



R0380

Dear National Fire Academy Student:

By now you should have received your acceptance email notification from the National Emergency Training Center (NETC) Admissions Office for this course. If you have not, you are not enrolled in this course.

Congratulations on being accepted into the U.S. Fire Administration's/National Fire Academy's (USFA's/NFA's) offering of *Urban Fire and Life Safety – Issues and Solutions* (UFLSIS). Most students will be arriving on Saturday prior to the class and departing the Saturday following class.

UFLSIS seeks to develop strategies to address common urban community risk-reduction challenges facing fire departments that serve urban areas. The course educates students on how to prepare and implement fire and risk-reduction strategies that may make a significant impact in urban areas. Strategies focus on how to engage, solicit and activate the public, including internal and external organizations.

The first day of this 6-day class will begin on Sunday, and subsequent classes will meet daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., with graduation occurring on Friday at 4 p.m. End-of-class graduation ceremonies are an important part of the course, and you are expected to attend. Please do not make any travel arrangements to leave campus until after graduation.

You are asked to complete the following items prior to attending the class.

- In addition to the few items below, you are expected to complete and submit a short pre-course assignment. The assignment is attached in this email and should be submitted to the NFA no later than 2 weeks prior to the start of class.
- Go to the link below which takes you to the publication “Public Fire Education Planning for Urban Communities – A Five-Step Process Guide to Success.” This publication will be used throughout the course. Please note that the National Fire Protection Association website is a reliable source if a Pop-up box asks.

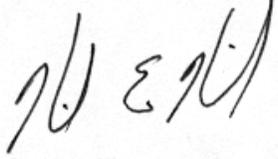
www.nfpa.org/~media/files/safety-information/public-educators/urban-task-force/urban5stepprocess.pdf

- Typically, NFA classes make time for students to share and present innovations and strategies from their organization and city. You are encouraged to bring innovative and unique programs, websites or other information that you would like to share with the class.

You should bring a personal computer (laptop), including a thumb drive up to 8 GB. You alone are responsible for the security and maintenance of your equipment. The Academy cannot provide you with computer software, hardware or technical support to include disks, printers, scanners, etc. If you experience problems with your own computer during class, you may elect to use the computers in the back of the classroom or in the Student Computer Lab, which is located in Building D. The campus now has Wi-Fi in the dormitories and classrooms, and you will be provided with a set of instructions on how to use it.

Should you need additional information or have any questions pertaining to the course, please contact Ms. Mary Marchone, Fire Prevention Management Curriculum Training Specialist, at (301) 447-1476 or email at mary.marchone@fema.dhs.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kirby Kiefer". The signature is written in a cursive style with some loops and flourishes.

Dr. Kirby Kiefer, Acting Superintendent
National Fire Academy
U.S. Fire Administration

Name: _____ Dates of Class: _____
Department: _____ Position: _____
Daytime Phone: _____ Email: _____

Urban Fire and Life Safety — Issues and Solutions Pre-Course Assignment

Welcome to the “Urban Fire and Life Safety — Issues and Solutions” (UFLSIS) course. UFLSIS empowers personnel from large municipal fire departments with skills to prepare and implement fire and risk-reduction strategies that may make a significant impact in urban areas.

The UFLSIS course has five units of instruction:

- Unit 1: The High-Risk Urban Landscape.
- Unit 2: Conducting an Urban Community Risk Analysis.
- Unit 3: Developing Partnerships in the Urban Community.
- Unit 4: Creating Strategies to Address Urban Risk Issues.
- Unit 5: Implementing and Evaluating Risk-Reduction Strategies in the Urban Community.

Upon completion of this course, you will have developed a draft action plan to address a risk that is adversely impacting a specific service area and/or your city at large. To accomplish this task, you will need information about risk issues that are impacting your city.

Most NFA community risk-reduction courses have a pre-course assignment. While each pre-course assignment has sections that are exclusive to the specific course, nearly all require students to come to the NFA with data about their community’s demographics and risks. Please check with colleagues who have recently (within the last year) attended an NFA risk-reduction course to see if they may be able to help you with data collection. Save the data that you collect on your community, as you may be able to use it as a baseline if you attend future risk-reduction courses.

The primary method of evaluation for the UFLSIS course is grading rubrics that apply to a series of activities which you will complete throughout the six-day course. The activities build upon and support one another. Information from this pre-course assignment will be used during several activities.

There are four parts to this pre-course assignment. Directions are provided that identify the depth of effort you are expected to put into each part. The actions you need to take are underlined and noted as Action Items. Before you begin, here is a general **overview** of what you will be doing:

- Part 1 involves reading a short publication on performing risk reduction in an urban environment. You will then reflect on two critical thinking questions that will be discussed during class. In addition, you will develop speaking points so that you can discuss a current risk-reduction program that your department offers.
- Part 2 entails developing a brief overview of the demographics of your city at large.

- Part 3 requires exploration of the man-made and naturally occurring risks that are impacting your city as a whole. This section is the most labor intensive of the overall assignment.
- Part 4 will entail identifying a specific geographical area that appears to be at higher risk from incidents that you explored during Part 3 of the assignment. You will also build a demographical profile of the service area.

Please plan to invest several hours working on the pre-course work. Store your work on a thumb drive that is no larger than 8 gigabytes (GB) and bring it with you to the NFA. Here is your assignment:

Part 1 (Background Information)

1. Please download and read the publication “Public Fire Education Planning for Urban Communities: A Five-Step Process Guide to Success.” This publication can be located at <http://www.nfpa.org/safety-information/for-consumers/populations/urban-fire-safety>.

You must become familiar with the five-step process as applied to the urban environment, as it will be used throughout the course.

Action Item 1: All you need to do is read the document.

2. Consider your city as a whole, and be prepared to respond to the following questions:
 - What does the term “high-risk urban environment” mean to you?
 - How do high-risk areas evolve?

Action Item 2: There is no writing assignment here. Just be ready to share your opinions.

3. Networking with peers is an important component of the NFA experience. You should be prepared to discuss a current risk-reduction program currently being offered by your department. The discussion is open to all types of risk-reduction programs, not exclusively fire-related. As part of the discussion, you will be asked to:
 - Explain the scope of the program.
 - Highlight both the strengths and challenges associated with the program.
 - Offer an opinion as to the level of impact that the program is making and how it is being measured.

Action Item 3: Bring whatever you would like to support your opinions. Often, students will bring an overview of a program that can be shared electronically with others, such as a written overview, PowerPoint presentation, etc.

Part 2 (Citywide Demographics)

A logical first step in the risk-reduction assessment process is being able to succinctly explain the demographics of your city. Think of this as being able to explain to a stranger in two minutes what your city looks like.

Action Item 4: This is not a major writing activity. Simply create notes so you can articulate the demographic characteristics of your city as a whole.

Please build and be prepared to present a **brief** profile of your city that includes:

- Total population of your city.
- The geographical size of your city.
- Presence and distribution of races, cultures, age groups, etc.
- Economic drivers that support the city's tax base, such as key businesses, industries.
- Social issues that challenge your city, such as educational levels, crime/violence, gangs, substance abuse.
- The economic vitality of your city. Areas of prosperity versus pockets of poverty. Unemployment rate, etc.
- Presence and distribution of high-risk populations, such as young children under age 5, older adults age 65+, people with disabilities, people impacted by poverty, and those who speak no or limited English.

A good Web-based tool to help you build a brief but informative demographic profile can be found at www.usa.com. This site provides up-to-date demographic information from the U.S. Census Bureau. Data for the Decennial Census is collected by the bureau every 10 years. Data from the Decennial Census is used to determine congressional districts. The Decennial Census seeks to determine the **number of people** who live in a community.

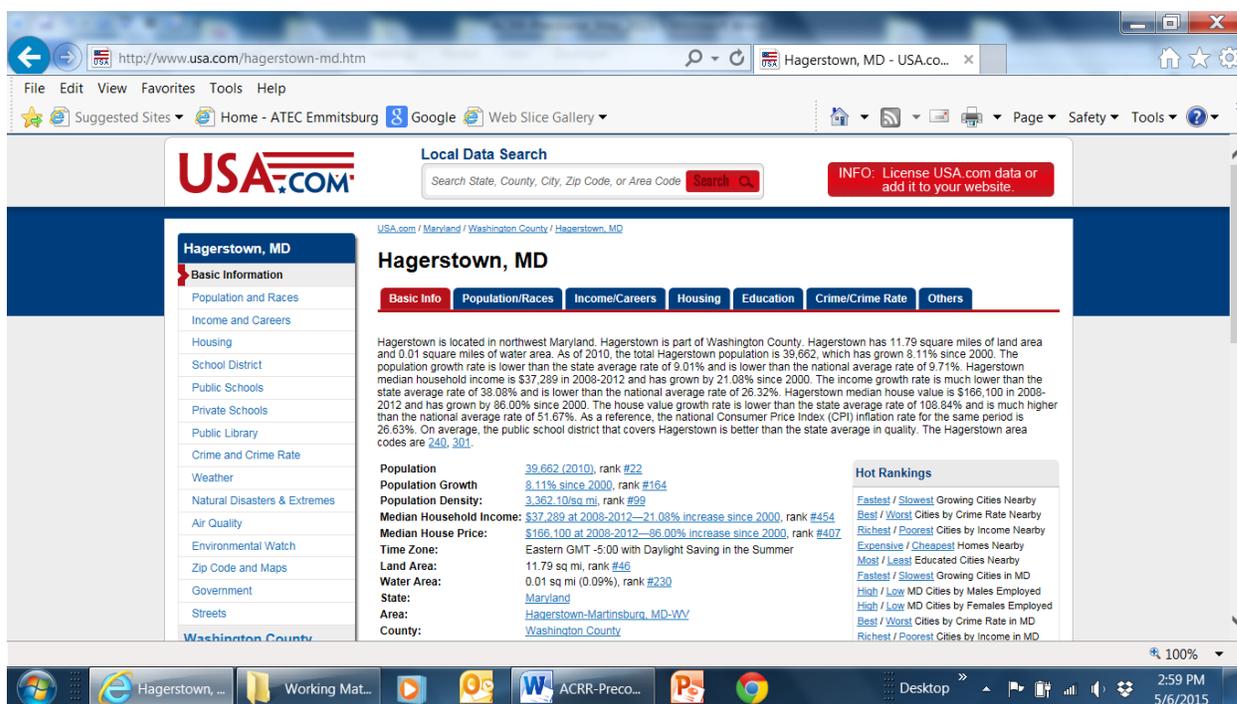
A second type of census, the American Community Survey (ACS), is an ongoing task of the bureau. The ACS is mailed to over 3 million U.S. residents annually. The bureau's goal is to survey each U.S. resident every seven years to create demographic profiles of local communities. ACS data is important to risk-reduction specialists because it provides information about **where and how** people live.

Data from the ACS is important for risk-reduction practitioners because it allows us to explore demographic data, both communitywide and by census tracts. Census tracts are defined geographical areas within a city, town, county or village. Each tract carries a numerical identification. The number of census tracts that are in your community is based upon its size. You may be from a geographical area that has anywhere from a few to hundreds of census tracts.

Please use the www.usa.com tool to explore your city’s current demographics.

Go to the site, search for your city, and click on the basic information tab. Next, explore what is available under the other categories, such as population/races, income/careers. An example screen shot featuring Hagerstown, Maryland, is displayed below.

Note: When initiating the search, please use your city’s name, followed by the **abbreviation for your state**, such as MD, PA, etc.



Part 3 (Citywide Risk Assessment)

Accurate risk assessment is essential to a strategic and successful risk-reduction process. As part of the NFA experience, you will be graded on how well you define and prioritize the risk issues facing your city and its people. You will be graded during class on how well you **justify** your decisions.

Your department must have an accurate profile of the risk issues that are impacting the **city as a whole**. Risk issues are generally explored in two categories:

- Man-made incidents, such as fires, preventable injuries, and intentional acts of violence.
- Naturally occurring events, such as violent weather and its associated impacts.

Since you are attending an NFA course, obviously the academy wants you to have background information about the fire problems impacting your city. In addition, if your city provides Emergency Medical Services (EMS), you should also come with data so that your fire problems

can be compared with medical responses. The same holds true if your city is in an area that is impacted by severe weather and there is a history of major (or very frequent) events.

Building an accurate and objective risk profile of a city takes time and effort. Accurate means that you need good data; objective means you need enough of it. Before you begin searching for data, a logical first step is to find out if your department has ever completed a communitywide risk assessment.

Action Item 5: Check with your organization’s senior leadership, and find out if your department has ever conducted a community risk assessment. Please indicate whether it’s yes or no. If yes, what specific risk issues were identified, and what is your department doing to address them?

Unfortunately, many fire departments have limited or no experience with community risk assessment. Whether your department has or has not done a risk assessment, the following section is critical as you will be prioritizing a risk, population(s) and service area to address as part of the UFLSIS course.

Part of the NFA learning experience is for you to discover the abilities, strengths and weaknesses of your data collection systems. Without good data, it can be very hard to objectively drill down to the nitty-gritty and prioritize risks that deserve attention. This is particularly true when an incident type is slowly rising over time.

Please do your best on this next action item, as you may find that obtaining what is being asked of you turns into a challenging process. You’ll need to come to the NFA with an objective profile of **at least three and no more than five risk issues that could be considered** as a potential priority to address. You will make a decision during class on what risk to focus on for your final course project.

To determine the risk issues that are worthy of priority consideration, you should explore the following:

- How often the incidents occur.
- Whether the number of incidents is rising, falling or remaining steady.
- Where the incidents are happening and who they are impacting.
- The cost of the incidents — in terms of loss of life, injuries and property damage.
- The overall impact on the quality of life of people and vitality of the city.
- The cost to your department for providing service caused by the incidents.

Note: You are encouraged to explore risks that you (in your present position as a Company Officer (CO), senior officer, public educator, inspector, investigator, etc.) have responsibility for doing something about by getting involved at some level.

Gathering a broad spectrum of evidence on the risks that you explore will make it easier to select a specific risk to focus on during the UFLSIS course. Please note that you do not have to (and should not) build this profile alone. Seek help from others within your department who have the

data. Also, talk with those who respond to and/or investigate incidents to help you create this profile.

Action Item 6: Find out who is in charge of collecting and reporting your department's National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) data to your state coordinator. Meet with this person, and ask him or her to build you an NFIRS incident response profile that identifies the following:

The types and frequency of incidents that your department responds to. Have your NFIRS officer run a series of Tally by Incident Type reports. Run this report for **each** of five years so you can identify if the various types of incidents you respond to are rising, falling or remaining steady. You also need several years of data to create a baseline. A copy of what this report should look like is attached to the end of this assignment.

Next, because NFIRS data only reflects the incidents handled by your department as a whole, it is important to seek information from your department's Records Management System (RMS) so you can drill down to what's happening in the station response areas. Most departments use a third party's RMS software like Firehouse, FIRE RMS, or others.

Action Item 7: Ask your data collection supervisor to provide data from your department's RMS (if you have one), and perform the following actions:

- Examine the types and frequency of incidents that your department (as a whole) responds to. As with the NFIRS data, collect one-year summaries for a five-year period so that you have a dataset to work with.
- Compare this set of data with the NFIRS data to explore if any gaps or discrepancies in reporting are identified. If you discover any issues, be prepared to discuss your challenges when you come to the NFA.
- Next, use your RMS data, and attempt to get specific on the types and causes of residential structure fires that your department (as a whole) responds to. Try to build a profile that will show the number of incidents, injuries, deaths and property loss per type of structure fire, such as cooking, heating, smoking, arson.
- If your department provides EMS, please generate a dataset that will allow you to explore the types and frequency of EMS calls that your department (as a whole) responds to. As with fire data, try to get specific so you can track motor vehicle collisions, falls, cardiac-related incidents, overdose, poisoning, etc. Local hospital and state health department data can help build a profile of preventable injury events, such as falls, motor vehicle collisions, poisonings, assaults.

Caution: Try to avoid putting your data into huge categories like building fires, preventable injuries, weather-related, etc. **Attempt** to get specific and identify the types of fire incidents: unattended cooking fires, portable heater fires, smoking-related, youth

firesetting, arson, etc. Do the same for injuries: ground-level falls, car crashes, pedestrians struck, overdose, poisoning, etc.

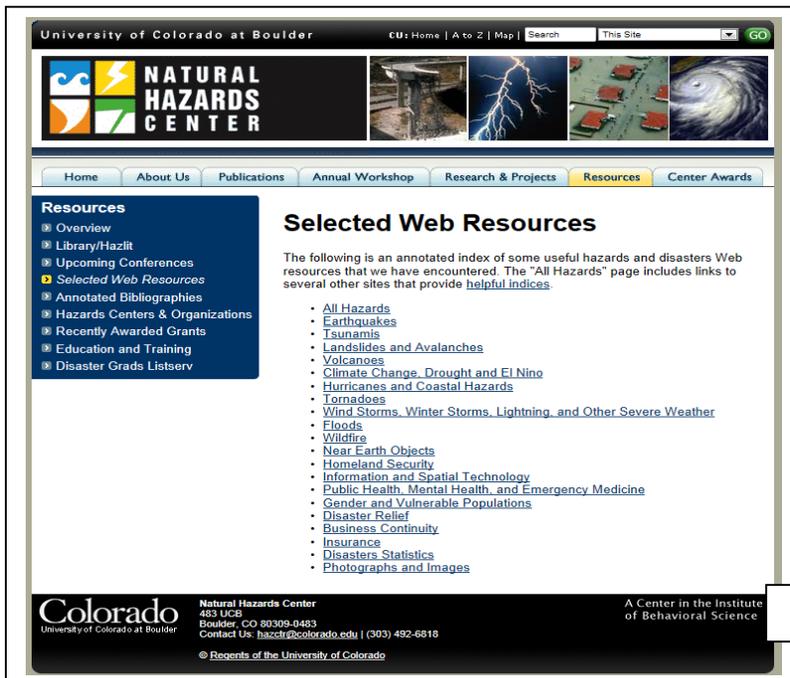
This is where you may encounter frustration and discover weaknesses in how your department is reporting/tracking incidents. Consider this question for discussion at the NFA: How can you drill down and identify incidents such as cooking, heater and smoking-related fires if these causes are only tracked as building or structure fires? The same holds true for EMS incidents.

Don't give up here; simply do your best with what you have to work with. What the NFA expects is that you come to class being able to show in good faith that you have worked to identify/justify several risk issues that deserve your attention.

- While the majority of human-created risks are preventable, naturally occurring events are not. Examples include severe weather, earthquakes, extreme cold/heat and drought. Although a community may not be able to prevent such events, loss can be greatly mitigated through a combination of preplanning, resource allocation and citizen preparedness.

While not preventable, most naturally occurring risks are predictable. Coastlines are more vulnerable to hurricanes. The South and Midwest regularly experience tornadoes. More snow falls in the Northern portion of the country than in the South. Lightning-initiated wildland fires often occur in forests. Flash flooding can happen anywhere.

If naturally occurring risk issues are prevalent in your city, please create a profile of what happens, when, how frequently, where, who is impacted, and the overall costs associated with the risk(s) identified.



A good source for information on naturally occurring risks is the University of Colorado — Natural Hazards Center.

Look under the **Resources** tab to locate **Selected Web Resources**, where you will be able to link to data on all-hazard issues.



Check it out:

[//www.colorado.edu/hazards/](http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/)

Part 4 (Drilling Down to the Service Area/Neighborhood Level)

Risk assessment can be a daunting challenge in large urban cities due to factors such as population size, land mass, complex demographics, and frequency of emergency service demand.

You were asked to complete Part 3 because you must have a handle on what's happening citywide before you drill down to the service area/neighborhood level.

Often, a large city may have multiple risk-reduction programs in operation simultaneously. An example may be a city that runs a campaign to reduce cooking fires, as they are the most frequently occurring type of fire incident and cause the greatest number of fire-related injuries citywide. Additionally, the city identified ground-level falls among older adults as the fastest rising type of preventable injury in seven of its 15 response areas. In turn, the fire department is running both a fire and fall prevention program in these specific areas.

The final step in this pre-course assignment is to select a geographical area that you believe is a high-risk environment in your city. This should be a specific response area(s)/neighborhood(s) that creates a high service demand for your department. Use the RMS response data that you gathered in Part 3, plus the two online tools that are recommended at the end of this assignment, to process Action Item 8.

Action Item 8: Build a profile that describes the following:

- The name of this service area, for example, the Spiketown neighborhood, Station 7 service area.
- The demographics of the area that contribute to it being at risk. This includes identifying issues such as areas of poverty, an aging community infrastructure, an aging population, crime, unemployment, older buildings, housing density, population transience, percentage of homeowners versus renters, cultures, language barriers.
- The man-made and/or naturally occurring events that are significantly impacting this area.

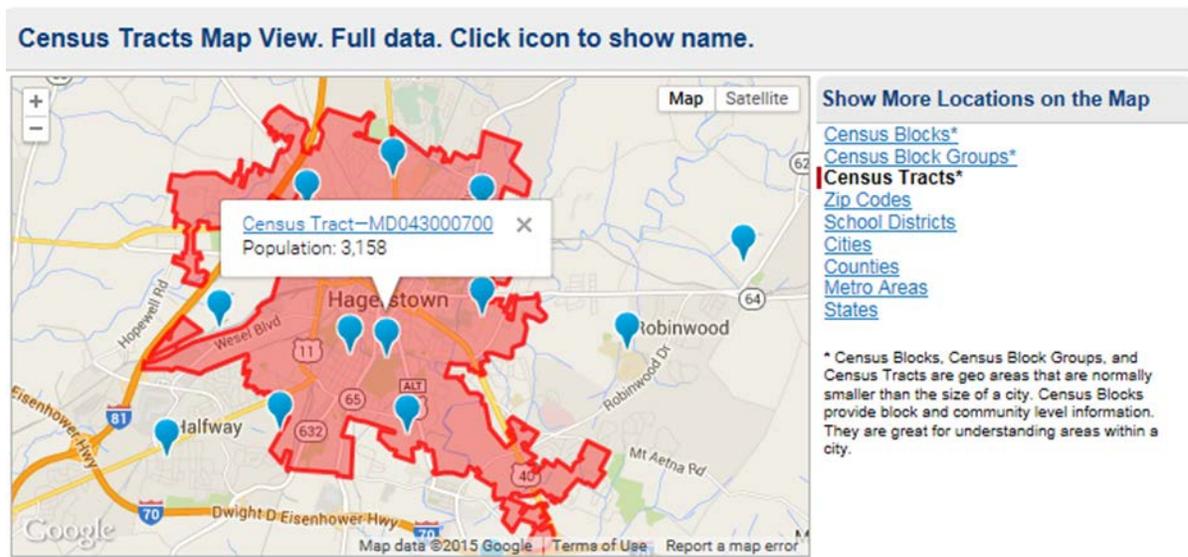
Note: Once again, you are encouraged to explore risks that you (in your present position as a CO, senior officer, public educator, inspector, investigator, etc.) have responsibility for doing something about by getting involved at some level. You will work through a process to select a specific issue(s) as part of the UFLSIS course.

There are two excellent Web-based tools that can help you with Part 4 of this assignment:

The first tool pertains to building a demographic profile of a select geographical area within your city. It is found on the USA.com website. The tool provides current data from the census bureau at the census tract, census block group, and individual census block level.

- Census tracts are geographical areas that generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people.

- A census block group is a geographical unit that is between the size of a census tract and the census block. A block group is the smallest geographical unit for which the bureau publishes sample data (i.e., data which is only collected from a fraction of all households). Typically, block groups have a population of 600 to 3,000 people.
- A census block is the smallest geographical unit used by the bureau for tabulation of 100 percent data (data collected from all houses, rather than a sample of houses). In a city, census blocks are often as small as one or two city blocks.



Recall the example from Hagerstown, Maryland. What you see before this text is a screen shot displaying the bottom of the basic information page. We have clicked on the census tract field shown on the right side of the screen. The example is displaying the number of census tracts in Hagerstown. The red shaded area represents the corporate boundary of the city. Each blue balloon represents a census tract.

The only way to become proficient at using this tool is to practice with it. While it may appear a little intimidating as you begin practicing, this tool is very user friendly.

Begin by searching for your city. (Remember to use the state abbreviation such as MD or PA.) A map will be displayed showing the outline of your city. Go to the right side of the screen, locate the cities tab, and click on it. On the map, there should be a blue balloon identifying your city and the incorporated towns around it. There will also be a red dash beside the city category on the right side of the screen.

Next, locate the census tract feature, and click on it. You should see a display similar to what is displayed on the Hagerstown screen shot above. **Note:** If you are searching an urban city, do not panic when you see a huge amount of blue balloons. Hagerstown has a population of 39,000. The larger the city, the more census tracts there are. Simply drill down on the area you wish to explore by clicking on it or using the +/- zoom feature.

Find the census tract or tracts that represent your selected high-risk area. Click on the blue balloon for the census tract, and then click on the underlined link. You will notice that the census tract area is highlighted and there is an option to click on the purple balloons for census block groups. **Don't click on the block groups yet.** Stop and explore the demographics of the census tract first. Clicking on the map will give you a larger view of the area, including street names.

Next, click on one of the purple block group balloons. The area will enlarge on the screen and then give you balloons for block groups. Use the same process as listed above to explore the block group that you want to look at. **Caution: Don't click on the green balloons yet, as they will take you to individual blocks.**

Once you have explored the block group, click on one of the green balloons, and start exploring at the individual block level.

The second tool to explore is offered by the American Red Cross (ARC). Did you know that the vast majority of ARC disaster services are to residential structure fires? The ARC has a campaign to reduce the occurrence of home fires and their associated impacts.

The ARC offers a risk mapping tool that combines use of Geographic Information System (GIS) technology, NFIRS, and census bureau data. Any community can now build a profile of local residential fire occurrences and compare the location of incidents with citizen income levels to look for pockets of high-risk neighborhoods. Experimenting with this tool to explore what's happening in your community is highly recommended. Here's how to proceed:

1. Go to <https://www.homefirepreparedness.org/cms/node/104>.
2. Scroll down the screen, look on the right side, and locate the GIS Mapping Video Demo. Please watch the video before you start experimenting with the risk mapping tool.
3. Next, locate the GIS Fire Mapping Tool, and begin exploring your community. Remember, like other data tools, it will take time and experience to fully appreciate the power and/or limitations of the tool.

Thank you for completing this pre-course assignment. We look forward to seeing you at the NFA.

Tally

Report Parameters:

Report Period: From 01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014

Selected Coded Field: Basic: Incident Type

State: OK Version: All

Status: All Released: All

Report Filters:

NOTE: Report Filter Groups are applied to the report SQL as "AND" conditions (i.e. Group 1 AND Group2 and Group 3 etc...)

Report FDIDs*: 47010, 47011, 16009, 16005, 16006, 16007, 16008, 47001, 47002, 47004, 47003, 47006, 47005, 47008, 47007, 47009, 16002, 16004, 16003, 63001, 63002, 63003, 63009, 29002, 29001, 63005, 63006, 29003, 63007, 63008, 63014, 63012, 63013, 63011, 52004, 52003, 52002, 52001, 52008, 52007, 52006, 52005, 20003, 70008, 20002, 70007, 20005, 70006, 20004, 70005, 70004, 70003, 20001, 70002, 70001, 74011, 74010, 20006, 36002, 36001, 36009, 36007, 36008, 36005, 36006, 36003, 36004, 41005, 28002, 41006, 28003, 41007, 28004, 41008, 28005, 41009, 28001, 41001, 41002, 41003, 41004, 28007, 28006, 28008, 41018, 41019, 41016, 41017, 41010, 70009, 41011, 41014, 41015, 41013, 70012, 74009, 74007, 74006, 74005, 74004, 74003, 74002, 74001, 70010, 55021, 55020, 59009, 59008, 59005, 59004, 59007, 59006, 43014, 59001, 59002, 04010, 43010, 43011, 43012, 43013, 55022, 32010, 32011, 55026, 59019, 59018, 59016, 59015, 43005, 43006, 43003, 59012, 43004, 43001, 43002, 43009, 43007, 43008, 36014, 55009, 55004, 55005, 55006, 55007, 36012, 55001, 36013, 55002, 36010, 55003, 36011, 55010, 04009, 04007, 04005, 04003, 04002, 0401, 55018, 55015, 55016, 55013, 55011, 55012, 39001, 39003, 39002, 01010, 39005, 01011, 39004, 39006, 39007, 39008, 39009, 39011, 39010, 01009, 01004, 01003, 01002, 01001, 01008, 01007, 01006, 01005, 32004, 32003, 32006, 32005, 32002, 32001, 32008, 32007, 32009, 48019, 48016, 48015, 48018, 48017, 68021, 68020, 08021, 08020, 67003, 48011, 08022, 48012, 67001, 48013, 67002, 48014, 67007, 67008, 67005, 67006, 48010, 08019, 68017, 68018, 68019, 68013, 68014, 68015, 68016, 68010, 68012, 68011, 08010, 08014, 08013, 08012, 08011, 08018, 48020, 08017, 08016, 08015, 08008, 08009, 68004, 68005, 68002, 25014, 68003, 68008, 68009, 68006, 68007, 31011, 31010, 68001, 25013, 25010, 08005, 08004, 08007, 08006, 08001, 08003, 08002, 48006, 48005, 48004, 48009, 48008, 25003, 25004, 25005, 25006, 25007, 25008, 25009, 31001, 31002, 31003, 31004, 25002, 31005, 25001, 31006, 31007, 31008, 31009, 48002, 48003, 48001, 56009, 56006, 56005, 56008, 56007, 56001, 56004, 56003, 65001, 65002, 05002, 05003, 05004, 05006, 05005, 05007, 51002, 51003, 51001, 37004, 57032, 51006, 37005, 57031, 51007, 37006, 57034, 51004, 37007, 57033, 51005, 57030, 51008, 51009, 57039, 37001, 57035, 57036, 37003, 37002, 57038, 51010, 51011, 51012, 51013, 51014, 57023, 51015, 57022, 51016, 57021, 51017, 57020, 51018, 57028, 57029, 57026, 57027, 57024, 57025, 14004, 14003, 35010, 14006, 35011, 14005, 14009, 14001, 14002, 18005, 18006, 35001, 18003, 18004, 18001, 18002, 35009, 35008, 35007, 71001, 35005, 35004, 18008, 35003, 18007, 35002, 71006, 71007, 71008, 71002, 71003, 71004, 16023, 16021, 16022, 57010, 57011, 16020, 57012, 77002, 77003,

*Data from deactivated fire depts within the list was not included in the report.

Tally

Selected Coded Field: Basic: Incident Type
Report Period: From 01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014

CODE	Description	FREQ	FREQ %	EXPs	CIV DTHS	CIV DTHS %	CIV INJS	CIV INJS %	FF DTHS	FF DTHS %	FF INJS	FF INJS %	PROP LOSS	PROP LOSS %	CONT LOSS	CONT LOSS %	TOTAL LOSS	TOT LOSS %
100	Fire, other	735	0.26 %	5	1	0.75 %	2	0.40 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	1,371,174	1.22 %	536,326	1.19 %	1,907,500	1.21 %
111	Building fires	3,186	1.12 %	44	24	17.91 %	55	11.00 %	0	0.00 %	54	42.52 %	77,084,419	68.45 %	35,948,142	79.77 %	113,032,561	71.69 %
112	Fires in structures other than in a building	270	0.10 %	0	1	0.75 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	1	0.79 %	4,395,563	3.90 %	1,303,951	2.89 %	5,699,514	3.61 %
113	Cooking fire, confined to container	639	0.23 %	1	0	0.00 %	5	1.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	207,386	0.18 %	179,771	0.40 %	387,157	0.25 %
114	Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue	142	0.05 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	95,415	0.08 %	14,414	0.03 %	109,829	0.07 %
115	Incinerator overload or malfunction, fire confined	11	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	15,142	0.01 %	11,600	0.03 %	26,742	0.02 %
116	Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire confined	19	0.01 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	9,802	0.01 %	6,801	0.02 %	16,603	0.01 %
117	Commercial Compactor fire, confined to rubbish	10	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	6,000	0.01 %	1,000	0.00 %	7,000	0.00 %
118	Trash or rubbish fire, contained	565	0.20 %	1	0	0.00 %	2	0.40 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	20,503	0.02 %	2,966	0.01 %	23,469	0.01 %
120	Fire in mobile prop. used as a fixed struc., other	16	0.01 %	0	0	0.00 %	1	0.20 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	149,900	0.13 %	108,250	0.24 %	258,150	0.16 %
121	Fire in mobile home used as fixed residence	140	0.05 %	0	2	1.49 %	2	0.40 %	0	0.00 %	1	0.79 %	1,009,830	0.90 %	505,650	1.12 %	1,515,480	0.96 %

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122	Fire in motor home, camper, recreational vehicle	49	0.02 %	1	1	0.75 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	447,451	0.40 %	74,700	0.17 %	522,151	0.33 %
123	Fire in portable building, fixed location	34	0.01 %	2	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	150,500	0.13 %	83,150	0.18 %	233,650	0.15 %
130	Mobile property (vehicle) fire, other	347	0.12 %	5	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	2,143,438	1.90 %	226,637	0.50 %	2,370,075	1.50 %
131	Passenger vehicle fire	1,508	0.53 %	19	8	5.97 %	4	0.80 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	5,738,385	5.10 %	559,927	1.24 %	6,298,312	3.99 %
132	Road freight or transport vehicle fire	194	0.07 %	1	2	1.49 %	1	0.20 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	2,338,981	2.08 %	451,803	1.00 %	2,790,784	1.77 %
133	Rail vehicle fire	14	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	229,021	0.20 %	10,020	0.02 %	239,041	0.15 %
134	Water vehicle fire	13	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	28,300	0.03 %	1,700	0.00 %	30,000	0.02 %
135	Aircraft fire	2	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	2	0.40 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	50,000	0.04 %	0	0.00 %	50,000	0.03 %
136	Self-propelled motor home or recreational vehicle	6	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	2,800	0.00 %	1,000	0.00 %	3,800	0.00 %
137	Camper or recreational vehicle (RV) fire	37	0.01 %	1	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	195,000	0.17 %	90,375	0.20 %	285,375	0.18 %
138	Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire	110	0.04 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	995,101	0.88 %	396,655	0.88 %	1,391,756	0.88 %

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140	Natural vegetation fire, other	650	0.23 %	2	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	41,225	0.04 %	6,239	0.01 %	47,464	0.03 %
141	Forest, woods or wildland fire	300	0.11 %	1	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	169,697	0.15 %	56,705	0.13 %	226,402	0.14 %
142	Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	2,183	0.77 %	1	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	8	6.30 %	591,919	0.53 %	278,939	0.62 %	870,858	0.55 %
143	Grass fire	5,824	2.05 %	22	0	0.00 %	98	19.60 %	0	0.00 %	7	5.51 %	1,191,288	1.06 %	189,714	0.42 %	1,381,002	0.88 %
150	Outside rubbish fire, other	703	0.25 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	48,334	0.04 %	7,364	0.02 %	55,698	0.04 %
151	Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	993	0.35 %	1	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	1	0.79 %	116,458	0.10 %	106,289	0.24 %	222,747	0.14 %
152	Garbage dump or sanitary landfill fire	40	0.01 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
153	Construction or demolition landfill fire	20	0.01 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	1	0.00 %	1	0.00 %	2	0.00 %
154	Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire	561	0.20 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	3	2.36 %	38,677	0.03 %	2,972	0.01 %	41,649	0.03 %
155	Outside stationary compactor/compacted trash fire	12	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	201,505	0.18 %	1	0.00 %	201,506	0.13 %
160	Special outside fire, other	276	0.10 %	4	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	2	1.57 %	261,440	0.23 %	283,000	0.63 %	544,440	0.35 %

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161	Outside storage fire	80	0.03 %	0	0	0.00 %	1	0.20 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	296,050	0.26 %	530,601	1.18 %	826,651	0.52 %
162	Outside equipment fire	139	0.05 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	444,610	0.39 %	112,066	0.25 %	556,676	0.35 %
163	Outside gas or vapor combustion explosion	30	0.01 %	0	0	0.00 %	1	0.20 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	998,001	0.89 %	15,001	0.03 %	1,013,002	0.64 %
164	Outside mailbox fire	4	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	4,310	0.00 %	110	0.00 %	4,420	0.00 %
170	Cultivated vegetation, crop fire, other	63	0.02 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	1	0.79 %	42,250	0.04 %	17,550	0.04 %	59,800	0.04 %
171	Cultivated grain or crop fire	45	0.02 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	65,040	0.06 %	32,480	0.07 %	97,520	0.06 %
172	Cultivated orchard or vineyard fire	1	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
173	Cultivated trees or nursery stock fire	12	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	10	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	10	0.00 %
200	Overpressure rupture, explosion, overheated other	37	0.01 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	22,000	0.02 %	0	0.00 %	22,000	0.01 %
210	Overpressure rupture from steam, other	8	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
211	Overpressure rupture of steam pipe or pipeline	4	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %

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220	Overpressure rupture from air or gas, other	34	0.01 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	15,000	0.01 %	1,000	0.00 %	16,000	0.01 %
221	Overpressure rupture of air or gas pipe/pipeline	44	0.02 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
223	Air or gas rupture of pressure or process vessel	13	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	1,200	0.00 %	6,200	0.01 %	7,400	0.00 %
231	Chemical reaction rupture of process vessel	3	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
240	Explosion (no fire), other	19	0.01 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	100	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	100	0.00 %
242	Blasting agent explosion (no fire)	1	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
243	Fireworks explosion (no fire)	7	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
244	Dust explosion (no fire)	1	0.00 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
251	Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition	249	0.09 %	0	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	1	0.79 %	5,200	0.00 %	2,000	0.00 %	7,200	0.00 %
300	Rescue, emergency medical call (EMS) call, other	9,889	3.48 %	0	5	3.73 %	6	1.20 %	0	0.00 %	3	2.36 %	29,001	0.03 %	0	0.00 %	29,001	0.02 %
311	Medical assist, assist EMS crew	52,612	18.54 %	0	17	12.69 %	48	9.60 %	0	0.00 %	2	1.57 %	227,212	0.20 %	13,216	0.03 %	240,428	0.15 %