RIVERSIDE FIRE AUTHORITY

Standard of Cover

Service Delivery/Response Time Objectives

NFPA 1710 applies to Centralia City Limits and Urban Growth Area
(RFA Zones – RF1A through RF1E)

NFPA 1720 applies to areas outside the City Limits and Urban Growth Areas
(RFA Zones – RF3A-C, RF4A&B, RF5A-D)

Approved by BOFC on 12/10/2025

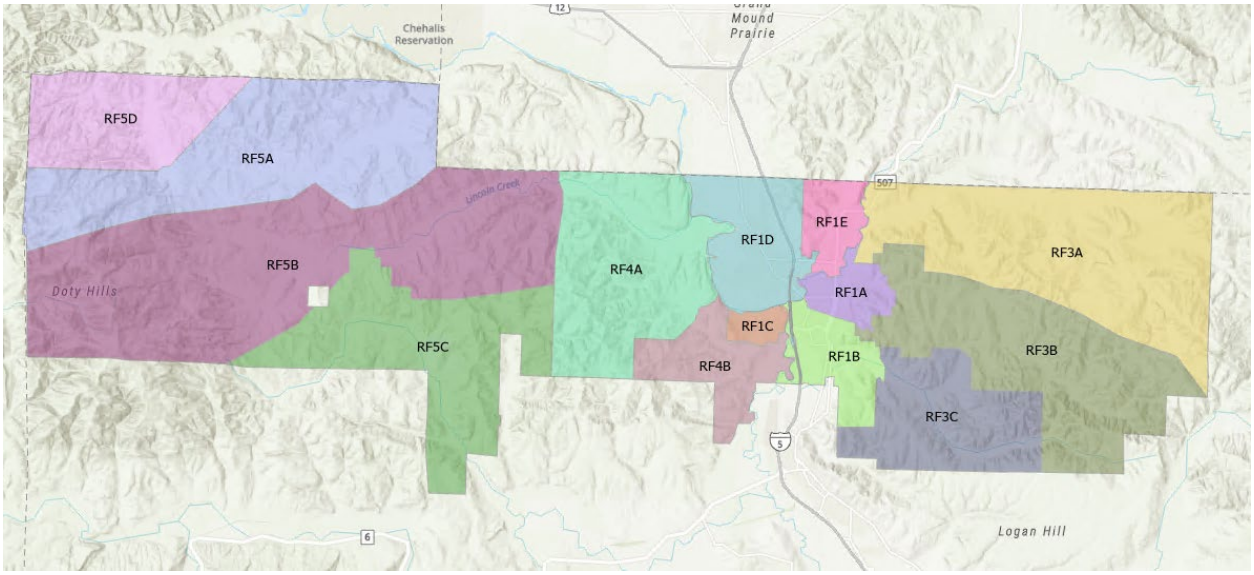
Introduction & Organizational Overview

The Riverside Fire Authority (RFA) is committed to delivering reliable emergency services to those who live, work, and travel within its jurisdiction. While public education and prevention remain priorities, emergency response is a critical, core function when unforeseen events occur. These events range from medical emergencies and structure fires to technical rescues and natural disasters.

The Operations Section is structured to support prompt and effective response with trained personnel and appropriately equipped apparatus. The RFA utilizes an integrated model of cross-trained staff and multipurpose vehicles, strategically located throughout the response area. Quality service, safety, and the well-being of both the public and our personnel are central to our mission.

Service Delivery Model

The RFA is divided into emergency response zones to facilitate timely deployment from the closest available station. Centralia's two staffed stations ensure reliable response times nearby, while outlying zones depend heavily on the availability and dedication of volunteer personnel. The diversity of the service area—from industrial areas to remote timberlands—presents unique operational challenges in achieving adequate response coverage.



RFA Response Zones			
1A – City Center North	3A – Big Hanaford	4A - Galvin	5A - Independence
1B – City Center South	3B – Little Hanaford	4B – Scammon Creek	5B – Lincoln Creek
1C – Cooks Hill	3C – Salzer Valley		5C – Bunker Creek
1D – Fords Prairie			5D – Garrard Creek
1E – Waunches Prairie			

Service levels are continuously evaluated and adjusted based on community needs, expectations, and data collected through the records management system. The RFA recognizes that despite the best efforts, circumstances such as delayed discovery, simultaneous incidents, or large-scale disasters can impact response capabilities.

The Standard of Cover is not intended to be a guarantee of performance, but a mechanism to evaluate service demands and resource needs.

Risk Management & Specialized Services

The RFA understands that some emergencies cannot be prevented—accidents, illness, and disasters will occur. It is our responsibility to respond with sufficient, trained personnel to mitigate harm and reduce the loss of life and property. In doing so, we must also protect our responders by promoting an ongoing risk-reduction model that minimizes hazards to personnel.

Currently, specialized capabilities such as technical rescue (e.g., confined space, trench, and high-angle rescues) are addressed by a combination of internal RFA resources, a joint Lewis County resource consisting of law enforcement and fire service personnel, and the Homeland Security Region 3 Special Operations Rescue Team- primarily resourced by Thurston County. Local technician-level hazardous materials resources are non-existent.

To address these gaps, the RFA maintains an evolving risk assessment—both within the jurisdiction and neighboring areas—to evaluate response capabilities accordingly. The feasibility of investing in technical rescue and hazardous materials resources is evaluated not only to fulfill public expectations but also as a potential shared service with nearby agencies.

Fire Suppression Response

Timely arrival of properly trained and equipped personnel is essential to control emergencies before they escalate. Delayed response is a well-documented factor in major disasters, particularly in fire and medical incidents, which serve as benchmarks for setting overall response expectations.

Response time is measured from the initial 911 call to the first unit's arrival and includes:

1. **Dispatch Time** – from call receipt to unit notification.
2. **Turnout Time** – from unit notification to apparatus roll-out.
3. **Travel Time** – from station departure to scene arrival.

Modern fires escalate more rapidly than in the past due to lightweight construction and synthetic furnishings, which burn hotter and faster. These conditions increase the likelihood of flashover, structural failure, and backdraft, especially in energy-efficient "tight" structures that restrict airflow. Entry into such spaces can introduce oxygen to smoldering fires, triggering explosive fire behavior.

Given these risks, the RFA must prioritize:

- **10-minute response benchmarks**
- **Ongoing training** in fire dynamics, flow path, and modern suppression tactics (as supported by NIST and UL research)
- **Public education** on survivable space concepts, such as closing doors to slow fire spread

Automatic detection and suppression systems, including fire sprinklers, are critical for early control. When installed, these systems reduce the fire department's role to support functions such as final extinguishment, ventilation, rescue, and cleanup—significantly lowering risk to life and property.

A continued emphasis on modern fire behavior training, fire code enforcement, and early detection technology will strengthen the RFA's ability to respond effectively in a changing structural landscape.

In consideration of industrial safety and health regulations, the *Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 296-305* is the law governing safety standards for fire fighters. *WAC 296-305-05000 - Incident Management* makes multiple requirements of fire department operations within hazardous environments:

- all emergency incidents shall be managed by an ICS (incident command system);
- the incident commander shall establish an organization with sufficient supervisory personnel to control the position and function of all members operating at the scene and to ensure that safety requirements are satisfied. (WAC 296-305-05000 (3))
- fire fighters operating in hazardous areas at emergency structural fire incidents shall operate in teams of two or more (WAC 296-305-05000 (8))

- the fire department shall provide personnel for the rescue of personnel operating at emergency incidents as the need arises (WAC 296-305-05000 (9))
- fire fighters are not to engage in interior structural firefighting operations unless there is a team of two fire fighters outside the hazard area in a standby mode (WAC 296-305-05002 (3)) *with an exception being in the case there is a known rescue situation (WAC 296-305-05002 (4))*.

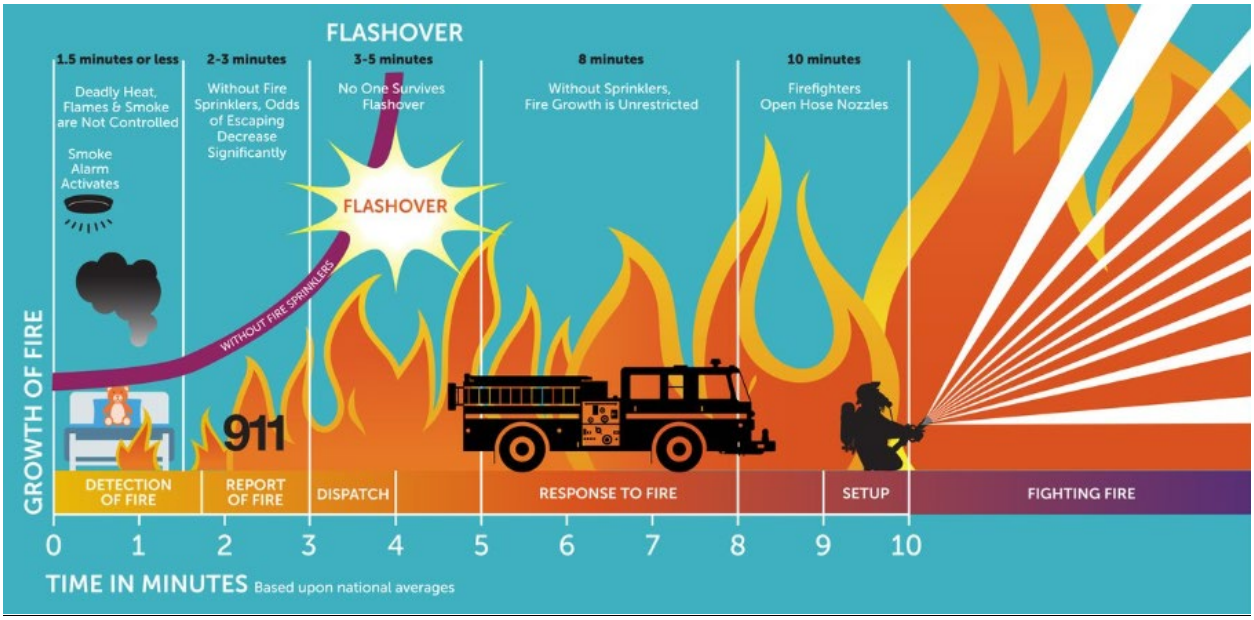
Rapid deployment of adequately staffed and well-trained teams is critical. Understaffed or incorrectly structured responses significantly increase risk to personnel, citizens and property and reduce effectiveness on the fireground.

The Standard of Cover methodology melds scientific research, accepted national standards, applicable industrial safety regulations, local geography and local resource levels to designate necessary response metrics.

Performance Objectives
1. Within 5 minutes of unit notification, arrive at reported fire emergencies within City and UGA areas (RFA Zones RF1A-1E) and within 14 minutes, arrive at reported fires in all other zones and within five miles of a fire station. The response time will be increased by 2 minutes for each additional mile beyond the five-mile limit. All response time compliance will be at 90% percent reliability.
2. Within 25 minutes after notification, have the personnel and resources on scene to properly apply 250 gallons per minute of fire flow for 30 minutes in all areas of the fire district.
3. Within 9 minutes after notification, have the personnel and resources on scene to properly apply 3,500 gallons per minute of fire flow for 3 hours in all industrial areas of the RFA.
4. Maintain 7,500 gallons of mobile water supply within 14 minutes response for firefighting in areas without fire hydrants.
5. Within 9 minutes after unit notification, have a staffed ladder truck (85-foot minimum height) on scene at all commercial, industrial and multistory structure fire incidents occurring within City and UGA areas.
6. Reliably staff first response fire apparatus serving City and UGA areas with at least 2 properly trained firefighters.
7. Have adequate command staff response to fill incident command and safety officer roles/responsibilities at all general alarm emergency fire incidents, in addition to initial response personnel.
8. Maintain automatic and mutual aid agreements with adjoining fire departments to supplement RFA resources, to enhance service delivery, to achieve a greater level of safety and to assist when local resources are overwhelmed.
9. Control wildland fires in coordination with the State and Regional Fire Defense and Mobilization Plans.
10. Prevent the loss of buildings threatened by wildland fires when the structures have been determined to be “defensible.”
11. When properly notified, control and extinguish structural fires within the floor of origin in areas including and immediately adjacent to the Urban Growth Area, and to the building of origin in rural areas.
12. Prevent multiple loss of life from fire in high-risk buildings, such as schools, churches and places where people congregate, sleep, are restricted in mobility or are restrained.

FIRE SUPPRESSION RESOURCES

A fire department arriving within **ten minutes** can typically control a room fire if it delivers an effective initial attack—measured in gallons per minute (GPM). One gallon of water can suppress fire in approximately 200 cubic feet, so a 200 GPM attack could manage a 40' x 50' room with 20' ceilings under ideal conditions. However, due to real-world variables, a higher GPM and additional staffing are advisable. For an example that is consistent with currently accepted national standards, a 250 GPM initial attack in a residential area generally requires at least 14 trained personnel to ensure operational effectiveness and safety.



RFA ZONES RF1A through RF1E – "*The City of Centralia and its Urban Growth Area*"

RFA STANDARD OF COVER – **RESIDENTIAL FIRE DEPLOYMENT** – *Zones RF1A through RF1E* First Engine w/in 5 Minutes 15 Total FFs w/in 9 Minutes			
ASSIGNMENTS	DESIRED FFs	UNIT DEPLOYMENT	TOTAL FFs DEPLOYED
Fire Attack / 1^{O} Search	2	E1 FF & Officer	2
Primary Search	3	E48-1	3
Initial IC	1	E1 Officer	Included Above
Apparatus Operator	1	E1 Operator	1
B/U Attack Line	2	E2 Officer & FF	2
B/U Operator	1	E2 Operator	1
On Deck	2	E6-1	2
Second IC	1	RFA Chief Officer	1
		Staffed Unit Deployment	12
		Additional FFs (Volunteer/Callback/Resident) Needed to Meet Goal	3

Further guideline recommendations for career fire department operations and staffing can be found within *NFPA 1710, Standard for the Organization and Development of Fire Suppression Operations… by Career Fire Departments*. The standard defines a career fire

department as: *A fire department that utilizes full-time or full-time-equivalent (FTE) station-based personnel immediately available to comprise at least 50 percent of an initial full alarm assignment*. Available local resources limit the ability for the RFA to match its response force to the full extent of what is listed within the standard. When feasible, the standard is used to help configure resource deployment levels.

NFPA 1710 2020 ed. DEPLOYMENT RECOMMENDATIONS – SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	
FIREFIGHTER ASSIGNMENTS	# of FIREFIGHTERS
Incident Command	1
Apparatus Operator	1
Fire Attack	2
Backup Attack Line	2
Hydrant, Utilities, Forcible Entry, Move Lines	2
Search & Rescue Team	2
Ground Ladders & Ventilation	2
Rapid Intervention Crew	4
If aerial apparatus used, apparatus operator	*1*
TOTAL FIREFIGHTERS	16 *(17)*

For high-risk or commercial and industrial areas, room sizes can be expected to be much larger. For this reason, initial attack capacity should be increased to at least 1000 GPM (4 – 250 GPM hand lines), which would require 18 people to adequately staff necessary assignments and meet safety standards. This greater number includes 1 additional pump operator and 2 fire fighters for attack lines (3 total fire fighters).

CURRENT RFA STANDARD OF COVER – **COMMERCIAL FIRE DEPLOYMENT** – *Zones RF1A-1E* First Engine w/in 5 Minutes 18 Total FFs w/in 9 Minutes			
ASSIGNMENTS	DESIRED FFs	UNIT DEPLOYMENT	TOTAL FFs DEPLOYED
Fire Attack	3	E1 FF & Officer	2
Primary Search	3	E6-1	2
Initial IC	1	E1 Officer	Included Above
Apparatus Operator	1	E1 Operator	1
B/U Attack Line	3	E48-1	2
B/U Operator	1	E48-1 Operator	1
Aerial Apparatus	3	L2	2
Aerial Operator	1	L2 Operator	1
On Deck	4	WTRFA Engine	3
Second IC	1	RFA Chief Officer	1
		Staffed Unit Deployment	15
		Additional FFs (Volunteer/Callback/Resident) Needed to Meet Goal	3

The Washington State Survey and Rating Bureau requires the RFA to maintain a sustained fire flow of 3,500 GPM for three hours as a part of its Class 5 rating to control fires that have extended beyond the room of origin. For each additional 1,000 GPM of fire flow, at least 8 firefighters should be added for a total of 50 fire personnel. Automatic aid from surrounding departments can be used to meet these requirements and rotation of staff if necessary.

CURRENT RFA RESPONSE PLAN – **MULTIPLE ALARM COMMERCIAL FIRE DEPLOYMENT** – *Zones RF1A-1E*			
ALARM LEVEL	GPM	AGENCIES	TOTAL FFs DEPLOYED
FIRST	4500	RFA, CHEHALIS, WTRFA, LCFD6	18
SECOND	1000	RFA- WEST BATT; LCFD5; STRFA	8
THIRD	1000	LCFD13, 15; GHFD1; OLYMPIA	8
FOURTH	1000	LCFD2; EAST OLY; LACEY	8
TOTAL	7500		52
The variables of volunteer staffing and differing staffing levels amongst agencies participating in this response plan have the potential to deliver the desired personnel and equipment resource without the use of the full fourth alarm level response. Priority must also be given to reserving resources to answer simultaneously occurring requests for service, some resources included in the response plan will be reserved for restoring staffed station personnel levels, unless otherwise filled.			

NFPA 1710 2020 ed. DEPLOYMENT RECOMMENDATIONS – APARTMENT/COMMERCIAL	
FIREFIGHTER ASSIGNMENTS	# of FIREFIGHTERS
Incident Command	2
Apparatus Operator	1
Second Water Supply Apparatus Operator	1
Fire Attack	2
Backup Attack Line	2
Additional Attack Line	2
Hydrant, Utilities, Forcible Entry, Move Lines	3
Search & Rescue Team	2
Second Search & Rescue Team	2
Ground Ladders & Ventilation	2
Second Ground Ladder & Ventilation	2
Rapid Intervention Crew	4
Emergency Medical Services Unit	2
If aerial apparatus used, apparatus operator	*1*
TOTAL FIREFIGHTERS	27 *(28)**

**The standard desires to have this level of resource arrive at the scene of an incident within 9 minutes and 20 seconds. The current resources available within the local region make this an unfeasible goal.*

RFA ZONES RF3A-C, RF4A&B, RF5A-D All Areas Outside of the City/UGA

For areas outside of the City of Centralia or its urban growth area, the use of *NFPA 1720, Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations… by Volunteer Fire Departments* is more appropriate. The standard defines a combination department as having emergency service personnel comprising less than 85 percent majority of either volunteer or career membership. The standard takes into account additional travel time and limited availability of staffing to prescribe differing levels of response staffing and time intervals for multiple demand zone demographics.

RFA STANDARD OF COVER – **RESIDENTIAL FIRE DEPLOYMENT** – *Zones RF3A-C, RF4A&B, RF5A-D* First Engine w/in 14 Minutes 7 Total FFs w/in 24 Minutes			
ASSIGNMENTS	DESIRED FFs	UNIT DEPLOYMENT	TOTAL FFs DEPLOYED
Fire Attack / 1^{O} Search	2	VOL Eng 1 Officer & FF	2
B/U Attack Line	2	VOL Eng 2 Officer & FF	2
Initial IC	1	VOL Eng 1 Officer	Included Above
Tender Operator	1	Tender Operator	1
RFA Engine 1 or 2	3	E1/2 Officer/FF/Oper.	3
On Deck	3	FD6 Engine	2
Second IC	1	RFA Chief Officer	1
		Unit Deployment	11
Additional FFs (Volunteer/Callback/Resident) Needed to Meet Goal			(+4)

NFPA 1720 2020 ed. STAFFING AND RESPONSE TIME OBJECTIVES – SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING				
Demand Zone	Demographics	Minimum Staff	Response Time	Meets Objective (%)
Urban	> 1000 people / mi^2	15	9	90
Suburban	500-1000 / mi^2	10	10	80
Rural*	<500 / mi^2	6	14	80
Remote Area	Travel Dist. > 8 mi.	4	Dependent on Travel Distance	90
Special Risks	Determined by AHJ	Determined by AHJ	Determined by AHJ	90

**Demand Zone designation for RFA's response area where 1720 is appropriate*

Emergency Medical Response

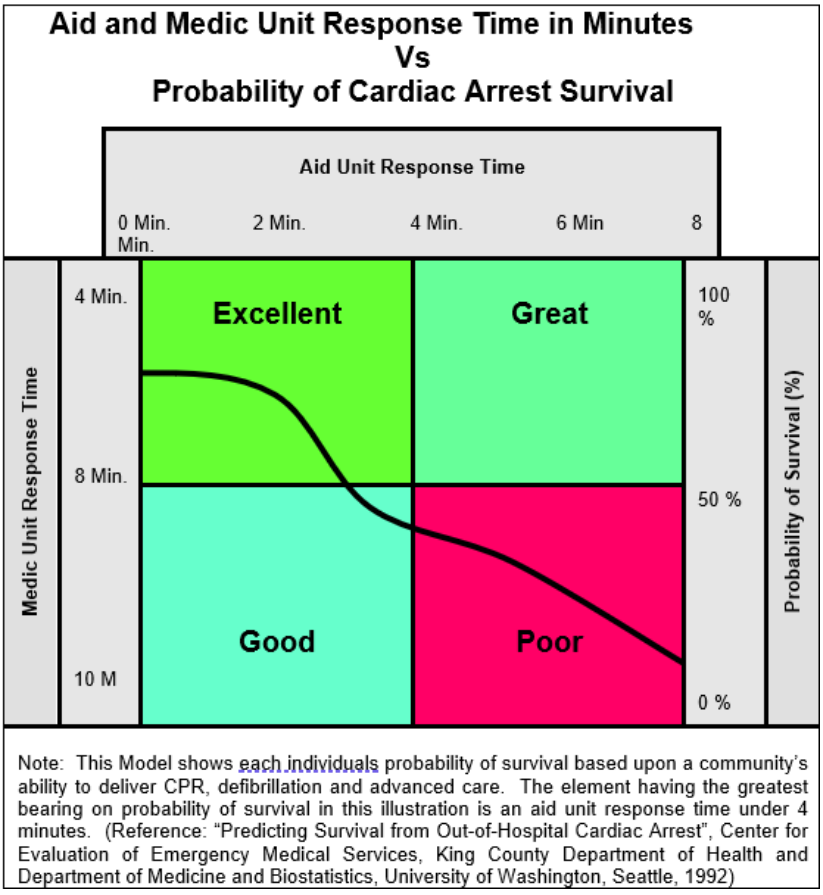
Rapid response is critical in medical emergencies—especially cardiac arrest—where survival rates drop sharply after five minutes. Public perception and satisfaction with fire and EMS services are closely tied to response time, affecting not only patient outcomes but also community confidence.

Striving for the shortest possible response enhances survivability, reduces suffering, and builds public trust. Early arrival of basic life support (BLS) is essential, and timely access to advanced life support (ALS) further improves outcomes. In areas with extended ALS response times, transporting patients to intercept with ALS units can reduce delays in advanced care.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) guidelines recommend response times of:

- **Up to 4 minutes for EMS calls**
- **Up to 5 minutes for fire incidents**

These benchmarks reflect the higher urgency and time sensitivity of medical emergencies compared to fire suppression.



Performance Objectives
1. Staff first response apparatus with at least 2 properly trained and certified personnel with ALS / BLS capabilities to meet response goals.
2. Reliably staff the resident stations with at least 1 EMT-B or first responder.
3. Arrive at all emergent medical responses within City/UGA within 5 minutes of unit notification to deliver basic life support until advanced life support arrives with 90% percent reliability.
4. Arrive at emergent medical responses with ALS / BLS transport capable apparatus within 9 minutes of unit notification in areas including and adjacent to the urban growth area and within 14 minutes of notification in all other areas with 90% reliability.
5. Ensure the arrival of advanced life support, when necessary, within 9 minutes of notification in areas including and adjacent to the urban growth area and within 20 minutes of notification in all other areas.
6. Provide properly equipped emergency response apparatus.
7. Staff and equip personnel for non-traditional community and internal medical services as approved by the BOFC.
8. Ensure availability of medical surveillance and care at emergency scenes and arduous training activities.

Hazardous Materials

The RFA does not provide hazardous materials Technician level response. Technician level of response shall be requested by the Incident Commander via Lewis County Emergency Management. Technician level hazardous materials response will be provided via a mutual aid resource request.

Performance Objectives
1. Arrive at emergency hazardous materials situations inside the City and the urban growth area within 5 minutes of unit notification and within 14 minutes to areas within five miles of a station outside the UGA, prepared to identify the risks, evacuate the hazardous area and to notify proper authorities responsible for mitigating the risk. Response time compliance will be at 90% reliability.
2. Staff first response apparatus with at least 2 firefighters. Both shall be trained to hazardous materials operations level.
3. Staff response apparatus outside the urban growth area with at least 2 firefighters. At least 1 shall be trained in operations level response.
4. Train command staff to Haz-Mat IC and Safety Officer level.
5. Maintain a risk driven compliment of equipment and supplies for defensive spill and leak control.

Technical Rescue

The RFA trains its personnel to a minimum level of awareness of technical rescue needs for hazards ranging from vehicle collision entrapments to water and high/low angle rope. More specialized resources to manage confined spaces, structural collapse, trench and large animal rescues shall be requested by the Incident Commander from the Homeland Security Region 3 Special Operations and Rescue Team via the City of Centralia or Lewis County Emergency Management.

Performance Objectives
1. Arrive at emergency situations, within 5 minutes of unit notification in areas including and adjacent to the urban growth area and within 14 minutes to areas within five miles of a station outside the UGA, prepared to assess situations and develop an action plan to rescue endangered people from hazardous areas, such as water-related incidents, low to high angle rescue situations, automobile accidents, confined spaces, structural collapse and cave-ins. Response times will be at 90% reliability.
2. Evaluate risk and identify needs for specialty rescue situations, such as high angle, confined space or water rescue and establish teams or arrange for a response within the close vicinity with the capability of affecting a response to mitigate such incidents with minimal risk to personnel.

Response Zones – RF1A through RF1E

EMS			
OBJECTIVE	**TIME (min)**	**%**	**PERSONNEL**
Turnout	1	90	
BLS Arrival	5	90	Basic Life Support
ALS Arrival	9	90	Advanced Life Support

Residential Fire			
OBJECTIVE	**TIME (min)**	**%**	**PERSONNEL**
Turnout	1.33 (80 seconds)	90	
First Engine Arrival	5	90	2 FFs
Full Alarm Arrival	9	90	14 FFs + 1 IC = 15

Commercial Fire			
OBJECTIVE	**TIME (min)**	**%**	**PERSONNEL**
Turnout	1.33 (80 seconds)	90	
First Engine Arrival	5	90	2 FFs
Full Alarm Arrival	9	90	17 FFs + 1 IC = 18

Brush Fire			
OBJECTIVE	**TIME (min)**	**%**	**PERSONNEL**
Turnout	1.33 (80 seconds)	90	
First Engine Arrival	5	90	2 FFs
Full Alarm Arrival	9	90	Variable*

** An adequate number of firefighters necessary to perform the necessary firefighting operations*

Hazardous Materials			
OBJECTIVE	**TIME (min)**	**%**	**PERSONNEL**
Turnout	1.33 (80 seconds)	90	
First Engine Arrival	5	90	2 FFs
Full Alarm Arrival	9	90	4 FFs* + 1 IC = 5

**Firefighters trained to Hazardous Materials- Operations*

Technical Rescue			
OBJECTIVE	**TIME (min)**	**%**	**PERSONNEL**
Turnout	1.33 (80 seconds)	90	
First Engine Arrival	5	90	2 FFs*
Full Alarm Arrival	9	90	4 FFs* + 2 FFs^ + 1 IC = 7

**Firefighters trained to Operations level rescue*

^ Firefighters or support personnel trained to Awareness level rescue

Response Zones – RF3A-C, RF4A&B, RF5A-D

EMS			
OBJECTIVE	**TIME (min)**	**%**	**PERSONNEL**
Turnout	1	90	
BLS Arrival	14	90	Basic Life Support
ALS Arrival	20	90	Advanced Life Support

Residential Fire			
OBJECTIVE	**TIME (min)**	**%**	**PERSONNEL**
Turnout	1.33 (80 seconds)	90	
First Engine Arrival	14	90	2 FFs
Full Alarm Arrival	20	90	6 FFs + 1 IC = 7

Commercial Fire			
OBJECTIVE	**TIME (min)**	**%**	**PERSONNEL**
Turnout	1.33 (80 seconds)	90	
First Engine Arrival	14	90	2 FFs
Full Alarm Arrival	25	90	14 FFs + 1 IC = 15

Brush Fire			
OBJECTIVE	**TIME (min)**	**%**	**PERSONNEL**
Turnout	1.33 (80 seconds)	90	
First Engine Arrival	14	90	2 FFs
Full Alarm Arrival	25	90	Variable*

** An adequate number of firefighters necessary to perform the necessary firefighting operations*

Hazardous Materials			
OBJECTIVE	**TIME (min)**	**%**	**PERSONNEL**
Turnout	1.33 (80 seconds)	90	
First Engine Arrival	14	90	2 FFs
Full Alarm Arrival	25	90	3 FFs* + 3 FFs^ + 1 IC = 7

**Firefighters trained to Hazardous Materials- Operations*
^Firefighters trained to a level below Hazardous Materials - Operations

Technical Rescue			
OBJECTIVE	**TIME (min)**	**%**	**PERSONNEL**
Turnout	1.33 (80 seconds)	90	
First Engine Arrival	14	90	2 FFs*
Full Alarm Arrival	25	90	3 FFs* + 3 FFs^ + 1 IC = 7

**Firefighters trained to Operations level rescue*
^ Firefighters or support personnel trained to Awareness level rescue

Feasibility Analysis

CURRENT RFA STANDARD OF COVER – **RESIDENTIAL FIRE DEPLOYMENT** – *RF1A-1E* First Engine w/in 5 Minutes 15 Total FFs w/in 9 Minutes			
ASSIGNMENTS	DESIRED FFs	UNIT DEPLOYMENT	TOTAL FFs DEPLOYED
Fire Attack	2	E1 FF & Officer	2
Primary Search	3	E48-1	3
B/U Attack Line	2	E2 Officer & FF	2
Initial IC	1	E1 Officer	Included Above
Apparatus Operator	1	E1 Operator	1
B/U Operator	1	E2 Operator	1
On Deck	3	E6-1	2
Second IC	1	RFA Chief Officer	1
		Staffed Unit Deployment	15
		Additional FFs (Volunteer/Callback/Resident) Needed to Meet Goal	3
Potential sources to obtain additional FFs			
		Volunteer/Callback/Resident Response to STA Estimate – 9-15 Mins	4
		WTRFA – 9 Mins to STA2; 13 Mins to STA1	3

CURRENT RFA STANDARD OF COVER – **COMMERCIAL FIRE DEPLOYMENT** – *RF1A-1E* First Engine w/in 5 Minutes 18 Total FFs w/in 9 Minutes			
ASSIGNMENTS	DESIRED FFs	UNIT DEPLOYMENT	TOTAL FFs DEPLOYED
Fire Attack / 1^{O} Search	4	E1 FF & Officer	2
Primary Search	3	E6-1	2
B/U Attack Line	4	E48-1	3
Aerial Apparatus	3	L2	2
Initial IC	1	E1 Officer	Included Above
Apparatus Operator	1	E1 Operator	1
Aerial Operator	1	L2 Operator	1
On Deck	4	WTRFA Engine	3
Second IC	1	RFA Chief Officer	1
		Staffed Unit Deployment	15
		Additional FFs (Volunteer/Callback/Resident) Needed to Meet Goal	3
Potential sources to obtain additional FFs			
		Volunteer/Callback/Resident Response to STA Estimate – 9-15 Mins	4