

Office of the State Fire Marshal



FIRE TRAINING ACADEMY BUSINESS PLAN

December 2005

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Organization Summary

The Fire Training Academy (FTA) is a division of the Fire Protection Bureau. The Fire Protection Bureau is one of six bureaus within the Washington State Patrol.

The FTA sits on approximately 51.3 acres east of North Bend, Washington. The land is leased from the state Department of Natural Resources with 48 acres leased until 2032 and 3.3 acres leased until 2027.

Market Analysis and Summary

The Fire Training Academy trains fire fighters and public safety professionals from the following organizations:

- Public Fire Departments and Fire Districts
- State and Local Law Enforcement
- State and Federal Government
- Private/Marine Industry

The public fire service consists of approximately 22,000 firefighters, 15,000 of which are volunteers. Fire Marshals at both the county and city level also fit into the category of public fire service.

State and local law enforcement users include special weapons and tactics teams (SWAT), bomb disposal squads, and crowd control units. These groups occasionally unite to train at the FTA.

Federal government users include the United States Coast Guard, Army Reserves, Army National Guard, and National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

Private/Marine industry represents a significant revenue source for the FTA. The Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting facility and marine fire fighting training account for the major share of the training taken by private fire fighters trained at the FTA.

Private companies, including maritime corporations, the Boeing Company, Bio-Rad (a chemical company), and Portland General Electric also utilize the FTA. In 2004, there were 296 private sector students who attended training at the FTA.

Market trends in domestic preparedness, fire investigations, and prevention and education are creating new training opportunities for the FTA. The facility, and its programs, require significant improvement to meet these demands.

Strategy

The FTA is the state's fire training facility. As such, it is looked to by the fire service for leadership in fire training matters. This strategy is designed to solidify that leadership role through solid fire training programs provided at both the FTA and at decentralized locations throughout the state. The facility will provide necessary infrastructure to support students in residence and state-of-the-art training props that can burn Class A (wood) and Class B (gasoline, diesel, aviation gas) fuels.

The essence of this strategy includes:

- A quality state fire training facility providing the most realistic live fire training possible.
- Basic and advanced fire training programs, delivered at the FTA, that meet a broad spectrum of fire service training needs.
- Basic fire training programs, delivered regionally, to meet the needs of volunteer and career organizations that cannot attend a central facility.
- The acquisition, evaluation, and delivery of fire training curricula to facilitate consistent fire service training statewide.
- The intention to market the facility to organizations outside Washington State to provide a source of operating revenue.

Financial Plan

The financial plan is divided into two segments; Capital Improvements and Operations Improvements. It outlines the funding needs of each of these segments.

Capital Improvements: The FTA is an aging facility that requires significant improvements to make it a viable training facility. These improvements include new dormitories, food service facility, and training props and can be phased in over multiple biennia. The estimated cost of these improvements is **\$29,000,000.**

Operations Improvements: Additions to operating costs include food service personnel, custodial support for new facilities, program support, and additional personnel to meet program delivery needs. The estimated annual cost of these improvements is **\$1,604,315.**

Conclusion

The fire service in Washington State has demonstrated the need for a quality central fire training facility. The fire service in Washington State has also expressed the need for training programs that meet the needs of career and volunteer fire departments. The Washington State Patrol Fire Training Academy Business Plan addresses these needs with a strategy that could make Washington State the premier fire training location on the West Coast.

ORGANIZATION SUMMARY

The Fire Training Academy is a division of the Fire Protection Bureau. The Fire Protection Bureau is one of six bureaus within the Washington State Patrol (see Appendix A).

The Fire Protection Policy Board (FPPB) provides advice and guidance to the Chief of the Washington State Patrol on the operation of the Fire Protection Bureau. The FPPB is also mandated by legislation to develop a comprehensive master plan for the training and education of the state's fire service. The FTA will be an integral component of the training and education master plan.

Organization History

The Fire Training Academy was dedicated in 1984 and came under the administration of the Washington State Commission for Vocational Education. The Carl Perkins Grant subsidized training for public fire departments within the state. Private industry and other government organizations paid a fee to train at the FTA.

In 1985 the FTA was transferred to the Department of Community Development. In 1986 the Carl Perkins Grant expired. Since then, everyone who trains at the FTA pays a fee. In 1994 the FTA was transferred to the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development.

In 1995 the Fire Protection Services Bureau, and the FTA, transferred to the Washington State Patrol. This is where they are currently located.

Location and Facilities

The FTA sits on approximately 51.3 acres east of North Bend. The land is leased from Department of Natural Resources with 48 acres leased until 2032 and 3.3 acres leased until 2027.

The on-site facilities and training props include:

- Administration Building – 1,844 square feet.
- Instructor Resource Building – 1,536 square feet.
- Dining Hall – 1,310 square feet.
- Three classrooms – Approx. 1,200 square feet each.
- Three dormitory facilities - 36 total sleeping capacity.
- Instructor Dormitory - eight total sleeping capacity.
- Maintenance Shop.
- Pump Buildings.
- Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Water Treatment Building.
- Hazardous Materials Training Building.

- Burn Building Training Prop.
- Numerous flammable liquid props.
- Liquid Propane Gas prop.
- Marine Fire Fighting prop – simulated ship.
- Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) prop.

The ability to consistently burn Class A fuels (wood) and Class B fuels (gasoline, diesel, aviation fuels) makes the Fire Training Academy unique among the state's live fire facilities. The Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency has issued the FTA a permit to burn Class A fuels and up to 150,000 gallons of Class B fuels annually. **This allows the FTA to burn the fuels actually experienced by fire fighters in real fire situations and makes the FTA unique among live fire facilities in the state.** Only the aircraft prop at Moses Lake routinely burns Class B fuels in Washington State. It is a much smaller prop than the one located at the FTA.

MARKET ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY

The Fire Training Academy trains fire fighters and public safety professionals from the following organizations (Appendix B):

- Public Fire Departments and Fire Districts
- State and Local Law Enforcement
- State and Federal Government
- Private/Marine industry

Market Segmentation

In fiscal year (FY) 2004, the FTA conducted 216 government/public classes and 65 private classes, training 8,111 fire fighters. Only one class dealt with fire prevention issues and none of the classes trained in fire investigations.

Public Fire Service

The public fire service demographics in Washington State break down as follows:

- Approximately 550 fire departments.
- Approximately 7,000 career fire fighters.
- Approximately 15,000 volunteer firefighters.
- 39 County Fire Marshal Offices and numerous fire marshals located in fire departments. (**Note:** 11 of the 39 counties have full-time designated fire marshals. In the remaining counties, the fire marshal carries another designation, such as the county building official.)

The part time status of volunteers means that their classroom and live fire training often must be done on weekends and during evenings. As a result, the FTA is often in use until 2 a.m. on weekends to meet the demand from volunteers.

The Fire Training Academy has recently begun to sponsor instruction in fire prevention and safety education. The FTA is not currently providing or sponsoring fire investigation training.

Basic fire fighter training is a major component of the training provided by the FTA. Career and volunteer departments comprise a majority of the recruits attending the Basic Recruit School. In FY 2004, 30 career fire fighters, 27 volunteer fire fighters, and 3 unaffiliated students completed the FTA Recruit School.

Private Sector and Federal Government

In addition to these public fire fighters, the US Navy, US Coast Guard, private airport fire fighters, law enforcement, private industry fire brigades, and merchant seaman all train at the FTA.

The Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting facility and marine fire fighting training account for 14% of the training taken by private fire fighters trained at the FTA (Appendix B). Both of these training areas have significant potential to increase the number of students trained by the FTA.

Federal government users include the United States Coast Guard, Army Reserves, Army National Guard, and National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. State and local law enforcement users include special weapons and tactics teams (SWAT), bomb disposal squads, and crowd control units. These groups sometimes unite to train at the FTA.

Private companies, including maritime corporations, the Boeing Company, Bio-Rad (a chemical company), and Portland General Electric also utilize the FTA. In 2004, 296 private sector students attended training at the FTA.

Factors impacting the public safety training market in Washington State, especially in the realm of fire suppression training, include:

- The Fire Training Academy is the link to courses provided in the state by the National Fire Academy.
- The fire service, in several contacts with the State Fire Marshal's office, has indicated a desire for the state to re-establish its leadership role in fire training.
- The number of structure fires in the United States has declined steadily since the 1970's, reducing the opportunities for fire fighters to hone skills and maintain competence.
- Fire Fighter deaths have not declined proportionately with the decline in structure fires.
- Domestic Preparedness has focused attention on the training needs for both public safety responders and private organizations that may deal with a terrorist action.
- The unique training needs of volunteer fire fighters who often can only train on weekends and evenings.
- The state does not totally subsidize basic fire fighter training.
- The ability to consistently train in Class "A" Fires (wood) and Class "B" Fires (gasoline, diesel, aviation fuel) is primarily limited to the FTA.
- Training in fire prevention and education is a market that the FTA is just beginning to explore.
- There is a significant need for fire investigation training in Washington State. The FTA can fill that need.

Market Geography

The FTA has widespread usage by the state's fire fighters as well as participation by out-of-state fire fighting groups. King, Pierce, and Snohomish counties typically provide almost 50 percent of the students who train at the FTA. However, 32 of Washington's 39 counties participated in training at the FTA in Fiscal Year 2005. (Appendix E). Additionally, Montana, California, and Oregon have also utilized the FTA for such classes as Basic Recruit School and Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting training.

Market Needs

The Public Fire Service training market needs were identified in a survey conducted in July 2005 by the Fire Protection Policy Board's Training and Education Advisory Committee (Appendix C). The survey is supported by an analysis of the Fire Training Academy performed by Chief James Broman on behalf of the Washington State Association of Fire Chiefs (Appendix G). The training needs identified in these documents include:

- State funding for basic fire service training.
- Curriculum and instruction brought to the firefighters.
- Ability to access live fire training locally.
- Local recruit academies.
- Computer/web based learning.
- Fire officer development.
- Fire executive development.
- Fire investigations training.
- Prevention and education training.

Although not documented by a formal study, both private industry and all levels of law enforcement have training needs that can be fulfilled by the FTA. Private industry training needs include:

- Increased demand from merchant marine due to new Coast Guard regulations.
- Training for industrial fire brigades such as those in chemical and petroleum refineries.
- Aircraft fire fighting conducted by private fire departments.

Law enforcement training needs include:

- Hazardous materials, including chemical weapons.
- Specialized tactical training, such as aircraft hostage rescue.
- Fire suppression training for activities such as clandestine drug lab interdiction.

In addition, the National Fire Protection Association's June 2004 study (Appendix D) identified the following training deficiencies in Washington State:

- Structural Collapse: "Only 4 percent of fire departments can handle a technical rescue with Emergency Medical Services at a structural collapse of a building with 50 occupants with local trained personnel."
- Chemical/Biological Agents: "Only 16 percent of fire departments can handle a hazmat and EMS incident involving chemical/biological agents and 10 injuries with local trained personnel."
- Wildland/Urban Fire Interface: "Only 25 percent of fire departments can handle a wildland/urban interface fire affecting 500 acres with local personnel."
- Flood Response: "Only 12 percent of fire departments can handle mitigation of a developing major flood with local trained personnel."

Market Trends

The move to improve our domestic preparedness and security has created an influx of federal resources to public safety organizations. It has also created a strong demand for safety professionals who are ready to respond to any emergency. State training organizations must be prepared to take advantage of federal resources directed at domestic preparedness.

Fire investigations in Washington State range from high quality/frequent to poor quality/non-existent. The Fire Protection Policy Board has formed a committee to recommend a plan to improve the quality of fire investigations in this state. Personnel will need training in determining the origin and cause of fires as well as conducting criminal investigations.

At least 50% of the non-intentional fires that resulted in fire deaths in Washington State in 2004 were preventable (Appendix H). This presents opportunities for the FTA to train fire prevention personnel in public education, fire safety inspection, and other fire prevention activities.

Technical rescue, the ability to perform a variety of rescue operations in response to any disaster, has gained tremendous emphasis since the terrorist attacks of September 11. The need for this type of preparedness was further demonstrated following hurricane Katrina. The FTA is in a position to coordinate training delivery and could also be the site for a training structure to allow for practical application of rescue skills.

The Fire Training Academy is not currently situated to address all of the training needs. Infrastructure deficiencies and inadequate staffing significantly limit the FTA's ability to provide this training.

STRATEGY

The FTA is the state's fire training facility. As such, it is looked to by the fire service for leadership in fire training matters. This strategy is designed to solidify that leadership role through solid fire training programs provided at both the FTA and at decentralized locations throughout the state. The facility will provide necessary infrastructure to support students in residence and state-of-the-art training props that can burn Class A and Class B fuels.

The training of safety response personnel can be divided into three levels:

- Core training.
- Enhanced training.
- Specialty training.

We recommend using the current International Fire Service Accreditation Congress training designations to the extent that they apply to Washington's fire service. We also recommend that the Fire Protection Policy Board, in cooperation with the fire service, develop training designations that meet the specific needs of the fire service. This would include a "**Defensive Fire Fighter**" designation for departments that do not perform interior attack fire fighting.

Core Training includes the following classes:

- Defensive Fire Fighter
- Fire Fighter I (Basic Fire Fighter Training)
- Fire Fighter II
- Hazardous Materials Awareness
- Hazardous Materials Operations
- Required Awareness Level Training
- Wildland Fire Fighting

Enhanced Training includes the following classes:

- Company Officer
- Hazardous Materials Technician
- Fire Investigations
- Pump Operator
- Technical Rescue

Specialty Training includes the following classes:

- Fire Department Administration
- Leadership
- Strategic Planning

The FTA will provide both core and enhanced training and will partner with community colleges and four year universities to provide specialty training. The FTA is also involved with the National Fire Academy (NFA) and would sponsor NFA classes to be delivered in Washington.

The business strategy to accomplish this training can be divided into three components:

1. Develop training programs that combine both on site and outreach training.
2. Rebuild the Fire Training Academy infrastructure to accommodate projected student numbers.
3. Capitalize on the Fire Training Academy's live fire capabilities.

1. Develop and deliver training programs that combine both centralized and regional training.

The fire service needs multiple delivery methodologies to meet its training needs. Some training is best delivered at a central training location while other training can be effectively delivered at regional locations which are more readily accessible to the fire fighters.

Core training will be delivered, for 90 percent of the students, within ninety minutes of their residence. The FTA would provide curriculum and instructors to locations throughout the state for the classroom instruction. These instructors could include contract instructors from the department receiving the training. The FTA would also secure regional live fire training at the local level through one of the live fire facilities throughout the state.

Core training would also be offered at the FTA on a resident student basis for departments who prefer this method of delivery.

Enhanced training will be delivered, for 90 percent of the students, within two hours of their residence. The FTA would provide curriculum and instructors to locations throughout the state for the classroom instruction. The FTA would also secure regional live fire training at the local level through one of the live fire facilities throughout the state.

Enhanced training would also be offered at the FTA on a resident student basis for departments who prefer this method of delivery.

Specialized training would be offered at select education institutions within the state. The FTA would coordinate with the community colleges and four-year universities to provide a quality officer education program directed at fire and emergency services.

The methodology described meets the needs of both career and volunteer fire departments. Many volunteer fire fighters are only available to train on weekends and evenings, and generally only within a short distance of their residence. No state program exists to accommodate this need. The FPPB survey clearly indicates that local training is the preferred delivery methodology (Appendix C, Item 15).

Career fire departments face significant budgetary challenges when they send fire fighters away for training. Maintaining adequate staffing levels often requires departments to bring in off-duty fire fighters at time-and-one-half. Local delivery minimizes these costs.

Curriculum acquisition, consistency monitoring, and implementation, as well as regional delivery, will require a minimum of three (3) more full time instructors at the FTA. The FTA currently has three full time instructors and two full time program managers who could also instruct some subjects. This instructional staff is augmented by 40 to 50 contract instructors who instruct on an “as-needed” basis.

The limited number of full time instructors has not permitted the FTA to become involved in curriculum issues or regional training. The fire service has indicated that they prefer, and need, more of their training delivered at their location (Appendix C, Item 19).

Contract instructors are primarily full-time employees of a fire department and are sometimes difficult to schedule, especially in the summer time. This has left the FTA with a shortage of instructors for some live fire training.

The Fire Protection Policy Board’s “Training and Education Survey” rated lack of a central curriculum repository very high as an impediment to delivery of training by fire departments (Appendix C, Item 20). The Fire Training Academy has not undertaken coordinated curriculum delivery because of insufficient staffing. This is clearly an area where the FTA could provide some significant leadership as well as enhancing the consistency of training statewide.

The addition of three (3) full time instructors would allow the FTA to initiate delivery of the services listed above. It is unknown whether this staffing level will be able to meet the needs of the entire state, especially as the fire service takes on new challenges. Staffing will need to be re-evaluated periodically to ensure it remains adequate as training demands grow.

The full-time instructors would provide consistency by delivering instruction themselves, coordinating instruction delivery through contract instructors, and developing and reviewing of curriculums. They would also be responsible for monitoring the performance of contract instructors and providing instructor development. The FTA does not currently have sufficient staff to monitor contract instructors or address instructor development issues.

The FTA would also contract with instructors throughout the state and provide necessary curriculum and instructor development to ensure consistency and quality of training. Live fire training would be conducted at or near the location where the students reside.

2. Rebuild the Fire Training Academy Infrastructure to accommodate more students.

The physical plant at the FTA is inadequate for current demand. Many aspects of the facility have deteriorated to a point where they are approaching being unusable. The following infrastructure improvements, listed in order of importance, must be addressed to meet the demands on the facility and encourage departments to utilize the facility:

Provide Adequate Sewage Treatment for 100 Overnight Students: Current sewage treatment is performed by a septic system that is at capacity. Before any improvements can be made that would increase the student capacity at the FTA, a sewage treatment system will need to be constructed.

Ensure Domestic Water for 100 Overnight Students: Domestic (potable) water at the FTA is provided by a well. This system will need to be evaluated to determine if it can meet the needs of projected demand.

Insure an Adequate and Reliable Power Supply: Electrical power is provided by Puget Sound Energy. Because the FTA is at the end of a long feed, the power provided has been described as “dirty power.” This means that the power supply is subject to frequent spikes and drops. This has already damaged the FTA’s security and fire alarm systems. A solution to this issue must be implemented prior to any significant upgrades to the FTA infrastructure.

Provide a Dormitory for 75 Students: The FTA can currently accommodate 36 students in 3 modular buildings that are divided into rooms consisting of 3 beds and a common bathroom. A doublewide mobile home, reserved for instructors, houses an additional 8 personnel. All of these buildings are deteriorating to a point of being unusable. A recent repair to a floor in one of the modular buildings revealed significant dry rot to both the sub flooring and the floor joists.

Some fire departments who train from 5 pm to 2 am on weekends often prefer to drive one to two hours home instead of staying in dormitories they find sub-standard. Students who would like to stay are routinely turned away because the dormitories are full. Students have slept on roll out cots in the Hazardous Materials building. Commercial accommodations, when available, cost a minimum of \$40 per student per night and many volunteer departments cannot afford this expense.

The “Dormitory Pre-Design” completed by 3E Design Group in July 1998 recommended a 100 bed dormitory facility. The request for 75 beds addresses the issue of not being able to accurately predict total future need. The 75 beds requested would meet current needs with approximately 10 beds unfilled on the FTA’s busiest nights. Since demand for training will increase as improvements are made to the facility, it is recommended that any dormitory design allow for cost effective future expansion.

Provide Food Service for 100 Students: Commercial food service is only available if students drive 15 to 20 minutes to locations off-site. On-site food service is currently provided by a contractor who prepares the food in North Bend and transports it to the FTA. While the contractor does a very good job with the limitations presented, students in the Basic Recruit School say they get tired of the limited menu.

Because the FTA is often training students late into the night to meet the needs of volunteer departments, an on-site food service would enhance the continuity of training. For students who spend several days, or weeks, at the FTA, on-site food service would greatly improve their training experience by providing greater variety in their meals.

Provide Classrooms: The FTA currently has three 30-person classrooms housed in three separate buildings. These buildings, like the others on the campus, are deteriorating and need to be replaced. Additionally, these buildings cannot take advantage of the latest communications and training technology. A classroom building that consists of one large room that is capable of being divided into up to three separate 30 person classrooms would provide the most utility for the FTA. The Classroom Building could be combined with the Administration Building.

Administration Building: The current Administration Building houses up to 10 administrators, instructors, and support staff and is at capacity. The building is a double wide modular that is settling and has a definite separation down the middle of the hallway. An Administration Building that can house up to 16 full time staff and provide a preparation area for Contract Instructors will be necessary to implement the programmatic phase of this plan. The Administration Building could be combined with the classroom building.

3. Capitalize on the FTA’s unique live fire capability.

There are nine fire departments that have live fire training facilities, five fire departments with Fire Blast Trailers, and other fire departments that have training towers without burn capability (Appendix F). Few of these facilities can burn Class A or Class B materials. Most burn propane. However, both types of facilities provide needed live fire training opportunities.

Live Fire Training Facilities: The FTA provides fire fighters with the unique opportunity to train on the materials that they will experience at an actual fire. Structure fires have declined 53 percent nationally since 1977. This means that fire fighters get much less chance to work on a real fire.

Training with the actual materials gives the fire fighters the opportunity to train for “low frequency/high criticality” events in the most realistic setting possible.

Anecdotally, fire fighters and fire chiefs have consistently affirmed the benefit of such a training experience. Mr. Don Warner, Director of the Louis F. Garland Department of Defense Fire Academy located at San Angelo, Texas, stated in a telephone conversation with the FTA Administrator that he would have much preferred fossil fuels for his Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting prop but environmental concerns would not permit this.

The benefits of the Class A/Class B burning experience include:

- The ability to train aircraft firefighting and rescue with aviation fuels.
- The ability to fight “pool fires” with flammable liquids and experience the issues associated with such a fire.
- The ability to train firefighters in “Thermal Balance Fire Fighting.” This technique teaches fire fighters and company officers how to “read” a fire, and the resultant smoke, to develop the best plan of attack to extinguish the fire and safeguard the fire fighters. Training fire fighters in this technique requires smoke that is generated by the fire, not manufactured by a smoke generating machine.

The FTA will need to update some existing props and add other props if it is going to meet the needs of our safety professionals.

The props in need of upgrading include:

- Fuel loading dock.
- Cars at the curb.
- Overhead flange.
- Fuel Storage and Manufacturing.
- Search and Rescue Hotel and House.

The new props include:

- Residential prop with vertical ventilation capabilities.
- A collapsed structure prop.
- Marine damage control prop.

Propane Live-Burn Facilities: The concept of regional delivery includes providing live fire training opportunities at the regional level. The propane live-burn facilities will be utilized to provide live-fire opportunities where it is not feasible to provide this training at a centralized facility. This is especially true for volunteer fire departments located too far from the FTA to take advantage of its facilities.

Fire Blast Trailers: Fire Blast Trailers provide an additional live-fire training opportunity to those departments which may not be able to easily access one of the regional facilities.

FINANCIAL PLAN

Current FTA Funding Structure

The Fire Training Academy receives funding from three sources:

- Fire Service Training Account, 84 percent.
- State General Fund, 11 percent.
- State Toxics Account, 5 percent.

The FTA is expected to recover the Fire Service Training Account allocation through user fees.

Funding Issues

- The public fire service is unable to pay more than half of the cost of their training at the FTA.
- The loss of federal government contracts and private sector training to less costly competitors has removed a significant revenue source.
- The fees recovered by the FTA in the 2003/2005 biennium were approximately \$650,000 less than costs incurred.

Funding Proposal

- Provide state funding for the FTA to train up to 200 fire fighters per year to the equivalent of Fire Fighter I (Basic Fire Fighter Training).
 - 100 fire fighters trained as residents at the FTA.
 - 100 fire fighters trained at regional sites.
 - Career departments seek funding from the Apprenticeship Program and the Basic Fire Fighter Program to offset costs.
 - Utilize the Basic Fire Fighter Program to offset costs.
- Provide state funding to train up to 200 fire fighters to Fire Fighter II.
 - 100 fire fighters trained as residents at the FTA.
 - 100 fire fighters trained at regional sites.
 - Career and department sponsored volunteer fire fighters seek funding from Basic Fire Fighter Program to offset costs.
- Provide state funding to train up to 100 fire fighters to Fire Officer I (Company Officer).
 - Would provide first line supervisor training.
 - Include live burn component.
 - 100 fire fighters trained at the FTA.
 - One week course; 3 days classroom, 2 days live burn.
- Increase full time instructors from 3 to 6.
- Fund infrastructure improvements over 6-8 years.
- Fund food service and dormitory costs.

Capital Funding Detail:

Sewage Treatment System	\$ 3,000,000
Domestic Water improvements	\$ 1,000,000*
Electrical service improvements	\$ 3,000,000*
Dormitory – Phase I	\$ 2,900,000
Dormitory – Phase II	\$ 4,100,000
Kitchen/Dining Facility	\$ 4,100,000
Classroom Facility	\$ 2,200,000
Administration Building	\$ 1,700,000
Residential prop	\$ 2,400,000
Collapsed structure prop	\$ 2,000,000
Marine damage control prop	\$ 2,300,000
Refurbish existing props	\$ 1,000,000*
Total	\$ 29,000,000

* These are estimated costs.

Operating Funding Detail:

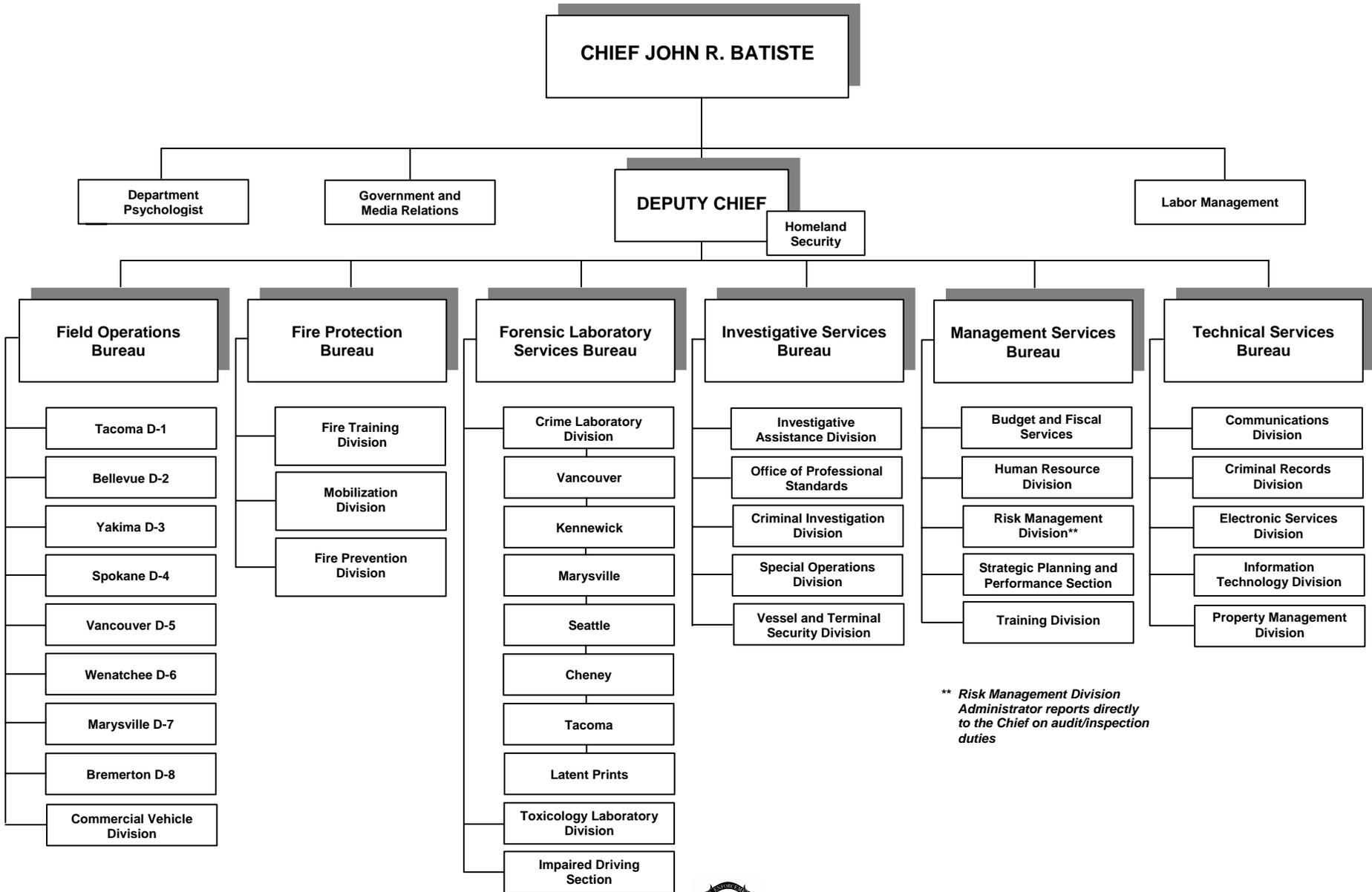
		Total
Employees (12)		
Supplies & Materials	2,400	28,800
Telephone & Postage	1,200	14,400
DIS Enterprise Agreement	250	3,000
Non-Capitalized Equip	1,200	14,400
Professional Development	1,200	14,400
Vehicle Maintenance	3,600	43,200
Annual Personnel Maintenance Costs		118,200
In-State Travel	1,200	3,600
Out-of State Travel	1,200	3,600
Travel for Instructors		7,200
Workstation	10,000	40,000
5 Cooks (Cook 1)	144,883	
1 Cook (Cook 2)	33,280	
2 Custodians	52,845	
3 Instructors	155,327	
1 Food Service Manager	39,432	
Annual Salaries		\$425,767
Annual Benefits		\$164,148

Annual food/food service supplies costs for 22,000 meals	<u>\$ 77,000</u>
Annual dormitory supply/linen costs	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
Train 200 Fire Fighters to Fire Fighter I (<i>10 week class</i>)	
Tuition for 200	\$ 600,000
Lodging/meals for 100 at FTA	<u>\$ 150,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 750,000</u>
Train 200 Fire Fighters to Fire Fighter II (<i>one week class</i>)	
Tuition for 200	\$ 40,000
Lodging/meals for 100 at FTA	<u>\$ 2,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 42,000</u>
Train 100 Fire Fighters to Fire Officer I (<i>one week class</i>)	
Tuition	\$ 20,000
Lodging/meals	<u>\$ 2,000</u>
	<u>\$ 22,000</u>
 Total Annual Operating Cost Increase	 <u>\$ 1,604,315</u>

These estimates are intended to provide some indication of the projected costs of implementing this plan. Further refinement of the budget numbers will be necessary when a specific plan is finalized.

Appendix A

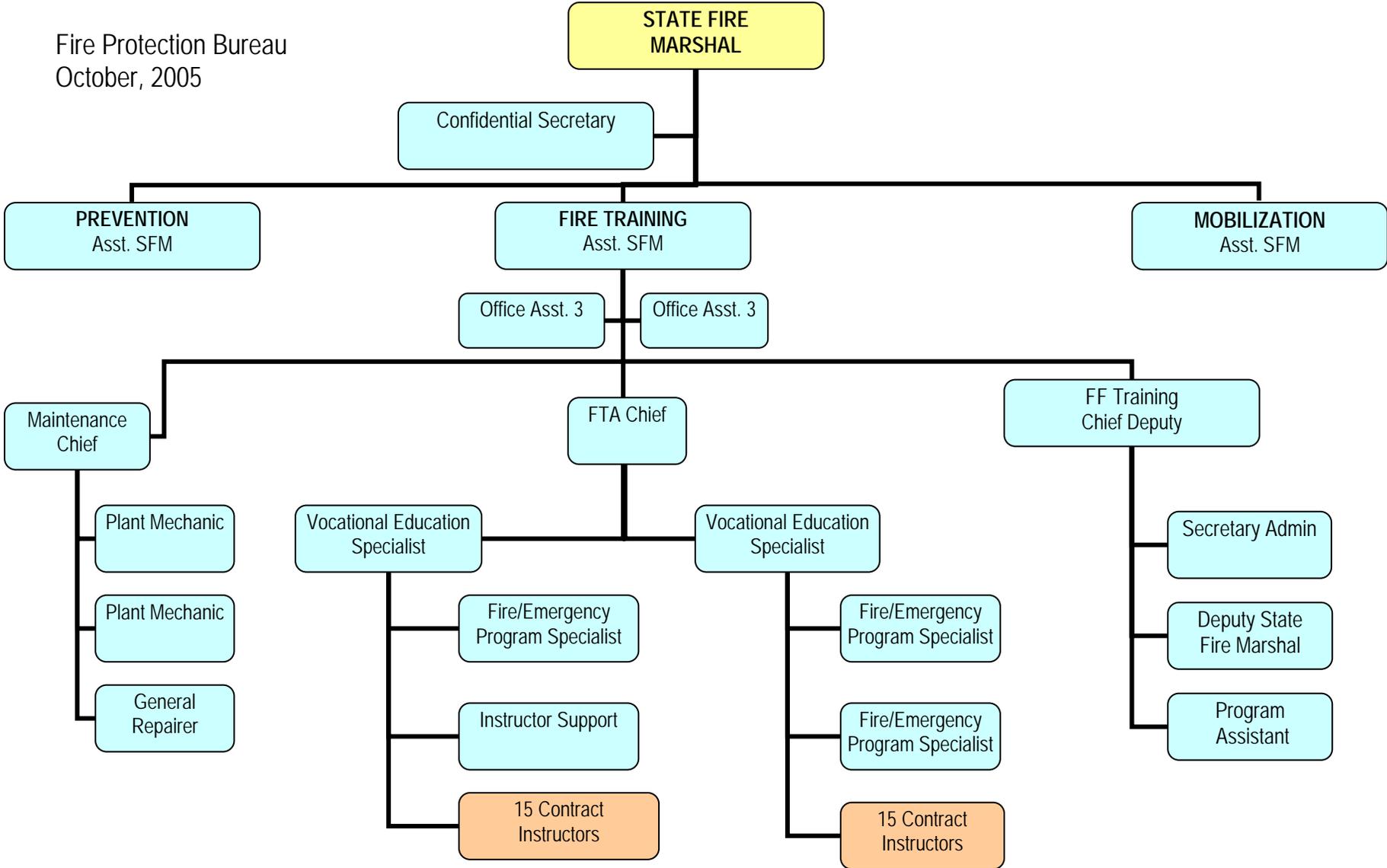
WASHINGTON STATE PATROL ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AUGUST 2005



**** Risk Management Division Administrator reports directly to the Chief on audit/inspection duties**



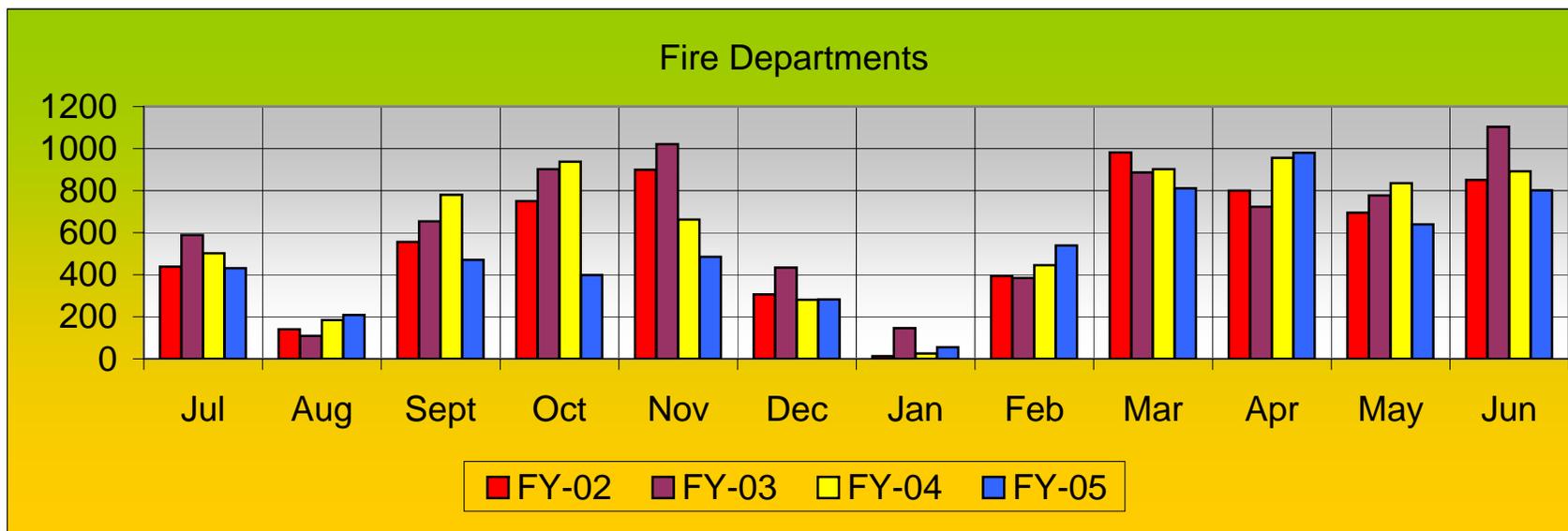
Fire Protection Bureau
October, 2005



Appendix B

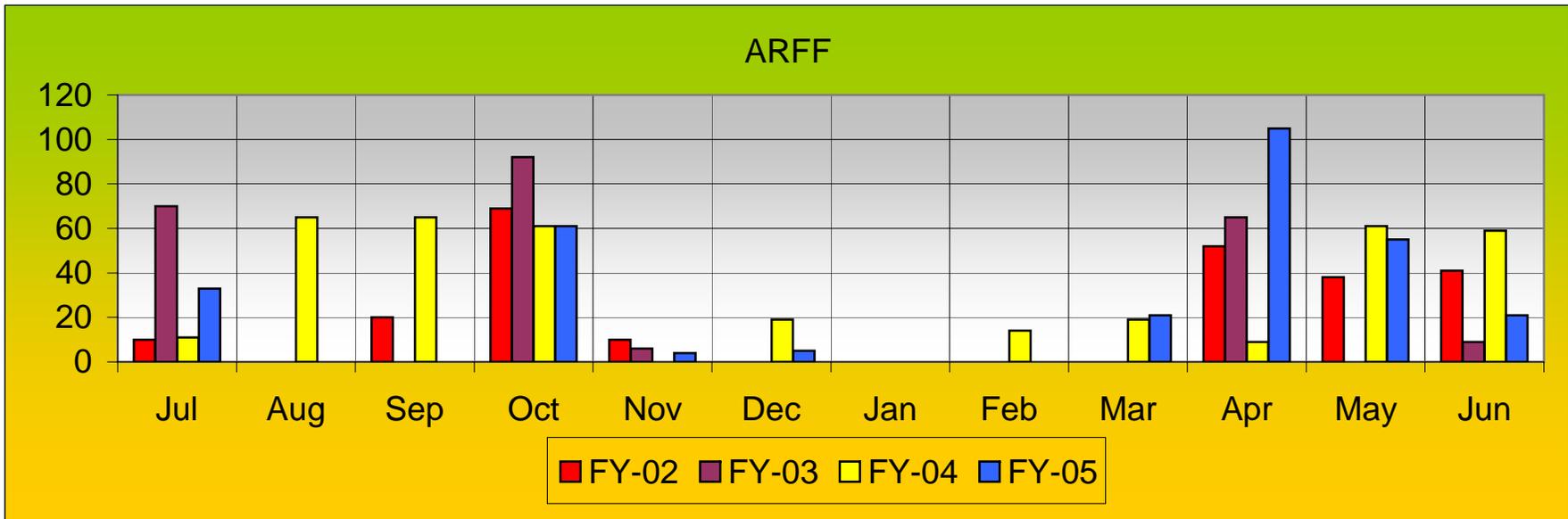
Fire Department

	FY-02	FY-03	FY-04	FY-05
Jul	438	588	502	431
Aug	140	109	185	208
Sept	556	654	780	471
Oct	750	902	937	399
Nov	899	1021	663	485
Dec	306	434	281	282
Jan	13	146	26	55
Feb	395	384	445	539
Mar	982	887	902	811
Apr	800	724	956	980
May	695	777	835	640
Jun	851	1104	892	802
Total	6825	7730	7404	6103



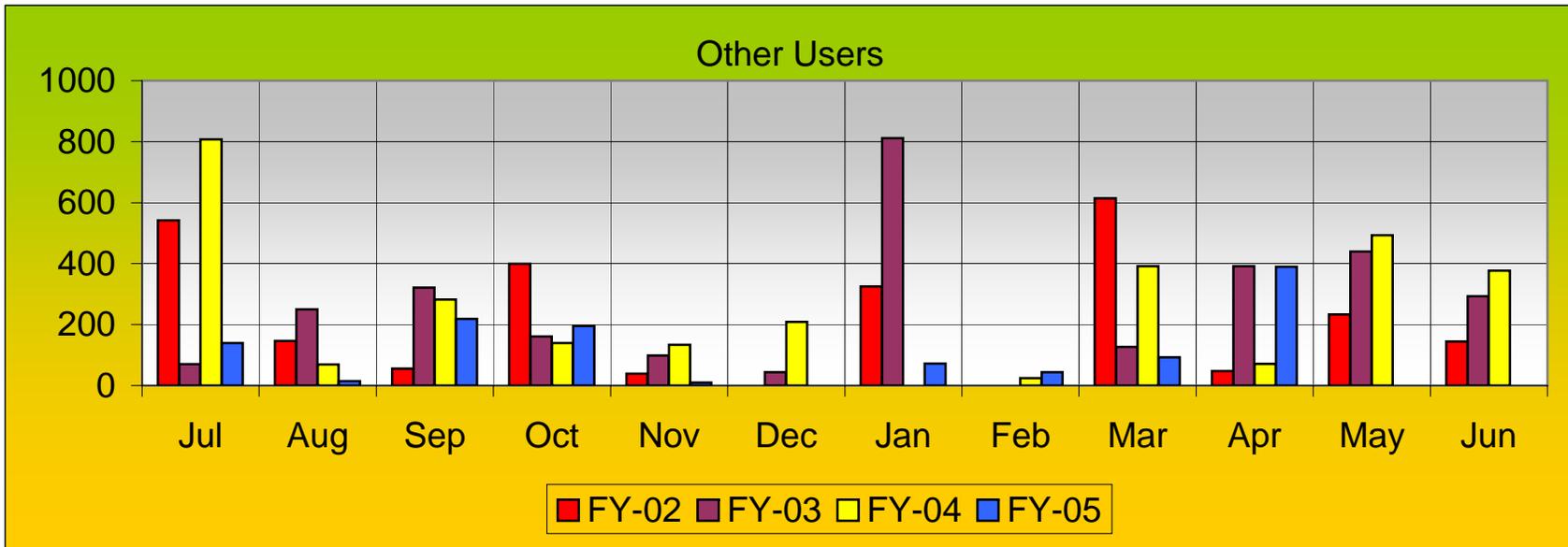
Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting (ARFF) Prop

	FY-02	FY-03	FY-04	FY-05
Jul	10	70	11	33
Aug	0	0	65	0
Sep	20	0	65	0
Oct	69	92	61	61
Nov	10	6	0	4
Dec	0	0	19	5
Jan	0	0	0	0
Feb	0	0	14	0
Mar	0	0	19	21
Apr	52	65	9	105
May	38	0	61	55
Jun	41	9	59	21
Total	240	242	383	305



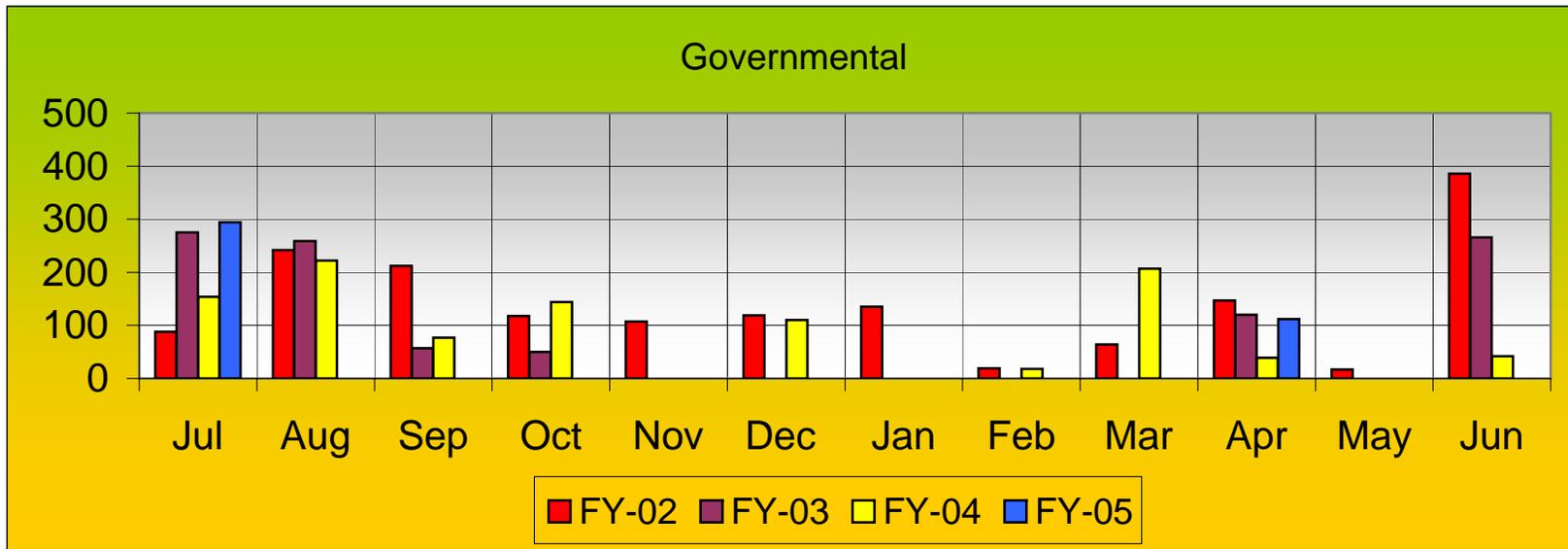
Other Users

	FY-02	FY-03	FY-04	FY-05
Jul	542	70	808	140
Aug	146	250	69	15
Sep	56	321	282	219
Oct	399	161	140	195
Nov	39	99	134	10
Dec	0	44	209	0
Jan	325	812	0	72
Feb	0	0	24	44
Mar	614	127	392	93
Apr	48	392	71	390
May	233	439	493	0
Jun	145	293	377	0
Total	2547	3008	2999	1178



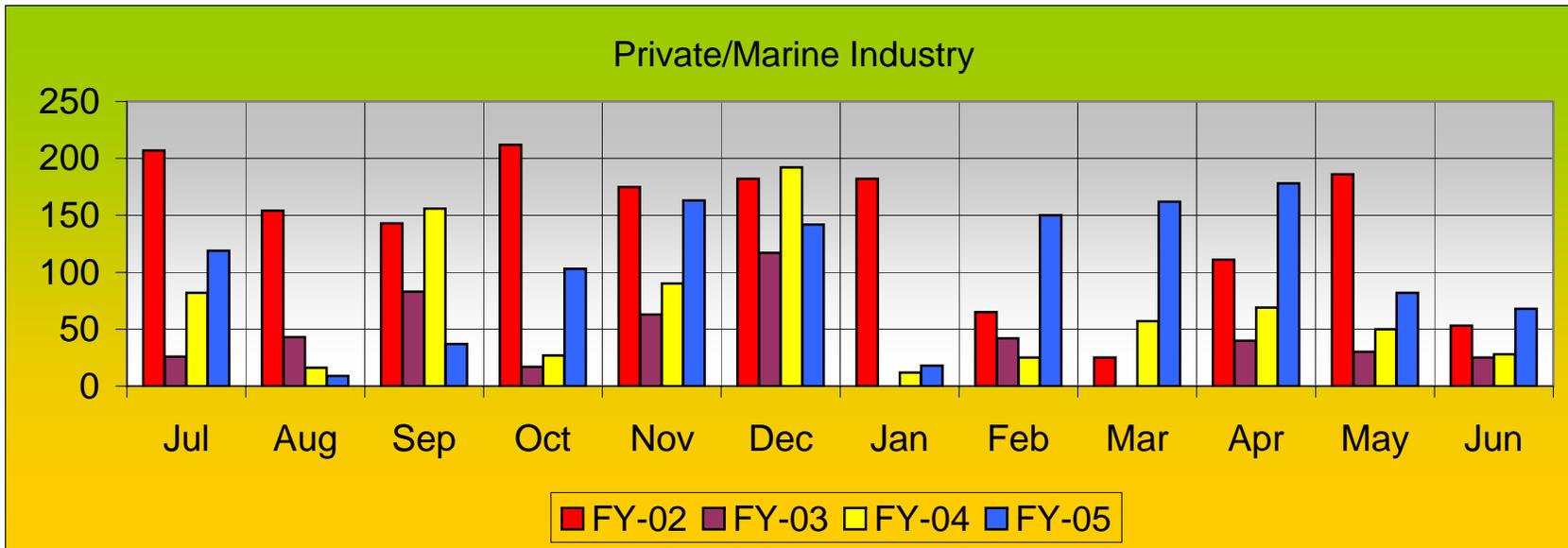
Governmental

	FY-02	FY-03	FY-04	FY-05
Jul	88	275	154	294
Aug	242	259	222	0
Sep	212	57	77	0
Oct	118	50	144	0
Nov	107	0	0	0
Dec	119	0	110	0
Jan	135	0	0	0
Feb	19	0	18	0
Mar	64	0	207	0
Apr	147	120	39	112
May	17	0	0	0
Jun	386	266	42	0
Total	1654	1027	1013	406



Private/Marine Industry

	FY-02	FY-03	FY-04	FY-05
Jul	207	26	82	119
Aug	154	43	16	9
Sep	143	83	156	37
Oct	212	17	27	103
Nov	175	63	90	163
Dec	182	117	192	142
Jan	182	0	12	18
Feb	65	42	25	150
Mar	25	0	57	162
Apr	111	40	69	178
May	186	30	50	82
Jun	53	25	28	68
Total	1695	486	804	1231



Student Usage FY 2002 Through FY 2005

FY-02	Public	ARFF	Private	Gov't	Other
Jul-01	438	10	207	88	542
Aug-01	140	0	154	242	146
Sep-01	556	20	143	212	56
Oct-01	750	69	212	118	399
Nov-01	899	10	175	107	39
Dec-01	306	0	182	119	0
Jan-02	13	0	182	135	325
Feb-02	395	0	65	19	0
Mar-02	982	0	25	64	614
Apr-02	800	52	111	147	48
May-02	695	38	186	17	233
Jun-02	851	41	53	386	145
Total	6825	240	1695	1654	2547

FY-03	Public	ARFF	Private	Gov't	Other
Jul-02	588	70	26	275	70
Aug-02	109	0	43	259	250
Sep-02	654	0	83	57	321
Oct-02	902	92	17	50	161
Nov-02	1021	6	63	0	99
Dec-02	434	0	117	0	44
Jan-03	146	0	0	0	812
Feb-03	384	0	42	0	0
Mar-03	887	0	0	0	127
Apr-03	724	65	40	120	392
May-03	777	0	30	0	439
Jun-03	1104	9	25	266	293
Total	7730	242	486	1027	3008

FY-04	Public	ARFF	Private	Gov't	Other
Jul-03	502	11	82	154	808
Aug-03	185	65	16	222	69
Sep-03	780	65	156	77	282
Oct-03	937	61	27	144	140
Nov-03	663	0	90	0	134
Dec-03	281	19	192	110	209
Jan-04	26	0	12	0	0
Feb-04	445	14	25	18	24
Mar-04	902	19	57	207	392
Apr-04	956	9	69	39	71
May-04	835	61	50	0	493
Jun-04	892	59	28	42	377
Total	7404	383	804	1013	2999

FY-05	Public	ARFF	Private	Gov't	Other
Jul-04	431	33	119	294	140
Aug-04	208	0	9	0	15
Sep-04	471	0	37	0	219
Oct-04	399	61	103	0	195
Nov-04	485	4	163	0	10
Dec-04	282	5	142	0	0
Jan-05	55	0	18	0	72
Feb-05	539	0	150	0	44
Mar-05	811	21	162	0	93
Apr-05	980	105	178	112	390
May-05	640	55	82	0	0
Jun-05	802	21	68	0	0
Total	6103	305	1231	406	1178

ARFF - Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Prop

Public - City and County Fire

Private - Non-Governmental Fire Training

Appendix C

Survey Results -- Overview

[Export Data](#)

[Individual Responses](#)

Fire Service Training Assessment

Respondents: 118 displayed, 118 total **Status:** Open

Launched Date: 06/10/2005 **Closed Date:** 06/10/2005

Display: [Manage Filters](#) 0 filters

1. Agency Name:	
View responses to this question	VIEW
Total Respondents	110
(skipped this question)	8

2. Name of person completing survey:	
View responses to this question	VIEW
Total Respondents	110
(skipped this question)	8

3. Contact phone number:	
View responses to this question	VIEW
Total Respondents	109
(skipped this question)	9

4. E-mail of contact person:	
View responses to this question	VIEW
Total Respondents	104
(skipped this question)	14

5. Type of department			
		Response Total	Response Percent
Carreer		28	24%
Volunteer		35	30%
Combination		55	47%
Total Respondents			118

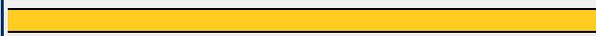
6. Number of volunteers

		Response Total	Response Percent
0-10		2	2%
10-25		38	40%
25-50		42	45%
50-100		11	12%
100-200		1	1%
200-500		0	0%
more than 500		0	0%
Total Respondents		94	
(skipped this question)			24

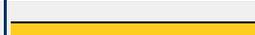
7. Number of paid personnel			
		Response Total	Response Percent
0-10		46	58%
10-25		7	9%
25-50		7	9%
50-100		13	16%
100-200		4	5%
200-500		2	3%
more than 500		0	0%
Total Respondents		79	
(skipped this question)			39

8. Minimum training requirements to fight fires			
		Response Total	Response Percent
Agency defined minimum training requirement		43	40%
Wildland FF II		4	4%
Firefighter I		45	42%
Firefighter I Certified		2	2%
Firefighter I EMT		10	9%
Other		3	3%
Total Respondents		107	
(skipped this question)			11

9. What curriculum do you utilize for training delivery?			

		Response Total	Response Percent
IFSTA		80	74%
IAFC-NFPA		11	10%
DELMAR		2	2%
SELF DESIGNED		13	12%
OTHER		2	2%
Total Respondents		108	
(skipped this question)			10

10. What method should be used to measure competency of trainees?

		Response Total	Response Percent
Agency adopted performance measures		41	38%
State adopted performance measures		34	31%
Federal adopted performance measures		9	8%
Written and practical exams		17	16%
Task workbooks		7	6%
Total Respondents		108	
(skipped this question)			10

11. What is your annual training budget?

		Response Total	Response Percent
<input type="button" value="VIEW"/> Wages		81	85%
<input type="button" value="VIEW"/> Non wages		92	97%
Total Respondents		95	
(skipped this question)			23

12. Please indicate current training levels in the following programs.

	Not Applicable	Definetely doing	Will do	May do	Response Total
Basic Firefighter (FFI)	1% (1)	85% (91)	7% (7)	7% (8)	107
Basic Firefighter (FFII)	8% (8)	40% (41)	16% (16)	36% (37)	102
Aircraft Rescue/Firefighting (ARFF)	80% (75)	7% (7)	2% (2)	11% (10)	94
EMS BLS	3% (3)	90% (96)	4% (4)	4% (4)	107
EMS ALS	53% (52)	32% (32)	2% (2)	13% (13)	99
Emergency Vehicle Accident	0% (0)	91% (99)	8% (9)	1% (1)	109

Prevention (EVAP)					
Pumper Operator	2% (2)	78% (82)	10% (11)	10% (10)	105
Aerial Operator	56% (55)	28% (28)	9% (9)	7% (7)	99
Fire Instructor I	13% (14)	64% (67)	6% (6)	16% (17)	104
Fire Instructor II	25% (24)	20% (19)	21% (20)	34% (32)	95
Fire Officer I	16% (16)	36% (36)	24% (24)	25% (25)	101
Fire Officer II	22% (21)	17% (16)	29% (28)	32% (31)	96
Fire Inspector	52% (49)	21% (20)	8% (8)	19% (18)	95
Fire Investigator	42% (41)	34% (33)	8% (8)	16% (16)	98
Fire Public Educator	33% (32)	28% (27)	10% (10)	29% (28)	97
Public Information Officer	31% (29)	21% (20)	16% (15)	33% (31)	95
HazMat - Awareness	2% (2)	85% (92)	10% (11)	3% (3)	108
HazMat - Operations	12% (12)	64% (65)	10% (10)	14% (14)	101
HazMat - Technician	56% (55)	20% (20)	8% (8)	15% (15)	98
Confined Space - Awareness	9% (9)	64% (64)	17% (17)	10% (10)	100
Confined Space - Operations	38% (36)	29% (28)	4% (4)	28% (27)	95
Confined Space - Technician	59% (55)	20% (19)	4% (4)	17% (16)	94
Rope Rescue - Awareness	11% (11)	62% (63)	16% (16)	12% (12)	102
Rope Rescue - Operations	25% (25)	40% (40)	9% (9)	26% (26)	100
Rope Rescue - Technician	42% (41)	28% (27)	6% (6)	24% (23)	97
Total Respondents					109
(skipped this question)					9

13. Based on your current program, which category is the primary means for delivering training. (If you do not train in a certain topic leave it blank.)

	Online/Self Study	In House	Regional/Local Institute	Community College	State Fire Academy	Response Total
Basic Firefighter (FFI)	2% (2)	52% (56)	33% (35)	3% (3)	10% (11)	107
Basic Firefighter (FFII)	1% (1)	51% (34)	33% (22)	7% (5)	7% (5)	67
Aircraft Rescue/Firefighting (ARFF)	5% (1)	30% (6)	25% (5)	15% (3)	25% (5)	20
EMS BLS	1% (1)	50% (52)	41% (43)	9% (9)	0% (0)	105
EMS ALS	2% (1)	40% (18)	47% (21)	11% (5)	0% (0)	45
Emergency Vehicle Accident Prevention (EVAP)	0% (0)	89% (97)	11% (12)	0% (0)	0% (0)	109
Pumper Operator	0% (0)	94% (89)	4% (4)	2% (2)	0% (0)	95
Aerial Operator	5% (2)	84% (37)	7% (3)	0% (0)	5% (2)	44
Fire Instructor I	1% (1)	15% (12)	65% (53)	6% (5)	12% (10)	81
Fire Instructor II	2% (1)	7% (3)	73% (33)	9% (4)	9% (4)	45
Fire Officer I	5% (3)	24% (16)	58% (38)	8% (5)	6% (4)	66

Fire Officer II	0% (0)	21% (9)	63% (27)	9% (4)	7% (3)	43
Fire Inspector	3% (1)	14% (5)	54% (20)	24% (9)	5% (2)	37
Fire Investigator	2% (1)	14% (7)	67% (33)	12% (6)	4% (2)	49
Fire Public Educator	2% (1)	29% (12)	55% (23)	12% (5)	2% (1)	42
Public Information Officer	0% (0)	22% (7)	66% (21)	6% (2)	6% (2)	32
HazMat - Awareness	0% (0)	70% (69)	26% (26)	1% (1)	3% (3)	99
HazMat - Operations	1% (1)	54% (43)	33% (26)	6% (5)	5% (4)	79
HazMat - Technician	9% (4)	23% (10)	49% (21)	5% (2)	14% (6)	43
Confined Space - Awareness	0% (0)	72% (58)	25% (20)	0% (0)	2% (2)	80
Confined Space - Operations	0% (0)	46% (21)	41% (19)	4% (2)	9% (4)	46
Confined Space - Technician	6% (2)	29% (10)	53% (18)	3% (1)	9% (3)	34
Rope Rescue - Awareness	0% (0)	68% (53)	27% (21)	0% (0)	5% (4)	78
Rope Rescue - Operations	2% (1)	53% (34)	34% (22)	5% (3)	6% (4)	64
Rope Rescue - Technician	7% (3)	28% (12)	51% (22)	7% (3)	7% (3)	43
Total Respondents						110
(skipped this question)						8

14. Indicate your department's priorities for training programs in the next 24 months.

	Not Applicable	Low	Medium	High	Response Total
Basic Firefighter (FFI)	0% (0)	2% (2)	24% (24)	75% (76)	102
Basic Firefighter (FFII)	8% (8)	30% (29)	34% (33)	29% (28)	98
Aircraft Rescue/Firefighting (ARFF)	79% (77)	11% (11)	6% (6)	3% (3)	97
EMS BLS	3% (3)	0% (0)	19% (19)	78% (78)	100
EMS ALS	51% (46)	17% (15)	8% (7)	24% (22)	90
Emergency Vehicle Accident Prevention (EVAP)	0% (0)	3% (3)	31% (32)	66% (69)	104
Pumper Operator	3% (3)	4% (4)	52% (51)	41% (41)	99
Aerial Operator	52% (49)	13% (12)	20% (19)	16% (15)	95
Fire Instructor I	10% (10)	39% (39)	40% (40)	10% (10)	99
Fire Instructor II	27% (25)	57% (52)	12% (11)	4% (4)	92
Fire Officer I	14% (13)	25% (24)	41% (39)	21% (20)	96
Fire Officer II	26% (24)	41% (38)	24% (22)	9% (8)	92
Fire Inspector	44% (43)	38% (37)	13% (13)	4% (4)	97
Fire Investigator	35% (34)	38% (37)	20% (19)	7% (7)	97
Fire Public Educator	28% (27)	45% (43)	24% (23)	2% (2)	95
Public Information Officer	28% (27)	52% (50)	20% (19)	1% (1)	97
HazMat - Awareness	3% (3)	8% (8)	52% (53)	37% (38)	102
HazMat - Operations	8% (8)	20% (19)	43% (41)	29% (28)	96

HazMat - Technician	51% (48)	23% (22)	15% (14)	11% (10)	94
Confined Space - Awareness	8% (8)	22% (21)	39% (38)	31% (30)	97
Confined Space - Operations	26% (24)	32% (30)	31% (29)	12% (11)	94
Confined Space - Technician	51% (48)	26% (24)	13% (12)	11% (10)	94
Rope Rescue - Awareness	14% (13)	20% (19)	35% (33)	31% (29)	94
Rope Rescue - Operations	26% (25)	24% (23)	36% (35)	14% (13)	96
Rope Rescue - Technician	44% (41)	29% (27)	14% (13)	14% (13)	94
Total Respondents					110
(skipped this question)					8

15. For future state planning efforts, which method of training program delivery do you think is most appropriate for each training topic.

	Online/Self Study	In house	Regional/Local institution	Community college	State Fire Academy	Response Total
Basic Firefighter (FFI)	8% (9)	36% (39)	37% (40)	2% (2)	17% (19)	109
Basic Firefighter (FFII)	8% (8)	34% (34)	43% (43)	2% (2)	14% (14)	101
Aircraft Rescue/Firefighting (ARFF)	5% (4)	4% (3)	31% (24)	5% (4)	55% (43)	78
EMS BLS	3% (3)	44% (47)	46% (49)	7% (7)	0% (0)	106
EMS ALS	1% (1)	21% (18)	56% (48)	21% (18)	0% (0)	85
Emergency Vehicle Accident Prevention (EVAP)	4% (4)	79% (87)	16% (18)	0% (0)	1% (1)	110
Pumper Operator	3% (3)	75% (80)	20% (21)	0% (0)	2% (2)	106
Aerial Operator	3% (3)	60% (52)	28% (24)	1% (1)	8% (7)	87
Fire Instructor I	1% (1)	5% (5)	67% (66)	11% (11)	16% (16)	99
Fire Instructor II	2% (2)	4% (4)	63% (59)	13% (12)	17% (16)	93
Fire Officer I	5% (5)	11% (11)	54% (54)	12% (12)	18% (18)	100
Fire Officer II	4% (4)	7% (7)	56% (53)	14% (13)	19% (18)	95
Fire Inspector	5% (5)	5% (5)	48% (44)	21% (19)	21% (19)	92
Fire Investigator	7% (6)	3% (3)	50% (46)	16% (15)	24% (22)	92
Fire Public Educator	5% (5)	7% (6)	55% (50)	21% (19)	12% (11)	91
Public Information Officer	5% (5)	9% (8)	52% (49)	20% (19)	14% (13)	94
HazMat - Awareness	7% (8)	55% (59)	34% (37)	1% (1)	3% (3)	108
HazMat - Operations	3% (3)	33% (34)	48% (49)	8% (8)	8% (8)	102
HazMat - Technician	1% (1)	11% (10)	54% (49)	7% (6)	27% (24)	90
Confined Space - Awareness	8% (8)	52% (54)	34% (35)	2% (2)	4% (4)	103
Confined Space - Operations	1% (1)	30% (27)	52% (47)	5% (5)	12% (11)	91
Confined Space - Technician	2% (2)	10% (9)	56% (48)	6% (5)	26% (22)	86
Rope Rescue - Awareness	4% (4)	54% (53)	38% (38)	1% (1)	3% (3)	99
Rope Rescue - Operations	1% (1)	31% (29)	51% (47)	5% (5)	12% (11)	93

Rope Rescue - Technician	1% (1)	13% (11)	59% (51)	5% (4)	23% (20)	87
Total Respondents						110
(skipped this question)						8

16. Indicate courses currently given to personnel in your department					
	Not applicable	Currently doing	Will do	May do	Response Total
Aerial Operations	56% (56)	31% (31)	6% (6)	7% (7)	100
Alarms/Sprinkler systems	19% (19)	48% (48)	16% (16)	18% (18)	101
Building Construction	12% (13)	70% (75)	9% (10)	8% (9)	107
Communications	5% (5)	85% (91)	7% (7)	4% (4)	107
Confined Space	16% (16)	53% (53)	14% (14)	17% (17)	100
Emergency Operations Center	27% (27)	38% (38)	16% (16)	18% (18)	99
Fire Chemistry	17% (17)	44% (45)	12% (12)	27% (28)	102
Fire Investigation	21% (20)	40% (39)	12% (12)	27% (26)	97
Fire Prevention	11% (11)	51% (51)	16% (16)	22% (22)	100
Flammable Liquids	4% (4)	63% (65)	15% (15)	18% (19)	103
Foam Operations	5% (5)	76% (81)	12% (13)	7% (7)	106
Forcible Entry	5% (5)	82% (88)	6% (6)	7% (8)	107
Hazmat CE Awareness, Ops, Tech	4% (4)	83% (84)	10% (10)	3% (3)	101
Instructors	19% (18)	57% (54)	9% (9)	15% (14)	95
Ladders	1% (1)	90% (95)	5% (5)	4% (4)	105
Live Fire Class A	2% (2)	80% (82)	9% (9)	9% (9)	102
Live Fire Class B	5% (5)	53% (53)	15% (15)	27% (27)	100
LPG	6% (6)	51% (50)	20% (20)	22% (22)	98
Marine FF	75% (71)	13% (12)	4% (4)	8% (8)	95
Multiple Casualty Incidents	1% (1)	79% (82)	13% (14)	7% (7)	104
Multiple Company Operations	3% (3)	68% (70)	22% (23)	7% (7)	103
Portable fire Extinguishers	3% (3)	81% (87)	10% (11)	6% (6)	107
Public Education	16% (16)	56% (55)	13% (13)	15% (15)	99
Public Information	21% (19)	32% (29)	19% (17)	29% (26)	91
Pumper Operator	5% (5)	85% (89)	9% (9)	2% (2)	105
Rapid Intervention	5% (5)	81% (85)	10% (11)	4% (4)	105
Search and Rescue	2% (2)	87% (92)	8% (9)	3% (3)	106
SCBA/Respiratory Protection	1% (1)	94% (103)	5% (5)	0% (0)	109
Strategy and Tactics	3% (3)	84% (87)	11% (11)	3% (3)	104
Trench Rescue	28% (26)	35% (33)	12% (11)	25% (23)	93
Urban Search and Rescue	36% (35)	18% (17)	18% (17)	28% (27)	96

Wellness/Accident prevention	6% (6)	65% (68)	17% (18)	12% (12)	104
Wildland FFI	17% (18)	62% (66)	8% (9)	13% (14)	107
Wildland FFII	26% (27)	43% (44)	13% (13)	18% (18)	102
Total Respondents					110
(skipped this question)					8

17. Based on current curriculum, which category is the primary method for delivering training. (If you do not use a course leave it blank)

	Online/Self Study	In House	Regional/Local Institute	Community College	State Fire Academy	Response Total
Aerial Operations	8% (4)	81% (39)	8% (4)	0% (0)	2% (1)	48
Alarms/Sprinkler systems	5% (4)	80% (60)	9% (7)	4% (3)	1% (1)	75
Building Construction	3% (3)	75% (69)	15% (14)	7% (6)	0% (0)	92
Communications	0% (0)	89% (87)	10% (10)	1% (1)	0% (0)	98
Confined Space	2% (2)	64% (51)	26% (21)	2% (2)	5% (4)	80
Emergency Operations Center	1% (1)	67% (47)	29% (20)	0% (0)	3% (2)	70
Fire Chemistry	5% (4)	60% (45)	17% (13)	13% (10)	4% (3)	75
Fire Investigation	4% (3)	29% (23)	45% (35)	14% (11)	8% (6)	78
Fire Prevention	1% (1)	56% (45)	29% (23)	8% (6)	6% (5)	80
Flammable Liquids	1% (1)	49% (42)	19% (16)	2% (2)	29% (25)	86
Foam Operations	0% (0)	86% (83)	9% (9)	1% (1)	4% (4)	97
Forcible Entry	0% (0)	89% (87)	9% (9)	1% (1)	1% (1)	98
Hazmat CE Awareness, Ops, Tech	0% (0)	68% (66)	29% (28)	2% (2)	1% (1)	97
Instructors	1% (1)	22% (17)	61% (48)	10% (8)	6% (5)	79
Ladders	0% (0)	95% (95)	4% (4)	1% (1)	0% (0)	100
Live Fire Class A	0% (0)	64% (61)	17% (16)	0% (0)	19% (18)	95
Live Fire Class B	0% (0)	41% (31)	20% (15)	3% (2)	37% (28)	76
LPG	0% (0)	37% (31)	25% (21)	2% (2)	36% (30)	84
Marine FF	19% (7)	27% (10)	8% (3)	0% (0)	46% (17)	37
Multiple Casualty Incidents	2% (2)	74% (75)	23% (23)	0% (0)	2% (2)	102
Multiple Company Operations	0% (0)	56% (50)	30% (27)	0% (0)	13% (12)	89
Portable fire Extinguishers	0% (0)	89% (91)	7% (7)	1% (1)	3% (3)	102
Public Education	1% (1)	61% (46)	23% (17)	12% (9)	3% (2)	75
Public Information	3% (2)	53% (31)	25% (15)	17% (10)	2% (1)	59
Pumper Operator	0% (0)	93% (89)	6% (6)	1% (1)	0% (0)	96
Rapid Intervention	1% (1)	93% (88)	5% (5)	0% (0)	1% (1)	95
Search and Rescue	1% (1)	83% (83)	11% (11)	1% (1)	4% (4)	100
SCBA/Respiratory Protection	0% (0)	96% (103)	3% (3)	0% (0)	1% (1)	107

Strategy and Tactics	0% (0)	82% (80)	15% (15)	1% (1)	1% (1)	97
Trench Rescue	0% (0)	47% (29)	35% (22)	3% (2)	15% (9)	62
Urban Search and Rescue	8% (4)	42% (20)	31% (15)	2% (1)	17% (8)	48
Wellness/Accident prevention	1% (1)	90% (71)	8% (6)	0% (0)	1% (1)	79
Wildland FFI	4% (4)	48% (44)	40% (37)	4% (4)	3% (3)	92
Wildland FFII	7% (5)	42% (29)	48% (33)	3% (2)	0% (0)	69
Total Respondents						110
(skipped this question)						8

18. Indicate your priority for delivering courses in the next 24 months

	Not applicable	Low	Medium	High	Response Total
Aerial Operations	47% (46)	17% (17)	18% (18)	17% (17)	98
Alarms/Sprinkler systems	10% (10)	55% (54)	26% (25)	9% (9)	98
Building Construction	5% (5)	23% (23)	47% (48)	25% (26)	102
Communications	2% (2)	18% (18)	45% (45)	34% (34)	99
Confined Space	8% (8)	35% (34)	39% (38)	18% (18)	98
Emergency Operations Center	17% (17)	50% (50)	30% (30)	3% (3)	100
Fire Chemistry	9% (9)	54% (53)	25% (25)	12% (12)	99
Fire Investigation	15% (15)	49% (49)	29% (29)	7% (7)	100
Fire Prevention	7% (7)	44% (43)	37% (36)	12% (12)	98
Flammable Liquids	1% (1)	27% (27)	51% (51)	21% (21)	100
Foam Operations	4% (4)	18% (19)	47% (48)	31% (32)	103
Forcible Entry	2% (2)	21% (21)	49% (49)	29% (29)	101
Hazmat CE Awareness, Ops, Tech	1% (1)	9% (9)	51% (50)	39% (39)	99
Instructors	9% (9)	33% (33)	47% (47)	11% (11)	100
Ladders	2% (2)	12% (12)	49% (49)	36% (36)	99
Live Fire Class A	1% (1)	11% (10)	31% (29)	58% (55)	95
Live Fire Class B	4% (4)	21% (19)	47% (43)	28% (26)	92
LPG	3% (3)	28% (27)	43% (42)	27% (26)	98
Marine FF	70% (61)	16% (14)	8% (7)	6% (5)	87
Multiple Casualty Incidents	1% (1)	16% (16)	46% (46)	37% (37)	100
Multiple Company Operations	3% (3)	10% (10)	39% (38)	48% (47)	98
Portable fire Extinguishers	1% (1)	40% (41)	36% (37)	23% (23)	102
Public Education	8% (8)	46% (44)	36% (35)	9% (9)	96
Public Information	8% (8)	59% (56)	26% (25)	6% (6)	95
Pumper Operator	2% (2)	7% (7)	35% (34)	56% (54)	97

Rapid Intervention	3% (3)	5% (5)	33% (32)	59% (57)	97
Search and Rescue	2% (2)	7% (7)	35% (34)	55% (53)	96
SCBA/Respiratory Protection	1% (1)	3% (3)	25% (26)	71% (73)	103
Strategy and Tactics	2% (2)	5% (5)	41% (39)	51% (48)	94
Trench Rescue	17% (15)	48% (42)	25% (22)	10% (9)	88
Urban Search and Rescue	29% (27)	50% (46)	16% (15)	4% (4)	92
Wellness/Accident prevention	3% (3)	17% (16)	47% (44)	32% (30)	93
Wildland FFI	13% (13)	18% (18)	37% (37)	33% (33)	101
Wildland FFII	20% (19)	28% (27)	26% (25)	25% (24)	95
Total Respondents					110
(skipped this question)					8

19. For future planning efforts, indicate which method of training delivery you feel is most appropriate for each training topic.

	Online/Self Study	In House	Regional/Local Institute	Community College	State Fire Academy	Response Total
Aerial Operations	5% (5)	49% (46)	35% (33)	0% (0)	10% (9)	93
Alarms/Sprinkler systems	16% (16)	50% (50)	22% (22)	8% (8)	5% (5)	101
Building Construction	12% (13)	51% (53)	23% (24)	11% (11)	3% (3)	104
Communications	10% (11)	68% (73)	18% (19)	3% (3)	1% (1)	107
Confined Space	7% (7)	27% (28)	50% (52)	3% (3)	13% (13)	103
Emergency Operations Center	9% (9)	41% (42)	47% (48)	1% (1)	2% (2)	102
Fire Chemistry	14% (14)	37% (37)	24% (24)	20% (20)	6% (6)	101
Fire Investigation	9% (9)	12% (12)	47% (47)	19% (19)	14% (14)	101
Fire Prevention	9% (9)	32% (33)	39% (40)	17% (17)	4% (4)	103
Flammable Liquids	6% (6)	26% (27)	33% (34)	1% (1)	33% (34)	102
Foam Operations	2% (2)	64% (68)	21% (23)	1% (1)	12% (13)	107
Forcible Entry	5% (5)	70% (75)	20% (21)	0% (0)	6% (6)	107
Hazmat CE Awareness, Ops, Tech	7% (8)	36% (38)	41% (44)	5% (5)	11% (12)	107
Instructors	4% (4)	10% (10)	55% (56)	15% (15)	16% (16)	101
Ladders	3% (3)	79% (85)	18% (19)	0% (0)	1% (1)	108
Live Fire Class A	3% (3)	42% (44)	25% (26)	0% (0)	30% (31)	104
Live Fire Class B	2% (2)	28% (27)	29% (28)	0% (0)	41% (40)	97
LPG	3% (3)	26% (26)	30% (30)	0% (0)	40% (40)	99
Marine FF	11% (9)	11% (9)	27% (22)	0% (0)	52% (43)	83
Multiple Casualty Incidents	1% (1)	54% (58)	42% (45)	0% (0)	3% (3)	107
Multiple Company Operations	2% (2)	42% (44)	44% (46)	1% (1)	11% (11)	104
Portable fire Extinguishers	6% (7)	77% (83)	12% (13)	0% (0)	5% (5)	108

Public Education	11% (11)	31% (31)	38% (38)	19% (19)	2% (2)	101
Public Information	14% (14)	23% (23)	43% (43)	17% (17)	2% (2)	99
Pumper Operator	3% (3)	76% (80)	19% (20)	1% (1)	1% (1)	105
Rapid Intervention	4% (4)	70% (72)	21% (22)	0% (0)	5% (5)	103
Search and Rescue	1% (1)	60% (62)	26% (27)	0% (0)	13% (14)	104
SCBA/Respiratory Protection	4% (4)	81% (88)	13% (14)	0% (0)	2% (2)	108
Strategy and Tactics	4% (4)	55% (56)	32% (33)	1% (1)	8% (8)	102
Trench Rescue	4% (4)	22% (20)	48% (43)	0% (0)	25% (22)	89
Urban Search and Rescue	7% (6)	17% (16)	48% (44)	3% (3)	25% (23)	92
Wellness/Accident prevention	9% (9)	66% (67)	23% (23)	3% (3)	0% (0)	102
Wildland FFI	9% (9)	33% (34)	52% (54)	0% (0)	7% (7)	104
Wildland FFII	7% (7)	24% (23)	58% (55)	1% (1)	9% (9)	95
Total Respondents						110
(skipped this question)						8

20. Rate the factors in order of highest impact (1) to lowest impact (13) in regards to delivering training to your personnel. (Use each number only once)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lack of appropriate curriculum	5% (5)	9% (10)	14% (15)	8% (9)	10% (11)	11% (12)	6% (6)	6% (6)	2% (2)	6% (6)	6% (6)	8%
Lack of training facilities	26% (28)	10% (11)	12% (13)	11% (12)	5% (5)	4% (4)	1% (1)	1% (1)	3% (3)	4% (4)	4% (4)	8%
Lack of training tools and props	14% (15)	13% (14)	17% (18)	6% (6)	9% (10)	6% (7)	2% (2)	2% (2)	4% (4)	7% (8)	8% (9)	2%
Lack of qualified instructors	5% (5)	10% (11)	10% (11)	10% (11)	10% (11)	13% (14)	8% (9)	4% (4)	6% (7)	6% (7)	4% (4)	5%
Lack of clear training program goals and objectives	8% (8)	10% (10)	9% (9)	9% (9)	6% (6)	8% (8)	9% (9)	10% (11)	7% (7)	4% (4)	8% (8)	7%
Time available for crews to receive training	26% (28)	10% (11)	11% (12)	8% (9)	4% (4)	10% (11)	6% (6)	3% (3)	6% (7)	3% (3)	5% (5)	1%
Time available for planning and delivery	13% (14)	8% (9)	9% (10)	11% (12)	10% (11)	11% (12)	6% (6)	9% (10)	6% (6)	4% (4)	6% (6)	4%
Agency funding	21% (23)	7% (8)	10% (11)	13% (14)	3% (3)	5% (5)	8% (9)	6% (7)	6% (6)	2% (2)	1% (1)	6%
Training												

Program funding	17% (19)	7% (8)	16% (17)	12% (13)	6% (6)	7% (8)	4% (4)	3% (3)	8% (9)	2% (2)	2% (2)	3%
State/Federal funding	21% (22)	7% (8)	17% (18)	7% (7)	2% (2)	6% (6)	4% (4)	5% (5)	2% (2)	8% (9)	6% (6)	4%
State/Federal support for training	19% (20)	8% (9)	10% (11)	7% (8)	7% (7)	6% (6)	8% (9)	3% (3)	3% (3)	6% (6)	7% (8)	6%
State/Federal mandates	22% (23)	11% (11)	8% (8)	3% (3)	9% (9)	5% (5)	3% (3)	4% (4)	6% (6)	6% (6)	2% (2)	8%

21. Please indicate by a check mark those technologies you would like to see the State use or provide for fire service training in the future.

		Response Total	Response Percent
Live fire training facilities (Class A & B capable)		96	86%
Live fire training facilities (gas fired props)		74	67%
Portable burn props (trailers)		71	64%
Special Ops facilities (HM, Confined Space, Trench, Rope, Auto Extrication)		83	75%
Computer based simulations for groups (wide area network)		64	58%
Computer based simulations for groups (one location)		42	38%
Simulations for individuals (WAN)		48	43%
Simulations for individuals (LAN)		41	37%
Internet based curriculum (lecture and practical)		81	73%
Televised Training		61	55%
Total Respondents		111	
(skipped this question)			7

22. Has your agency trained personnel at the State Fire Academy at North Bend?

		Response Total	Response Percent
Yes		87	74%
No		30	26%
Total Respondents		117	
(skipped this question)			1

23. If you answered yes, please rate the quality of the following (1 is lowest rating and 5 is excellent rating)						
	1	2	3	4	5	Response Total
Dorm Facilities	24% (20)	19% (16)	40% (34)	15% (13)	1% (1)	84
Food Service	8% (7)	19% (16)	34% (29)	21% (18)	18% (15)	85
Training Props	0% (0)	4% (4)	11% (10)	47% (42)	37% (33)	89
Instruction	0% (0)	6% (5)	13% (12)	48% (43)	33% (29)	89
Total Respondents						90
(skipped this question)						28

24. Please provide us with any additional comments or input that we could use in developing a statewide training program for local use.	
View responses to this question	VIEW
Total Respondents	52
(skipped this question)	66

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Survey Results -- Details

[Results Overview](#)

Fire Service Training Assessment

Respondents: 118

Status: Open

Launched Date: 06/10/2005

Closed Date: 06/10/2005

1. Agency Name:		Full Response
1.	Jefferson County Fire District #4	VIEW
2.	Clark County Fire District # 12	VIEW
3.	Pend Oreille Fire District #3	VIEW
4.	Pasco Fire Department	VIEW
5.	MOSES LAKE FIRE DEPARTMENT	VIEW
6.	Kittitas County Fire District 8	VIEW
7.	Columbia County Fire District # 1	VIEW
8.	Skagit Coutny Fire District 11	VIEW
9.	Renton Fire Department	VIEW
10.	Longview Fire Department	VIEW
11.	Whatcom County Fire District #8	VIEW
12.	Mason County Fire District # 13	VIEW
13.	Skagit County Fire Protection District #13	VIEW
14.	Kirkland Fire Department	VIEW
15.	City of Yakima Fire Department	VIEW
16.	Pacific County Fire District 5	VIEW
17.	Pend Oreille County Fire Protection District #2	VIEW
18.	Ephrata Fire Department	VIEW
19.	Washougal Fire & Rescue	VIEW
20.	Jeff No. 3	VIEW
21.	Clallam County Fire District No. 2	VIEW
22.	Ellensburg Fire Department	VIEW
23.	Everett Fire	VIEW
24.	Montesano Fire Department	VIEW
25.	Snoqualmie Fire Department	VIEW

26.	Spokane County Fire District #9	VIEW
27.	Woodinville Fire and Life Safety District	VIEW
28.	Arden Fire Department Stevens County Fire Dist # 7	VIEW
29.	Mason County Fire District #18	VIEW
30.	Woodland Fire Department	VIEW
31.	Ruston Fire Department	VIEW
32.	City of SeaTac Fire Department	VIEW
33.	Island County Fire District #3	VIEW
34.	City of Puyallup	VIEW
35.	Lewis County Fire District 12	VIEW
36.	Cowlitz Fire 4	VIEW
37.	Cowlitz County Fire District #5	VIEW
38.	Douglas County FPD #5	VIEW
39.	Clark County Fire District 11	VIEW
40.	Skagit Co. Fire Dist. #15	VIEW
41.	Woodinville Fire and Life Safety District	VIEW
42.	City of Pacific Fire Department	VIEW
43.	Rosalia Fire Dept	VIEW
44.	Whitman County Fire Dist. #10	VIEW
45.	Spokane County Fire District 8	VIEW
46.	Whitman County Fire Protection District #14	VIEW
47.	Chewelah Volunteer Fire Department	VIEW
48.	CLARK COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT 3	VIEW
49.	GRANT COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DITRICT #8	VIEW
50.	Spokane Fire Department	VIEW
51.	Snohomish County Fire Protection District #27	VIEW
52.	Mabton Fire Department	VIEW
53.	Garfield Co. Fire Dist. #1 and City of Pomeroy	VIEW
54.	Chelan County Fire Dist 5	VIEW
55.	Pierce County Fire Protection District No. 18	VIEW
56.	Chelan County Fire District 1	VIEW
57.	Cheney Fire Department	VIEW
58.	Graham Fire & Rescue (Pierce Countyr Fire District #21)	VIEW

59.	Cowlitz County Fire Dist. #3 Toutle Fire & Rescue	VIEW
60.	Whitman Co. Fire Dist. 11, Steptoe Fire Dept.	VIEW
61.	Benton County Fire District 4	VIEW
62.	SCFPD #25	VIEW
63.	Grays Harbor Fire District 5	VIEW
64.	Cowiche Fire Dept.	VIEW
65.	Stevens County Fire District #11	VIEW
66.	Eatonville Fire Department	VIEW
67.	Anderson Island Fire / Rescue	VIEW
68.	Pierce County Fire District #27	VIEW
69.	Tumwater	VIEW
70.	Griffin Fire District 13 (Thurston 13)	VIEW
71.	Pierce County Fire District # 17	VIEW
72.	Pullman Fire Department	VIEW
73.	Anacortes Fire Department (Skagit)	VIEW
74.	East Pierce Fire & Rescue (Includes Pierce Co. Fire Dists. 12, 20 & 22)	VIEW
75.	Thurston County Fire District No. 9	VIEW
76.	College Place Fire Department (Walla Walla)	VIEW
77.	Pierce County Fire Protect. Dist. No. 14 (Riverside)	VIEW
78.	Cheney Fire Department (Spokane)	VIEW
79.	Lewis County FPD # 14	VIEW
80.	Franklin County Fire District # 3	VIEW
81.	Pierce County Fire Dist. 23	VIEW
82.	Fire District 2, 17 and 4	VIEW
83.	City of Buckley Fire Department	VIEW
84.	Kennewick Fire Department	VIEW
85.	Vancouver Fire Department (Clark)	VIEW
86.	Fire District 40 (King County)	VIEW
87.	Tukwila Fire Department	VIEW
88.	Northshore Fire (King 16)	VIEW
89.	Auburn Fire	VIEW
90.	Bellevue Fire Department	VIEW
91.	Klickitat County Fire District #5	VIEW

92.	Clallam County Fire Protection District #1 (Forks)	VIEW
93.	Lincoln County Fire District 6	VIEW
94.	Kittitas County Fire District #1	VIEW
95.	Skagit County Fire Protection District 19, Rockport Station	VIEW
96.	Cashmere Fire Department (Chelan)	VIEW
97.	Stevens County Fire District	VIEW
98.	Whitman County 5	VIEW
99.	Palouse Fire Department (Whitman)	VIEW
100.	Klickitat County Fire Protective District # 12	VIEW
101.	Klickitat County # 3 (Husum)	VIEW
102.	Enumclaw Fire Department/King County Fire District #28	VIEW
103.	Thurston County Fire District 7	VIEW
104.	Thurston County Fire District # 13	VIEW
105.	Lacey Fire District	VIEW
106.	Olympia Fire Department	VIEW
107.	Thurston County Fire District No. 11 (Littlerock Fire Rescue)	VIEW
108.	Thurston County Fire District #1	VIEW
109.	East Olympia Fire District #6	VIEW
110.	Castle Rock Fire & EMS (City of Castle Rock and Cowlitz County Fire District #6)	VIEW

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Survey Results -- Details**Results Overview****Fire Service Training Assessment****Respondents:** 118**Status:** Open**Launched Date:** 06/10/2005**Closed Date:** 06/10/2005

24. Please provide us with any additional comments or input that we could use in developing a statewide training program for local use.	Full Response
1. 1 central location for training is not cost effective for a small department like mine rather regional training sites which can be utilized for live fire as well as to teach basic FF search techniques.	VIEW
2. The State needs to sponsor more outreach instructor courses in basic skills such as Auto Extrication, Strategy and Tactics, Wildland Firefighting, Incident Management. The basics need to be presented to smaller Fire Departments in every region of the State. Please avoid internet and other mass media approaches to course delivery. Quality instructors that challenge student's ideas can never be replaced by media training. The State should send these instructors to the remote and most under funded fire districts in the State.	VIEW
3. It has been 15 years since our department sent a firefighter to the FTA so it is hard to answer the questions regarding the FTA as it is today. I do know that the dorms are still inadequate at best. The FTA lacks enough dorms for more recruits, facilities are in poor repair (due to age). The FTA staff does a great job with what they have to work with. State funding to support firefighter training in a manner such as is done with the Criminal Justice Training Center. The laws state that we "have" to do something, but funding is poor.	VIEW
4. With our small budget it would have to be at no charge.	VIEW
5. State support at the local level for regional training facilities I think would be one of the best supports.	VIEW
6. In Question #23, we provide our own instruction/instructors so based on this question any instruction recieved by State instructors, we cannot rate this question. Our rating is based on our regions instructors only.	VIEW
7. It was difficult to accurately answer all questions as we often train combining methods. For example, we train "in-house" and use "on-line" curriculum with practical testing. Or we use King County CBT curriculum "on-line" for some topics and then have Medics teach other topics.	VIEW
8. This survey in my opinion is directd towards a plan to phase out the FTA, here's why. There are many valuable classes that are held at the FTA that can be delivered in-house but you cannot receive the same level of training in-house as you can at the FTA due to the unlimited possibilities of training props and availability to burn. As the Chair for Region 7 Training, the FTA is a great concern for the departments represented. The hammer facility is close but is overpriced and we were penalized in this region for grant funding because of the Hammer facility. The benefit to the FTA is it's drill ground and props. With that said, there are many departments around the state that cannot travel due to the decrease in budgets and holding classes at the regional level around the state will allow more personnel to attend quality training. As an example, we have a five story training tower at our facility and the State Training Officers Association did not realize that there was a facility here (since 1995). We need to identify the Regions with facilities, and host more regional based training and utilize the FTA for what it was designed for- Live Fire. Please feel free to contact me, I am an outside the box thinker and want to see the Fire Service Training in Washington State be nationally recognized as a whole, not the East / West State battle that has gone on for years. Please feel free to contact me with any questions or comments regarding the FTA and regionalization. Thank You, Jeff Pfaff	VIEW
I would like to see more on site training made available to the smaller rural departments that has time restraints on the volunteer personnel,such as mobil props, or online, televised courses. The fire fighters network should be made available to get the knoeledge base and then the local departments	

9.	could do the practical evolutions. I think either the televised or an online curriculum should be available. We are looking at an online course from Jones and Bartlett publishing, the personnel feel that would allow them the opportunity to do the bookwork when time allows and at home. The test can be e-mailed to the instructor at the fire station. The actual practicals would then be done at the station.	VIEW
10.	The travel distance to North Bend is over 350 miles, so the time it takes to get there is too much for volunteers. Also we do not have enough funding to be able to pay travel expenses.	VIEW
11.	Getting local agencies to work closer together. Having the State provide money, props and materials to support local and regional recruit academies. After all, most agencies in the state are supported by volunteer firefighters. We need to create local recruit academies that make it easier for the average volunteer to get good, solid and competent training without having to give up their family every weekend and going to North Bend.	VIEW
12.	I believe that training should be provided by the State however, training centers should be located regionally (3 or 4 for the State). I do not believe in one training center.	VIEW
13.	rewrite the lesson plans, they are sour sour classes that are too expensive Hire a fire professional to promote the training center by going out to the customers More fire trailers in the state rewrite the ff1 reimbursment program it does meet the need of many FD's Fs training too educational base vs vocational based, it still is mostly a blue collar profession	VIEW
14.	What may be appropriate for a large metropolitan department may not be appropriate for a small rural department.	VIEW
15.	State need to be more involved in building lesson plans, Training instructors, providing knowledgeable instructors to smaller Departments, needs funding for the Fire Marshals office so that they can provide the above. The Fire Service needs the same support as the Police get. Standardized academies not just a standardized FF1 test.	VIEW
16.	provide small depts with a lap top and power point projector	VIEW
17.	Need more than one facility to use for the state fire acadamy so there is not as much travel time. This would benefit more volunteer departments.	VIEW
18.	Our fire districts biggest problem is funding we are a small rural fire district operating on approx 16,000 per year there is not money in our budget to send firefighters to the training academy. We need either state or federal funding assistance to be able to send our firefighters to get training.	VIEW
19.	For agencies located in Southwest Washington, the use of the state training academy is not practical. Our greatest need is a local training facility	VIEW
20.	We need state instructors to do the training at our location	VIEW
21.	With a volunteer crew we don` t have time for all the training we need. Most of the firefighter have young families and have full time jobs.	VIEW
22.	No training at North Bend in the two years I have been here due to costs and availability of similar classes here for a lower cost. Minimum training to fight structure fires is Firefighter I equivalent. Minimum training to fight wildland fires is NWCG FFII.	VIEW
23.	I feel that a facility similar to North Bend located in Spokane, Would be of great value to the volunteer departments located in the extreme northeast and southeast regions of the state.	VIEW

24.	We have a difficult time sending personnel out of their response area to train.	VIEW
25.	As a small volunteer district located on an island, proximity to training and facilities with instructors has created some obstacles.	VIEW
26.	I would like to see a program similar to EMS OTEP to deliver training to small departments. Getting people free to go to training is difficult.	VIEW
27.	cost of class	VIEW
28.	Vounteers do not have the time to go to offsite training. We need methods such as burn trailers so we can train in our regular scheduled training times.	VIEW
29.	Due to the distance and travel time involved for our District to receive outside training, it is difficult to receive and maintain the levels of training required by the State. We do as much in house training as we can, however the lack of training props and live fire facilities leaves us without the opportunity to do hands on training for firefighting. HazMat and Rescue operations seem to be more available in our area.	VIEW
30.	Small departments should be funded to send groups to the state fire academy. Trainings should be offered throughout the summer months to allow volunteers to use their vacation time to attend trainings.	VIEW
31.	Having a primarily volunteer department I would like to see more regional and local training to eliminate the time needed to drive to North Bend. I support the State Fire Academy and its training facility. The time spent driving back and forth from the facility is difficult for time poor volunteers. I would also like to see additional enhancements to the state reimbursement program, this is	VIEW
32.	Good Luck	VIEW
33.	We need a major training facility just like North Bend in Skagit County. We have a difficult time getting the funding to build such a facility, we take personnel and equipment out of the area, when we are already running on a limited staffing, and it would be central to all of the departments that are in Whatcom, Island, Snohomish, and Skagit. It is a great need and we suffer	VIEW
34.	Your survey answers may be different if they were seperated for career vs volunteers. Some answers required more than one choice but had to go with one.	VIEW
35.	My response may need a bit of explanation. Thurston County Fire District No. 9 coordinates the South Puget Sound Community College Fire Protection Technology program. We conduct community college classes at our headquarters fire station. Students participating in the program also serve as District volunteers while completing their fire related experience requirement. Thus 90% of our training program is centered around the community college system. Due to our relationship, this makes it very cost effective for us... but would make it cost prohibitive for most other agencies.	VIEW
36.	We need regional training facilities, to allow us to do live fire training near our local jurisdictions. That allow us to comply with water use regulation, environmental concerns, and citizen complaints. Regional facilities are needed because of the travel time needed to go to North Bend. this takes units and firefighters out of service for long periods of time.	VIEW
37.	There is a great need for mobile live fire training. The concept of the trailers granted to various regions was good, but those in control in some instances, did not make these resources very available to some of the volunteer agencies. In one case it appeared to be a job opportunity for some of the controlling agencies personnel.	VIEW
38.	Take a look at the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission. The fire service should consider modeling a program after their Program. I understand that there are reasons why it works for them, and that without changes it would not work for the fire service. So lets look at making some of those changes.	VIEW
39.	First create State standards. Then develop the curriculum to support the standards. This will standardize the training delivered in the state.	VIEW
	Our department would utilize and fund training programs at a central location, preferably at the state training site. We would like to see the state fund this site to provide training in all disciplines and	

40.	certification to national standards. Also important in this would be training for officers as currently we lack training programs and facilities for this.	VIEW
41.	The scope of this survey indicates to me a lack of understanding of the needs of small rural all volunteer fire departments. You should have a column in the responses for "Have no ability to teach this course". We have no instructors or training facilities in the county. In addition, I don't need a college course in fire science to train my...	VIEW
42.	Consideration for the realities of small rural volunteer districts. As to day and time of classes. Volunteer's have to either miss work, or take vacation time. Week-ends would help. Also price per student is a burden on small Depts.	VIEW
43.	Small fire districts like ours cannot travel to training areas, short time frames, job obligations and funding.	VIEW
44.	Development of programs which are readily tailored to fit various and diverse fireground environments (i.e. urban vs. rural) use of online, distance ed. type training would greatly benefit rural volunteer departments to achieve minimum state and country training requirements.	VIEW
45.	North Bend is too far away for volunteers. There used to be a program where the state sent instructors to the districts. Several local districts would get together and host classes - we were trained by experts on a variety of topics. Now there are regional classes taught by locals in Spokane. They start on Friday evenings and run into the weekend. We have to take time off from work to make the 1 1/2 hour drive to Spokane on Friday then stay in town or drive and additional 3 hours a day back and forth. It's not worth it.	VIEW
46.	In a nutshell, we need accessible and affordable training materials for basic firefighting and hazardous materials. Web or CD based materials would be especially appreciated. The EVAP PowerPoint we got at the Training Officer's conference a few years back in a prime example of the things we'd like to see.	VIEW
47.	Our lack of funding makes it impossible to hire instructors. We can not get all our volunteers together at one time for a class because they work different times, different hours and all have jobs that are outside of the community. A few have been able to attend the classes at Bend, Oregon. If we had more online classes, they could take the classes when they were off work, or in the evenings after they got home - it would be a real benefit for us. We are going online with the Seattle OTEP Training for MET's, because some of our EMT's have to drive over 100 miles to get to the OTEP scheduled class and then turn around and go back to their jobs at 3am. Being online will be a big help for us. I feel the same way for some of the fire training. I realize there has to be practical training also. Online would be a real help for the classroom training.	VIEW
48.	North Bend needs to take a more active role in leading department in required training. Academy could be more prepared and the facility could be better used during non-academy time.	VIEW
49.	It is vital that State programs and resources NOT be exclusively centralized but regionalized for the higher frequency delivery demands. The specialized activities and programs that are used annually or less frequently are better candidates for centralization.	VIEW
50.	The location of the State Fire Academy is a negative impact on our ability to send Companies to train there. Would like to see an expanded curriculum for veteran career firefighters. Beneficial to define category descriptions and ratings.	VIEW
51.	The primary factor limiting our involvement in the State Fire Academy is distance, therefore additional facilities and/or props would not serve our needs. I would like to see the State develop online training program initially for all State mandated training.	VIEW
52.	Since the mid 1990's, the State's training program has improved in quality, but not in accessibility. Anything that can be done to improve accessibility of communication of the state's training program would be welcomed. The recent updates to the State's website were a great start. A final comment, on this survey, some of the topics have an element of "initial training" then one...	VIEW

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Appendix D



A Needs Assessment of the Fire Service

WASHINGTON



John R. Hall, Jr., Ph.D.
Michael J. Karter, Jr.
Fire Analysis & Research Division
NFPA
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02169-7471

June 2004

FOREWORD

When the national results of the first comprehensive study of the needs of the U.S. fire service were released in 2002 by NFPA for Congress, I described it as a call to action. That study showed clearly that most fire departments in the U.S. severely lack resources to respond to challenging incidents like terrorism.

Today's fire service is a broad-spectrum emergency-response service, as well as a leader in the drive to prevent emergencies. In area after area of critical importance to our safety, fire departments are attempting to operate with insufficient personnel, equipment, and training. Nowhere is this shortfall more evident than in the area of terrorism preparedness.

Now firefighters are faced with additional needs, including specialized training and equipment to combat terrorism. In all sizes of communities, most departments don't have that training or that equipment.

This concise state version of the needs assessment for your fire service will help policymakers and others closely examine where individual shortfalls exist and work toward providing greater safety for citizens in your state and the firefighters who protect them.

James M. Shannon
President
NFPA
May 2004

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study is based on data collected in a cooperative study by NFPA and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Fire Administration. Thanks to the many people in the USFA whose comments, ideas, and recommendations shaped our approach. Particular thanks to Project Officer Mark A. Whitney, who not only provided sound technical guidance but also helped us through innumerable procedural steps.

Thanks to the many fire departments who carefully reviewed their departments' capabilities and described those capabilities in forms submitted to us for use in this study.

Thanks to the many individuals who guided us in selecting the most important questions to ask and the most appropriate interpretations of answers received. These include our Technical Advisory Group:

- Steve Coffman, Captain, Dallas (TX) Fire Department
- Arthur Cota, Director, California Fire Service Training
- Robert DiPoli, Chief, Needham (MA) Fire Department
- Jeff Dyar, U.S. Fire Administration
- Dr. James Genovese, US Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command, Aberdeen Proving Grounds
- Joseph Kay, Battalion Chief, Dallas (TX) Fire Department
- Eric Lamar, International Association of Fire Fighters
- Edward Plaugher, Chief, Arlington County (VA) Fire Department
- Ernest Russell, State Fire Marshal, Illinois
- Gary Santoro, Fire Marshal, Wethersfield (CT) Fire Department
- Heather Schafer, Executive Director, National Volunteer Fire Council
- Eric Tolbert, formerly Administrator, North Carolina Emergency Management, and currently on staff with FEMA
- Jeff Wagoner, Campbell County (WY) Fire Department
- Mark A. Whitney, Fire Programs Specialist, U.S. Fire Administration

We also received extensive and essential comments at several stages from colleagues at NFPA:

- Gary Togle, Assistant Vice President, Public Fire Protection Division
- Carl Peterson, Assistant Director, Public Fire Protection Division
- Steven Foley, Senior Fire Service Specialist, Public Fire Protection Division
- Bruce Teele, Senior Fire Service Specialist, Public Fire Protection Division
- Rita Fahy, Manager – Fire Data Bases and Systems, Fire Analysis & Research Division

Lastly, thanks to the administrative personnel at NFPA, whose painstaking attention to detail and extended hours of work were instrumental in transforming a set of questions and a stack of forms into a unique database and this analysis report:

- John Baldi
- John Conlon
- Frank Deely
- Myles O'Malley
- Kevin Tape

- Norma Candeloro
- Helen Columbo
- Laurie Eisenhauer

For these state-specific reports, special thanks go to Helen Columbo for document preparation and to Helen and Marty Ahrens for proofreading.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PL 106-398, Section 1701, Sec. 33 (b) required that the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) conduct a study in conjunction with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) to

- (a) define the current role and activities associated with the fire services;
- (b) determine the adequacy of current levels of funding; and
- (c) provide a needs assessment to identify shortfalls.

The Fire Service Needs Assessment Survey was conducted as a census, with appropriate adjustments for non-response. The NFPA used its own list of local fire departments as the mailing list and sampling frame of all fire departments in the US. The Fire Service Needs Assessment Survey was sent only to departments with administrative and reporting responsibilities, in order to minimize double-counting. This means that the total number of departments we contacted may be much lower than the total number of departments in the state, as reflected in the state's own records. The data in this state report is least affected by this discrepancy in results reported separately by community size. Any statistics for the entire state must be used with caution and may not give sufficient weight to conditions in the smallest communities. For Washington, we analyzed responses from 118 of the 237 fire departments in the state.

Analysis of the results by state was done by NFPA after and outside of the Fire Service Needs Assessment Survey contract. Those results have not been reviewed or approved by anyone at the Department of Homeland Security (new parent agency of FEMA).

All statistics calculated as percents of firefighters are based on percents of departments by population interval, combined with national figures on ratios of firefighters per department between population intervals. Ratios have not been developed for individual states.

Personnel and Their Capabilities

- In communities with less than 2,500 population, 24% of fire departments, nearly all of them all- or mostly-volunteer departments, deliver an average of 4 or fewer volunteer firefighters to a mid-day house fire. Because these departments average only one career firefighter per department, it is likely that most of these departments often fail to deliver the minimum of 4 firefighters needed to safely initiate an interior attack on such a fire.
- Of fire departments that protect communities of at least 10,000 population, 0-100%, depending on population interval, have fewer than 4 career firefighters assigned to first-due engine companies. It is likely that, for many of these departments, the first arriving complement of firefighters often falls short of the minimum of 4 firefighters needed to safely initiate an interior attack on a structure

fire, thereby requiring the first-arriving firefighters to wait until the rest of the first-alarm responders arrive.

- An estimated 19% of firefighters are involved in structural firefighting but lack formal training in those duties.
- An estimated 13% of fire department personnel involved in delivering emergency medical services (EMS) lack formal training in those duties.
- An estimated 39% of firefighters serve in fire departments with no program to maintain basic firefighter fitness and health.

Facilities, Apparatus and Equipment

- An estimated 164 fire stations (27% of total fire stations) are estimated to be at least 40 years old, an estimated 272 fire stations (45%) have no backup power, and an estimated 348 fire stations (57%) are not equipped for exhaust emission control.
- Using maximum response distance guidelines from the Insurance Services Office and simple models of response distance as a function of community area and number of fire stations, developed by the Rand Corporation, it is estimated that three-fifths to three-fourths of fire departments nationally have too few fire stations to meet the guidelines. Statistics specific to Washington have not been developed.
- An estimated 183 engines (18% of all engines) are 15 to 19 years old, another 183 (18%) are 20 to 29 years old, and another 156 (15%) are at least 30 years old. Therefore, 51% of all engines are at least 15 years old.
- An estimated 25% of the emergency responders on a shift lack portable radios.
- An estimated 19% of firefighters per shift are not equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- An estimated 19% of emergency responders per shift are not equipped with personal alert system (PASS) devices.
- An estimated 2% of firefighters lack personal protective clothing.

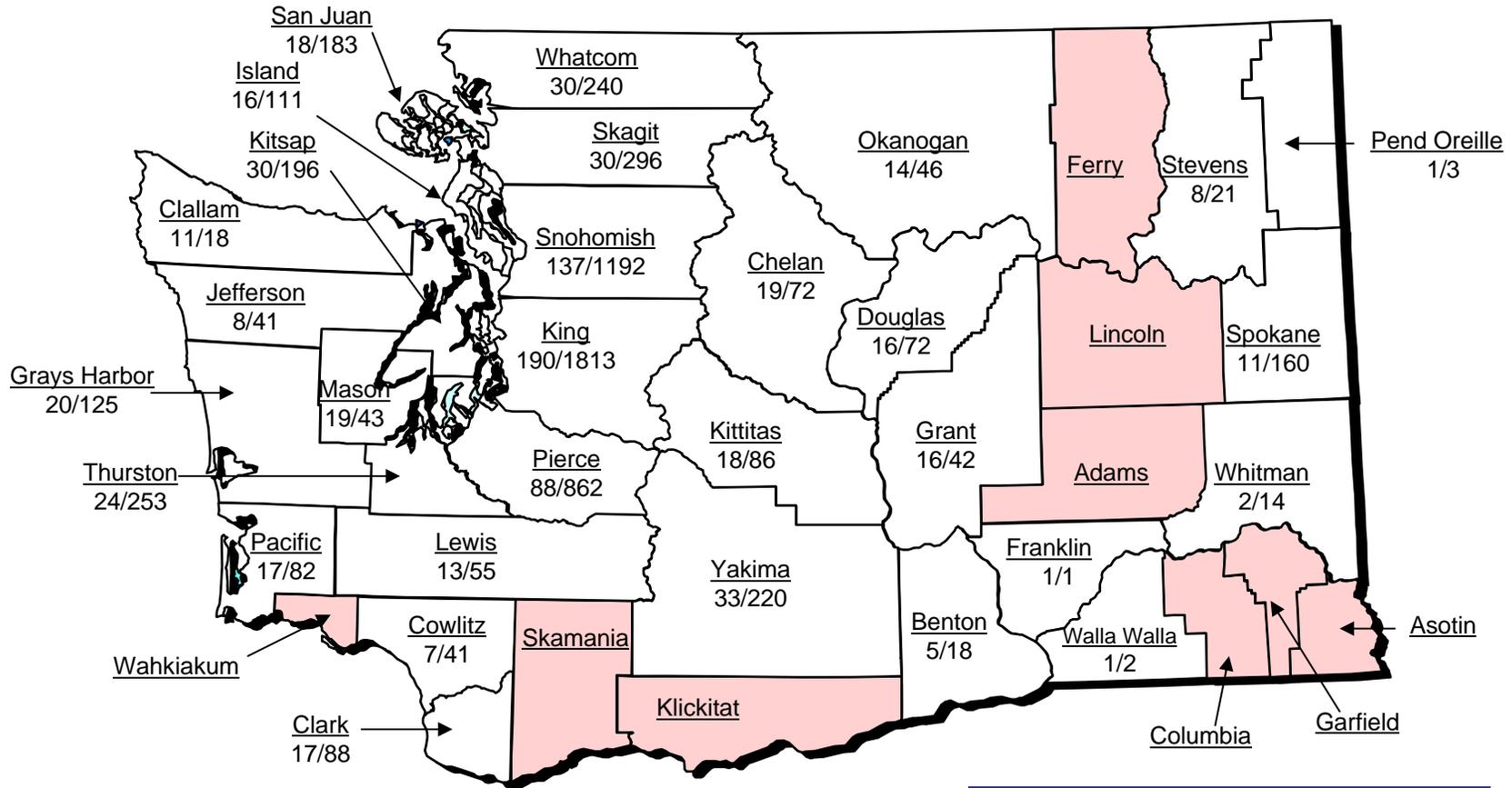
Ability to Handle Unusually Challenging Incidents

- Only 4% of fire departments can handle a technical rescue with EMS at a structural collapse of a building with 50 occupants with local trained personnel.

- 36% of all departments consider such an incident outside their scope.
- Only 6% can handle the incident with local specialized equipment.
- Only 28% have a written agreement to direct use of non-local resources.
- All needs are greater for smaller communities.
- Only 16% of fire departments can handle a hazmat and EMS incident involving chemical/biological agents and 10 injuries with local trained personnel.
 - 30% of all departments consider such an incident outside their scope.
 - Only 15% can handle the incident with local specialized equipment.
 - Only 35% have a written agreement to direct use of non-local resources.
 - All needs are greater for smaller communities.
- Only 25% of fire departments can handle a wildland/urban interface fire affecting 500 acres with local trained personnel.
 - 36% of all departments consider such an incident outside their scope.
 - Only 24% can handle the incident with local specialized equipment.
 - Only 48% have a written agreement to direct use of non-local resources.
- Only 12% of fire departments can handle mitigation of a developing major flood with local trained personnel.
 - 44% of departments consider such an incident outside their scope.
 - Only 10% can handle the incident with local specialized equipment.
 - Only 23% have a written agreement to direct use of non-local resources.

Appendix E

Fire Training Academy Course/Student Population



LEGEND

Lewis 13/55 – first number indicates number of classes/second number indicates number of students

Other Users – 80/1072

Out of State – 24/125

924 total number of classes

7693 total number of students

Appendix F

Locations of Training Facilities

Live Fire Training

North Bend Fire Training Academy
Whatcom County Fire District #4
Island County
Kitsap Fire Training Facility
Renton Fire Department – Station 10
Kent Fire Department
Chelan County Fire District #1
Hammer Facility – Richland
Spokane Fire Department

Fire Blast Training Trailers

King County Fire District #16
Thurston County
Chelan County Fire District #2
Spokane County Fire District #4
Walla Walla Fire Department

Training Towers

Bainbridge Island Fire Department
Kingston
Seattle Fire Department – Station 14

Appendix G



Washington State Association of Fire Chiefs

Dedicated Fire Service Leaders... Working Together

Date: October 5, 2004
To: Sharon Colby, Chair, Fire Protection Policy Board
Lowell Porter, Chief, Washington State Patrol
From: James M. Broman, WS AFC Representative
Re: State Fire Training Academy

Background

Recent information from the office of the Chief of the Washington State Patrol indicates that the existing state-operated fire suppression technical skills training system is not sustainable. At the heart of this system is the Fire Training Academy located at North Bend, Washington. Financial data depicts a revenue shortfall approaching \$500,000 for the current fiscal year.

The WSP Chief faces a decision that will affect the Fire Training Academy and its constituents across the state. Given the magnitude and critical nature of this situation, the Board of the Washington State Association of Fire Chiefs hosted a series of "stakeholder" meetings across the state to identify issues, document interests, and generally enable chief fire officers to weigh in on this issue.

Three stakeholder workshops were held:

- Spokane; Thursday, September 30, 2004
- Tacoma; Thursday, September 30, 2004
- Yakima; Friday, October 1, 2004

This report summarizes the input, opinions and ideas collected through these workshops. Attached to this report is a list of participating fire officials.

Executive Summary

Based upon the input of the stakeholders, I offer the following summary conclusions:

- The Fire Training Academy, in its current design and configuration, fails to meet several critical training needs for the Washington fire service statewide. The exceptions are fire agencies located in the central Puget Sound region.
- The chief fire officers listed several compelling reasons for maintaining and/or improving the fire suppression technical skills training resources currently available only through the Fire Training Academy.
- The current location precludes statewide use by its remote location and lack of support facilities.
- The current location enjoys a rare exemption from air quality regulatory restrictions, along with significant separation from "neighbors."
- The current funding strategy will continue to fail to cover costs.

Process

A total of 38 fire officials participated in the workshops. Each stakeholder workshop employed a similar four-step process.

- Describe current FTA fiscal challenges
- Discuss and record stakeholder “issues;” i.e., from the local fire chief’s perspective, what is not working or what need is left unmet?
- Discuss and record stakeholder “interests;” i.e., from the local fire chief’s perspective, what training outcomes are needed/desired?
- Discuss and record the “investments” that local fire chiefs offer to assist in solving this issue.

Issues

Local fire officials noted the following issues:

- With fire incident call volume decreasing, opportunities to gain live-fire combat experience are sharply limited.
- While live-fire training is both functionally necessary and an inferred requirement of the WAC “Vertical Fire Standards,” environmental regulations and safety standards render traditional methods obsolete.
- Current staffing models and public protection risk factors compel development of an interoperable system. That system’s efficacy is closely tied to consistent, standardized training.
- Local fire agencies do not have the funding capacity to individually provide all – both scope and magnitude – essential training experiences.
- The inadequate funding scheme places the Fire Training Academy’s essential resources out of reach for most fire agencies. Only agencies with robust funding can afford FTA resources, and then only on a limited schedule.
- Local fire agencies need accessible upper level training facility resources that do not require an overnight stay.
- Local fire agencies need to be able to replicate larger and high-rise structure fire suppression training experience.
- Local fire agencies need an accredited firefighter certification testing facility.
- While the current FTA operation is inadequate, the potential loss of this resource is perceived as “permanent,” ending essential state support for firefighter training.

Interests

Local fire officials noted the following interests:

- Local fire officials seek a state fire training program that can focus on targeted needs.
- Interoperability is essential to mobilizing multi-company response, and a coordinating training resource is essential to achieving that objective.

- Locate training facilities near the students rather than moving students near the training.
- If overnight stays are required, ensure good accommodations.
- Safe, effective, live-fire training experience must be available on a regular scheduled basis.
- Consistent, base line SCBA (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) competency training, review, and testing must be accessible statewide.
- Capacity to execute multi-company operations, evolutions and command training (MCO) should extend to smaller agencies.
- Accredited firefighter certification testing facility(ies) would improve individual and community safety.
- Training should meet environmental regulations and minimize impact to “neighbors.”
- Firefighters need exposure to different instructors and methods to keep their skills sharp.
- Funding support should include development, operation and replacement budgets/sources.
- Consider alternative training delivery strategies; e.g., outreach/mobile programs, interactive tele-links, satellite, etc.

Investments

Local fire officials noted willingness offer the following investments:

- With a sound, effective strategic plan, local fire officials will commit personal effort and support to secure legislative support.
- Examine funding available for fire service programs and explore ways to reallocate or reprioritize funds distribution.
- Seek a new source of dedicated funding.
- Pursue Homeland Security funding to assist with resource development.
- Pay a “little more” for instruction and for training facility use.
- Commit to mandate training appropriate for each level of firefighter responsibility.

Disclaimer

The information contained in this report should not be viewed as a “consensus document” because the workshops did not incorporate that element into the process. Nevertheless, I am confident that the information here reflects the views of the majority of participating fire officials.

Conclusion

The Fire Training Academy represents an important resource for many fire agencies, especially those in the central Puget Sound region. As currently structured and located however, the FTA does not adequately address the needs of most fire chiefs across the state. Yet the prospect of closing or losing this resource alarms our constituents. They must rely upon the Chief of the Washington State Patrol to address this matter in a forthright and open manner.

The Chief Fire Officers of Washington want state leadership and involvement in preparing well-trained, competent and safe emergency responders for our communities and beyond. These fire officials want to help design a new strategy to meet our common needs.

The Washington State Association of Fire Chiefs and its members stand ready to commit our time and effort, as partners with the Fire Protection Policy Board and the Washington State Patrol, to resolve this challenging issue. We urge a short-term course of action that will address the fiscal deficit in order to allow time to develop a consensus strategy to meet the interests presented in this report.

Workshop Roster

Eastern Washington

Name	Role	Agency
Dick Gormley	Fire Chief	Spokane FD # 10
Bobby Williams	Fire Chief	Spokane FD
Larry Mummey	Captain	Spokane FD
Sharon Colby	Commissioner	Spokane FD # 3
Jack Hensley	Commissioner	Spokane FD # 4

Western Washington

Name	Role	Agency
Mark Fitzgerald	Fire Chief	King FD # 20
Jim Walkowski	Fire Chief	Bainbridge Island FD
Gary Olson	Fire Chief	Lynwood FD
Scott Pearson	Deputy Fire Chief	Snohomish FD # 1
Scott Glowaski	Battalion Chief	Snohomish FD # 1
Brian VanCamp	Fire Chief	Thurston FD # 8
Joseph Sanford	Battalion Chief	Kirkland FD
Steve Smith	Fire Chief	Woodinville F&LS
Jeff Bohnet	Public Safety Mgr	Paine Field FD
Jon Bugher	Fire Chief	Clallum FD # 2
Andy McAfee	Fire Chief	Riverside Fire & Rescue
Richard Bleeker	Fire Chief	Pierce FD # 3
Arthur White	Deputy Fire Chief	Everett FD
Tracy Lyon	Division Chief	Gig Harbor FD
Martin Fowler	Battalion Chief	Vashon Island FD

Central Washington

Name	Role	Agency
Terry Thomas	Fire Chief	WallaWalla FD
Nathan Craig	Captain	Yakima FD # 12
Randy Johnson	Fire Chief	Chelan FD # 1
Brian Vogel	Fire Chief	Yakima FD # 5
Dennis Mayo	Fire Chief	Yakima FD
Tom Kehm	Fire Chief	Union Gap FD
Jerry Davis	Fire Chief	Selah FD
Stan Baker	Fire Chief	Kittitas FD # 2
Rich Elliott	Fire Chief	Ellensburg FD
Grant Baynes	Fire Chief	Richland FD
Gary Hanna	Deputy Fire Chief	Selah FD
Dave Leitch	Fire Chief	Yakima FD # 12
Glenn Johnson	Administrative Officer	Benton FD # 4

State of Washington Agency Representatives

Name	Role	Agency
Rob Neale	Administrator	FTA
Frank Garza	Manager	FTA
Mark Kahley	Division Manager	DNR

Appendix H

Fire Fatalities 2000-2004 Fire Cause Categories

Fire Cause Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Grand Total
Smoking	12	14	19	9	10	64
Undetermined	13	14	9	4	6	46
Home Heating	7	10	4	5	3	29
Intentional	9	4	7	0	8	28
Electrical Appliance/Dist	2	7	7	4	5	25
Cooking	4	5	5	2	7	23
Under Investigation	5	0	4	6	1	16
Vehicle Related	2	1	6	5	1	15
Flammable Vapors Ignited	0	1	0	4	5	10
Child Fire Play	2	0	7	0	0	9
Combustibles too close to heat source	1	0	1	3	1	6
Candle	2	0	1	0	2	5
Drug Manufacturing	1	0	0	0	3	4
Outdoor Fire	0	4	0	0	0	4
Open Flame Device	0	0	0	1	1	2
Incense	0	0	0	0	1	1
Operating Equipment	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tear Gas	0	0	1	0	0	1
Grand Total	60	60	71	43	55	289