



South King Fire & Rescue

Annual Report 2011



A note from the Chief - A difficult year...



Hello fellow citizens,

We've reduced 21 positions since 2009 following a reduction of 22% in property tax revenue. This meant the closing of a centrally located aid car which has increased our response times. With further reductions in staffing and revenues looming, we will turn to our citizens in 2012 in an attempt to stabilize our funding with a Maintenance and

Operations levy that will plug a budget gap and restore the aid car closed in 2011. I applaud the actions of our firefighters in giving back agreed-upon wage increases 2 years in a row and for the efforts of all our divisions as they have made disappointing programmatic cuts. I pledge that I will continue doing everything in my power to maintain basic services.

Thank you for your support – Fire Chief Al Church

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Al Church", written over a white background.

Your Fire Commissioners Board - Two re-elected...

5 Fire Commissioners are elected to represent the citizens of South King Fire & Rescue. In 2011 the Board Chairman was Bill Gates and the Vice-Chairman was James A. Fossos.

Your board members serve 6 year terms:

- Bill Gates – elected in 2001, re-elected in 2007
- Mark Freitas – elected in 1997, re-elected in 2003 & 2009
- John Rickert – served 2001-2007, elected again in 2009
- Mark Thompson – elected in 1999, re-elected in 2005 & 2011
- James A. Fossos – elected in 1993, re-elected in 1999, 2005, & 2011



Firefighter critically injured in line of duty...



November 20, 2011 – Early that morning, 52 year old Wynn Loiland, a 31 year veteran firefighter was struck by a vehicle while assessing the scene of a roll-over accident on South Bound I-5. Another vehicle lost control while

approaching the scene and struck Wynn. His injuries were critical. Wynn suffered a head injury, was unconscious, and transported to Harborview Medical Center. Wynn would spend many months in the hospital with many months of rehabilitation in his future. His wife and sons care for him as he continues to improve. Go, Fight, WYNN!



Notes of significance in 2011

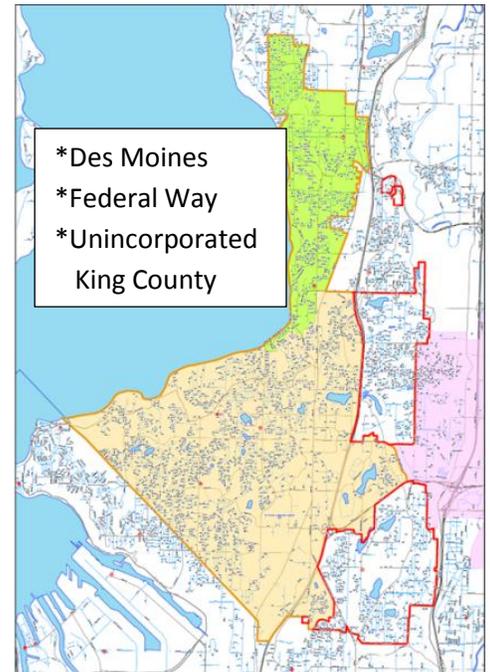
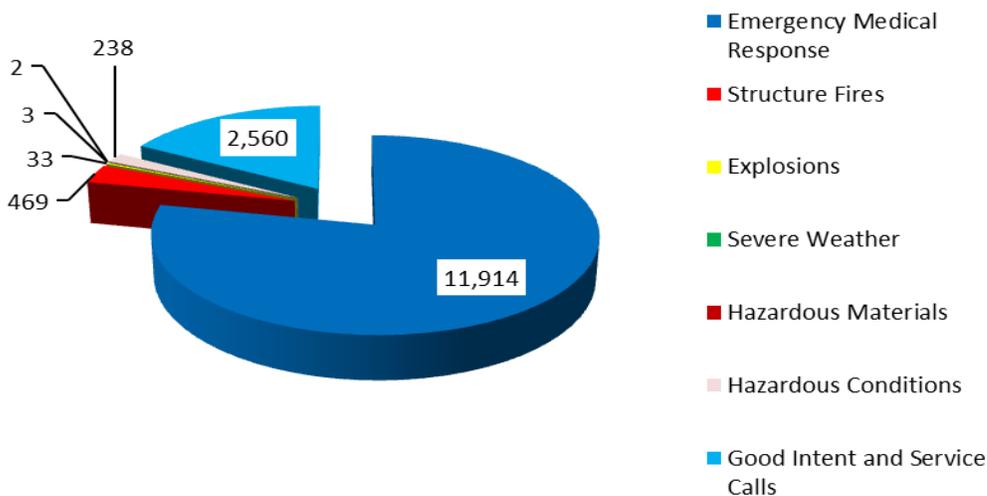
2011 marked the 10 year anniversary of the World Trade Center disaster. Department members arranged, organized, and participated in many commemorative events culminating in two members traveling to New York and retrieving a metal beam from the twin towers that will anchor a permanent memorial in the Fire District celebrating all who lost their lives that day.



We successfully mitigated the impact that a 1.19 square mile taxing overlap area was going to have on the entire 41 square mile area that we serve. By recognizing this potential problem early and taking action, we avoided a dilemma that threatened to impact every community in our fire district.

We were awarded a Federal Grant of over \$385,000 to purchase new portable radios that were set to be obsolete in less than 2 years. Again, we took a lead in the fire service by recognizing this problem and acting quickly to avoid a potentially major financial impact.

2011 Call Volume – 15,219 calls



Check out the NEW
South King Fire & Rescue Website!

←---- Scan the QR code or
go to www.southkingfire.org

South King Fire & Rescue
31617 1st Avenue South
Federal Way, WA 98003
253-829-6234

2011 Firefighter Retirements – Over 276 years of service!



Battalion Chief
Bob Stinnett
July 20st, 1981
30 years



Lieutenant
Doug Moul
September 15th, 1986
25 years



Firefighter
Gary Wallace
January 5th, 1981
31 years



Firefighter
Tom Ahlers
March 10th, 1986
25 years



Firefighter
Jerry Nevin
September 15th, 1986
25 years

Captain
Steve Gentry
April 15th, 1974
37 years



Lieutenant
Mike Proctor
September 15th, 1986
25 years



Firefighter
Peter Knecht
July 20th, 1981
31 years



Firefighter
Jeff Cockerill
March 10th, 1986
25 years



Firefighter
John Moncrief
February 1st, 1989
22 years



Donna Franklin – Finance (5 years)

Sam Hooker – Facilities (25 years)

SOUTH KING FIRE & RESCUE

PERFORMANCE REPORT:

RESPONSE STANDARDS FOR 2011

AS REQUIRED BY:

RCW 52.33



2011

**SOUTH KING FIRE & RESCUE
RESOLUTION NO. 413**

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH KING FIRE & RESCUE, a.k.a. KING COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT NUMBER 39, ESTABLISHING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, OR DECLARING IT ESTABLISHED, LISTING THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT, DESCRIBING THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND VOLUNTEERS, AND ADOPTING STANDARDS FOR SERVICE.

WHEREAS, South King Fire & Rescue, also known as “King County Fire Protection District Number 39” was organized in the year 1949, and therefore the Board of Fire Commissioners intends to “establish” the district’s fire department, or declare it as being heretofore established; and

WHEREAS, the Washington State Legislature adopted House Bill 1756 during 2005, and such bill is codified as Chapter 52.33 of the Revised Code of Washington; and

WHEREAS, such statute requires that each substantially career fire department be declared “established,” that the services provided by the district or department be listed, and among other requirements, that standards for service be adopted locally; and

WHEREAS, such statute also requires that an annual report be first prepared in 2007, describing compliance with the local standards and otherwise reporting to the public; and

WHEREAS, such statute also requires compliance with the locally established response time standards 90% of the time; and

WHEREAS, the purpose and intent of this resolution is to provide policies and standards so as to comply with the intent of the new legislation;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Since South King Fire & Rescue (King County Fire Protection District No. 39) was formed in 1949 and thereafter a substantially career fire department has been established, the Board of Fire Commissioners officially declares the fire department to be established.

Section 2. The municipal services provided by the district and the department, in accordance with the mission and statutes that govern fire protection districts and fire departments, are as follows:

- Fire suppression
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Basic Life Support (BLS)
- Hazardous Materials Response-Level A
- Hazardous Materials Response-Operations
- Technical Rescue/Special Operations
- Marine Rescue and Fire Fighting
- Wildland Fire Fighting
- Fire Prevention/Public Education
- Participation in Local Emergency Management

Section 3. The organizational structure of the fire department is best illustrated by reference to the attached organizational chart for the department, which is incorporated herein by reference. However, the organization is generally described as governed overall by the elected policy-making and governing body – the Board of Fire Commissioners – whose policies are implemented and managed on a day-to-day basis by the appointed Fire Chief/Administrator. The Board and the Fire Chief/Administrator are aided in accomplishing the mission of the department by an appointed District Secretary, whose primary duties are administrative, including maintaining Board meeting minutes and records. Various fire service Officers, Firefighters, Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs), volunteer administrative personnel, and other staff personnel comprise the district’s work force and accomplish the delivery of vital services to the public.

Section 4. On the effective date of this Resolution, the District employs the equivalent of 152 full time employees (FTE’s), and enjoys the benefit of approximately 10 volunteers in non-firefighting capacities. Any changes or projected changes in these numbers will be addressed in the 2009 annual report. These employees and volunteers together are responsible for the functions described in Section 2 above, and delivery of services.

Section 5. The fire protection district hereby establishes the following service delivery objectives, including specific response time objectives for the following major service components, as applicable:

A. Fire Suppression:

A.1 Structural Fires

- (1) Turnout time: 165 seconds (2:45) or better 90% of the time; **the average turnout time goal being 120 seconds (2:00).** (**Note:** This takes into account all firefighters being fully bunkered up in protective clothing prior to initiation of the response/travel time).
- (2) Response time (aka “travel or road” time), first arriving engine company: within 5 minutes 30 seconds (5:30) 90% of the time; **the average response time goal being 3 minutes and 30 seconds (3:30).**
- (3) Response time (aka “travel or road” time), full first alarm assignment: within 9 minutes (9:00) 90% of the time; **the average response time goal for the full alarm assignment being 6 minutes (6:00).** (**Note:** the full first alarm assignment includes a minimum of 15 firefighting personnel and adequate apparatus/equipment for the incident).

A.2 Other Fire Incidents (vehicular, electrical, etc.)

- (1) Turnout time: 165 seconds (2:45) or better 90% of the time; **the average turnout time goal being 120 seconds (2 minutes).** (**Note:** This takes into account all firefighters being fully bunkered up in protective clothing prior to initiation of the response/travel time).
- (2) Response time (aka “travel or road” time), first arriving engine company: within 6 minutes (6:00) 90% of the time; **the average response time goal being 3 minutes and 45 seconds (3:45).**

B. EMS:

- (1) Turnout time: 150 seconds (2:30) or better 90% of the time; **the average turnout time goal being 90 seconds (1:30).**
- (2) Response time (aka “travel or road” time), BLS, first unit with “first responder” or higher: within 6 minutes (6:00) 90% of the time; **the average response time goal being 4 minutes (4:00).**
- (3) Response time (aka “travel or road” time), ALS, within 8 minutes (8:00) 90% of the time as provided by King County Medic One, an outside agency, under standards adopted by King County.

C. Hazardous Materials:

- (1) Turnout time: 180 seconds (3:00) or better 90% of the time; **the average turnout time goal being 120 seconds (2:00).** (Note: This takes into account all firefighters being fully bunkered up in protective clothing prior to initiation of the response/travel time).
- (2) Response time (aka “travel or road” time), Hazardous Materials Operations level, first unit with “Operations” level trained personnel or higher: within 5 minutes 45 seconds (5:45) 90% of the time; **the average response time goal being 4 minutes (4:00).**
- (3) Response time (aka “travel or road” time), Hazardous Materials Technician Trained, first unit with Level A trained personnel, within 10 minutes (10:00) 90% of the time; **the average response time goal being 8 minutes (8:00).**

D. Technical Rescue/Special Operations:

- (1) Turnout time: 180 seconds (3:00) or better 90% of the time; **the average turnout time goal being 120 seconds (2:00).** (Note: This takes into account all firefighters being fully bunkered up in protective clothing prior to initiation of the response/travel time).
- (2) Response time (aka “travel or road” time), Technical Rescue trained/certified personnel, within 10 minutes (10:00) 90% of the time; **the average response time goal being 8 minutes (8:00).**

E. Marine Rescue and Fire Fighting:

- (1) Turnout time: 180 seconds (3:00) or better 90% of the time; **the average turnout time goal being 120 seconds (2:00).** (Note: This takes into account all firefighters being fully bunkered up in protective clothing prior to initiation of the response/travel time).
- (2) Response time (aka “travel” time to the dock in the marina where the boat is moored), Marine 26 with a minimum of one (1) Pilot and one (1) Deckhand, within 5 minutes (5:00) 90% of the time; **the average response time goal being 4 minutes (4:00).**

F. Wildland Firefighting:

- (1) Response time (aka “travel or road” time), first unit with Red Card (NWCG) certified Firefighters within 30 minutes (30:00) 90% of the time; **the average response time goal being 30 minutes (30:00)**. (**Note:** This standard has been developed for Statewide Mobilization events wherein certified wildland members are called back to duty for responses).

Section 6. The foregoing objectives shall be the goal for South King Fire & Rescue to be achieved at least **90% of the time** in accordance with the statute. In addition, the **average turnout and response time goals** are included for comparison of response objectives. Annually, commencing in 2007, the department shall evaluate its levels of service, deployment, and the achievement of each response time objective throughout the district. The annual report shall define any geographic areas and circumstances in which the requirements of these standards are not being met. The annual report shall explain the predictable consequences of any deficiencies and address the steps that are necessary to achieve the objectives.

Section 7. All terms used herein, such as “turnout time,” “response time,” “advanced life support,” and “fire suppression,” shall be as defined in the state statute. Within this resolution, the terms “South King Fire & Rescue,” “King County Fire Protection District Number 39” and “the District” shall be synonymous.

ADOPTED by the Board of Fire Commissioners of King County Fire Protection District No. 39, doing business as South King Fire and Rescue, this 17th day of October, 2006.

Policy Statements

South King Fire & Rescue (aka King County Fire Protection District #39) has existed as a Fire District within the State of Washington since 1949. The fire district was organized under the tenants of Title 52 of the RCW’s, with the legal formation of the Fire District mandated by an affirmative vote of the residents residing within the district’s boundaries and by King County Fire Protection District #39 Commissioner Resolution.

South King Fire & Rescue provides service to 41 square miles including the cities of Federal Way and Des Moines along with twelve square miles of unincorporated King County. The Fire District serves a population of approximately 150,000 community members.

The services provided by South King Fire & Rescue include:

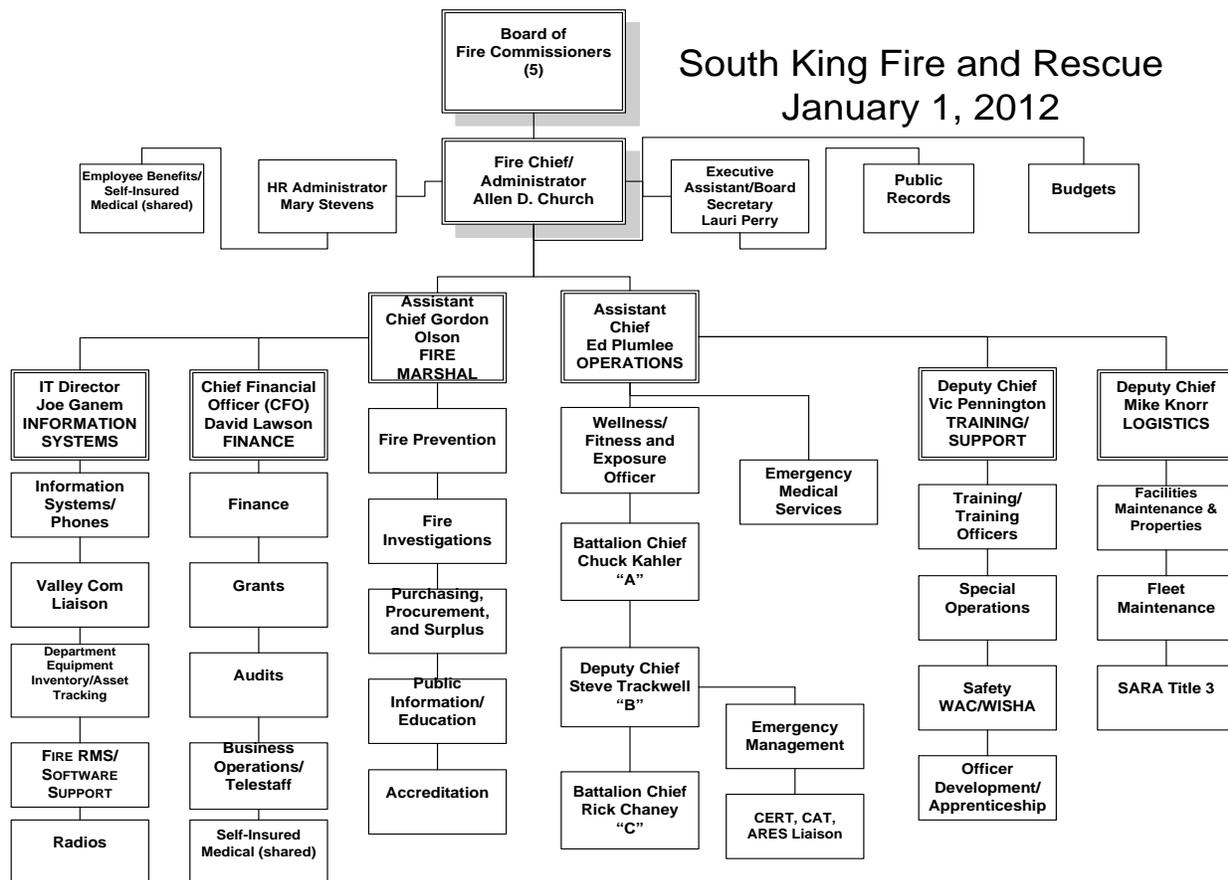
- a) Fire Suppression
- b) First Response Basic Life Support (BLS) Emergency Medical Services
- c) Fire Prevention/Public Education
- d) Hazardous Materials Response-Level A
- e) Hazardous Materials “Operations Level” Response
- f) Technical Rescue/Special Operations
- g) Marine Rescue and Fire Fighting
- h) Wildland Fire Fighting
- i) Participation in Local Emergency Management

Total emergency responses in 2009 and prior years were broken down as follows:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
• Emergency Medical Responses:	11,914	11,458	11,077
• Structure Fire	469	384	164
• Rupture/Explosion	33	43	40
• Wildland/Vegetation Fires	NR	NR	209
• Other Fire Related Responses:	NR	NR	208
• Severe Weather	3	78	NR
• Hazardous Materials Responses:	2	7	3
• Hazardous Conditions	238	249	263
• Good Intent, False, Service & Other:	2,560	2,993	3,507
Total Responses:	15,219	15,212	15,471

Fire Department Administration

South King Fire & Rescue operates under a chain-of-command which has been established by a Board of Fire Commissioners, who are elected to represent the public they serve. The chain-of-command, or organizational chart, looks like this:



In 2011, South King Fire & Rescue employed one hundred forty-one employees. Three of these positions are part-time. The total number, by assigned area of responsibility is as follows:

Number of employees:

○ Chief Officers	8
○ Civilian Administrators	3
○ Career Firefighters	118
○ Administrative Support & Services	<u>10.5</u>
○ TOTAL STAFF	139.5 (FTE) Career Personnel

The functions performed by South King Fire & Rescue Personnel include the following:

- a) Emergency response to fires and medical aid emergencies by career and volunteer fire department staff
- b) Emergency response to all motor vehicle accidents within the fire district
- c) Mutual aid emergency responses when requested by neighboring jurisdictions
- d) Fire Inspections performed on an annual basis in the local businesses coordinated with the King County Fire Marshal's Office
- e) Coordination with local Emergency Management Personnel from King County
- f) Hazardous Materials "Operations" level emergency response, coordinated with the Washington State Patrol as the designated Incident Commander
- g) Perform Fire Investigations in conjunction with Federal Way Police and assist the King County Fire Marshal's Office with the investigation of fires within the City of Des Moines and unincorporated King County

Response Standards

1) Structure and Other Fire Turnout Time

Structure and Other Fire Turnout Time Standard:

South King Fire & Rescue has adopted a turnout time standard of Two minutes forty-five seconds (2:45) 90% of the time with an average of two minutes (2:00).

Actual Department Comparison for the Year 2011:

South King Fire & Rescue met the turnout time objective of two minutes forty-five seconds (2:45) 92% of the time with an average turnout time of one minute forty seconds (1:40). The fire department turnout time was two minutes forty-two seconds (2:42) 90% of the time.

2) **Arrival of 1st Arriving Engine Company at Structure Fire**

Response Time Standard for 1st Arriving Engine:

South King Fire & Rescue has adopted a response/travel time standard of five minutes thirty seconds (5:30) 90% of the time with an average time of three minutes thirty seconds (3:30) for the first fire engine to arrive when responding to a fire suppression incident.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year 2011:

South King Fire & Rescue met the five minute thirty seconds (5:30) response time objective 97% of the time with an average travel time of three minutes twenty-one seconds (3:21). The fire department response/travel time for the arrival of the first fire engine to fire suppression incidents was five minutes nine seconds (5:09) 90% of the time.

3) **Arrival of 1st Arriving Engine Company at “Other” Fire Suppression Incident (i.e. electrical, vehicle, wildland & refuse)**

Response Time Standard for 1st Arriving Engine:

South King Fire & Rescue has adopted a response/travel time standard of six minutes (6:00) 90% of the time with an average time of three minutes forty-five seconds (3:45) for the first fire engine to arrive when responding to an “other” fire suppression incident.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year 2011:

South King Fire & Rescue met the six minute (6:00) response time objective 87% of the time with an average travel time of three minutes fifty-eight seconds (3:58). The fire department response/travel time for the arrival of the first fire engine to fire suppression incidents was six minutes forty seconds (6:40) 90% of the time.

4) **Deployment of full first alarm assignment at a fire suppression incident**

Response Time Standard for Full 1st Alarm Response:

South King Fire & Rescue has adopted a response/travel time standard of nine minutes (9:00) to deploy the first full alarm assignment when responding to a fire suppression incident 90 % of the time with an average time goal of six minutes (6:00). South King Fire & Rescue first full alarm assignment to a fire suppression response is a minimum of one engine and fifteen firefighting personnel.

Actual Department Comparison for the Year 2011:

South King Fire & Rescue deployed the first full alarm assignment to a fire suppression response in twelve minutes forty-four seconds (12:44) 90% of the time with an average full response travel/response time of eight minutes twenty-one seconds (8:21).

5) Turnout Time for BLS Emergency Medical Services

Basic Life Support-EMS Turnout Time Standard:

South King Fire & Rescue has adopted a turnout time standard of two minutes thirty seconds (2:30) 90% of the time with an average of one minute thirty seconds (1:30).

Basic Life Support-EMS Actual Department Comparison for the Year 2011:

South King Fire & Rescue met the two minute thirty seconds (2:30) turnout time objective 97% of the time with an average turnout time of one minute twenty seconds (1:20). The fire department turnout time was two minutes four seconds (2:04), 90% of the time.

6) Arrival of Basic Life Support (BLS) unit at an emergency medical incident

Basic Life Support-EMS Response Time Standard:

South King Fire & Rescue has adopted a response/travel time standard of six minutes (6:00) 90% of the time with an average time of four minutes (4:00) for the first emergency medical unit with two Emergency Medical Technicians.

Basic Life Support-EMS Actual Department Comparison for the Year 2011:

The South King Fire & Rescue met the six minute (6:00) response time objective 87% of the time with an average travel/response time of four minutes three seconds (4:03). The Fire District's response time for the first arriving unit responding to an emergency medical incident was six minutes twenty-eight seconds (6:28) 90% of the time.

The Fire District's response time for the first arriving fire department unit responding to an advanced life support (ALS) emergency medical incident was five minutes fifty-two seconds (5:52) 90% of the time with an average response time of three minutes forty-two seconds (3:42).

7) Arrival of Advanced Life Support (ALS) unit at an emergency medical incident

Advanced Life Support (ALS)-EMS Response Time Standard:

South King Fire & Rescue does not provide Advanced Life Support (ALS) responses. ALS services are provided by King County Medic One. King County Medic One has a response standard of eight minutes (8:00) 90% of the time for the arrival of the first ALS emergency medical unit with two King County Paramedics.

ALS-EMS Actual Medic One Comparison for the Year 2011:

South King Fire & Rescue has only partial data for medic units responding into its service area. The available data (through South King Fire & Rescue response records) shows King County Medic One meeting the stated goal 77% of the time with an average ALS travel/response time of six minutes eighteen seconds (6:18). King County Medic One's response time for the first arriving unit responding to an ALS emergency medical incident was ten minutes one seconds (10:01) 90% of the time. No data was available from King County Medic One at the time this report was written.

8) Arrival of Hazardous Materials trained and equipped Technicians

Hazardous Materials Response Time Standard:

South King Fire & Rescue Firefighters are trained to Operations Level for response to hazardous materials incidents and supports the Washington State Patrol who is responsible for hazardous materials incidents within the fire district. In addition, South King Fire & Rescue supports a department Hazardous Materials Team consisting of fifteen (15) firefighters trained to the "technician" level. This team responds in conjunction with similarly staffed hazardous materials teams throughout the South King County area to ensure an effective and highly trained response to hazardous materials emergencies. South King Fire & Rescue's response time standard for operational level Firefighters is the same as a fire suppression call.

South King Fire & Rescue has adopted a response/travel time standard of five minutes forty-five seconds (5:45) 90% of the time with an average time of four minutes (4:00) for the first unit's arrival with operations level trained personnel. Responses requiring Technician Level Personnel have a time standard of ten minutes (10:00) response/travel time with an average of eight minutes (8:00)

Hazardous Materials Response Actual Dept. Comparison for the Year 2011:

In 2011, the Fire District's responded to ten incidents dispatched as Hazardous Materials responses. Seven of those incidents were responded to as emergencies. Of the seven emergency responses, only two required hazardous materials technicians with the remaining five incidents being handled by operations trained personnel without a hazardous materials team response. The Fire District's response time for the first arriving hazardous material technician trained unit was eleven minutes twenty-nine seconds (11:29) 90% of the time with an average response time of six minutes fifteen seconds (6:15). The remaining five responses mitigated by hazardous materials operations trained personnel was six minutes fifteen seconds (6:15) 90% of the time with an average response time of four minutes twenty-one seconds (4:21).

9) **Technical Rescue & Marine Firefighting Incidents**

No incidents occurred during 2011 that meet the criteria for the type of incidents noted above.

Predictable Results

South King Fire & Rescue (SKFR) serves the communities of Federal Way and Des Moines along with a portion of unincorporated King County residing east of Interstate 5 (south of S. 272 St. to the Pierce Co. boundary). In addition, the department serves a small portion of Normandy Park and the north hill of Auburn via service contract. The department's service area covers 41 square miles with an approximate population of 150,000 residents. 2011 incident totals amounted to 15,219. Virtually the same "calls for service" as the department answered in 2010.

In 2011, budget cuts have forced South King Fire & Rescue to reduce staffing. Four persons were laid off from support roles that affected vehicle maintenance, finance, facilities maintenance and virtually eliminated the Public Education Division. At the Operations level, the cuts resulted in the loss of one "full time" staffed aid car. A64, which had been staffed full time since 2009 was limited in 2011 to being in service on a "staffing dependent" basis. A second aid car which was frequently staffed in 2010 was limited to only twenty-seven days of service in 2011. The predictable result of these moves has been an increase in emergency response times. The loss of a "full time" aid unit also reduces staffing available to respond to structure fires. In 2011, the amount of travel time required for fifteen firefighters to arrive at the scene of a structure fire (measured at the 90th percentile) increased by nearly four minutes from 9:00 minutes in 2010 to 12:44 seconds in 2011. The longer it takes to put enough firefighters on scene to begin interior operations, the greater the chance for life and property loss. It also shortens the working time firefighters have prior to building collapse, affecting firefighter safety. Statistics show that the department experienced more responses in 2011 where incidents were covered by a unit that would not normally be the unit dispatched to that address. Normally this is due to the "first due" unit already being out on a call and another unit is needed to cover. Consequently, these "second due" units are coming from a greater distance, adding to the response time.

The department's ability to staff emergency response vehicles is budget driven. The collapse of the housing market and property values has reduced the revenue collected by South King Fire & Rescue by six million (\$6,000,000) dollars. Sweeping budget cuts have left the department without funding for capital improvement of facilities or for new apparatus and equipment. In addition, the department has twenty-one open and unbudgeted positions that remain unfilled due to the budget shortfall. As of April 1st, 2012, the number of open/unfilled positions will increase to twenty-three. In all, South King Fire & Rescue has reduced the six million dollar shortfall to two million. The department is trying everything within its power to make sure that additional layoffs and further reductions in service do not become reality. The department will use reserve funds in 2012 to make up for the remaining two million (\$2,000,000) dollar budget shortfall.

South King Fire & Rescue applies eighty-nine (89%) percent of its budget to personnel. The firefighters and those that support them are the backbone of our service to the community. Any further cuts (should the housing market values continue to decrease) will require additional

reductions in personnel and services. The reduction in staffing (on a daily basis) from twenty-seven personnel in 2010 to twenty-five firefighters in 2011 has had a detrimental trickle-down effect on response times and our ability to provide the same level of service to our community. At the same time, the demand for fire department services has not declined.

Plan of Action

During 2011, South King Fire & Rescue (SKFR) has worked on a financial and structural re-organization. Budgets have been further reduced, layoffs have occurred and positions opened up by retirements have gone unfilled. The result of our work is a lean budget that provides the minimum level of service to the community that we feel appropriate. These efforts leave the department with a two million (\$2,000,000) dollar budget shortfall in 2012. The cuts were necessary, but not a viable long term solution.

Last year's "Plan of Action" called for research into funding sources that would enable the department to create a stable financial platform. One that can provide stable revenue for a properly staffed and equipped fire department. Work has proceeded throughout 2011 resulting in a decision by the Board of Fire Commissioners to place an excess levy measure on the April 17th, 2012 ballot for the voters to consider.

The measure requests an additional assessment of twenty-nine (.29) cents above the statutory limit of \$1.50 per thousand of assessed valuation relating to our citizen's property taxes. This amount would raise approximately three and a half million (\$3,500,000) dollars. This amount would erase the two million (\$2,000,000) dollar shortfall and fill at least nine of the open firefighter positions. Staffing levels would be returned to twenty-seven firefighters 24/7 and put the aid car (lost in 2011) back in service for 2013. The cost to our citizens would be an additional fifty-eight (\$58) dollars per year on a home valued at two hundred thousand (\$200,000) dollars.

South King Fire & Rescue has worked hard to achieve the response time goals reflected in this report. The improvements in 2009/2010 response times, with the addition of Aid 64 identifies efficient long term planning to meet the communities expectation of fast, helpful, professional and courteous service to the communities we serve. The economic conditions that have caused cutbacks in personnel and equipment threaten our ability to sustain this level of service. Our plan of action is designed to stabilize revenues and solidify service levels. As always, the needs of our community are first and foremost in our future planning.

