and out of service times, includes local state routes through Waterville, OH and interstate highways I-75, I-475 or I-280.

Natural Disaster Risks

Flooding

The primary threat of flooding to the City of Perry'sburg is from localized flooding because of heavy rains, snowfall thaws or water line breaks. Flooding can cut off access to utilities, emergency services, transportation, and can impact the overall economic well-





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being of Perrysburg's citizens. Due to the elevations from the Maumee River to city properties, there is a low risk of the City of Perrysburg being affected by high water or flooding conditions from the Maumee River.

Earthquakes

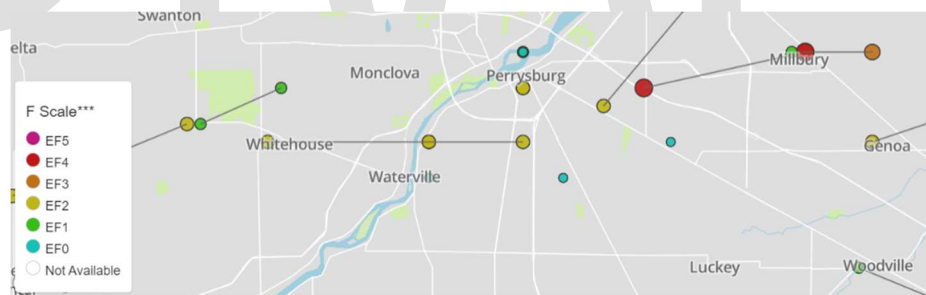
The City of Perrysburg as well as all of Wood County has a very low earthquake risk, with a total of zero (0) earthquakes since 1931. Wood County lies in the New Madrid Seismic Zone and has a 2-3% chance of an earthquake, rating the risk on industry scales as "low". <https://www.homefacts.com/earthquakes/Ohio.html>

Weather (Wind, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, etc.)

The City of Perrysburg is a high-risk area for spring and summer storms with high winds and/or tornadoes. The winter months bring cold weather, snow accumulations and winter storms. These storms can lead to a wide range of emergencies, including accidents, structural damage, power outages, and medical emergencies. Wood County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) is committed to the protection of not only the citizens of Perrysburg but all of Wood County. Wood County Ohio, which covers 617 square miles, is the seventh largest county in Ohio and is recognized as a StormReady Ohio County by the National Weather Service. This certification, along with Wood County Code Red Emergency alerting system via text messages and phone calls during emergencies to those who subscribe to the service and the City of Perrysburg implementation of managed tornado sirens improves the ability to alert our community and respond to inclement weather situations.

According to weather records –

- The largest tornado within the City of Perrysburg was an EF2 in 1992. The largest tornado in the area was an EF4 just east of the City of Perrysburg in 2010 that caused 28 injuries and 7 deaths.



<https://data.dispatch.com/tornado-archive/>

- The largest winter storm was the blizzard of 1978. The blizzard was the worst in Ohio history and caused 51 deaths and many injuries.



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In general, storms in Northwest Ohio can pose significant challenges. Effective planning, preparedness, and coordination are essential to mitigate risks, protect the community, and respond to emergencies during these events.

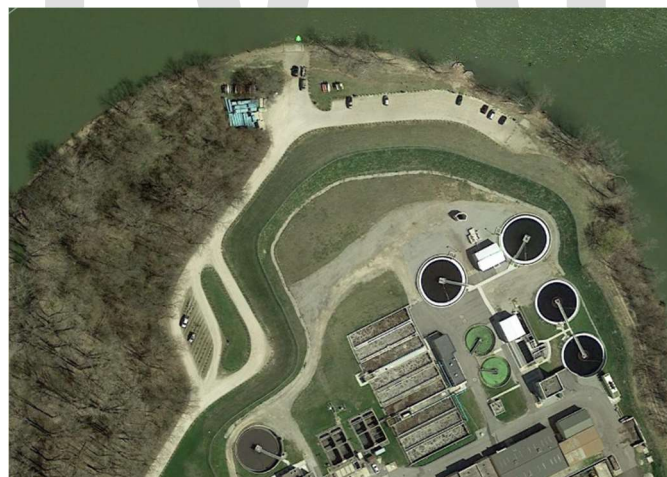
Nuclear Release Risk

The City of Perrysburg is within 50 miles of two nuclear power stations: Davis-Besse (Oak Harbor, OH) and Fermi 2 (Monroe, MI). In the event of a nuclear related emergency at these plants due to an accident, terrorist attack, etc., the Nuclear Regulatory Commission suggests that anyone within 50 miles to take action to protect local food and water supplies. The City of Perrysburg is within the 50-mile radius and our community and citizens would be affected by a nuclear release.



Dams/Levee Risk

Perrysburg's wastewater treatment plant has a levee along the Maumee River that is considered a Class I dam as defined in the 2018 Wood County EMA All-Hazard Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Plan.



Perrysburg Wastewater Treatment Plant Levee



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Electrical Supply Risk

FirstEnergy is the energy provider for the City of Perrysburg. FirstEnergy, headquartered in Akron, Ohio, includes one of the United States largest investor-owned electric systems with more than 24,000 miles of transmission lines and a diverse generation fleet with a capacity of nearly 17,000 MW. Their ten (10) regulated distribution companies serve six million customers in the Midwest and Mid-Atlantic regions. As with all energy suppliers, there is always the risk of disruption of services that will impact consumers. The risk for power outages includes but is not limited to infrastructure failures (equipment, damaged transmission lines from trees, car accidents, etc.), natural disasters (severe weather), cybersecurity attacks, and human errors. Although FirstEnergy does implement risk management strategies, there will always be consumer outages. PFD's electrical supply risk mitigation strategy for electrical outages at Fire Station 38 and Fire Station 39 are backup generators. Backup generators are crucial assets and provide a reliable source of electricity for continuous operations during power outages. The diesel storage tank at Station 38 has a 100-gallon capacity, and the diesel storage tank at Station 39 has a 1,600-gallon capacity. The backup generators are under contract for fuel supply, regular maintenance, annual testing, and proper integration with the fire station's electrical systems.



Generator at Station 38



Generator at Station 39



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Community Feedback

Community feedback is a valuable tool for PFD to better understand the needs and concerns of Perrysburg. It enables us to adapt, improve, and tailor our services to enhance -

- Public Safety - The primary mission of the fire service is to protect lives and property. Community feedback provides valuable insights into local hazards, concerns, and priorities, helping us tailor our services to better address the specific needs of our community. This can lead to more effective emergency response and a safer environment for residents.
- Build Trust - Engaging with the community fosters trust and confidence with PFD. When residents feel heard and valued, they are more likely to cooperate during emergencies, follow safety recommendations, and support our initiatives, including budget requests.
- Foster Partnership - Engaging with the community through feedback mechanisms, such as public meetings or surveys, strengthens the relationship between PFD and our residents. This engagement creates a sense of partnership in addressing public safety issues.

Besides the strategic plan meetings where attendance included citizens of Perrysburg as well as several city officials and PFD officers and staff, PFD has also solicited or received unsolicited feedback within several of our educational programs such as but not limited to - CPR classes, fire station tours, school visits, annual senior expo, and phone calls, emails, and thank-you cards.

Community feedback plays a pivotal role in shaping and enhancing our educational programs. This feedback serves as a compass, guiding the development and refinement of educational initiatives, ensuring that they are not only informative but also relevant and engaging. It enables PFD, when possible, to adjust the content to address the most pressing safety issues and to convey critical information in ways that resonates with the community. Furthermore, community feedback fosters a sense of partnership that encourages active participation in fire safety and emergency preparedness efforts. Ultimately, the collaboration between PFD and the community, driven by feedback, leads to more effective educational programs.



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Program Goals and Objectives

PFD serves as a vital cornerstone of our community, dedicating itself to the protection of lives, property, and the preservation of public safety. To fulfill the mission effectively, PFD established comprehensive program goals and objectives, via the Strategic Plan, that guide daily operations, strategies, and outreach efforts. These goals and objectives are designed to address the challenges and demands of firefighting and emergency response. Through the vision laid out in our Strategic Plan, we can ensure PFD remains at the forefront of emergency services, and our community remains well-protected and thriving. Although PFD's five (5) year Strategic Plan (2024-2028) is a separate document, we will highlight PFD's four (4) initiatives along with each initiative goals.

City of Perrysburg Fire Division - Strategic Initiatives			
Training	Employee Wellness	Partnerships	Operational
When the citizens of Perrysburg place a call for help, they expect and deserve the very best from PFD when we respond. To provide the very best services to our community, the importance of fire and EMS training is paramount. PFD must always provide fire and EMS training that consistently maintains and enhances the knowledge, skills, and abilities of our firefighters/paramedics. PFD will train with the principles of safety, effectiveness, efficiency, and relevance. Training will include swift water rescue, live fire training, and confined space training.	Firefighter health and safety are top priorities for PFD. In addition to following safety regulations like OSHA and standards like NFPA, it is also important to promote a culture of well-being. Firefighting is a strenuous job, and data from the United States Fire Administration identifies heart attacks as a leading cause of death for active-duty firefighters. Wellness programs for PFD will include exercise/nutrition, cancer awareness, mental health awareness, and health initiatives.	Partnerships can help PFD become more efficient and responsive to the needs of our community. Strategic partners within the City of Perrysburg include but are not limited to schools, community visibility, local businesses, schools, and many other local organizations who can provide PFD with partnerships that can result in community education, Community Risk Reduction, sound advice and sometimes financial assistance.	Operational plans allow PFD to align the fire division's resources (i.e. equipment, apparatus, and personnel) requirements with the annual budgeting process. In this way, the operational plan clarifies how the organization will achieve and fund these goals and objectives.
Training Goals Boat Operations, Swift Water Rescue, Live Fire Training, Confined Space Training.	Employee Wellness Goals Exercise/Nutrition, Cancer Awareness	Partnerships Goals Schools, Community Visibility, Business Partnership	Operational Goals Automatic Aid, Apparatus, Staffing, Fire Stations



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Current Deployment and Performance

Deployment – Response and Staffing

PFD responds out of two fire stations with a minimum daily staffing of three (3) Paramedic/Firefighters at Station 38 and four (4) Paramedic/Firefighters at Station 39. The daily staffing includes a shift captain at Station 39, a shift lieutenant at Station 38. They are supported by the Fire Chief, Deputy Fire Chief, Fire Marshal who are all certified Paramedics and Firefighters. PFD has an emergency callback of off-duty staff and auto-aid agreements via general alarm paging system.

Deployment - Fire Apparatus

Fire apparatus is stocked with numerous pieces of equipment for fire suppression. In addition to basic fire equipment (e.g., hose, ladders, self-contained breathing apparatus [SCBA], axes, chainsaws), each apparatus carries a thermal imaging camera (TIC) allowing personnel to “see” heat in dark or smoke-filled atmospheres whether it be a victim or smoldering fire inside a wall, extrication equipment for technical rescues, and medical equipment/kits when fire apparatus is first on-scene for medical emergencies.

Deployment - EMS Apparatus

EMS apparatus has a common complement of medical equipment and medical kits that are organized in a consistent manner. This ensures regardless of where an individual works, locating necessary equipment is not a challenge during life-threatening emergencies. Twelve-lead cardiac monitor/defibrillators are standard equipment on all frontline apparatus. These monitors help diagnose cardiac emergencies requiring immediate hospital intervention and can provide lifesaving electrical therapy to patients in cardiac arrest. The electrocardiogram (ECG) is transmitted to the receiving facility along with crew findings to proactively mobilize hospital treatment teams who meet the patient upon arrival at the emergency department.

All EMS units have power-load systems. This mechanical system, consisting of a battery-powered cot and cot fastening system, improves crew and patient safety by supporting the cot through the loading and unloading process. All apparatus is equipped with a stair chair that has a 500-pound weight capacity enabling two personnel to move a patient up or down stairs. This equipment reduces strenuous lifting personnel face daily and can assist to reduce crew injuries due to lifting. To aid in the transfer of bariatric patients, PFD maintains a bariatric ambulance cot with a 1,600-pound weight capacity and a winch/ramp system any medic can utilize.

All EMS units are equipped with a LUCAS device: a mechanical CPR machine developed to provide consistent and high-quality CPR for patients experiencing cardiac arrest. The device allows continuous CPR to be performed on the patient even while moving the patient and frees up EMS providers to perform other critical lifesaving actions. LUCAS devices also provide increased safety for PFD crews since personnel are no longer required to stand in the back of EMS units performing CPR during transport.



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Deployment - Fire Station 38



Station 38 is located at 140 West Indiana and is staff 24 hours a day/ 7 days a week.

The station's minimum daily staffing:

- One (1) Lieutenant (Paramedic/Firefighter)
- Two (2) Paramedic/Firefighters

The station frontline and reserve apparatus:

- Engine 38 - 2010 Pierce Saber, 1250 GPM Pump, 750 Gallon Water tank, Class A and B Foam, Extrication Equipment. (Primary)
- Engine 40 - 1997 Pierce Quantum, 1500 GPM Pump, 750 Gallon Water tank, Class A and B Foam, Extrication Equipment. (Reserve)
- Medic 38 - 2021 Braun Custom Ambulance on a Ford F-550 4x4 Chassis. (Primary)
- Utility 38 - 2011 Dodge Pickup Truck. General purpose utility vehicle.
- Boat 38 - 2006 Aluminum Rescue Boat with 150 HP jet drive engine, depth finder with water rescue equipment. (Primary)



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Deployment - Fire Station 39 (Fire Headquarters)



Station 39 is located at 26100 Fort Meigs Road and is staffed 24 hours a day/ 7 days a week.

The station's minimum daily staffing:

- One (1) Captain (Paramedic/Firefighter)
- Three (3) Paramedic/Firefighters

The station frontline and reserve apparatus:

- Engine39 - 2017 Pierce Impel Rescue Engine, 750 Gallon water tank, Class A and B Foam, Rescue & Extrication Equipment. (Primary)
- Tower 39 - 2007 Pierce Quantum 100' Platform - 2000 GPM Pump, 250 Gallon Water tank, Husky A/B Foam System, rear and side traffic cameras, remote nozzle at platform. (Primary)
- Medic 39 - 2014 PL Custom Ambulance on an International Chassis. (Primary)
- Medic 40 - 2019 Life-Line Ambulance on a Kenworth Chassis. (Reserve)
- Boat 39 - 2022 Inmar inflatable rescue boat with a Tohatsu Rescue Pro Engine. (Reserve)
- Car 41 - 2009 Ford Crown Victoria – as needed for First Responders.
- Chief 38 – 2023 Ford Explorer – Fire Chief Vehicle
- Chief 39 – 2015 Chevy Tahoe – Deputy Chief Vehicle
- Fire Marshal 39 – 2019 GMC Truck – Fire Marshal Vehicle





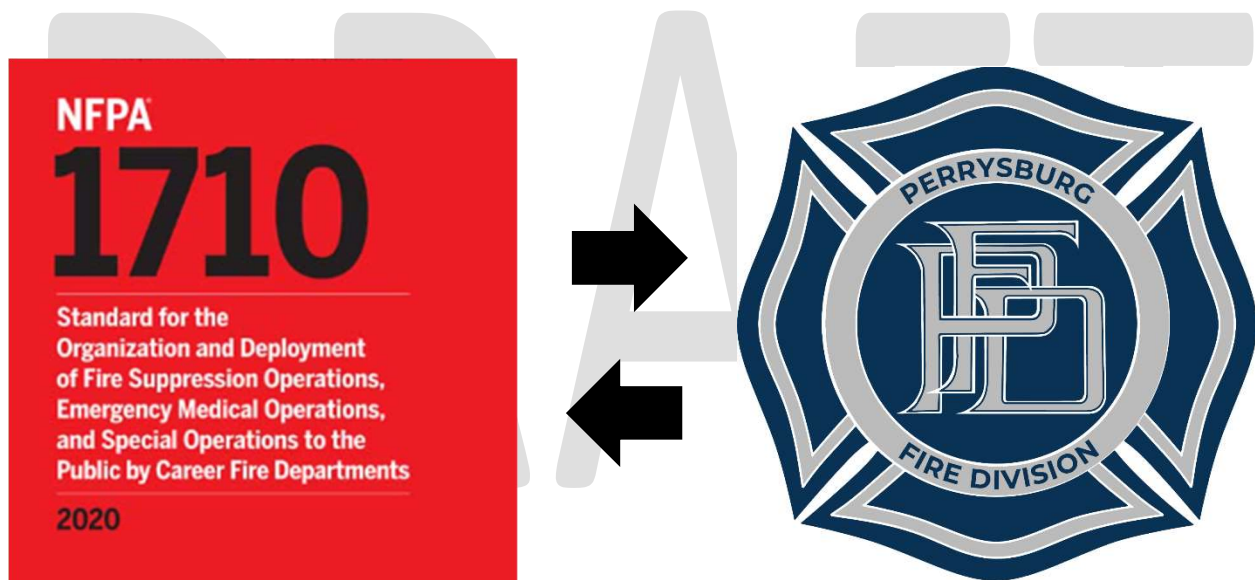
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Deployment - Critical Task Analysis

PFD resource deployment is based on guidance from National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1710: Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments. NFPA 1710 is the foundation for the critical task analysis that PFD uses for deployment of resources and this document. With daily minimum staffing at seven (7) across two fire stations, PFD heavily relies on auto-aid aid agreements from neighboring fire departments to meet the effective response force for several of the risk categories. The following charts reflect PFD's predetermined apparatus/personnel response and critical task list for incidents based on PFD's four (4) Core Program Areas - Fire, EMS, Technical Rescue and Hazardous Condition Events.





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Critical Task Analysis - Fire

Rapid response and efficient fire scene deployment, as well as adequate staffing and coordinated teamwork is key at any fire scene. Evaluating critical tasks which need to be accomplished depending upon the risk involved determines the appropriate level of resources necessary to simultaneously handle the tasks of fire attack, search and rescue, ventilation, backup lines, pump operation, water supply, and command. The goal is to accomplish these tasks within minutes of arrival. If fewer firefighters and equipment are available, or if they have a longer travel distance, then tasks will not be accomplished in a timely manner resulting in greater fire loss and potential impact to the safety of the firefighters. The tables below reflect call types, risk levels, and resource allocations to address Fire incidents safely and efficiently. See Appendix C for the “Fire” Community Risk by NFIRS Incident Type Charts.

Fire (Table:ERFFIRE)													
NFIRS Codes 100, 200, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900													
Risk Levels	Incident Criteria	ERF Personnel	ERF Apparatus	Engine		Tower		Medics		Specialty		Chief	
		Column3	Column4	Apparatus Column5	Personnel Column6	Apparatus Column7	Personnel Column8	Apparatus Column9	Personnel Column10	Apparatus Column11	Personnel Column12	Apparatus Column13	Personnel Column14
Low	Duty Alarms, Non-Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., public service assistance, smoke/odor check)	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moderate	Duty Alarms, Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., car fires, trash/rubbish fires)	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
High	General Alarms, Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., residential structure fires)	16	7	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Auto Aid Response			1	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2
Special	General Alarms, Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS + Higher Risk Locations (e.g. Schools, Hospitals, Senior Care/Living, and High Rises)	18	8	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Auto Aid Response/Mutual Aid Request			1	4	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	2

*Additional equipment & manpower requested per Mutual Aid Requests

Fire – Apparatus/Personal Deployment Based on Risk and Incident Criteria

Fire - Critical Task List ERF-Personnel	Low	Moderate	High	Special
Incident Command/Documentation	1	1	2	2
Fire Attack/Investigation (1st Engine)	2	2	3	3
Water Supply/Back up line (2nd Engine)			4	4
Search/Rescue (Tower)			4	4
Safety			1	1
Medical Assistance			2	4
Total Personnel	3	3	16	18

Fire – Critical Task List Personnel Deployment



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Critical Task Analysis - EMS

To align resource allocation and risk for EMS, a critical task list is imperative. Results have shown that the most efficient strategy is to allocate resources depending on the identified level of risk and patient acuity. The tables below reflect call types, risk levels, and resource allocations to address EMS incidents safely and efficiently. See Appendix C for the “EMS” Community Risk by NFIRS Incident Type Charts.

EMS (Table: ERFEMS)													
NFIRS Codes 300, 311, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324													
Risk Levels	Incident Criteria	ERF Personnel Column3	ERF Apparatus Column4	Engine/Utility Apparatus Column5	Engine/Utility Personnel Column6	Tower Apparatus Column7	Tower Personnel Column8	Medics Apparatus Column9	Medics Personnel Column10	Specialty Apparatus Column11	Specialty Personnel Column12	Chief Apparatus Column13	Chief Personnel Column14
Low	Duty Alarms, EMS & Related NFIRS, Non-Emergent Calls (e.g., lift assists)	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Moderate	Duty Alarms, EMS & Related NFIRS, Emergent Calls (e.g., falls, broken bones, diabetic emergencies, strokes, chest pains, allergic reactions, respiratory distress calls)	4	2	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
High	Duty Alarms, EMS & Related NFIRS, Incident Apparatus Count is Greater than Moderate Risk ERF Apparatus Count, Emergent Calls (e.g., cardiac arrest)	7	3	1	2	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0
	Mutual Aid Requests			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special	General Alarms, EMS & Related NFIRS, Emergent Calls, + Higher Risk Calls (e.g. Mass Casualty, etc.)	8	5	2	3	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	1
	Mutual Aid Requests			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Additional equipment & manpower requested per Mutual Aid Requests

EMS – Apparatus/Personal Deployment Based on Risk and Incident Criteria

EMS - Critical Task List ERF-Personnel	Low	Moderate	High	Special
Incident Command/Documentation	1	1	1	3
Cardiac Arrest			3	2
Patient Assessment/Treatment/Medication	2	3	3	6
Rescue/Extrication				5
Total Personnel	3	4	7	8

EMS – Critical Task List Personnel Deployment



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Critical Task Analysis - Technical Rescue

Creating a critical tasks list for technical rescues is essential to ensure that rescue teams are adequately prepared and trained to know what task to prioritize based on the rescue scenarios and risk levels. Technical rescues encompass a wide range of situations, including elevator rescues, vehicle extrications, rope rescues, confined space rescues, and water rescues. The tables below reflect call types, risk levels, and resource allocations to address Technical Rescue incidents safely and efficiently. See Appendix C for the “Technical Rescue” Community Risk by NFIRS Incident Type Charts.

Technical Rescue (Table:ERFTR) NFIRS Codes 300 Series Excluding EMS NFIRS Codes													
Risk Levels	Incident Criteria	ERF Personnel Column3	ERF Apparatus Column4	Engine Apparatus Column5	Personnel Column6	Tower Apparatus Column7	Personnel Column8	Medics Apparatus Column9	Personnel Column10	Specialty Apparatus Column11	Personnel Column12	Chief Apparatus Column13	Personnel Column14
Low	Duty Alarms, Technical Rescue & Related NFIRS Codes, Non-Emergent Calls (e.g., stuck in elevator)	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moderate	Duty Alarms, Technical Rescue & Related NFIRS Codes + Emergent Calls (e.g., vehicle extrication, search for lost person)	4	2	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
High	General Alarms, Technical Rescue & Related NFIRS Codes + Emergent Calls (e.g., water & related rescues)	16	8	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	1
	Auto Aid Response (Water & Related Rescues) / Mutual Aid Requests on all other Technical Rescue NFIRS Codes			0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	2
Special	General Alarms, Technical Rescue & Related NFIRS Codes + Emergent Calls + Higher Risk Rescues (e.g., High Angle Rescue, Confined Space)	16	8	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	1
	Auto Aid Response/Mutual Aid Request			0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	2

*Additional equipment & manpower requested per Mutual Aid Requests

Technical Rescue – Apparatus/Personnel Deployment Based on Risk and Incident Criteria

Technical Rescue - Critical Task List	Low	Moderate	High	Special
ERF-Personnel				
Incident Command/Documentation	1	1	3	3
Search/Rescue/Extrication	2	1	6	6
Medical Assistance			2	2
Support		2	5	5
Total Personnel	3	4	16	16

Technical Rescue – Critical Task List Personnel Deployment



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Critical Task Analysis - Hazardous Condition Events

Responses to hazardous condition events within the PFD's response districts may occur in transportation, pipelines, natural cause, or human error. PFD personnel are trained at two levels: awareness, and operations. Emergency responses to higher risk level hazardous materials incidents beyond PFD's capacity require mutual-aid response from Toledo Fire and Rescue HazMat Response Team. See Appendix E for Toledo Fire's Hazmat capabilities. The tables below reflect call types, risk levels, and resource allocations to address Hazardous Condition Event incidents safely and efficiently. See Appendix C for the "Hazardous Condition Events" Community Risk by NFIRS Incident Type Charts.

Hazardous Conditions (Table: ERFHZ) NFIRS Codes 400													
Risk Levels	Incident Criteria	ERF Personnel Column3	ERF Apparatus Column4	Engine Apparatus Column5	Personnel Column6	Tower Apparatus Column7	Personnel Column8	Medics Apparatus Column9	Personnel Column10	Specialty Apparatus Column11	Personnel Column12	Chief Apparatus Column13	Personnel Column14
Low	Duty Alarms, Hazardous Conditions & Related NFIRS Codes, Non-Emergent Calls (e.g., carbon monoxide check)	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moderate	Duty Alarms, Hazardous Conditions & Related NFIRS Codes + Emergent Calls (e.g., CO w/sickness, small leaks or spills of fuels, oil, or antifreeze)	4	2	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
High	General Alarms, Hazardous Conditions & Related NFIRS Codes + Emergent Calls (e.g., large leaks or spills of larger propane tanks, fuel oil tanks)	10	4	1	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
Special	Mutual Aid Request			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
	General Alarms, Hazardous Conditions & Related NFIRS Codes + Emergent Calls + Higher Risk (e.g. High Pressure Gas Line, Large Fuel Spill)	11	5	1	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2
	Mutual Aid Request			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0

*Additional equipment & manpower requested per Mutual Aid Requests

Hazardous Condition Events – Apparatus/Personnel Deployment Based on Risk and Incident Criteria

Hazardous Conditions - Critical Task List	Low	Moderate	High	Special
ERF-Personnel				
Incident Command/Documentation	1	1	1	2
Assessment/Contain	2	3	3	3
Medical Assistance			2	2
Support			4	4
Total Personnel	3	4	10	11

Hazardous Condition Events – Critical Task List Personnel Deployment





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Performance

Performance tables and charts are visual tools that provide a tabular and graphical representation of incident data. Reducing community risk using these performance tables and charts involves analyzing and understanding historical data to identify trends, vulnerabilities, and areas for improvement. By leveraging this data, PFD can develop targeted strategies and interventions to address fire prevention, fire and EMS emergency responses, and overall community safety. Here are a few examples of how PFD leverages performance data to reduce community risk:

- Identifying High Risk Areas – Pinpoint areas within Perry'sburg where incidents occur.
- Predictive Analysis – Use historical data to see where and when calls occur.
- Common Causes – Analyze common causes of incidents for both fire and EMS.
- Fire Prevention Education – Targeting education to common causes.
- Response Times – Analyze/improve response times based on incident types and travel distances.
- Seasonal Trends – Determine common causes by season (i.e., winter for ice rescues, spring for swift water rescues, fall/winter for chimney fires).
- Vulnerable Populations – Understand call volume and common causes to nursing homes, assisted living facilities, residents with certain medical conditions, etc.
- Public Awareness Campaigns – Target campaigns and education.
- Continuous Improvement – Leverage data to improve PFD responses to community.





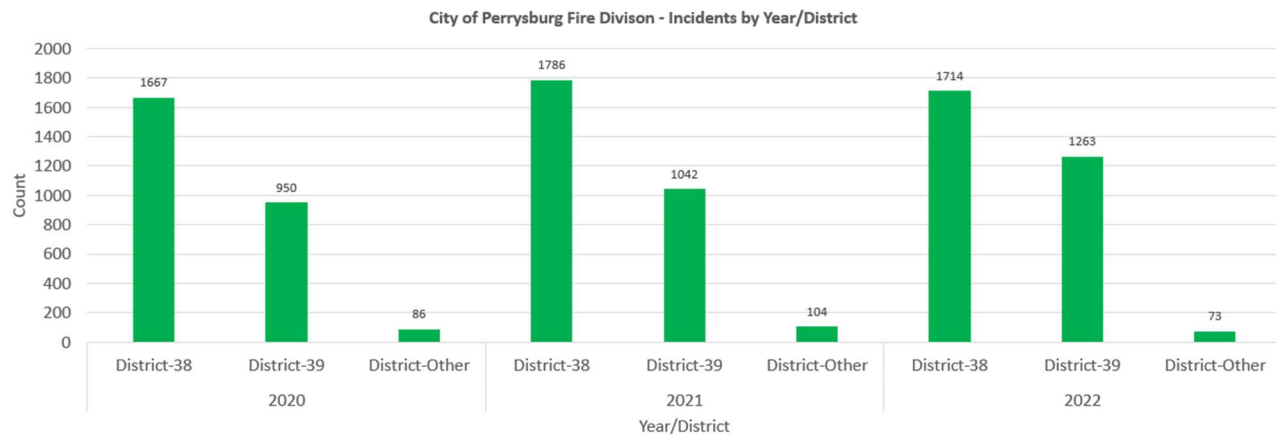
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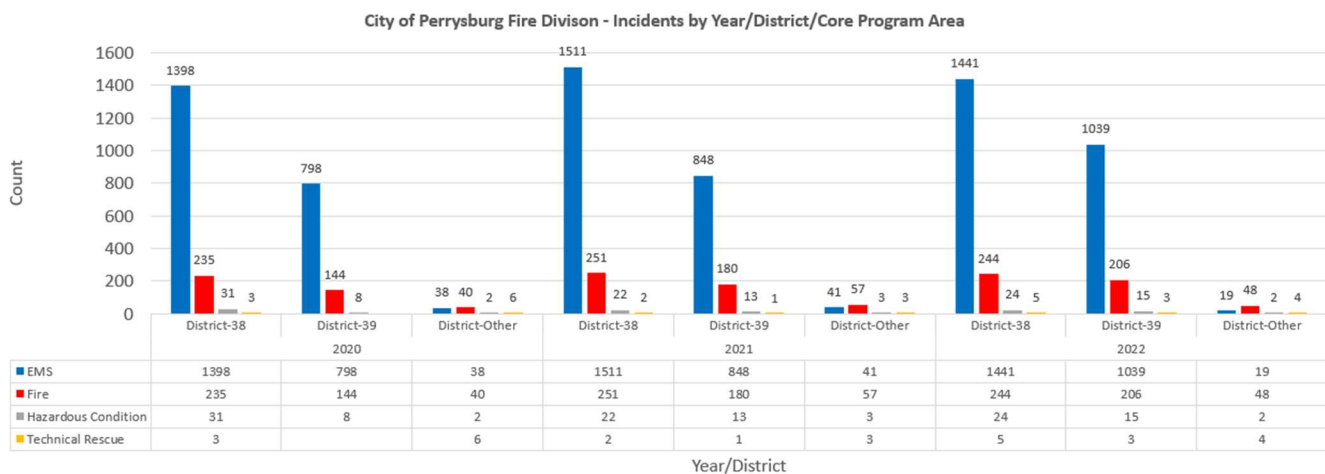


Performance - Call Volume by Year and District

PFD's call volume by year, when analyzed in the context of specific fire districts, provides valuable insights into the demand for emergency services within distinct geographical planning zones. Understanding the call volume trends by year and within different fire districts offers a comprehensive view of the unique safety needs and challenges faced by our community. This analysis aids PFD in tailoring resources, strategies, and initiatives to best meet the requirements of individual districts and our community.



Besides PFD's call volume by year (above), the chart below further breaks down the call volume by including PFD's Core Program Areas. When analyzed in the context of the Core Program Areas within the fire districts, it provides valuable insights into the types of demand for emergency services within distinct geographical planning zones.





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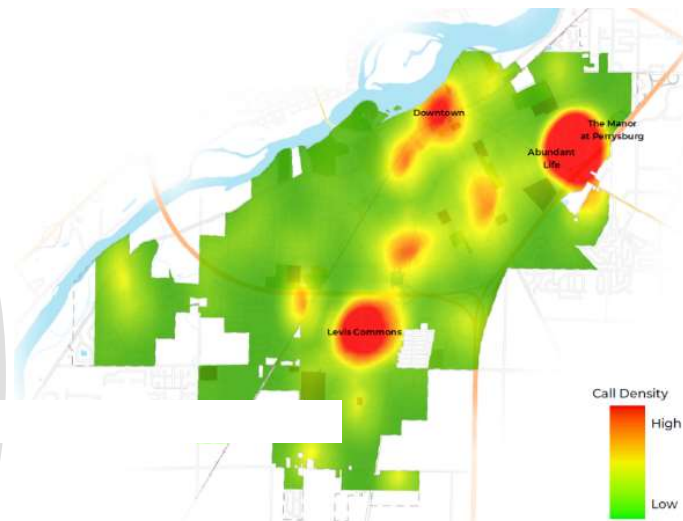
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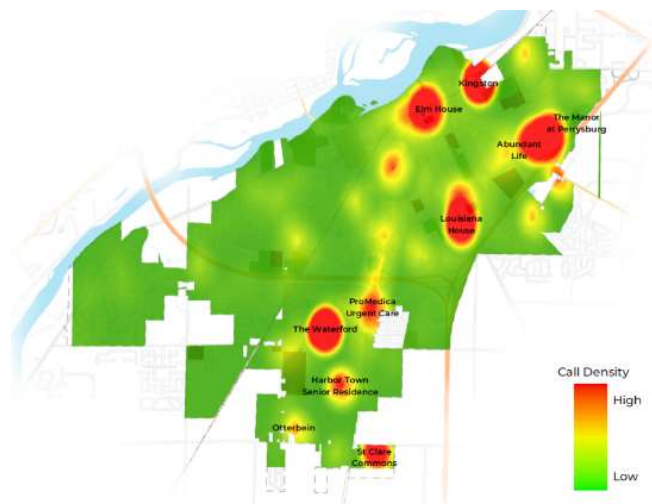
Performance - Call Volume Heat Map

A call volume heat map is a visual representation that displays the density and distribution of emergency calls across the City of Perryburg. The heat map provides valuable insights into where emergency incidents are concentrated, helping PFD make informed decisions about resource allocation, staffing, and response strategies.

The following two heat maps indicate the distribution of Fire Related (Fire, Technical Rescue, and Hazardous Events) and EMS incidents PFD handled during the three-year risk analysis period (2020-2022).



Fire Related Run Density Heat Map



EMS Related Run Density Heat Map



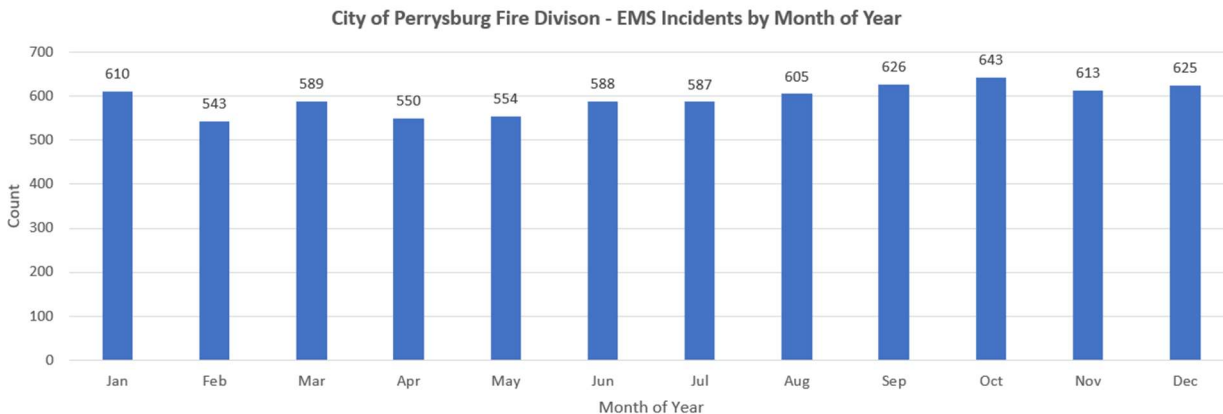
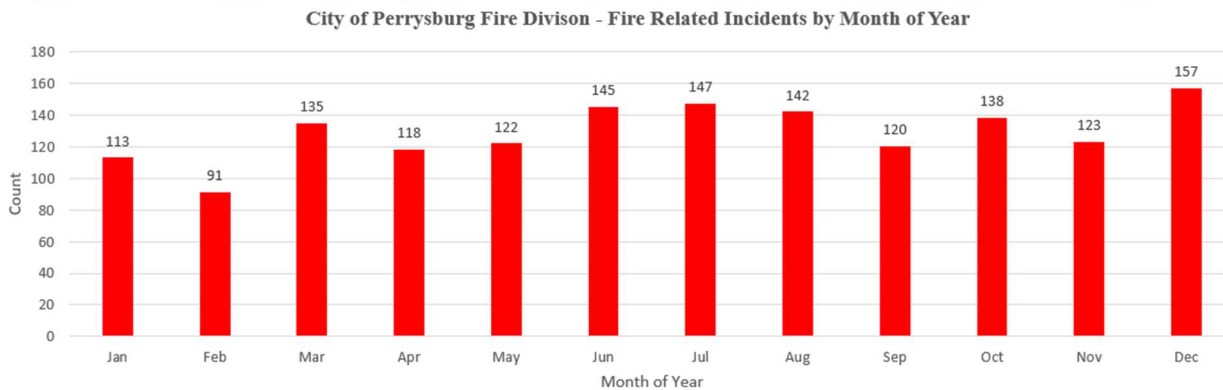
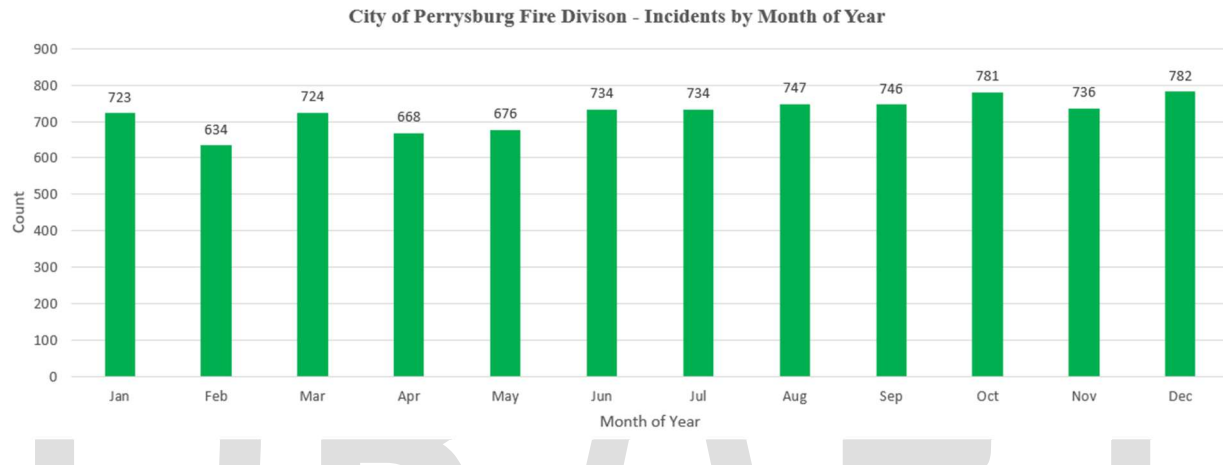
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Performance - Call Volume by Month of Year

PFD's call volume by month of the year provides valuable insights into the seasonal patterns and trends of emergency incidents. Understanding how call volume varies from month to month allows PFD to allocate resources, plan for peak demand periods, and implement targeted safety campaigns. The following charts reflect fire related (Fire, Technical Rescue, and Hazardous Events) and EMS incidents during the three-year risk analysis period (2020-2022). The two busiest months for PFD were October and December.





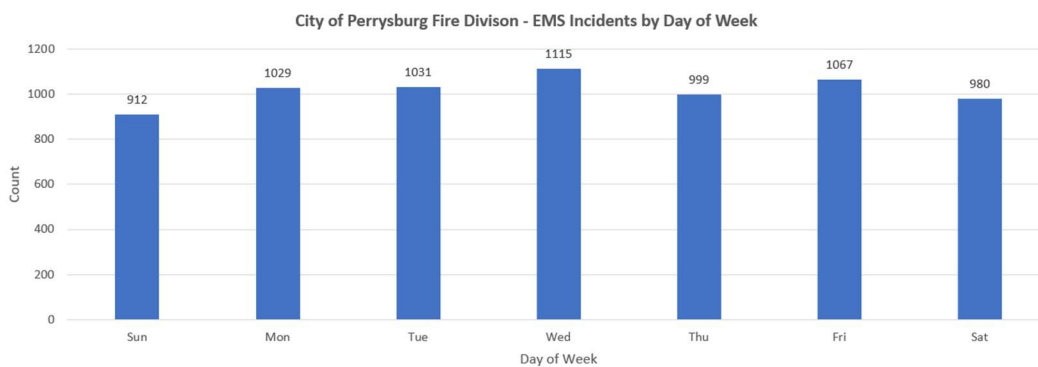
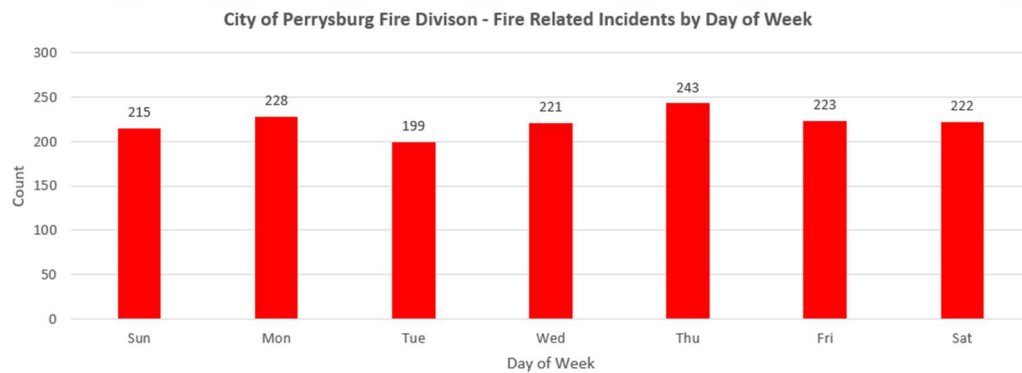
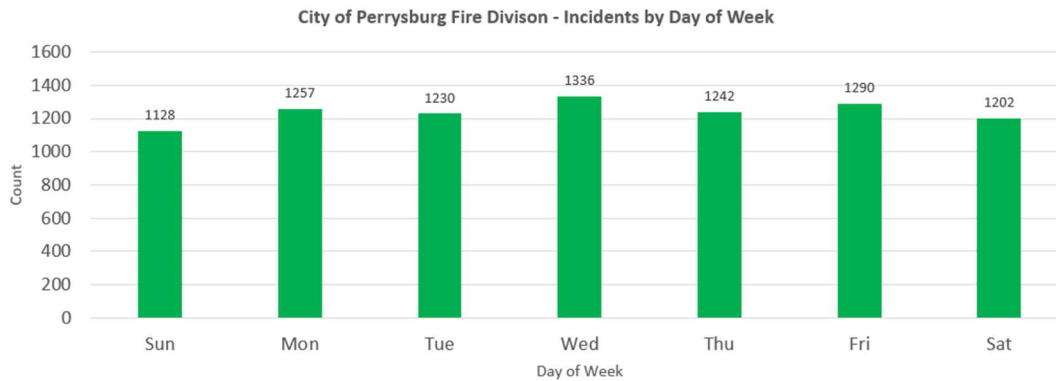
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Performance - Call Volume by Day of Week

PFD's call volume by day of the week offers valuable insights into the patterns of emergency incidents over different days, helping PFD to optimize resource allocation, response strategies, and operational planning. By understanding how call volume varies from day to day, PFD can better prepare for high-demand periods, adjust staffing levels, and implement targeted education campaigns. The following charts reflect fire related (Fire, Technical Rescue, and Hazardous Events) and EMS incidents during the three-year risk analysis period (2020-2022). Wednesdays and Fridays tend to have slightly more responses.





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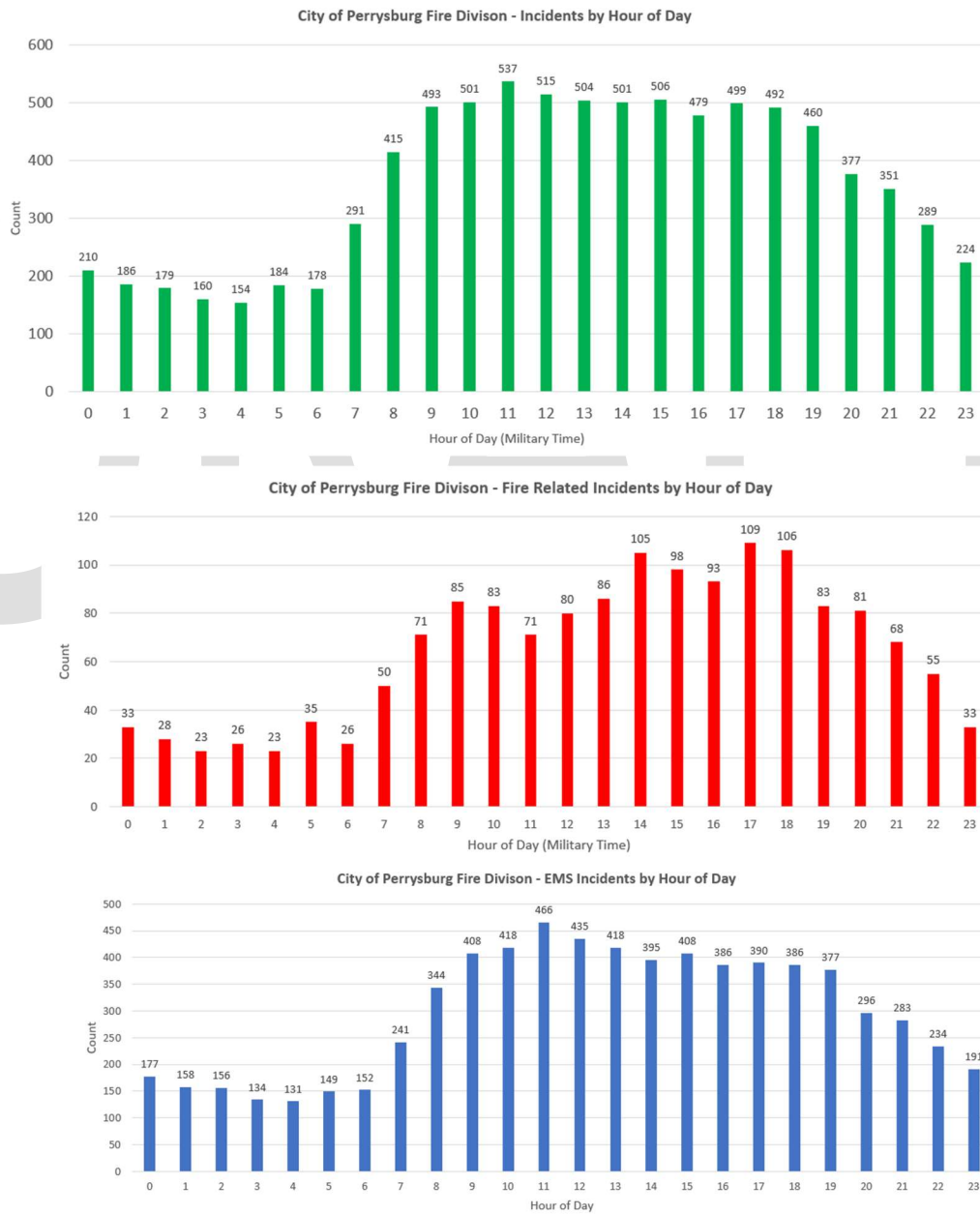
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Performance - Call Volume by Hour of Day

PFD's call volume by hour of the day provides valuable insights into temporal patterns enabling PFD to optimize resource allocation, response strategies, and operational planning.

Understanding how call volume varies throughout the day helps PFD prepare for peak demand periods, adjust staffing levels, and implement targeted education campaigns. The following charts reflect fire related (Fire, Technical Rescue, and Hazardous Events) and EMS incidents during the three-year risk analysis period (2020-2022). Call volume is typically higher during daytime hours which correlates with the time of day when people are most active.





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Performance - Call Volume by Season

PFD's call volume by season of the year provides valuable insights into the seasonal patterns and trends of emergency incidents. Understanding how call volume varies from season to season allows PFD to allocate resources, plan for peak demand periods, and implement targeted safety campaigns. The table shows the fire related and EMS call volume for the risk analysis period (2020-2022) expanded out to better show the specific type and volume of fire and EMS incidents by season.

Distinct Count of Incident Number	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Grand Total
1-Fire					
10-Fire, Other	1			1	2
11-Structure Fire	32	34	18	33	117
12-Fire in mobile property used as a fixed structure			2		2
13-Mobile property (vehicle) fire	5	9	11	2	27
14-Natural vegetation fire	5	16	7	1	29
15-Outside rubbish fire		1	10	3	14
16-Special outside fire	3	3	2		8
2-Over Pressure - Not Fire	4	7	4	8	23
3-Technical Rescue & EMS					
30-Rescue EMS Other	11		3	1	15
31-Medical Assist	8	4	3	3	18
32-EMS	1674	1776	1876	1774	7100
34-Search for lost person	2				2
35-Extrication, rescue	2	3	1	2	8
36-Water or ice related rescue	8	3	2		13
38-Rescue or EMS standby	1	1		2	4
4-Hazardous Condition (No Fire)	20	42	33	25	120
5-Service Calls	43	24	34	31	132
6-Good Intent Calls	73	64	47	66	250
7-False Alarms	169	223	206	184	782
8-Weather and Natural Disasters		1			1
9-Special Incident	7	4	4	3	18
Grand Total	2068	2215	2263	2139	8685

Performance - Call Volume by Fire Station and Shift

PFD's call volume across the two city fire stations and three (3) shifts is a vital aspect of managing resources effectively, optimizing response times, and ensuring public safety. This analysis allows PFD to identify trends, allocate resources efficiently, and make informed decisions for the benefit of the community. Analyzing call volume by fire station and shift provides insights into the workload distribution and helps in identifying areas that require more attention or resources.

Distinct Count of Incident Number	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
	A Shift	B Shift	C Shift	
Multi Station Response				
District-38	17	40	55	326
District-39	9	7	23	154
District-Other		5	6	38
No Units Available				
District-38	2	1		13
District-39	1		1	3
District-Other				2
Station 38				
District-38	554	457	434	4507
District-39	14	16	12	113
District-Other	13	20	18	137
Station 39				
District-38	27	29	51	321
District-39	288	297	283	2985
District-Other	9	10	5	86
Grand Total	934	882	887	8685





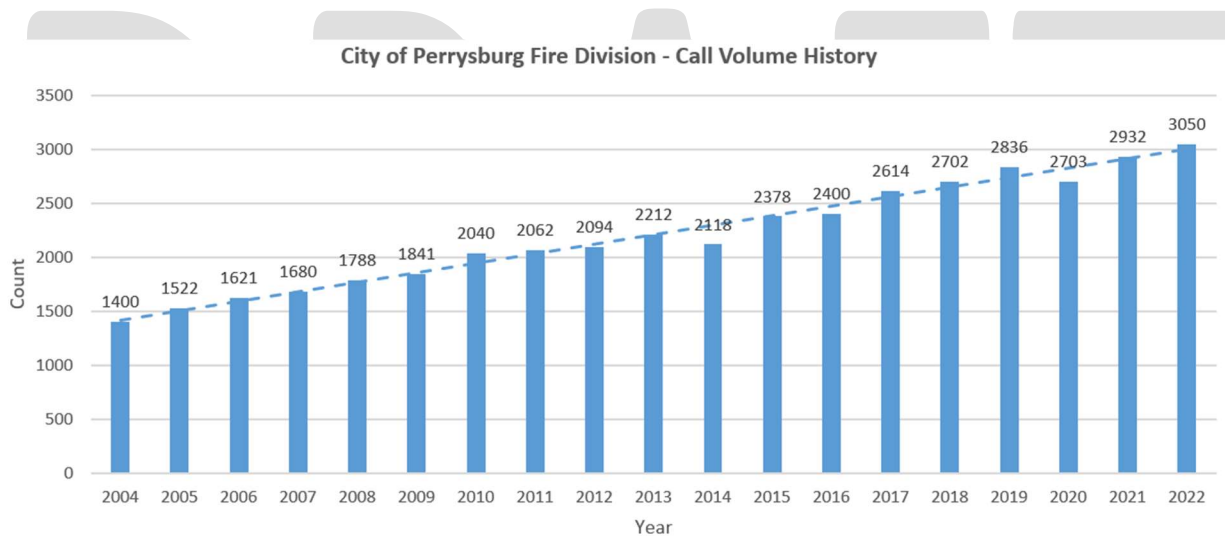
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Performance – Call Volume Past Years

Over the past 18 years, other than 2014 (unknown why the small decline) and 2020 (Covid), the steady upward trend in PFD's call volume reflects the demands and challenges faced by not only our community but many other neighboring communities. This increase can be attributed to various factors, including population growth, economic growth, aging demographics and much more. As the City of Perrysburg expands and grows, the demand for emergency services naturally rises. The increased call volume highlights the need for increased funding, resources (staffing, apparatus, equipment), and training to ensure PFD can effectively address the growing demand for emergency services while safeguarding our community from fire related hazards, medical issues, and other emergencies.





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Performance – “At Risk” Facilities

Certain facilities, often referred to as at-risk or high-risk facilities, have the potential to cause more severe incidents if emergencies occur due to the nature of their operations or the vulnerabilities of their occupants. Analyzing PFD’s call volume to these facilities offers several important benefits: targeted preparedness, special equipment and training, collaborative planning, and risk mitigation. By understanding the demand for services at these locations, PFD can allocate resources, tailor training, and develop strategies that enhance the safety of both the facility occupants and the community.

Distinct Count of Incident Number															
	2020					2021					2022				
	HIGH RISE	HUD	SCHOOL	SENIOR CARE	SENIOR LIVING	HIGH RISE	HUD	SCHOOL	SENIOR CARE	SENIOR LIVING	HIGH RISE	HUD	SCHOOL	SENIOR CARE	SENIOR LIVING
1-Fire															
11-Structure Fire				1	2				1	3			1		2
2-Over Pressure - Not Fire					1		1								
3-Technical Rescue & EMS															
30-Rescue EMTS Other				2	2					2					
31-Medical Assist					3				1					1	3
32-EMS	2	104	9	522	351	9	59	9	544	368	10	21	11	635	405
35-Extrication, rescue											1				
4-Hazardous Condition (No Fire)			2	4									2		1
5-Service Calls		3			1		1	1			1				5
6-Good Intent Calls			1	1	5		2	3		9			1	1	9
7-False Alarms															
70-False Alarm & False Call				1	5					1					2
71-Malicious, mischievous false alarm					10								1		
73-System or detector malfunction	1							1	5	4	1			3	19
74-Unintentional system/detector operation	1		1	12	62	4		12	21	53	10		6	16	63
9-Special Incident								1							
Grand Total	4	107	13	543	442	13	63	27	572	440	23	21	22	656	509

Performance – Apparatus Workload

The workload of PFD apparatus during emergency responses is a factor in response time performance. The table below not only shows the workload of each apparatus, but also shows the frequency of when apparatus crosses over into another fire district for coverage. In the table below, Fire Districts 38 and 39 are within the City of Perrysburg while “District-Other” refers to auto and mutual aid incidents where PFD provided emergency services to another community. Due to renaming of some apparatus during the risk analysis period, some incident counts and percentages are very low. For example, T38 (Tower 38) was renamed to T39 (Tower 39) and Car 39 and Prevention 39 were renamed to CF39.

Apparatus	District-38		District-39		District-Other		Total Percentages	Total Incident Count
	Percentages	Incident Count	Percentages	Incident Count	Percentages	Incident Count		
M38	45.43%	3946	3.44%	299	1.31%	114	50.19%	4359
E39	12.07%	1048	34.17%	2968	1.21%	105	47.45%	4121
M39	7.00%	608	30.18%	2621	0.63%	55	37.81%	3284
E38	25.78%	2239	1.57%	136	0.62%	54	27.97%	2429
CAR 41	16.37%	1422	0.76%	66	0.10%	9	17.24%	1497
U38	8.73%	758	0.51%	44	0.28%	24	9.51%	826
T39	0.74%	64	1.50%	130	0.10%	9	2.34%	203
CF39	0.68%	59	0.56%	49	0.33%	29	1.58%	137
CF38	0.41%	36	0.15%	13	0.18%	16	0.75%	65
CAR 39	0.37%	32	0.01%	1	0.00%		0.38%	33
B38	0.06%	5	0.01%	1	0.12%	10	0.18%	16
M40	0.09%	8	0.07%	6	0.00%		0.16%	14
E40	0.08%	7	0.02%	2	0.00%		0.10%	9
T38	0.03%	3	0.02%	2	0.00%		0.06%	5
CAR 40	0.02%	2	0.02%	2	0.00%		0.05%	4
Prevention 39	0.03%	3	0.00%		0.00%		0.03%	3
POV	0.01%	1	0.00%		0.00%		0.01%	1
Grand Total	59.49%	5167	37.48%	3255	3.03%	263	100.00%	8685



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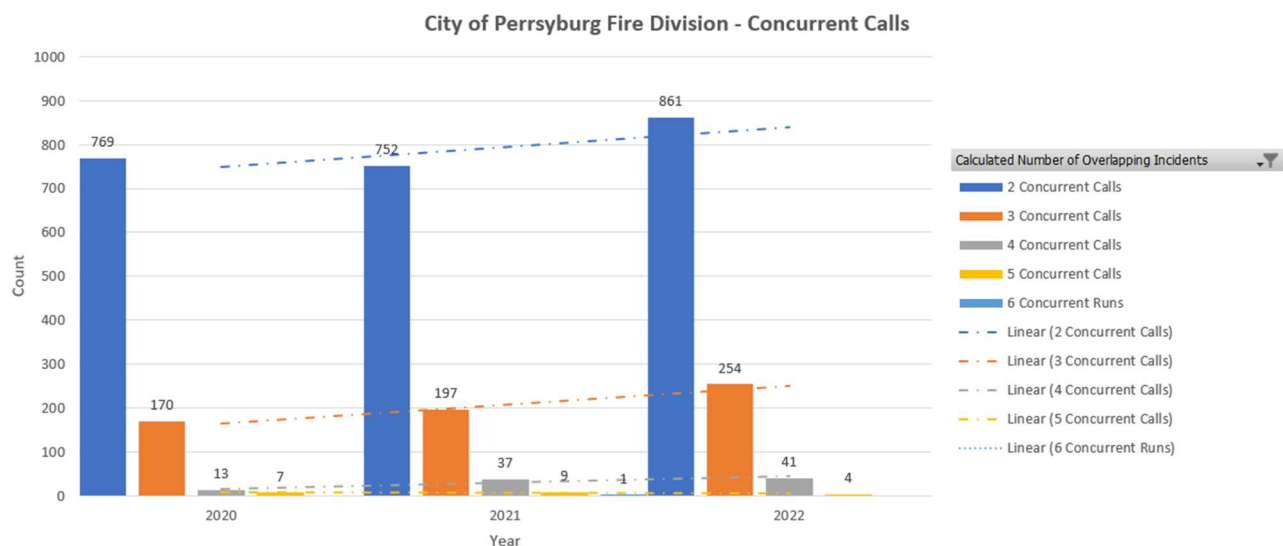
Performance – Concurrent Incidents

Overlapping incidents, also known as concurrent incidents, occur when multiple emergency incidents happen within a relatively short period of time. These situations pose unique challenges and risks for PFD, as they require effective management and allocation of resources to address multiple emergencies simultaneously. Understanding and managing the risks associated with concurrent incidents is crucial for maintaining the safety of responders, victims, and the community. Several risks associated with concurrent incidents include;

- **Resource Allocation:** Concurrent incidents strain the availability of resources. Ensuring that sufficient resources are allocated to each incident becomes challenging, potentially leading to delays in response or inadequate assistance.
- **Response Times:** Responding to multiple incidents concurrently can lead to longer response times, especially if the same resources are required for both incidents. Delays in response may impact the effectiveness of emergency interventions.
- **Risk Assessment:** Properly assessing risks at each incident becomes more challenging in concurrent situations. Prioritizing incidents based on severity and potential impact requires careful consideration to ensure the most critical situations receive attention first.
- **Responder Fatigue:** Responders dealing with concurrent incidents may experience increased fatigue and stress leading to improper decision-making and overall performance.
- **Communication:** Concurrent incidents can strain communication systems and resources. Effective communication is essential to coordinate response efforts, share critical information, and avoid misunderstandings.

The following table summarizes the PFD data for the number and percentage of concurrent incidents. Trend lines show an overall increase each year for concurrent calls.

Concurrent Incidents	0		1		2		3		4		5	
	Number of Incidents	Percentage	Number of Incidents	Percentage	Number of Incidents	Percentage	Number of Incidents	Percentage	Number of Incidents	Percentage	Number of Incidents	Percentage
2020	1744	64.52%	769	28.45%	170	6.29%	13	0.48%	7	0.26%		0.00%
2021	1936	66.03%	752	25.65%	197	6.72%	37	1.26%	9	0.31%	1	0.03%
2022	1889	61.95%	861	28.24%	254	8.33%	41	1.34%	4	0.13%		0.00%





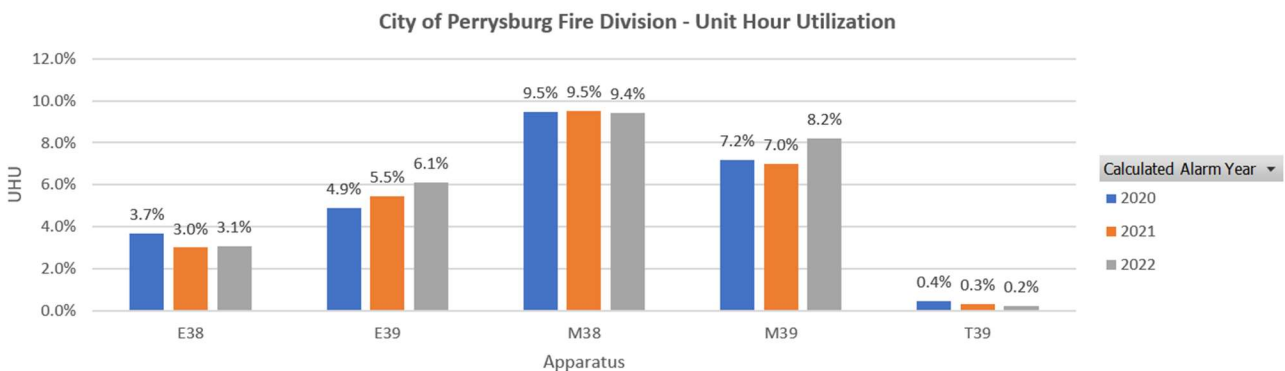
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Performance – Unit Hour Utilization (UHU)

Unit Hour Utilization (UHU) is a key performance metric used in the fire service to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of resources. UHU provides valuable insights into how well emergency response units are utilized during their operational hours. It is a measure of how actively a unit is engaged in responding to emergencies and providing service over a specific period of time. UHU rates are expressed as a percentage of the total time in a year. The larger the percentage number, the greater its utilization and the less available it is for assignment to subsequent calls for service. The following graph shows the UHU percentage of the total time in each accreditation year that PFD's primary response apparatus was committed to incidents in 2020 - 2022. Medic 38 and Medic 39 show the highest utilization rate for any primary apparatus. This is expected since over 80% of the total call volume is EMS related. Note that non-primary apparatus such as staff vehicles, utility vehicles, and specialty apparatus (boat, etc.) with very low utilization rates are purposely not shown. Studies indicate that UHU rates in the range of 25 to 30 percent can lead to personnel burnout issues and can negatively affect response performance. PFD is well below any thresholds established by various studies.





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Performance - Auto and Mutual Aid Responses

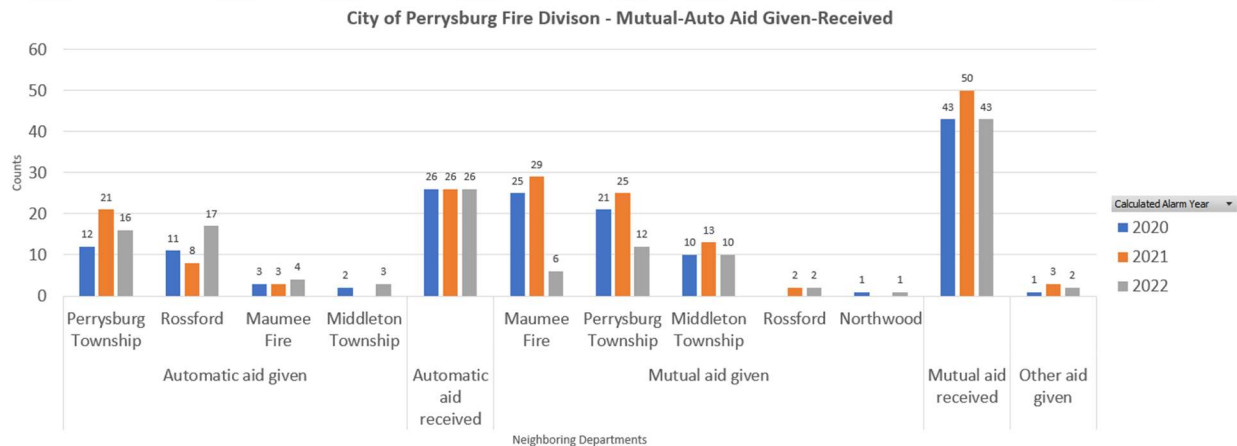
The City of Perrysburg is part of the Ohio Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC) which offers the ability to provide and receive aid from any political subdivision in the state. Federal and State resources such as the NTSB, FAA, and/or USCG can be contacted in the event of any major incident within the City of Perrysburg.

Auto Aid (Dispatched Automatically by Contractual Agreement)

PFD has Auto Aid contractual agreements with Perrysburg Township, Middleton Township, and City of Rossford for structure fires and water rescues. PFD shares Maumee River rescue responsibility with the City of Maumee and Perrysburg Township. All three departments jointly respond, via Auto Aid, to all river rescues. For larger scale river rescues, mutual aid from Toledo Fire and Rescue's dive team as well as the US Coast Guard will respond when called.

Mutual Aid (Request for Assistance)

PFD can request Mutual Aid (i.e., additional resources) from multiple neighboring fire departments for both EMS and Fire Related Services.





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Evaluation of Current Deployment and Performance

PFD is committed to a process of self-evaluation and continuous improvement. Data has been collected over the past three (3) year period and broken down to allow for a comprehensive review of the PFD's deployment and performance.

Life Safety

During the risk analysis period (2020-2022), PFD had no fire-related loss of life. In the same timeframe, there were no documented fire-related civilian injuries or deaths. PFD did log two firefighter related injuries in 2022. The injuries were related to two separate EMS calls and not fire related.

Fire Loss and Property Saved

The U.S. Fire Administration defines "Fire loss" as an estimation of the total loss to the structure and contents in terms of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimation of fire loss includes contents damaged by fire, smoke, water and overhaul. It does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

Fire loss and property saved metrics are important to track, as they provide a comprehensive picture of the PFD's impact on the community's safety and well-being. Decreasing fire loss and increasing property saved demonstrate the effectiveness of training, equipment, strategies, and overall emergency response capabilities. These metrics also help PFD demonstrate their value to the community and stakeholders by highlighting their contributions to reducing property damage and preserving lives.

	Property Loss	Property Saved	Content Loss	Content Saved
2020				
111-Building fire	\$640,000	\$306,000	\$232,025	\$118,000
113-Cooking fire, confined to container			\$1,500	
114-Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue			\$500	
131-Passenger vehicle fire	\$12,050	\$200	\$1,280	
132-Road freight or transport vehicle fire	\$1,000			
161-Outside storage fire	\$100			
162-Outside equipment fire	\$25			
2021				
111-Building fire	\$152,000	\$10,780	\$57,000	\$5,000
112-Fires in structure other than in a building			\$5,000	
113-Cooking fire, confined to container	\$700		\$1,000	
130-Mobile property (vehicle) fire, other	\$500			
131-Passenger vehicle fire	\$58,000		\$5,700	
132-Road freight or transport vehicle fire	\$600			
162-Outside equipment fire	\$1,000			
251-Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition	\$500			
2022				
111-Building fire	\$745,425	\$1,060,000	\$172,750	
113-Cooking fire, confined to container	\$500		\$11,350	\$90,000
131-Passenger vehicle fire	\$35,000		\$1,250	
132-Road freight or transport vehicle fire	\$51,000			
154-Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire			\$100	
162-Outside equipment fire			\$1,900	
163-Outside gas or vapor combustion explosion	\$15,000		\$1,000	
445-Arcing, shorted electrical equipment			\$5,000	
Grand Total	\$1,713,400	\$1,376,980	\$497,355	\$213,000





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Performance Objectives

Benchmarks and baselines refer to the standard measurements and reference points that PFD uses to assess performance, and track progress over time. These benchmarks and baselines help determine how effectively PFD is responding to emergencies, managing resources, and ensuring the safety of the community.

Percentile measurements for first-arriving unit response time analysis provide better measurement of performance than using averages of response times. The 90th percentile measurement means that 90% of responses were equal to or better than the performance identified, and that the other 10% can be attributed to data outliers. To provide a realistic 90th percentile measurement, PFD removed the following items from the response time performance metrics:

- Non-emergent incidents.
- Auto/mutual aid given.
- Any response times containing zeros or no values.
- NFIRS call types for service calls, good intent, severe weather, and special incidents.
- Administrative staff cars, fire marshal vehicle, and POV vehicles
- Outlier turnout times (times under 10th percentile and over 90th percentile), outlier travel times (times under 10th percentile and over 90th percentile), and outlier response times (times under 10th percentile and over 90th percentile).

Response performance is most visible to our community and therefore is monitored by PFD, especially when times are outside of PFD's benchmarks (goals). PFD defines response time components as:

- Call Processing: The amount of time between when a call is answered by the 911 operator and when resources are dispatched. Emergency calls are handled by several agencies depending on how the 911 call is placed.
 - Land Line 911 Calls – Whether the caller dials 911 or the dials the local Perrysburg emergency number from a land line, the call is received by Perrysburg Police Dispatchers who then dispatch PFD.
 - Cell phone 911 Calls – The City of Perrysburg is in Wood County, but also borders Lucas County. Depending on the cell tower connection when a 911 call is placed, the call will be picked up by either Wood County Sheriff Communications or Lucas County 911 Services.
 - If Wood County Sheriff Communications receives the call, they manually transfer the call to Perrysburg Police Dispatchers who then dispatch PFD.
 - If Lucas County 911 Services receives the call, they manually transfer the call to Perrysburg Police Dispatchers if they know where the call is to go, otherwise they manually transfer to the call to Wood County Sheriff Communications who in turn transfers the call to Perrysburg Police Dispatchers who then dispatch PFD.

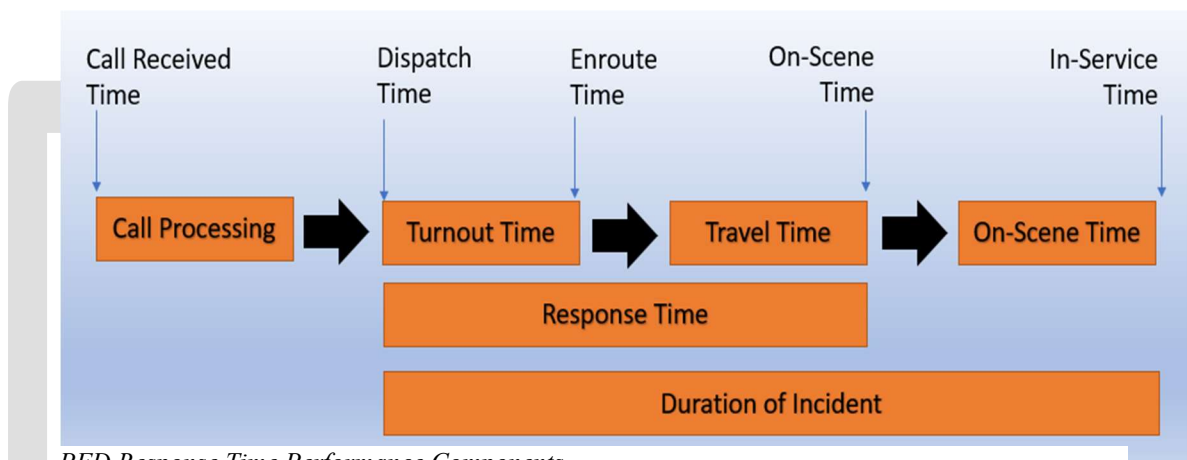


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- Turnout time: The interval between the activation of station alerting devices (i.e., dispatch time) and the time when the responding crew is aboard the apparatus, the apparatus officer signals enroute to the dispatch center.
- Travel Time: The interval at which the responding apparatus signals enroute to the dispatch center to the time when responding apparatus signals the dispatch center of their arrival.
- Response Time: The interval between the activation of station alerting devices (i.e., dispatch time) and the time when responding apparatus signals the dispatch center of their arrival.
- Duration of Incident: The interval between dispatch time and in-service time. Duration times are captured for not only each apparatus but for the entire incident.



PFD Response Time Performance Components

Turnout times, travel times and response times are all based on the dispatch time for the incident. Although dispatch time should be applied at the incident level for all apparatus, PFD's current Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, managed by the Perrysburg Police Division, does not support that ability and therefore dispatch times for each apparatus unfortunately will vary. The existing CAD system applies a dispatch time to each apparatus when that apparatus responding to the incident is added to the CAD system by the CAD operator. As a result, and for response time metrics provided, the dispatch time for all apparatus responding to an incident are programmatically adjusted to use the dispatch time of the first apparatus enroute to the incident. PFD accepts this issue as a gap and will be addressing this gap with the new CAD system targeted for implementation in late 2024 or 2025.



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Definition - Distribution (First-Due) and Concentration (Effective Response Force-ERF)

- Distribution (First Due) - In the context of firefighting and emergency response, "Distribution (First Due)" refers to the allocation and deployment of fire apparatus and personnel when the first unit arrives at the scene. The goal of effective distribution is to manage the incident, establish a safe perimeter, and initiate appropriate actions to mitigate the emergency quickly and efficiently prior to concentration (ERF). The distribution (first due) phase of an incident sets the foundation for the entire emergency response operation, influencing subsequent actions and resource allocation as additional units arrive at the scene. First unit turnout, first unit travel time, and first unit response are the PFD terminologies for the response times of the first due responding apparatus.
- Concentration (ERF) – Refers to the gathering and deployment of firefighting and emergency response resources to effectively continue management and control of an incident that was initially established by the distribution (first due) allocation. The goal of concentration (ERF) is to ensure that an appropriate and well-equipped response force is on scene to effectively mitigate the emergency, minimize property loss, and protect lives. The ERF is specific to each individual type of incident, as are the critical tasks that must be performed. Through internal staffing and auto-aid agreements, PFD can anticipate meeting ERF with the deployment of apparatus and personnel resources at Fire, EMS, Technical Rescues, and Hazardous Condition Events incidents. PFD assumes that all auto-aid response units are available.



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Benchmark (Targets) – Service Levels

Benchmarking refers to the process of establishing target responses for different emergency responses. These benchmarks or targets will help assess the efficiency, effectiveness, and safety of emergency response operations while minimizing risks to responders and the public.

PFD uses NPFA 1710 as a guide for distribution (first-due) response times and distribution (ERF) response time. The only difference between PFD's benchmarks and NPFA 1710 is the one (1) minute (30) thirty second first-due turnout time for fire related calls, technical rescues, and hazardous events. This difference is due to the PFD cross staffing model, which includes having to move gear physically between apparatus based on the incident.

PFD leverages the well-known concept of concentration (effective response force-ERF). ERF is used to ensure that there is an appropriate and effective number of personnel and resources (apparatus) responding to various types of incidents. The goal of an ERF is to provide an efficient and timely response that can effectively mitigate emergencies, save lives, and protect property.

Distribution (First-Due) and Concentration Benchmarks (ERF) - The charts in this section show PFD's benchmarks for distribution and concentration based on the risk level of the call. Although PFD has established benchmarks for low-risk calls, PFD defines low-risk calls as non-emergent and will not track baselines (actuals) for these calls. PFD strives to respond quickly and safely to all calls, but emergent calls will always take precedence over low-risk non-emergent calls. PFD will use the same response time benchmarks for Fire & Related, Technical Rescue and Hazardous Events while EMS response time benchmarks use separate metrics.

Call Processing Service Levels Exclusion - PFD does not have direct control over dispatch as the City of Perry'sburg Police Division handles all call processing and dispatching. Although PFD is keenly interested in being dispatched as quickly as possible after a call is received, PFD will not establish benchmarks and baselines for call processing times.



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Benchmarks (Targets) Service Levels (First Due) – Fire & Related for all Risk Levels

For 90% percentile of Fire & Related, the first due response time benchmark, from dispatch to arrival, staffed at minimum with one (1) officer and two (2) firefighters on an Engine or Tower is highlighted in the chart below for each risk level. The first due shall be capable of providing the initial size-up, initiate command, and begin operations. All first due operations will be completed in alignment with PFD's standard operating guidelines while providing for the safety of firefighters and the public.

Benchmark (Targets) – Fire & Related							
First due fire apparatus units for Fire & Related incidents will be staffed with three PFD members fully trained at the Firefighter II level.							
Risk	Alarm Type	Distribution (First Due)			Concentration (ERF)		Criteria for Alarm
		First Turnout 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Total Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	
Low	Duty	01:30	04:00	05:30	08:00	08:00	Non-Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., public service assistance, smoke/odor check)
Moderate	Duty	01:30	04:00	06:30	06:00	08:00	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., car fires, trash/rubbish fires, vehicle accidents, extrications)
High	General	01:30	04:00	06:30	07:00	08:00	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes + Auto-Aid Response (e.g., residential structure fires, water rescues)
Special	General	01:30	04:00	05:30	06:00	07:00	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., multi-family residences, commercial and industrial fires) + Higher Risk Locations (e.g., Schools, Hospitals, Senior Care/Living, and High Rises) + Auto Aid Response/Mutual Aid Request.

Benchmarks (Targets) Service Levels (First Due) - Technical Rescue for all Risk Levels

For 90% percentile of Technical Rescue, the first due response time benchmark, from dispatch to arrival, staffed at minimum with one (1) officer and two (2) firefighters on a either an Engine or Medic Unit is highlighted in the chart below for each risk level. The first due shall be capable of providing the initial size-up, initiate command, and begin operations. All first due operations will be completed in alignment with PFD's standard operating guidelines while providing for the safety of firefighters and the public.

Benchmark (Targets) – Technical Rescue							
First due fire apparatus units for Technical Rescues will be staffed with three PFD members fully trained at the Firefighter II level.							
Risk	Alarm Type	Distribution (First Due)			Concentration (ERF)		Criteria for Alarm
		First Turnout 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Total Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	
Low	Duty	01:30	04:00	05:30	08:00	08:00	Non-Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., public service assistance, smoke/odor check)
Moderate	Duty	01:30	04:00	05:30	08:00	08:00	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., car fires, trash/rubbish fires, vehicle accidents, extrications)
High	General	01:30	04:00	05:30	10:10	10:10	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes + Auto-Aid Response (e.g., residential structure fires, water rescues)
Special	General	01:30	04:00	05:30	10:10	10:10	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., multi-family residences, commercial and industrial fires) + Higher Risk Locations (e.g., Schools, Hospitals, Senior Care/Living, and High Rises) + Auto Aid Response/Mutual Aid Request.





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Benchmarks (Targets) Service Levels (First Due) – Hazardous Condition Events for all Risk Levels

For 90% percentile of Hazardous Condition Events, the first due response time benchmark, from dispatch to arrival, staffed at minimum with one (1) officer and two (2) firefighters on a either an Engine or Medic Unit is highlighted in the chart below for each risk level. The first due shall be capable of providing the initial size-up, initiate command, and begin operations. All first due operations will be completed in alignment with PFD's standard operating guidelines while providing for the safety of firefighters and the public.

Benchmark (Targets) – Hazardous Condition Events							
First due fire apparatus units for Hazardous Event incidents will be staffed with three PFD members fully trained at the Firefighter II level.							
Risk	Alarm Type	Distribution (First Due)			Concentration (ERF)		Criteria for Alarm
		First Turnout 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Total Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	
Low	Duty	01:30	04:00	05:30	08:00	08:00	Non-Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., public service assistance, smoke/odor check)
Moderate	Duty	01:30	04:00	05:30	06:00	08:00	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., car fires, trash/rubbish fires, vehicle accidents, extractions)
High	General	01:30	04:00	05:30	06:00	08:00	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes + Auto-Aid Response (e.g., residential structure fires, water rescues)
Special	General	01:30	04:00	05:30	08:00	10:10	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., multi-family residences, commercial and industrial fires) + Higher Risk Locations (e.g., Schools, Hospitals, Senior Care/Living, and High Rises) + Auto Aid Response/Mutual Aid Request.

Benchmarks (Targets) Service Levels (First Due) – EMS for all Risk Levels

For 90% percentile of EMS, the first due response time benchmark, from dispatch to arrival, staffed at minimum with two (2) paramedics on an EMS unit is highlighted in the chart below for each risk level. The first due shall be capable of providing the initial size-up, initiate command, ensure scene safety, and begin patient treatment. All first due operations will be completed in alignment with PFD's standard operating guidelines while providing for the safety of paramedics and the public.

Benchmark (Targets) – EMS							
First due EMS Medic Units for EMS incidents will be staffed with two PFD members fully trained at the Paramedic level.							
Risk	Alarm Type	Distribution (First Due)			Concentration (ERF)		Criteria for Alarm
		First Turnout 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Total Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	
Low	Duty	01:00	04:00	05:00	08:00	08:00	Non-Emergent Calls, EMS & Related NFIRS (e.g., lift assists)
Moderate	Duty	01:00	04:00	06:04	05:00	08:00	Emergent Calls, EMS & Related NFIRS (e.g., falls, broken bones, diabetic emergencies, strokes, chest pains, allergic reactions, respiratory distress calls)
High	Duty	01:00	04:00	07:00	05:30	10:10	Emergent Calls, EMS & Related NFIRS, Incident Apparatus Count is Greater than Moderate Risk ERF Apparatus Count (e.g., cardiac arrest)
Special	General	01:00	04:00	07:00	06:00	10:10	Emergent Calls, EMS & Related NFIRS + Higher Risk Calls (e.g., Mass Casualty, etc.)





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Benchmarks (Targets) Service Levels (ERF) – Fire & Related, Technical Rescue, and Hazardous Condition Events for all Risk Levels

For 90% percentile of Fire, Technical Rescues, and Hazardous Condition Events, the total response time benchmark, from dispatch to arrival of the ERF will be staffed based on the risk level of the incident. The following charts reflect PFD's minimum ERF benchmark response times, staffing and resource models for Fire, Technical Rescues, and Hazardous Event. The ERF personnel and apparatus numbers include auto-aid when invoked for general alarm incidents. The ERF shall be capable of providing the initial size-up, initiate command, initiate sector-commands, request additional resources as needed, establishing water supply, advancing lines, forcible entry, search and rescue, rescue of victims, ventilation, and overall property protection. All ERF operations will be completed in alignment with PFD's standard operating guidelines while providing for the safety of firefighters and the public.

Fire, Technical Rescues, and Hazardous Events ERF Benchmark Response Times Charts:

Benchmark (Targets) – Fire & Related							
First due fire apparatus units for Fire & Related incidents will be staffed with three PFD members fully trained at the Firefighter II level.							
Risk	Alarm Type	Distribution (First Due)			Concentration (ERF)		Criteria for Alarm
		First Turnout 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Total Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	
Low	Duty	01:30	04:00	05:30	08:00	08:00	Non-Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., public service assistance, smoke/odor check)
Moderate	Duty	01:30	04:00	06:30	06:00	08:00	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., car fires, trash/rubbish fires, vehicle accidents, extrications)
High	General	01:30	04:00	06:30	07:00	08:00	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes + Auto-Aid Response (e.g., residential structure fires, water rescues)
Special	General	01:30	04:00	05:30	06:00	07:00	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., multi-family residences, commercial and industrial fires) + Higher Risk Locations (e.g., Schools, Hospitals, Senior Care/Living, and High Rises) + Auto Aid Response/Mutual Aid Request.



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Benchmark (Targets) – Technical Rescue							
First due fire apparatus units for Technical Rescues will be staffed with three PFD members fully trained at the Firefighter II level.							
Risk	Alarm Type	Distribution (First Due)			Concentration (ERF)		Criteria for Alarm
		First Turnout 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Total Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	
Low	Duty	01:30	04:00	05:30	08:00	08:00	Non-Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., public service assistance, smoke/odor check)
Moderate	Duty	01:30	04:00	05:30	08:00	08:00	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., car fires, trash/rubbish fires, vehicle accidents, extrications)
High	General	01:30	04:00	05:30	10:10	10:10	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes + Auto-Aid Response (e.g., residential structure fires, water rescues)
Special	General	01:30	04:00	05:30	10:10	10:10	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., multi-family residences, commercial and industrial fires) + Higher Risk Locations (e.g., Schools, Hospitals, Senior Care/Living, and High Rises) + Auto Aid Response/Mutual Aid Request.

Benchmark (Targets) – Hazardous Condition Events							
First due fire apparatus units for Hazardous Event incidents will be staffed with three PFD members fully trained at the Firefighter II level.							
Risk	Alarm Type	Distribution (First Due)			Concentration (ERF)		Criteria for Alarm
		First Turnout 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Total Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	
Low	Duty	01:30	04:00	05:30	08:00	08:00	Non-Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., public service assistance, smoke/odor check)
Moderate	Duty	01:30	04:00	05:30	06:00	08:00	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., car fires, trash/rubbish fires, vehicle accidents, extrications)
High	General	01:30	04:00	05:30	06:00	08:00	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes + Auto-Aid Response (e.g., residential structure fires, water rescues)
Special	General	01:30	04:00	05:30	08:00	10:10	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., multi-family residences, commercial and industrial fires) + Higher Risk Locations (e.g., Schools, Hospitals, Senior Care/Living, and High Rises) + Auto Aid Response/Mutual Aid Request.





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PFD has established ERF Benchmark Charts for Staffing and Apparatus for the following Core Program Areas; Fire, Technical Rescues, and Hazardous Condition Events:

Fire (Table:ERFFIRE) NFIRS Codes 100, 200, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900			
Risk Levels	Incident Criteria	ERF Personnel Column3	ERF Apparatus Column4
Low	Duty Alarms, Non-Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., public service assistance, smoke/odor check)	3	1
Moderate	Duty Alarms, Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., car fires, trash/rubbish fires)	3	1
High	General Alarms, Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., residential structure fires)	16	7
	Auto Aid Response		
Special	General Alarms, Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS + Higher Risk Locations (e.g. Schools, Hospitals, Senior Care/Living, and High Rises)	18	8
	Auto Aid Response/Mutual Aid Request		
*Additional equipment & manpower requested per Mutual Aid Requests			

Technical Rescue (Table:ERFTR) NFIRS Codes 300 Series Excluding EMS NFIRS Codes			
Risk Levels	Incident Criteria	ERF Personnel Column3	ERF Apparatus Column4
Low	Duty Alarms, Technical Rescue & Related NFIRS Codes, Non-Emergent Calls (e.g., stuck in elevator)	3	1
Moderate	Duty Alarms, Technical Rescue & Related NFIRS Codes + Emergent Calls (e.g., vehicle extrication, search for lost person)	4	2
High	General Alarms, Technical Rescue & Related NFIRS Codes + Emergent Calls (e.g., water & related rescues)	16	8
	Auto Aid Response (Water & Related Rescues) / Mutual Aid Requests on all other Technical Rescue NFIRS Codes		
Special	General Alarms, Technical Rescue & Related NFIRS Codes + Emergent Calls + Higher Risk Rescues (e.g. High Angle Rescue, Confined Space)	16	8
	Auto Aid Response/Mutual Aid Request		
*Additional equipment & manpower requested per Mutual Aid Requests			

Hazardous Condition Events (Table:ERFHZ) NFIRS Codes 400			
Risk Levels	Incident Criteria	ERF Personnel Column3	ERF Apparatus Column4
Low	Duty Alarms, Hazardous Condition Events & Related NFIRS Codes, Non-Emergent Calls (e.g., carbon monoxide check)	3	1
Moderate	Duty Alarms, Hazardous Condition Events & Related NFIRS Codes + Emergent Calls (e.g., CO w/sickness, small leaks or spills of fuels, oil, or antifreeze)	4	2
High	General Alarms, Hazardous Condition Events & Related NFIRS Codes + Emergent Calls (e.g., large leaks or spills of larger propane tanks, fuel oil tanks)	10	4
	Mutual Aid Request		
Special	General Alarms, Hazardous Condition Events & Related NFIRS Codes + Emergent Calls + Higher Risk (e.g. High Pressure Gas Line, Large Fuel Spill)	11	5
	Mutual Aid Request		
*Additional equipment & manpower requested per Mutual Aid Requests			



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Benchmarks (Targets) Service Levels (ERF) - EMS for all Risk Levels

For 90% of EMS, the total response time benchmark, from dispatch to arrival of the ERF will be staffed based on the risk level of the incident. The following charts reflect PFD's minimum ERF staffing and resource models for EMS. The ERF personnel and apparatus numbers include auto-aid when invoked for general alarm incidents. The EMS ERF shall be capable of incident size-up, establishing command, scene safety, initiating patient treatment, requesting additional resources, and preparing patients for transport. All ERF operations will be completed in alignment with PFD's standard operating guidelines while providing for the safety of paramedics and the public.

EMS ERF Benchmark Response Times Chart:

Benchmark (Targets) – EMS							
First due EMS Medic Units for EMS incidents will be staffed with two PFD members fully trained at the Paramedic level.							
Risk	Alarm Type	Distribution (First Due)			Concentration (ERF)		Criteria for Alarm
		First Turnout 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	First Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Travel Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	ERF Total Response Time 90th Percentile (mm:ss)	
Low	Duty	01:00	04:00	05:00	08:00	08:00	Non-Emergent Calls, EMS & Related NFIRS (e.g., lift assists)
Moderate	Duty	01:00	04:00	06:04	05:00	08:00	Emergent Calls, EMS & Related NFIRS (e.g., falls, broken bones, diabetic emergencies, strokes, chest pains, allergic reactions, respiratory distress calls)
High	Duty	01:00	04:00	07:00	05:30	10:10	Emergent Calls, EMS & Related NFIRS, Incident Apparatus Count is Greater than Moderate Risk ERF Apparatus Count (e.g., cardiac arrest)
Special	General	01:00	04:00	07:00	06:00	10:10	Emergent Calls, EMS & Related NFIRS + Higher Risk Calls (e.g., Mass Causality, etc.)

PFD has established ERF Benchmark Chart for Staffing and Apparatus for EMS.

EMS (Table: ERFEMS)			
NFIRS Codes 300, 311, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324			
Risk Levels	Incident Criteria	ERF Personnel Column3	ERF Apparatus Column4
Low	Duty Alarms, EMS & Related NFIRS, Non-Emergent Calls (e.g., lift assists)	3	2
Moderate	Duty Alarms, EMS & Related NFIRS, Emergent Calls (e.g., falls, broken bones, diabetic emergencies, strokes, chest pains, allergic reactions, respiratory distress calls)	4	2
High	Duty Alarms, EMS & Related NFIRS, Incident Apparatus Count is Greater than Moderate Risk ERF Apparatus Count, Emergent Calls (e.g., cardiac arrest)	7	3
Special	Mutual Aid Requests		
	General Alarms, EMS & Related NFIRS, Emergent Calls, + Higher Risk Calls (e.g. Mass Causality, etc.)	8	5
	Auto Aid Response/Mutual Aid Request		
*Additional equipment & manpower requested per Mutual Aid Requests			





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Baselines (Actuals) – Fire & Related, EMS, Technical Rescue, and Hazardous Condition Events

Baseline (actual) response times reflect the efficiency and effectiveness of emergency services in our community. These response times represent the crucial moments between when an emergency call is received and when firefighters or EMS personnel arrive at the scene.

Achieving optimal response times is essential because it can significantly impact the outcomes of emergency situations. In the case of fires, a rapid response is essential to prevent the spread of flames, limit property damage, and most importantly, save lives. For EMS, quick response times can be a matter of life or death, especially in medical emergencies where seconds count. PFD diligently works to establish and meet response time targets to ensure the safety and well-being of our community.

Baseline (Actuals) – ERF Personnel and ERF Apparatus

The following two (2) tables show baselines (actuals) of how PFD met (Yes) or did not meet (No) ERF for personnel and apparatus. Overall, PFD had a higher percentage of meeting ERF for moderate risk level incidents. This can be attributed to moderate risk level incidents being handled by the on-duty staff. PFD had a much lower percentage of not meeting ERF for higher risk incidents. This can be attributed to the lack of tracking auto-aid responders (addressed in 2023), and a low attendance for full-time personnel call back on general alarms. See the section “Performance - Concurrent Incidents” earlier in this document for the data on concurrent calls.

ERF-Personnel – Low-risk (non-Emergent) baselines are not tracked. The percentages in the table are calculated against the total number of runs for each Core Program Area/risk level (i.e. row totals).

	Yes		No	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Fire				
Moderate	655	86.30%	104	13.70%
High	11	16.18%	57	83.82%
Special	1	20.00%	4	80.00%
EMS				
Moderate	5457	89.74%	624	10.26%
High	212	29.86%	498	70.14%
Special	7	25.00%	21	75.00%
Technical Rescue				
Moderate	5	100.00%		0.00%
High		0.00%	5	100.00%
Hazardous Condition				
Moderate	34	82.93%	7	17.07%
High	5	45.45%	6	54.55%

Personnel ERF Met (Yes/No)

ERF-Apparatus – Low-risk (non-Emergent) baselines are not tracked. The percentages in the table are calculated against the total number of runs for each Core Program Area/risk level (i.e. row totals).

	Yes		No	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Fire				
Moderate	759	100.00%		0.00%
High	2	2.94%	66	97.06%
Special	1	20.00%	4	80.00%
EMS				
Moderate	5776	94.98%	305	5.02%
High	710	100.00%		0.00%
Special		0.00%	28	100.00%
Technical Rescue				
Moderate	5	100.00%		0.00%
High	1	20.00%	4	80.00%
Hazardous Condition				
Moderate	26	63.41%	15	36.59%
High	6	54.55%	5	45.45%

Apparatus ERF Met (Yes/No)





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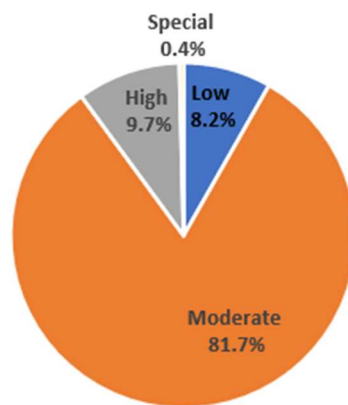


Baseline (Actuals) – Count/Percentages by Risk Level and Core Program Area

The pie chart below shows the percentage breakdown of incidents, by incident risk level, for the risk analysis period (2020-2022). Quick analysis:

- 81.7% of call volume falls into the “moderate” risk level incidents which are primarily EMS related and handled by the duty staff.
- Low-Risk (non-emergent) calls represent a low percentage (less than 10%) of the overall call volume for the three (3) year risk analysis period. PFD does respond in a safe and timely manner to low-risk calls, but emergent calls will always take precedence.

**Perrysburg Fire Division
2020-2022 Incident Risk Level Percentages**



The table below shows the make-up (details) of the pie chart (above). All percentages are based on the total number of incidents for the three-year risk analysis period.

	Low		Moderate		High		Special	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
2020								
Fire	131	1.51%	270	3.11%	18	0.21%		0.00%
EMS	71	0.82%	2023	23.29%	139	1.60%	1	0.01%
Technical Rescue		0.00%	7	0.08%	2	0.02%		0.00%
Hazardous Condition	18	0.21%	18	0.21%	5	0.06%		0.00%
2021								
Fire	173	1.99%	292	3.36%	20	0.23%	3	0.03%
EMS	78	0.90%	2197	25.30%	124	1.43%	1	0.01%
Technical Rescue	1	0.01%	4	0.05%	1	0.01%		0.00%
Hazardous Condition	22	0.25%	15	0.17%	1	0.01%		0.00%
2022								
Fire	127	1.46%	306	3.52%	63	0.73%	2	0.02%
EMS	70	0.81%	1944	22.38%	458	5.27%	27	0.31%
Technical Rescue	3	0.03%	4	0.05%	5	0.06%		0.00%
Hazardous Condition	21	0.24%	15	0.17%	5	0.06%		0.00%
Grand Total	715	8.23%	7095	81.69%	841	9.68%	34	0.39%

Incident Risk Level Counts and Percentages





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Response Time Baseline (Actuals) Methodology

Data

All data will be analyzed to the 90th percentile. Data was exported from PFD's cloud based ESO System into MS Excel for all calculations.

Call Processing

Call processing for 911 mobile phone calls is handled either by Wood County Sheriff Communications or Lucas County 911 Services, depending on what cell tower the mobile phone is connected to. Wood County and Lucas County (if Lucas County knows the call goes to Perrysburg) will contact Perrysburg Police Division who handles dispatching for PFD. Land Line emergency calls go directly to Perrysburg Police Division. Since PFD does not receive call processing times from any agencies and does not save/store call processing times within PFD's ESO System, all baseline (actuals) response time charts will show the call processing times as "N/A" and call processing times will not be included in any response time calculations. Perrysburg Police Division will be implementing a new CAD system in late 2024 or 2025 and then will be working with the other call centers to address our call processing issues.

ERF for Auto-Aid / Mutual Aid Incidents

Prior to 2023, Perrysburg Police Division, who handles all dispatching and incident communications, did not track nor request from neighboring agencies their dispatch time, enroute times, arrival times, in-service times and a count of personnel on each apparatus. As a result, the total response time baselines (actuals) do not include auto-aid/mutual-aid times. Through the accreditation process, PFD recognizes this as a major gap for calculating response times and ERF. PFD corrected this issue in late 2023 and now includes personnel, apparatus, and response times from our neighboring agencies in our ESO System.

Low-Risk Incidents

PFD categorizes all low-risk incidents as non-emergent. Since these incidents are considered non-emergent, PFD does not track response time performance and ERF for low-risk calls. Therefore, these calls will not be included in baselines (actuals) within this CRA/SOC document. PFD does strive to respond to all low risk calls in a quick and safe timeframe, but emergent calls will always take precedence.

Distribution First Due Counts

The "Distribution First Due" count ($n = \text{count}$) in the response time charts on the following pages is not exact due to the way the Officer of the first enroute and first arriving apparatus communicated to the dispatchers. Prior late 2022, the Officer on the first apparatus enroute to an incident would communicate to the dispatcher that all apparatus were enroute even if the other apparatus had not left the station yet. Similarly, this same process happened again when the first arriving apparatus would communicate to the dispatcher that all apparatus



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were on scene when in fact some apparatuses were still traveling to the scene. As a result, the enroute times and arrival times for all apparatus were identical down to the seconds causing the distribution first-due count to be higher than it should be and also making it impossible to know which apparatus responding to the incident was considered the first due apparatus. Through the accreditation process, PFD recognized this issue and corrected it in late 2022.

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Response Time Baselines – Fire Suppression – Moderate Risk

The following times represent the baseline (actuals) 90th percentile response time performance for distribution first-due apparatus and the concentration ERF for PFD's response districts for moderate risk fire suppression calls for service.

Core Program Area – Fire (Criteria)		
Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
Moderate	Duty	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., car fires, trash/rubbish fires)

Call Volume	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
	District-38	District-39	District-38	District-39
Moderate				
Fire	142	88	127	108
			153	141
				759

Moderate Risk Fire Suppression 90th Percentile Performance			District 38			District 39			Entire Jurisdiction			PFD Benchmark Goal at 90th Percentile
			2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	
Call Processing	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	02:33	02:36	02:34	02:24	02:21	02:41	02:26	02:34	02:37	01:30
Travel Time	Distribution First- Due	Urban	04:18	04:19	04:21	04:41	04:32	04:30	04:26	04:22	04:27	04:00
	Concentration ERF	Urban	05:56	06:04	06:11	06:09	05:52	05:27	06:03	06:02	05:45	06:00
Total Response Time (1)	Distribution First- Due (2)	Urban	06:30	06:23	06:31	06:13	06:14	06:26	06:17	06:15	06:30	06:30
	Concentration ERF (3)	Urban	07:56	07:40	07:52	07:26	07:52	08:02	07:48	07:44	08:00	08:00

(1) Total Response Time" does not include Call Processing Times and Auto Aid/Mutual Aid Times

(2) "Distribution First Due" is Count of 1st Due Not Canceled

(3) "Distribution First Due" Count is high due to multiple apparatus on same incident had identical enroute and arrival times down to seconds. This was due to one of the apparatus placing all the enroute apparatus enroute and on scene at the same time. This was corrected in late 2022 by having each apparatus communicate their status.

(3) "Concentration ERF" is when ERF is Met and No Units were Canceled.



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Response Time Baselines – Fire Suppression – High Risk

The following times represent the baseline (actuals) 90th percentile response time performance for distribution first-due apparatus and the concentration ERF for PFD's response districts for high-risk fire suppression calls for service.

Core Program Area - Fire		
Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
High	General	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS Codes + Auto-Aid Response (e.g., residential structure fires)

Call Volume							
	2020		2021		2022		Grand Total
	District-38	District-39	District-38	District-39	District-38	District-39	
High							
Fire	11	7	11	9	16	14	68

High Risk Fire Suppression 90th Percentile Performance			District 38			District 39			Entire Jurisdiction			PFD Benchmark Goal at 90th Percentile
			2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	
Call Processing	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	01:57	02:43	02:19	02:04	01:37	02:35	02:08	02:43	02:37	01:30
Travel Time	Distribution First-Due	Urban	04:00	03:47	04:39	03:50	03:36	04:20	03:59	04:12	04:41	04:00
	Concentration ERF	Urban	05:33	06:58	06:52	05:20	06:12	06:43	05:37	06:36	06:51	07:00
Total Response Time (1)	Distribution First-Due (2)	Urban	06:35	06:18	06:22	04:43	03:45	04:51	06:26	06:04	06:16	06:30
									n=18	n=20	n=29	
	Concentration ERF (3)	Urban	07:51	08:30	07:43	08:21	08:06	08:03	07:55	08:27	07:58	08:00
									n=4	n=5	n=2	

(1) Total Response Time" does not include Call Processing Times and Auto Aid/Mutual Aid Times

(2) "Distribution First Due" is Count of 1st Due Not Canceled

(2) "Distribution First Due" Count is high due to multiple apparatus on same incident had identical enroute and arrival times down to seconds. This was due to one of the apparatus placing all the enroute apparatus enroute and on scene at the same time. This was corrected in late 2022 by having each apparatus communicate their status.

(3) "Concentration ERF" is when ERF is Met and No Units were Canceled.



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Response Time Baselines – Fire Suppression – Special Risk

The following times represent the baseline (actuals) 90th percentile response time performance for distribution first-due apparatus and the concentration ERF for PFD's entire response district for special-risk Fire Suppression calls for service.

The highlighted times below (light blue) in 2020 were the result of zero (0) special-risk fire suppression incidents that year.

The highlighted first-due turnout time (light blue) below in 2021 was the result of three (3) special-risk fire suppression incidents that year (reports #110, #983 and #1853). The first-due turnout times were considered outliers and therefore dropped from the calculations.

Core Program Area - Fire		
Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
Special	General	Emergent Calls, Fire & Related NFIRS (e.g., multi-family residences, commercial and industrial fires) + Higher Risk Locations (e.g., Schools, Hospitals, Senior Care/Living, and High Rises) + Auto Aid Response/Mutual Aid Request.

Call Volume	2021	2022	Grand Total
	District-38	District-39	District-38
Special			
Fire	1	2	2

Special Risk Fire Suppression 90th Percentile Performance			District 38			District 39			Entire Jurisdiction			PFD Benchmark Goal at 90th Percentile
			2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	
Call Processing	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	00:00	00:00	02:14	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	02:14	01:30
Travel Time	Distribution First-Due	Urban	00:00	01:57	03:32	00:00	03:41	00:00	00:00	03:31	03:32	04:00
	Concentration ERF	Urban	00:00	00:00	05:27	00:00	06:21	00:00	00:00	06:21	05:27	06:00
Total Response Time (1)	Distribution First-Due (2)	Urban	00:00	00:00	05:46	00:00	05:34	00:00	00:00	05:34	05:46	05:30
									n=0	n=3	n=2	
	Concentration ERF (3)	Urban	00:00	00:00	05:46	00:00	06:54	00:00	00:00	06:54	05:46	07:00
									n=0	n=1	n=2	

(1) Total Response Time" does not include Call Processing Times and Auto Aid/Mutual Aid Times

(2) "Distribution First Due" is Count of 1st Due Not Canceled

(2) "Distribution First Due" Count is high due to multiple apparatus on same incident had identical enroute and arrival times down to seconds. This was due to one of the apparatus placing all the enroute apparatus enroute and on scene at the same time. This was corrected in late 2022 by having each apparatus communicate their status.

(3) "Concentration ERF" is when ERF is Met and No Units were Canceled.





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Response Time Baselines – Technical Rescue - Moderate Risk

The following times represent the baseline (actuals) 90th percentile response time performance for distribution first-due apparatus and the concentration ERF for PFD's entire response district for moderate-risk Technical Rescue calls for service.

The highlighted first-due turnout times below (yellow) were the result of one (1) moderate-risk technical rescue incident in 2020 (reports #1083), one (1) moderate-risk technical rescue incident in 2021 (reports #1040). The first-due turnout times in both years were considered outliers and therefore dropped from the calculations, which negatively affects the turnout time results.

Core Program Area – Technical Rescue		
Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
Moderate	Duty	Emergent Calls, Technical Rescue & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., vehicle extrication, search for lost person)

Call Volume					
	2020	2021	2022		Grand Total
	District-38	District-39	District-38	District-39	
Moderate					
Technical Rescue	1	1	2	1	5

Moderate Risk Technical Rescue 90th Percentile Performance			District 38			District 39			Entire Jurisdiction			PFD Benchmark Goal at 90th Percentile
			2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	
Call Processing	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	00:51	00:00	02:17	00:00	00:17	00:22	00:51	00:17	02:04	01:30
Travel Time	Distribution First- Due	Urban	01:42	00:00	03:09	00:00	01:15	02:59	01:42	01:15	03:11	04:00
	Concentration ERF	Urban	02:11	00:00	04:19	00:00	01:15	02:57	02:11	01:15	04:00	08:00
Total Response Time (1)	Distribution First- Due (2)	Urban	02:33	00:00	04:45	00:00	01:30	03:21	02:33	01:30	04:37	05:30
									n=1	n=1	n=3	
	Concentration ERF (3)	Urban	06:12	00:00	05:09	00:00	01:30	03:24	06:12	01:30	05:05	08:00
									n=1	n=1	n=3	

(1) Total Response Time" does not include Call Processing Times and Auto Aid/Mutual Aid Times

(2) "Distribution First Due" is Count of 1st Due Not Canceled

(2) "Distribution First Due" Count is high due to multiple apparatus on same incident had identical enroute and arrival times down to seconds. This was due to one of the apparatus placing all the enroute apparatus enroute and on scene at the same time. This was corrected in late 2022 by having each apparatus communicate their status.

(3) "Concentration ERF" is when ERF is Met and No Units were Canceled.





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Response Time Baselines – Technical Rescue - High Risk

The following times represent the baseline (actuals) 90th percentile response time performance for distribution first-due apparatus and the concentration ERF for PFD's entire response district for high-risk Technical Rescue calls for service.

The highlighted times below (light blue and yellow) were the result of two (2) high-risk technical rescue incidents in 2020 (reports #980 and #1035), one (1) high-risk technical rescue incident in 2021 (report #960). Some or all times were considered outliers and therefore dropped from the calculations which affected the travel time results.

Core Program Area – Technical Rescue		
Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
High	General	Emergent Calls, Technical Rescue & Related NFIRS Codes + Auto Aid Response (e.g., water & related rescues) / Mutual Aid Requests on all other Technical Rescue NFIRS Codes

Call Volume	2020	2021	2022		Grand Total
	District-38	District-38	District-38	District-39	
High					
Technical Rescue	2	1	1	1	5

High Risk Technical Rescue 90th Percentile Performance			District 38			District 39			Entire Jurisdiction			PFD Benchmark Goal at 90th Percentile
			2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	
Call Processing	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	02:42	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	02:34	02:42	00:00	02:34	01:30
Travel Time	Distribution First-Due	Urban	00:32	00:11	00:27	00:00	00:00	01:32	00:32	00:11	01:26	04:00
	Concentration ERF	Urban	05:12	00:00	05:55	00:00	00:00	01:32	05:12	00:00	05:27	10:10
Total Response Time (1)	Distribution First-Due (2)	Urban	03:14	06:34	00:00	00:00	00:00	04:06	03:14	06:34	04:06	05:30
									n=2	n=1	n=2	
	Concentration ERF (3)	Urban	07:55	07:08	00:00	00:00	00:00	04:06	07:55	07:08	04:06	10:10
									n=2	n=1	n=2	

(1) Total Response Time" does not include Call Processing Times and Auto Aid/Mutual Aid Times

(2) "Distribution First Due" is Count of 1st Due Not Canceled

(2) "Distribution First Due" Count is high due to multiple apparatus on same incident had identical enroute and arrival times down to seconds. This was due to one of the apparatus placing all the enroute apparatus enroute and on scene at the same time. This was corrected in late 2022 by having each apparatus communicate their status.

(3) "Concentration ERF" is when ERF is Met and No Units were Canceled.





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Response Time Baselines – Technical Rescue - Special Risk

The following times represent the baseline (actuals) 90th percentile response time performance for distribution first-due apparatus and the concentration ERF for PFD's entire response district for special-risk Technical Rescue calls for service.

The highlighted times below (light blue) in 2020, 2021, and 2022 were the result of zero (0) special-risk technical rescue incidents those years.

Core Program Area – Technical Rescue		
Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
Special	General	Emergent Calls, Technical Rescue & Related NFIRS Codes + Higher Risk Rescues (e.g., high angle rescue, confined space) + Mutual Aid Requests

Special Risk Technical Rescue 90th Percentile Performance			District 38			District 39			Entire Jurisdiction			PFD Benchmark Goal at 90th Percentile
			2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	
Call Processing	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	01:30
Travel Time	Distribution First-Due	Urban	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	04:00
	Concentration ERF	Urban	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	10:10
Total Response Time (1)	Distribution First-Due (2)	Urban	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	05:30
									n=0	n=0	n=0	
	Concentration ERF (3)	Urban	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	10:10
									n=0	n=0	n=0	

(1) Total Response Time" does not include Call Processing Times and Auto Aid/Mutual Aid Times

(2) "Distribution First Due" is Count of 1st Due Not Canceled

(2) "Distribution First Due" Count is high due to multiple apparatus on same incident had identical enroute and arrival times down to seconds. This was due to one of the apparatus placing all the enroute apparatus enroute and on scene at the same time. This was corrected in late 2022 by having each apparatus communicate their status.

(3) "Concentration ERF" is when ERF is Met and No Units were Canceled.



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Response Time Baselines – Hazardous Condition Events - Moderate Risk

The following times represent the baseline (actuals) 90th percentile response time performance for distribution first-due apparatus and the concentration ERF for PFD's entire response district for moderate-risk Hazardous Condition Events calls for service.

Core Program Area – Hazardous Condition Events		
Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
Moderate	Duty	Emergent Calls, Hazardous Condition Events & Related NFIRS Codes (e.g., CO w/sickness, small leaks or spills of fuels, oil, or antifreeze)

Call Volume							
	2020		2021		2022		Grand Total
	District-38	District-39	District-38	District-39	District-38	District-39	
Moderate							
Hazardous Condition	14	2	5	7	8	5	41

Moderate Risk Hazardous Condition Events 90th Percentile Performance			District 38			District 39			Entire Jurisdiction			PFD Benchmark Goal at 90th Percentile
			2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	
Call Processing	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	02:28	02:10	02:12	00:16	02:05	02:40	02:25	02:28	02:40	01:30
Travel Time	Distribution First-Due	Urban	03:31	03:36	04:16	02:55	03:44	04:27	03:19	03:57	04:36	04:00
	Concentration ERF	Urban	06:11	06:12	07:18	02:54	06:14	04:21	06:10	06:24	06:59	06:00
Total Response Time (1)	Distribution First-Due (2)	Urban	06:15	03:26	04:05	05:52	06:11	06:26	06:14	06:02	06:16	05:30
									n=15	n=12	n=14	
	Concentration ERF (3)	Urban	06:54	08:25	07:35	05:20	06:53	07:04	06:51	08:24	07:35	08:00
									n=14	n=11	n=9	

(1) Total Response Time" does not include Call Processing Times and Auto Aid/Mutual Aid Times

(2) "Distribution First Due" is Count of 1st Due Not Canceled

(2) "Distribution First Due" Count is high due to multiple apparatus on same incident had identical enroute and arrival times down to seconds. This was due to one of the apparatus placing all the enroute apparatus enroute and on scene at the same time. This was corrected in late 2022 by having each apparatus communicate their status.

(3) "Concentration ERF" is when ERF is Met and No Units were Canceled.



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Response Time Baselines – Hazardous Condition Events - High Risk

The following times represent the baseline (actuals) 90th percentile response time performance for distribution first-due apparatus and the concentration ERF for PFD's entire response district for high-risk Hazardous Condition Events calls for service.

The highlighted times below (light blue) in 2021 was the result of one (1) high-risk hazardous event incident that year (report #2455). The first-due turnout and first-due total response time were considered outliers and therefore dropped from the calculations.

Core Program Area – Hazardous Condition Events		
Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
High	General	Emergent Calls, Hazardous Condition Events & Related NFIRS Codes + Mutual Aid Requests (e.g., large leaks or spills of larger propane tanks, fuel oil tanks)

Call Volume	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
	District-38	District-39	District-38	District-39
High				
Hazardous Condition	4	1	1	4

High Risk Hazardous Condition Events 90th Percentile Performance			District 38			District 39			Entire Jurisdiction			PFD Benchmark Goal at 90th Percentile
			2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	
Call Processing	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	00:23	00:00	00:55	01:06	00:00	01:08	01:02	00:00	01:06	01:30
Travel Time	Distribution First-Due	Urban	04:08	03:47	03:57	03:32	00:00	03:41	04:05	03:47	03:57	04:00
	Concentration ERF	Urban	06:36	05:42	07:02	03:40	00:00	03:49	06:27	05:42	06:53	06:00
Total Response Time (1)	Distribution First-Due (2)	Urban	00:23	00:00	04:00	04:38	00:00	04:49	04:13	00:00	04:44	05:30
									n=5	n=1	n=5	
	Concentration ERF (3)	Urban	08:19	07:47	07:09	07:09	00:00	05:48	08:16	07:47	07:03	08:00

(1) Total Response Time" does not include Call Processing Times and Auto Aid/Mutual Aid Times

(2) "Distribution First Due" is Count of 1st Due Not Canceled

(2) "Distribution First Due" Count is high due to multiple apparatus on same incident had identical enroute and arrival times down to seconds. This was due to one of the apparatus placing all the enroute apparatus enroute and on scene at the same time. This was corrected in late 2022 by having each apparatus communicate their status.

(3) "Concentration ERF" is when ERF is Met and No Units were Canceled.





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Response Time Baselines – Hazardous Condition Events - Special Risk

The following times represent the baseline (actuals) 90th percentile response time performance for distribution first-due apparatus and the concentration ERF for PFD's entire response district for special-risk Hazardous Condition Events calls for service.

The highlighted times below (light blue) in 2020, 2021 and 2022 were the result of zero (0) special-risk hazardous event incidents those years.

Core Program Area – Hazardous Condition Events		
Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
Special	General	Emergent Calls, Hazardous Condition Events & Related NFIRS Codes + Higher Risk (e.g., high pressure gas line, bulk tankers, large and fixed locations) + Mutual Aid Requests

Special Risk Hazardous Condition Events 90th Percentile Performance			District 38			District 39			Entire Jurisdiction			PFD Benchmark Goal at 90th Percentile
			2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	
Call Processing	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	01:30
Travel Time	Distribution First-Due	Urban	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	04:00
	Concentration ERF	Urban	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	08:00
Total Response Time (1)	Distribution First-Due (2)	Urban	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	05:30
									n=0	n=0	n=0	
	Concentration ERF (3)	Urban	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	10:10
									n=0	n=0	n=0	

(1) Total Response Time" does not include Call Processing Times and Auto Aid/Mutual Aid Times

(2) "Distribution First Due" is Count of 1st Due Not Canceled

(2) "Distribution First Due" Count is high due to multiple apparatus on same incident had identical enroute and arrival times down to seconds. This was due to one of the apparatus placing all the enroute apparatus enroute and on scene at the same time. This was corrected in late 2022 by having each apparatus communicate their status.

(3) "Concentration ERF" is when ERF is Met and No Units were Canceled.



CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
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Response Time Baselines – EMS - Moderate Risk

The following times represent the baseline (actuals) 90th percentile response time performance for distribution first-due apparatus and the concentration ERF for PFD's entire response district for moderate-risk EMS calls for service.

Core Program Area - EMS		
Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
Moderate	Duty	Emergent Calls, EMS & Related NFIRS (e.g., falls, broken bones, diabetic emergencies, strokes, chest pains, allergic reactions, respiratory distress calls)

Call Volume							
	= 2020		= 2021		= 2022		Grand Total
	District-38	District-39	District-38	District-39	District-38	District-39	
= Moderate							
EMS	1250	740	1377	784	994	936	6081

Moderate Risk EMS 90th Percentile Performance			District 38			District 39			Entire Jurisdiction			PFD Benchmark Goal at 90th Percentile
			2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	
Call Processing	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	02:31	02:27	02:28	02:30	02:27	02:24	02:30	02:27	02:26	01:00
Travel Time	Distribution First-Due	Urban	04:13	04:16	04:10	04:26	04:26	04:26	04:21	04:20	04:20	04:00
	Concentration ERF	Urban	06:04	05:45	05:19	05:47	05:34	05:22	05:56	05:42	05:20	05:00
Total Response Time (1)	Distribution First-Due (2)	Urban	06:19	06:12	06:13	06:18	06:16	06:19	06:19	06:13	06:17	06:04
									n=2053	n=2220	n=2099	
	Concentration ERF (3)	Urban	07:41	07:34	07:06	07:49	07:32	07:22	07:44	07:33	07:16	08:00
									n=1845	n=2053	n=1559	

(1) Total Response Time" does not include Call Processing Times and Auto Aid/Mutual Aid Times

(2) "Distribution First Due" is Count of 1st Due Not Canceled

(2) "Distribution First Due" Count is high due to multiple apparatus on same incident had identical enroute and arrival times down to seconds. This was due to one of the apparatus placing all the enroute apparatus enroute and on scene at the same time. This was corrected in late 2022 by having each apparatus communicate their status.

(3) "Concentration ERF" is when ERF is Met and No Units were Canceled.



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Response Time Baselines – EMS - High Risk

The following times represent the baseline (actuals) 90th percentile response time performance for distribution first-due apparatus and the concentration ERF for PFD's entire response district for high-risk EMS calls for service.

Core Program Area - EMS		
Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
High	Duty	Emergent Calls, EMS & Related NFIRS, Incident Apparatus Count is Greater than Moderate Risk ERF Apparatus Count (e.g., cardiac arrest)

Call Volume	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
	District-38	District-39	District-38	District-39
High				
EMS	92	43	77	43
			405	50
				710

High Risk EMS 90th Percentile Performance			District 38			District 39			Entire Jurisdiction			PFD Benchmark Goal at 90th Percentile
			2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	
Call Processing	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	02:22	02:33	02:26	02:17	02:18	02:06	02:21	02:23	02:25	01:00
Travel Time	Distribution First- Due	Urban	04:21	03:55	04:05	04:20	04:37	03:45	04:21	04:17	04:03	04:00
	Concentration ERF	Urban	06:18	06:10	05:04	06:36	06:19	06:30	06:26	06:13	05:30	05:30
Total Response Time (1)	Distribution First- Due (2)	Urban	05:59	06:12	06:08	06:18	06:08	06:12	06:05	06:13	06:08	07:00
									n=69	n=64	n=334	
	Concentration ERF (3)	Urban	07:23	08:02	06:52	08:19	07:01	07:53	08:00	07:50	07:02	10:10
									n=64	n=51	n=97	

(1) Total Response Time" does not include Call Processing Times and Auto Aid/Mutual Aid Times

(2) "Distribution First Due" is Count of 1st Due Not Canceled

(2) "Distribution First Due" Count is high due to multiple apparatus on same incident had identical enroute and arrival times down to seconds. This was due to one of the apparatus placing all the enroute apparatus enroute and on scene at the same time. This was corrected in late 2022 by having each apparatus communicate their status.

(3) "Concentration ERF" is when ERF is Met and No Units were Canceled.



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Response Time Baselines – EMS - Special Risk

The following times represent the baseline (actuals) 90th percentile response time performance for distribution first-due apparatus and the concentration ERF for PFD's entire response district for special-risk EMS calls for service.

The two highlighted times below in 2021 were the result of one (1) special-risk EMS that year (report #772). The first-due turnout time (yellow) of 25 seconds was the actual turnout time and 90th percentile turnout time since this was the only special-risk EMS incident that year. The first-due travel time for the incident (light blue) was considered an outlier and therefore for dropped from the calculations.

Core Program Area - EMS		
Risk	Alarm Type	Criteria for Alarm
Special	General	Emergent Calls, EMS & Related NFIRS + Higher Risk Calls (e.g., Mass Causality, etc.)

Call Volume	2020	2021	2022		Grand Total
	District-39	District-39	District-38	District-39	
Special					
EMS	1	1	10	16	28

Special Risk EMS 90th Percentile Performance			District 38			District 39			Entire Jurisdiction			PFD Benchmark Goal at 90th Percentile
			2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	2020 (mm:ss)	2021 (mm:ss)	2022 (mm:ss)	
Call Processing	Pickup to Dispatch	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turnout Time	1st Unit Turnout Time	Urban	00:00	00:00	02:12	02:24	00:25	02:38	02:24	00:25	02:33	01:00
Travel Time	Distribution First-Due	Urban	00:00	00:00	04:19	03:41	00:00	04:43	03:41	00:00	04:43	04:00
	Concentration ERF	Urban	00:00	00:00	05:35	03:41	06:18	06:22	03:41	06:18	06:16	06:00
Total Response Time (1)	Distribution First-Due (2)	Urban	00:00	00:00	05:57	06:05	06:43	06:29	06:05	06:43	06:23	07:00
									n=1	n=1	n=28	
	Concentration ERF (3)	Urban	00:00	00:00	07:12	06:08	06:43	08:07	06:08	06:43	07:58	10:10
									n=1	n=1	n=7	

(1) Total Response Time" does not include Call Processing Times and Auto Aid/Mutual Aid Times

(2) "Distribution First Due" is Count of 1st Due Not Canceled

(2) "Distribution First Due" Count is high due to multiple apparatus on same incident had identical enroute and arrival times down to seconds. This was due to one of the apparatus placing all the enroute apparatus enroute and on scene at the same time. This was corrected in late 2022 by having each apparatus communicate their status.

(3) "Concentration ERF" is when ERF is Met and No Units were Canceled.





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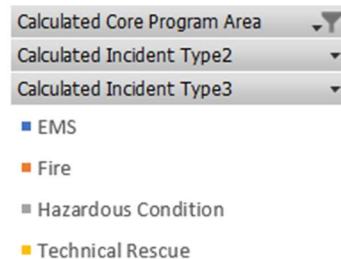
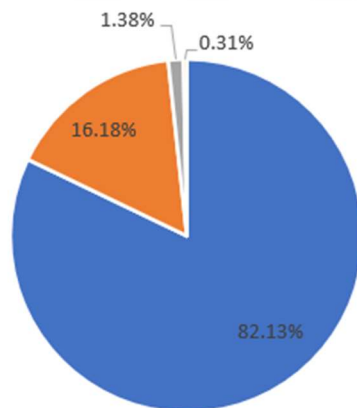


Evaluation of Current Deployment and Performance (Summary)

The community's risk of fires, medical emergencies, technical rescues, and hazardous events are being adequately addressed through the service delivery model delivered by PFD. The analysis of historical call volume data shows that PFD is positioned to deliver services to its community in a timely (i.e., response times) manner. This is largely attributed to the existing location of PFD's fire stations, staffing and apparatus resources, fire and EMS training, and auto-aid agreements with neighboring fire departments. The combination of these factors provides PFD excellent performance when responding to emergency calls.

City of Perrysburg Fire Division Core Program Areas

	Percentage	Incident Count
⊕ EMS	82.13%	7133
⊕ Fire	16.18%	1405
⊕ Hazardous Condition	1.38%	120
⊕ Technical Rescue	0.31%	27
Grand Total	100.00%	8685





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Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities

PFD's commitment to the community is reflected in the quality services provided; emergency medical services, fire suppression, technical rescue, hazardous conditions response, Community Risk Reduction, public education classes, and fire inspections to the residents, businesses, and visitors of the City of Perrysburg. Planning is critical to the success of both the city and PFD. The Strategic Plan, which documents PFD's future direction, has several planning phases for the next five years (2024–2028) and will focus on the following areas:

- Review previous strategic plans and accomplishments.
- Identify new strategic initiatives.
- Develop new strategic goals and objectives.
- Publish a new five-year strategic plan to PFD members and City Administration.

PFD will continue to maintain service and performance levels by ensuring continuous monitoring and evaluation of baseline (actual) performance measures. Self-assessment is also paramount to system maintenance and improvement. As new gaps or opportunities are identified, PFD will plan accordingly for improvements. PFD plans to monitor and improve on operational areas -

- Implementation of the new CAD system in late 2024 or 2025.
- Continuous monitoring and improvement of First-Due Turnout, Travel, and overall Response Times.
- Where a call is received is where the call will be dispatched from.
- Continuous monitoring of the city's growth which impacts service delivery.
- Continuous quality assurance of Fire/EMS reporting.
- Inclusion of auto-aid/mutual-aid resources and response times for improved ERF reporting.
- Implement better methods of tracking EMS lift assists.
- Publish an Annual Fire Division Report.



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Correlation of CRA/SOS Document to CFAI Accreditation Model

Provided below is the correlation matrix for documenting links between the CRA/SOC (Standard of Cover) and the 10th Edition CFAI Accreditation Model (Self-Assessment PI/CC responses).

PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
Category 1 - Governance & Administration		
CC 1A.1	The <u>agency is legally established.</u>	Page 29 Legal Establishment and Authority Having Jurisdiction and Boundaries
1A.3	The <u>governing body</u> of the agency periodically <u>reviews and approves services and programs.</u>	
1A.5	The governing body or designated authority <u>approves</u> the organizational structure that carries out the agency's mission.	Page 44-45 Organizational Structure
1A.7	A <u>communication process is in place</u> between the <u>governing body and the administrative structure</u> of the agency.	
CC 1.B.1	<u>The administrative structure and allocation of financial, equipment and personnel resources reflect the agency's mission, goals, objectives, size and complexity.</u>	Page 30 Funding and Budget



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
Category 2 - Assessment & Planning		
2A.1	<u>Service area boundaries</u> for the agency are <u>identified, documented, and legally adopted</u> by the authority having jurisdiction.	Page 46 Service Area
2A.2	<u>Boundaries for other service responsibility areas</u> , such as automatic aid, mutual aid, and contract areas, are <u>identified, documented, and appropriately approved</u> by the authority having jurisdiction.	Page 101 Auto and Mutual Aid Responses
CC 2A.3	The agency has a <u>documented and adopted methodology</u> for organizing the response area(s) into geographical planning zones.	Page 28 Geographical Planning Zones (GPZ)
CC 2A.4	The agency <u>assesses the community by planning zone</u> and <u>considers the population density</u> within planning zones and population areas, as applicable, for the purpose of developing total response time standards.	Page 113 Response Time Baseline
2A.5	Data that include <u>property, life, injury, environmental, and other associated losses</u> , as well as the <u>human and physical assets preserved and/or saved</u> , are recorded for a minimum of three (initial accreditation agencies) to five (currently accredited agencies) immediately previous years.	Page 102 Fire Loss and Property Saved
2A.6	The agency utilizes its <u>adopted planning zone methodology</u> to identify response area characteristics such as population, transportation systems, area land use, topography, geography, geology, physiography, climate, hazards, risks, and service provision capability demands.	Page 71 Risk Analysis Overview by Specific Higher Risk Situations
2A.7	<u>Significant socioeconomic and demographic characteristics</u> for the response area are identified, such as key employment types and centers, assessed values, blighted areas, and <u>population earning characteristics</u> .	Page 17 Area Characteristics



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
2A.8	The agency <u>identifies and documents</u> all safety and remediation programs, such as fire prevention, public education, injury prevention, public health, and other similar programs, currently active within the response area.	Page 46 Description of Agency Programs and Services Provided
2A.9	The <u>agency defines and identifies infrastructure</u> that is considered critical within each planning zone.	Page 17 Area Characteristics, Geographical Planning Zones
CC 2B.1	The agency has a <u>documented and adopted methodology</u> for identifying, assessing, categorizing and classifying all risks (fire and non-fire) throughout the community or area of responsibility.	Page 61 Risk Assessment Methodology
2B.2	The historical emergency and nonemergency <u>service demands frequency for a minimum of three immediately previous years and the future probability</u> of emergency and non-emergency service demands, by service type, have been identified and documented by planning zone.	Page 90 Performance
2B.3	Event <u>outputs and outcomes</u> are assessed for three (initial accrediting agencies) to five (currently accredited agencies) immediately previous years.	Page 90 Performance
CC 2B.4	The agency's risk identification, analysis, categorization, and classification methodology has been utilized to <u>determine and document</u> the different categories and classes of risks within each planning zone.	Page 61 Risk Assessment Methodology
2B.5	Fire protection and detection systems are <u>incorporated into the risk analysis</u> .	Page 64 Fire Suppression Risks
2B.7	The agency engages other disciplines or groups within its community to <u>compare and contrast risk assessments</u> in order to identify gaps or future threats and risks.	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
CC 2C.1	Given the levels of risks, area of responsibility, demographics, and socio-economic factors, the agency has <u>determined, documented, and adopted a methodology</u> for the consistent provision of service levels in all service program areas through response coverage strategies.	
CC 2C.2	The agency has a <u>documented and adopted methodology for monitoring</u> its quality of emergency response performance for each service type within each planning zone and the total response area.	Page 106 Benchmarks Service Levels
2C.3	Fire protection systems and detection systems are <u>identified and considered</u> in the development of appropriate response strategies.	Page 59 Fire Safety Inspection Program
CC 2C.4	<u>A critical task analysis of each risk category and risk class has been conducted</u> to determine the first due and effective response force capabilities, and a <u>process is in place to validate and document the results.</u>	Page 102 Evaluation of Current Deployment and Performance
CC 2C.5	The agency has <u>identified the total response time components</u> for delivery of services in each service program area and found those services consistent and reliable within the entire response area.	Page 115 Response Time Baseline Methodology
2C.6	The agency <u>identifies outcomes for its programs</u> and ties them to the community risk assessment during updates and adjustments of its programs, as needed.	
2C.7	The agency has <u>identified the total response time components</u> for delivery of services in each service program area and assessed those services in each planning zone.	Page 115 Response Time Baseline Methodology



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
CC 2C.8	The agency has <u>identified efforts to maintain and improve its performance</u> in the delivery of its emergency services for the past three (initial accreditation agencies) to five (currently accredited agencies) immediately previous years.	Page 130 Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities
2C.9	The <u>agency's resiliency has been assessed</u> through its deployment policies, procedures, and practices.	Page 129 Evaluation of Current Deployment and Performance (Summary)
CC 2D.1	The agency has a <u>documented and adopted methodology for assessing performance</u> adequacies, consistency, reliability, resiliency, and <u>opportunities for improvement</u> for the total response area.	Page 103 Performance Objectives
2D.2	The agency <u>continuously monitors, assesses, and internally reports</u> , at least quarterly, on the ability of the existing delivery system to meet expected outcomes and identifies and prioritizes remedial actions.	Page 90 Performance
CC 2D.3	The performance monitoring methodology identifies, <u>at least annually</u> , future external influences, altering conditions, growth and development trends, and new or evolving risks, for purposes of analyzing the balance of service capabilities with new conditions or demands.	Page 130 Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities
2D.4	The <u>performance monitoring methodology supports</u> the assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of each service program at least annually in relation to industry research.	Page 115 Response Time Baseline Methodology
2D.5	Impacts of incident mitigation program efforts, such as community risk reduction, public education, and community service programs, are <u>considered and assessed</u> in the monitoring process.	Page 53 Community Outreach/Educational Programs



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
CC 2D.6	<u>Performance gaps for the total response area, such as inadequacies, inconsistencies, and negative trends, are determined at least annually.</u>	Page 115 Response Time Baseline Methodology
CC 2D.7	The agency has systematically <u>developed a continuous improvement plan</u> that details actions to be taken within an identified timeframe to <u>address existing gaps and variations.</u>	Page 130 Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities
2D.8	The agency <u>seeks approval of its standards of cover</u> by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).	Page 29 Legal Establishment and Authority having Jurisdiction and Boundaries
CC 2D.9	On at least an annual basis, the agency <u>formally notifies the AHJ of any gaps in current capabilities, capacity, and the level of service provided within its delivery system to mitigate the identified risks within its service area, as identified in its community risk assessment/standards of cover.</u>	Page 130 Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities
2D.10	The agency interacts with <u>external stakeholders and the AHJ</u> at least once <u>every three years</u> , to determine the stakeholders' and AHJ's expectations for types and levels of services provided by the agency.	Page 130 Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
Category 3 - Goals & Objectives		
CC 3A.1	The agency has a current and published strategic plan that has been submitted to the authority having jurisdiction.	Page 130 Plan for Maintaining and Improving Response Capabilities
3A.2	The agency coordinates with the jurisdiction's planning component to ensure the strategic plan is consistent with the community master plan.	
CC 3B.1	The agency publishes current, general organizational goals and S.M.A.R.T. objectives, which use measurable elements of time, quantity and quality. These goals and objectives directly correlate to the agency's mission, vision and values and are stated in the strategic plan.	
3B.2	The agency conducts an environmental scan when establishing its goals and objectives.	
CC 3B.3	The agency <u>solicits feedback and direct participation from internal and external stakeholders</u> in the development, implementation and evaluation of the agency's goals and objectives.	Page 80 Community Feedback
3B.4	The agency <u>uses internal input to implement and evaluate its goals and objectives</u> and to measure progress in achieving the strategic plan.	
3B.5	The governing body <u>reviews the agency's goals and objectives and considers</u> all budgetary and operational proposals in order to ensure success.	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
3B.6	When developing organizational values, the agency <u>seeks input from its members and is in alignment with its community.</u>	
CC 3C.1	The agency identifies personnel to manage its goals and objectives and uses a defined organizational management process to track progress and results.	
CC 3C.2	The agency's <u>personnel receive information</u> explaining its goals and objectives.	
3C.3	The agency, when necessary, <u>identifies and engages appropriate external resources</u> to help accomplish its goals and objectives.	
CC 3D.1	The agency reviews its goals and objectives at least annually and modifies as needed to ensure they are relevant and contemporary.	
CC 3D.2	The agency <u>reviews, at least annually,</u> its overall system performance and identifies areas in need of improvement, which should be <u>considered for inclusion</u> in the organizational goals and objectives.	
3D.3	The agency provides <u>progress updates, at least annually,</u> on its goals and objectives to the AHJ, its members and the community it serves.	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
Category 4 - Financial Resources		
CC 4A.7	The agency's budget, short and long-range financial planning, and capital project plans are <u>consistent with</u> the agency's strategic plan <u>and support</u> achievement of identified goals and objectives.	
CC 4C.1	Given current and <u>forecasted revenues</u> , the agency sustains <u>the level of service</u> adopted by the AHJ.	Page 30 Funding and Budget
4C.3	The agency budgets future asset <u>maintenance and repair costs</u> are projected with related funding plans.	Page 30 Funding and Budget



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
Category 5 - Community Risk Reduction		
CC 5A.2	The code enforcement program ensures <u>compliance with applicable fire protection law(s), local jurisdiction</u> , hazard abatement, and agency objectives as defined in the community risk assessment/standards of cover.	Page 32 Fire Prevention and Risk Reduction (Fire Marshal)
5A.6	The agency sets <u>specific, targeted, and achievable annual loss reduction benchmarks</u> for fire incidents and fire casualties based upon the community risk assessment and baseline performance.	
CC 5A.7	The agency conducts a <u>formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually</u> , to determine the program's impacts and outcomes, and to measure performance and progress in reducing risk <u>based on the community risk assessment/standards of cover</u> .	
CC 5B.1	The public education program <u>targets specific risks, behaviors and audiences identified through incident, demographic and program data analysis and the community risk assessment/standards of cover</u> .	Page 53 Community Outreach/Educational Programs
5B.3	Programs are in place to identify <u>large loss potential or high-risk audiences</u> (such as low socio-economic status, age and cultural/ethnic differences, where appropriate), forge partnerships with those who serve those constituencies, and enable specified programs to mitigate fires and other emergency incidents (such as home safety visits, smoke alarm installations, free bicycle helmet programs, fall prevention programs, etc.).	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
CC 5B.4	The agency conducts a <u>formal and documented program appraisal</u> , at least annually, to determine the program's impacts and outcomes, and to measure performance and progress in reducing.	
CC 5C.4	The agency conducts a <u>formal and documented program appraisal</u> , at least annually, to determine the program's impacts and outcomes, and to measure performance and progress in reducing risk.	
CC 5D.1	The agency maintains a <u>local emergency operations/all-hazards plan</u> that defines roles and responsibilities of all participating departments and/or external agencies. The agency participates in maintaining and revising the plan with the AHJ.	Page 71 Risk Analysis Overview by Specific Higher Risk Situations
5D.5	The agency <u>conducts and documents a vulnerability assessment and has operational plans to protect</u> the agency's specific critical infrastructure, including but not limited to materials, supplies, apparatus, facilities security, fuel, and information systems.	
5D.6	The agency has a <u>documented</u> continuity of operations plan, that is reviewed annually and updated at least every five years, to ensure essential operations are maintained.	
CC 5D.9	The agency conducts a <u>formal and documented program appraisal</u> , at least annually, to determine the program's impacts and outcomes, and to measure performance and progress in reducing risk.	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
CC 5E.1	Given the agency's community risk assessment/standards of cover and emergency performance statements, the agency meets its staffing, response time, station(s), pumping capacity, apparatus and equipment <u>deployment objectives</u> for each type and magnitude of <u>fire suppression incident(s)</u> .	Page 36 Operations – Apparatus. Page 106 Benchmark (Targets) - Service Levels Page 117-119 Response Time Baselines – Fire Suppression
CC 5E.3	The agency conducts a <u>formal and documented program appraisal</u> , at least <u>annually</u> , to determine the impacts, outcomes, and effectiveness of the program, and to measure its performance towards meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	
CC 5F.1	Given the agency's community risk assessment/standards of cover and emergency performance statements, the <u>agency meets its</u> staffing, response time, station(s), apparatus, and equipment <u>deployment objectives</u> for each type and magnitude of <u>emergency medical incident(s)</u> .	
CC 5F.2	The agency has <u>standing orders/protocols in place</u> to direct EMS response activities to meet the stated level of EMS response including determination criteria for specialty transport and receiving facility destination.	
CC 5F.5	The agency creates and maintains a patient care <u>record, hard copy or electronic, for each patient</u> encountered. This report records a provider impression, patient history, data regarding treatment rendered, and the patient disposition. The agency must make reasonable efforts to protect reports from public access and maintain them as per local, state/provincial, and federal records retention requirements.	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
5F.7	The agency has a <u>quality improvement/quality assurance (QI/QA) program in place to improve system performance and patient outcomes</u> including provisions for the exchange of patient outcome data between the agency and receiving facilities.	
5F.8	The agency has <u>implemented or developed a plan</u> a cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and public access defibrillation program for the community.	Page 55 Community Outreach/Educational Programs - CPR and First Aid Classes
CC 5F.9	The agency conducts a <u>formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually</u> , to determine the impact, outcomes and effectiveness of the program and to measure its performance toward meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	
CC 5G.1	Given the agency's community risk assessment/standards of cover and emergency performance statements, the agency meets its staffing, response time, station(s), apparatus, and equipment <u>deployment objectives</u> for each type and level of risk of a <u>technical rescue incident(s)</u> .	Page 36 Operations – Apparatus. Page 106 Benchmark (Targets) - Service Levels Page 120-122 Response Time Baselines – Technical Rescue
CC 5G.2	The agency conducts a <u>formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually</u> , to determine the impacts, outcomes, and effectiveness of the program, and to measure its performance toward meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
CC 5H.1	Given the agency's community risk assessment/standards of cover and emergency performance statements, <u>the agency meets its staffing</u> , response time, station(s), apparatus and equipment <u>deployment objectives</u> for each type and magnitude of <u>hazardous materials incident(s)</u> .	Page 36 Operations – Apparatus. Page 106 Benchmark (Targets) - Service Levels Page 123-125 Response Time Baselines – Hazardous Condition Events
5H.2	The agency complies with all <u>aspects of applicable hazardous material regulations</u> such as annual refresher training, medical monitoring of response personnel, annual physical examinations as applicable per standards, and exposure record retention.	
CC 5H.3	The agency conducts a <u>formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually</u> , to determine the impacts, outcomes, and effectiveness of the program, and to measure its performance toward meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	
CC 5L.1	Given the agency's community risk assessment/standards of cover and emergency performance statements, <u>the agency meets its staffing</u> , response time, station(s), extinguishing agent requirements, apparatus and equipment <u>deployment objectives</u> for each type and magnitude of <u>aviation incident</u> .	Page 46 Core Program Areas (N/A)
CC 5L.2	The agency conducts a <u>formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually</u> , to determine the impacts, outcomes and effectiveness of the program, and to measure its performance toward meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	Page 46 Core Program Areas (N/A)



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
CC 5J.1	Given the agency's community risk assessment/standards of cover and emergency performance statements, <u>the agency meets its staffing</u> , response time, station(s), extinguishing agency requirements, apparatus and equipment <u>deployment objectives</u> for each type and magnitude of <u>marine and shipboard incident</u> .	Page 46 Core Program Areas (N/A)
CC 5J.2	The agency conducts a <u>formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually</u> , to determine the impacts, outcomes and effectiveness of the program, and to measure its performance toward meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	Page 46 Core Program Areas (N/A)
CC 5K.1	Given the agency's community risk assessment/standards of cover and emergency performance statements, the <u>agency meets its staffing</u> , response time, station(s), apparatus and equipment <u>deployment objectives</u> for each type and magnitude of <u>wildland fire services incident</u> .	Page 46 Core Program Areas (N/A)
CC 5K.2	The agency <u>has developed</u> a wildland risk assessment including: a fuel management plan, a fire adapted communities plan, and an inspection and code enforcement program.	Page 46 Core Program Areas (N/A)
CC 5K.3	The agency conducts a formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually, to determine the impact, outcomes and effectiveness of the program, and to measure its performance toward meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	Page 46 Core Program Areas (N/A)



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
Category 6 - Physical Resources		
6A.1	The development, <u>construction or purchase of physical resources is consistent</u> with the agency's goals and strategic plan.	
CC 6A.2	The governing body, administration, and staff <u>are involved in the planning for physical facilities.</u>	
6B.1	Each function or program has <u>adequate facilities and storage space.</u> (e.g., operations, prevention, training, support services, and administration).	
CC 6B.3	<u>Facilities comply</u> with federal, state/provincial and local codes and regulations at the time of construction; required upgrades for safety are identified and, where resources allow, addressed. For those items that warrant further attention, a plan for implementation is identified in the agency's long-term capital improvement plan (i.e. fire alarm systems, sprinkler system, seismic, vehicle exhaust system, asbestos abatement, etc.).	
CC 6C.1	<u>Apparatus and vehicle types</u> are appropriate for the functions served (e.g., operations, staff support services, specialized services and administration).	
6C.2	A current <u>replacement schedule exists for all apparatus and support vehicles based on current federal and state/provincial standards, vehicle condition, department needs and requirements.</u>	
CC 6D.5	The <u>inspection, testing, preventive maintenance, replacement schedule, and emergency repair of all apparatus</u> are well established and meets the needs of the agency.	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
6E.1	Tools and equipment are distributed appropriately, are in adequate quantities and meet the operational needs of the specific functional area or program (e.g., fire suppression, prevention, investigations, hazmat, etc.).	
6E.2	Tool and equipment <u>replacement is scheduled</u> , budgeted and implemented, and is adequate to <u>meet the agency's needs</u> .	
CC 6E.3	Equipment <u>maintenance, testing and inspections are conducted by qualified personnel</u> , following manufacturer's recommended schedules.	
6E.5	Supplies and materials allocation is based on established objectives and <u>appropriate to meet the operational needs of the specific functional area or program</u> (e.g., fire suppression, prevention, investigations, hazmat, etc.), and is compliant with local, state/provincial, and national standards.	
6F.1	<u>Safety equipment is identified and distributed</u> to appropriate personnel.	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
Category 7 - Human Resources		
7B.1	A mechanism is in place to <u>identify and announce potential entry-level, lateral, and promotional positions.</u>	
7B.10	The agency <u>conducts workforce assessments</u> and has a plan to address projected personnel resource needs, including retention and attrition of tenured and experienced employees/members.	

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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
Category 8 - Training & Competency		
CC 8A.1	The organization has a <u>process in place to identify training needs</u> , including tasks, activities, knowledge, skills and abilities.	
8A.2	The agency's <u>training program</u> is consistent with the <u>mission statement, goals and objectives</u> , and helps the agency meets those goals and objectives.	
8A.4	The agency <u>identifies minimum levels of training and education required</u> for all positions in the organization.	
8B.1	A process is in place to ensure that personnel are appropriately trained.	
8B.3	The agency <u>evaluates</u> individual and crew performance <u>through validated and documented performance-based measurements</u> .	
8B.4	The agency analyzes student evaluations to determine reliability of training conducted.	
CC 8B.6	The agency conducts a formal and documented program appraisal, at least annually, to determine the program's effectiveness and compliance with meeting the needs of the organization.	
CC 8C.2	The agency has access to <u>instructional personnel</u> , within the organization or from identified external resources, with <u>teaching qualifications and expertise to meet its needs</u> .	
CC 8C.8	<u>Training materials</u> are evaluated, at least annually, to reflect current practices and meet the needs of the agency.	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
Category 9 - Essential Resources		
CC 9A.1	The agency <u>establishes minimum fire flow requirements</u> for new development in accordance with nationally and/or internationally recognized standards and includes this information in the fire risk evaluation and pre-incident planning process.	Page 59 Fire Inspection Program
CC 9A.2	An <u>adequate and reliable water supply</u> is available for firefighting purposes for identified risks. The identified water supply sources are adequate in volume and pressure, based on nationally and/or internationally recognized standards, to control and extinguish fires.	Page 74 Water Supply and Hydrant Risks
9A.4	The agency <u>maintains copies of current water supply sources and annually reviews fire hydrant maps</u> for its service area to ensure they are accurate.	
9A.5	<u>Fire hydrant adequacy and placement</u> are based on nationally and/or internationally recognized standards and reflect the hazards of the response area.	
9A.6	Public fire hydrants are <u>inspected, tested, maintained, visible and accessible</u> in accordance with nationally and/or internationally recognized standards. The agency's fire protection-related processes are evaluated, at least annually, to ensure adequate and readily available public or private water.	Page 26 Water Sources
9A.7	The agency identifies, <u>plans and trains for the possibility of a water supply system failure</u> , including fire hydrants with insufficient capacity and areas where fire hydrants are unavailable or inaccessible.	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
9A.8	The agency has operational procedures in place outlining the available water supply and <u>reviews those procedures as part of their documented review policy.</u>	
CC 9B.1	A system is in place to ensure communications with portable, mobile, and fixed communications systems in the field. When an area is identified as not being capable of adequate emergency scene communications, such as inside buildings or below grade level, an operational plan is written.	Page 41 Operations - Communications
9B.3	The agency's <u>communications center(s) is/are adequately equipped and designed</u> (e.g., security, telephones, radios, equipment status, alarm devices, computers, address files, dispatching circuits, playback devices, recording systems, printers, consoles, desks, chairs, lighting, and map displays).	Page 41 Operations - Communications
9B.5	<u>Adequate numbers of fire or emergency telecommunicators, supervisors and management personnel</u> are on duty to handle the anticipated call volume.	Page 41 Operations - Communications
9B.7	The agency has established <u>time-based performance objectives for alarm handling.</u> These objectives are formally communicated to communications center managers through direct report, contracts, service level agreements and/or memorandums of agreement and are reviewed at least annually to ensure time-based performance objectives are met.	Page 115 Response Time Baseline (actuals) Methodology
9B.9	The <u>interoperability of the communications system is documented, tested and evaluated.</u> The agency has processes in place to provide for interoperability with other public safety agencies in the field including portable, mobile and fixed communications systems, tools and equipment.	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
9B.10	The dispatch process utilizes a <u>formal and recognized emergency medical dispatch (EMD) system</u> that allows for <u>pre-arrival instructions</u> and adequate triaging of medical calls for service.	
9B.11	The agency has a documented and tested system in place for the <u>notification and recall of off-duty agency personnel and telecommunicators</u> for unplanned, large-scale incidents.	
9B.12	The agency has a <u>documented plan, which is reviewed and tested annually</u> , to ensure continuity in communicating during any partial or total disruption or failure of a communications system or facility.	
9B.13	A <u>formal and documented appraisal is conducted, at least annually</u> , to determine the effectiveness of the emergency communications systems and their impact of meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	
CC 9C.1	The administrative support services <u>are appropriate for the agency's size, function, complexity, and mission, and are adequately managed.</u>	
CC 9C.3	<u>Organizational documents, forms, standard operating procedures or general guidelines, and manuals are reviewed at least every three years and updated as needed for all agency programs.</u>	
CC 9D.1	Hardware, software and IT personnel are appropriate for the agency's size, function, complexity and mission.	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
9D.2	<u>Software systems are integrated, and policies are in place</u> addressing data governance, data accuracy and data analysis.	
9D.3	A <u>comprehensive technology plan</u> is in place to update, evaluate and procure hardware and software.	
9D.4	A <u>cybersecurity policy is in place</u> to protect the integrity of the infrastructure, including networks, programs and devices, from unauthorized access that could disrupt essential services.	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
Category 10 - External Systems Relationships		
CC 10A.1	The agency <u>develops and maintains external relationships</u> that support its mission, operations, and/or cost-effectiveness.	
10A.2	The agency's <u>strategic plan identifies relationships</u> with external agencies/systems and outlines a process to identify any impact or benefit to the agency's mission, operations or cost-effectiveness.	
10A.3	The agency researches, evaluates and considers <u>all types of functional relationships</u> that may aid in the achievement of its goals and objectives.	
CC 10B.1	External agency agreements are <u>reviewed every three years</u> and revised as necessary to meet objectives.	
10B.2	The agency has a <u>process to manage, review and, if needed, revise</u> agreements.	
10B.3	The agency <u>evaluates external agency performance annually</u> to ensure that external agencies are capable and effective in supporting the agency's goals and objectives.	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
Category 11 - Health & Safety		
11A.4	The agency has <u>established and communicated procedures and guidelines</u> for preventing the transmission of blood-borne pathogens and other infectious diseases and reducing exposure to harmful chemicals. Guidelines should include an improvement of practices process.	
CC 11A.5	The agency's <u>occupational health and safety training program</u> instruct the workforce in general safe work practices, from point of initial employment through each job assignment and/or whenever new substances, processes, procedures or equipment are introduced. It provides instructions on operations and hazards specific to the agency.	
11A.6	The agency uses <u>near miss-reporting</u> to elevate the level of situational awareness in an effort to teach and share <u>lessons learned</u> from events that, could have resulted in a fatality, injury, or property damage.	
11A.8	The agency incorporates <u>risk management practices</u> to increase the level of <u>decision making</u> and the ability to identify unsafe conditions and practices during emergency operations.	
11A.9	The agency has <u>adopted a comprehensive program to address direct-</u> and cross-contamination of clothing, personal protective equipment, other equipment, apparatus and fixed facilities.	
11A.11	The agency has <u>established procedures to ensure effective and qualified deployment</u> of an Incident Safety Officer to all risk events.	



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PI/CC	PI/CC Text	CRA-SOC Location
11A.12	The agency <u>establishes and consistently follows procedures for maintaining accountability</u> of all personnel operating at all risk events.	
CC 11B.6	A <u>formal and documented appraisal is conducted, at least annually</u> , to determine the effectiveness of the wellness/fitness programs and its impact on meeting the agency's goals and objectives.	

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Appendices

Appendix A - District Maps

Response Area Map

The City of Perrysburg was a single geographical planning zone (GPZ) until the spring of 2019 when the second city fire station (a Station 39) was opened to address the city's residential and commercial growth towards the south and west. The City of Perrysburg divided its single GPZ into two (2) GPZs labeled as District 38 and District 39 with a single fire station within each fire district.



Districts 38 (Light Gray) and District 39 (Dark Gray)



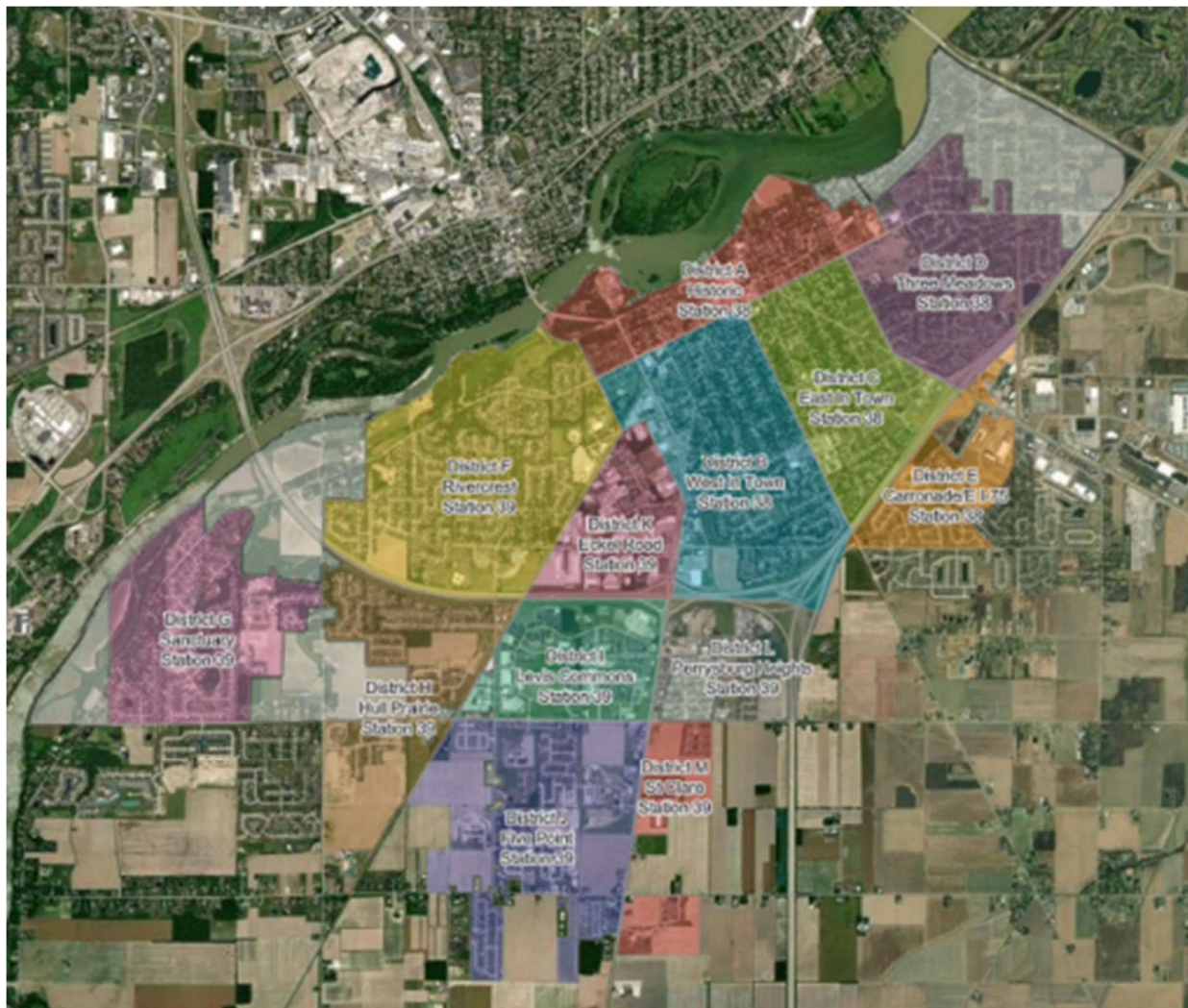
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Proposed Response Area Map

As a result of the City of Perrysburg growth, PFD in conjunction with the City Administration, are working on the design and implementation of additional GPZs for PFD's primary response area. PFD is considering expanding the two existing fire districts into thirteen (13) GPZs. The GPZ names on the image below are subject to change as the design matures. These proposed fire districts will be used to collect and analyze emergency responses so that PFD will be able to better forecast response needs.



Planned Geographical Planning Zones



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Appendix B – Hydrant Flow Testing Results

The City of Perrysburg Water Department is responsible for performing annual inspection and basic maintenance functions on all hydrants within the city. Below are three flow tests results.

City of Perrysburg Fire Hydrant Flow Test			
		211 E Boundary Street Perrysburg, Ohio 43551 Ph: 419-872-8050 Fx: 419-872-7979	
Test Date	5/16/2023		
Test Time	12:19 PM		
COT High Service Phone #	419-936-3022		
Fire Hydrant Flow Test Location			
Intersection	Carronade @ Residences at Carronade		
Pressure Zone	East Boundary Pump Station		
Address of property to be tested	Various		
Parcel # of property to be tested	Q61-400-090301006001		
Static Pressure	46	psi	
Residual Pressure	32	psi	
Pitot Pressure	30	psi	
Flow	920	gpm	
Outlet Coeff	0.9		
Outlet diameter	2.5	inches	3.54 Flowed with both nozzles opened
Flow at 20 psi	1285	gpm	
Watermain Identification	8-inch Plastic		
Test Hydrant Manufacturer	Muller		
Test Hydrant Year	2001		
Test Hydrant Location	Asset ID 938 - One Hydrant North		
Flow Hydrant Manufacturer	Muller		
Flow Hydrant Year	2001		
Flow Hydrant Location	Asset ID 939 - Entrance of Residences at Carronade		
Tower Water Level		feet	
Pumping Station Discharge Pressure		psi	
DPU staff:	AJ, Tim		

Flow Graph

Flow (gpm)	Pressure (psi)
0	46
920	32
1285	30
1749	17.49



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City of Perrysburg Fire Hydrant Flow Test											
211 E Boundary Street Perrysburg, Ohio 43551 Ph: 419-872-8050 Fx: 419-872-7979											
Test Date	5/26/2023										
Test Time	9:20 AM										
COT High Service Phone #	419-936-3022										
Fire Hydrant Flow Test Location											
Intersection	Carronade @ Residences at Carronade										
Pressure Zone	East Boundary Pump Station										
Address of property to be tested	Various										
Parcel # of property to be tested	Q61-400-090301006001										
Static Pressure	50 psi										
Residual Pressure	34 psi										
Pitot Pressure	30 psi										
Flow	920 gpm										
Outlet Coeff	0.9										
Outlet diameter	2.5 inches										
Flow at 20 psi	1292 gpm										
3.54 Flowed with both nozzles opened											
Watermain Identification	8-inch Plastic										
Test Hydrant Manufacturer	Muller										
Test Hydrant Year	2001										
Test Hydrant Location	Asset ID 939 - Entrance of Residences at Carronade										
Flow Hydrant Manufacturer	Muller										
Flow Hydrant Year	2001										
Flow Hydrant Location	Asset ID 938 - One Hydrant South										
Tower Water Level	_____ feet										
Pumping Station Discharge Pressure	_____ psi										
DPU staff:	Tim, Sam										
Flow Graph <table border="1"><caption>Flow Graph Data Points</caption><thead><tr><th>Flow (gpm)</th><th>Pressure (psi)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>920</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>1292</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>1702</td><td>0</td></tr></tbody></table>		Flow (gpm)	Pressure (psi)	0	50	920	30	1292	20	1702	0
Flow (gpm)	Pressure (psi)										
0	50										
920	30										
1292	20										
1702	0										



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City of Perrysburg Fire Hydrant Flow Test											
211 E Boundary Street Perrysburg, Ohio 43551 Ph: 419-872-8050 Fx: 419-872-7979											
Test Date	6/8/2023										
Test Time	12:50PM										
COT High Service Phone #	419-936-3022										
Fire Hydrant Flow Test Location											
Intersection	Five Point East of SR 25										
Pressure Zone	South Boundary										
Address of property to be tested	12469 Five Point										
Parcel # of property to be tested	N/A										
Static Pressure	54 psi										
Residual Pressure	50 psi										
Pitot Pressure	51 psi										
Flow	1199 gpm										
Outlet Coeff	0.9										
Outlet diameter	2.5 inches										
Flow at 20 psi	3807 gpm										
3.54 Flowed with both nozzles opened											
Watermain Identification	16" on Five Point										
Test Hydrant Manufacturer	Mueller - Hydrant has no ID										
Test Hydrant Year											
Test Hydrant Location	Second from end of line										
Flow Hydrant Manufacturer	Mueller - Hydrant has no ID - Last on line										
Flow Hydrant Year											
Flow Hydrant Location	Last on Line										
Tower Water Level	_____ feet										
Pumping Station Discharge Pressure	_____ psi										
DPU staff:	Jim, Tim										
Flow Graph <table border="1"><caption>Flow Graph Data Points</caption><thead><tr><th>Flow (gpm)</th><th>Pressure (psi)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>1199</td><td>51</td></tr><tr><td>3807</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>4887</td><td>0</td></tr></tbody></table>		Flow (gpm)	Pressure (psi)	0	54	1199	51	3807	20	4887	0
Flow (gpm)	Pressure (psi)										
0	54										
1199	51										
3807	20										
4887	0										



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Appendix C – Community Risk by NFIRS Incident Type Charts

Each incident type (NFIRS Code) within the Core Program Areas is risk assessed using a three-axis categorization process utilizing the Heron formula to produce a quantifiable Risk Score based on the values represented from each risk category of Probability (Y-Axis), Impact (Z-Axis), and Consequence (X-Axis). The Risk Score is then interpreted into the risk level as shown in the following charts.

Fire Risk – Probability

Types of Incidents-FIRE	Probability (Y-Axis) Component - Fire			Risk Score	Interpreted Risk Score
	Number of Calls	Future	Future		
11-Structure Fire	6	2	2	12.33	6
13-Mobile property (vehicle) fire	4	2	2	8.49	4
14-Natural vegetation fire	4	2	2	8.49	4
15-Outside rubbish fire	2	2	2	4.90	2
16-Special outside fire	2	2	2	4.90	2
21-Overpressure rupture from stream (no ensuing fire)	2	2	2	4.90	2
22-Overpressure rupture from air or gas (no fire)	2	2	2	4.90	2
23-Overpressure rupture, chemical reaction (no fire)	2	2	2	4.90	2
25-Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition	4	2	2	8.49	4
50-Service call, other	2	2	2	4.90	2
51-Person in distress	2	2	2	4.90	2
52-Water Problem	2	2	2	4.90	2
53-Smoke, odor problem	6	2	2	12.33	6
54-Animal problem or rescue	2	2	2	4.90	2
55-Public service assistance	2	2	2	4.90	2
56-Unauthorized burning	6	2	2	12.33	6
60-Good intent call, other	2	2	2	4.90	2
61-Dispatched and canceled en route	8	2	2	16.25	8
62-Wrong location, no emergency found	4	2	2	8.49	4
63-Controlled burn	2	2	2	4.90	2
64-Vicinity Alarm	2	2	2	4.90	2
65-Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke	6	2	2	12.33	6
66-EMS call where party has been transported	2	2	2	4.90	2
67-HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	4	2	2	8.49	4
70-False Alarm & False Call	4	2	2	8.49	4
71-Malicious, mischievous false alarm	2	2	2	4.90	2
73-System or detector malfunction	8	2	2	16.25	8
74-Unintentional system/detector operation (no fire)	10	2	2	20.20	10
75-Bihazard scare	2	2	2	4.90	2
91-Citizen complaint	4	2	2	8.49	4



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Fire Risk – Impact

Impact to Fire Division (Z-Axis) Component - Fire					
Types of Incidents-FIRE	Personnel	Apparatus	Future	Risk Score	Interpreted Risk Score
11-Structure Fire	8	6	2	36.77	6
13-Mobile property (vehicle) fire	6	6	2	28.14	6
14-Natural vegetation fire	4	4	2	13.86	4
15-Outside rubbish fire	6	2	2	12.33	4
16-Special outside fire	6	6	2	28.14	6
21-Overpressure rupture from stream (no ensuing fire)	2	2	2	4.90	2
22-Overpressure rupture from air or gas (no fire)	6	8	2	36.77	6
23-Overpressure rupture, chemical reaction (no fire)	2	2	2	4.90	2
25-Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition	6	6	2	28.14	6
50-Service call, other	2	2	2	4.90	2
51-Person in distress	4	2	2	8.49	2
52-Water Problem	2	2	2	4.90	2
53-Smoke, odor problem	2	2	2	4.90	2
54-Animal problem or rescue	4	6	2	19.80	6
55-Public service assistance	4	2	2	8.49	2
56-Unauthorized burning	2	2	2	4.90	2
60-Good intent call, other	10	8	2	59.40	8
61-Dispatched and canceled en route	2	4	2	8.49	2
62-Wrong location, no emergency found	4	4	2	13.86	4
63-Controlled burn	2	2	2	4.90	2
64-Vicinity Alarm	2	2	2	4.90	2
65-Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke	4	4	2	13.86	4
66-EMS call where party has been transported	2	2	2	4.90	2
67-HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	2	2	2	4.90	2
70-False Alarm & False Call	4	4	2	13.86	4
71-Malicious, mischievous false alarm	2	4	2	8.49	2
73-System or detector malfunction	2	2	2	4.90	2
74-Unintentional system/detector operation (no fire)	2	2	2	4.90	2
75-Bihazard scare	8	10	2	59.40	8
91-Citizen complaint	2	2	2	4.90	2



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Fire Risk – Consequence

Consequence (X-Axis) Component - Fire					
Types of Incidents-FIRE	Duration of Call	On Scene Time	Future	Risk Score	Interpreted Risk Score
11-Structure Fire	10	8	2	59.40	8
13-Mobile property (vehicle) fire	6	4	2	19.80	6
14-Natural vegetation fire	4	4	2	13.86	4
15-Outside rubbish fire	2	2	2	4.90	2
16-Special outside fire	8	10	2	59.40	8
21-Overpressure rupture from stream (no ensuing fire)	6	6	2	28.14	6
22-Overpressure rupture from air or gas (no fire)	4	2	2	8.49	2
23-Overpressure rupture, chemical reaction (no fire)	2	2	2	4.90	2
25-Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition	6	6	2	28.14	6
50-Service call, other	4	2	2	8.49	2
51-Person in distress	2	2	2	4.90	2
52-Water Problem	6	6	2	28.14	6
53-Smoke, odor problem	4	4	2	13.86	4
54-Animal problem or rescue	2	4	2	8.49	2
55-Public service assistance	6	6	2	28.14	6
56-Unauthorized burning	2	2	2	4.90	2
60-Good intent call, other	2	2	2	4.90	2
61-Dispatched and canceled en route	2	2	2	4.90	2
62-Wrong location, no emergency found	2	2	2	4.90	2
63-Controlled burn	2	2	2	4.90	2
64-Vicinity Alarm	2	2	2	4.90	2
65-Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke	2	4	2	8.49	2
66-EMS call where party has been transported	2	2	2	4.90	2
67-HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	4	2	2	8.49	2
70-False Alarm & False Call	2	2	2	4.90	2
71-Malicious, mischievous false alarm	2	2	2	4.90	2
73-System or detector malfunction	4	4	2	13.86	4
74-Unintentional system/detector operation (no fire)	2	2	2	4.90	2
75-Bihazard scare	8	8	2	48.00	8
91-Citizen complaint	2	4	2	8.49	2



CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



Fire Risk – Overall Risk

Types of Incidents-FIRE	Risk Level	Risk Score	Probability	Impact to Fire Division	Consequence
11-Structure Fire	Extreme	54.33	6	6	8
13-Mobile property (vehicle) fire	High	34.99	4	6	6
14-Natural vegetation fire	Moderate	19.60	4	4	4
15-Outside rubbish fire	Low	8.49	2	4	2
16-Special outside fire	Very High	36.77	2	6	8
21-Overpressure rupture from stream (no ensuing fire)	Low	12.33	2	2	6
22-Overpressure rupture from air or gas (no fire)	Low	12.33	2	6	2
23-Overpressure rupture, chemical reaction (no fire)	Low	4.90	2	2	2
25-Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition	High	34.99	4	6	6
50-Service call, other	Low	4.90	2	2	2
51-Person in distress	Low	4.90	2	2	2
52-Water Problem	Low	12.33	2	2	6
53-Smoke, odor problem	Moderate	19.80	6	2	4
54-Animal problem or rescue	Low	12.33	2	6	2
55-Public service assistance	Low	12.33	2	2	6
56-Unauthorized burning	Low	12.33	6	2	2
60-Good intent call, other	Moderate	16.25	2	8	2
61-Dispatched and canceled en route	Moderate	16.25	8	2	2
62-Wrong location, no emergency found	Moderate	13.86	4	4	2
63-Controlled burn	Low	4.90	2	2	2
64-Vicinity Alarm	Low	4.90	2	2	2
65-Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke	Moderate	19.80	6	4	2
66-EMS call where party has been transported	Low	4.90	2	2	2
67-HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	Low	8.49	4	2	2
70-False Alarm & False Call	Moderate	13.86	4	4	2
71-Malicious, mischievous false alarm	Low	4.90	2	2	2
73-System or detector malfunction	High	25.92	8	2	4
74-Unintentional system/detector operation (no fire)	High	20.20	10	2	2
75-Bihazard scare	Very High	48.00	2	8	8
91-Citizen complaint	Low	8.49	4	2	2



CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



EMS Risk – Probability

Probability (Y-Axis) Component – EMS					
Types of Incidents-EMS	Number of Calls	Future	Future	Risk Score	Interpreted Risk Score
Abdomen and Digestive System	4	2	2	8.49	4
Alcohol/Drug Exposure	2	2	2	4.90	2
Allergic Reaction	2	2	2	4.90	2
Behavior/Emotional State	4	2	2	8.49	4
Burns	2	2	2	4.90	2
Cancelled/Other	6	2	2	12.33	6
Cardiovascular	6	2	2	12.33	6
Child Birth	2	2	2	4.90	2
Cognitive Functions and Awareness	4	2	2	8.49	4
Convulsion/Seizure	4	2	2	8.49	4
Generalized Symptoms	10	2	2	20.20	10
Genitourinary	2	2	2	4.90	2
Injuries	8	2	2	16.25	8
Metabolic	2	2	2	4.90	2
Neuro-Musculoskeletal	2	2	2	4.90	2
No Patient Complaint	4	2	2	8.49	4
Obvious Death	2	2	2	4.90	2
Other	4	2	2	8.49	4
Pain	8	2	2	16.25	8
Paralytic Syndromes	2	2	2	4.90	2
Respiratory	6	2	2	12.33	6
Shock	2	2	2	4.90	2
Skin	2	2	2	4.90	2
Somnolence Coma	2	2	2	4.90	2
Weight/Food Intake	2	2	2	4.90	2

EMS Risk – Impact

Impact to Fire Division (Z-Axis) Component – EMS					
Types of Incidents-EMS	Personnel	Apparatus	Future	Risk Score	Interpreted Risk Score
Abdomen and Digestive System	4	4	2	13.86	2
Alcohol/Drug Exposure	6	4	2	19.80	4
Allergic Reaction	4	4	2	13.86	2
Behavior/Emotional State	4	4	2	13.86	2
Burns	4	4	2	13.86	2
Cancelled/Other	4	4	2	13.86	2
Cardiovascular	6	4	2	19.80	4
Child Birth	4	4	2	13.86	2
Cognitive Functions and Awareness	4	4	2	13.86	2
Convulsion/Seizure	6	4	2	19.80	4
Generalized Symptoms	4	4	2	13.86	2
Genitourinary	4	4	2	13.86	2
Injuries	4	4	2	13.86	2
Metabolic	4	4	2	13.86	2
Neuro-Musculoskeletal	4	4	2	13.86	2
No Patient Complaint	4	4	2	13.86	2
Obvious Death	6	4	2	19.80	4
Other	4	4	2	13.86	2
Pain	4	4	2	13.86	2
Paralytic Syndromes	6	4	2	19.80	4
Respiratory	4	4	2	13.86	2
Shock	6	4	2	19.80	4
Skin	4	4	2	13.86	2
Somnolence Coma	6	4	2	19.80	4
Weight/Food Intake	4	4	2	13.86	2





CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



EMS Risk – Consequence

Consequence (X-Axis) Component - EMS					
Types of Incidents-EMS	Duration of Call	On Scene Time	Future	Risk Score	Interpreted Risk Score
Abdomen and Digestive System	4	2	2	8.49	2
Alcohol/Drug Exposure	2	2	2	4.90	2
Allergic Reaction	2	2	2	4.90	2
Behavior/Emotional State	2	4	2	8.49	2
Burns	2	2	2	4.90	2
Cancelled/Other	2	2	2	4.90	2
Cardiovascular	4	6	2	19.80	4
Child Birth	10	2	2	20.20	6
Cognitive Functions and Awareness	8	6	2	36.77	8
Convulsion/Seizure	4	2	2	8.49	2
Generalized Symptoms	2	4	2	8.49	2
Genitourinary	2	2	2	4.90	2
Injuries	6	4	2	19.80	4
Metabolic	4	8	2	25.92	6
Neuro-Musculoskeletal	6	4	2	19.80	4
No Patient Complaint	2	2	2	4.90	2
Obvious Death	2	2	2	4.90	2
Other	2	2	2	4.90	2
Pain	2	4	2	8.49	2
Paralytic Syndromes	2	2	2	4.90	2
Respiratory	8	4	2	25.92	6
Shock	4	10	2	32.12	8
Skin	4	6	2	19.80	4
Somnolence Coma	6	8	2	36.77	8
Weight/Food Intake	2	2	2	4.90	2

EMS Risk – Overall Risk

Types of Incidents-EMS	Risk Level	Risk Score	Probability	Impact to Fire Division	Consequence
Abdomen and Digestive System	Low	8.49	4	2	2
Alcohol/Drug Exposure	Low	8.49	2	4	2
Allergic Reaction	Low	4.90	2	2	2
Behavior/Emotional State	Low	8.49	4	2	2
Burns	Low	4.90	2	2	2
Cancelled/Other	Moderate	12.33	6	2	2
Cardiovascular	Very High	26.53	6	4	4
Child Birth	Moderate	12.33	2	2	6
Cognitive Functions and Awareness	High	25.92	4	2	8
Convulsion/Seizure	Moderate	13.86	4	4	2
Generalized Symptoms	Moderate	20.20	10	2	2
Genitourinary	Low	4.90	2	2	2
Injuries	High	25.92	8	2	4
Metabolic	Moderate	12.33	2	2	6
Neuro-Musculoskeletal	Low	8.49	2	2	4
No Patient Complaint	Low	8.49	4	2	2
Obvious Death	Low	8.49	2	4	2
Other	Low	8.49	4	2	2
Pain	Moderate	16.25	8	2	2
Paralytic Syndromes	Low	8.49	2	4	2
Respiratory	Extreme	28.14	6	2	6
Shock	High	25.92	2	4	8
Skin	Low	8.49	2	2	4
Somnolence Coma	High	25.92	2	4	8
Weight/Food Intake	Low	4.90	2	2	2





CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



Technical Rescue Risk – Probability

Probability (Y-Axis) Component – Technical Rescue					
Types of Incidents-TECHNICAL RESCUE	Number of Calls	Future	Future	Risk Score	Interpreted Risk Score
33-Lock in	2	2	2	4.90	2
34-Search for lost person	2	2	2	4.90	2
35-Extrication, rescue	4	2	2	8.49	6
36-Water or ice related rescue	10	2	2	20.20	10
37-Electrical rescue	2	2	2	4.90	2
38-Rescue or EMS standby	2	2	2	4.90	2

Technical Rescue Risk – Impact

Impact to Fire Division (Z-Axis) Component - Technical Rescue					
Types of Incidents-TECHNICAL RESCUE	Personnel	Apparatus	Future	Risk Score	Interpreted Risk Score
33-Lock in	2	2	2	4.90	2
34-Search for lost person	2	2	2	4.90	2
35-Extrication, rescue	10	2	2	20.20	10
36-Water or ice related rescue	2	2	2	4.90	2
37-Electrical rescue	2	2	2	4.90	2
38-Rescue or EMS standby	2	2	2	4.90	2

Technical Rescue Risk – Consequence

Consequence (X-Axis) Component - Technical Rescue					
Types of Incidents-TECHNICAL RESCUE	Duration of Call	On Scene Time	Future	Risk Score	Interpreted Risk Score
33-Lock in	2	2	2	4.90	2
34-Search for lost person	10	10	2	73.48	10
35-Extrication, rescue	4	2	2	8.49	6
36-Water or ice related rescue	2	2	2	4.90	2
37-Electrical rescue	2	2	2	4.90	2
38-Rescue or EMS standby	2	2	2	4.90	2

Technical Rescue Risk – Overall Risk

Types of Incidents-Technical Rescue	Risk Level	Risk Score	Probability	Impact to Fire Division	Consequence
33-Lock in	Low	4.90	2	2	2
34-Search for lost person	Moderate	20.20	2	2	10
35-Extrication, rescue	Extreme	65.18	6	10	6
36-Water or ice related rescue	Moderate	20.20	10	2	2
37-Electrical rescue	Low	4.90	2	2	2
38-Rescue or EMS standby	Low	4.90	2	2	2



CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



Hazardous Condition Events Risk – Probability

Probability (Y-Axis) Component – Haz Mat					
Types of Incidents-HAZMAT	Number of Calls	Future	Future	Risk Score	Interpreted Risk Score
40-Flammable gas or liquid condition, other	2	2	2	4.90	2
41-Combustible/flammable spills & leaks	10	2	2	20.20	10
42-Chemical release, reaction, or toxic condition	2	2	2	4.90	2
43-Radioactive condition	2	2	2	4.90	2
44-Electrical wiring-equipment problem	4	2	2	8.49	6
45-Biological Hazard	2	2	2	4.90	2
46-Accident-Potential Accident	2	2	2	4.90	2
47-Explosive, Bomb Removal	2	2	2	4.90	2
48-Attempted Burning, Illegal Action	2	2	2	4.90	2

Hazardous Condition Events Risk – Impact

Impact to Fire Division (Z-Axis) Component – Haz Mat					
Types of Incidents-HAZMAT	Personnel	Apparatus	Future	Risk Score	Interpreted Risk Score
40-Flammable gas or liquid condition, other	2	2	2	4.90	2
41-Combustible/flammable spills & leaks	2	2	2	4.90	2
42-Chemical release, reaction, or toxic condition	4	4	2	13.86	4
43-Radioactive condition	2	2	2	4.90	2
44-Electrical wiring-equipment problem	10	10	2	73.48	10
45-Biological Hazard	2	2	2	4.90	2
46-Accident-Potential Accident	6	6	2	28.14	6
47-Explosive, Bomb Removal	2	2	2	4.90	2
48-Attempted Burning, Illegal Action	2	2	2	4.90	2

Hazardous Condition Events Risk – Consequence

Consequence (X-Axis) Component - Haz Mat					
Types of Incidents-HAZMAT	Duration of Call	On Scene Time	Future	Risk Score	Interpreted Risk Score
40-Flammable gas or liquid condition, other	2	2	2	4.90	2
41-Combustible/flammable spills & leaks	4	4	2	13.86	6
42-Chemical release, reaction, or toxic condition	10	10	2	73.48	10
43-Radioactive condition	2	2	2	4.90	2
44-Electrical wiring-equipment problem	2	2	2	4.90	2
45-Biological Hazard	2	2	2	4.90	2
46-Accident-Potential Accident	2	2	2	4.90	2
47-Explosive, Bomb Removal	2	2	2	4.90	2
48-Attempted Burning, Illegal Action	2	2	2	4.90	2

Hazardous Condition Events Risk – Overall Risk

Types of Incidents-HazMat	Risk Level	Risk Score	Probability	Impact to Fire Division	Consequence
40-Flammable gas or liquid condition, other	Low	4.90	2	2	2
41-Combustible/flammable spills & leaks	High	45.52	10	2	6
42-Chemical release, reaction, or toxic condition	Moderate	32.12	2	4	10
43-Radioactive condition	Low	4.90	2	2	2
44-Electrical wiring-equipment problem	High	45.52	6	10	2
45-Biological Hazard	Low	4.90	2	2	2
46-Accident-Potential Accident	Moderate	12.33	2	6	2
47-Explosive, Bomb Removal	Low	4.90	2	2	2
48-Attempted Burning, Illegal Action	Low	4.90	2	2	2





CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
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Appendix D – EMS Refusal Details Chart

EMS refusal details refer to the specific information and circumstances surrounding a patient's decision to decline emergency medical services (EMS) care or transport. When an individual opts to refuse EMS assistance, PFD documents the various details for record-keeping and legal purposes. The chart below shows refusal details for the risk analysis period.

Distinct Count of Incident Number	2020					2021					2022					Grand Total
	Against Medical Advice	Other	Patient does not feel injury/illness requires ambulance	Patient in custody of law enforcement	Patient to seek further care in POV	Against Medical Advice	Other	Patient does not feel injury/illness requires ambulance	Patient in custody of law enforcement	Patient to seek further care in POV	Against Medical Advice	Other	Patient does not feel injury/illness requires ambulance	Patient in custody of law enforcement	Patient to seek further care in POV	
Generalized Symptoms	66	6	75	1	10	58	1	93		7	49	1	93		10	470
No Patient Complaint	28	2	51		6	38	4	52		3	50	4	45	1	2	286
Pain	11		20		14	23	1	19		11	8	2	17		8	134
Injuries	12		9		6	15		21		11	18	2	26	2	10	132
Behavior/Emotional State	5		17		2	4	1	15	1	3	8	2	8		5	71
Other	3	1	11		2	6	2	10		4	5	1	7	1	3	56
Cardiovascular	12		7		2	10		5		1	9		4		1	51
Respiratory	4	1	4		2	5		10		4	8	1	4		3	46
Metabolic	5		13		1	7		8			8		3		1	46
Cognitive Functions and Awareness	7	2	4			10		4		1	5	2	8		1	44
Cancelled/Other		1	7		1			8			1	3	13			34
Abdomen and Digestive System	4		4		4	4		5		1			5		3	30
Convulsion/Seizure	5		2		3	2		2		3	2		4		1	24
Skin	1		1			3					2		2			9
Neuro-Musculoskeletal			2				1	1			2		2		1	9
Allergic Reaction	3					1		1		2						7
Alcohol/Drug Exposure											4		1			5
Obvious Death		1					1									2
Weight/Food Intake						1							1			2
Genitourinary			1								1					2
Paralytic Syndromes													1			1
Somnolence Coma													1			1
Grand Total	166	14	228	1	53	186	11	251	1	51	180	18	245	4	49	1451



CITY OF PERRYSBURG FIRE DIVISION

Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover
2020 - 2022



Appendix E – Toledo Fire and Rescue Hazardous Materials Response Team

Toledo Fire's Hazmat team is a Regional Response Team for Northwest Ohio Region One, which includes 18 counties. First responders and technicians have been trained in the HAZMAT IQ program to their respective levels of HAZMAT certifications. They have 170 hazmat technicians with 33 of them having entry physicals. The rest (roughly 340) are trained to the hazmat operations level with the ability to recognize a hazardous materials incident, differentiate between the types of chemicals, their properties and containers, perform mass and technical decontamination, and perform defensive operations. The department has a minimum of 110 members on duty every day trained to the hazmat operations level. Toledo Fire's Hazmat team has a fully equipped apparatus and a dedicated decontamination rig that are utilized solely for hazardous materials response. The units have adequate amounts of supplies and equipment to meet the state's Type I verification standards. The department's Hazardous Materials Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) currently meet the state's requirements as well. The team uses and implements National Incident Management System (NIMS) forms and procedures for compliance.

DRAFT



City of Perrysburg Fire Division Strategic Plan 2024 - 2028



Commission on
Fire Accreditation
International

City of Perrysburg, Ohio
Fire Division
10th Edition of the Commission on
Fire Accreditation International
(CFAI) Guidelines

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Executive Summary

The Perrysburg Fire Division (PFD) is pleased to present its 2024-2028 Strategic Plan. Strategic Planning is defined as: “A continuous and systematic process where the guiding members of an organization make decisions about its future, develop the necessary procedures and operations to achieve that future, and determine how success is to be measured.” PFD has set forth to develop a strategic plan that establishes a roadmap to accomplish the mission to provide the highest quality of EMS, fire protection, and education to the citizens which in turn reflects the Division’s vision of being an nationally accredited Fire Division.

This Strategic Plan re-affirms PFD’s mission, vision, and value statements which are the keystones of the organization. The Strengths, Weaknesses, and Opportunities Threats (S.W.O.T.) Analysis identifies key factors that affect organizational performance. When compared to the Core Programs and Services, this analysis will identify concerns and service gaps in PFD’s performance. From this analysis, PFD can establish initiatives with corresponding goals and objectives.

This Strategic Plan is submitted to the City of Perrysburg’s Mayor, City Administrator, Director of Public Safety, and City Council for awareness, support, planning and budgeting purposes.

Introduction

The City of Perrysburg has a history of embracing and supporting the traditions of the fire service, as well as our value to the community. PFD's commitment to the community is reflected in the quality services provided; emergency medical services, fire suppression, technical rescue, hazardous conditions response, Community Risk Reduction, public education classes, and fire inspections/investigations to the residents, businesses, and visitors of the City of Perrysburg. Planning is critical to the success of both the city and PFD. The planning phase for the next five years (2024 – 2028) will focus on the following areas:

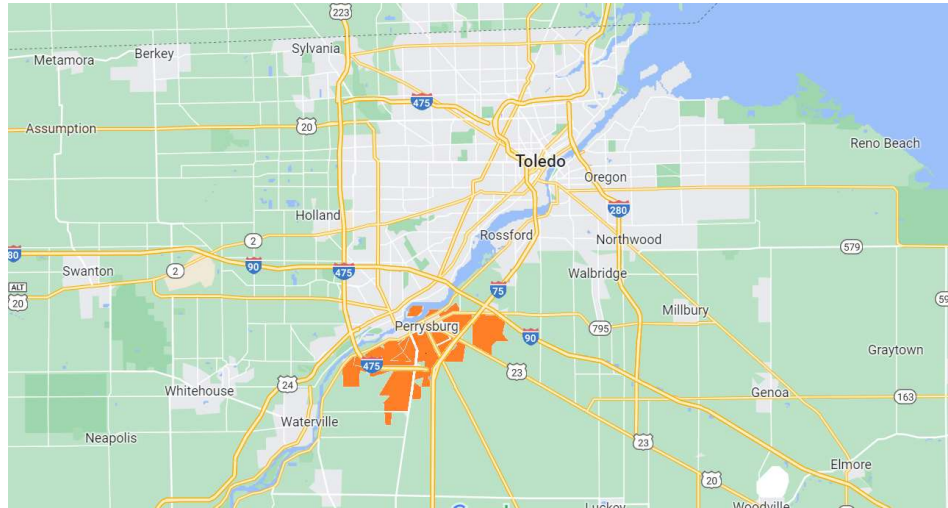
- Review previous strategic plan and accomplishments
- Identify new strategic initiatives
- Develop new strategic goals and objectives
- Publish a new five year strategic plan

The Strategic Plan is written in accordance with the guidelines established by the CFAI Accreditation Model Self-Assessment Manual 10th edition.

Organizational Background

About the City

The history of Perrysburg began with the construction of Fort Meigs. When the war of 1812 began to creep upon Northwest Ohio, fort construction began in February 1813 by soldiers under General William Henry Harrison. Fort Meigs was constructed on a bluff above the Maumee River and was created from a design by army engineer Captain Eleazer D. Wood, for whom the county would be named. Perrysburg was surveyed and platted on April 26, 1816 by Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant (the only other city he platted was Washington, D.C.), and soon became a center for shipbuilding and commerce. Perrysburg Village obtained “City” status in 1965.



About PFD

In 1838, the Village Council passed an ordinance creating the first Village Fire Department. The first fire station was located at the center of the Village (now 116 Louisiana Ave). Due to the need for additional room to house all the fire department’s equipment, the fire department moved to East Front Street in 1856, West Front Street in 1870, West Second Street in early 1900’s and then finally West Indiana Ave (present Station 38) in 1957. In 2019, PFD expanded by adding a second fire station on Fort Meigs Road (Station 39).



Fire Station 38 – West Indiana Ave



Fire Station 39 – Fort Meigs Road

Today, PFD is a professional organization with full-time and several part-time members who operate out of two fire stations and provides fire and EMS services to 25,000+ residents. PFD provides coverage not only for the City of Perrysburg, but also provides contractual auto-aid and requested mutual aid services to/from adjacent cities and townships. PFD has three (3) Engines, one (1) Tower/Ladder, three (3) paramedic units, two (2) boats, and several utility vehicles in service every day to serve the City of Perrysburg. PFD responds to 3000+ incidents annually with over 80% of those incidents being EMS related. PFD currently has a Class 3 ISO rating.

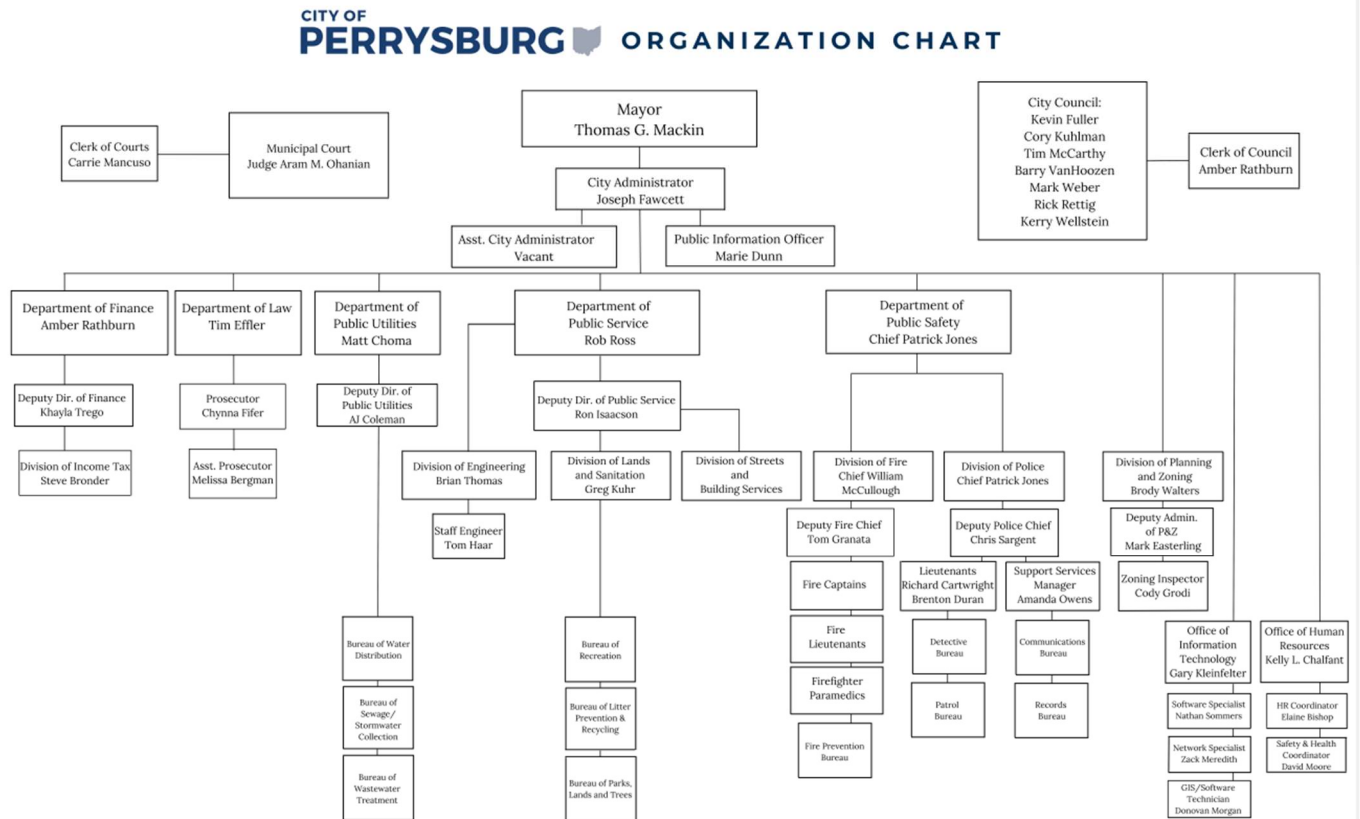
PFD is working towards becoming an Internationally Accredited Agency by the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) and the Center for Public Safety Excellence (CPSE). PFD is currently in “Applicant Agency” status.

FIRE DIVISION 2024-2028 STRATEGIC PLAN

Organizational Structure

City

The City of Perrysburg is a mayor-council form of government. The organization is outlined below.

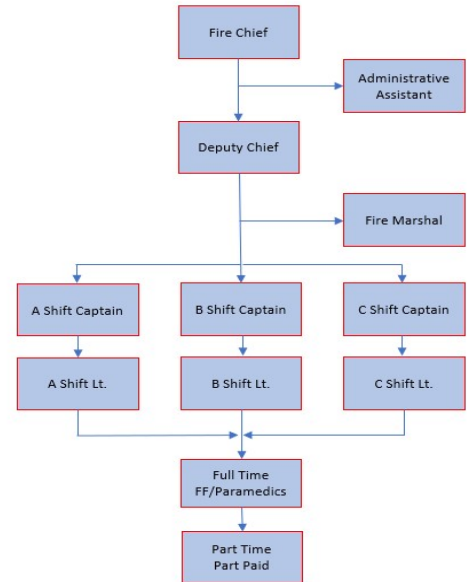


PFD

PFD's administrative office is located at the Fire Headquarters (Station 39) located on Fort Meigs Road in Perrysburg, OH.

PFD is organized in a top-down hierarchy across three internal branches: Administrative (Fire Chief), Operations (Deputy Fire Chief) and Fire Prevention/Community Risk Reduction (Fire Marshal). The organizational structure is approved by the governing body (i.e., Fire Chief, City Administrator, Public Safety Director, and City Council) and is outlined in PFD Policy and Procedures.

PFD personnel are assigned to a shift, either "A", "B", or "C" Shift. Each shift works 24 hours on duty followed by 48 hours off (continually repeating shift rotation). Station 38 and Station 39 are both staffed with full-time firefighter/paramedics, including a shift Captain and Lieutenant, per 24-hour shift and supplemented with part-time staff.



Mission Statement, Vision Statement and Core Values



Mission

The Mission Statement defines the fundamental purpose of PFD, its reason for existence. The statement describes: Who we are, what we do and for whom.

Mission Statement: The Perrysburg Fire Division is dedicated to providing the highest quality EMS, fire protection, and education to the citizens that we serve.

Vision

Serving as a guide in fulfilling PFD's mission, the Vision Statement provides the basic tenet of employee behavior and serves as inspiration for PFD to be at our best.

Vision Statement: Our vision is to be a nationally accredited all-hazards emergency service provider to the citizens and visitors of Perrysburg. We will accomplish this by remaining mission focused, maintaining strategic community partnerships, developing our members for the future, and fostering an atmosphere of trust, innovation, creativity, and accountability.

Values

Expanding upon the Vision Statement, our values clearly state the shared beliefs that drive PFD's organizational culture.

- *Partnerships – Collaborate with public and private agencies to provide exceptional customer service.*
- *Respect – Maintain a high regard for our profession ourselves, and our community.*
- *Integrity – Truthfulness, transparency, and honesty in every action.*
- *Dedication – To safety and wellness in our community.*
- *Excellence – In all that we do.*

These statements provide the foundation for achieving organizational excellence while serving as the moral compass in every facet of PFD's operations. Every effort will be made to ensure that each remains current. The Mission, Vision, and Value Statements are posted at each station and is found in PFD Policies and Procedures Manual.

Community Driven Strategic Planning

Public expectations demand that municipalities provide programs and services that meet community needs. Budgetary issues and limited resources drive organizations to implement strategic planning as a critical component of its management philosophy. Strategic planning is a structured process for developing plans by providing organizations with advantages that include short-term direction, organizational vision, organizational goals and objectives, and optimized use of resources.

PFD solicited input from the community and Fire Division. Twenty-two (22) external stakeholders (politicians, citizens, and business owners) and twelve (12) internal stakeholders (PFD members) agreed to participate in the planning process. Meetings were held at the Fire Division two times a month over a period of four (4) months. These meetings resulted in the development of PFD's Strategic Plan.

The Federal Benchmarking Consortium Study Report *Serving the American Public: Best Practices in Customer-Driven Strategic Planning* (1997), Goodstein, Nolan, & Pfeiffer defined strategic planning as a “*continuous and systematic process* where the *guiding members* of an organization make decisions about its future, develop the necessary *procedures and operations* to achieve that future, and determine *how success is to be measured*.” Within this definition are key words that are important and must be understood. These words are:

- *Continuous* refers to an ongoing process where the end result is not merely to produce a plan but rather a dynamic document that is flexible to change.
- *Systematic* recognizes a structured and deliberate effort with identified steps.
- *Process* recognizes the importance of thinking strategically about the future and how to get there.
- *Guiding members* include not only the decision makers but also employees and stakeholders who are affected by the decisions being made.
- *Procedures and operations* define the actions necessary to implement and execute the plan such as aligning organization efforts with clear goals and objectives, allocating resources, and developing the workforce to achieve the desired outcomes.
- *How success is to be measured* recognizes appropriate metrics that are put in place to determine success.

Public service organizations understand that community expectations dictate current services and greatly influence future direction. Therefore, community expectations must be considered in strategic planning. The Federal Consortium Benchmarking Study defined customer-driven organizations as those that "maintain a *focus* on the *needs and expectations*, both *spoken and unspoken*, of customers, both *present and future*, in the creation and/or improvement of the product or service provided." Again, key words must be understood:

- *Focus* means that organizations actively seek to examine its products, services, and processes through the eyes of the customer.
- *Needs and expectations* focus on customers' preferences, requirements, standards for performance, timeliness, and cost. These items are taken into consideration for the programs and services offered by the organization.
- *Spoken and unspoken* refers to not only the expressed needs and expectations, but also information developed independently about customers. The preferences, standards, and industry will be used as input to the organizational planning.
- *Present and future* recognizes customers presently using the programs and services as well as those that will in the future. Both groups factor into planning considerations.

The need for public service agencies to develop a community-driven strategic plan is readily apparent. As noted, strategic planning offers a structured process to follow. CFAI's Fire Service & Emergency Service Self-Assessment Manual identified these key steps as:

1. Define the programs provided to the community
2. Establish the community's service program priorities
3. Establish the community's expectations of the organization
4. Identify any concerns the community may have about the organization
5. Identify the aspects of the organization that the community views positively
6. Revise the Mission Statement
7. Revise the Values of the organization's membership
8. Identify the Strengths of the organization
9. Identify any Weaknesses of the organization

10. Identify areas of Opportunity for the organization
11. Identify potential Threats to the organization
12. Identify the organization's critical issues
13. Identify the organization's service gaps
14. Determine strategic initiatives for organizational improvement
15. Establish realistic goals and objectives for each initiative
16. Identify implementation tasks for the accomplishment of each objective
17. Determine the vision of the future
18. Develop organizational and community commitment to accomplishing the plan

By utilizing the community-driven strategic planning process, opportunities exist for the organization to bring together management, employees, stakeholders, and community through a mutual understanding of where the organization is going, how everyone involved can work towards that common purpose, and how success will be measured.

PFD formed a strategic planning team to create and implement a practical, useful blueprint to meet the community's current and future expectations for public safety. This document is the result of hours spent gathering information, analyzing data, and developing goals and objectives to address identified gaps in service to further organizational excellence.

Core Programs and Services

PFD supports and delivers the following programs and services to the citizens and visitors of Perrysburg.

Core Programs and Services of PFD		
Emergency Medical Services	Fire Suppression	Fire Inspections and Investigations
Technical Rescues	Hazardous Conditions	Community Risk Reduction
Community Education		

S.W.O.T. Analysis

The S.W.O.T. Analysis is most often used to align an organization's resources and capabilities to the environment in which it operates. This analysis separates internal factors (strengths and weaknesses) that organizations have control over from its external factors (opportunities and threats) which it does not. Strengths and opportunities are seen as being beneficial to the organization while weaknesses and threats are seen as potentially harmful inhibiting success.



S.W.O.T. components include:

- Strengths are the attributes and characteristics that distinguish and enable PFD to accomplish its mission. An organization should focus its efforts on meeting community needs and providing core programs that match those strengths. Programs that do not meet these conditions should be reviewed. Equipment, personnel, programs, and services offered, and customer goodwill are examples of organizational strengths.
- Weaknesses represent the qualities that prevent PFD from achieving its mission or reaching its full potential. Weaknesses are considered factors which do not meet organizational standards. PFD performance is greatly influenced by its ability to identify and resolve weaknesses. Obsolete equipment, insufficient infrastructure, and inadequate or complex decision-making processes are examples of weaknesses.
- Opportunities represent the external environment in which PFD operates. Opportunities present conditions that have the potential to have a positive impact in PFD's operations in the next five years. Opportunities should be viewed as a chance to not only improve existing services but also expand beyond its traditional service area.
- Threats represent conditions or circumstances that have the potential to have a negative impact on PFD's operations. To limit or reduce loss, organizations must identify threats. Unrest among employees, changing technologies, and economic downturns are examples of environmental threats.

PFD S.W.O.T. Analysis

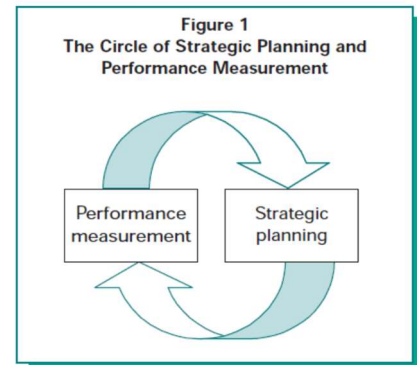
The S.W.O.T. Analysis was completed using responses from the external and internal group discussions.

	Positive	Negative
Internal	<u>Strengths</u> • Well trained firefighters • Multi-disciplinary • Diverse training/Job roles (quality) • Knowledge based • Quality equipment • Community respect • Engaged community involvement • Union participation • Problem solvers • Hold peers to high standards • Comradery/family atmosphere • Dependability • Cohesiveness of staff • Good customer service • Adaptable to new technology • Caring	<u>Weaknesses</u> • Equipment in for repair too often • Response time to incidents • Internal disconnect • Employee retention/morale • Staffing • Community growth outpacing division
External	<u>Opportunities</u> • Additional prevention & education staff • Firefighter knowledge of local businesses (ie. Pre-planning and surveys) • Restructure administration, training, maintenance, & shift officers • Car seat checks • Grants procurement • Community training (ie. expand CPR) • Follow-up with customer feedback • Improve internal communications • Community Paramedicine	<u>Threats</u> • Public image • Increased population and housing as related the city's growth • Funding • Increased traffic volume • Highways, railways, and waterways • Resistance to change

Performance Measurements

The effectiveness of strategic planning would be significantly lessened without establishing some type of performance measure that allows the organization to distinguish success from failure. Performance measurements allow an organization to “manage-for-results” using defined criteria reflecting:

- How well an organization is doing
- If an organization is meeting its goals
- If customers of service are satisfied
- If and where improvements are necessary



PFD plans to address these criteria inputs by asking for and receiving input from not only internal Fire/EMS staff, but via a “customer satisfaction” community survey. The results of these inputs will be analyzed and used for ongoing performance measurements, defining goals and objectives, and future strategic planning.

Financial Planning

PFD recognizes that a commitment of financial resources is necessary to accomplish this plan. The Perrysburg City Council approves the current programs/services goals and objectives offered by PFD through the annual budget review and approval process. This budget is established each year through revenue projections from income taxes, local property taxes and EMS transport fees.

The Fire Chief, with input provided by the Command Staff, allocates funding necessary to support PFD's Programs/Services Goals and Objectives. Each allocation is based on a prioritized needs assessment remaining consistent with projected budget funding and PFD's mission.



Strategic Plan Implementation and Success

The success of the plan will not be measured strictly by the implementation of goals and objectives. The success of the plan will also be measured from the support received by the city elected officials, PFD members, and the community. It is this vested interest and support that will ultimately enable PFD to successfully carry forth this plan.

To be held accountable to delivering on the Strategic Plan, the Fire Chief will appoint a PFD plan committee made up of fire division members, no more than five members including either the Fire Chief and/or Deputy Fire Chief, to oversee its implementation and success. The plan committee will meet quarterly to monitor whether strategies, goals and objectives are being accomplished. The PFD plan committee appointed by the Fire Chief will also be responsible for keeping all PFD members updated on overall progress.

PFD Strategic Initiatives

The Strategic Planning Team developed the following strategic initiatives based upon the critical issues and service gaps (see PFD’s Performance Gaps/Concerns document) that were identified. The strategic initiatives serve as the basis for establishing goals and objectives with the results of the S.W.O.T. analysis in mind.

Previous strategic plans focused on training, employee wellness and partnerships initiatives. While these three (3) initiatives are very important to the fire division and will continue to be included in the strategic plan, the 2024-2028 strategic plan will add a fourth initiative to include a focus on Fire/EMS operational related activities.

City of Perrysburg Fire Division - Strategic Initiatives			
Training	Employee Wellness	Partnerships	Operational
When the citizens of Perrysburg place a call for help, they expect and deserve the very best from PFD when we respond. To provide the very best services to our community, the importance of fire and EMS training is paramount. PFD must always provide fire and EMS training that consistently maintains and enhances the knowledge, skills, and abilities of our firefighters/paramedics. PFD will train with the principles of safety, effectiveness, efficiency, and relevance. Training will include swift water rescue, live fire training, and confined space training.	Firefighter health and safety are top priorities for PFD. In addition to following safety regulations like OSHA and standards like NFPA, it is also important to promote a culture of well-being. Firefighting is a strenuous job, and data from the United States Fire Administration identifies heart attacks as a leading cause of death for active-duty firefighters. Wellness programs for PFD will include exercise/nutrition, cancer awareness, mental health awareness, and health initiatives.	Partnerships can help PFD become more efficient and responsive to the needs of our community. Strategic partners within the City of Perrysburg include but are not limited to schools, community visibility, local businesses, and many other local organizations who can provide PFD with partnerships that can result in community education, Community Risk Reduction, sound advice and sometimes financial assistance.	Operational plans allow PFD to align the fire division’s resources (i.e. equipment, apparatus, and personnel) requirements with the annual budgeting process. In this way, the operational plan clarifies how the organization will achieve and fund these goals and objectives.

SMART Principle

Goals and objectives were developed for each strategic initiative. Effective goals and objectives will enable PFD to achieve its mission and vision while focusing on values. Goals were written to meet the initiatives then the objectives for each goal was developed. The objectives were created using the SMART principle; Specific Measurable Attainable Relevant Time-bound. The Strategic Planning Team established goals for each strategic initiative as well as identifying specific objectives, critical tasks, and initial completion benchmarks.

Specific

Objectives should address the five W's...Who, What, When, Where, & Why. Use action verbs...create, develop, implement, produce, etc.

Measurable

Objectives should include numeric or descriptive measures that define quantity, quality, etc. How will you and your team know when the goal has been successfully met? What do you need to measure, and can it be easily measured?

Attainable

Objectives should always be within the grasp of the individual for whom it is assigned. Unreachable goals ultimately lead to frustration.

Relevant

Objectives should be relevant to the broader organizational mission, and this relevance should be communicated.

Time-bound

Objectives should identify a definite target date for completion and/or frequencies for specific action steps that are important for achieving the goal.

Completed Initiatives, Goals and Objectives 2019-2023

Initiative: Training				
Goal	Objective	Ownership	Timeframe	Status
Swift Water Rescue	Awareness training for all members	Operations	2022	Completed
	Ensure PFD has sufficient and appropriate equipment for swift water rescue	Operations	2023	Completed
Live Fire Training	Training with automatic aid partners	Operations	2021	Completed
	Collaborate with the State Fire Marshal and BGSU Fire School for training opportunities	Operations	2021	Completed
	Create partnerships with organizations that have live fire training facilities	Operations	2021	Completed
Confined Space Training	Register a member for a Train-the-Trainer (T-t-T) Program	Operations	2021	Completed
	Awareness training for all members	Operations	2021	Completed
	Provide sufficient and appropriate equipment	Operations	2021	Completed
Boat Operations	Train all personnel on basic boat operations.	Operations	2023	Completed

Completed Initiatives, Goals and Objectives 2019-2023

Initiative: Employee Wellness				
Goal	Objective	Ownership	Timeframe	Status
Cancer Awareness	Create a post-incident decontamination plan	Administrative	2021	Completed (Hot box w/exercise bicycles installed/implemented)
	Update Station 38 to be more conscious of cancer-causing carcinogens	Administrative	2021	Completed
Health Initiatives	Provide Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) information	Administrative	2021	Completed
	Create awareness for suicide prevention	Administrative	2021	Completed
	Provide information on the importance of mental health	Administrative	2021	Completed

Completed Initiatives, Goals and Objectives 2019-2023

Initiative: Partnerships				
Goal	Objective	Ownership	Timeframe	Status
Schools	Continue active shooter awareness training and Stop the Bleed training	Fire Prevention and Community Risk Reduction	2022	Completed
	Student/Staff safety to include fire safety and kitchen safety	Fire Prevention and Community Risk Reduction	2019-2022	Completed
	Continue to meet regularly with the school safety committee	Fire Prevention and Community Risk Reduction	2019-2022	Completed
	Fire career recruitment	Fire Prevention and Community Risk Reduction	2019-2022	Completed
Community Visibility	Provide education on our higher risk community locations	Fire Prevention and Community Risk Reduction	2019-2022	Completed
	Participate in community events and open house with an education component	Fire Prevention and Community Risk Reduction	2019-2022	Completed
Business Partnerships	Hazard Mitigation and Identify training equipment to address Hazards	Fire Prevention and Community Risk Reduction	2019-2022	Completed
	General education to meet the needs of the community	Fire Prevention and Community Risk Reduction	2019-2022	Completed

Initiatives, Goals and Objectives 2024-2028

Initiative: Training				
Goal	Objective	Ownership	Timeframe	Comments
Swift Water Rescue	Train-the-Trainer (T-t-T) Program	Operations Deputy Chief	2024	Support one to three members to attend and then bring program back to PFD.
Live Fire Training	Partner with other agencies (i.e., State, BGSU Fire School, other local fire departments) for live fire training	Operations Deputy Chief	2024-2028	
Confined Space Training	Awareness training	Operations Deputy Chief	2024	Possibly host a training session.
	Sufficient and appropriate equipment	Operations Deputy Chief	2024-2027	

Assumption: All goals and objectives will have an assigned PFD member as owner of the objective, a documented business case showing the need and planned approach, benefits/risks, return on investment to the department, final recommendation, and all associated costs. The business case document will be used as input to the annual budget cycle.

Initiatives, Goals and Objectives 2024-2028

Initiative: Employee Wellness				
Goal	Objective	Ownership	Timeframe	Comments
Exercise/Nutrition	Fitness plan or peer fitness program	Operations Deputy Chief	2024-2025	Non-mandatory fitness program for all members
	Healthcare partnerships with local providers	Administrative Chief	2024-2025	
Cancer Awareness	Sufficient and appropriate equipment	Administrative Chief	2024-2025	Consider recommendations from IAFF and IAFC

Assumption: All goals and objectives will have an assigned PFD member as owner of the objective, a documented business case showing the need and planned approach, benefits/risks, return on investment to the department, final recommendation, and all associated costs. The business case document will be used as input to the annual budget cycle.

Initiatives, Goals and Objectives 2024-2028

Initiative: Partnerships				
Goal	Objective	Ownership	Timeframe	Comments
Schools	Student/Staff safety to include fire safety and kitchen safety	Community Risk Reduction Fire Marshal	2024-2028	Program for Fire and Kitchen Safety for school students and staff. Meet regularly with School Safety Committee.
	Active Shooter Awareness training and Stop the Bleed training	Administrative Chief	2024-2028	PFD with the Police Division an annual basis to ensure proper skill levels.
	Fire Career Recruitment	Administrative Chief	2024-2028	Partner with the Schools and Career Centers.
Community Visibility	Community Events and Open Houses with an Education Component	Community Risk Reduction Fire Marshal	2024-2028	Presence within community.
	Fire OPS 101	Community Risk Reduction Fire Marshal	2024-2028	Coordinate with the IAFF to host a Fire Ops 101 class for elected officials, appointed officials and other.
<u>Business Partnerships</u>	Healthcare Summit	Community Risk Reduction Fire Marshal	2024-2025	Ongoing working relationship with skilled nursing facilities.
	Pre-plan Facilities	Community Risk Reduction Fire Marshal	2024-2028	Ensure proper documentation of the preplans on all commercial buildings.
	Partner with Local Hospital	Operations Deputy Chief	2024-2028	Partner with hospitals for ways that will benefit both entities
	Partner with Chamber of Commerce	Administration Chief	2024-2028	Remain active with the Chamber to establish and evolve business partnerships.

Assumption: All goals and objectives will have an assigned PFD member as owner of the objective, a documented business case showing the need and planned approach, benefits/risks, return on investment to the department, final recommendation, and all associated costs. The business case document will be used as input to the annual budget cycle.

Initiatives, Goals and Objectives 2024-2028

Initiative: Operational				
Goal	Objective	Ownership	Timeframe	Comments
Automatic Aid	EMS Automatic Aid agreement with Perrysburg Township	Administrative Chief	2024	Reduce on-scene response times for EMS services
Apparatus	EMS apparatus Replacement/Upgrade	Administrative Chief	2024-2025	Two Medic units on order.
	Fire apparatus Replacement/Upgrade	Administrative Chief	2024	One engine on order
	In-Service Medic Units to handle increased service capacity	Administrative Chief	2025	
	Technical Rescue Vehicle	Administrative Chief	2025	Convert existing apparatus to a technical rescue vehicle
Staffing	Fire/EMS staffing levels	Administrative Chief	2024-2027	Based on data
	Staffing for Community Risk Reduction (CRR)	Administrative Chief	2024-2025	Community paramedicine and additional fire safety inspector
Fire Stations	Study for Third City Fire Station	Administrative Chief	2026-2027	Create a formal committee.
Communications	Standardize communications and incident command	Operations Deputy Chief	2024-2025	Include all personnel and dispatchers on a standard incident command system.
	Reduce Call Processing Times	Operations Deputy Chief	2024-2025	Improve CAD system. Calls dispatched from where received.

Assumption: All goals and objectives will have an assigned PFD member as owner of the objective, a documented business case showing the need and planned approach, benefits/risks, return on investment to the department, final recommendation, and all associated costs. The business case document will be used as input to the annual budget cycle.

TO: Mayor Mackin
President Fuller
Members of City Council

FROM: Timothy W. Effler, Law Director

RE: Res 2-2024

DATE: January 2, 2024



Subject Matter/Background

The Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC) has certain grant funds through its Trench Safety Grant (TSG) Program, which partners with Ohio employers to substantially reduce or eliminate injuries associated with trenching operations.

The City of Perrysburg is an eligible employer that performs work in trenches or excavations, which allows the City to apply for up to Twelve Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$12,000.00), at a 4-to-1 match. That is for every \$4 from BWC, the employer's contribution is \$1.

Due to the fact the City of Perrysburg has previously applied for and received grant funding through the TSG Program in the amount of Five Thousand Five Hundred Thirty-Two Dollars and Zero Cents (\$5,532.00), the City of Perrysburg may only apply for the remaining balance of up to Six Thousand Four Hundred Sixty-Eight Dollars and Zero Cents (\$6,438.00).

The total budget for the trench box is Nine Thousand Six Hundred Eighty Dollars and Zero Cents (\$9,680.00), of which the City would contribute Three Thousand Two Hundred Twelve Dollars and Zero Cents (\$3,212.00) and the BWC grant, if awarded, would contribute Six Thousand Four Hundred Sixty-Eight Dollars and Zero Cents (\$6,438.00).

Financial Review

Account#: 5401-61814-55299
Account#: 5402-61826-55299

Legal Review

This legislation has been reviewed and is appropriately before you.

RESOLUTION 2-2024

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES TO PURSUE GRANTS THROUGH THE OHIO BUREAU OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED SIX THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED SIXTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND ZERO CENTS (\$6,468.00)

WHEREAS, the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC) has certain grant funds through its Trench Safety Grant (TSG) Program, which may be available to the City of Perrysburg, Ohio, pursuant to an application process; and,

WHEREAS, the BWC uses the TSG Program to partner with Ohio employers to substantially reduce or eliminate injuries associated with trenching operations. The program is available to eligible Ohio employers who wish to purchase qualified/allowed items; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Perrysburg is an eligible employer that performs work in trenches or excavations, which allows the City to apply for up to Twelve Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$12,000.00), at a 4-to-1 match. That is for every \$4 from BWC, the employer's contribution is \$1; and,

WHEREAS, due to the fact the City of Perrysburg has previously applied for and received grant funding through the TSG Program in the amount of Five Thousand Five Hundred Thirty-Two Dollars and Zero Cents (\$5,532.00), the City of Perrysburg may only apply for the remaining balance of up to Six Thousand Four Hundred Sixty-Eight Dollars and Zero Cents (\$6,438.00); and,

WHEREAS, the Department of Public Utilities intends to apply for funding for one (1) trench box; and,

WHEREAS, the total budget for the trench box is Nine Thousand Six Hundred Eighty Dollars and Zero Cents (\$9,680.00), of which the City would contribute Three Thousand Two Hundred Twelve Dollars and Zero Cents (\$3,212.00) and the BWC grant, if awarded, would contribute Six Thousand Four Hundred Sixty-Eight Dollars and Zero Cents (\$6,438.00).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PERRYSBURG, WOOD COUNTY, OHIO:

SECTION 1. The Department of Public Utilities is authorized to apply for

Res 2-2024

grant funds through the BWC's TSG program to defray certain costs of a new trench box.

SECTION 2. It is found and determined that all formal actions of Council concerning or relating to the passage of this resolution were adopted in an open meeting of the Council, and that all deliberations of this Council and any of its committees, that resulted in such formal actions, were in meetings open to the public in compliance with all legal requirements of the City of Perrysburg and the State of Ohio.

SECTION 3. This Resolution shall be in full force and effect at the earliest time permitted by law.

President of Council

Mayor

PASSED: _____

ATTEST: _____

APPROVED: _____

Timothy W. Effler
LAW DIRECTOR



City of Perrysburg
211 E Boundary Street
Perrysburg, OH 43551
Ph: 419-872-8050
Email: acoleman@ci.perrysburg.oh.us

November 30, 2023

Attn: AJ Coleman
Re: ShoreLite Shield 6'x8' "Special"

Dear AJ;

I am including the extruded Aluminum 2.5" Wall Trench Shield quotation as a follow-up per our discussion.

Description:

Kundel ShoreLite Shield 2.5 6'x8' "Special" Aluminum Trench Shield
2 - 6'x8' Aluminum Sidewalls; Lightweight, 2.5" thick, provides enclosure support
Eight sockets per box allows for 30" pipe clearance
"Special" means using 4" schedule 80 Spreader Pipe – more durable
Soil Depth Ratings: A-31', B-17', C-13'

<u>Item Description</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
Shorelite Shield 2.5 6'x8' Box	1	\$8550.00	\$8,550.00
Set (4) 4"x30" Spreaders w/hardware	4	\$173.50	\$694.00
Set (4) 4" Adjustable Spreaders w/hardware	4	\$231.00	\$924.00
SLAS 2.5 Stacking Set	1	\$690.00	\$690.00
Subtotal			\$10,858.00
Factory Freight-In			\$500.00
OH Sales Tax			\$0.00
Discount Allowed			\$-1,678.00
Total Selling Price			\$9,680.00

Terms:

Ohio Sales Tax: Municipal Exemption
Available 7-8 weeks

ACCEPTED: _____ PO: _____ DATE: _____

Respectfully Submitted,

Al Heckmann
937-623-8479

1712 PROVINCETOWN ROAD - DAYTON, OHIO 45459

P 888 475 7368 | O 937 439 9460 | F 937 439 0048 | E sales@heckmannsales.com | WWW.HECKMANNSALES.COM

TO: Mayor Mackin
President Fuller
Members of City Council

FROM: Timothy W. Effler, Law Director

RE: Res 3-2024

DATE: January 2, 2024



Subject Matter/Background

The Department of Public Service has determined that certain areas of Eckel Junction Road are in need of rehabilitation, which will consist of spot curb repairs, spot full depth replacement, pavement markings, and a 3-1/4" mill and paving of Eckel Junction Road from North Dixie Highway (SR 25) west to the railroad tracks.

The City of Perrysburg received three (3) bids and the bid received from The Shelly Company – Northwest Division, of Findlay, Ohio, provided the lowest and best bid for the proposed work, and they have the equipment, expertise, personnel, and knowledge to perform the required work.

The cost for the project is Six Hundred Sixty-Seven Thousand One Hundred Thirty-Nine Dollars and Ninety-Nine Cents (\$667,139.99), with the City Engineer requesting a 15% contingency, leaving the total cost of the project at an amount not to exceed Seven Hundred Sixty-Seven Thousand Two Hundred Ten Dollars and Ninety-Nine Cents (\$767,210.99).

There is also a grant of \$175,000 that the City was awarded from the Ohio Public Works Commission that will be used to pay a portion of the construction cost on this project.

Financial Review

Account#: 2201-11755-55700 - \$175,000.00

Account#: 2223-71545-55700 - \$592,210.99

Legal Review

This legislation has been reviewed and is appropriately before you.

Recommendation

If City Council is in agreement, a motion to suspend the rules, waive the three readings and pass this legislation as an emergency is appropriate, since the contractor is only required to hold their price for 60 days.

RESOLUTION 3-2024

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AWARD OF THE BID AND AGREEMENT WITH THE SHELLY COMPANY – NORTHWEST DIVISION IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED SEVEN HUNDRED SIXTY-SEVEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED TEN DOLLARS AND NINETY-NINE CENTS (\$767,210.99) FOR THE ECKEL JUNCTION ROAD REHABILITATION PROJECT; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, the Department of Public Service has determined that certain areas of Eckel Junction Road are in need of rehabilitation; and

WHEREAS, this project will consist of spot curb repairs, spot full depth replacement, pavement markings, and a 3-1/4" mill and paving of Eckel Junction Road from North Dixie Highway (SR 25) west to the railroad tracks; and

WHEREAS, the City issued a bid package which contained all relevant specifications and requirements for the project, which acknowledged that the City was authorized to waive minor irregularities in bidding which did not affect the fairness of the process, and pursuant to which the City would accept the lowest and best bid for the required work; and

WHEREAS, the City of Perrysburg received three (3) bids and the bid received from The Shelly Company – Northwest Division, of Findlay, Ohio, provided the lowest and best bid for the proposed work, and they have the equipment, expertise, personnel, and knowledge to perform the required work; and

WHEREAS, the cost for the project is Six Hundred Sixty-Seven Thousand One Hundred Thirty-Nine Dollars and Ninety-Nine Cents (\$667,139.99), with the City Engineer requesting a 15% contingency, leaving the total cost of the project at an amount not to exceed Seven Hundred Sixty-Seven Thousand Two Hundred Ten Dollars and Ninety-Nine Cents (\$767,210.99); and,

WHEREAS, the Service Committee, at its meeting held December 20, 2023, unanimously approved advancement of this bid award to City Council.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PERRYSBURG, WOOD COUNTY, OHIO:

SECTION 1. City Council authorizes the award of the Bid to The Shelly Company – Northwest Division, of Findlay, Ohio, for the Eckel Junction Road rehabilitation project; and the Mayor and Director of Finance are authorized to enter into an Agreement with The Shelly Company – Northwest Division, of Findlay, Ohio, for this Project at a cost of Six Hundred Sixty-Seven Thousand One Hundred Thirty-Nine Dollars and Ninety-Nine Cents (\$667,139.99) as outlined in the quote attached

hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit A, and the Mayor and Director of Finance are further authorized to approve all change orders considered necessary to this project in an amount not to exceed fifteen percent (15%) for a total project amount not to exceed Seven Hundred Sixty-Seven Thousand Two Hundred Ten Dollars and Ninety-Nine Cents (\$767,210.99).

SECTION 2. It is found and determined that all formal actions of Council concerning or relating to the passage of this Resolution were adopted in an open meeting of the Council, and that all deliberations of this Council and any of its committees, that resulted in such formal actions, were in meetings open to the public in compliance with all legal requirements of the City of Perrysburg and the State of Ohio.

SECTION 3. This Resolution is hereby declared to be an emergency measure necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety of the citizens of the City of Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio, as the bid award is only valid for sixty (60) days, and shall be in full force and effect from and immediately after its passage and approval by the Mayor.

President of Council

Mayor

PASSED: _____

ATTEST: _____

APPROVED: _____

Timothy W. Effler
LAW DIRECTOR

General Info

Total:

\$667,139.99

Number	Description
Eckel Junction Road Rehabilitation	This project will consist of spot curb repairs, spot full depth replacement, pavement markings, and a 3-1/4" mill and paving of Eckel Junction Road from North Dixie Highway (SR 25) west to the railroad tracks (approximately 3,745 feet).
Deadline	
12/14/2023 02:00 PM EST	This contract is subject to the provision of State of Ohio, Prevailing Wage Rates. The subsequent contract will require certificates of insurance and may require performance and payment bonds.
Vendor	
Shelly Company - Northwest	In order to be considered responsive, the contractor and all subcontractors will need to comply with City Ordinance 08-2023 which was passed in April of 2023. A copy of the Ordinance 08-2023 is included in the attachment list.
Submitted	
12/14/2023 08:45 AM EST	Part of the funding for this project is from a grant provided by the Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC). A list of required proposal notes is attached. If the OPWC required proposal notes conflict with any of the other City of Perrysburg documents, the OPWC proposal notes will govern.
Signed by	
timothy oberst	Substantial Completion is July 1, 2024
Account Holder Timothy Oberst	Engineering Estimate for the entire project: \$ 695,700
Opened	
12/14/2023 02:00 PM EST	Allows zero unit prices and labor
By	Yes
bthomas@ci.perrysburg.oh.us	Allows negative unit prices and labor
	Yes

Ordinance 08-2023 Confirmation Statement

I confirm, in accordance with the wage and fringe benefit requirements set from in O.R.C. 4115.03(E), that my company, bidding on this City of Perrysburg project, meets the following standards (select either Yes or No):

Statement #1

The bidder provides healthcare benefits to its employees as a standard part of its compensation package and not only on projects subject to a state or federal prevailing wage requirement.

Statement #2

The bidder provides retirement benefits to its employees as a standard part of its compensation package and not only on projects subject to a state or federal prevailing wage requirement.

Statement #3

The bidder hires employees who have done one of the following:

- 1) Graduated from or are participating in a construction apprenticeship program certified and regulated by the State of Ohio or the U.S. Department of Labor.
- 2) Have at least five (5) years of documented experience in the specified field.

Statement #1 Answer *

Yes

Statement #2 Answer *

Yes

Statement #3 Answer *

Yes

In addition to the above, the bidder certifies they will comply with all provisions of the City of Perrysburg Code 252.052. Please refer to the copy of Ordinance 08-2023 in the attached document list for additional details.

Failure of a bidder to comply with 252.052 due to the lack of submission of the above confirmations or bidder's failure to affirmatively meet the above standards, shall result in the bidder being considered non-responsive.

Signature *

T. A. Oberst

Title *

Vice President

Bidder Company Name *

The Shelly Company

Date *

12/14/2023

The above signature hereby certifies, by signing and submitting this form, they have the ability to contract on behalf of the company and understand the implications of the failure to comply with the City of Perrysburg code 252.052.

Attachment List

Ordinance 8-2023 Signed.pdf (759 KB)
Ordinance 08-2023

Bid Set 11-27-23.pdf (4.64 MB)
Plan Set

2_LegalNotice_FY21-BTHOMASSUR-20.pdf (75.5 KB)
Legal Advertisement

3_ProjDesc_FY21.pdf (116 KB)
Project Description

4_InstructionstoBid-FY21.pdf (94.7 KB)
Instruction to Bidders

OPWC Proposal Notes.pdf (246 KB)
OPWC Proposal Notes

5_General Conditions.pdf (180 KB)
General Conditions

6_Specs_FY21.pdf (168 KB)
Specifications

7_Insurance Requirements.pdf (68.7 KB)
Insurance Requirements

8_ContractForm_FY21.pdf (581 KB)
Contract Forms (For Reference Only)

Addendum 1.pdf (140 KB)
Addendum No. 1 - Clarification on Sidewalk Removal

Proposal

BID

Proposal of: *

The Shelly Company

(hereinafter called "Bidder"), organized and existing under the laws of the State of *

Ohio

doing business as *

"a corporation"

submitted to The City of Perrysburg (hereinafter called "Owner").

In compliance with the Advertisement for Bids, the Bidder hereby proposes to perform all Work for the construction of: *

Eckel Junction Road Rehabilitation

in strict accordance with the Contract Documents, within the time set forth therein, and accept as compensation therefore the sum of (in words): *

six hundred sixty seven thousand one hundred thirty nine dollars and ninty nine cents

\$ (in currency): *

\$667,139.99

;however, the final amount will be controlled by the following unit prices and no payments shall exceed the total unit prices for said work. The Bidder agrees to accept the following unit prices for any addition or deductions caused by any change or alterations in the plans or specifications of the work.

By submission of this Bid, each Bidder certifies, and in the case of a joint Bid each party thereto certifies as to his own organization, that: 1) this Bid has been arrived at independently, without consultation, communication, or agreement as to any matter relating to this Bid with any other Bidder or with any competitor; 2) they do not have an unresolved finding for recovery issued by the Auditor of State, in accordance with Section 9.24 of the Ohio Revised Code; and 3) they do not have an active exclusion shown in the Federal System of Award Management (SAM).

The Bidder hereby agrees to commence work under this contract on or before a date to be specified in the Notice to Proceed and to complete the project on/before the date specified. The Bidder further agrees to pay as liquidated damages, the sum of \$300 for each consecutive calendar day thereafter as provided in the General Conditions.

The Bidder acknowledges receipt of the following Addendum (Type N/A if not applicable):

Addenda #: *

Addenda 1

Addenda Date: *

12/12/23

The Bidder acknowledges that 1) they have not received nor relied upon any representations or warranties of any nature whatsoever from the Owner, its officers, employees, or agents; 2) they are responsible for verifying the current prevailing wage rates and requirements according to Chapter 4114 of the Ohio Revised Code; 3) upon contract award, they will be required to sign an affidavit indicating whether or not they have delinquent personal property taxes on the General Tax List of Personal Property of Wood County, Ohio, in accordance with Section 5719.042 of the Ohio Revised Code.

In submitting this Bid, it is understood it may be withdrawn prior to the scheduled closing time for the receipt of bids, but that the Bidder may not withdraw its Bid after the actual opening thereof.

On acceptance of this Bid, the Bidder does hereby bind itself to enter into a written contract with the Owner within ten (10) days of the Notice of Award and give a Surety Bond amounting to 100% of the Contract.

Signature: *

T. A. Oberst

Address: *

1700 Fostoria Ave., Suite 200, PO Box 3100

Title: *

Vice President

City, State, Zip: *

, Findlay, OH 45840

Legal Name of Bidder: *

The Shelly Company

Phone Number: *

(419) 429-3401

Fax Number: *

419-429-3429

E-mail Address *

findlayestimatorsshelly@shellyco.com

Base Bid

\$667,139.99

Item Code	Description	Quantity	Units	Unit Price	Extension
Alternates are not included in bid total.					
254	Pavement Planing - 3 1/4"	20,498.70	SY	\$2.75	\$56,371.43
449	Asphalt Concrete Surface Course (1-1/2")	854.11	CY	\$185.00	\$158,010.35
449	Asphalt Concrete Intermediate Course (1-3/4")	996.46	CY	\$195.00	\$194,309.70
407	Tack Coat	1,127.43	Gal	\$2.00	\$2,254.86
253	Full Depth Pavement Repair	1,017.04	SY	\$45.00	\$45,766.80
609	Curb & Gutter, Remove and Replace	505.00	LF	\$57.00	\$28,785.00
609	Type 6 Curb, Remove and Replace	33.00	LF	\$49.00	\$1,617.00
642	Yellow Edge Line	0.06	MI	\$1,000.00	\$60.00
642	Double Centerline	0.19	MI	\$2,000.00	\$380.00
642	Transverse Line	34.00	LF	\$4.00	\$136.00
642	Center-Dash	0.87	MI	\$2,000.00	\$1,740.00
642	Railroad Symbol	1.00	Ea	\$200.00	\$200.00
642	Lane Arrow - Left	18.00	Ea	\$35.00	\$630.00
642	Lane Arrow - Straight	3.00	Ea	\$35.00	\$105.00
642	Lane Arrow - Right	9.00	Ea	\$35.00	\$315.00
642	Crosswalk Line	456.00	LF	\$4.00	\$1,824.00
608	4" Sidewalk & Curb Ramps	2,010.00	SF	\$10.50	\$21,105.00
608	Detectable Warnings	15.00	Ea	\$440.00	\$6,600.00
642	Channelization Line	1,181.10	LF	\$0.55	\$649.61
642	Dashed Line	0.16	MI	\$1,000.00	\$160.00
					Total: \$667,139.99

Item Code	Description	Quantity	Units	Unit Price	Extension
642	Dotted Line	32.00	FT	\$1.00	\$32.00
642	Stop Bar	104.50	LF	\$4.00	\$418.00
611	Adjust Manhole to Grade, Contingency	13.00	Ea	\$1,575.00	\$20,475.00
611	Adjust Water Valve to Grade, Contingency	7.00	Ea	\$900.00	\$6,300.00
611	Adjust Monument Box to Grade, Contingency	2.00	Ea	\$1,125.00	\$2,250.00
SP	Reclamite Asphalt Surface Preservation	20,498.70	SY	\$1.20	\$24,598.44
614	Maintenance of Traffic	1.00	LS	\$23,000.00	\$23,000.00
624	Mobilization	1.00	LS	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
832	Temporary Soil and Erosion Control	1.00	LS	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
253	Full Depth Pavement Repair (Contingency)	1,017.04	SY	\$45.00	\$45,766.80
653	Topsoil Furnished and Placed	30.00	CY	\$40.00	\$1,200.00
659	Seeding and Mulching	180.00	SY	\$6.00	\$1,080.00
					Total: \$667,139.99

BID GUARANTEE AND PERFORMANCE BOND

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, the undersigned *

See attached bond

as Principal and *

See attached bond

as Surety, are hereby held and firmly bound unto the City of Perrysburg as Obligee in the penal sum of the dollar amount of the bid submitted by the Principal to the Obligee on *

See attached bond

to undertake the project known as: *

See attached bond

The penal sum referred to herein shall be the dollar amount of the Principal's bid to the Obligee, incorporating any additive or deductive alternate proposals made by the Principal on the date referred to above to the Obligee, which are accepted by the Obligee. In no case shall the penal sum exceed the amount of (in words):

See attached bond

\$ (in currency):

(If the above line is left blank, the penal sum shall be the full amount of Principal's bid, including alternates. Alternatively, if completed, the amount stated must not be less than the full amount of the Principal's bid including alternates, in dollars and cents. A percentage is not acceptable)

Bond Percentage

10.00%

Guarantee Method *

Certified Check or Paper Bid
Bond

Certified Check or Paper Bid Bond

Confirmation *

I have provided a paper bid bond and uploaded the Consent of Surety to the Required Documents List at the bottom of the solicitation forms. I further agree to submit the original Bid Bond to The City of Perrysburg Engineering Department within three (3) business days, if found to be the Apparent Low Bidder.

For the payment of the penal sum well and truly to be made, we hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, successor, and assigns.

THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS SUCH, that whereas the above named Principal has submitted a bid on the above-referred project;

NOW, THEREFORE, if the Obligee accepts the bid of the Principal and the Principal fails to enter into a proper contract in accordance with the bid, plans, details, specifications, and bills of material; and in the event the Principal pays to the Obligee the difference not to exceed ten percent (10%) of the penalty hereof between the amount specified in the bid and such larger amount for which the Obligee may in good faith contract with the next lowest bidder to perform the work covered by the bid; or in the event that the Obligee does not award the contract to the next lowest bidder and resubmits the project for bidding, the Principal pays to the Obligee the difference not to exceed ten percent (10%) of the penalty hereof between the amount specified in the bid, or the costs, in connection with the resubmission, of printing new contract documents, required advertising, and printing and mailing notices to prospective bidders, whichever is less, that this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect. If the Obligee accepts the bid of the Principal, and the Principal within ten days after the awarding of the contract, enters into a proper contract in accordance with the bid, plans, details, specifications, and bills of material, then said contract is made part of this bond the same as through set forth herein.

NOW ALSO, if the said Principal shall well and faithfully do and perform each and every condition of such contract; and shall pay all lawful claims of subcontractors, materialmen and laborers, for labor performed and materials furnished in the carrying forward, performing, or completing of said contract; we agreeing and assenting that this undertaking shall be for the benefit of any materialman or laborer having a just claim, as well as for the Obligee herein; then this obligation shall be void; otherwise the same shall in no event exceed the penal amount of this obligation as herein stated.

The said surety hereby stipulates and agrees that no modifications, omissions, or additions, in or to the terms of said contract or in or to the plans or specifications therefore shall in any wise affect the obligations of said Surety on this bond.

Principal: *

See attached bond

By: *

See attached bond

Title: *

See attached bond

Surety: *

See attached bond

By (Attorney-in-Fact): *

See attached bond

Address: *

See attached bond

Agent: *

See attached bond

Address: *

See attached bond

EXPERIENCE STATEMENT

Bidder shall provide information regarding similar work performed including, but not limited to, project name, description, location, and contact information, and any other details that will enable the City to assess the Contractor's capabilities, experience, skills, and financial standing with regard to this proposal. This statement shall also include information showing that the Bidder:

- maintains a permanent place of business.
- has adequate facilities and equipment available for the work under the proposed contract.
- has suitable financial means to meet obligations incidental to the proposed contract.
- has appropriate technical experience and possesses sufficient skills and experience.
- has the ability or resources available to make all repairs and adjustments that may be required on the equipment to be used under the proposed contract.

Response to the above: *

See attached list

If Bidder is Corporation, list Officers, type N/A if not applicable:

Name: *

T. A. Oberst

Title: *

Vice President

If Bidder is Partnership, list Members, type N/A if not applicable:

Name: *

N/A

Title: *

N/A

LIST OF SUBCONTRACTORS

Bidder shall provide the names, addresses, and type of work (Item No. or Description, if applicable) which the Bidder proposes to subcontract under this Contract.

Name: *

Smith Paving & Excavating

Address: *

4426 Old State Rd North, Norwalk, OH 44857

Type of Work: *

Concrete

Bidder shall provide the names, addresses, and type of work (Item No. or Description, if applicable) which the Bidder proposes to subcontract under this Contract. 1

Name: *

American Roadway Logistics

Address: *

3920 congress parkway, Richfield, OH 44286

Type of Work: *

MOT & Striping

By signing below, the bidder certifies that, they will require the proposed subcontractors listed above and any subcontractors to those subcontractors to meet the requirements of the City of Perrysburg code 252.052. Failure to ensure a proposed subcontractor listed above or any subcontractor to those subcontractors will result in debarment from City contracts for a period of three (3) years.

Signed By: *

T. A. Oberst

Title *

Vice President

Company *

The Shelly Company

Date *

NONCOLLUSION AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF: *

Ohio

COUNTY OF: *

Hancock

Bid Identification *

Eckel Junction Road Rehabilitation

Bidder's Name *

T. A. Oberst

, being first dually sworn, deposes and says that he is:

*

other

Enter response if "other" was selected

Vice President

of (company name): *

Shelly Company - Northwest

the party making the foregoing bid; that such bid is not made in the interest of or on behalf of any undisclosed person, partnership, company, association, organization, or corporation; that such bid is genuine and not collusive or sham; that said bidder has not directly or indirectly induced or solicited any other bidder to put in a false or sham bid, and has not directly or indirectly colluded, conspired, connived, or agreed with any bidder or anyone else to put in a sham bid, or that anyone shall refrain from bidding; that said bidder has not in any manner, directly or indirectly, sought by agreement, communication or conference with anyone to fix the bid price of said bidder or of any other bidder, or to fix any overhead, profit, or cost element of such bid price, or of that of any other bidder, or to secure any advantage against the public body awarding the contract or anyone interested in the proposed contract; that all statements contained in such bid are true; and further that said bidder has not, directly or indirectly submitted his bid price on any breakdown thereof, or the contents thereof, or divulged information or data relative thereto, or paid and will not pay any fee in connection therewith, to any corporation, partnership, company, association, organization, bid depository, or to any member or agent thereof, or to any other individual except to such person or persons as have a partnership or other financial interest with said bidder in his general business.

Signed: *

T. A. Oberst

Title: *

Vice President

SUBSTITUTIONS/OPTIONS FORM

Optional: Vendor is not required to complete.

Any substitutions, deletions, additions, or deviations to the minimum specifications must be shown on this form and attached to the proposal forms in order to be considered as part of the bid. The City reserves the right to accept or reject any and all substitutions or optional bids. *

No bid

PREVAILING WAGE RESPONSIBILITIES

Keep full and accurate payroll records available for inspection for up to one (1) year following the completion of the project. Owners/partners must be shown on payrolls for any physical work they perform on the job.

- A. time records
- B. payroll records including canceled checks
- C. fringe benefit records including canceled check

Prevailing Wage Determination must be posted on the project site.

Supply Perrysburg Prevailing Wage Coordinator with dates of the life of the contract and a listing of all subcontractors to include the name, address, and telephone number of each.

Supply each employee with written notification of his assigned job classification, hourly prevailing wage rate and fringe payments, and identity of the Prevailing Wage Coordinator for the project.

Supply all subcontractors with any changes in the Prevailing Wage rates issued during the life of the project.

Out-of-State contractors must submit to the Ohio Secretary of State, the full name and address of their Statutory Agent in Ohio.

Submit certified payrolls starting no later two (2) weeks after the initial pay period. Insure all payrolls include the following:

- A. Employees full name, address, and social security number
- B. Work classification
 - (1) Be specific when listing laborers and operators
 - (2) Show level/year for all apprentices
- C. Hours worked on the project
 - (1) As of May 1, 1984, overtime is to be paid at not less than time and one-half for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per week.
- D. Hourly rate of pay

Actual hourly rate paid employee for the time worked. Overtime hourly rate of not less than time and one-half the basic or regular rate paid is required under Chapter 4115. In addition to paying not less than the predetermined rate for the classification in which the employee works, the amounts predetermined as fringe benefits in the wage determination issued for the project, shall also be paid.

(Sample calculation: \$12.82 (base rate) x 1 1/2 = \$19.25 + \$1.70 (fringe payments) = \$20.93). Fringe payments must be entered in appropriate blocks on payroll forms when such fringes are paid to approved plans, funds, etc.

E. List all fringe benefits (if any) and amount per hour for each

(1) Hourly amount is to be based on 2080 hours per year.

F. Total deductions

G. Net pay for the pay period

Send a copy of Apprenticeship Agreement for each apprentice and a Final Affidavit to:

Perrysburg Prevailing Wage Coordinator

201 West Indiana Avenue

Perrysburg, OH 43551

(419) 872-7880

dbombrys@ci.perrysburg.oh.us

STATE OF OHIO PREVAILING WAGE RATES ARE AVAILABLE ON-LINE AT THE FOLLOWING WEBSITE:

Ohio Department of Commerce (<http://www.com.ohio.gov/laws/>)

Perrysburg Code 252.02(G) Disclosures

1) Has there been any safety violations or settlement agreements between the bidder and the Occupational Safety & Health Administration or a state based agency of similar jurisdiction during the ten (10) year prior to the submission of the bid? *

No

2) Has there been any violation of, or settlement agreement related to, any wage and hour laws at the local, state or federal level during the ten (10) years prior to the submission of the bid? *

No

3) Does the bidder have an active and compliant Ohio Bureau of Workers Compensation insurance policy? *

Yes

4) Please list any license(s) issued by the Ohio Construction Industry Licensing Board that has been assigned to the bidder *

ODOT approved-see attached list

5) Have there been any legal judgments against the bidder during the last ten (10) years prior to the submission of the bid? *

No

6) List the relevant experience of the bidder, including the number of years in the business under its present, alias, fictitious, doing business as, and/or former business name. *

85 years, See attached list for experience statement

7) Attach a complete list of all the bidder's ongoing and completed public and private construction projects within the last three (3) years, including the nature and value of each contract and the name, address, and phone number or email address for a representative of the owner of each project. *

See attached

8) Have there been any state or federal Environmental Protection Agency complaints issued against the bidder during the ten (10) years prior to the submission of the bid? *

No

9) Describe the management experience of the bidder's project manager(s) and superintendent(s) who will be assigned to the project *

See attached Resumes and apprenticeship statement

10) Is the bidder a foreign corporation not incorporated under the laws of Ohio? If yes, a Certificate of Good Standing from the Ohio Secretary of State demonstrating its right to conduct business in the State of Ohio must be attached. *

N/A

11) Has the bidder been debarred by any public authority in the United States during the ten (10) years prior to the submission of the bid? *

No

12) Provide a description of the bidder's Occupational Safety and Health Administration compliant safety program. *

See attached

13) Does the bidder have an active and compliant Ohio Drug Free Workplace policy issued by the State of Ohio? *

Yes, see attached

14) Provide the percentage of the bidder's workforce that has five (5) or more years of experience in their trade. *

57.5% or 210 with 5 or more years of experience out of 364 employees total in the division

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the provided information is true and accurate and by signing and submitting this form, I have the ability to contract on behalf of the company and understand the implications of the failure to comply with the City of Perrysburg code 252.052

Company Name *

The Shelly Company

Signature *

T. A. Oberst

Title *

Vice President

Date *

12/14/2023

Attachments for Perrysburg Code 252.02(G) Disclosures Listed Above

Name	Omission Terms	Submitted File
Optional: Vendor is not required to complete.		
Miscellaneous Attachment as Needed Miscellaneous Attachment	Omit if Not Needed	934283 Eckel Junction Road Rehabilitation COI.pdf
Miscellaneous Attachment as Needed Miscellaneous Attachment	Omit if Not Needed	Shelly Company Drug Free Cert..pdf
Miscellaneous Attachment as Needed Miscellaneous Attachment	Omit if Not Needed	BWC Certificate 2023-2024.pdf
Miscellaneous Attachment as Needed Miscellaneous Attachment	Omit if Not Needed	COC - 2023-2024- Shelly Company.pdf
Miscellaneous Attachment as Needed Miscellaneous Attachment	Omit if Not Needed	2023 Experience Stmt and supporting docs.pdf
Miscellaneous Attachment as Needed Miscellaneous Attachment	Omit if Not Needed	ODOT Prequalification exp 5.31.24.pdf
Miscellaneous Attachment as Needed Miscellaneous Attachment	Omit if Not Needed	Shelly Company FS w opinion.pdf
Miscellaneous Attachment as Needed Miscellaneous Attachment	Omit if Not Needed	Annual Consent and Authority to sign.pdf
Miscellaneous Attachment as Needed Miscellaneous Attachment	Omit if Not Needed	Manual of Safety Practices - Updated 1.23.23.pdf
Miscellaneous Attachment as Needed Miscellaneous Attachment	Omit if Not Needed	Resumes.pdf
Miscellaneous Attachment as Needed	Omit if Not Needed	Addendum
14 Required Documents		

Name	Omission Terms	Submitted File
Miscellaneous Attachment		1.pdf
Miscellaneous Attachment as Needed Miscellaneous Attachment	Omit if Not Needed	I am not enclosing this document because the omission terms have been met.
Miscellaneous Attachment as Needed Miscellaneous Attachment	Omit if Not Needed	I am not enclosing this document because the omission terms have been met.
Miscellaneous Attachment as Needed Miscellaneous Attachment	Omit if Not Needed	I am not enclosing this document because the omission terms have been met.
14 Required Documents		

Required Document List

Name	Omission Terms	Submitted File
Consent of Surety If providing a certified check or paper bid bond in lieu of Electronic Bid Bond	Electronically verifying Bid Bond	934283 Combo Bond-SIGNED.pdf
Miscellaneous Attachment as Needed Miscellaneous Attachment	Omit if Not Needed	OPWC.pdf
2 Required Documents		

TO: Mayor Mackin
President Fuller
Members of City Council

FROM: Timothy W. Effler, Law Director

RE: Ordinances 1-2024, 2-2024, 3-2024

DATE: January 2, 2024



Subject Matter/Background

The Street Tree committee has requested various changes to the Street Tree ordinances. These changes are predominately for the sake of clarity in order to clearly denote the powers of the Urban Forester as well as ensuring this section of the code's compliance and coherence with other relevant code sections.

Financial Review

This Resolution will have no financial impact on the City of Perrysburg.

Legal Review

This legislation has been reviewed and is appropriately before you.

Recommendation

If City Council is in agreement, a motion waive the three readings and pass this legislation at the earliest time permitted by law is appropriate.

ORDINANCE 1-2024

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CODIFIED ORDINANCE §1024.03 “PRIVATELY OWNED TREES” OF THE CITY OF PERRYSBURG STREET TREE COMMISSION CODIFIED BY ORDINANCE 296- 2006 AND PASSED ON DECEMBER 19, 2006

WHEREAS, City of Perrysburg, Ohio, Codified Ordinance §1024.03 explains the powers of certain city officials over trees on private property; and,

WHEREAS, the Street Tree Commission has reviewed the Code and has determined that certain areas should be modified in order to clarify the Code.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PERRYSBURG, WOOD COUNTY, OHIO:

SECTION 1. Codified Ordinance §1024.03 which currently reads as:

1024.03 PRIVATELY OWNED TREES

(a) It shall be the duty of any property owner owning or occupying property bordering on a right-of-way upon which property there may be trees or shrubs, to prune or cause to be pruned such tree or shrub in a manner that they will not shade or obstruct street lights, street signs, or obstruct pedestrian or vehicular traffic on sidewalks or streets.

(b) It shall be the duty of any person owning or occupying property bordering on a right-of-way upon which property there are any trees or shrubs which are designated by the Street Tree Commission as dead, dying, deceased or hazardous, or deemed a menace to the health, safety and welfare of the people of Perrysburg, to remove or cause to be removed said tree(s) and/or shrub(s).

(c) In either of the above situations, the Director shall send a written notice to the property owner indicating the required action (pruning or removal) to be taken. A period of thirty days from receipt of this letter shall be permitted for the property owner to effect the indicated action. Should the property owner or occupant fail to comply, it shall be lawful for the Mayor or his agent to enter upon the property and cause such action. The property owner or occupant shall be charged triple the actual cost of the work and cash payment shall be made within thirty days or triple the actual cost of the work shall be assessed to the property taxes.

(d) The Director may remove or cause an order to be removed, any trees or part thereof which by reason of its nature is injurious to existing sewers, electric power lines, gas lines, water lines, or other public improvements.

(e) The Director shall examine or cause to be examined every tree within 100 feet of any sanitary or storm sewer, drain, manhole or other public utility line above or below the surface of the ground which has been reported as dangerous or causing interference with said sewer, drain, manhole or public utility line and if found

dangerous or causing damage or obstruction of such sewer, drain, manhole or public utility line, he shall give to the property owner written notice of their findings and an order that such person remove said tree or injurious part thereof within forty-five days.

is hereby amended and revised to read:

1024.03 PRIVATELY OWNED TREES

(a) It shall be the duty of any property owner owning or occupying property bordering on a right-of-way upon which property there may be trees or shrubs, to prune or cause to be pruned such tree or shrub in a manner that they will not shade or obstruct street lights, street signs, or obstruct pedestrian or vehicular traffic on sidewalks or streets.

(b) It shall be the duty of any person owning or occupying property bordering on a right-of-way upon which property there are any trees or shrubs which are designated by the Street Tree Commission as dead, dying, deceased or hazardous, or deemed a menace to the health, safety and welfare of the people of Perrysburg, to remove or cause to be removed said tree(s) and/or shrub(s).

(c) In either of the above situations, the Director, **the Urban Forester, or any of their designees**, shall send a written notice to the property owner indicating the required action (pruning or removal) to be taken. A period of thirty days from receipt of this letter shall be permitted for the property owner to effect the indicated action. Should the property owner or occupant fail to comply, it shall be lawful for the Mayor or his agent to enter upon the property and cause such action. The property owner or occupant shall be charged triple the actual cost of the work and cash payment shall be made within thirty days or triple the actual cost of the work shall be assessed to the property taxes.

(d) The Director, **or the Urban Forester**, may remove or cause an order to be removed, any trees or part thereof which by reason of its nature is injurious to existing sewers, electric power lines, gas lines, water lines, or other public improvements.

(e) The Director, **or the Urban Forester**, shall examine or cause to be examined every tree within 100 feet of any sanitary or storm sewer, drain, manhole or other public utility line above or below the surface of the ground which has been reported as dangerous or causing interference with said sewer, drain, manhole or public utility line and if found dangerous or causing damage or obstruction of such sewer, drain, manhole or public utility line, he shall give to the property owner written notice of their findings and an order that such person remove said tree or injurious part thereof within forty-five days.

SECTION 2. It is found and determined that all formal actions of Council concerning or relating to the passage of this Ordinance were adopted in an open

meeting of the Council, and that all deliberations of this Council and any of its committees, that resulted in such formal actions, were in meetings open to the public in compliance with all legal requirements of the City of Perrysburg and the State of Ohio.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect at the earliest time permitted by law.

President of Council

Mayor

PASSED _____

ATTEST: _____

APPROVED: _____

TIMOTHY EFFLER
LAW DIRECTOR

ORDINANCE 2-2024

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CODIFIED ORDINANCE §278.03 “POWERS AND DUTIES” OF THE CITY OF PERRYSBURG STREET TREE COMMISSION CODIFIED BY ORDINANCE 59-2018 AND PASSED ON MAY 1, 2018

WHEREAS, City of Perrysburg, Ohio, Codified Ordinance §278.03 explains the powers and duties of the Perrysburg Street Tree Commission; and,

WHEREAS, the Street Tree Commission has reviewed the Code and has determined that certain areas should be modified in order to clarify the Code.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PERRYSBURG, WOOD COUNTY, OHIO:

SECTION 1. Codified Ordinance §278.03 which currently reads as:

278.03 POWERS AND DUTIES

Members of the Street Tree Commission shall have power to study, investigate, plan, advise, report and recommend to Council, the Director of Public Service or the Mayor any action, program, plan or legislation which the Commission finds or determines to be necessary or advisable for the care, preservation, trimming, planting, replanting, removal or disposition of trees and shrubs in public ways. The Commission shall seek to educate and inform the residents about the proper care and selection of trees and shrubs and shall publicize information relative to trees and shrubs in whatever manner it considers best serves the needs of City residents. The Commission shall inform the residents of the City about the ordinances in force in the City pertaining to trees and shrubs.

is hereby amended and revised to read:

278.03 POWERS AND DUTIES

Members of the Street Tree Commission, in conjunction with the Urban Forester, shall have power to study, investigate, plan, advise, report and recommend to Council, the Director of Public Service or the Mayor any action, program, plan or legislation which the Commission finds or determines to be necessary or advisable for the care, protection, trimming, planting, replanting, removal or disposition of trees and shrubs in public ways. The Commission shall seek to educate and inform the residents about the proper care and selection of trees and shrubs and shall publicize information relative to trees and shrubs in whatever manner it considers best serves the needs of City residents. The Commission shall inform the residents of the City about the ordinances in force in the City pertaining to trees and shrubs.

SECTION 2. It is found and determined that all formal actions of Council concerning or relating to the passage of this Ordinance were adopted in an open meeting of the Council, and that all deliberations of this Council and any of its committees, that resulted in such formal actions, were in meetings open to the public in compliance with all legal requirements of the City of Perrysburg and the State of Ohio.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect at the earliest time permitted by law.

President of Council

Mayor

PASSED _____

ATTEST: _____

APPROVED: _____

Timothy W. Effler
LAW DIRECTOR

ORDINANCE 3-2024

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CODIFIED ORDINANCE §278.06 “TREE SURVEYS; MASTER STREET TREE PLAN” OF THE CITY OF PERRYSBURG STREET TREE COMMISSION CODIFIED BY ORDINANCE 59-2018 AND PASSED ON MAY 1, 2018

WHEREAS, City of Perrysburg, Ohio, Codified Ordinance §278.06 explains the duties of the Perrysburg Street Tree Commission in regards to tree surveys and the Master Street Tree Plan; and,

WHEREAS, the Street Tree Commission has reviewed the Code and has determined that certain areas should be modified in order to clarify the Code.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PERRYSBURG, WOOD COUNTY, OHIO:

SECTION 1. Codified Ordinance §278.06 which currently reads as:

278.06 TREE SURVEYS; MASTER STREET TREE PLAN

(a) The Street Tree Commission shall have the authority and it shall be its duty to conduct tree surveys and keep updated the Master Street Tree Plan for all trees in or upon all public streets, avenues, highways, parks, alleys and other public places which, in its opinion, effectuate the provisions of this chapter.

(b) The Commission shall have the authority and it shall be its duty to conduct tree surveys and prepare a Master Street Tree Plan for all trees in or upon all public streets, avenues, highways, parks, alleys, and other public places which, in its opinion, effectuate the provisions of this chapter. Such plan shall not become effective until approved by Council.

(c) The Commission shall have the duty and authority to plan and develop street tree plans for, including, but not limited to, every residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, planned business park, office and service project.

is hereby amended and revised to read:

278.06 TREE SURVEYS; MASTER STREET TREE PLAN

(a) The Street Tree Commission, **in conjunction with the Urban Forester**, shall have the authority and it shall be its duty to conduct tree surveys and keep updated the Master Street Tree Plan for all trees in or upon all public streets, avenues, highways, parks, alleys and other public places which, in its opinion, effectuate the provisions of this chapter.

(b) The Commission shall have the authority and it shall be its duty to conduct tree surveys and prepare a Master Street Tree Plan for all trees in or upon all public streets, avenues, highways, parks, alleys, and other public places which, in its opinion, effectuate the provisions of this chapter. Such plan shall not become effective until approved by Council.

(c) The Commission shall have the duty and authority to plan and develop street tree plans for, including, but not limited to, every residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, planned business park, office and service project.

SECTION 2. It is found and determined that all formal actions of Council concerning or relating to the passage of this Ordinance were adopted in an open meeting of the Council, and that all deliberations of this Council and any of its committees, that resulted in such formal actions, were in meetings open to the public in compliance with all legal requirements of the City of Perrysburg and the State of Ohio.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect at the earliest time permitted by law.

President of Council

Mayor

PASSED _____

ATTEST: _____

APPROVED: _____

Timothy W. Effler
LAW DIRECTOR