



**MEDFORD FIRE-RESCUE
FIRE & LIFE SAFETY DIVISION**

2013 Fire Marshal Report

Prepared by Fire Marshal Greg Kleinberg



Fire & Life Safety Division

Executive Summary

Fire Incidents: 319 Fires in Jurisdiction, 83% of Potential Losses Saved

Medford Fire-Rescue (MFR) responded to 319 fire incidents that occurred within its jurisdiction in 2013. Fires involving structures accounted for 34% of the total fire incidents and vegetation (wildland/grass) fires accounted for 21% of the total fire incidents. The fires caused \$4.38 million in property and content losses; however, over 83% of the potential losses associated with these fires were saved. This jurisdiction experienced zero civilian fatalities and three civilian injuries attributed to the structure fires. The overall trend in number of total fires occurring each year slightly decreased in the last decade, however the number of fires in 2013 is higher than the previous four years.

Results of 99 Fire Investigations Conducted by Fire & Life Safety Division

The Fire and Life Safety Division (FLSD) investigated 99 out of the 319 fires in 2013 for origin and cause (the other fires were investigated by on-duty firefighters at the Company level). Of the 108 structure fires, the overall determination of cause resulted in conclusions that 77% were unintentional, 17% intentional and 6% undetermined.

108 Structure Fires: Residential (83%) vs. Commercial (17%)

The structure fires primarily occurred in residential occupancies (83%), with a much smaller percentage in commercial occupancies (17%). Our jurisdiction experienced a spree of vacant home fires in 2013 and the largest commercial loss was the Marie Calendars restaurant. Of the residential fires, 71% occurred in single family dwellings, 12% occurred in multifamily dwellings, and 8% occurred in duplexes. Kitchens continue to be leading area of fire origin (16%), with heat from open flame or smoking materials leading the sources of ignition (16%). Smoke alarms were present and working in 67% of residential structure fire incidents. They alerted occupants in 28% of the incidents and 39% of the incidents had working smoke alarms but they were not a factor in alerting the occupants. In 16% of the incidents, smoke alarms did not alert the occupant or they were not present. Nearly 1000 residences in this jurisdiction are now equipped with fire sprinkler systems, which greatly increases the occupants chance of survival. The overall trend in number of residential structure fires occurring each year has remained level in the past decade, with the overall trend in the number commercial structure fires decreasing in the past decade.

Public Education: Nearly 10,000 Reached

In 2013, MFR was involved in at least 246 public education events contacting nearly 10,000 people with fire and life safety messages. The Department continues to support a variety of events and is involved in programs that make a difference. All 4th grade students in this jurisdiction are taught fire safety information through the Survival Skills for the Home Program (Hazard House). CPR Anytime is a new program started in 2012 where all middle school students in the Rogue Valley are taught hands-only CPR. The FLSD also issued a variety of media releases and spoke to the media throughout the year about fire incidents and conveying fire and life safety information to the public.

Compliance: 1075 Compliance Inspections, 261 Permit Inspections, 189 Plan Reviews

MFR staff conducted 1075 compliance inspections in 2013 in both residential and commercial occupancies, noting 810 fire code violations. Staff worked vigilantly throughout the year to ensure the violations were corrected and public safety was not jeopardized. An essential function of MFR is to ensure existing buildings are maintained in a safe condition for occupancy. The FLSD was also responsible for overseeing 168 operational/construction permits and performing 189 plan reviews. FLSD staff conducted 261 inspections, noting 214 fire code violations associated with the permits.

Summary

In summary, MFR worked diligently in 2013 to keep this community safe. This was accomplished through both reactive responses to incidents and proactive efforts to reduce risk. We will continue to deliver a high level of service in 2014.

Medford Fire-Rescue's Fire and Life Safety Division (FLSD) serves a population of nearly 90,000 people that reside within a geographic area covering over 56 square miles. This area includes the City of Medford and Medford Rural Fire Protection District #2 (MRFPD). The Division is responsible for:

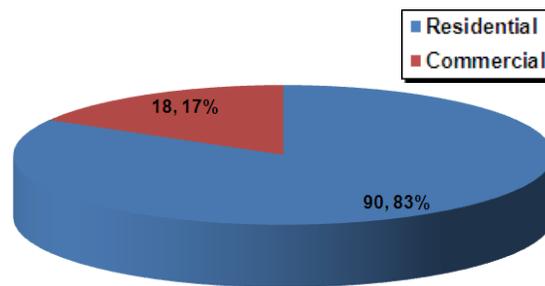
- ◆ Conducting business fire and life safety compliance inspections
- ◆ Performing origin and cause fire investigations
- ◆ Providing public education encompassing all aspects of fire and life safety issues
- ◆ Issuing fire code permits and conducting related inspections
- ◆ Reviewing land development projects for access and water supply requirements
- ◆ Conducting plan review/inspections for fire protection systems in both new and existing structures.

The following highlights fire statistics and summarizes the Division's 2013 activities.

2013 in Retrospect

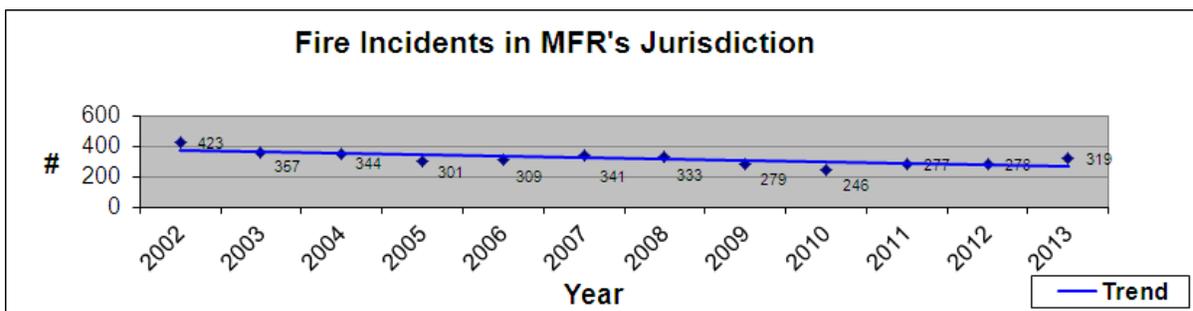
Fire Incidents

Medford Fire-Rescue (MFR) responded to 370 fire incidents in 2013 (71% City, 10 % MRFPD, 19% other), with 319 fire incidents occurring within its jurisdiction. Fire incidents accounted for 3.9% of the total call volume. Medford experienced 108 fires involving structures in 2013 causing just over \$4 million in total losses*. Over \$23 million in potential losses were associated with these structure related incidents. There were three civilian injuries associated with these fires. Two of these were associated with a hash oil flash fire when butane vapors ignited inside of an apartment burning the occupants. No fire fatalities occurred in 2013.



2013 Medford Structure Fires - By Residential/Commercial

Of the structure fires that occurred, 90 (83%) occurred in residential occupancies (85% in single family dwellings and 12% in multi-family dwellings) and 18 (17%) occurred in commercial occupancies. MFR also responded to 66 vegetation fires during the year. The FLSD investigated 99 fires in 2013.



*Total losses include property and content losses. The actual cost of fire goes well beyond these recorded losses when other factors are accounted for including fire suppression costs, income losses, medical care expenses, psychological factors, temporary housing costs, etc.

Residential Structure Fire Statistics



Number of Fires in Jurisdiction: 90

Total \$ Loss: \$ 1,507,494

Type:

- 66% building fire
- 19% chimney or flue fire
- 12% cooking fire

Areas of Origin:

- 16% kitchens
- 11% exterior
- 10% vehicle area

Initial Ignition Heat Sources:

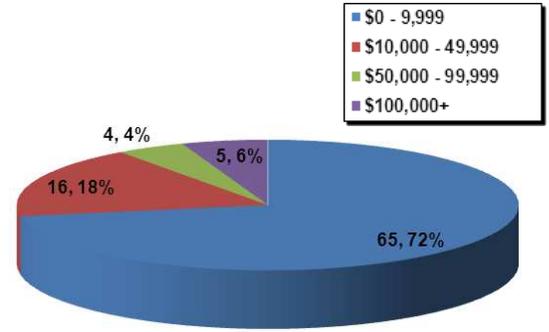
- 16% heat from open flame or smoking materials
- 12% hot ember or ash
- 10% electrical arcing
- 10% hot or smoldering object, other

Causes:

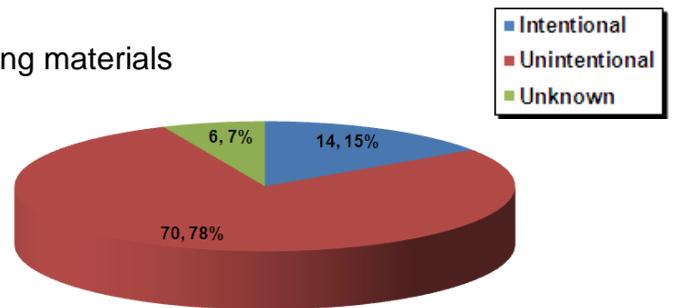
- 78% unintentional
- 15% intentional
- 7 % undetermined
- 0% act of nature

Time of Alarm:

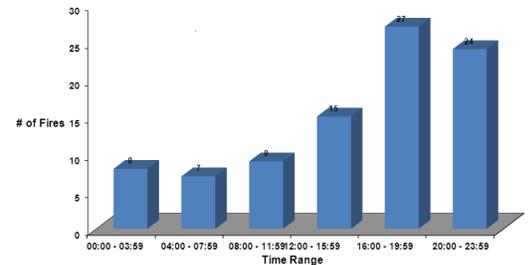
- 8.9% between 12:00 AM and 3:59 AM
- 7.8% between 4:00 AM and 7:59 AM
- 10.0% between 8:00 AM and 11:59 AM
- 16.7% between 12:00 PM and 3:59 PM
- 30.0% between 4:00 PM and 7:59 PM
- 26.6% between 8:00 PM and 11:59 PM



2013 Medford Residential Structure Fires- By Property Loss

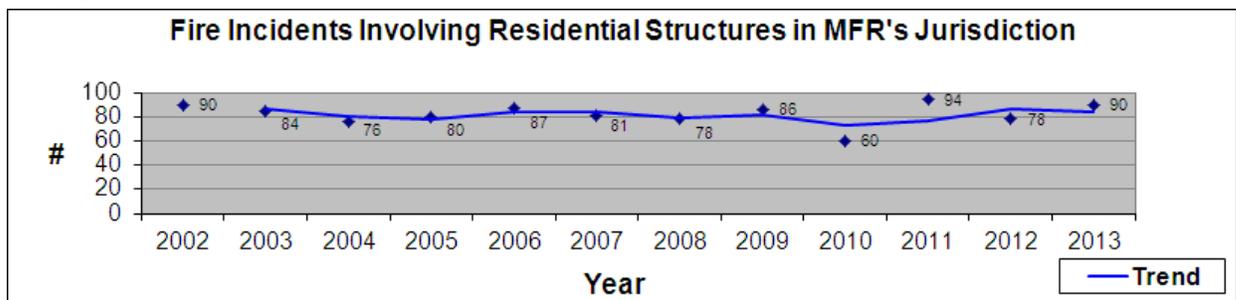


2013 Medford Residential Structure Fires- By Cause of Ignition



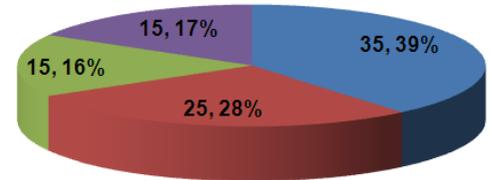
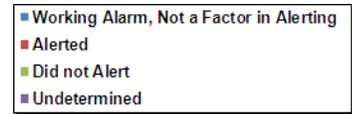
2013 Medford Residential Structure Fires- By Time of Alarm

Trend:



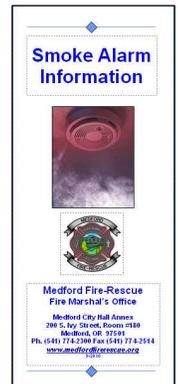
Residential Smoke Alarms in Fire Incidents:

- 67% either alerted or had working smoke alarms present
- 16% did not alert or were not present
- 17% undetermined



2013 Medford Residential Structure Fires-
By Smoke Alarm Alert

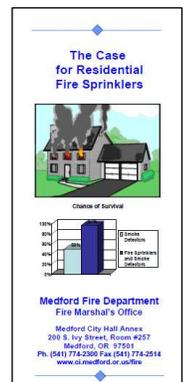
National surveys have shown that 96% of all households have at least one smoke alarm. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) reported that “Smoke alarms sounded in roughly half of the home fires reported to U.S. departments” (Smoke Alarms in US Home Fires, Marty Ahrens, September 2011). Having properly placed and maintained smoke alarms in a home reduces the risk of dying in a house fire by 50%. National statistics also show that smoke alarms are missing in 2/3 of fatal residential fires. Having an early warning in a house fire is essential for effective evacuation; increasing the possibility that someone may make it out alive. Beginning in 2007 Medford Fire-Rescue implemented a program where smoke alarms were checked during any incident (including medicals) occurring at a residence. We will continue to target this area.



Residential Fire Sprinkler Systems:

Nearly 1,000 residences are now equipped with fire sprinkler systems in this jurisdiction. These include single family residences, townhomes, and apartment complexes (The codes now require all apartment complexes with 3 or more units to be equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system). Whereas smoke alarms are important to provide an occupant an early warning signal to evacuate the home, fire sprinklers control the fire in the earliest stage, which gives the occupant a much greater chance of survival. A residential fire sprinkler system is designed to prevent flashover and thereby provide a survivable environment. Flashover is a condition of very turbulent fire behavior when there is enough radiant energy in a compartment to simultaneously ignite everything that is combustible from floor to ceiling. Flashover is a fire condition that is unsurvivable throughout a structure, even when an occupant is remote from the area of origin. Flashover can occur in as little as 3-5 minutes after ignition. Conditions deteriorate rapidly in a house fire and can become fatal in about one-half the time to flashover.

In 2013, the FLSD continued to conduct side-by-side bedroom fire demonstrations to display the value of residential fire sprinkler systems. These demonstrations dramatically showed that without fire sprinklers the occupant has a very limited time period to evacuate the home before conditions become life-threatening. The demonstrations achieved flashover within 3-5 minutes (You can view public education video presentations that were produced from these at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZM5zO3L76QU> and <http://youtu.be/AH6J-Szo8dw>). An occupant’s survival is directly related to the evacuation capability of the occupant while conditions are still tenable in the structure. Young children and the elderly are 2-4 times more at risk of dying in a fire as they have reduced evacuation capabilities. Fire sprinklers control the fire while it is still small,



thereby giving everyone, regardless of evacuation capability, a chance to survive. Having both smoke alarms and an automatic fire sprinkler system significantly increases the occupant's chance of surviving a home fire. The keys to success in promoting residential fire protection systems are educating the public about their benefit and trying to remove misconceptions and other barriers which exist that hinder their acceptance.

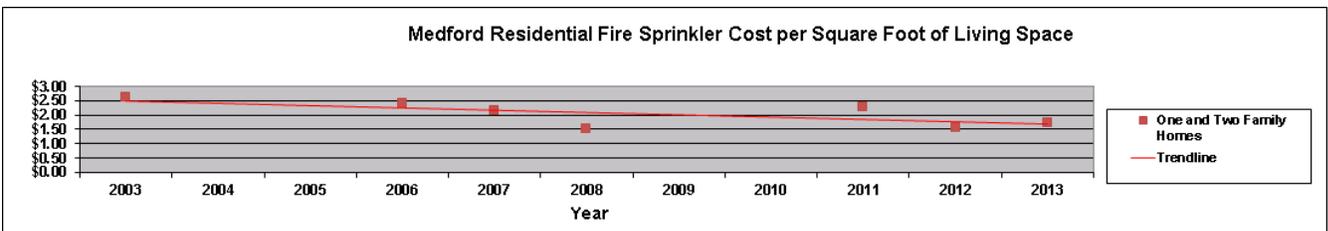


Sprinklered - Survivable

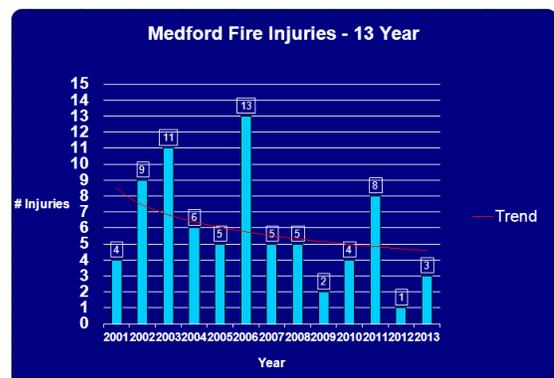
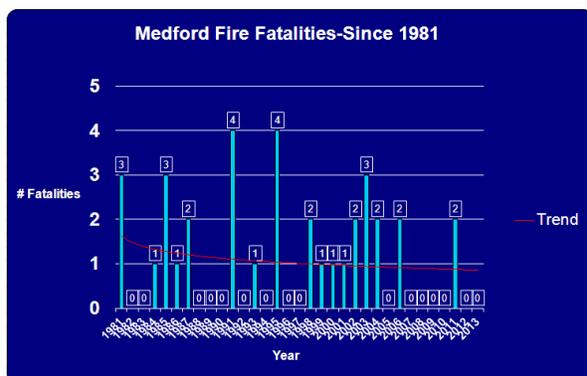
Not Sprinklered - Fatal

Fire Prevention Week Open House Burn Demonstration

In 2012, the Medford Water Commission partnered with MFR to promote residential fire sprinklers by agreeing to supply 3/4" water meters for residential fire sprinklers at no additional systems development charge (same SDC charge as standard 5/8" meter). This agreement removed a major barrier to promoting home fire sprinkler systems, by saving nearly \$2,000 in SDC assessments for someone wanting to install a system. For a new 2,000 sq. ft. home, this cut the cost for installing a residential fire sprinkler system by one-third. We appreciate the Medford Water Commission's partnership in helping us to promote this life saving technology.



Fire Civilian Casualty Trends:



Commercial Structure Fire Statistics



Number of Fires in Jurisdiction: 18

Total \$ Loss: \$2,497,280

Areas of Origin:

- 11% equipment or service areas
- 11% outside areas
- 11% vacant areas
- 11% vehicle storage areas

Causes:

- 72% unintentional
- 22% intentional
- 6% undetermined
- 0% act of nature

Property Use

- 17% mercantile
- 17% parking garage (detached residential)
- 17% manufacturing/processing

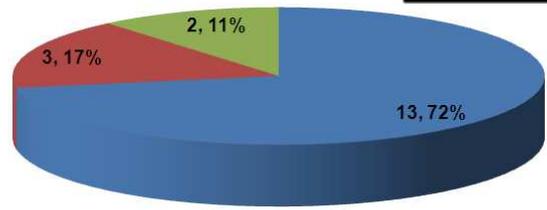
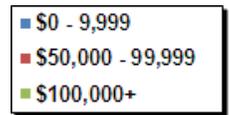
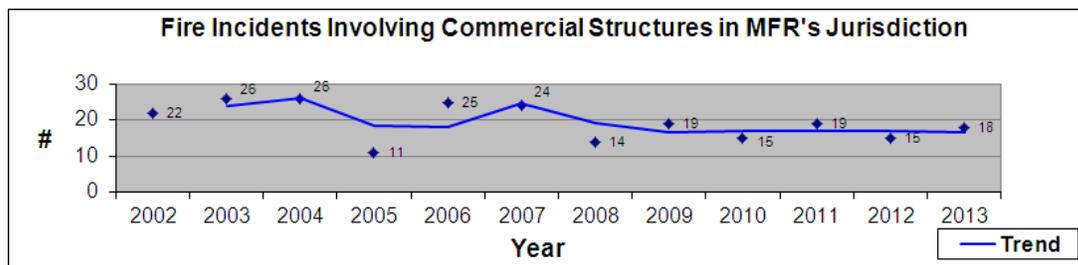
Initial Ignition Heat Sources:

- 28% heat from powered equipment
- 17% electrical arcing
- 11% radiated, conducted heat from operating equipment
- 11% heat from open flame or smoking materials

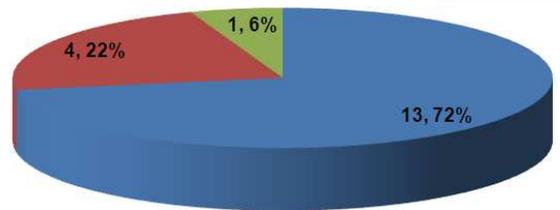
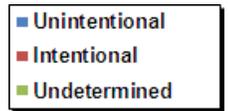
Time of Alarm:

- 33.3% between 12:00 AM and 3:59 AM
- 16.7% between 4:00 AM and 7:59 AM
- 11.1% between 8:00 AM and 11:59 AM
- 22.2% between 12:00 PM and 3:59 PM
- 11.1% between 4:00 PM and 7:59 PM
- 5.6% between 8:00 PM and 11:59 PM

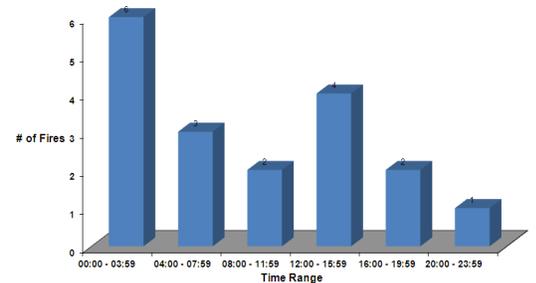
Trend:



2013 Medford Commercial Structure Fires-By Property Loss



2013 Medford Commercial Structure Fires-By Cause of Ignition



2013 Medford Commercial Structure Fires-By Time of Alarm

Vegetation Fires (Includes grass, wildland, etc.)

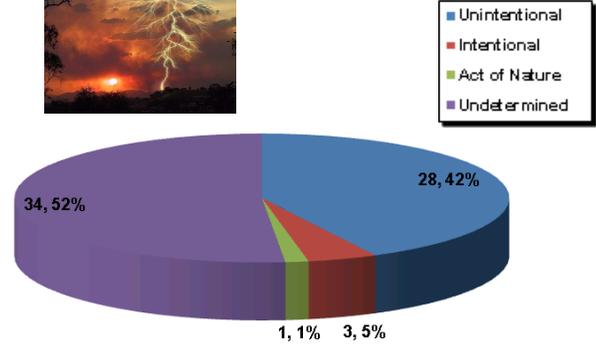


Number of Fires in Jurisdiction: 66

Total Acres: 27

Causes:

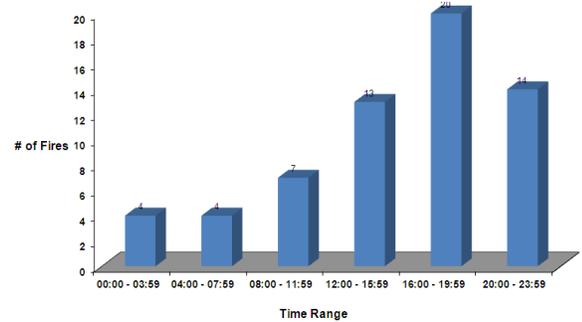
- 28% unintentional
- 3% intentional
- 1% act of nature
- 34% undetermined



**2013 Medford Vegetation Fires-
By Cause of Ignition**

Time of Alarm:

- 3.0% between 12:00 AM and 3:59 AM
- 9.1% between 4:00 AM and 7:59 AM
- 7.6% between 8:00 AM and 11:59 AM
- 30.3% between 12:00 PM and 3:59 PM
- 27.3% between 4:00 PM and 7:59 PM
- 22.7% between 8:00 PM and 11:59 PM



**2013 Medford Vegetation Fires-
By Time of Alarm**

Medford Fire-Rescue began the Wildland-Urban Interface Home Evaluation Program in 2010. This program is a chance for homeowners living in wildfire risk areas to receive free on-site advice about how they can make their properties more resistant to wildfires. The program’s goal is to ensure safe access into and out of the property, to reduce ignition hazards around the home, and to create effective defensible space. In 2013 Medford Fire-Rescue became a Ready, Set, Go (RSG) Fire Department. The RSG Program works collaboratively with existing defensible space education tools, such as Firewise, and provides the tools for our firefighters to educate individuals on preparedness, situational awareness during a wildfire event, and to evacuate early for the safety of your family and responding firefighters. The Program stresses the following:

- **Ready** – Take personal responsibility and prepare long before the threat of a wildfire so your home is ready in case of a fire. Create defensible space by clearing brush away from your home. Use fire-resistant landscaping and harden your home with fire-safe construction measures. Assemble emergency supplies and belongings in a safe spot. Make sure all residents residing within the home are on the same page, plan escape routes.
- **Set – Act immediately.** Pack your vehicle with your emergency items. Stay abreast of the latest news, both reported on news crews and your local fire department for updated information on the fire.
- **Go – Leave early!** Following your Action Plan makes you prepared at this step of the process. Firefighters are now able to best maneuver the wildfire and ensuring you and your family’s safety.

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**Wildland-Urban Interface
Home Evaluation
Program**



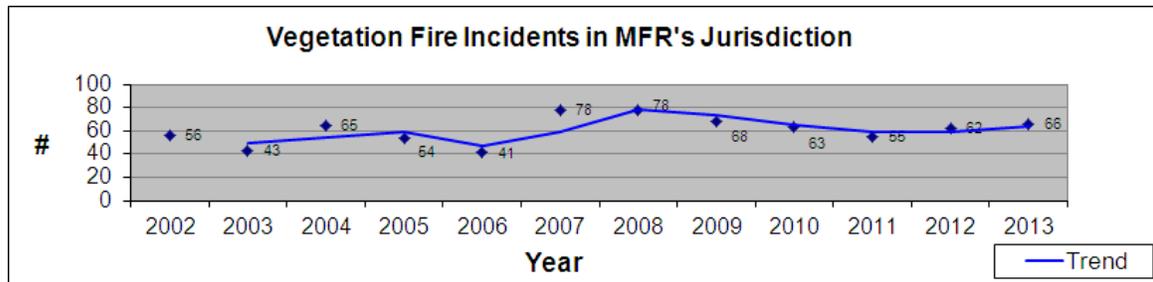

**Medford Fire-Rescue
Fire Marshal's Office**

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Code Enforcement played a very active role in 2013 within the City limits and is commended for working hard to enforce the City's weeds and grass ordinance. In addition, MFR worked in the Rural District and with property owners along the Bear Creek Greenway ensuring fuel breaks were cut adjacent to developments. All of these efforts significantly reduced the risk of wildfire to this community in 2013.

Trend:



Juvenile Set Fires

In 2013, MFR responded to 4 intentionally set juvenile related fires. This included 3 vegetation fires and one building fire. The building fire caused \$1,600 in damages. In addition to these, some of the undetermined vegetation fires likely involved juveniles. The FLSD has personnel trained to screen juveniles after they are involved in a firesetting incident. In 2013, 13 children were screened/counseled by the Fire Inspectors, which included 15 corresponding adults. In addition, the FLSD works with the Juvenile Department and Victims Assistance/Youth Accountability (VAYA) to ensure juvenile firesetters receive intervention counseling.

Arson Fires

Of the 319 fire incidents within MFR's jurisdiction, 49 (15%) were determined to be intentionally set fires. This included 15 structure fires, 29 vegetation fires, and one vehicle fire. These fires caused \$635,269 in total losses. In 2013 this jurisdiction experienced a spree of intentionally set vacant home fires and a significant church arson fire. Medford Fire-Rescue has a close working relationship with law enforcement agencies when conducting fire investigations. In cooperation with the Medford Police Department, there were 54 reported offenses for arson fires in 2013, resulting in suspect 24 charges (13 charges for juveniles and 11 charges for adults).

Fire Investigators successfully testified in court which resulted in the following cases:

- **10th Street Arson Fire.** A man was sentenced for five counts of aggravated murder and arson for the fire that occurred in July 2011. He received to 5 consecutive life sentences plus an additional 90 months without the eligibility for parole.
- **Olympic Arson Fire.** A man set fire to a woman's house in 2012 that had a restraining order against him. He received Measure 11 mandatory 7 ½ years sentence.
- **E Barnett Rd. Apartment Arson Fire.** A man set items on fire outside his estranged wife's apartment. The jury deliberated for 20 minutes and found the man guilty by a unanimous decision. He received Measure 11 mandatory 7 ½ years sentence.
- **Chestnut Street Fire.** A man threw a Molotov cocktail on the side of a house after a dispute. The house was occupied. The suspect pled out, was put under supervised probation, and ordered to pay restitution.

Public Education

In 2013 Medford Fire-Rescue participated in 246 public education events/sessions, reaching nearly 10,000 people. The FLSD took part in over 147 of these public education events/sessions, reaching more than 4,400 individuals. Also in 2013 the FLSD took possession of a new Hazard House funded primarily by a 2011 FEMA Fire Prevention and Safety grant. In addition, the FLSD was successful in obtaining a \$37,256 FEMA Fire Prevention and Safety grant to purchase 1930 CPR kits for the CPR Anytime program and a \$1,000 grant from the Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition to help build and conduct two side-by-side flashover/fire sprinkler live burn demonstrations. The FLSD also spoke to the Media throughout the year about fires and provided fire and life safety information to the public. Medford Fire-Rescue takes an active role in several public education programs throughout the year, including:



Survival Skills in the Home (Hazard House/Aerial Ladder) Program

- Target Audience: All Elementary 4th Grade students
- Program Description: Children are taught about smoke alarms, home hazards and exit drills in the home through an interactive presentation. Students are given a homework assignment to create a home escape plan and inspect their home for hazards. At the end of the program, students are visited by a fire crew and, if chosen, have an opportunity to get a ride in our aerial ladder.
- Goal: Teach skills to promote fire and injury prevention

CPR Anytime Middle School Program

- Target Audience: All Middle School Students
- Program Description: "CPR Anytime" is an all-in-one kit that has everything an individual would need to learn and practice CPR and although it is not a certifying course this is a one hour class designed to educate people in effective, continuous CPR.
- Goal: Promote CPR skills



CPR Adult Classes

- Target Audience: Adults
- Program Description: Basic CPR instruction.
- Goal: Promote CPR skills

Family Health Program

- Target Audience: High School Students
- Program Description: Students are taught a variety of fire and life safety information
- Goal: Educate students in fire and injury prevention

Juvenile Firesetter Intervention/Screening Program

- Target Audience: Children exhibiting fire setting behaviors
- Program Description: Screening and educational sessions provided for children/parents needing help in this area.
- Goal: Intervene to help stop dangerous fire setting behavior



Child Safety Seat Check Program

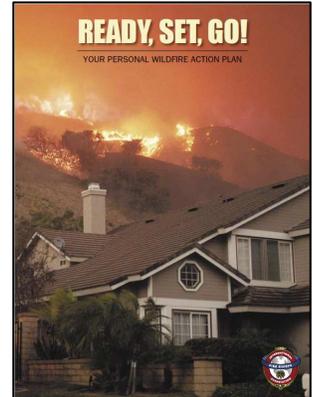
- Target Audience: Parents of infants/children in car seats
- Program Description:
- Goal: Educate parents in proper child safety seat installation

Fire & Life Safety Presentations Program

- Target Audience: Adults
- Program Description: Workplace and residential facility fire & life safety workshops/presentations
- Goal: Community risk reduction through education

Wildfire Education/Preparation/Mitigation Program

- Target Audience: Property owners living in wildfire hazard areas
- Program Description: Resident survival education through Ready, Set Go! Program and free property risk evaluations to mitigate wildfire risks.
- Goal: Community wildfire risk reduction.



Fire Extinguisher Training Program

- Target Audience: Adults
- Program Description: Education about fire behavior and proper fire extinguisher usage (Live fire prop fire extinguisher training).
- Goal: Promote appropriate decision making and skills in fire extinguisher usage.

Smoke Alarm Program

- Target Audience: All residential incidents /Residents who need assistance with smoke alarms
- Program Description: Department policy to check smoke alarms at all residential incident responses. Smoke alarms installed or batteries replaced in alarms in homes where people need assistance.
- Goal: Community risk reduction

Chamber of Commerce Leadership Class Fire Science Day

- Target Audience: Community Leaders
- Program Description: Demonstrate through participation what MFR does on a daily basis and involve participants in fire and life safety education.
- Goal: Promote fire & life safety and educate community leaders about their Fire Department



Fire Prevention Week Program

- Target Audience: MFR Community
- Program Description: Promote annual Fire Prevention Week theme and host annual Medford Fire-Rescue open house.
- Goal: Promote fire & life safety and educate the community about their Fire Department

Fireworks Program

- Target Audience: MFR Community
- Program Description: Partnership with Medford Police Department for education and enforcement of Medford and Oregon fireworks statutes
- Goal: Community risk reduction in July

Website Program

- Target Audience: General Public
- Program Description: Provide a wide variety of proactive key fire and life safety information to the community
- Goal: Community risk reduction

Media Program

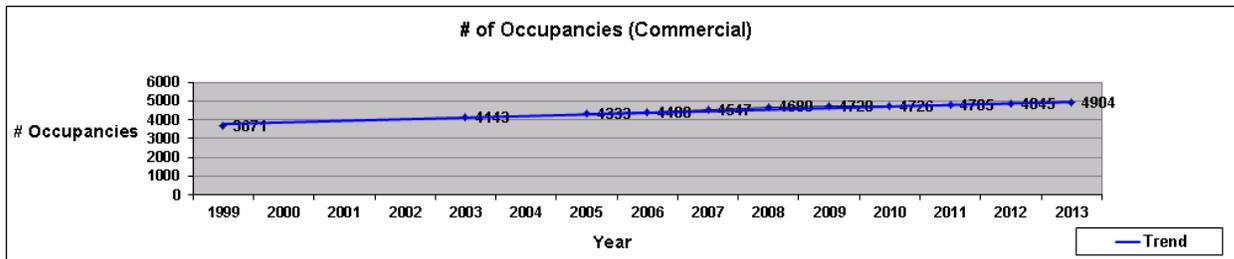
- Target Audience: General Public
- Program Description: Provide situational and seasonal proactive fire and life safety information to the community. Discuss take-home lessons learned from fire incidents.
- Goal: Community risk reduction



Commercial Inspections and Enforcement

The approximate number of regulated commercial occupancies in Medford Fire-Rescue's jurisdiction grew by 59 in 2013 to 4,904 (4757 City, 147 MRFPD).

Trend:



Our Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM) exemption (OAR 837-039) status requires specific occupancies to be inspected at set intervals. For all occupancies regulated by the Oregon Fire Code, we are required to inspect on a frequency deemed necessary to provide a reasonable level of fire and life safety. MFR's occupancies are prioritized into three categories, High Risk, Moderate Risk, and Low Risk. Inspection intervals are based upon the risk category.

During 2012, Medford Fire-Rescue conducted 1,075 compliance inspections (1021 City, 54 Rural) and 261 permitted inspections. These inspections resulted in 810 fire code violations noted during the regular business fire inspections and 214 violations noted during the permitted inspections.

In 2012, serious life safety violations were discovered and corrected at several mercantile occupancies, a haunted house event in the mall, a school, a motel, a restaurant, a hospital, a paint spray operation, and a dance studio, among other things.

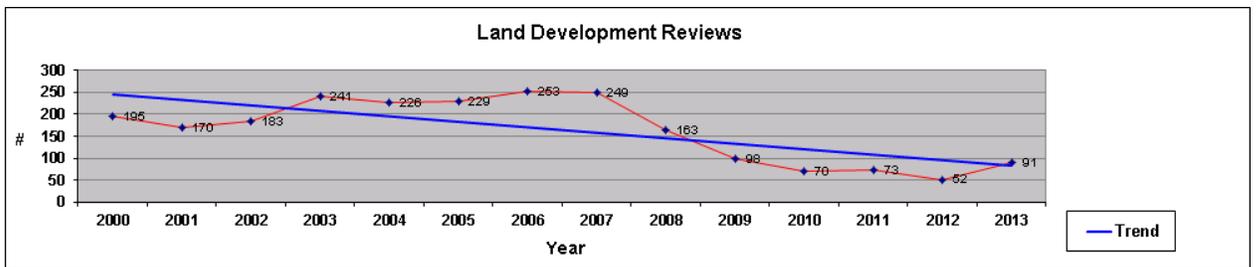
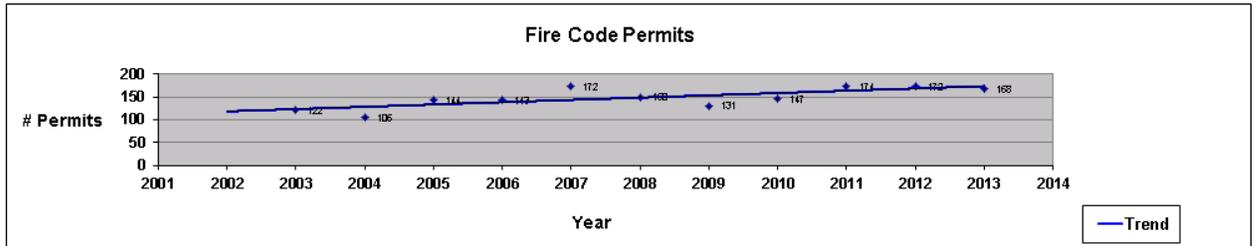
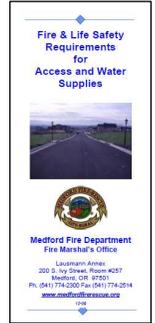
The FLSD continues to manage a Self-fire Inspection Program. Businesses conducted 19 self-fire inspections. The intent of this program is to educate low hazard businesses about fire code requirements, have them physically check their premises, and provide a safety check during the interim between longer inspection intervals.

The FLSD also reviews fire protection system contractor testing reports. Any report that has noted deficiencies is followed up on. There were 269 fire protection system testing reports reviewed by the FLSD in 2013, with 16 deficiencies noted. To ensure fire protection systems are functional, it is essential that they are tested and maintained according to national standards.



Permits and Development

The FLSD was responsible for overseeing 168 Fire Code operational and construction permits in 2013, of which 104 were fire protection system permits. A total of 204 total plan reviews were conducted during this period, including 77 fire suppression systems, 27 fire alarm systems, and 91 site development reviews. This is an important part of fire prevention, to ensure that public events are safe and buildings are constructed with the required fire and life safety essentials. Permits associated with these FLSD activities brought in \$18,008.

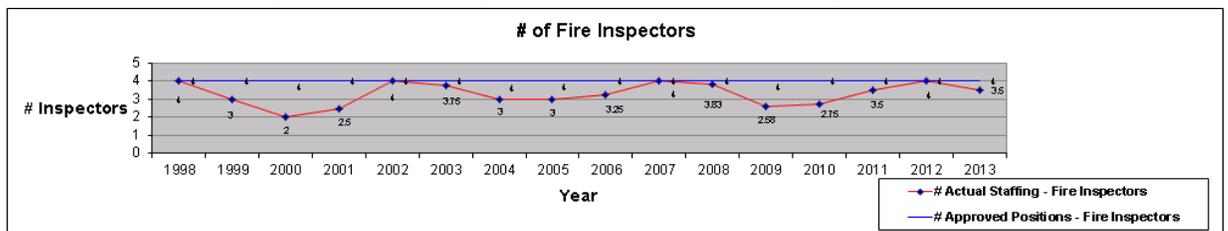


Staffing and Personnel

Approved staffing positions in the FLSD have remained the same since the 1970's, consisting of the Fire Marshal and four Fire Inspectors. A part-time Support Staff position is dedicated to the Division. The challenge over the years has been keeping up with increased responsibility (growth in population, growth in number of regulated occupancies, etc.) while maintaining adequate staffing levels. All allocated Fire Inspector positions were for filled in 2013 with the exception of one vacant Fire Inspector position for 6 months.

The professional achievements and qualifications that FLSD personnel have obtained continues to be impressive. In 2013, FLSD qualifications included:

- All personnel were Oregon Fire Code Certified
- Three personnel possessed Oregon State Fire Marshal competency recognition
- Two personnel certified as IAAI Certified Fire Investigators (CFI)
- Two personnel were certified in Oregon as Fire Plans Examiners
- Two personnel were ICC certified as Building Plans Examiners
- One person was registered in Oregon as a Professional Engineer



FLSD personnel received over nearly 500 hours of training in 2013. Training is vital for personnel to keep up-to-date in their fields of expertise.

2014

In 2014 we will:

- Continue to work diligently to educate the public about fire and life safety issues and target occupancies for inspections based upon the risk hazard
- Continue to take an active role in new development and construction, ensuring that new buildings have adequate access, water supply, required fire suppression and detection systems, and the required life safety systems and features in place
- Continue to promote residential smoke alarms and fire sprinkler systems
- Work with the Medford Police Department to better enforce fireworks regulations

Our goal is to protect people by being proactively involved in preventing tragedies, with the result of making Medford one of the safest communities to reside in.

For more information about the Fire & Life Safety Division, visit our website at:

<http://www.ci.medford.or.us/SectionIndex.asp?SectionID=21>

Supplemental Information

2013 Annual Activity Report

<u>Enforcement Programs</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Hazards Noted</u>
Regular Inspections		
Inspectors	437	769 (54 Rural)
Company	638	41
Permitted Inspections	261	214
Self Inspections	19	0
Contractor Testing – Fire Protection	269	16
Wildland-Urban Interface	1	4
Code Referrals/Complaints	16	79
<i>Totals</i>	<u>1641(1567 City/74 Rural)</u>	<u>1123</u>

<u>Fire Code Permits</u>	<u>Number</u>
Fire Alarm Systems	27
Fire Sprinkler Systems	62
Kitchen Hood Suppression Systems	14
Fire Suppression-Paint Spray Booth	1
Fireworks-Retail Sales	4
Fireworks-Display	5
Flammable & Combustible Storage Tanks	1
Places of Assembly	35
Tents	19
<i>Totals</i>	<u>168</u>

<u>Other Permits Issued</u>	<u>Number</u>
Recreational Commercial Fire	4
Agricultural Burning	21
Special Burning	6
Residential Burns FD#2 (<i>Approximate</i>)	<u>3,000</u>
<i>Totals</i>	<u>3,031</u>

<u>Plan Reviews</u>	<u>Number</u>
Fire Alarm Systems	27
Fire Suppression Systems	77
Site Development	91
Other	9
<i>Totals</i>	<u>189</u>

<u>Fire Code - Other</u>	<u>Number</u>
Business Licenses	386
Consultations	54
Liquor License Signoff	<u>31</u>
<i>Totals</i>	<u>471</u>

<i>FLSD Conducted Fire Investigations</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Injuries</i>	<i>Fatalities</i>
Unintentional	60	3	0
Intentional	22	0	0
Act of Nature	0	0	0
Undetermined	17	0	0
<i>Totals</i>	99	3	0

<i>Public Education</i>	<i>Number of Activities/Events</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
Public Education (FLSD)	147	1,659	2,741
Elementary School Fire Safety			
4 th Grade Fire Safety-Hazard House/Aerial	29	150	1931
Other Fire Safety Classes	2	13	130
Middle School			
CPR Anytime and CPR Classes	10	300	25
Residential Safety Pres. - Older Adults	2	170	
Chamber Leadership Fire Science Day	1	25	
Emergency Preparedness	2	225	
Juvenile Firesetter Intervention	11	15	13
Child Safety Seat Checks/Installs	63	103	63
Fire Extinguisher Training	11	291	
Citizen Recognition	2	27	4
Safe Kids Safety Fair	1	75	125
Fire Prevention Week Open House	1	175	350
Smoke Alarm Checks	4	8	
RCC Ride-Alongs	6	6	
International Walk to School Day	1	70	100
Other	1	6	
Public Education (Line Personnel)	85	1,092	4,007
Media Releases/Interviews (FLSD)	29		
<i>Totals</i>	246+	2,751+	6,748+

<i>Training</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Administration	3.50
Fire Investigation	277.15
Plan Review	34.17
Fire Inspection	85.42
Public Education	35.50
Technology	27.50
Wildfire Risk Area Home Evaluation	22.00
<i>Totals</i>	485.24