



2015-Annual Performance Report

Reference: RCW Chapter RCW 35A.92.040



DuPont Fire Department

Preface:

Under the RCW 35A.92, city and town fire departments shall evaluate their level of service and deployment delivery and response time objectives on an annual basis. The evaluations shall be based on data relating to level of service, deployment, and the achievement of each response time objective in each geographic area within the jurisdiction of the city or Town.



Planning:

Evaluation reports assist in short-term and long-term planning for staffing, future station locations and future equipment needed to improve the level of services provided.

Intent Overview:

The legislature intends for city fire departments to set standards for addressing the reporting and accountability of a substantially career fire department, and to specify performance measures applicable to response time objectives for certain major services. The legislature acknowledges the efforts of the International City/County Management Association, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and the National Fire Protection Association for the organization and deployment of resources for fire departments. The arrival of first responders with Automated External Defibrillator capabilities prior to cardiac arrest and the arrival of adequate fire suppression resources before a flash-over are both critical during the mitigation of an emergency and in the public's best interest.

Annual Reporting Requirements:

Annual Evaluations- Annual Report

1. Every city and town shall evaluate their level of service, deployment delivery and response time objectives on an annual basis. The evaluations shall be based on data relating to level of service, deployment, and the achievement of each response time objective in each geographic area within the jurisdiction of the city or town.
2. Beginning in 2007, every city and town shall issue an annual written report which shall be based on the annual evaluations required by subsection (1) of this section.
 - a. The annual report shall define the geographic areas and circumstances in which the requirements of this standard are not being met.
 - b. The annual report shall explain the predictable consequences of any deficiencies and address the steps that are necessary to achieve compliance.

[2005 c 376 § 104.]

Definitions: 35A.92.020

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

1. "Advanced Life Support" means functional provision of advanced airway management, including: intubation advanced cardiac monitoring, manual defibrillation, establishment and maintenance of intravenous access, and drug therapy.
2. "Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting" means the firefighting actions taken to rescue persons and to control or extinguish fire involving or adjacent to aircraft on the ground.
3. "Brain death", as defined by the American Heart Association, means the irreversible death of brain cells that begins four to six minutes after cardiac arrest.
4. "City" means a first-class city or a second-class city that provides fire protection services in a specified geographic area.
5. "Fire department" means a city or town fire department responsible for firefighting actions, emergency medical services, and other special operations in a specified geographic area. The department must be a substantially career fire department, and not a substantially volunteer fire department.
6. "Fire suppression" means the activities involved in controlling and extinguishing fires.
7. "First responder" means provision of initial assessment and basic first-aid intervention, including cardiac pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and automatic external defibrillator capability.
8. "Flash-over", as defined by National Institute of Standards and Technology, means when all combustibles in a room burst into flame and the fire spreads rapidly.
9. "Marine rescue and firefighting" means the firefighting actions taken to prevent, control, or extinguish fire involved in or adjacent to a marine vessel and the rescue actions for occupants using normal and emergency routes for egress.
10. "Response time" means the time immediately following the turnout time which begins when units are en route to the emergency incident and ends when units arrive at the scene.
11. "Special operations" means those emergency incidents to which the fire department responds that require specific and advanced training and specialized tools and equipment. "Town" means a Town that provides fire protection services, which may include firefighting actions, emergency medical services, and other special operations, in a specified geographic area. "Turnout time" means the time beginning when units receive notification of the emergency to the beginning point of response time.

[2005 c 376 § 102.]

Agency:



The City of DuPont Fire Department has existed as a fire department within the State of Washington since April 12, 1951. The City of DuPont Fire Department was organized under the tenets of RCW title 35A.

The department has been rated a Fire Protection Class 5 from the Washington Survey and Rating Bureau to service 5.9 square miles in the city and adjacent rural areas within Pierce County, Washington. The department serves a residential population just under 9,500 and a growing number of commercial occupancies.

Mission, Values, Priorities and Principles

Mission: The mission of the DuPont Fire Department is to provide professional services with compassion and integrity.

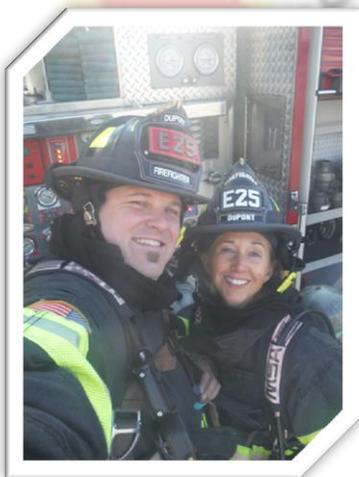
Core Values: Efficient Response - Flawless Performance - Compassionate Actions

Priorities and Principles:

- **Response:** Response includes the efficient and effective response to every alarm along with every request from citizens and fellow employees and maintenance of our facilities and vehicles (a necessity for providing an efficient and effective response). We must also maintain our minds and bodies so we are always mentally and physically prepared to respond.
- **Owner Satisfaction and Customer Service: BE COMPASSIONATE!** This includes providing positive interaction, education, and being fiscally responsible by providing an efficient and effective service. Understanding the needs of our citizens and fellow employees is paramount.
- **Training:** Training helps the department provide excellent service and helps to develop and refine leaders. Training is everything! The more often and harder we train, the better prepared we will be for any situation.
- **Safety:** Know the rules, follow the rules, make quality decisions, and watch out for each other. Safety of our personnel is first and foremost. However, safety also includes the safety of citizens. Through our efforts in emergency response, inspections, code enforcement, and public education we provide excellent safety.
- **Respect:** Respect for each other and all citizens. Disparaging remarks about fellow employees are not acceptable. Treat every citizen as if they were your Mother, Father, Brother, or Sister and treat them as you would expect to be treated.
- **Leadership:** The department sets an example and leads regardless of rank or position. Don't be afraid to make a decision. Expect support from leadership as long as the decision you made attempted to follow reasonable end and was executed in the best interest of the department and community.

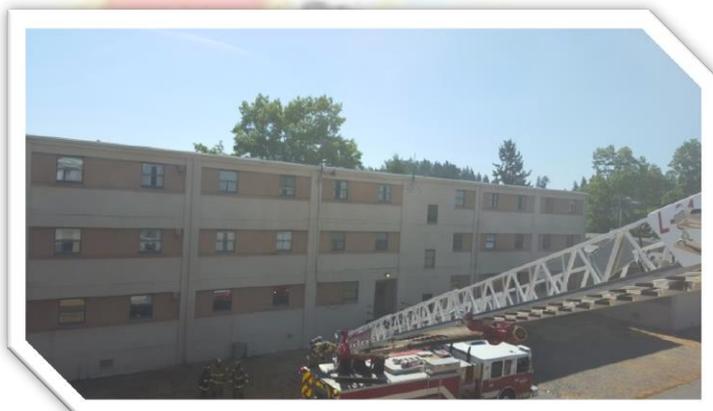
City of DuPont Fire Department 2015 Training Summary

Training is a priority for the DuPont Fire Department. Training makes us excellent in our level of service and helps us develop and refine our skills while developing great leaders. Training is everything! The more often and harder we train, the more we will be ready for whatever situation we might encounter.



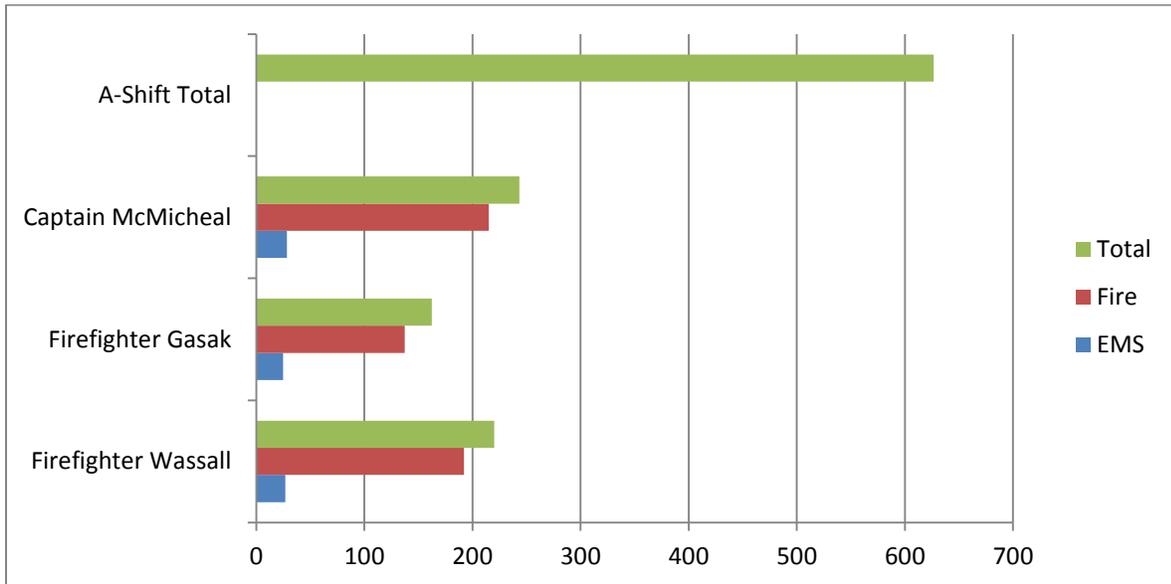
2015 Training accomplishments

- Multiple Company Drills with mutual aid partners
 - April 2015
 - July 2015
- Boat Operations with Anderson Island Fire Department (PCFD-27)
 - Fall 2015 with Anderson Island
- NFPA 1403 compliant Live Fire Training
 - November 2, 4 and 6th
- Incident Commander Certification
 - 3 addition members started the on-line portion
 - Certification Labs to be completed early 2016
- Certified Incident Commanders
 - 4
 - 3 are in process
 - 2 self-enrolled are in process
- New Hire completed the Bates Fire Academy

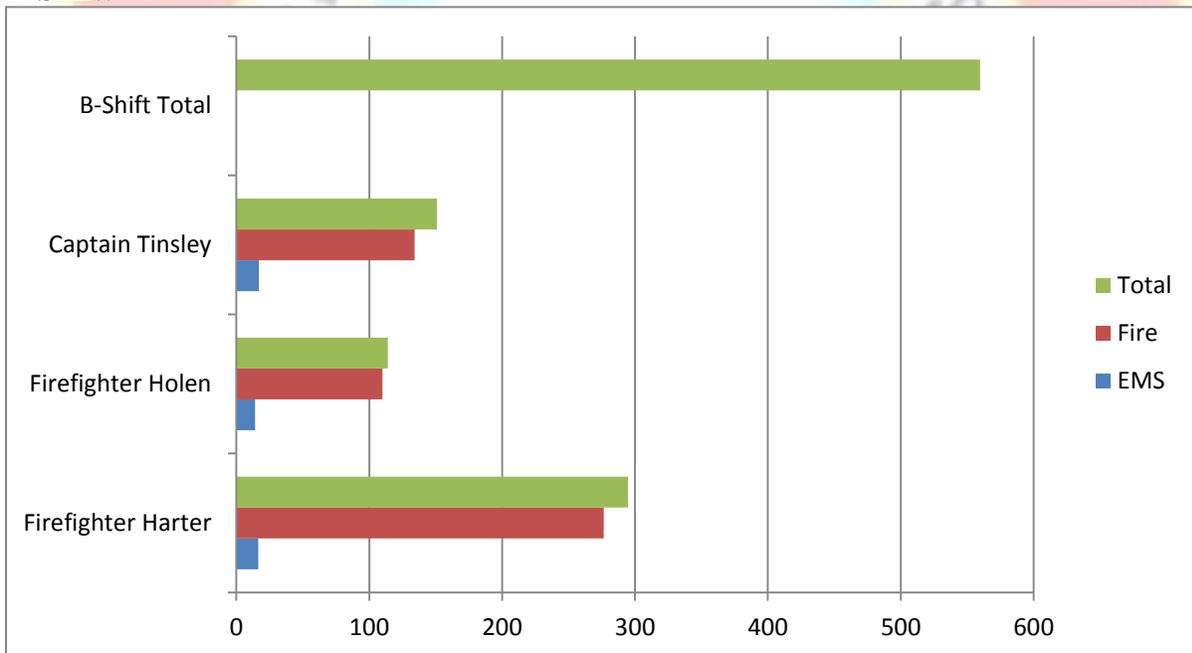


Training Hours Summary

A-Shift:



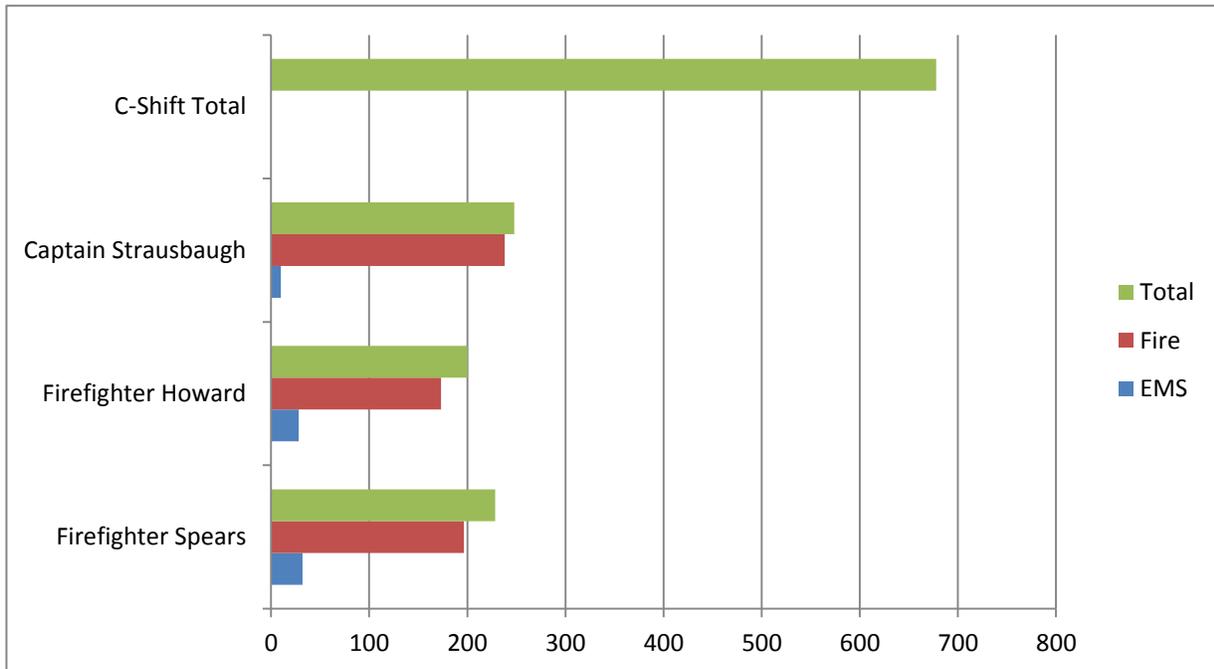
B-Shift:



Additional B-Shift training:

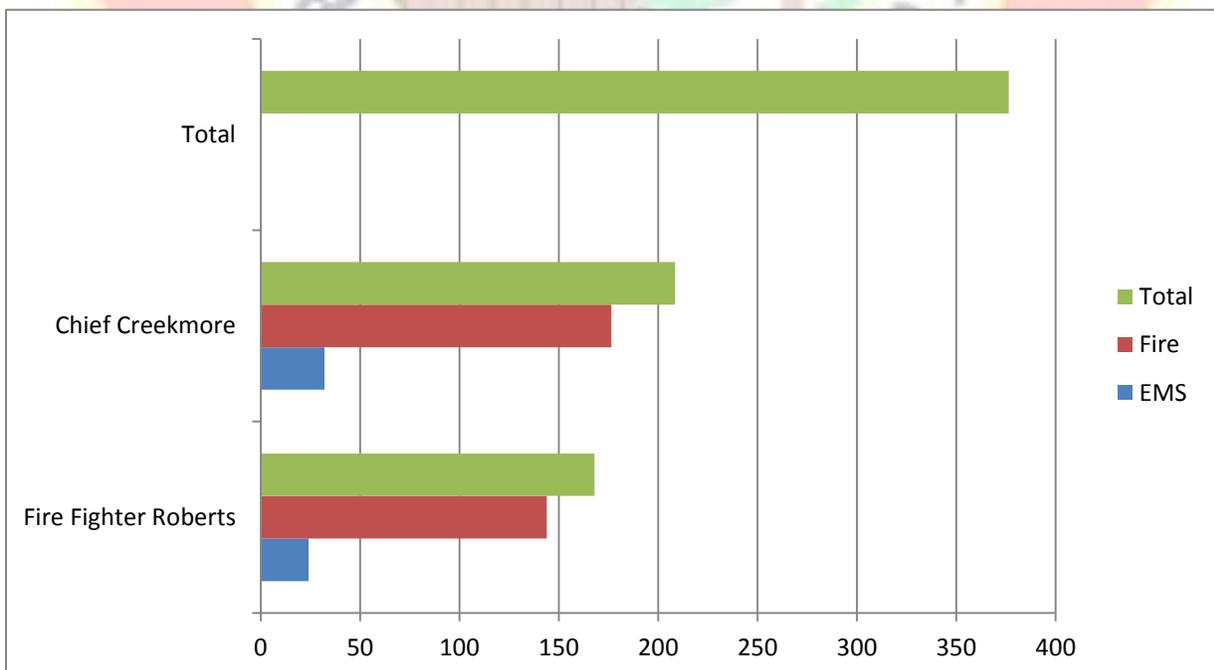
- Holen had an additional 40 hours on Command Certification Training
- Harter had the addition of the 10 week Fire Academy

C-Shift

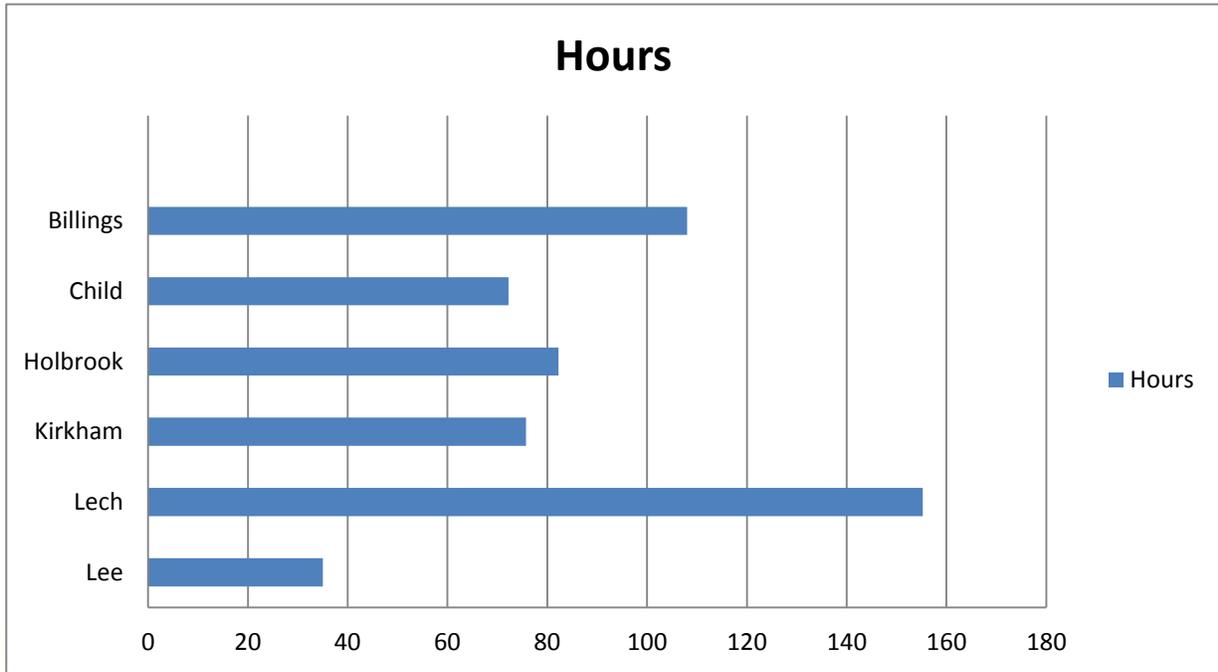


- Additional C-Shift training:
 - Howard had an additional 20 hours on Command Certification Training
 - Spears had an additional 20 hours on Command Certification Training

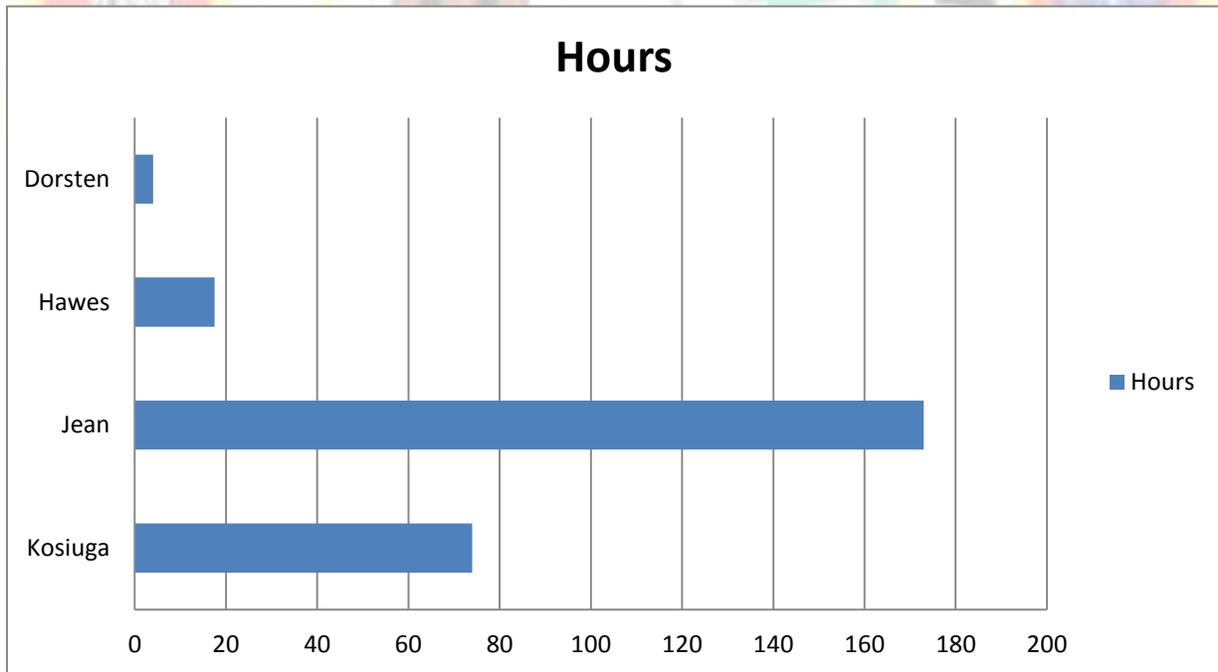
Unassigned:



Active Reserve Members:



In-Active (2015 former members)

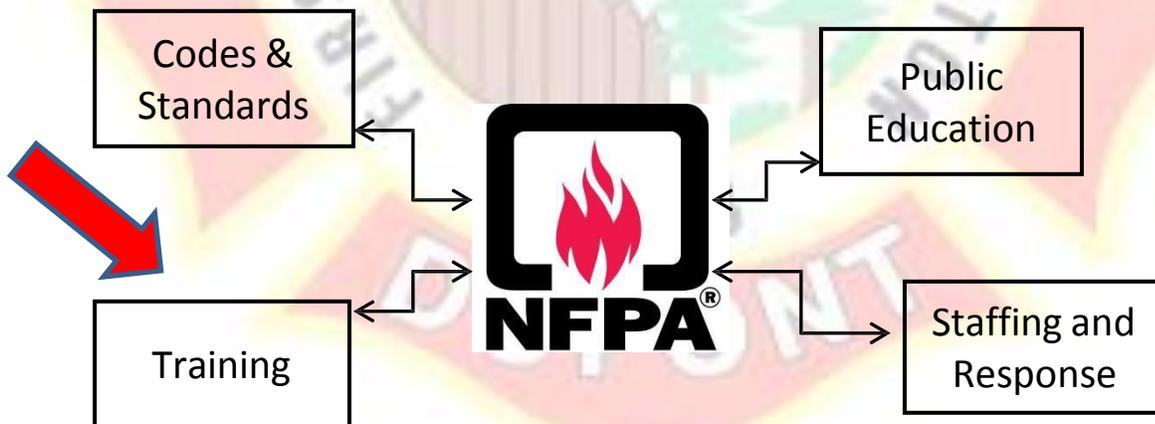


2015 Overview

- Active members logged 2532 hours for Fire and Medical Training in 2015
- Average Training Hours was just under 150 hours per member
- Emergency Vehicle Accident Prevention training was delivered to 90% of its members
- Partnership with JBLM Fire Department allowed DuPont Fire Department to attend several training sessions at the JBLM training facility
- Hosted National Fire Academy (NFA) Structural Collapse training
- Secured 2 National Fire Academy (NFA) Classes for 2016
- Hosted “Managing the Fire-Ground Mayday”
- Hosted the Commander Certificate Instructor Update course

2016 Training Goals

- Host NFA-Leadership-1 January of 2016
- Host NFA-Leadership-2 March of 2016
- Complete 3 Incident Command Certification/Recertification simulation labs
- Extrication hands on training
- On-site LPG car fire training
- Apply for 2 NFA classes for 2017
- Drills with Mutual Aid Companies
- Host a rail response class in the fall of 2016



Fire loss in the United States

Author: Hylton J.G. Haynes- Issued: September 2015

This report is a summary from the NFPA survey of fire departments on fires, civilian deaths and injuries, and property damage in 2014.

Introduction

Number of Fires; Public fire departments responded to 1,298,000 fires in 2014, a 4.7 percent increase from the previous year. Of these, 494,000 fires occurred in structures, a slight increase of 1.3 percent. Of the structure fires that occurred in 2014, 367,500, or 74 percent occurred in home structures, which include one- and two-family homes, manufactured homes, and apartments. This was a slight decrease of 0.5 percent. There were also 167,500 fires in highway-type vehicles, an increase of 2.1 percent from the previous year.

The 610,500 fires that occurred in outside and other properties represented a significant increase of 8.1 percent. Every 24 seconds, a U.S. fire department responds to a fire somewhere in the nation. A fire occurs in a structure at the rate of one every 64 seconds, and a home fire occurs every 86 seconds. Fires occur in highway vehicles at the rate of one every 3 minutes 8 seconds, and there is a fire in an outside and other property every 52 seconds. Communities with a population of 5000-9999 experienced fires (per thousand) at a rate of 4.8 compared to the national number of 4.5.

Civilian Fire Deaths

In 2014, 3,275 civilians died in fires, an increase of 1.1 percent from the previous year. Of these, 2,745, or 84.0 percent of all fire deaths, occurred in the home, a decrease of 10 deaths from 2013. Another 310 civilians died in highway vehicle fires, which represent 9.5 percent of all fire deaths. Nationwide, a civilian died in a fire every 2 hours and 41 minutes, and a civilian died in a home fire every 3 hours and 12 minutes. Civilian Fire Deaths per Million Population in Communities with the population of 5000-9999 were at the rate of 12.3 compared to the national number of 10.6

Civilian Fire Injuries

In 2014, 15,775 civilians were injured in fires, a decrease of 0.9 percent from the previous year. Many civilian injuries are not reported to the fire service, and the estimate for civilian injuries may be low. Of these, 13,425 civilian injuries, or 85 percent of all civilian injuries, occurred in structure fires. Home fires were responsible for 11,825 civilian injuries or 75 percent of all civilian injuries in 2014. Another 1,275 civilian injuries, or 8 percent of all civilian injuries, occurred in highway vehicle fires. Nationwide, there was a civilian fire injury every 33 minutes, and a civilian fire injury in home fires every 44 minutes.

Property Damage

An estimated \$11.6 billion in property damage occurred as a result of fire in 2014, an increase of 0.7 percent from the previous year. Of this total, \$9.8 billion in property damage occurred in structure fires, including \$6.8 billion in property loss in home fires. Highway vehicle fires resulted in \$1.1 billion in property loss last year.

Fires in the United States

1,298,000 total fires were reported during 2014 in the U.S.



+4.7% from 2013

RESULTING IN:

3,275 civilian fire deaths, and
15,775 civilian fire injuries

\$11.5 billion in property damage

A fire department responding to a fire every **24 seconds**



OF THESE:

610,500 fires

were classified as **Outside & 'Other' Fires**



A significant increase of **+8.1%** from 2013

1 outside fire was reported every **52** seconds



494,000 fires

were classified as **Structure Fires**



A slight increase of **+1.3%** from 2013

1 structure fire was reported every **64** seconds



167,500 fires

were classified as **Highway Vehicle Fires**



An increase of **+2.1%** from 2013

1 highway fire was reported every **188** seconds



Predictable Consequences

The following describes the events involved with structure fires, cardiac arrest, and significant medical responses:

Sequence of Events

It is important to understand the characteristics of the community's two major priorities within the city fire department: Fire Suppression and Emergency Medical Services.

This section provides a description of the sequence of events involved with a structural fire and cardiac arrest or similar significant medical emergency. These explain the importance of response times in creating a positive outcome to an emergency and the results if the response is delayed.

The ultimate goal, of any emergency service delivery system, is to provide sufficient resources (personnel, apparatus, and equipment) to the scene of an emergency in time to take effective action to minimize the impacts of the emergency.

Dynamics of Fire in Buildings

Most fires, within buildings, develop in a predictable fashion unless influenced by highly flammable material or liquids, ignition, or the beginning of a fire. It may take some minutes or even hours from the time of ignition until flame is visible. This smoldering stage is very dangerous, especially during times when people are sleeping, since large amounts of highly toxic smoke may be generated during early phases.

Once flames do appear, the sequence develops rapidly. Combustible material adjacent to the flame heats and ignites which in turn heats and ignites other adjacent materials if sufficient oxygen is present. As the objects burn, heated gases accumulate at the ceiling. Some of the gases are flammable and highly toxic.

The spread of the fire continues quickly. Soon the flammable gases at the ceiling reach ignition temperature. At that point, an event termed "flashover" takes place; the gases ignite, which in turn ignites everything in the room. Once flashover occurs, damage caused by the fire is significant and the environment within the room can no longer support human life. Airflow pathways either natural or man-made greatly affect the movement and growth and extreme increase of fire.

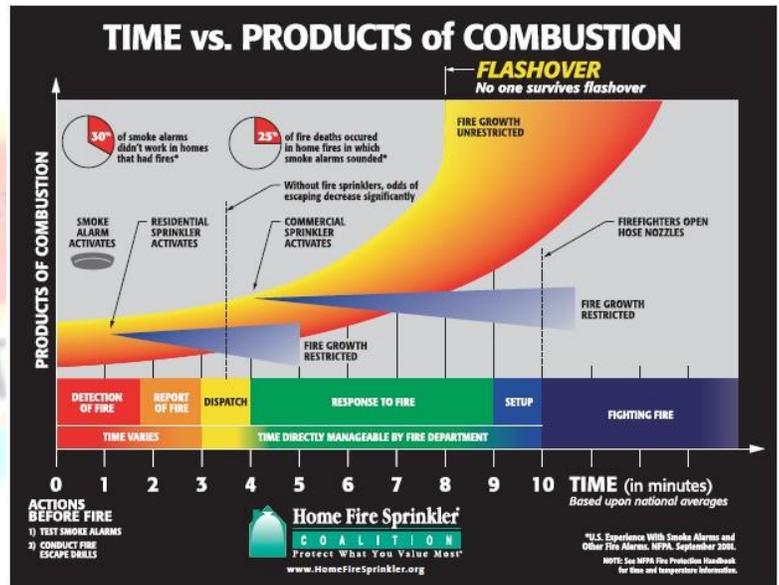
Typically, in furnished and ventilated buildings, flashover usually happens about five to eight minutes from the appearance of flame. That said because of the fuel load "furnishing" and flow paths "today fires" can burn much faster and get the extreme temperatures within three to four minutes. It's the goal of any fire agency is to apply water to a fire before flashover takes place. Public education efforts need to stress the importance of home fire drills, working smoke alarms, and these programs need to stress that exit plans must include closing the doors as you exit.

Fire Growth vs. Reflex Time:

The reflex time continuum consists of six steps, beginning with ignition and concluding with the application of (usually) water. The time required for each of the six components varies. The policies and practices of the fire department directly influence four of the steps, but two are only indirectly manageable.

The six parts of the continuum are:

- 1. Detection:** The detection of a fire may occur immediately if someone happens to be present or if an automatic fire detection or fire suppression system is functioning. Otherwise, detection may be delayed, sometimes for a considerable period.
- 2. Report:** Today most fires are reported by telephone to the 9-1-1 dispatch center. Dispatchers must quickly elicit accurate information about the nature and location of the fire from persons who can be highly excitable. A citizen, well trained in emergency reporting, can reduce the time required for this phase.
- 3. Dispatch:** The dispatcher must identify the correct fire units, subsequently dispatch them to the emergency, and continue to update information about the emergency while the units respond. This step offers a number of technological opportunities to speed the process, including computer aided dispatch and global positioning systems.
- 4. Turnout:** Firefighters must don firefighting protective clothing, assemble on the response vehicle, and begin travel to the fire. Good training and proper fire station design can minimize the time required for this step
- 5. Travel:** This is potentially the longest phase of the continuum. The distance between the fire station and the location of the emergency most heavily influences reflex time. Other factors include: quality and connectivity of streets, traffic, driver training, geography, and environmental conditions.
- 6. Set up:** Once firefighters arrive on the scene of a fire emergency, fire apparatus are positioned, breathing apparatus donned, hose lines stretched out, additional equipment assembled, and certain preliminary tasks are performed (such as ventilation) before entry is made into the structure and water is applied to the fire.



Predictable Consequences

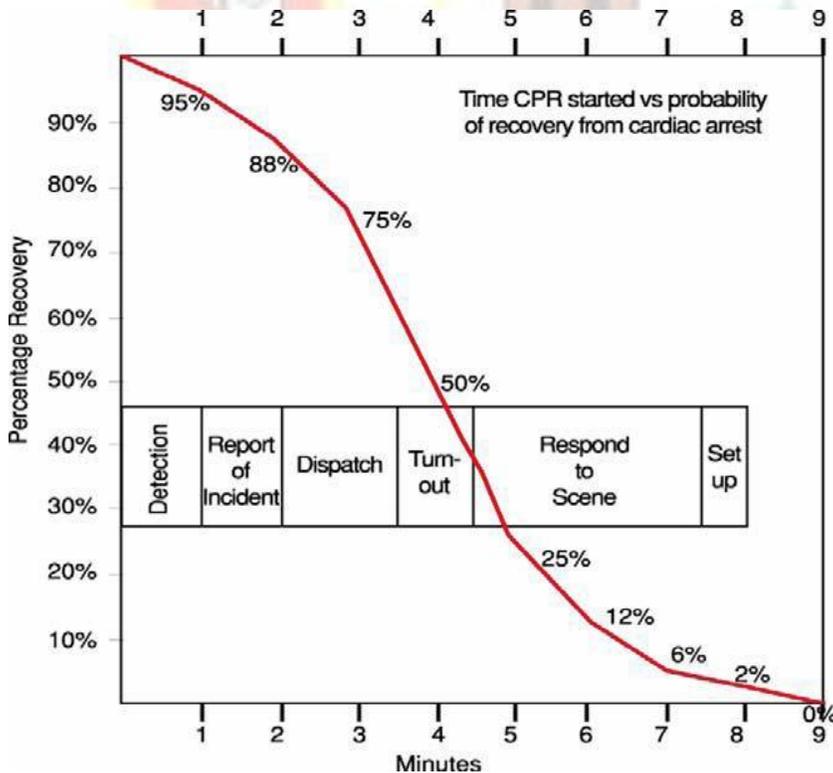
As an agency, we continually strive to look at policies and practices that provide the best possible service to the community. As the preceding pages show, we currently do not meet all of the response objectives we have established. We are unable to meet the Turnout Time objectives in all instances. We are also unable to assemble adequate personnel on most of the significant events within our established time frame. These deficiencies can lead to several undesirable consequences.

Some of those consequences include:

- Increased frequency of brain death or severe mental deficiency in patients who require defibrillation to treat sudden cardiac arrest that presents with ventricular fibrillation.
- A reduced probability of surviving a hostile fire event in which rescue is necessary.
- Increased property loss in structural fires that have reached the flashover phase of the fire growth.
- Increased risk of firefighter injury or death trying to save persons and property in structural fires where either flashover has occurred or the framing elements are exposed to direct flame impingement.

Cardiac Arrest Sequence of Events

The probability of recovery from cardiac arrest drops quickly as time progresses. Research stresses the importance of rapid cardiac defibrillation and demonstration of certain drugs as a means of improving the opportunity for successful resuscitation and survival:



Factors-People and Time

Landmark Residential Fire Study Shows How Crew Sizes and Arrival Times Influence Saving Lives and Property

WASHINGTON D.C.--A 2010 landmark study, by the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), shows the size of firefighting crews has a substantial effect on the fire service's ability to protect lives and property in residential fires.

Performed by a broad coalition in the scientific, firefighting, and public-safety communities, the study found that four-person firefighting crews were able to complete 22 essential firefighting and rescue tasks, in a typical residential structure, 30 percent faster than two-person crews, and 25 percent faster than three-person crews.

The report is the first to quantify the effects of crew sizes and arrival times on the fire service's lifesaving and firefighting operations for residential fires. Until now, little scientific data have been available.

"The results from this rigorous scientific study on the most common and deadly fires in the country— those in single-family residences—provide quantitative data to fire chiefs and public officials responsible for determining safe staffing levels, station locations and appropriate funding for community and firefighter safety," said NIST's Jason Averill, one of the study's principal investigators.

According to the study, four-person crews were able to deliver water to a similar-sized fire 15 percent faster than the two- person crews and 6 percent faster than three-person crews. The faster delivery steps help to reduce property damage and lower danger to firefighters.

"Fire risks grow exponentially. Each minute of delay is critical to the safety of the occupants and firefighters, and is directly related to property damage," said Averill, who leads NIST's Engineered Fire Safety Group within its Building and Fire Research Laboratory.

"Our experiments directly address two primary objectives of the fire service: extinguishing the fire and rescuing occupants," said Lori Moore-Merrell of the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF) and a principal investigator on the study.

The four-person crews were able to complete search and rescue 30 percent faster than two-person crews and 5 percent faster than three-person crews, Moore-Merrell explained. Five-person crews were faster than four-person crews in several key tasks. The benefits of five-person crews have also been documented by other researchers for fires in medium- and high-hazard structures, such as high-rise buildings, commercial properties, factories and warehouses.

"The results of the field experiments apply only to fires in low-hazard residential structures as described in the NFPA Standard 1710, but it provides a strong starting point," said Moore-Merrell. "Future research could extend the findings of the report to quantify the effects of crew size and apparatus arrival times in medium- and high-hazard structures" she said.

This chart illustrates the fire ground staffing recommendation of the Commission on Fire Accreditation, International.

Minimum Firefighting Personnel Based on Level of Risk

handled by the first in officer

@ At a maximums and high-rise fires or larger buildings, additional personnel may be needed.

TASK	Maximum Risk	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Low Risk
Attack Line (s)	4	4	2	2
Search and Rescue	4	2	2	NA
Ventilation	4	2	2	NA
Back-Up Line (s) Rapid Intervention	8	6	4	2
Pump Operations	1	1	1	1
Water Supply	1	1	1	NA
Utilities Support	1	1	1	NA
Command Safety	2	2	2	1#
Forcible Entry	@			
Salvage	@			
Overhaul	@			
Communications	1@			
Operations Officer	1			
Logistics	1			
Planning	1@			
Staging	1@			
Rehabilitation	1			
Divisions/Groups	2@			
Evacuation	10@			
Stairwell Support	10@			
Totals	53	19	15	6

Low-Risk- Fires involving small sheds and other outbuildings, larger vehicles and similar sustained attack of less than 250 gallons per minutes of sensational attack.

Moderate Risk-Fire involving single family dwellings or equitant sized commercial office properties (under roof) with sustained attack flows up to 1000 gallons per minute.

High Risk-Fire involving larger commercial properties or home fire with an involved exposure with sustained fire attack of 1000 to 2,500 gallons per minute.

Maximum Risk-Fire in building with unusual hazardous such as high rise or very large buildings and high life safety risk such as nursing homes. Though not required large sustained fire attack flows, they do require more personnel to perform tasks required for effective control.

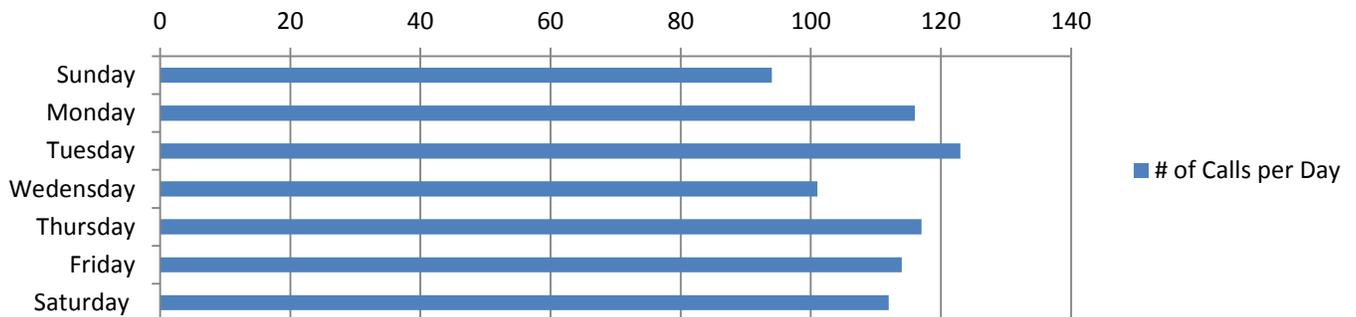
2015 Response Data

Type

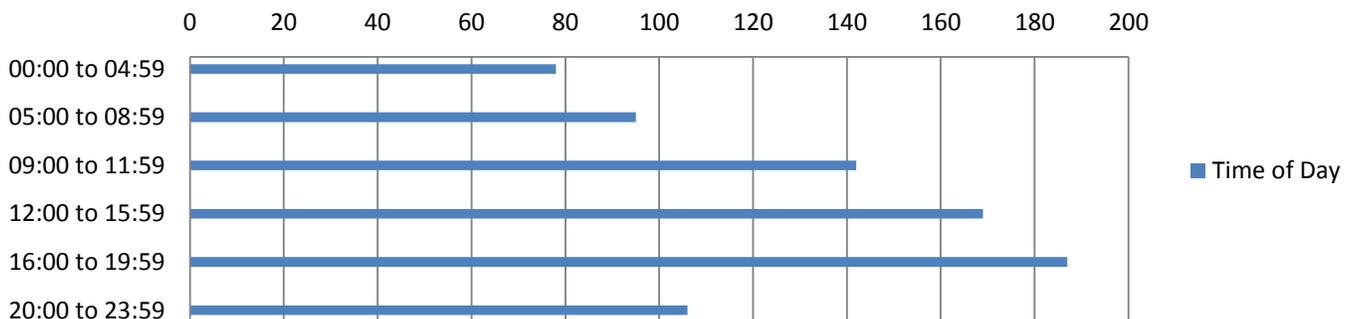
Incident type	2014	2015	+/-	2015 Dollar Loss
Fire/Rupture-Explosion	15	25	+66.66%	\$1690.00
EMS/Rescue	528	559	+5.87%	NA
Hazardous Condition	8	14	+75%	NA
Service Calls	80	75	-6.25%	NA
Severe Weather	2	4	+100%	NA
False Alarm/Good Intent	93	92	-1.07%	NA
Other	13	8	-38.46%	NA
Total	739	777	+5.14%	\$1690.00

^ 8 response to unincorporated Pierce County were not captured in the 2015 raw data

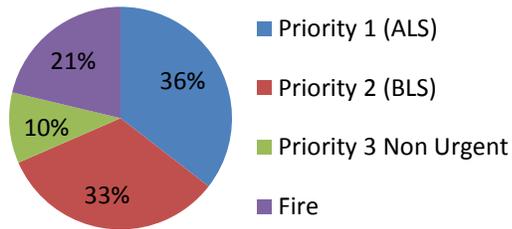
Call Volume by Day



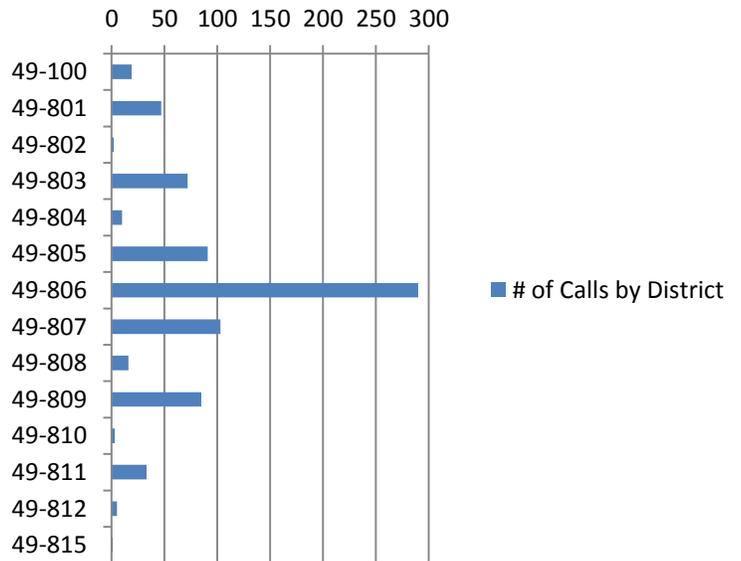
Time of Day



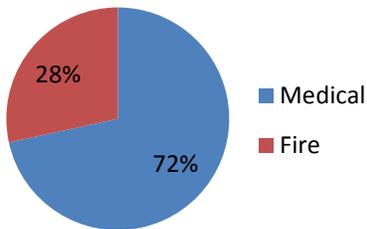
Total Call Breakdown



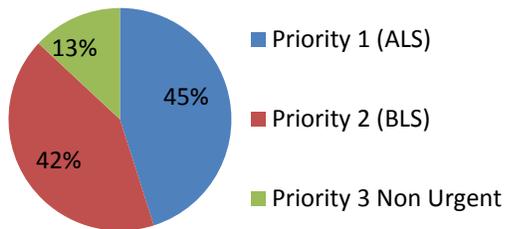
Call Volume by District



EMS/FIRE



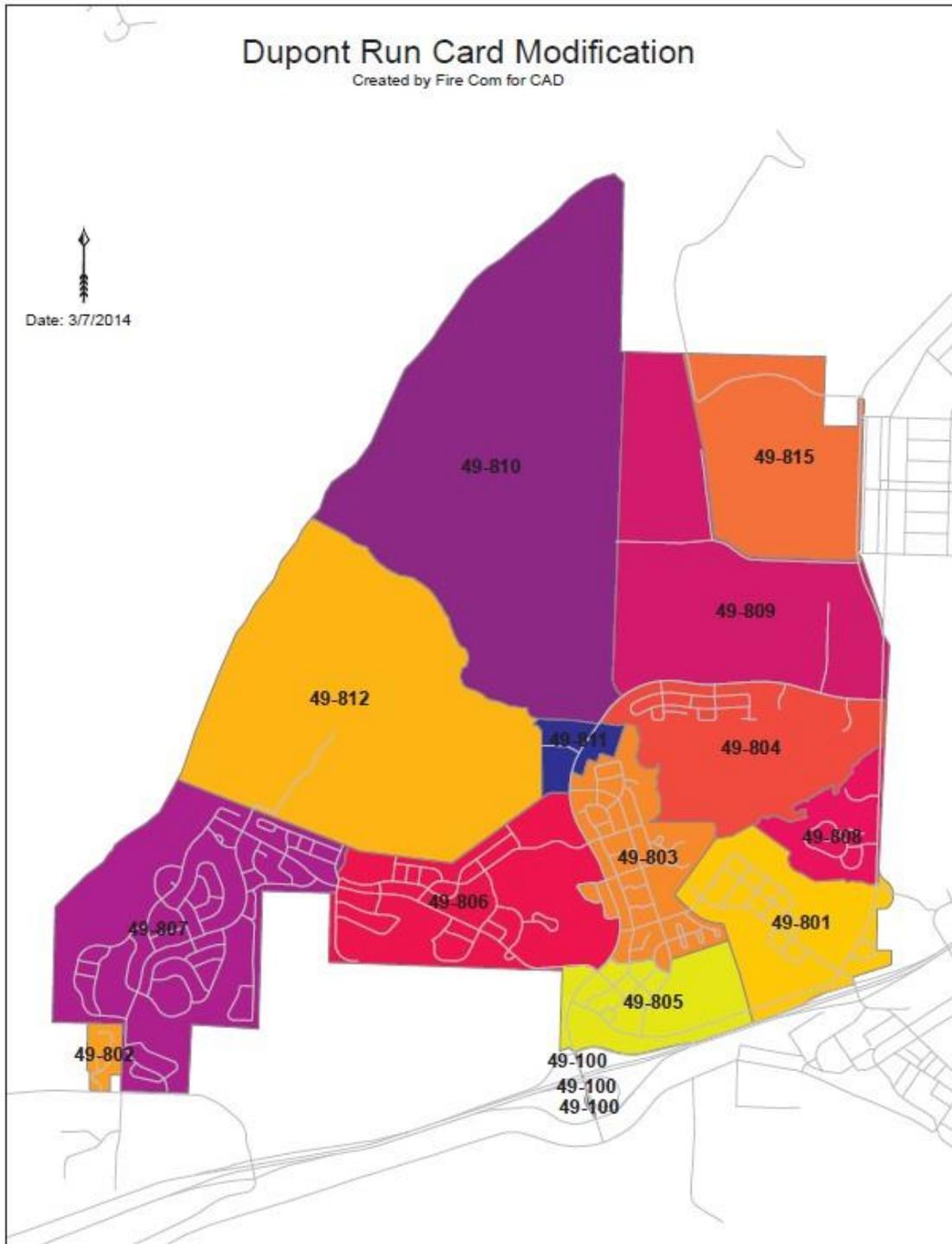
Medical Type



District	2015
49-100 (off Mounts exit)	19
Unincorporated Pierce County	
49-801 Historic Village	47
49-802 El Rancho Madrona	2
49-803 Palisade	72
49-804 Edmond Village	10
49-805 DuPont Station	91
49-806 Yehle Village	290
49-807 Hoffman Hill	103
49-808 Bell Hill	16
49-809 Warehouse District	85
49-810 Glacier Mine	3
49-811 Civic Center	33
49-812 Golf Course	5
49-815 Solo Point	1
Total	777

Dupont Run Card Modification

Created by Fire Com for CAD



Analysis

The City Council has set the following response standards; the goal is to meet these 90% of the time:

- 120 seconds for turnout time. This is the time from dispatch to en-route.
- 360 seconds for the travel time from calling en-route to arrival
- 480 seconds for both these times combined
- 720 seconds for a full alarm assignment to arrival on the scene.

Historic	Turnout Time	Travel Time	Total Time	Full Alarm Response
2013	54.64%	89.32%	88.09%	NA
2014	66.91%	71.61%	93.08%	NA
2015	63.71%	88.28%	79.71%	NA

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1710 response standards, is to meet these standards 90% of the time:

- 80 seconds for turnout time, this is the time from dispatch to en route.
- 240 seconds for the travel time form calling en route to arrival
- 340 seconds for both these timers combined
- 480 seconds for a full alarm assignment to arrival on the scene

Historic	Turnout Time	Travel Time	Total Time	Full Alarm Response
2013	7.14%	46.67%	26.67%	NA
2014	25%	69.85%	86.70%	NA
2015	28.99%	62.85%	68.71%	NA

Annual Call Numbers:

Historic	Annual Calls for Service	Change from Previous Year
2012	769	NA
2013	706	-8.19%
2014	739	+4.67% %
2015	777	+5.14%

Apparatus

Engine-25



Year - 2004
Make and Model - Pierce Arrow
Mileage - 382,159
Pump Hours - 5546.8
Condition - Good
Suggest replacement - 2020
Cost Estimate \$560,000
WSRB Service life 15 years for frontline

Aid-25



Year - 2000
Make and Model - Ford E450
Mileage - 46,318
Condition - Good
Suggest replacement - 2019
Cost Estimate \$280,000

Ladder-25



Year - 1983
Make and Model - Sutphen 65' Quint
Mileage - 43,888
Pump Hours - 4547.7
Condition - Poor
Suggest replacement - 2017
Cost Estimate \$800,000 to \$1,000,000
WSRB Service life 15 years for frontline

Brush-25



Year - 2008
Make and Model - Ford F550
Mileage - 6,626
Pump Hours - 43
Condition - As New
Suggest replacement - 2028
Cost Estimate \$300,000

Engine-26



Year – 1995
Make and Model - H &W-International
Mileage - 46,442
Pump Hours - 4039
Condition – Fair
Suggest replacement - 2022
Cost Estimate \$600,000

- Or retire E-26 and move E-25 to the back up when L-25 is replaced

Battalion-25



Year - 2015
Make and Model - Ford Inceptor
Mileage - 5900
Condition - New
Suggest replacement - 2025
Cost Estimate \$47,000

Fire Marshall-25



Year - 2000
Make and Model - Chevy 1500
Mileage - 117,642
Condition - Good
Suggest replacement - 2018
Cost Estimate \$35,000

Air/Light-25



Year - 2004
Make and Model - SCOTT
Liberty Hours - 302
Condition - Good
Suggest replacement - 2022
Cost Estimate \$120,000

Utility-25



Year – 2004
 Make and Model-Ford F350
 Mileage - 68,084
 Condition - Fair
 Suggest replacement - Do not replace this vehicle

- Replace FM-25 with a ¾ ton pick-up

Cost Estimate \$40,000

Fire Prevention Trailer-25



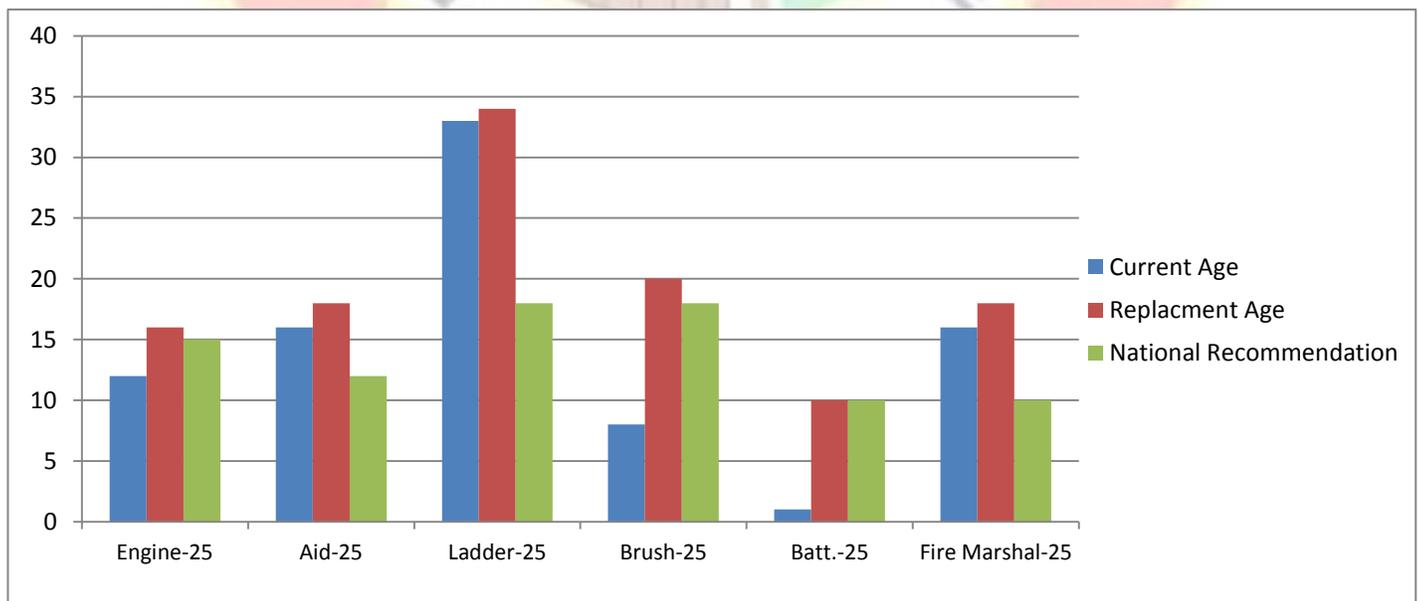
Year - 2007
 Make and Model - Surrey Smoke House
 Condition - Good
 Suggest replacement/Refurbish - 2027
 Cost Estimate \$70,000

Regarding the development of a vehicle replacement program, which includes applying for FEMA Grants, it is fair to say we can extend the national recommendation based on the previous list of apparatus to include: our mileage, pump hours and on-going maintenance programs.

The short term priorities for apparatus replacement would include:

1. Prioritize Ladder - 25. This apparatus is in poor condition and is 33 years old with limited abilities. The ladder also has had, and will continue to need, costly repairs.
2. A secondary priority is replacing the ambulance with a more functional unit that has the ability to support Advanced Life Support Care and transport.

Front-Line Apparatus



Conclusion

In conclusion, it's critical the City of DuPont invest in trained personnel to increase staffing levels with members trained to meet an increasing and changing demand for service and provide depth of personnel to provide daily staffing minimums. Going into 2016, the department will evaluate its programs and with augmenting staffing we will evaluate our transport capability as well as provide sufficient personnel on all calls for service.

As stated earlier in this report *“One of the ways to reduce risk, reduce injury, reduce response times and increase the likelihood of a positive outcome for all significant emergencies is to increase the amount of personnel available at any given time. We meet our minimum daily staffing levels by using a Roving Firefighter that covers some open shifts and overtime. Staffing is directly impacted by the balance of desired staffing levels versus publicly approved funding”*.

In addition we'll evaluate the needed resources and certification levels to meet the demands of a growing community and an increase demand for service. These plans can include: continuation of the reserve programs, improving our mutual aid agreements with neighboring departments, and applying for staffing grants.

Working toward staffing 4 career professional firefighters per shift minimum will increase effectiveness and optimize safety while satisfying the WAC requirement of “2 in/2 out” for structural interior firefighting. Four person minimum staffing will increase operational effectiveness and safety on all calls for service. A daily staffing level goal of 5 to 6 that utilizes professional firefighters, augmented by reserve members, will allow the shift officer to be in the best position to effectively provide “all hazard” Command and Control of incidents.

For 2016 DuPont Fire Department will continue to strive to meet response goals and the following associated performance measures which will gauge success:

1. To effectively control risks to life, property, and the environment.
2. Improve all response time standards.
3. Complete 100% of the business inspections.
4. Improve staffing levels.
5. Continuation of reserve programs by increasing the numbers of qualified members.
6. Continue developing mutual aid partnerships.

