



**OCONEE COUNTY'S ISO RATING HAS IMPROVED**  
**Exciting News from the Insurance Services Office, Inc. (ISO)**

Contact: Oconee County Fire Chief "Charlie" King at 864.638.4703

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

WALHALLA – In the spring of 2014, the ISO conducted a site visit of the Oconee County Fire Service for the purpose of assigning a Public Protection Classification (PPC) Rating for fire protection. This rating system assigns a PPC of 1 to 10. This improved rating will result in an estimated savings to insurance premiums across Oconee County of nearly \$6 million dollars.

We are incredibly proud to say that YOUR Oconee County Fire Service received a Public Protection Classification of 4. This classification covers every home and business in unincorporated areas of the county that are within 5 miles of a fire station. ISO evaluates fire protection by one of two ways, a hydrated system or an "alternative water supply."

Oconee County opted to be evaluated on the more difficult option, the "alternative water supply," which gave us the ability to improve the rating of nearly all homes and businesses outside of municipal limits. The simple method, "hydrated evaluation" only gives credit to structures within 1,000 feet of a fire hydrant, which, in Oconee County, would be essentially neglecting more than 13,500 structures.

Oconee County uses a water shuttle system to increase expand the effectiveness of available hydrants and water points. Most departments simply connect a hose to a hydrant and flow water through large diameter hose to the structure. This practice limits your operation, and effective ISO grading, to with 1000' of a hydrant. Oconee firefighters demonstrated their ability to transfer water in large tanker trucks to deliver the required water to a fire. The ability to perform these water shuttles via tanker trucks was demonstrated by the Fair Play Fire Dept. during their last ISO evaluation in 1990. Seeing the benefits of this system, afforded to everyone in the County, this plan was adopted countywide with outstanding success.

The ISO rate reduction would not have been possible without the commitment and support of County Council, County Administrator and the more than 450 firefighters across Oconee County.

Each year your fire service responds to more than 5000 emergency incidents, participates in more than 40,000 man hours of training, maintains 2846 hydrants and water point, conducts inspection & incident preplans on more than 2,200 commercial occupancies, and conducts 200 public education events. We could not be prouder of the effort each team member puts forth for the protection and safety of our community. Thank you to everyone who worked so hard to make this rate reduction a reality.

A community's PPC Rating depends on several criteria: Fire alarm and communications systems, including telephone systems, telephone lines, staffing, and dispatching systems; the fire department, including equipment, staffing, training, and geographic distribution of fire companies; water supply system - including condition and maintenance of hydrants, and a careful evaluation of the amount of available water compared with the amount needed to suppress fires up to 3,500 gallons per minute.

Class 1 represents an exemplary fire suppression program, and a Class 10 indicates that the area's fire suppression program does not meet ISO's minimum criteria. ISO's PPC program evaluates communities according to a uniform set of criteria, incorporating nationally recognized standards developed by the National Fire Protection Association and the American Water Works Association.

The Oconee County Fire Service, with continued support from County Council, continues to construct fire stations in those areas currently not within a 5-mile coverage area. Three of the stations are currently open and operating. They are: Foxwood Hills, Holly Springs and on North Highway 11. Three more stations are planned for construction this winter— Cherokee Lake, Shilch Road (near Oconee Regional Airport) and Whalstone Road in the lower Mountain Rest community.

The tables below reflect the difference in average insurance rates according to the ISO PPC ratings.

Areas with Original PPC Rating of 9 - This accounts for 13,324 homes and businesses. With an average savings below of \$400.33, the estimated savings is \$5,333,996.92.

Home Value	Average Premium - Brick Veneer		Average Premium - Vinyl Siding	
	Old Rating	New Rating	Old Rating	New Rating
	9	4	9	4
\$ 38,975.00	\$ 647.00	\$ 414.00	\$ 768.00	\$ 471.00
\$ 85,600.00	\$ 898.00	\$ 564.00	\$ 1,075.00	\$ 645.00
\$ 139,600.00	\$ 1,215.00	\$ 727.00	\$ 1,448.00	\$ 828.00

Areas with Original PPC Rating of 7 - This accounts for nearly 2905 homes and businesses. With an average savings of \$105.50, the estimated savings is \$306,477.50.

Home Value	Average Premium - Brick Veneer		Average Premium - Vinyl Siding	
	Old Rating	New Rating	Old Rating	New Rating
	7	4	7	4
\$ 69,200.00	\$ 576.00	\$ 502.00	\$ 563.00	\$ 579.00
\$ 101,800.00	\$ 709.00	\$ 603.00	\$ 798.00	\$ 688.00
\$ 135,300.00	\$ 833.00	\$ 710.00	\$ 942.00	\$ 812.00

Areas with Original PPC Rating of 6 - This accounts for 2835 homes and businesses. With an average savings of \$83.00 below, the estimated savings is \$235,554.00.

Home Value	Average Premium - Brick Veneer		Average Premium - Vinyl Siding	
	Old Rating	New Rating	Old Rating	New Rating
	6	4	6	4
\$ 74,000.00	\$ 591.00	\$ 527.00	\$ 670.00	\$ 601.00
\$ 101,800.00	\$ 678.00	\$ 597.00	\$ 766.00	\$ 684.00
\$ 148,600.00	\$ 866.00	\$ 768.00	\$ 977.00	\$ 873.00

Areas with Original PPC Rating of 5 - This accounts for 2819 homes and businesses. With an average savings of \$10.60 below, the estimated savings is \$30,069.34.

Home Value	Average Premium - Brick Veneer		Average Premium - Vinyl Siding	
	Old Rating	New Rating	Old Rating	New Rating
	5	4	5	4
\$ 67,300.00	\$ 442.00	\$ 431.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 492.00
\$ 66,800.00	\$ 482.00	\$ 472.00	\$ 544.00	\$ 533.00
\$ 94,000.00	\$ 563.00	\$ 550.00	\$ 637.00	\$ 627.00



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September 29, 2014

Mr. Scott Moulder, Administrator  
Oconee Co FPSA  
415 S. Pine Street  
Walhalla, South Carolina, 29691

RE: Oconee Co Fpsa, Oconee County, South Carolina  
Public Protection Classification: 04/10  
Effective Date: January 01, 2015

Dear Mr. Scott Moulder,

We wish to thank you Mr. Jeff Peay, Mr. Stan Oliver, Mr. Robert Faires, III, Mr. SCOTT PARRIS, Chief Charlie King, Mr. Ryan Hardin and Chief Charlie King for your cooperation during our recent Public Protection Classification (PPC) survey. ISO has completed its analysis of the structural fire suppression delivery system provided in your community. The resulting classification is indicated above.

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

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

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

Through ongoing research and loss experience analysis, we identified additional differentiation in fire loss experience within our PPC program, which resulted in the revised classifications. We based the differing fire loss experience on the fire suppression capabilities of each community. The new classifications will improve the predictive value for insurers while benefiting both commercial and residential property owners. We've published the new classifications as "X" and "Y" – formerly the "9" and "88" portion of the split classification, respectively. For example:

- A community currently graded as a split 6/9 classification will now be a split 6/6X classification; with the "6X" denoting what was formerly classified as "9."
- Similarly, a community currently graded as a split 6/88 classification will now be a split 6/6Y classification; the "6Y" denoting what was formerly classified as "88."
- Communities graded with single "9" or "88" classifications will remain intact.

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

*Dominic Santanna*

Dominic Santanna  
(800) 444-4554 Option 2

Encl.

cc: Mr. Jeff Peay, Water Superintendent, Westminster Public Works  
Mr. Stan Oliver, Division Manager, Pioneer Water District  
Mr. Robert Faires, III, Director of Public Works, Seneca Light and Water  
Mr. SCOTT PARRIS, Water Superintendent, Walhalla Water  
Captain TRAVIS TILSON, 911 Director, OCONEE CO. E-911  
Chief Charlie King, Chief, Oconee County Emergency Services  
Mr. Ryan Hardin, Field Operations Manager, Salem Water Department  
Chief Charlie King, Water Resources Director, Oconee County Water Points

**Public Protection Classification  
Summary Report**

**Oconee Co FPSA**

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

**Prepared by**

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**September 22, 2014**

## Background Information

### Introduction

ISO collects and evaluates information from communities in the United States on their structure fire suppression capabilities. The data is analyzed using our Fire Suppression Rating Schedule (FSRS™) and then a Public Protection Classification (PPC™) number is assigned to the community. The surveys are conducted whenever it appears that there is a possibility of a classification change. As such, the PPC program provides important, up-to-date information about fire protection services throughout the country.

The Fire Suppression Rating Schedule (FSRS) recognizes fire protection features only as they relate to suppression of first alarm structure fires. In many communities, fire suppression may be only a small part of the fire department's overall responsibility. ISO recognizes the dynamic and comprehensive duties of a community's fire service, and understands the complex decisions a community must make in planning and delivering emergency services. However, in developing a community's Public Protection Classification, only features related to reducing property losses from structural fires are evaluated. Multiple alarms, simultaneous incidents and life safety are not considered in this evaluation. The PPC program evaluates the fire protection for small to average size buildings. Specific properties with a Needed Fire Flow in excess of 3,500 gpm are evaluated separately and assigned an individual classification.

A community's investment in fire mitigation is a proven and reliable predictor of future fire losses. Statistical data on insurance losses bears out the relationship between excellent fire protection – as measured by the PPC program – and low fire losses. So, insurance companies use PPC information for marketing, underwriting, and to help establish fair premiums for homeowners and commercial fire insurance. In general, the price of fire insurance in a community with a good PPC is substantially lower than in a community with a poor PPC, assuming all other factors are equal.

ISO is an independent company that serves insurance companies, communities, fire departments, insurance regulators, and others by providing information about risk. ISO's expert staff collects information about municipal fire suppression efforts in communities throughout the United States. In each of those communities, ISO analyzes the relevant data and assigns a Public Protection Classification – a number from 1 to 10. Class 1 represents an exemplary fire suppression program, and Class 10 indicates that the area's fire suppression program does not meet ISO's minimum criteria.

ISO's PPC program evaluates communities according to a uniform set of criteria, incorporating nationally recognized standards developed by the National Fire Protection Association and the American Water Works Association. A community's PPC depends on:

- **Needed Fire Flows**, which are representative building locations used to determine the theoretical amount of water necessary for fire suppression purposes.
- **Emergency Communications**, including emergency reporting, telecommunications, and dispatching systems.
- **Fire Department**, including equipment, staffing, training, geographic distribution of fire companies, operational considerations, and community risk reduction.
- **Water Supply**, including inspection and flow testing of hydrants, alternative water supply operations, and a careful evaluation of the amount of available water compared with the amount needed to suppress fires up to 3,500 gpm.

## **Data Collection and Analysis**

ISO has evaluated and classified over 48,000 fire protection areas across the United States using its Fire Suppression Rating Schedule (FSRS). A combination of meetings between trained ISO field representatives and the dispatch center coordinator, community fire official, and water superintendent is used in conjunction with a comprehensive questionnaire to collect the data necessary to determine the PPC number. In order for a community to obtain a classification better than a Class 9, three elements of fire suppression features are reviewed. These three elements are Emergency Communications, Fire Department, and Water Supply.

A review of the **Emergency Communications** accounts for 10% of the total classification. This section is weighted at **10 points**, as follows:

- Emergency Reporting 3 points
- Telecommunicators 4 points
- Dispatch Circuits 3 points

A review of the **Fire Department** accounts for 50% of the total classification. ISO focuses on a fire department's first alarm response and initial attack to minimize potential loss. The fire department section is weighted at **50 points**, as follows:

- Engine Companies 6 points
- Reserve Pumpers 0.5 points
- Pump Capacity 3 points
- Ladder/Service Companies 4 points
- Reserve Ladder/Service Trucks 0.5 points
- Deployment Analysis 10 points
- Company Personnel 15 points
- Training 9 points
- Operational considerations 2 points
- Community Risk Reduction 5.5 points (in addition to the 50 points above)

A review of the **Water Supply** system accounts for 40% of the total classification. ISO reviews the water supply a community uses to determine the adequacy for fire suppression purposes. The water supply system is weighted at **40 points**, as follows:

- Credit for Supply System 30 points
- Hydrant Size, Type & Installation 3 points
- Inspection & Flow Testing of Hydrants 7 points

There is one additional factor considered in calculating the final score – **Divergence**.

Even the best fire department will be less than fully effective if it has an inadequate water supply. Similarly, even a superior water supply will be less than fully effective if the fire department lacks the equipment or personnel to use the water. The FSRS score is subject to modification by a divergence factor, which recognizes disparity between the effectiveness of the fire department and the water supply.

The Divergence factor mathematically reduces the score based upon the relative difference between the fire department and water supply scores. The factor is introduced in the final equation.

### **Public Protection Classification Number**

The PPC number assigned to the community will depend on the community's score on a 100-point scale:

<b>PPC</b>	<b>Points</b>
1	90.00 or more
2	80.00 to 89.99
3	70.00 to 79.99
4	60.00 to 69.99
5	50.00 to 59.99
6	40.00 to 49.99
7	30.00 to 39.99
8	20.00 to 29.99
9	10.00 to 19.99
10	0.00 to 9.99

The classification numbers are interpreted as follows:

- Class 1 through (and including) Class 8 represents a fire suppression system that includes an FSRS creditable dispatch center, fire department, and water supply.
- Class 8B is a special classification that recognizes a superior level of fire protection in otherwise Class 9 areas. It is designed to represent a fire protection delivery system that is superior except for a lack of a water supply system capable of the minimum FSRS fire flow criteria of 250 gpm for 2 hours.
- Class 9 is a fire suppression system that includes a creditable dispatch center, fire department but no FSRS creditable water supply.
- Class 10 does not meet minimum FSRS criteria for recognition, including areas that are beyond five road miles of a recognized fire station.



## New Public Protection Classifications effective July 1, 2014

We have revised our Public Protection Classifications (PPC™) to capture the effects of enhanced fire protection capabilities that reduce fire loss and fire severity in Split Class 9 and Split Class 8B areas (as outlined below). This new structure benefits the fire service, community, and property owner.

### New classifications

Through ongoing research and loss experience analysis, we identified additional differentiation in fire loss experience within our PPC program, which resulted in the revised classifications. We based the differing fire loss experience on the fire suppression capabilities of each community. The new classifications will improve the predictive value for insurers while benefiting both commercial and residential property owners. Here are the new classifications and what they mean.

### Split classifications

When we develop a split classification for a community — for example 5/9 — the first number is the class that applies to properties within 5 road miles of the responding fire station and 1,000 feet of a creditable water supply, such as a fire hydrant, suction point, or dry hydrant. The second number is the class that applies to properties within 5 road miles of a fire station but beyond 1,000 feet of a creditable water supply. We have revised the classification to reflect more precisely the risk of loss in a community, replacing Class 9 and 8B in the second part of a split classification with revised designations.

### What's changed with the new classifications?

We've published the new classifications as "X" and "Y" — formerly the "9" and "8B" portion of the split classification, respectively. For example:

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

Prior Classification	New Classification
1/9	1/1X
2/9	2/2X
3/9	3/3X
4/9	4/4X
5/9	5/5X
6/9	6/6X
7/9	7/7X
8/9	8/8X
9	9

Prior Classification	New Classification
1/8B	1/1Y
2/8B	2/2Y
3/8B	3/3Y
4/8B	4/4Y
5/8B	5/5Y
6/8B	6/6Y
7/8B	7/7Y
8/8B	8/8Y
8B	8B

### **What's changed?**

As you can see, we're still maintaining split classes, but it's how we represent them to insurers that's changed. The new designations reflect a reduction in fire severity and loss and have the potential to reduce property insurance premiums.

### **Benefits of the revised split class designations**

- To the fire service, the revised designations identify enhanced fire suppression capabilities used throughout the fire protection area
- To the community, the new classes reward a community's fire suppression efforts by showing a more reflective designation
- To the individual property owner, the revisions offer the potential for decreased property insurance premiums

### **New water class**

Our data also shows that risks located more than 5 but less than 7 road miles from a responding fire station with a creditable water source within 1,000 feet had better loss experience than those farther than 5 road miles from a responding fire station with no creditable water source. We've introduced a new classification —10W— to recognize the reduced loss potential of such properties.

### **What's changed with Class 10W?**

Class 10W is property-specific. Not all properties in the 5-to-7-mile area around the responding fire station will qualify. The difference between Class 10 and 10W is that the 10W-graded risk or property is within 1,000 feet of a creditable water supply. Creditable water supplies include fire protection systems using hauled water in any of the split classification areas.

### **What's the benefit of Class 10W?**

10W gives credit to risks within 5 to 7 road miles of the responding fire station and within 1,000 feet of a creditable water supply. That's reflective of the potential for reduced property insurance premiums.

### **What does the fire chief have to do?**

Fire chiefs don't have to do anything at all. The revised classifications will change automatically effective July 1, 2014\*.

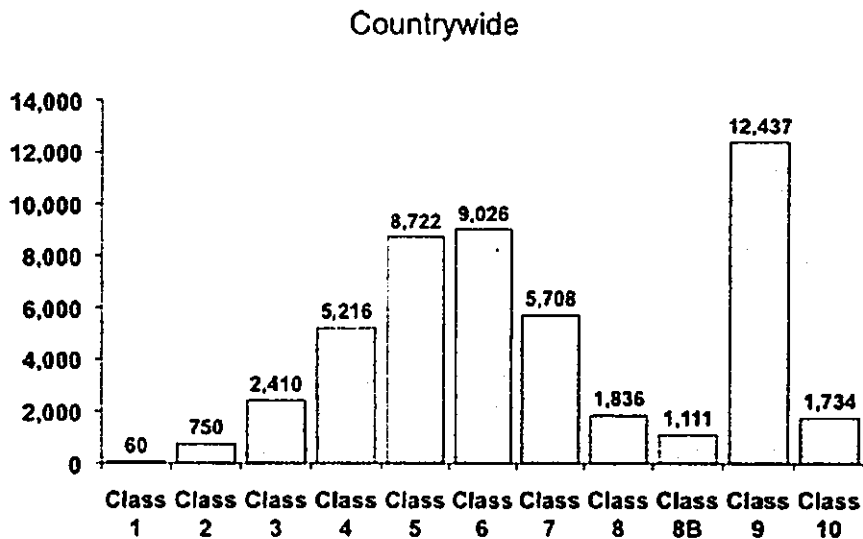
### **What if I have additional questions?**

Feel free to contact ISO at 800.444.4554 or email us at [PPC-Cust-Serv@iso.com](mailto:PPC-Cust-Serv@iso.com).

\*The new classifications do not apply in Texas.

## Distribution of Public Protection Classification Numbers

The 2014 published countrywide distribution of communities by the Public Protection Classification number is as follows:



## Assistance

The PPC program offers help to communities, fire departments and other public officials as they plan for, budget, and justify improvements. ISO is also available to assist in the understanding of the details of this evaluation.

ISO Public Protection representatives can be reached by telephone at (800) 444-4554. The technical specialists at this telephone number have access to the details of this evaluation and can effectively speak with you about your PPC questions. What's more, we can be reached via the internet at [www.isomitigation.com/talk/](http://www.isomitigation.com/talk/).

We also have a website dedicated to our Community Hazard Mitigation Classification programs at [www.isomitigation.com](http://www.isomitigation.com). Here, fire chiefs, building code officials, community leaders and other interested citizens can access a wealth of data describing the criteria used in evaluating how cities and towns are protecting residents from fire and other natural hazards. This website will allow you to learn more about ISO's Public Protection Classification program. The website provides important background information, insights about the PPC grading processes and technical documents. ISO is also pleased to offer Fire Chiefs Online — a special secured website with information and features that can help improve your ISO Public Protection Classification, including a list of the Needed Fire Flows for all the commercial occupancies ISO has on file for your community. Visitors to the site can download information, see statistical results and also contact ISO for assistance.

In addition, on-line access to the Fire Suppression Rating Schedule and its commentaries is available to registered customers for a fee. However, fire chiefs and community chief administrative officials are given access privileges to this information without charge.

To become a registered fire chief or community chief administrative official, register at [www.isomitigation.com](http://www.isomitigation.com).

## Public Protection Classification

ISO concluded its review of the fire suppression features being provided for Oconee Co FPSA. The resulting community classification is **Class 04/10**.

If the classification is a single class, the classification applies to properties with a Needed Fire Flow of 3,500 gpm or less in the community. If the classification is a split class (e.g., 6/XX):

- The first class (e.g., "6" in a 6/XX) applies to properties within 5 road miles of a recognized fire station and within 1,000 feet of a fire hydrant or alternate water supply.
- The second class (XX or XY) applies to properties beyond 1,000 feet of a fire hydrant but within 5 road miles of a recognized fire station.
- Alternative Water Supply: The first class (e.g., "6" in a 6/10) applies to properties within 5 road miles of a recognized fire station with no hydrant distance requirement.
- Class 10 applies to properties over 5 road miles of a recognized fire station.
- Class 10W applies to properties within 5 to 7 road miles of a recognized fire station with a recognized water supply within 1,000 feet.
- Specific properties with a Needed Fire Flow in excess of 3,500 gpm are evaluated separately and assigned an individual classification.

FSRS Feature	Earned Credit	Credit Available
<b>Emergency Communications</b>		
414. Credit for Emergency Reporting	2.55	3
422. Credit for Telecommunicators	4.00	4
432. Credit for Dispatch Circuits	3.00	3
<b>440. Credit for Receiving and Handling Fire Alarms</b>	<b>9.55</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Fire Department</b>		
513. Credit for Engine Companies	6.00	6
523. Credit for Reserve Pumpers	0.50	0.50
532. Credit for Pump Capacity	3.00	3
549. Credit for Ladder Service	2.95	4
553. Credit for Reserve Ladder and Service Trucks	0.34	0.50
561. Credit for Deployment Analysis	2.15	10
571. Credit for Company Personnel	5.23	15
581. Credit for Training	3.56	9
730. Credit for Operational Considerations	2.00	2
<b>590. Credit for Fire Department</b>	<b>25.73</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Water Supply</b>		
616. Credit for Supply System	19.57	30
621. Credit for Hydrants	2.86	3
631. Credit for Inspection and Flow Testing	6.78	7
<b>640. Credit for Water Supply</b>	<b>29.21</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Divergence</b>	<b>-4.31</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>1050. Community Risk Reduction</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>5.50</b>
<b>Total Credit</b>	<b>64.46</b>	<b>105.50</b>

## **Emergency Communications**

Ten percent of a community's overall score is based on how well the communications center receives and dispatches fire alarms. Our field representative evaluated:

- Communications facilities provided for the general public to report structure fires
- Enhanced 9-1-1 Telephone Service including wireless
- Computer-aided dispatch (CAD) facilities
- Alarm receipt and processing at the communication center
- Training and certification of telecommunicators
- Facilities used to dispatch fire department companies to reported structure fires

	<b>Earned Credit</b>	<b>Credit Available</b>
414. Credit Emergency Reporting	<b>2.55</b>	<b>3</b>
422. Credit for Telecommunicators	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4</b>
432. Credit for Dispatch Circuits	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Item 440. Credit for Emergency Communications:</b>	<b>9.55</b>	<b>10</b>

### **Item 414 - Credit for Emergency Reporting (3 points)**

The first item reviewed is Item 414 "Credit for Emergency Reporting (CER)". This item reviews the emergency communication center facilities provided for the public to report fires including 911 systems (Basic or Enhanced), Wireless Phase I and Phase II, Voice over Internet Protocol, Computer Aided Dispatch and Geographic Information Systems for automatic vehicle location. ISO uses National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems* as the reference for this section.

<b>Item 410. Emergency Reporting (CER)</b>	<b>Earned Credit</b>	<b>Credit Available</b>
<b>A./B. Basic 9-1-1, Enhanced 9-1-1 or No 9-1-1</b> For maximum credit, there should be an Enhanced 9-1-1 system, Basic 9-1-1 and No 9-1-1 will receive partial credit.	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>1. E9-1-1 Wireless</b> Wireless Phase I using Static ALI (automatic location identification) Functionality (10 points); Wireless Phase II using Dynamic ALI Functionality (15 points); Both available will be 25 points	<b>25.00</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>2. E9-1-1 Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)</b> Static VoIP using Static ALI Functionality (10 points); Nomadic VoIP using Dynamic ALI Functionality (15 points); Both available will be 25 points	<b>10.00</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>3. Computer Aided Dispatch</b> Basic CAD (5 points); CAD with Management Information System (5 points); CAD with Interoperability (5 points)	<b>15.00</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>4. Geographic Information System (GIS/AVL)</b> The PSAP uses a fully integrated CAD/GIS management system with automatic vehicle location (AVL) integrated with a CAD system providing dispatch assignments.	<b>15.00</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Review of Emergency Reporting total:</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>100</b>

**Item 422- Credit for Telecommunicators (4 points)**

The second item reviewed is Item 422 "Credit for Telecommunicators (TC)". This item reviews the number of Telecommunicators on duty at the center to handle fire calls and other emergencies. All emergency calls including those calls that do not require fire department action are reviewed to determine the proper staffing to answer emergency calls and dispatch the appropriate emergency response. NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*, recommends that ninety-five percent of emergency calls shall be answered within 15 seconds and ninety-nine percent of emergency calls shall be answered within 40 seconds. In addition, NFPA recommends that ninety percent of emergency alarm processing shall be completed within 60 seconds and ninety-nine percent of alarm processing shall be completed within 90 seconds of answering the call.

To receive full credit for operators on duty, ISO must review documentation to show that the communication center meets NFPA 1221 call answering and dispatch time performance measurement standards. This documentation may be in the form of performance statistics or other performance measurements compiled by the 9-1-1 software or other software programs that are currently in use such as Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) or Management Information System (MIS).

<b>Item 420: Telecommunicators (CTC)</b>	<b>Earned Credit</b>	<b>Credit Available</b>
<b>A1. Alarm Receipt (AR)</b> Receipt of alarms shall meet the requirements in accordance with the criteria of NFPA 1221	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>A2. Alarm Processing (AP)</b> Processing of alarms shall meet the requirements in accordance with the criteria of NFPA 1221	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>B. Emergency Dispatch Protocols (EDP)</b> Telecommunicators have emergency dispatch protocols (EDP) containing questions and a decision-support process to facilitate correct call categorization and prioritization.	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>C. Telecommunicator Training and Certification (TTC)</b> Telecommunicators meet the qualification requirements referenced in NFPA 1061, <i>Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunicator</i> , and/or the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials - International (APCO) <i>Project 33</i> . Telecommunicators are certified in the knowledge, skills, and abilities corresponding to their job functions.	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>D. Telecommunicator Continuing Education and Quality Assurance (TQA)</b> Telecommunicators participate in continuing education and/or in-service training and quality-assurance programs as appropriate for their positions	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Review of Telecommunicators total:</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100</b>

**Item 432 - Credit for Dispatch Circuits (3 points)**

The third item reviewed is Item 432 "Credit for Dispatch Circuits (CDC)". This item reviews the dispatch circuit facilities used to transmit alarms to fire department members. A "Dispatch Circuit" is defined in NFPA 1221 as "A circuit over which an alarm is transmitted from the communications center to an emergency response facility (ERF) or emergency response units (ERUs) to notify ERUs to respond to an emergency". All fire departments (except single fire station departments with full-time firefighter personnel receiving alarms directly at the fire station) need adequate means of notifying all firefighter personnel of the location of reported structure fires. The dispatch circuit facilities should be in accordance with the general criteria of NFPA 1221. "Alarms" are defined in this Standard as "A signal or message from a person or device indicating the existence of an emergency or other situation that requires action by an emergency response agency".

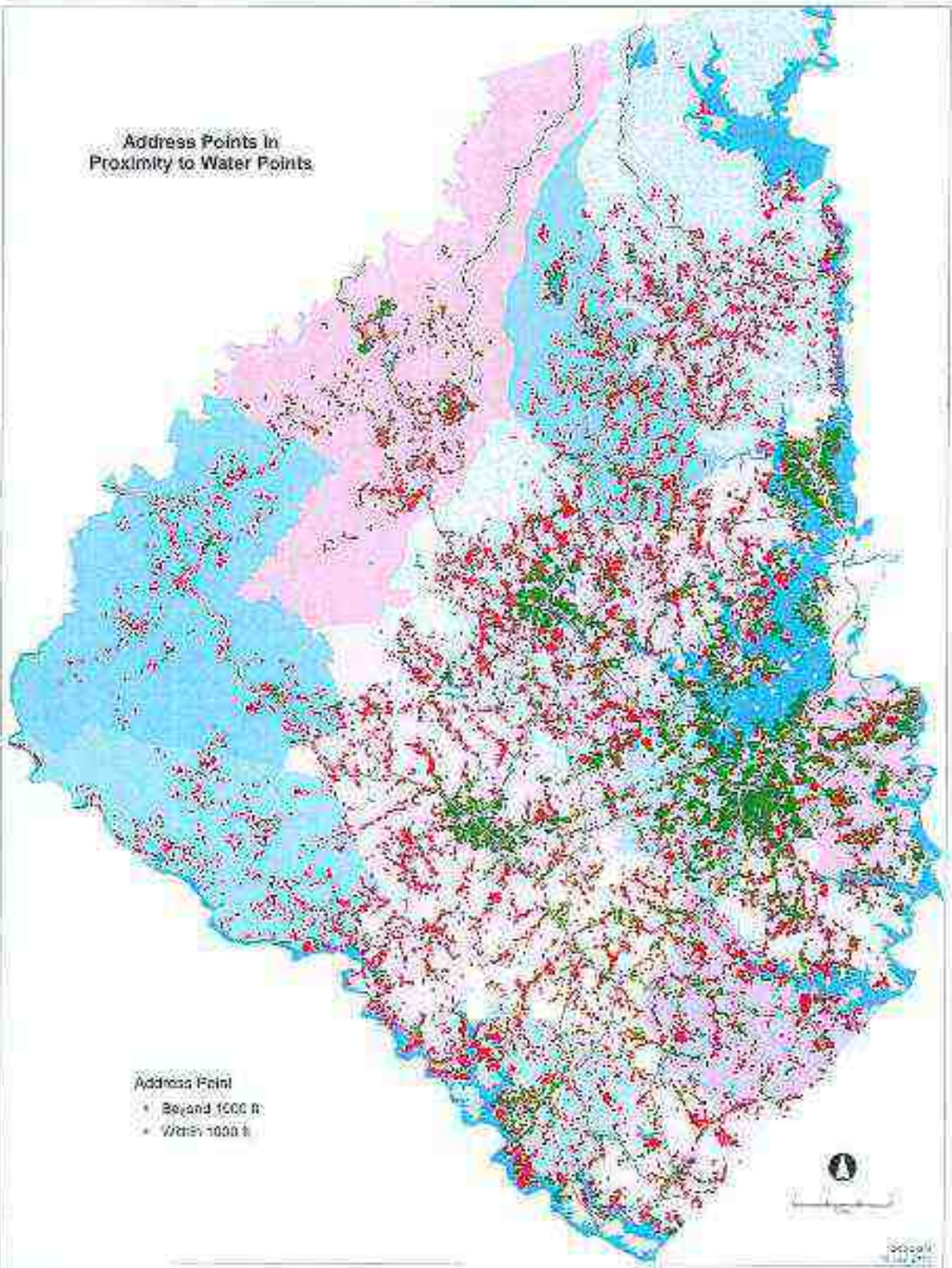
There are two different levels of dispatch circuit facilities provided for in the Standard – a primary dispatch circuit and a secondary dispatch circuit. In jurisdictions that receive 730 alarms or more per year (average of two alarms per 24-hour period), two separate and dedicated dispatch circuits, a primary and a secondary, are needed. In jurisdictions receiving fewer than 730 alarms per year, a second dedicated dispatch circuit is not needed. Dispatch circuit facilities installed but not used or tested (in accordance with the NFPA Standard) receive no credit.

The score for Credit for Dispatch Circuits (CDC) is influenced by monitoring for integrity of the primary dispatch circuit. There are up to 0.90 points available for this Item. Monitoring for integrity involves installing automatic systems that will detect faults and failures and send visual and audible indications to appropriate communications center (or dispatch center) personnel. ISO uses NFPA 1221 to guide the evaluation of this item. ISO's evaluation also includes a review of the communication system's emergency power supplies.

**Item 432 "Credit for Dispatch Circuits (CDC)" = 3.00 points**



**Address Points in Proximity to Water Points**



**Address Point**

- Beyond 1000 ft
- Within 1000 ft

**Address Points in Proximity to Water Points<sup>1</sup>**

Fire District	Within 1000 ft	Beyond 1000 ft	Total
Uwauwat	77	359	437
Quincy Street	2,635	750	3,385
Crossroads	842	3,212	4,054
Earl Piny	434	654	1,088
Friendship	1,113	1,025	2,138
Reverie	2,073	11	2,084
Reverie-Schwarz	1,421	1,370	2,791
Long Creek	92	651	743
Nourian Hill	252	871	1,123

<sup>1</sup>Includes greenfields & dry hydrants, draft points, and tanks.

**Address Points in Proximity to Water Points<sup>1</sup>**

Fire District	Within 1000 ft	Beyond 1000 ft	Total
Quincy	437	970	1,407
Picket Post/Carna Oak	252	1,251	1,503
Alton	71	2,176	2,247
Shed	8,032	840	8,872
South Hill	334	1,928	2,262
Warrens	2,181	3,220	5,401
West Hill	1,271	1,370	2,641
Westhollow	2,18	2,337	4,515
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,216</b>	<b>13,245</b>	<b>28,461</b>



## OCEONEE COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES FIRE DEPARTMENT

MAILING ADDRESS: 415 SOUTH PINE STREET, WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29691

OFFICE ADDRESS: 216 EMERGENCY LANE, WESTMINSTER, SOUTH CAROLINA 29693

PHONE (864) 635-4220

FAX (864) 647-6345

10-01-14

Oconee County recently underwent an analysis of the fire suppression delivery system used in our community by Insurance Services Office (ISO). The results of the Public Protection Classification Survey analysis has determined that effective January 01, 2015, the Fire Suppression Rating for the unincorporated area of Oconee County is now a 4/10. This classification is based on an alternative water supply, and is not based on hydrant location; therefore if a property is located in the unincorporated area of Oconee County, and is within five (5) road miles of a fire station, the PPC rating is an ISO Class 4. If the property is not within five (5) miles of a fire station, the PPC rating is an ISO Class 10.

PPC plays an important role in the decision-making of an insurance company when deciding what businesses to write, coverage's to offer, and prices to charge for personal or commercial property insurance. The information listed below should be provided to your insurance carrier to advise them of the new PPC rating of the property. This information could result in lower insurance prices for property owners within the unincorporated areas of Oconee County.

ISO Public Protection representatives may be reached by telephone at (800) 444-4354.

Property Owner Name:

Property Address:

Primary Fire Station:

Closest Fire Station Address (may be different from primary station):

Road Miles from closest Fire Station:

September 2, 2014

Mr. Swain Still  
Solid Waste Director  
Oconee County Solid Waste  
15028 Wells Highway  
Seneca, South Carolina 29678

**RE: Proposal for Mixed Waste Materials Recovery Facility Evaluation and Design  
Seneca, South Carolina**

Dear Mr. Still:

Smith Gardner, Inc. (S+G) is pleased to submit this proposal for the evaluation and conceptual design of a mixed waste materials recovery facility (MWMRF) for Oconee County. It is our understanding that Oconee County wishes to increase recycling rates up to 25%, if possible.

For the design of a MWMRF, significant information regarding waste streams and recyclables markets is needed. As requested, we will utilize national published waste characterization data for the MWMRF design rather than perform a waste characterization study for the County. This will lower the accuracy of potential recyclable rates since the data will be based upon national averages, and not specific information regarding waste composition to Oconee County.

For this project, we will be working with New Green Consulting, LLC (New Green) of Greensboro, North Carolina for the MWMRF conceptual design. New Green is a firm that has assisted in the design and development of single stream, C&D and multi-stream MRFs. New Green has performed evaluations for increasing recycling rates by adding equipment, building new process facilities, changing collection routes and increasing public recycling education.

Additionally, Kessler Consulting, Inc. (KCI) will provide peer review of the conceptual MWMRF design. KCI has extensive experience performing waste characterizations and review of MRF system design. This experience will assist with familiarity with target markets and systems processes for maximum waste management optimization.

#### **SCOPE OF WORK**

##### **Task 1- MWMRF Conceptual Design**

S+G and New Green will prepare a conceptual design of a MWMRF. This task will review the following information:

- Current bulky item processes;
- Waste collection details;
- Current recycling options;
- Markets for commodities and their quality standards;
- National waste characterization data; and
- Local and regional demographics.

As previously stated, S+G will team with New Green which specializes in recycling process design and the requirements for MWMRF design, in an effort to bring the greatest value to Oconee County. The conceptual design will take into account the existing MRF and transfer station facilities at the Oconee County complex in an effort to utilize these structures in the conceptual design, as much as possible.

Although every effort to meet the proposed 85% recycling rate will be made, the use of national averages for waste composition in the design will reduce the accuracy of the design and these goals may not be attainable. This task will yield the following:

- Proposed future site layout;
- Evaluation of traffic flow for both input and output materials;
- Storage requirements for both input and output materials;
- Tipping floor sizing requirements;
- Building conceptual designs (plan and elevation view);
- Site operational plan;
- Summary of permits required; and
- Summary of safety requirements.

As part of the design process, the following items will be considered as part of this proposal:

- Metering device;
- Bag opener;
- Vibratory screen;
- Ballistic Separator;
- Small vibratory screen;
- Optical sorter;
- Multi-product baling; and
- An assorted number of manual quality control sorting stations.

Additional review of specific technologies not listed here, at the request of the County, will be considered beyond the scope of this proposal.

### **Task 2 – Peer Review**

S+G has requested that KCI provide a peer review of the conceptual MWMRF design. Additionally, S+G will interview operators of existing MRF systems similar to the one designed to determine what items they might have done differently now that the site is in operation. This information will be incorporated into the final design as appropriate.

### Task 3 – Reporting

Following this evaluation, S+G will submit a final conceptual design report to Oconee County. This report will include a summary of key conceptual design components, the final conceptual design and estimated cost of construction and operation. A draft copy of this report will be submitted to the County for review. Upon review S+G will finalize the report and will attend up to two meetings regarding the project.

### COST ESTIMATE

The cost associated with this scope of work is **\$36,000.00**. The cost is summarized below.

Task 1 – MWMRF Conceptual Design	\$17,000.00
Task 2 – Peer Review	\$10,000.00
Task 3 – Reporting	\$9,000.00
Total for Project	\$36,000.00

The cost provided above is an estimate based on our knowledge of the scope of this project. If additional technologies are to be considered above those detailed in this proposal, the cost may need to be adjusted accordingly. The cost includes meeting with Oconee County on two (2) occasions to discuss the goals of the project and to present a preliminary design. Field work such as surveying is not included in this proposal.

### SCHEDULE

S+G is prepared to initiate this scope of work immediately upon authorization. We anticipate that Task 1 and 2 will take approximately eight weeks to complete, and Task 3 will take approximately six (6) weeks to complete.

We look forward to discussing this scope of work with you in the future. If you have any questions or require any additional information, please contact us at (919) 828-0577 or by email below.

Sincerely,  
**SMITH GARDNER, INC.**



C. Kevin Anderson, P.G.  
Senior Geologist  
[kevin@smithgardnerinc.com](mailto:kevin@smithgardnerinc.com)

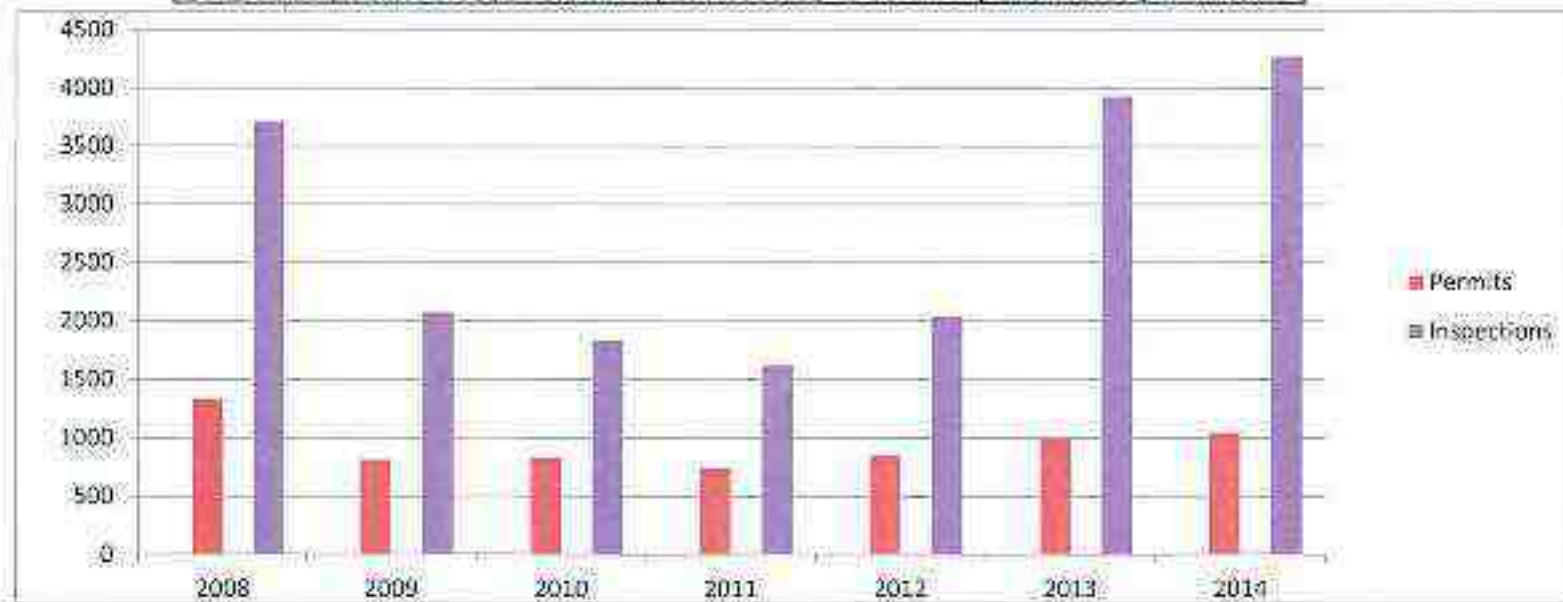


Stacey A. Smith, P.E.  
President  
[stacey@smithgardnerinc.com](mailto:stacey@smithgardnerinc.com)

Inspections Over Time - [1/1-9/9]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change from '11 & '14
Permits	1332	814	832	742	848	1001	1044	40.70%
Inspections	3717	2076	1842	1620	2047	3928	4275	163.88%
Inspectors (Does not include Director)	6	6	5	5	5	3	3	-40.00%

	FY 08 - 09	FY 09 - 10	FY 10 - 11	FY 11 - 12	FY 12 - 13	FY 13 - 14	FY 14 - 15
Building Permits	448,353.25	407,008.60	317,184.80	305,686.40	427,712.05	478,809.01	159,622.00
Mobile Homes Permits	18,175.00	17,645.00	15,875.00	17,670.00	13,960.00	15,460.00	4,320.00
Plan Review	48,024.40	37,259.00	23,792.00	22,993.00	41,266.03	79,906.00	27,219.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>514,552.65</b>	<b>461,912.60</b>	<b>356,851.80</b>	<b>346,359.40</b>	<b>482,938.08</b>	<b>574,175.01</b>	<b>191,161.00</b>



2013-2014 Does not include inspections related to the adoption of the 2012 International Property Maintenance Code