



City of Tumwater Fire Department

2016 -2017 ACTION PLAN OBJECTIVES

- Implement tracking program that provides for improved billing and payment of fire inspection permit, automatic fire alarms and fire flow fees
- Work with Finance Department for collection agency implementation in regard to Fire Inspections
- Conduct feasibility study for regionalization of fire services
- Along with Lacey and Olympia Fire Departments, conduct feasibility study for a Mobile Integrated Health Care plan that may be implemented by the end of 2018
- Review of special events and the feasibility of cost recovery for permits, personnel, etc.
- Review and monitor ambulance transport services in community for the possibility of implementing fire based transport system where the fire department would transport Basic Life Support (BLS) patients rather than a private ambulance service
- Research the use of an automated inspection system, similar to the program used by Olympia Fire Department
- Continue to research and explore the feasibility of attaining revenue from all state owned buildings within the city

FOLLOW UP RESPONSIBILITY: Fire Chief

TRAINING

SECTION 9

GOAL: To identify areas of need and develop training programs to assist our members to become more proficient in emergency medical delivery, emergency incident management, safety, personnel management and supervisory leadership with an emphasis on Quality Assurance.

Training is a critical function for any modern fire service agency. As the work becomes more complex and diversified, the knowledge required, professional standards, and government regulations lead to increases in overall training needs of the department. Documentation and records management are essential elements of that process. Maintenance of existing key programs is vital along with 100% compliance with all mandated training requirements.

Items identified requiring training program development or refresher training include:

- Driver training
- Live fire training exercise
- Violence in the workplace training
- Personnel management and IFSAC officer development accredited instruction
- Diversity/sexual harassment/hostile work environment
- OSHA training: asbestos awareness, electrical safety, hearing protection, eye safety



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- Research and consider OSHA 10 General Industry Safety training for all staff which is available on line or via contract with Labor and Industries
- Confined space training
- Hazardous material first responder (operations level) training
- Multi – company drills

Key programs and opportunities that will continue to be provided are:

- Blue Card Incident Command training
- City sponsored training
- Driver training program
- Probationary firefighter training and evaluation
- JATC participation
- Minimum company standards and field operations exercises
- Technical rescue training – confined space, high angle rescue, trench rescue for those on the SORT Team
- External training opportunities (seminars, State/Regional training opportunities, National Fire Academy)
- Involvement of company officers in ongoing policy revision and program development
- Target Solutions training
- National Incident Management System training (NIMS)

Items necessary for increasing the capabilities of the training program, certifications and personnel growth include:

- Center for Public Safety Excellence Fire Officer, Training Officer, Fire Marshal, Chief Fire Officer, and Chief Emergency Medical Services Officer Designations
- Maintain a physical library with textbooks and other appropriate training and resource material
- Personal and professional career planning
- Officer development and succession planning

2016 -2021 ACTION PLAN OBJECTIVES

- Review and revise as needed training policies and procedures
- Conduct training to meet mandated and recommended training requirements
- Conduct minimum company standards (MCS) for all shifts
- Provide leadership training for all personnel attaining designations available through Center for Public Safety Excellence



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- Conduct pump operator training

FOLLOW UP RESPONSIBILITY: Fire Chief, Training Officer

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

SECTION 10

GOAL: To deliver emergency services in a safe and efficient manner, with a response time (turnout time plus travel time) to arrival on scene of 7 minutes or less, 90% of the time, emphasizing a safety culture at all time.

Currently the department's goal is to attain a 7 minute response time or less, 90 % of the time. With the addition of the planned full time staffing of Station T-2, we will be able to reach this goal and even reduce our response time to a lower level on a more consistent basis as identified in the 2009 Master Plan.

Emergency response represents the most visible aspect of the department's mission. A major consideration in the delivery of effective emergency services is the time frame in which they are delivered. Emergency response time is defined as the elapsed time from when a call is received in the fire communications center, until the first unit arrives on the scene. Included are the components of alarm processing time, actual dispatch, turnout time, and travel time to the incident. Our definition of response time, and consequently our response time standard coincides with the response time definition as prescribed by the Commission on Fire Accreditation International.

A critical component of response time is turnout time (the amount of time that passes between firefighters being alerted and the time that fire apparatus is enroute). The department turnout goals are as follows:

- For calls not requiring protective clothing, such as EMS: 40 seconds or less
- For calls requiring protective clothing, such as structure fires: 60 seconds or less

The basis of the aforementioned goals is to be on the road to the emergency within a specified timeframe once we receive the alarm from dispatch. The quicker we are turning out to respond from the station, the faster our response time will be. Usually for EMS calls, it is not a requirement to put on full bunker pants, boots, helmet and coat. Putting on clothing for full structure fire response adds additional time. Obviously we want to make sure everyone is safe yet reminding ourselves that response time can be a matter of life and death.

Our Department is dispatched by T-COMM 9-1-1, which has an average for processing calls (the elapsed time from answering the phone until dispatch) of 1:06 seconds. This time is not included in the turnout and travel time described in the above paragraph, but is part of the response time