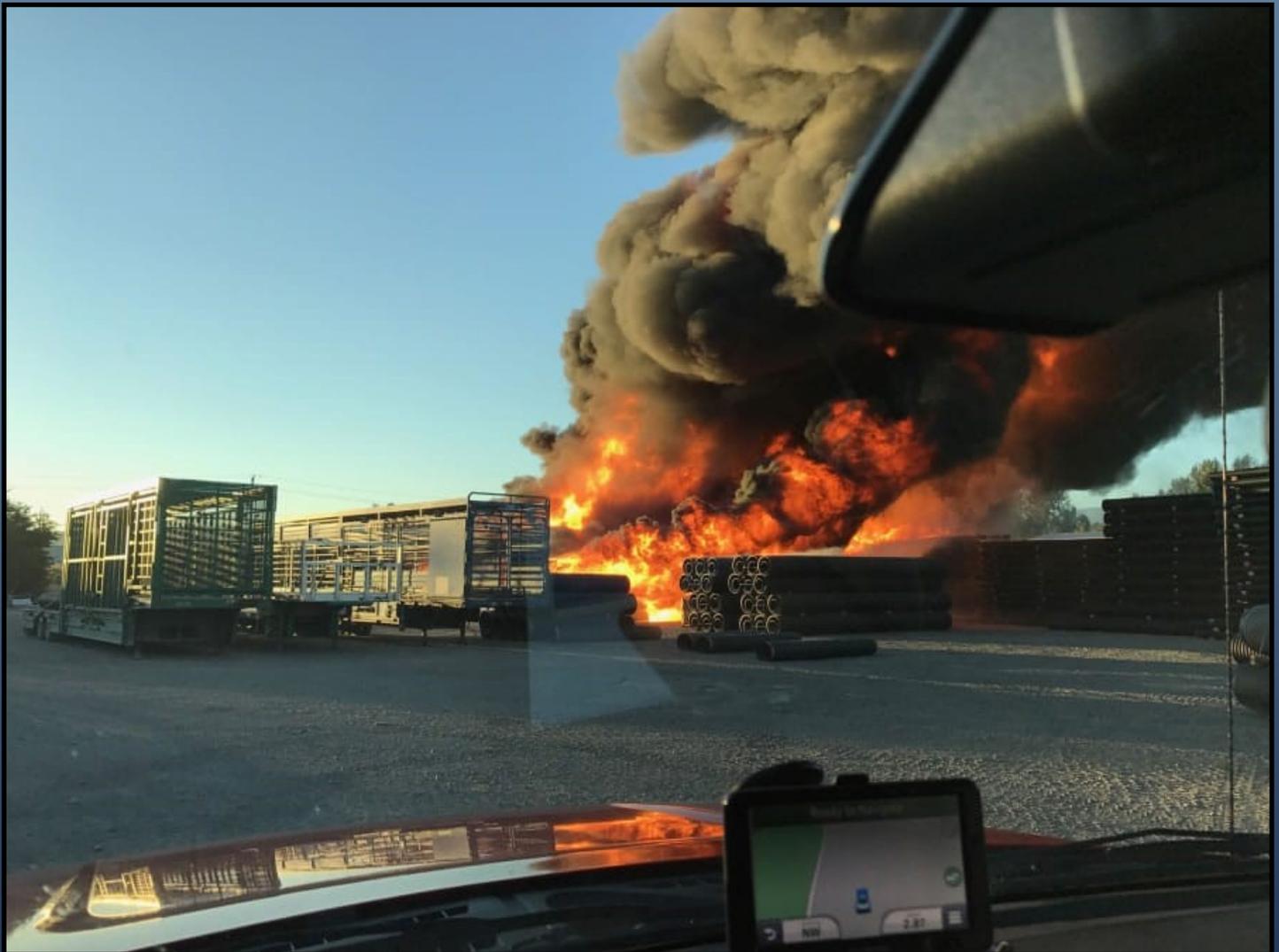
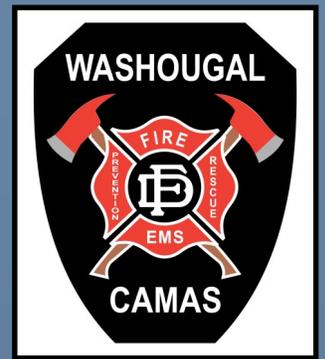


2017 Annual Report



Camas-Washougal Fire Department

Our Mission: "To provide the highest quality service to our community through the protection and preservation of life and property."

Mayors, Councils, and Citizens of Camas & Washougal:

I am very pleased to present to you the 2017 Camas-Washougal Fire Department Annual Report. This document is not only a requirement of the 2013 interlocal agreement between the cities of Camas and Washougal, but it presents an opportunity to inform our elected officials, as well as our citizens, of the changes, activities, and accomplishments of their fire department over the past year.

In late 2016, the Camas City Council hired the consulting firm ESCI to conduct an evaluation of the ambulance response and transport operations of the fire department. This study started in earnest in early 2017 and involved many staff hours in assisting consultants in their efforts to obtain wide ranging data of our emergency medical services (EMS) operations. While ESCI ultimately had several recommendations for improvement, we were proud to note that overall they found our EMS operations and deployment to be in line with industry standards in providing the best possible level of service to our communities.

Also in 2017, efforts to partner and/or consolidate with East County Fire and Rescue (ECFR) continued throughout the year. In late 2017, both agencies signed a 3-year extension to the Fire Chief sharing agreement. At the same time, financial consultant Paul Lewis was retained to conduct an analysis of the merger options for both agencies. Lewis found that a merger between ECFR and CWFD was definitely feasible, depending on the method chosen. Both agencies will be continuing exploratory efforts through most of 2018.

Financially, 2017 was a much better year with

fewer challenges than were experienced during 2016. Overtime and general expenditures were well within budget allocations. This was partly due to having a relatively healthy staff throughout the year and also in the continued efforts of personnel to make sure that we are at all times being fiscally responsible. We were also very relieved to have both the Washougal and Camas EMS levies pass easily in 2017 (the Camas levy was actually in early 2018). The funds these levies will provide will help maintain level of service and keep our organization financially stable for years to come. Thank you to our citizens who voted in support of these efforts!

I would be remiss to not mention that in early 2017 I was out of the office for nearly two months with a serious health scare. During this period of time, Division Chief Cliff Free took over all administrative functions of CWFD and ECFR and kept things running perfectly. Other staff also stepped up to the plate in making sure there was no gap in administrative coverage and oversight during my long absence. I am extremely lucky to have such talented and committed support staff that can keep things running smoothly no matter the circumstance. The year 2018 will mark my 7th year as fire chief of CWFD. As always, I am proud to be able to continue to lead such a fine organization.

Nick Swinhart, EFO, CFO
Fire Chief
Camas-Washougal Fire Department
East County Fire and Rescue



Ambulance Revenue			
	Billed	Collected	Percentage
2013	\$1,764,714	\$964,693	55%
2014	\$1,873,619	\$993,911	53%
2015	\$1,982,009	\$1,037,886	52%
2016	\$2,308,062	\$1,169,438	51%
2017	\$2,426,058	\$1,275,360	53%

Ambulance Billing

Ambulance billing is handled in-house at the city's finance department by Ameer Rasmussen. Nationally, ambulance revenues have varied drastically over the years due to changes in federal Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements. When call volume and transports go up, the reasonable inference is that revenues should go up as well. While revenues will often trend upwards with increasing call volumes, write-offs increase at an even more substantial rate. One question we get frequently is, "why not just be more aggressive with collections?" Unfortunately we are forbidden by federal law, as are all ambulance providers, to bill a patient above and beyond what Medicare or Medicaid determine is their allowable rate. As a result, over 90% of our write-offs signify money that can never be recovered. One of the recommendations from the 2017 ESCI study was for CWFD to investigate whether ambulance billing rates should be increased. While we are committed to looking into this recommendation further, CWFD is hampered by its location in the Portland metropolitan area. This can significantly limit the amount of federal funds that can be collected, regardless of the approved billing rate.

Ambulance billing is getting more complex every year, and we appreciate the continued work by staff in our finance department to keep up with the latest changes. After several years of discussion, 2017 finally saw the official implementation of the state "GEMT" program. This program may allow CWFD to collect more federal funds for ambulance transport than have been previously allowable. CWFD's participation in this program has been spearheaded by Division Chief Cliff Free and it will be some months before we see how much we may benefit. Our staff will continue to stay on top of such opportunities and researching other tools with which we can improve our billing efficiency.

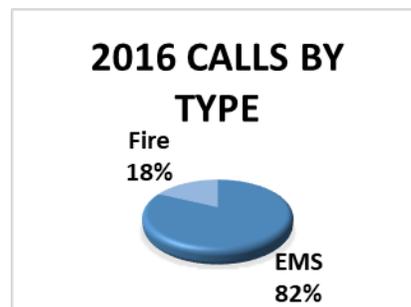
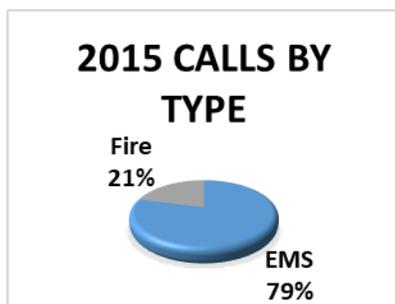
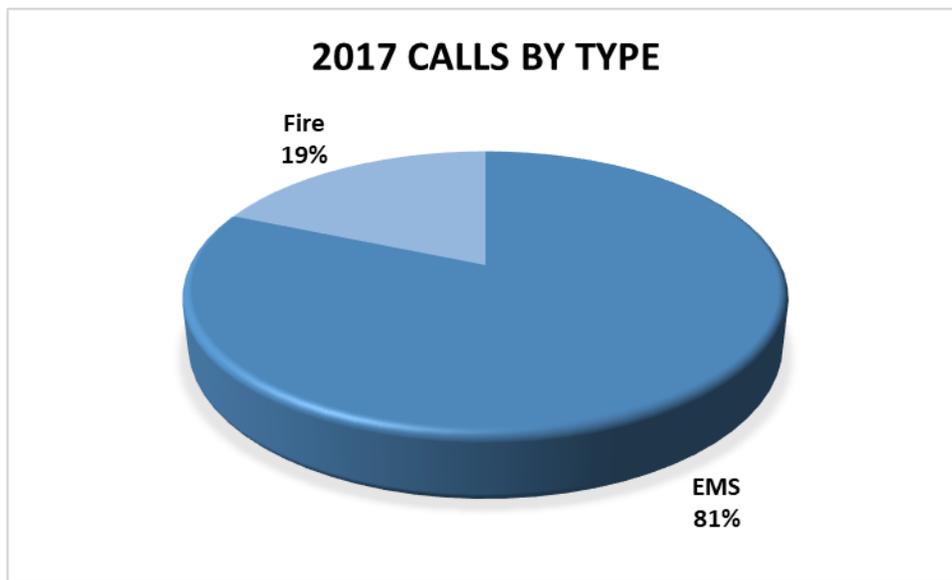
2017 Emergency Medical Services Report

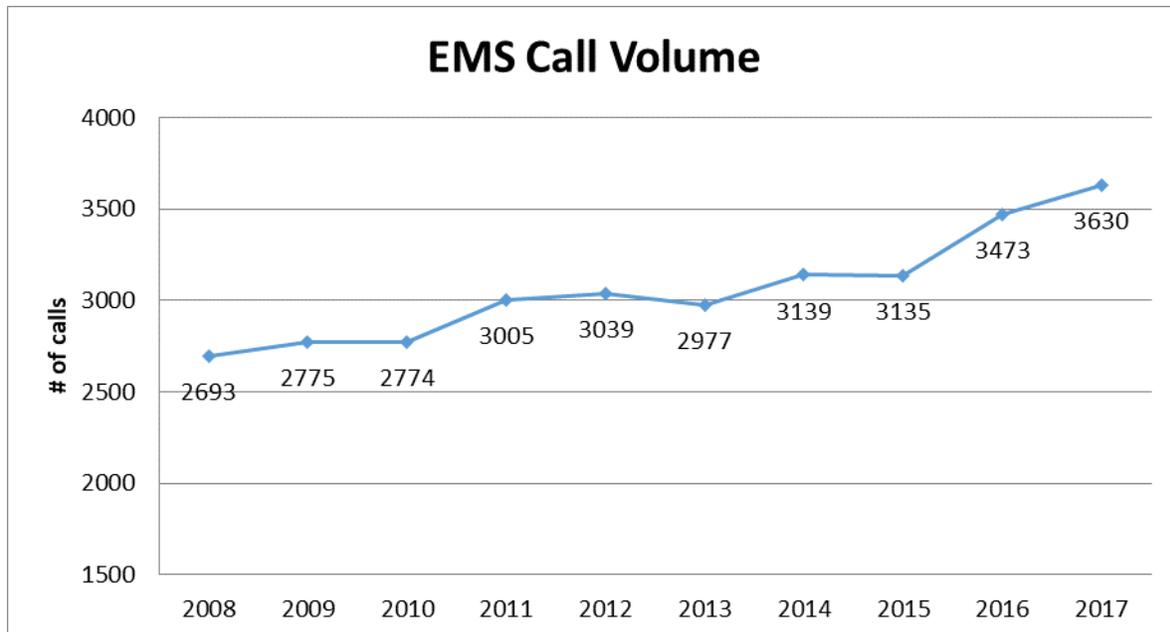
Submitted by Cliff Free, Division Chief of EMS

2017 Total Call Composition:

Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA) receives, processes and dispatches all 911 calls originating in Clark County. For CWFD, these requests for services fall into one of two categories as characterized by their nature: EMS calls or fire calls. EMS calls are medical in nature. Fire calls are an amalgam of non-EMS calls. Examples of fire calls could be active structure fires, wildland fires, fire alarms, smoke in an area requiring investigation, hazardous conditions (ex. downed power lines) etc. Motor vehicle accidents without injury are tabulated as fire calls; motor vehicle accidents with injury are tabulated as EMS calls.

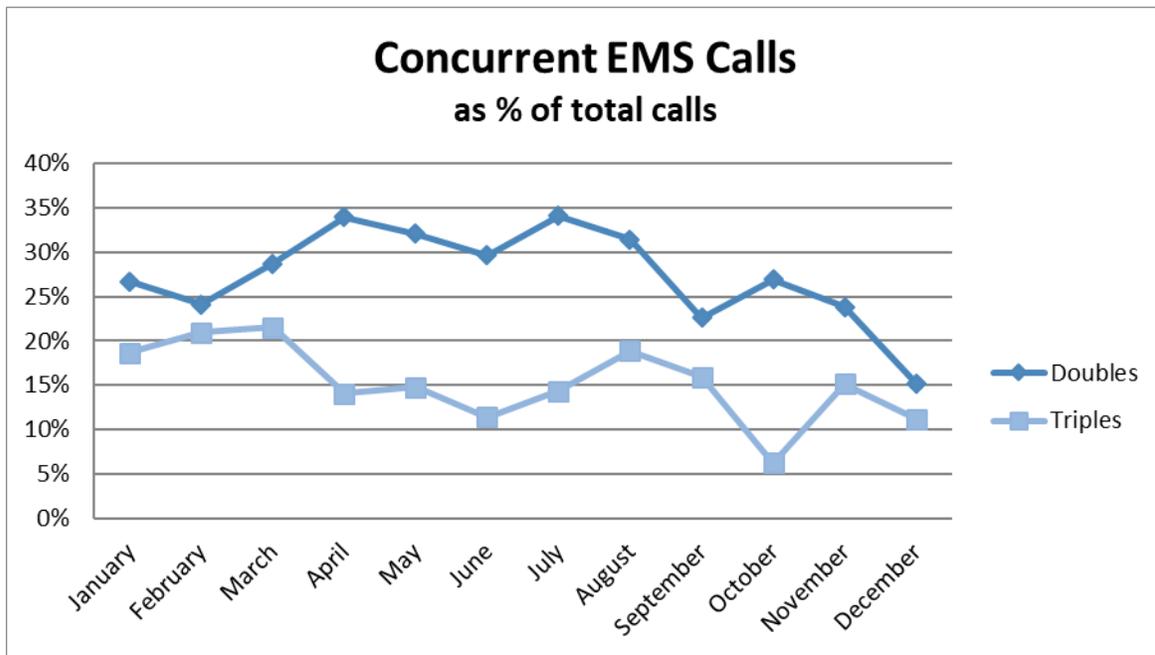
The majority of requests for service of the CWFD are EMS in nature. This is not exclusive to CWFD, it mirrors fire department statistics nationally. In 2017 81% of our requests for service were EMS in nature, 19% were fire. This ratio is relatively stable year to year.



2017 EMS Total Call Volume:

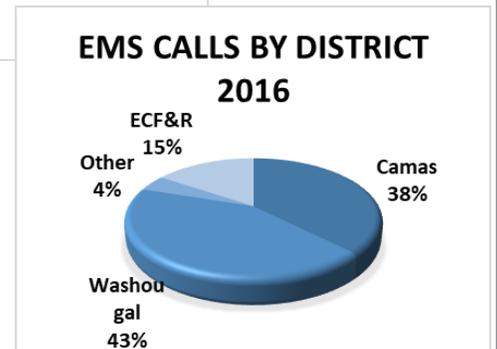
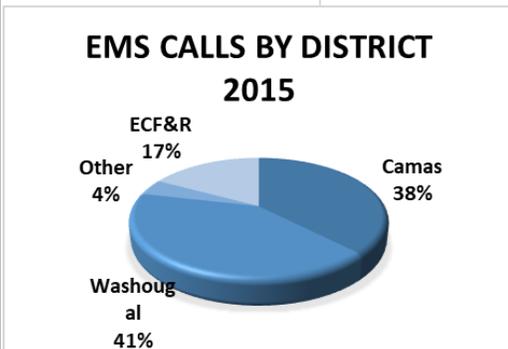
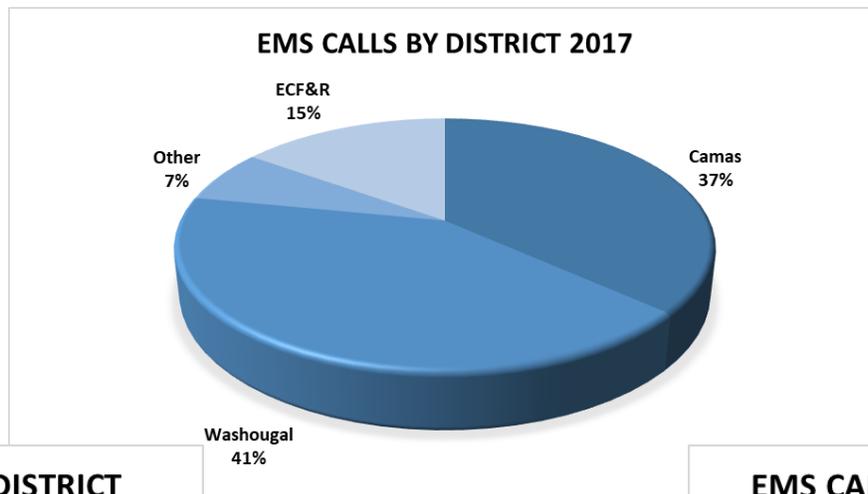
2017 saw an increase in EMS call volume of 5% over that of 2016. Though we have seen some years of plateau (2011-2013), call volume has been steadily increasing. Over the span of 10 years we have experienced a 30% increase in EMS call volume.

In the face of steadily rising EMS call demand, concurrent EMS calls are monitored to assess adequate ambulance availability and distribution for our service area. CWFD maintains four ambulances housed within three stations in Camas and Washougal. In 2017, 49% of our call volume required more than one ambulance to respond concurrently to separate calls. This is 2% higher than 2016. The 49% concurrency rate is comprised of doubles, where two ambulances are on calls simultaneously; triples, where three ambulances are on calls simultaneously; and quads, where all four ambulances are on calls simultaneously. Two ambulances (doubles) ran concurrent calls on an average of 27% of our call volume. Three ambulances (triples) ran concurrent calls on an average of 15% of our call volume. Four ambulances (not depicted in chart) ran concurrent calls on an average of 6% of our call volume. It should be noted that sometimes multiple ambulances are required at a single event, for example, a motor vehicle accident with multiple patients requiring transport. In this case, one call is generated but more than one ambulance is deployed. These calls are not represented in the graph below due to the difficulty in parsing them from the database, and because only one call was generated by the event. However, the incidence of these calls is low enough to be not statistically relevant when looking at the total annual EMS call volume.

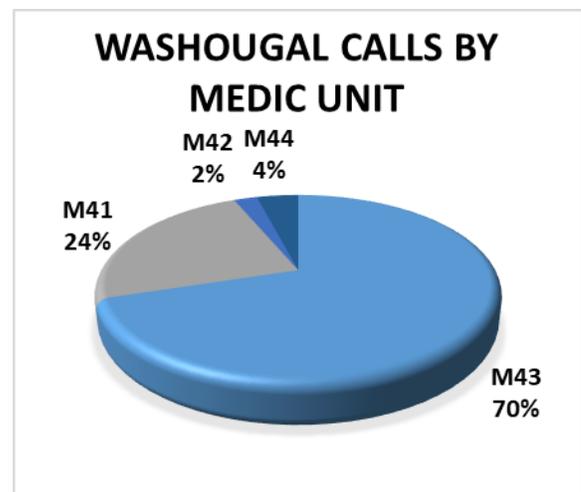
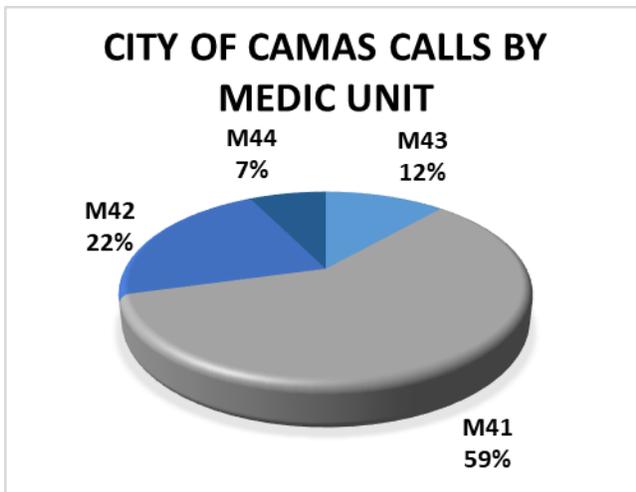


2017 Calls by District:

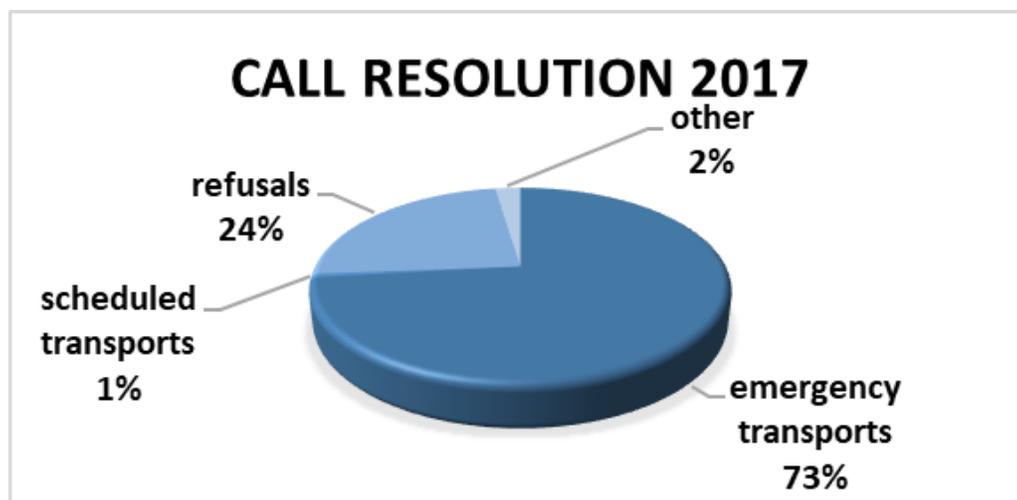
CWFD provides ambulance transport primarily for the cities of Camas and Washougal and the fire district of East County Fire and Rescue. This is facilitated through a written agreement between the stated entities. EMS services are also provided to the City of Vancouver, EMS District 2, NCEMS and Skamania County through mutual aid agreements. 93% of EMS calls originated within the boundaries of Camas, Washougal and ECFR, while 7% of calls were mutual aid calls outside of this service area.



The City of Camas is primarily served by the two stations found within its city limits: Station 41 and Station 42. Station 41 houses M41, which maintains constant, dedicated ambulance staffing; and M44 which is cross-staffed with E41. Station 42 houses M42 which at minimum staffing is cross-staffed with E42, and at full staffing, has dedicated staffing for both M42 and E42. In 2017, Station 42 was fully staffed 26 days out of the year. For EMS calls that originated in the City of Camas, 88% were responded to by ambulances residing in the City of Camas.



The City of Washougal is primarily served by Station 43 which resides in the Washougal City limits. Station 43 houses M43, which maintains constant, dedicated ambulance staffing. For EMS calls that originated in the City of Washougal, 70% were responded to by an ambulance stationed within the City of Washougal. In terms of call outcome, 73% of EMS calls terminated in ambulance transport to a hospital. 24% were patient refusals. 1% were non-emergency scheduled transports either to a hospital, clinic, or hospice facility. The remaining 4% (other) were treat and releases, no medical necessity, public assists, or transport through private means.



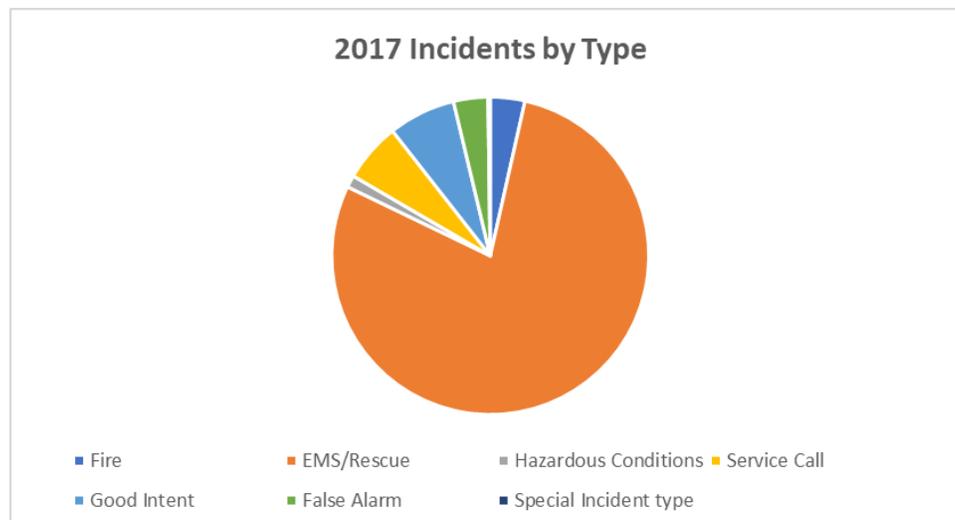
2017 Operations Report

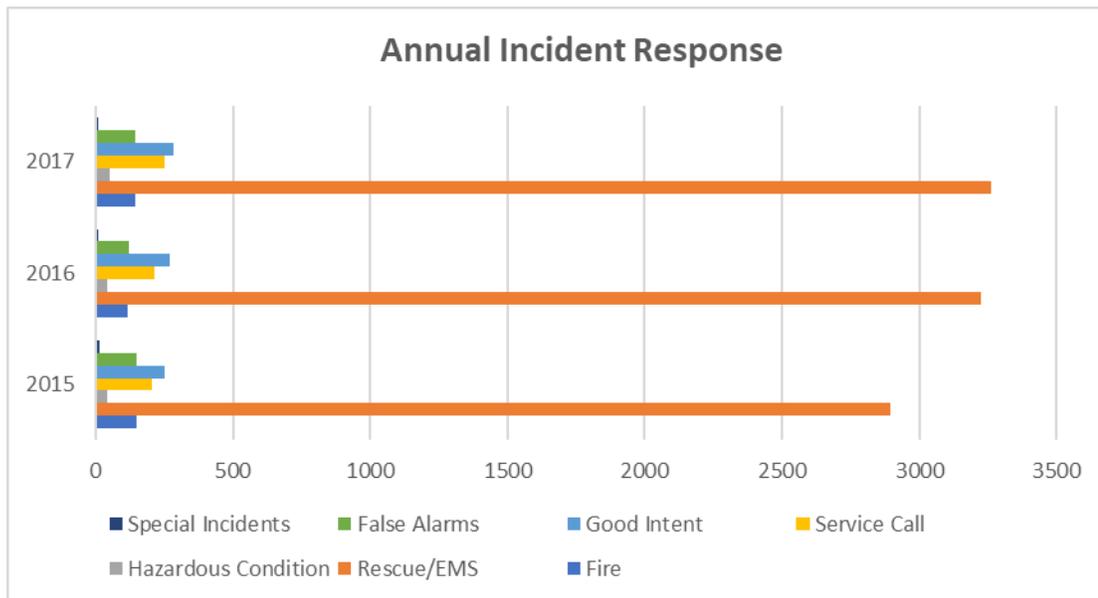
Submitted by Mark Ervin, Battalion Chief

CWFD operations are inclusive of personnel, apparatus and stations used in day to day operations to respond to all hazard emergencies throughout Camas and Washougal, as well as mutual aid to our neighboring fire departments. The day to day operations at CWFD are the nuts and bolts of what we do and how we do it. The following report details the number of calls that we responded to both in Camas and Washougal, as well as mutual aid responses. The report breaks down the type of responses along with comparisons to prior years.

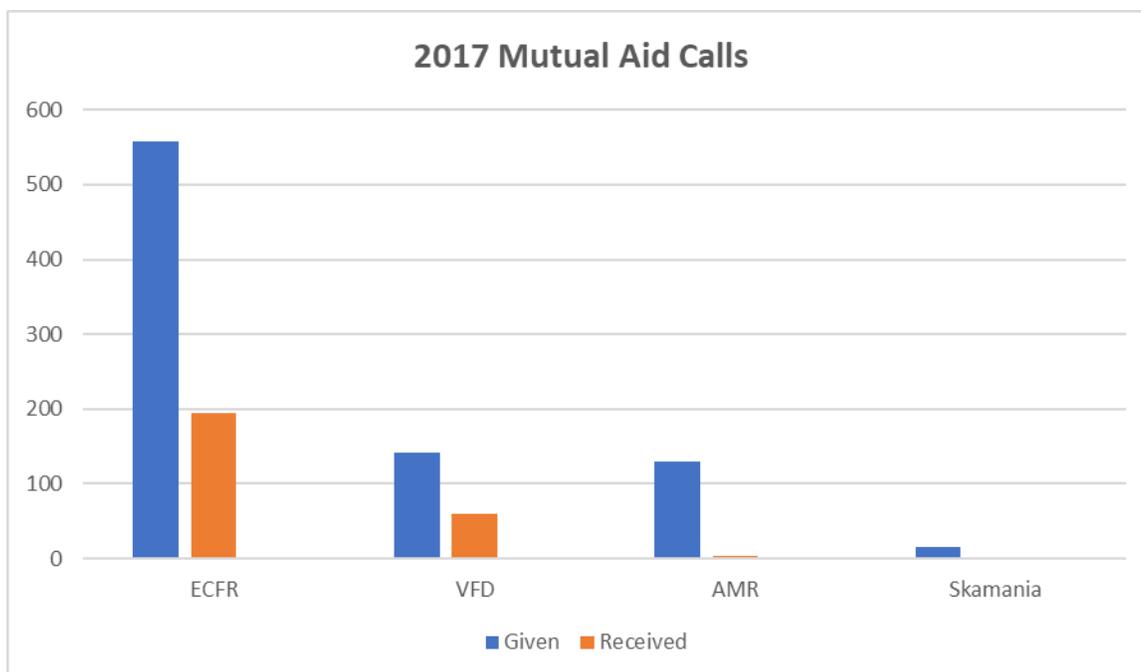
CWFD personnel responded to 4,462 calls in 2017, compared to 4,227 in 2016 and 3,962 in 2015. The increase from 2016 to 2017 was 235 calls (5.3%) and 2015 to 2017 was 500 calls (11.2%). As this chart demonstrates, the upward trend in call volume appears to be fairly consistent and in all probability will not decrease due to the continued development throughout both communities. Personnel have handled the increase in call volume without increase to staff or utilizing callback since merging the 2 departments.

The chart below is a breakdown of incident responses by type of incident. The majority of CWFD's call volume is EMS (emergency medical service). This is typical throughout the county and accounted for 73% of departmental responses. Also illustrated in this chart, call volume for other categories has remained fairly constant. One category in particular to look at is the dark blue bar that represents 'good intent' calls. These are calls typically generated by citizens who are passing by something of concern, or that see or smell something abnormal in or around their home or business. Frequently these calls are phoned in by cell phone users who have little information and cannot investigate on their own. These are generally things like steam mistaken for smoke, smoke from BBQ's or approved fire pits, various smells that are not a natural gas odor, or someone sleeping in their car. While the department does respond to all 911 calls, these are calls that could possibly be avoided by citizens taking the time to check out the source before calling 911, provided they feel safe doing so. This step would avoid taking a fire engine or ambulance out of service to investigate innocuous incidents.





In 2017, CWFD provided mutual aid on 845 calls and received mutual aid 257 times. Mutual aid is an agreement between all fire agencies in Clark County to provide assistance to one another during high call volume or events that require more resources than any one department has available. As an ambulance provider, we also have a mutual aid agreement with American Medical Response (AMR), which is the private ambulance company that provides EMS transport service for most of Clark County. As evidenced by the graph below, CWFD generally provide more mutual aid than it receives. The mutual aid to ECFR is higher because CWFD receives a pass-through EMS levy in exchange for providing ambulance service to their district.



In January we took possession of a new Pierce Enforcer fire engine from Hughes Fire Equipment. After extensive work by personnel to outfit the new engine with necessary equipment, it was put into service in March and has been an excellent addition to our fleet.



In April of 2017 the Camas-Washougal Fire Department took delivery of a new set of battery powered extrication tools. The set is made by Hurst Jaws of Life and includes a Hydraulic Cutter, Hydraulic Spreader and Hydraulic Ram. These tools are the latest generation in extrication tools and pack the power to handle extrication operations on the high strength metals of which late model vehicles are constructed. In addition to their ability to handle high strength metals, these tools are powered by 25v battery packs that supply self-contained hydraulic pumps making them a cordless tool. By moving away from a hydraulic pump that is powered by a gas engine and tools that are connected by hydraulic hoses, these battery powered tools have allowed our firefighters to begin rescue operations significantly faster, move freely around the vehicles and improved on scene communications due to the reduction in operating noise. Each shift of firefighters received training using our new extrication tools where they were able practice cutting off roofs, removing doors and lifting dashboards on twelve vehicles. The extrication tool set cost \$29,973.32 and was placed into service on Engine 41, which is located in downtown Camas at Station 41.



Apparatus and station maintenance are also a component of our overall operations. Keeping apparatus at peak performance is essential for emergency operations. With the arrival of our newest engine we have upgraded our pumper fleet significantly and anticipate fewer repair costs overall. There have been issues with aging Brush rigs and the department will need to begin replacing them as soon as possible. CWFD recently received two new vehicles that are being prepared to replace the department's aging command rigs. These vehicles will be assigned to the shift Battalion Chief and the Administrative Battalion Chief, who also respond to major events.

Maintaining ambulances is even more arduous than engine maintenance because nearly 30,000 miles are traveled in each ambulance every year. CWFD's ambulance fleet has been almost completely outfitted with four-wheel drive ambulances. One additional ambulance is needed to have entire fleet of four-wheel drive ambulances; this replacement is tentatively scheduled for 2019. The transition to four-wheel drive vehicles has been extremely helpful in providing service to geographically challenging rural areas and during inclement weather. The annual cost in 2017 for maintaining the fire apparatus fleet was \$75,070.63. This figure includes repairs for an engine that was struck on SR 14 by another vehicle. \$10,144.73 was the cost of ambulance maintenance.

Station maintenance and repairs are an ongoing annual project. Frequently, stations require items to be repaired and/or replaced, similar to a homeowner's responsibilities, only with expensive specialized equipment.

In 2016, CWFD applied for a federal grant along with neighboring fire departments to replace the department's Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBAs), as our current inventory is nearing the end of its lifespan of 15 years. These are obviously a very important piece of our safety equipment and carry a nearly \$300,000 price tag. Unfortunately, the grant application was unsuccessful. In an effort to increase interoperability between departments, the applicants intend to purchase similar SCBAs, which each department will be independently financially responsible for in 2018.

As illustrated by the graphs and charts, the department's call volume and mutual aid responses continue to increase each year. In addition to emergency response, personnel are busy training, maintaining apparatus and equipment, providing community outreach and numerous other responsibilities associated with keeping operations seamless and efficient so that the citizens of Camas-Washougal are provided the best service possible.

2017 Fire Marshal's Report

Submitted by Ron Schumacher, Division Chief/Fire Marshal

It's a pleasure to submit the Camas-Washougal Fire Marshal's Office (FMO) Annual Report for 2017. It was a busy year in our office that included many pre-application conferences, plans reviews, and inspections for two large subdivisions (Camas and Washougal), two new schools (Camas), a large warehouse (Washougal) and a multi-story apartment complex (Washougal). These are just few of the large projects we were involved with. Other notable events in 2017 included:

- In September of 2017 Deputy Fire Marshal Randy Miller was awarded the *Advocate of the Year* for fire sprinklers by the *American Fire Sprinkler Association* at their annual conference. This national award is given to individuals that have worked to make communities safer by requiring fire sprinklers in all residential dwellings. Since Randy joined the Fire Marshal's Office in 2001 he has worked diligently to make sure that all new homes receive a life-saving fire sprinkler system. At the conference he spoke to over 1,000 attendees about the Camas model. His speech was so well received that the National Fire Protection Association has asked him to speak at their national conference this spring. Congratulations Randy on your well-deserved award.
- The FMO was awarded a grant from the *Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition*, a non-profit organization promoting life safety fire sprinklers, to provide a free lunch-and-learn to educate realtors and insurance agents selling homes with residential fire sprinklers. A representative from HFSC flew in to be a part of our event. She noted that after attending many of these events around the nation that our program was the most successful and most well attended she had experienced. There were over 50 participants at the event which included a power point presentation, an active question and answer time, and a live viewing of a fire with sprinkler activation via the State Fire Marshal's Office fire sprinkler demonstration trailer. We also received \$1,000 to build a large scale residential fire sprinkler prop which we can now use for future education purposes.
- In late 2017 the Washougal City Council passed an ordinance that will reduce the possession, sale and use of fireworks within the city limits of Washougal to only those types that are categorized as "Safe and Sane". Therefore, firecrackers, salutes, chasers, sky rockets, missile-type rockets and mortar-type fireworks, or any fireworks that fly, explode, or travel more than one foot into the air or more than six feet on the ground will be prohibited.
- Per Washington state law this change will go into effect one year following the passing of the ordinance. Therefore, mortars, roman candles, or similar fireworks can still be sold and discharged (on those dates/times as allowed by code) for the 4th of July holiday season in 2018. However, starting December 31st of 2018 use of fireworks other than those defined as "Safe and Sane" can result in a fine of \$250 for the first offense.

2017 FMO in Review

THE 3 E's

The primary goal of the FMO is to save lives and property by reducing the occurrence of fires within our jurisdictions through what we call *the three E's of Fire Prevention*; Education, Enforcement and Engineering.

Education

The Camas – Washougal Fire Department (CWFD) is committed to ensuring that we have the safest possible community through public education and prevention programs. In 2017 the FMO staff, along with on-duty firefighters and volunteer firefighters, enjoyed many opportunities to provide fire and life safety education to our citizens of all ages. It was our privilege to connect with our citizens in meaningful ways including our many classroom visits and station tours and our participation in numerous community events.

The FMO not only participates in these scheduled events, but we also have the opportunity to connect with and educate the public every day. Many citizens stop in or call with questions regarding permits, code violations, outdoor burning, life safety issues, hazard conditions, code development and legislation, residential fire sprinklers, fireworks, tall grass hazards, fire department access, fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, carbon monoxide, to name a few.

We enjoy engaging with the community through the public education facet of our work. In 2018 as in every year, we will continue to place a high priority on connecting with the citizens we serve as we share the important message of fire safety and injury prevention.

Enforcement

The FMO enforces the fire code through plans review, routine fire and life safety inspections, hazardous materials inspections, and fire investigations.

Fire and Life Safety Inspections

- The FMO conducts annual and bi-annual fire and life safety inspections at local businesses with no charge to the occupants. In most cases of violation, building owners are allowed thirty days to make corrections. When serious fire code violations are discovered we require that those be corrected on the spot. Rather than assessing penalties and fines for violations, our philosophy is to focus on fire prevention through the education of our local building owners/businesses.

Hazardous Material Inspections

- The communities of Camas and Washougal have many diverse industries; some of these industries have processes that are considered hazardous by definition. We issue permits and conduct inspections for the maintenance, storage, use or handling of hazardous materials, and for the installation and use of equipment used in connection with such activities. These types of businesses must meet stricter standards and it is the responsibility of the FMO to enforce these standards.



Fire Investigations

- One of the primary functions of the FMO is the investigation of the origin and cause of the fires within our jurisdictions. In conjunction with this task, we also provide assistance to fire victims by helping them connect with other emergency agencies such as the Red Cross, and we help with facilitating the rehabilitation process with insurance companies and building security companies.

Engineering

The Fire Marshal's Office works with the Planning and Building Departments of both Camas and Washougal along with architects, builders, and civil engineers to provide fire and life safety code comments on new developments and building permits as follows:

- We attend the Planning Department's pre-application meetings with developers to ensure that potential new projects allow for plenty of available water to fight fires and that all new developments include fire apparatus access roads.
- We conduct plan reviews (and issue permits) to ensure requirements for compliance with the International Fire Code are identified for all new construction, building alterations/change in use, and for the installation, or alteration of fire and life safety systems.
- Plan reviews are followed by inspections, which are done during and at the completion of each project.
- The final inspections confirm that public safety components are installed and working as designed.

2017 Commercial Project Reviews of Note

Numerous commercial projects were approved, started, and/or completed in 2017 including:

Camas

- Almar Tools - Almar relocated from Portland to the new Dwyer Creek complex. They manufacture precision parts and tools.
- Completed Tenant Improvement at the Camas PBL Middle School - A two story office building formerly owned by Sharp was purchased by the Camas School District and converted into a project based learning facility.
- New Camas High School and Elementary Schools - Property next to the Sharp Facility on NW 18th was purchased by the Camas School District to begin building a new Project Learning High School.
- Sigma Designs - The former Heraeus Shin-Etsu building on Pacific Rim Blvd. was purchased by Sigma designs and remodeled into an office building for their engineering firm.
- Wafertech Emergency Radio Coverage Improvements - Large structures built with concrete and steel can sometimes cause poor radio communications for emergency responders when inside the structure. These issues were identified at Wafertech and due to the significant installation costs a phased plan is in process. Two of the most critical phases have been completed with more to come.

- Camas Medical Building - A new 2 story dental office building on the north edge of the Fisher Investment properties located on NW 38th Ave. began construction and should be completed in 2018.
- The Terrace at River Oaks 4 Story Complex - This four story residential complex located across from the Skate Park on NW 3rd Ave. will be one of the largest residential building constructed in Camas to date and should be completed in 2018.
- Grace Foursquare Church gym addition –The construction of a full sized basketball court/gymnasium addition at Grace Foursquare Church is in process and will be completed in 2018.
- Grains of Wrath Bar/Restaurant - The former Lemonaide auto repair building has had significant demolition and remodel efforts underway and the new restaurant should be completed this year.

Washougal

- Steigerwald Building 18 - The Port of Camas/Washougal is constructing one of their largest buildings to date; a 50,000 square foot warehouse, half of which has already been leased.
- Rigahut and Main St Village - There are two apartment projects being constructed downtown; a mixed use building with nine apartments and three retail shops as well as a 97 unit apartment complex being built further to the east. These two projects could spur other developments in the downtown core.

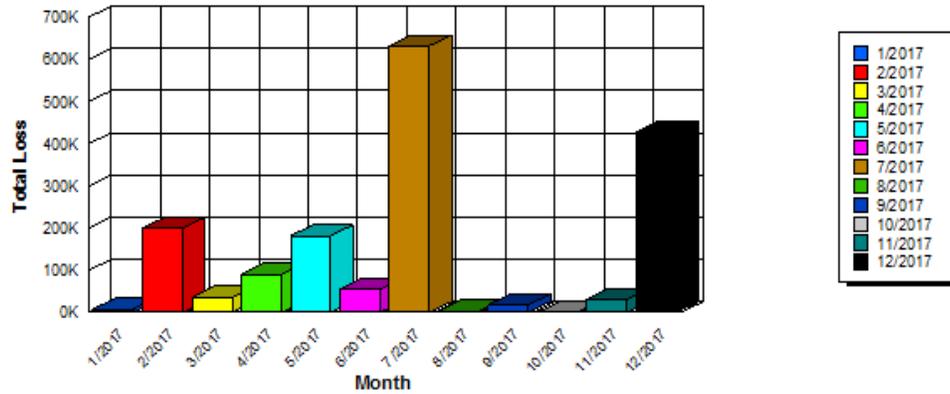
As we look ahead to 2018, our work related to construction looks to be even busier than last year. There are numerous commercial projects in the initial review phases in both cities. We are excited about the new projects and look forward to the many challenges that lie ahead.

2017 Camas-Washougal Fire Incidents Summary

Significant Fires in Camas and Washougal in 2017

Date	City	Street	Type	Cause	Prop. Loss
02/01/2017	Washougal	4269 F Circle	Residential	Undetermined	\$200K
03/30/2017	Washougal	1912 N Col. Ridge	Car	Electrical	\$35k
04/27/2017	Camas	940 NW 7 th	Residential	Electrical	\$90k
05/21/2017	Camas	704 SE Tampa	Residential	Reckless Burn	\$175k
06/05/2017	Washougal	Woodburn Rd.	Car	Arson	\$50k
07/14/2017	Washougal	3307 Evergreen Way	Car	Mechanical	\$40k
07/28/2017	Washougal	S. 35 th and S. Index	Commercial	Electrical	\$550k
11/29/2017	Camas	2311 SW 6 th Ave.	Residential	Electrical	\$30k
12/09/2017	Washougal	2247 Main St.	Shop	Undetermined	\$225k
12/25/2017	Washougal	4238 Y St.	Residential	Careless Disposal of Burning Mater.	\$175k

2017 Total Fire Loss by Month



2017 Total Fire Incidents

Incident Type	Incident Count	Total Loss	Total Value
Fire			
Fire, other	3	\$415.00	\$415.00
Building fire	7	\$225,500.00	\$472,221.00
Building fire Residential	23	\$704,750.00	\$2,845,750.00
Fires in structures other than in a building	2	\$550.00	\$775,050.00
Cooking fire, confined to container	6	\$100.00	\$100.00
Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue	4		
Trash or rubbish fire, contained	3		
Fire in motor home, camper, recreational vehicle	1		
Fire in portable building, fixed location	1	\$700.00	\$700.00
Passenger vehicle fire	16	\$168,200.00	\$173,200.00
Road freight or transport vehicle fire	1		
Water vehicle fire	1	\$30,500.00	\$30,500.00
Natural vegetation fire, other	14	\$300.00	\$300.00
Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	8		
Grass fire	8	\$200.00	\$200.00
Outside rubbish fire, other	9		
Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	27	\$330.00	\$430.00
Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire	1	\$20.00	\$20.00
Special outside fire, other	8	\$3,000.00	\$546,000.00
Outside storage fire	2	\$550,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
Total Fire:	145	\$1,684,565.00	\$5,844,886.00
Total Incident Count:	145	\$1,684,565.00	\$5,844,886.00

HOME FIRE SAFETY TIPS

Safety Made Simple

- Have at least a 2-A:10-B:C rated fire extinguisher on every level & supplementary units for specific locations, such as the kitchen (*NFPA recommendation*).
- Make sure everyone in your home knows how to call 911 in case of a fire or emergency.
- Test your smoke alarms monthly, change batteries as needed, and replace alarms every 10 years.
- Practice a home fire escape plan regularly with the entire family during the day and night.
- Check the gauge on your fire extinguisher monthly to be sure it is pressurized.
- Keep a fire extinguisher within reach to help create a path to safety or put out a small, contained fire. Always call the fire department before you try to extinguish a fire yourself!



2017 Training Report

Submitted by Greg Payne, Battalion Chief

The Camas-Washougal Fire Department separately manages fire and medical (EMS) training. The Division Chief oversees EMS training while the Administrative Battalion Chief is responsible for fire training. CWFD's fire training program is designed to comply with the requirements set forth by the State of Washington Administrative Code, the Washington State Survey and Ratings Bureau, as well as specific guidelines instituted by our department to best serve our community's needs.

Washington State WAC 305-296 Training Requirements (WAC)

The State of Washington requires that firefighters receive comprehensive training in many elements. These topics include but are not limited to:

- Ongoing Officer Development
- Hazardous Materials Operations Training
- Fire Apparatus / Driver Training
- Fire Suppression Training
- Safety Training
- Technical Rescue Training

Washington State Surveying and Ratings Bureau Training Requirements (WSRB)

In addition to the WAC required training, we also strive to meet the rigorous training guidelines that the WSRB uses to determine the Fire Department's insurance rating. These areas of training include:

- Firefighter Training
- Driver / Operator Training
- Officer Training
- Recruit Training
- Multi-Company Training
- Hazardous Materials Training
- Drill Ground Training
- Night Training



Training Summary

In mid-2017, the department migrated to Target Solutions- a cutting edge online training platform that is reshaping how emergency personnel keep up with quickly changing training requirements. Crews and individuals are able to log in and see what training they are responsible for each quarter. Online lessons are formatted as traditional studying, tests and quizzes, as well as hands on training that is both individual and company based supervised by the Captains of each crew. The move to Target Solutions will help the department complete our WAC mandated training, assist us with meeting the WSRB recommendations, and in making the accountability of these trainings easier to manage.

Our annual vehicle extrication stabilization training took place in May. Crews were able to practice hands on extrication training with our new battery operated extrication tools. Staff were also evaluated in several different scenarios, including car on its side, car on top of another car, and unstable vehicles. Each of these scenarios involved cutting, removing, and displacing various parts of the vehicles.

Our annual rope rescue training was conducted in the last week of June. Crews performed timed rescue scenarios at the Camas Potholes along Lacamas Creek. Each shift performed two different rescue scenarios with an actual person acting as our patient. These evolutions were performed on three consecutive days.

CWFD Captains and Battalion Chiefs all completed Blue Card Incident Commander recertification last year. The process concluded in December following both online and classroom trainings and evaluations. Each officer's certification will last for three years.

CWFD coordinated the practice burn of a two story house in Washougal in 2017. The Fire Department always takes the opportunity to practice live fire training when a house or building is offered that meets the training requirements. These training events are designed to replicate actual fire scenarios with crews arriving at the scene in department apparatus once the fires are burning. This gives crews the opportunity to practice their craft under realistic scenarios, including rescuing simulated victims. The most recent training burn was attended by "A" shift and proved to be an excellent training.

Two new employees attended the state Firefighter Recruit Academy in North Bend Washington. This is a twelve week academy that provides graduating members with IFSAC Hazardous Materials Operations, Firefighter 1 & 2 certifications. Following the academy they receive a week long in-house orientation that focuses on department specific operations. Upon completion, they are assigned to one of three shifts and have a skills based task book to complete with their assigned Captain over the remainder of their probation.

Volunteer Firefighter training consists of evening training in both medical and fire categories. Recruits complete training assignments while satisfying monthly ride-along requirements that include both online and hands on training with duty crews.

Several agency members attend training provided outside of the department totaling nearly two hundred hours. The training topics included; leadership, tactics, skill based and safety classes. Classes were hosted by both local and national instructors from various departments and the National Fire Academy.

The department also conducted quarterly multi-company evolutions with neighboring fire district ECFR. This training usually takes place at Station 42's drill ground and training tower. Three engine companies and a Battalion Chief conduct multiple training scenarios and evolutions including; motor vehicle crashes, house fires, apartment fires, etc.

2017 was an accomplished year of training for CWFD. The department's preparedness resulted in successful outcomes of numerous large incidents over the year ranging from technical rescues to multi alarm fires



Extrication training in May



Probationary Firefighters performing pump drills at in-house academy with a new engine



"A" shift Training Burn in Washougal



View from Crown Point in Oregon from a multiple alarm fire in the Port of C/W

Employee Milestones in 2017

Michael Brown	Career Fire Captain/Paramedic	20 years of service
Paul Bennett	Career Firefighter/Paramedic	20 years of service
Gary Horst	Career Firefighter/Paramedic	20 years of service
Steve Pozgai	Career Firefighter/Paramedic	20 years of service
Michael Coyle	Career Firefighter/Paramedic	10 years of service
Dane Hammond	Career Firefighter	5 years of service
Brad Delano	Career Firefighter	5 years of service
Eric Bridges	Career Firefighter/Paramedic	5 years of service
Katie Linton	Career Firefighter	5 years of service
Matt Baldwin	Career Firefighter	5 years of service

Hired

Trevor Guay	Career Firefighter/Paramedic
Matt Peterson	Career Firefighter/Paramedic
Kacie Jones	Administrative Support

Staff Departures:

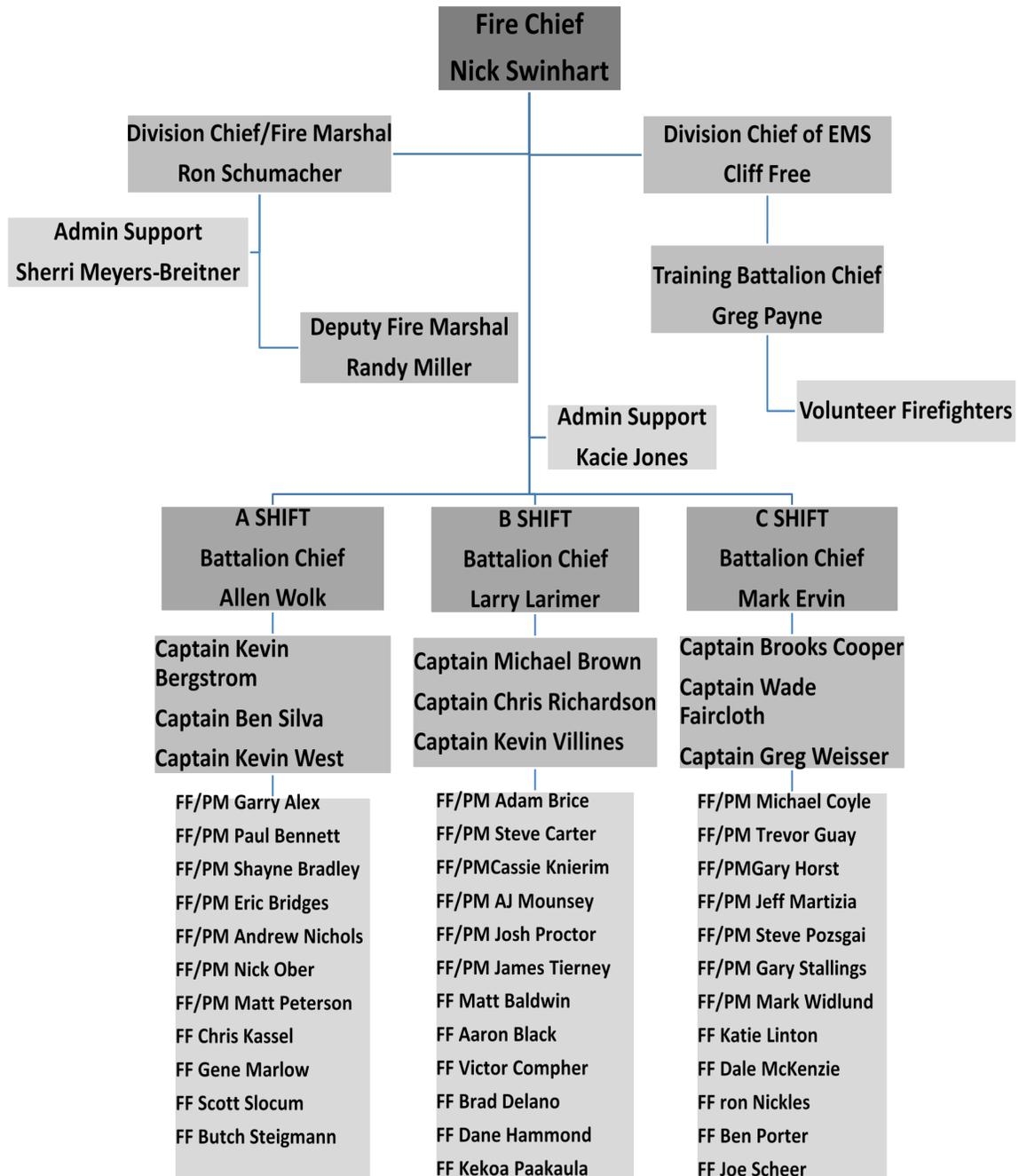
Alicia Ramsey	Administrative Support
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Note from Chief Swinhart: In December of 2017, we were very sad to lose Alicia Ramsey from our organization as she started a new career in accounting. Alicia had been with the City of Camas for over 11 years, handling much of our day-to-day budgeting to include payroll, as well as being the major organizer of our annual "CAROL" event and open house. While we will miss her greatly, we wish her the best of luck in her new endeavors!



Camas-Washougal Fire Department

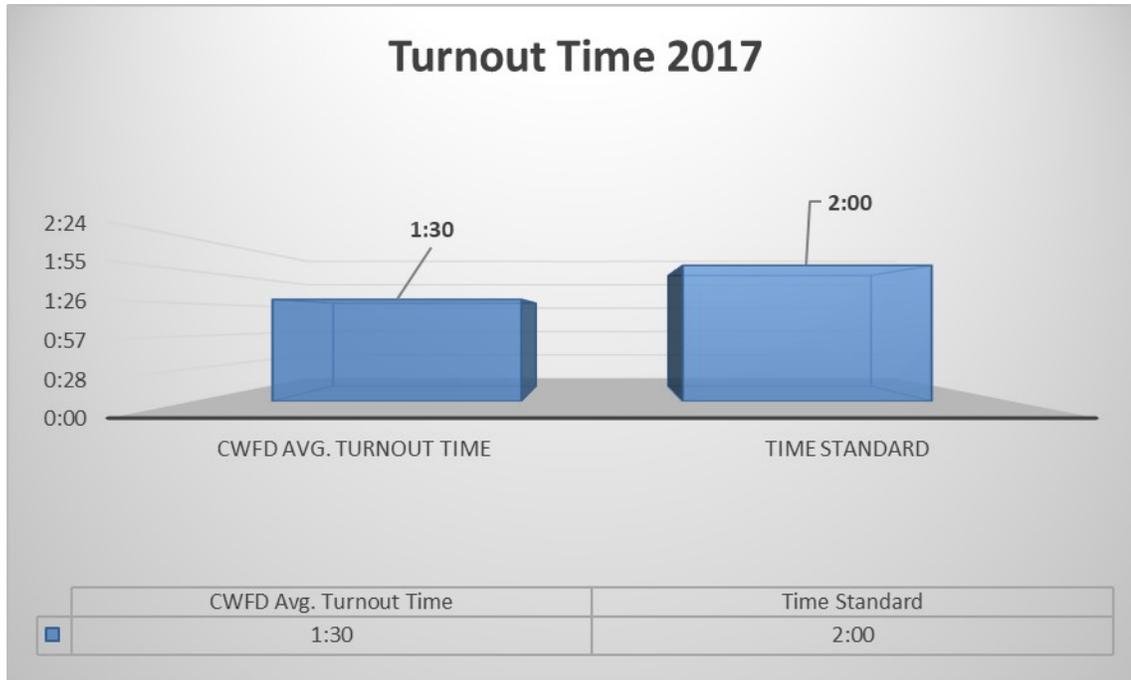
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Response Standard Report (Standard of Cover)

CWFD 2017

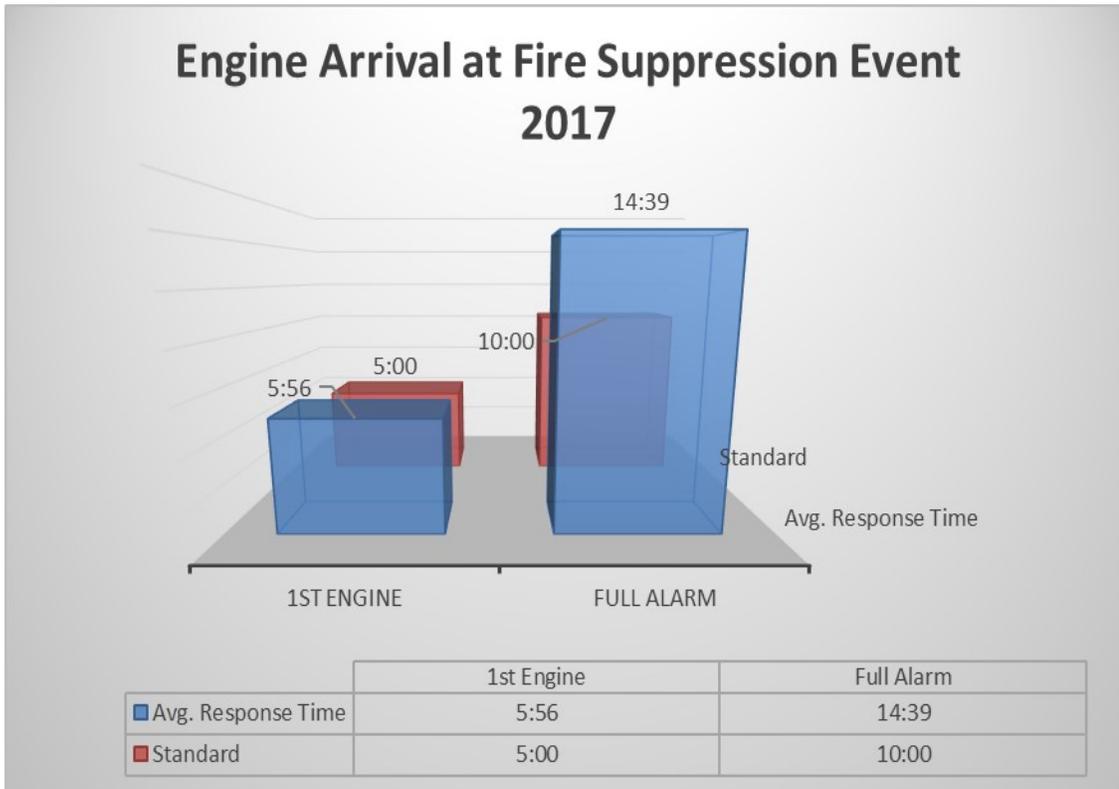
Turnout Time:



Turnout time is defined as the duration in minutes between initial dispatch and the dispatched resource going en route to the call. Turnout times depicted are for all apparatuses for all priority calls (meaning Code 3 response) regardless of call type, time of day or staffing level.

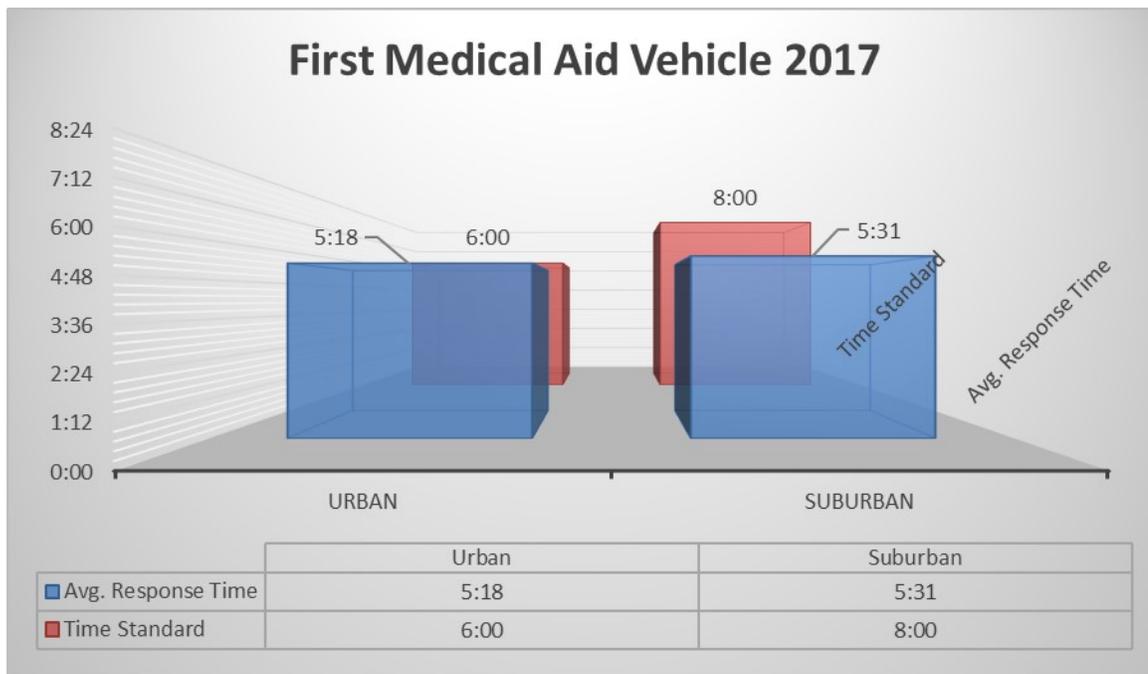
For systems that maintain dedicated staffing for all apparatuses, a customary turnout standard is 60 seconds for EMS calls and 90 seconds for fire calls. The current level of staffing for CWFD apparatuses relies on personnel to cross-staff an ambulance and an engine. This requires the moving of gear from one apparatus to another depending on the call type and placing the other apparatus out of service. To accommodate these added responsibilities prior to leaving the station, CWFD has adopted a turnout time standard of 120 seconds for all call types.

1st Arrival Engine Company/Deployment of Full First Alarm on Fire Suppression Incidents:



The standard of response for a first arriving engine company in their first due area for fire suppression incidents is 5:00 minutes. Currently, we have no software that can calculate the first due area of each respective station engine and cross-match that with the first arriving unit. However, a more indicative assessment is the response time of any first arriving CWFD engine to any fire suppression incident within our fire suppression area, regardless of station of origin. Essentially, it is less important where they came from, but how long it took the first mitigating engine to arrive for any fire suppression incident. This is represented in the first column of the above chart.

The standard to deploy the first full alarm assignment to a fire suppression incident is 10:00 minutes. The second column represents this average. It should be noted that often mutual aid is required to achieve a 'full' first alarm assignment. It is difficult to calculate the response times of mutual aid apparatuses because their times are outside of our data set and purview. The average demonstrated above is the time to arrival of all CWFD resources dispatched to fire suppression incident within CWFD's fire suppression boundary.



The Arrival of First Response Medical Aid Vehicles is a metric historically used for systems where two different agencies are employed for EMS response: an initial EMS engine response from the local fire department (MFR: Medical First Response), and a transport ambulance from a separate ambulance transport agency. The Standard is based on the concept that the initial first response medical aid vehicle arrives first and ‘stops the clock’ for the response of the ALS Transport Unit (ambulance...usually private). In the CWFD system, the engine and the transport ambulance are both part of the CWFD. Operationally, CWFD sends the ambulance out in the lead for most EMS calls, and the engine trails. In some situations, CWFD may send the engine and ambulance from separate stations depending on available resources. However, the closest ambulance is always dispatched. What is unique to our EMS system in the Cities of Camas and Washougal, is that the ambulance response times on an EMS call, are often shorter than the engine response times. However, the intent of the Standard of Cover is to track the arrival of first response medical aid. The times listed are the arrival times of the first aid vehicle staffed with medically trained personnel regardless of whether it is an engine or an ambulance.

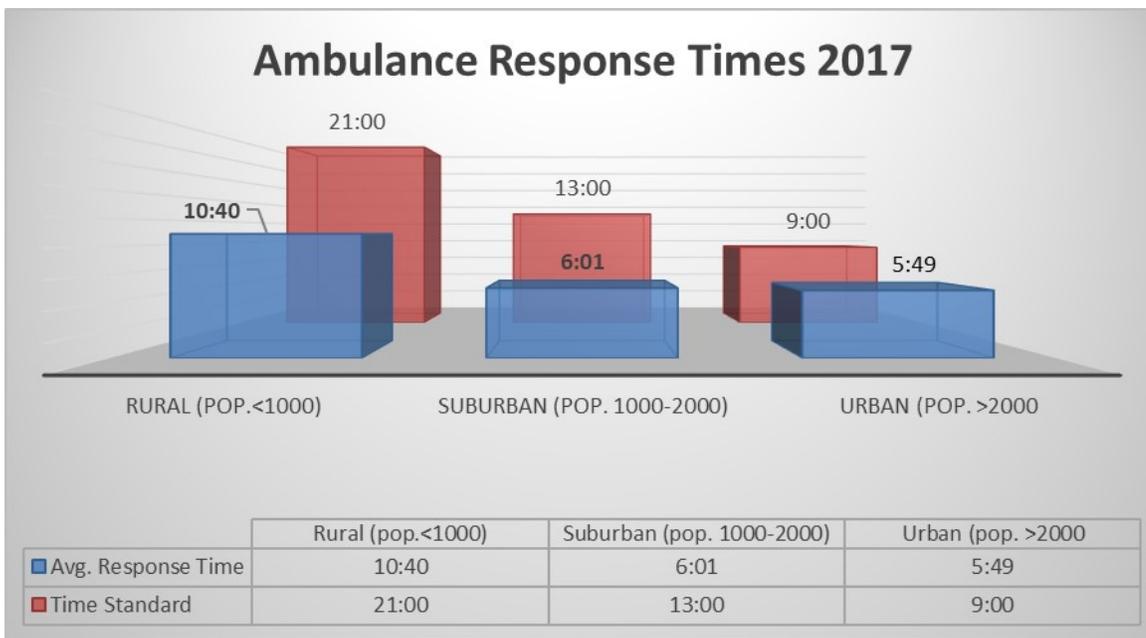
CWFD’s standard is six minutes for urban designations; eight minutes for Suburban designations; and eleven minutes for rural designations (Rural designation is not shown separately on the chart: The City of Camas and the City of Washougal do not have many Rural designations, so those response times are lumped into the Suburban data).

CWFD’s Medical Aid Vehicle First Arrival Standard is the sum of the travel time standard and the turnout standard. CWFD’s travel time standard is based upon GIS mapping of our four and six minute travel radii from our three stations. Four minutes captures the majority of our urban area

and six minutes captures the majority of our suburban area from the nearest CWFD station. CWFD's turnout standard is 120 seconds.

The response times depicted in the above graph are from dispatch to arrival of the first arriving Medical Aid Vehicle at an EMS incident.

Arrival of Advanced Life Support Transport Unit to EMS Calls:



Ambulance response times are monitored for all priority EMS calls (dispatched as a Code 3 response). They are broken down into three categories: Urban, Suburban and Rural, depending on the population density per square mile. These categories are defined by the State of Washington and do not take into account proximity of response, only population per square mile. The CWFD ambulance response area incorporates 8 square miles of Urban designation, 10 square miles of Suburban designation, 62 square miles of Rural designation and 14 square miles of Wilderness designation, although there is no defined State time standard for Wilderness designation.

The rural response times at first glance seem improbable and warrant some further explanation. Proximity, which is not a factor in designation, pulls down the response average for the Rural designation response. For example, Bi-Mart in Washougal is on Map page 1417 and is designated by definition as Rural though it is within one mile of Station 43. This square mile map page incorporates much of the Columbia River, which has no registered population. By proximity, the response times are very short, though it is designated as rural. Additionally, as you move away from the two cities in proximity, the call volume decreases, explaining the seemingly short

average response times for such a vast response area. Understanding the relationship between proximity and population density explains the relatively short rural response average over such a vast area.

CWFD separately and additionally employs a Fractile Response Percentage for ambulance response. Fractile response percentages begin with the response time standard per Urban, Suburban, Rural designation, and calculates the percentage of responses that meet that criteria. Our standard for Fractile percentage is 90% for all designations. In other words, do we meet the response standard for each designation at least 90% of the time? The fractile response percentages are listed below. This addresses the question of whether we are meeting our remote response times despite the proximity weighted average response times.

Fractile response percentage:

Urban: 90% (N=1232) Suburban: 97% (N=544) Rural: 95% (N=533)

**N = the number of responses in the data set for 2017. Omitted from the data set are cases of incomplete arrival time data (ex. Loss of apparatus MDC connectivity to CRESA) or low priority dispatched calls of which we were not dispatched emergently. Data provided by CRESA.*

***Population Designation Data provided by Clark County GIS. See Appendix A.*

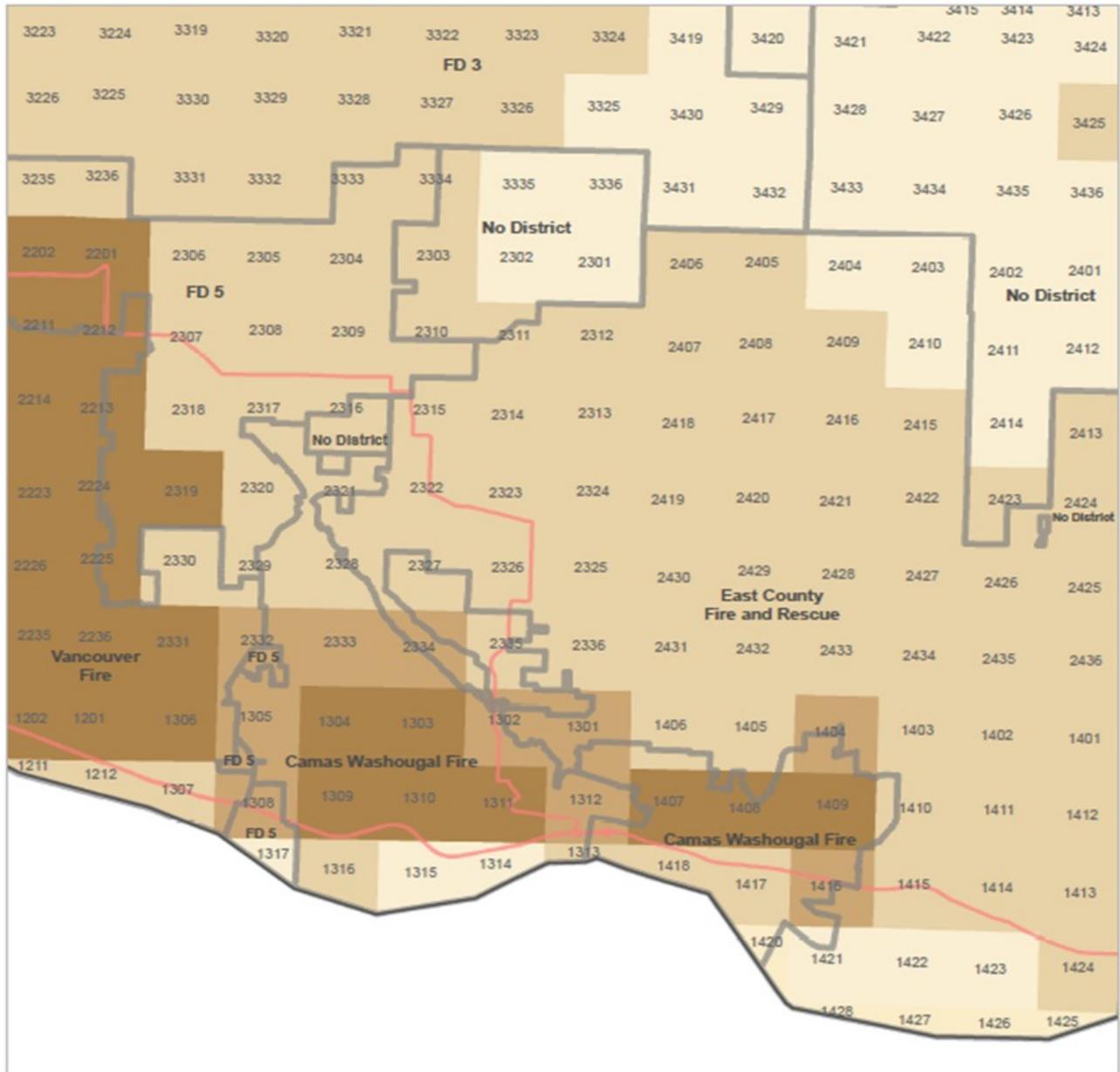
Arrival of Hazardous Materials trained and equipped Technicians:

In 2017, there were no significant Hazardous Materials Incidents requiring the employment of specialty resources.

Population Density

Camas Washougal Fire Department

Population Estimate Date: 2012



- Fire District Boundary
- Highway
- Population per Square Mile (with Map Page Numbers)**
- Wilderness (no people)
- Rural (1 to 999 people)
- Suburban (1000 to 1999 people)
- Urban (over 2000 people)



Population densities are based on current Assessor information (taxlots) along with persons per household counts from the 2010 Census.

Extreme care was taken in the completion and analysis of this map. However, due to the need to rely on several outside sources for information, Clark County, Washington cannot accept any responsibility for errors, omissions, or positional accuracy and, therefore, there are no warranties which accompany this product.

