



# RFA GOVERNANCE BOARD REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

10:00 A.M. – Monday, April 8, 2024

Fire Station #13, 18002 108<sup>th</sup> Ave SE, Renton, WA 98055

Zoom Webinar: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84836968318>

Dial-in: (253) 215-8782 | Webinar ID: 848 3696 8318

View Live via Facebook: <http://www.Facebook.com/RentonRFA>

- Call Meeting to Order
- Flag Salute
- Roll Call
- Agenda Modifications
- Announcements, Proclamations, and Presentations
  - Recognition for Board Member O’Halloran; Presented by Puget Sound Regional Fire Authority
- Public Comment

*Members of the audience may comment on items relating to any matter related to RFA business under the Public Comment period. Comments are limited to three (3) minutes per person pursuant to the rules established under Section 8 of the bylaws.*
- Consent Agenda
  - Approval of [Minutes from March 11, 2024](#), Regular Meeting
  - Approval of [Vouchers](#): AP Check Register 2/16/2024 – 3/15/2024  
Payroll Checklist 2/1/2024 – 2/29/2024
- Signing of Vouchers
- Board Committee Reports
  - Budget & Finance Committee
  - Operations and Capital Committee
- [Chief’s Report](#)
- Division Reports
  - Administration (CAO Babich)
  - EMS/Health & Safety (Deputy Chief DeSmith)

## GOVERNANCE BOARD REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

April 8, 2024

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- Office of the Fire Marshal (Fire Marshal Barton)
  - [OFM Monthly Report](#)
- Support Services (Deputy Chief Alexander)
  - [WSRB Results](#)
  - Accreditation Progress
  - [PPE CO2 Cleaning](#)
- Response Operations (Deputy Chief Seaver)
  - Significant Events
    - 3/16/24      209 N Sunset Blvd      Commercial Fire
    - 3/16/24      17916 Talbot Rd S      Commercial Fire
    - 3/19/24      SE 192<sup>nd</sup> St/140<sup>th</sup> Ave SE      MVA w/Fatalities
  - Training
    - Scenes of Violence Multi-Company Operations
    - Swiftwater Operations
    - Wildland Chainsaw Operations
  - Public Outreach
    - Briarwood Elementary Fire Drill
    - Engine Visit Meadow Crest Early Learning Center
    - Fairwood Greens HOA
    - Multiple Ride-Alongs
  - [March Response Reports](#)
- Correspondence
- Unfinished Business
- New Business
- Good of the Order
- Executive Session
- Future Meetings:
  - In lieu of the Budget/Finance and Operations Capital Committee Meetings Apr. 22<sup>nd</sup>:
    - Monday, April 22, 2024, 10:00 a.m., Governance Board Special Meeting, Fire Station #13 (18002 108<sup>th</sup> Ave SE, Renton) / Video Conference
    - Monday, May 13, 2024, 10:00 a.m., Governance Board Regular Meeting, Fire Station #13 (18002 108<sup>th</sup> Ave SE, Renton) / Video Conference
- Adjournment



**Renton Regional Fire Authority**

18002 108<sup>th</sup> Ave SE  
Renton, WA 98055  
Office: (425) 276-9500  
Fax: (425) 276-9592

**MINUTES**

**RFA Governance Board Regular Meeting**

**10:00 A.M. – Monday, March 11, 2024**

**Fire Station #13 – 18002 108<sup>th</sup> Ave SE, Renton**

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**CALL TO ORDER**

Governance Board Acting Chair O’Halloran called the regular meeting to order at 10:00 a.m.

**ROLL CALL**

*Governance Board Members Present:*

Sean Cook (Fire District 25)

Marcus Morrell (Fire District 25)

Valerie O’Halloran, Acting Chair (City of Renton)

Ryan McIrvine (City of Renton)

Andrew Schneider (Non-Voting Advisory Position, Fire District 40)

*Governance Board Members Not Present:*

Kerry Abercrombie, Chair (Fire District 25)

James Alberson, Vice Chair (City of Renton)

*Administrative Staff Present:*

Chief Administration Officer Samantha Babich, Deputy Chief Chuck DeSmith, Deputy Chief Mark Seaver, Deputy Chief Dan Alexander, Fire Marshal Anjela Barton, Site Reliability Engineers Wyatt Humphreys and Javier Esparza, Fleet Manager Brice Callaway, Board Secretary Samantha Vergara, and RFA Attorney Brian Snure.

A **MOTION** was made by Board Member McIrvine and **SECONDED** by Board Member Morrell to excuse the absent board members from this meeting. **MOTION CARRIED (4-0)**

**AGENDA MODIFICATIONS**

There were no agenda modifications.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS, PROCLAMATIONS, AND PRESENTATIONS**

There were no announcements, proclamations, or presentations.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

There was no public comment.

**CONSENT AGENDA**

Approval of the minutes from the February 12, 2024, regular meeting, the February 26, 2024, special meeting, and the approval of vouchers.

A **MOTION** was made by Board Member McIrvine and **SECONDED** by Board Member Morrell to approve the consent agenda for March 11, 2024. **MOTION CARRIED (4-0)**

## GOVERNANCE BOARD REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

March 11, 2024

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### SIGNING OF VOUCHERS

The governance board members signed the voucher approval letter for March 11, 2024.

### BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS

There were no board committee reports.

### CHIEF'S REPORT

DC Seaver presented on Chief Heitman's behalf.

### DIVISION REPORTS

Fire Marshal Barton presented the Office of the Fire Marshal monthly report and DC Seaver presented the Response Operations report.

### CORRESPONDENCE

There was no correspondence.

### UNFINISHED BUSINESS

There was no unfinished business.

### NEW BUSINESS

#### *New Recruit Bunker Gear*

Our first recruit class of 2024 requires the purchase of bunker gear to use in the academy and during the first ten years of their career. This purchase gives each recruit the standard two full sets of gear.

A **MOTION** was made by Board Member McIrvin and **SECONDED** by Board Member Morrell to approve the purchase as presented. **MOTION CARRIED (4-0)**

#### *MeEos Group 2024 Consulting Agreement*

The mental health need of our firefighters continues to grow with increased response numbers, chronic community needs, and elevated scenes of violence. This contract approval not only provides our members with therapy and treatment but trains them with healthy resilience behaviors for work and life enhancement.

A **MOTION** was made by Board Member McIrvin and **SECONDED** by Board Member Morrell to approve the contract as presented. **MOTION CARRIED (4-0)**

### GOOD OF THE ORDER

There was no good of the order.

### EXECUTIVE SESSION

There was no executive session.

## **GOVERNANCE BOARD REGULAR MEETING MINUTES**

**March 11, 2024**

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### **FUTURE MEETINGS**

- Monday, March 25, 2024, 10:00 a.m., Budget/Finance Committee Meeting, Video Conference
- Monday, March 25, 2024, 10:30 a.m., Operations/Capital Committee Meeting, Video Conference
- Monday, April 8, 2024, 10:00 a.m., Governance Board Regular Meeting, Fire Station #13 (18002 108<sup>th</sup> Ave SE, Renton) / Video Conference

### **ADJOURNMENT**

Acting Board Chair O'Halloran adjourned the meeting at 10:13 a.m.

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James Alberson, Board Vice-Chair

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Samantha Vergara, Board Secretary

**VOUCHER APPROVAL FOR APRIL 08, 2024 MEETING**

**AUDITING OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the materials have been furnished, the services rendered, or the labor performed as described herein, that any advance payment is due and payable pursuant to a contract or is available as an option for full or partial fulfillment of a contractual obligation, and that the claim is a just, due and unpaid obligation against the Renton Regional Fire Authority, and that I am authorized to authenticate and certify said claim.

Auditing Officer: \_\_\_\_\_  
Steven C. Heitman, Fire Chief

**AUDIT COMMITTEE**

The vouchers below have been reviewed and certified by individual departments and the RFA's Auditing Officer as required by RCW's 42.24.080 & 090, and a list of vouchers has been provided for review by the Finance Committee.

The undersigned members of the Finance Committee of the Renton Regional Fire Authority do hereby approve for payment accounts payable vouchers totaling \$2,363,073.52, payroll vouchers and direct deposits totaling \$1,820,779.35.

<b>A/P VOUCHERS</b>	<b>Payment Date</b>	<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Virtual Pay	02/16/2024 - 03/15/2024	APA002798-APA002892	\$1,021,132.30
Checks	02/16/2024 - 03/15/2024	-	\$65,612.91
EFTs	02/16/2024 - 03/15/2024	-	\$338,427.84
Bank Drafts	02/16/2024 - 03/15/2024	-	\$937,900.47
AR Refund Checks	02/16/2024 - 03/15/2024	-	\$0.00
<b>TOTAL A/P</b>			<b>\$2,363,073.52</b>
<b>PAYROLL VOUCHERS</b>		<b>No. of Vouchers</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Direct Deposits	2/23/2024	183	\$1,113,443.50
Payroll Checks	2/23/2024	1	\$0.00
Direct Deposits	3/8/2024	185	\$707,335.85
Payroll Checks	3/8/2024	3	\$0.00
<b>TOTAL PAYROLL</b>		<b>372</b>	<b>\$1,820,779.35</b>
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS</b>			<b>\$4,183,852.87</b>

Renton Regional Fire Authority Governance Board:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kerry Abercrombie, Board Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
James Alberson, Board Member

\_\_\_\_\_  
Marcus Morrell, Board Member

\_\_\_\_\_  
Valerie O'Halloran, Board Member

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sean Cook, Board Member

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ryan McIrvin, Board Member



## RENTON REGIONAL FIRE AUTHORITY

# M E M O R A N D U M

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**DATE:** April 8, 2024

**TO:** Kerry Abercrombie (Fire District 25)  
James Alberson, Jr. (City of Renton)  
Sean Cook (Fire District 25)  
Ryan McIrvin (City of Renton)  
Marcus Morrell (Fire District 25)  
Valerie O'Halloran (City of Renton)  
Andrew Schneider (Non-Voting Advisory Position, Fire District 40)

**FROM:** Steve Heitman, Fire Chief

**SUBJECT:** **Renton Regional Fire Authority Chief's Report**

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### **1. Promotions/Retirements**

Battalion Chiefs Jim Ochs and Steve Winter have informed us that they will be retiring at the end of April. BC Ochs has served the Renton community for 32 years, and BC Winter has served Renton for 26 years. Their dedication, leadership, and commitment have been instrumental in shaping our organization's success and enhancing the safety of our community. Their wealth of experience and expertise will be greatly missed. As we bid farewell to these valued members of our team, we express our gratitude for their years of service and wish them all the best in their well-deserved retirement.

To fill these vacancies, we will be conducting a promotional process in May for captains and battalion chiefs. Interviews will be conducted based on the outcome of those processes.

### **2. Hiring Updates**

We have hired an additional facilities technician to start on April 16th. This individual brings a wealth of experience and expertise that will greatly contribute to the maintenance and upkeep of our facilities. We look forward to their contributions to our organization.

We are in the process of hiring an HR manager and an HR generalist. Applications are under review and the first round of interviews has been scheduled April 16-19.

### **3. Entry-Level Firefighter Interviews**

We have pulled names from National Testing Network and are in the process of scheduling the first round of interviews for the week of April 22<sup>nd</sup>. Fire Chief interviews will be the week of May 13<sup>th</sup>. We have 10 slots reserved for the August fire academy.

### **4. WFC Board Nomination**

I have been nominated for the position of Vice President of the Washington Fire Chiefs Association. After careful consideration, I have accepted this nomination. The elections for this role will take place during the upcoming annual conference scheduled for the week of May 20<sup>th</sup>. I believe that serving in this capacity will not only be an honor but also a significant opportunity to contribute to the advancement of our profession and the enhancement of fire services statewide. I am committed to representing our organization with dedication and integrity and look forward to this opportunity.

### **5. EMS Levy Planning**

I am taking part in the KCEMS Levy Planning discussions. As a reminder, this is an opportunity for the County Fire Chiefs and their representatives to discuss programmatic needs, priorities, and emerging issues for the next levy, which will be on the ballot in 2025. Levy planning has traditionally started 3 years from the expiration of the current levy. The City of Renton will be one of the voting member cities for the levy, and Mayor Pavone has been appointed as the chair of the BLS subcommittee.

### **6. Accreditation Update**

Our peer assessor team provided by Center of Public Safety Excellence (CPSE) is scheduled to be on-site from April 28<sup>th</sup> to May 2<sup>nd</sup>. Their visit marks an important step in our organization's accreditation process. This assessment presents an opportunity for us to showcase the dedication and professionalism of our team as we strive for excellence in serving our community. We are committed to meeting and exceeding the standards set forth by CPSE. We look forward to welcoming the assessors and demonstrating the high standards of service and operational efficiency that define Renton RFA.

### **7. Governance Board Notifications**

Per our procurement process and policy, I am notifying the Board of the following purchase. This has already been shown on the vouchers.

Station 13 HVAC controller replacement – \$33,694.44



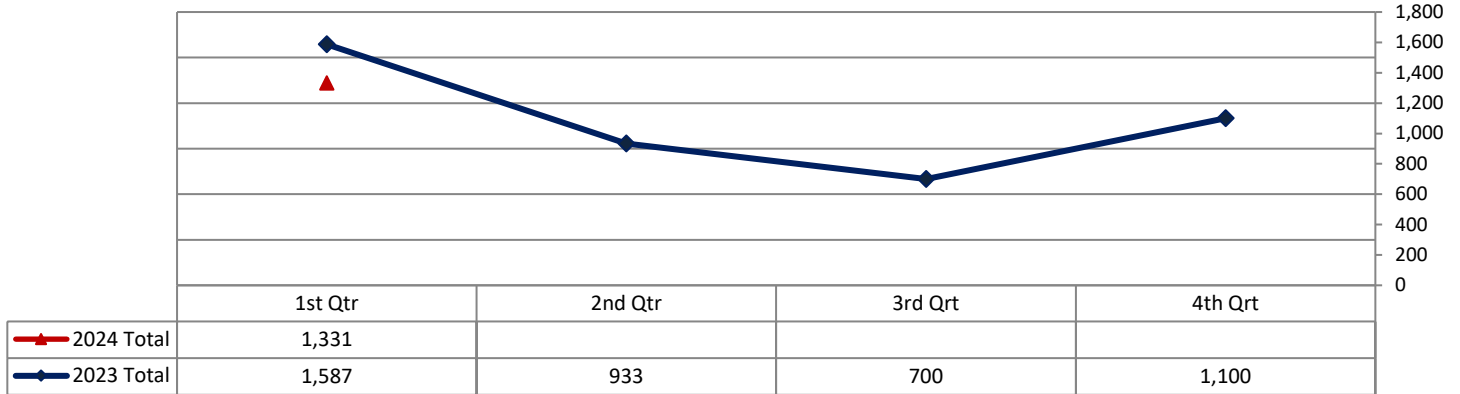
# Office of the Fire Marshal 2024 Monthly Report

## April 2024

### Inspections

Staff have completed 1,331 inspections (business, multi-family, IFC permit, special, complaint & re-inspections) year to date.

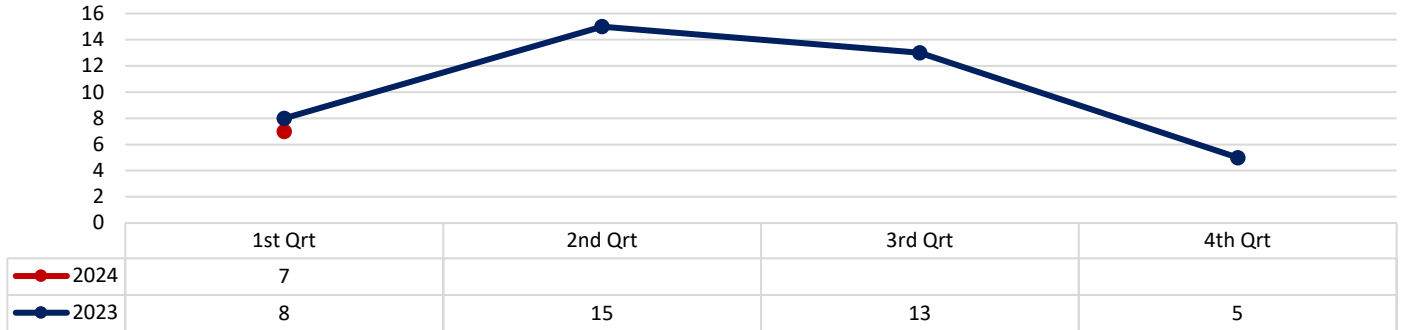
Inspections Completed by Quarter - Comparative to 2023



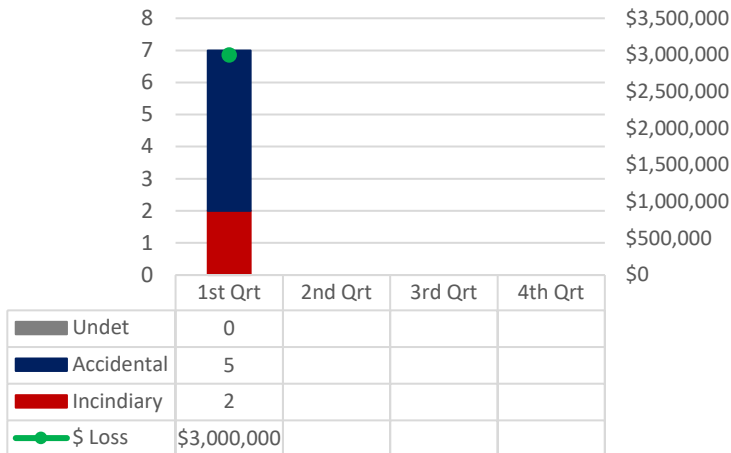
### Fire Investigations

Staff investigated 1 fire in March. Total dollar loss for the year is estimated at \$3 million.

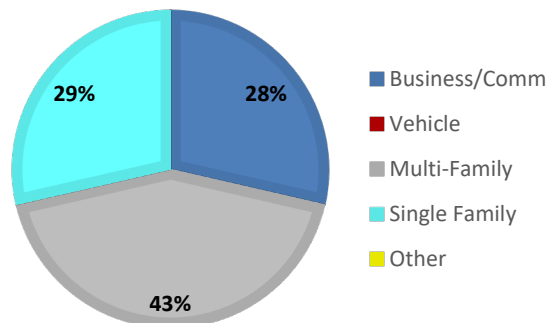
Fire Investigations by Quarter - Comparative to 2023



FIRE CAUSE AND LOSS ESTIMATE



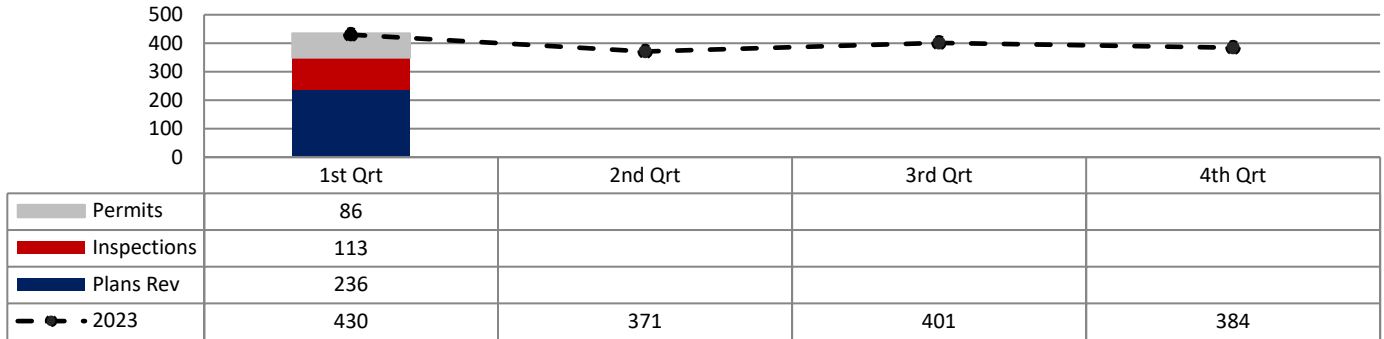
PROPERTY TYPE OF INVESTIGATED FIRES



## Plans Review, Construction Inspections & Permits

Staff completed 125 plans reviews, 38 construction inspections, and issued 58 fire systems and/or fire construction permits in February.

Plans Review, Construction Inspections & Permits by Quarter - Comparative to 2023



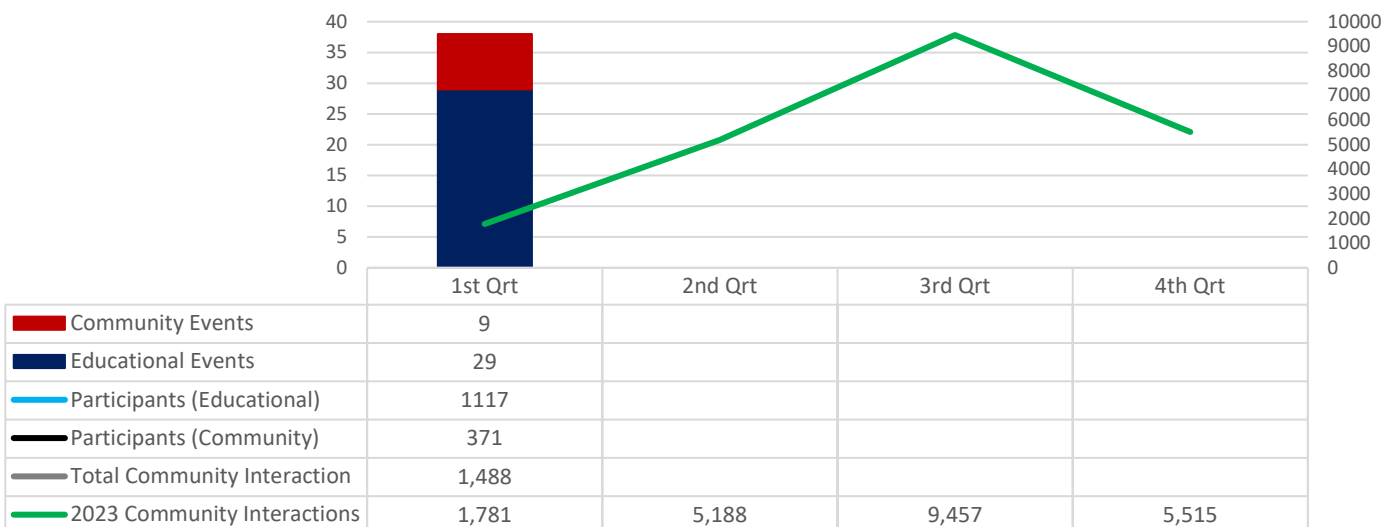
Project highlights: Permits and plans have been reviewed for a large addition and remodel at 720 Rainier Ave S for the new ARB business (retail sales and installation of passenger vehicle parts and accessories).

## Public Education / Community Outreach Highlights



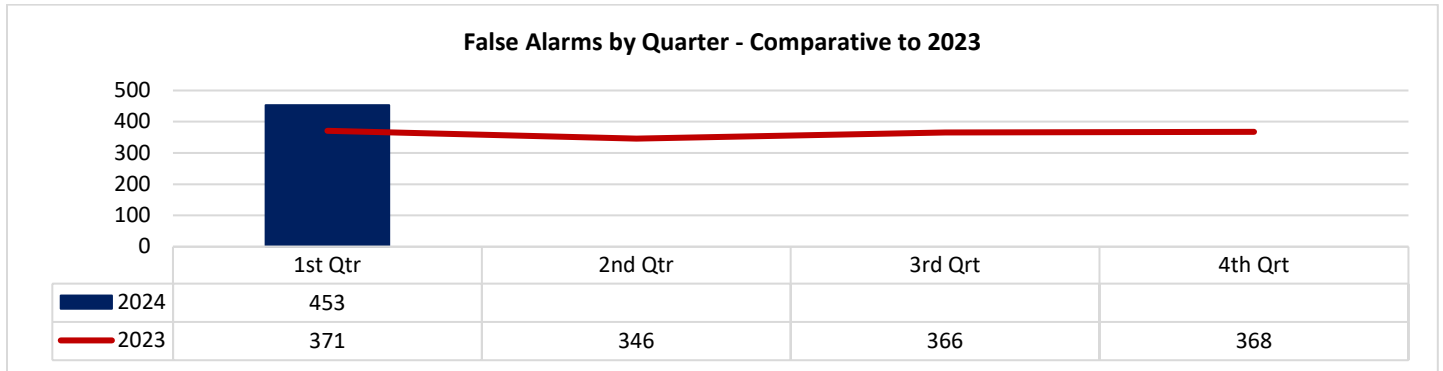
- We participated in a fire drill at Briarwood Elementary School, that provided emergency evacuation training to over 600 students.
- Our public educator provided fire safety training at Meadow Crest Early Learning Center, attended by 282 students.
- Our public educator participated in the Northwood Middle School Career Day discussing fire safety and careers in the fire service, attended by 60 students.

PUBLIC EDUCATION & COMMUNITY OUTREACH

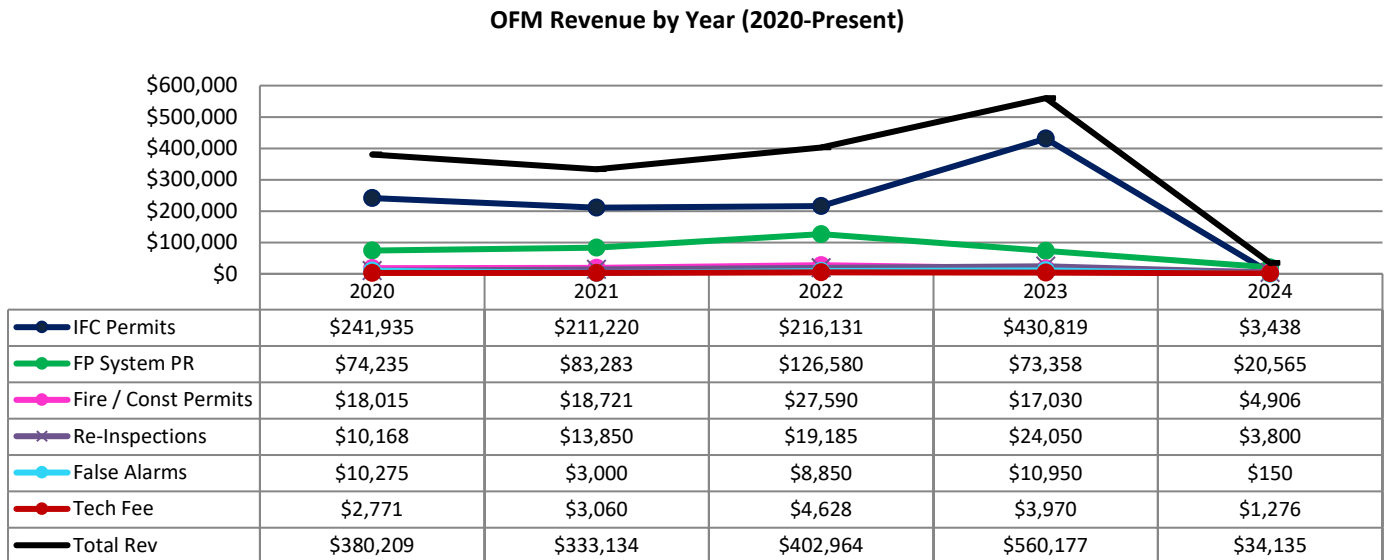


## False Alarms

The Department has responded to 120 false alarms in March within the RRFA response area.



Revenue \$34,135 in Fire Marshal revenues have been collected year to date.



March 14, 2024

Fire Chief Heitman  
Renton Regional Fire Authority

Fire Chief Heitman,

Washington Surveying and Rating Bureau (WSRB) has completed its evaluation of the fire protection capabilities of your community as they relate to fire insurance rating. We wish to inform you that the Protection Class (PC) for City of Renton has remained a Protection Class 2.

A PC 2 rating will apply to dwelling and commercial properties located in the community within five road miles of a responding fire station and having standard fire hydrant distribution and water supply. Properties in the community not meeting the above requirements will receive a different PC rating. Protection Class ratings for individual dwelling and commercial properties are available by calling WSRB Customer Service at 206-217-0101 or emailing [customerservice@wsrb.com](mailto:customerservice@wsrb.com).

We wish to thank you and Deputy Chief Alexander for the cooperation during the evaluation.

Accompanying this letter, you will find a copy of the new Protection Class Report. This report shows the various items evaluated and the credit attained for each item.

Please note that the WSRB survey was not conducted for property loss prevention or for life safety purposes. Rather, the purpose was to gather information needed to determine a fire insurance relevant Protection Class that may be used to develop fire insurance rates or Loss Costs. Our evaluation criteria incorporate many nationally recognized standards, such as those developed by NFPA, ICC and AWWA, and have been filed with and approved by the Washington State Office of the Insurance Commissioner.

If you have any questions, please let us know.

Sincerely,



Eric Cunningham  
Fire Protection Analyst II  
206-273-7183  
[eric.cunningham@wsrb.com](mailto:eric.cunningham@wsrb.com)



# *Protection Classification Report for:*

*Renton*

*Report Date: April 1, 2024*

## WSRB: Who we are and what we do

Washington Surveying and Rating Bureau (WSRB) is an independent, non-profit public service organization that has been serving Washington state since 1911.

We produce data that helps insurance companies accurately evaluate risk and insurance consumers feel confident their fire premiums are set using objective data.

One of the services WSRB provides is determining the Protection Class of communities and the Protection Class of individual properties in those communities. Insurance companies use Protection Class as one input when determining fire insurance premiums for properties.

## How we determine Protection Classes for communities and individual properties

WSRB determines the Protection Class of cities and fire protection districts by evaluating their fire protection/suppression capabilities using a schedule approved by the Washington State Office of the Insurance Commissioner, called the WSRB Community Protection Class Grading Schedule. As a result of this evaluation the communities are assigned a Protection Class of 1 through 10, where 1 indicates exemplary fire protection capabilities, and 10 indicates the capabilities, if any, are insufficient for insurance rating credit. Additional criteria are then applied to determine the Protection Class for the individual properties in the community. We explain this process in more detail later.

WSRB evaluates communities in four major areas:

**Water Supply:** WSRB evaluates the capacity, distribution and maintenance of water systems and fire hydrants.

**Fire Department:** WSRB evaluates the fire department, including fire stations, apparatus, equipment, personnel and their training.

**Emergency Communications:** WSRB evaluates the emergency communication system used to dispatch the fire department.

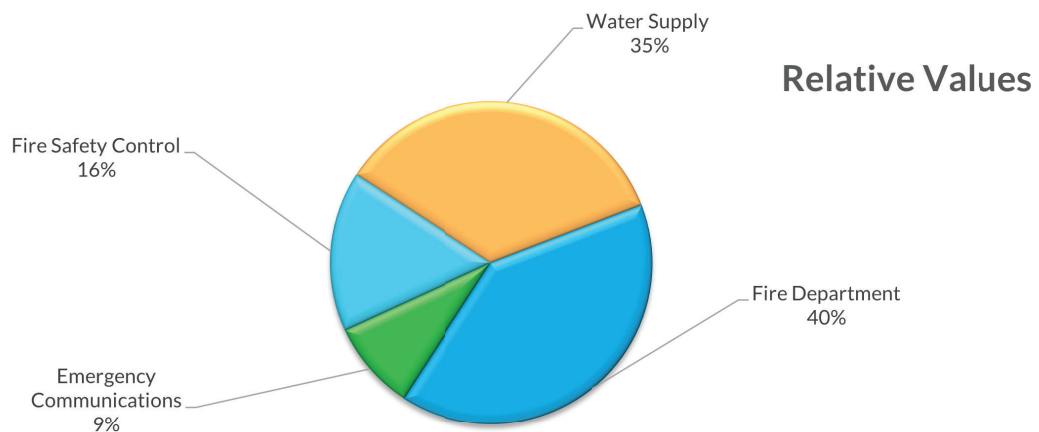
**Fire Safety Control:** WSRB evaluates the fire code enforcement and fire safety education activities in the community.

The Protection Class evaluation process recognizes the efforts of communities to provide fireprotection services for citizens and property owners. Insurance companies generally

offer lower premiums in communities with better protection, creating an incentive for communities to improve and maintain fire protection

The WSRB Community Protection Class Grading Schedule measures the fire protection capabilities of a community by means of a point system or, for communities without a recognized water supply, by comparison to minimum criteria. Under the point system, pertinent items are evaluated against the standards set forth in the schedule and items are scored, depending on the importance of the item and the degree of deviation from the standard.

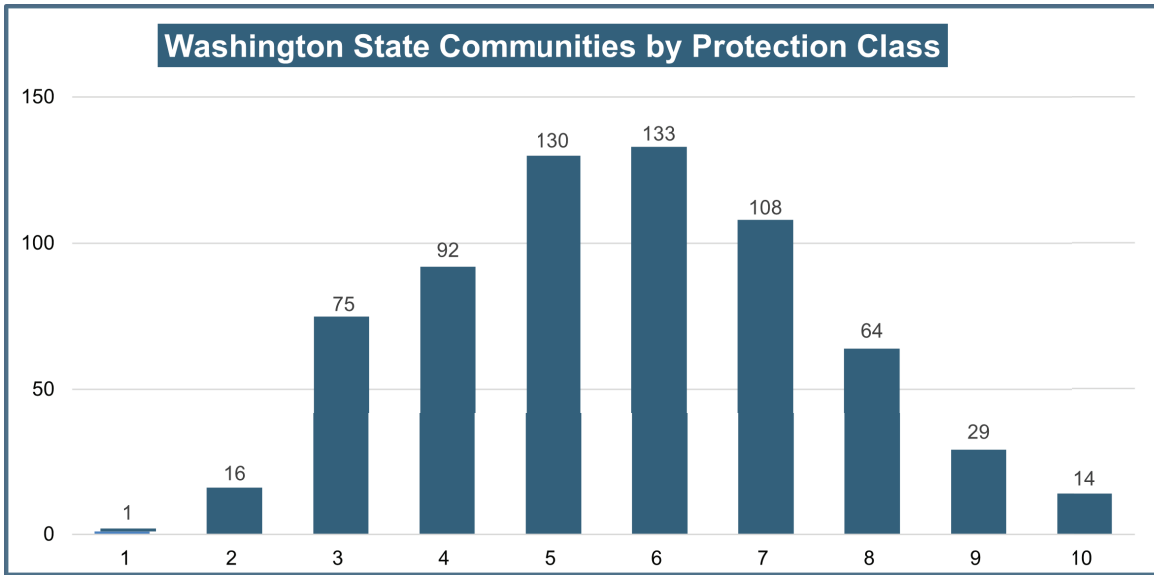
The four major areas considered under the point system, as well as the relative value allocated to each, are shown below.



These four areas are evaluated and scored independently of each other. The scores are then combined in a final calculation to determine the Protection Class for the community.

The following pages provide a summary of all the items evaluated, the percentage of credit attained for each item and the final calculation to determine the Protection Class for the community.

The chart below shows the number of communities in each Protection Class across Washington state.



**The Protection Class produced by WSRB’s evaluation is the overall Protection Class for the community, not the Protection Class for all the properties located in the community. Buildings and property located within the community are eligible for the Protection Class of the community, but no better, if they meet the distance-to-fire-station and applicable fire hydrant requirements. If these requirements are not met, the building will receive a different Protection Class than the Protection Class of the community.**

### Questions?

For questions about how the Protection Class for the community was developed or for recommendations on how to improve the Protection Class for the community, please contact the WSRB Fire Protection Analyst that conducted the evaluation. Their contact information is located on the results letter that accompanied this report or contact WSRB at 206-217-9772 or email us at [publicprotection@wsrb.com](mailto:publicprotection@wsrb.com)

For questions on the Protection Class for individual properties in your community, please contact WSRB Customer Service at 206-217-0101. If the fire department or community officials are receiving Protection Class inquiries from insurance professionals or citizens of the community, feel free to refer these inquiries to WSRB Customer Service



# Final Calculation



## Community Protection Class (PC)

	Evaluation Areas			
	Water Supply	Fire Department	Emergency Communication	Fire Safety Control
Percent of Credit	88%	93%	89%	84%
Relative Value of Area in Evaluation	35%	40%	9%	16%
Relative Class of Evaluation Area	1	1	2	2

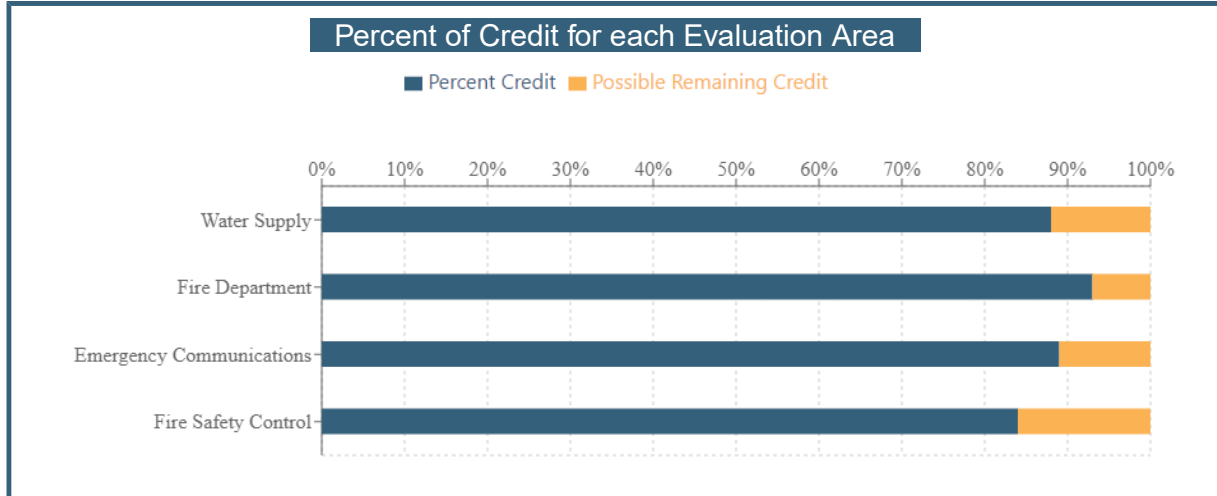
Total Credit(sum of each area credit X relative value) **8.94**

Divergence Score **0**

Community PC = (10-Total Credit)+Divergence Score **1.06 (Unrounded Score)**

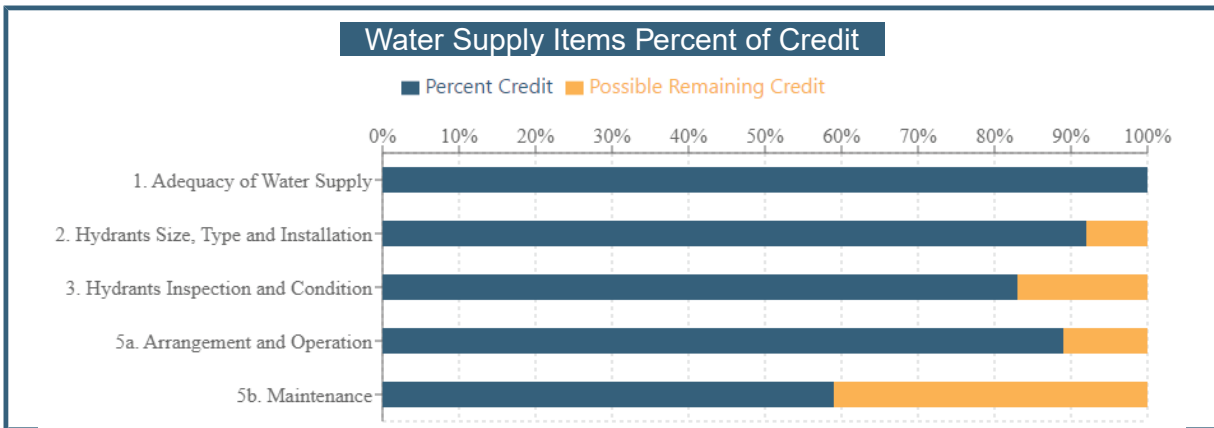
**Community Protection Class 2**

Protection Class	Unrounded Score	Protection Class	Unrounded Score
1	0.0 to 1.00	6	5.01 to 6.00
2	1.01 to 2.00	7	6.01 to 7.00
3	2.01 to 3.00	8	7.01 to 8.00
4	3.01 to 4.00	9	8.01 to 9.00
5	4.01 to 5.00	10	9.01 to 10.00



## Evaluation Area Scores:

Water Supply	88%
The water supplies in the community providing fire hydrants are evaluated in this section. In communities with multiple water supplies, the water supplies are prorated by their size (number of fire hydrants). Water Supply Items 1 through 4 make up the total score for this section.	
Fire Department	93%
The fire department servicing the community is evaluated in this section. The total service area of the fire department including incorporated and unincorporated area is considered. Fire Department Items 1 through 17 make up the total score for this section.	
Emergency Communications	89%
The Emergency Communication Center responsible for dispatching the fire department servicing the community is evaluated. This evaluation applies to all communities the communication center dispatches fire services to. Emergency Communication Items 1 through 3 make up the total score for this section.	
Fire Safety Control	84%
Fire Safety Control or fire prevention activities provided in the community are evaluated in this section. These activities may be provided by local, county or state authorities, all of which will be included in the evaluation. Fire Safety Control Items 1 through 4 make up the total score for this section.	
Divergence Score	0
Excessive difference between the class of the Water Supply and the class of the Fire Department prevents the more effective feature from being utilized to its full relative value. Divergence between Water Supply and Fire Department of two classes or more shall be applied to the final score of the community.	
Community Protection Class (PC)	Class: 2
The Protection Class produced by this schedule is the overall class of the community, not the classification of all properties located in the community. Distance to fire station and fire hydrant criteria along with the other rules of the applicable Protection Class manual must be applied to the community Protection Class to determine the Protection Class of an individual property located within the community.	



## 1. Adequacy of Water Supply

100%

This item evaluates the water system's ability to deliver the required fire flow for properties in the community. The score for this item is determined by comparing the required fire flow for a building to the available fire flow. A building's required fire flow is calculated as indicated in the WSRB Community Protection Class Schedule using type of construction, square footage, occupancy, external exposure and whether the building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. Available fire flow is measured using hydrant flow tests and the capacity of the water system storage, pumps, filters and mains.

## 2. Hydrants - Size, Type and Installation

92%

Hydrants shall conform to American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards for dry-barrel hydrants. Standard hydrants must have a minimum of one pumper outlet and two 2.5-inch outlets and be connected to at least a 6-inch water main. Hydrants should also have a quick-connect fitting on the pumper port.

## 3. Hydrants - Inspection and Condition

83%

Hydrants must be inspected annually, including operating the hydrant with a flow or pressure check. Flow tests of hydrants must be conducted at least every five years. Fire hydrants shall be marked for available water flow, free of obstructions and kept in good condition.

## 4. Arrangement, Operation and Maintenance of Water System Components

### 4a. Arrangement and Operation

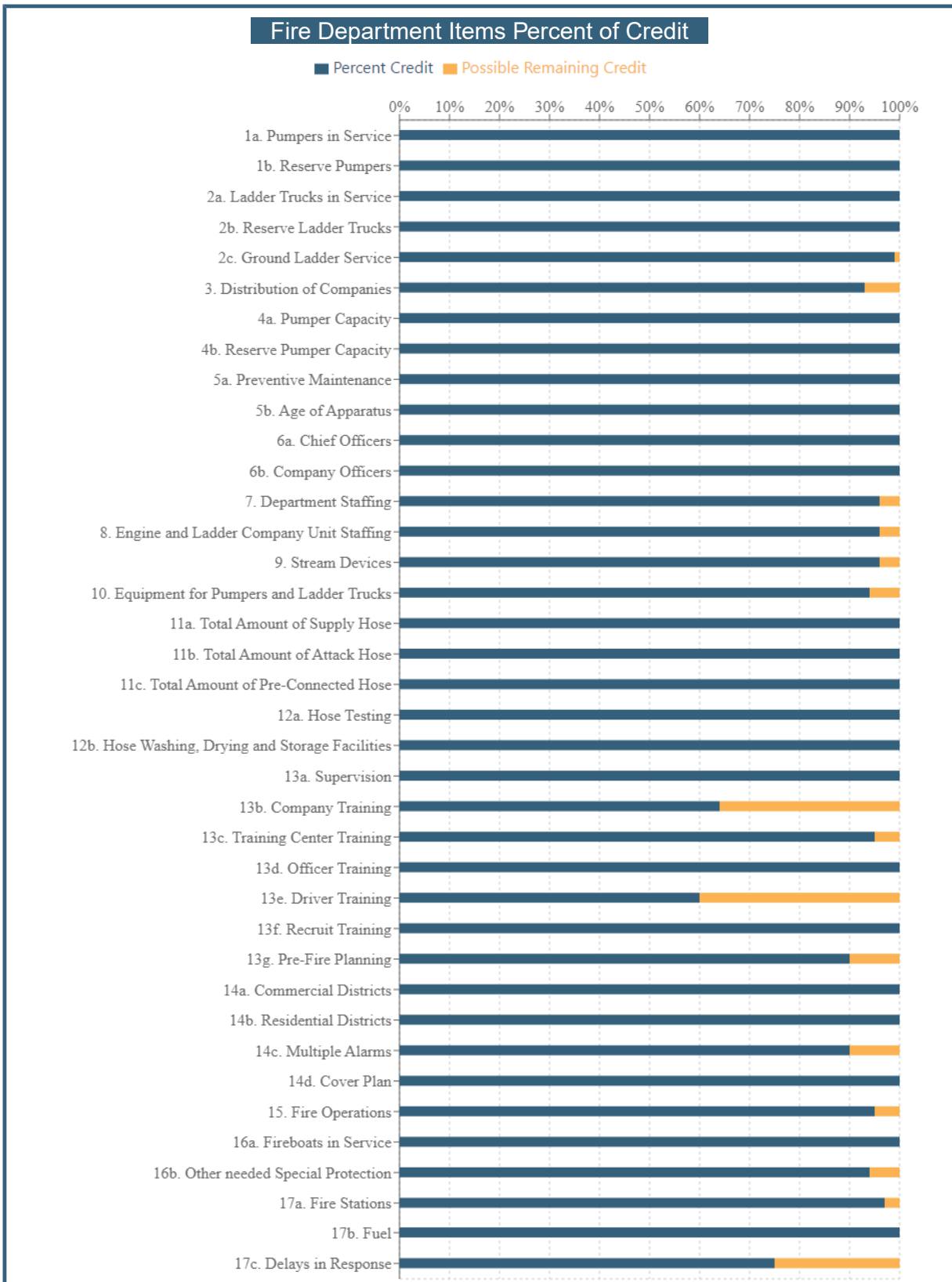
89%

Arrangement of the water system components evaluates the location and number of water sources and water storage units. Multiple water sources and water storage locations provide redundancy in order to reduce the impact of failure of one part of the system. Operation considers how the system is monitored and controlled (telemetry), how water is delivered (pumps or gravity) and if backup power is provided for pumps. The water system shall be managed by a state-certified operator.

### 4b. Maintenance

59%

This item evaluates the frequency of visits to and inspections of water system components other than hydrants. Regular visits and inspections allow for timely maintenance and repair of components. Water system components including wells, pumps, water tanks and reservoirs, pressure-regulating, altitude, float control and isolation valves shall be regularly inspected.



## 1. Pumpers

1a. Pumpers in Service	100%
------------------------	------

The number of pumpers in service and regularly responding to incidents must be sufficient to properly protect the community. The number of pumpers required is determined by evaluating the number currently in service, the fire flow requirements for the community, response of engines outside the community and frequency of incidents. The required number of pumpers is compared to the number of pumpers in service. Pumper-ladder trucks will be credited under this item. Automatic aid will be considered in this item.

1b. Reserve Pumpers	100%
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To maintain the required number of pumpers in service, one reserve pumper is required for every eight pumpers required to be in service, but no fewer than one. Reserve pumpers shall be fully equipped, tested and maintained for service.

## 2. Ladder Trucks/Ladder Service

2a. Ladder Trucks in Service	100%
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The number of ladder trucks in service and regularly responding to incidents must be sufficient to properly protect the community. A ladder truck is required when a community has at least five buildings with a required fire flow of 4,000 gallons per minute (gpm) or greater and/or three stories (35 feet) in height. The required number of ladders is compared to the number of ladders in service. Pumper-ladder trucks will be credited under this item. Automatic aid will be considered in this item. The height and type of ladder truck will also be evaluated in this item.

2b. Reserve Ladder Trucks	100%
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To maintain the required number of ladder trucks in service, one reserve ladder truck is required for every five ladder trucks required to be in service, but no fewer than one. Reserve ladders shall be fully equipped, tested and maintained for service.

2c. Ground Ladder Service	99%
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Sufficient ground ladders to reach the roofs of buildings must be carried on apparatus. The number, type, height and testing of ground ladders will be evaluated in this item.

## 3. Distribution of Companies

	93%
--	-----

Engine and ladder companies must be distributed to provide effective protection to the community. Structures should be within 1.5 road miles of a first-alarm engine company and 2.5 miles of a ladder company. As an alternative to using the above road-mile analysis, the results of a performance evaluation may be used. This type of evaluation would analyze computer-aided dispatch records of fire incidents to determine the percentage of time an initial engine company arrives within 320 seconds and an initial ladder company arrives within 480 seconds. Pumper-ladders and automatic aid will be considered in this item.

## 4. Pumper Capacity

4a. Pumper Capacity	100%
---------------------	------

Adequate pumper capacity must be provided on the first alarm to meet or exceed the basic fire flow of the community. All fire pumps must be tested annually to receive full credit. Automatic aid will be considered in this item.

4b. Reserve Pumper Capacity	100%
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The total pumper capacity, including reserve pumpers, with one for each eight required pumpers (but no fewer than one) and including the largest out of service, must be sufficient to maintain the total pumper capacity required.

## 5. Maintenance and Condition of Apparatus

5a. Preventative Maintenance	100%
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A suitable preventive maintenance program must be in effect. This item evaluates how often apparatus are checked, inspected and who conducts the inspection. The testing frequency of pumps, aerial ladders, foam systems, Compressed Air Foam Systems (CAFS), breathing air systems, apparatus road test and weight verification are also evaluated.

5b. Age of Apparatus	100%
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The number of pumpers, ladders and support vehicles older than 15 years, older than 25 years and the number of reserve apparatus will be considered in determining condition of apparatus.

## 6. Number of Officers

6a. Chief Officers 100%

A chief officer in charge of the department must be on duty at all times but need not sleep at a fire station to be considered on duty, provided there are adequate means for notification and response to incidents. Departments with more than eight companies, in addition to the chief and assistant chief, must have sufficient battalion or district chiefs to provide one on duty in a fire station at all times for each eight companies required. Two active volunteer officers may be considered equivalent to one full on-duty officer, up to half the number of officers required.

6b. Company Officers 100%

There must be sufficient company officers to provide one on duty at all times with each required engine or ladder company. Two active volunteer officers may be considered equivalent to one full on-duty officer, up to half the number of officers required.

## 7. Department Staffing

96%

There must be six firefighters on duty for each of the required engine and ladder companies. Only personnel who participate in actual structural firefighting operations will be credited. Personnel staffing ambulances or other units serving the general public may be credited depending on the extent to which they are available for firefighting duties. Three call and/or volunteer firefighters will be considered equivalent to one on-duty firefighter. Call or volunteer firefighters may not exceed half the required staffing of required companies. If adequate records of response are not kept, credit may be limited to one on-duty for each six call or volunteer firefighters. Call or volunteer firefighters working defined shifts at fire stations may be considered equivalent to on-duty firefighters. Response of firefighters on automatic aid apparatus will also be considered in this item.

## 8. Engine and Ladder Company Unit Staffing

96%

Unit staffing for engine and ladder companies only considers companies with apparatus in service credited in Items 1 and 2. The amount by which the required six on-duty firefighters per company exceeds the on-duty strength (as determined in Item 7), divided by the number of in-service companies, equals the average member deficiency per company.

## 9. Stream Devices

96%

Turrets, nozzles, foam equipment and, where required, elevated stream devices must be provided. This item evaluates the required stream devices to the devices provided. Credit will be limited if annual testing is not conducted and maintenance records are not provided.

## 10. Equipment for Pumpers and Ladder Trucks

94%

This item will consider equipment for existing pumpers and ladder trucks, except for such equipment considered in Items 2c (ground ladders), 9 (stream devices) and 11 (hose). Credit for Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) will be limited if inspection and testing is not conducted and maintenance records are not provided.

## 11. Hose

11a. Total Amount of Supply Hose 100%

This Item considers whether adequate hose is carried on each pumper and whether adequate reserve hose is provided. The requirement for large-diameter hose (3.5 inches or larger) for each pumping apparatus is 800 feet on the apparatus and 400 feet in reserve for every three pumpers in service.

11b. Total Amount of Attack Hose 100%

The requirement for 2.5-inch+ hose is 600 feet on the apparatus and 300 feet in reserve for every three pumpers in service. The requirement for 1.5-inch+ hose on each pumping apparatus is 400 feet with 300 feet in reserve for every three pumpers in service.

11c. Total Amount of Pre-Connected Hose 100%

The requirement for pre-connected, 1.5-inch+ hose on each pumping apparatus is 300 feet.

## 12. Condition of Hose

12a. Hose Testing 100%

All hose, in service and reserve, must be maintained in good condition and tested annually in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1962: Standard for the Care, Use, Inspection, Service Testing and Replacement of Fire Hose, Couplings, Nozzles and Fire Hose Appliances.

12b. Hose Washing, Drying and Storage Facilities 100%

Suitable facilities and procedures must be provided for washing, drying and storing hose. This is to prevent mildew in the hose jackets and rust/corrosion in apparatus hose compartments.

### 13. Training

13a. Supervision 100%

Training must be under the guidance of a qualified training officer. Maximum credit is achieved when the training officer has at least 10 years of direct incident command experience and certification as a Fire Instructor II. Personnel in charge of training sessions must be certified as fire instructors.

13b. Company Training 64%

Firefighters are required to have a minimum of 20 hours of structural firefighting training per firefighter per month. This amount can be reduced by 25%, to 15 hours, for firefighters that are certified Firefighter I and by 50%, to 10 hours, for firefighters that are certified Firefighter II. Training should include topics outlined in NFPA 1001: Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications.

13c. Training Center Training 95%

This item evaluates the quantity of training at a training center and the features of the training center. A minimum of six half-day (three hour) drills per year, including two drills at night and two multiple-company drills, shall be provided for all firefighters. Training centers shall be provided with a drill tower that is three stories in height, a structure to support live fire simulation, including a smoke room, training aids and props and an area of at least two acres and equipped with fire hydrants.

13d. Officer Training 100%

A minimum of two days per year (16 hours) is required for all officers. This amount can be reduced by 25%, to 12 hours, for officers that are certified Fire Officer I and by 50%, to 8 hours, for officers that are certified Fire Officer II. Officer training should include topics outlined in NFPA 1021: Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications that focus on leadership, fire tactics and incident command.

13e. Driver Training 60%

Personnel shall participate in a minimum of one day (eight hours) of driver training per year. Training should include topics outlined in NFPA 1002: Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications. Current state-approved Emergency Vehicle Incident Prevention (EVIP) certification can serve in lieu of annual training.

13f. Recruit Training 100%

New fire department members shall receive a minimum of 240 hours of recruit training before becoming active firefighters. Training should include topics outlined in NFPA 1001: Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications.

13g. Pre-Fire Planning 90%

An annual update is required of pre-fire plans for all commercial or similar buildings. Pre-fire information shall be readily available on responding apparatus. Pre-fire plans should be in accordance with NFPA 1620: Recommended Practice for Pre-Incident Planning.

### 14. Response to Alarms

14a. Commercial Districts 100%

Adequate response to commercial fires must be established. At least one chief officer and the required number of engines and ladder trucks or ladder service companies based on the community basic fire flow are required to respond.

14b. Residential Districts 100%

Adequate response to residential fires must be established. At least one chief officer, two engine companies and adequate ladder equipment are required to respond to residential districts.

14c. Multiple Alarms 90%

Engine and ladder company response to each additional alarm for the same fire should be the same as the number of engine and ladder companies required for the first alarm.

14d. Cover Plan 100%

Response areas in the community must have a cover plan for when the first-due companies are out of service.

## 15. Fire Operations

95%

Consideration will be given to the ability of the department to operate effectively at fires. Effectiveness is primarily depends on staffing and training; however, others factors can also affect fire operations. Percentage for this item will be determined by taking the average of the percentages from Items 3, 7, 8 and 13 and adjusting as conditions warrant. As an alternative to using the above analysis, the results for a performance evaluation may be used. A performance evaluation would analyze computer-aided dispatch records of fire incidents to determine the percentage of time an initial full alarm assignment arrives at a fire incident within 560 seconds (690 seconds for a high-rise building).

## 16. Special Protection

### 16a. Fireboats in Service

100%

A suitably staffed, equipped and maintained fireboat will be required where at least one mile of wharf frontage necessitates firefighting operations from the water side. Such frontage must be within 1.5 miles of a fireboat.

### 16b. Other Needed Special Protection

94%

Conditions in the community that require special fire department protection in addition to that covered elsewhere in this schedule will be considered in this item. Conditions considered include but are not limited to: waterfront properties needing some special protection but not requiring a conventional fireboat, wildland urban interface areas, extensive bulk oil and other hazardous storage.

## 17. Fire Stations and Community Conditions

### 17a Fire Stations

97%

This item considers the suitability of fire stations, including construction, communication equipment and the presence of a secondary power source. Communication equipment should be provided at fire stations and include two-way radios, spare portable radios and means for public reporting to the dispatch center. Firefighters must have two separate means for receiving alarms from the communication center that are under the control of the communications center. At least one means must be supervised. If fire stations are not staffed with on-duty personnel, firefighters must be equipped with the means to receive dispatching calls.

### 17b. Fuel

100%

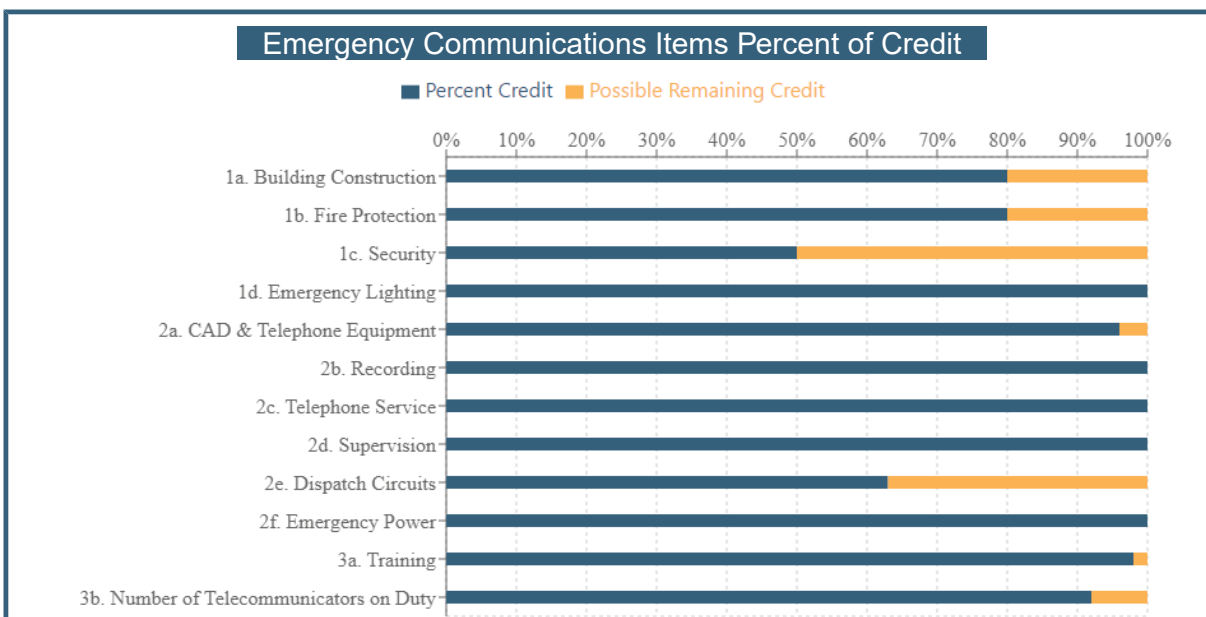
Fuel must be available at all times and in sufficient quantities. Suitable arrangements must be made for delivery of fuel to apparatus at fires of long duration.

### 17c. Delays in Response

75%

The possibility of delays due to poor condition of roads, including snow and ice, steep grades, vehicle parking, traffic, railroad crossings and similar features are considered in this item.





## 1. Communication Center

1a. Building Construction	80%
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This item evaluates the building where the communication center is located. Communication centers should be in fire-resistive, separate buildings without internal or external exposures.

1b. Fire Protection	80%
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This item evaluates the adequacy of fire protection provided for the communication center, including portable fire extinguishers, fire alarms, automatic sprinkler systems and suppression systems in computer and dataprocessing equipment rooms.

1c. Security	50%
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Communication center security is meant to protect against vandalism, terrorism and civil disturbances. Access controls, door and window security and any vulnerabilities of the area surrounding the center are considered.

1d. Emergency Lighting	100%
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Communication centers must be provided with emergency lighting that will be placed in service immediately after a power loss so operations can continue uninterrupted.

## 2. Communications Center Equipment

2a. Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Telephone Equipment	96%
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Features and capabilities of the Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and telephone equipment are evaluated. Maximum credit is achieved when the following features are provided: enhanced 911, wireless and VoIP capabilities, redundant backup system with automatic switchover to backup, ability to transmit caller information to fire departments and other communication centers, ability to select and recommend units to be dispatched, automatic vehicle locating, geographic information system (GIS) capabilities and management information system.

2b. Recording	100%
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All incoming and outgoing voice transmissions shall be recorded, including the date and time. All telecommunicators should have access to immediate playback of recordings.

2c. Telephone Service	100%
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The number of required telephone lines for emergency and business calls is determined by the population served by the communication center. Additional lines may be required if emergency calls other than fire are received or if central station alarms are received. One outgoing-only line must also be provided.

2d. Supervision	100%
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All components of the primary dispatch circuit shall be monitored for integrity, including transmitters, repeaters and primary and secondary power. Fault conditions detected shall actuate an audible and visual trouble signal to the telecommunicators on duty.

2e. Dispatch Circuits

63%

The communication center must have separate primary and secondary circuits for dispatching. Maximum credit is obtained when dual circuits are provided, primary circuit is supervised, there is automatic switchover to a secondary circuit and all components of the system are owned by the communication center.

2f. Emergency Power

100%

The Communication Center shall be provided with an emergency power source. An uninterruptible power supply (UPS) shall be provided along with an automatically starting generator. The generator shall have a 72- hour fuel supply and be tested on a weekly basis.

### 3. Telecommunicators

3a. Training

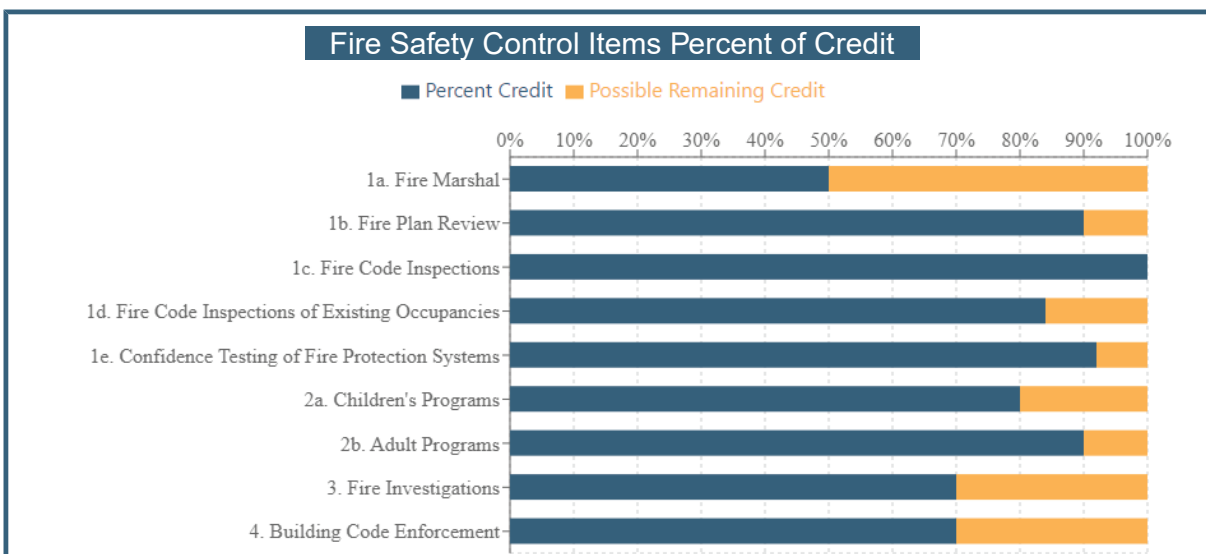
98%

A minimum of 480 hours of initial training is required for telecommunicators. General dispatch training and fire dispatch training should be a minimum of 240 hours each. Non-certified telecommunicators should receive 40 hours of continuing education per year. Certified Telecommunicator I personnel and certified Telecommunicator II personnel shall receive 30 hours and 24 hours of continuing education, respectively

3b. Number of Telecommunicators on Duty

92%

The number of required telecommunicators on duty is based on the total number of calls received per year at the communication center. If the communication center is meeting the call-answering and dispatching times set forth by NFPA 1221: Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems, then full credit will be applied in this item.



## 1. Fire Code Enforcement

**1a. Fire Marshal** **50%**

The fire marshal shall oversee fire code enforcement. The fire marshal shall have 10 or more years of code enforcement experience, be certified as a fire marshal and receive at least 16 hours of fire-code-related continuing education per year.

**1b. Fire Plan Review** **90%**

Review of plans for fire code compliance must be done by experienced, certified personnel. The plan reviewer shall have five or more years of plan review experience, be a registered design professional and receive at least 16 hours of plan-review-related continuing education per year. The plan review department needs to have adequate staffing to ensure comprehensive plan reviews.

**1c. Fire Code Inspections** **100%**

New and renovated occupancies must be inspected prior to issuing a Certificate of Occupancy. Fire inspectors shall be certified with five or more years of experience in inspections and receive at least 16 hours of fireinspection-related continuing education per year. Adequate department staffing levels must be maintained to ensure comprehensive inspections.

**1d. Fire Code Inspections of Existing Occupancies** **84%**

Fire Code Inspections of existing occupancies shall be conducted. The frequency of inspections will be evaluated using Table 7 in the WSRB Community Protection Class Grading Schedule. Fire code inspectors should be certified with five or more years of experience and receive at least 16 hours of fire-inspection-related continuing education per year. Staffing levels must be sufficient to ensure comprehensive inspections.

**1e. Confidence Testing of Fire Protection Systems** **92%**

Fire protection systems must be inspected and tested in accordance with the applicable NFPA standards. A program shall be in place to ensure these inspections are done, monitor the inspections' results and ensure deficiencies found with the systems are corrected.

## 2. Public Fire Education

**2a. Children's Programs** **80%**

Fire safety education must be provided to the general public. Fire educators should be Certified Public Educator, have five or more years of experience, and receive at least 16 hours of public-education-related continuing education per year. All education programs and events should be documented and should include date, instructor, topics taught, length of class and number of attendees.

Children's programs should include age-appropriate subjects for all students, preschool to 12th grade.

Adult education should include programs for all segments of the adult population in the community.

### 3. Fire Investigations

70%

Fire investigations must be done to determine the cause and origin of all fires. Fire investigator shall have five or more years of experience, be a commissioned law officer, be certified as a fire investigator and receive at least 16 hours of fire-investigation-related continuing education per year. In addition, sufficient staff levels are required to ensure adequate response to fires, and all fires should be reported to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS).

### 4. Building Code Enforcement

Commercial Class 3

Dwelling Class: 4

70%

Current building codes must be adopted and effectively enforced. The community is evaluated on the administration of codes, plan review and field inspection activities in relation to building code enforcement. The score for this item is based on the Building Code Classifications developed by WSRB for the community. The classifications for commercial and dwelling properties in the community are shown above.

March 14, 2024

Fire Chief Heitman  
Renton Regional Fire Authority

Fire Chief Heitman,

Washington Surveying and Rating Bureau (WSRB) has completed its evaluation of the fire protection capabilities of your community as they relate to fire insurance rating. We wish to inform you that the Protection Class (PC) for King County Fire District 25 has remained a Protection Class 3.

A PC 3 rating will apply to dwelling and commercial properties located in the community within five road miles of a responding fire station and having standard fire hydrant distribution and water supply. Properties in the community not meeting the above requirements will receive a different PC rating. Protection Class ratings for individual dwelling and commercial properties are available by calling WSRB Customer Service at 206-217-0101 or emailing [customerservice@wsrb.com](mailto:customerservice@wsrb.com).

We wish to thank you and Deputy Chief Alexander for the cooperation during the evaluation.

Accompanying this letter, you will find a copy of the new Protection Class Report. This report shows the various items evaluated and the credit attained for each item.

Please note that the WSRB survey was not conducted for property loss prevention or for life safety purposes. Rather, the purpose was to gather information needed to determine a fire insurance relevant Protection Class that may be used to develop fire insurance rates or Loss Costs. Our evaluation criteria incorporate many nationally recognized standards, such as those developed by NFPA, ICC and AWWA, and have been filed with and approved by the Washington State Office of the Insurance Commissioner.

If you have any questions, please let us know.

Sincerely,



Eric Cunningham  
Fire Protection Analyst II  
206-273-7183  
[eric.cunningham@wsrb.com](mailto:eric.cunningham@wsrb.com)



*Protection Classification Report for:*

*King County F.P.D. 25*

*Report Date: April 1, 2024*

## WSRB: Who we are and what we do

Washington Surveying and Rating Bureau (WSRB) is an independent, non-profit public service organization that has been serving Washington state since 1911.

We produce data that helps insurance companies accurately evaluate risk and insurance consumers feel confident their fire premiums are set using objective data.

One of the services WSRB provides is determining the Protection Class of communities and the Protection Class of individual properties in those communities. Insurance companies use Protection Class as one input when determining fire insurance premiums for properties.

## How we determine Protection Classes for communities and individual properties

WSRB determines the Protection Class of cities and fire protection districts by evaluating their fire protection/suppression capabilities using a schedule approved by the Washington State Office of the Insurance Commissioner, called the WSRB Community Protection Class Grading Schedule. As a result of this evaluation the communities are assigned a Protection Class of 1 through 10, where 1 indicates exemplary fire protection capabilities, and 10 indicates the capabilities, if any, are insufficient for insurance rating credit. Additional criteria are then applied to determine the Protection Class for the individual properties in the community. We explain this process in more detail later.

WSRB evaluates communities in four major areas:

**Water Supply:** WSRB evaluates the capacity, distribution and maintenance of water systems and fire hydrants.

**Fire Department:** WSRB evaluates the fire department, including fire stations, apparatus, equipment, personnel and their training.

**Emergency Communications:** WSRB evaluates the emergency communication system used to dispatch the fire department.

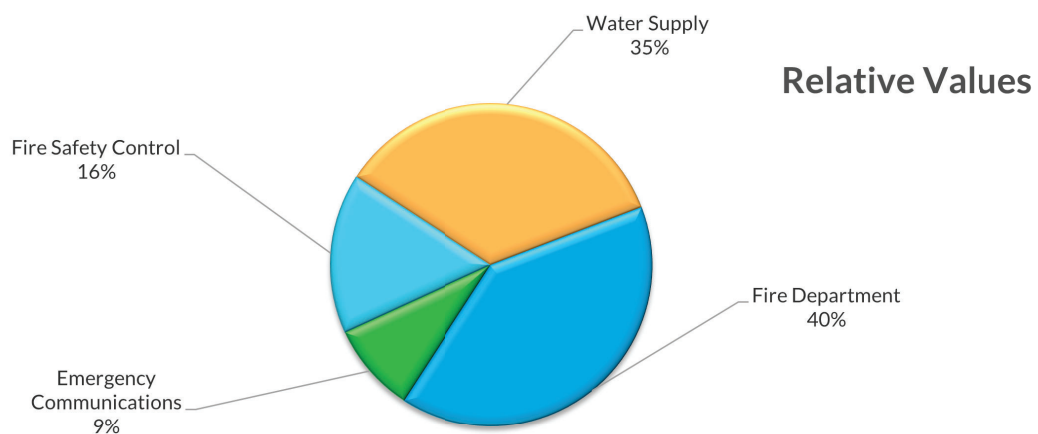
**Fire Safety Control:** WSRB evaluates the fire code enforcement and fire safety education activities in the community.

The Protection Class evaluation process recognizes the efforts of communities to provide fireprotection services for citizens and property owners. Insurance companies generally

offer lower premiums in communities with better protection, creating an incentive for communities to improve and maintain fire protection

The WSRB Community Protection Class Grading Schedule measures the fire protection capabilities of a community by means of a point system or, for communities without a recognized water supply, by comparison to minimum criteria. Under the point system, pertinent items are evaluated against the standards set forth in the schedule and items are scored, depending on the importance of the item and the degree of deviation from the standard.

The four major areas considered under the point system, as well as the relative value allocated to each, are shown below.

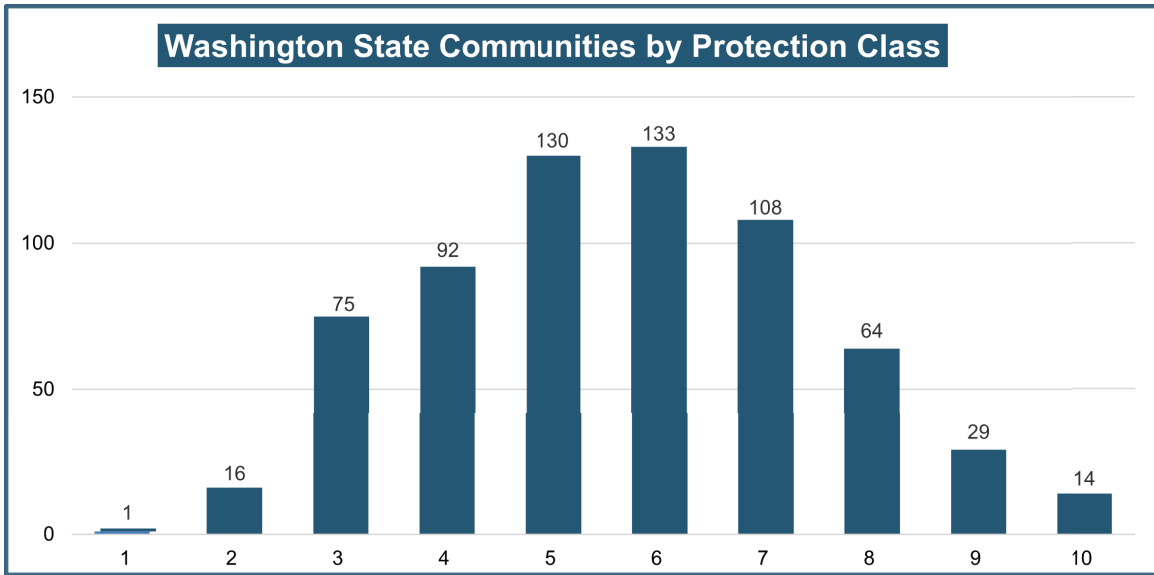


These four areas are evaluated and scored independently of each other. The scores are then combined in a final calculation to determine the Protection Class for the community.

The following pages provide a summary of all the items evaluated, the percentage of credit attained for each item and the final calculation to determine the Protection Class for the community.



The chart below shows the number of communities in each Protection Class across Washington state.



**The Protection Class produced by WSRB’s evaluation is the overall Protection Class for the community, not the Protection Class for all the properties located in the community. Buildings and property located within the community are eligible for the Protection Class of the community, but no better, if they meet the distance-to-fire-station and applicable fire hydrant requirements. If these requirements are not met, the building will receive a different Protection Class than the Protection Class of the community.**

### Questions?

For questions about how the Protection Class for the community was developed or for recommendations on how to improve the Protection Class for the community, please contact the WSRB Fire Protection Analyst that conducted the evaluation. Their contact information is located on the results letter that accompanied this report or contact WSRB at 206-217-9772 or email us at [publicprotection@wsrb.com](mailto:publicprotection@wsrb.com)

For questions on the Protection Class for individual properties in your community, please contact WSRB Customer Service at 206-217-0101. If the fire department or community officials are receiving Protection Class inquiries from insurance professionals or citizens of the community, feel free to refer these inquiries to WSRB Customer Service

# Final Calculation



## Community Protection Class (PC)

	Evaluation Areas			
	Water Supply	Fire Department	Emergency Communication	Fire Safety Control
Percent of Credit	66%	93%	89%	38%
Relative Value of Area in Evaluation	35%	40%	9%	16%
Relative Class of Evaluation Area	3	1	2	7

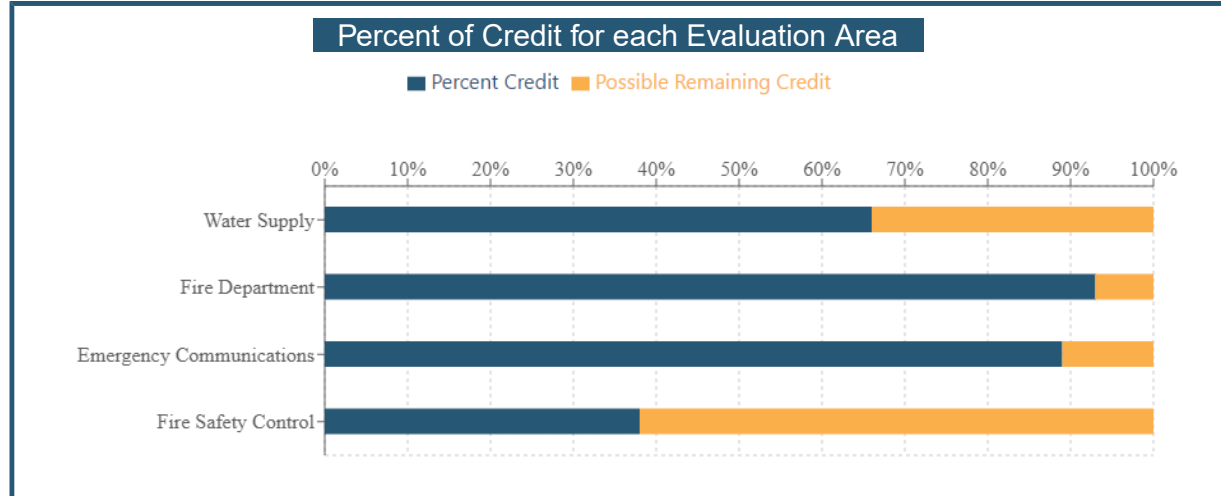
Total Credit(sum of each area credit X relative value) **7.44**

Divergence Score **0.11**

Community PC = (10-Total Credit)+Divergence Score **2.67 (Unrounded Score)**

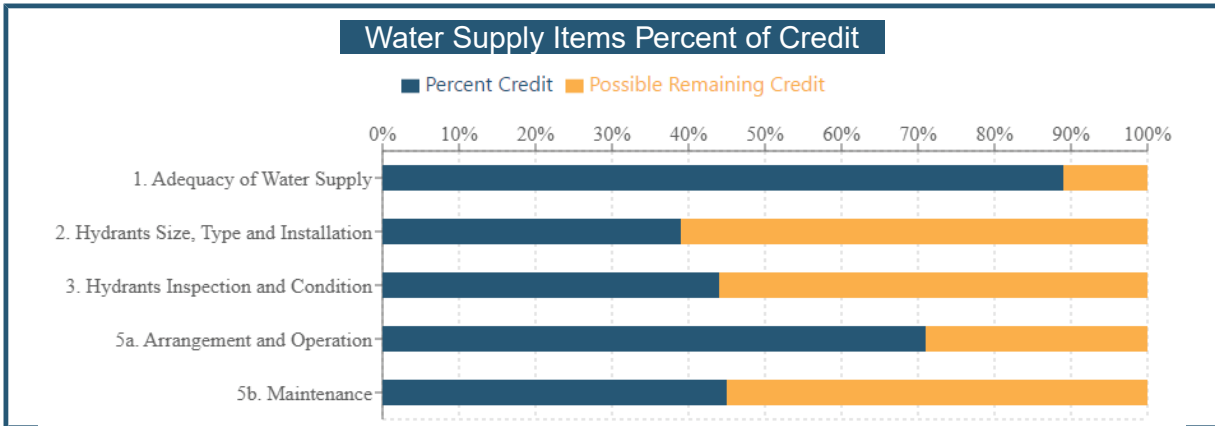
**Community Protection Class 3**

Protection Class	Unrounded Score	Protection Class	Unrounded Score
1	0.0 to 1.00	6	5.01 to 6.00
2	1.01 to 2.00	7	6.01 to 7.00
3	2.01 to 3.00	8	7.01 to 8.00
4	3.01 to 4.00	9	8.01 to 9.00
5	4.01 to 5.00	10	9.01 to 10.00



## Evaluation Area Scores:

Water Supply	66%
The water supplies in the community providing fire hydrants are evaluated in this section. In communities with multiple water supplies, the water supplies are prorated by their size (number of fire hydrants). Water Supply Items 1 through 4 make up the total score for this section.	
Fire Department	93%
The fire department servicing the community is evaluated in this section. The total service area of the fire department including incorporated and unincorporated area is considered. Fire Department Items 1 through 17 make up the total score for this section.	
Emergency Communications	89%
The Emergency Communication Center responsible for dispatching the fire department servicing the community is evaluated. This evaluation applies to all communities the communication center dispatches fire services to. Emergency Communication Items 1 through 3 make up the total score for this section.	
Fire Safety Control	38%
Fire Safety Control or fire prevention activities provided in the community are evaluated in this section. These activities may be provided by local, county or state authorities, all of which will be included in the evaluation. Fire Safety Control Items 1 through 4 make up the total score for this section.	
Divergence Score	0.11
Excessive difference between the class of the Water Supply and the class of the Fire Department prevents the more effective feature from being utilized to its full relative value. Divergence between Water Supply and Fire Department of two classes or more shall be applied to the final score of the community.	
Community Protection Class (PC)	Class: 3
The Protection Class produced by this schedule is the overall class of the community, not the classification of all properties located in the community. Distance to fire station and fire hydrant criteria along with the other rules of the applicable Protection Class manual must be applied to the community Protection Class to determine the Protection Class of an individual property located within the community.	



## 1. Adequacy of Water Supply

89%

This item evaluates the water system's ability to deliver the required fire flow for properties in the community. The score for this item is determined by comparing the required fire flow for a building to the available fire flow. A building's required fire flow is calculated as indicated in the WSRB Community Protection Class Schedule using type of construction, square footage, occupancy, external exposure and whether the building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. Available fire flow is measured using hydrant flow tests and the capacity of the water system storage, pumps, filters and mains.

## 2. Hydrants - Size, Type and Installation

39%

Hydrants shall conform to American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards for dry-barrel hydrants. Standard hydrants must have a minimum of one pumper outlet and two 2.5-inch outlets and be connected to at least a 6-inch water main. Hydrants should also have a quick-connect fitting on the pumper port.

## 3. Hydrants - Inspection and Condition

44%

Hydrants must be inspected annually, including operating the hydrant with a flow or pressure check. Flow tests of hydrants must be conducted at least every five years. Fire hydrants shall be marked for available water flow, free of obstructions and kept in good condition.

## 4. Arrangement, Operation and Maintenance of Water System Components

### 4a. Arrangement and Operation

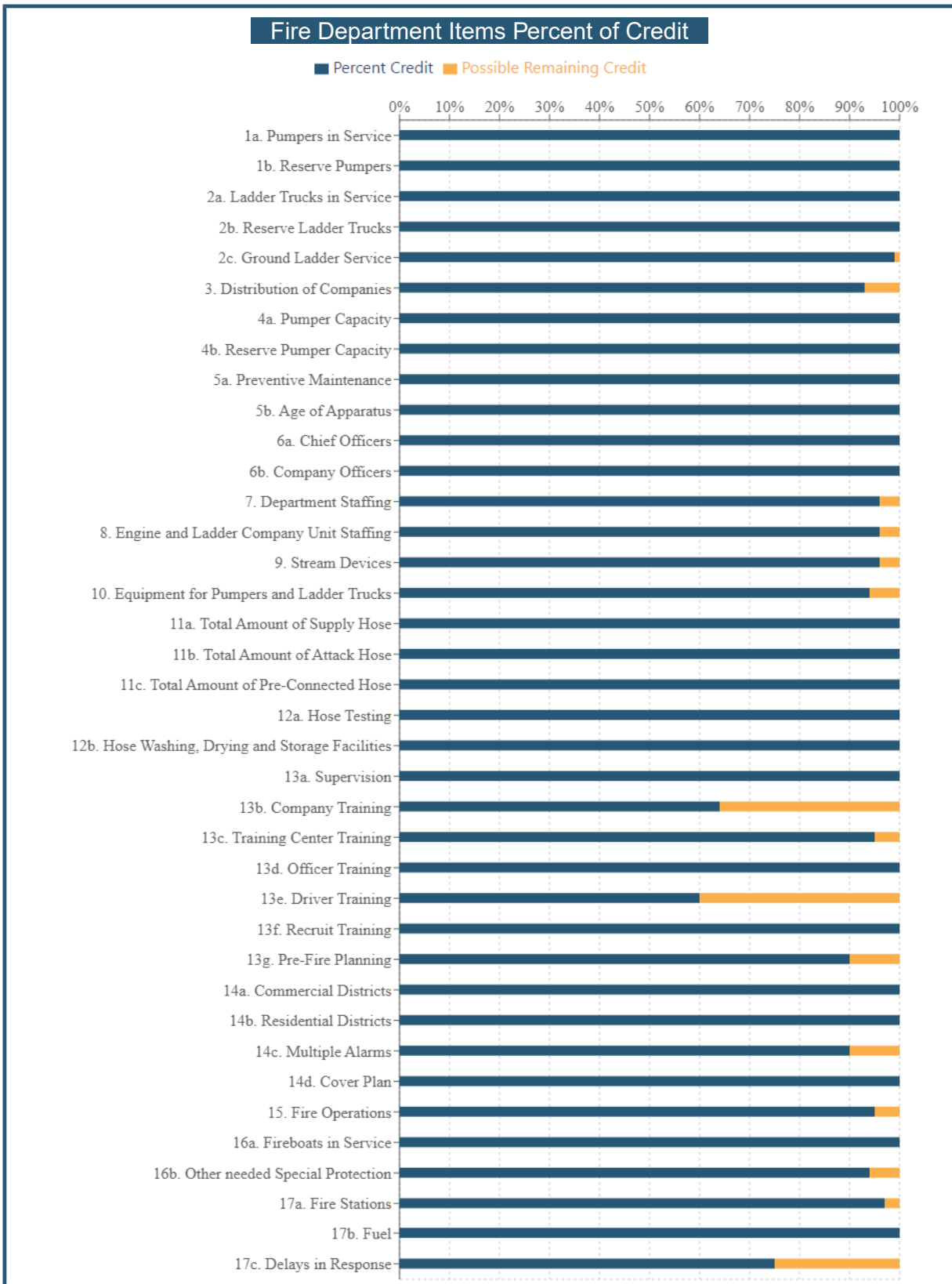
71%

Arrangement of the water system components evaluates the location and number of water sources and water storage units. Multiple water sources and water storage locations provide redundancy in order to reduce the impact of failure of one part of the system. Operation considers how the system is monitored and controlled (telemetry), how water is delivered (pumps or gravity) and if backup power is provided for pumps. The water system shall be managed by a state-certified operator.

### 4b. Maintenance

45%

This item evaluates the frequency of visits to and inspections of water system components other than hydrants. Regular visits and inspections allow for timely maintenance and repair of components. Water system components including wells, pumps, water tanks and reservoirs, pressure-regulating, altitude, float control and isolation valves shall be regularly inspected.



## 1. Pumpers

1a. Pumpers in Service	100%
------------------------	------

The number of pumpers in service and regularly responding to incidents must be sufficient to properly protect the community. The number of pumpers required is determined by evaluating the number currently in service, the fire flow requirements for the community, response of engines outside the community and frequency of incidents. The required number of pumpers is compared to the number of pumpers in service. Pumper-ladder trucks will be credited under this item. Automatic aid will be considered in this item.

1b. Reserve Pumpers	100%
---------------------	------

To maintain the required number of pumpers in service, one reserve pumper is required for every eight pumpers required to be in service, but no fewer than one. Reserve pumpers shall be fully equipped, tested and maintained for service.

## 2. Ladder Trucks/Ladder Service

2a. Ladder Trucks in Service	100%
------------------------------	------

The number of ladder trucks in service and regularly responding to incidents must be sufficient to properly protect the community. A ladder truck is required when a community has at least five buildings with a required fire flow of 4,000 gallons per minute (gpm) or greater and/or three stories (35 feet) in height. The required number of ladders is compared to the number of ladders in service. Pumper-ladder trucks will be credited under this item. Automatic aid will be considered in this item. The height and type of ladder truck will also be evaluated in this item.

2b. Reserve Ladder Trucks	100%
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To maintain the required number of ladder trucks in service, one reserve ladder truck is required for every five ladder trucks required to be in service, but no fewer than one. Reserve ladders shall be fully equipped, tested and maintained for service.

2c. Ground Ladder Service	99%
---------------------------	-----

Sufficient ground ladders to reach the roofs of buildings must be carried on apparatus. The number, type, height and testing of ground ladders will be evaluated in this item.

## 3. Distribution of Companies

	93%
--	-----

Engine and ladder companies must be distributed to provide effective protection to the community. Structures should be within 1.5 road miles of a first-alarm engine company and 2.5 miles of a ladder company. As an alternative to using the above road-mile analysis, the results of a performance evaluation may be used. This type of evaluation would analyze computer-aided dispatch records of fire incidents to determine the percentage of time an initial engine company arrives within 320 seconds and an initial ladder company arrives within 480 seconds. Pumper-ladders and automatic aid will be considered in this item.

## 4. Pumper Capacity

4a. Pumper Capacity	100%
---------------------	------

Adequate pumper capacity must be provided on the first alarm to meet or exceed the basic fire flow of the community. All fire pumps must be tested annually to receive full credit. Automatic aid will be considered in this item.

4b. Reserve Pumper Capacity	100%
-----------------------------	------

The total pumper capacity, including reserve pumpers, with one for each eight required pumpers (but no fewer than one) and including the largest out of service, must be sufficient to maintain the total pumper capacity required.

## 5. Maintenance and Condition of Apparatus

5a. Preventative Maintenance	100%
------------------------------	------

A suitable preventive maintenance program must be in effect. This item evaluates how often apparatus are checked, inspected and who conducts the inspection. The testing frequency of pumps, aerial ladders, foam systems, Compressed Air Foam Systems (CAFS), breathing air systems, apparatus road test and weight verification are also evaluated.

5b. Age of Apparatus	100%
----------------------	------

The number of pumpers, ladders and support vehicles older than 15 years, older than 25 years and the number of reserve apparatus will be considered in determining condition of apparatus.

## 6. Number of Officers

6a. Chief Officers 100%

A chief officer in charge of the department must be on duty at all times but need not sleep at a fire station to be considered on duty, provided there are adequate means for notification and response to incidents. Departments with more than eight companies, in addition to the chief and assistant chief, must have sufficient battalion or district chiefs to provide one on duty in a fire station at all times for each eight companies required. Two active volunteer officers may be considered equivalent to one full on-duty officer, up to half the number of officers required.

6b. Company Officers 100%

There must be sufficient company officers to provide one on duty at all times with each required engine or ladder company. Two active volunteer officers may be considered equivalent to one full on-duty officer, up to half the number of officers required.

## 7. Department Staffing

96%

There must be six firefighters on duty for each of the required engine and ladder companies. Only personnel who participate in actual structural firefighting operations will be credited. Personnel staffing ambulances or other units serving the general public may be credited depending on the extent to which they are available for firefighting duties. Three call and/or volunteer firefighters will be considered equivalent to one on-duty firefighter. Call or volunteer firefighters may not exceed half the required staffing of required companies. If adequate records of response are not kept, credit may be limited to one on-duty for each six call or volunteer firefighters. Call or volunteer firefighters working defined shifts at fire stations may be considered equivalent to on-duty firefighters. Response of firefighters on automatic aid apparatus will also be considered in this item.

## 8. Engine and Ladder Company Unit Staffing

96%

Unit staffing for engine and ladder companies only considers companies with apparatus in service credited in Items 1 and 2. The amount by which the required six on-duty firefighters per company exceeds the on-duty strength (as determined in Item 7), divided by the number of in-service companies, equals the average member deficiency per company.

## 9. Stream Devices

96%

Turrets, nozzles, foam equipment and, where required, elevated stream devices must be provided. This item evaluates the required stream devices to the devices provided. Credit will be limited if annual testing is not conducted and maintenance records are not provided.

## 10. Equipment for Pumpers and Ladder Trucks

94%

This item will consider equipment for existing pumpers and ladder trucks, except for such equipment considered in Items 2c (ground ladders), 9 (stream devices) and 11 (hose). Credit for Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) will be limited if inspection and testing is not conducted and maintenance records are not provided.

## 11. Hose

11a. Total Amount of Supply Hose 100%

This Item considers whether adequate hose is carried on each pumper and whether adequate reserve hose is provided. The requirement for large-diameter hose (3.5 inches or larger) for each pumping apparatus is 800 feet on the apparatus and 400 feet in reserve for every three pumpers in service.

11b. Total Amount of Attack Hose 100%

The requirement for 2.5-inch+ hose is 600 feet on the apparatus and 300 feet in reserve for every three pumpers in service. The requirement for 1.5-inch+ hose on each pumping apparatus is 400 feet with 300 feet in reserve for every three pumpers in service.

11c. Total Amount of Pre-Connected Hose 100%

The requirement for pre-connected, 1.5-inch+ hose on each pumping apparatus is 300 feet.

## 12. Condition of Hose

12a. Hose Testing 100%

All hose, in service and reserve, must be maintained in good condition and tested annually in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1962: Standard for the Care, Use, Inspection, Service Testing and Replacement of Fire Hose, Couplings, Nozzles and Fire Hose Appliances.

12b. Hose Washing, Drying and Storage Facilities	100%
--	------

Suitable facilities and procedures must be provided for washing, drying and storing hose. This is to prevent mildew in the hose jackets and rust/corrosion in apparatus hose compartments.

### 13. Training

13a. Supervision	100%
------------------	------

Training must be under the guidance of a qualified training officer. Maximum credit is achieved when the training officer has at least 10 years of direct incident command experience and certification as a Fire Instructor II. Personnel in charge of training sessions must be certified as fire instructors.

13b. Company Training	64%
-----------------------	-----

Firefighters are required to have a minimum of 20 hours of structural firefighting training per firefighter per month. This amount can be reduced by 25%, to 15 hours, for firefighters that are certified Firefighter I and by 50%, to 10 hours, for firefighters that are certified Firefighter II. Training should include topics outlined in NFPA 1001: Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications.

13c. Training Center Training	95%
-------------------------------	-----

This item evaluates the quantity of training at a training center and the features of the training center. A minimum of six half-day (three hour) drills per year, including two drills at night and two multiple-company drills, shall be provided for all firefighters. Training centers shall be provided with a drill tower that is three stories in height, a structure to support live fire simulation, including a smoke room, training aids and props and an area of at least two acres and equipped with fire hydrants.

13d. Officer Training	100%
-----------------------	------

A minimum of two days per year (16 hours) is required for all officers. This amount can be reduced by 25%, to 12 hours, for officers that are certified Fire Officer I and by 50%, to 8 hours, for officers that are certified Fire Officer II. Officer training should include topics outlined in NFPA 1021: Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications that focus on leadership, fire tactics and incident command.

13e. Driver Training	60%
----------------------	-----

Personnel shall participate in a minimum of one day (eight hours) of driver training per year. Training should include topics outlined in NFPA 1002: Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications. Current state-approved Emergency Vehicle Incident Prevention (EVIP) certification can serve in lieu of annual training.

13f. Recruit Training	100%
-----------------------	------

New fire department members shall receive a minimum of 240 hours of recruit training before becoming active firefighters. Training should include topics outlined in NFPA 1001: Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications.

13g. Pre-Fire Planning	90%
------------------------	-----

An annual update is required of pre-fire plans for all commercial or similar buildings. Pre-fire information shall be readily available on responding apparatus. Pre-fire plans should be in accordance with NFPA 1620: Recommended Practice for Pre-Incident Planning.

### 14. Response to Alarms

14a. Commercial Districts	100%
---------------------------	------

Adequate response to commercial fires must be established. At least one chief officer and the required number of engines and ladder trucks or ladder service companies based on the community basic fire flow are required to respond.

14b. Residential Districts	100%
----------------------------	------

Adequate response to residential fires must be established. At least one chief officer, two engine companies and adequate ladder equipment are required to respond to residential districts.

14c. Multiple Alarms	90%
----------------------	-----

Engine and ladder company response to each additional alarm for the same fire should be the same as the number of engine and ladder companies required for the first alarm.

14d. Cover Plan	100%
-----------------	------



Response areas in the community must have a cover plan for when the first-due companies are out of service.

## 15. Fire Operations

95%

Consideration will be given to the ability of the department to operate effectively at fires. Effectiveness is primarily depends on staffing and training; however, others factors can also affect fire operations. Percentage for this item will be determined by taking the average of the percentages from Items 3, 7, 8 and 13 and adjusting as conditions warrant. As an alternative to using the above analysis, the results for a performance evaluation may be used. A performance evaluation would analyze computer-aided dispatch records of fire incidents to determine the percentage of time an initial full alarm assignment arrives at a fire incident within 560 seconds (690 seconds for a high-rise building).

## 16. Special Protection

### 16a. Fireboats in Service

100%

A suitably staffed, equipped and maintained fireboat will be required where at least one mile of wharf frontage necessitates firefighting operations from the water side. Such frontage must be within 1.5 miles of a fireboat.

### 16b. Other Needed Special Protection

94%

Conditions in the community that require special fire department protection in addition to that covered elsewhere in this schedule will be considered in this item. Conditions considered include but are not limited to: waterfront properties needing some special protection but not requiring a conventional fireboat, wildland urban interface areas, extensive bulk oil and other hazardous storage.

## 17. Fire Stations and Community Conditions

### 17a Fire Stations

97%

This item considers the suitability of fire stations, including construction, communication equipment and the presence of a secondary power source. Communication equipment should be provided at fire stations and include two-way radios, spare portable radios and means for public reporting to the dispatch center. Firefighters must have two separate means for receiving alarms from the communication center that are under the control of the communications center. At least one means must be supervised. If fire stations are not staffed with on-duty personnel, firefighters must be equipped with the means to receive dispatching calls.

### 17b. Fuel

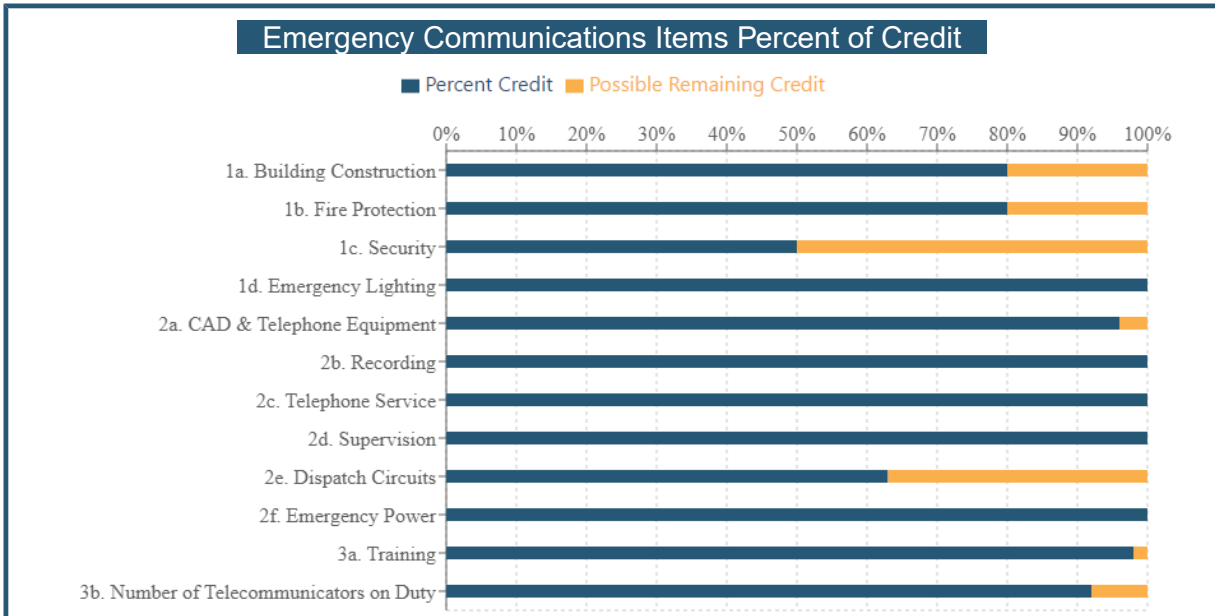
100%

Fuel must be available at all times and in sufficient quantities. Suitable arrangements must be made for delivery of fuel to apparatus at fires of long duration.

### 17c. Delays in Response

75%

The possibility of delays due to poor condition of roads, including snow and ice, steep grades, vehicle parking, traffic, railroad crossings and similar features are considered in this item.



## 1. Communication Center

1a. Building Construction	80%
---------------------------	-----

This item evaluates the building where the communication center is located. Communication centers should be in fire-resistive, separate buildings without internal or external exposures.

1b. Fire Protection	80%
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This item evaluates the adequacy of fire protection provided for the communication center, including portable fire extinguishers, fire alarms, automatic sprinkler systems and suppression systems in computer and dataprocessing equipment rooms.

1c. Security	50%
--------------	-----

Communication center security is meant to protect against vandalism, terrorism and civil disturbances. Access controls, door and window security and any vulnerabilities of the area surrounding the center are considered.

1d. Emergency Lighting	100%
------------------------	------

Communication centers must be provided with emergency lighting that will be placed in service immediately after a power loss so operations can continue uninterrupted.

## 2. Communications Center Equipment

2a. Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Telephone Equipment	96%
---	-----

Features and capabilities of the Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and telephone equipment are evaluated. Maximum credit is achieved when the following features are provided: enhanced 911, wireless and VoIP capabilities, redundant backup system with automatic switchover to backup, ability to transmit caller information to fire departments and other communication centers, ability to select and recommend units to be dispatched, automatic vehicle locating, geographic information system (GIS) capabilities and management information system.

2b. Recording	100%
---------------	------

All incoming and outgoing voice transmissions shall be recorded, including the date and time. All telecommunicators should have access to immediate playback of recordings.

2c. Telephone Service	100%
-----------------------	------

The number of required telephone lines for emergency and business calls is determined by the population served by the communication center. Additional lines may be required if emergency calls other than fire are received or if central station alarms are received. One outgoing-only line must also be provided.

2d. Supervision	100%
-----------------	------

All components of the primary dispatch circuit shall be monitored for integrity, including transmitters, repeaters and primary and secondary power. Fault conditions detected shall actuate an audible and visual trouble signal to the telecommunicators on duty.

2e. Dispatch Circuits

63%

The communication center must have separate primary and secondary circuits for dispatching. Maximum credit is obtained when dual circuits are provided, primary circuit is supervised, there is automatic switchover to a secondary circuit and all components of the system are owned by the communication center.

2f. Emergency Power

100%

The Communication Center shall be provided with an emergency power source. An uninterruptible power supply (UPS) shall be provided along with an automatically starting generator. The generator shall have a 72- hour fuel supply and be tested on a weekly basis.

### 3. Telecommunicators

3a. Training

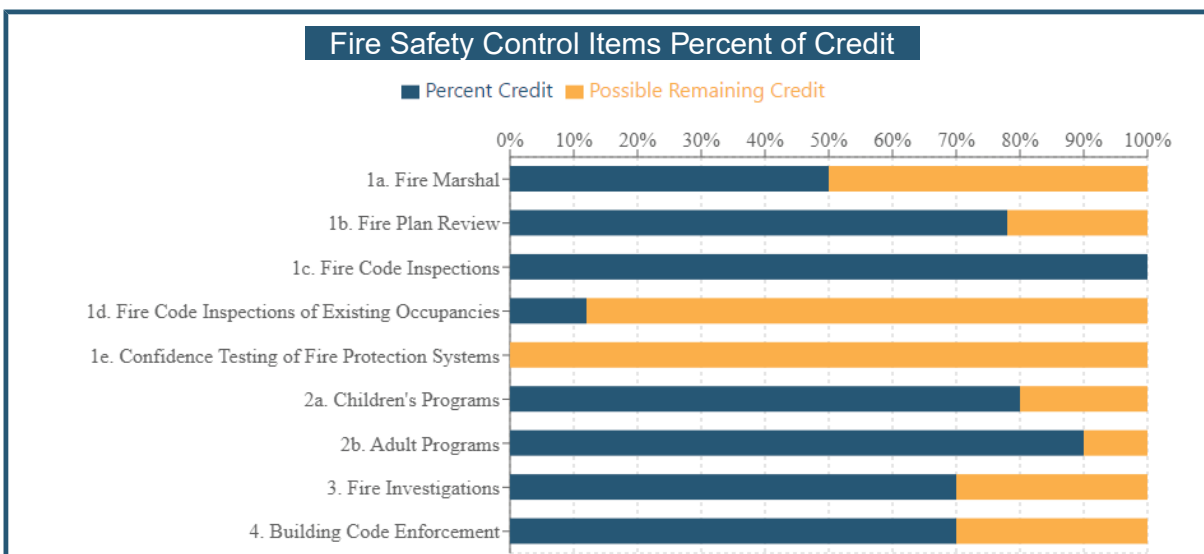
98%

A minimum of 480 hours of initial training is required for telecommunicators. General dispatch training and fire dispatch training should be a minimum of 240 hours each. Non-certified telecommunicators should receive 40 hours of continuing education per year. Certified Telecommunicator I personnel and certified Telecommunicator II personnel shall receive 30 hours and 24 hours of continuing education, respectively

3b. Number of Telecommunicators on Duty

92%

The number of required telecommunicators on duty is based on the total number of calls received per year at the communication center. If the communication center is meeting the call-answering and dispatching times set forth by NFPA 1221: Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems, then full credit will be applied in this item.



## 1. Fire Code Enforcement

**1a. Fire Marshal** **50%**

The fire marshal shall oversee fire code enforcement. The fire marshal shall have 10 or more years of code enforcement experience, be certified as a fire marshal and receive at least 16 hours of fire-code-related continuing education per year.

**1b. Fire Plan Review** **78%**

Review of plans for fire code compliance must be done by experienced, certified personnel. The plan reviewer shall have five or more years of plan review experience, be a registered design professional and receive at least 16 hours of plan-review-related continuing education per year. The plan review department needs to have adequate staffing to ensure comprehensive plan reviews.

**1c. Fire Code Inspections** **100%**

New and renovated occupancies must be inspected prior to issuing a Certificate of Occupancy. Fire inspectors shall be certified with five or more years of experience in inspections and receive at least 16 hours of fireinspection-related continuing education per year. Adequate department staffing levels must be maintained to ensure comprehensive inspections.

**1d. Fire Code Inspections of Existing Occupancies** **12%**

Fire Code Inspections of existing occupancies shall be conducted. The frequency of inspections will be evaluated using Table 7 in the WSRB Community Protection Class Grading Schedule. Fire code inspectors should be certified with five or more years of experience and receive at least 16 hours of fire-inspection-related continuing education per year. Staffing levels must be sufficient to ensure comprehensive inspections.

**1e. Confidence Testing of Fire Protection Systems** **0%**

Fire protection systems must be inspected and tested in accordance with the applicable NFPA standards. A program shall be in place to ensure these inspections are done, monitor the inspections' results and ensure deficiencies found with the systems are corrected.

## 2. Public Fire Education

**2a. Children's Programs** **80%**

Fire safety education must be provided to the general public. Fire educators should be Certified Public Educator, have five or more years of experience, and receive at least 16 hours of public-education-related continuing education per year. All education programs and events should be documented and should include date, instructor, topics taught, length of class and number of attendees.

Children's programs should include age-appropriate subjects for all students, preschool to 12th grade.

Adult education should include programs for all segments of the adult population in the community.

### 3. Fire Investigations

70%

Fire investigations must be done to determine the cause and origin of all fires. Fire investigator shall have five or more years of experience, be a commissioned law officer, be certified as a fire investigator and receive at least 16 hours of fire-investigation-related continuing education per year. In addition, sufficient staff levels are required to ensure adequate response to fires, and all fires should be reported to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS).

### 4. Building Code Enforcement

Commercial Class 4

Dwelling Class: 4

70%

Current building codes must be adopted and effectively enforced. The community is evaluated on the administration of codes, plan review and field inspection activities in relation to building code enforcement. The score for this item is based on the Building Code Classifications developed by WSRB for the community. The classifications for commercial and dwelling properties in the community are shown above.

March 14, 2024

Fire Chief Heitman  
Renton Regional Fire Authority

Fire Chief Heitman,

Washington Surveying and Rating Bureau (WSRB) has completed its evaluation of the fire protection capabilities of your community as they relate to fire insurance rating. We wish to inform you that the Protection Class (PC) for King County Fire District 40 has remained a Protection Class 3.

A PC 3 rating will apply to dwelling and commercial properties located in the community within five road miles of a responding fire station and having standard fire hydrant distribution and water supply. Properties in the community not meeting the above requirements will receive a different PC rating. Protection Class ratings for individual dwelling and commercial properties are available by calling WSRB Customer Service at 206-217-0101 or emailing [customerservice@wsrb.com](mailto:customerservice@wsrb.com).

We wish to thank you and Deputy Chief Alexander for the cooperation during the evaluation.

Accompanying this letter, you will find a copy of the new Protection Class Report. This report shows the various items evaluated and the credit attained for each item.

Please note that the WSRB survey was not conducted for property loss prevention or for life safety purposes. Rather, the purpose was to gather information needed to determine a fire insurance relevant Protection Class that may be used to develop fire insurance rates or Loss Costs. Our evaluation criteria incorporate many nationally recognized standards, such as those developed by NFPA, ICC and AWWA, and have been filed with and approved by the Washington State Office of the Insurance Commissioner.

If you have any questions, please let us know.

Sincerely,



Eric Cunningham  
Fire Protection Analyst II  
206-273-7183  
[eric.cunningham@wsrb.com](mailto:eric.cunningham@wsrb.com)



*Protection Classification Report for:*

*King County F.P.D. 40*

*Report Date: April 1, 2024*

## **WSRB: Who we are and what we do**

Washington Surveying and Rating Bureau (WSRB) is an independent, non-profit public service organization that has been serving Washington state since 1911.

We produce data that helps insurance companies accurately evaluate risk and insurance consumers feel confident their fire premiums are set using objective data.

One of the services WSRB provides is determining the Protection Class of communities and the Protection Class of individual properties in those communities. Insurance companies use Protection Class as one input when determining fire insurance premiums for properties.

## **How we determine Protection Classes for communities and individual properties**

WSRB determines the Protection Class of cities and fire protection districts by evaluating their fire protection/suppression capabilities using a schedule approved by the Washington State Office of the Insurance Commissioner, called the WSRB Community Protection Class Grading Schedule. As a result of this evaluation the communities are assigned a Protection Class of 1 through 10, where 1 indicates exemplary fire protection capabilities, and 10 indicates the capabilities, if any, are insufficient for insurance rating credit. Additional criteria are then applied to determine the Protection Class for the individual properties in the community. We explain this process in more detail later.

WSRB evaluates communities in four major areas:

**Water Supply:** WSRB evaluates the capacity, distribution and maintenance of water systems and fire hydrants.

**Fire Department:** WSRB evaluates the fire department, including fire stations, apparatus, equipment, personnel and their training.

**Emergency Communications:** WSRB evaluates the emergency communication system used to dispatch the fire department.

**Fire Safety Control:** WSRB evaluates the fire code enforcement and fire safety education activities in the community.

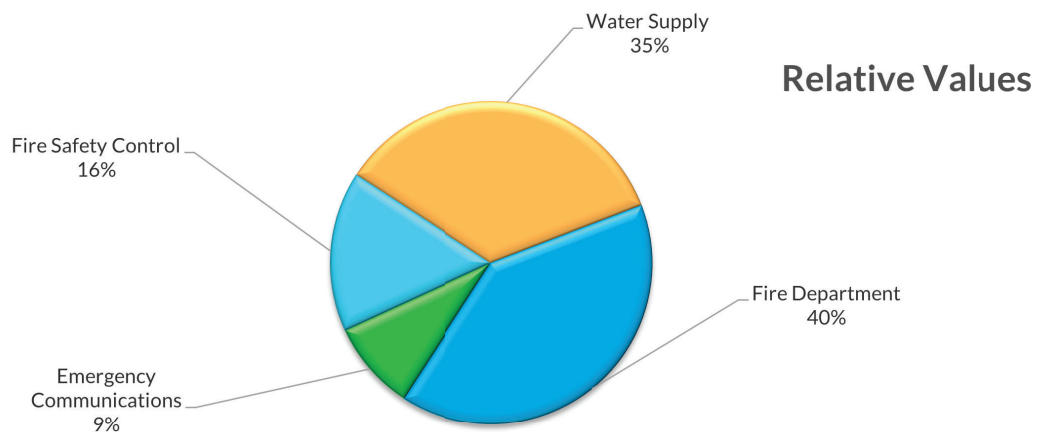
The Protection Class evaluation process recognizes the efforts of communities to provide fireprotection services for citizens and property owners. Insurance companies generally



offer lower premiums in communities with better protection, creating an incentive for communities to improve and maintain fire protection

The WSRB Community Protection Class Grading Schedule measures the fire protection capabilities of a community by means of a point system or, for communities without a recognized water supply, by comparison to minimum criteria. Under the point system, pertinent items are evaluated against the standards set forth in the schedule and items are scored, depending on the importance of the item and the degree of deviation from the standard.

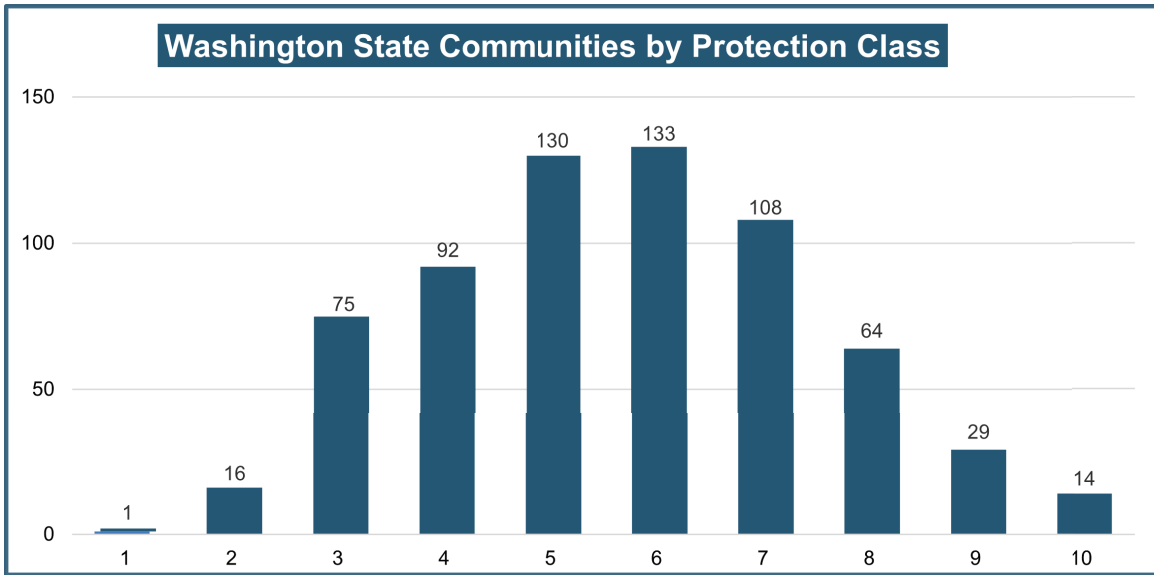
The four major areas considered under the point system, as well as the relative value allocated to each, are shown below.



These four areas are evaluated and scored independently of each other. The scores are then combined in a final calculation to determine the Protection Class for the community.

The following pages provide a summary of all the items evaluated, the percentage of credit attained for each item and the final calculation to determine the Protection Class for the community.

The chart below shows the number of communities in each Protection Class across Washington state.



**The Protection Class produced by WSRB’s evaluation is the overall Protection Class for the community, not the Protection Class for all the properties located in the community. Buildings and property located within the community are eligible for the Protection Class of the community, but no better, if they meet the distance-to-fire-station and applicable fire hydrant requirements. If these requirements are not met, the building will receive a different Protection Class than the Protection Class of the community.**

### Questions?

For questions about how the Protection Class for the community was developed or for recommendations on how to improve the Protection Class for the community, please contact the WSRB Fire Protection Analyst that conducted the evaluation. Their contact information is located on the results letter that accompanied this report or contact WSRB at 206-217-9772 or email us at [publicprotection@wsrb.com](mailto:publicprotection@wsrb.com)

For questions on the Protection Class for individual properties in your community, please contact WSRB Customer Service at 206-217-0101. If the fire department or community officials are receiving Protection Class inquiries from insurance professionals or citizens of the community, feel free to refer these inquiries to WSRB Customer Service

# Final Calculation



## Community Protection Class (PC)

	Evaluation Areas			
	Water Supply	Fire Department	Emergency Communication	Fire Safety Control
Percent of Credit	67%	93%	89%	38%
Relative Value of Area in Evaluation	35%	40%	9%	16%
Relative Class of Evaluation Area	3	1	2	7

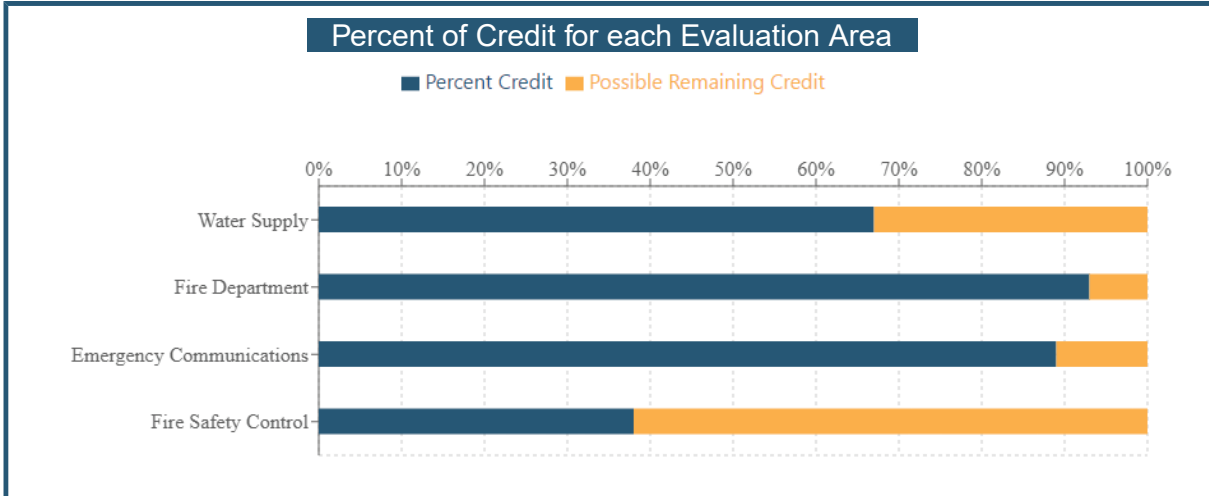
Total Credit(sum of each area credit X relative value) **7.47**

Divergence Score **0.09**

Community PC = (10-Total Credit)+Divergence Score **2.62 (Unrounded Score)**

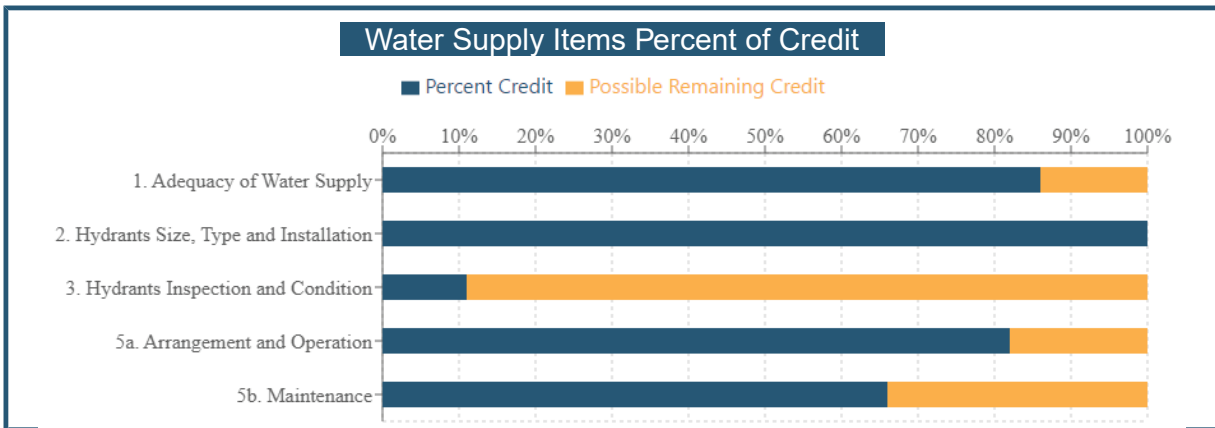
**Community Protection Class 3**

Protection Class	Unrounded Score	Protection Class	Unrounded Score
1	0.0 to 1.00	6	5.01 to 6.00
2	1.01 to 2.00	7	6.01 to 7.00
3	2.01 to 3.00	8	7.01 to 8.00
4	3.01 to 4.00	9	8.01 to 9.00
5	4.01 to 5.00	10	9.01 to 10.00



## Evaluation Area Scores:

Water Supply	67%
The water supplies in the community providing fire hydrants are evaluated in this section. In communities with multiple water supplies, the water supplies are prorated by their size (number of fire hydrants). Water Supply Items 1 through 4 make up the total score for this section.	
Fire Department	93%
The fire department servicing the community is evaluated in this section. The total service area of the fire department including incorporated and unincorporated area is considered. Fire Department Items 1 through 17 make up the total score for this section.	
Emergency Communications	89%
The Emergency Communication Center responsible for dispatching the fire department servicing the community is evaluated. This evaluation applies to all communities the communication center dispatches fire services to. Emergency Communication Items 1 through 3 make up the total score for this section.	
Fire Safety Control	38%
Fire Safety Control or fire prevention activities provided in the community are evaluated in this section. These activities may be provided by local, county or state authorities, all of which will be included in the evaluation. Fire Safety Control Items 1 through 4 make up the total score for this section.	
Divergence Score	0.09
Excessive difference between the class of the Water Supply and the class of the Fire Department prevents the more effective feature from being utilized to its full relative value. Divergence between Water Supply and Fire Department of two classes or more shall be applied to the final score of the community.	
Community Protection Class (PC)	Class: 3
The Protection Class produced by this schedule is the overall class of the community, not the classification of all properties located in the community. Distance to fire station and fire hydrant criteria along with the other rules of the applicable Protection Class manual must be applied to the community Protection Class to determine the Protection Class of an individual property located within the community.	



## 1. Adequacy of Water Supply

86%

This item evaluates the water system's ability to deliver the required fire flow for properties in the community. The score for this item is determined by comparing the required fire flow for a building to the available fire flow. A building's required fire flow is calculated as indicated in the WSRB Community Protection Class Schedule using type of construction, square footage, occupancy, external exposure and whether the building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. Available fire flow is measured using hydrant flow tests and the capacity of the water system storage, pumps, filters and mains.

## 2. Hydrants - Size, Type and Installation

100%

Hydrants shall conform to American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards for dry-barrel hydrants. Standard hydrants must have a minimum of one pumper outlet and two 2.5-inch outlets and be connected to at least a 6-inch water main. Hydrants should also have a quick-connect fitting on the pumper port.

## 3. Hydrants - Inspection and Condition

11%

Hydrants must be inspected annually, including operating the hydrant with a flow or pressure check. Flow tests of hydrants must be conducted at least every five years. Fire hydrants shall be marked for available water flow, free of obstructions and kept in good condition.

## 4. Arrangement, Operation and Maintenance of Water System Components

### 4a. Arrangement and Operation

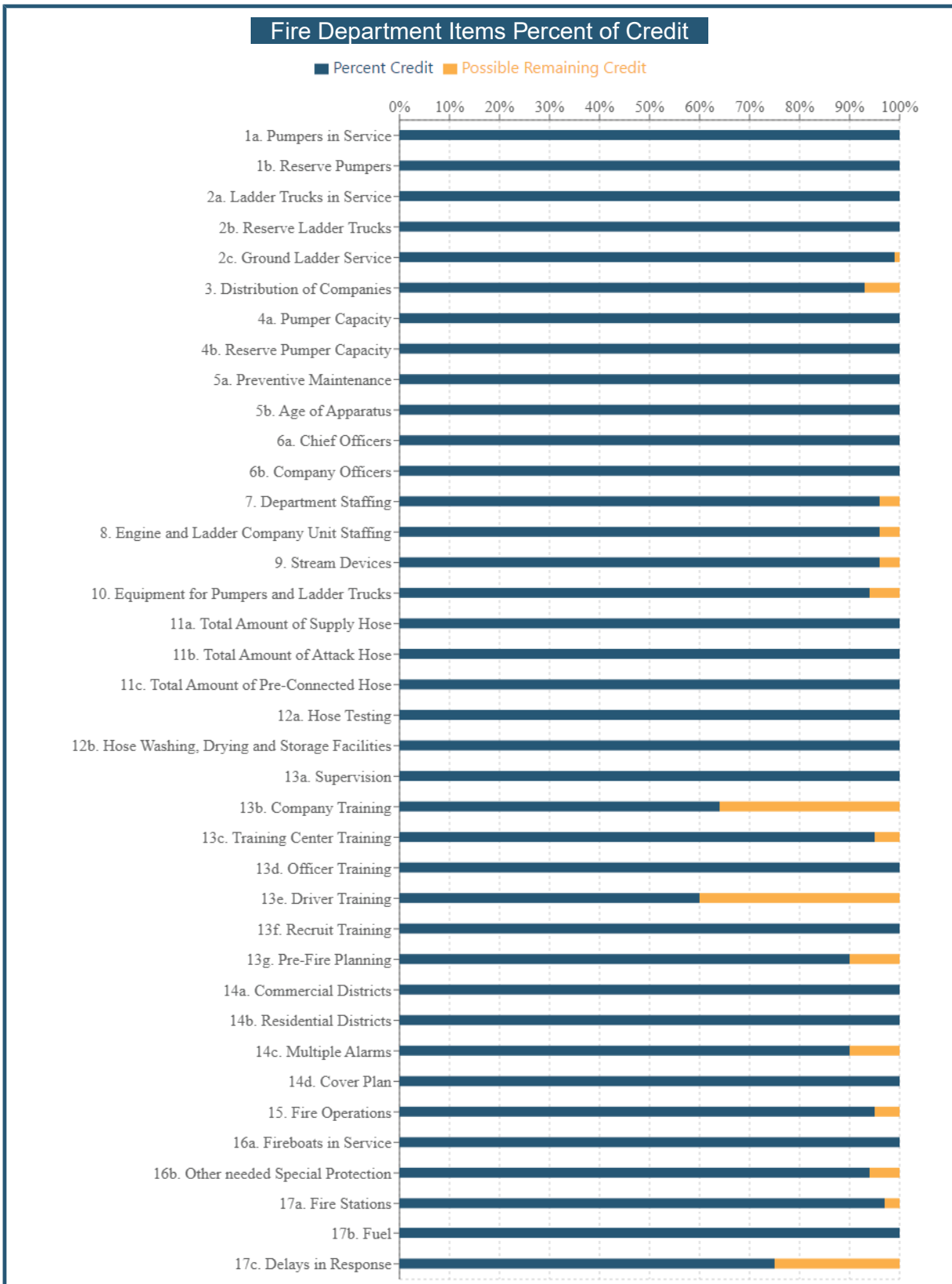
82%

Arrangement of the water system components evaluates the location and number of water sources and water storage units. Multiple water sources and water storage locations provide redundancy in order to reduce the impact of failure of one part of the system. Operation considers how the system is monitored and controlled (telemetry), how water is delivered (pumps or gravity) and if backup power is provided for pumps. The water system shall be managed by a state-certified operator.

### 4b. Maintenance

66%

This item evaluates the frequency of visits to and inspections of water system components other than hydrants. Regular visits and inspections allow for timely maintenance and repair of components. Water system components including wells, pumps, water tanks and reservoirs, pressure-regulating, altitude, float control and isolation valves shall be regularly inspected.



## 1. Pumpers

1a. Pumpers in Service	100%
------------------------	------

The number of pumpers in service and regularly responding to incidents must be sufficient to properly protect the community. The number of pumpers required is determined by evaluating the number currently in service, the fire flow requirements for the community, response of engines outside the community and frequency of incidents. The required number of pumpers is compared to the number of pumpers in service. Pumper-ladder trucks will be credited under this item. Automatic aid will be considered in this item.

1b. Reserve Pumpers	100%
---------------------	------

To maintain the required number of pumpers in service, one reserve pumper is required for every eight pumpers required to be in service, but no fewer than one. Reserve pumpers shall be fully equipped, tested and maintained for service.

## 2. Ladder Trucks/Ladder Service

2a. Ladder Trucks in Service	100%
------------------------------	------

The number of ladder trucks in service and regularly responding to incidents must be sufficient to properly protect the community. A ladder truck is required when a community has at least five buildings with a required fire flow of 4,000 gallons per minute (gpm) or greater and/or three stories (35 feet) in height. The required number of ladders is compared to the number of ladders in service. Pumper-ladder trucks will be credited under this item. Automatic aid will be considered in this item. The height and type of ladder truck will also be evaluated in this item.

2b. Reserve Ladder Trucks	100%
---------------------------	------

To maintain the required number of ladder trucks in service, one reserve ladder truck is required for every five ladder trucks required to be in service, but no fewer than one. Reserve ladders shall be fully equipped, tested and maintained for service.

2c. Ground Ladder Service	99%
---------------------------	-----

Sufficient ground ladders to reach the roofs of buildings must be carried on apparatus. The number, type, height and testing of ground ladders will be evaluated in this item.

## 3. Distribution of Companies

	93%
--	-----

Engine and ladder companies must be distributed to provide effective protection to the community. Structures should be within 1.5 road miles of a first-alarm engine company and 2.5 miles of a ladder company. As an alternative to using the above road-mile analysis, the results of a performance evaluation may be used. This type of evaluation would analyze computer-aided dispatch records of fire incidents to determine the percentage of time an initial engine company arrives within 320 seconds and an initial ladder company arrives within 480 seconds. Pumper-ladders and automatic aid will be considered in this item.

## 4. Pumper Capacity

4a. Pumper Capacity	100%
---------------------	------

Adequate pumper capacity must be provided on the first alarm to meet or exceed the basic fire flow of the community. All fire pumps must be tested annually to receive full credit. Automatic aid will be considered in this item.

4b. Reserve Pumper Capacity	100%
-----------------------------	------

The total pumper capacity, including reserve pumpers, with one for each eight required pumpers (but no fewer than one) and including the largest out of service, must be sufficient to maintain the total pumper capacity required.

## 5. Maintenance and Condition of Apparatus

5a. Preventative Maintenance	100%
------------------------------	------

A suitable preventive maintenance program must be in effect. This item evaluates how often apparatus are checked, inspected and who conducts the inspection. The testing frequency of pumps, aerial ladders, foam systems, Compressed Air Foam Systems (CAFS), breathing air systems, apparatus road test and weight verification are also evaluated.

5b. Age of Apparatus	100%
----------------------	------

The number of pumpers, ladders and support vehicles older than 15 years, older than 25 years and the number of reserve apparatus will be considered in determining condition of apparatus.

## 6. Number of Officers

6a. Chief Officers 100%

A chief officer in charge of the department must be on duty at all times but need not sleep at a fire station to be considered on duty, provided there are adequate means for notification and response to incidents. Departments with more than eight companies, in addition to the chief and assistant chief, must have sufficient battalion or district chiefs to provide one on duty in a fire station at all times for each eight companies required. Two active volunteer officers may be considered equivalent to one full on-duty officer, up to half the number of officers required.

6b. Company Officers 100%

There must be sufficient company officers to provide one on duty at all times with each required engine or ladder company. Two active volunteer officers may be considered equivalent to one full on-duty officer, up to half the number of officers required.

## 7. Department Staffing

96%

There must be six firefighters on duty for each of the required engine and ladder companies. Only personnel who participate in actual structural firefighting operations will be credited. Personnel staffing ambulances or other units serving the general public may be credited depending on the extent to which they are available for firefighting duties. Three call and/or volunteer firefighters will be considered equivalent to one on-duty firefighter. Call or volunteer firefighters may not exceed half the required staffing of required companies. If adequate records of response are not kept, credit may be limited to one on-duty for each six call or volunteer firefighters. Call or volunteer firefighters working defined shifts at fire stations may be considered equivalent to on-duty firefighters. Response of firefighters on automatic aid apparatus will also be considered in this item.

## 8. Engine and Ladder Company Unit Staffing

96%

Unit staffing for engine and ladder companies only considers companies with apparatus in service credited in Items 1 and 2. The amount by which the required six on-duty firefighters per company exceeds the on-duty strength (as determined in Item 7), divided by the number of in-service companies, equals the average member deficiency per company.

## 9. Stream Devices

96%

Turrets, nozzles, foam equipment and, where required, elevated stream devices must be provided. This item evaluates the required stream devices to the devices provided. Credit will be limited if annual testing is not conducted and maintenance records are not provided.

## 10. Equipment for Pumpers and Ladder Trucks

94%

This item will consider equipment for existing pumpers and ladder trucks, except for such equipment considered in Items 2c (ground ladders), 9 (stream devices) and 11 (hose). Credit for Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) will be limited if inspection and testing is not conducted and maintenance records are not provided.

## 11. Hose

11a. Total Amount of Supply Hose 100%

This Item considers whether adequate hose is carried on each pumper and whether adequate reserve hose is provided. The requirement for large-diameter hose (3.5 inches or larger) for each pumping apparatus is 800 feet on the apparatus and 400 feet in reserve for every three pumpers in service.

11b. Total Amount of Attack Hose 100%

The requirement for 2.5-inch+ hose is 600 feet on the apparatus and 300 feet in reserve for every three pumpers in service. The requirement for 1.5-inch+ hose on each pumping apparatus is 400 feet with 300 feet in reserve for every three pumpers in service.

11c. Total Amount of Pre-Connected Hose 100%

The requirement for pre-connected, 1.5-inch+ hose on each pumping apparatus is 300 feet.

## 12. Condition of Hose

12a. Hose Testing 100%



All hose, in service and reserve, must be maintained in good condition and tested annually in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1962: Standard for the Care, Use, Inspection, Service Testing and Replacement of Fire Hose, Couplings, Nozzles and Fire Hose Appliances.

12b. Hose Washing, Drying and Storage Facilities 100%

Suitable facilities and procedures must be provided for washing, drying and storing hose. This is to prevent mildew in the hose jackets and rust/corrosion in apparatus hose compartments.

### 13. Training

13a. Supervision 100%

Training must be under the guidance of a qualified training officer. Maximum credit is achieved when the training officer has at least 10 years of direct incident command experience and certification as a Fire Instructor II. Personnel in charge of training sessions must be certified as fire instructors.

13b. Company Training 64%

Firefighters are required to have a minimum of 20 hours of structural firefighting training per firefighter per month. This amount can be reduced by 25%, to 15 hours, for firefighters that are certified Firefighter I and by 50%, to 10 hours, for firefighters that are certified Firefighter II. Training should include topics outlined in NFPA 1001: Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications.

13c. Training Center Training 95%

This item evaluates the quantity of training at a training center and the features of the training center. A minimum of six half-day (three hour) drills per year, including two drills at night and two multiple-company drills, shall be provided for all firefighters. Training centers shall be provided with a drill tower that is three stories in height, a structure to support live fire simulation, including a smoke room, training aids and props and an area of at least two acres and equipped with fire hydrants.

13d. Officer Training 100%

A minimum of two days per year (16 hours) is required for all officers. This amount can be reduced by 25%, to 12 hours, for officers that are certified Fire Officer I and by 50%, to 8 hours, for officers that are certified Fire Officer II. Officer training should include topics outlined in NFPA 1021: Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications that focus on leadership, fire tactics and incident command.

13e. Driver Training 60%

Personnel shall participate in a minimum of one day (eight hours) of driver training per year. Training should include topics outlined in NFPA 1002: Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications. Current state-approved Emergency Vehicle Incident Prevention (EVIP) certification can serve in lieu of annual training.

13f. Recruit Training 100%

New fire department members shall receive a minimum of 240 hours of recruit training before becoming active firefighters. Training should include topics outlined in NFPA 1001: Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications.

13g. Pre-Fire Planning 90%

An annual update is required of pre-fire plans for all commercial or similar buildings. Pre-fire information shall be readily available on responding apparatus. Pre-fire plans should be in accordance with NFPA 1620: Recommended Practice for Pre-Incident Planning.

### 14. Response to Alarms

14a. Commercial Districts 100%

Adequate response to commercial fires must be established. At least one chief officer and the required number of engines and ladder trucks or ladder service companies based on the community basic fire flow are required to respond.

14b. Residential Districts 100%

Adequate response to residential fires must be established. At least one chief officer, two engine companies and adequate ladder equipment are required to respond to residential districts.

14c. Multiple Alarms 90%

Engine and ladder company response to each additional alarm for the same fire should be the same as the number of engine and ladder companies required for the first alarm.

14d. Cover Plan 100%

Response areas in the community must have a cover plan for when the first-due companies are out of service.

## 15. Fire Operations

95%

Consideration will be given to the ability of the department to operate effectively at fires. Effectiveness is primarily depends on staffing and training; however, others factors can also affect fire operations. Percentage for this item will be determined by taking the average of the percentages from Items 3, 7, 8 and 13 and adjusting as conditions warrant. As an alternative to using the above analysis, the results for a performance evaluation may be used. A performance evaluation would analyze computer-aided dispatch records of fire incidents to determine the percentage of time an initial full alarm assignment arrives at a fire incident within 560 seconds (690 seconds for a high-rise building).

## 16. Special Protection

### 16a. Fireboats in Service

100%

A suitably staffed, equipped and maintained fireboat will be required where at least one mile of wharf frontage necessitates firefighting operations from the water side. Such frontage must be within 1.5 miles of a fireboat.

### 16b. Other Needed Special Protection

94%

Conditions in the community that require special fire department protection in addition to that covered elsewhere in this schedule will be considered in this item. Conditions considered include but are not limited to: waterfront properties needing some special protection but not requiring a conventional fireboat, wildland urban interface areas, extensive bulk oil and other hazardous storage.

## 17. Fire Stations and Community Conditions

### 17a Fire Stations

97%

This item considers the suitability of fire stations, including construction, communication equipment and the presence of a secondary power source. Communication equipment should be provided at fire stations and include two-way radios, spare portable radios and means for public reporting to the dispatch center. Firefighters must have two separate means for receiving alarms from the communication center that are under the control of the communications center. At least one means must be supervised. If fire stations are not staffed with on-duty personnel, firefighters must be equipped with the means to receive dispatching calls.

### 17b. Fuel

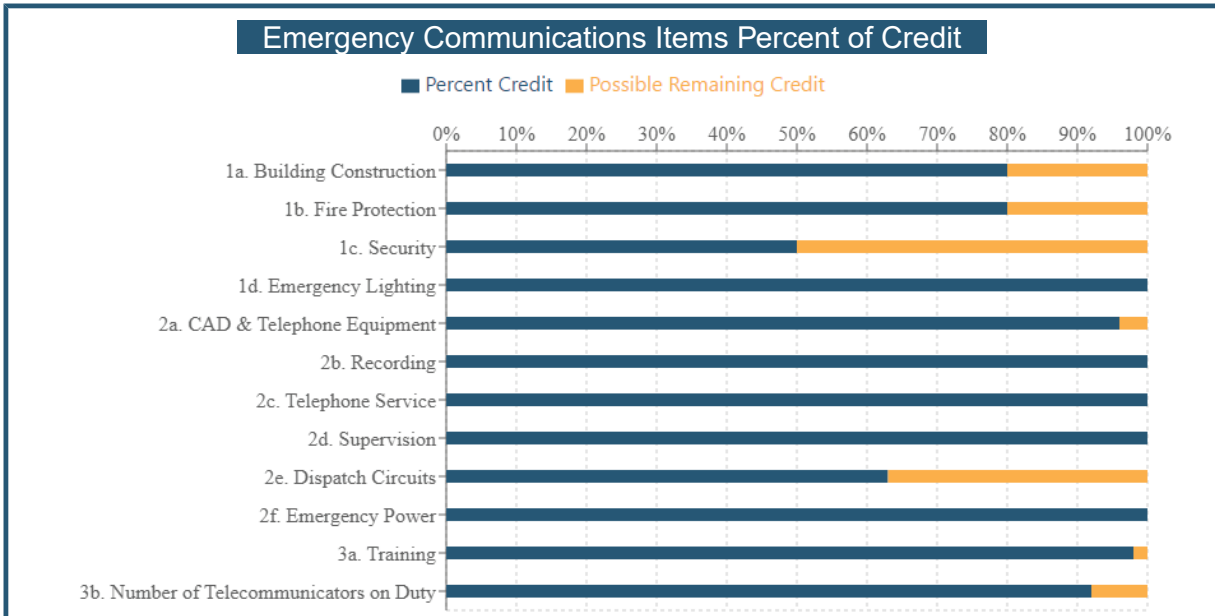
100%

Fuel must be available at all times and in sufficient quantities. Suitable arrangements must be made for delivery of fuel to apparatus at fires of long duration.

### 17c. Delays in Response

75%

The possibility of delays due to poor condition of roads, including snow and ice, steep grades, vehicle parking, traffic, railroad crossings and similar features are considered in this item.



## 1. Communication Center

1a. Building Construction	80%
---------------------------	-----

This item evaluates the building where the communication center is located. Communication centers should be in fire-resistive, separate buildings without internal or external exposures.

1b. Fire Protection	80%
---------------------	-----

This item evaluates the adequacy of fire protection provided for the communication center, including portable fire extinguishers, fire alarms, automatic sprinkler systems and suppression systems in computer and dataprocessing equipment rooms.

1c. Security	50%
--------------	-----

Communication center security is meant to protect against vandalism, terrorism and civil disturbances. Access controls, door and window security and any vulnerabilities of the area surrounding the center are considered.

1d. Emergency Lighting	100%
------------------------	------

Communication centers must be provided with emergency lighting that will be placed in service immediately after a power loss so operations can continue uninterrupted.

## 2. Communications Center Equipment

2a. Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Telephone Equipment	96%
---	-----

Features and capabilities of the Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and telephone equipment are evaluated. Maximum credit is achieved when the following features are provided: enhanced 911, wireless and VoIP capabilities, redundant backup system with automatic switchover to backup, ability to transmit caller information to fire departments and other communication centers, ability to select and recommend units to be dispatched, automatic vehicle locating, geographic information system (GIS) capabilities and management information system.

2b. Recording	100%
---------------	------

All incoming and outgoing voice transmissions shall be recorded, including the date and time. All telecommunicators should have access to immediate playback of recordings.

2c. Telephone Service	100%
-----------------------	------

The number of required telephone lines for emergency and business calls is determined by the population served by the communication center. Additional lines may be required if emergency calls other than fire are received or if central station alarms are received. One outgoing-only line must also be provided.

2d. Supervision	100%
-----------------	------

All components of the primary dispatch circuit shall be monitored for integrity, including transmitters, repeaters and primary and secondary power. Fault conditions detected shall actuate an audible and visual trouble signal to the telecommunicators on duty.

2e. Dispatch Circuits

63%

The communication center must have separate primary and secondary circuits for dispatching. Maximum credit is obtained when dual circuits are provided, primary circuit is supervised, there is automatic switchover to a secondary circuit and all components of the system are owned by the communication center.

2f. Emergency Power

100%

The Communication Center shall be provided with an emergency power source. An uninterruptible power supply (UPS) shall be provided along with an automatically starting generator. The generator shall have a 72- hour fuel supply and be tested on a weekly basis.

### 3. Telecommunicators

3a. Training

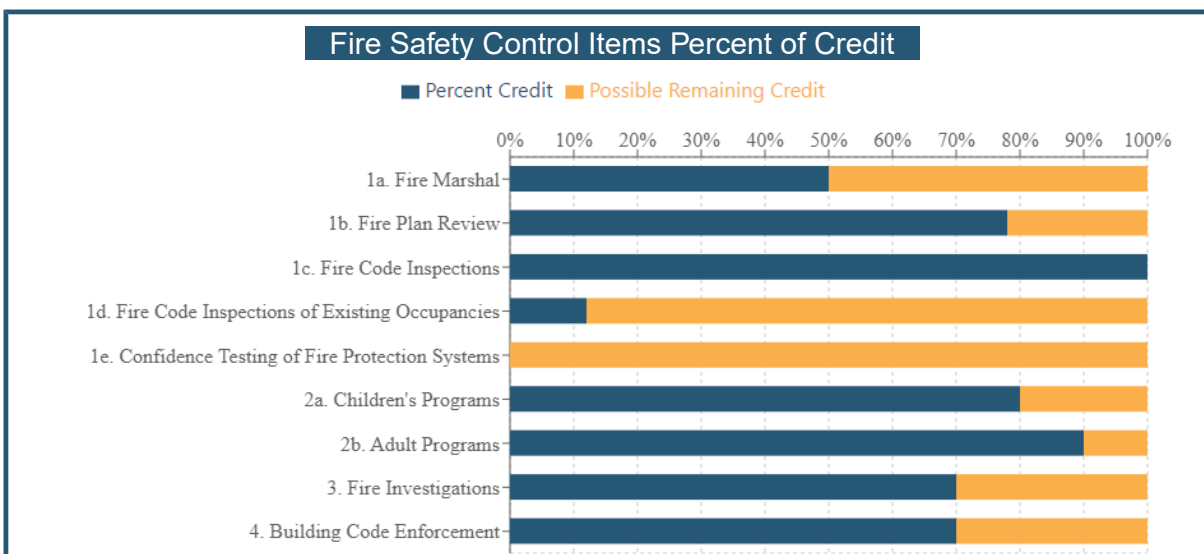
98%

A minimum of 480 hours of initial training is required for telecommunicators. General dispatch training and fire dispatch training should be a minimum of 240 hours each. Non-certified telecommunicators should receive 40 hours of continuing education per year. Certified Telecommunicator I personnel and certified Telecommunicator II personnel shall receive 30 hours and 24 hours of continuing education, respectively

3b. Number of Telecommunicators on Duty

92%

The number of required telecommunicators on duty is based on the total number of calls received per year at the communication center. If the communication center is meeting the call-answering and dispatching times set forth by NFPA 1221: Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems, then full credit will be applied in this item.



## 1. Fire Code Enforcement

**1a. Fire Marshal** **50%**

The fire marshal shall oversee fire code enforcement. The fire marshal shall have 10 or more years of code enforcement experience, be certified as a fire marshal and receive at least 16 hours of fire-code-related continuing education per year.

**1b. Fire Plan Review** **78%**

Review of plans for fire code compliance must be done by experienced, certified personnel. The plan reviewer shall have five or more years of plan review experience, be a registered design professional and receive at least 16 hours of plan-review-related continuing education per year. The plan review department needs to have adequate staffing to ensure comprehensive plan reviews.

**1c. Fire Code Inspections** **100%**

New and renovated occupancies must be inspected prior to issuing a Certificate of Occupancy. Fire inspectors shall be certified with five or more years of experience in inspections and receive at least 16 hours of fireinspection-related continuing education per year. Adequate department staffing levels must be maintained to ensure comprehensive inspections.

**1d. Fire Code Inspections of Existing Occupancies** **12%**

Fire Code Inspections of existing occupancies shall be conducted. The frequency of inspections will be evaluated using Table 7 in the WSRB Community Protection Class Grading Schedule. Fire code inspectors should be certified with five or more years of experience and receive at least 16 hours of fire-inspection-related continuing education per year. Staffing levels must be sufficient to ensure comprehensive inspections.

**1e. Confidence Testing of Fire Protection Systems** **0%**

Fire protection systems must be inspected and tested in accordance with the applicable NFPA standards. A program shall be in place to ensure these inspections are done, monitor the inspections' results and ensure deficiencies found with the systems are corrected.

## 2. Public Fire Education

**2a. Children's Programs** **80%**

Fire safety education must be provided to the general public. Fire educators should be Certified Public Educator, have five or more years of experience, and receive at least 16 hours of public-education-related continuing education per year. All education programs and events should be documented and should include date, instructor, topics taught, length of class and number of attendees.

Children's programs should include age-appropriate subjects for all students, preschool to 12th grade.

Adult education should include programs for all segments of the adult population in the community.

### 3. Fire Investigations

70%

Fire investigations must be done to determine the cause and origin of all fires. Fire investigator shall have five or more years of experience, be a commissioned law officer, be certified as a fire investigator and receive at least 16 hours of fire-investigation-related continuing education per year. In addition, sufficient staff levels are required to ensure adequate response to fires, and all fires should be reported to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS).

### 4. Building Code Enforcement

Commercial Class 4

Dwelling Class: 4

70%

Current building codes must be adopted and effectively enforced. The community is evaluated on the administration of codes, plan review and field inspection activities in relation to building code enforcement. The score for this item is based on the Building Code Classifications developed by WSRB for the community. The classifications for commercial and dwelling properties in the community are shown above.

# LIQUID CO<sub>2</sub> CLEANING DELIVERS THE MOST EFFECTIVE CLEAN.

LEARN MORE

# HOW TOXIC SUBSTANCE REMOVAL WORKS

Firefighting gear is waterproof. When it comes to cleaning that's the problem. Where conventional water cleaning techniques stop at the surface of a waterproof layer, liquid CO2's smaller molecules can penetrate between the fibers of waterproof layers to remove toxic organics, metals and NFPA specified substances. And, our low RPM basket rotation provides a gentle clean, prolonging the lifespan of PPE.

## ETD IN THE LAB

Our liquid CO2 cleaning process has been tested to remove over 50 different toxins that traditional cleaning methods have difficulty decontaminating. From SVOC (semi volatile organic compounds) to PFAS (per and polyfluoroalkyl substances), we bring turnout gear back to life so that your firefighters can be confident they are wearing gear that's as safe as possible.

To evaluate the effectiveness of water-based cleaning methods versus the CO2 cleaning process on firefighter turnout gear, a detailed study was conducted in Finland by the Finnish Institute

[Back to Top](#)



of Occupational Health. This study evaluated the source of contamination from numerous firefighter events. Key results from this study were:

- PAHs were found throughout the turnout gear in concentrations that exceeded safety standards;
- Substantial VOC and SVOC concentrations were found in the moisture barrier layers of the gear;
- Water washing did a poor job of removing PAHs and was responsible for transferring more contamination on the gear to less contaminated areas.

Here are the cleaning efficiency results of the study.

## **TURNOUT GEAR CLEANING / DECON TECHNOLOGY COMPARISON**

Objective	Water Extractor <sub>1</sub>	CO2 Basic <sub>2</sub> (Competitor)	ETD CO2+ <sub>3</sub>
<b>NFPA 1851-2020 Testing</b>			
- SVOC PAH Removal	15% - 40% <sub>4</sub>	>99% <sub>5</sub>	>99% <sub>6</sub>
- Heavy Metals Removal	68%	15-30% <sub>5</sub>	75% <sub>7</sub>
- 2 Bacterial Sample Kill	No	No <sub>5</sub>	Yes <sub>6</sub>
<b>EPA SVOC 16</b>	Not Determined	99%	>99%
<b>Bacterial Kill</b>	No <sub>8</sub>	No	Yes <sub>9</sub>
<b>PFAS Removal</b>	Not Determined	Not Determined	84% <sub>10</sub>
<b>Viral Inactivation (Covid surrogate)</b>	Not Determined	Not Determined	Yes <sub>11</sub>
<b>Cleaning Performance</b>			
- Removes Diesel	No <sub>12</sub>	No	Yes <sub>13</sub>
- Removes Tar / Oil	No <sub>12</sub>	No	Yes <sub>13</sub>
- Particulate Removal <sub>14</sub>	Marginal	No <sub>15</sub>	Yes <sub>13</sub>
- Color Change of Reflective Striping	No	Yes <sub>15</sub>	No
<b>Durability Testing</b>			
- Outer Shells	Marginal <sub>16</sub>	Good <sub>17</sub>	Excellent <sub>17</sub>
- Liners	Marginal <sub>16</sub>	Good <sub>17</sub>	Excellent <sub>17</sub>
<b>Post Cleaning Condemned Gear <sub>18</sub></b>	Yes	Yes	No
<b>Capture all toxins keeping out of environment</b>	No <sub>19</sub>	No <sub>20</sub>	Yes <sub>21</sub>

Not Determined

Fail NFPA / Negative Result

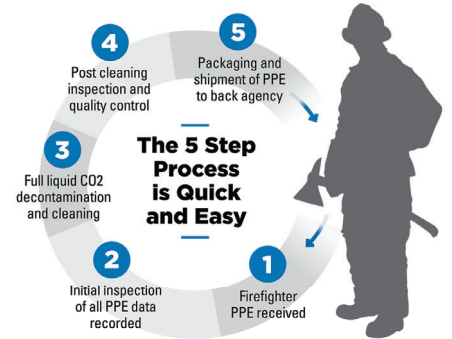
Pass NFPA / Positive Result

**COMPARISON FOOTNOTES**

**DOWNLOAD THE STUDIES**

# THE 5-STEP LIQUID CO<sub>2</sub> CLEANING PROCESS IS QUICK AND EASY

From receiving the PPE to shipping it back to departments, our process cleans, inspects and repairs PPE to a higher standard than NFPA 1851-2020. You will get your gear back clean and ready to perform.



REQUEST SERVICE

## Monthly Overview

### Station Reliability (Not include **Out of Jurisdiction Incidents**)

RRFA Station Area	First Due Incident Counts	Incidents in RRFA Area	Station Reliability
▲ 11	393	412	95.39%
12	248	271	91.51%
13	333	370	90.00%
14	84	91	92.31%
15	106	125	84.80%
16	129	145	88.97%
17	184	200	92.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1477</b>	<b>1614</b>	<b>91.51%</b>

### Incident Breakdown by Station Responses (Including Out of Jurisdiction Incidents)

Incident Type Group	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
▲ 100 - Fire	14	6	11	8	4	3	2	<b>30</b>
300 - Rescue & EMS	356	232	322	81	86	124	181	<b>1304</b>
400 - Hazardous Condition	14	13	8	11	7	2	4	<b>38</b>
500 - Service Call	10	10	8	2	5	5	4	<b>41</b>
600 - Good Intent Call	36	19	36	18	11	6	11	<b>127</b>
700 - False Alarm	39	18	15	22	14	13	12	<b>124</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1664</b>

### Response Breakdown by Station's Units (Including Out of Jurisdiction Responses)

Unit/Station	Response Counts
▲ 11	<b>542</b>
A311	162
E311	263
L311	117
12	<b>357</b>
A312	171
B312	34
CAR312	24
DIV312	3
E312	125
13	<b>463</b>
A313	247
B313	32
E313	184
14	<b>146</b>
E314	129
HM314	17
15	<b>137</b>
E315	137
16	<b>156</b>
E316	156
17	<b>229</b>
A317	143
E317	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>2030</b>

**1 Incident** can have multiple **responses**.

- Ex. A car crash (1 incident) might requires 3 Fire Units responding (3 responses)

**Out of Jurisdiction incidents** = Incidents that didn't happen in RRFA Jurisdiction

#### **Station Reliability:**

Availability of our closest Station's Units when the incidents were reported

\*The incident total from *Station Reliability Table* is different compare to *Incident Counts by Incident Type* and they are both correct.

- Total Under *Station Reliability Table* shows the number of incidents which have occurred within RRFA jurisdiction
- Total under *Incident Counts by Incident Type* shows the total incidents that RRFA Units have responded to

**Good Intent** Calls include Cancelled enroute, Wrong Location, Controlled Burning, Steam

## Last Month Response Time Breakdown

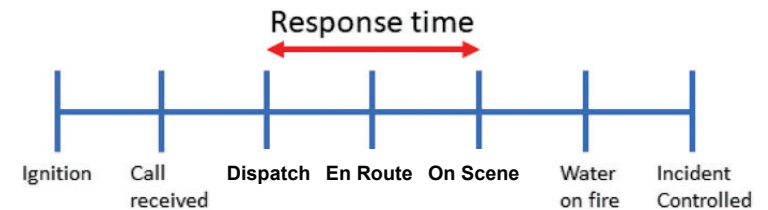
Station / Unit	Avg Turnout Time	Avg Travel Time	Avg Response Time	90th Percentile Turnout Time	90th Percentile Travel Time	90th Percentile Response Time
<b>11</b>	<b>00:01:33</b>	<b>00:03:38</b>	<b>00:05:12</b>	<b>00:02:36</b>	<b>00:05:47</b>	<b>00:08:23</b>
Aid Unit	00:01:25	00:03:30	00:04:56	00:02:09	00:05:41	00:07:50
Engine	00:01:42	00:03:42	00:05:24	00:02:41	00:05:51	00:08:32
Ladder Truck	00:01:25	00:03:43	00:05:09	00:02:37	00:05:50	00:08:28
<b>12</b>	<b>00:01:38</b>	<b>00:03:40</b>	<b>00:05:19</b>	<b>00:02:37</b>	<b>00:05:50</b>	<b>00:08:27</b>
Aid Unit	00:01:37	00:03:41	00:05:18	00:02:32	00:05:49	00:08:21
Engine	00:01:43	00:03:39	00:05:22	00:02:46	00:06:02	00:08:49
<b>13</b>	<b>00:01:17</b>	<b>00:04:25</b>	<b>00:05:43</b>	<b>00:02:27</b>	<b>00:06:20</b>	<b>00:08:47</b>
Aid Unit	00:01:28	00:04:03	00:05:31	00:02:28	00:06:21	00:08:49
Engine	00:00:58	00:05:04	00:06:03	00:02:14	00:06:15	00:08:29
<b>14</b>	<b>00:01:46</b>	<b>00:03:51</b>	<b>00:05:37</b>	<b>00:02:33</b>	<b>00:06:22</b>	<b>00:08:56</b>
Engine	00:01:46	00:03:51	00:05:37	00:02:33	00:06:22	00:08:56
<b>15</b>	<b>00:01:48</b>	<b>00:03:55</b>	<b>00:05:44</b>	<b>00:02:48</b>	<b>00:05:47</b>	<b>00:08:35</b>
Engine	00:01:48	00:03:55	00:05:44	00:02:48	00:05:47	00:08:35
<b>16</b>	<b>00:01:55</b>	<b>00:04:15</b>	<b>00:06:10</b>	<b>00:02:55</b>	<b>00:05:51</b>	<b>00:08:46</b>
Engine	00:01:55	00:04:15	00:06:10	00:02:55	00:05:51	00:08:46
<b>17</b>	<b>00:01:39</b>	<b>00:03:58</b>	<b>00:05:37</b>	<b>00:02:34</b>	<b>00:05:42</b>	<b>00:08:16</b>
Aid Unit	00:01:42	00:04:09	00:05:51	00:02:38	00:05:48	00:08:26
Engine	00:01:32	00:03:26	00:04:59	00:02:11	00:05:19	00:07:30
<b>Total</b>	<b>00:01:34</b>	<b>00:03:57</b>	<b>00:05:32</b>	<b>00:02:38</b>	<b>00:05:52</b>	<b>00:08:30</b>

Definition:

**Turnout time** = Dispatch to Firefighters in vehicle ready to respond

**Travel Time** = Firefighters in vehicle ready to respond to Firefighters On Scene

**Response Time** = Dispatch to Firefighters On Scene



## Year-to-date RRFA Incidents Overview

Incident Counts by RRFA Station Areas  
(Not including Out of Jurisdiction Incidents)

Station Areas	January	February	March	<b>Total</b>
11	447	354	412	<b>1213</b>
12	376	283	271	<b>930</b>
13	434	329	370	<b>1133</b>
14	106	82	91	<b>279</b>
15	133	111	125	<b>369</b>
16	155	115	145	<b>415</b>
17	250	171	200	<b>621</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1901</b>	<b>1445</b>	<b>1614</b>	<b>4960</b>

Incident Counts by NFIRS Incident Type  
(Including Out of Jurisdiction Incidents)

Incident Type Group	January	February	March	<b>Total</b>
100 - Fire	22	23	30	<b>75</b>
200 - Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat	3	2		<b>5</b>
300 - Rescue & EMS	1390	1212	1304	<b>3906</b>
400 - Hazardous Condition	26	19	38	<b>83</b>
500 - Service Call	185	49	43	<b>277</b>
600 - Good Intent Call	117	94	131	<b>342</b>
700 - False Alarm	240	114	124	<b>478</b>
800 - Severe Weather & Natural Disaster	1	1		<b>2</b>
900 - Special Incident	1			<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1514</b>	<b>1670</b>	<b>5169</b>

## Responses Breakdown by Apparatus

Apparatus Station	January	February	March	Total
<b>11</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>1616</b>
A311	170	142	162	474
E311	283	227	263	773
L311	135	117	117	369
<b>12</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>1182</b>
A312	226	187	171	584
B312	29	27	34	90
CAR312	22	18	24	64
DIV312		2	3	5
E312	179	135	125	439
<b>13</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>1364</b>
A313	252	216	247	715
B313	33	42	32	107
E313	204	153	184	541
E413	1			1
<b>14</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>411</b>
E314	138	95	129	362
HM314	23	9	17	49
<b>15</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>417</b>
E315	156	124	137	417
<b>16</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>473</b>
BR316	4			4
E316	178	120	156	454
E416	15			15
<b>17</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>753</b>
A317	173	147	143	463
E317	137	67	86	290
<b>Total</b>	<b>2358</b>	<b>1828</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>6216</b>