



2022 Eastside Fire & Rescue Standard of Cover Report



Eastside Fire & Rescue (EF&R) was formed in 1999. The Department functions under an Interlocal Agreement (ILA) between King County Fire Districts 10 and 38; and the cities of Issaquah, North Bend, and Sammamish. In addition to the ILA partners, EF&R provides Fire & EMS services to the City of Woodinville and works cooperatively with the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe to provide services to their facilities. EF&R is a non-profit not affiliated with a city or county government.

A successor agreement was signed in 2014, extending the Department's life indefinitely unless a partner withdraws. In 2021, EF&R transitioned into its current non-profit status.

EF&R and its partner agencies are regulated by applicable Washington Administrative Codes (WACs) and the Revised Code of Washington (RCW).

The Department receives funding from the participating partners to provide fire and emergency medical services (EMS). EF&R serves as the employer for all personnel. The Department's jurisdiction encompasses all areas within the city limits of Issaquah, North Bend, Sammamish, Woodinville, and Fire District 10, including the City of Carnation and Fire District 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.

EF&R provides emergency services to a population of 181,000 in roughly 221 square miles. Twelve fire stations provide fire, EMS, and technical rescue response services. The Department 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 a technical rescue vehicle and trailer, a specialized UAS (unmanned air system) unit, two patient transport capable ATVs, a mobile emergency operations communications van, and a Washington State Department of Natural Resources-owned brush truck. The Department also operates one Administrative Headquarters facility.

Required Services

The ILA establishing EF&R states the following regarding services provided by the Department:

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; technical rescue; and hazardous materials incident response per applicable laws and regulations.

The Board, within the boundaries of the cities, shall provide the following additional services in conformance with City ordinances:

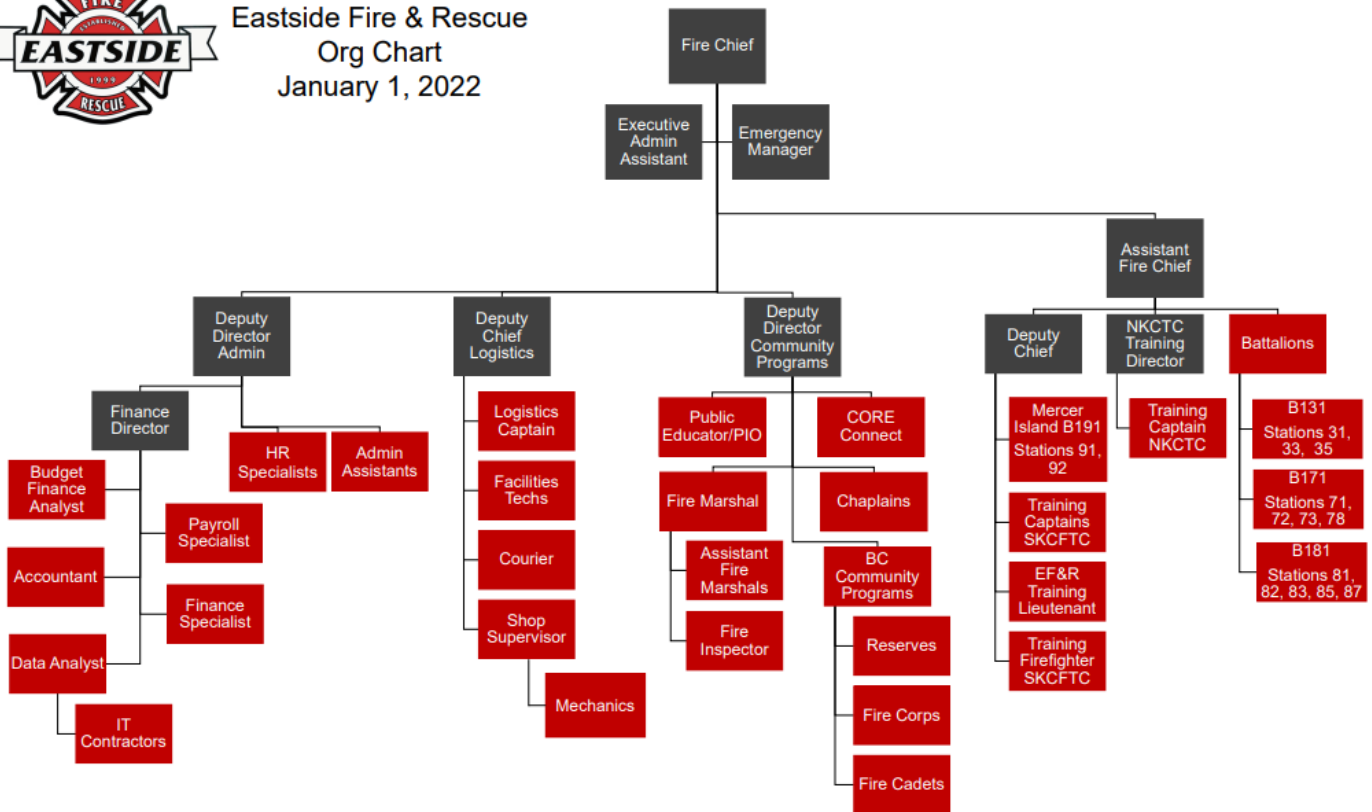
- Fire code inspection and enforcement
- Fire code pre-construction building plan review
- Fire investigation.

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 outside of the Cities.

The Basic Organizational Structure of the Agency in 2022 Eastside Fire & Rescue Organization Chart



Eastside Fire & Rescue
Org Chart
January 1, 2022



The Number of Agency Employees

In 2022, the department had 272 personnel broken down in the following classifications:

Administrative Chief Officers	6	Public Education Staff	1
Battalion Chiefs	13	Fire Prevention Staff	4
Career Firefighters	164	Emergency Management	2
Administrative Support	9	CORE	4
Mechanics	5	Fire Corp	42
Finance	4	Training	4
Human Resources	2	Volunteer Chaplains	6

Functions Department 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.

Station Reliability

Station reliability is a measure of resource capacity. Resource reliability is based on the ability to answer emergency calls at least as often as expected by that station. EF&R has adopted a station reliability standard of 90% for all area types. Reliability below the adopted standard of 90% indicates resource exhaustion.

	Woodinville			Issaquah/FD10				Sammamish/FD10/FD38/North Bend				
Station	31	33	35	71	72	73	78	81	82	83	85	87
Incident Count	3015	1004	1500	3373	2290	2375	951	1555	1138	1940	680	2467
Reliability	96.87%	98.04%	96.35%	95.23%	94.96%	95.84%	96.98%	93.68%	97.05%	95.52%	98.38%	94.68%

Adopted Standards

Turnout Time Standard:

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.

EF&R has modified its response standards, making them even stricter. At fully staffed stations, EF&R has adopted turnout 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

During the first half of 2022, at fully staffed stations, EF&R met its **Daytime EMS** turnout standard **57.7%** of the time. The 90th percentile time was **108** seconds.

Battalions 7 & 8 = 56.2% and 110 seconds
 Battalion 3 = 63.3% and 102 seconds

During the first half of 2022, at fully staffed stations, EF&R met its **Nighttime EMS** turnout standard **28.7%** of the time. The 90th percentile time was **156** seconds.

Battalions 7 & 8 = 26.7% and 159 seconds
 Battalion 3 = 36.9% and 152 seconds

During the first half of 2022, at fully staffed stations, EF&R met its **Daytime FIRE** turnout standard **58.1%** of the time. The 90th percentile time was **140** seconds.

Battalions 7 & 8 = 58.2% and 141 seconds
 Battalion 3 = 57.7% and 138 seconds

During the first half of 2022, at fully staffed stations, EF&R met its **Nighttime FIRE** turnout standard **76.2%** of the time. The 90th percentile time was **175** seconds.

Battalions 7 & 8 = 78.4% and 173 seconds

Battalion 3 = 69.0% and 179 seconds.

Travel Time Standards for First Arriving Unit on an EMS Incident

Response Time Standard:

Urban Response

EF&R 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 Department should meet 90% of the time.

- During the first half of 2022, EF&R arrived on urban EMS incidents in six-and-a-half minutes or less **86.3%** of the time. This **did not** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. The 90th percentile time was **6:57**. There were **2,946** valid incidents in this category.

Battalions 7 & 8 = **85.7%**, 90th percentile is **6:51**, **2,344** valid incidents
Battalion 3 = **88.5%**, 90th percentile is **6:48**, **602** valid incidents

Suburban Response

EF&R 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 Department should meet 90% of the time.

- During the first half of 2022, EF&R arrived on suburban EMS incidents in seven-and-a-half minutes or less **91.3%** of the time. This **did** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. The 90th percentile time was **7:19**. There were **393** valid incidents in this category.

Rural Response

EF&R 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 Department should meet 90% of the time.

- During the first half of 2022, EF&R arrived on rural EMS incidents in ten-and-a-half minutes or less **92.5%** of the time. This **did** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. The 90th percentile time was **10:00**. There were **1,160** valid incidents in this category.

Battalions 7 & 8 = **88.4%**, 90th percentile is **6:51**, **680** valid incidents
Battalion 3 = **98.3%**, 90th percentile is **6:48**, **480** valid incidents

Wilderness Response

EF&R 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 Department should meet 90% of the time.

- During the first half of 2022, EF&R arrived on wilderness EMS incidents in fifteen minutes or less **100%** of the time. This **did** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. There were only **4** valid incidents, so a 90th percentile cannot be meaningfully calculated. However, the longest response/travel time was **11:36**.

The Department continuously evaluates its dedicated and cross-staffed deployment models, looking for opportunities to increase efficiencies in turnout and arrival standards. As noted, EF&R's responses to COVID-related incidents utilizing dedicated isolation transport units impacted the Department's ability to be within the 90% range in suburban and rural settings. The altered deployment model and the adopted safety standards for responders may have positively impacted EMS related incidents by keeping units in their first-due areas, increasing station reliability.

Travel Time Standards for First Arriving Unit on a Fire Incident

Response Time Standard:

Urban Response

EF&R 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 Department should meet 90% of the time.

- During the first half of 2022, EF&R arrived on urban fire incidents in seven minutes (7:00) or less **86.2%** of the time. This **did not** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. The 90th percentile time was **7:27**. There were **579** valid incidents in this category.

Battalions 7 & 8 = **85.2%**, 90th percentile is **7:37**, **473** valid incidents
Battalion 3 = **90.5%**, 90th percentile is **6:52**, **106** valid incidents

Suburban Response

EF&R 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 Department should meet 90% of the time.

- During the first half of 2022, EF&R arrived on suburban fire incidents in eight minutes (8:00) or less **89.7%** of the time. This **did not** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. The 90th percentile time was **8:33**. There were **58** valid incidents in this category.

Rural Response

EF&R 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 Department should meet 90% of the time.

- During the first half of 2022, EF&R arrived on rural fire incidents in twelve minutes (12:00) or less **97.5%** of the time. This **did** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. The 90th percentile time was **10:16**. There were **239** valid incidents in this category.

Battalions 7 & 8 = **96.8%**, 90th percentile is **10:47**, **158** valid incidents
Battalion 3 = **98.8%**, 90th percentile is **10:32**, **81** valid incidents

Wilderness Response

EF&R 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 Department should meet 90% of the time.

- During the first half of 2022, EF&R arrived on wilderness fire incidents in fifteen minutes (15:00) or less **50.0%** of the time. This **did not** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. The 90th percentile time was **15:44**. There were **8** valid incidents in this category.

The Department continuously evaluates its dedicated and cross-staffed deployment models, looking for opportunities to increase efficiencies in turnout 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) Ladder Trucks, one (1) Aid Unit, two (2) Command Officers, one (1) ALS Unit, and one (1) MSO.

Urban Response

EF&R has adopted a 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 Department should meet 90% of the time.

- During the first half of 2022, EF&R had a full 1st alarm compliment on scene in 22 minutes or less **20%** of the time in the urban area. This **did not** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. There were **5** valid incidents.

Suburban Response

EF&R 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 Department should meet 90% of the time.

- During the first half of 2022, there were no valid incidents in this category.

Rural Response

EF&R 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 Department should meet 90% of the time.

- During the first half of 2022, EF&R had a full 1st alarm compliment on scene in 25 minutes or less **0%** of the time in the rural areas. This **did not** meet the time standards set by the EF&R Board. There was only 1 valid incident.

Wilderness Response

EF&R 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 Department should meet 90% of the time.

- During the first half of 2022, there were no valid incidents in this category.

The Department continuously evaluates its deployment models and regional staffing efforts, looking for opportunities to increase efficiencies in turnout and arrival standards. Fortunately, these incidents are not typical for us. Unfortunately, that makes it challenging to produce a meaningful statistical analysis. Each incident receives its own Post-Incident Analysis to review each response element.

Response time for the arrival of an Advanced Life Support (ALS) Unit to an EMS 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. EF&R has little control over the third-party response time, the Department is reporting the response times of the ALS units for informational purposes.

Response Time:

Area	Average	90th Percentile
Urban	0:04:07	0:06:27
Suburban	0:04:00	0:06:36
Rural	0:05:57	0:09:29
Wilderness	0:00:00	* no incidents

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 the first half of 2022, there were no incidents in this category.

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.

Date	Area	Call Type	Scene Time
04/29/22	Rural	Rescue – Rope	0:10:41

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 the first half of 2022, there were no incidents considered to be wildland fires.