Performance Measurements Compliance Guide for a Substantially Career Fire Department, Fire District and Regional Fire Authority in Washington State

Jointly developed by
The Washington State Association of Fire Chiefs (WFC), and
The Washington State Council of Fire Fighters (WSCFF)
Originally written in 2005 and updated in 2017

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Forward

This Performance Measurement Compliance Guide has been developed by representatives from the Washington State Association of Fire Chiefs (WFC) and the Washington State Council of Fire Fighters (WSCFF). The intent of this mutually developed guide is to assist as applicable, a Fire Department, Fire District, Port Authority Fire Department or Regional Fire Authority in the state of Washington in meeting the requirements of RCW 52.33, RCW 53.56 and RCW 35.103, which was passed into law in 2005.

These performance measurements for substantially career fire agencies are loosely based on the methodology first established by the Center for Public Safety Excellence (CPSE) through their Center for Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) and their 9th edition of the Fire and Emergency Services Self-Assessment Manual (FESSAM) and their sixth edition of the Community Risk Assessment: Standards of Cover (CRA: SOC) document. These performance measurements coordinate with and in some cases, compliment the fire service safety standards outlined in WAC 296.305. These performance measurements begin to provide a proactive methodology by which a fire agency should measure specific response objectives, plan for future improvements and communicate that with the elected officials and the public they serve.

We believe that any fire department, fire district, port authority fire department or regional fire authority that is currently an accredited agency through the CPSE CFAI meets and exceeds the requirements of RCW 52.33, RCW 53.56 and RCW 35.103 and therefore should not be required to duplicate performance measurement objectives, reports and improvements plans as required through state law. However, as in most legal matters, the decision on reciprocity rests with the fire agency's elected officials guided by their legal counsel.

Fire agencies across the nation constantly looking for ways of ensuring their emergency response delivery is credible and effectively meets the expectations of the citizens they serve. This methodology allows that analysis and fosters that conversation in a way that embraces best management practices within our industry.

This Compliance Guide is divided up into the following sections:

The service we provide for our citizens is serious business, often a matter of life and death, while this guide is only applicable for substantially career fire agencies, we encourage others to use this tool voluntarily to assess their response capabilities. We hope that this Performance Measurement Compliance Guide is helpful to your agency's journey of continuous improvement. If you have additional questions regarding this guide, please contact either the WFC office at (360) 352-0161 and/or the WSCFF office at (360) 943-3030.

Definitions

Advanced life support means functional provision of advanced airway management, including intubation, advanced cardiac monitoring, manual defibrillation, establishment and maintenance of intravenous access, and drug therapy.

Aircraft rescue and firefighting means the firefighting actions taken to rescue persons and to control or extinguish fire involving or adjacent to aircraft on the ground.

Alarm time means the point of receipt of the emergency event at the public safety answering point (PSAP) to the point where sufficient information is known to the dispatcher to deploy applicable units to the emergency. (Time-stamp)

Brain death as defined by the American heart association means the irreversible death of brain cells that begins four to six minutes after cardiac arrest.

Call processing interval means the time from the first ring of the 9-1-1 telephones at the dispatch center and the time the CAD operator activates station and/or company alerting devices. This can, if necessary, be broken down into two additional parameters: "*call taker interval*" (the interval from the first ring of the 9-1-1 telephone until the call taker transfers the call to the dispatcher) and "*dispatcher interval*" (the interval from the time when the call taker transfers the call to the dispatcher until the dispatcher (CAD operator) activates station and/or company alerting devices. Sixty (60) seconds is an industry standard. (Measured time between alarm time and dispatch time)

Cascade of events means those time periods between the initial 911 call being made to an emergency dispatch center to the time an effective response force (EFR) arrives at the emergency. Those time elements are call reception, call process, dispatch, turnout, response, and arrival of an ERF.

Fire department means a fire protection district or a regional fire protection service authority responsible for firefighting actions, emergency medical services, and other special operations in a specified geographic area. The department must be a substantially career fire department, and not a substantially volunteer fire department.

Fire suppression means the activities involved in controlling and extinguishing fires.

First responder means provision of initial assessment and basic first-aid intervention, including cardiac pulmonary resuscitation and automatic external defibrillator capability.

Flash-over as defined by national institute of standards and technology means when all combustibles in a room burst into flame and the fire spreads rapidly.

Initial full alarm assignment interval means the time between the initial company on scene time and when the Initial Full Alarm Assignment is completed.

Initial full alarm assignment means the time when all of the personnel, equipment, and resources ordinarily dispatched for a particular alarm arrives on the scene.

Marine rescue and firefighting means the firefighting actions taken to prevent, control, or extinguish fire involved in or adjacent to a marine vessel and the rescue actions for occupants using normal and emergency routes for egress.

90% fractal percentile means the highest value in the lowest 90% of the data. If the data set is 1000, once they are listed in order of lowest to highest times, the highest 10% is removed and then the highest number left at 900 would be within a 90% fractal percentile. Prior to this computation any outliers should be inspected and removed in accordance with your policy to ensure accuracy.

Outlier data means that data within the data set that represent numbers that are created by anomalies such as dispatch or responders not communicating arrival, response or other measurements. An example would be that an engine from quarters responding to the most remote area of the response area is 22 minutes, any response time over that time from that engine would require further inspection and if upon inspection found to be a recording error may be removed. It is advised that the agency have a clear policy on this practice to ensure accuracy and consistency.

Response time means the time immediately following the turnout time that begins when units are en route to the emergency incident and ends when units arrive at the scene.

Special operations mean those emergency incidents to which the fire department responds that require specific and advanced training and specialized tools and equipment.

Substantially career means a fire department, fire district or regional fire authority where volunteer firefighters support a career agency or all members are career firefighters. This determination is made by analyzing who typically responds and arrives at an incident, minimum career staffing levels, total number of career members, total number of active volunteer fire fighters and other similar considerations.

Turnout time means the time, expressed in seconds, beginning when units receive notification of the emergency to the beginning point of response time.

Wildland means an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, powerlines, and similar transportation facilities. Structures, if any, are widely scattered.

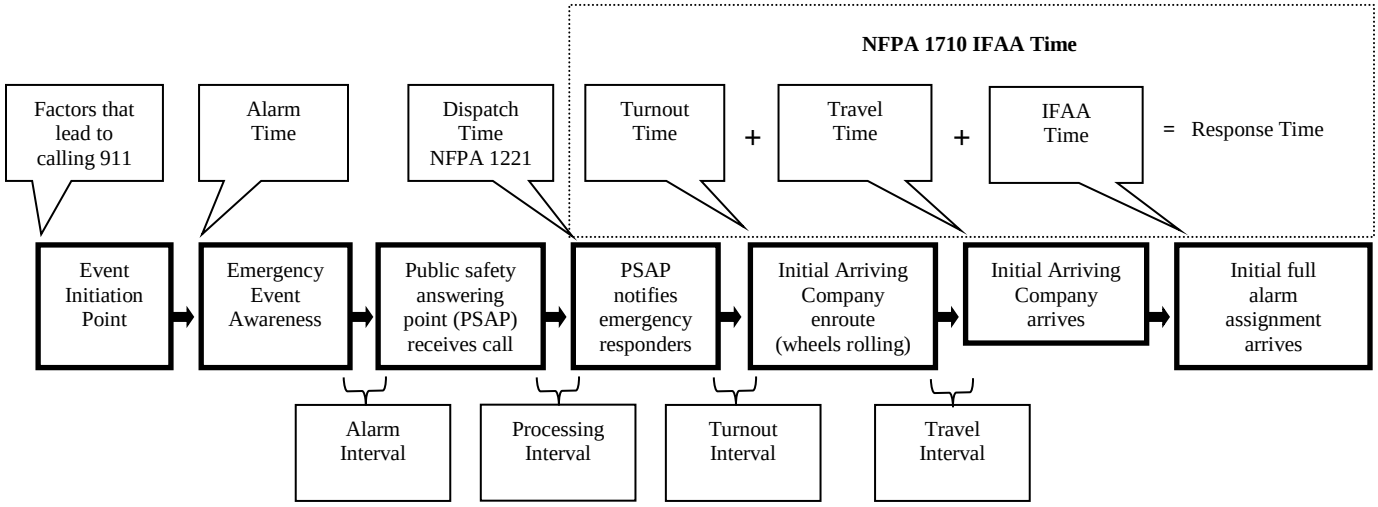
Wildland fire means any nonstructural fire that occurs in the wildland.

Wildland firefighting means the activities of fire suppression and property conservation in woodlands, forests, grasslands, brush, and other such vegetation or any combination of vegetation, that is involved in a fire situation but is not within buildings or structures. WAC 296-305 sets a benchmark of one hour where structural firefighters who are not certified as wildland firefighters may engage and extinguish a brush fire.

Wildland urban interface means the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

Graphic Definitions:

Cascade of Events



Time Temperature Curve and Flashover

The time-temperature curve in figure A below is based on data from various national engineering and standards organizations including the National Institute of Safety and Technology. As ceiling temperature reaches 500° to 600° C (932° to 1112°F) fire conditions change dramatically as there is a rapid transition to a state of total surface involvement of all combustible materials within the compartment. When the fire reaches flashover, flames extend out compartment openings such as a doorway leading to an adjacent compartment. In modern buildings with open floor plans, reaching flashover can rapidly spread from the compartment of origin to other compartments.

The graph represents a typical point source of ignition in a residential house will “flash over” at some time between 7 and 10 minutes after ignition, turning a typical room and contents fire in to an untenable environment that leaves the room of origin. Flashover is a significant event for two reasons. First, the chance of survival for anyone (including firefighters in full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus) in room when flashover occurs is unlikely. Second, a flashover creates an exponential growth in the energy released by combustion, which in turn requires a greater amount of water and resources to control the fire.

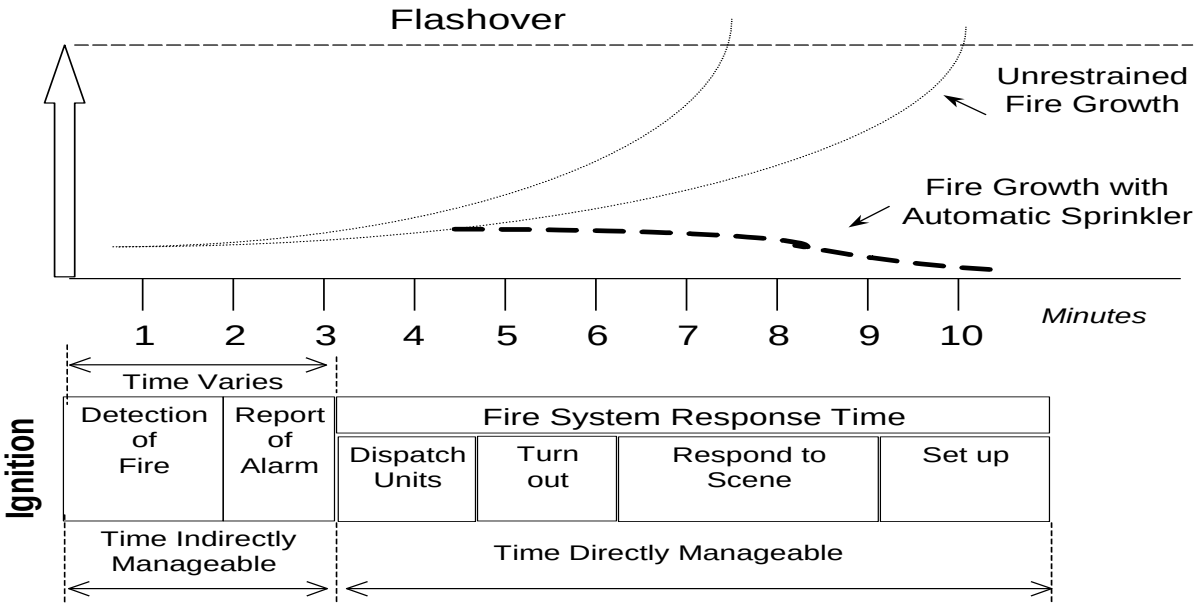


Figure A. Time – Temperature Curve and Flashover

The utility of the time-temperature curve for fire station placement is limited by several factors. It does not account for the time required for the existence of a fire to be "discovered" and reported to the Fire Department via the 911 system. The time from ignition to flashover varies, thus alone, it cannot provide a valid basis for the allocation of resources. The curve is constantly shifting, given the numerous changes in building construction, built in suppression systems, the increased use of fire resistive materials for furniture and other items typically found in the interior of occupied buildings. With increased use of plastic and synthetic materials in residential construction and home furnishings, flashover can occur as fast as 3 minutes.

Golden Hour Metric

In trauma events, the golden hour is the historic benchmark applied to victims with significant critical traumatic injuries. The golden hour reflects the concept that survivability decreases significantly if the patient isn't in the operating room within one hour of receiving a critical traumatic injury.

Cardiac Arrest Survival Standard

In communities where the fire service is the principal provider of EMS first response, the "chain of survival" standard shown in Figure B was developed by the American Heart Association. It is often used to provide guidance for the distribution of resources. The chain of survival suggests that basic life support (CPR and defibrillation) should be available to the victim of a cardiac arrest within 4 minutes of the event, and that advanced life support (paramedic service) should be available within 8 minutes or less of the event. Early notification, distribution and concentration of emergency response services are thus paramount to successful resuscitation efforts.

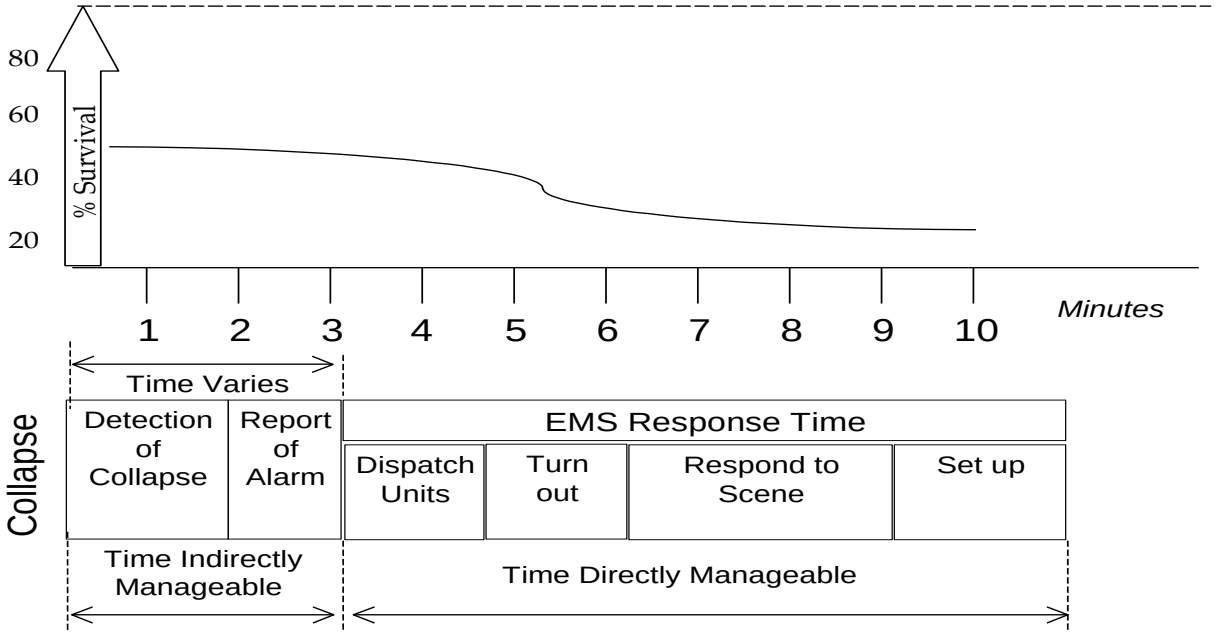

80
60
40
20
% Survival
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Minutes
Time Varies
Collapse
Detection of Collapse
Report of Alarm
EMS Response Time
Dispatch Units
Turn out
Respond to Scene
Set up
Time Indirectly Manageable
Time Directly Manageable

Figure B.

The Law

The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) applicable to fire districts and regional fire authorities is RCW 52.33 and may be found at the following link:
http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=52.33

RCW 52.33.010

Intent.

The legislature intends for fire protection districts and regional fire [protection] service authorities to set standards for addressing the reporting and accountability of substantially career fire departments, and to specify performance measures applicable to response time objectives for certain major services. The legislature acknowledges the efforts of the international city/county management association, the international association of fire chiefs, and the national fire protection association for the organization and deployment of resources for fire departments. The arrival of first responders with automatic external defibrillator capability before the onset of brain death, and the arrival of adequate fire suppression resources before flash-over is a critical event during the mitigation of an emergency, and is in the public's best interest. For these reasons, this chapter contains performance measures, comparable to that research, relating to the organization and deployment of fire suppression operations, emergency medical operations, and special operations by substantially career fire departments. This chapter does not, and is not intended to, in any way modify or limit the authority of fire protection districts and regional fire protection service authorities to set levels of service.

RCW 52.33.030

Policy statement—Service delivery objectives.

(1) Every fire protection district and regional fire protection service authority shall maintain a written statement or policy that establishes the following:
    a. The existence of a fire department;
    b. Services that the fire department is required to provide;
    c. The basic organizational structure of the fire department;
    d. The expected number of fire department employees; and
    e. Functions that fire department employees are expected to perform.

(2) Every fire protection district and regional fire protection service authority shall include service delivery objectives in the written statement or policy required under subsection (1) of this section. These objectives shall include specific response time objectives for the following major service components, if appropriate:
    a. Fire suppression;
    b. Emergency medical services;
    c. Special operations;
    d. Aircraft rescue and firefighting;
    e. Marine rescue and firefighting; and
    f. Wildland firefighting.

(3) Every fire protection district and regional fire protection service authority, in order to measure the ability to arrive and begin mitigation operations before the critical events of brain death or flash-over, shall establish time objectives for the following measurements:
    a. Turnout time;
    b. Response time for the arrival of the first arriving engine company at a fire suppression incident and response time for the deployment of a full first alarm assignment at a fire suppression incident;
    c. Response time for the arrival of a unit with first responder or higher level capability at an emergency medical incident; and
    d. Response time for the arrival of an advanced life support unit at an emergency medical incident, where this service is provided by the fire department.

(4) Every fire protection district and regional fire protection service authority shall also establish a performance objective of not less than ninety percent for the achievement of each response time objective established under subsection (3) of this section.

RCW 52.33.040

Annual Evaluations—Annual Report.

(1) Every fire protection district and regional fire protection service authority shall evaluate its level of service and deployment delivery and response time objectives on an annual basis. The evaluations shall be based on data relating to level of service, deployment, and the achievement of each response time objective in each geographic area within the jurisdiction of the fire protection district and regional fire protection service authority.

(2) Beginning in 2007, every fire protection district and regional fire protection service authority shall issue an annual written report which shall be based on the annual evaluations required by subsection (1) of this section.
    a. The annual report shall define the geographic areas and circumstances in which the requirements of this standard are not being met.
    b. The annual report shall explain the predictable consequences of any deficiencies and address the steps that are necessary to achieve compliance.

RCW 35.103 is applicable to city fire departments and is identical to RCW 52.33. It can be found at the following link: *http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=35.103*

RCW 53.56 is applicable to port authority fire departments and is identical to RCW 52.33. It can be found at the following link: *http://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=53.56*

Steps to Compliance

The purpose of this section is to provide a systematic step-by-step process that will result in compliance with the performance measurement law for substantially career fire departments, fire districts and regional fire authorities. The steps include a scope, policy statement, adopted standards, standards of response analysis, and miscellaneous considerations. The activities considered include the services that your agency provides. If your agency does not provide certain services, then those services are inapplicable for reporting purposes.

Step 1. Scope:

The scope of the law is clear that it only effects substantially career fire departments, fire districts, regional fire authorities or port authorities. The National Fire Protection Association provides some guidance on the definition in their Standards 1710 and 1720. From a practical standpoint, each agency must do an analysis of their agency and consider various indicators in determining if the agency is substantially career. Some of the factors to consider include, number of operational career and volunteer Firefighters, career minimum staffing, who typically responds to emergency calls, what percentage of that response is career/volunteer and similar considerations. Once you have conducted your analysis save that record to show how you arrived at your decision. The State Auditor's Office may consider "performance" or "compliance" related items as part of their annual audit. If you determine that your agency is substantially volunteer, then this performance measurement law doesn't apply to your organization. You may however, consider voluntary assessment to accurately report to your citizens what level of service you provide. If you determine that your agency is substantially career, then proceed to the next step for compliance.

Step 2. Legally Established:

Like the FESSAM indicates, our law requires that you locate the legal authority that formed your organization. This document may take the form of a city charter, ordinance, resolution, formation information or other similar evidence that your agency has been legally established. You should note any specific services your fire department is charged with providing.

Step 3. Risk Assessment:

There are many different of methods to determine your community risk. They are based on science and consider historical response, available risks, community arrangement, population demographics, geographical considerations, weather related complications, and many more details. The more detailed the analysis the more likely your risk assessment will be accurate. While the law doesn't require a complete community risk assessment, it is advised that you determine what your most probable fire risks are so that your planning aligns with your most probable risk. As an example, most fire departments can research response data and determine what type of structures make up most of their fire responses. In many cases that research may indicate that single family structures make up 75% of all structure fires. In this case, it would be reasonable to plan for your most likely fire response of a single-family house fire. In addition to this, a quick search of data would also reveal what type of commercial structure fire your

department responds to most frequently. That may result in 38% being multi-family residential structures with between 6 and 26 living units. In this case, it would be logical to plan for this typical commercial structure response. Similar research data can be performed in all hazard and EMS calls to help focus on the demand in your jurisdiction as well as risks. It is unreasonable to plan for every possible scenario so planning in a priority fashion based on time and resources available is warranted.

Step 4. Services Provided:

At this step, you are ready to delineate what services your agency provides for the citizens you serve. Remember to include all those services required or authorized in the document that legally establishes your organization. If you do not provide a certain service, then you are not required to report on that type of service. If that service is provided by a mutual aid arrangement or a third party, then it is customary to note that the service is provided by others. It is recommended that any third-party service that the public would perceive as a service provided by their fire department be measured by the service provider. This information should be shared with the governance board at least annually. If your fire department has an initial role in third party services, such as initial response and Incident Command, then those services should be measured. For the purposes of compliance with this law we are only concerned with the following services your agency may provide: Fire Suppression, Emergency Medical Services-Basic Life Support, Emergency Medical Services-Advanced Life Support, Special Operations (i.e. Hazardous Materials response and Technical Rescue response), Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting, Marine Rescue and Firefighting and Wildland Firefighting. A distinction should be made between brush firefighting in structural gear as opposed to wildland firefighting to ensure compliance with WAC 296-305.

Step 5. Organizational Structure:

This step requires that you identify the organizational structure of your agency. A great reference for this step would include an organizational chart as a graphic example of the people and assignments within your agency. Most modern fire department organizational charts begin with the citizens, then the governance board, then the leadership and their respective subordinates. It is helpful to include support services on this organizational chart since their services are vital to operational success. With combination fire agencies that are substantially career it is important to have a tally of active volunteers assigned to operational responsibilities, as well as, the total career members scheduled for duty as minimum staffing. This step should explain the number of fire department employees you had in the reporting year. The number of employees and volunteer members should be further broken down by number of officers, firefighters, and administrative staff.

Step 6. Task Analysis:

This requires that you take each service you identified in Step 4 and break those services down into a task analysis. This requires that you answer the question. How many people do I need on the scene to perform the task at hand within the time frame I desire? Here are a few examples of fire suppression and EMS task analysis. EMS Example: BLS assignment: one EMT, one First Aid and one BLS vehicle. ALS assignment: one paramedic, one EMT and one ALS equipped transport vehicle and one BLS assignment. Fire Example: Single Family Residential House Fire in an area with fire hydrants: three fire engines, one BLS unit or one ALS unit, one command vehicle for a total of 15 people. Multi-family Residential Commercial structure fire in an area with fire hydrants: four fire engines, one ladder truck,

one BLS unit, one ALS unit, one command vehicle for a total of 25 people. Once this has been recorded, actual emergency on-scene tasking for each individual or team should be determined. An example may look like this: First in officer establishes command, driver is pump operator, one Firefighter makes hydrant connection, one Firefighter begins to lay out a hose line as directed, once hydrant connection is made that Firefighter becomes part of the hose line team. If ventilation is needed before interior firefighting the initial arriving unit will mask up, ladder the building and ventilate as directed. The second in fire engine performs firefighting operations, ventilation, exposure protection, evacuation as directed and the officer serves as the safety officer. Your tasking should be as specific as practical and should recognize the number of personnel who you can expect to arrive at the emergency scene from the initial arriving unit to your established effective response force.

Step 7. Service Level Objectives:

This step requires that you determine how fast you want your initial full alarm assignment to arrive in its entirety. That time would be formally stated in your service level objective statement along with the decisions and determinations you have developed in previous steps. Industry standards would suggest that the initial unit arrival time as well as the initial full alarm assignment arrival time be stated. If this is the first time you have reported, then you may need to look again at your historical agency response times for these types of calls. Remember that this law requires that you use 90% fractal percentage for response times. This fractal percentage is done after any outlier times are closely analyzed and dispensed with in accordance with your agency policy. For fire suppression calls, the law requires that you measure turnout times, response time for the arrival of the first arriving engine company at a fire suppression incident and response time for the deployment of a full first alarm assignment at a fire suppression incident. For EMS calls the law requires that you measure turnout times, response time for the arrival of a unit with first responder or higher level capability at an emergency medical incident and response time for the arrival of an advanced life support unit at an emergency medical incident, when this service is provided by your fire department.

Step 8. Preparation and Presentation of the Policy Statement:

With the data and decisions resulting from the steps above, you are now ready to draft your policy statement. We have included a suggested worksheet for your use marked as Appendix A, use is strictly voluntary but we hope you find it helpful. We have also included a sample resolution, marked as Appendix B, for your discretionary use as you formally present your policy statement for approval of your governance board at a public meeting. In addition to these helpful documents we have included as Appendix C, several examples of an annual performance measure report which is required by the law. As always, both the WSCFF and the WFC suggest that you identify the major stakeholders within your organization and include them early in the development process of this compliance policy and report.

Appendix A

I. Policy Statement Worksheet

Every fire jurisdiction shall maintain a written statement or policy that establishes the following:

- The existence of the fire department.
    - This may be in the form of a Commissioner Resolution, a City Ordinance, or other official declaration establishing the fire department.

  _____meets requirement _____does not meet

  Method of meeting the requirement:

- Services that the fire department is required to provide.
    - This may be in the form of a Commissioner Resolution, a City Ordinance, or other official declaration.
    - Typical services could include fire suppression, basic life support/EMS, advanced life support/ALS, hazardous materials response-Level A, hazardous materials response-operations, technical rescue response, etc.

  _____meets requirement _____does not meet

  Services provided:

- The basic organizational structure of the fire department:
    - This may be in the form of an organizational chart, or a written explanation of the structure (remember, a picture is worth a thousand words).

  _____meets requirement _____does not meet

  Method of meeting the requirement:

- The expected number of fire department employees.
    - This should explain the number of fire department employees you had in the given year of analysis, as well as the number of employees that are projected for the current year (i.e. for the 2007 report, the number of fire department employees working in 2006 should be listed, as well as the projected number of fire department employees for 2007).
    - The number of employees should be further broken down by number of career firefighters, number of volunteer firefighters, number of resident (part-time) firefighters, number of Chief Officers, number of administrative staff, etc.

  _____meets requirement _____does not meet

Number of employees:

- Chief Officers _____
- Career Firefighters _____
- Volunteer Firefighters _____
- Resident/Part-Time FF's _____
- Administrative Support _____
- Mechanics _____
- Public Education Staff _____
- Fire Prevention Staff _____
- Emergency Management Staff _____
- Dispatching Staff _____
- Other Staff _____
- TOTAL STAFF _____

- The functions that fire department employees are expected to perform.
  - This can include such functions as firefighting, emergency medical services/BLS, emergency medical services/ALS, hazardous materials response/Level A Technicians, hazardous materials response/Operations, Technical Rescue, inspections, public education, hydrant inspections, pre-fire planning, etc.

_____meets requirement _____does not meet

Fire department functions:

II. Adopted Standards

Every fire jurisdiction shall adopt service delivery objectives in a written statement for all services that are provided in an emergency mode. These include the following, if appropriate:

- Turnout time
  - This equates to the time from the receipt of a dispatched alarm by the firefighting crew, until they indicate (verbally or electronically) that they are en route to the incident.
  - This time should be adopted by the authority having jurisdiction (i.e. fire district, city department, etc.), and should be defined in seconds of turnout time (i.e. 60 seconds).
  - Further, the turnout time should be established with a performance objective of not less than 90% for the achievement of the stated turnout time (i.e. the XYZ fire department has established a turnout time objective of 60 seconds, which it should meet 90% of the time).

_____meets requirement _____does not meet requirement

<u>Turnout Time Standard</u>:

The _____ fire department has adopted a turn out time

standard of _____ seconds, which the department should meet

_____% of the time.

- Response time for the arrival of the first arriving engine company as a fire suppression incident.
    - This equates to the travel time to the incident by the first arriving engine company.
    - The travel time can be determined by the actual "on the road" time after firefighters confirm they are responding, to the point that they arrive on the scene. This is NOT the total response time, it is simply the "travel" or "on road" time.
    - This time should be adopted by the authority having jurisdiction (i.e. fire district, city department, etc.), and should be defined in minutes and/or seconds of response time (i.e. 4 minutes or 240 seconds).
    - Further, the response (travel) time should be established with a performance objective of not less than 90% for the achievement of the stated response (travel) time (i.e. the XYZ fire department has established a response/travel time objective of 4 minutes for the first arriving engine company to a fire suppression incident, which it should meet 90% of the time).

_____meets requirement _____does not meet requirement

Response Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a

response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the

arrival of the first engine company to a fire suppression incident, which the

department should meet _____% of the time.

- Response time for the deployment of a full first alarm assignment at a fire suppression incident.
    - This equates to the travel time to the incident for the full complement of the first alarm assignment to a fire suppression incident.
    - The travel time can be determined by the actual "on the road" time after firefighters confirm they are responding, to the point that they arrive on the scene. This is NOT the total response time, it is simply the "travel" or "on road" time.
    - This time should be adopted by the authority having jurisdiction (i.e. fire district, city department, etc.), and should be defined in minutes and/or seconds of response time (i.e. 8 minutes or 480 seconds).
    - The full complement of first alarm units should be defined by the authority having jurisdiction. It can be defined by number of firefighters (i.e. 14 or 15 firefighters), or by the number of responding units (i.e. 3 engines and 1 Battalion Chief or Command Officer). This response has been debated locally and nationally, with such standards as NFPA 1710, NFPA 1720 and others being utilized in the establishment of a 1st alarm

assignment. For purposes of the law, the authority having jurisdiction should establish the parameters for the full 1st alarm assignment.

- Further, the full complement response (travel) time should be established with a performance objective of not less than 90% for the achievement of the stated response (travel) time (i.e. the XYZ fire department has established a response/travel time objective of 8 minutes for the full complement of 1st alarm apparatus/personnel to arrive at a fire suppression incident, which it should meet 90% of the time).

_____meets requirement _____does not meet requirement

Response Time Standard for Full 1st Alarm Response:

The _____ fire department has adopted a

response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the

arrival of the full complement of a 1st alarm response to a fire suppression

incident, which the department should meet _____% of the time.

Further, the _____ fire department has adopted a 1st

alarm response of _____ firefighters (if applicable) and/or

_____ engine companies (if applicable), _____ aid units (if

applicable), _____ ladder trucks (if applicable), and _____

Command Officers (if applicable).

- Response time for the arrival of the first arriving unit with a first responder or higher level capability at an emergency medical incident.
  - This equates to the travel time to the incident by the first arriving engine company, aid car or other emergency medical unit with appropriately trained personnel on board (i.e. 1st responders, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, etc.).
  - The travel time can be determined by the actual "on the road" time after first responders (i.e. personnel certified as first responders, emergency medical technicians or paramedics) confirm they are responding, to the point that they arrive on the scene. This is NOT the total response time, it is simply the "travel" or "on road" time.
  - This time should be adopted by the authority having jurisdiction (i.e. fire district, city department, etc.), and should be defined in minutes and/or seconds of response time (i.e. 4 minutes or 240 seconds).
  - Further, the response (travel) time should be established with a performance objective of not less than 90% for the achievement of the stated response (travel) time (i.e. the XYZ fire department has established a response/travel time objective of 4 minutes for the first

arriving emergency medical unit with appropriately trained personnel on board to an emergency medical incident, which it should meet 90% of the time).

_____meets requirement _____does not meet requirement

Response Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a

response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the

arrival of the first emergency medical unit with appropriately trained

personnel on board to an emergency medical incident, which the

department should meet _____% of the time.

- Response time for the arrival of an advanced life support unit to an emergency medical incident, where this service is provided by the fire department. (NOTE: This standard only applies if the fire department provides this service. However, all fire departments should consider establishing and measuring this standard even if it is provided by a neighboring agency or 3rd service provider).
    - This equates to the travel time to the incident by the first arriving engine company, aid car or other emergency medical unit with trained paramedics on board.
    - The travel time can be determined by the actual "on the road" time after first responders (i.e. personnel certified as first responders, emergency medical technicians or paramedics) confirm they are responding, to the point that they arrive on the scene. This is NOT the total response time, it is simply the "travel" or "on road" time.
    - This time should be adopted by the authority having jurisdiction (i.e. fire district, city department, etc.), and should be defined in minutes and/or seconds of response time (i.e. 8 minutes or 480 seconds).
    - Further, the response (travel) time should be established with a performance objective of not less than 90% for the achievement of the stated response (travel) time (i.e. the XYZ fire department has established a response/travel time objective of 8 minutes for the arrival of an advanced life support unit with appropriately trained and equipped personnel on board to an ALS emergency medical incident, which it should meet 90% of the time).

_____meets requirement _____does not meet requirement

Response Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a

response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the

arrival of an advanced life support unit with appropriately trained

personnel (paramedics) on board to an ALS emergency medical incident,

which the department should meet _____% of the time.

(NOTE: ALS response criteria are established at the local or county level. It is not the intent of this standard to establish the criteria for an ALS response; rather, to establish the response objectives for ALS responses within your jurisdiction in concert with the pre-determined level of ALS responses).

- Response time for the arrival of the first arriving apparatus with appropriately trained and equipped Hazardous Materials Level "A" Technicians on board at a hazardous materials incident, where this service is provided by the fire department. (NOTE: This standard only applies if the fire department provides this service. However, all fire departments should consider establishing and measuring this standard even if it is provided by a neighboring agency or 3rd service provider).
    - This equates to the travel time to the incident by the first arriving engine company, aid car, or other special operations unit with appropriately trained and equipped personnel on board (Hazardous Materials Technicians).
    - The travel time can be determined by the actual "on the road" time after hazardous materials technicians confirm they are responding, to the point that they arrive on the scene. This is NOT the total response time, it is simply the "travel" or "on road" time.
    - This time should be adopted by the authority having jurisdiction (i.e. fire district, city department, etc.), and should be defined in minutes and/or seconds of response time (i.e. 6 minutes or 360 seconds).
    - Further, the response (travel) time should be established with a performance objective of not less than 90% for the achievement of the stated response (travel) time (i.e. the XYZ fire department has established a response/travel time objective of 6 minutes for the first arriving hazardous materials unit with appropriately trained and equipped personnel on board to a hazardous materials incident, which it should meet 90% of the time).

_____meets requirement _____does not meet requirement

Response Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a

response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the

arrival of the first unit with appropriately trained and equipped Hazardous

Materials Technicians on board to a hazardous materials incident, which the

department should meet _____% of the time.

- Response time for the arrival of the first arriving apparatus with appropriately trained and equipped Technical Rescue Technicians on board at a technical rescue incident, where this service is provided by the fire department. (NOTE: This standard only applies if the fire department provides this service. However, all fire departments should consider establishing and measuring this standard even if it is provided by a neighboring agency or 3rd service provider).
    - This equates to the travel time to the incident by the first arriving engine company, aid car, or other special operations unit with appropriately trained and equipped personnel on board (Technical Rescue Technicians).
    - The travel time can be determined by the actual "on the road" time after technical rescue technicians confirm they are responding, to the point that they arrive on the scene. This is NOT the total response time, it is simply the "travel" or "on road" time.
    - This time should be adopted by the authority having jurisdiction (i.e. fire district, city department, etc.), and should be defined in minutes and/or seconds of response time (i.e. 6 minutes or 360 seconds).
    - Further, the response (travel) time should be established with a performance objective of not less than 90% for the achievement of the stated response (travel) time (i.e. the XYZ fire department has established a response/travel time objective of 6 minutes for the first arriving technical rescue unit with appropriately trained and equipped personnel on board to a technical rescue incident, which it should meet 90% of the time).

    _____meets requirement _____does not meet requirement

    Response Time Standard:

    The _____ fire department has adopted a

    response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the

    arrival of the first unit with appropriately trained and equipped Technical

    Rescue Technicians on board to a technical rescue incident, which the

    department should meet _____% of the time.

- Response time for the arrival of the first arriving apparatus with appropriately trained and equipped Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting personnel on board at an aircraft incident, where this service is provided by the fire department. (NOTE: This standard only applies if the fire department provides this service. However, all fire departments should consider establishing and measuring this standard even if it is provided by a neighboring agency or 3rd service provider where aircraft incidents may be encountered).
    - This equates to the travel time to the incident by the first arriving engine company, aid car, or other aircraft rescue unit with appropriately trained and equipped personnel on board (Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting trained personnel).
    - The travel time can be determined by the actual "on the road" time after properly trained and equipped personnel confirm they are responding, to the point that they arrive on the scene. This is NOT the total response time, it is simply the "travel" or "on road" time.

- This time should be adopted by the authority having jurisdiction (i.e. fire district, city department, etc.), and should be defined in minutes and/or seconds of response time (i.e. 6 minutes or 360 seconds).
- Further, the response (travel) time should be established with a performance objective of not less than 90% for the achievement of the stated response (travel) time (i.e. the XYZ fire department has established a response/travel time objective of 6 minutes for the first arriving aircraft rescue and firefighting unit with appropriately trained and equipped personnel on board to an aircraft incident, which it should meet 90% of the time).

_____meets requirement _____does not meet requirement

Response Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a

response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the

arrival of the first unit with appropriately trained and equipped Aircraft

Rescue and Firefighting personnel on board to an aircraft incident,

which the department should meet _____% of the time.

- Response time for the arrival of the first arriving apparatus with appropriately trained and equipped Marine Rescue and Firefighting personnel on board at a marine incident, where this service is provided by the fire department. (NOTE: This standard only applies if the fire department provides this service. However, all fire departments should consider establishing and measuring this standard even if it is provided by a neighboring agency or 3rd service provider where water incidents may be encountered).
  - This equates to the travel time to the incident by the first arriving engine company, aid car, or other marine rescue unit with appropriately trained and equipped personnel on board (Marine Rescue and Firefighting trained personnel).
  - The travel time can be determined by the actual "on the road" time after properly trained and equipped personnel confirm they are responding, to the point that they arrive on the scene. This is NOT the total response time, it is simply the "travel" or "on road" time.
  - This time should be adopted by the authority having jurisdiction (i.e. fire district, city department, etc.), and should be defined in minutes and/or seconds of response time (i.e. 8 minutes or 480 seconds).
  - Further, the response (travel) time should be established with a performance objective of not less than 90% for the achievement of the stated response (travel) time (i.e. the XYZ fire department has established a response/travel time objective of 8 minutes for the first arriving marine rescue and firefighting unit with appropriately trained and equipped personnel on board to a marine incident, which it should meet 90% of the time).

_____meets requirement _____does not meet requirement

Response Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a

response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the

arrival of the first unit with appropriately trained and equipped Marine

Rescue and Firefighting personnel on board to a marine incident,

which the department should meet _____% of the time.

- Response time for the arrival of the first arriving apparatus with appropriately trained and equipped Wild land Firefighting personnel on board at a wild fire incident, where this service is provided by the fire department. (NOTE: This standard only applies if the fire department provides this service. However, all fire departments should consider establishing and measuring this standard even if it is provided by a neighboring agency or 3rd service provider where water incidents may be encountered).
    - This equates to the travel time to the incident by the first arriving engine company or other wild land firefighting unit with appropriately trained and equipped personnel on board (Wild Land Firefighters with appropriate certifications).
    - The travel time can be determined by the actual "on the road" time after properly trained and equipped personnel confirm they are responding, to the point that they arrive on the scene. This is NOT the total response time, it is simply the "travel" or "on road" time.
    - This time should be adopted by the authority having jurisdiction (i.e. fire district, city department, etc.), and should be defined in minutes and/or seconds of response time (i.e. 4 minutes or 240 seconds).
    - Further, the response (travel) time should be established with a performance objective of not less than 90% for the achievement of the stated response (travel) time (i.e. the XYZ fire department has established a response/travel time objective of 4 minutes for the first arriving wild land firefighting unit with appropriately trained and equipped personnel on board to a wild land fire incident, which it should meet 90% of the time).

_____meets requirement _____does not meet requirement

Response Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a

response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the

arrival of the first unit with appropriately trained and equipped Wild Land

Firefighting personnel on board to a wild land fire incident,

which the department should meet _____% of the time.

III. Standards of Response Comparison

Every fire jurisdiction, in order to measure the ability to arrive and begin mitigation operations before the critical events of brain death or flash-over, shall establish response time objectives as explained in Section II and shall compare their actual departmental results on an annual basis against their established objectives. This comparison shall begin in 2007 with a comparison of the established response objectives against actual 2006 response times for the aforementioned levels of response. This section shall show you how to conduct such a comparison.

1) Turnout Time

Turnout Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a turn out time standard of _____ seconds, which the department should meet _____% of the time.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year _____:

The _____ fire department met the turn out time objective _____% of the time. 90% of the fire department incidents experienced a turn out time of _____ seconds.

2) Arrival of 1st Arriving Engine Company at Fire Suppression Incident

Response Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the arrival of the first engine company to a fire suppression incident, which the department should meet _____% of the time.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year _____:

The _____ fire department met the response time objective _____% of the time. 90% of fire suppression incidents had the 1st engine arrive at the scene within _____

seconds of response time.

3) Deployment of full first alarm assignment at a fire suppression incident.

Response Time Standard for Full 1st Alarm Response:

The _____ fire department has adopted a response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the arrival of the full complement of a 1st alarm response to a fire suppression incident, which the department should meet _____% of the time. Further, the _____ fire department has adopted a 1st alarm response of _____ firefighters (if applicable) and/or _____ engine companies (if applicable), _____ aid units (if applicable), _____ ladder trucks (if applicable), and _____ Command Officers (if applicable).

Actual Department Comparison for the Year _____:

The _____ fire department met the full deployment response time objective _____% of the time. 90% of fire suppression incidents had the full deployment of 1st alarm responding personnel and equipment arrive at the scene within _____ seconds of response time.

4) Arrival of First Responder or higher level capability at an emergency medical incident.

Response Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the arrival of the first emergency medical unit with appropriately

trained personnel on board to an emergency medical incident, which the department should meet _____% of the time.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year _____:

The _____ fire department met the response time objective _____% of the time. 90% of emergency medical incidents had the 1st arriving First Responder or higher level capability arrive at the scene within _____ seconds of response time.

5) Arrival of Advanced Life Support unit at an emergency medical incident (where ALS is required).

Response Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the arrival of an advanced life support unit with appropriately trained personnel (paramedics) on board to an ALS emergency medical incident, which the department should meet _____% of the time.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year _____:

The _____ fire department met the response time objective _____% of the time. 90% of emergency medical incidents had the Advance Life Support unit arrive at the scene within _____ seconds of response time.

6) Arrival of Hazardous Materials trained and equipped Technicians.

Response Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the arrival of the first unit with appropriately trained and equipped Hazardous Materials Technicians on board to a hazardous materials incident, which the department should meet _____% of the time.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year _____:

The _____ fire department met the response time objective _____% of the time. 90% of hazardous materials incidents had trained and equipped Hazardous Materials Technicians arrive at the scene within _____ seconds of response time.

7) Arrival of Technical Rescue trained and equipped Technicians.

Response Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the arrival of the first unit with appropriately trained and equipped Technical Rescue Technicians on board to a technical rescue incident, which the department should meet _____% of the time.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year _____:

The _____ fire department met the response time objective _____% of the time. 90% of technical rescue incidents had trained and equipped Technical Rescue Technicians arrive at the scene within _____ seconds of response time.

8) Arrival of Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting trained and equipped personnel.

Response Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the arrival of the first unit with appropriately trained and equipped Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting personnel on board to an aircraft incident, which the department should meet _____% of the time.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year _____:

The _____ fire department met the response time objective _____% of the time. 90% of aircraft rescue or firefighting incidents had trained and equipped Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting personnel arrive at the scene within _____ seconds of response time.

9) Arrival of Marine Rescue and Firefighting trained and equipped personnel.

Response Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the arrival of the first unit with appropriately trained and equipped Marine Rescue and Firefighting personnel on board to a marine incident, which the department should meet _____% of the time.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year _____:

The _____ fire department met the response time

objective _____% of the time. 90% of marine rescue or firefighting incidents had trained and equipped Marine Rescue and Firefighting personnel arrive at the scene within _____ seconds of response time.

10) Arrival of Wild Land Firefighting trained and equipped personnel.

Response Time Standard:

The _____ fire department has adopted a response/travel time standard of _____ minutes/seconds for the arrival of the first unit with appropriately trained and equipped Wild Land Firefighting personnel on board to a wild land fire incident, which the department should meet _____% of the time.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year _____:

The _____ fire department met the response time objective _____% of the time. 90% of wild land firefighting incidents had trained and equipped Wild Land Firefighting personnel arrive at the scene within _____ seconds of response time.

IV. Miscellaneous Items

The law requires that every fire jurisdiction evaluate its level of service and deployment delivery and response time on an annual basis. The evaluations required by the law shall be based on the data relating to level of service, deployment, and the achievement of each response time objective in each geographic area within the fire department jurisdiction.

Beginning in 2007, with a comparison of 2006's response objectives, each fire department shall issue an annual report which is based upon the annual review as explained within Section I, Section II and Section III of this checklist. The annual report shall include:

1) The Policy Statements listed in Section I of this checklist.

2) The adopted standards of turnout and response for all applicable emergency incidents listed in Section II of this checklist.

3) An annual comparison of the adopted standards of turnout and response for all emergency incidents listed in Section III of this checklist.

4) Definition of the geographic areas and circumstances in where you did not meet your stated standard of response. This could include, but is not limited to, such items as:
   i. Need for additional training.
   ii. Need for additional to hire career personnel, or retain active volunteers.
   iii. Needed equipment.
   iv. Needed apparatus.
   v. Needed mutual or automatic aid agreements.
   vi. Isolated community with difficult topography.

5) Explain the possible consequences in terms of service delivery when needed item described above are not available. Suggest steps to resolve any deficiencies and how needed items might be made available. This could include, but is not limited to, such things as:
   i. Large fire loss due to inadequate staffing.
   ii. Inability to perform rapid fire attack or rescue operations.
   iii. Inability to mitigate hazardous materials incidents within a credible period of time.

This report shows the fire department's elected officials and citizens alike how well the department measures up against its adopted standards of emergency response deployment. It can be used as a key tool in furthering the abilities of a fire department to meet the needs of each community within the State of Washington.

Appendix B

Sample Resolution for Adoption of the Standards

RESOLUTION __- __

Resolution adopting the performance policy, standards and objectives outlined in RCW _____ as the _____ (Fire Department's Name) emergency resource deployment and response time objectives.

WHEREAS, _____ (Fire Department's Name) is legally established as a fire department through _____ (State Law, City Charter, etc) to provide certain emergency medical, fire and rescue services; and,

WHEREAS, _____ (Fire Department's Name) has a mission statement and goals and objectives to guide the organization in providing fire and medical services to our community; and,

WHEREAS, _____ (Fire Department's Name) has a basic organizational structure which may include the elected officials, Chief, Officers, Firefighters, Paramedics and E.M.T.'s; and,

WHEREAS, _____ (Fire Department's Name) has a certain number of members now and in the future who perform the tasks required to accomplish our response objectives; and,

WHEREAS, _____ (Fire Department's Name) is required by state law to establish turnout and response time goals for the first arriving Basic Life Support, Advanced Life Support and Fire Engine responses to fire suppression calls and response time goals for a full alarm assignment for Fire Engine responses to fire suppression calls; and,

WHEREAS, _____ (Fire Department's Name) has evaluated the elements identified in RCW _____ and included those provisions deemed appropriate in the Department's emergency service delivery; and,

WHEREAS, _____ (Fire Department's Name) has developed written response coverage objectives required to comply with applicable provisions of RCW_____.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that (Jurisdiction's Elected Officials) hereby adopts the attached response coverage document as the (Fire Department's Name) official policy for determining emergency medical, fire and rescue resource deployment; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the attached response coverage document officially defines the (Fire Department's Name) written policies and procedures that establish the distribution and concentration of fixed and mobile resources of the department; and,

This resolution was adopted at a regularly scheduled public meeting of the _____ (Jurisdiction's elected officials) for _____ (Fire Department's Name) on _____ (Date).

_____ _____

by: (Elected Officials Name/Title) by: (Elected Officials Name/Title)

_____ _____

by: (Elected Officials Name/Title) by: (Elected Officials Name/Title)

_____ _____

by: (Elected Officials Name/Title) by: (Elected Officials Name/Title)

_____

Attest by: (Legal Official)

Attachment: Response Coverage Document

Appendix C

EXAMPLE REPORTS

RESOLUTION 43- 0609

Resolution adopting the performance policy, standards and objectives outlined in RCW _____ as Anywhere Fire District's emergency resource deployment and response time objectives.

WHEREAS, Anywhere Fire District is legally established as a fire department through Title 52 RCW and Commissioner's Resolution 43-0001 to provide certain emergency medical, fire and rescue services; and,

WHEREAS, Anywhere Fire District has a mission statement and goals and objectives to guide the organization in providing fire and medical services to our community; and,

WHEREAS, Anywhere Fire District has a basic organizational structure which may include the elected officials, Chief, Officers, Firefighters, Paramedics and E.M.T.s; and,

WHEREAS, Anywhere Fire District has a certain number of members now and in the future who perform the tasks required to accomplish our response objectives; and,

WHEREAS, Anywhere Fire District is required by state law to establish turnout and response time goals for the first arriving Basic Life Support, Advanced Life Support and Fire Engine responses to fire suppression calls and response time goals for a full alarm assignment for Fire Engine responses to fire suppression calls; and,

WHEREAS, Anywhere Fire District has evaluated the elements identified in RCW _____ and included those provisions deemed appropriate in the Department's emergency service delivery; and,

WHEREAS, Anywhere Fire District has developed written response coverage objectives required to comply with applicable provisions of RCW _____.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Commissioners for Anywhere Fire District hereby adopts the attached response coverage document as the Anywhere Fire District's official policy for determining emergency medical, fire and rescue resource deployment; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the attached response coverage document officially defines the Anywhere Fire District's written policies and procedures that establish the distribution and concentration of fixed and mobile resources of the department; and,

This resolution was adopted at a regularly scheduled public meeting of the Board of Commissioners for Anywhere Fire District on January 31st, 2017.

Policy Statements

The Anywhere Fire Department has existed as a Fire District within the State of Washington since 1955. The fire district was organized under the tenants of Title 52 of the RCW's, with the legal formation of the Fire District mandated by Commissioner Resolution #43-0001.

The Anywhere Fire District provides service to 40 square miles in suburban Washington State within King County.

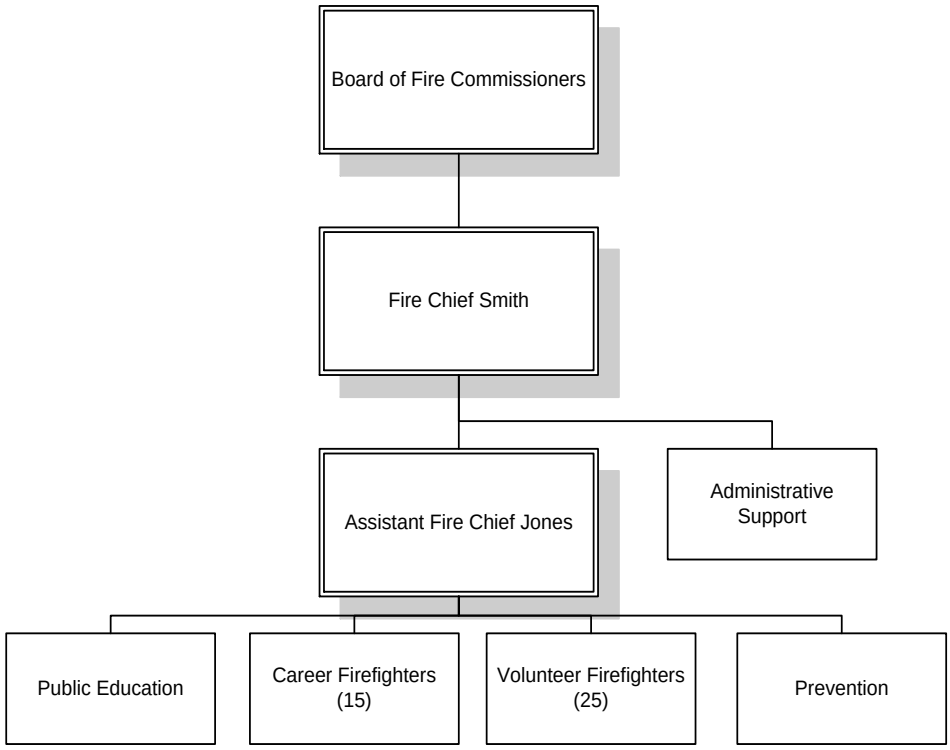
The services provided by the Anywhere Fire District include:

a) Fire Suppression
b) First Response Basic Life Support (BLS) Emergency Medical Services
c) Public Education
d) Fire Prevention
e) Hazardous materials "Operations Level" Response

Total emergency responses in 2016 were broken down as follows:

- Emergency Medical Responses: 1345
- Structural Fire Responses: 27
- Automotive Fire Responses: 17
- Brush Fire Responses: 13
- Hazardous Materials Responses: 2
- Other: 51
- **Total Responses: 1455**

The Anywhere Fire Department operates under a chain-of-command which has been established by the three (3) member Board of Fire Commissioners, who are elected to represent the public they serve. The chain-of-command, or organizational chart, looks like this:



In 2016, the Anywhere Fire District employed twenty-one (21) career members, and 25 volunteers. The total number by their assigned areas of responsibility are as follows:

Number of employees:

- Chief Officers 2
- Career Firefighters 15
- Volunteer Firefighters 25
- Administrative Support 2
- Public Education Staff 1
- Fire Prevention Staff 1
- TOTAL STAFF 21 career and 25 volunteer

The functions performed by the Anywhere Fire District include the following:

a) Emergency response to fires and medical aid emergencies by career and volunteer fire department staff
b) Emergency response to all motor vehicle accidents within the fire district
c) Mutual aid emergency responses when requested by neighboring jurisdictions
d) Public Education classes in the local elementary schools
e) Fire inspections on an annual basis in the local businesses coordinated with the King County Fire marshal's Office
f) Coordination with local Emergency management personnel from King County
g) Hazardous Materials "Operations" level emergency response, coordinated with the Washington State Patrol as the designated Incident Commander
h) Assist the King County Fire marshal's Office with the investigation of fires within the fire district

Response Standards

1) Turnout Time

Turnout Time Standard:

The Anywhere Fire District has adopted a turnout time standard of sixty (60) seconds 90% of the time.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year 2016:

The Anywhere Fire District met the turnout time objective 78% of the time. The fire department turnout time was 118 seconds 90% of the time.

2) Arrival of 1st Arriving Engine Company at Fire Suppression Incident

Response Time Standard:

The Anywhere Fire District has adopted a response/travel time standard of five (5) minutes for the first fire engine to arrive when responding to a fire suppression incident 90 % of the time.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year 2016:

The Anywhere Fire Department met the response time objective 85% of the time. The fire department response/travel time for the arrival of the first fire engine to fire suppression incidents was five (5) minutes and twenty-seven (27) seconds 90% of the time.

3) Deployment of full first alarm assignment at a fire suppression incident.

Response Time Standard for Full 1st Alarm Response:

The Anywhere Fire District has adopted a response/travel time standard of ten (10) minutes to deploy the first full alarm assignment when responding to a fire suppression incident 90 % of the time. The Anywhere Fire District's first full alarm assignment to a fire suppression response is ten (10) firefighters and three (3) Command Officers.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year 2016:

The Anywhere Fire District deployed the first full alarm assignment to a fire suppression response 83% of the time. The Fire District's first full alarm assignment to a fire suppression call was eleven (11) minutes and fifteen (15) seconds 90% of the time.

4) Arrival of First Responder or higher level capability at an emergency medical incident.

Response Time Standard:

The Anywhere Fire District has adopted a response/travel time standard of five (5) minutes for the arrival of the first emergency medical unit with two Emergency Medical Technicians 90% of the time.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year 2016:

The Anywhere Fire District met the response time objective 93% of the time. The Fire District's response time for the first arriving unit responding to an emergency medical incident was four (4) minutes and fifty-three (53) seconds 90% of the time.

5) Arrival of Advanced Life Support unit at an emergency medical incident.

Response Time Standard:

The Anywhere Fire District does not provide ALS responses. ALS is provided by a third service provider, the Brand Z Ambulance Company.

6) Arrival of Hazardous Materials trained and equipped Technicians.

Response Time Standard:

The Anywhere Fire District Firefighters are trained to Operations Level for response to hazardous materials incidents and supports the Washington State Patrol who is responsible for hazardous materials incidents within the Anywhere Fire District. The Anywhere Fire District's response time standard for operational level Firefighters is the same as a fire suppression call.

Predictable Results

Population served by the Anywhere Fire Department has grown by 5% per year over the last 3 years. Our service area increased by 9 square miles of annexed area this last year. New construction has increased which has provided for additional revenues, however, these increases have not kept up with inflation. The major fiscal impacts over this last year have been: rising fuel costs, rising health care insurance premiums and the need to replace two fire engines. Without improving reliability of staffing both from career and volunteer our response times will continue to increase. Assuming all internal efficiencies have exhausted, the citizens set the level of risk and service associated from increased emergency response times. This is set through available funding and the Anywhere Fire Department will continue to engage the public so they fully understand the level of service available based on the resources provided.

Plan of Action

To meet the response time objectives for items 1-4 above, the Anywhere Fire Department will evaluate its response data to determine if relocating resources, improving reliability or other organizational changes may improve our ability to accomplish our response standards. The Anywhere Fire Department will develop a staffing plan that will consider volunteer recruiting and retaining programs, as well as, an increase of career staffing. All increases will require budget support and any plan will be developed with all stakeholders input and presented to the elected officials.

Central City Fire Department

1756 Report - 2016 Quarterly Response Times

	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Yr-to-date
Incidents - All	3,728	3,849	4,025	0	11,602
Incidents - Out of Jurisdiction	179	224	233		636
Incidents - In Jurisdiction	3,549	3,625	3,792		10,966
Incidents - I/J, Priority Only	**3,235**	**3,305**	**3,438**		9,978
***TURNOUT (Engines, Aid Units & Ladder)**					
# of Dispatchs	4,093	4,151	4,466		12,710
Turnout Times	02:32	02:31	02:31		
Average	01:42				
ALL CALL RESPONSE (All Codes)					
# of Incidents - Priority, I/J	3,235	3,305	3,438		9,978
Response Time	07:39	07:32	07:43		
Average	05:13				
EMS (300 Codes)					
# of Incidents - Priority, I/J	2,714	2,755	2,719		8,188
Response Time	07:39	07:28	07:24		
Average	05:09				
FIRE (100 Codes)					
# of Incidents - Priority, I/J	78	126	126		330
Response Time	07:02	07:21	07:09		
Average	05:19				
FIRST ALARM FIRE (15 Personnel On Scene)					
# of Incidents - Priority, I/J	5	10	10		25
Response Time	19:41	26:47	20:36		
Average	00:15				
Tech Rescue: HAZMAT (Codes: 411 - 431, 451, 463, 671, 672)					
# of Incidents - Priority, I/J	27	19	29		75
Response Time	07:21	06:47	07:42		
Average	05:17				
Tech Rescue: ROPE RESCUE & EXTRICATIONS (Codes: 351 - 357, 372 & check MVA's)					
# of Incidents - Priority, I/J	1	2	3		6
Response Time	06:41	03:59	05:59		
Average	07:25				
Tech Rescue: DIVE & SWIFT WATER (Codes: 360 - 364, 342)					
# of Incidents - Priority, I/J	0	1	0		1
Response Time		05:44			
Average					
WILDLAND FIRE (Codes: 140 - 143 / 170 - 173, 561, 631, 632)					
# of Incidents - Priority, I/J	11	47	77		135
Response Time	08:01	07:59	07:15		
Average	05:29				
Vehicle Rescue: MARINE / BOAT (Codes: 134 & 365)					
# of Incidents - Priority, I/J	1	0	1		2
Response Time	08:11		05:37		
Average	09:05				
Vehicle Rescue: AIRCRAFT (Code: 135)					
# of Incidents - Priority, I/J	0	0	0		0
Response Time					
Average					

1756 = 90% Fractal

**Calculated as a priority response and all units.*

Central City Fire Department

1756 Report – 2016 3rd Quarter Response by Station Area

2016	Sta 1	Sta 2	Sta 3	Sta 4	Sta 6	Sta 7	ALL
ALL CALL RESPONSE (All Codes)							
# of Incidents	1,038	756	715	256	301	372	**3,438**
Fractal (90%)	7:03	8:02	7:57	7:24	8:18	7:23	**7:43**
Average							
EMS (300 Codes)							
# of Incidents	823	594	568	177	234	323	**2,719**
Fractal (90%)	6:43	7:35	7:46	7:20	7:38	7:12	**7:24**
Average							
FIRE (100 Codes)							
# of Incidents	48	18	22	12	12	14	**126**
Fractal (90%)	6:53	7:11	5:44	5:58	5:55	6:47	**7:09**
Average							
FIRST ALARM FIRE (15 Personnel On Scene)							
# of Incidents	5	1	1	1	1	1	**10**
Fractal (90%)	8:58	N/A	20:36	12:23	N/A	10:01	**0:20**
Average							
Tech Rescue: HAZMAT (Codes: 411 - 431, 451, 463, 671, 672)							
# of Incidents	7	6	6	3	3	4	**29**
Fractal (90%)	9:23	9:54	6:03	6:36	7:27	6:56	**7:42**
Average							
Tech Rescue: ROPE RESCUE & EXTRICATIONS (Codes: 351 - 357, 372 & check MVA's)							
# of Incidents	1	0	1	1	0	0	**3**
Fractal (90%)	4:16		5:59	4:08			**5:59**
Average							
Tech Rescue: DIVE & SWIFT WATER (Codes: 360 - 364, 342)							
# of Incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Fractal (90%)							
Average							
WILDLAND FIRE (Codes: 140- 143, 170 - 173, 561, 631, 632)							
# of Incidents	34	15	8	9	5	6	**77**
Fractal (90%)	7:32	7:11	9:48	7:01	6:07	6:00	**7:15**
Average							
Vehicle Rescue: MARINE / BOAT (Codes: 134 & 365)							
# of Incidents	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
Fractal (90%)		5:37					**5:37**
Average							
Vehicle Rescue: AIRCRAFT RESCUE (Code: 135)							
# of Incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Fractal (90%)							
Average							

Central City Fire Department

1756 Turnout Time Summary - 2016

Turnout times and response counts are based on responses in a 5 min max turnout time range with an actual turnout time.

		1st Quarter Totals			2nd Quarter Totals			3rd Quarter Totals			4th Quarter Totals			2016 Totals		
Apparatus		90% Fractal	Avg	# of all red disp.	90% Fractal	Avg	# of all red disp.	90% Fractal	Avg	# of all red disp.	90% Fractal	Avg	# of all red disp.	90% Fractal	Avg	# of all red disp.
A1		**0:02:21**	**0:01:37**	**75**	**0:01:41**	**0:01:25**	**9**	**0:01:38**	**0:01:31**	**16**			**0**			**100**
	A	0:02:00	0:01:33	**12**			**0**			**0**						**12**
	B	0:02:19	0:01:42	**54**			**0**	0:01:39	0:01:31	**15**						**69**
	C	0:01:24	0:01:16	**9**	0:01:41	0:01:25	**9**	0:01:25	0:01:25	**1**						**19**
E1		**0:02:23**	**0:01:39**	**786**	**0:02:24**	**0:01:37**	**817**	**0:02:25**	**0:01:37**	**841**			**0**			**2444**
	A	0:02:25	0:01:42	**260**	0:02:16	0:01:34	**285**	0:02:13	0:01:31	**275**						**820**
	B	0:02:13	0:01:33	**247**	0:02:10	0:01:32	**252**	0:02:22	0:01:33	**295**						**794**
	C	0:02:27	0:01:43	**279**	0:02:33	0:01:45	**280**	0:02:42	0:01:46	**271**						**830**
E1				**0**			**0**			**0**			**0**			**0**
	A															**0**
	B															**0**
	C															**0**
L1		**0:02:43**	**0:01:54**	**333**	**0:02:50**	**0:01:51**	**352**	**0:02:47**	**0:01:57**	**345**			**0**			**1030**
	A	0:02:31	0:01:53	**111**	0:02:29	0:01:45	**129**	0:02:44	0:01:46	**111**						**351**
	B	0:02:19	0:01:52	**102**	0:02:36	0:01:50	**100**	0:02:49	0:02:03	**108**						**310**
	C	0:02:35	0:01:57	**120**	0:02:49	0:01:59	**123**	0:02:48	0:02:02	**126**						**369**
A2		**0:02:23**	**0:01:35**	**538**	**0:02:29**	**0:01:33**	**545**	**0:02:20**	**0:01:29**	**570**			**0**			**1653**
	A	0:02:16	0:01:29	**179**	0:02:25	0:01:34	**196**	0:02:16	0:01:28	**189**						**564**
	B	0:02:17	0:01:31	**161**	0:02:19	0:01:29	**166**	0:02:07	0:01:30	**193**						**520**
	C	0:02:35	0:01:43	**198**	0:02:32	0:01:38	**183**	0:02:18	0:01:28	**188**						**569**
A21				**0**			**0**	**0:01:10**	**0:01:10**	**1**			**0**			**1**
	A							0:01:10	0:01:10	**1**						**1**
	B															**0**
	C															**0**
E2		**0:02:45**	**0:01:52**	**246**	**0:02:33**	**0:01:44**	**297**	**0:02:28**	**0:01:44**	**318**			**0**			**861**
	A	0:02:39	0:01:47	**81**	0:02:33	0:01:47	**111**	0:02:24	0:01:39	**107**						**299**
	B	0:02:44	0:01:53	**70**	0:02:13	0:01:31	**93**	0:02:24	0:01:44	**120**						**283**
	C	0:02:38	0:01:56	**95**	0:02:35	0:01:52	**93**	0:02:26	0:01:49	**91**						**279**
E21		**0:02:15**	**0:02:41**	**4**	**0:01:54**	**0:01:54**	**1**	**0:01:32**	**0:01:25**	**16**			**0**			**21**
	A	0:02:20	0:03:06	**3**	0:01:54	0:01:54	**1**	0:01:32	0:01:25	**16**						**20**
	B	0:01:27	0:01:27	**1**												**1**
	C															**0**
A3		**0:02:30**	**0:01:45**	**407**	**0:02:24**	**0:01:30**	**98**	**0:02:28**	**0:01:35**	**564**			**0**			**1069**
	A	0:02:19	0:01:41	**104**	0:02:02	0:01:34	**22**	0:02:22	0:01:32	**182**						**308**
	B	0:02:38	0:01:44	**163**	0:01:41	0:01:24	**28**	0:02:28	0:01:39	**193**						**384**
	C	0:02:29	0:01:48	**140**	0:02:36	0:01:32	**48**	0:02:30	0:01:34	**189**						**377**
E3		**0:02:52**	**0:01:53**	**356**	**0:02:35**	**0:01:46**	**524**	**0:02:36**	**0:01:49**	**311**			**0**			**1191**
	A	0:02:25	0:01:49	**124**	0:02:30	0:01:46	**166**	0:02:25	0:01:53	**96**						**386**
	B	0:02:37	0:01:47	**111**	0:02:24	0:01:41	**180**	0:02:16	0:01:37	**109**						**400**
	C	0:03:02	0:02:04	**121**	0:02:38	0:01:52	**178**	0:02:48	0:01:56	**106**						**405**
E31				**0**			**0**			**0**			**0**			**0**
	A															**0**
	B															**0**
	C															**0**
A4				**0**			**0**			**0**			**0**			**0**
	A															**0**
	B															**0**
	C															**0**
E4		**0:02:11**	**0:01:29**	**245**	**0:02:20**	**0:01:33**	**302**	**0:02:20**	**0:01:36**	**286**			**0**			**833**
	A	0:01:59	0:01:32	**82**	0:02:13	0:01:31	**88**	0:02:00	0:01:28	**105**						**275**
	B	0:01:50	0:01:22	**89**	0:01:57	0:01:25	**96**	0:01:59	0:01:37	**93**						**278**
	C	0:02:17	0:01:33	**74**	0:02:32	0:01:41	**118**	0:02:40	0:01:45	**88**						**280**

E41				**0**			**0**	**0:00:33**	**0:00:40**	**2**			**0**			**2**
	A							0:00:33	0:00:40	**2**						**2**
	B															**0**
	C															**0**
L4				**0**			**0**			**0**			**0**			**0**
	A															**0**
	B															**0**
	C															**0**
A6				**0**			**0**			**0**			**0**			**0**
	A															**0**
	B															**0**
	C															**0**
E6		**0:02:33**	**0:01:43**	**287**	**0:02:27**	**0:01:42**	**275**	**0:02:36**	**0:01:46**	**292**			**0**			**854**
	A	0:02:53	0:01:53	**90**	0:02:42	0:02:01	**102**	0:02:35	0:01:59	**92**						**284**
	B	0:02:17	0:01:40	**106**	0:02:01	0:01:33	**78**	0:02:20	0:01:38	**110**						**294**
	C	0:02:13	0:01:36	**91**	0:02:09	0:01:30	**95**	0:02:35	0:01:41	**90**						**276**
E61				**0**			**0**			**0**			**0**			**0**
	A															**0**
	B															**0**
	C															**0**
A7		**0:02:29**	**0:01:40**	**319**	**0:02:18**	**0:01:35**	**352**	**0:02:19**	**0:01:34**	**315**			**0**			**986**
	A	0:02:11	0:01:34	**92**	0:01:56	0:01:25	**119**	0:02:08	0:01:31	**109**						**320**
	B	0:02:14	0:01:33	**122**	0:02:12	0:01:34	**122**	0:02:19	0:01:34	**109**						**353**
	C	0:02:39	0:01:51	**105**	0:02:28	0:01:47	**111**	0:02:14	0:01:37	**97**						**313**
E7		**0:02:20**	**0:01:43**	**123**	**0:02:19**	**0:01:38**	**153**	**0:02:37**	**0:01:43**	**141**			**0**			**417**
	A	0:02:07	0:01:41	**42**	0:01:47	0:01:18	**51**	0:02:13	0:01:31	**50**						**143**
	B	0:02:15	0:01:36	**40**	0:01:55	0:01:37	**64**	0:02:04	0:01:35	**49**						**153**
	C	0:02:29	0:01:52	**41**	0:02:49	0:02:08	**38**	0:03:04	0:02:06	**42**						**121**
E71				**0**			**0**			**0**			**0**			**0**
	A															**0**
	B															**0**
	C															**0**
ALL		**0:02:32**	**0:01:42**	**3719**	**0:02:31**	**0:01:39**	**3725**	**0:02:31**	**0:01:39**	**4018**			**0**			**11462**
	A	0:02:29	0:01:42	**1180**	0:02:27	0:01:38	**1270**	0:02:25	0:01:36	**1335**			**0**			**3785**
	B	0:02:24	0:01:38	**1266**	0:02:22	0:01:34	**1179**	0:02:25	0:01:38	**1394**			**0**			**3839**
	C	0:02:39	0:01:48	**1273**	0:02:40	0:01:45	**1276**	0:02:40	0:01:44	**1289**			**0**			**3838**

Central City Fire Department

1756 Response Times Summary

Average response times and incident counts are based on incidents in a 20 min max response time range with an actual response time.

Station Resp. Area		1st Quarter Totals			2nd Quarter Totals			3rd Quarter Totals			4th Quarter Totals			2016 Totals		
		90% Fractal	Avg	# of inc.	90% Fractal	Avg	# of inc.	90% Fractal	Avg	# of inc.	90% Fractal	Avg	# of inc.	90% Fractal	Avg	# of inc.
1		**0:06:58**	**0:04:47**	**963**	**0:07:06**	**0:04:48**	**1000**	**0:07:03**	**0:04:44**	**993**			**0**			**2956**
	A	0:07:15	0:04:52	**301**	0:06:26	0:04:33	**356**	0:06:25	0:04:34	**332**						**989**
	B	0:06:26	0:04:35	**328**	0:07:16	0:04:56	**300**	0:07:09	0:04:42	**345**						**973**
	C	0:07:09	0:04:54	**334**	0:06:48	0:04:56	**344**	0:07:23	0:04:58	**316**						**994**
2		**0:08:13**	**0:05:18**	**642**	**0:08:21**	**0:05:15**	**739**	**0:08:02**	**0:05:07**	**718**			**0**			**2099**
	A	0:08:32	0:05:24	**219**	0:08:08	0:05:07	**258**	0:07:44	0:04:59	**232**						**709**
	B	0:07:14	0:04:56	**199**	0:08:27	0:05:23	**244**	0:08:19	0:05:18	**265**						**708**
	C	0:08:22	0:05:31	**224**	0:08:15	0:05:16	**237**	0:07:41	0:05:04	**221**						**682**
3		**0:07:56**	**0:05:25**	**675**	**0:07:29**	**0:05:23**	**646**	**0:07:57**	**0:05:13**	**679**			**0**			**2000**
	A	0:07:38	0:05:27	**200**	0:07:15	0:05:22	**201**	0:07:23	0:05:08	**201**						**602**
	B	0:07:46	0:05:20	**247**	0:07:14	0:05:20	**231**	0:07:47	0:05:17	**253**						**731**
	C	0:07:53	0:05:29	**228**	0:07:42	0:05:26	**214**	0:08:20	0:05:13	**225**						**667**
4		**0:07:08**	**0:05:15**	**209**	**0:07:19**	**0:05:15**	**206**	**0:07:24**	**0:05:22**	**238**			**0**			**653**
	A	0:06:32	0:05:10	**67**	0:08:28	0:05:35	**64**	0:06:44	0:05:18	**87**						**218**
	B	0:06:58	0:04:56	**76**	0:06:21	0:05:07	**70**	0:07:16	0:05:19	**81**						**227**
	C	0:07:17	0:05:40	**66**	0:06:54	0:05:06	**72**	0:07:19	0:05:31	**70**						**208**
6		**0:07:48**	**0:05:50**	**278**	**0:07:54**	**0:05:47**	**250**	**0:08:18**	**0:06:02**	**281**			**0**			**809**
	A	0:07:18	0:05:45	**83**	0:08:07	0:05:47	**88**	0:07:23	0:05:49	**87**						**258**
	B	0:08:17	0:05:54	**105**	0:06:37	0:05:32	**69**	0:08:58	0:06:19	**107**						**281**
	C	0:07:17	0:05:51	**90**	0:08:03	0:05:59	**93**	0:08:29	0:05:53	**87**						**270**
7		**0:07:13**	**0:05:16**	**330**	**0:07:04**	**0:05:05**	**336**	**0:07:23**	**0:05:09**	**360**			**0**			**1026**
	A	0:06:49	0:05:00	**95**	0:05:59	0:04:48	**116**	0:07:15	0:05:06	**115**						**326**
	B	0:07:13	0:05:20	**123**	0:06:18	0:04:57	**117**	0:07:30	0:05:02	**127**						**367**
	C	0:07:02	0:05:27	**112**	0:07:14	0:05:32	**103**	0:07:11	0:05:18	**118**						**333**
CCFD I/J		**0:07:39**	**0:05:12**	**3097**	**0:07:32**	**0:05:10**	**3177**	**0:07:43**	**0:05:07**	**3269**			**0**			**9543**