East County Fire and Rescue

A comprehensive examination of East County Fire and Rescue's past, present and future.

Originally created in 2016 with a 2026 update.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

About this Document

This document serves as an update to East County Fire and Rescue's 2016 Standard of Cover. It reviews previously established data and incorporates updates where appropriate based on current conditions.

The document defines the District's Standard of Cover for the unincorporated areas of Camas and Washougal. It evaluates response resources, operational performance, and community risk to inform the recommendations outlined herein.

East County Fire and Rescue was formed in 2006 following the merger of Clark County Fire Protection Districts 1 and 9. This Standard of Cover updates and builds upon prior analyses. This document utilizes the framework from the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) and definitions and terminology from NFPA 1710, Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments (2010 Edition).

East County Fire and Rescue

The district of East County Fire and Rescue was legally formed in January 2006 as the result of a merger between Clark County Fire Protection Districts 1 and 9. These districts were originally authorized and created pursuant to Washington State statute (RCW 52.02.020). The District is currently governed under the policy-making direction of a five-member board of fire commissioners. Commissioners are elected every two years to serve six-year terms (RCW 52.14.060). The Board employs the services of a fire chief who is responsible for administering all District business.

The organizational structure consists of a paramilitary ranking system inclusive of a career fire chief, a career deputy chief, a volunteer assistant fire chief, 3 career Captain/EMTs, 12 career firefighter/EMTs, and approximately 20 volunteer firefighters. Additionally, the District employs a Financial Officer and an Accounting Assistant/Board Secretary. Currently, the total population served by the District is approximately 10,400 citizens.

East County Fire and Rescue is regularly assessed by the Washington Surveying and Ratings Bureau (WSRB). WSRB evaluates all Washington communities for their fire protection/suppression capability using a schedule approved by the Washington State Office of the Insurance Commissioner. WSRB assigns each community a Protection Class of 1 through 10, where 1 indicates the highest level of fire protection capability and 10 indicates minimal or no recognized protection. (http://www.wsrb.com/wsrbweb/deptdocs/pdfs/protectionclassevaluationoverview.pdf)

The Protection Class evaluation process recognizes the efforts of communities to provide fire-protection services for citizens and property owners. Insurance companies use Protection Classes to help establish fair premiums for fire insurance — generally offering lower premiums in communities with better protection. By offering economic benefits for communities that invest in their firefighting services, the

evaluation provides a real incentive for improving and maintaining fire protection. By classifying communities' ability to suppress fires, WSRB also helps the communities evaluate their fire-protection services. East County Fire and Rescue was rerated in 2026 and improved from a Class 5 in its previous rating to a Class 4. These ratings contribute to lower insurance premiums and reflect the overall quality of fire protection services provided to the community.

Distribution of Resources

East County Fire and Rescue has four fire stations throughout its 60 square miles of service coverage. Currently, East County Fire and Rescue staffs Stations 91 and 94 with career personnel 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, based on available staffing. In 2025, Station 91 was staffed 100% of the time. Station 94 was staffed 94.1% of the time, and was closed for 21.5 days throughout the year due to a lack of available personnel.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This document will serve as the District's Standard of Cover. The District recognizes that a Standard of Cover consists of documented procedures that determine the distribution and concentration of the fixed and mobile resources of a fire and EMS organization.

The purpose of this Standard of Cover is to address several key points:

- A baseline tool for defining emergency response performance standards.
- An examination of community risk and historical performance.
- A descriptive tool for validating station location.
- A management tool for determining apparatus types, staffing levels, and staffing patterns.
- A predictive tool to determine workload and ideal unit utilization.
- A basis for continually measuring performance improvements over time.
- Policy guidance for resource procurement and allocation as the District plans for the next 1–5-year period.

A Standard of Cover typically consists of three key elements:

- Distribution - the station and resource locations needed to ensure rapid response deployment and to minimize and mitigate emergencies.
- Concentration - the spacing of multiple resources configured to provide an initial "effective response force" within sufficient time frames to mobilize and control the escalation of an emergency consistent with specific risk categories.
- Staffing Levels - the number of personnel available to respond to emergency incidents.

This document is divided into ten sections. Each section includes descriptions of current practices, relevant data, and proposed improvements. This Standard of Cover was developed by first considering applicable national, state, and local standards of cover. Second, the District's present practices and historical response data were reviewed and formatted for evaluation. The results of these analyses were used to make formal statements about the level of service that the District could be expected to deliver.

The District utilizes performance data, as outlined in this document, to inform staffing levels, deployment strategies, emergency response standards, and the location and number of fire facilities needed to meet community needs.

Maintenance of the Standard

The Standard of Cover will be reviewed and updated periodically to ensure data remains accurate and reflective of current conditions. The department can utilize this document to update its Strategic Plan/ Integrated Comprehensive Plan and when applying for state and federal grants.

SECTION TWO: COMMUNITY BASELINES

SECTION TWO: COMMUNITY BASELINES

Overview and Legal Jurisdiction

East County Fire and Rescue is located in the southeast corner of Clark County in Southwest Washington and is bordered to the west by the city of Vancouver, to the south by the cities of Camas and Washougal, and to the east by Skamania County.

The District is comprised of two former departments. Prior to the merger, the east side of the Washougal River was served by Clark County Fire District #1 and the west side of the Washougal River was serviced by Clark County Fire District #9.

A functional consolidation was implemented in 2003 and a full merger was completed in 2006.

The District is currently governed under the policy-making direction of a five-member Board of Fire Commissioners. Commissioners are elected every two years to serve six-year terms (RCW 52.14.060).

The Board employs a fire chief who is responsible for administering all District business. The fire chief reports directly to the Board at twice monthly commissioner meetings.

Currently, East County Fire and Rescue provides emergency medical services, fire suppression, hazardous materials response at the operational level, and water rescue at the awareness level to the residents of the District.

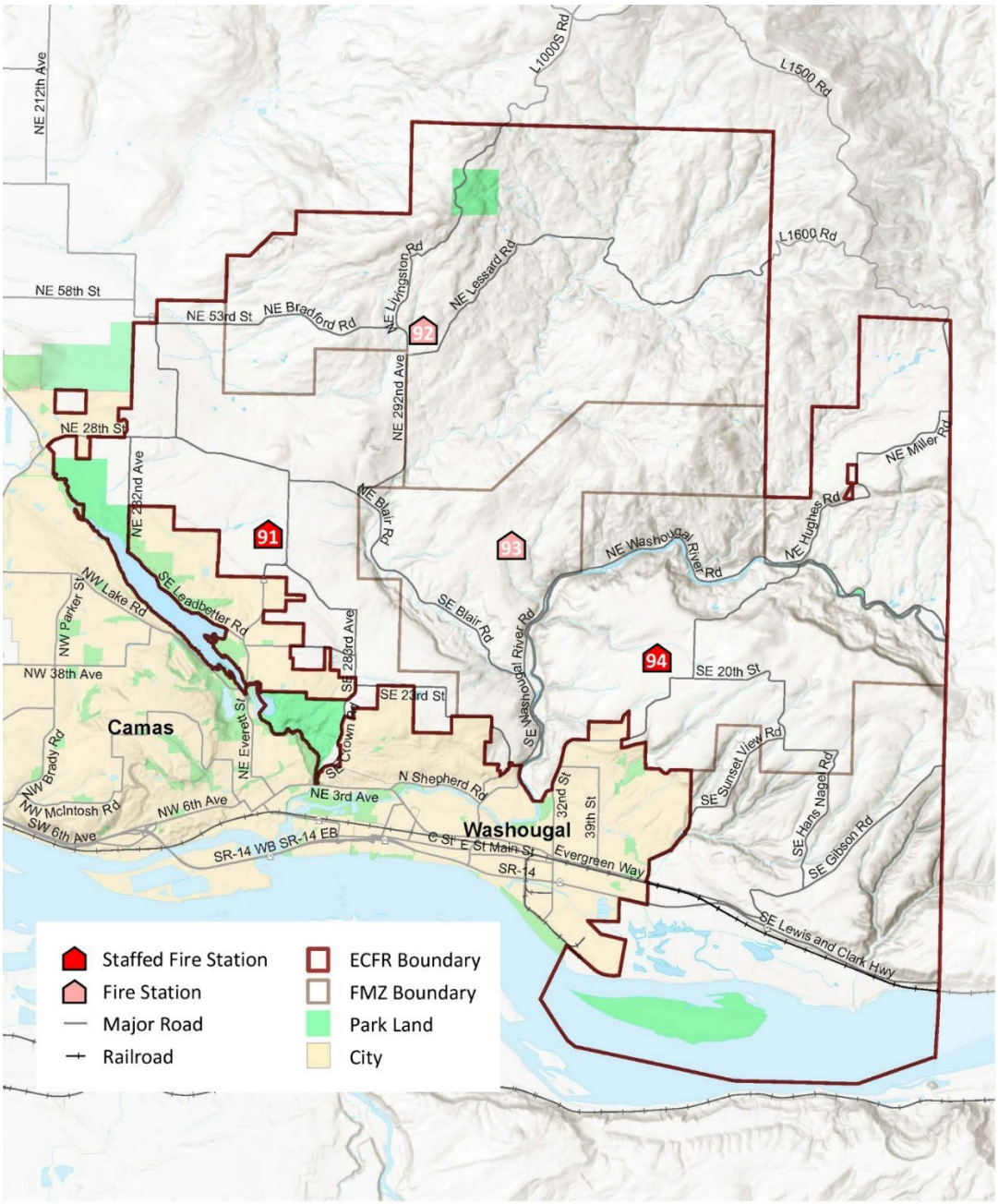
COMMUNITIES SERVED

East County Fire and Rescue services the unincorporated areas of Camas and Washougal.

DEPARTMENT RESOURCES

East County Fire and Rescue has a total of four fire stations. Of these four, two (S91 and S94) are staffed 24 hours per day with a minimum of two career personnel. Staffing can be supplemented by volunteer firefighters. Station 93 is not staffed and provides housing for additional equipment and reserve apparatus. A tender from this station can be placed into service and respond with qualified volunteers when available. An agreement with the Department of Natural Resources is in place and DNR uses Station 93 as a base of operations during fire season (March – October).

ECFR Fire Stations



Station 91

Station 92

Station 93

Station 94

SECTION 3: MISSION, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

SECTION THREE: MISSION, VISION, and VALUES

MISSION STATEMENT

Improve community safety by reducing risk through education, prevention, and response.

VISION

Continuous Improvement!

VALUES

- Integrity
- Compassion
- Professionalism
- Equity

SECTION 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

SECTION FOUR: RISK ASSESSMENT

East County Fire and Rescue is an all-risk response agency that responds to a wide range of emergency incidents, including fires, medical emergencies, hazardous materials incidents, water rescues, natural and manmade disasters, etc. All hazards risk assessment traditionally consists of an analysis of six key elements: fire flow, probability, consequence, occupancy risk, demand zones, and community profile.

In addition to these elements, the establishment of response performance standards must consider topography, transportation networks, emergency response activity, and patterns of future development and population growth.

ELEMENTS DEFINED

Fire Flow - The amount of water required to control a fire, based on building structure and contents. This is determined by using a common fire service calculation.

Probability - An estimate of the likelihood that a particular event will occur within a given period of time. For instance, an event that occurs daily is highly probable. An event that occurs once in a century, such as a volcanic eruption, is very unlikely.

Consequence - The risk to human life (including fire, medical and other events), economic impact of an event (loss of property, income or irreplaceable assets), and environmental impacts (the risk of long-term damage to the environment).

Occupancy Risk - An assessment of the relative risk to life and property resulting from a fire, inherent in a specific occupancy or in a generic occupancy class.

Demand Zones - Areas utilized to analyze risk situations. In order for the District to develop meaningful demand zones, four types of boundaries were considered: (a) urban growth, (b) station areas, (c) neighboring fire jurisdictions, and (d) cities.

Map Pages (MPs) - Square mile zones corresponding to the geographic range-township section grid, which are named using a 4-digit system based on a datum selected by the fire service. MPs are further divided when topography, natural barriers, response routes, or resource locations indicate the need. MPs are used for emergency response navigation purposes, computer aided dispatching of the closest available unit, response functions, assignment of non-response functions, and other administrative purposes.

Station Areas (SAs) - Irregularly shaped zones utilized to provide the base for dispatching determinations. SAs are developed based on neighborhood configurations, traffic flow patterns and speed zones, topography, elevation, proximity to the closest fire station, and a variety of other considerations. Station areas are also utilized for area management for such projects as hydrant maintenance and pre-fire planning.

Response Zones (RZs) - Zones defined by analysis of the physical ability of apparatus to travel a specified distance within predetermined timeframes. Similar to SAs, RZs are affected by neighborhood configurations, traffic flow patterns, topography, elevation, proximity to the closest fire station, and a variety of other factors.

Community Profile – An analysis of the attributes of the community based on the unique mixture of demographics, socioeconomic factors, occupancy risk, demand zones, and levels of service currently provided.

RISK ASSESSMENT COMPONENTS

Topography - ECFR is comprised of diverse topographic features. Elevations range from a low of 150' to a high of 1,500'. Static water is found in numerous man-made lakes and ponds throughout the District. The Washougal River runs through the middle of the District. These watercourses experience a cycle of flooding every few years. Water over roadways impedes traffic flow, to include emergency response routes, and some structures suffer from water damage.

East County Fire and Rescue provides water rescue capabilities at the awareness level.

Transportation Networks - The District has 3 miles of rail line and 8 miles of major state highway running through its borders. These transportation routes funnel traffic through the center of the entire County. In addition to passenger traffic, vehicles containing regular consumer goods and various hazardous materials traverse the state routes continually.

Major thoroughfares, with little or no shoulders and often with deep ditches, are typically traveled at speeds of at least 50 mph. High impact collisions continue to be one of the District's most common call types, often requiring the use of heavy extrication tools to rescue victims.

Private roads, in various states of repair, are prevalent throughout the District. It is common for these roads to be unimproved from a gravel road, or, in general disrepair, narrow and obstructed, with low hanging vegetation. Some of the roads lack proper signage which can inhibit responders' ability to distinguish between a driveway and a roadway. Amongst these private roads are private bridges which are not properly labeled with weight restrictions. Additionally, some homes do not have the house address clearly posted, which may delay response. In addition, many properties in the response district are gated which can further cause delay.

The District lies directly below the flight path of the Portland International Airport and is home to several private landing strips. Additionally, light plane incidents have occurred from the Camas-Washougal Airport (Grove Field) which is located adjacent to Station 91.

Major Pipelines – The District has approximately 12 miles of natural gas pipelines running within its jurisdiction. The main line effectively divides the District in half, with a second line feeding into it around the area of NE 292nd Avenue. The pipes range from a diameter of 4 inches to 36 inches. Pressures vary, from a residential service line pressure of approximately 5 PSI to a transmission pipeline pressure of 1,200 PSI. Given the history of natural gas pipeline explosions around the nation, including several in Washington State, the District conducts refresher training in conjunction with Williams Pipeline to ensure District employees are familiar with proper procedures should there be an emergency. Pipelines throughout the district may also be used to transport other materials depending on the needs of the customers.

Development and Population Growth - Despite economic challenges and revenue pressures, the District is experiencing steady new construction within and surrounding its boundaries. This growth is expected to continue. See Section Ten for additional details.

Emergency Responses (Calls/Alarms/Incidents)

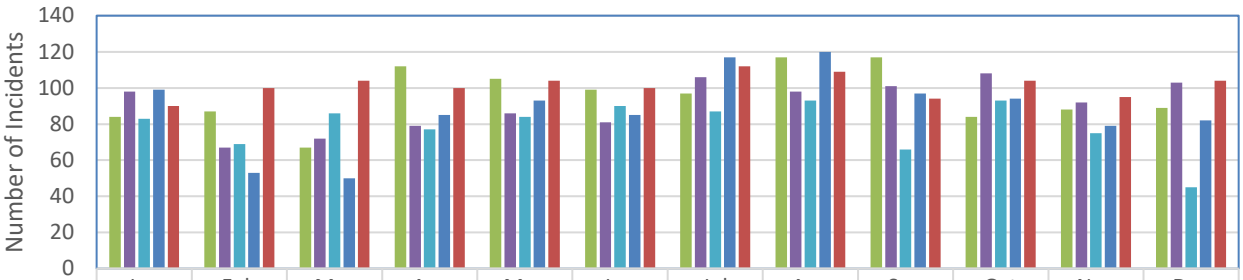
During the calendar year of 2025, ECFR responded to a total of 1,216 incidents. EMS calls were the most common at 62.1%, fire incidents made up 3.64%, and the remaining 34.35% were a combination of automatic alarms, downed power lines, trees into buildings, investigations, etc. This distribution illustrates one of several challenges faced in providing service within the District. Unlike a pure fire suppression agency, whose demand for service is primarily driven by the characteristics of fixed real property (land and buildings), demand within ECFR is primarily driven by people. People are highly mobile, thus affecting the demand for service in a particular area, time of day, and day of year.

Although some call types occur less frequently such as water rescue incidents, the District still attempts to maintain the personnel, training, and equipment required necessary to respond. Low call volume does not reduce the risk or the potential consequences of these events.

Incidents such as water rescues require specialized training and certification before personnel can safely initiate mitigation efforts. Firefighters are trained to the Awareness, Operations, or Technician levels, each requiring progressively more extensive training and skill development.

Personnel not trained to the Technician level are limited to scene stabilization and support functions and are not permitted to enter the hazard zone (the “red zone”) until appropriately trained resources arrive. In these situations, higher-level response capabilities are typically provided through automatic aid agreements, most commonly from Camas-Washougal Fire Department or the Vancouver Fire Department.

Response Activity 2021-2025



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2021	84	87	67	112	105	99	97	117	117	84	88	89
2022	98	67	72	79	86	81	106	98	101	108	92	103
2023	83	69	86	77	84	90	87	93	66	93	75	45
2024	99	53	50	85	93	85	117	120	97	94	79	82
2025	90	100	104	100	104	100	112	109	94	104	95	104

Call totals by year

2021 - 1,146

2022 - 1,091

2023 - 948

2024 - 1,054

2025 - 1,216

Risk Categories

Fire service organizations classify risks according to methodologies that best suit their particular situation. The most common approach is to classify risks by population density and land use: (a) urban, (b) suburban, (c) rural, and (d) wilderness or frontier. These designations are also used in the county's EMS Ordinance and ambulance contract.

They are:

1. Urban – have a population density of 2,000 persons per square mile and above. Historically, these areas have been annexed by an adjoining city prior to developing the land with commercial ventures and/or high-density housing.

2. Suburban – areas have a population density of 1,000 to 1,999 persons per square mile. Currently, the District has approximately 16 square miles within its borders that are considered suburban in nature.

3. Rural – areas have 1 to 999 persons per square mile, and this accounts for the vast majority of the District's make up. These areas contain agricultural land and related structures, forested land, and single-family dwellings on 1.5-to-20-acre parcels. These areas also contain rural centers and may have any combination of small businesses, schools, and churches.

4. Wilderness – areas have no persons living per square mile. The District has limited designated wilderness areas; however, the District contains significant wildland and wildland urban interface environments.

All areas of risk can be further divided with consideration given to whether the area has any hydrants. An area with hydrants positively affects the District's ability to produce required fire flow. Currently, most new construction is done in areas where hydrants are required, and the area is covered appropriately. In other areas that do not have hydrants, the District relies on its Water Tenders to supplement tank water carried on fire engines. Staffing for water tenders depends on factors such as time of day (volunteer availability) and the staffing of first-out apparatus, including the ability to assign a firefighter to operate the tender.

ECFR considers risk by utilizing a combination approach that takes into consideration past events and related responses. This combination approach has developed a relative rating of risk for six key areas:

Single Family Dwellings - The greatest risk to a citizen in the District is to be subject to some type of illness-related medical emergency or a traumatic fall in the home. Risk is high; occurrence is high.

Roads - The second most commonly occurring risk is to be involved in a motor vehicle collision. Collisions are frequently high impact, resulting in severe injuries or death and significant property damage. Risk is high; occurrence is high.

Structure Fires

The risk of fire in a structure, especially in a single-family dwelling, is relatively high in the District. Not only will property be damaged, but injuries or death may result as well. Overall risk in other categories such as commercial is moderate; occurrence is low. Structures common to the District include schools, churches, small businesses, single-family homes, multi-family homes, some commercial structures, and small residential care facilities.

Wildland Interface

Due to topography, the District has a significant risk of wildland urban interface fires. Homes in several station areas would be affected, to some degree, by this risk. Consequences could be catastrophic. The risk of fire is high; however, the occurrence is low.

Flooding

The abundance of surface water and existing floodplains present a risk for flooding. The challenge with flooding is that so many people and properties are affected at one time that it severely taxes the ability of emergency responding personnel to intervene on such a large scale. The risk is low; the occurrence is low (approximately every five years).

Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruption

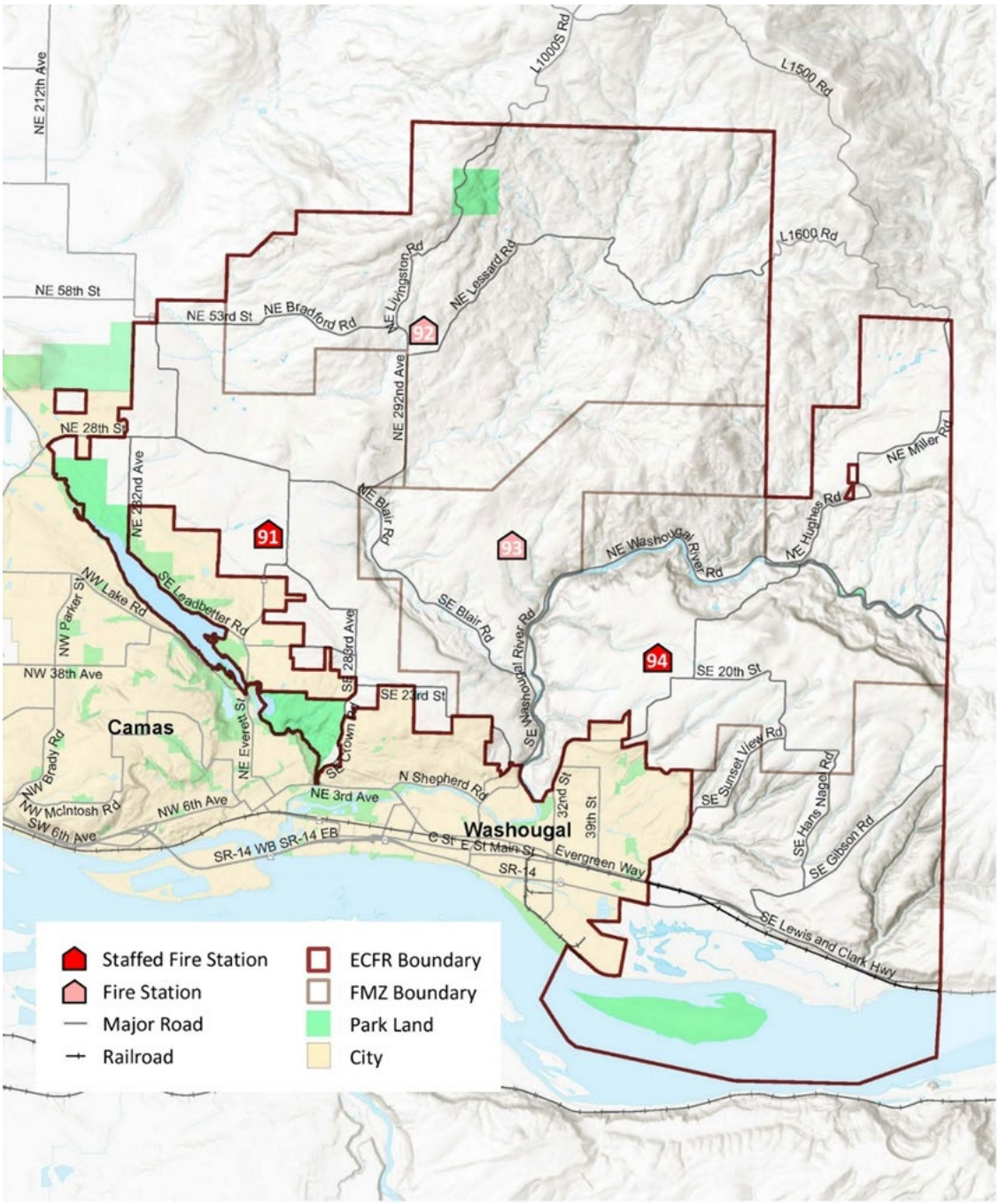
The region has a long history of minor earthquakes and eruptions. The potential for devastation exists; however, the District has been only minimally impacted over the years. Risk is low; the occurrence is rare.

PROBABILITY

Frequency

In addition to the number of calls experienced across the entire District, it is necessary to evaluate the distribution of those alarms. Call volume, type, location, and frequency assist in determining the priority order for the distribution of resources. As seen in Figure 4c, not all station areas receive the same volume of emergency responses.

In 2025, the majority of calls were handled by Station 91 (approximately 63.5%), with the remaining calls handled by Station 94 (approximately 36.5%). East County Fire and Rescue continues to respond to all other beats (operational response areas) within the District, as reflected on the map.

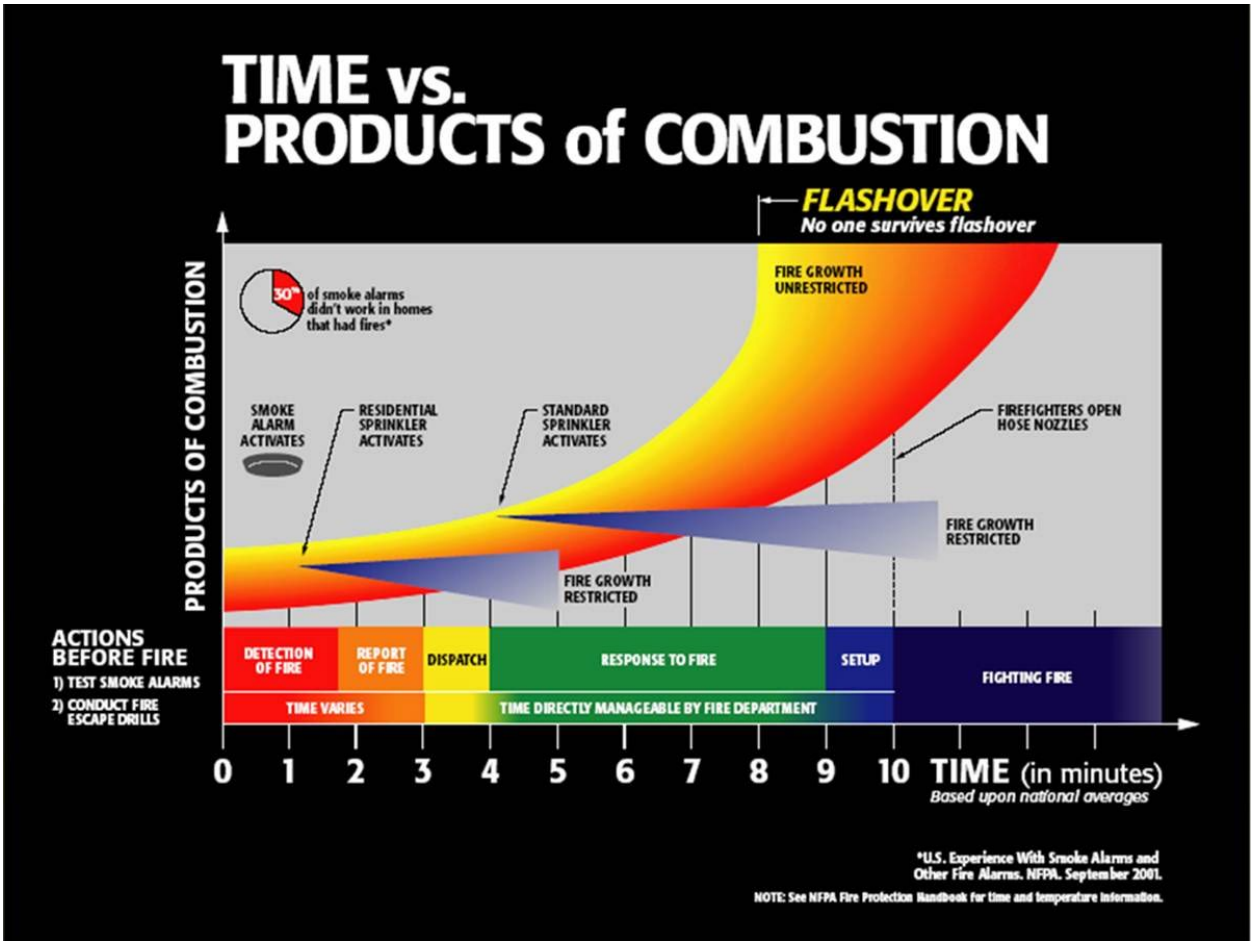


SECTION 5: ON-SCENE OPERATIONS

SECTION FIVE: ON-SCENE OPERATIONS

When determining overall response to various incidents, the District needs to evaluate staffing, station locations, and the number of units needed to perform duties and functions on-scene. Once the department has evaluated this, response guidelines are drafted (see Figure 5a) for company and chief officers to follow. These guidelines are a baseline and allow for the company officers and chiefs to make discretionary decisions based on information received.

The variables of fire growth dynamics and associated risks to property and life combine to determine the fireground tasks that must be accomplished to mitigate loss. These tasks are interrelated but can be separated into two basic types, suppression and rescue. Suppression tasks are those related to getting water on the fire and fire load; suppression tasks may be integral to the saving of lives. Rescue tasks are those related to finding trapped victims and relocating them to safety. The chart below demonstrates fire growth dynamics via a time temperature curve:



Before operations can be initiated, the Incident Commander must select an appropriate initial strategy.

The District has adopted the Blue Card Incident Command System as the operational framework for managing emergency incidents. The following definitions and terminology reflect the Blue Card system and are used to establish initial strategy and guide incident operations.

- Investigating Mode – More information is required; the IAP and assignments will be forth coming.
- Offensive – Risk is manageable and benefits are tangible; adequate resources are on-scene to initiate an interior attack.
- Defensive – Risk is not manageable and/or benefits are not tangible; operations will be restricted to an exterior attack.

APPARATUS TYPES

Fire Engines - East County Fire and Rescue currently staffs two first-out engines with a minimum of two career personnel. These engines are equipped with standard equipment such as fire hose, pump, 650-1,000-gallon water tanks, heavy extrication equipment and various tools. Certain engines carry other equipment such as stabilizing struts.

Minimum staffing for the engines is two firefighter/EMTs. Volunteers help supplement staffing as available. ECFR also maintains a reserve engine. This engine is placed in service for response if one of the other two engines as needed for repair or maintenance.

Brush Engines - There are currently two brush engines that can be used as a first-out resource should there be a need. These are staffed by the career personnel regularly scheduled on an engine. The on-duty crew can determine the best apparatus for the incident being dispatched.

Water Tenders - The District has three water tenders, used for shuttling large amounts of water to areas that have no nearby hydrants. Each water tender carries at least 2,500 gallons of water and can pump at least 500 gallons per minute. They are strategically located at Station 91, Station 93, and Station 94. Our current practice is if a fire occurs in Station 91's area, the staff at Station 94 will bring the water tender, and vice versa. If qualified volunteers are available, they can respond in any of the district's three water tenders. These are automatically dispatched on fires depending on hydrant availability.

GREATER ALARMS

Should an event occur that requires additional resources, the incident commander will request a greater alarm, which can include engines, trucks, medical resources, and additional chief officers. These resources are available through automatic aid agreements and mutual-aid agreements within Clark County, Cowlitz County, Skamania County, and the Department of Homeland Security Region 4.

Additionally, at the request of the Incident Commander, overhead personnel or activation of the regional incident management team may be requested to provide additional command support.

Emergency Medical Services

All responding District career personnel are certified as Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) to provide basic life support (BLS) medical and trauma care. Basic skills include the ability to treat wounds, apply oxygen, splint fractures, deliver babies, and a wide range of medical emergencies. Additional skills include cardiac defibrillation and administering epinephrine.

A number of personnel are certified to a level that allows placement of intravenous lines for fluid replacement and a route for the administration of drugs (IV Technicians).

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Technical Rescue

Technical rescue is a special skill area of the fire service that focuses on the application of specific knowledge, skills, and equipment to safely resolve unique and/or complex rescue situations. Examples include rescues from confined spaces, trench collapse, water emergencies, structural collapse, and rescuing people trapped above or below grade, or in other challenging situations. Providing multi-disciplined technical rescue services requires careful planning, a large time commitment from the team members, equipment research and acquisition, risk analysis, training, and funding. ECFR has several firefighters with technician-level skills; however, none possess the full range of certifications required to be classified as Technical Rescuers. To be certified at that level a firefighter would need high angle rope, swift water, and confined space, along with other certifications. ECFR does not have the funding or equipment to support this, however water rescue has become a priority. A plan is in place to get each shift covered with a water rescue tech.

The Southwest Washington Region 4 Technical Rescue Team is a group of personnel having advanced training and special equipment to safely and efficiently conduct technical rescue operations. The Regional team consists of firefighters from Fire District 6, Vancouver Fire Department, and Clark-Cowlitz Fire and Rescue. The team is available to respond to incidents in Washington State Region 4, which includes Clark, Skamania, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum counties. The Southwest Washington team may also respond to the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) area including Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas counties in Oregon as well as Clark County.

Hazardous Materials

A hazardous material, by definition, is "any element, compound or substance that poses an unreasonable risk to health or property and which, because of handling, storage, processing or packaging, may have detrimental effects on emergency personnel, the public, equipment and/or the environment."

At a minimum, all response personnel are trained to the Hazardous Materials Operations standard as identified by the Washington State Patrol. Career staff are certified at this level as a requirement of employment. Additionally, all captains are trained and certified to the Hazardous Materials On-Scene Incident Commander standard. Should a hazardous materials incident extend beyond the scope of East

County Fire and Rescue personnel, mutual aid agreements are in place with the Region 4 Hazardous Materials Team from the Vancouver Fire Department.

Initial Attack and Support

Through critical task analysis, the District has identified tasks and the associated number of personnel that would be required for implementing initial actions depending on the operation.

Table 5a

Structure Fire (w hydrants)

Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Safety	1
Pump Operations	1
Attack Line	2
Back-up Line	2
Search and Rescue	2
Ventilation	2
RIT	4
Other (Hydrant)	1
Total	**15**

Structure Fire (w/out-hydrants)

Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Safety	1
Pump Operations	1
Attack Line	2
Back-up Line	2
Search and Rescue	2
Ventilation	2
RIT	4
Tender Operator	2
Total	16

Grass/Brush Fire

Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Safety	1
Pump Operator/Lookout	1

Attack Line	2
Exposure Lines	2
Structure Protection	2
Water Supply	(Depends)
Total	8

Motor Vehicle Collision (Non-Trapped)

Task	Number of Personnel
Scene Management	1
Patient Care	2
Total	3

Motor Vehicle Collision (Trapped)

Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Safety	1
Scene Management	1
Patient Care	2
Extrication	2
Pump Operator	1
Vehicle Stabilization	1
Total	8

Emergency Medical Service

Task	Number of Personnel
Patient Management/Documentation	1
Patient Care	2
Total	3

Passenger Vehicle Fire

Task	Number of Personnel
Command/Safety	1
Pump Operation	1
Attack Line	1
Total	3

SECTION 6: SERVICE LEVEL OBJECTIVES

SECTION SIX: SERVICE LEVEL OBJECTIVES

Below is the basic standard, as set by NFPA 1710 Chapter 4 Organization and Deployment. Please see Appendix A for further explanation of NFPA 1710 Chapter 4:

- Alarm handling time to be completed in accordance with NFPA 1710 Chapter 4.1.2.3 which states ≤ 60 seconds (90% of the time) for call processing (dispatch).

- 80 seconds for turnout time for fire and special operations response and 60 seconds turnout time for EMS response.

- Four minutes or less travel time for the arrival of the first arriving engine company at a fire suppression incident and six minutes or less travel time for the deployment of an initial full alarm assignment at a fire suppression incident.

- Four minutes or less travel time for the arrival of a unit with first responder with automatic external defibrillator (AED) or higher-level capability at an emergency medical incident.

- Six minutes or less travel time for arrival of an ALS unit at an EMS incident, where ALS service is provided by the department, subsequent to the arrival of a first responder with AED or BLS capability within four minutes.

All benchmarks are based on 90% compliance, consistent with NFPA 1710.

East County Fire and Rescue has established response time and on-scene performance objectives based on NFPA 1710, the American Heart Association, and other recognized standards. While the District strives to meet national benchmarks, local conditions must be considered when setting realistic service level objectives.

The most significant factor impacting response times is travel distance within the District's service area. As noted earlier, only two of the District's four stations are staffed 24 hours per day. Station staffing levels were determined based on call volume, population distribution, and other operational considerations; however, financial constraints limit the District's ability to expand staffing at this time. Additionally, Station 94 may be temporarily browned out at times due to staffing limitations, further impacting response coverage. Accordingly, the District has established a total response time goal of seven (7) minutes, including turnout time, to be achieved 90 percent of the time.

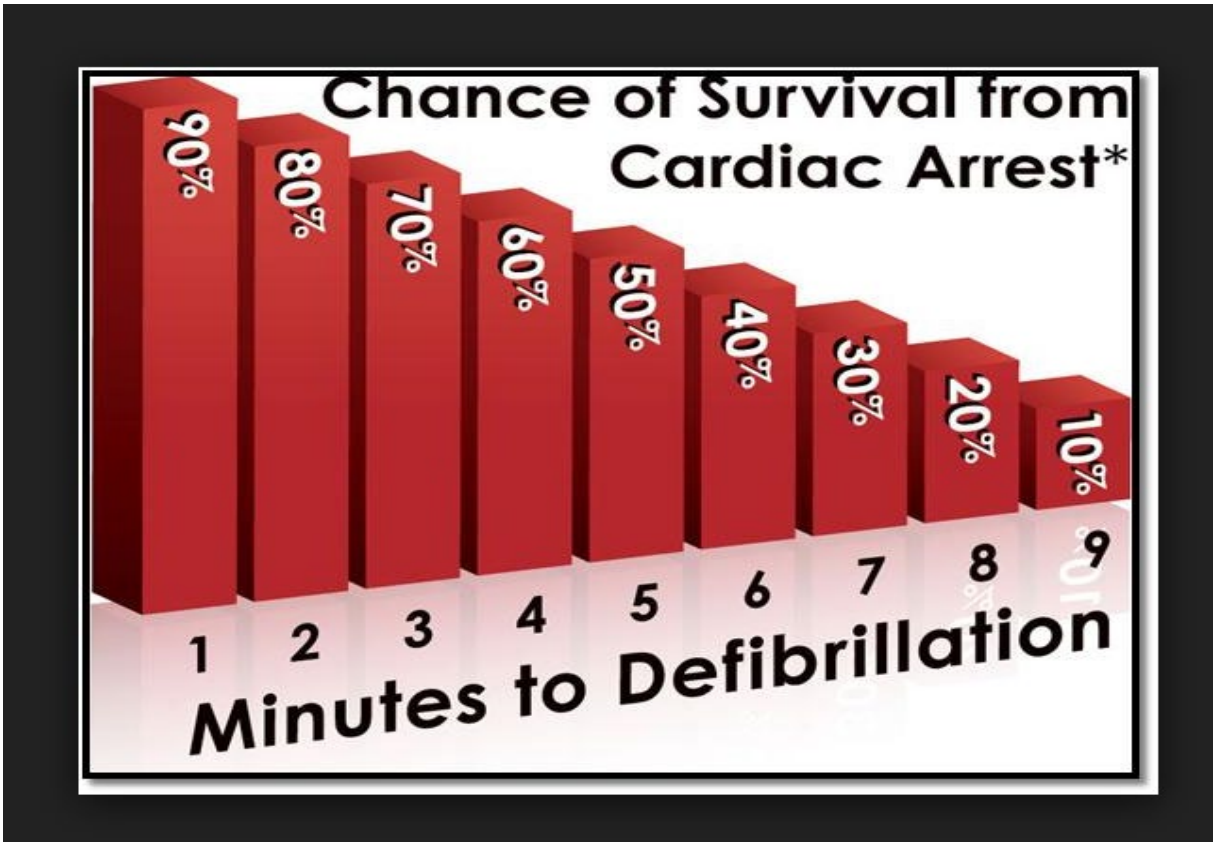
Figure 6a above refers to time points and intervals related to the cascade of events. Numbers indicated in parenthesis reflect NFPA 1710, time standards in seconds. Time points identified in italics, are recorded by, and made available through the central dispatching center.

Figure 6b- Survival Rates for CPR

Relation of Survival Rates from Cardiac Arrest to Promptness of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Advanced Cardiac Life Support

Time to CPR (minutes)	Time to ACLS (minutes)	Survival Rate %
0-4	0-8	43
0-4	16+	10
8-12	8-16	6
8-12	16+	0
12+	12+	0

Source: American Heart Association



SECTION 7: DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

SECTION SEVEN: DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

Distribution describes the needed physical locations of resources to minimize and mitigate emergencies by ensuring a sufficiently rapid first due response deployment. District fire stations are strategically located to provide coverage based on population, call volumes, and geography. Fire station locations of neighboring jurisdictions are located to provide complementary coverage.

As shown in Figure 7a, East County Fire and Rescue operates a total of four stations, two of which are staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Each regularly staffed station will have a minimum of two career personnel per first response apparatus. The duty chief has the authority to place personnel where they best meet the District's needs.

The chart below reflects normal minimum staffing levels.

Figure 7a

Location	Staffing
Station 91 - 600 NE 267th Avenue, Camas	
E91	2 Career
SQ91	Staffed by E91 crew if needed
WT91	Staffed by E91 crew or volunteer
Station 92 - 4909 NE 292nd Avenue, Camas	
	Not staffed
Station 93 - 121 NE 312th Avenue, Washougal	
E93	Reserve engine
WT93	Volunteer
Station 94 - 1808 SE 352nd Avenue, Washougal	
E94	2 Career
SQ94	Staffed by E94 crew if needed
WT94	Staffed by E94 crew or volunteer

Fire Station Placement

Figure 7b below is a representation of what resources are deployed for structure fires only. CRESA has expanded their response plans and there are now over 2400 different alarm types and response plans. Additional alarms typically mirror first alarm assignments, and CAD is programmed through a fifth alarm. Dispatch chart April, 2026.

ECFR	1	3	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	A	APPLIANCE	ECFR_2ENG_1WT_1ECFRBC
ECFR	2	3	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	A	APPLIANCE	F_3ENG_2WT
ECFR	3	3	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	A	APPLIANCE	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	4	3	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	A	APPLIANCE	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	5	3	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	A	APPLIANCE	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	1	2	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	BS	BARN / SHOP	ECFR_4ENG_3WT_1ECFRBC
ECFR	2	2	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	BS	BARN / SHOP	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	3	2	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	BS	BARN / SHOP	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	4	2	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	BS	BARN / SHOP	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	5	2	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	BS	BARN / SHOP	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	1	3	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	C	CHIMNEY	ECFR_2ENG_1WT_1ECFRBC
ECFR	2	3	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	C	CHIMNEY	ECFR_2ENG_2WT
ECFR	3	3	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	C	CHIMNEY	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	4	3	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	C	CHIMNEY	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	5	3	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	C	CHIMNEY	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	1	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	CO	COMMERCIAL	ECFR_4ENG_3WT_1ECFRBC
ECFR	2	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	CO	COMMERCIAL	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	3	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	CO	COMMERCIAL	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	4	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	CO	COMMERCIAL	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	5	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	CO	COMMERCIAL	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	1	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	H	HIGH RISE	ECFR_4ENG_3WT_1ECFRBC
ECFR	2	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	H	HIGH RISE	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	3	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	H	HIGH RISE	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	4	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	H	HIGH RISE	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	5	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	H	HIGH RISE	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	1	5	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	I	INVESTIGATION	ECFR_1ECFRENG_1ENG_1WT_1ECFRBC
ECFR	2	5	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	I	INVESTIGATION	ECFR_2ENG_2WT
ECFR	3	5	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	I	INVESTIGATION	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	4	5	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	I	INVESTIGATION	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	5	5	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	I	INVESTIGATION	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	1	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	M	MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL UNIT	ECFR_4ENG_3WT_1ECFRBC
ECFR	2	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	M	MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL UNIT	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	3	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	M	MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL UNIT	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	4	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	M	MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL UNIT	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	5	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	M	MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL UNIT	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	1	2	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	O	OUTBUILDING	ECFR_4ENG_3WT_1ECFRBC
ECFR	2	2	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	O	OUTBUILDING	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	3	2	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	O	OUTBUILDING	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	4	2	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	O	OUTBUILDING	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	5	2	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	O	OUTBUILDING	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	1	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	R	RESIDENTIAL	ECFR_4ENG_3WT_1ECFRBC
ECFR	2	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	R	RESIDENTIAL	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	3	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	R	RESIDENTIAL	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	4	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	R	RESIDENTIAL	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC
ECFR	5	1	FSTR	STRUCTURE FIRE	R	RESIDENTIAL	F_4ENG_2WT_1BC

SECTION 8: CONCENTRATION OF RESOURCES

SECTION EIGHT: CONCENTRATION OF RESOURCES

In Section Seven, Distribution of Resources, details are given concerning station locations regarding population, call volume and geography. Concentration of resources involves assigning a density of resources so that areas with increased risk can be protected sufficiently.

Concentration also refers to the ability to adequately assemble resources to provide an effective response force for incidents requiring multiple companies. An initial effective response force is the determined number of apparatus/personnel that could most likely stop the continuation of a structure fire, effectively mitigate a rescue, or handle a complex medical emergency.

There are several factors to be considered when analyzing East County Fire and Rescue's concentration of resources. The largest single factor affecting the District is its expansive response area. Combined, the District serves approximately 60 square miles. The District normally staffs two first out apparatus, there is one located on each side of the Washougal River.

The following maps depict approximate response times for the normal staffing model of Stations 91 and 94. These approximate response times are shown in the 5-, 7-and 9-minute format not including turnout time.

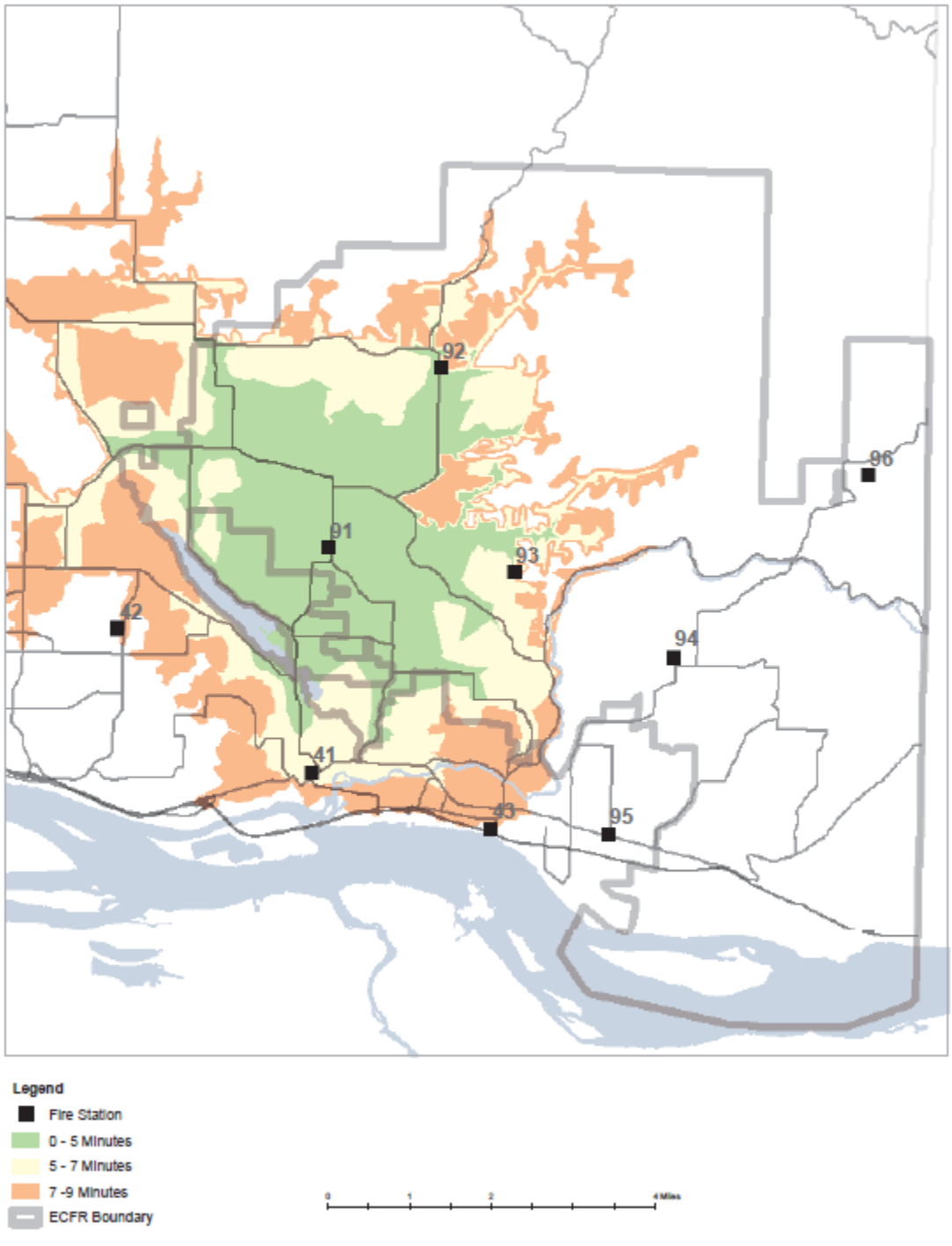
Based on the data shown in the staffed fire station service areas, East County Fire and Rescue is generally meeting response needs in the most populated areas of the District. Response time analysis (see Section 9) indicates that the majority of EMS incidents are reached within established performance timeframes; however, final validation of 90th percentile total response time requires evaluation of full response components, including dispatch, turnout, and travel time.

When comparing the coverage areas between the 7-minute and 10-minute response benchmarks, differences are minimal in developed areas and are primarily influenced by rural road networks and geographic constraints.

In conclusion, East County Fire and Rescue's current distribution of resources provides generally effective coverage across the District but presents challenges in the northern areas. As development and population growth continue, it will be important to revisit deployment and performance metrics to ensure service levels remain aligned with community expectations. See Section 10, The Future, for additional discussion regarding anticipated growth and system adjustments.

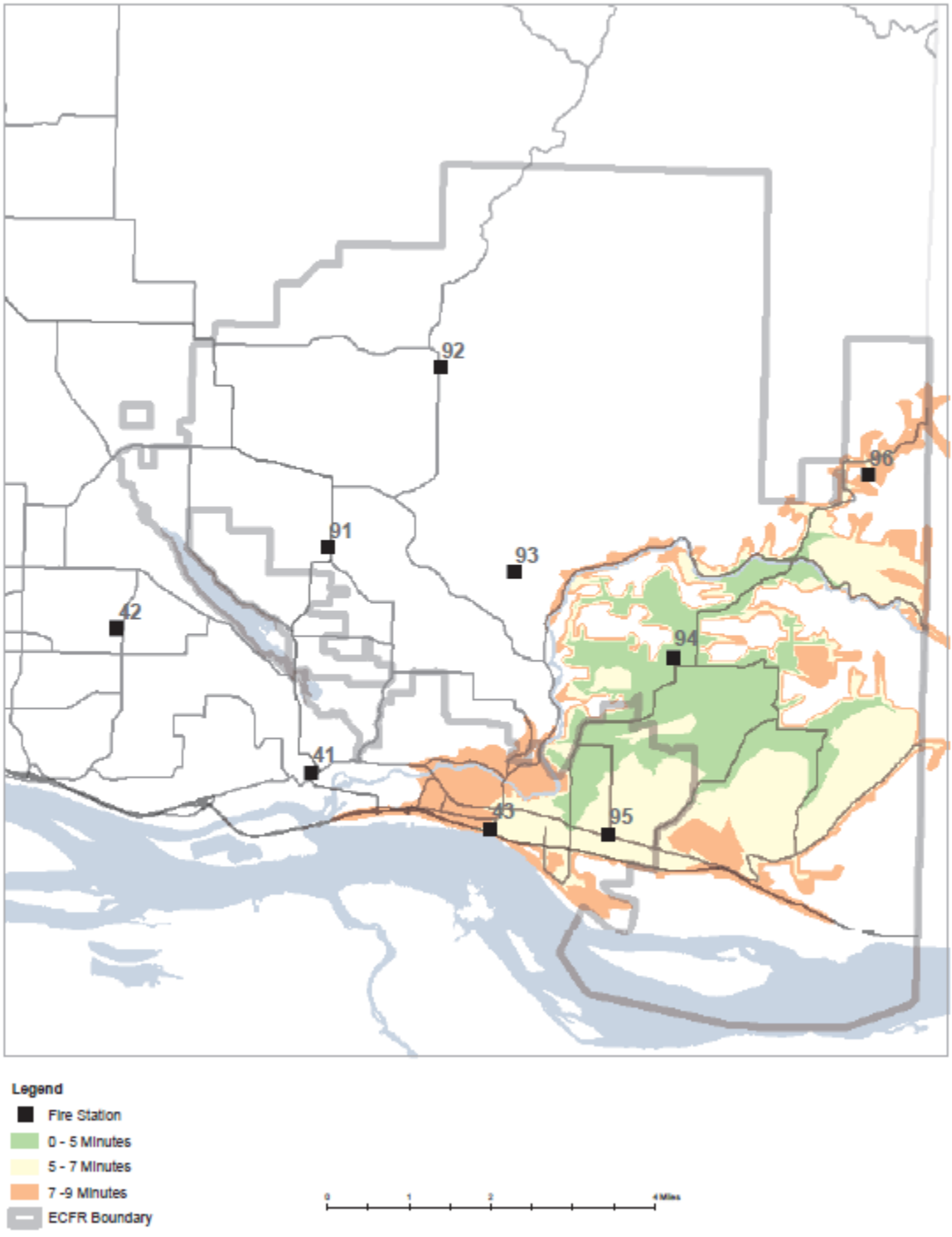
Five, Seven and Nine Minute Service Areas for Station 91

East County Fire and Rescue, Clark County, Washington



Five, Seven and Nine Minute Service Areas for Station 94

East County Fire and Rescue, Clark County, Washington



SECTION 9: HISTORICAL DATA

SECTION NINE: HISTORICAL DATA

East County Fire and Rescue obtains call data from three sources: CRESA, ESO, and First Watch. ESO, the department's report writing and record keeping software, is the main contributor to the data provided in this section. Some examples of data that can be extracted from the three programs are call volume, training hours, public education events, and total volunteer hours by volunteer member. Specific or customized reports can be easily accessed for commissioner or other important meetings and presentations.

It should be noted that data from ESO may, at times, contain minor inaccuracies. These discrepancies are typically related to how incidents are classified, specifically the call type selected by the reporting firefighter. For example, one firefighter may classify an incident as "Fire – Other," while another may document a similar incident as "Smell of Smoke."

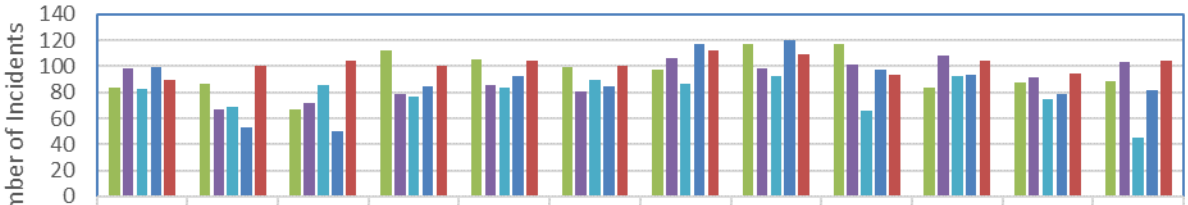
While these inconsistencies can occur, they have become less frequent as ongoing training is provided to personnel.

As part of normal supervisory responsibilities, each shift captain (or acting officer) ensures reports are completed or assists with corrections so they can be closed. Chief officers may also identify discrepancies and provide direction to support consistent documentation practices.

All reports must be completed by the end of that shift's tour.

First Watch, the other source, is a website that compiles raw data directly from CRESA as it was dispatched and places it into a meaningful format to help departments improve operational needs. The department itself sets the definitions, or key performance indicators, to observe performance and meet operational expectations.

Data for this section was compiled using the ESO record management system.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2021	84	87	67	112	105	99	97	117	117	84	88	89
2022	98	67	72	79	86	81	106	98	101	108	92	103
2023	83	69	86	77	84	90	87	93	66	93	75	45
2024	99	53	50	85	93	85	117	120	97	94	79	82
2025	90	100	104	100	104	100	112	109	94	104	95	104

Total Calls for Service

2023 – 948

2024 – 1,054

2025 – 1,216

Incident Type % for 2025

Fire 3.64%

EMS 62.01%

Other 34.35%

District response by area for 2025

Station 91 63.5% Station 94 36.5%

Volunteers Hours

2024 – 2,724

2025 – 2,496

It should be noted the 2024 hours include training hours. The 2025 hours are only staffing hours staffed by volunteers with the ability to respond.

Response Times

Fire Apparatus Times for 2025

90th Percentile Turnout time 2:52

90th Percentile Travel time 20:20

90th Percentile Response Time 25:41

EMS Apparatus Times for 2025

90th Percentile Turnout time 2:05

90th Percentile Travel Time 14:06

90th Percentile Response Time 17:03

Note: There are several factors that can affect time calculations.

A unit arriving over the radio may not be updated in CAD.

A unit arriving over the MDT in an area with poor connectivity may not be updated in CAD.

The arrival time report may show the last arriving apparatus. A volunteer responding in a tender may arrive much later than other apparatus and skew the numbers.

Areas such as the logging roads like the L1500 and Reed Island are included in this report. This will skew the average and 90th percentile time.

SECTION 10: THE FUTURE

SECTION TEN: THE FUTURE

East County Fire and Rescue has continually improved its delivery of high-quality fire and emergency medical services to its community since its inception in 2006. Career staffing has expanded from 1 career firefighter in 2009 to 15 career firefighters and 2 career chiefs today. Volunteer staffing has ranged from a high of 50 volunteers who ranged in qualifications and capabilities, to a current roster of 20 combat volunteers and 6 Water Tender drivers.

The Department has been successful in being awarded grants over the years and routinely looks for more opportunities. Some successful past grants include:

- $725,000 SAFER Grant for staffing.
- $299,500 SAFER Grant for the volunteer program.
- $20,000 AFG grant for new hose and nozzles.
- $10,000 Georgia Pacific grant for extrication equipment.

Administration and IAFF Local 2444 have continued to work cooperatively and creatively to increase staffing and continually renegotiate new three-year contracts.

The District has seen an increase in residential construction in its service area. Population, as noted in the "Communities Served" section, has grown steadily over the past 20 years and should continue to see growth.

Commercial growth is limited by zoning, and any commercial growth is expected to be minimal.

The following recommendations are based on our current Strategic Plan, developed by ECFR firefighters, the Fire Chief, and the Board of Commissioners to better serve the citizens of East County Fire and Rescue..

1. Sustainability of Stations (Facilities)

As the District continues to provide 24-hour staffing at two stations, facility limitations and deferred maintenance issues have become more evident. Station 94, in particular, presents functional and infrastructure challenges that may impact long-term operational effectiveness and personnel safety.

A capital funding line item has been added and a strategy been identified to address immediate deficiencies; however, a long-term replacement is needed. This may include substantial renovation or reconfiguration of existing facilities. Decisions regarding station sustainability should be closely aligned with future deployment models (Recommendation #2) and regional partnership considerations (Recommendation #3).

2. Deployment and System Configuration Planning (Deployment)

The District should develop and maintain a dynamic deployment model that evaluates the placement of stations, apparatus, and personnel to optimize response effectiveness based on geography, call demand, and population trends.

This planning effort should incorporate:

Response time performance data

Risk-based deployment modeling

Anticipated impacts of annexation and jurisdictional boundary changes

Future residential growth patterns

Given the potential for annexation into the City of Camas and resulting changes to the District's taxable and service areas, this must remain an ongoing and adaptive process.

3. Regional Collaboration and System Integration (Partnerships)

Continued and intentional dialogue with regional partners—including the Cities of Camas and Washougal, and the Camas-Washougal Regional Fire Authority—is essential. The formation of the Camas-Washougal Regional Fire Authority (RFA) in 2027 represents a significant shift in regional governance and service delivery.

The District should actively engage in evaluating opportunities for:

Operational coordination

Shared services or automatic aid enhancements

Battalion-level command coverage

Long-term governance or partnership models

These discussions should be approached strategically, balancing local control with opportunities to enhance service levels and financial sustainability.

4. Capital Planning and Apparatus Sustainability (Assests)

The District has made significant progress in recent years to right-size and modernize its apparatus fleet following a period of underinvestment. Maintaining this progress will require continued commitment to long-term capital planning.

Key considerations include:

Lifecycle replacement planning for apparatus and equipment

Dedicated and sustainable capital funding strategies

Alignment of apparatus types with community risk profile

Ongoing evaluation of fleet reliability and operational readiness

Sustained investment in capital assets is essential to ensure responder safety and maintain service reliability.

5. Response and Deployment Model Review (Operations)

As call volume continues to grow and administrative demands evolve, it is important to regularly review and refine our response and deployment model to ensure it remains effective, resilient, and sustainable over time.

Our current structure—supported by dedicated career and volunteer leadership—has served the District well, and those contributions continue to be valued. At the same time, increasing operational complexity highlights the need to assess how we best align resources, staffing, and coverage moving forward.

This includes evaluating internal staffing levels, response configurations, and deployment strategies to ensure effective coverage and operational sustainability. While coordination with regional partners remains important, the primary focus of this effort is optimizing the District's internal service delivery model.

6. Communications and Technology (Technology)

The District should continue to enhance its communication systems and public-facing platforms to improve both operational effectiveness and community engagement.

Key opportunities include:

- Modernization and regular updating of the District website to improve accessibility and transparency
- Evaluation of redundant and resilient communication systems (e.g., satellite-based options such as Starlink) to support continuity of operations during major incidents or infrastructure disruptions
- Integration of technology to support field operations, reporting, and data analysis
- Expansion of community outreach and digital communication strategies

Investments in communication and technology infrastructure will support both emergency operations and public trust.

APPENDIX A

NFPA 1710: Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments

Section 4.1.2.3 – Alarm Handling

4.1.2.3.1 Alarm Answering Time

The fire department shall establish a performance objective of having an alarm answering time of not more than 15 seconds for at least 95 percent and not more than 40 seconds for at least 99 percent of the alarms received, as specified by NFPA 1221.

4.1.2.3.2 Alarm Transfer Time

When the alarm is received at a public safety answering point (PSAP) and transferred to a secondary answering point or communication center, the agency responsible for the PSAP shall establish a performance objective of having an alarm transfer time of not more than 30 seconds for at least 95 percent of all alarms processed, as specified by NFPA 1221.

4.1.2.3.3 Alarm Processing Time

The fire department shall establish a performance objective of having an alarm processing time of not more than 60 seconds for at least 90 percent of the alarms and not more than 90 seconds for at least 99 percent of the alarms, as specified by NFPA 1221.

4.1.2.4 Turnout and Travel Time Performance

The fire department shall establish a performance objective of not less than 90 percent for the achievement of each turnout time and travel time objective specified in Section 4.1.2.1.