



**Yakima Fire
Department
Annual Report
2012**

YAKIMA FIRE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2012

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Cover Photo: Firefighters demonstrate extinguishment of a car fire using the Yakima Fire Department Training Center car fire prop during the Second Annual Firefighter Fair June 16, 2012. Photo by Rimrock Reflections Photography.

2012 Annual Report designed by Rita Mantey, Department Secretary.

Administration
Fire Suppression
Fire & Life Safety
Division
Investigation
Division
Training
Communications



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April 30, 2013

To the Yakima City Council and Mayor:

Here at YFD, our most valuable asset is our members – the men and women responders and support personnel who serve this community. The men and women of the Fire Department responded to nearly 10,000 calls for service in 2012. Through their continual preparedness training, they have achieved a level of readiness to meet the diverse challenges presented by emergency incidents as well as those services that don't require all of the fanfare of a lights and sirens response. We consider it an honor and a privilege to serve as your emergency responders and strive to provide a level of customer service that ranks second to none.

As your Fire Chief, I want you to know that we are continuously searching for ways to become more efficient and budget conscious. Our mission is to be the best stewards of our community's tax dollars - and trust.

It has been an honor and privilege to serve as the Chief of the Yakima Fire Department this past year. I look forward to your continued support and hope that every citizen has a safe year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David A. Willson".

David A. Willson
Fire Chief, City of Yakima

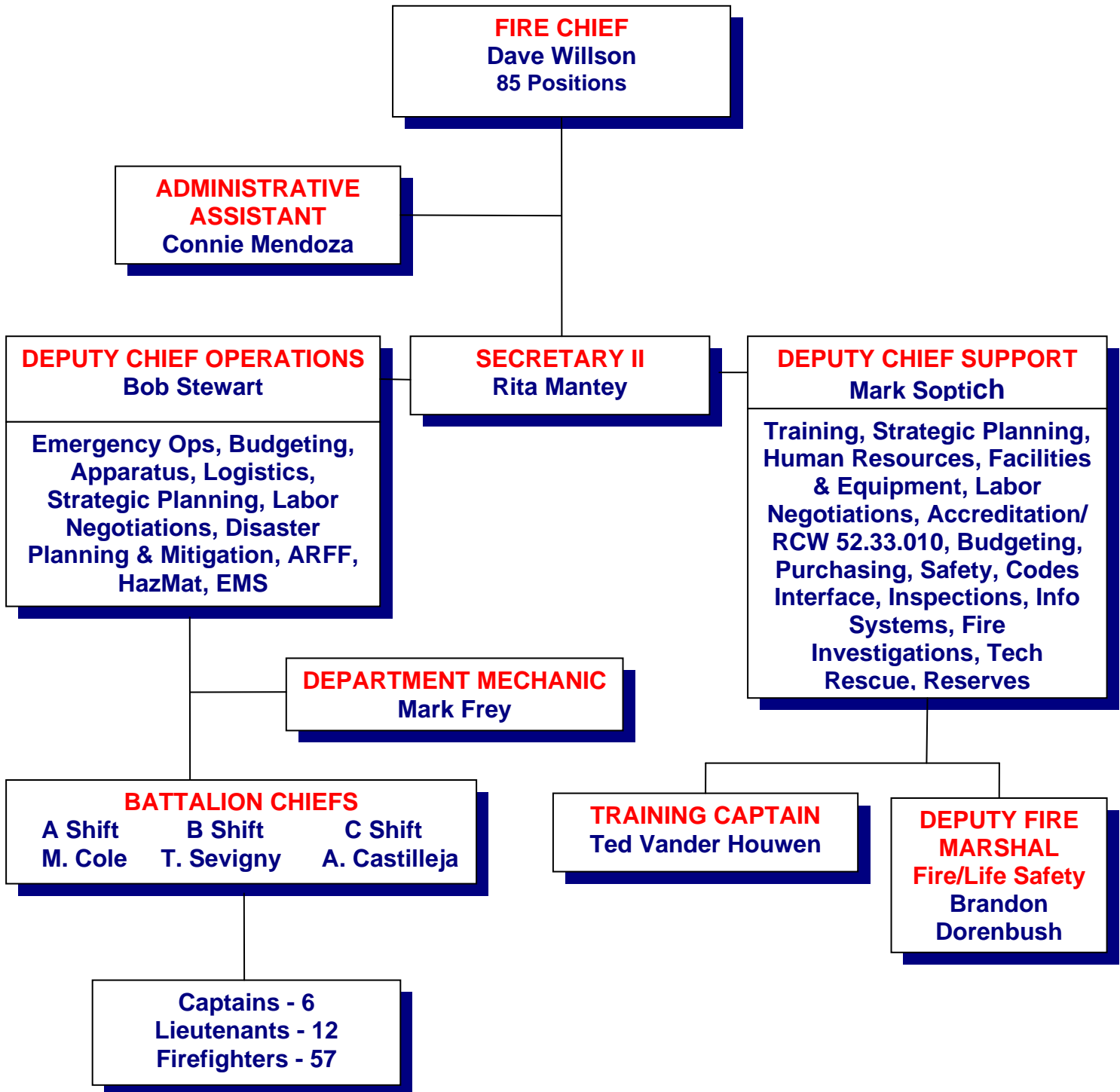
*"The Yakima Fire Department is dedicated to providing
quality public safety services to our community."*

ADMINISTRATION

Fire Administration includes the Fire Chief, Deputy Chief of Operations, Deputy Chief of Support Services, an Administrative Assistant and a Secretary II. The Deputy Chief of Operations oversees all personnel and equipment associated to responding to emergency and non-emergency calls. He is also responsible for all disaster planning and mitigation, rescue and Hazardous materials emergencies, personnel issues and accountability and maintenance of all Fire Department equipment and apparatus. The Deputy Chief of Support Services is responsible for all facility upkeep, training, investigations, code interface, uniforms and firefighting clothing, Fire Reserve Program and other support duties. The Fire Chief is responsible for overall operation and budgetary duties of the Fire Department as well as informing the Council, Mayor and City Manager of the state of the Fire Department including its personnel and resources.

The Support Services Deputy Chief position was left vacant in 2011 as a temporary cost containment practice. In 2012 that position was filled by Deputy Chief Mark Soptich. Chief Soptich has a full background of experience as the Fire Chief of Oak Harbor, Washington for 23 years.

City of Yakima Fire Department Organizational Chart – 2012



YAKIMA FIRE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

Administration

Chief of the Department.....	Dave Willson - 1984
Deputy Chief - Operations.....	Bob Stewart – 1988
Deputy Chief – Support Services.....	Mark Soptich - 2012
Administrative Assistant.....	Connie Mendoza - 2007
Secretary II.....	Rita Mantey – 1987

Battalion Chiefs

Abel Castilleja – 1982
Mitch Cole – 1988
Tom Sevigny – 1984

Captains

Jennifer Norton – 1993
Joe Riel - 1985
Tom Schneider – 1988
Rod Vetsch – 1979
Rocky Willette – 1985
Bruce Drollinger - 1990

Lieutenants

Greg Ahmann – 1990
Joe Chinco – 1993
Don Dexter – 1985
Gary Gefre - 1992
Alex Langbell – 1995
Bruce Newell – 1983
Jeff Pfaff – 1995
Jason Ray - 2001
Jeremy Rodriguez – 1996
Hans Solie – 1986
David Stark – 1996
Don Wolterstorff – 1996

Day Positions

Brandon Dorenbusch – Deputy Fire Marshal – 1998 Mark Frey – Department Mechanic - 1989
Ted Vander Houwen – Training Captain – 1992

Firefighters

JoAnna Albrecht - 1992
Mark Ancira – 1998
Dan Apodaca – 1996
Joe Armstrong - 2004
Brent Bauer – 1996
Andrey Belza - 2007
Bob Benner – 1998
Kari Brown – 1994
Ty Brown – 2002
Joe Burbank - 1998
Cody Burton - 2007
Chris Casey - 1992
Ryan Croffut - 2011
Pete Day - 2006
Adrian de Mestre - 2007
Charlie Derrick – 2000
Travis Dexter - 2007
Pete Duthie - 2001
Jay Elmo – 1988

Jeff Feen - 2002
Tim Gese - 2005
Travis Hellewell - 2004
Jonathan Hood - 2006
Brad Hopkins - 2005
Jason Horton - 2012
Marcus Hudson - 1996
Dan Jensen - 2004
Jeff Jones - 2000
Tim Kerns - 2004
Brian Kneisler - 2001
Bill Kotzin – 1997
Bil Lealos - 2006
Steve Lockwood - 2006
Chris Manion – 1997
Dan Mansfield – 1996
Ed Moore - 2002
Andrew Morales - 2011
Shannon Needham - 1997

Kai Nishida - 2003
Harlan Petersen – 1988
Randy Raschko - 1999
Brian Robertson - 2006
John Shahan - 2004
Kory Simmons – 1993
Nick Sloan - 2006
Brian Smillie - 2009
Kris Stark- 1989
Jeremiah Stillely - 2005
Jeff Stone - 2004
Mike Trujillo - 2003
Mike Wagner - 2004
Beau Watson - 2004
Brian Williams - 2002
Chad Williams – 2004
Rob Williams - 2005
Jason Wilson - 2008
1 Vacant Position

Reserve Support Members

Danielle Bertschi
Stephanie Black
James Erixson
Leisa Garrett
Caroline Gonzalez

Maureen Isaacson
Robert Kransberger
Delbert Miles
Cynthia Parsons
Kamy Patten

Francis Razey
Betsy Ross
Laurel Sherman
Cody Tusler
Susan Whitman

NEW EMPLOYEES



Mark Soptich joined the Yakima Fire Department on May 1, 2012 as Support Services Deputy Chief. DC Soptich formerly served as Chief of Oak Harbor Fire Department for 23 years.

Jason Horton began his career with the Yakima Fire Department on June 1, 2012. Firefighter Horton brought an extensive fire service background to YFD after serving for twelve years with the Selah Fire Department.



PROMOTION



Bruce Drollinger was promoted to the rank of Fire Captain on July 1, 2012. Captain Drollinger began his career as a Firefighter with Yakima Fire Department on November 1, 1990. He was promoted to Fire Lieutenant on July 1, 2001.



*Chief Dave Willson congratulates
Captain Bruce Drollinger on his
promotion*

***RUSTY HAUBER MEMORIAL
OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD***



The Rusty Hauber Memorial Outstanding Achievement Award for 2012 was awarded to Lieutenant Gary Gefre, a 20-year member of the Yakima Fire Department. Lieutenant Gefre is a Physical Fitness Coordinator for the department and has served in that capacity for several years. His dedication to the physical fitness and well-being of all department members earned him the nomination for this year's award.



Lt. Gary Gefre and his wife, Mary, with the 2012 award.

OPERATIONS

The Operations division represents the most tangible function of YFD, and consequently is the division most readily visible to the citizens. The most prevalent functions include response and mitigation for incidents involving EMS (76.4%) and hostile fires (3.6%). The balance of Operations division's functions includes a mix of service and preparedness-related activities, such as hazardous materials mitigation, water rescue, vehicle extrication, Technical Rescue Team, aircraft rescue and fire investigation.

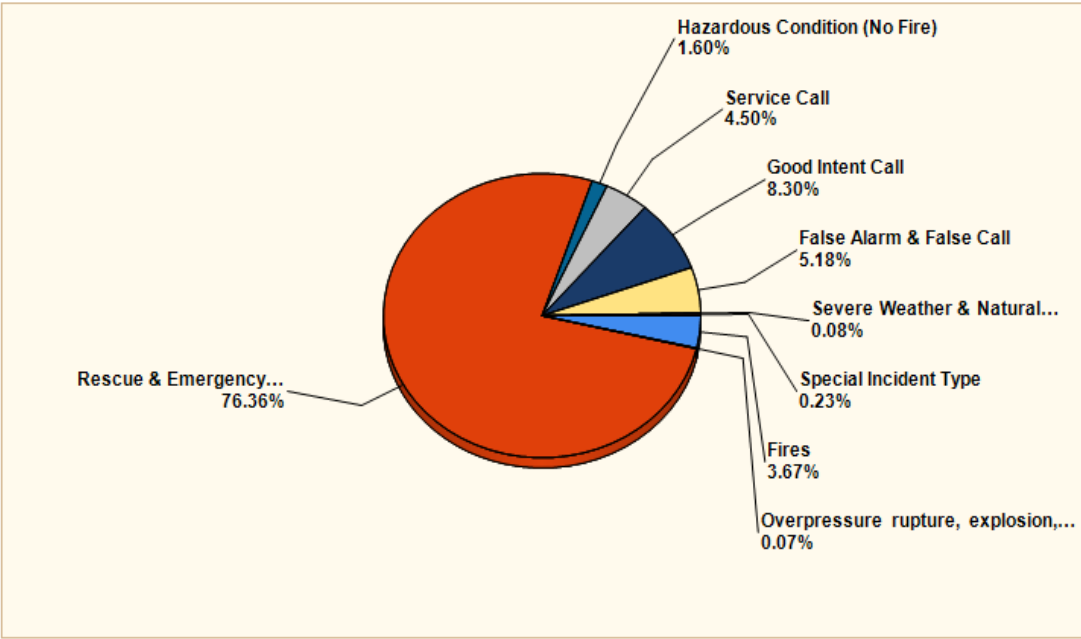
YFD's Operations division continuously evaluates practices and procedures to identify weaknesses, and implements periodic change designed to enhance safety, operational efficiency and economy.

Early in 2012 YFD took delivery of 2 new fire engines as direct replacements for 2 aging fire engines that had reached the end of their useful service life. Purchase of these new engines was made possible through Council support and funded by low-interest 10-year loans.



One of two new Rosenbauer engines placed in service in 2012.

2012 ALARM STATISTICS



MAJOR INCIDENT TYPE	# INCIDENTS	% of TOTAL
Fires	348	3.67%
Overpressure rupture, explosion, overheating - no fire	7	0.07%
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	7242	76.36%
Hazardous Condition (No Fire)	152	1.60%
Service Call	427	4.50%
Good Intent Call	787	8.30%
False Alarm & False Call	491	5.18%
Severe Weather & Natural Disaster	8	0.08%
Special Incident Type	22	0.23%
TOTAL	9484	100.00%

ANNUAL FIRE LOSS

This table lists the annual fire loss since the Fire Department began using Emergency Reporting Systems software. Large fluctuations can be caused by one or two large incidents such as an industrial or commercial fire. Major factors that influence fire loss are personnel and equipment available to extinguish fires quickly, codes compliance and inspections, and dispatch and communication services.

YEAR	# OF FIRE INCIDENTS	EST PROPERTY LOSS	EST CONTENTS LOSS	EST TOTAL LOSS	AVERAGE LOSS PER INCIDENT
2005	290	\$4,826,386	\$2,190,380	\$7,016,766	\$24,196
2006	244	\$3,475,990	\$6,882,445	\$10,358,435	\$42,453
2007	266	\$4,113,680	\$559,603	\$4,673,283	\$17,569
2008	227	\$2,524,930	\$773,417	\$3,298,347	\$14,530
2009	267	\$3,462,686	\$1,838,240	\$5,300,926	\$19,854
2010	253	\$8,146,405	\$6,061,542	\$14,207,947	\$56,158
2011	180	\$1,651,942	\$556,975	\$2,208,917	\$12,272
2012	198	\$3,702,840	\$1,002,410	\$4,705,250	\$23,764
AVERAGE	241	\$3,988,107	\$2,483,127	\$6,471,234	\$26,349

RESPONSE TIME STANDARDS

Response time involves several components that affect the overall time it takes to arrive at an emergency scene. The standards that were chosen by Yakima are industry standard across the nation. Each municipality in Washington sets their own standards of response times and must report these standards each year. Below is an explanation of each component.

CALL PROCESSING TIME: This time is not a function of the Fire Department and is not listed as part of the HB-1756 report. Call processing is a function of the dispatch and 911 call taking center. Call processing time starts at the time the 911 call taker receives the emergency call and ends after the dispatcher notifies the proper responder of the call.

TURNOUT TIME: Turnout time is measured from the time the station alarm sounds until the apparatus begins to respond. Turnout time is affected by the type of call (a fire requires full donning of firefighting gear before apparatus begins to respond.) Medical call turnout time is generally less because fire gear is not donned.

TRAVEL TIME: Travel time is the time measured from the time the dispatched apparatus begins to respond (wheels begin to roll) to the time the apparatus arrives at the scene. Travel time is affected by distance between stations or travel distance, an apparatus responding into the area of another station due to simultaneous calls, road conditions, traffic and topography.

INITIAL FIRST ALARM ASSIGNMENT: At emergencies such as structure fires where multiple apparatus are dispatched, it is important that secondary apparatus arrive in a timely manner to facilitate important simultaneous tasks. These tasks include securing a fire hydrant water supply, forcible entry, securing utilities, search and rescue, ventilation and extinguishment. The FIRST ALARM ASSIGNMENT is the time it takes the last apparatus to arrive at the scene from time of dispatch. Factors that affect this time are distances away from the emergency by all apparatus, simultaneous alarms, and all other travel conditions.

ADOPTED STANDARDS

“Every fire jurisdiction shall adopt service delivery objectives in a written statement for all services that are provided in an emergency mode.” These include the following, if appropriate:

FIRE SUPPRESSION

Turnout Time:

The Yakima Fire Department has adopted a turnout time standard of 120 seconds (2:00) for a structure fire incident, which the department should meet 90% of the time.

- 2006 Average 175 seconds (2:55) met standard 51%
- 2007 Average 174 seconds (2:54) met standard 57%
- 2008 Average 163 seconds (2:43) met standard 59%
- 2009 Average 186 seconds (3:06) met standard 51%
- 2010 Average 183 seconds (3:03) met standard 53%
- 2011 Average 176 seconds (2:56) met standard 55%
- 2012 Average 177 seconds (2:57) met standard 58%

Travel Time:

The Yakima Fire Department has adopted a travel time standard of 240 seconds (4:00) for the arrival of the first engine company to a fire suppression incident, which the department should meet 90% of the time.

- 2006 Average 255 seconds (4:15) met standard 85%
- 2007 Average 260 seconds (4:20) met standard 86%
- 2008 Average 255 seconds (4:15) met standard 85%
- 2009 Average 260 seconds (4:20) met standard 85%
- 2010 Average 261 seconds (4:21) met standard 86%
- 2011 Average 260 seconds (4:20) met standard 82%
- 2012 Average 282 seconds (4:42) met standard 82%

Initial First Alarm Assignment:

The Yakima Fire Department has adopted a response/travel time standard of 480 seconds (8:00) for the arrival of the full complement of a 1st alarm response to a fire suppression incident, which the department should meet 90% of the time.

- 2006 Average 577 seconds (9:37) met standard 67%
- 2007 Average 557 seconds (9:17) met standard 73%
- 2008 Average 553 seconds (9:13) met standard 76%
- 2009 Average 489 seconds (8:09) met standard 89%
- 2010 Average 528 seconds (8:48) met standard 87%
- 2011 Average 501 seconds (8:21) met standard 92%
- 2012 Average 535 seconds (8:55) met standard 73%

EMS

Turnout Time:

The Yakima Fire Department has adopted a turnout time standard of 90 seconds (1:30) for an EMS incident, which the department should meet 90% of the time.

- 2006 Average 130 seconds (2:10) met standard 65%
- 2007 Average 131 seconds (2:11) met standard 65%
- 2008 Average 130 seconds (2:10) met standard 65%
- 2009 Average 133 seconds (2:13) met standard 63%
- 2010 Average 134 seconds (2:14) met standard 63%
- 2011 Average 139 seconds (2:19) met standard 60%
- 2012 Average 129 seconds (2:09) met standard 68%

Travel Time:

The Yakima Fire Department has adopted a travel time standard of 240 seconds (4:00) for a BLS unit, which the department should meet 90% of the time.

- 2006 Average 269 seconds (4:29) met standard 84%
- 2007 Average 274 seconds (4:34) met standard 82%
- 2008 Average 261 seconds (4:21) met standard 83%
- 2009 Average 267 seconds (4:27) met standard 83%
- 2010 Average 284 seconds (4:44) met standard 79%
- 2011 Average 282 seconds (4:42) met standard 80%
- 2012 Average 290 seconds (4:50) met standard 77%

SPECIAL OPERATIONS (Hazardous Materials, Technical Rescue)

Turnout Time:

The Yakima Fire Department has adopted a turnout time standard of 120 seconds (2:00) for a Hazmat incident, which the department should meet 90% of the time.

- 2006 Average 158 seconds (2:38) met standard 66%
- 2007 Average 158 seconds (2:38) met standard 69%
- 2008 Average 145 seconds (2:25) met standard 84%
- 2009 Average 176 seconds (2:56) met standard 63%
- 2010 Average 175 seconds (2:55) met standard 67%
- 2011 Average 235 seconds (3:55) met standard 50%
- 2012 Average 143 seconds (2:23) met standard 78%

Travel Time:

The Yakima Fire Department has adopted a travel time standard for “Operations” level personnel on scene in 240 seconds (4:00), which the department should meet 90% of the time.

- 2006 Average.....442 seconds (7:22) met standard 60%
- 2007 Average.....387 seconds (6:27) met standard 66%
- 2008 Average.....347 seconds (5:47) met standard 60%
- 2009 Average.....498 seconds (8:18) met standard 57%
- 2010 Average.....395 seconds (6:35) met standard 59%
- 2011 Average.....258 seconds (4:18) met standard 75%
- 2012 Average.....334 seconds (5:34) met standard 67%

AIRCRAFT RESCUE & FIREFIGHTING

Turnout/Travel Time:

The Yakima Fire Department has adopted a turnout time standard of 160 seconds (2:00) for an aircraft incident at the airport, which the department should meet 90% of the time.

- 2006 Average.....125 seconds (2:05) met standard 50%
- 2007 Average.....115 seconds (1:55) met standard 100%
- 2008 Average.....102 seconds (1:42) met standard 100%
- 2009 Average.....54 seconds (0:54) met standard 100%
- 2010 Average.....119 seconds (1:59) met standard 100%
- There were no aircraft responses in 2011
- 2012 Average.....54 seconds (0:54) met standard 100%

FAA Requirement = 180 seconds (3:00)

Travel Time:

The Yakima Fire Department has adopted a travel time standard of 240 seconds (4:00) for an aircraft incident at the airport, which the department should meet 90% of the time.

- 2006 Average.....121 seconds (2:01) met standard 100%
- 2007 Average.....132 seconds (2:12) met standard 100%
- 2008 Average.....378 seconds (6:18) met standard 25%
- 2009 Average.....173 seconds (2:53) met standard 100%
- 2010 Average.....190 seconds (3:10) met standard 100%
- There were no aircraft responses in 2011
- 2012 Average.....65 seconds (0:65) met standard 100%

WILDLAND

Turnout/Travel Time:

The Yakima Fire Department has adopted a turnout time standard of 160 seconds (2:00) for a wildland fire incident, which the department should meet 90% of the time.

FAA Requirement = 180 seconds (3:00)

• 2006 Average	162 seconds (2:42)	met standard 65%
• 2007 Average	238 seconds (3:58)	met standard 53%
• 2008 Average	193 seconds (3:13)	met standard 60%
• 2009 Average	184 seconds (3:04)	met standard 61%
• 2010 Average	189 seconds (3:09)	met standard 62%
• 2011 Average	178 seconds (2:58)	met standard 79%
• 2012 Average	174 seconds (2:54)	met standard 65%

Travel Time:

The Yakima Fire Department has adopted a travel time standard of 240 seconds (4:00) for a wildland fire incident, which the department should meet 90% of the time.

• 2006 Average	399 seconds (6:39)	met standard 62%
• 2007 Average	651 seconds (10:51)	met standard 43%
• 2008 Average	423 seconds (7:03)	met standard 66%
• 2009 Average	341 seconds (5:41)	met standard 60%
• 2010 Average	388 seconds (6:28)	met standard 61%
• 2011 Average	421 seconds (7:01)	met standard 63%
• 2012 Average	451 seconds (7:31)	met standard 53%

TRAINING

In January 2012, the Training Lieutenant assigned to the YV Tech program was reassigned to the shift firefighting force. The Fire Department training program is administered by one Training Captain. The Training Captain developed, scheduled and delivered 5,543.35 hours of training in 2012.

In 2012 a new training program was completed. The program is flexible, recurring, and expandable and allows delivery by company officers and Battalion Chiefs. Captain Vander Houwen has designed this program to comply with required training and safety standards.

The goals of the Training Captain are for all firefighters to be developing/maintaining basic core skills on a repeating basis that deliver abilities and skills necessary at all emergency scenes. In 2012 we added quarterly training in the subjects of Hazardous Materials and Technical Rescue (thank you Lt. Jason Ray, Hazmat team, and Technical Rescue team).

In 2013 the Training Division will continue development of materials for our training program, improve training opportunities with our Fire Department neighbors, and develop and deliver Officer Training. Creating an officer's development program with certification through an accredited organization such as IFSAC or ProBoard will positively affect our insurance rating.

Other duties of the Training Captain include: Wednesday Drill Day, Medical Exposure Control Officer, training facility management, Emergency Vehicle Operator Training, Wildland fire training, EMS agency supervisor, and Emergency Medical Supply Officer.



Firefighters participate in an extrication drill at the Yakima Fire Department Training Center.

RESERVES

The Yakima Fire Department Reserve Program has a long standing history with the City of Yakima. Reserve personnel come from a variety of backgrounds, experiences, and most are employed by companies in closely related fields.

A restructured Reserve program was completed and implemented as of August 1, 2012. This program provides essential core training requirements and standards that allow a candidate to be successful while operating within the scope of the program. Reserve personnel are vital to our daily operations by supporting various functions within the department such as Operational Response, Fire Prevention, and Community Relations. Reserve members volunteered a total of 345 hours in 2012.

With the support of fire department administration and coordination by three devoted instructors the Reserve candidates were able to endure a month-long training program that required dedication and time commitment. Some of the core classes are listed below but are not limited to:

- Emergency Vehicle Training and Accident Reporting
- Policies and Procedures
- ICS Training
- CPR/ First Aid
- NIMS Training
- Radio Procedures
- Equipment Orientation and Operation
- Apparatus Maintenance/ Reporting
- Fire Prevention Training

Since graduating several Reserve candidates from the academy the instructors have continued to support, mentor, and develop those candidates who will eventually define a clear vision for tomorrow's program.

Our goals in 2013 are to continue strengthening the numbers of the Reserve core members, enhancement of apparatus appearance and equipment, and to continue to provide the best possible service to our community and department through prompt response, education, and high level training.