



INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Finance Council Committee

FROM: Vicky Carlsen, Finance Director
Jay Wittwer, Fire Chief

CC: Mayor Ekberg

DATE: July 17, 2019

SUBJECT: **Fire Budget Discussion – Service Levels**
Updated after August 12, 2019 Finance Committee Meeting

***(NOTE: The resolution and policy statement included in this memo was provided to the Finance committee on October 14, 2019 as a draft for discussion purposes. Both documents have been reformatted for clarity and included as a separate attachment.) This comment is new information for the October 28, 2019 Finance Committee meeting.**

ISSUE

Review current and historical Fire Department budget, staffing, and service levels to determine a sustainable model which meets the City's financial and policy goals.

BACKGROUND

As mentioned above, the City is reviewing current and historical information on the fire department. This information is being presented to determine policy direction regarding appropriate budget and service levels.

This memo will focus on fire department minimum and current service levels, excluding the Fire Marshal's Office. Service levels for the Fire Marshal's Office will be discussed in a separate memo.

DISCUSSION

A policy decision on the table for discussion is related to service levels and will help guide the discussion on appropriate budget for the fire department.

Minimum Service Levels

While Article XI, Section 11 of the Washington State Constitution provides for general police powers for counties, cities, and towns, but there is not a specific statute that provides that cities must provide fire protection services. However, as a practical matter, a city should provide some measure of fire protection. There are several ways in which a city could provide fire protection services:

- Maintain a fire department run by the city's own personnel
- Contract with another city, fire protection district, or regional fire authority for fire protection services
- Annex directly to a fire protection district or regional fire authority with voter approval
- Form a fire district coextensive with the city or town with voter approval
- Establish a regional fire authority with voter approval

While no specific state law requires a city to provide fire protection services, RCW does specify that the legislature does intend for cities to set standards for addressing the reporting and accountability of career fire departments and to specify performance measures applicable to response time objectives.

Setting Service Levels and Performance Objectives

Washington State law (Revised Code of Washington) explicitly states that cities are to set their own services levels and that state law does not limit each city's authority to do so. The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) acknowledges three entities for the "organization and deployment of resources for fire departments".

1. International City/County Management Association (ICMA)
2. International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC)
3. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

By formally recognizing these organizations within RCW 35A.92, the State acknowledges their research and findings as a resource for cities to set policy regarding the organization, number, and expected response times for a career fire department. However, adopting the service levels recommended by those organizations is voluntary, since RCW 35A.92.010 explicitly states that *"this chapter [RCW 35A.92] does not, and is not intended to, in anyway modify or limit the authority of cities and towns to set levels of service."* There is no relevant case law addressing RCW 35A.92, but the City could rely on the language therein to defend itself should it be faced with claims targeting the City's chosen level of service.

State law also requires a city and/or fire department to publish an annual report which includes the department's standards, their performance against those standards, and several other metrics (outlined below).

Cities are to Set Their Own Performance and Service Level Objectives

RCW Section 35A.92 states that every city shall maintain a written statement or policy that establishes the following:

1. The existence of a fire department
2. The services that the fire department is required to provide
3. The basic organization structure of the fire department
4. The expected number of fire department employees
5. The functions that the fire department employees are expected to perform

This written statement must also include service delivery and response time objectives for each of the following major service components, if appropriate:

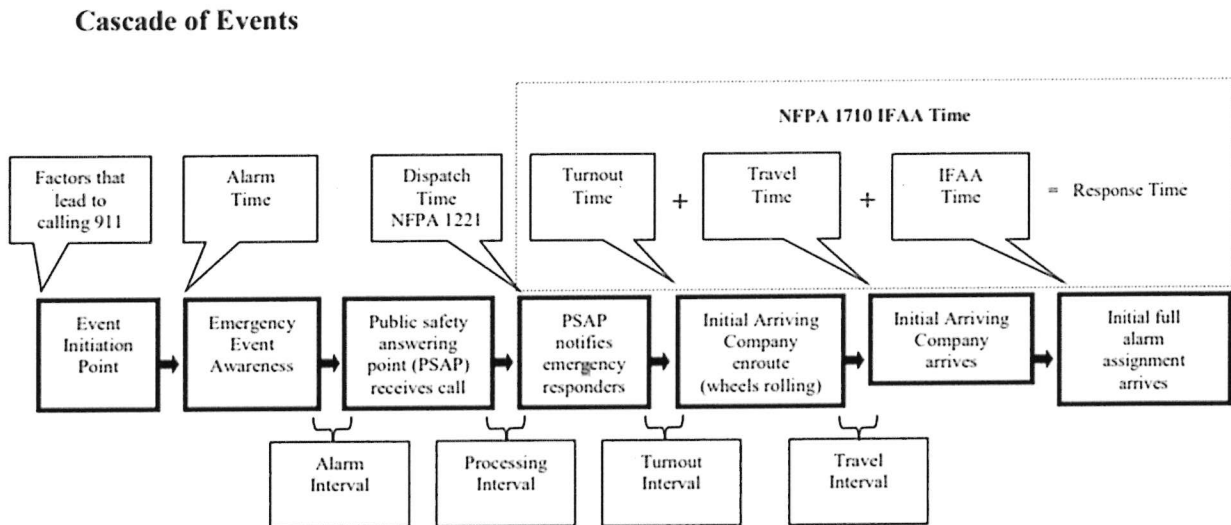
1. Fire suppression
2. Emergency medical services
3. Special operations
4. Aircraft rescue and firefighting
5. Marine rescue and firefighting
6. Wildland firefighting

In 2005, legislation was enacted that requires each city establish their own response time objectives for the following measurements and states that the city shall establish a performance objective for the achievement of each of these measurements:

1. Turnout time

2. Response time for the first arriving engine company and for the deployment of a full first alarm assignment at a fire suppression incident
3. Response time for the arrival of a unit with first responder or higher-level capability at an emergency medical incident

The graphic below displays the different segments of the total response time; from the factors that lead to calling 911 to when initial assigned apparatus arrive at the scene.



State law also states that each city shall issue an annual written report that evaluates the level of service and deployment delivery and response time objectives. The evaluations shall be on data relating to:

1. Level of service
2. Deployment
3. Achievement of each response time objective for each geographic area within the City.

The annual report shall also define the geographic area and circumstances whenever the standards were not met and explain the predictable consequences of any deficiencies and address steps necessary for compliance.

Full copies of the applicable RCWs have been included in an attachment to this memo.

Current Service Levels Provided by Tukwila Fire Department

When service levels provide by the fire department are discussed, the discussion is normally centered around fire and EMS calls. However, there are other types of calls the fire department provides services for. The chart below summaries the number of calls, by type over the last few years.

City of Tukwila Service Area									
	Rescue & Emergency Medical Svc	Fire	Good Intent	False Alarm	Hazardous Condition (no fire)	Public Assistance	Other	Severe Weather/Natural Disaster	Total
2014	3491	380	398	609	101	137	29	1	5146
2015	3747	379	539	605	97	148	37	3	5555
2016	4057	317	475	631	118	123	28	3	5752
2017	4083	299	469	713	106	145	32	4	5851
2018	4045	313	487	606	86	145	35	0	5717

In late 2017, the reporting system was changed for EMS calls from Fire RMS to ESO for EMS calls. In Fire RMS, response time stopped when the unit arrived on scene. On scene means arriving at the site, not the patient. With ESO, response time stops when the crew arrives at the side of the patient. Because of the change in systems and the change in when the response time is completed, EMS call response times are only provided through 2017. A new dataset for comparison purposes will start with 2018.

Because EMS and fire calls account for 75% of the call volume, the discussion on response times will be focused on these two calls types.

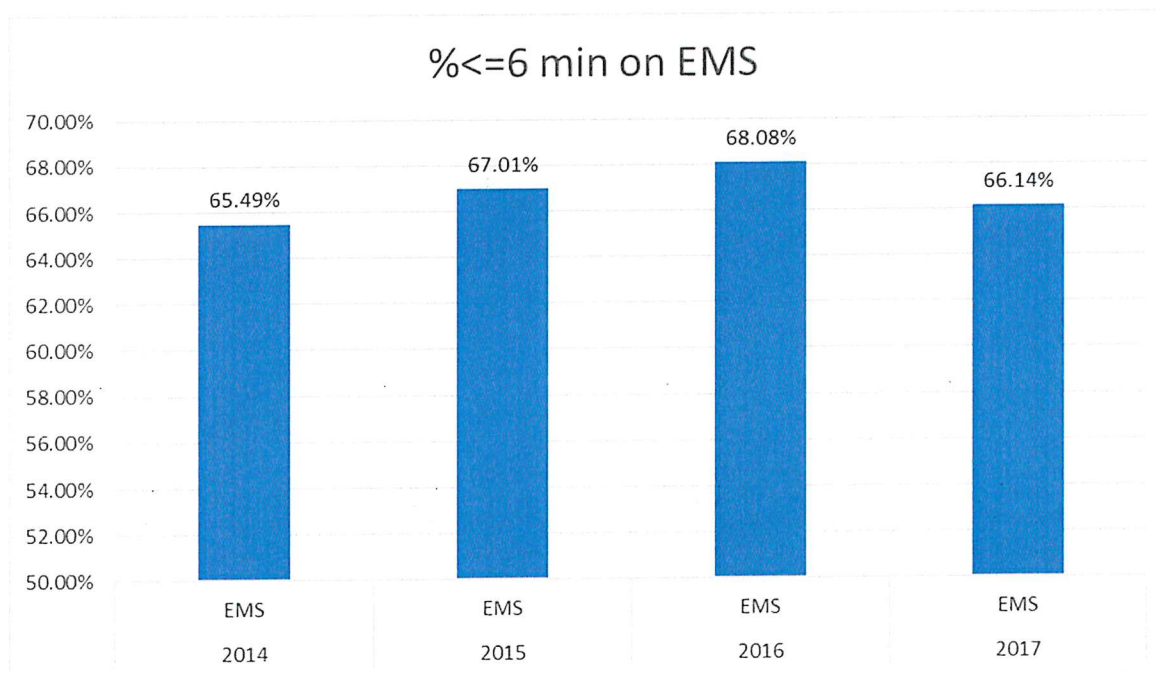
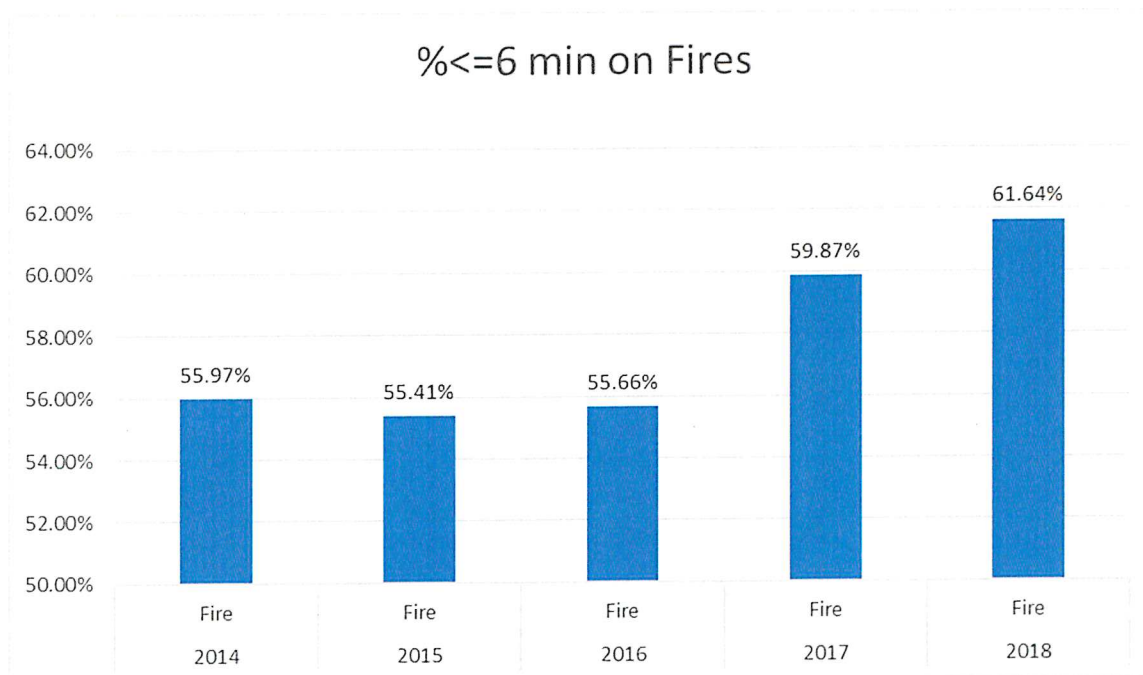
From 2014 through 2018, average response times for fire calls has been 5 minutes and 57 seconds. Average response times for EMS calls, 2014 – 2017, has been slightly less at 5 minutes and 40 seconds. The following tables show average response times by type of incident, by year.

As noted in the table, average response time for fire calls declined in 2017 and again in 2018. However, response times for EMS calls increased slightly in 2017.

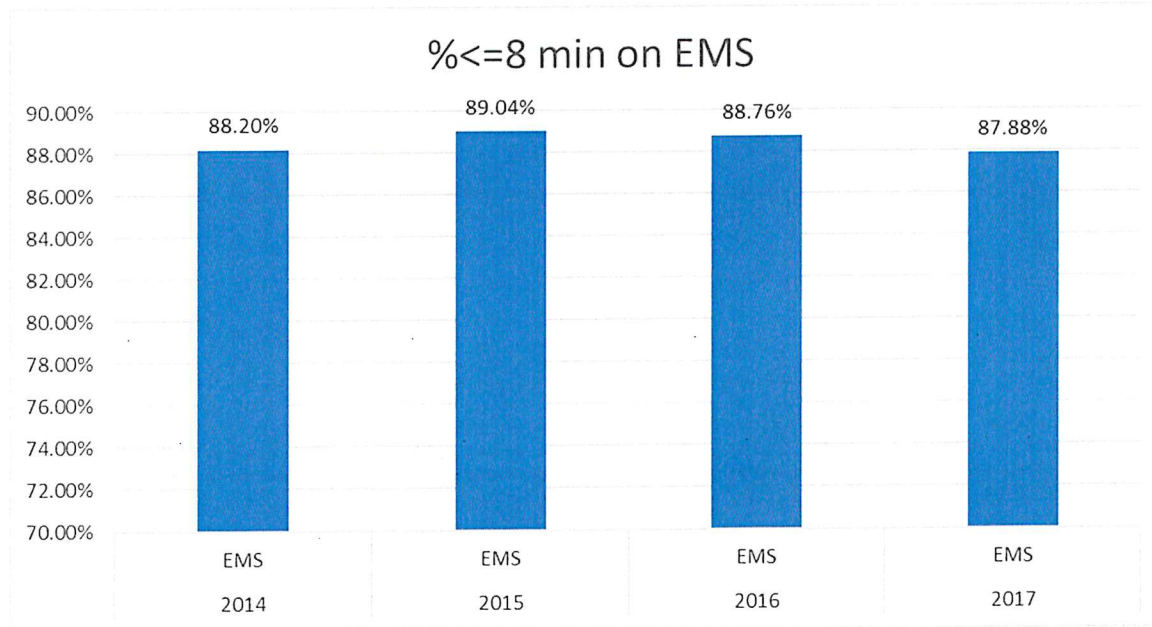
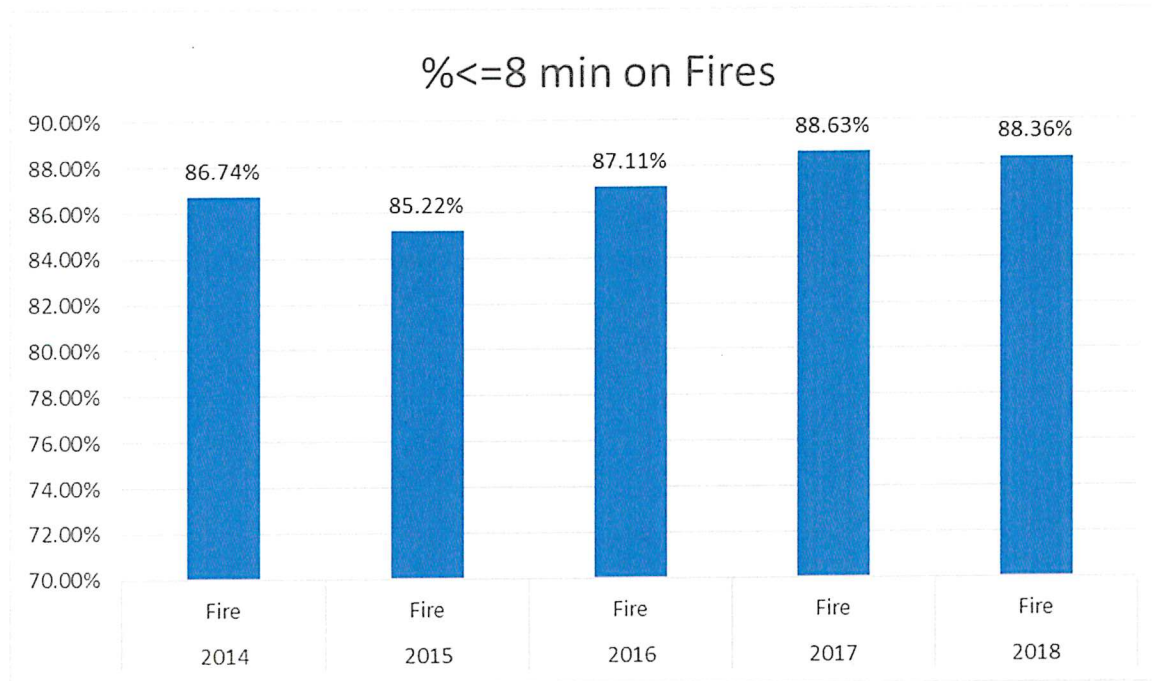
Year	Fire	EMS
2014	0:05:54	0:05:36
2015	0:05:57	0:05:56
2016	0:06:06	0:05:29
2017	0:05:55	0:05:40
2018	0:05:51	-
Avg. for all years	0:05:57	0:05:40

While the average response time for both fire and EMS calls is less than 6 minutes for the 5-year period analyzed, not all calls have a response time of less than 6 minutes. Another way to look at the data is to look at what percentage of call response time is less than a specific standard.

The following charts provide summary information on percentage of response times that are less than or equal to 6 minutes. Charts are provided for both fire responses and emergency medical responses from 2014 through 2018. As the chart for fire calls indicates, the number of fire responses within 6 minutes has been increasing. However, the number of EMS calls with response times within the 6 minutes has declined a bit.



By measuring response times within an 8-minute window, significantly more fire and EMS calls are within an 8-minute time frame. The following charts demonstrate that more than 80% of all fire and EMS calls have response times of 8 or less minutes.



At a future meeting, comparison data on response times to other fire jurisdictions will be presented.

Public Duty Doctrine

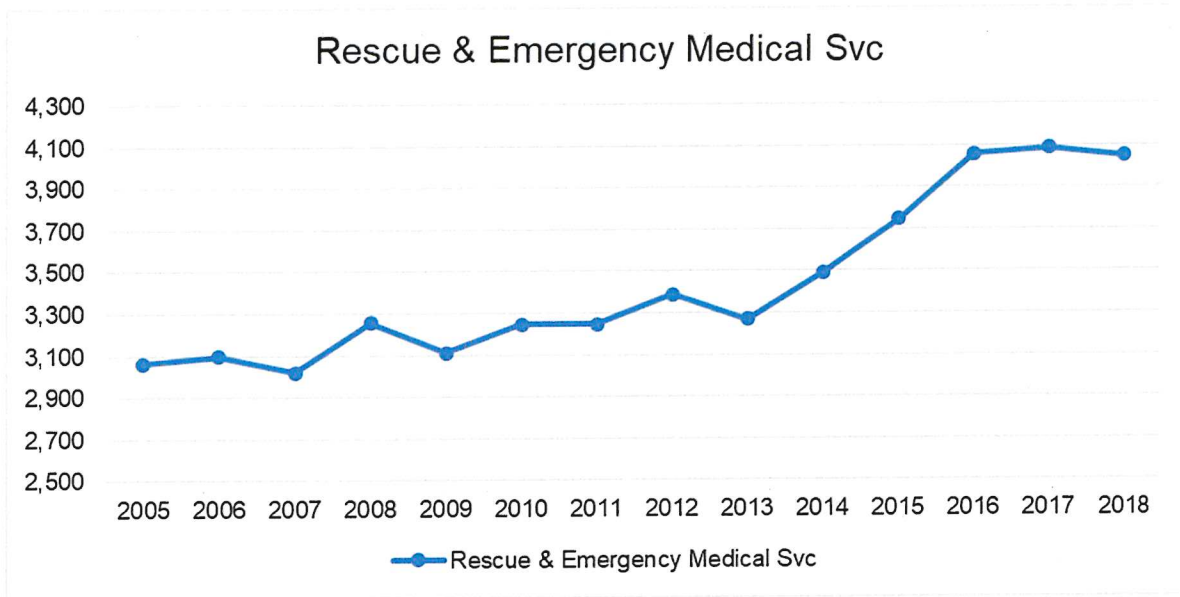
Under the public duty doctrine, when a city's duty is owed to the public at large (such as general fire suppression and inspection duties), an individual who is injured by an alleged breach of that duty has no valid claim against the City or its officer or employees. There are certain exceptions to the public duty doctrine, such as in cases where a special relationship is created (such as when an officer or employee makes direct assurances to a member of the public under circumstances where the person justifiably relies on those assurances); or when an officer or employee, such as a building official, knows about an inherently dangerous condition, has a duty to correct it (i.e. law says that the City "shall" correct the condition), and fails to perform that duty. Taylor v. Stevens County, 111 Wn.2d 159, 171-72,759 P.2d 447 (1988). In general, however, governmental entity will not be liable to a private party for failure to perform duties that that are owed solely to the general public (a duty to all is a duty to no one).

New and Updated Information for August 12, 2019

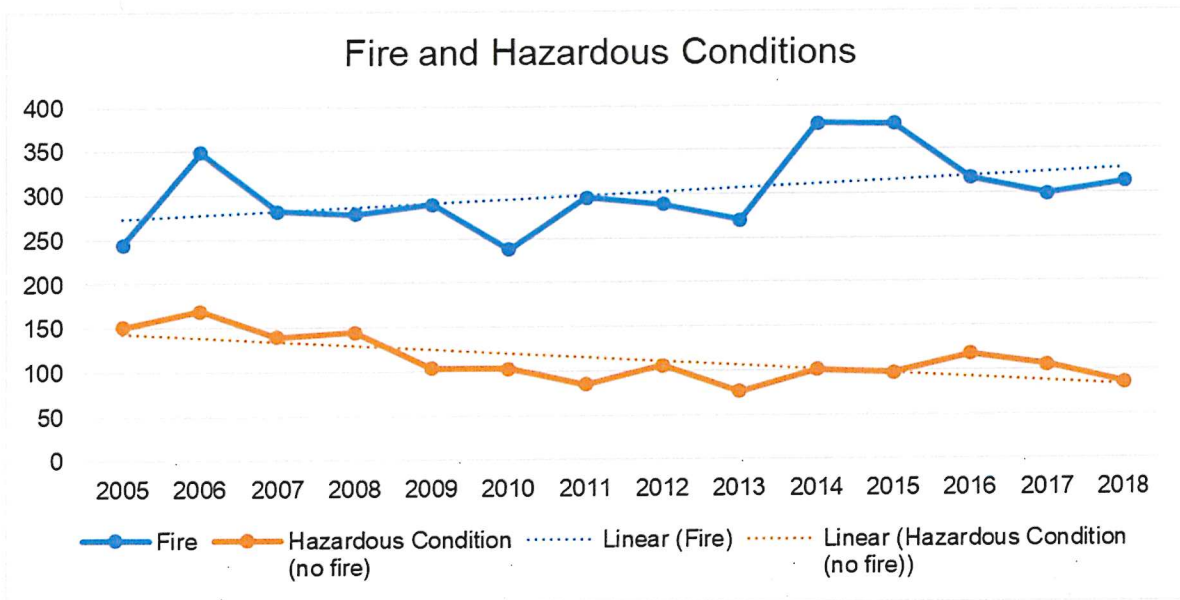
At the July 22, 2019 Finance Committee meeting, staff was asked to provide service level information going back as far as 2005. The following chart show number of calls, broken out by type, from 2005 through 2018. The chart is followed by graphical representation of the different types of calls over the same time period.

City of Tukwila Service Area										
	Rescue & Emergency Medical Svc	Fire	Good Intent	False Alarm	Hazardous Condition (no fire)	Public Assistance	Other	Severe Weather/Natural Disaster	Total	
2005	3063	244	344	683	151	138	85	7	4715	
2006	3097	349	348	663	169	167	128	11	4932	
2007	3018	282	336	614	140	142	139	2	4673	
2008	3256	278	362	700	145	161	79	0	4981	
2009	3111	289	365	693	104	144	113	2	4821	
2010	3246	238	284	665	103	129	81	2	4748	
2011	3245	296	223	632	85	113	56	1	4651	
2012	3386	288	340	551	106	118	56	1	4846	
2013	3267	270	393	610	76	132	51	0	4799	
2014	3491	380	398	609	101	137	29	1	5146	
2015	3747	379	539	605	97	148	37	3	5555	
2016	4057	317	475	631	118	123	28	3	5752	
2017	4083	299	469	713	106	145	32	4	5851	
2018	4045	313	487	606	86	145	35	0	5717	

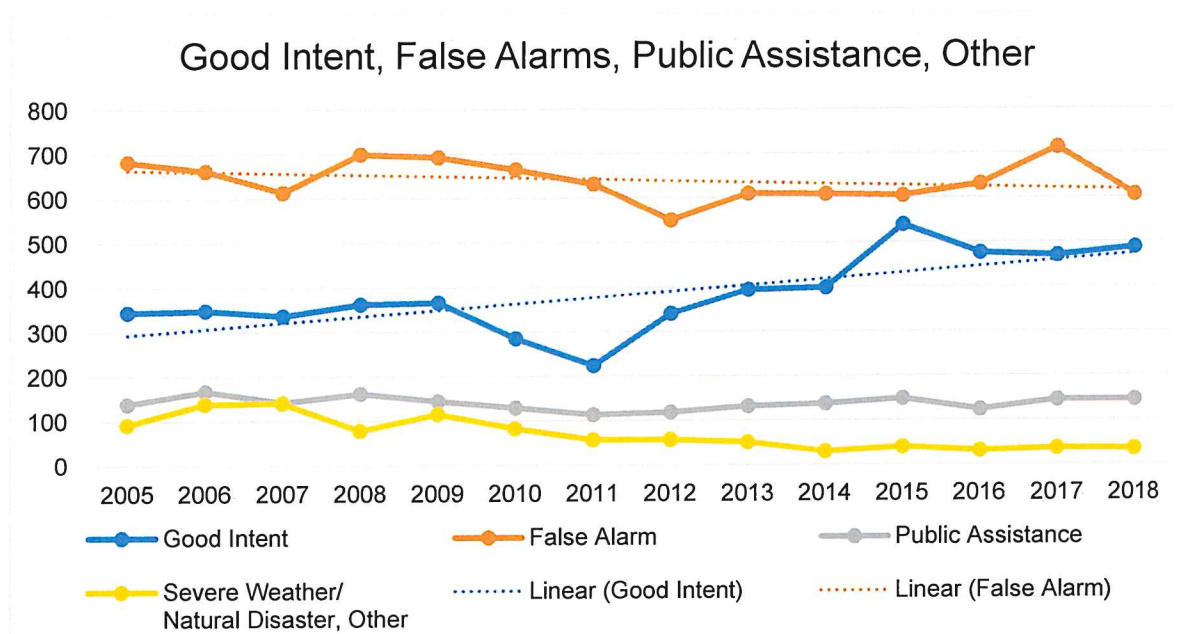
The first graph demonstrates that calls for emergency medical services has been increasing over time. From 2005 through 2013, the increase was fairly gradual. However, 2014 through 2016 shows a significant increase each year, then leveling off after 2016.



Calls for fire do show a slight trend upwards while calls for hazardous conditions are trending slightly lower over time.



The final chart graphically displays the change over time for non-emergencies. While the number of false alarms is trending down slightly, the total number of false alarm responses still averages around 13% of total call volume. Calls classified as good intent are trending upwards over time. Someone thinks there is an emergency and does the right thing by calling 911 but when crews arrive, there is no emergency. An example of this type of call would be a report of smoke but turns out to not be a fire. Public assistance calls differ from good intent in that a person does not have an emergency but calls 911 for assistance. Crews have been dispatched to shut off water and pump out excess water when a resident experiences a plumbing problem.



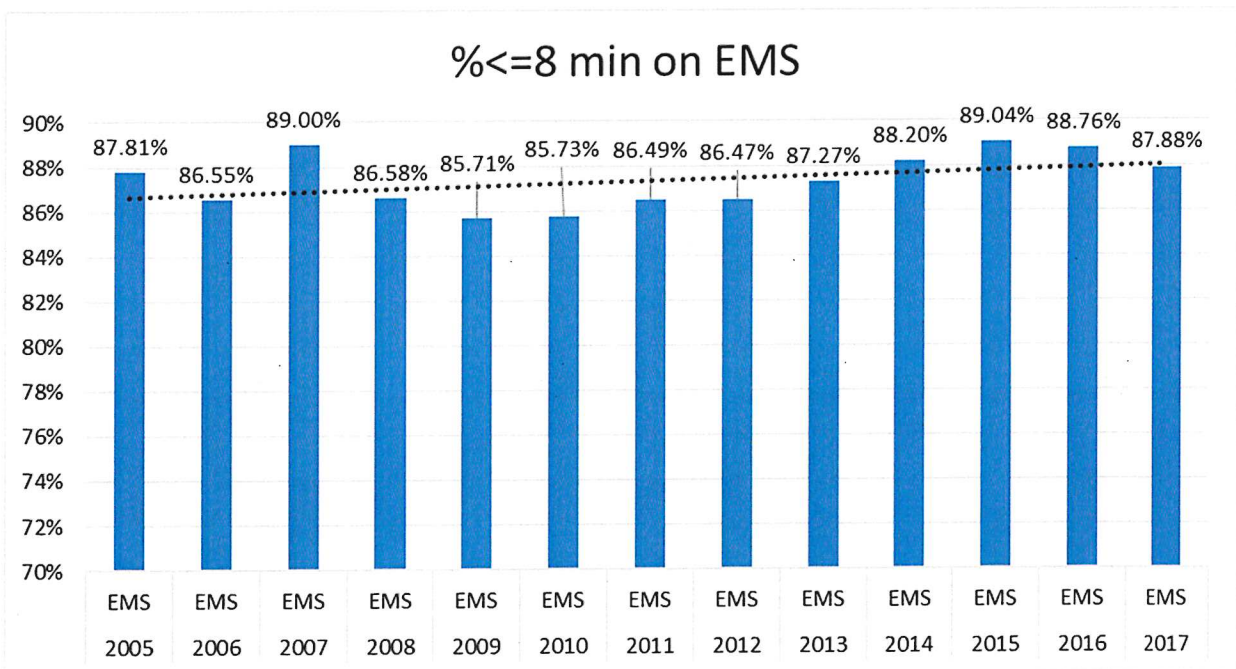
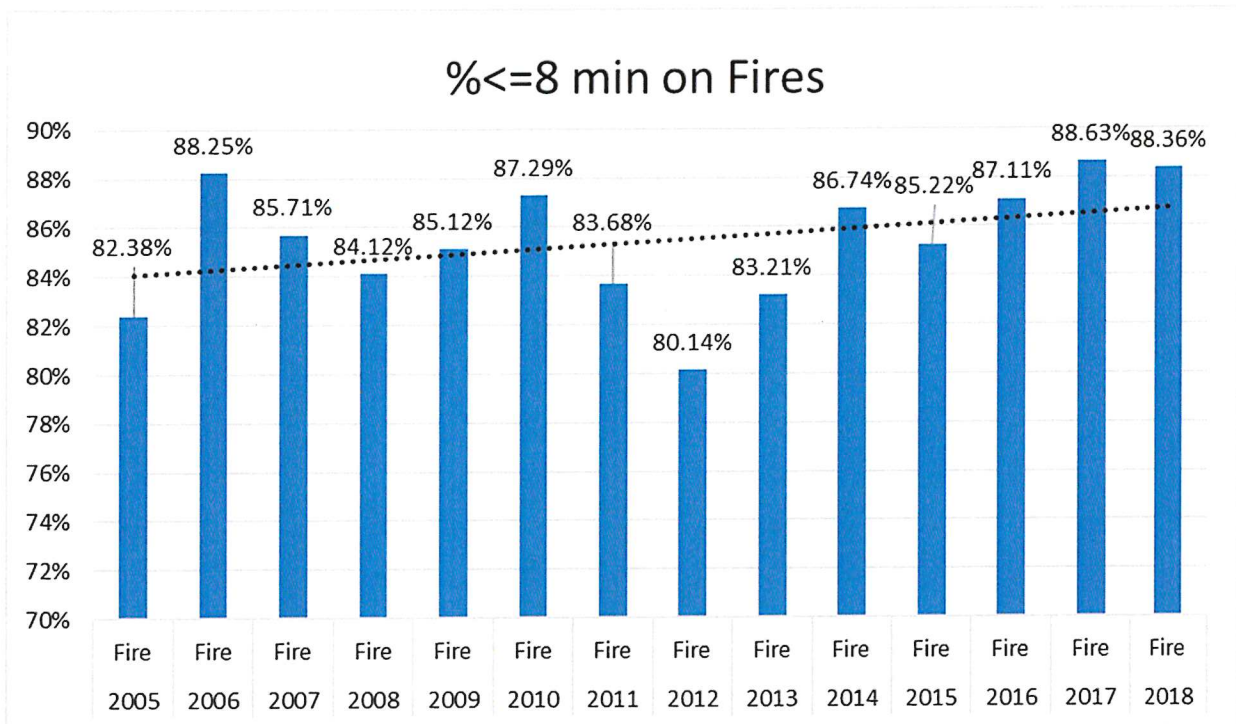
In addition to historical data on types of calls, the following table shows changes in average response time over the same time period.

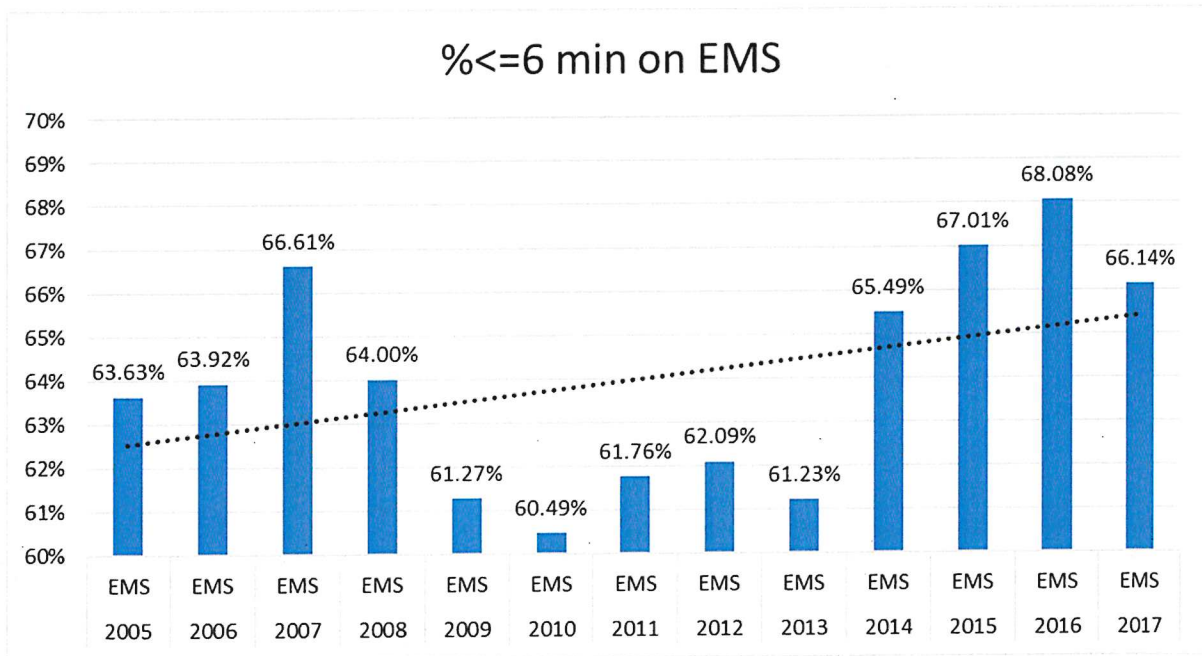
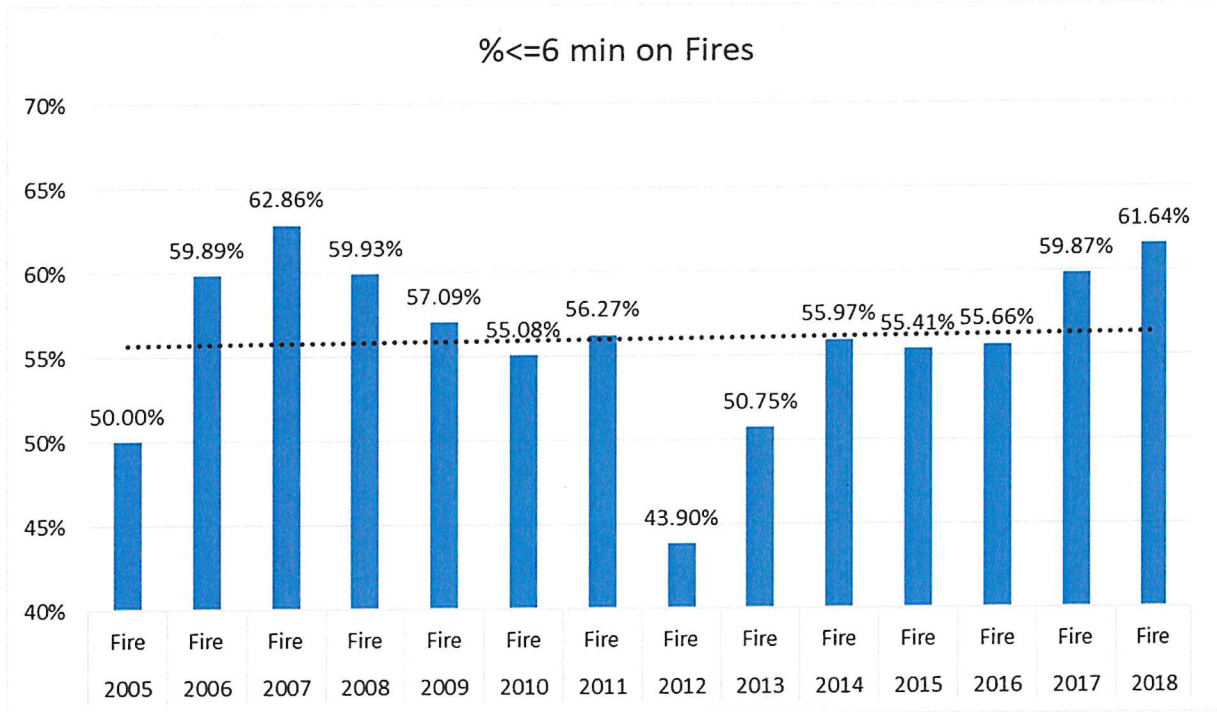
Year	Fire	EMS
2005	0:06:17	0:05:33
2006	0:05:45	0:05:44
2007	0:05:50	0:05:32
2008	0:05:54	0:05:43
2009	0:06:03	0:05:46
2010	0:06:10	0:06:04
2011	0:06:16	0:05:46
2012	0:06:15	0:05:44
2013	0:06:22	0:05:45
2014	0:05:54	0:05:36
2015	0:05:57	0:05:56
2016	0:06:06	0:05:29
2017	0:05:55	0:05:40
2018	0:05:51	-
Avg. for all years	0:06:03	0:05:43

While the average response time for both fire and EMS calls is less than 6 minutes for the period analyzed, not all calls have a response time of less than 6 minutes. Another way to look at the data is to look at what percentage of call response time is less than a specific standard.

The following charts provide summary information on percentage of response times that are less than or equal to six minutes and less than or equal to eight minutes for the same time period. Charts are provided for both fire responses and emergency medical responses. In all four charts,

the number of calls within the time period specified is trending up, demonstrating that response times are improving over time.





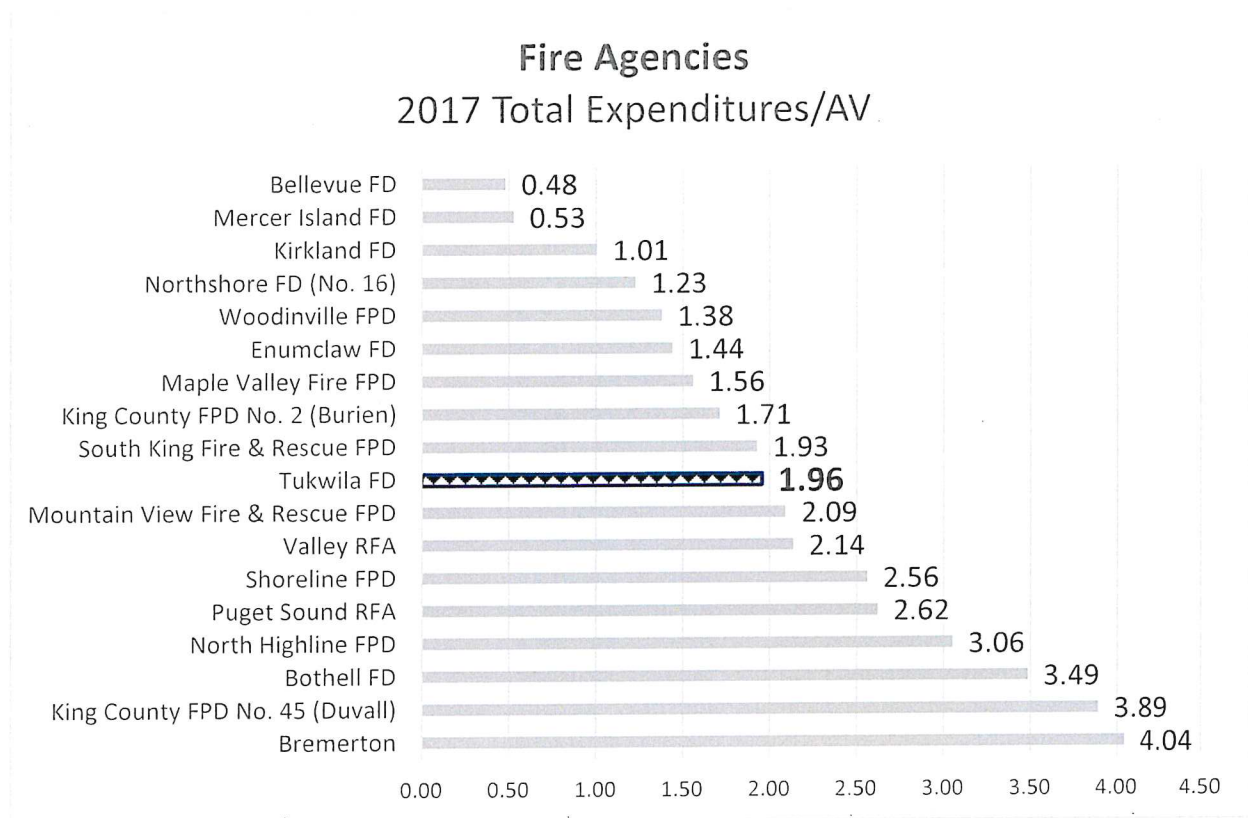
New Information for October 14, 2019

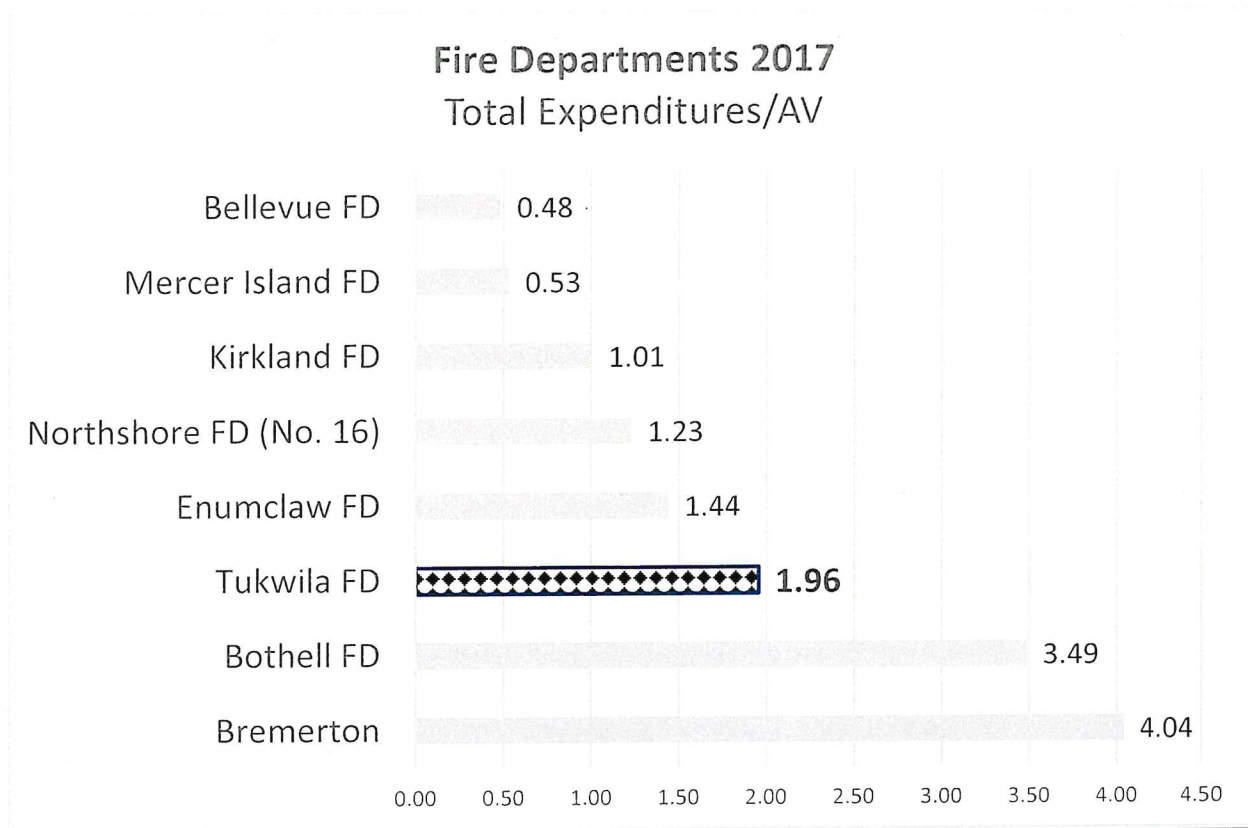
The budget process provides funding for a specific level of staffing through both number of positions approved, funded and pipeline, as well as overtime. The adopted budget sets the level of services that will be provided throughout the biennium. A draft resolution is included as Attachment E that is written to formally adopt the current, existing level of service.

To begin the discussion of formally adopting service levels for the fire department, comparative budget information has been provided below. Data for 2017 was utilized because that is the most current year where a full set of data is available.

Expenditures Per Assessed Value

Using the State auditor’s FIT (Financial Intelligence Tool) and Fire Reports, each region’s fire agencies total expenditures was compared to the same region’s assessed value. As depicted in the first chart, we are in the median range compared to other municipal fire departments, RFAs, and fire district. The second chart compares the City’s fire budget to other municipal fire departments, which demonstrates that, we are in the higher-median range.

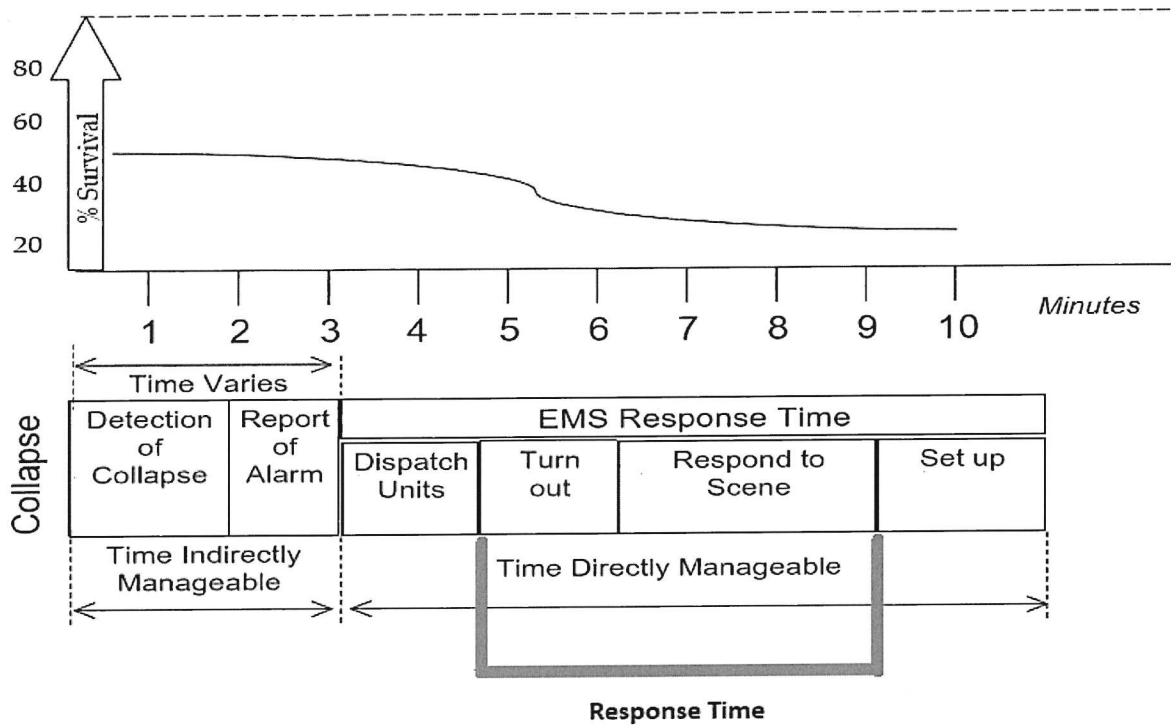




Introduction to Turnout and Response Times

Based on Valley Com data, the following section is an analysis of Tukwila Fire Department's responsiveness according to RCW 35.103. The American Heart Association table below graphically explains the timing of events from the collapse of a victim with cardiac arrest. These same steps are applicable to a fire response.

From the left: it's a victim's collapse, through reporting Valley Com's dispatching process (*Report of Alarm to Dispatch Units*), the time it takes a response unit to leave the station (*Turn Out*), to the time it takes to reach the crisis (*Respond to Scene*).



RCW 35.103 and the City of Tukwila define the following terms:

Turnout Time: The time it takes a unit to leave the station.

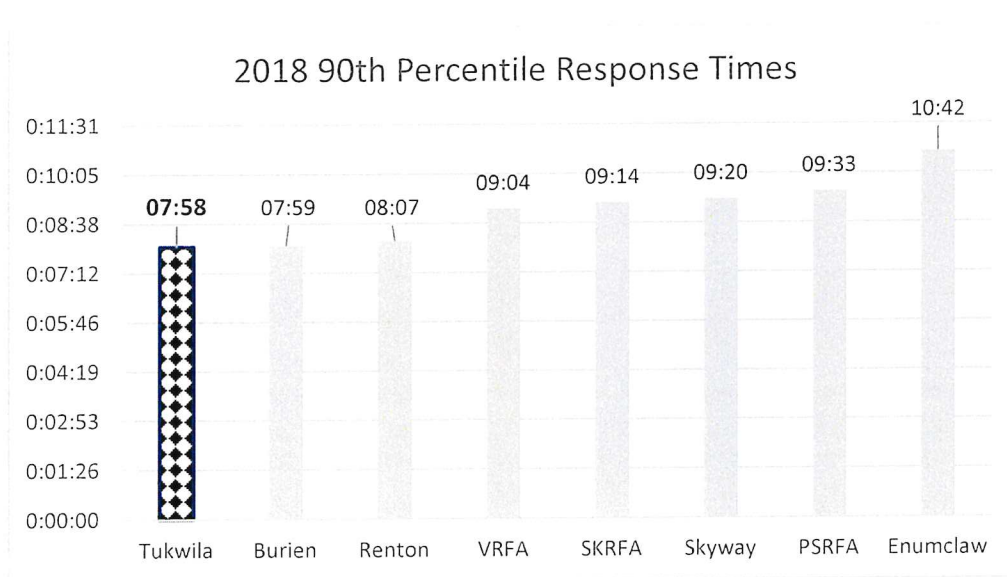
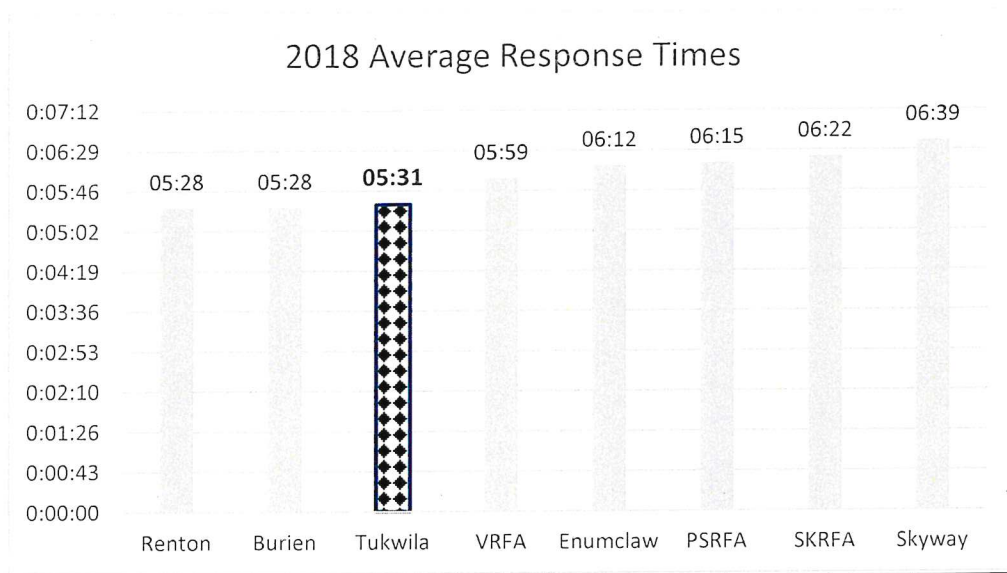
Response Time: Time from the station receiving a call to arriving on the scene of the incident.

First on Scene Response Time: The time from the station receiving a call to the *first unit arriving* on the scene of an incident.

Full First Alarm: The time from the station receiving a call to the *last unit arriving* on the scene of an incident.

Tukwila 2018 Comparable Response Times

The following are the City of Tukwila's comparative response times for 2018 and 2014-2018. This is a brief overview of how Tukwila compares to regional response times both in the past year and over a four-year period.

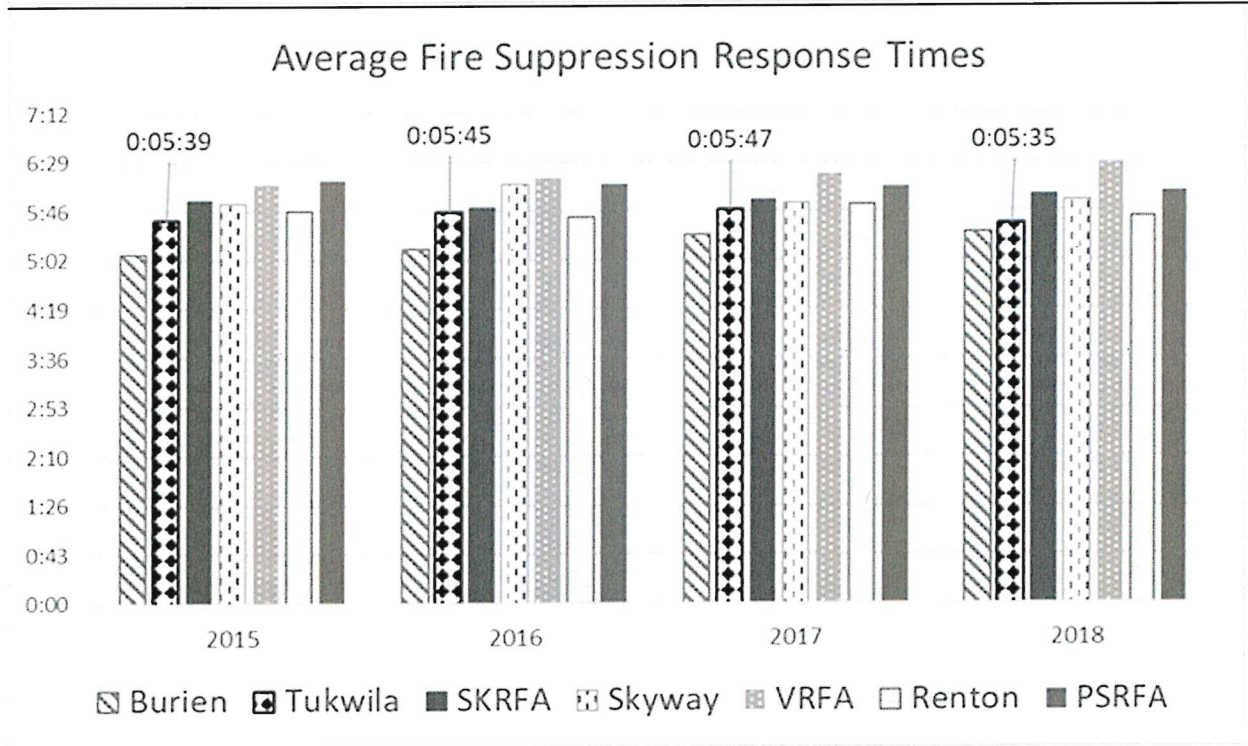
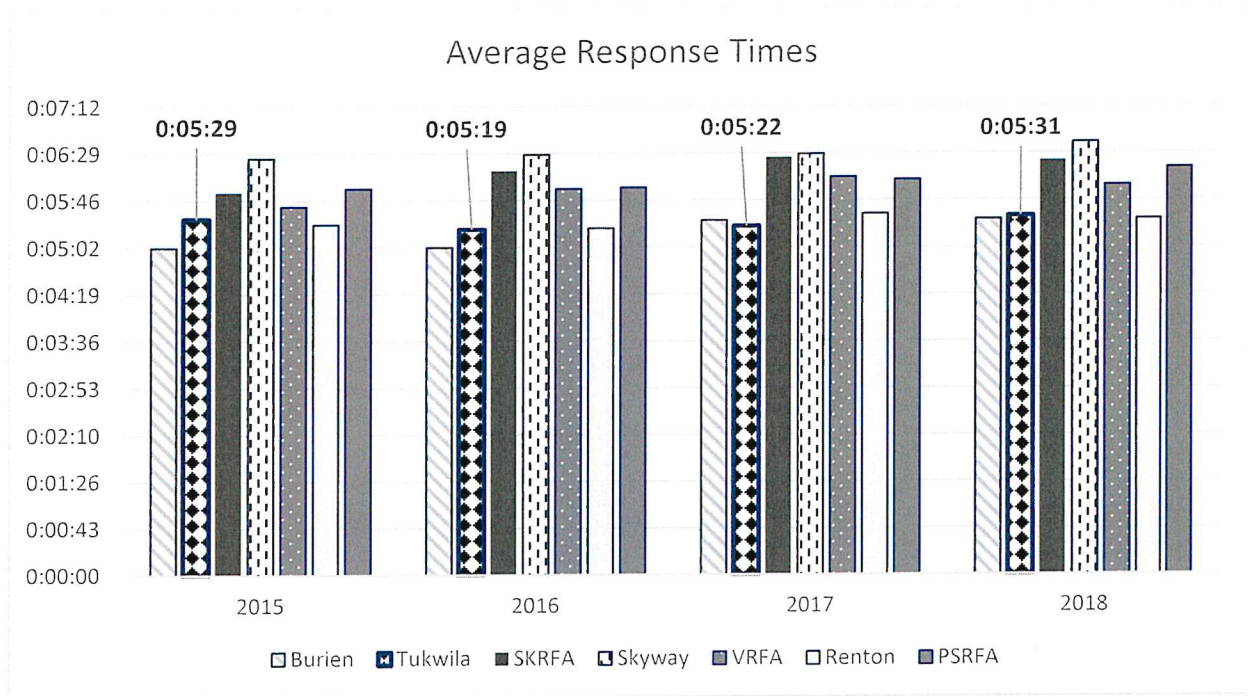


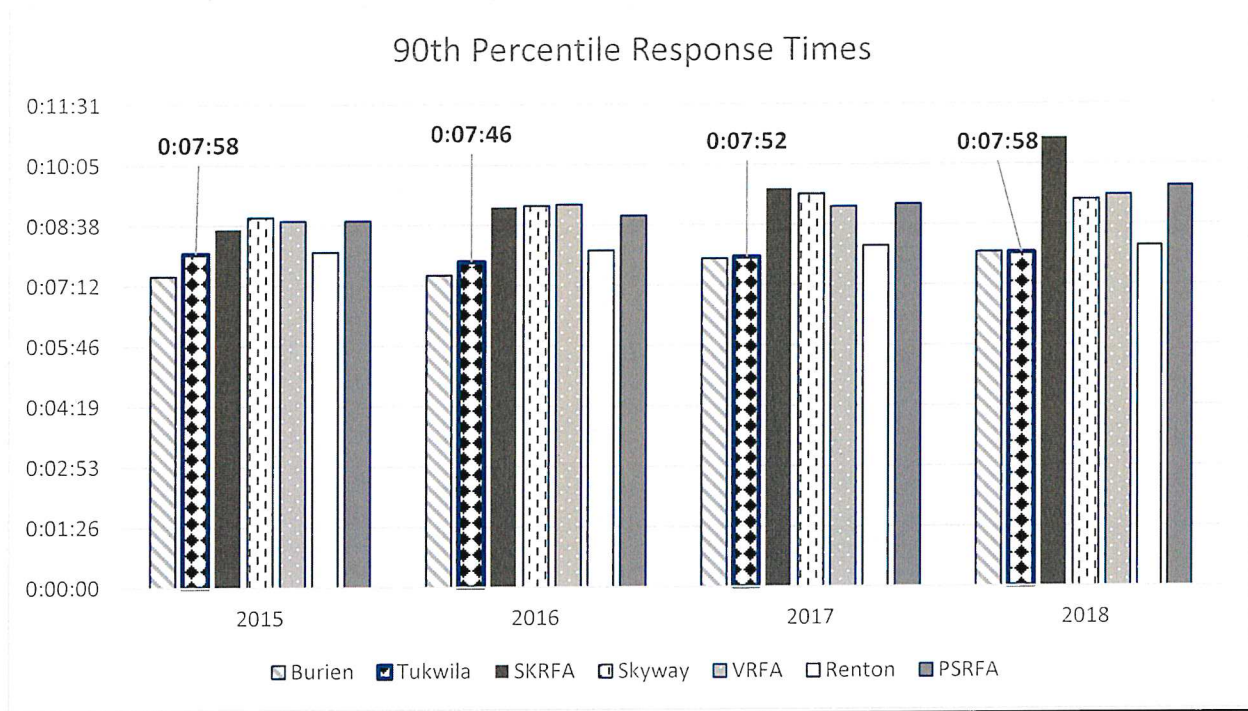
The data above shows Tukwila had the lowest (best) 2018 90th percentile response time of all fire agencies supported by Valley Communications (Valley Com), the fire dispatch provider for Fire & Police agencies in South King County. Data shows that Tukwila consistently has near the best response time metrics from 2015 through 2018.

All fire agencies analyze and report their response times slightly differently. To avoid inconsistencies, we have analyzed Valley Com's data using a standardized process to create accurate comparables. The Response Time data presented highlights the following service delivery specifications:

- Time included for the first vehicle to arrive at the scene (if there was a response time for more than one vehicle to show up, the higher response time was dropped from the data)
- Time not included if the first vehicle on scene is a private medical provider such as AMR or Tri-Med

- Time included if the first vehicle to arrive on scene is another fire agency arriving on scene
- Only calls originating from the jurisdiction are included. A response time for a mutual aid call that Tukwila responds to in Renton's jurisdiction is not included in Tukwila's response time; if Tukwila was the first vehicle on scene, that response time would be included in Renton's response time.





RCW 35.103.030 Service Delivery Objectives

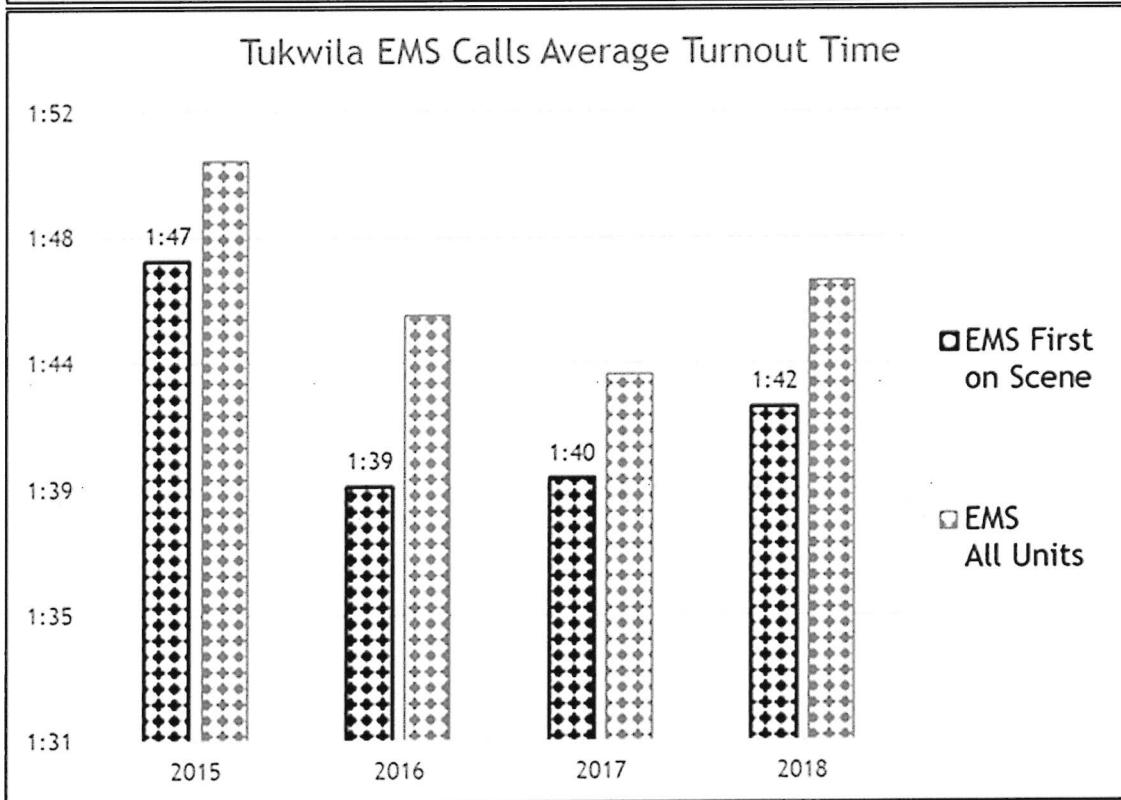
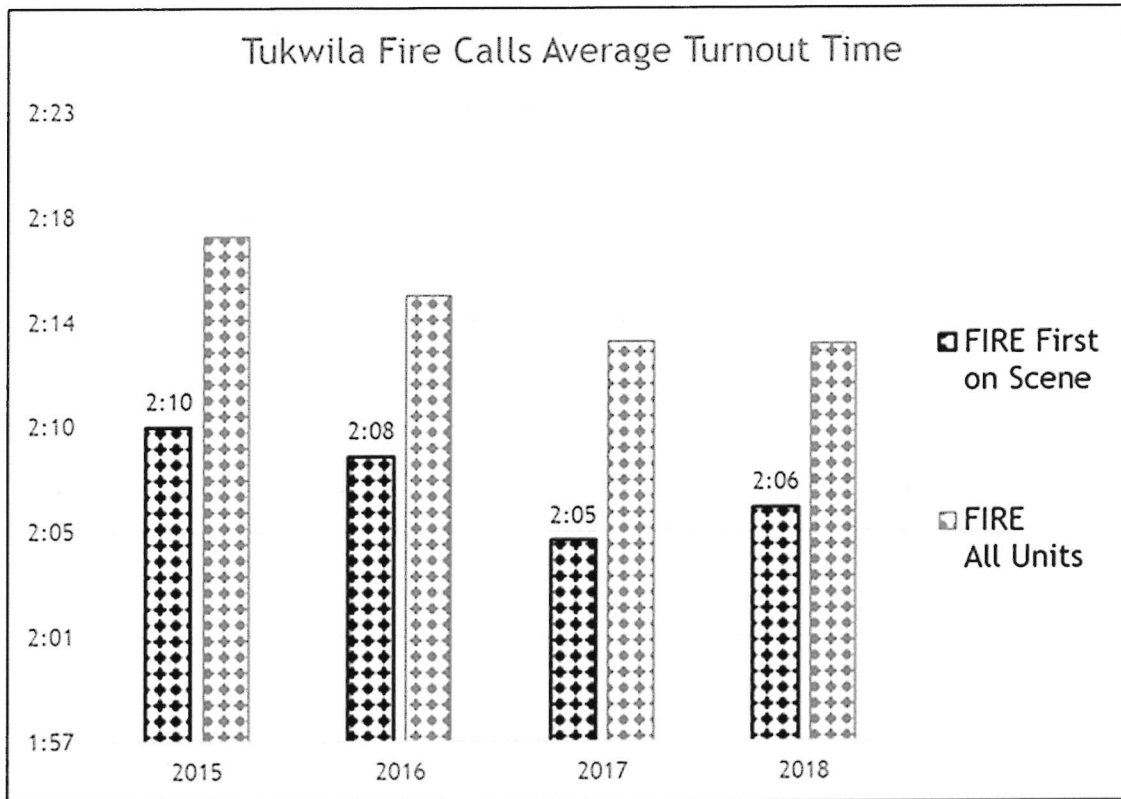
The Washington State RCW 35.103 was created to “set standards for addressing the reporting and accountability of substantially career fire departments, and to specify performance measures applicable to response time objectives for certain major services” (RCW 35.103.030). The data below addresses the requirements for the third section of this document, which detail the performance measures for time objectives.

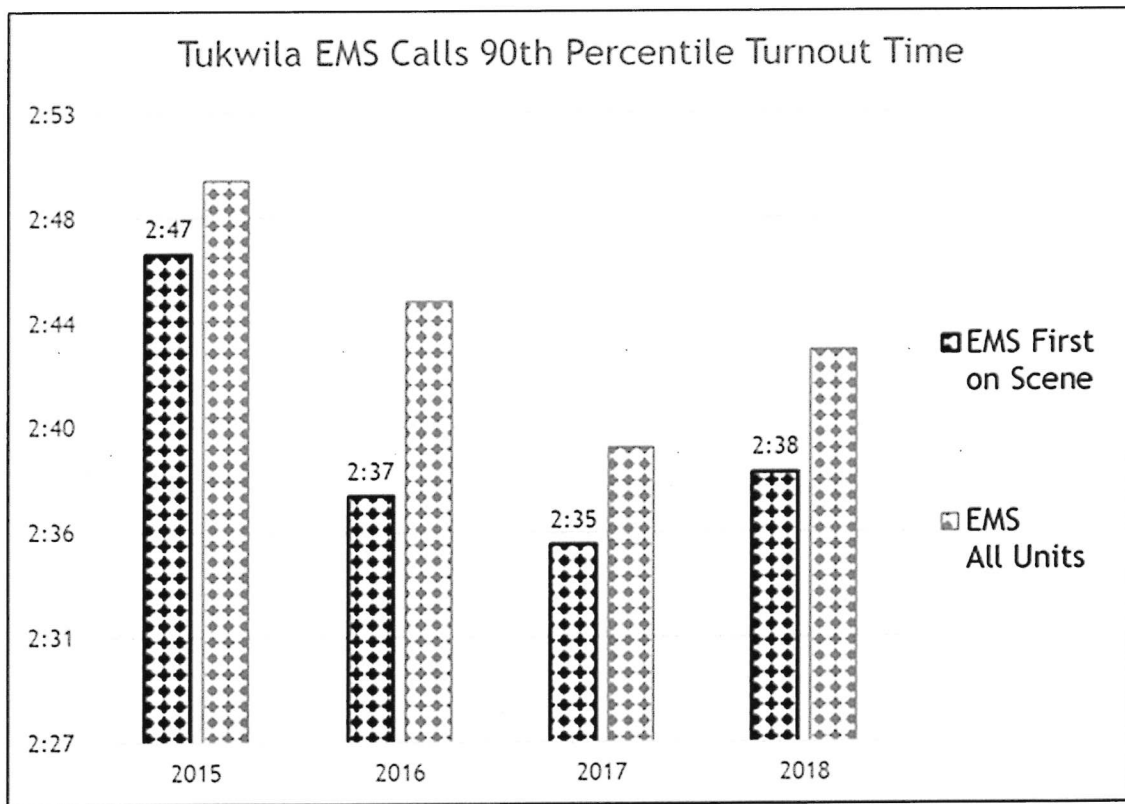
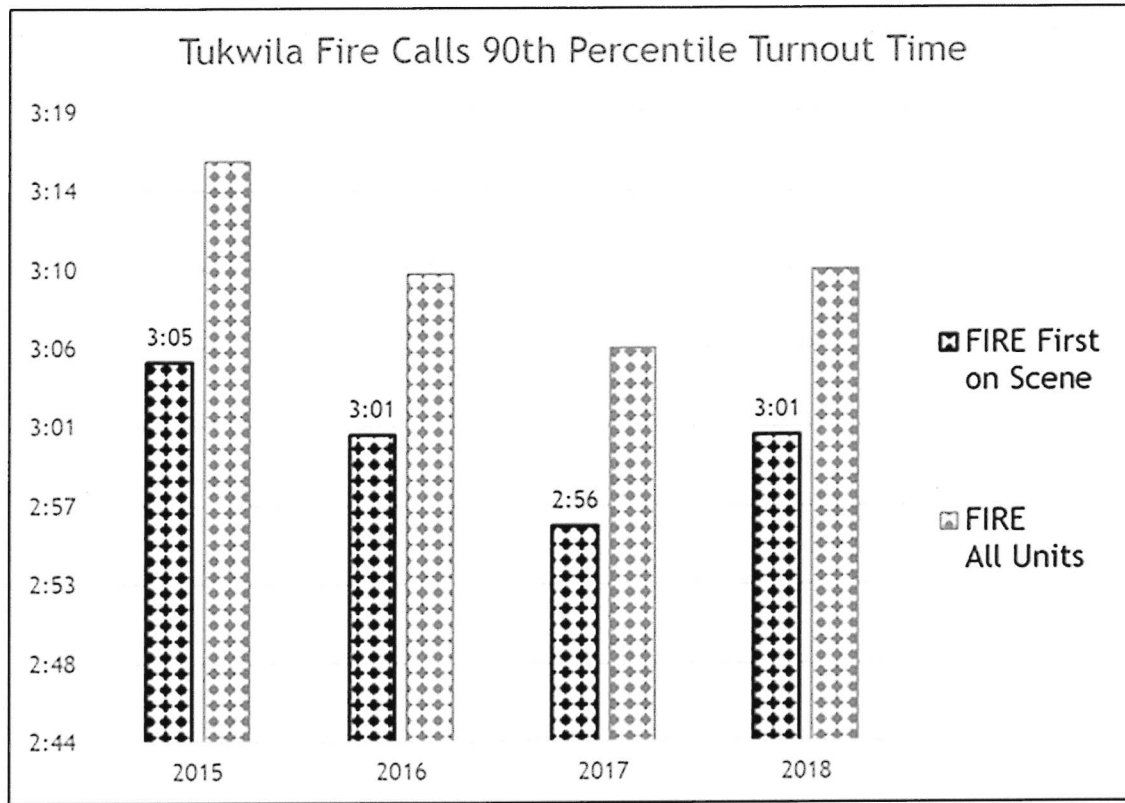
The Tukwila response data summarized below in graph and table form has been defined by the Tukwila Fire Department, and listed under their respective requirements. Please note that the years 2014 and 2019 are not shown graphically, as there is only partial data for those years and not directly comparable.

RCW 35.103.030 (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;

Turnout Time: The time it takes a unit to leave the station.





Tukwila Years	FIRE First on Scene			FIRE All Units			EMS First on Scene			EMS All Units		
	Average	90th	Number	Average	90th	Number	Average	90th	Number	Average	90th	Number
2014-2019	2:09	3:03	4248	0:02:17	3:14	7500	1:43	2:41	18210	1:47	2:46	27172
2014	2:20	3:16	609	0:02:32	3:31	1073	1:51	2:51	2354	1:54	2:54	3571
2015	2:10	3:05	822	0:02:17	3:16	1260	1:47	2:47	3232	1:51	2:50	4886
2016	2:08	3:01	749	0:02:15	3:10	1351	1:39	2:37	3475	1:45	2:45	5210
2017	2:05	2:56	837	0:02:13	3:06	1532	1:40	2:35	3556	1:43	2:39	5321
2018	2:06	3:01	756	0:02:13	3:10	1462	1:42	2:38	3566	1:47	2:43	5221
2019	2:07	2:55	475	0:02:16	3:10	822	1:42	2:40	2027	1:45	2:44	2963
Sparkline 2014- 2019												

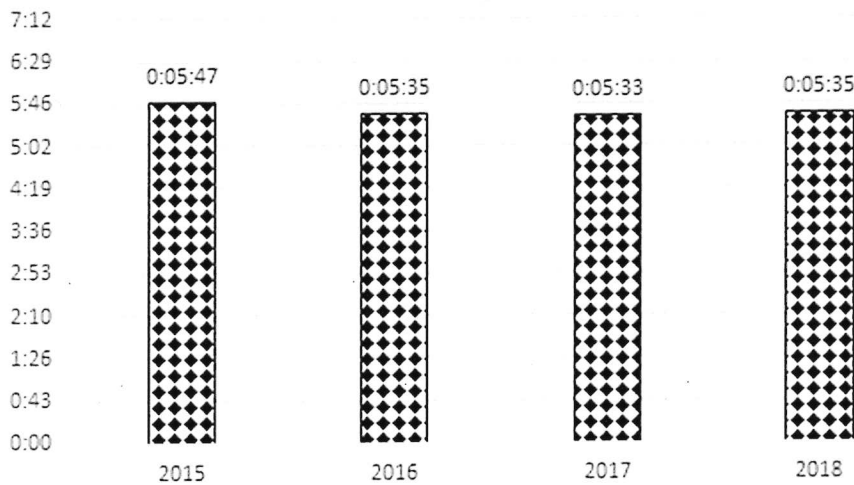
Per the draft resolution in Attachment E, the City would adopt the current turnout time of 03:01 for fire calls and 02:38 for EMS calls as the standard for level of service.

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;

First on Scene Response Time: The time from the station receiving a call to the first unit arriving on the scene of an incident.

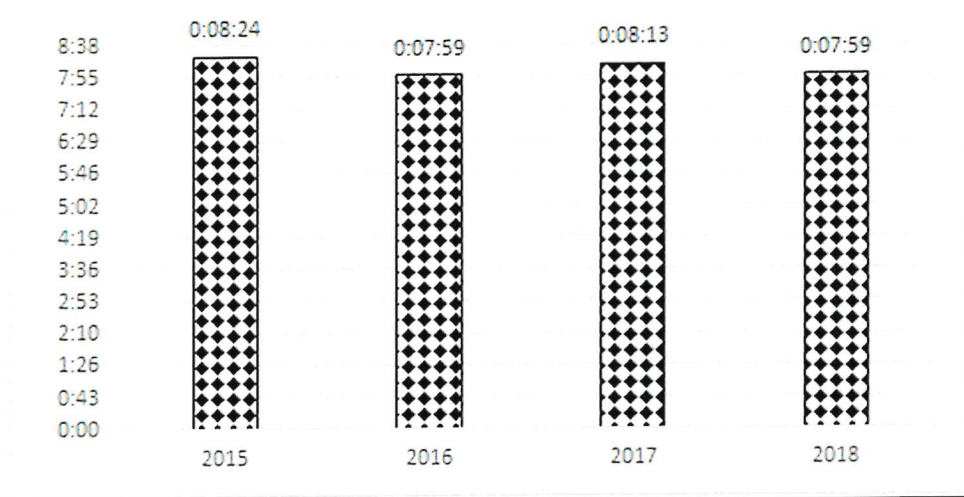
Full First Alarm: The time from the station receiving a call to the last unit arriving on the scene of an incident.

Tukwila Average First Engine Fire Suppression Response Times



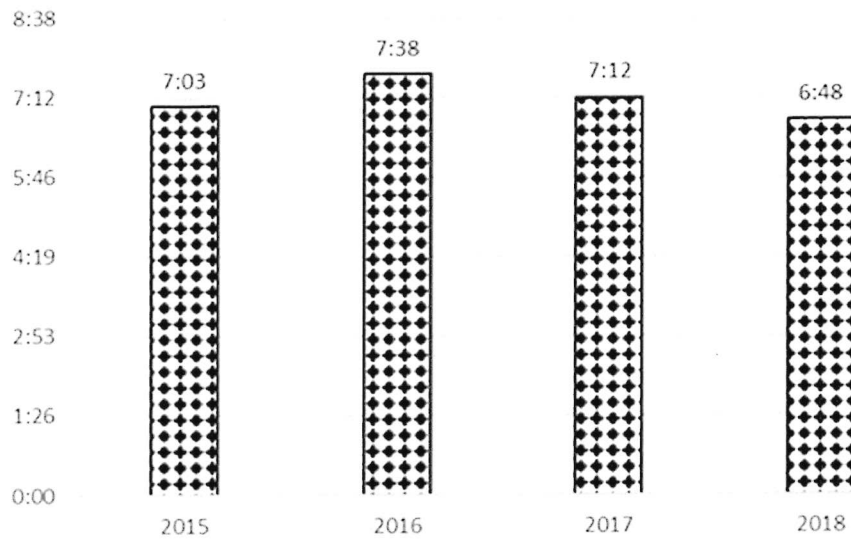
Tukwila		FIRE First on Scene	
		Average	90th
Years	2014-2019	0:05:39	0:08:12
	2014	0:05:45	0:08:27
	2015	0:05:47	0:08:24
	2016	0:05:35	0:07:59
	2017	0:05:33	0:08:13
	2018	0:05:35	0:07:59
	2019	0:05:38	0:08:01

Tukwila 90th Percentile First Engine Fire Suppression Response Times

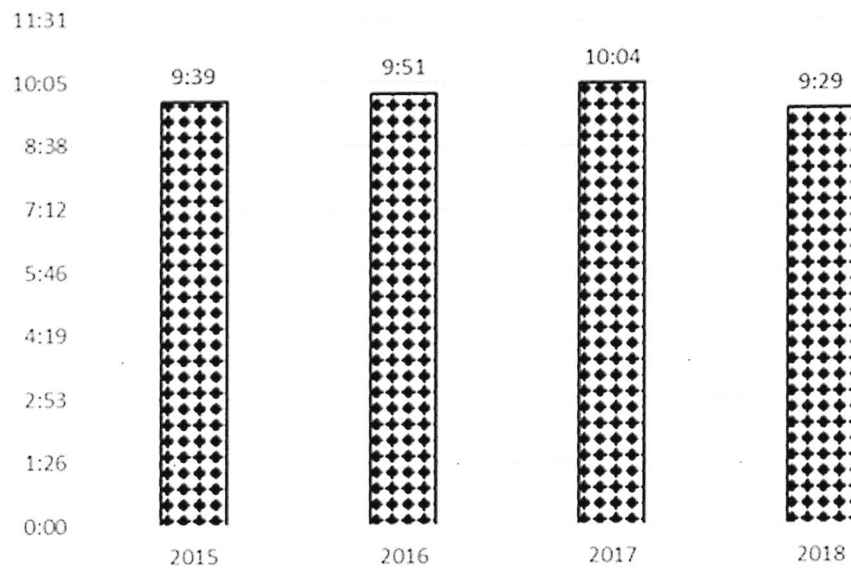


Per the draft resolution in Attachment E, the City would adopt the current response/travel time for the first arriving engine company to a fire suppression incident of 07:59 as the level of service.

Tukwila Full First Alarm Fire Suppression Average Response Time

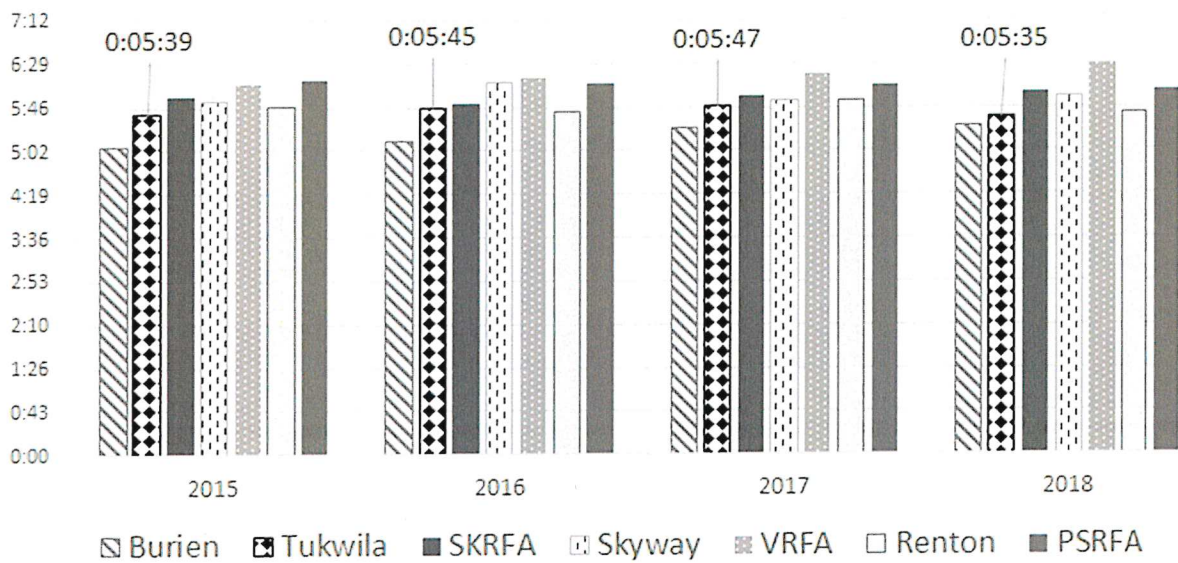


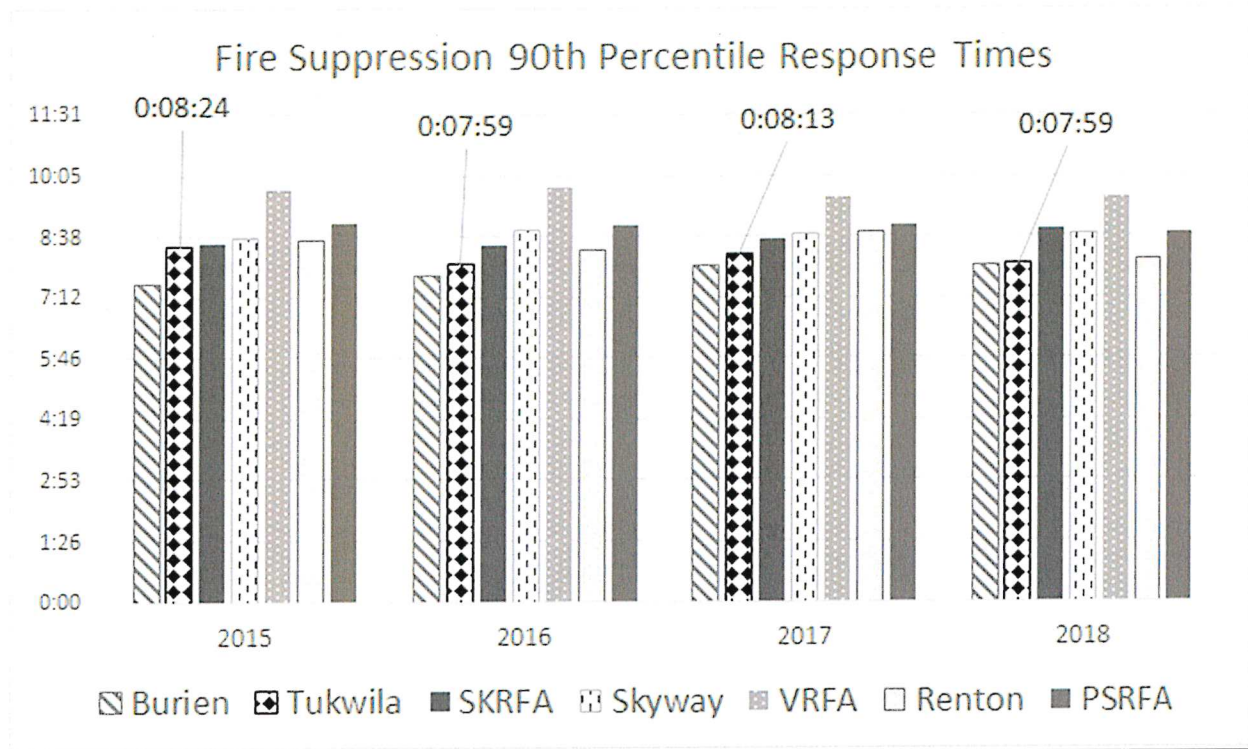
Tukwila Full First Fire Suppression Alarm 90th Percentile Response Time



Tukwila		FIRE Full First Alarm Response Times	
		Average	90th
Years			
2014-2019		0:07:12	0:09:47
2014		0:07:27	0:09:53
2015		0:07:03	0:09:39
2016		0:07:38	0:09:51
2017		0:07:12	0:10:04
2018		0:06:48	0:09:29
2019		0:07:02	0:09:32
Sparkline 2014-2019			

Fire Suppression Average Response Times



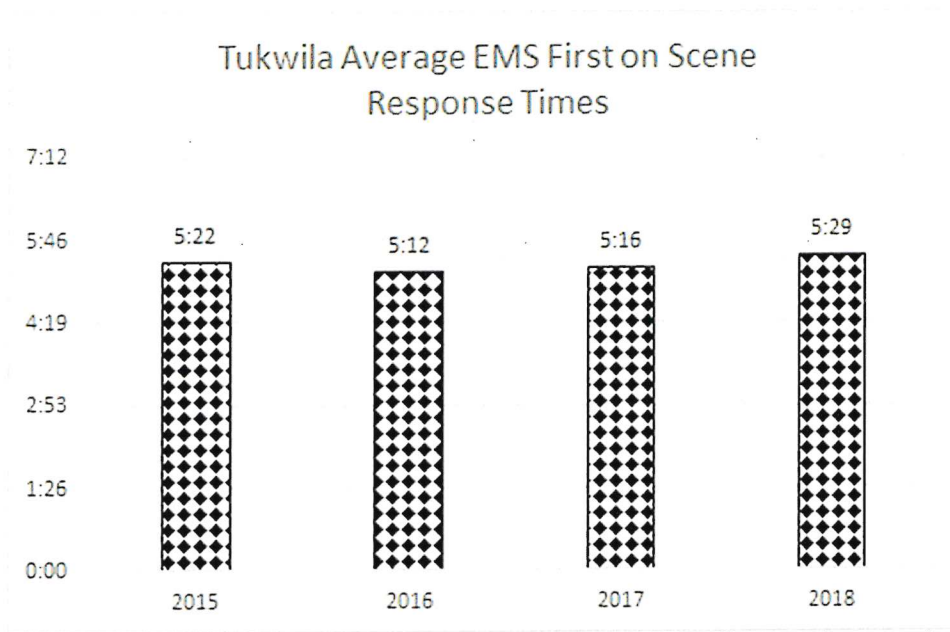


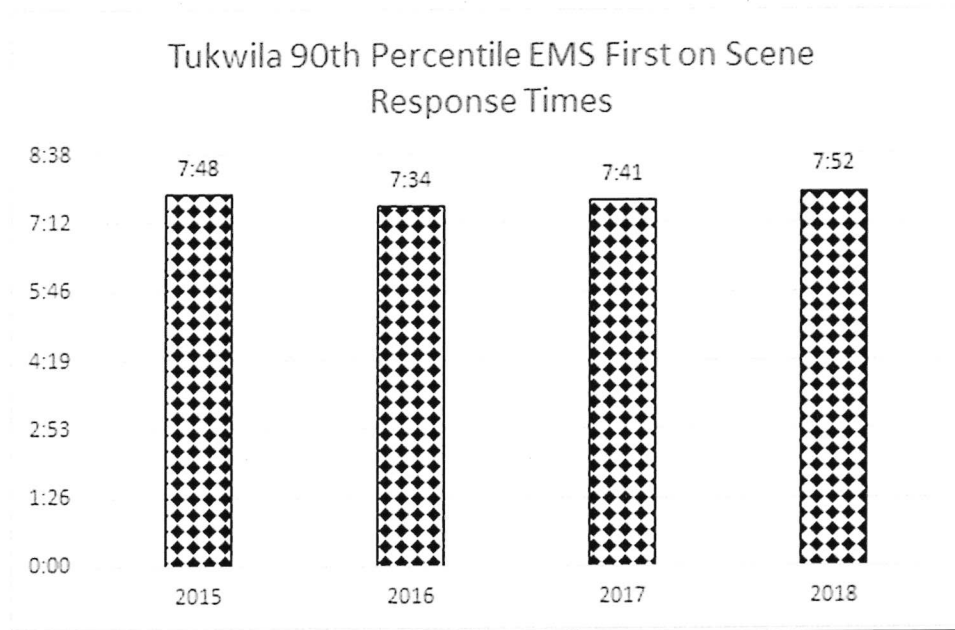
Per the draft resolution in Attachment E, the City would adopt the current response time for the arrival of the full complement of a 1st alarm response to a fire of 09:29 as the level of service.

c. Response time for the arrival of a unit with first responder or higher level capability at an emergency medical incident.

Response Time: Time from the station receiving a call to arriving on the scene of the incident.

*note: All Tukwila firefighters are first responder level or higher





Per the draft resolution in Attachment E, the City would adopt the current response/travel time for the arrival of the first emergency medical unit of 07:52 as the level of service.

Tukwila		EMS First on Scene Response Times	
		Average	90th
Years			
2014-2019		5:20	7:47
2014		5:14	7:43
2015		5:22	7:48
2016		5:12	7:34
2017		5:16	7:41
2018		5:29	7:52
2019		5:30	8:06
2014-2019	Sparkline		

RECOMMENDATION

For information only.

ATTACHMENTS

Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 35A.92 Fire Departments – Performance Measures:

Attachment A: RCW 35A.92.010: Intent

Attachment B: RCW 35A.92.020: Definitions

Attachment C: RCW 35A.92.030: Policy Statement – Service Delivery Objectives

Attachment D: RCW 35A.92.040: Annual Evaluations – Annual Report

Attachment E: Draft Resolution adopting RCW 35A.92 Performance Measures

Attachment F: Policy Statement

Attachment A: RCW 35A.92.010: Intent

RCW 35A.92.010

Intent.

The legislature intends for code cities 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 code cities to set levels of service.

[2005 c 376 § 201.]

Attachment B: RCW 35A.92.020: Definitions

RCW 35A.92.020

Definitions.

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "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.

(2) "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.

(3) "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.

(4) "Code city" means a code city that provides fire protection services, which may include firefighting actions, emergency medical services, and other special operations, in a specified geographic area.

(5) "Fire department" means a code city fire department 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.

(6) "Fire suppression" means the activities involved in controlling and extinguishing fires.

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

(8) "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.

(9) "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.

(10) "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.

(11) "Special operations" means those emergency incidents to which the fire department responds that require specific and advanced training and specialized tools and equipment.

(12) "Turnout time" means the time beginning when units receive notification of the emergency to the beginning point of response time.

[2005 c 376 § 202.]

Attachment C: RCW 35A.92.030: Policy Statement – Service Delivery Objectives

RCW 35A.92.030

Policy statement—Service delivery objectives.

(1) Every code city 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 code city 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 code city, 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 code city 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.

[2005 c 376 § 203.]

Attachment D: RCW 35A.92.040: Annual Evaluations – Annual Report

RCW 35A.92.040

Annual evaluations—Annual report.

(1) Every code city 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 code city's jurisdiction.

(2) Beginning in 2007, every code city 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.

[2005 c 376 § 204.]

Attachment E: Draft Resolution adopting RCW 35A.92 Performance Measures

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TUKWILA, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE PERFORMANCE POLICY, STANDARDS, AND OBJECTIVES OUTLINED IN RCW 35.103 AS THE TUKWILA FIRE DEPARTMENT'S EMERGENCY RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT AND RESPONSE TIMES OBJECTIVES

WHEREAS, Tukwila Fire Department is legally established as a fire department through City Charter to provide certain emergency medical, fire and rescue services; and

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

WHEREAS, Tukwila Fire Department has a basic organizational structure which may include the Chief, Officers, Firefighters, and E.M.T.'s; and

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

WHEREAS, Tukwila Fire Department is required by state law to establish turnout and response time goals for the first arriving Basic 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, Tukwila Fire Department has evaluated the elements identified in RCW 35.103 and included those provisions deemed appropriate in the Department's emergency service delivery; and

WHEREAS, Tukwila Fire Department has developed written response coverage objectives required to comply with applicable provisions of RCW 35.103;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TUKWILA, WASHINGTON, HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

that Tukwila City Council hereby adopts the attached response coverage document as the Tukwila Fire Department 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 Tukwila Fire Department written policies and procedures that establish the distribution and concentration of fixed and mobile resources of the department; and,

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TUKWILA, WASHINGTON, at a Regular Meeting thereof this day of , 2019.

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

Christy O'Flaherty, MMC, City Clerk

Kathy Hougardy, Council President

APPROVED AS TO FORM BY:

Filed with the City Clerk:

Passed by the City Council:

Resolution Number:

Rachel Turpin, City Attorney

DRAFT

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TUKWILA, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING APPLICABLE PERFORMANCE POLICY, STANDARDS AND OBJECTIVES OUTLINED IN RCW 35.103 AS THE TUKWILA FIRE DEPARTMENT'S EMERGENCY RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT AND RESPONSE TIMES OBJECTIVES.

WHEREAS, the Tukwila Fire Department was legally established as a fire department to provide certain emergency medical, fire and rescue services, and Tukwila Municipal Code Chapter 2.24 created the office of Fire Chief; and

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

WHEREAS, the Tukwila Fire Department has a basic organizational structure which may include the Chief, Officers, Firefighters, and Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs); and

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

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

WHEREAS, the Tukwila Fire Department has evaluated the elements identified in RCW 35.103 and included those provisions deemed appropriate in the department's emergency service delivery; and

WHEREAS, the Tukwila Fire Department has developed written response coverage objectives required to comply with applicable provisions of RCW 35.103;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TUKWILA, WASHINGTON, HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Tukwila City Council hereby adopts the Tukwila Fire Department's Emergency Resource Deployment and Response Times Objectives document (attached as Exhibit A) as the Tukwila Fire Department official policy for determining emergency medical, fire and rescue resource deployment.

Section 2. The Tukwila Fire Department's Emergency Resource Deployment and Response Times Objectives document officially defines the Tukwila Fire Department written policies and procedures that establish the distribution and concentration of fixed and mobile resources of the department.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TUKWILA, WASHINGTON, at a Regular Meeting thereof this _____ day of _____, 2019.

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

Christy O'Flaherty, MMC, City Clerk

Kathy Hougardy, Council President

APPROVED AS TO FORM BY:

Filed with the City Clerk: _____
Passed by the City Council: _____
Resolution Number: _____

Rachel B. Turpin, City Attorney

Attachment: Exhibit A – Tukwila Fire Department's Emergency Resource Deployment and Response Times Objectives

**Tukwila Fire Department's Emergency Resource Deployment
and Response Times Objectives**

1. POLICY STATEMENT

a. The existence of the Tukwila Fire Department:

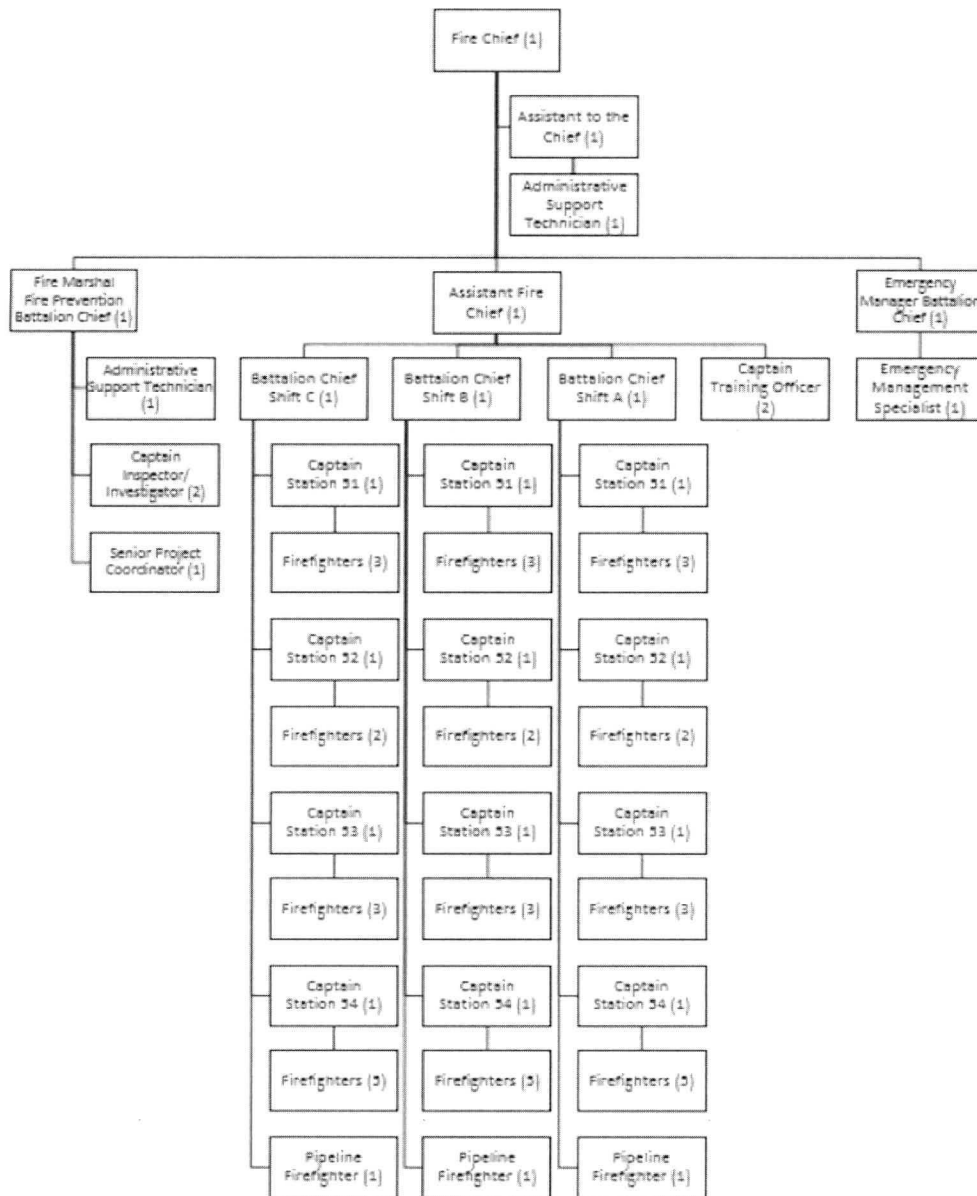
- Meets requirement (RCW 35.103)
- Does not meet requirement

b. Services the Tukwila Fire Department is required to provide:

Fire suppression, Basic Life Support/Emergency Medical Services, rope rescue, structural collapse rescue, confined space rescue, trench rescue, machinery rescue, swift water rescue, water-craft rescue, floodwater rescue, urban search and rescue.

- Meets requirement (RCW 35.103)
- Does not meet requirement

c. The basic organizational structure of the Tukwila Fire Department:



- Meets requirement (RCW 35.103)
- Does not meet requirement

d. The expected number of Tukwila Fire Department employees.

- Meets requirement (RCW 35.103)
- Does not meet requirement

	FTE
o Chief Officers	7
o Career Firefighters	55
o Volunteer Firefighters	
o Resident/Part-Time FF's	
o Administrative Support	2
o Mechanics	
o Public Education Staff	
o Fire Prevention Staff	2
o Emergency Management Staff	1
o Dispatching Staff	
o Other Staff	
o TOTAL STAFF	67

e. The functions that Tukwila Fire Department employees are expected to perform.

Firefighting, Basic Life Support/Emergency Medical Services, technical rescue, inspections, public education, and pre-fire planning.

- Meets requirement (RCW 35.103)
- Does not meet requirement

2. ADOPTED STANDARDS

Every fire jurisdiction shall adopt service delivery objectives in a written statement for all services that are provided in an emergency mode. For the Tukwila Fire Department, these include the following:

a. Turnout time.

- Meets requirement (RCW 35.103)
- Does not meet requirement

Turnout Time Standard: The Tukwila Fire Department has adopted a turnout time standard of 03:01 for Fire and 02:38 for Emergency Medical Services, which the department should meet within a 90th percentile annually.

b. Response time for the arrival of the first arriving engine company at a fire suppression incident.

- Meets requirement (RCW 35.103)
- Does not meet requirement

Response Time Standard: The Tukwila Fire Department has adopted a response/travel time standard of 07:59 for the arrival of the first engine company to a fire suppression incident, which the department should meet within a 90th percentile annually.

c. Response time for the deployment of a full first alarm assignment at a fire suppression incident.

- Meets requirement (RCW 35.103)
- Does not meet requirement

Response Time Standard for a Full First Alarm Assignment: The Tukwila Fire Department has adopted a response/travel time standard of 09:29 for the arrival of the full complement of a first alarm response to a fire suppression incident, which the department should meet within a 90th percentile annually.

d. Response time for the arrival of the first arriving unit with a first responder or higher level capability at an emergency medical incident.

- Meets requirement (RCW 35.103)
- Does not meet requirement

Response Time Standard: The Tukwila Fire Department has adopted a response/travel time standard of 07:52 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 within a 90th percentile annually.