



U.S. Fire Administration

Fiscal Year 2011 Report to Congress
July 18, 2012



**Homeland
Security**

Federal Emergency Management Agency



Aerial view of the National Emergency Training Center campus.

Message from the United States Fire Administrator

July 18, 2012

I am pleased to submit the United States Fire Administration's (USFA's) Annual Report to Congress for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 as required by 15 United States Code 2215, enacted as part of Public Law 93-498, the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

This report provides a summary of USFA's activities in FY 2011 assisting the Nation's fire service through emergency response and grant support, National Fire Academy (NFA) training activities, public education and awareness initiatives, research and technology development, and data collection and analysis.

Pursuant to Congressional requirements, this report is being provided to the following Members of Congress:

The Honorable John D. Rockefeller, IV
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation

The Honorable Kay Bailey Hutchison
Ranking Member, Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation

The Honorable Ralph M. Hall
Chairman, Committee on Science and Technology

The Honorable Eddie Bernice Johnson
Ranking Member, Committee on Science and Technology

The Honorable Ben Quayle
Chairman, Subcommittee on Technology and Innovation
Committee on Science and Technology

The Honorable Suzanne Bonamici
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Technology and Innovation
Committee on Science and Technology

The Honorable Robert Aderholt
Chairman, Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable David Price
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Thad Cochran
Ranking Member, Committee on Appropriations



The Honorable Peter King
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Bennie Thompson
Ranking Member, Committee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Joseph Lieberman
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

The Honorable Susan Collins
Ranking Member, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

If you have any questions regarding this report, please do not hesitate to contact the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Legislative Affairs Division at (202) 646-4500.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ernest Mitchell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "E" and "M".

Ernest Mitchell
Fire Administrator
United States Fire Administration

Executive Summary

Since the establishment of the United States Fire Administration (USFA), the Nation's fire loss has decreased significantly, despite population growth. This report is submitted in response to 15 United States Code 2215, enacted as part of Public Law 93-498, and outlines the Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 high impact initiatives in support of USFA's role as America's fire and emergency services leader. USFA's efforts in public education and awareness initiatives, training, research, technology development, and data collection and analysis in FY 2011 have helped reduce the Nation's death and injury rates from fires.

The United States fire problem is among the worst in the industrial world.¹ Thousands of Americans die each year, tens of thousands of people are injured, and property losses reach billions of dollars. There are huge indirect costs of fire as well—temporary lodging, lost business, medical expenses, psychological damage, and others. Estimates of the total economic cost of fire range from \$180 billion to over \$300 billion per year. These indirect costs may be as much as 8- to 10-times higher than the direct costs of fire. The annual losses from floods, hurricane, tornadoes, earthquakes, and other natural disasters combined in the United States by comparison average just a fraction of those from fires. The public, the media, and local governments generally are unaware of the magnitude and severity of the fire problem to individuals and their families, to communities, and to the Nation. USFA is committed to providing a national leadership to foster a solid foundation in prevention, preparedness, and response.

In FY 2011, USFA focused on career and volunteer fire service education and training at the National Fire Academy (NFA) through an array of courses and programs, including fire prevention and suppression technologies, all-hazards incident management, emergency management leadership and advanced managerial skills, fire and arson investigation, hazardous materials response, and emergency medical services (EMS). NFA trained allied professionals, including code enforcement officials, architects, city managers, administrators, and planners, as well as maintained a cooperative relationship with state fire marshals, institutions of higher learning, state fire training facilities, and numerous fire service organizations. In FY 2011, NFA provided training certificates to approximately 110,000 fire service and allied professional students who completed a variety of emergency management and professional training and education courses.



Left: National Fire Academy burn cells are prepared for the Fire/Arson Origin and Cause Investigations class. Center: National Fire Academy Fire/Arson Origin and Cause students receive intensive, hands-on training in fire investigations. Right: Children of the National Emergency Training Center employees receive fire-safety education lessons during "Bring Your Children to Work Day".

¹ "Fire in the United States 2003-2007," 15th ed., USFA.

Additionally, USFA managed its public education and information efforts, and operated the National Fire Data Center (NFDC) for the collection, analysis, publication, dissemination, and marketing of information related to the Nation's fire problem and USFA programs. The NFDC tracks firefighter fatalities and conducts an analysis of the fatalities that occur each year. Through the collection of information on the causes of firefighter deaths, the USFA is able to focus on specific problems and direct efforts toward finding solutions to reduce the number of firefighter fatalities in the future. This information is also used to measure the effectiveness of current efforts directed toward firefighter health and safety. Statistical data for this report lags behind the publication due to the information being captured on a calendar year (CY) basis and pending release of data from participating States. Therefore, some of the data elements collected in the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) are not yet available for 2011.

USFA managed research and technology efforts in fire detection, prevention, suppression, and first responder health, safety, and effectiveness, and supported special programs that enhanced its partner roles in all-hazard preparedness and response. Studies and research were accomplished in partnership with a wide range of organizations that share USFA's interest in reducing the Nation's fire loss.

In support of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) mission, USFA is setting the standard for fire and emergency services throughout the country. In FY 2011, USFA provided national leadership to foster a solid foundation for our fire and emergency services stakeholders in prevention, preparedness, and response. USFA continues to adjust to new developments facing the Nation's fire and emergency services while providing leadership and stakeholder support.



U.S. Fire Administration’s Annual Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2011

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I. Legislative Requirement

This document responds to the reporting requirements set forth in 15 United States Code 2215, enacted as part of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–498), which states:

The Director shall report to the Congress and the President not later than ninety calendar days following the year ending September 30, 1980 and similarly each year thereafter on all activities relating to fire prevention and control, and all measures taken to implement and carry out this chapter during the preceding calendar year. Such report shall include, but need not be limited to—

- (a) a thorough appraisal, including statistical analysis, estimates, and long-term projections of the human and economic losses due to fire;
- (b) a survey and summary, in such detail as is deemed advisable, of the research and technology program undertaken or sponsored pursuant to this chapter;
- (c) a summary of the activities of the Academy for the preceding 12 months, including, but not limited to—
 - (1) an explanation of the curriculum of study;
 - (2) a description of the standards of admission and performance;
 - (3) the criteria for the awarding of degrees and certificates; and
 - (4) a statistical compilation of the number of students attending the Academy and receiving degrees or certificates;
- (d) a summary of the activities undertaken to assist the Nation’s fire services;
- (e) a summary of the public education programs undertaken;
- (f) an analysis of the extent of participation in preparing and submitting Fire Safety Effectiveness Statements;
- (g) a summary of outstanding problems confronting the administration of this chapter, in order of priority;
- (h) such recommendations for additional legislation as are deemed necessary or appropriate; and
- (i) a summary of reviews, evaluations, and suggested improvements in State and local fire prevention and building codes, fire services, and any relevant Federal or private codes, regulations, and fire services.

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II. Background

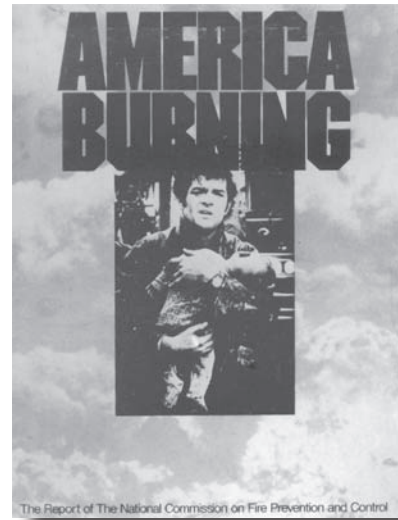
On May 4, 1973, the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control issued a report, *America Burning*, which focused its attention on the Nation's fire problem and the needs of the fire services and allied professions. Much of the enabling legislation spawned from *America Burning*. Consequently, Congress established the United States Fire Administration (USFA) through Public Law 93-498, the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, to help decrease tragic losses and to promote professional development of the fire and emergency response community.

As part of the 2008 USFA Reauthorization Act (Public Law 110-376), USFA gained the task of coordinating emergency medical services (EMS) programs. According to 15 United States Code 2218(e)(3), the Fire "Administrator shall provide liaison at an appropriate organizational level to assure coordination of the activities of the [USFA] Administrator related to emergency medical services provided by fire service-based systems with Federal, State, and local government agencies and departments and nongovernmental organizations so concerned, as well as those entities concerned with emergency medical services generally." The fire department-based EMS concept is now recognized as an efficient community model for providing life saving services, with the USFA serving as a trusted source of information, training, and other resources for State, local and tribal EMS organizations and leaders.

In FY 2011, USFA continued to provide national leadership, fostering a solid foundation for our fire and emergency services stakeholders in prevention, preparedness, and response. As an integral part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), USFA contributes to FEMA's mission to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a Nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards, by leading and setting the standard for fire and emergency services throughout the country.

In support of FEMA's Strategic Plan, USFA developed its 5-year Strategic Plan Fiscal Years 2010-2014² that provides both strategic and operational direction. The following performance goals provide the foundation for USFA's strategic planning and desired future:

1. Reduce risk at the local level through prevention and mitigation;
2. Improve local planning and preparedness;
3. Improve fire and emergency services' capabilities for response to and recovery from all hazards;
4. Improve fire and emergency services' professional status; and
5. Lead the Nation's fire and emergency services by establishing and sustaining USFA as a dynamic organization.



² Available at: www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/strategic_plan.pdf

To accomplish the vision set forth in USFA's Strategic Plan, eight areas of focus were identified to guide USFA programs in addressing the major issues facing the fire service:

1. Fire Prevention and Life Safety;
2. Line-of-Duty Deaths (LODDs) and Injuries;
3. Emergency Preparedness;
4. Federal Grants;
5. National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS);
6. Professional Development;
7. Emergency Medical Services; and
8. Facility Maintenance, Improvement, and Expansion.

Working with fire and emergency services partners, these eight areas of focus, once accomplished, will have a significant impact on the Nation's fire and emergency services for years to come.

III. Analysis/Discussion

The National Fire Problem

In 1973, the President’s Commission on Fire Prevention and Control published *America Burning*. This document was the first indepth discussion on this country’s fire problem, the most severe of the industrialized nations. The report prompted a national awareness about the depth of the fire problem and the need for prevention efforts. By 1987, when a second Commission was assembled, much progress had been made toward addressing the United States fire problem. Among other objectives, *America Burning Revisited* redefined the strategies needed to further reduce loss of life and property to fire. As a direct result of these efforts and others like them, the United States fire problem has dropped from the most severe of the top 24 industrialized nations to 10th in fire death rate per million people.³



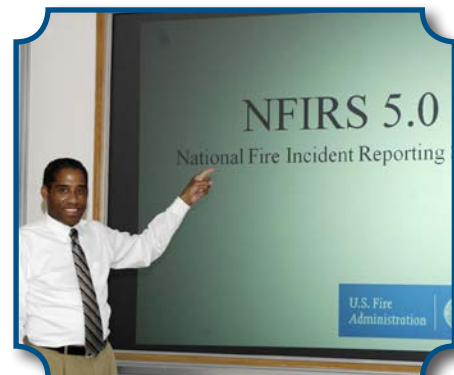
Photo courtesy of Rob Ladd.

This section provides a statistical portrait of the fire problem in the United States, meeting the legislative requirement to provide a thorough appraisal, including statistical analysis, estimates, and long-term projections of the human and economic losses due to fire. Topics emphasized are the magnitude and trends of the fire problem, causes of fires, where they occur, and fire victims. The primary source of data is taken from the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS); however, the publication lags behind the date of the data collection due to State data collection challenges. Data are collected on a calendar year (CY) basis and must be released by the States prior to analysis. Despite delays, the fire problem does not change rapidly, and therefore, data gathered are representative of the situation in the year of publication. In addition, the United States Fire Administration (USFA) collected data from other sources that include the National Fire Protection Association’s (NFPA’s) annual survey results, mortality data from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), data from State Fire Marshals’ offices or their equivalents, population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, and inflation adjustments from the Bureau of Labor Statistic’s Consumer Price Index.

In reviewing the statistical information, it is important to understand NFIRS collects fire incident data from approximately 20,000 fire departments each year. The NFPA annual survey of fire departments is designed to collect data from about 3,000 fire departments each year. NFIRS is not a sample; it is a very large set of fire incidents—estimated to be well over half of reported fires. On the other hand, the NFPA survey is based on a statistical sample. Thus, the two data sets often yield different fire rates.⁴

National Fire Death Trends

Annual deaths from fire in the United States were estimated at 12,000 in 1974, the year in which the USFA was established. At that time, a goal was set for reducing the number by half within a generation. This goal was met. Over the millennial decade, 2001–2010, NFPA estimated an average of 1,549,000 fires were reported each year. There was an average 3,475 deaths and 17,820 injuries reported annually as the result of these fires. In 2010, NFPA estimated there were



³ “Fire Death Rate Trends: An International Perspective,” USFA Topical Fire Report Series (Vol. 12, Issue 8), July 2011.

⁴ “Fire in the United States 2003–2007,” 15th ed., USFA.

1,331,000 fires with 3,120 deaths and 17,720 injuries reported. The combined average annual losses in the United States from natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, and tornadoes are only a fraction of the casualties from fires. Deaths from natural disasters average fewer than 200 per year.

Furthermore, there is a considerable amount of direct property loss each year that is estimated to be in the billions of dollars. Annually, direct property loss from fires adjusted to 2010 dollars is estimated at \$13.1 billion (Table 1a). The total cost of fire—including adding fire protection to buildings, paid fire departments, the equivalent cost of volunteer fire departments’ insurance overhead, fire-related losses, fire injuries, and other direct and indirect costs to the American economy—is estimated to be more than \$182 billion.⁵

In analyzing the information below, it is important to note that the data in Tables 1a, 1b, and 3 are based on survey estimates of an NFPA statistical sample; however, Figure 1 and Table 2 are based on raw reported NFIRS data. Because of the differences in the data sources, it is not recommended to make direct comparisons between the charts.

Table 1a. Fires, Deaths, Injuries, and Loss Estimates and Trends (2001–2010)

Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	Adj. Dollar Loss (in billions)
2001	1,734,500	3,745	20,300	\$12.8
2002	1,687,500	3,380	18,425	\$12.7
2003	1,584,500	3,925	18,125	\$14.3
2004	1,550,500	3,900	17,875	\$11.1
2005	1,602,000	3,675	17,925	\$11.7
2006	1,642,500	3,245	16,400	\$12.0
2007	1,557,500	3,430	17,675	\$15.1
2008	1,451,500	3,320	16,705	\$15.4
2009	1,348,500	3,010	17,050	\$12.5
2010	1,331,000	3,120	17,720	\$11.5
Average	1,549,000	3,475	17,820	\$13.1
10-Year Trend	-20.8%	-18.6%	-12.1%	2.8%

Note: In 2001, data excludes 2,451 deaths, 800 injuries, and \$33,440 million in property loss resulting from the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001. Dollar loss values are adjusted to 2010 dollars. The computation of the trend is based on the simple linear regression Method of Least Squares.

Sources: NFPA’s “Fire Loss in the United States (2001–2010)” and Consumer Price Index.

Table 1b provides fire loss rates per capita in the United States. For the past 10-year period, fires, deaths, injuries, and dollar loss rates per capita (adjusted to 2010 dollars) have declined. Fires per capita declined 27 percent; the fire death rate declined 25 percent; and the injury rate declined 19 percent. The fire death rate of 10 deaths per million for 2009 and 2010 represents the lowest death rate in NFPA survey history. When adjusted for inflation from 2001 to 2010, dollar loss per capita declined 5 percent.

⁵ “Fire in the United States 2003–2007,” 15th ed., USFA.

Table 1b. Per Capita Fire Loss Rates and Trends (2001–2010)

Year	Fires (per million population)	Deaths (per million population)	Injuries (per million population)	Adj. Dollar Loss (per person)
2001	6,086.6	13.1	71.2	\$45.73
2002	5,867.0	11.8	64.1	\$43.56
2003	5,461.8	13.5	62.5	\$50.27
2004	5,295.3	13.3	61.0	\$38.61
2005	5,421.0	12.4	60.7	\$40.32
2006	5,504.7	10.9	55.0	\$40.99
2007	5,170.4	11.4	58.7	\$51.11
2008	4,773.2	10.9	54.9	\$51.55
2009	4,395.8	9.8	55.6	\$41.52
2010	4,304.2	10.1	57.3	\$37.48
Average	5,227.8	11.7	60.1	\$44.12
10-Year Trend	-27.1%	-25.0%	-19.3%	-5.3%

Note: In 2001, data exclude 2,451 deaths, 800 injuries, and \$33,440 million in property loss resulting from the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001. Dollar loss values are adjusted to 2010 dollars. The computation of the trend is based on the simple linear regression Method of Least Squares.

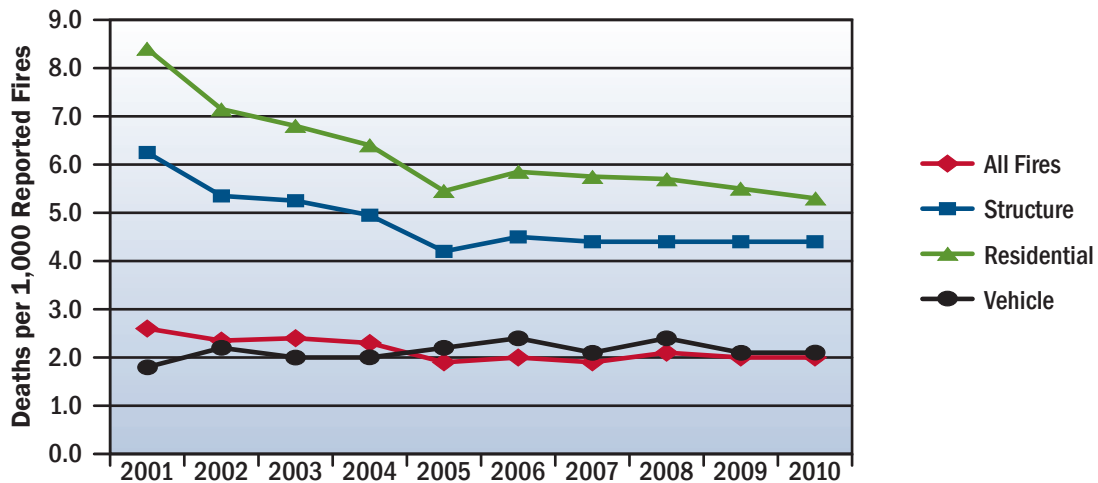
Sources: NFPA's "Fire Loss in the United States (2001–2010)," Consumer Price Index, and U.S. Census Bureau Intercensal Population Estimates.

National Deaths per Fire Trends

As presented in Figure 1, in the last decade the highest reported fire death rates occurred in residential structures. These deaths averaged from 5.3 to 8.4 deaths per 1,000 fires. Structure fire death rates ranged from 4.2 to 6.3 deaths per 1,000 fires. For all fires, including vehicle fires, the death rate trends remained relatively constant (Figure 1).

The death rate trend for all reported fires decreased over the 10-year period; however, the overall trend did not decline as sharply as the death rate trends for residential fires and structure fires as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. NFIRS National Fire Death Rate Trends (2001–2010)



Source: 2001–2010 NFIRS data.

Fires and Fire Losses by General Property Type

Over the years, proportions of fires, deaths, injuries, and dollar loss reported to NFIRS by the type of property involved have been very stable. In terms of numbers of fires, the largest category continues to be outside fires (43 percent)—in fields, vacant lots, trash, etc. (Table 2). While there are many of these types of fires, they are not the source of most fire damage. Residential and nonresidential structure fires together comprise 37 percent of all fires, with residential structure fires outnumbering nonresidential structure fires 3 to 1. Additionally, Table 2 indicates that 13.9 percent of all reported fires involve a vehicle, which equates to nearly one out of every seven fires. Also in 2010, vehicles accounted for the second largest percentage of fire deaths at 15 percent. Residential structure fires accounted for the largest percentage of reported deaths with 78 percent in 2010,⁶ most of which occurred in one- and two-family dwellings.

Great attention is given to large, multiple-death fires in public places such as hotels, nightclubs, and office buildings, but these major attention-getting fires that kill 10 or more people are few in number and comprise only a small portion of overall fire deaths. This may be attributed to firefighter success in protecting public properties across the country, combined with effective emergency response planning. Furthermore, these properties generally are required by local codes to have built-in fire suppression systems.

The largest existing fire loss risks remain in residential homes. For this reason, the majority of our prevention efforts are focused on home fire safety.

Table 2. Reported Fires and Fire Losses by General Property Type (2010)

	Fires (%)	Deaths (%)	Injuries (%)
Residential Structures	29.4	77.7	79.1
Nonresidential Structures	8.0	4.2	7.5
Vehicles	13.9	14.6	5.8
Outside	43.0	1.7	3.3
Other	5.8	1.8	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: 2010 NFIRS.

Residential Structure Fires and Fire Losses

From 2001 to 2010, the trends in fires in residential structures decreased 3 percent; civilian fire deaths declined 15 percent; and civilian fire injuries declined 10 percent (Table 3). From 2001 to 2010, adjusted dollar loss was up 12 percent which can be attributed to increases in construction costs.

⁶ 2010 NFIRS data.

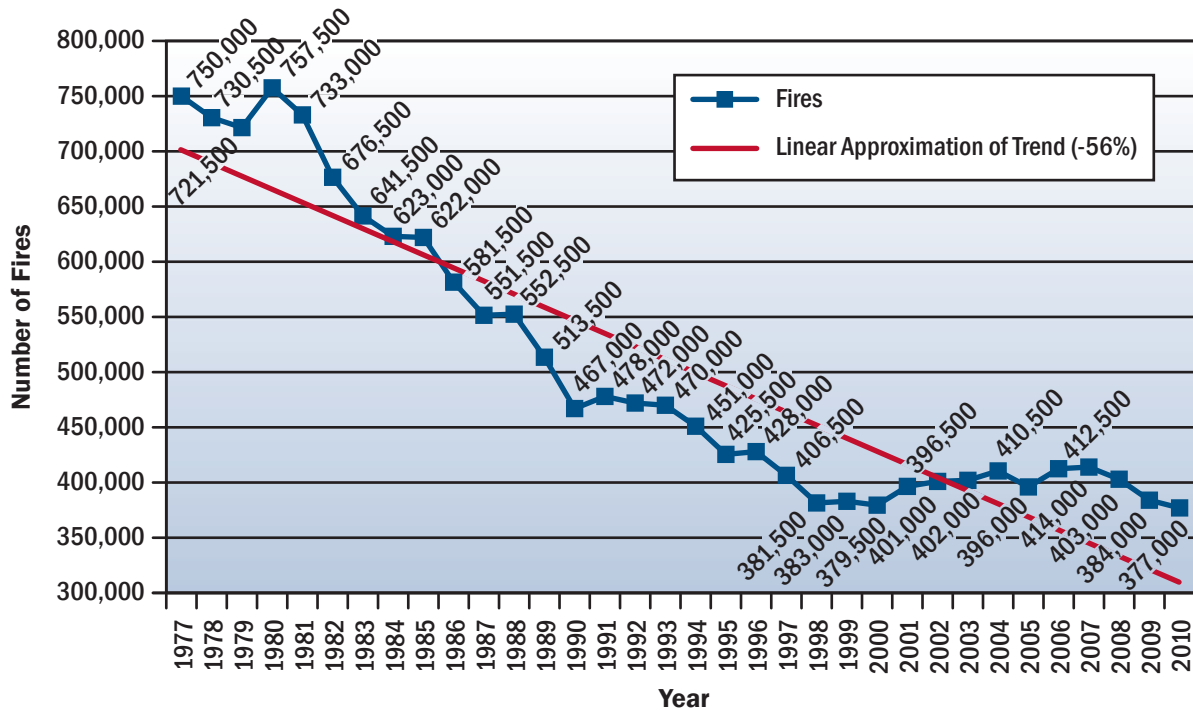
Table 3. Residential Structure Fires and Fire Loss Estimates and Trends (2001–2010)

Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	Adj. Dollar Loss (in millions)
2001	396,500	3,140	15,575	\$6,948
2002	401,000	2,695	14,050	\$7,339
2003	402,000	3,165	14,075	\$7,198
2004	410,500	3,225	14,175	\$6,866
2005	396,000	3,055	13,825	\$7,676
2006	412,500	2,620	12,925	\$7,561
2007	414,000	2,895	14,000	\$7,936
2008	403,000	2,780	13,560	\$8,659
2009	377,000	2,590	13,050	\$7,924
2010	384,000	2,665	13,800	\$7,079
Average	399.650	2,883	13,904	\$7,519
10-Year Trend	-3.3%	-14.7%	-10.1%	12.1%

Note: Dollar loss values are adjusted to 2010 dollars. The computation of the trend is based on the simple linear regression Method of Least Squares.

Sources: NFPA's "Fire Loss in the United States (2001–2010)" and Consumer Price Index.

Figure 2. Number of Residential Structure Fires (1977–2010)



Note: The computation of the trend is based on the simple linear regression Method of Least Squares. This linear approximation is significant at the 95-percent confidence level.

Source: 1977–2010 NFPA annual survey.

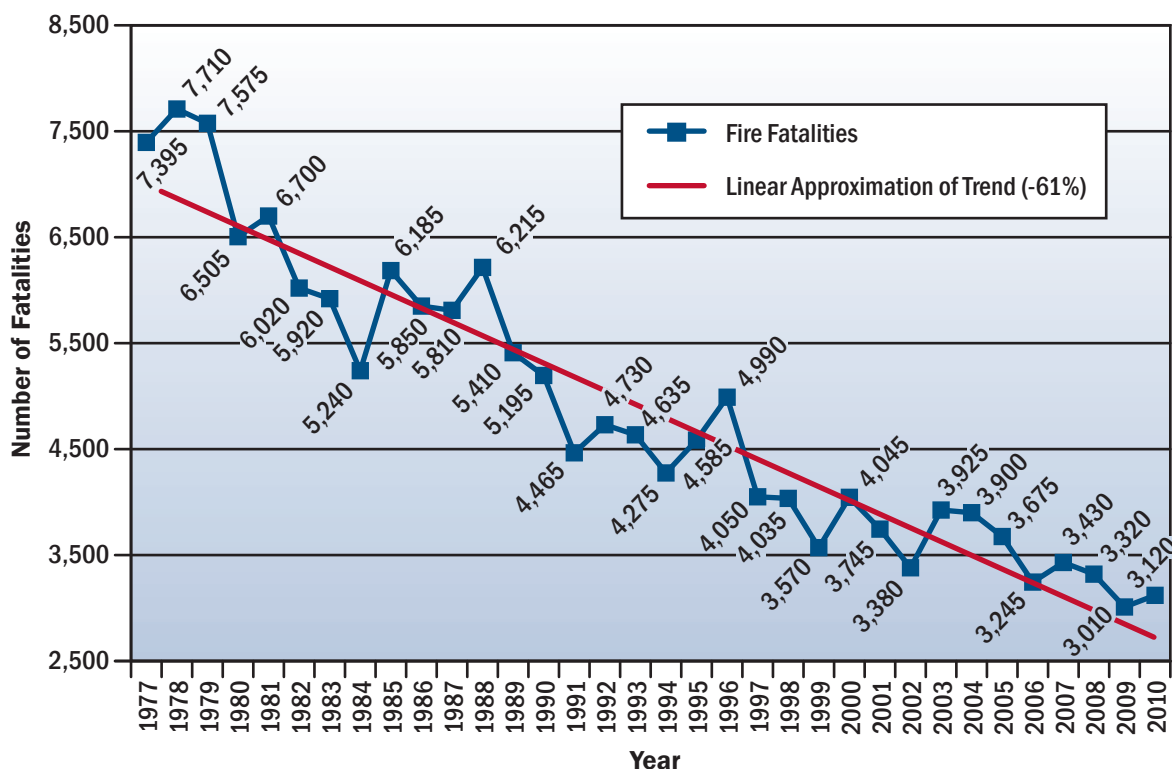
Figure 2 shows the decline in the estimated numbers of residential structure fires from 1977 to 2010. Over this time period, residential structure fires were at their highest in the late 1970s and early 1980s and reached their lowest point in 2009 at 377,000; 2010 is estimated at 384,000.

The numbers of residential structure fires steadily declined throughout the mid-1980s and 1990s. At the turn of the century, fires began to plateau and slightly increase in the mid-2000s. The trend in residential structure fires declined 56 percent over the past 34 years.

Civilian Fire Fatalities

Although America’s fire death rate is improving, it continues to be higher than more than half of the industrialized countries of the world.⁷ Figure 3 shows a substantial decline in the estimated number of civilian fire fatalities from 1977 to 2010. Over this time period, fire fatalities were at their highest in the late 1970s and reached their lowest point in 2009 at 3,010 deaths; 2010 is estimated at 3,120 deaths. The numbers of civilian fire fatalities steadily declined throughout the 1980s and 1990s, with a few noticeable peaks in 1985, 1988, and 1996. The trend in civilian fire fatalities declined 61 percent over the past 34 years.

Figure 3. Number of Civilian Fire Fatalities (1977-2010)



Note: The fire death estimate for 2001 does not reflect those deaths (2,451) resulting from the events of September 11, 2001. The computation of the trend is based on the simple linear regression Method of Least Squares. This linear approximation is significant at the 95-percent confidence level.

Source: 1977–2010 NFPA annual survey.

Leading Causes of Residential Structure Fires

As previously stated, there were an estimated 384,000 residential structure fires in the United States in CY 2010. According to the NFIRS, the leading causes of residential structure fires in the United States in 2010 were as follows (Figure 4):

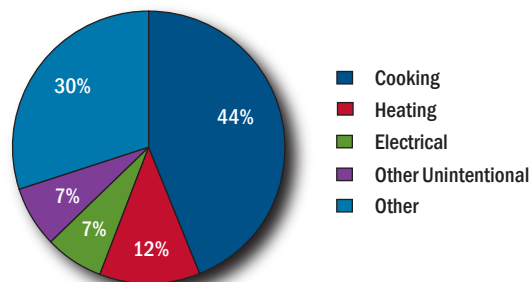
- cooking (44 percent);
- heating (12 percent);

⁷ “Fire Death Rate Trends: An International Perspective,” Topical Fire Report Series Volume 12, Issue 8, July 2011, USFA.

- electrical malfunction (7 percent);
- unintentional, careless actions (7 percent); and
- other (30 percent)—includes intentional, open flame, appliances, smoking and seven other categories, each of which accounts for 5 percent or less of the total.

These causes remain unchanged from the previous year. Interestingly, smoking is a leading cause of fatality-producing residential structure fires yet is a relatively minor cause of all residential structure fires (i.e., both fatality- and nonfatality-producing fires), which is dominated by cooking.

Figure 4. Leading Causes of Residential Structure Fires (2010)



Note: Percentages are adjusted for incidents with unknown causes.
Source: 2010 NFIRS data.

Race, Age, and Gender Characteristics of Victims

Fire losses affect all demographics, in all geographical areas. However, the problem is higher for some groups than for others. African-Americans and Native American/Alaska Natives have noticeably higher fire death rates than the national average.⁸

Approximately 50 percent more men than women die in fires. Males age 15 to 54 tend to have a slightly higher proportion of injuries, while younger and older females have more injuries than males. Notably, older adult females have twice the proportion of fire injuries than older males.⁹

People with limited physical and cognitive abilities, especially older adults (age 65 and older), are at a higher risk of death and injury from fire than other groups. The relative risk of individuals age 65 and over dying in a fire is 2.6 times greater than that of the general population, and risk increases as age increases. The risk for adults age 65 to 74 is 1.9 but rises to 4.4 for those over the age of 84.¹⁰ As baby boomers enter retirement age, the demographic profile of the United States is expected to change dramatically. Over the coming decades, the older population will increase, and a corresponding increase in fire deaths and injuries among older adults is likely. This trend will influence USFA's out-year program planning by continuing to review high-risk demographics.

In the past, children age 4 and younger were also considered to be at a high risk of death from fire; however, the data show this trend appears to be changing. Children age 4 and younger have approximately the same risk of dying in a fire as the general population.¹¹ In the future, additional analysis will be required to confirm that this is a true trend change. Over the years, children have been the focus of many USFA public awareness campaigns, a fact that contributes to this encouraging trend.

⁸ "Fire Risk in 2007," USFA Topical Fire Report Series (Vol. 11, Issue 8), February 2011.

⁹ "Fire in the United States 2003–2007," 15th ed., USFA.

¹⁰ "Fire Risk to Older Adults in 2007," USFA Topical Fire Report Series (Vol. 11, Issue 10), February 2011.

¹¹ "Fire Risk to Children in 2007," USFA Topical Fire Report Series (Vol. 11, Issue 9), February 2011.

United States Fire Service

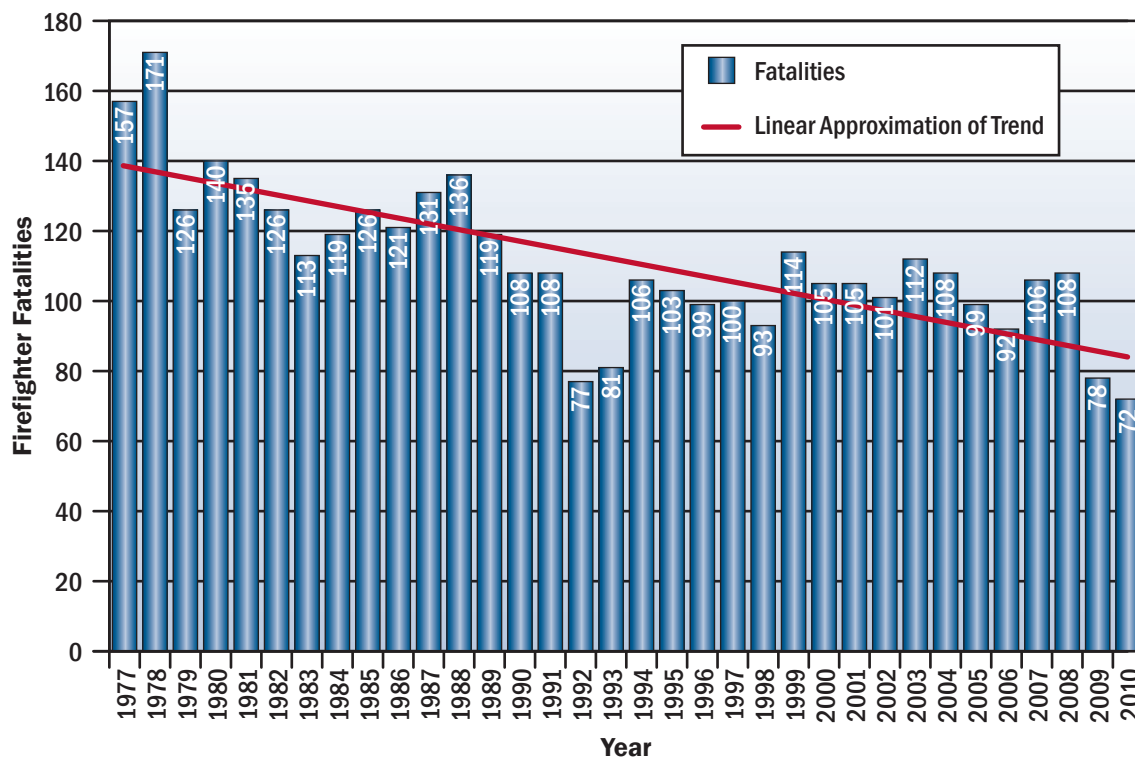
Table 4 shows the number of firefighters in the United States from 2001 to 2010. In 2010, there were an estimated 1,103,300 firefighters in the United States. Volunteer firefighters accounted for approximately 70 percent of all firefighters. The remaining 30 percent were career firefighters.

Table 4. Number of Firefighters in the United States (2001–2010)

Year	Total Firefighters	Career	Volunteer
2001	1,078,300	293,600	784,700
2002	1,108,250	291,650	816,600
2003	1,096,900	296,850	800,050
2004	1,100,750	305,150	795,600
2005	1,136,650	313,300	823,350
2006	1,140,900	316,950	823,950
2007	1,148,800	323,350	825,450
2008	1,148,850	321,700	827,150
2009	1,148,100	335,950	812,150
2010	1,103,300	335,150	768,150

Source: NFPA's "U.S. Fire Department Profile Through 2010."

Figure 5. On-duty Firefighter Fatalities by Year (1977–2010)



Note: Does not include fatalities associated with the attacks on the World Trade Center (WTC) in New York City on September 11, 2001. Also does not include Hometown Heroes Act fatalities. The computation of the trend is based on the simple linear regression Method of Least Squares. This linear approximation is significant at the 95-percent confidence level.

Source: USFA's "Firefighter Fatalities in the United States in 2010."

For 34 years, USFA has tracked the number of on-duty firefighter fatalities and conducted an annual analysis. Through the collection of information on the causes of on-duty firefighter deaths, USFA is able to focus on specific problems and direct efforts toward finding solutions to reduce the number of firefighter fatalities in the future. The data developed for these reports are also widely used in other firefighter fatality prevention efforts. Eighty-seven firefighters died on duty in 2010 (www.usfa.fema.gov/fireservice/fatalities/statistics/casualties.shtm). This total includes 15 firefighters who died under circumstances related to the Hometown Heroes Act of 2003, Public Law 108–182. The law presumes an on-duty fatality if the firefighter has a heart attack or stroke while engaged in non-routine stressful or strenuous physical activity, or within the proceeding 24 hours of the activity.

Over the past 34 years, the trend in the number of on-duty firefighter fatalities (excluding the fatalities related to the events of September 11, 2001, and the Hometown Heroes-related firefighter deaths) has decreased (Figure 5). The overall trend of total firefighter fatalities from 1977 to 2010 has declined by 38 percent.

Of note, vehicle crashes are a leading cause of firefighter on-duty deaths and account for hundreds of injuries each year.¹² The leading factor contributing to firefighter vehicular injuries and deaths is not using seatbelts. The USFA continues to support and encourage the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge campaign, which is currently lead by the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation (NFFF).

¹² “Firefighter Fatalities in the United States in 2010,” USFA, September 2011 and *U.S. Firefighter Injuries–2010*, NFPA, October 2011.

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IV. Summary of Initiatives/Activities

Section 4.1—Assisting the Nation’s Fire Service

Section 4.1.1—Emergency Response Support

The United States Fire Administration (USFA) Emergency Response Support Branch (ERSB) serves as a support agency to the United States Forest Service (FS) in the Emergency Support Function #4 (ESF#4) Firefighting role of the National Response Framework (NRF). Specifically, the ERSB serves as the Structural Resource Support/Technical Specialist providing information regarding the structural, urban, and suburban fire service as well as information about overall fire service-related activities. USFA personnel are able to provide support at various locations as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the lead agency. Support can be afforded to the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC), Joint Field Office (JFO), Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC), National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC), or at an Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

The USFA supports the Fire Watch Desk by providing staff at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) National Operations Center (NOC). The USFA continues to be the major link between the Nation’s fire service and the DHS NOC while supporting the NOC Senior Watch Officer (SWO) and DHS leadership by routinely obtaining major fire and emergency operation updates and responding to Request for Information (RFI) from the Secretary of Homeland Security.

USFA, in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), FS, and the Department of the Interior through their cooperative agreement with the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), developed an initiative titled *Ready, Set, Go!* This program is designed to assist fire departments in at-risk communities to develop prefire strategies and actions aimed at reducing risks within the wildland/urban interface. National rollout of the program occurred in March 2011 at the IAFC Wildland Interface Conference resulting in an increase in fire department participation. There are currently 375 fire departments that are fully involved in the *Ready, Set, Go!* Program. Many more are being coordinated across the Nation for future implementation.

To enhance response preparedness and readiness of the Nation’s first responders, USFA is designing an emergency services exercise template using the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness as the model. This template will encourage fire and emergency service exercise planners to follow the basic tenets of the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) regardless of the size or resources of the department. The HSEEP is a capabilities and performance-based exercise program that provides standardized methodology and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. The USFA template will be aligned to comply with the new national exercise program criteria.

A new initiative for the USFA is the development of a national strategy for structural firefighter mobilization and deployment in support of FEMA operations during a major emergency or disaster declaration that will provide ready access to a cadre of highly trained fire and emergency services professionals during times of national disaster response.

The USFA serves on two interagency boards at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, Idaho, that coordinate wildland firefighting and all-hazard response efforts nationally with all 50 States as well as Federal agencies—the National Multi-Agency Coordination Group (NMAC) and the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG). In Fiscal Year (FY) 2011, USFA

continued to be heavily involved in interagency wildland fire activities and issues, serving as the representative of both DHS and FEMA, as well as the interests of the structural firefighting community regarding wildland fire and wildland/urban interface issues.

The USFA has been involved in the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy (Cohesive Strategy), which is a collaborative process to seek all-land solutions to wildland fire management issues. The Cohesive Strategy focuses on three key areas: restore and maintain resilient landscapes, create fire-adapted communities, and respond to wildfires. In FY 2011, the Cohesive Strategy Sub-Committee (CSSC), under the direction and leadership of the Wildland Fire Executive Council (WFEC), provided oversight and guidance to ensure the activities of Phase II of the Cohesive Strategy were conducted in accordance with the requirements as established during Phase I of the strategy; completed the draft of the Phase II report for submission to WFEC; and prepared for the execution of Phase III of the strategy as outlined below:

- Phase I, National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy, involved the development of two documents: A National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy and the Federal Land Assistance, Management and Enhancement Act of 2009 Report to Congress. These documents provide the foundation of the Cohesive Strategy.
- Phase II, Develop Regional Goals, Objectives and Portfolios of Actions and Activities, involved developing regional goals, objectives, and portfolios of actions and activities. This was achieved by implementing a collaborative planning and analysis process nationally. Phase II relied heavily on local and regional knowledge and insights.
- Phase III, National Risk Trade-off Analysis, will involve taking the qualitative information gathered in Phase II and translating it into quantitative models that can help inform management of actions on the ground.

Section 4.2–National Fire Academy Activities

In accordance with Public Law 93–498, USFA’s National Fire Academy (NFA) was created to “...advance the professional development of fire service personnel and of other persons engaged in fire prevention and control activities.” NFA provides career and volunteer fire service with courses and programs in the following curricula:

- Fire, Arson, and Explosion Investigation;
- Emergency Medical Services;
- Responder Health and Safety;
- Executive Development;
- Fire Prevention Management;
- Fire Prevention Public Education;
- Fire Prevention Technical;
- Hazardous Materials;
- Incident Management;



NFA's Superintendent, Dr. Denis Onieal.

- Training Programs;
- Management Science; and
- Planning and Information Management.

The NFA is recognized by fire professionals and public civilian officials as the source of excellence in providing its students with the necessary knowledge and skills to hold a position of chief Executive Fire Officer. Progressive, forward-thinking local administrative leaders now universally require completion of the NFA's Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) in order to be considered for appointment to the position of fire chief.

NFA provided 3,409 course offerings, reaching 110,112 students, resulting in 223,006 student days of instruction. This was accomplished through delivery of NFA-sponsored courses, State and local partner-sponsored courses, technology-based self-study programs, and higher education courses. Courses are delivered at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC) in Emmitsburg, Maryland, and throughout the United States in cooperation with State and local fire training agencies, colleges and universities, and online technology.

Course Delivery Methods and NFA Activities:

NFA-Sponsored Courses: NFA courses delivered at NETC and throughout the country accounted for 493 course offerings to 11,420 students resulting in 48,398 student days of instruction. These deliveries include all NFA-Sponsored On- and Off-Campus Programs as well as the Off-Campus Hazardous Materials Program.

State and Local Partner-Sponsored Courses: These deliveries, held nationwide, accounted for 2,916 course offerings to 51,533 students resulting in 141,782 student days of instruction. These deliveries included all NFA's State and local-sponsored 2-day, 6-day, college, and endorsed programs.

Technology-Based Self-Study Program Courses: This program offered a variety of subjects delivered online through a web-based platform (NFA Online). In FY 2011, 47,159 students completed NFA Self-Study Programs resulting in 32,826 student days of instruction.

NFA Endorsement of State Courses: Some courses developed at State training academies are endorsed through an NFA peer-review process. These courses are equivalent to NFA courses in quality and content and are submitted by the States for peer review. To date, 195 courses have been approved. In FY 2011, 693 course offerings were delivered to 12,295 students resulting in 57,844 student days of instruction. (Note: These numbers are reflected in the State and local-sponsored courses reported under "State and Local Partner-sponsored courses.")

EFOP: The EFOP is a major initiative of NFA that provides a 4-year executive education program in residence for senior fire executives and other mid-level managers who have demonstrated the potential to exercise leadership. At any given time, there are over 800 students in one of the four phases of the EFOP. The EFOP participants are required to identify a current issue or problem in their jurisdiction after completing each course and then engage in an applied research project (ARP) in an effort to resolve the issue. The written ARP is evaluated and becomes part of an archive at NETC. Since 1985, over 3,000 senior fire executives have successfully completed the EFOP.



Left: Students attend a NFA Course. Right: Students attending the NFA participate in simulations for the “Command and Control Decision Making at Multiple Alarm Incidents” class.

Fire and Emergency Services Higher Education (FESHE) Program: The program provided higher education through a national peer-driven network of colleges and universities that develop products including model course outlines.

FESHE Conference: NFA hosted the 13th annual FESHE Conference on the NETC campus in Emmitsburg, Maryland, in May 2011. There were 176 attendees from colleges, State and local training agencies, and major fire service organizations from around the country. State and local training agencies are taking steps to convene professional development summits that bring key stakeholders together to create a unified and integrated system of fire service training, education, and certification.

Degrees at a Distance Program (DDP): Through a network partnership with seven colleges and universities, NFA’s DDP initiative provided fire service personnel the opportunity to pursue academic degrees through independent study. Using a newly developed DDP course, NFA Online began testing our Learning Management System (LMS) technology to prepare to support online instructor-mediated courses. Additional testing and pilot offerings are planned for the future.

State Training Assistance: Each of the 50 State Fire Training Systems were eligible to receive \$28,000 in State Fire Training Assistance to deliver NFA courses. In FY 2011, 48 of the 50 States participated in the program and distributions totaled \$1,344,000.

Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE) system: TRADE is based on 10 regional networks that correspond to the 10 FEMA Regions. The collaborative relationship between USFA and the TRADE network, whose members are State Fire Training Directors and the Training Chiefs of the Nation’s largest fire departments, demonstrated that successful linkages are essential to enable the training community to better address issues of fire training and life safety issues for firefighters. USFA approved and awarded \$93,000 in grants to the 10 TRADE Regions in FY 2011.

The biennial National TRADE Conference was held in FY 2011 with 120 chief training executives from State fire training agencies and metropolitan fire departments nationwide. The major outcome of the conference was the regions’ plans to partner with its educational counterpart, the FESHE network, to promote greater collaboration between fire service training and education.

Training Evaluation Center: NFA continued a systematic study of resident courses with students and their supervisors to determine long-term training effectiveness. During FY 2011, 760 students and 550 supervisors responded. As with previous years’ responses, students indicated they were able to transfer the training skills and learning to their jobs, and supervisors reported improved performance as follows:

Long-Term Evaluation Reporting Elements	2010	2011
Students reporting they were able to apply NFA training at home	94.8%	94.6%
Students reporting NFA training improved their job performance	95.4%	96.9%
Students reporting they shared NFA training with their peers	97.3%	95.9%
Students reporting they conducted formal courses with NFA material	23.8%	22.1%
Students reporting they established new policies and procedures based on NFA training	66.5%	66.7%
Supervisors reporting improved performance from NFA training	87.8%	86.9%
Supervisors reporting improved departmental performance	88.5%	89.6%
Supervisors who say they will recommend NFA training to others	98.5%	97.3%
Supervisors reporting NFA benefits outweigh costs	94.2%	92.3%

Note: Data reported was derived from NFA Long-Term Evaluation Forms sent to both students and their supervisors 4–6 months after the NFA training class ended.



NFA Online and USFA’s LMS provide over 40 web-based self-study courses for State and local fire and emergency services personnel and have over 50,000 active students. NFA implemented the new Distance Learning Evaluation tool, which is used to gather important feedback from students who take our online courses. NFA Online began pilot testing the use of the “Supervisor” role with the Biloxi Fire Department’s Training Division. This new functionality allows fire departments to assign and track training completed by their employees. The following courses were released through NFA Online in FY 2011: *Coffee Break Training Volumes 19 through 22* and *Fire Sprinkler Systems: Components and Identification*. Through USFA’s partnership with the NWCG, two NWCG courses were released through NFA Online: *Mountain Flying Helicopter* and *S-260, The Interagency Incident Business Management (Q904)*. Several other online course developments are underway. NFA’s Adobe Connect web-conferencing tool was used to support 12 meetings and training sessions. The use of this tool has created a more efficient and cost effective way of conducting meetings and delivering training sessions.

American Council on Education (ACE): The annual review of NFA courses by ACE was conducted on October 21–22, 2010. There were 18 courses reviewed by ACE (3 new and 15 re-review).

ACE met at NETC from September 27–29, 2011, to conduct the annual review of NFA courses. There were 22 courses reviewed during this time: 2 new courses and 20 courses that were being re-reviewed as part of the 3-year review requirement. During this most recent review, ACE applied new rules and guidelines, and NFA is implementing both policy and curriculum changes to comply with the established 90-day window. Moving forward, as courses are developed, revised, or ACE-reviewed, NFA staff will continue to implement these changes until the entire curriculum is completed.

Continuing Education Units (CEUs): Through the International Association for Continuing Education and Training (IACET), NFA continued to award CEUs for its 10-, 6-, and 2-day on- and off-campus courses, as well as all NFA Online courses.

NFA Instructor Bidding and Course Call: Through the use of technology, the NFA streamlined and automated its annual Course Call process by creating a web-based tool for its State fire training partners. This new online system has helped reduce the paperwork and has created a more efficient and transparent system for the scheduling and delivery of NFA training courses.

NFA Participation and Committee Partnerships: USFA participated in the IAFC's Professional Development Committee. During the past year, the committee has submitted recommendations to increase academic requirements contained within National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1021, *Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications*. This standard establishes benchmarks for both certification and professional development throughout the fire and emergency services profession.

USFA participated as Federal Government liaisons in standard development efforts of the NFPA and served as technical experts on the following technical and professional qualifications committees:

- Fires and Explosions;
- Fire Investigator Professional Qualifications;
- Fire Service Occupational Safety and Health;
- Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications;
- Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications;
- Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications;
- Marine Fire Fighting for Land Based Fire Fighters;
- Research Committee;
- Educational Messages Advisory Committee;
- Professional Qualifications for Training Officers;
- Fire Service Training;
- Career Fire Department Deployment and Response;
- Fire Reporting;
- Fire Marshal Professional Qualifications;
- Data Exchange;
- Fire Safety for Manufactured Housing;
- Water Mist Fire Protection;
- Residential Sprinkler Systems;
- Fire and Explosion Investigations;
- Fire Investigations; and
- Hazardous Materials Response Personnel.

Significant Curriculum Enhancements: NFA continues to face the challenge of reaching America's estimated 1.2 million firefighters with meaningful education and performance-improvement training. Furthermore, a new generation of students has learning styles that differ from traditional instructor-led classroom sessions. Consequently, NFA has begun exploring blended learning options that include mobile computing, webinars, podcasts, online training, and other adjuncts to classroom delivery.

NFA created a Curriculum Management Committee consisting of senior leadership to bring an overall strategic focus to the NFA curriculum. For FY 2011, this focus included:

- developing Geospatial Information System best/smart practices, management, leadership, and planning elements for all curriculum;
- developing best/smart practices, management, leadership, and planning elements related to the influence of multiculturalism on fire and emergency medical services (EMS) services; and
- identifying and implementing "Lessons Learned" best practices, management, leadership, and planning element into all curriculum.

Organizationally, NFA created a new curriculum area, Responder Health and Safety, to focus on the increased emphasis of reducing firefighter deaths and injuries and to encourage the adoption of healthy living choices.

NFA reviewed and updated its curriculum to address student needs and emerging issues. In FY 2011, NFA modernized 14 existing courses and created 12 new courses. New developments included the following:

EMS Curriculum: NFA completed the development and pilot testing and delivered regular offerings of two new courses: *Emergency Medical Services: Quality Management* and *EMS Functions in ICS*.

NFA conducted pilot testing on the new *Emergency Medical Services: Incident Operations* course. Further development/revision is required before this course is finalized.

NFA began the development of the new *Hot Topics Research in Emergency Medical Services*.

Executive Development Curriculum: In FY 2011, 224 senior fire executives and other managers who demonstrated leadership began the EFOP. This year marked a milestone year, since for the first time in the 26-year history of the EFOP, applicants must now possess a baccalaureate degree from a regionally accredited institution of higher learning to be considered for the program.

Nearly 200 EFOP alumni attended the 23rd annual EFOP Graduate Symposium in April of 2011. A feature of the program was a trip to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, for the purposes of examining the linkages and lessons between the Holocaust and exercising (or failing to exercise) leadership.

The NFA began work on revising the *Executive Skills Series 2-day* course curriculum.

The NFA continued the Harvard Fellowship Program that provides fellowships within the Senior Executives in the State and local government program at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. USFA partnered with three other organizations in providing fellowships: the IAFC, the NFPA, and the International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA)/Fire Protection Publications.

Fire-Arson and Explosion Investigation Curriculum: The NFA and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)/Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives () formed a partnership in 2007 that has resulted in the revision of several courses as well as development of new courses. In FY 2011, the Fire-Arson and Explosion Investigation curriculum was expanded, and two new courses were added; a 6-day course titled *Electrical Aspects of Fire Investigation* and a 10-day course titled *Fire-Arson Investigative and Courtroom Techniques*. These courses were added to the curriculum to provide expanded specialized training and education to assist fire service and law enforcement personnel in the effective investigation and prosecution of fire and explosives-related crimes. These courses combined a unique blend of classroom and practical exercises that provided opportunities for students to learn the most up-to-date techniques and procedures taught by nationally recognized experts in the field of fire and explosion investigation. Students will be better prepared to serve as expert witnesses in criminal and civil proceedings.

The NFA completed the revision of the 6-day course *Fire Cause Determination for Company Officers*. This course was updated to reflect current national standards and to provide fire department personnel with the most up-to-date information associated with the successful determination of the origin and cause of fires and explosions that is vital for investigations to successfully prosecute arson and explosives-related crimes.

The NFA revised a 6-day *Forensic Evidence Collection* course, and several new topics were integrated into the course to reflect advances and emerging technologies in the forensic sciences. The course is designed to provide fire service, law enforcement, and forensic laboratory personnel with information to assist in the proper identification, packaging, documentation, and analysis of arson evidence as well as nontraditional evidence such as deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), trace evidence, and digital evidence. With the assistance of partnerships formed with the ATF, the Maryland State Police Forensic Services Division, and the Montgomery County, Maryland, Police Department—Electronic Crimes Unit, new course content reflecting current practices and procedures in forensic toxicology, forensic photography, computer/cell phone forensics, DNA, and firearms/tool marks was incorporated. These organizations provided instructors for the course who assist students with opportunities to learn effective crime scene processing techniques from subject matter experts (SMEs) to support the successful prosecution of arson and explosion cases.

Fire Prevention: Management Curriculum: NFA launched a new 6-day course to address the youth firesetting problem in the United States. This course, *Youth Firesetting Prevention and Intervention*, identified the typologies of youth involved in firesetting, how to interview children and their parents/caregivers to decide on the best intervention strategy, and building community support for programs. NFA made revisions to the 10-day course *Executive Analysis of Community Risk Reduction* and completed the development and pilot testing of a new 6-day course, *Leadership Strategies for Community Risk Reduction*, which targets mid-management in emergency services.

Fire Prevention/Public Education Curriculum: NFA completed the design and development of a new 6-day course titled *Cultural Competence in Risk Reduction*. This new course seeks to improve cultural and linguistic determinants within the application of risk-reduction strategies. The course aims to connect fire/EMS prevention personnel with diverse and cultural groups with the community(s) they serve, specifically to increase the reach and effectiveness of fire and life safety services and programs. The course is designed for a variety of prevention specialists, such as public fire and life safety educators, inspectors, juvenile firesetter intervention specialists, fire marshals, and code enforcers.

Hazardous Materials Program Curriculum: NFA completed the development and initial pilot testing of the new online course, *Foundational Concepts of Chemistry*. The course is a prerequisite for the 10-day courses *Chemistry for Emergency Response* and *Advanced Life Support Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents* for on- and off-campus course offerings beginning with FY 2013 deliveries. The goal of this online course is to prepare students in the fundamentals of chemistry prior to attending the 10-day courses. The course will also be available to the entire response community as a stand-alone online course.

NFA initiated a hazardous materials curriculum review to include an analysis of national needs, identifying the range and character of hazardous materials training solutions that best fit NFA's mission, and a detailed audit of all NFA hazardous materials courses to ensure relevance in light of current and emerging research, technologies, and standards. This effort will provide a plan for the future of the hazardous materials and terrorism curriculum.

USFA participated as an active member of the Interagency Board (IAB) for Equipment Standardization and Interoperability and currently serves as the Federal Co-Chair for the Training and Exercise Subgroup. USFA participated as a partner on the Interagency Coordinating Committee of Oil Pollution Research.

USFA partnered with the IAFC to support the Hazardous Materials Roundtable Report that brings together a group of hazardous materials emergency response leaders to develop a report on the state of emerging needs and solutions that is shared with the response community.

Incident Management Curriculum: NFA revised the 10-day course *Command and Control of Fire Department Operations at Natural and Man-Made Disasters*. The foundational simulation training system underwent a complete overhaul, including replacing and upgrading all the incident exercises. This 10-day course addresses fire and rescue department operations during natural and manmade disasters that may require interagency or interjurisdictional coordination. Earthquakes, hurricanes, blizzards, civil disturbances, terrorism, hazardous materials releases, tornadoes, and floods are some of the topics covered. The primary focus of this course is the operational component of a fire department's response to these incidents. Emphasis is placed on command and control decisionmaking skills and the interrelationship of the operational function to hazard preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. Operational applications of the Incident Command System (ICS), command and control, the ICS/EOC interface, the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS), evacuation, and sheltering and communications are just a few of the areas covered. The course is interactive, using lecture, simulations, scenarios, and student participation as instructional methodologies.

NFA revised the 2-day course *Incident Command System for Structural Collapse Incidents*, designed to provide fire officers with an understanding of command operations at structural collapse incidents. Students completing this course will be able to describe the aspects of a structural collapse; explain basic command procedures and ICS organizational structure; identify various resource levels, types, and capabilities used for structural collapse incidents; identify critical factors and issues that affect scene management; describe all unique operational considerations used at a structural collapse incident; describe all response operations phases associated with a structural collapse incident; and describe the technical rescue expertise and equipment required for safe operations and effective incident management.

NFA began the revision to the 6-day *Command and Control of Incident Operations* course. In this course, fire officers are introduced to ICS and study proper fire command techniques for control and extinguishment of fires ranging from small, residential structures to multioccupancy,

commercial complexes. Topics covered include problem-solving and fire command, interagency and mutual aid, the ICS, incident management, sizeup and strategy, tactics and action plans, truck company operations, engine company operations, building construction and fire behavior, pre-incident preparation, incident organization, and strategic command. Special emphasis is placed on firefighter safety.

Management Science Curriculum: The Management Science Curriculum was validated by an Emergency Medical Systems panel of experts that included a physician, chief medical officer, paramedics, emergency medical technicians (EMTs), and a fire chief. A blended classroom and online course on fire service safety culture was successfully pilot tested. NFA's Adobe Connect system was used to deliver portions of the Executive Fire Officer Graduate Symposium online nationwide.

Planning and Information Management Curriculum: NFA completed the development of two new 2-day courses titled *Fiscal Management and Decision Making* and *Leveraging Technology for Emergency Services*. These courses use a variety of analysis software and applications in fire and EMS decisionmaking processes. The 10-day courses *Executive Planning* and *Fire Service Financial Management* were revised to ensure relevance in light of current and emerging research and technologies.

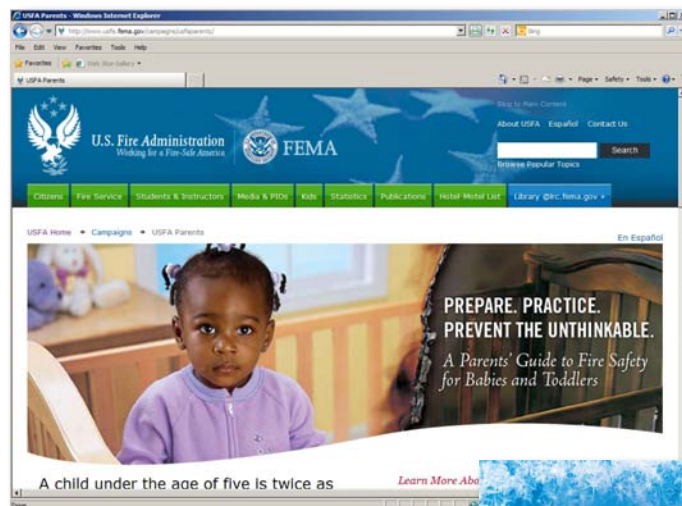
Responder Health and Safety Curriculum: NFA completed an update of the 6-day course *Advanced Safety Operations and Management*, including a course title change to *Safety Program Operations* to better reflect the content and support future safety program course development.

Section 4.3—Fire Prevention, Public Education, and Awareness

USFA provides fire safety and prevention information in many forms and to various segments of the population. USFA works closely with public and private organizations to deliver materials and messages easily understood by the general public and specific at-risk groups. In FY 2011, USFA led or participated in the following:

Public Education and Outreach:

- **Put a Freeze on Winter Fires:** In response to fatal fires caused by space heaters in the fall of 2010, USFA partnered with NFPA to launch the “Put a Freeze on Winter Fires” safety education campaign. The purpose of the campaign was to remind Americans that fire safety and prevention are especially important in the winter months. In addition to heating, other winter fire safety topics addressed by the campaign included holiday cooking, holiday decorations, candles, winter storms, electrical safety, carbon monoxide, and smoking. Campaign materials were available for review and download on the USFA and NFPA websites.



- **National Conference Exhibits:** USFA participated in six national conferences in FY 2011: National Association of EMS Officials, Fire Department Instructors' Conference, Fire Rescue Med, National Fire Protection Association Annual Conference, Fire Rescue International, and the National Association of EMS Educators. USFA's message was delivered to a large audience, which is integral in building and sustaining partnerships with allied organizations.
- **Educational Messaging:** USFA is a representative to NFPA's Educational Messaging Advisory Committee and in its capacity provided a significant contribution to the 2011 edition of the Educational Messages Guide. The messages included revisions and additions of standardized fire and burn safety information that were made available to fire department public educators, fire safety advocates, and the general public.
- **National Night Out (NNO):** In the summer of 2011, USFA collaborated with the National Association of Town Watch in a first-time partnership to enhance NNO events and activities by reaching out to fire and EMS personnel across the country. The goal of this partnership was to promote fire and life safety and education initiatives for families and communities while collaborating with law enforcement. The NNO reached 37 million people in 15,000 communities in all 50 States, U.S. territories, Canada, and military bases throughout the United States and around the world.

USFA Website and Social Networking:

USFA's website received over 13.2 million visits from 6.5 million visitors in FY 2011. Visits to the site were up 31 percent, and visitors were up 18 percent over FY 2010. A mobile version of the site was also launched.

USFA used Twitter to provide outreach to partners and stakeholders, disseminate fire prevention awareness messages, and to network with fire service organizations.

USFA continued to use Facebook to provide fire safety messages and to increase awareness about USFA activities in the areas of fire prevention, training, data collection, and research. USFA sent 19.9 million messages to 191,000 subscribers through our GovDelivery email lists.

In addition, USFA provided widgets in English and Spanish on the USFA website. A widget is a code that web content managers can easily lift from USFA's site and place on their own web page.

Learning Resource Center (LRC):

In FY 2011, the LRC expanded its media monitoring service that delivered an update of fire prevention to hundreds of fire and life safety leaders around the country through electronic mailing lists. One of the highly recognized lists, Fire Prevention in the News, includes the latest information on current fire prevention campaigns or activities, residential sprinkler and smoke alarm initiatives, incidents where lives are saved by these devices, fire prevention practices and perspectives from overseas, and much more. The LRC is also involved in USFA's initiative to monitor media reports of civilian residential fire fatalities.



Students utilize the many resources at the LRC.

The LRC entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the new National Fire Heritage Center located in Emmitsburg, Maryland, to help foster a close collaboration by ensuring the preservation of important fire service historical documents.

The LRC increased its emphasis on raising the visibility of its library collections to stakeholders through a variety of outreach efforts including a more robust online presence. Visits to the LRC website increased by 11 percent in FY 2011 from 408,273 in FY 2010 to 455,441 visits in FY 2011 (Figure 6). The length of time individuals spent on the site during a visit also increased by 33 percent from 40 minutes in FY 2010 to just over 60 minutes per visit in FY 2011 (Figure 7). The LRC gave the historical resources in its collection a greater profile by establishing an online fire service history hub at www.lrc.fema.gov/fireservice_history.html

Figure 6. Number of Annual Visit to LRC Website

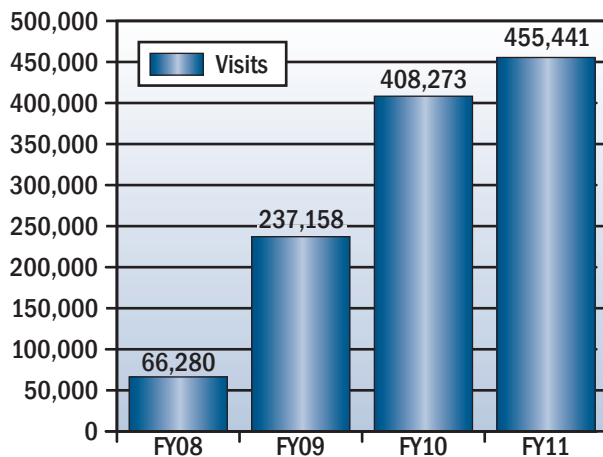
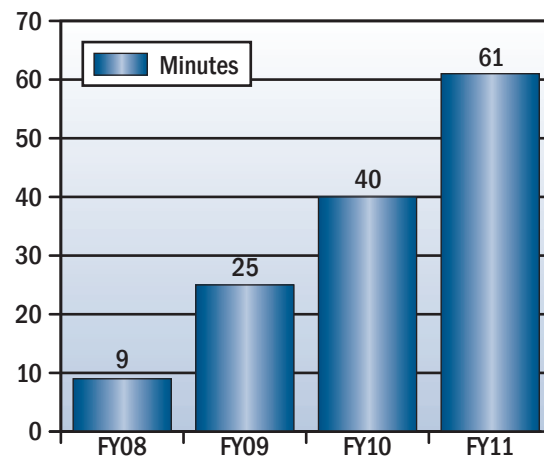


Figure 7. Average Duration of LRC Website Visits



Publications Center:

In FY 2011, USFA’s Publications Center processed nearly 20,000 publication orders accounting for the distribution of more than 1.8 million fire prevention and safety publications. These publications range from booklets, CDs, DVDs, kits, manuals, and technical reports offering many versions in English and Spanish to providing hardcopy publications upon request. Most USFA publications are searchable and are available for electronic download through the USFA website as 508-compliant pdf files.



NFA students tour the USFA's Publications Center.

The Publications Center enjoyed an increase in on-campus visits and tours from both NFA and Emergency Management Institute (EMI) classes in FY 2011. The presentation given to students as they visit the Publications Center provides them greater understanding as they navigate USFA’s vast catalog of over 400 fire prevention and safety-related materials.

Prevention and Public Education Exchange:

The Exchange is a repository where national, State, and local fire prevention and public education resources can be searched through the LRC’s website. This provides “one-stop shopping” for professionals interested in locating and sharing resources to use in their communities.

The Exchange has 316 items listed, which is a 40 percent increase over FY 2010, including a growing number of citations for Assistance to Firefighter Grant Prevention and Safety Program deliverables. USFA subject matter professionals scour fire safety educator networks to identify quality materials, review them for accuracy, and make them easily available in the Exchange for anyone, anytime, and anyplace.

Volunteer Fire Service:

The USFA supported the National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC) with funding through a grant that produced three web-based workshops or webinars entitled, “From Volunteer to Combination: Making the Transition,” “Recruitment and Retention in the Volunteer Emergency Services,” and “Grant Writing for the Emergency Services.” The funding also provided resources to develop two reports, “Report on the Firefighter Arson Problem: Context Consideration, and Best Practices” and “Addressing the Epidemic of Obesity in the United States Fire Service.”

Arson Awareness Week:

The 2011 theme was “Working Together to Extinguish Serial Arson.” USFA provided communities with an online toolkit that included strategies to focus public attention on the value of a collaborative effort between law enforcement, fire and emergency service departments, and the community to battle serial arsonists. The USFA partnered with the International Association of Arson Investigators (IAAI), ATF, USAonWatch, the National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM), the NVFC, and the Insurance Committee for Arson Control (ICAC). The media toolkit included posters, flyers, two 30-second video public service announcements (PSAs), Coffee Break Trainings, proclamation template, and sample press releases.

Prevention Advocacy Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE):

PARADE is comprised of approximately 225 State and major metropolitan fire marshals and representatives from the International Fire Marshals Association (IFMA) from across the United States. The USFA hosted fire prevention professionals from across the country at the 6th National PARADE Conference. Record attendance at the conference was reached, with 161 fire marshals from 47 States, plus Washington, DC, representing 39 state fire marshal offices and 74 metropolitan fire department fire marshals. Ten of the IFMA co-chairs were in attendance. Special invited guests included representatives from the IAFC Fire and Life Safety Section; NASFM; and the Executive Secretary of IFMA. Presentations, professional development workshops, and displays and exhibits addressed a wide range of fire prevention topics from residential sprinklers, to evaluation tools to demonstrate fire service effectiveness, to fire safety and alternative energy systems. The conference featured the presentation of the R. Wayne Powell “Excellence in Fire Prevention” award. This year there were two recipients of the award: James Crawford, former Fire Marshal for the city of Vancouver, Washington, and Michael Love, former Fire Marshal for Montgomery County, Maryland.

Safe Kids Worldwide:

The USFA partnered with Safe Kids Worldwide to help address the high risk for fire deaths and injuries for children ages 1–14 years. Thirty-five Safe Kids coalitions and chapters were awarded funds to integrate fire and burn safety lessons developed by Safe Kids USA into existing community-based cooking and nutrition lessons, targeting families with low socioeconomic status.

The USFA funded two radio media tours in FY 2011. The first satellite radio media tour was conducted for Burn Awareness Week. In accordance with Arbitron Inc., a communications/media consulting firm, the interviews reached 3,067 radio outlets and were heard by at least 3,161,000

people nationwide. The second satellite radio media tour was launched to promote summer fire safety, highlighting grilling and fireworks safety. The interviews reached 8,562 radio outlets and were heard by an estimated 5,057,100 people. This information is based on the number of listeners that affiliated radio stations report having in their regular audience.¹³

Sleep Safe Fire Safety Program:

Fire safety and prevention education was coupled with the installation of smoke alarms for Head Start families on reservations as part of our partnership with the Indian Health Service (IHS). Tribal representatives were trained in the delivery of the Sleep Safe Fire Safety Program at the annual workshop attended by representatives of 32 tribes from 12 States. Over the 11 years of this cooperative agreement with the IHS, almost 50,000 smoke alarms were installed and recipient families received personalized fire safety education.

Hotel/Motel Fire-Safe List:

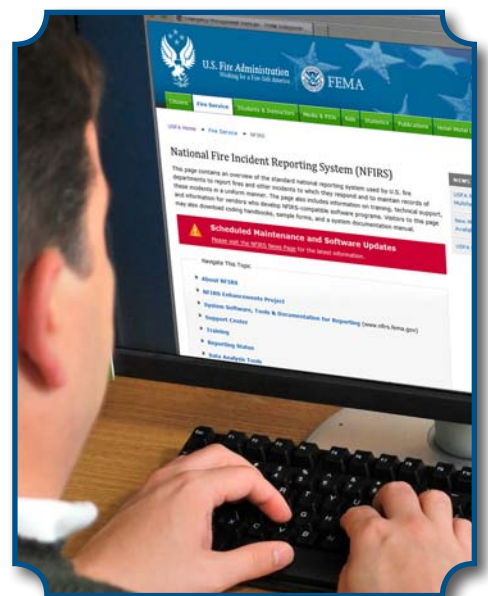
The Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Act of 1990, Public Law 101–391, required USFA to create and maintain a National Master List (NML) of hotels, motels, and other places of accommodation that meet minimum fire protection requirements for life safety. Participation is voluntary although properties that register on the NML will be given a FEMA ID, and Federal agencies often require Federal travelers to stay in lodging with a FEMA ID. The USFA works with trade associations in the lodging industry and the General Services Administration (GSA) to promote the registration of properties on the NML and thereby assist them in competing for the business of Federal travelers. The public may use the list when looking for lodging meeting minimum requirements for fire protection. The NML is an online database that updates in real time and is accessible to anyone, anytime, and anyplace at www.usfa.fema.gov (USFA website). Applying for listing and a FEMA ID number is a user-friendly process taking less than 15 minutes to complete. In FY 2011, the number of new lodging establishments added to the list totaled 1,023 bringing the total number of establishments with a FEMA ID to 43,226.

Section 4.4–National Fire Data Center

Section 4.4.1–Research and Technology

USFA provides Federal fire focus for applied research and technology. The selection of specific initiatives is influenced by recommendations from the fire service and emergency response community, constituent associations, building code organizations, the fire protection engineering profession, and private sector and Federal fire researchers. Studies and research are accomplished in partnership with a wide range of organizations that share USFA’s interest in reducing the Nation’s fire loss. In FY 2011, USFA’s significant initiatives in research and technology were as follows:

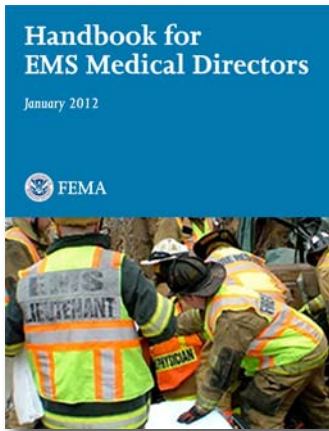
Emergency Vehicle and Roadway Safety: USFA, in partnership with IFSTA, initiated a project to study emergent topics in “Emergency Vehicle and Roadway Operations Safety.” The DOJ National Institute of Justice (NIJ)



¹³ Available at: www.arbitron.com/radio_stations/home.htm

supported the initiative that will allow for the development and demonstration of best practices for emergency vehicle and roadway cooperation safety in the emergency services, law enforcement, and the fire service alike. The findings of the study will be incorporated into the “Public Safety Emergency Vehicle Safety Initiative” report (an update from the original 2004 USFA “Emergency Vehicle Safety Initiative” report) that will include information for both law enforcement and the fire service.

As part of the DOJ NIJ funded partnership, the Cumberland Valley Volunteer Firemen’s Association (CVVFA) Emergency Responder Safety Institute conducted a study of civilian driver behavior. The CVVFA supports fire service and law enforcement roadway operational safety studies and outreach efforts, including the ResponderSafety.com website. A key accomplishment of this study in FY 2011 was an outreach initiative on civilian driver behavior using state-of-the-art driver simulators. Drivers would pass simulated firefighters, police officers, and other responders operating on the roadway. This was conducted July 16–17, 2011, at the King of Prussia Mall in Pennsylvania (one of the largest shopping centers in the United States). The goal was to educate the motoring public on how to approach emergency incidents on roadways where law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other responders are present.



EMS: USFA, with IAFC, completed a study of critical issues related to EMS Medical Direction. From this DHS Office of Health Affairs (OHA) funded project, a *Handbook for EMS Medical Directors* will be developed to serve as a comprehensive guide for a target audience of physicians who serve as local-level EMS departments of all types (volunteer or career) such as municipal third service, hospital-based, fire department, and private sector.

Firefighter Health: The USFA and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) partnered to expand the study initiated in FY 2009, which examined the potential for increased risk of cancer among firefighters due to exposure to smoke, soot, and other contaminants in the line of duty. This multiyear cohort study of current and retired career firefighters has been expanded from 18,000 records to approximately 30,000 and, as a result, will provide greater statistical reliability. The FY 2011 initiative includes additional fire departments and will develop a web-based repository of information focused on cancer in the fire service.

Firefighter Safety: Supported by the DHS SAFECOM Program Office, USFA worked with the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF) on a fire service communications outreach at the IAFF John P. Redmond Memorial 21st Symposium held in New York August 14–18, 2011. This symposium focused on occupational health and hazards of the fire service and included communications operations to enhance firefighter safety, operational training, and communications systems interoperability and development.

As part of two separate USFA research partnerships with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) on research of structural collapse prediction technology and research on thermal imaging (TI) technology, full-scale fire experiments involving differing types of wood floor assemblies using two-story, wood-frame structures were conducted October 18–29 and November 1–5, 2010, at the Delaware County Emergency Services Training Center in Sharon Hill, Pennsylvania. The TI technology experiments, documented in the report “Examination of the Thermal Conditions of a Wood Floor Assembly Above a Compartment Fire,” demonstrated that TIs

alone cannot be relied upon to determine the structural integrity of a wood floor system. A series of full-scale experiments was also conducted there to examine the capability of microvibration-sensing technology, developed by Harvey Mudd College of Claremont, California, to measure the reduction in structural stability and provide a warning to firefighters prior to structural collapse potentially allowing them time to exit the structure.

Residential Sprinklers: In FY 2011, USFA completed work with NASFM to administer the Residential Fire Service Institute (RFSI) initiative as follows:

- Maintained the RFSI website that provides model laws, technical information, data, and statistics to interested communities or individuals.
- Maintained an RFSI Program/Operation Life Safety website to provide information regarding detection and suppression system ordinances, codes, and consumer-oriented information.
- Participated in the Congress of Cities and Exposition. The purpose of attending this convention is to provide information and literature about the benefits of residential fire sprinkler systems to municipal representatives.
- Published and electronically distributed the Operation Life Safety newsletter which provides information about early warning and detection and alarm systems for fire and carbon monoxide, residential sprinkler systems, and other related information regarding codes, standards, and ordinances.

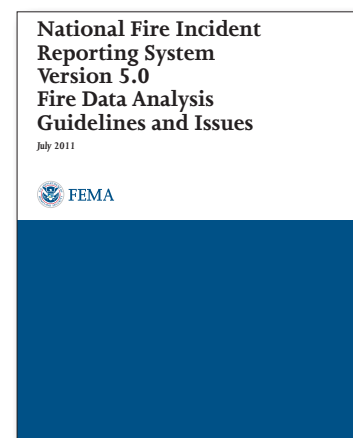
USFA partnered with NFPA to administer the Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition (HFSC) initiative to promote better knowledge, understanding, and use of automatic fire sprinkler technology in residential dwellings. The mission of HFSC is to inform consumers about the lifesaving benefits of installing home fire sprinkler systems, focusing on new construction and one- and two-family dwellings.

Residential Smoke Alarms: In FY 2011, supported by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), USFA expanded on a research partnership initiated in FY 2010 with the Oak Ridge National Laboratories in Tennessee to improve technology used in home smoke alarms. This year's efforts focused on researching the fire sensors used in these alarms to update and improve the existing technology used over the past 40 years.

Section 4.4.2—Data Collection and Analysis

The documentation for “National Fire Incident Reporting System Version 5.0 Data Analysis Guidelines and Issues” was completed and posted to the USFA website. This document discusses analytical considerations and methods of analyzing fire incident data using USFA’s National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) Version 5.0 data. Topics covered include the NFIRS 5.0 data structure, general quality assurance issues, and definitions and parameters of common fire data analyses.

The Topical Fire Report Series was designed to explore facets of the U.S. fire problem as depicted through data collected in USFA’s NFIRS. Each topical report briefly addresses the nature of the specific fire or fire-related topic, highlights important findings from the data, and may suggest other resources to consider for further information. During FY 2011, the following topical reports were completed and posted to the USFA website:



- “Thanksgiving Day Fires in Residential Buildings;”
- “Attic Fires in Residential Buildings;”
- “Fire-Related Firefighter Injuries Reported to NFIRS;”
- “Fire Risk to Children in 2007;”
- “Fire Risk in 2007;”
- “Fire Risk to Older Adults in 2007;”
- “Restaurant Building Fires;”
- “One- and Two-Family Residential Building Fires (2007–2009);”
- “Multifamily Residential Building Fires (2007–2009);”
- “Large Loss Building Fires;”
- “Residential Building Fires Involving Individuals with Mental Disabilities;”
- “Residential Building Fires Involving Individuals with Physical Disabilities;”
- “Civilian Fire Fatalities in Residential Buildings;”
- “Fire Death Rate Trends: An International Perspective;”
- “University Housing Fires (2007–2009);” and
- “Residential Building Fires (2008–2009).”



Section 4.5–Facilities

USFA continues to maintain a 5-Year Facility Maintenance Plan for maintenance of NETC. Over the years, renovation and equipment replacement projects were undertaken on a priority basis.

In FY 2011, USFA received funding for deferred maintenance and facility upgrades. The following projects are currently underway or have been completed:

- installation of a natural gas line to replace the steam line currently in use that resulted in adding gas boilers for heating to nine campus buildings, and installing multizone heat pumps to two campus buildings;
- upgrade of air conditioning units in nine campus buildings;
- replacement of lavatory fixtures in all public restrooms with automatic flush valves and low flow faucets;
- replacement of occupancy sensors in public restrooms, stairways, hallways, and mechanical rooms;
- installation of public address system in dormitory buildings (five buildings);

- removal/replacement of hot water boiler;
- upgrade of fire alarm system (one building);
- change of interior high-intensity discharge (HID) lighting to fluorescent lighting (four buildings);
- removal/replacement of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) system (one building);
- installation of low flow shower heads in all campus showers;
- installation of new generators (three buildings);
- removal of underground storage tank (one building) and replacement of fuel storage tanks (two buildings);
- replacement of various kitchen equipment;
- construction of a new storage building on campus;
- addition of recycling bins in support of Recycling Program; and
- performance of cleanup maintenance (fill in) to old septic area.

USFA continued to support FEMA's Alternative Housing Test and Evaluation project in FY 2011. This initiative evaluates alternatives for disaster housing units through student participation. The Joint Housing Solutions Group continued to acquire alternate units in coordination with USFA and placed the units at NETC to use as an evaluation laboratory.

Section 4.5.1–National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Weekend

Every October, the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation (NFFF) sponsors the official national tribute to all firefighters who died in the line of duty during the previous year. In FY 2011, USFA supported this effort by hosting the 29th National Fallen Firefighters Memorial weekend at NETC. Approximately 6,000 visitors and family members attended the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Weekend in Emmitsburg, Maryland. The event honored 80 firefighters who died in the line of duty as well as 25 firefighters who had died in previous years.¹⁴



¹⁴ NFFF, www.firehero.org

V. Appendices

Section 5.1—Glossary of Terms and Acronyms List

Glossary of Terms

All Hazards: Describes a natural disaster or other threat that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, and public health or safety and to minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities.

Allied Professions: Architects, engineers, designers, and related professionals having an interest in the safety and sustainability of the built environment.

Disaster: An unexpected occurrence inflicting widespread destruction and distress and having long-term adverse effects on agency operations. Each agency defines what a long-term adverse effect is in relation to its most critical program.

Emergency: Any natural disaster or other threat that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and protect property and public health and safety or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS): A system which provides personnel, facilities, and equipment for the delivery of medical care services under emergency conditions.

Fire and Emergency Services: Local and nongovernmental fire, emergency medical, police, and other emergency organizations that provide a broad range of services for prevention, preparedness, and response.

First Responder: Local and nongovernmental police, fire, and other emergency personnel who, in the early stages of an incident, are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment. This includes emergency response providers as defined in Section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators) who provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations. First responders may include personnel from Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, or nongovernment organizations.

Geographic Information System (GIS): A GIS integrates hardware, software, and data for capturing, managing, analyzing, and displaying all forms of geographically referenced information.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized, onscene, emergency management system designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents used by government and private agencies. An ICS is designed to overcome jurisdictional boundaries to enable effective incident management by integrating facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications within a common organizational structure. It is used for small as well as large and complex incidents to organize field-level incident management operations.

Mitigation: Mitigation is the critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or manmade disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage.

National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS): A standard national reporting system used by United States fire departments to report fires and other incidents to which they respond and to maintain records of these incidents in a uniform manner. NFIRS has two objectives: (1) To help State and local governments develop fire reporting and analysis capability for their own use and (2) to obtain data that can be used to more accurately assess and subsequently combat the fire problem at a national level.

National Response Framework (NRF): Guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards incident management. It is built on flexible, scalable, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. The NRF is intended to capture specific authorities and best practices gained from managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

Public Law 93–498: Public Law 93–498, the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, was signed into law on October 29, 1974. With the passage of Public Law 93–498, the United States Fire Administration (USFA) and its training delivery arm, the National Fire Academy (NFA), were created.

Public Law 110–376: USFA Reauthorization Act of 2008.

Preparedness: Continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and improving in an effort to ensure effective coordination during incident response.

Prevention: Actions to avoid, prevent, or stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to disrupt illegal activity and apprehend potential perpetrators. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include deterrence operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of a threat; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Protection: Actions to secure the homeland against acts of terrorism or natural disasters. Protection involves defense against weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threats; defense of agriculture and food; critical infrastructure protection (CIP); protection of key leadership and events; border security; maritime security; transportation security; immigration security; and cyber security. It includes heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations; and development of plans for protecting lives, such as isolation and quarantine.

Recovery: Actions to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively. Recovery involves the development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs to provide housing and promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; postincident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Response: Activities to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; and coordinating lifesaving and life-sustaining actions with prevention, protection, and mitigation actions, including continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Safety: The condition of being safe; freedom from danger, risk, or injury.

Strategic and Tactical Skills: The ability to evaluate and plan the general command and control of an incident while deploying resources to achieve incident objectives of life safety, incident stabilization, and property conservation.

Strategic Plan: Plan that reflects the current and long-term focus and emphasis of USFA and the fire and emergency services and provides the agency's vision, mission, and goals. (Source: www.usfa.dhs.gov/downloads/pdf/strategic_plan.pdf)

Tribal: A unit of Native American sociopolitical organizations consisting of a number of families, clans, or other groups who share a common ancestry and culture and are recognized by the United States government as a legitimate tribe.

Acronyms List

ACE:	American Council on Education
ARP:	Applied Research Project
ATF:	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
CEUs:	Continuing Education Units
CIP:	Critical Infrastructure Protection
CPSC:	Consumer Product Safety Commission
CSSC:	Cohesive Strategy Sub-Committee
CVVFA:	Cumberland Valley Volunteer Firemen's Association
CY:	Calendar Year
DDP:	Degrees at a Distance Program
DHS:	Department of Homeland Security
DNA:	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DOJ:	Department of Justice
EFOP:	Executive Fire Officer Program
EMI:	Emergency Management Institute
EMS:	Emergency Medical Services
EMT:	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC:	Emergency Operations Center
ERSB:	Emergency Response Support Branch
ESF#4:	Emergency Support Function #4
FEMA:	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FESHE:	Fire and Emergency Services Higher Education
FS:	Forest Service
FY:	Fiscal Year
GACC:	Geographic Area Coordination Center
GIS:	Geographic Information System
GSA:	General Services Administration
HFSC:	Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition
HID:	High-Intensity Discharge

HSEEP:	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HVAC:	Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning
IAAI:	International Association of Arson Investigators
IAB:	Interagency Board for Equipment Standardization and Interoperability
IACET:	International Association for Continuing Education and Training
IAFC:	International Association of Fire Chiefs
IAFF:	International Association of Fire Fighters
ICAC:	Insurance Committee for Arson Control
ICS:	Incident Command System
IEMS:	Integrated Emergency Management System
IFMA:	International Fire Marshals Association
IFSTA:	International Fire Service Training Association
IHS:	Indian Health Service
JFO:	Joint Field Office
LMS:	Learning Management System
LODD:	Line-of-Duty Death
LRC:	Learning Resource Center
NASFM:	National Association of State Fire Marshals
NEMSMA:	National EMS Management Association
NETC:	National Emergency Training Center
NFA:	National Fire Academy
NFDC:	National Fire Data Center
NFDS:	National Firefighter Deployment Strategy
NFFF:	National Fallen Firefighters Foundation
NFIRS:	National Fire Incident Reporting System
NFPA:	National Fire Protection Association
NICC:	National Interagency Coordination Center
NIFC:	National Interagency Fire Center
NIJ:	National Institute of Justice
NIOSH:	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

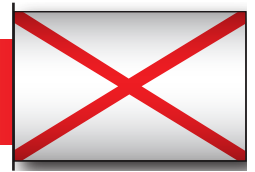
NIST:	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NMAC:	National Multi-Agency Coordination Group
NML:	National Master List
NNO:	National Night Out
NOC:	National Operations Center
NRCC:	National Response Coordination Center
NRF:	National Response Framework
NWCG:	National Wildfire Coordinating Group
NVFC:	National Volunteer Fire Council
OCC:	Office of Chief Counsel
OGC:	Office of General Counsel
ORR:	Office of Response and Recovery
OHA:	Office of Health Affairs
PARADE:	Prevention Advocacy Resources and Data Exchange
PSA:	Public Service Announcement
RFI:	Request for Information
RFSI:	Residential Fire Service Institute
RRCC:	Regional Response Coordination Center
SMEs:	Subject Matter Experts
SWO:	Senior Watch Officer
TI:	Thermal Imaging
TRADE:	Training Resources and Data Exchange
UASI:	Urban Area Security Initiative
USDA:	United States Department of Agriculture
USFA:	United States Fire Administration
WFEC:	Wildland Fire Executive Council
WMD:	Weapons of Mass Destruction

Section 5.2—State Profiles

The following section provides State-specific statistical information related to participation in United States Fire Administration (USFA) programs as well as describes opportunities and partnerships between USFA and each State in Fiscal Year (FY) 2011.

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Alabama



FY 2011:

- Eighty fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- One thousand two hundred twenty-six personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Seventy-six personnel attended the Alabama 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Eight hundred twenty-eight personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Eighteen senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and two senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

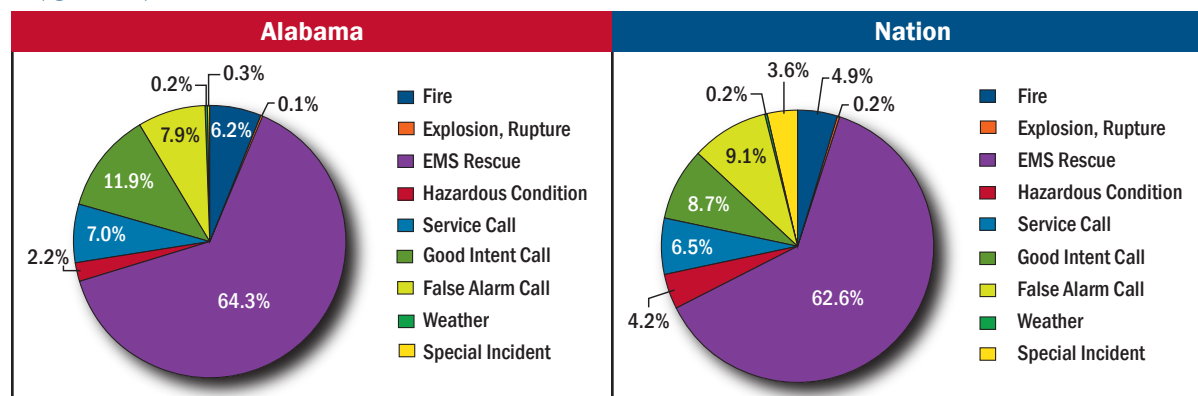
Since 1981, 55 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

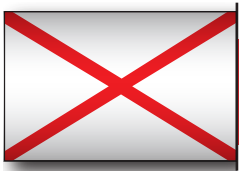
NFIRS

Three hundred fifty-six Alabama fire departments reported fire incidents to the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.45 deaths and 5.6 injuries per 1,000 fires in Alabama compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 8.53 deaths and 17.98 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Alabama			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	94.87	88.76	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	94.87	87.64	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	5.13	4.49	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	4.49	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE



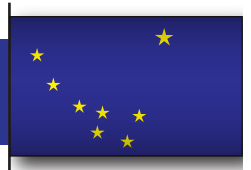


Alabama

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 796 Alabama fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Alaska



FY 2011:

- Sixty-two fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Three hundred seventy-four personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Three hundred seventy-five personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Seven senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and two senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

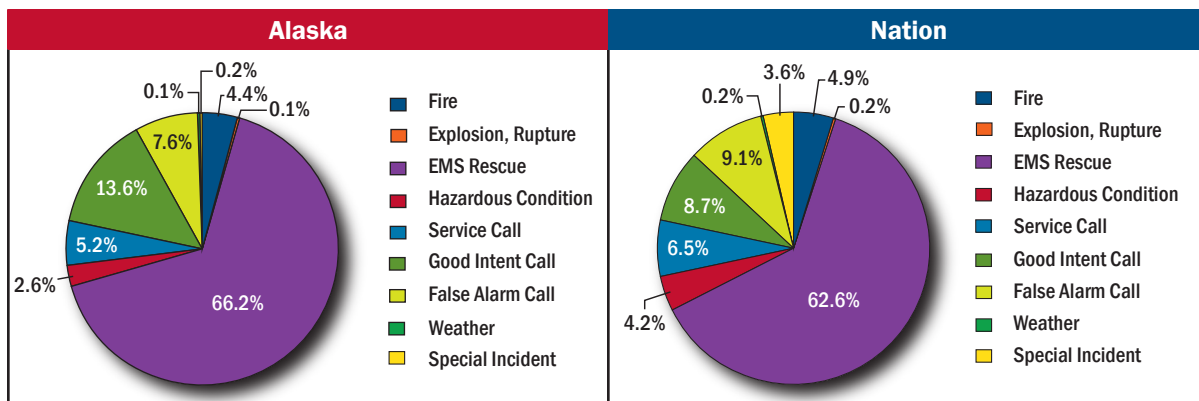
Since 1981, three firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred eleven Alaska fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 4.95 deaths and 16.08 injuries per 1,000 fires in Alaska compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 13.42 deaths and 33.56 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Alaska			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	100.0	87.18	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	100.0	76.92	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	0.0	7.69	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	5.13	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Alaska

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 145 Alaska fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

David Tyler, Alaska Division of Fire Prevention, served as the State Co-Chair for Region X, Prevention Advocacy Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE).

Arizona



FY 2011:

- One hundred seventeen fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Two hundred sixty-six personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Eight hundred fifty personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Twenty-four senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and six senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

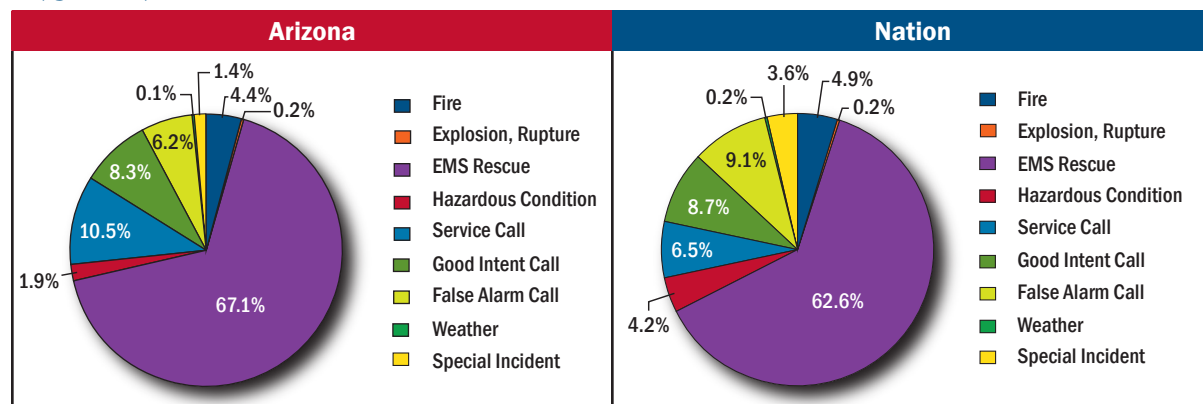
Since 1981, 32 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Seventy-nine Arizona fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 0.24 deaths and 6.79 injuries per 1,000 fires in Arizona compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 1.59 deaths and 31.88 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Arizona			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	100.0	77.65	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	100.0	70.59	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	0.0	17.65	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	3.53	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Arizona

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 249 Arizona fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Division Chief Eric Kriwer, Prescott Fire Department, served as the Representative for Region IX, Prevention Advocacy Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE) International Fire Marshal's Association (IFMA). Fire Marshal Jim Ford, Scottsdale Fire Department, served as the Metro Co-Chair for Region IX, PARADE.

Daniel Uthe, Tucson Fire Department, served as a member of the National Fire Prevention Professional Development Committee. The committee works with the National Fire Science Curriculum Committee, a component of the Fire and Emergency Services Higher Education (FESHE) Program, in the development of model curricula for fire prevention personnel.

Robert Barger, Arizona State Fire Marshal's Office, served as the State Co-Chair for Region IX, Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE).

Arkansas



FY 2011:

- Thirty-five fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Two thousand four hundred sixty-nine personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred eighty-five personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Four senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP).
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

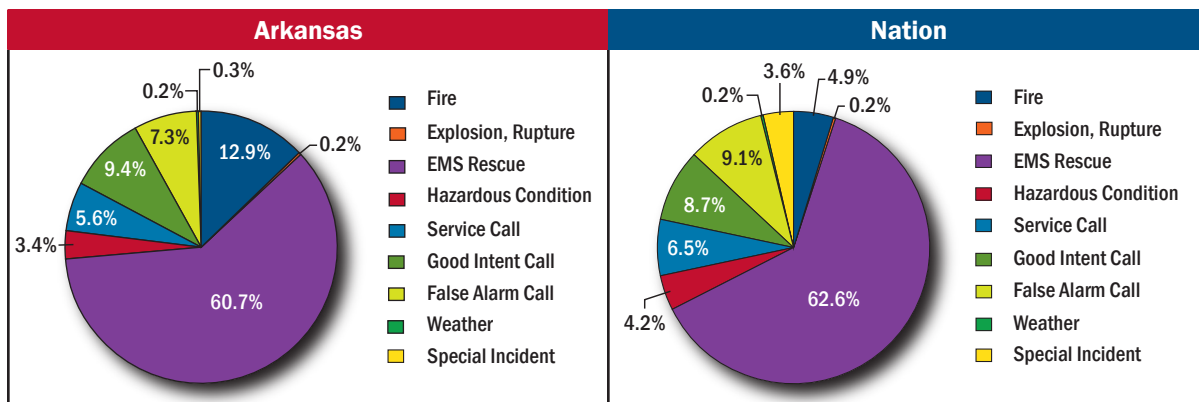
Since 1981, 35 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Six hundred fifty-one Arkansas fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.42 deaths and 4.21 injuries per 1,000 fires in Arkansas compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 4.43 deaths and 13.28 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Arkansas			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	80.0	82.02	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	73.33	74.16	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	20.0	7.87	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	5.62	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Arkansas

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 672 Arkansas fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.



FY 2011:

- Two hundred thirty-seven fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Three hundred thirty-one personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Three thousand five hundred thirty-three personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Fifty-two senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and 11 senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Six firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

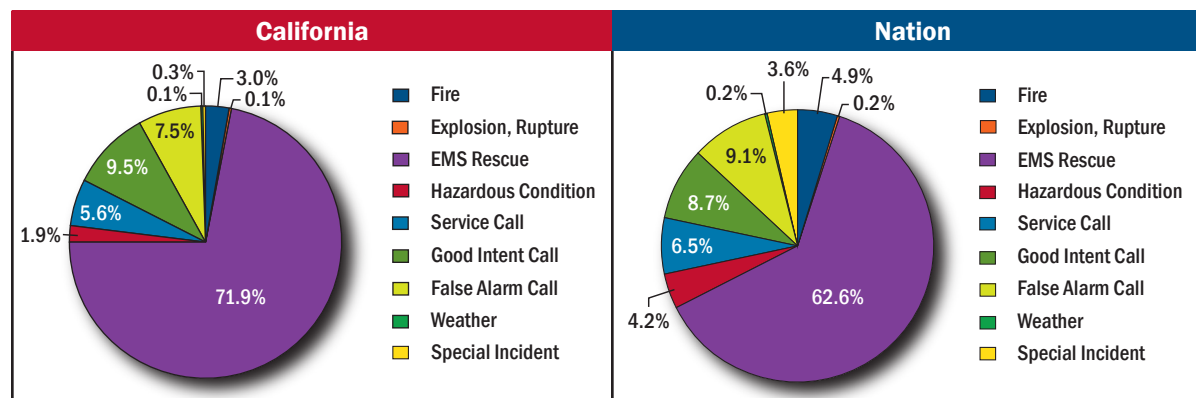
Since 1981, 189 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Four hundred seventy-eight California fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.76 deaths and 6.96 injuries per 1,000 fires in California as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 4.7 deaths and 21.47 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

California			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	72.73	83.91	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	65.45	75.63	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	19.09	5.75	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	6.36	5.52	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





California

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 835 California fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

As part of two separate United States Fire Administration (USFA) research partnerships with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) on research of structural collapse prediction technology and research on thermal imaging (TI) technology, full-scale fire experiments involving differing types of wood floor assemblies using two-story, wood-frame structures were conducted October 18–29 and November 1–5, 2010, at the Delaware County Emergency Services Training Center in Sharon Hill, Pennsylvania. The TI experiments, documented in the report “Examination of the Thermal Conditions of a Wood Floor Assembly Above a Compartment Fire,” demonstrated that TIs alone cannot be relied upon to determine the structural integrity of a wood-floor system. A series of full-scale experiments was also conducted there to examine the capability of microvibration sensing technology, developed by Harvey Mudd College of Claremont, California, to measure the reduction in structural stability and provide a warning to firefighters prior to structural collapse, potentially allowing them time to exit the structure.

Ralph DeLaOssa, Long Beach City College, served as the Chair for the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (associate’s group). This committee develops model fire science courses for adoption by associate degree programs. Terry Koeper, Crafton Hills College, served as a member of this committee as the Coordinating Liaison.

Sebastian Wong, Las Positas College, served as a member of the National Emergency Medical Services Management Degree Program Committee.

Chief Mike Richwine, California State Fire Training, served as the State Co-Chair for Region IX, Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE).

Colorado



FY 2011:

- One hundred fifty-six fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Two hundred thirty-six personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One thousand two hundred twenty-two personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- One person attended a 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Twenty-three senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and three senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

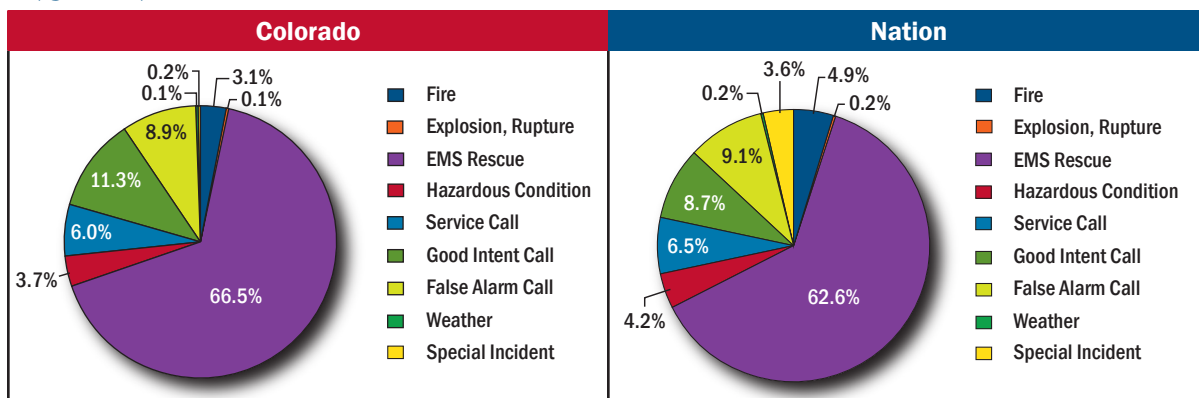
Since 1981, 40 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Two hundred sixty-nine Colorado fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.82 deaths and 17.29 injuries per 1,000 fires in Colorado as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 7.18 deaths and 50.6 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Colorado			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	88.0	88.19	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	88.0	65.4	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	8.0	4.64	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	4.0	4.22	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Colorado

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 325 Colorado fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Connecticut



FY 2011:

- Forty-six fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Three hundred seventy-eight personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred forty-six personnel attended the Connecticut 2-Day On-Campus Program held on the NETC campus.
- Four hundred fifty-eight personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Eleven senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and one senior fire officer completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Two firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

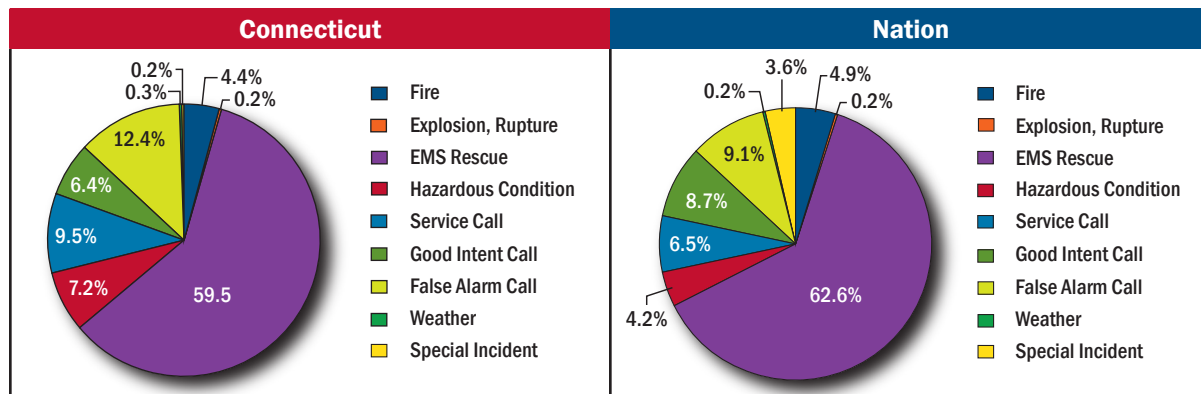
Since 1981, 66 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Two hundred thirty-four Connecticut fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.17 deaths and 12.52 injuries per 1,000 fires in Connecticut as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 3.01 deaths and 26.48 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Connecticut			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	93.75	83.72	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	93.75	76.74	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	6.25	5.81	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	3.49	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Connecticut

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 245 Connecticut fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Anthony Dignoti, Wetherfield Fire Department served as the Metro Co-Chair for Region I, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE).

Dr. Sandy Bogucki, Yale University School of Medicine, served as a member of the NFA Board of Visitors.

Delaware



FY 2011:

- Twenty-six fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- One hundred forty-two personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Seventy-two personnel attended the Delaware 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Sixty-three personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- One senior fire officer continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP).
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

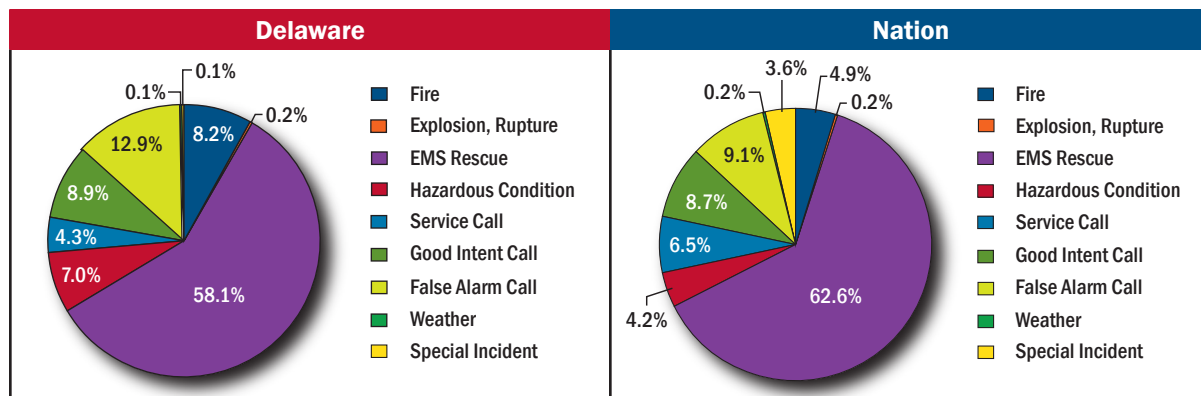
Since 1981, nine firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Sixty-one Delaware fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were .93 death and 6.8 injuries per 1,000 fires in Delaware as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 1.55 deaths and 14.68 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Delaware			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	100.0	95.45	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	66.67	86.36	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	0.0	0.0	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	0.0	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Delaware

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 58 Delaware fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

On August 17, 2010, at an event in Delaware City, Delaware, attended by Delaware Governor Jack Markell, United States Fire Administration (USFA) rolled out the release of a national-level “Slow Down and Move Over” public service announcement (PSA). “Slow Down and Move Over” was designed to educate the motoring public on how to approach emergency incidents on roadways where law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other responders are present. The event was conducted at the Delaware City Volunteer Fire Company which had a firefighter/emergency medical technician (EMT) killed in the line of duty from being struck by a vehicle while treating a motorcycle crash patient. This PSA was developed as the result of a Department of Justice (DOJ) National Institute of Justice (NIJ) funded partnership with the Cumberland Valley Volunteer Fireman’s Association (CVVFA) Emergency Responder Safety Institute (ERSI) supporting fire service and law enforcement roadway operational safety studies and outreach efforts.

District of Columbia



FY 2011:

- Thirty-four fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- One hundred forty-eight personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One senior fire officer continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP).
- Ten personnel completed NFA self-study programs.

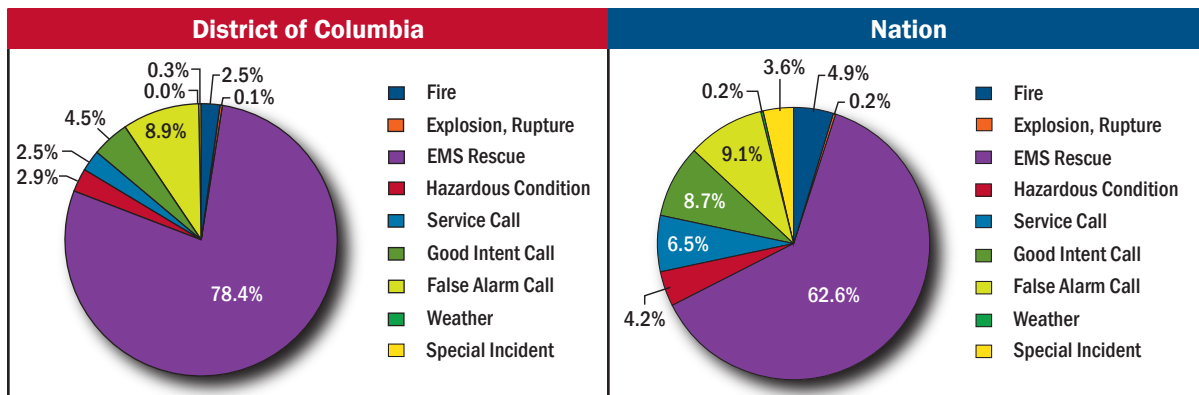
Since 1981, eight firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

The District of Columbia fire department reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.38 death and 2.75 injuries per 1,000 fires in the District of Columbia as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 2.84 deaths and 5.68 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

District of Columbia			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	100.0	100.0	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	100.0	100.0	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	0.0	0.0	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	0.0	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





District of Columbia

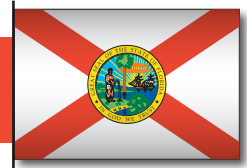
National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, three District of Columbia fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Michael Ward, George Washington University, served as a member of the National Emergency Medical Services Management Degree Program Committee. Erik Gaul, NFA Contract Instructor, served as a member of this committee.

Florida



FY 2011:

- Two hundred thirty-six fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- One thousand one hundred thirty-two personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Fourteen personnel attended a 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Two thousand seven hundred fourteen personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Fifty-seven senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and seven senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Three firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

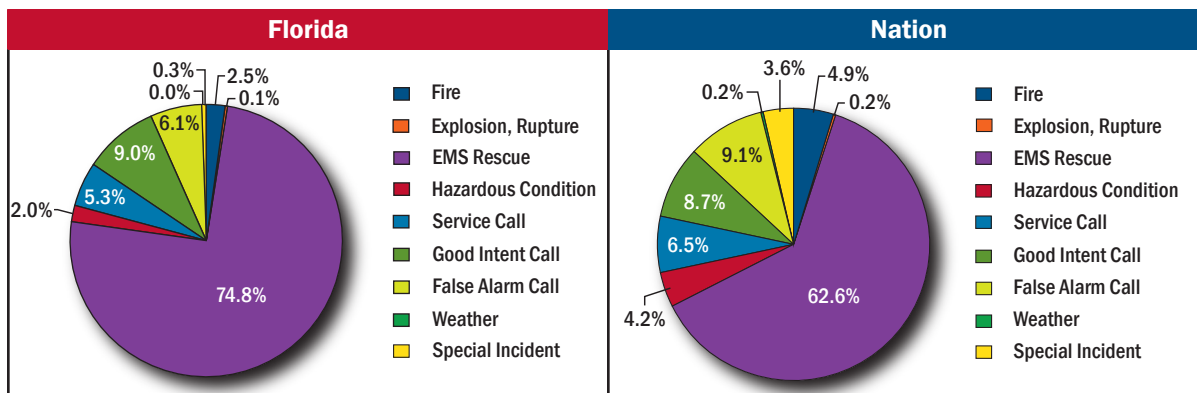
Since 1981, 93 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

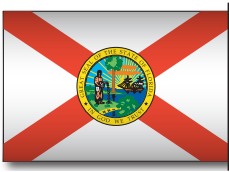
NFIRS

Four hundred thirty-seven Florida fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.69 deaths and 14.41 injuries per 1,000 fires in Florida as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 4.88 deaths and 43.99 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Property Type	Florida		Property Type	Nation	
	% of Deaths	% of Injuries		% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	74.75	82.66	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	72.73	77.08	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	19.19	7.6	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	5.05	5.46	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Florida

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 477 Florida fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

James Goodloe, Florida State Fire Marshal Division, served as the State Co-Chair for Region IV, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE). Deputy Chief Steven Peavey, City of Altamonte Springs, served as the Representative for Region IV, PARADE International Fire Marshal's Association (IFMA).

Debra Mertz, Gulf Coast Community College, and Val Williams, Palm Beach Community College, served as members of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (associate group). This committee develops model fire science courses for adoption by associate degree programs.

Barbara Klingensmith, Florida State Fire College, served as the Coordinating Liaison for the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (bachelor's group). Charles Smeby, University of Florida, served as a member of this committee. This committee addresses issues of undergraduate preparation for graduate degree programs and develops models for advanced degrees in fire and emergency services concentrations.

Jeff Lindsey, Estero Fire Rescue, served as a member of the Fire and Emergency Services Higher Education Program (FESHE) Steering Committee. Gerri Penney, Palm Beach County Fire Rescue, served as Chair of the National Fire Prevention Professional Development Committee. James Goodloe, of the Florida Division of State Fire Marshals, served as a member of this committee as well. The committee works with the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee, a component of FESHE, in the development of model curricula for fire prevention personnel.

Jeff Lindsey, Estero Fire Rescue, served as a member of the National Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Management Degree Program Committee.

Battalion Chief Vicki Sheppard, Palm Beach County Fire and Rescue, served as the Metro Co-Chair for Region IV, Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE).

Georgia



FY 2011:

- Ninety-eight fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Four thousand one hundred thirty-two personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Twenty-six personnel attended the Georgia 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Two thousand five hundred sixty-five personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Twenty senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and two senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

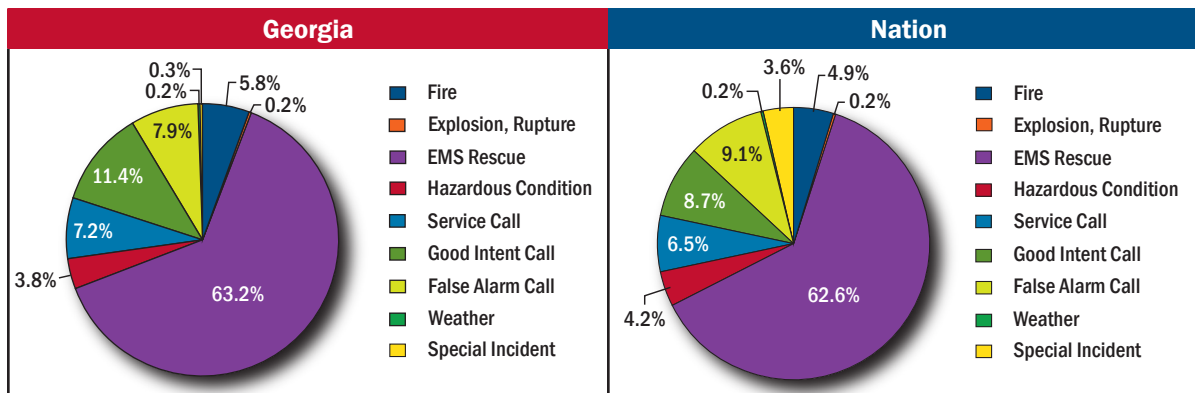
Since 1981, 64 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Two hundred ninety-four Georgia fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.86 deaths and 11.51 injuries per 1,000 fires in Georgia as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 4.95 deaths and 32.17 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Georgia			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	82.19	89.58	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	79.45	83.59	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	13.7	6.43	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	4.11	3.33	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE



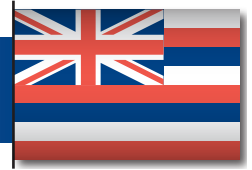


Georgia

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 461 Georgia fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Hawaii



FY 2011:

- Thirty fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Four hundred fifty-two personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred thirty personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Four senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and one senior fire officer completed the EFOP.

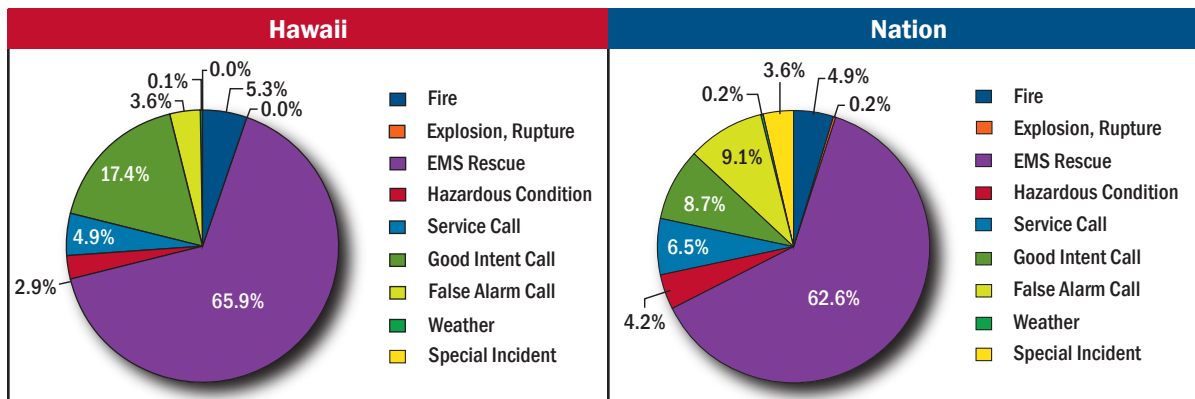
Since 1981, six firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

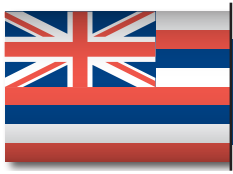
NFIRS

Four Hawaii fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.24 deaths and 2.74 injuries per 1,000 fires in Hawaii as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 8.18 deaths and 16.37 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Hawaii			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	100.0	100.0	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	100.0	90.91	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	0.0	0.0	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	0.0	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Hawaii

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 11 Hawaii fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Idaho



FY 2011:

- Sixty fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Four hundred seventy-one personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Three hundred fifty-eight personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Seven senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and one senior fire officer completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

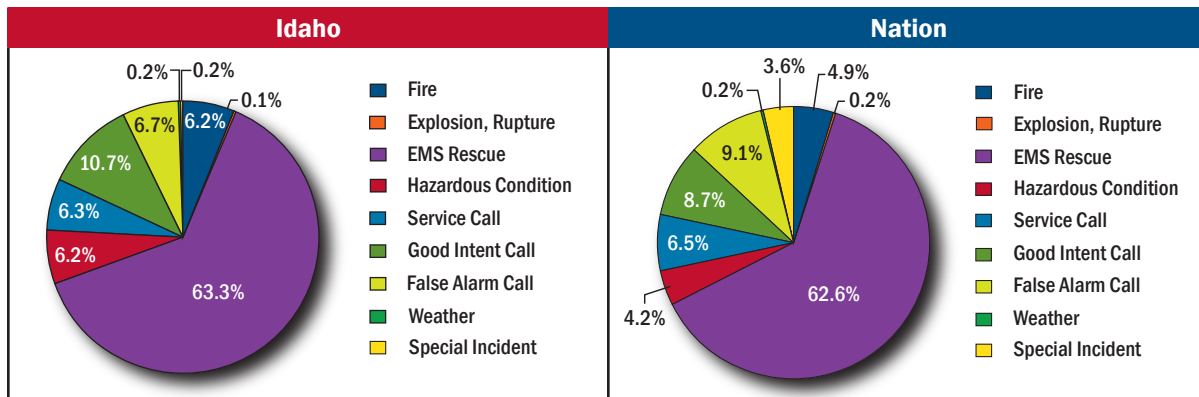
Since 1981, 31 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred sixty-eight Idaho fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.9 deaths and 11.21 injuries per 1,000 fires in Idaho as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 12.65 deaths and 43.36 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Idaho			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	93.33	86.21	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	93.33	82.76	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	6.67	3.45	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	10.34	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Idaho

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 181 Idaho fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Tracy Raynor, Boise Fire Department, served as the Metro Co-Chair for Region X, Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE).



FY 2011:

- One hundred seven fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Five thousand five hundred twenty-three personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Eight hundred fifty personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Twenty-three senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and four senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Seven firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

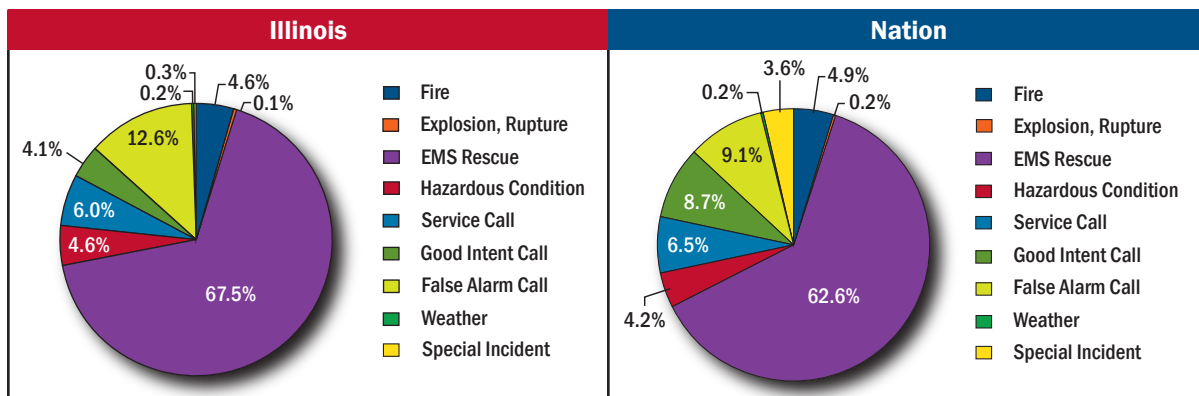
Since 1981, 153 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One thousand thirty-nine Illinois fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.17 deaths and 13.03 injuries per 1,000 fires in Illinois as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 5.86 deaths and 35.16 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Illinois			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	77.14	86.35	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	75.24	75.24	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	20.0	5.24	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	2.86	3.33	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Illinois

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 1,081 Illinois fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Deputy Fire Marshal George Michehl, Buffalo Grove Fire Department, served as the Co-Chair for Region V, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE), International Fire Marshal's Association (IFMA).

Gary Kistner, Southern Illinois University, College of Applied Sciences and Arts, served as the Chair of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (bachelor's group). This committee addresses issues of undergraduate preparation for graduate degree programs and develops models for advanced degrees in fire and emergency services concentrations.

Dave Budde, Lake Land College, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (associate's group). This committee develops model fire science courses for adoption by associate degree programs.

Indiana



FY 2011:

- Sixty-six fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Eight hundred eighteen personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred thirteen personnel attended the Indiana 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- One thousand one hundred ten personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Fourteen senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and one senior fire officer completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Seven firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

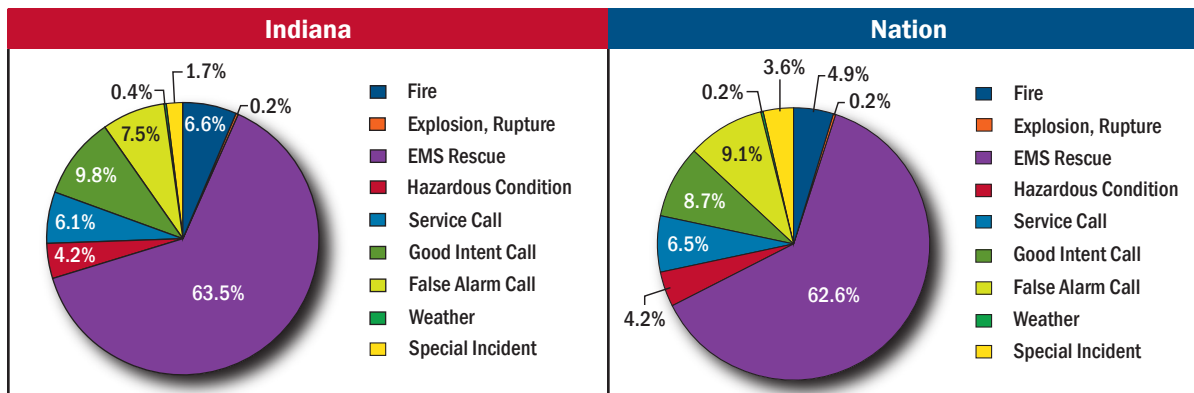
Since 1981, 72 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Seven hundred fifty-two Indiana fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.39 deaths and 7.69 injuries per 1,000 fires in Indiana as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 5.38 deaths and 24.98 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Indiana			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	88.57	85.49	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	88.57	74.61	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	11.43	7.77	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	5.18	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE



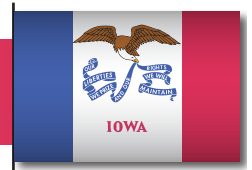


Indiana

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 761 Indiana fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Iowa



FY 2011:

- Fifty-nine fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Six hundred ninety-three personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Three hundred eighty-three personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Thirteen senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and one senior fire officer completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

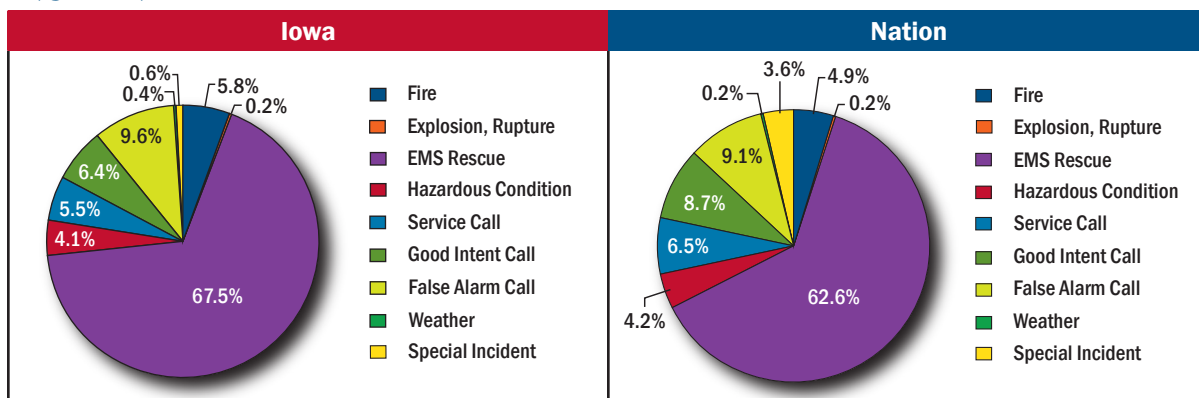
Since 1981, 29 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

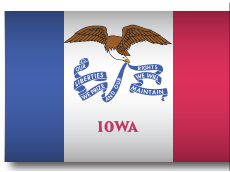
NFIRS

Three hundred seven Iowa fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.75 deaths and 11.96 injuries per 1,000 fires in Iowa as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 9.05 deaths and 34.26 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Iowa			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	88.24	82.43	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	82.35	71.62	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	11.76	6.76	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	8.11	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Iowa

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 731 Iowa fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Fire Marshal Jeff Hutcheson, Council Bluffs Fire Department, served as the Co-Chair for Region VII, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE), International Fire Marshal's Association (IFMA).

Chief Randy Novak, Iowa Fire Service Training Bureau, served as a member of the NFA Board of Visitors. Chief Novak also served as the State Co-Chair for Region VII, Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE).



FY 2011:

- One hundred four fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Five hundred twenty personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Two hundred fifty-seven personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Sixteen senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and four senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through the NFA State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

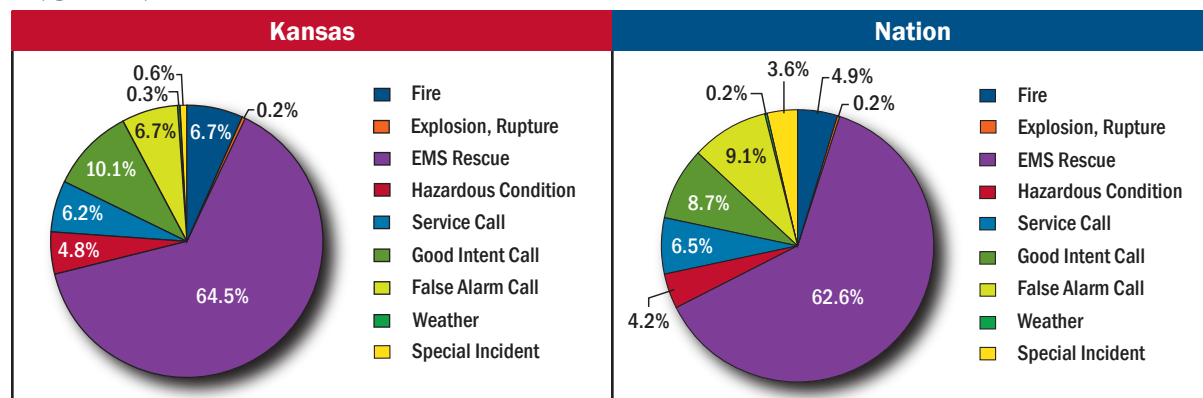
Since 1981, 47 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Four hundred thirty Kansas fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.48 deaths and 12.95 injuries per 1,000 fires in Kansas as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 7.03 deaths and 45.92 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Kansas			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	67.86	87.67	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	60.71	76.03	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	17.86	6.85	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	10.71	2.74	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Kansas

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 467 Kansas fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Kentucky



FY 2011:

- Fifty-seven fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- One thousand five hundred eighty-seven personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Six hundred eighty-one personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Ten senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and one senior fire officer completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Four firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

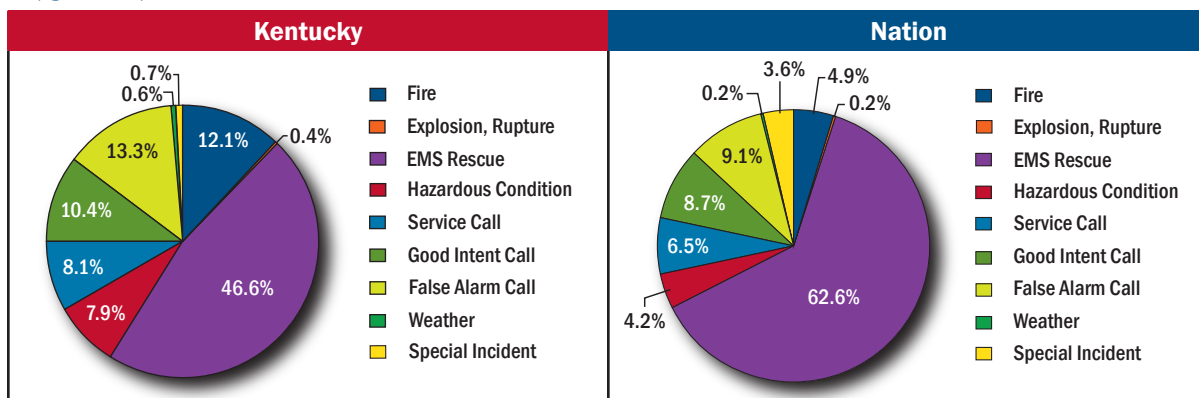
Since 1981, 67 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Five hundred seventy-eight Kentucky fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.35 deaths and 9.16 injuries per 1,000 fires in Kentucky as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 4.13 deaths and 27.74 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Kentucky			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	86.96	82.69	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	78.26	77.56	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	13.04	8.33	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	5.77	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Kentucky

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 676 Kentucky fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Larry Collins, Eastern Kentucky University, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (bachelor's group). This committee addresses issues of undergraduate preparation for graduate degree programs and develops models for advanced degrees in fire and emergency services concentrations. Mr. Collins also served as the Chair for the Fire and Emergency Services Higher Education (FESHE) Program Steering Committee. This committee assists in the development of the annual FESHE Conference agenda and develops model solutions in the area of professional development.

Louisiana



FY 2011:

- Eight-one fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Four hundred fifty-two personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Three hundred forty-six personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Three senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP).
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

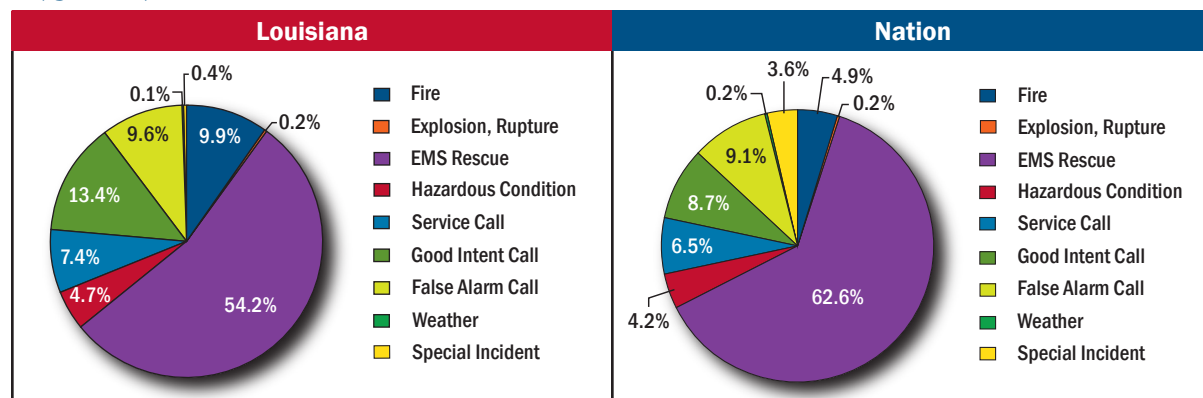
Since 1981, 40 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Three hundred fifty-two Louisiana fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.59 deaths and 5.36 injuries per 1,000 fires in Louisiana as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 8.06 deaths and 18.62 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Louisiana			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	91.07	88.79	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	75.0	83.62	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	5.36	4.31	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	3.57	5.17	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Louisiana

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 376 Louisiana fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Jeffrey Gleason, Louisiana State University, served as a member of the High School to College Pathways Committee.

Maine



FY 2011:

- Thirty-three fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- One hundred fifty-nine personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Seventy-six personnel attended the Maine 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- One hundred eighty personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- One senior fire officer completed the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP).
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

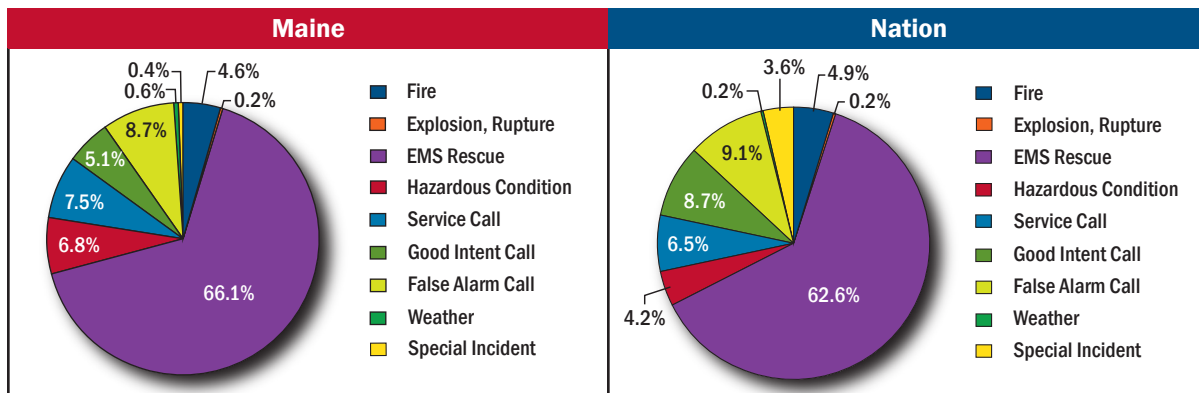
Since 1981, 22 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred seventy-two Maine fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.42 deaths and 9.4 injuries per 1,000 fires in Maine as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 1.48 deaths and 15.51 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Maine			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	40.0	72.73	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	40.0	63.64	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	60.0	6.06	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	9.09	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Maine

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 338 Maine fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Maryland



FY 2011:

- One hundred forty fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Four thousand one hundred twenty personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred forty-nine personnel attended the Maryland 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Five hundred fifty-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Fourteen senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and one senior fire officer completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

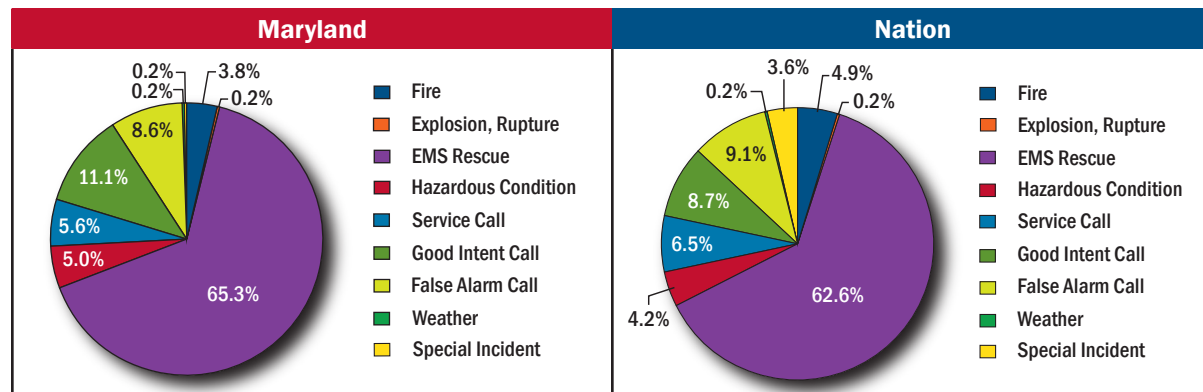
Since 1981, 70 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Two hundred sixty-two Maryland fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.23 deaths and 10.45 injuries per 1,000 fires in Maryland as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 6.31 deaths and 28.9 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Maryland			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	91.89	87.28	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	83.78	82.08	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	5.41	4.05	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	2.7	3.47	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Maryland

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 264 Maryland fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Robert Ryan, City of College Park, served as the Co-Chair for Region III, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE), International Fire Marshal's Association (IFMA).

W. Faron Taylor, of Whiteford, served as a member of the National Fire Prevention Professional Development Committee. This committee works with the National Fire Science Curriculum Committee, a component of the Fire and Emergency Services Higher Education Program (FESHE) Program in the development of model curricula for fire prevention personnel.

Bruce Walz and Stephen Dean, University of Maryland Baltimore County, and Angel Burba, Howard County Community College, served as members of the National Emergency Medical Services Management Degree Program Committee.

Robert Cumberland, Cumberland Valley Volunteer Fireman's Association (CVVFA), served as a member of the NFA Board of Visitors.

Battalion Chief Michael Robinson, Baltimore County Fire Department, served as the Metro Co-Chair for Region III, Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE).

Massachusetts



FY 2011:

- Seventy-one fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- One hundred forty-six personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Seventy-six personnel attended the Massachusetts 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Four hundred sixty-one personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Sixteen senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP).
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Two firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

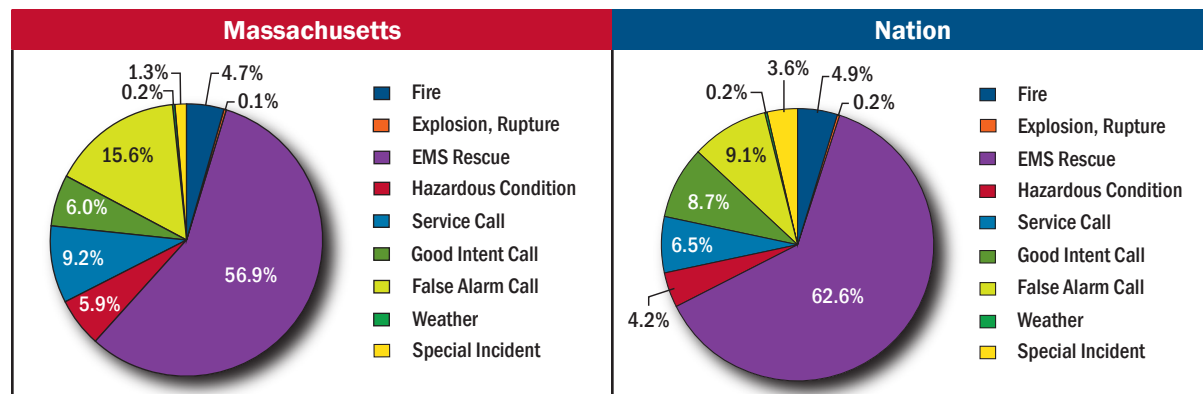
Since 1981, 78 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Three hundred forty-two Massachusetts fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.09 deaths and 11.16 injuries per 1,000 fires in Massachusetts as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 1.62 deaths and 18.59 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Massachusetts			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	77.78	84.47	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	69.44	78.20	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	13.89	7.36	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	8.33	5.18	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Massachusetts

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 359 Massachusetts fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Joseph Guarnera, Anna Maria College, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (bachelor's group). This committee addresses issues of undergraduate preparation for graduate degree programs and develops models for advanced degrees in fire and emergency services concentrations.

Fire Marshal John Cassaboom, Springfield Fire Department, served as the Co-Chair for Region I, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE), International Fire Marshal's Association (IFMA).

Michigan



FY 2011:

- Ninety-three fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Seven hundred sixty-seven personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Fifty-one personnel attended the Michigan 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Six hundred eighty-six personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Twenty-two senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and four senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

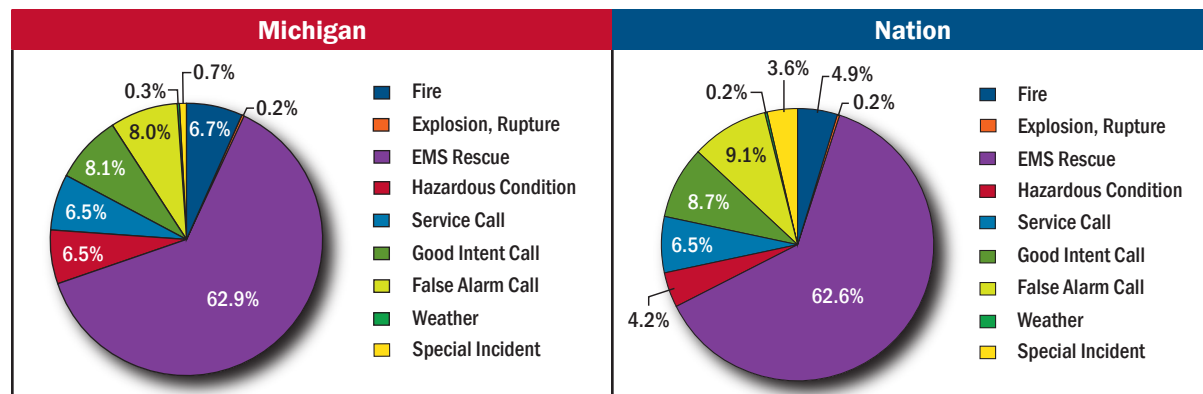
Since 1981, 74 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Eight hundred twenty-four Michigan fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.18 deaths and 11.39 injuries per 1,000 fires in Michigan as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 3.42 deaths and 24.13 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Michigan			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	78.13	89.55	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	60.94	82.09	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	18.75	5.97	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	2.69	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Michigan

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 944 Michigan fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Fire Marshal Ronald Farr, Michigan Bureau of Fire Services, served as the State Co-Chair for Region V, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE).

Michael Greis, Michigan Fire Fighters Training Council, served as the State Co-Chair for Region V, Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE).

Minnesota



FY 2011:

- Seventy-two fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Five hundred twenty-five personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Four hundred thirteen personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Eleven senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and one senior fire officer completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

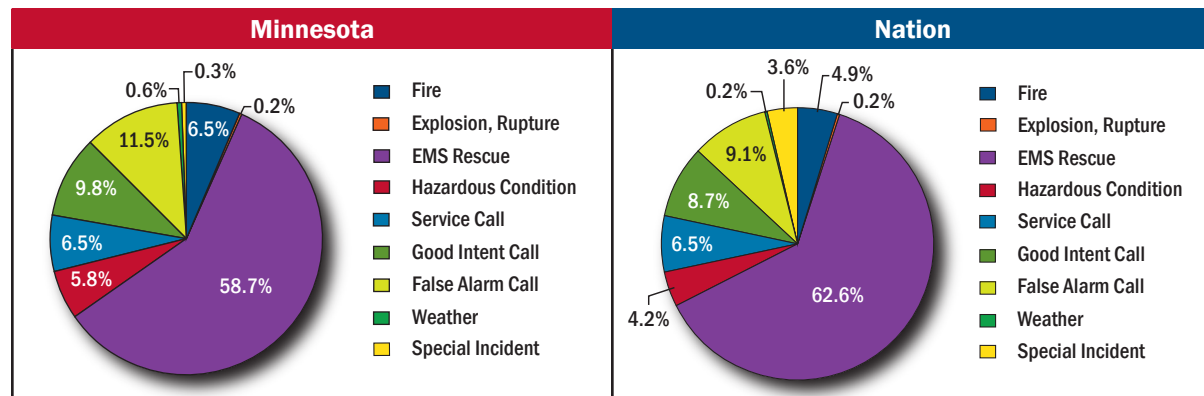
Since 1981, 32 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Seven hundred forty Minnesota fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 3.0 deaths and 13.63 injuries per 1,000 fires in Minnesota as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 7.03 deaths and 35.58 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Minnesota			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	79.55	92.5	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	77.27	86.0	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	15.91	4.0	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	1.5	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Minnesota

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 716 Minnesota fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Don Beckering, Minnesota State Colleges and Universities, served as a member of the Fire and Emergency Services Higher Education Program (FESHE) Steering Committee. This committee assists in the development of the annual FESHE Conference agenda and develops model solutions in the area of professional development. Mr. Beckering also served as a member of the National Fire Prevention Professional Development Committee. This committee works with the National Fire Science Curriculum Committee, a component of the FESHE Program, in the development of the model curricula for fire prevention personnel.

Mississippi



FY 2011:

- Seventy-two fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Eight hundred eighty personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Thirty-five personnel attended a 2-day on-campus weekend program.
- Eight hundred ninety-two personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- One senior fire officer continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and one senior fire officer completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Four firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

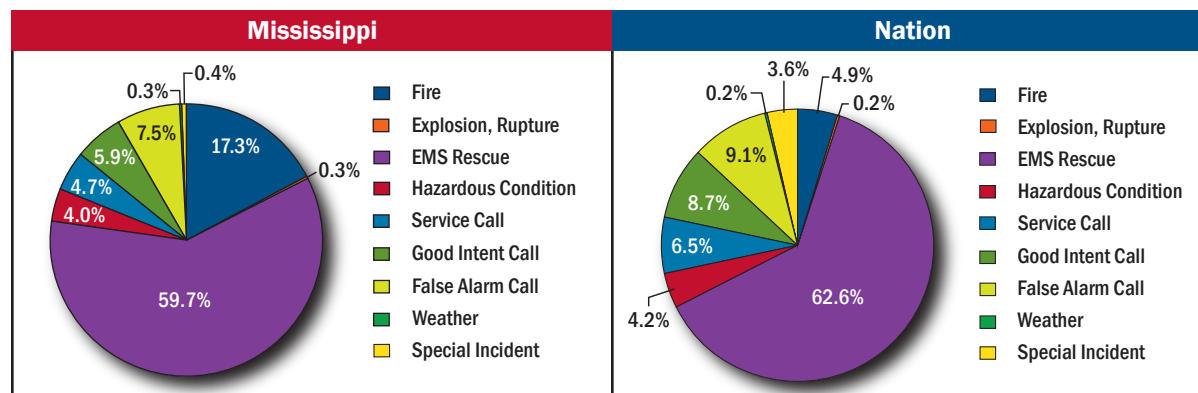
Since 1981, 56 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

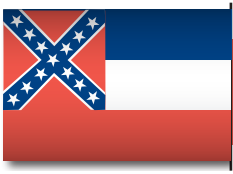
NFIRS

Seven hundred eight Mississippi fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.44 deaths and 4.67 injuries per 1,000 fires in Mississippi as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 9.47 deaths and 16.67 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Property Type	Mississippi		Property Type	Nation	
	% of Deaths	% of Injuries		% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	88.33	81.74	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	83.33	76.52	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	6.67	12.17	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	3.33	4.35	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Mississippi

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 413 Mississippi fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Missouri



FY 2011:

- Ninety-five fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Eight hundred fifty-two personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One thousand one hundred sixteen personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Twenty-two senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and three senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Four firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

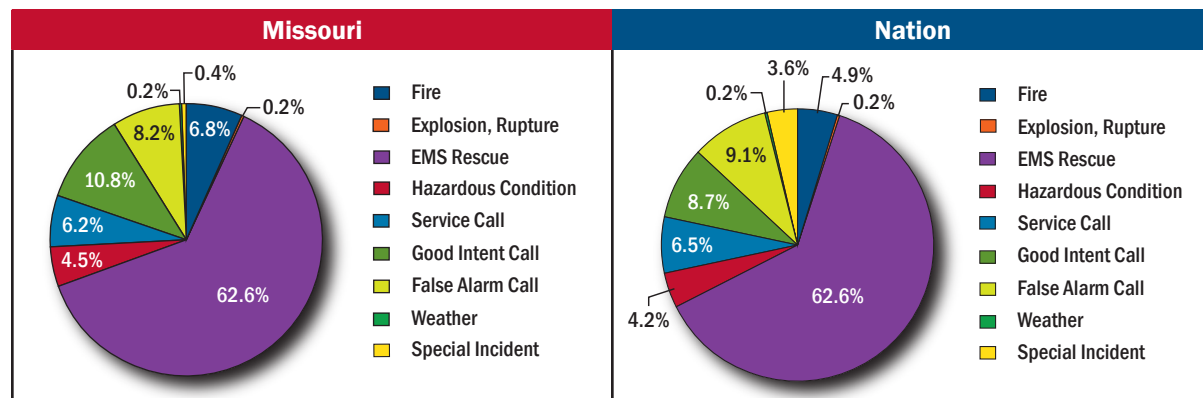
Since 1981, 83 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Four hundred eighty-nine Missouri fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.64 deaths and 7.95 injuries per 1,000 fires in Missouri as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 7.18 deaths and 20.58 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Missouri			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	85.48	85.56	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	85.48	81.28	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	9.68	8.02	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	3.23	2.67	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Missouri

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 731 Missouri fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Fire Inspector Mark Kilby, Division of Fire Safety, served as the State Co-Chair for Region VII, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE). Fire Marshal Charles Coyle, St. Louis Fire Department, served as the Co-Chair for Region VII, PARADE.

David Becker, International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), served as a member of the National Emergency Medical Services Management Degree Program Committee.

Montana



FY 2011:

- Thirty-eight fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Three hundred twenty-one personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One person attended a 2-day on-campus weekend program.
- One hundred sixty-two personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Five senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP).
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

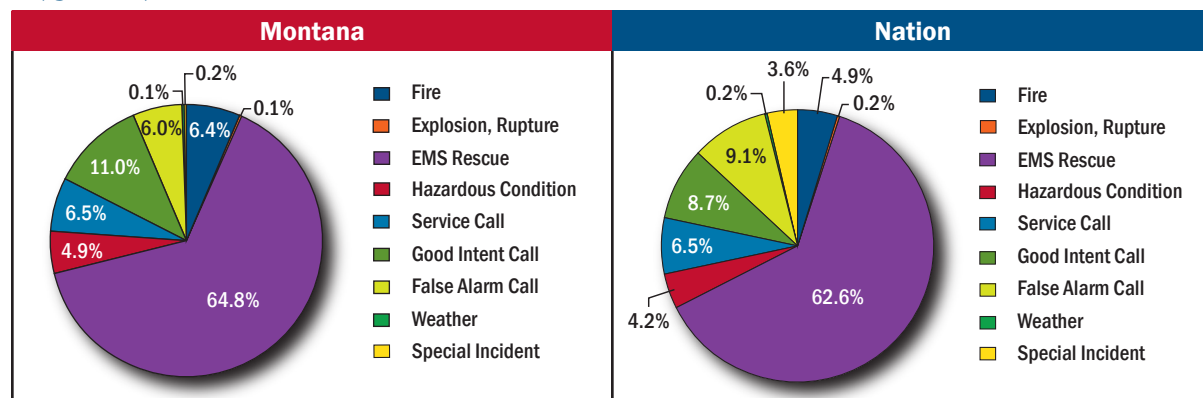
Since 1981, 23 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred eighty-nine Montana fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 3.34 deaths and 11.87 injuries per 1,000 fires in Montana as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 10.29 deaths and 42.88 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Montana			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	66.67	84.38	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	66.67	78.13	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	33.33	12.5	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	3.13	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Montana

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 261 Montana fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Nebraska



FY 2011:

- Twenty-nine fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Five hundred one personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred twenty-five personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Four senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP).
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

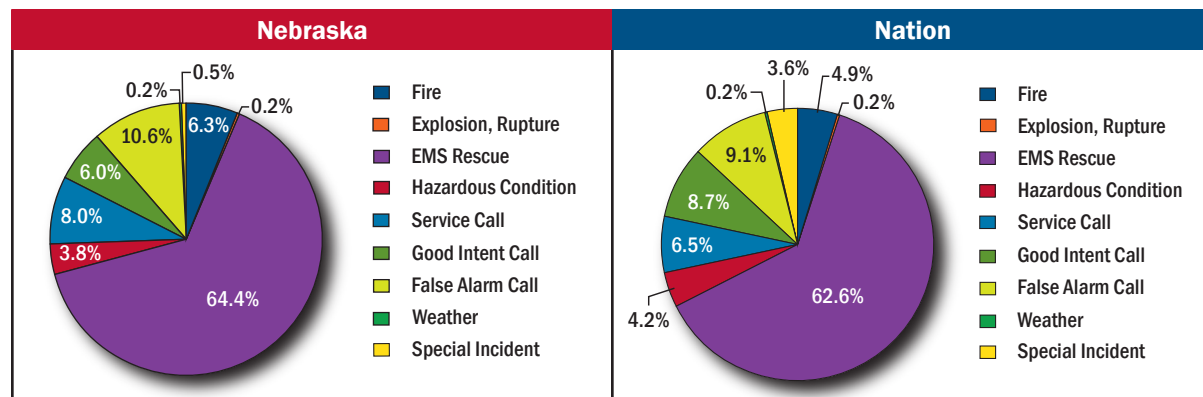
Since 1981, 23 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Two hundred two Nebraska fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.18 deaths and 11.86 injuries per 1,000 fires in Nebraska as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 7.14 deaths and 39.76 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Nebraska			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	77.78	89.8	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	77.78	79.59	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	22.22	8.16	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	2.04	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Nebraska

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 372 Nebraska fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Kim McKay, Lincoln Fire Department, served as the Metro Co-Chair for Region VII, Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE).

Nevada



FY 2011:

- Forty fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Three hundred five personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Four hundred ninety-three personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Six senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP).
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

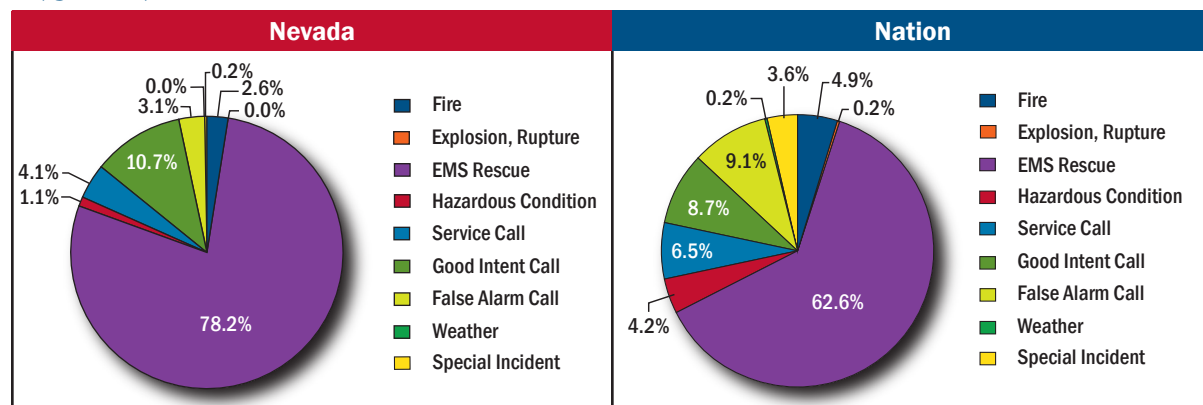
Since 1981, 15 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Forty-six Nevada fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.07 deaths and 14.05 injuries per 1,000 fires in Nevada as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 3.92 deaths and 43.7 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Nevada			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	87.5	77.14	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	87.5	74.29	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	12.5	13.33	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	6.67	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Nevada

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 85 Nevada fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Mark Rivero, Las Vegas Fire and Rescue, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (bachelor's group). This committee addresses issues of undergraduate preparation for graduate degree programs and develops models for advanced degrees in fire and emergency services concentrations.

Bruce Evans, College of Southern Nevada, served as the Chair of the National Emergency Medical Services Management Degree Program Committee.

Warren Hioki, College of Southern Nevada, served as a member of the High School to College Pathways Committee.

New Hampshire



FY 2011:

- Thirty-four fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Seven hundred twenty-three personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred one personnel attended the New Hampshire 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Two hundred eighty personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Ten senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and three senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

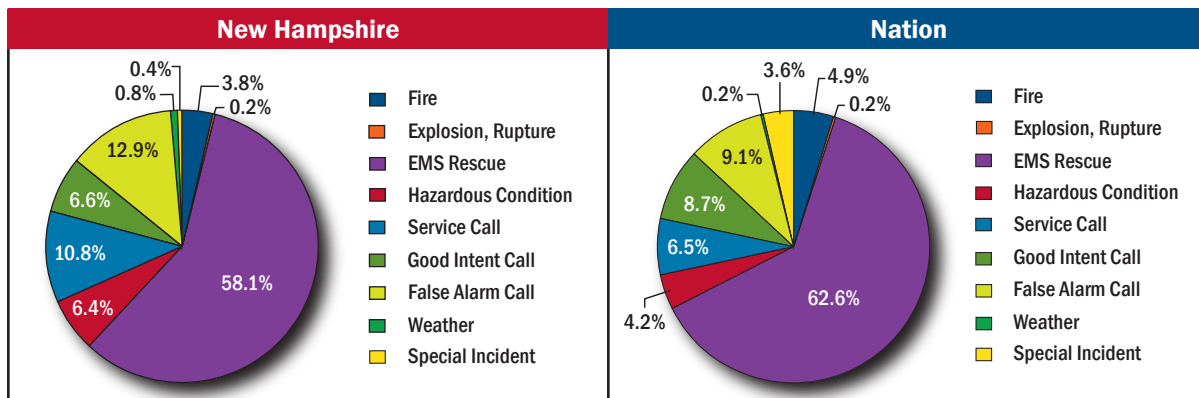
Since 1981, 17 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred eighty-six New Hampshire fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.28 deaths and 14.74 injuries per 1,000 fires in New Hampshire as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 4.95 deaths and 32.18 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

New Hampshire			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	90.91	90.14	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	72.73	73.24	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	0.0	4.23	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	2.82	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





New Hampshire

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 210 New Hampshire fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Robert Field, Manchester Fire Department, served as the Metro Co-Chair for Region I, Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE).

New Jersey



FY 2011:

- Sixty-four fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Four hundred fifty-eight personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred sixty-four personnel attended the New Jersey 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Nine hundred seventy-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Six senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and one senior fire officer completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Two firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

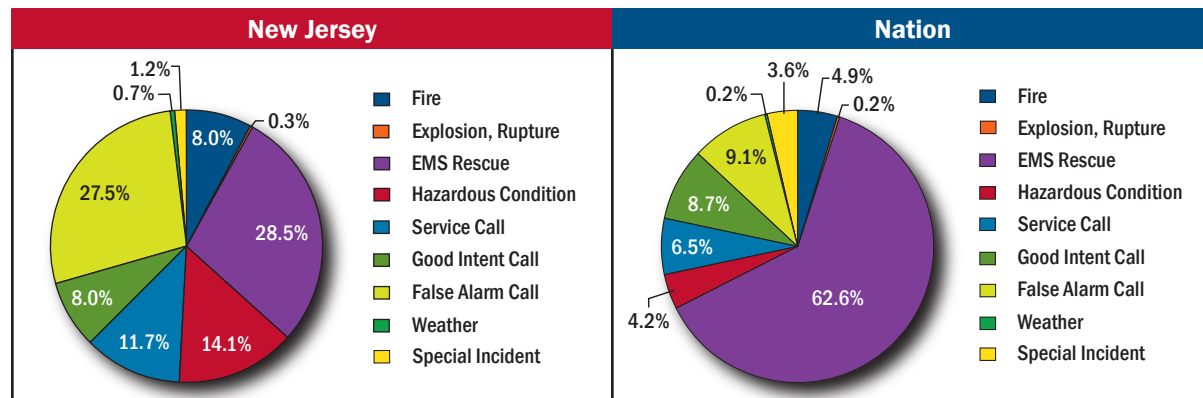
Since 1981, 128 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Six hundred seventy New Jersey fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.77 deaths and 11.76 injuries per 1,000 fires in New Jersey as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 3.2 deaths and 24.81 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

New Jersey			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	80.0	92.47	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	76.0	88.86	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	20.0	3.61	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	2.11	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





New Jersey

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 689 New Jersey fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

New Mexico



FY 2011:

- Fifty-five fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Two hundred fifteen personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Four hundred sixty-three personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Nine senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and two senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

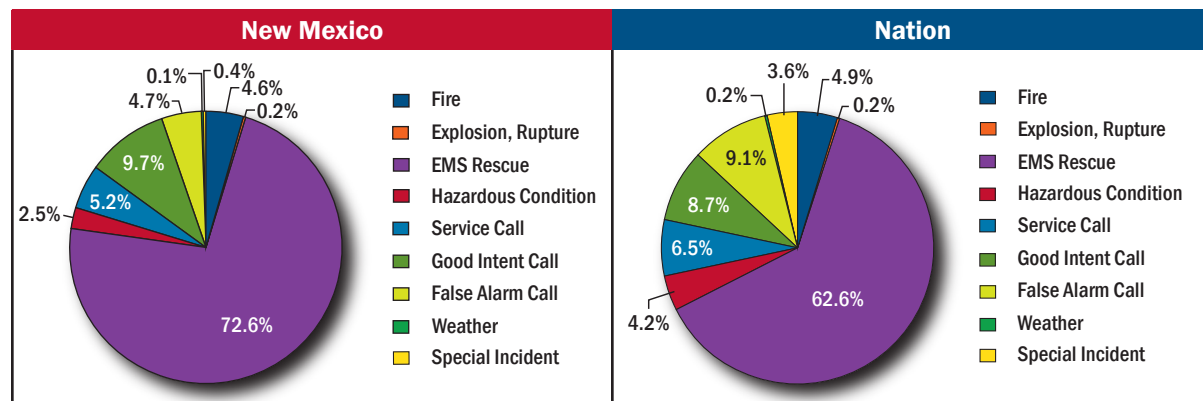
Since 1981, 31 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Three hundred one New Mexico fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.32 deaths and 2.63 injuries per 1,000 fires in New Mexico as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 4.77 deaths and 9.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Property Type	New Mexico		Property Type	Nation	
	% of Deaths	% of Injuries		% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	60.0	65.0	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	60.0	60.0	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	20.0	5.0	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	10.0	20.0	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





New Mexico

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 240 New Mexico fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Larry Perez, New Mexico State University, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (associate's group). This committee develops model fire science courses for adoption by associate degree programs.

New York



FY 2011:

- Seventy-eight fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- One thousand six hundred fifty-four personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred seventy-three personnel attended the New York 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Two thousand three hundred fifty-six personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Nine senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and four senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Five firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

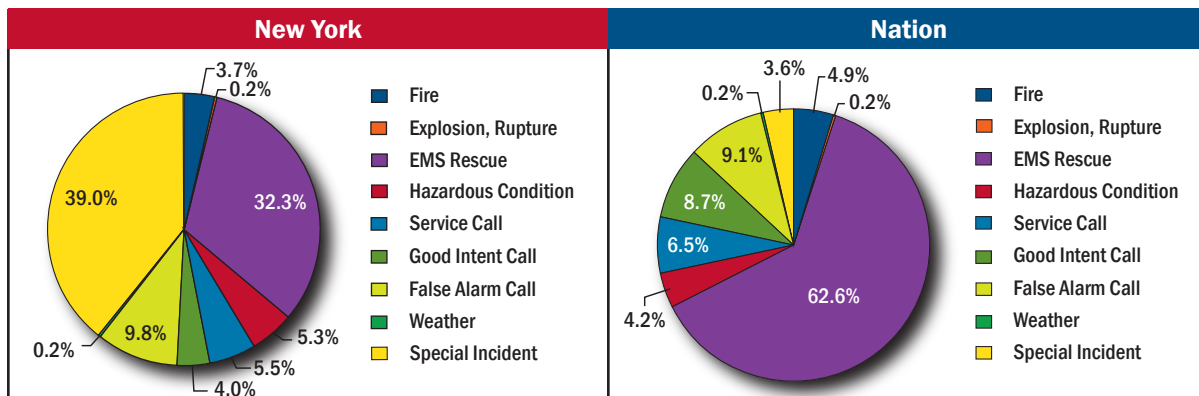
Since 1981, 693 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One thousand forty New York fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.2 death and 12.72 injuries per 1,000 fires in New York as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 2.03 deaths and 21.14 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

New York			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	87.32	90.81	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	84.51	83.09	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	11.27	2.66	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	0.53	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





New York

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 1,609 New York fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Supported by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) SAFECOM Program Office, United State Fire Administration (USFA) worked with the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF) on a fire service communications outreach at the IAFF John P. Redmond Memorial Foundation Twenty-First Symposium on the Occupational Health & Hazards of the Fire Service conducted August 14-18, 2011 in New York, New York. This outreach included communications operations to enhance firefighter safety, operational training, as well as communications systems interoperability and development.

Fire Marshal William Timmons, Town of Gatees, served as the Co-Chair for Region II, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE), International Fire Marshal's Association (IFMA). Fire Marshal Robert Drexler, Monroe County Fire Bureau, served as the Metro Co-Chair for Region II, PARADE. Chief Paul Martin, New York Fire Prevention and Control, served as the State Co-Chair for Region II, PARADE.

Deputy Chief William Mitson, Syracuse Fire Department, served as the Metro Co-Chair for Region II, Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE). Andrew Dickinson, New York Fire Prevention & Control, served as State Co-Chair for Region II, TRADE.

North Carolina



FY 2011:

- One hundred eighty-seven fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Two thousand six hundred two personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Two hundred thirty-eight personnel attended the North Carolina 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- One thousand three hundred fifty-two personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Fifty-two senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and nine senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Five firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

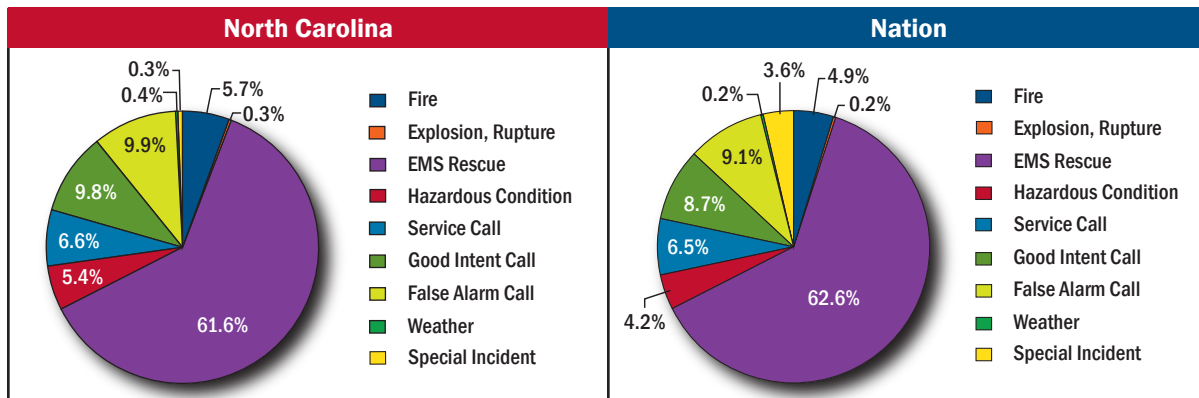
Since 1981, 102 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One thousand eleven North Carolina fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.48 deaths and 7.41 injuries per 1,000 fires in North Carolina as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 4.32 deaths and 22.03 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

North Carolina			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	80.77	85.82	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	76.92	78.16	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	17.31	6.9	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	4.98	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





North Carolina

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 1,015 North Carolina fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Deputy Fire Marshal Jonathan Leonard, Charlotte Fire Department, served as the Metro Co-Chair for Region IV, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE).

Steve Sloan, North Carolina Fire Marshal's Office, served as the State Co-Chair for Region IV, Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE).

North Dakota



FY 2011:

- Thirteen fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Sixty-six personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Ninety personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- One senior fire officer continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and one senior fire officer completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

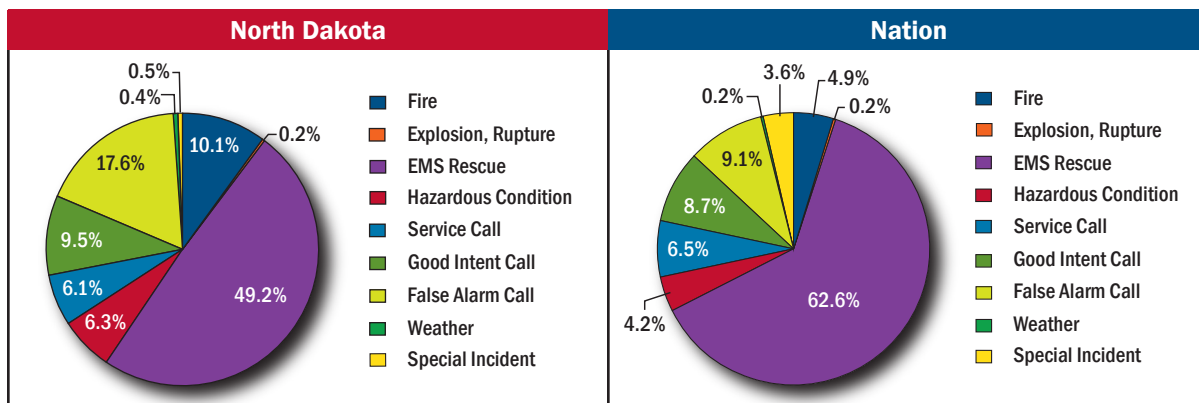
Since 1981, five firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred forty-eight North Dakota fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 3.01 deaths and 7.23 injuries per 1,000 fires in North Dakota as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 2.6 deaths and 26.04 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

North Dakota			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	20.0	91.67	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	20.0	83.33	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	80.0	8.33	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	0.0	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE



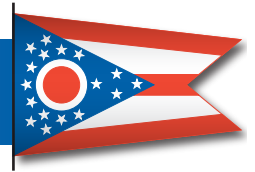


North Dakota

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 301 North Dakota fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Ohio



FY 2011:

- One hundred forty-three fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Five hundred two personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred ten personnel attended the Ohio 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Two thousand seven hundred thirteen personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Thirty senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and four senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Three firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

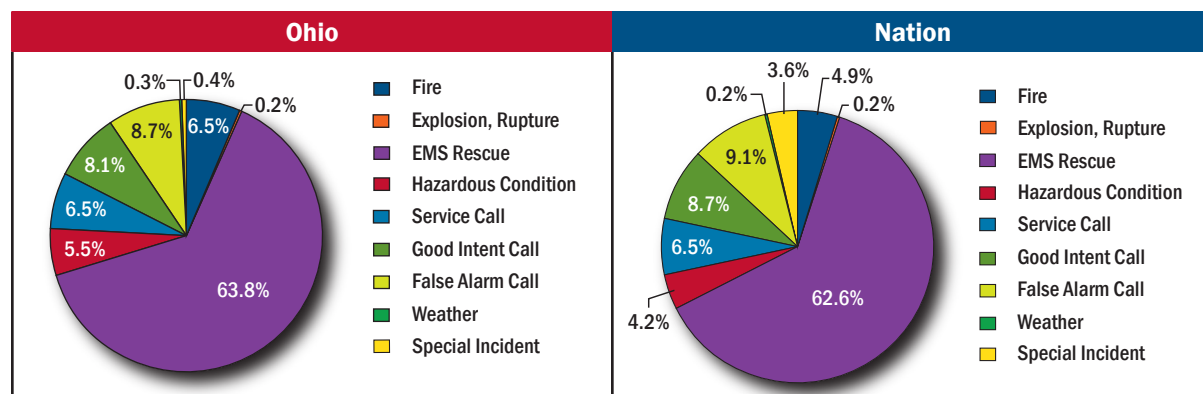
Since 1981, 116 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

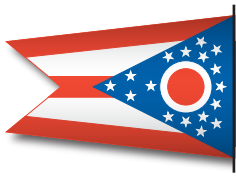
NFIRS

One thousand two hundred five Ohio fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.81 deaths and 16.91 injuries per 1,000 fires in Ohio as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 8.05 deaths and 44.34 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Ohio			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	92.59	89.42	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	88.89	81.3	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	5.93	6.4	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	1.48	4.18	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Ohio

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 1,142 Ohio fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Chief Douglas Ott, Akron Fire Department, served as a member of the High School to College Pathways Committee. Chief Ott served as the Metro Co-Chair for Region V, Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE).

Captain Jack Reall, Columbus Firefighters Union, served as a member of the NFA Board of Visitors.

Oklahoma



FY 2011:

- Forty-two fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Five hundred fifty-eight personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Five hundred ninety-nine personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Eight senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP).
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

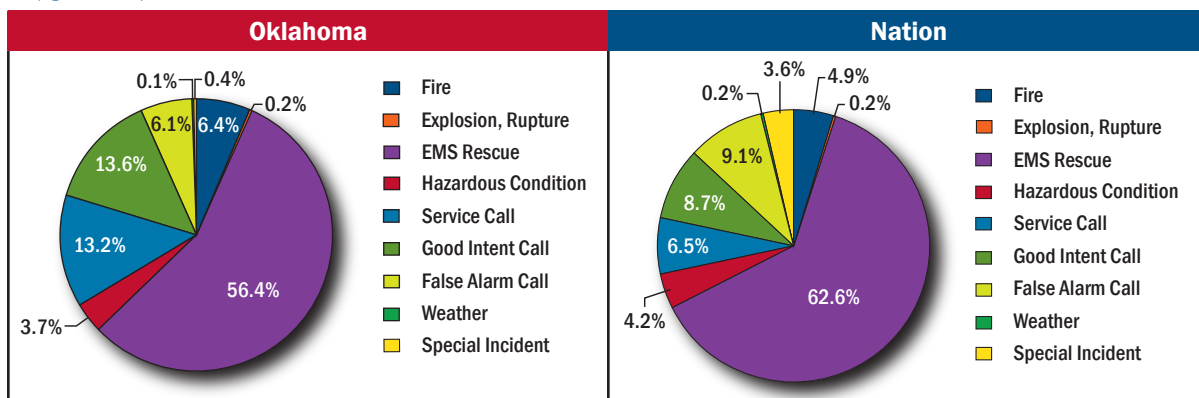
Since 1981, 48 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Three hundred eighty-three Oklahoma fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.38 deaths and 6.97 injuries per 1,000 fires in Oklahoma as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 6.85 deaths and 23.58 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Oklahoma			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	62.5	80.34	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	62.5	73.5	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	32.5	8.55	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	2.5	8.55	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Oklahoma

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 709 Oklahoma fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

The United States Fire Administration (USFA), in partnership with the International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA), initiated a project to study emergent topics in Emergency Vehicle and Roadway Operations Safety. This United States Department of Justice (DOJ) National Institute of Justice (NIJ) supported initiative will allow for the development and demonstration of best practices for emergency vehicle and roadway operations safety in the emergency services—law enforcement and the fire service alike. The findings of the study will be incorporated into the “Public Safety Emergency Vehicle Safety Initiative” report (an update from the original 2004 USFA “Emergency Vehicle Safety Initiative” report) that will include information for both law enforcement and the fire service.

Funded by the Department of Transportation (DOT) Highway Administration, USFA initiated a project with the International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA) to study Traffic Incident Management Systems (TIMS). The goal of the project is to enhance the safety of firefighters and other emergency responders working on roadways, as well as improve operational effectiveness at roadway incidents, including compliance with the latest edition of the DOT *Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices* (MUTCD). The MUTCD provided guidance on traffic operations at emergency incidents which occurred on Federally funded roadways. This study provided an update to USFA’s April 2008 *Traffic Incident Management Systems Manual*.

Fire Marshal Robert Doke, Oklahoma State Fire Marshal, served as the State Co-Chair for Region VI, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE). Major Mike Barnes, Edmond Fire Prevention Office, served as Co-Chair for Region VI, PARADE International Fire Marshal’s Association (IFMA).

Chris Neal, International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA), served as a member of the NFA Board of Visitors.



FY 2011:

- One hundred seventeen fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- One thousand two hundred thirteen personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One thousand one hundred ninety-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Twenty senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and one senior fire officer completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

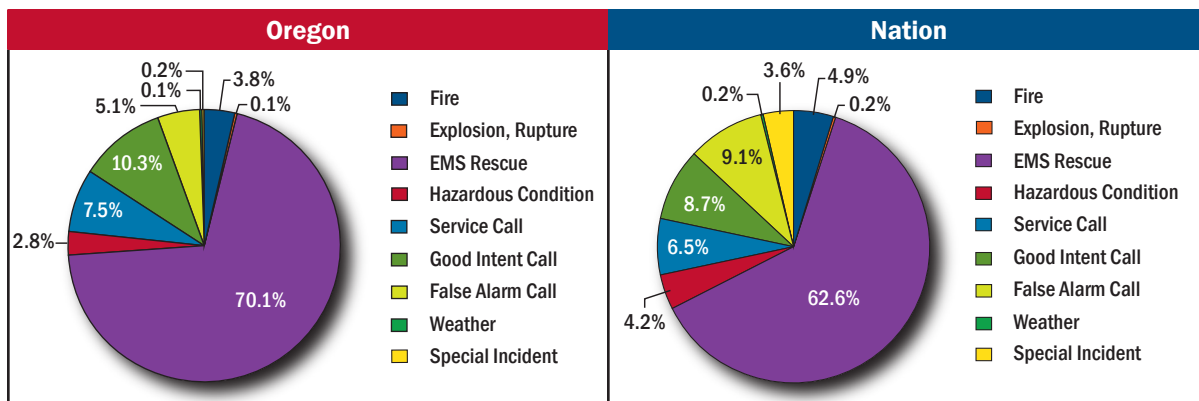
Since 1981, 67 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Two hundred thirty Oregon fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.38 deaths and 15.48 injuries per 1,000 fires in Oregon as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 1.89 deaths and 40.6 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Oregon			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	60.0	85.71	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	40.0	76.79	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	40.0	6.25	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	4.46	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Oregon

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 297 Oregon fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Fire Marshal Jeff Donahue, Polk County Fire District #1, served as the Representative for Region X, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE), International Fire Marshal's Association (IFMA).

LaRon Tolley, Western Oregon University, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (bachelor's group). This committee addresses issues of undergraduate preparation for graduate degree programs and develops models for advanced degrees in fire and emergency services concentrations.

Paula Simone, Central Oregon Community College, served as a member of the High School to College Pathways Committee.

Pennsylvania



FY 2011:

- One hundred thirty-eight fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Two thousand six hundred seventy-nine personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Two hundred nineteen personnel attended the Pennsylvania 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Two thousand eighty-six personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Nineteen senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and three senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through the NFA State Training Grant Program.
- Three firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

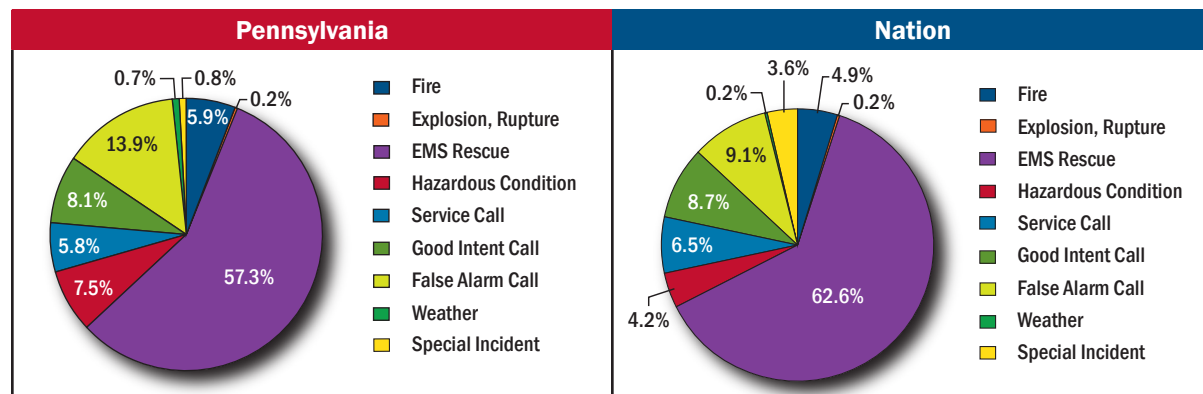
Since 1981, 272 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Seven hundred forty-two Pennsylvania fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.93 deaths and 14.77 injuries per 1,000 fires in Pennsylvania as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 7.72 deaths and 35.27 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Pennsylvania			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	91.53	86.87	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	89.83	81.48	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	8.47	3.03	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	2.02	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Pennsylvania

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 1,800 Pennsylvania fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Conducted a study of civilian driver behavior as part of the Department of Justice (DOJ) National Institute of Justice (NIJ) funded partnership with the Cumberland Valley Volunteer Firemen's Association (CVVFA) Emergency Responder Safety Institute (ERSI), which supports fire service and law enforcement roadway operational safety studies and outreach efforts, including the ResponderSafety.com website, a study of civilian driver behavior was conducted. A key accomplishment in FY 2011 that was part of this study was an outreach initiative on civilian driver behavior where, using state-of-the-art driver simulators, drivers would pass simulated firefighters, police officers, and other responders operating on the roadway. This effort, conducted July 16–17, 2011 at the King of Prussia Mall in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania (one of the largest shopping centers in the United States), was to educate the motoring public on how to approach emergency incidents on roadways where law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other responders are present.

As part of two separate United States Fire Administration (USFA) research partnerships with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) on research of structural collapse prediction technology and research on thermal imaging (TI) technology, full-scale fire experiments involving differing types of wood floor assemblies using two-story, wood-frame structures were conducted October 18–29 and November 1–5, 2010, at the Delaware County Emergency Services Training Center in Sharon Hill, Pennsylvania. The TI technology experiments, documented in the report “Examination of the Thermal Conditions of a Wood Floor Assembly above a Compartment Fire,” demonstrated that TI experiments alone cannot be relied upon to determine the structural integrity of a wood-floor system. A series of full-scale experiments was also conducted there to examine the capability of microvibration sensing technology, developed by Harvey Mudd College of Claremont, California, to measure the reduction in structural stability and provide a warning to firefighters prior to structural collapse potentially allowing them time to exit the structure.

Gary Fulton, Pennsylvania State Fire Academy, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (associate's group). This committee develops model fire science courses for adoption by associate degree programs.

Bob Seitz, University of Pittsburgh, served as a member of the National Emergency Medical Services Management Degree Program Committee.

Rhode Island



FY 2011:

- Twenty-one fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Ninety-eight personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Eighty personnel attended the Rhode Island 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Two hundred five personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Two senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and one senior fire officer completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

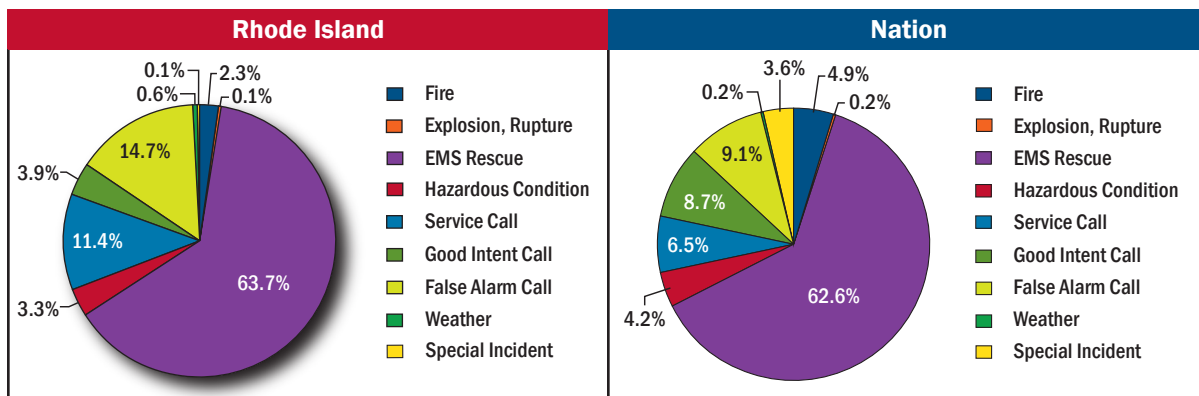
Since 1981, 11 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Thirty-eight Rhode Island fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 0.46 deaths and 11.10 injuries per 1,000 fires in Rhode Island as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 1.06 deaths and 14.88 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Rhode Island			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	100.0	79.17	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	100.0	58.33	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	0.0	8.33	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	0.0	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Rhode Island

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 72 Rhode Island fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Vincent Quinterno, Rhode Island State Fire Marshal's Office, served as the State Co-Chair for Region I, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE).

South Carolina



FY 2011:

- Eighty-one fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Three thousand thirty-three personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Eighty-nine personnel attended the South Carolina 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- One thousand one hundred seventy-five personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Thirteen senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and two senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Four firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

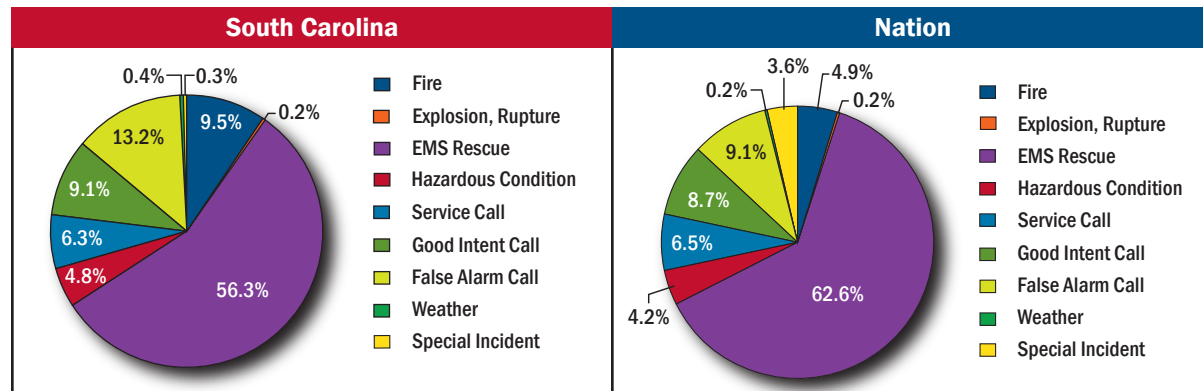
Since 1981, 63 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Three hundred forty-four South Carolina fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.97 deaths and 7.44 injuries per 1,000 fires in South Carolina as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 5.77 deaths and 23.39 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

South Carolina			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	78.26	88.51	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	78.26	83.91	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	17.39	4.02	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	2.17	5.75	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





South Carolina

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 443 South Carolina fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

South Dakota



FY 2011:

- Forty fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Two hundred forty-four personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred seventy-one personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Four senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP).
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Three firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

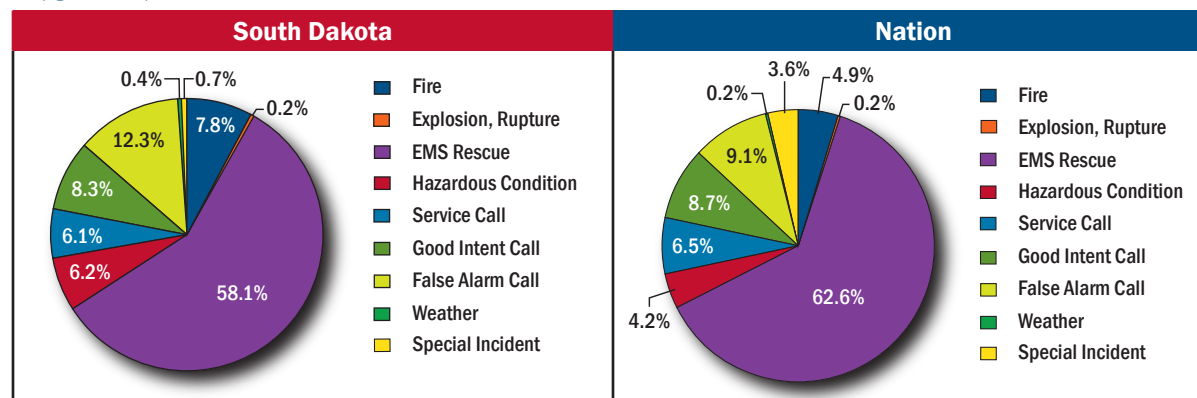
Since 1981, 12 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Two hundred nineteen South Dakota fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 6.42 deaths and 5.14 injuries per 1,000 fires in South Dakota as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 25.94 deaths and 23.58 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

South Dakota			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	80.0	83.33	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	73.33	83.33	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	6.67	16.67	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	0.0	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





South Dakota

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 282 South Dakota fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Tennessee



FY 2011:

- Ninety-five fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- One thousand three hundred seventy-seven personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Eight hundred forty-seven personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Ten senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and two senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

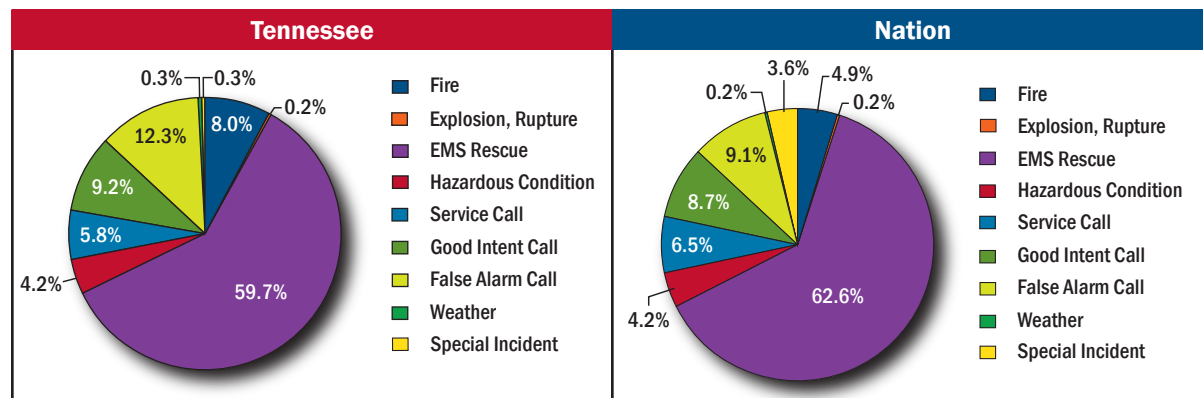
Since 1981, 71 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Six hundred eighteen Tennessee fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 3.74 deaths and 7.24 injuries per 1,000 fires in Tennessee as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 11.86 deaths and 20.84 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Tennessee			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	89.72	84.54	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	88.79	80.68	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	9.35	6.76	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.93	6.28	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Tennessee

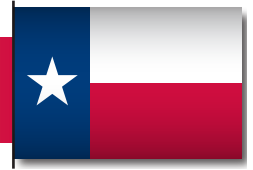
National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 613 Tennessee fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

In fiscal year 2011, supported by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), United State Fire Administration (USFA) expanded on a research partnership initiated in FY 2010 with the Oak Ridge National Laboratories in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to improve the technology used in home smoke alarms. This year's efforts focused on researching the fire sensors used in these alarms with the aim of updating and improving upon existing technology which has been used for over 40 years.

Travis Ford, Volunteer State Community College, served as a member of the High School to College Pathways Committee.



FY 2011:

- Three hundred fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Four thousand nineteen personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One person attended an on-campus 2-day program on the NETC Campus.
- Five thousand two hundred thirty-nine personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Forty-eight senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and eleven senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Seven firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

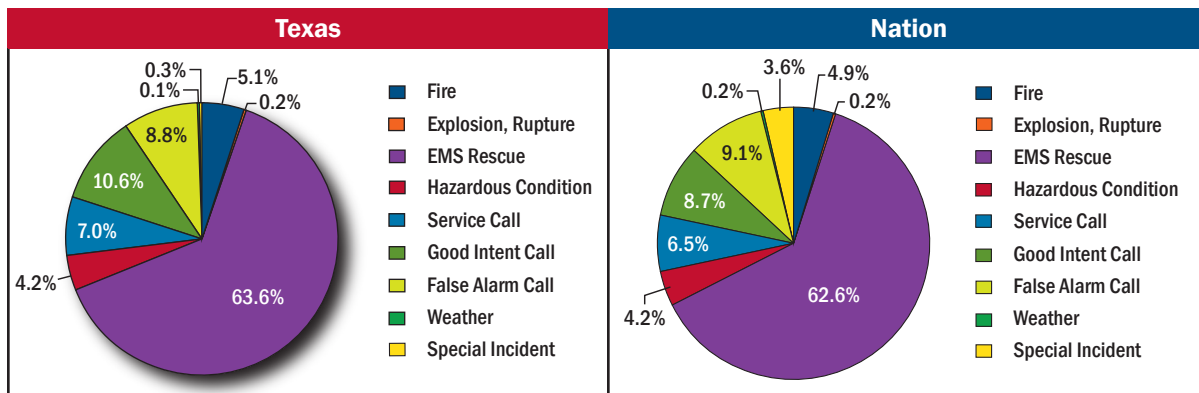
Since 1981, 167 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

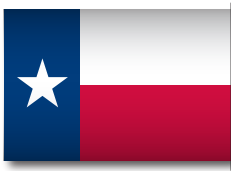
NFIRS

One thousand twelve Texas fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.07 deaths and 9.52 injuries per 1,000 fires in Texas as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 6.64 deaths and 35.48 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Texas			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	72.15	85.54	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	67.72	78.79	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	26.58	7.71	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.63	5.51	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Texas

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 1,434 Texas fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Fire Marshal David Kerr, Plano Fire Department, served as the Metro Co-Chair for Region VI, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE).

Debra Carlin, City of Dallas Fire Rescue, served as a member of the National Fire Prevention Professional Development Committee. The committee works with the National Fire Science Curriculum Committee, a component of the Fire and Emergency Services Higher Education Program (FESHE) Program in the development of model curricula for fire prevention personnel.

Walter Thieme, Del Mar College, served as a member of the High School to College Pathways Committee.

Helen Johnson, State Firemen's and Fire Marshals Association, served as the chairperson of the NFA Board of Visitors.

Mike Wisby, Texas Emergency Extension Service, served as the State Co-Chair for Region VI, Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE), and Battalion Chief Neil Strasser, Arlington Fire Department, served as Metro Co-Chair for Region VI, TRADE.



FY 2011:

- Seventy-two fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Two hundred fifty-five personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Three hundred ninety-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Eleven senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP).
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Two firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

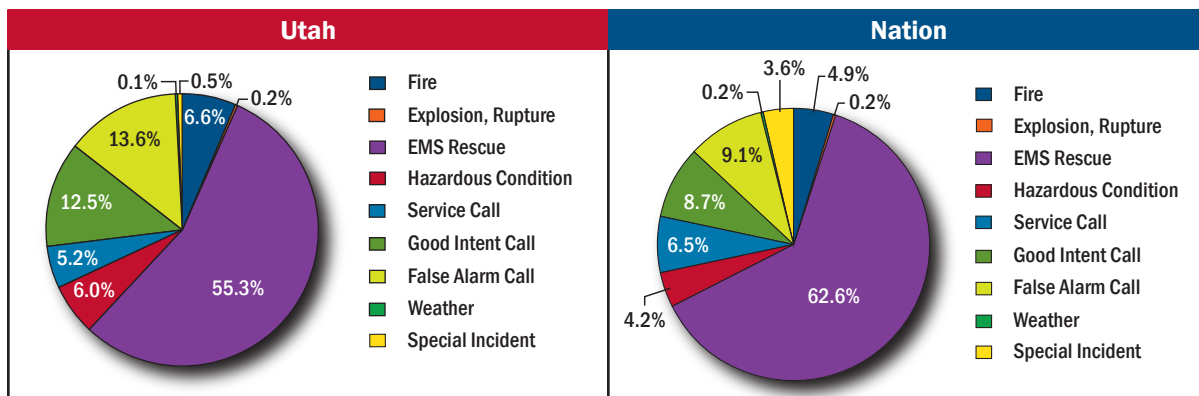
Since 1981, 11 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred thirty Utah fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 3.62 deaths and 13.66 injuries per 1,000 fires in Utah as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 14.89 deaths and 52.77 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Utah			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	92.31	83.67	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	84.62	79.59	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	7.69	6.12	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	6.12	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Utah

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 187 Utah fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Fire Marshal Steve Cox, South Davis Metro Fire Agency, served as the Co-Chair for Region VIII, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE), International Fire Marshal's Association (IFMA).

Gary Noll, Utah Valley State College, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (bachelor's group). This committee addresses the issues of undergraduate preparation for graduate degree programs and develops models for advanced degrees in fire and emergency services concentrations.

Vermont



FY 2011:

- Twenty-four fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Three hundred eighty-nine personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Nineteen personnel participated in a 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- One hundred seven personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- One senior fire officer completed the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP).
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

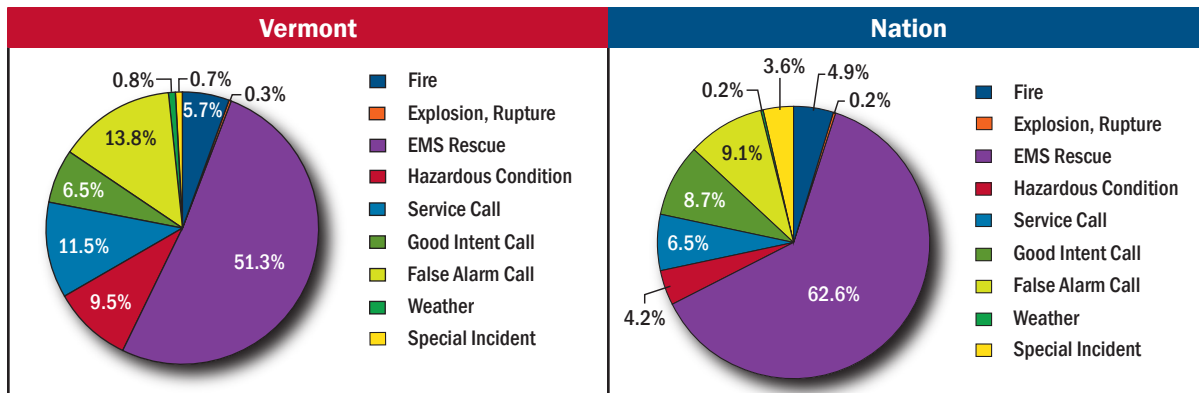
Since 1981, 22 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred eighty-one Vermont fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.9 deaths and 8.55 injuries per 1,000 fires in Vermont as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 2.87 deaths and 13.4 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Vermont			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	75.0	88.89	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	75.0	77.78	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	25.0	0.0	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	11.11	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Vermont

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 194 Vermont fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Virginia



FY 2011:

- Two hundred one fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Three thousand two hundred fifty-three personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred thirty-six personnel attended the Virginia 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Two thousand one hundred forty-nine personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Fifty-one senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and eight senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

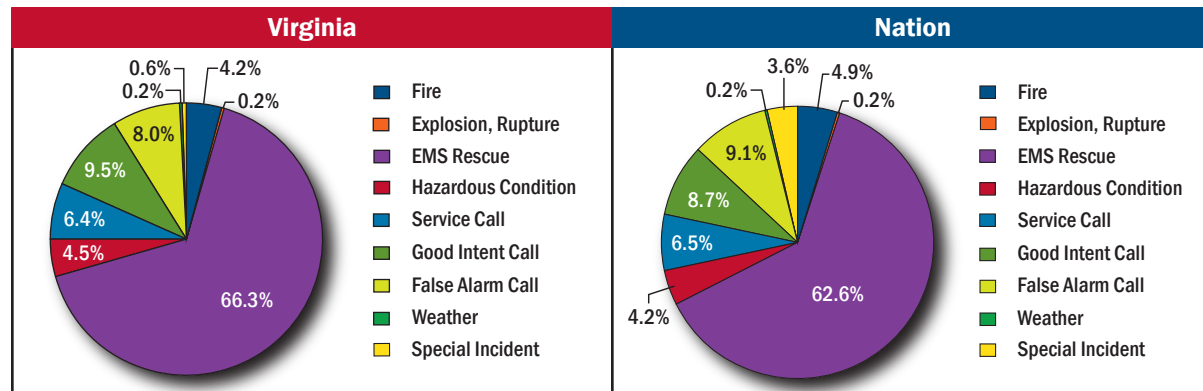
Since 1981, 58 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Four hundred eighty-three Virginia fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.27 deaths and 16.26 injuries per 1,000 fires in Virginia as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 6.67 deaths and 44.52 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Virginia			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	87.5	86.46	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	85.94	80.13	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	7.81	5.24	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	1.56	5.46	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Virginia

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 521 Virginia fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Fire Marshal Charles Altizer, Virginia State Fire Marshal's Office, served as the State Co-Chair for Region III, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE). Fire Marshal James Dawson, Jr., Chesterfield Fire and Emergency Management Services, served as the Metro Co-Chair for Region III, PARADE.

Aubrey Buddy Hyde, Jr., Southside Virginia Community College, served as a member of the Fire and Emergency Services Higher Education Program (FESHE) Steering Committee. This committee assists in the development of the annual FESHE Conference agenda and develops model solutions in the area of professional development. Mr. Hyde also served as the Chair for the High School to College Pathways Committee.

Chief Adam Thiel, Alexandria Fire Department, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (bachelor's group). This committee addresses issues of undergraduate preparation for graduate degree programs and develops models for advanced degrees in fire and emergency services concentrations. Mr. Thiel also served as a member of the FESHE Steering Committee. This committee assists in the development of the annual FESHE Conference agenda and develops model solutions in the area of professional development. Mr. Thiel also served as a member of the NFA Board of Visitors.

Chief Don Hansen, Virginia Department of Fire Programs, served as the State Co-Chair for Region III, Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE).

Washington



FY 2011:

- One hundred ninety-six fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Seven hundred eighty-seven personnel participated in off-campus National Fire Academy (NFA) courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One thousand five hundred fifty personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Twenty-seven senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and nine senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Two firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

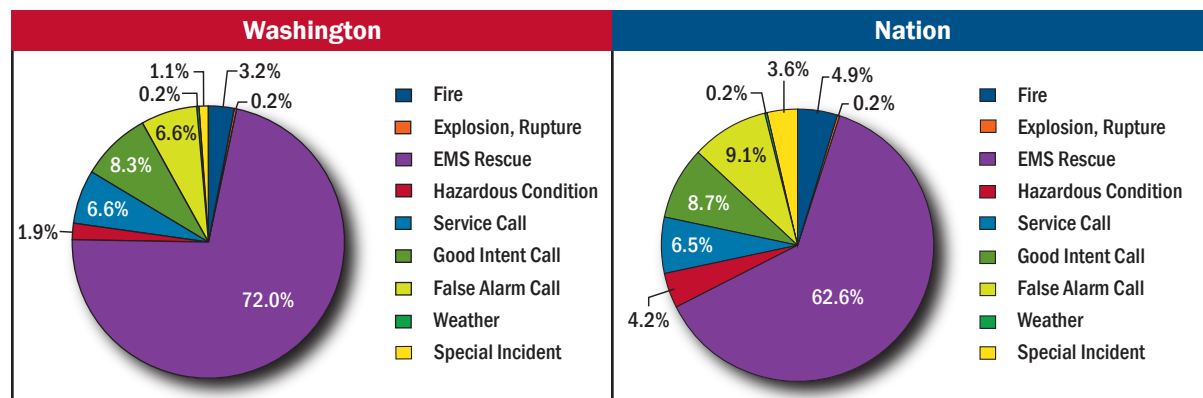
Since 1981, 52 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Four hundred Washington fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.13 deaths and 13.34 injuries per 1,000 fires in Washington as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 6.4 deaths and 38.19 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Washington			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	85.71	86.69	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	83.33	79.47	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	11.9	8.75	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	2.66	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Washington

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 402 Washington fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

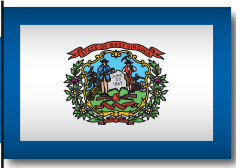
Fire Marshal Lisa Jones, Spokane Fire Department, served as the Metro Co-Chair for Region X, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE).

Judith Kuleta, Bellevue Community College, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (associate's group). This committee develops model fire science courses for adoption by associate degree programs. Ms. Kuleta also served as a member of the National Fire Prevention Professional Development Committee. This committee works with the National Fire Science Curriculum Committee, a component of the Fire and Emergency Services Higher Education (FESHE) Program, in the development of model curricula for fire prevention personnel.

Jim Broman, Lacey Fire District, served as a member of the FESHE Steering Committee. This committee assists in the development of the annual FESHE Conference agenda and develops model solutions in the area of professional development.

Jim Crawford, Vancouver Fire Department, served as a member of the National Fire Prevention Professional Development Committee.

Phil Cane, Washington Fire Training Academy, served as the State Co-Chair for Region X, Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE).



FY 2011:

- Twenty-two fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Two hundred twenty-nine personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Two hundred thirty-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

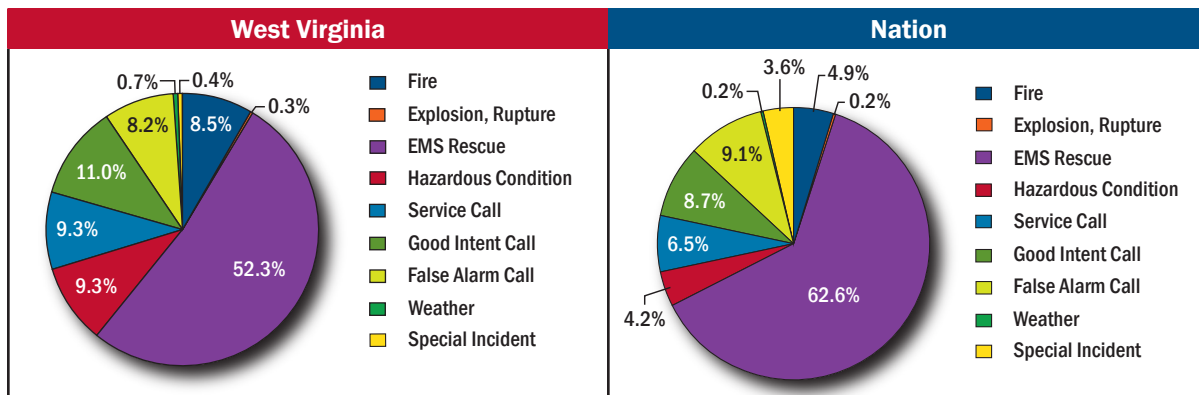
Since 1981, 40 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Four hundred forty-five West Virginia fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 3.86 deaths and 7.83 injuries per 1,000 fires in West Virginia as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 8.02 deaths and 18.21 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

West Virginia			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	85.71	88.73	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	74.29	83.10	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	14.29	4.23	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	4.23	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





West Virginia

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 396 West Virginia fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

FY 2011:

- Ninety-one fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Seven hundred thirty-seven personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Seventy-eight personnel attended the Wisconsin 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Three hundred thirty-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Twenty-one senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP) and seven senior fire officers completed the EFOP.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

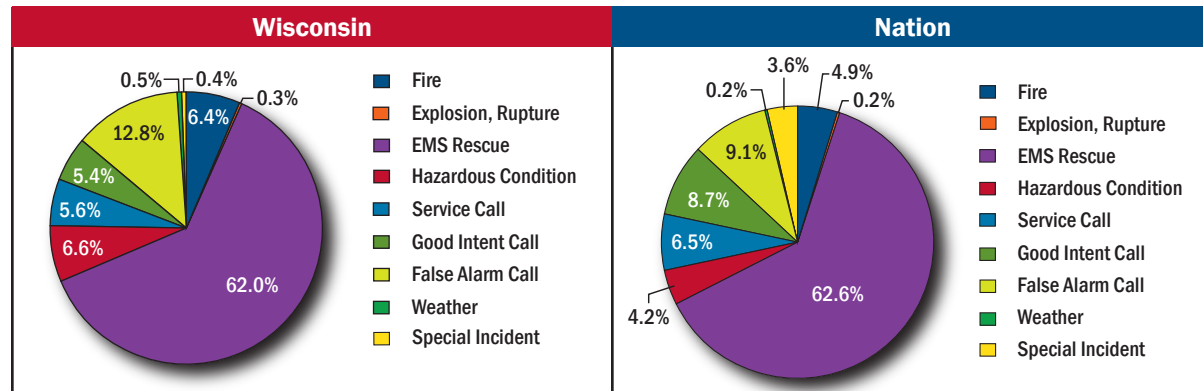
Since 1981, 50 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Five hundred forty-five Wisconsin fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.35 deaths and 12.55 injuries per 1,000 fires in Wisconsin as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 2.56 deaths and 28.76 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Wisconsin			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	57.14	89.23	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	57.14	69.23	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	35.71	3.85	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	7.14	3.08	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Wisconsin

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 764 Wisconsin fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Wyoming



FY 2011:

- Forty-three fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Six hundred sixty-eight personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred sixty-five personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Five senior fire officers continued participation in the Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP).
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

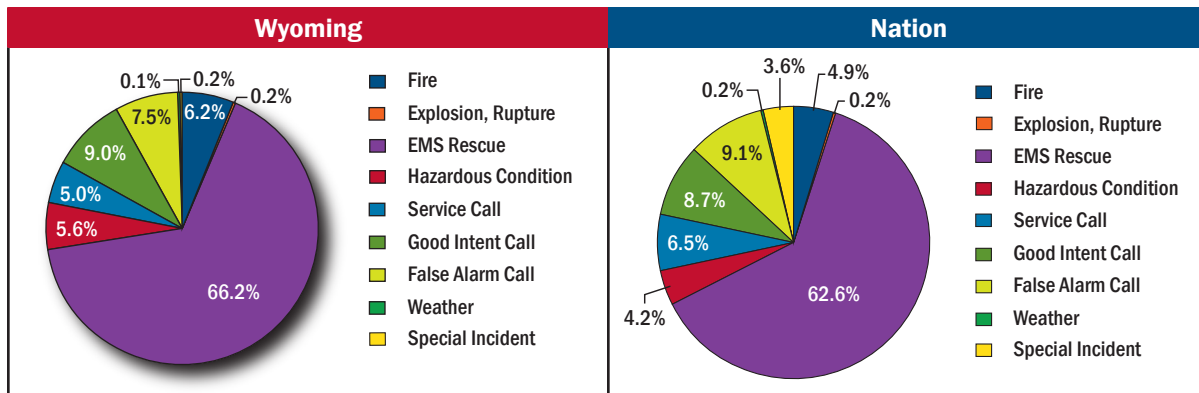
Since 1981, 15 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

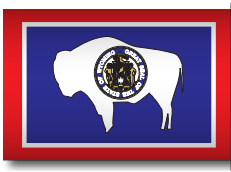
NFIRS

Ninety Wyoming fire departments reported fire incidents to National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2010. According to NFIRS data, there were 3.68 deaths and 9.82 injuries per 1,000 fires in Wyoming as compared to the national average of 2.02 deaths and 10.61 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 8.67 deaths and 37.57 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.34 deaths and 28.55 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Wyoming			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	50.0	81.25	Structures*	81.90	86.62
*Residential	50.0	81.25	*Residential	77.65	79.07
Vehicles	50.0	12.5	Vehicles	14.86	6.17
Outside	0.0	6.25	Outside	2.12	4.13

INCIDENT TYPE





Wyoming

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 108 Wyoming fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

Partnership and Committee Membership

Fire Inspector Justin Smith, Casper Fire Emergency Medical Services, served as the Metro Co-Chair for Region VIII, Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange (PARADE).

Chief Ken King, Casper Fire/Emergency Medical Services Training Division, served as the Metro Co-Chair for the Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE).

U.S. Territories



FY 2011:

- Twenty-one fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- Five hundred sixty-eight personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Four hundred forty-two personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

Since 1981, 5 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 11 United States Territories fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

U.S. Military



FY 2011:

- Two fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Sixteen personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Forty-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.