



# 2020 Eastside Fire & Rescue Standard of Cover Report



Eastside Fire & Rescue (EF&R or Agency) is a combination fire agency consisting of career and reserve staff. Formed in 1999, the Agency functions under an Interlocal Agreement between King County Fire Districts 10 and 38, and the cities of Issaquah, North Bend, and Sammamish. EF&R is not a department of a city or county government. The Interlocal Agreement defines the Agency as a Fire Department or Joint Fire Department. Each Partner Agency of the Interlocal Agreement is regulated by applicable Washington Administrative Codes (WACs) and the Revised Code of Washington (RCW).

Formed under the Revised Code of Washington, the original Agreement was signed in 1999 and amended in 2000. A successor agreement was signed in 2014 which extended the life of the Agency indefinitely unless a Partner withdraws. In 2020, EF&R transitioned into a non-profit status.

The Agency receives funding from the participating Partners for the purposes of providing fire and emergency medical services (EMS). Eastside Fire & Rescue serves as the employer for all personnel. The Agency's jurisdiction encompasses all areas within the city limits of Issaquah, North Bend, Sammamish, and Fire Districts 10 and 38. The current response area includes urban/suburban/rural and wildland areas containing residential development, commercial and industrial development, rural farmland areas, and numerous trails and bodies of water. Eastside Fire & Rescue also works cooperatively with the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe on a contractual basis to provide service to their facilities.

Eastside Fire & Rescue provides emergency services to a population of 137,000 in an area of roughly 190 square miles. Fire, EMS, and special response services are provided from 11 fire stations. The Agency maintains a fleet of vehicles including fifteen fire engines, four water tenders, two ladder/aerial trucks, seventeen rescue/medic aid units, and four command vehicles. Other specialty units include an air unit, technical rescue vehicle and trailer, a mobile emergency operations communications van, and a Washington State Department of Natural Resources-owned brush truck. The Agency also operates out of one Administrative Headquarters facility.

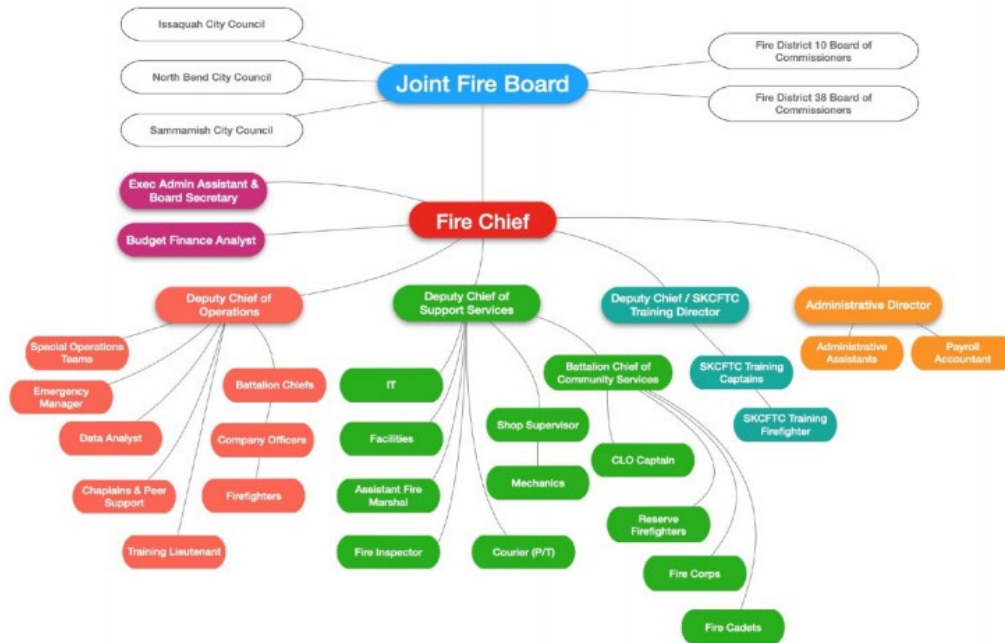
### **Services the Agency is Required to Provide**

The Interlocal Agreement that established EF&R states the following regarding services provided by the Agency:

**Services.** The Board of Directors shall provide the following types of services within the boundaries of the Cities and the Districts: fire prevention; fire suppression; emergency medical; special rescue; and hazardous materials incident response in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Within the boundaries of the Cities, the Board shall provide the following additional services in conformance with City ordinances: fire code inspection and enforcement; fire code pre-construction building plan review; and fire investigation. The Board is authorized to add services upon approval by all Parties. The Parties recognize that King County has statutory jurisdiction to enforce the Fire Marshal provisions of the County Code within the territory of the Districts that is outside of the Cities.

# The Basic Organizational Structure of the Agency in 2020 Eastside Fire & Rescue Organization Chart

## Organizational Chart



### The Number of Agency Employees

In 2020, the department had 209 personnel broken down in the following classifications:

Administrative Chief Officers	4	Public Education Staff	1
Battalion Chiefs	8	Fire Prevention Staff	3
Career Firefighters	130	Volunteer Responders (Including SSV)	45
Administrative Support	10.5	Volunteer Chaplains	4
Mechanics	4		

**In 2020, EF&R is continuing to see significant retirements within the career firefighter, and senior administrative ranks. Reserve staff fluctuates from year to year.**

### Functions Agency Employees are Expected to Perform:

The employees of EF&R perform functions such as structural firefighting, emergency medical services, wildland firefighting, Hazardous Materials response/technician and operations level, Technical Rescue response (rope rescue, swift water rescue, confined space rescue, trench rescue, and structural collapse rescue), inspections, public education, pre-fire planning, maintenance, and administrative support.

## II. Adopted Standards

**Turnout time equates to the time from the receipt of a dispatched alarm by the firefighting crew, until they indicate (verbally or electronically) they are en route to the incident. \***

### Turnout Time Standard:

Eastside Fire & Rescue has modified its response standards, making them even stricter. At fully staffed stations, Eastside Fire & Rescue has adopted turn out time standards of:

**75** seconds for daytime EMS incidents  
**90** seconds for nighttime EMS incidents  
**105** seconds for daytime FIRE incidents  
**150** seconds for nighttime FIRE incidents

At fully staffed stations, Eastside Fire & Rescue met its **Daytime EMS** turnout standard **65.0%** of the time. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile time was **100** seconds.

At fully staffed stations, Eastside Fire & Rescue met its **Nighttime EMS** turnout standard **36.7%** of the time. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile time was **144** seconds.

At fully staffed stations, Eastside Fire & Rescue met its **Daytime FIRE** turnout standard **71.5%** of the time. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile time was **126** seconds.

At fully staffed stations, Eastside Fire & Rescue met its **Nighttime FIRE** turnout standard **85.8%** of the time. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile time was **157** seconds.

\*During EF&R's response to COVID related EMS calls, crews were directed to don the appropriate personal protective equipment prior to responding. While this increased the safety for responders, it also adversely impacted their ability to meet previously adopted Turnout Time Standards.



## Travel Time Standards for First Arriving Unit on an EMS Incident

### Response Time Standard:

Eastside Fire & Rescue has adopted an urban response/travel time standard of six-and-a-half minutes (6:30) for the arrival of the first responding unit on an EMS incident, which the Agency should meet 90% of the time.

During 2020, EF&R arrived on urban EMS incidents in six-and-a-half minutes (6:30) minutes or less **84.2%** of the time. This **did not** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile time was 7:09. There were 4,268 valid incidents in this category.

Eastside Fire & Rescue has adopted a suburban response/travel time standard of seven-and-a-half minutes (7:30) for the arrival of the first responding unit on an EMS incident, which the Agency should meet 90% of the time.

During 2020, EF&R arrived on suburban EMS incidents in seven-and-a-half minutes (7:30) minutes or less **95.1%** of the time. This **did** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile time was 6:41. There were 636 valid incidents in this category.

Eastside Fire & Rescue has adopted a rural response/travel time standard of ten-and-a-half minutes (10:30) for the arrival of the first responding unit on an EMS incident, which the Agency should meet 90% of the time.

During 2020, EF&R arrived on rural EMS incidents in ten-and-a-half minutes (10:30) minutes or less **84.3%** of the time. This **did not** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile time was 11:33. There were 1,243 valid incidents in this category.

Eastside Fire & Rescue has adopted a wilderness response/travel time standard of fifteen minutes (15:00) for the arrival of the first responding unit on an EMS incident, which the Agency should meet 90% of the time.

During 2020, there were no valid wilderness EMS incidents.

**The Agency continues to evaluate its dedicated and cross-staffed deployment models, looking for opportunities to increase efficiencies in turn out and arrival standards. As noted, EF&R's responses to COVID related incidents utilizing dedicated isolation transport units impacted the Agency's ability to be in the 90% range in both the suburban and rural settings. Although EMS incidents were impacted by this altered deployment model and the adopted safety standards for responders, this helped to keep units in their first due areas, increasing station reliability.**

## Travel Time Standards for First Arriving Unit on a Fire Incident

### Response Time Standard:

Eastside Fire & Rescue has adopted an urban response/travel time standard of seven minutes (7:00) for the arrival of the first responding unit on a Fire incident, which the Agency should meet 90% of the time.

During 2020, EF&R arrived on urban Fire incidents in seven minutes (7:00) minutes or less **85.9%** of the time. This **did not** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile time was 7:25. There were 899 valid incidents in this category.

Eastside Fire & Rescue has adopted a suburban response/travel time standard of eight minutes (8:00) for the arrival of the first responding unit on a Fire incident, which the Agency should meet 90% of the time.

During 2020, EF&R arrived on suburban Fire incidents in eight minutes (8:00) minutes or less **96.0%** of the time. This **did** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile time was 6:26. There were 125 valid incidents in this category.

Eastside Fire & Rescue has adopted a rural response/travel time standard of twelve minutes (12:00) for the arrival of the first responding unit on a Fire incident, which the Agency should meet 90% of the time.

During 2020, EF&R arrived on rural Fire incidents in twelve minutes (12:00) minutes or less **96.9%** of the time. This **did** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile time was 10:11. There were 293 valid incidents in this category.

Eastside Fire & Rescue has adopted a wilderness response/travel time standard of fifteen minutes (15:00) for the arrival of the first responding unit on a Fire incident, which the Agency should meet 90% of the time.

During 2020, there were no valid wilderness Fire incidents.

**The Agency continues to evaluate its dedicated and cross-staffed deployment models, looking for opportunities to increase efficiencies in turn out and arrival standards.**

## Response time for the deployment of a full first alarm assignment at a Working fire suppression incident

### Response Time Standard:

EF&R has adopted a regional 1st alarm response of a minimum of four (4) Engines, two (2) Ladders, one (1) Aid Unit, two (2) Command Officers, one (1) ALS Unit, and one (1) MSO.

Eastside Fire & Rescue has adopted an urban response time standard of 22 minutes for the arrival of the full complement of a 1st alarm response to a “Working” fire suppression incident, which the Agency should meet 90% of the time.

During 2020, EF&R had a full 1st alarm compliment on scene in 22 minutes or less **100%** of the time in the urban area. This **did** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. There were 15 valid incidents.

Eastside Fire & Rescue has adopted a suburban response time standard of 22 minutes for the arrival of the full complement of a 1st alarm response to a “Working” fire suppression incident, which the Agency should meet 90% of the time.

During 2020, EF&R had a full 1st alarm compliment on scene in 22 minutes or less **100%** of the time in the suburban area. This **did** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. There was only 1 valid incident, which is not enough to draw any meaningful conclusion from.

Eastside Fire & Rescue has adopted a rural response time standard of 25 minutes for the arrival of the full complement of a 1st alarm response to a “Working” fire suppression incident, which the Agency should meet 90% of the time.

During 2020, EF&R had a full 1st alarm compliment on scene in 25 minutes or less **25%** of the time in the rural areas. This **did not** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. There were 4 valid incidents.

Eastside Fire & Rescue has adopted a wilderness response time standard of 30 minutes for the arrival of the full complement of a 1st alarm response to a “Working” fire suppression incident, which the Agency should meet 90% of the time.

During 2020, there were no valid incidents in this category.

**The Agency continues to evaluate its dedicated and cross-staffed deployment models, looking for opportunities to increase efficiencies in turnout and arrival standards.**

Fortunately, these sorts of incidents are not common for us. Unfortunately, that makes it somewhat difficult to produce a meaningful statistical analysis. Each of these incidents receives its own Post-Incident Analysis to review each element of the response.

**Response time for the arrival of an advanced life support (ALS) unit to an emergency medical incident, where this service is provided by the fire department:**

(NOTE: This service is provided by King County EMS who establishes the measuring standards for ALS response. Though EF&R has little control over the third-party response time, the Agency is reporting the response times of the ALS units for informational purposes).

**Response Time:**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>90th Percentile</b>
Urban	0:08:31	0:12:10
Suburban	0:07:23	0:18:06
Rural	0:12:43	0:21:03
Wilderness	0:10:12	* 1 incident



**Response time for the arrival of the first arriving apparatus with appropriately trained and equipped Hazardous Materials Level “A” Technicians at a hazardous materials incident, where this service is provided by the fire department.**

In 2020, there were three (3) incidents in this category.

1) HM173. Response Time of 2:23. Narrative:

**H173 dispatched to investigate a chemical odor at a storage facility. Nothing found on scene.**

2) HM173. Response Time of 6:31. Narrative:

**HM173 responded to a report of an isoflourine spill. Disposed of properly.**

3) HM173. Response Time of 15:23. Narrative:

**HM173 responded to report of spilled/mixed cleaning chemicals in a laundry room. Investigated and disposed of properly.**

**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.**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Call Type</b>	<b>Scene Time</b>
02/01/20	Rural	Rescue - Swift Water	0:07:49
03/15/20	Wilderness	Rescue - Rope	0:10:40
04/29/20	Rural	Rescue - Swift Water	0:03:01
05/06/20	Rural	Rescue - Swift Water	0:08:40
05/11/20	Urban	Rescue - Surface Water	0:06:18
07/05/20	Rural	Rescue - Swift Water	0:06:27
08/11/20	Urban	Rescue - Surface Water	0:06:04
08/16/20	Suburban	Rescue - Swift Water	0:03:39
08/17/20	Wilderness	Rescue - Rope	0:15:17
10/10/20	Urban	Rescue - Surface Water	0:04:56
12/20/20	Rural	Rescue - Surface Water	0:05:11

**Response time for the arrival of the first arriving apparatus with appropriately trained and equipped Wildland Firefighting personnel on board at a wildfire incident.**

In 2020, there were two (2) incidents considered to be wildland fires.

- 1) At the end of July, units were dispatched up the North Fork Road (Wilderness) to a report of smoke in the area. Units arrived and contained the 30' x 50' fire to the approximate area of origin. First Unit arrived on scene in 19:39.
- 2) In early August, along I-90, just east of the North Bend city limits (outside of our jurisdictional boundaries, effectively Wilderness). First unit response time was 11:06. Fire ignited by sparks from a concrete cutting saw. Fire contained to approximately 50' x 250'.