



United States Fire Administration

Fiscal Year 2010 Report to Congress

September 2011



**Homeland
Security**

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Message from the United States Deputy Fire Administrator

September 2011

I am pleased to submit USFA's Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2010 as required by 15 United States Code 2215, enacted as part of Public Law 93-498, Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

This report provides a summary of USFA's activities by 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
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Kay Bailey Hutchison
Ranking Member, Committee on
Commerce, Science and Transportation
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Ralph M. Hall
Chairman, Committee on Science and
Technology
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Eddie Bernice Johnson
Ranking Member, Committee on Science
and Technology
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Ben Quayle
Chairman, Subcommittee on Technology
and Innovation
Committee on Science and Technology
United States House of Representatives
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The Honorable David Wu
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on
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The Honorable Robert Aderholt
Chairman, Subcommittee on Homeland
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Committee on Appropriations
United States House of Representatives
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The Honorable David Price
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Committee on Appropriations
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The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Thad Cochran
Ranking Member
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Peter King
Chairman, Committee on Homeland
Security
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

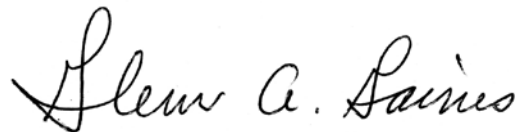
The Honorable Bennie Thompson
Ranking Member, Committee on Homeland
Security
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Joseph Lieberman
Chairman, Committee on Homeland
Security and Governmental Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Susan Collins
Ranking Member, Committee on Homeland
Security and Governmental Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

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

Sincerely,



Glenn A. Gaines
Deputy 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 while at the same time population growth has increased. USFA's efforts in public education and awareness initiatives, training, research, technology development, and data collection and analysis have helped reduce death and injury rates for Americans from fires. USFA is committed to its mission of providing a solid foundation for our fire and emergency services stakeholders in prevention, preparedness, and response.

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) 2010 high impact initiatives in support of USFA's vision to be America's fire and emergency services leader.



In FY 2010, firefighters across our Nation responded to over 72,000 calls per day ranging from medical emergencies to complex transportation extrications involving public transit, residential fires, and conflagrations, as seen in wildland and wildland/urban interface fires. Of the 72,000 calls per day, an average of 4,300 calls were related to fires. These fire responses were as diverse in scope as they were in size. The Nation's estimated 1.2 million firefighters continued efforts to prevent, respond to, and help residents recover from all hazards. USFA recognizes the challenges presented by the Nation's fire problem, and continues its efforts to contribute to the safety of not only the residents of this Nation, but firefighters, emergency responders, and allied professionals as well.

In FY 2010, USFA provided career and volunteer fire service education and training at the National Fire Academy (NFA) through a vast 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). Additionally, 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. This year, NFA provided training certificates to approximately 120,000 fire service and allied professional students who completed a variety of emergency management and professional training and education courses.

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. Because statistical data for this report is captured on a calendar year (CY) basis, some of the data elements collected in the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) are not yet available for 2010. In addition, 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.



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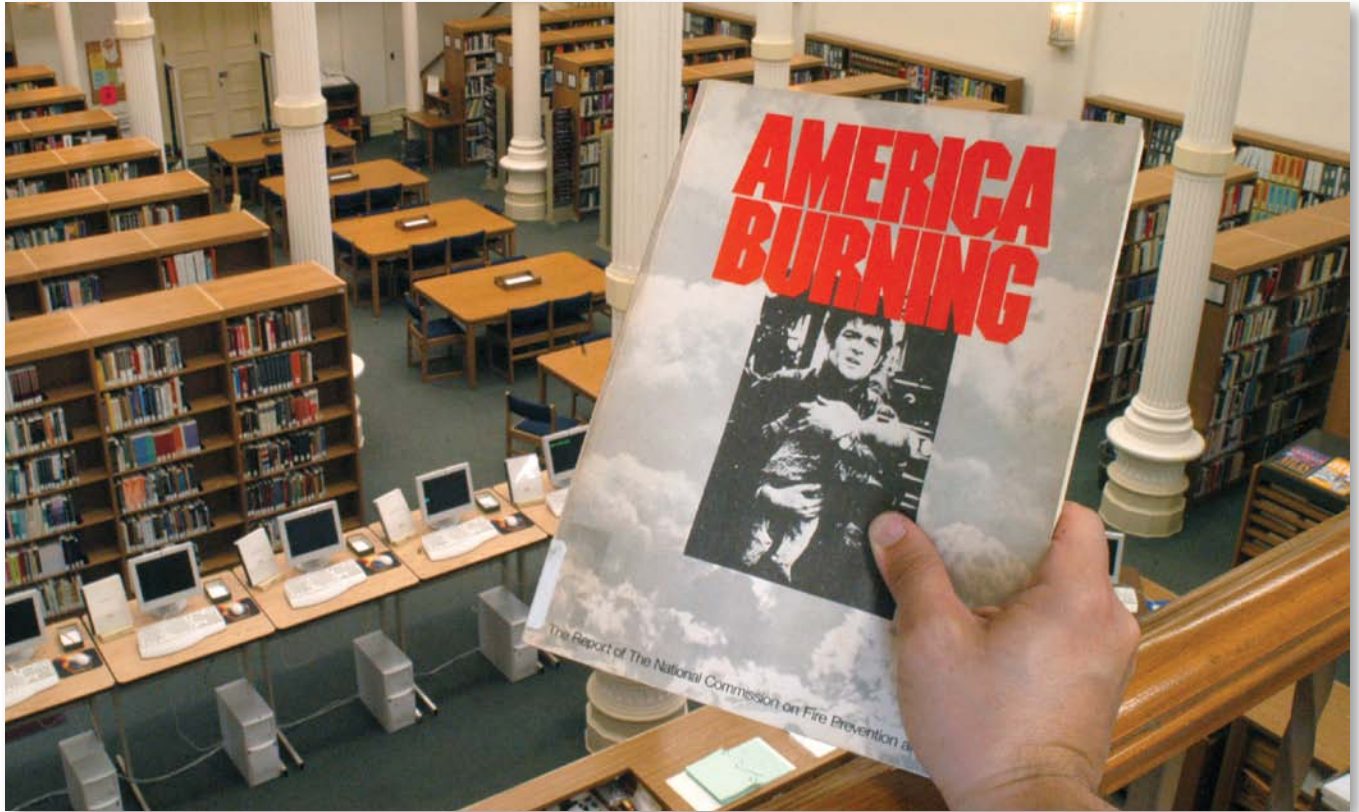
Aerial view of the National Emergency Training Center campus

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.



A copy of the *America Burning* report at the Learning Resource Center

An organization that plans is much better prepared and equipped to deal with the challenges of a constantly changing environment.

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 the tragic losses and to promote the professional development of the fire and emergency response community.

As part of the 2008 USFA Reauthorization Act (Public Law 110-376), USFA was tasked to coordinate 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 Administrator (USFA) 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." USFA provides resources to support the fire-based EMS as this becomes a more favorable option for local community life safety strategies. The EMS strategy addresses USFA's commitment to engage Federal, State, local, and tribal EMS organizations and leaders.

USFA's mission is to provide national leadership to foster 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 is aligned with FEMA's Mission, Strategic Vision and Administrator's Intent.

Building on FEMA's Strategic Plan, USFA developed its 5-year *Strategic Plan Fiscal Years 2010–2014*¹ which provides both strategic and operational direction. The following performance goals provide a 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 the fire and emergency services' capability for response to and recovery from all hazards; 4) improve the 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.

USFA identified eight strategic initiatives as major issues facing the fire service: Fire Prevention and Life Safety, Line-of-Duty Deaths and Injuries, Emergency Preparedness, Federal Grants, National Fire Incident Report System, Professional Development, Emergency Medical Services and Facility Maintenance, Improvement and Expansion. Working with fire and emergency services partners, these eight initiatives, once accomplished, will have the biggest impact on the Nation's fire and emergency services for years to come.

USFA continues to revisit recommendations set forth in the *America Burning* report when developing its goals, objectives, and strategies. Currently, USFA is reviewing the original 90 *America Burning* recommendations and updating how USFA and other appropriate government organizations have fulfilled or implemented these recommendations. USFA is also reviewing *America Burning Revisited* and the *Blue Ribbon Panel Report*.

The implementation of the first phase of the strategic plan is underway. USFA continues to adjust to new developments facing the Nation's fire and emergency services while providing leadership and stakeholder support.

¹Available at: http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/downloads/pdf/strategic_plan.pdf

III. Analysis/Discussion

The National Fire Problem

More Americans die from fire-related incidents in residential structures than in all natural and manmade disasters²; however, the Nation's fire loss has decreased significantly since the creation of the United States Fire Administration (USFA). Over the past 10 years (2000–2009)³, the overall trend in fires has declined by 18 percent (Table 1).⁴ There was also a 20-percent decline in civilian deaths and a 22-percent drop in civilian injuries. From 2000 to 2009, dollar loss was up 35 percent, unadjusted. However, when adjusted for inflation over the 10 years, this loss was up only by 6 percent.

Although America's fire death rate is improving, it continues to be higher than more than half of the industrialized countries of the world.⁵ Fire departments in the United States respond to an estimated average of 4,300 fire calls each day. Over the past 10 years, fires in the United States have averaged about 1,586,700 each year. During this same period, there have been approximately 3,570 deaths and 18,285 injuries reported annually as the result of fires. This represents a decline from previous periods. To put this in national context, the combined average annual losses in the United States from natural disasters such as, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, are a fraction of the casualties from fires. Annually, direct property loss from fires is estimated at \$11.9 billion (when adjusted to 2009 dollars, the annual direct

property loss increases to \$13.1 billion) and 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.⁶

Fire losses affect all groups and races, rich and poor, North, South, East, and West, urban and rural. However, the problem is higher for some groups than for others. There is a much higher death rate among African-Americans and Native American Indian males compared to the national average.

Approximately 50 percent more men die in fires and experience more injuries trying to extinguish the fire and rescue people when compared to women. Males age 15 to 54 tend to have a slightly higher proportion of injuries, while young and older females have more injuries than males. Notably, older adult females have twice the proportion of fire injuries than older males.

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. 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.

²U.S. Census Bureau, *The 2011 Statistical Abstract*, Section 6 - Geography and Environment, Table 384, Page 234, <http://www.census.gov/prod/2011pubs/11statab/geo.pdf>.

³National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 2010 fire estimates are not available until September 2011

⁴The trend is based on the computed best-fit linear trend line (which smoothes fluctuations in the year-to-year data) and presents the change over time based on this trend line.

⁵Fire in the United States 15th Ed (2003-2007), USFA.

⁶Ibid.

Table 1.—Fires and Fire Loss Estimates and Trends (2000–2009)

Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	Adj. Dollar Loss (in Millions)
2000	1,708,000	4,045	22,350	13,692
2001*	1,734,500	3,745	20,300	12,820
2002	1,687,500	3,380	18,425	12,327
2003	1,584,500	3,925	18,125	14,349
2004	1,550,500	3,900	17,875	11,123
2005	1,602,000	3,675	17,925	11,723
2006	1,642,500	3,245	16,400	12,033
2007	1,557,500	3,430	17,675	15,147
2008	1,451,500	3,320	16,705	15,423
2009	1,348,500	3,010	17,050	12,531
10-Year Trend	-17.7%	-19.7%	-21.7%	5.6%

Note: In 2001, data excludes 2,451 deaths, 800 injuries, and \$33,440,000,000 in property loss resulting from the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001. Dollar loss values are adjusted to 2009 dollars. The computation of the trend is based on the simple linear regression Method of Least Squares.

Sources: NFPA's *Fire Loss in the U.S.* (2000-2009) and Consumer Price Index.

In the past, children age 4 and younger were also considered to be at a high risk of death from fire; however, the data indicate this trend appears to be changing. The relative risk of children age 4 and younger dying in a fire is slightly less than that of the general population.⁷ In the future, additional analysis is required to confirm that this is a true trend change.

⁷Ibid.

Fires and Fire Losses by General Property Type

Over the years, there has been little change in the proportion of fires, deaths, injuries, and dollar loss by the type of property involved. In terms of numbers of fires, the largest category continues to be outside fires (42 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 by over 3 to 1. Nearly one out of every seven fires to which fire departments respond involves a vehicle.

By far, the largest percentage of deaths, 79 percent in 2009⁸, occurred in residential structures, with the majority of these in one- and two-family dwellings. Vehicles accounted for the second largest percentage of fire deaths at 15 percent. Great attention is given to large, multiple-death fires in public places such as hotels, nightclubs, and office buildings, but the major attention-getting fires that kill 10 or more people are few in number and have constituted only a small portion of overall fire deaths. Firefighters are doing a good job in protecting public properties in this country. Furthermore, these properties generally are required by local codes to have built-in fire suppression systems. The area with the largest problem is in people's homes. Prevention efforts are focused on home fire safety.

Table 2.—Fires and Fire Losses by General Property Type (2009)

	Fires (%)	Deaths (%)	Injuries (%)
Residential Structures	29.4	78.8	78.4
Nonresidential Structures	7.9	2.3	6.9
Vehicles	14.6	14.9	6.5
Outside	42.4	2.1	3.9
Other	5.7	2.0	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: 2009 NFIRS 5.0 data

⁸2009 NFIRS data.

National Fire Death Trends

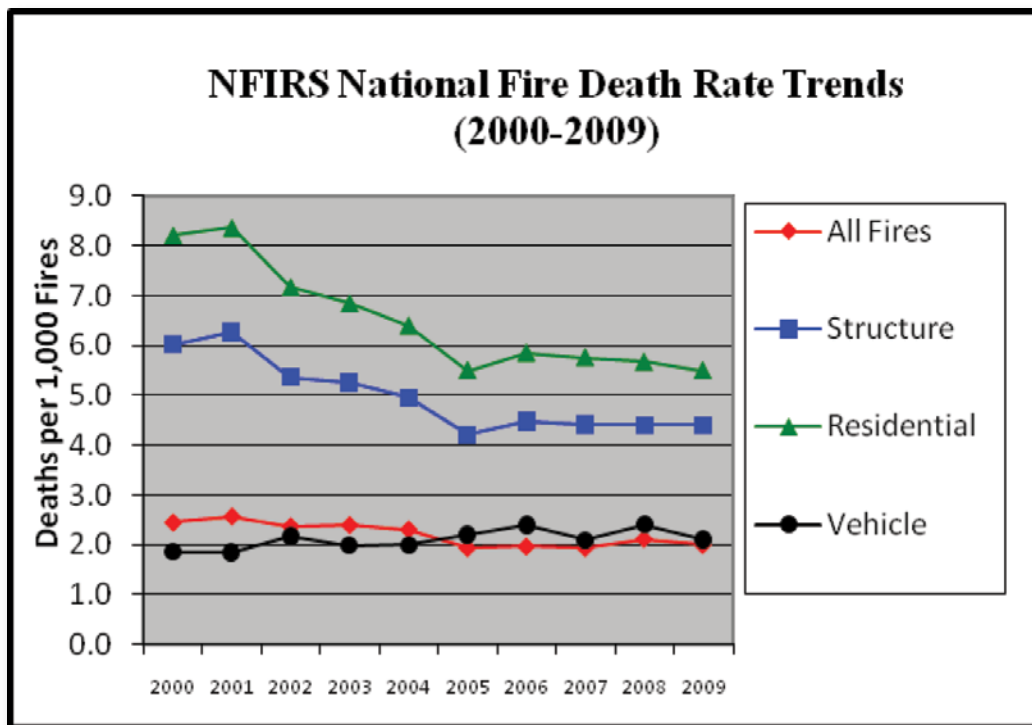
From 2000 to 2009, residential structures have the highest fire death rates ranging from 5.5 to 8.4 deaths per 1,000 fires. Structure fire death rates range from 4.2 to 6.3 deaths per 1,000 fires over the same time period. Death rates per 1,000 fires are lowest for vehicle fires. Although death rates are highest for residential structures and all structures, the overall trends decline over the 10-year period. For all fires and vehicle fires, death rate trends remain relatively constant (Figure 1).

In general, deaths per 1,000 fires do not show much change over the 10-year period since the types of fires that result in deaths have not changed. That is,

the same types of fires that result in deaths still occur. For example, smoking is one of the leading causes of fatal residential fires and has been for many years. In these types of fires, the victim is generally intimate with the ignition source. In residential fires, cooking is the leading cause of fires and injuries. This type of fire is more likely to result in injuries than deaths. Fires related to the population, whereas casualties are related to the type of fire and its characteristics.

In analyzing the information, it is important to note the data in Figure 1 are based on raw reported NFIRS data, and the data in Tables 1 and 3 are based on survey estimates. Because of the differences in the data sources, it is not recommended to make direct comparisons between the two charts.

Figure 1.—National Fire Death Rate Trends (2000–2009).



Source: 2000–2009 NFIRS data

Table 3.—Residential Structure Fires and Fire Loss Estimates and Trends (2000–2009)

Year	Fires	Deaths	Injuries	Adj. Dollar Loss (in Millions)
2000	379,500	3,445	17,400	\$7,069
2001	396,500	3,140	15,575	\$6,836
2002	401,000	2,695	14,050	\$7,221
2003	402,000	3,165	14,075	\$7,082
2004	410,500	3,225	14,175	\$6,755
2005	396,000	3,055	13,825	\$7,552
2006	412,500	2,620	12,925	\$7,439
2007	414,000	2,895	14,000	\$7,808
2008	403,000	2,780	13,560	\$8,520
2009	377,000	2,590	13,050	\$7,796
10 Year Trend	1.4%	-18.4%	-19.8%	18.6%

Note: Dollar loss values are adjusted to 2009 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* (2000–2009) and Consumer Price Index.

Residential Structure Fires and Fire Losses

In residential structures during the same 10 year period, the trends in fires increased 1 percent; civilian fire deaths declined 18 percent; and civilian fire injuries declined 20 percent (Table 3). From 2000 to 2009, adjusted dollar loss was up 19 percent which can be attributed to increases in construction costs.

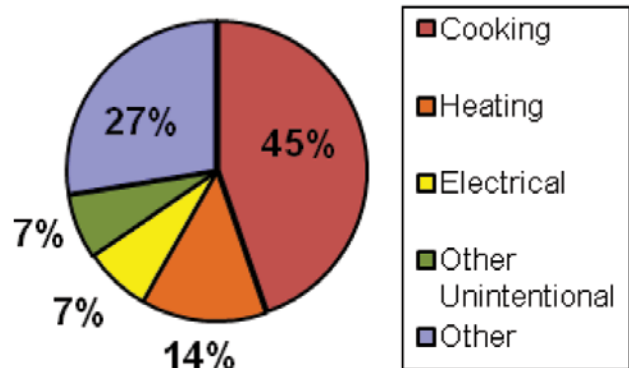
As noted above, there were an estimated 377,000 residential structure fires in the United States in calendar year (CY) 2009. The leading causes of these residential structure fires:

- cooking (45 percent);
- heating (14 percent);
- electrical malfunction (7 percent);
- unintentional, careless actions (7 percent); and
- other (27 percent).

Figure 2 illustrates the leading causes of residential structure fires in the United States in 2009. These remained unchanged from the previous year.

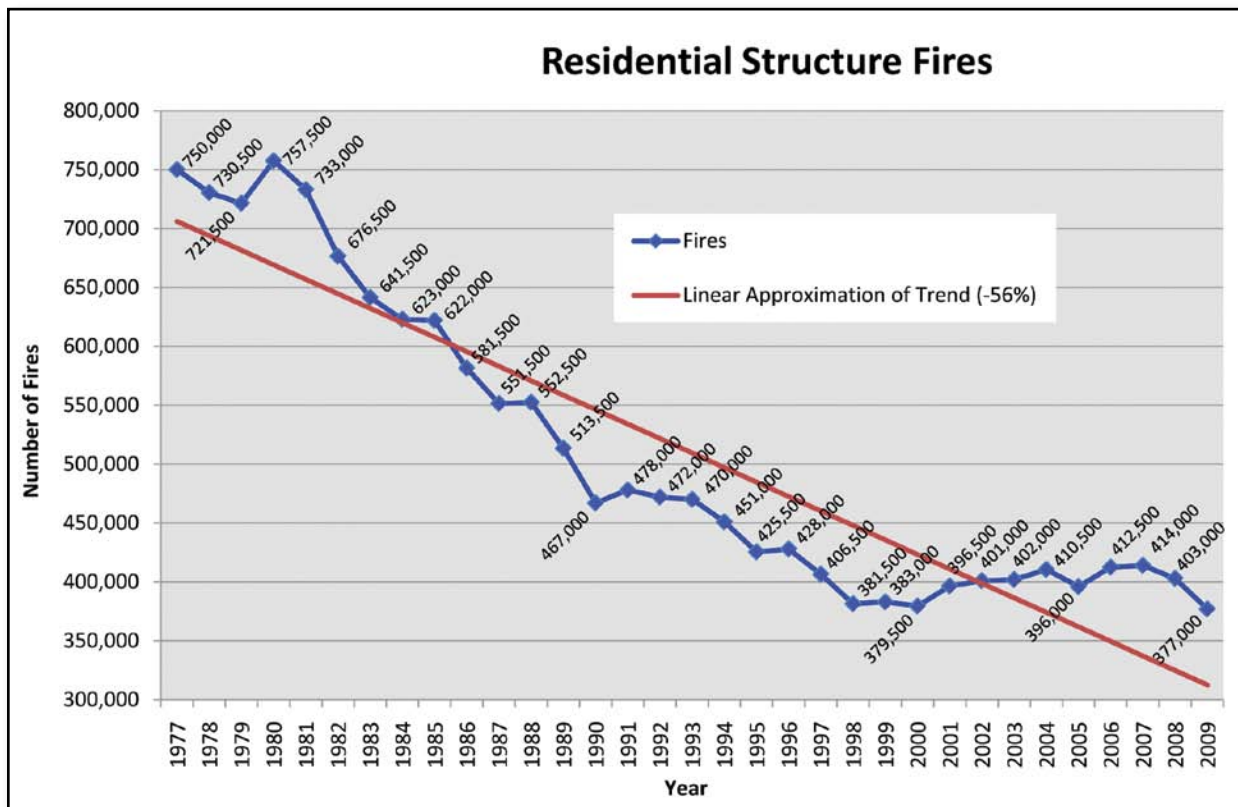
Figure 3 shows the decline in the estimated numbers of residential structure fires from 1977 to 2009. Over this time period, residential structure fires were at their highest in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and reached their lowest point in 2009 at 377,000 fires. The numbers of residential structure 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 33 years.

Figure 2.—Leading Causes of Residential Structure Fires (2009).



Note: Percentages are adjusted for incidents with unknown causes.
Source: 2009 NFIRS 5.0 data and the 2009 NFPA annual survey.

Figure 3.—Number of Residential Structure Fires (1977–2009)



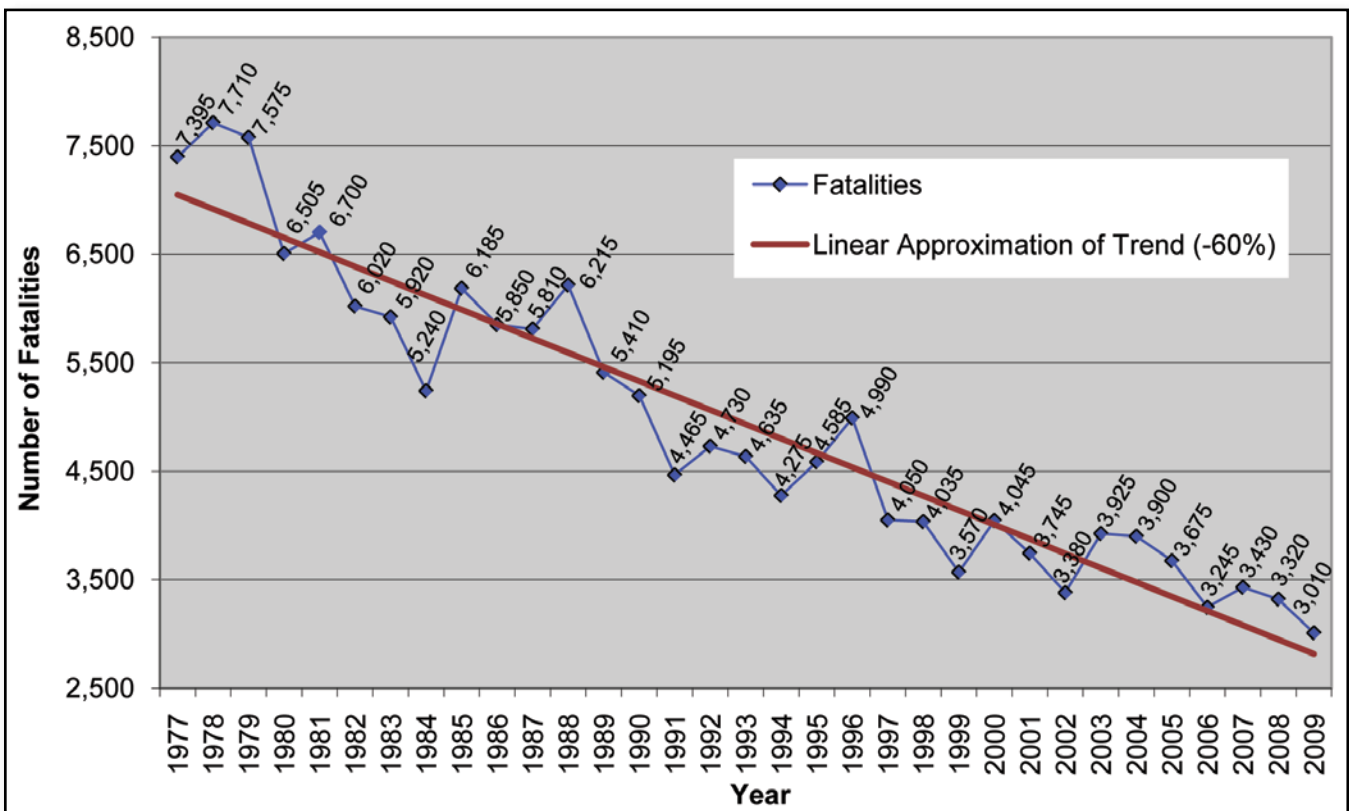
Source: 1977–2009 NFPA annual survey.

Note: This approximation is significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Civilian Fire Fatalities

Figure 4 shows a substantial decline in the estimated numbers of civilian fire fatalities from 1977 to 2009. 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. 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 60 percent over the past 33 years.

Figure 4.—Number of Civilian Fire Fatalities (1977–2009)



Note: The fire death estimate for 2001 does not reflect those deaths (2,451) resulting from the events of September 11, 2001.

Source: 1977–2009 NFPA annual survey. This approximation is significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Table 4.—Number of Firefighters in the United States (2000–2009)

Year	Total Firefighters	Career	Volunteer
2000	1,064,150	286,800	777,350
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

Source: NFPA's *U.S. Fire Department Profile Through 2009*

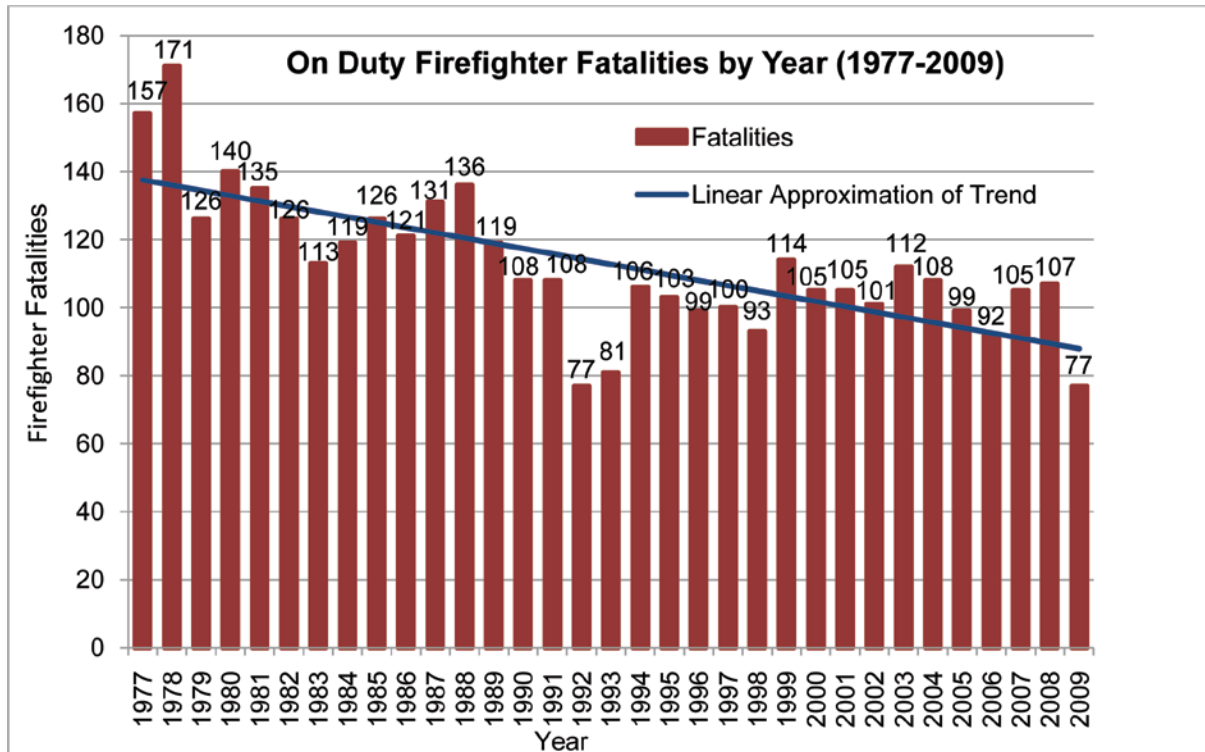
United States Fire Service

Table 4 shows the numbers of firefighters in the United States from 2000 to 2009. In 2009, there were an estimated 1,148,100 firefighters in the United States. Volunteer firefighters accounted for approximately 71 percent of all firefighters. The remaining 29 percent were career firefighters.

Vehicle crashes remain the number two cause of firefighter line-of-duty deaths (LODDs) and account for thousands of injuries each year. The number one contributing factor to firefighter vehicular injuries and deaths is not using seatbelts.

The National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge campaign is an effort to get firefighters to *Buckle Up All The Time*. This campaign is endorsed by USFA, National Institute of Occupation Health and Safety (NIOSH), International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC), NFPA, and National Fallen Firefighters Foundation (NFFF). The goal is 1,000,000 signatures and 30,000 fire departments with 100-percent participation. To date, over 154,000 firefighters have signed the pledge and 800 fire/emergency medical services (EMS) departments have received the 100-percent certificate.

Figure 5.–Onduty Firefighter Fatalities by Year (1977–2009)



Source: USFA’s *Firefighter Fatalities in the United States in 2009*.

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 Hero Act fatalities. The computation of the trend is based on the simple linear regression Method of Least Squares. This approximation is significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

For 33 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. Ninety firefighters died while on duty in 2009 (www.usfa.dhs.gov/fireservice/fatalities/statistics/index.shtm). This total includes firefighters who died under circumstances related to the Hometown

Heroes Act of 2003, Public Law 108-182. The law presumes that a heart attack or stroke are in the line of duty if the firefighter was engaged in nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical activity while on duty and the firefighter becomes ill while on duty or within 24 hours after engaging in such activity. Over the past 33 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 2009 has declined by 36 percent.

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) develops and manages response support programs designed to increase the capacity of both the Nation’s fire and emergency services and the general public to better prevent, mitigate, prepare for, and respond to local, regional, and national emergencies.

USFA Type 3 All-Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT) program assisted in the development of a pilot program for national deployment in coordination with the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) member agencies. This program has led to the establishment of 108 regional Type 3 AHIMTs nationwide. During the 2010 disaster season, AHIMTs deployed 18 times in support of national level situations.

USFA personnel continue to coordinate the development and delivery of the National Incident Management System- (NIMS) compliant curriculum and associated work products for the Nation’s emergency first responder community. This work effort is coordinated with and through the National Integration Center, as well as the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA’s) Response Operations Directorate.

In conjunction with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Intelligence and Analysis, State and Local Program Offices, and the Office of Infrastructure Protection, USFA expanded the Fire Service Information Sharing (FSIS) network by integrating with major metropolitan and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) fire departments. The

FSIS incorporates fire service interests into national standards, protocols, and mechanisms for Homeland Security information and intelligence sharing.

The Emergency Management and Response-Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EMR-ISAC) distributed a weekly Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) InfoGram to approximately 35,000 first responders, and routinely distributed DHS CIP threat bulletins to approximately 11,000 emergency services leaders. The EMR-ISAC moved its operations onto the Homeland Security Information System Network (HSIN) which will enhance the center’s capability and capacity to share information with the Emergency Services Sector.

USFA provided subject matter expertise on Emergency Support Function #4 (ESF #4) firefighting regarding structural/urban/suburban fire and fire-related activities in support of the National Response Framework (NRF) to the lead agency. USFA ESF #4 personnel were assigned, in support of FEMA Operations, to activities associated with the Haiti Earthquake and Hurricane Earl from the FEMA National Response Coordination Center. USFA developed several deployment support tools to assist with these duties. These included an *ESF #4 Desk Reference Guide*, a pocket *ESF #4 Field Guide*, and electronic support media. USFA together with the United States Forest Service (USFS), revised the core training program, ESF #4 Technical Assistance Program, to provide updated information and training to all future program participants.

In addition to the staffing of the Fire Watch Desk at the DHS National Operations Center (NOC), USFA, in coordination with DHS NOC senior leadership, FEMA’s Office of Chief Counsel (OCC), DHS

Office of General Counsel (OGC), DHS Office of Legislative Affairs, and DHS Operations Coordination Directorate, developed a comprehensive plan for the State and Local Fire Desk Watch Officer position.



USFA, in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service and Department of Interior through their cooperative agreement with the

International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), developed the *Ready, Set, Go!* initiative. 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.

To enhance response preparedness of the Nation's first responders, USFA designed a fire and emergency services exercise template using Pandemic Influenza Preparedness as the model. This template allows 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.

USFA developed a preliminary National Firefighter Deployment Strategy concept for the mobilization and sustainment of structural firefighters to support FEMA Response and Recovery operations during a major emergency or disaster declaration.

USFA participated in the coordination of activities with the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) and National Multi-Agency Coordination Group (NMAC) located in Boise, Idaho. Coordination activities included the Gulf Oil Spill and various wildfires across the Nation.

Section 4.1.2–Grants

USFA collaborated with FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate (GPD) in the administration of the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFG), Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grant Program (SAFER), and Fire Prevention and Safety Grant Program (FP&S). This collaboration included assisting with the planning and conduct of fire service outreach and the development of funding priorities. Additionally, USFA assisted in the development and review of program guidance materials, grant announcements for the fire service "trade press," and maintenance of the Web site connections to assist applicants with grant information and applications.

USFA assisted GPD in the administration of the peer review process, which included recruiting representatives from the fire service to participate on peer review panels. USFA also provided facilities and logistical support at no cost to the grant's program.

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 and Firefighter Health, Safety and Wellness; Executive Development; Fire Prevention Management; Fire Prevention Public Education; Fire Prevention Technical; Hazardous Materials; Incident Management; Training Programs; Management Science, and Planning and Information Management.

NFA provided 3,793 course offerings, reaching 113,336 students, resulting in 254,521 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 527 course offerings to 12,266 students resulting in 52,254 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 throughout the country accounted for 3,266 course offerings to 59,627 students resulting in 175,466 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:** The program offered a variety of subjects delivered through Web-based (NFA Online) and CD-ROM formats. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, 41,443 students completed NFA Self-Study Programs, resulting in 26,801 student days of instruction.

- **NFA Endorsement of State courses:** NFA endorsed some courses developed at State training academies. 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 2010, 1,049 course offerings were delivered to 18,723 students, resulting in 84,588 student days of instruction. (Note: These numbers are reflected in the State and local sponsored courses reported under "State and Local Partner sponsored courses.")
- **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.
- **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. All 13 DDP courses were updated in the NFA Online templates and provided to the seven colleges and universities.
- **State Training Assistance:** Each of the 50 State Fire Training Systems were eligible to receive \$28,000 in State Fire Training Assistance, which is used to deliver NFA courses. All 50 States participated in the program, and in FY 2010 distributions totaled \$1,400,000.

- **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 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 2010.

- **Training Evaluation Center:** NFA continued a systematic study of resident courses with students and their supervisors to determine the long-term training effectiveness. During FY 2010, 864 students and 550 supervisors responded. As with previous year 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	2009	2010
Students reporting they were able to apply NFA training at home	93.7%	94.8%
Students reporting NFA training improved their job performance	92.4%	95.4%
Students reporting they shared NFA training with their peers	96.7%	97.3%
Students reporting they conducted formal courses with NFA material	23.0%	23.8%
Students reporting they established new policies and procedures based on NFA training	60.4%	66.5%
Students reporting newly established policy/procedures improved their department operations	79.5%	80.0%
Supervisors reporting improved performance from NFA training	85.1%	87.8%
Supervisors reporting improved departmental performance	86.5%	88.5%
Supervisors who say they will recommend NFA training to others	97.0%	98.5%
Supervisors reporting NFA benefits outweigh costs	91.2%	94.2%

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 upgraded the Learning Management

System. The upgrade made NFA Online more intuitive by providing a new look and feel to the system that allows students to find information faster and easier. Enhancements were made to the 360 assessment tool as well. **Coffee Break Training** Volumes 13 through 18 were released through NFA Online. Additionally, the *Applied Research Self Study Guide* (Q123) and the *Emergency Response to Terrorism: Self-Study* (Q534) courses were revised.



During 2010, USFA celebrated the 25th anniversary of its Executive Fire Officer Program (EFOP). Since 1985, the 4-year executive education program for senior fire officers has close to 3,000 graduates. The EFOP contains a significant requirement of applied research which attempts to facilitate the resolution of problems at the local level.

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

Through the use of technology, NFA streamlined and automated the process for instructional bidding and award, and created a shared online space

where students and instructors have access to the same information. The new system has effectively eliminated the need for multiple database systems and helped reduce paperwork and information collection.

USFA participated in the IAFC's Professional Development Committee. During the past year the committee revised the IAFC Officer Development Handbook, a reference guide for fire officers used in professional and career developmental activities. The Handbook was approved by the IAFC Board of Directors in August of 2010 and is now in circulation.

USFA participated as Federal Government liaisons in standards development efforts of the National Fire Protection Association (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 Healthy, 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

reviewed and updated its curriculum to address student needs and emerging issues. In FY 2010, NFA modernized more than 20 existing courses and created 17 new ones. The new developments include the following:

- NFA updated the 10-day *Fire/Arson Investigation* course as part of the Arson Curriculum Transition Plan's "50 State Solution." NFA will administer course materials to provide the required foundational knowledge for fire/arson investigation training to the States. This foundational knowledge will enable students to qualify for and attend second tier resident fire/arson investigation courses at the NFA.
- NFA developed a joint course in the application of sophisticated computerized fire modeling techniques for postincident forensic analysis as well as pre-event probabilistic fire behavior. Fire modeling is an emerging technology for evaluating fire safe building designs.

Hazardous Materials Program Curriculum: NFA completed the development and pilot testing of the new *Special Operations Program Management* course. The course targets the program managers, and those aspiring to become program managers in the unique aspects associated with Special Operations Teams such as Search and Rescue and Hazardous Materials.

NFA completed a major revision of the 10-day *Advanced Life Support Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents* course to ensure relevance in light of current and emerging research, technologies, and treatments.

In response to the USFA Reauthorization Act of 2008, NFA made substantial contributions to emergency medical services (EMS) advanced leadership and management training. Following two national focus group meetings, NFA has revised three existing

courses and created five new ones, including

- *Emergency Medical Services: Quality Management;*
- *EMS Functions in the ICS;*
- *EMS Management and Administration for Supervisors and Company Officers;*
- *Emergency Medical Services Incident Operations; and*
- *Hot Topics in Emergency Medical Services.*

USFA participated with the Federal Interagency Committee on Emergency Medical Services to ensure Federal EMS training is current and coordinated across all agencies.

Executive Development Curriculum: In FY 2010, 224 senior fire executives and key leaders of fire and emergency services organizations began the EFOP. EFOP is a significant component of the 10-day On-Campus Program. Overall, there are over 800 senior fire executives and officers participating in some phase of the 4-year program. The EFOP participants include senior fire executives and other individuals ("Key Leading" audience) who have demonstrated the ability to exercise leadership.

Fire Prevention Technical Curriculum: NFA studied the feasibility of delivering technical training on fire protection systems and equipment through Electronic Performance Support Systems (EPSS) rather than the traditional hands-on method employed. An electronic environment will enable a larger number of students to have instant and limitless access to training on fire protection systems and equipment such as sprinklers, fire pumps, fire detection and alarm, and other specialty systems.

A new course developed in FY 2010, *Hot Topics in Fire Protection*, enabled students to identify significant fire protection issues in their community and conduct research to find rational solutions.

Incident Management Curriculum: NFA's 10-day course *Executive Analysis of Fire Service Operations in Emergency Management* course underwent formal and major revision. The foundational simulation training system underwent a complete overhaul, including replacing and upgrading all the incident simulations with new, higher quality 3D environments. NFA completed the development of a new simulation using a subway-based platform, which focuses on a mass casualty incident. This simulation will be used across three courses, *Command and Control of Fire Department Operations at Target Hazards*, *Command and Control Decision Making at Multi-Alarm Incidents*, and *Command and Control of Incident Operations*. There are slight variations in each simulation based upon the level of students participating in the deliveries. These exercises use subways, light rail systems, trolley systems, elevated rail systems, and normal train service in the delivery of course materials to provide students with an all around view of their own jurisdictions.

Management Science Curriculum: NFA updated the Management Science Curriculum with the addition of EMS related scenarios and activities, based on the substantial influence of EMS within the fire service.

Fire Prevention/Public Education Curriculum: NFA completed the development and pilot testing of its new course entitled *Demonstrating Your Fire Prevention Program's Worth*. This new course targets all fire prevention personnel who learn how to evaluate the effectiveness of this local fire prevention program. The course uses computer software and features the development of prevention databases as well as performs quantitative and qualitative analysis.

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 2010, USFA led or participated in the following:



Install. Inspect. Protect. Campaign: USFA launched a new fire safety education campaign entitled, "Install. Inspect. Protect." This campaign focuses on fire safety in the home related to smoke alarms and residential sprinklers. USFA partnered with 24 organizations to deliver the program to their stakeholders. These include NFPA, IAFC, International Association of Black Professional Fire Fighters, National Fallen Firefighters Foundation (NFFF), Center for Campus Fire Safety, Burn Institute, and Home Safety Council. The campaign was developed for use by local organizations, local fire departments, and Safe Kids Coalitions and Chapters. All materials are available for download on USFA's Web site and/or by ordering a free campaign toolkit available in English and Spanish.

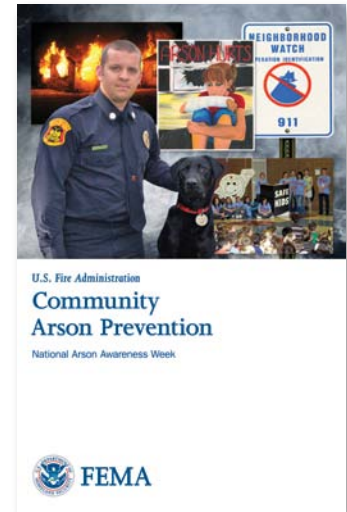


Prevention and Public Education Exchange: The Exchange is a centralized repository where national, State, and local fire prevention and public education resources can be searched via the Learning Resource Center’s Web site. This provides “one-stop shopping” for professionals interested in locating and sharing resources to use in their communities. The Exchange currently lists nearly 200 citations for fire and life safety materials including dozens of citations for AFG deliverables.

Volunteer Fire Service: USFA supported the National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC) with funding through a cooperative agreement that produced six training workshops on retention and recruitment and grant writing. The funding also provided resources to update the *Funeral Procedures for Firefighters* manual; and to develop a *Guide to Critical Health and Safety Issues in the Volunteer Fire Service*, a *Grant Writing Guide*, and a *Guide to Going Green*. As partners in National Firefighter Health Week, tips on promoting health and wellness within the fire and emergency services community were disseminated to students at NFA as well as through NVFC’s and USFA’s Web sites and displays.

Arson Awareness Week:

The 2010 theme was Community Arson Prevention. USFA provided communities with an online toolkit that included strategies to combat arson in their neighborhoods, businesses, schools, and places of worship. USFA partnered with the International Association of Arson Investigators (IAAI), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), USAonWatch, National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM), NVFC, and the Insurance Committee for Arson Control (ICAC). The media toolkit included posters, flyers, a 30-second video public service announcement, proclamation template, and sample press releases.



Prevention, Advocacy, Research 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 PARADE Co-Chairs meeting is held biannually; 24 fire marshals attended in FY 2010 representing the FEMA Regions. The co-chairs are conduits for information exchange and resource sharing for the PARADE network. The meeting included presentations on a new Web-based data entry tool for NFIRS, the Fire Adapted Communities initiative for the wildland/urban interface, and the integration of fire service organization and personnel into the fusion centers for information and intelligence sharing. The fire marshals participated in discussion groups to explore national and regional fire prevention issues, and explored

potential opportunities to network with fire prevention/public education/life safety professionals at the national level. USFA launched an electronic forum *findigest*, for members only to enhance PARADE communication and outreach.

Novelty and Toy-like Lighters: USFA continued to support a ban on the sale and distribution of novelty and toy-like lighters linked to incidents of deaths, injuries, and property loss. USFA provided technical assistance to States developing legislation banning these lighters and kept constituents up-to-date on the issues, developments, and available resources via the USFA novelty and toy lighter legislation Web site. Fourteen States have passed laws banning or limiting the sale of novelty and toy-like lighters.

Safe Kids Worldwide: USFA partnered with Safe Kids Worldwide on two sets of lesson plans for preschool teachers—fire escape planning and cooking fire safety. Safe Kids reached more than 600 coalitions and chapters in all 50 States to bring together health and safety experts, educators, corporations, foundations, governments, and volunteers to educate and protect families from fire loss. A contest for the escape plan lessons involved 70 preschool classes from 15 States. More than 1,400 children were reached and 60 percent followed up with signed notes from their parents saying they had practiced their fire escape plan at home. Teachers and schools received recognition and cash prizes for their work.

Cooking Safety: Preventing Fires and Burns in the Kitchen was the lesson designed for new parents, parents-to-be, parents of young children, and other caregivers on how to prevent fires and burns in the kitchen. Thirty coalitions were awarded grants of \$300 each to implement the program in their communities after a successful pilot period. Coalitions

presented 84 classes to a total of 1,348 parent/caregivers. Safe Kids developed online safety videos for parents of children with special needs as part of the cooperative agreement. This included fire safety for families with children who are visually or hearing impaired, immobile, with cognitive impairments, and burn prevention for children with special needs. Safe Kids also developed a fireworks safety Web campaign. The Safe Kids fireworks safety Web page received 20,000 hits during the Fourth of July holiday weekend.

Sleep Safe Fire Safety Program: Through a partnership with the Indian Health Service (IHS), fire safety and prevention education was coupled with the installation of smoke alarms for Head Start families on reservations. Tribal representatives were provided training in delivery of the Sleep Safe Fire Safety Program at the annual workshop attended by representatives of 29 tribes from 13 States. Over the 10 years of this partnership with IHS, over 40,000 smoke alarms have been installed and recipient families have received fire safety education.

Hotel/Motel Fire-Safe List: USFA's National Fire Safety Master List (NML), established as part of the Fire Safety Act of 1990, Public Law 101-391, showed significant growth in FY 2010 with 1,681 new properties registered and added. USFA works with the General Services Administration (GSA) to identify properties that are not registered for the Master List. Federal employees on official travel are required to use public accommodations that adhere to the life safety requirements found in the Act. USFA encourages the traveling public to use the NML when making personal lodging accommodations. The NML is available on the USFA Web site for easy access to listed properties.



The Learning Resource Center

Learning Resource Center (LRC): USFA's Learning Resource Center (LRC) made significant progress in providing fire service information to stakeholders. Visits to the LRC Web site almost doubled, reaching a total of 408,273 this year.

In FY 2010, specialized database searches from LRC collections were packaged and widely distributed. A proactive collection development strategy made the site the most comprehensive single source in the United States for identifying rigorously conducted academic research in fire service-related fields. LRC implemented a media monitoring service that delivered an update of fire prevention news to thousands of individuals via multiple online distribution outlets. The LRC also worked with Google Books to upload USFA materials dating from the early 1970s to the present; to date, over 351 documents are available as part of the Google Books collection.

Web site and Social Networking: USFA's Web site received over 10 million visits from 5.5 million visitors in FY 2010. USFA distributed 1.4 million fire prevention and safety publications to fire departments, community-based organizations, schools, other public safety organizations, and the private sector.

USFA used Twitter to provide outreach to partners and stakeholders and to network with fire service organizations. Over 4,000 people follow @usfire on Twitter. The account was used extensively to disseminate prevention messages and information during Fire Prevention Week, Arson Awareness Week, and other campaigns USFA participated in throughout FY 2010.

FEMA launched its Facebook page in FY 2010 with a Fire Safety tab managed by USFA to provide fire safety messages and to increase awareness about USFA activities in the areas of fire prevention, training, data collection, and research.

Widgets provided in English and Spanish are available on USFA's Web site. A widget is code that web content managers can easily lift from USFA's site and place on their own Web page. For example, one reminded homeowners to replace smoke alarms if older than 10 years from the current date—the date changes daily and is highlighted as part of the graphic.

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. Actual 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 2010, USFA's significant initiatives in research and technology were as follows:

Emergency Vehicle and Roadway Safety: USFA, in partnership with the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF), released the report, *Best Practices for Emergency Vehicle and Roadway Operations Safety*, which highlighted the results of a United States Department of Justice (DOJ) National Institute of Justice (NIJ) supported initiative to enhance emergency vehicle and roadway operations safety for firefighters and law enforcement officers alike. This effort expanded a previous IAFF/USFA project: *Improving Apparatus Response and Roadway Operational Safety in the Career Fire Service*. With funding from DOJ NIJ, USFA renewed its partnership with the Cumberland Valley Volunteer Firemen's Association (CVVFA) Emergency Responder Safety Institute supporting fire service and law enforcement roadway operational safety studies and outreach efforts, including the ResponderSafety.com Web site. A key accomplishment in FY 2010 was the development and 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.

Funded by the Department of Transportation (DOT) National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, USFA initiated a project with the International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA), headquartered at Oklahoma State University, 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.

EMS: With funding from the DHS Office of Health Affairs (OHA), USFA initiated a project with the IAFF to perform a study of EMS Responder Health and Safety and incorporate the original findings into revisions of USFA's EMS Safety—Techniques and Applications released in January 1997 and the January 2002, Guide to Developing and Managing an Emergency Service Infection Control Program.

With funding from DHS OHA, USFA started a project with the National EMS Management Association (NEMSMA) to perform a study of Model Policies and Protocols for EMS Mass Care Incident Deployment and develop a template on such policies for State and local-level EMS depart-

ments, emergency management departments, and fire departments. This study will provide information to EMS departments on the development and enhancement of the organization and preparedness for mass-care incidents, including natural and man-made disasters, large gathering and pandemic events, and other emergencies potentially resulting in large numbers of patients.

Firefighter Health: USFA and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) partnered to expand the study initiated in FY 2009 to study the potential for increased risk of cancer among firefighters due to exposures from 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. It will improve upon previously published firefighter studies by significantly increasing the number of individuals for whom health data will be analyzed. A larger study provided greater statistical reliability.

USFA, in partnership with IAFF, released the report *Respiratory Diseases and the Fire Service*. The report describes the findings of a long-term study intended to examine and improve the occupational health of firefighters. This effort involved renowned experts in the field of pulmonary medicine. The study will assist in recognizing and quantifying the impact of respiratory exposure, and the development of mitigation strategies and programs for firefighters, their families, and fire departments.

Firefighter Safety: USFA is supporting the American Wood Council (AWC) with the update of a comprehensive Web-based educational program developed to aid the fire service in learning more about modern construction components and the

performance of these building materials during fires to create a safer operational environment for firefighters. The update of this program will provide the latest information on modern construction technology and expand the current awareness level program to operations level. The current program developed by a prior USFA/AWC partnership is available at the AWC Fire Service Resource Guides Web site, included in the current program is FireFrame, an interactive tool on building construction for the fire service. It was developed with the assistance of several State and local fire training systems.

Residential Sprinklers: USFA initiated a new grant with the NASFM Research Foundation to administer the Residential Fire Service Institute (RFSI) initiative to

- Maintain and update the RFSI Web site that provides model laws, technical information, data, and statistics to interested communities or individuals.
- Maintain an RFSI Program/Operation Life Safety Web site to provide information regarding detection and suppression system ordinances, codes, and consumer-oriented information.
- Participate 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.
- Publish and electronically distribute 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 initiated a new grant with the 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 life saving benefits of installing home fire sprinkler systems, focusing on new construction and one-and two-family dwellings.

Residential Smoke Alarms: In FY 2010, USFA began a multiyear research project to improve the technology used in home smoke alarms. This is a joint project with funding provided by both USFA and the Consumer Product Safety Commission. The project will review recent advancements in sensor technology in the hope that a more reliable and robust fire sensor can be developed. The project will also look into improvements in devices that make the sound used in smoke alarms. The project is being accomplished via a Cooperative Agreement with Oak Ridge National Laboratories in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Section 4.4.2—Data Collection and Analysis

Stakeholders at the local, State, and Federal levels have challenged USFA to enhance NFIRS to be of greater value to the fire service by providing current, relevant, and accessible data. The current system's code base is a decade old and in need of modernization. Additionally, because of limited resources for the initial project development and ongoing system maintenance, adequate functionality was never developed and implemented in several key areas of the system.

Resources for NFIRS enhancements have been provided as outlined in the Reauthorization Act of 2008 and have led to an opportunity to make long needed upgrades to the system. These upgrades began with a project to develop a Web version of the NFIRS client Data Entry Tool as directed by legislation. The new application, known as the NFIRS Data Entry Browser Interface (DEBI), was completed and deployed for fire service use in July of 2010.

Further, a comprehensive requirements analysis of NFIRS identified 10 different strategic need areas requiring improvement. An analysis of alternatives was then conducted to identify the viable solutions that would meet the strategic needs identified in the requirements analysis. The final report produced a blueprint of how to build a modernized NFIRS in prioritized phases. The blueprint's first phase objective, Data Warehouse and Mining, began in October 2009. During FY 2010, the functional requirements and design for the NFIRS data warehouse design were completed.

In order to facilitate a modular approach to NFIRS's enhancement process, the work was separated into discrete phases which may be developed in tandem, or serially as dictated by available resources: 1) Data Warehouse and Mining; 2) Portal Implementation, Security Model Upgrades, Advanced Design of Enterprise NFIRS Application; 3) NFIRS Incident Reporting Application with Rules Engine; and 4) Enhanced User Interface, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Services and Administrative Applications.

NFIRS Data Collection and Analysis activities during FY 2010 included User Support:

- Responded to over 2,300 telephone and email requests for assistance; disseminated NFIRS reporting status updates to State and metropolitan NFIRS Program Managers; provided monthly technical and coding advisories to States and metropolitan NFIRS Program Managers; and provided onsite technical support to States and localities including Kansas, Michigan, and South Carolina.
- Facilitated a 2-day training workshop for NFIRS State and Metro Program Managers responsible for the management and administration of NFIRS at the State and metro levels.

The NFDC has 26,433 fire departments registered. In FY 2010, approximately 5,000 registered departments were contacted to provide updates and 109 new departments registered.

Fire in the United States 2003–2007, 15th ed., was completed and posted to the USFA Web site. This report is a statistical overview of the fires in the United States with the focus on the latest year in which data were available at the time of preparation. *Fire in the United States* is designed to equip the fire service and others with information that motivates corrective action, sets priorities, targets specific fire programs, serves as a model for State and local analyses of fire data, and provides a baseline for evaluating programs.

The *Nonresidential Building Fires* report was completed and posted to USFA's Web site. This report analyzes the characteristics of nonresidential building fires in detail.

The Fire Topical Report Series was designed to explore facets of the United States 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 2010, the following topical reports were completed and posted to USFA's Web site:

- *Intentionally Set Fires;*
- *Intentionally Set Fires in Residential Buildings;*
- *Intentionally Set Vehicle Fires;*
- *Intentionally Set Outdoor Fires;*
- *Grill Fires on Residential Properties;*
- *Winter Residential Building Fires;*
- *Heating Fires in Residential Buildings;*
- *Portable Heater Fires in Residential Buildings;*
- *University Housing Fires;*
- *Hotel and Motel Fires;*
- *One- and Two-Family Residential Building Fires;*
- *Multifamily Residential Building Fires;*
- *Vacant Residential Building Fires;*
- *Fatal Fires in Residential Buildings; and*
- *Smoking-Related Fires in Residential Buildings.*

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 2010, USFA completed several deferred maintenance projects:

- installed three new elevators in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance codes;
- retrofitted an existing service elevator;



National Fallen Firefighters Memorial

- repaired and installed new windows and storm windows;
- replaced a cooling tower;
- replaced aging gas-fired water heaters to improve reliability and energy efficiency;
- installed 50 geothermal wells to supply heating and cooling to a 26,000-square-foot dormitory building on NETC; and
- installed a natural gas line for gas boilers.

USFA supported FEMA's Alternative Housing Test and Evaluation project in FY 2010. 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 NFFF sponsors the official national tribute to all firefighters who die in the line of duty during the previous year. USFA supported this effort by hosting the 29th National Fallen Firefighters Memorial weekend at NETC on October 3–4, 2010. There were approximately 6,000 visitors and family members who attended the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Weekend in Emmitsburg, Maryland. The event honored 77 firefighters who died in the line of duty in 2009 as well as 13 firefighters who had died in previous years.⁹

⁹National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, www.firehero.org

V. Appendices

**Section 5.1—Glossary of Terms and
Acronyms List**

Section 5.2—State Profiles

Section 5.1—Glossary of Terms

All hazards: Describes an incident, natural or man-made, 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 incident, natural or manmade, 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 to 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 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. The 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: Actions to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation provides a 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 pub-

lic by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities will have a long-term sustained effect.

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: to help State and local governments develop fire reporting and analysis capability for their own use, and 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, USFA and its training delivery arm, 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 and manmade or natural disasters. Protection involves defense against weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threats; defense of agriculture and food; critical infrastructure protection; protection of key leadership and events; border security; maritime security; transportation security; immigration security; and cybersecurity. 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, non-governmental, 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; post-incident 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 actual 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 which 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

ADA:	Americans with Disabilities Act
AFG:	Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program
AHIMT:	All-Hazard Incident Management Team
AWC:	American Wood Council
CEUs:	Continuing Education Units
CIP:	Critical Infrastructure Protection
CVVFA:	Cumberland Valley Volunteer Firemen's Association
CY:	Calendar Year
DDP:	Degrees at a Distance Program
DEBI:	Data Entry Browser Interface
DHS:	Department of Homeland Security
DOJ:	Department of Justice
DOT:	Department of Transportation
EFOP:	Executive Fire Officer Program
EMR-ISAC:	Emergency Management and Response-Information Sharing and Analysis Center
EMS:	Emergency Medical Services
EMT:	Emergency Medical Technician
EPSS:	Electronic Performance Support Systems
ESF#4:	Emergency Support Function #4
FEMA:	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FESHE:	Fire and Emergency Services Higher Education Program
FP&S:	Fire Prevention and Safety Grant Program
FSIS:	Fire Service Information Sharing
FOUO:	For Official Use Only
FY:	Fiscal Year
GIS:	Geographic Information System
GPD:	Grant Programs Directorate
HFSC:	Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition
HSEEP:	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSIN:	Homeland Security Information System Network
IAAI:	International Association of Arson Investigators
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

IFMA:	International Fire Marshals Association
IFSTA:	International Fire Service Training Association
LODDS:	Line-of-duty deaths
LRC:	Learning Resource Center
MUTCD:	Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices
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
NFFF:	National Fallen Firefighters Foundation
NFIRS:	National Fire Incident Reporting System
NFP:	National Fire Programs
NFPA:	National Fire Protection Association
NICC:	National Interagency Coordination Center
NIJ:	National Institute of Justice
NIMS:	National Incident Management System
NIOSH:	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NMAC:	National Multi-Agency Coordination Group
NML:	National Fire Safety Master List
NOC:	National Operation 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
OHA:	Office of Health Affairs
PARADE:	Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange
PSA:	Public Service Announcement
RFSI:	Residential Fire Service Institute
SAFER:	Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grant Program
TIMS:	Traffic Incident Management Systems
TRADE:	Training Resources and Data Exchange
UASI:	Urban Area Security Initiative
USDA:	United States Department of Agriculture
USFA:	United States Fire Administration
USFS:	United States Forest Service
WMD:	Weapons of Mass Destruction

Appendix

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 2010.

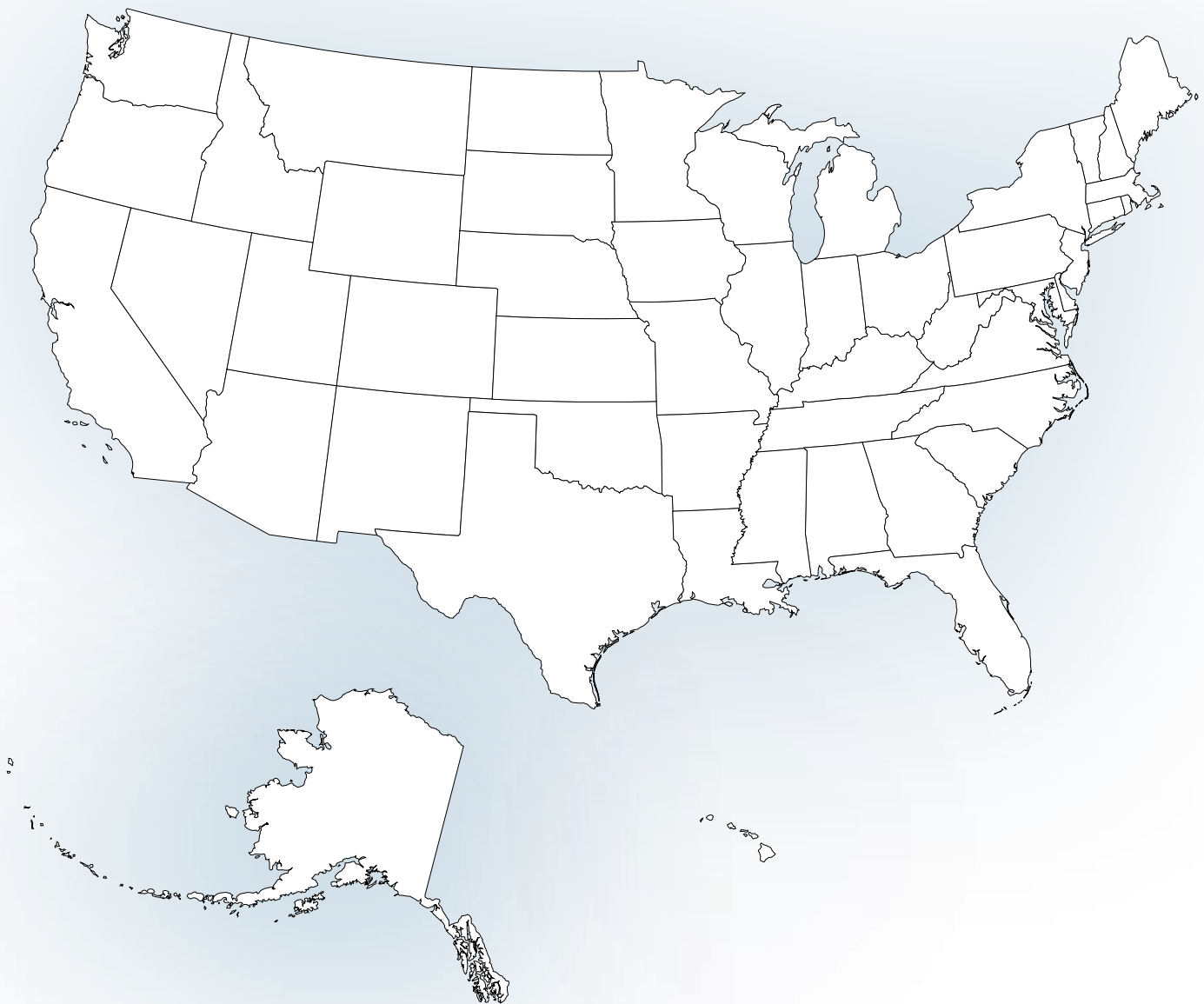


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Alabama

FY 2010:

- Ninety-eight fire service personnel attended National Fire Academy (NFA) on-campus courses at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).
- One thousand six hundred twenty-three personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Thirty-three personnel attended the Alabama 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Eight hundred forty-seven personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

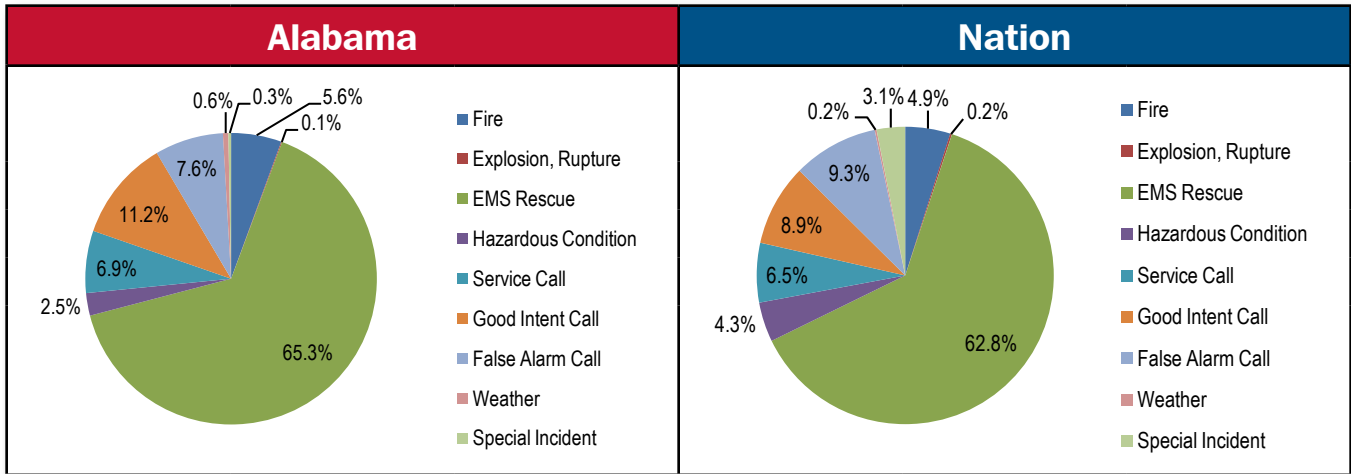
Since 1981, 52 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Three hundred ninety-seven Alabama fire departments reported fire incidents to the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) in calendar year (CY) 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.2 deaths and 6.9 injuries per 1,000 fires in Alabama compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 6.6 deaths and 19.8 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	88.0	83.5	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	84.0	79.7	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	8.0	10.1	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	4.0	3.8	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 795 Alabama fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, seven fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by the United States Fire Administration (USFA), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC), the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), and the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation (NFFF).

Alabama is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Alaska

FY 2010:

- Seventy-two fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Three hundred fifty-eight personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Two hundred ninety-two personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

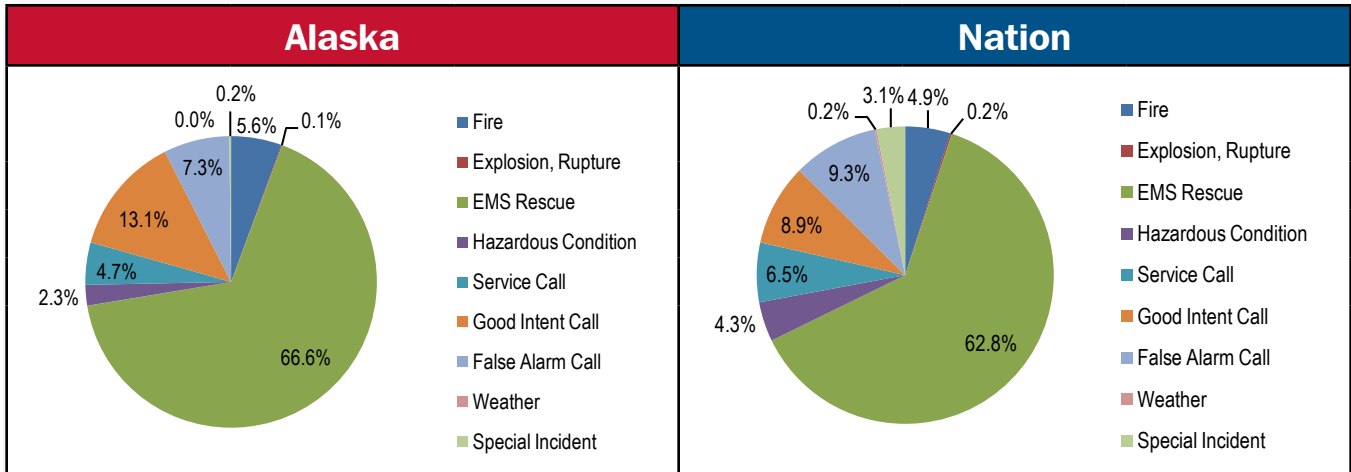
Since 1981, three firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred ten Alaska fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 6.2 deaths and 17.0 injuries per 1,000 fires in Alaska compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 21.3 deaths and 41.5 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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	84.6	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	100.0	71.2	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	0.0	0.0	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	9.6	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, two fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

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

Alaska is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Arizona

FY 2010:

- One hundred twenty-one fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Three hundred seventy personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Eight hundred eighty-eight personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Two firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

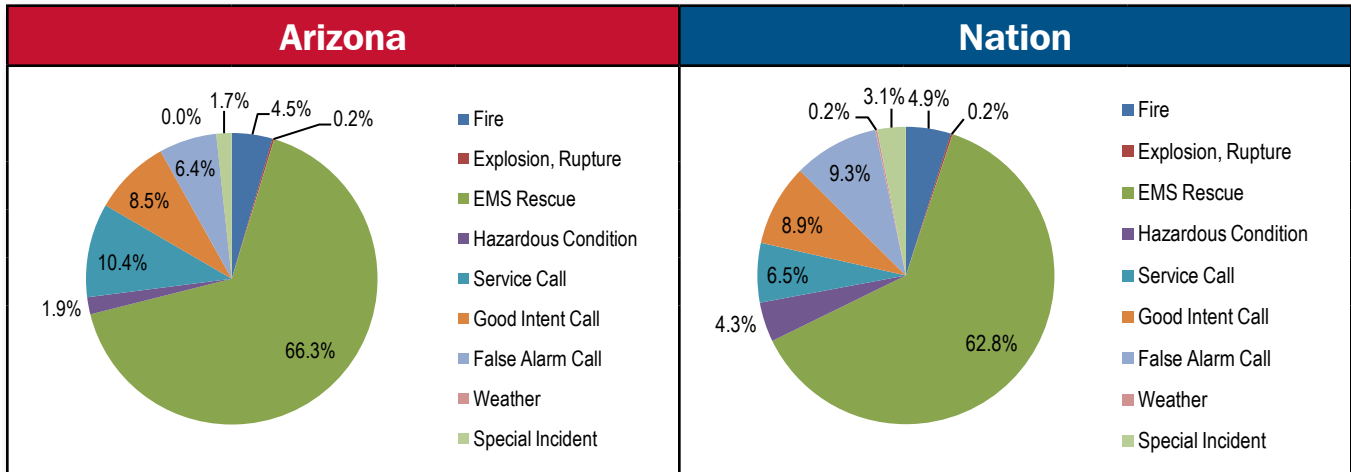
Since 1981, 34 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Eighty-four Arizona fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 0.9 deaths and 6.6 injuries per 1,000 fires in Arizona compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 3.9 deaths and 25.7 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	63.6	63.9	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	63.6	55.4	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	36.4	19.3	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	13.3	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 247 Arizona fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, 16 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Division Chief Eric Kriwer, Prescott Fire Department, served as the Region IX PARADE International Fire Marshal's Association Representative. Fire Marshal Jim Ford, Scottsdale Fire Department, served as the Region IX PARADE Metro Co-Chair.

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 Region IX Training Resources and Data Exchange (TRADE) State Co-Chair.

Arizona is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Arkansas

FY 2010:

- Thirty-two fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Three thousand four hundred eighty-four personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred eighty-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Three firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

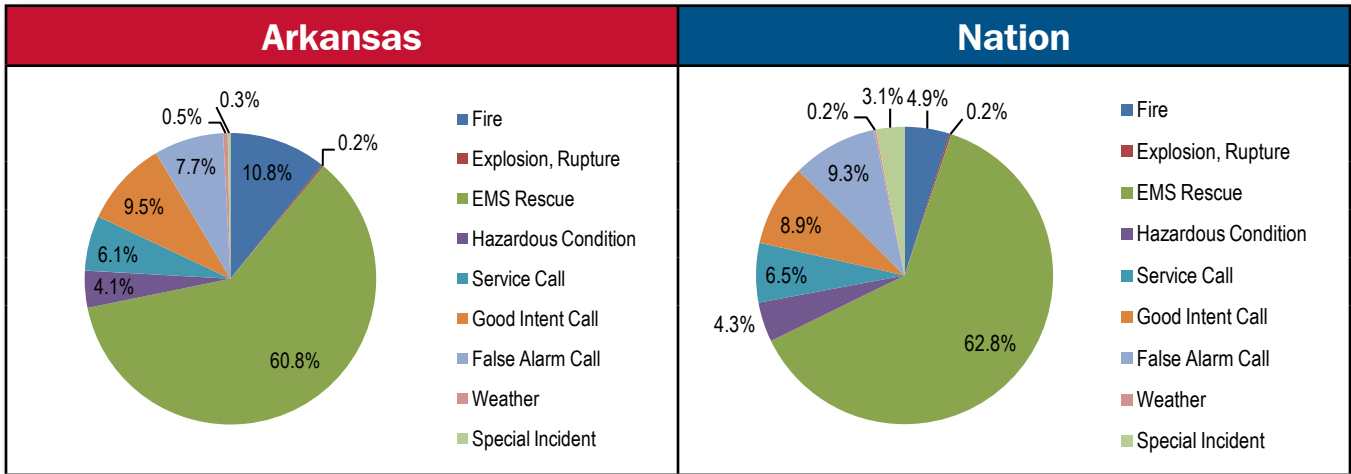
Since 1981, 34 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Six hundred twenty-nine Arkansas fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.6 deaths and 6.8 injuries per 1,000 fires in Arkansas compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 7.9 deaths and 20.0 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	83.7	89.3	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	83.7	81.3	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	14.0	8.0	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	2.3	1.8	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 673 Arkansas fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, two fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

California

FY 2010:

- Two hundred thirty-four fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Four hundred eleven personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Three thousand one hundred seventy personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

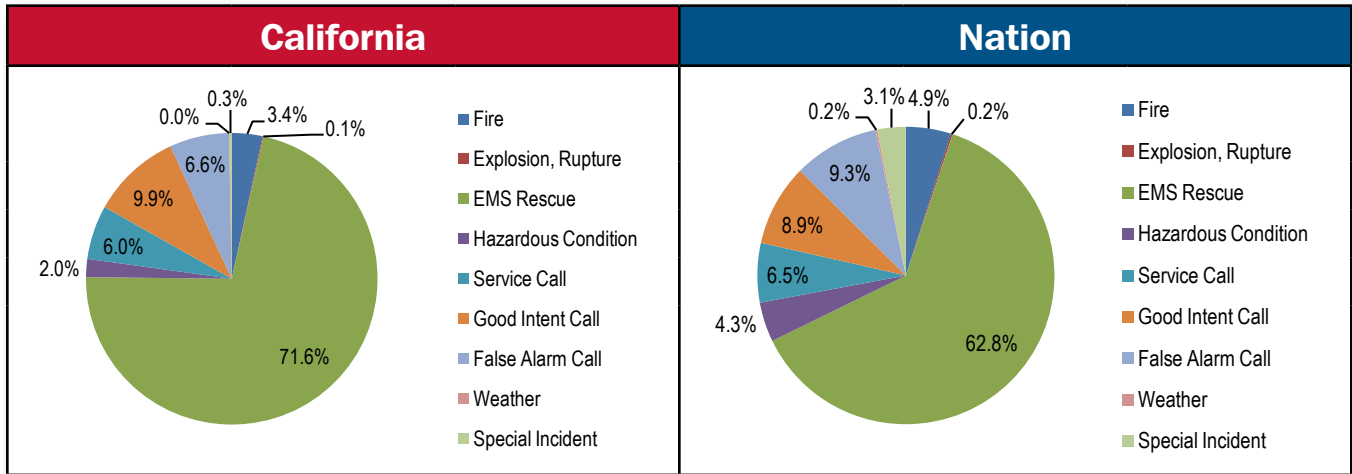
Since 1981, 185 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Four hundred sixty-nine California fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.5 deaths and 8.5 injuries per 1,000 fires in California as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 4.0 deaths and 26.4 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	65.6	79.9	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	58.9	70.0	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	33.3	10.5	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	6.0	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 833 California fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, 24 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

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 EMS Management Degree Program Committee.

California is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Colorado

FY 2010:

- One hundred seventy-six fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Two hundred fifty personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Nine hundred twenty-three personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

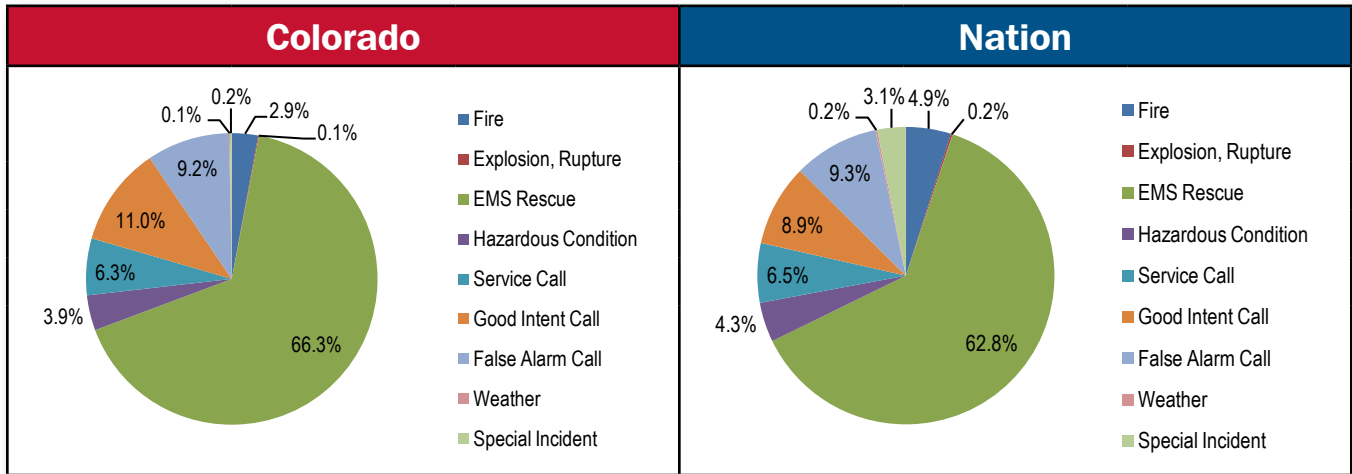
Since 1981, 40 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Two hundred seventy-four Colorado fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.6 deaths and 12.4 injuries per 1,000 fires in Colorado as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 4.4 deaths and 33.6 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	75.0	79.1	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	60.0	59.5	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	15.0	9.8	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	5.0	7.8	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, 15 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Colorado is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Connecticut

FY 2010:

- Forty-six fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Five hundred thirteen personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred forty personnel attended the Connecticut 2-Day On-Campus Program held on the NETC campus.
- Four hundred sixty personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Three firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

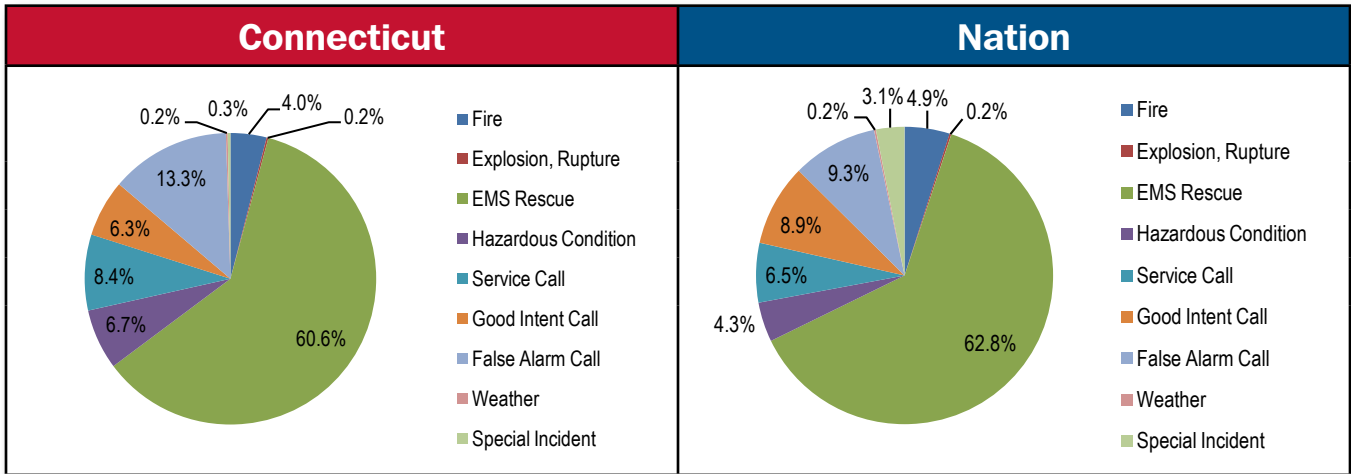
Since 1981, 63 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Two hundred thirty-seven Connecticut fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.8 deaths and 13.6 injuries per 1,000 fires in Connecticut as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 3.6 deaths and 26.1 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	85.7	84.6	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	85.7	79.6	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	9.5	8.0	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	4.3	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, nine fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USEFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Roger Martin, Hartford Fire Department served as the Region I PARADE Metro Co-Chair.

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

Delaware

FY 2010:

- Thirteen fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- One hundred sixty-one personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Ninety-seven personnel attended the Delaware 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Eighty-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

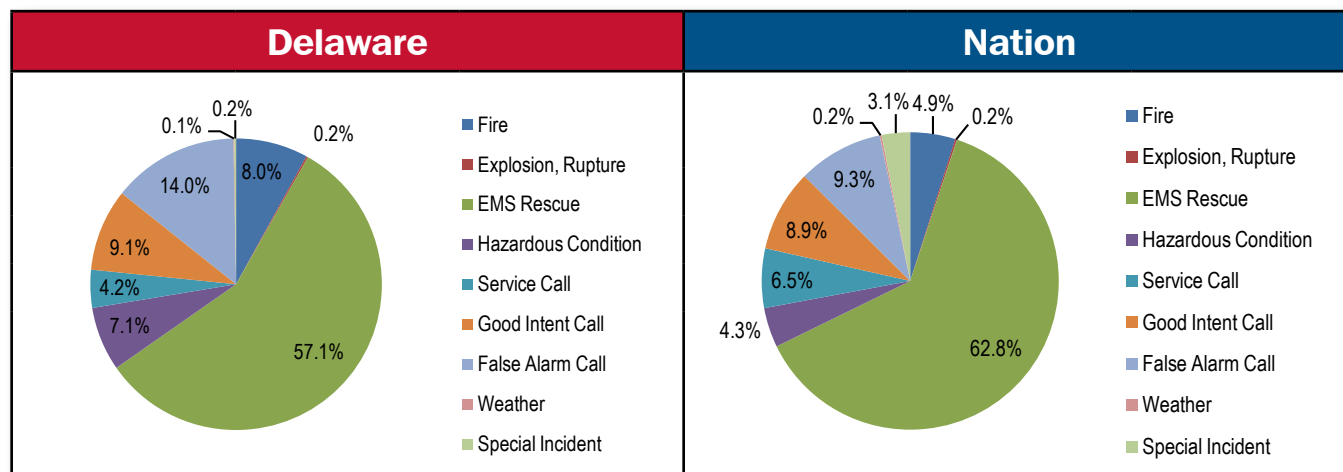
Since 1981, nine firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Sixty Delaware fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.0 death and 7.7 injuries per 1,000 fires in Delaware as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 2.2 deaths and 15.6 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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	91.3	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	100.0	91.3	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	0.0	4.3	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	4.3	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

On August 17, 2010, at an event in Delaware City, Delaware attended by Delaware Governor Jack Markell, 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. It 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 supporting fire service and law enforcement roadway operational safety studies and outreach efforts.

To date, one fire department has achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

District of Columbia

FY 2010:

- Fifty-seven fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Forty-nine personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One person from the District of Columbia participated in a 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Twenty-three 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 did not participate in NFIRS during the 2010 reporting period.

National Fire Department Census

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

To date, zero fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

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

The District of Columbia has completed the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Florida

FY 2010:

- Two hundred fifty fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- One thousand four hundred five personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Sixty-two personnel attended the Florida 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Two thousand nine hundred seventy-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

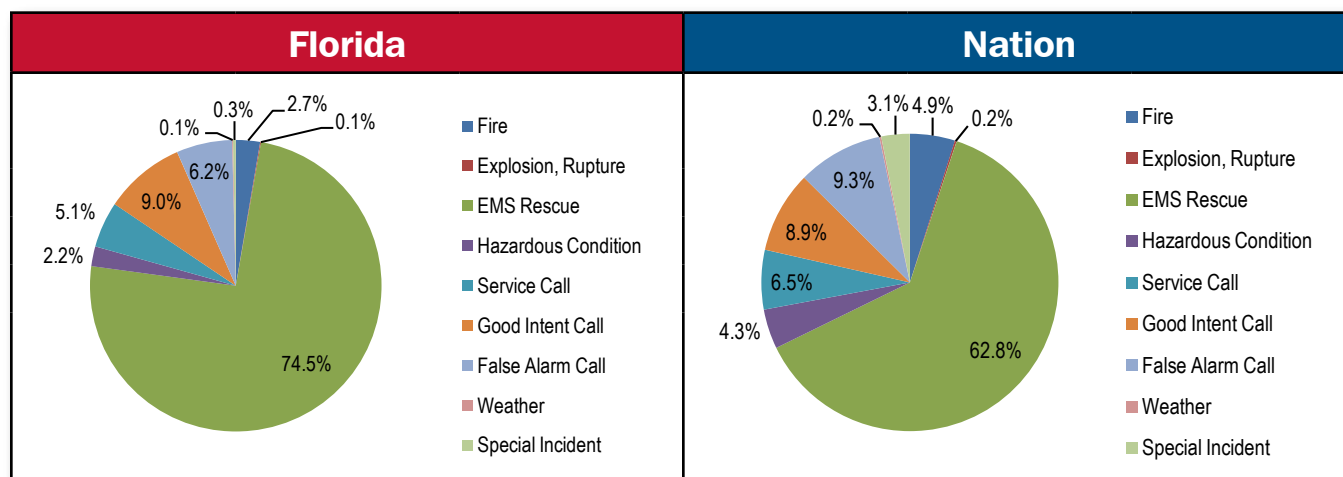
Since 1981, 90 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Four hundred twenty-seven Florida fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.6 deaths and 14.7 injuries per 1,000 fires in Florida as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 4.9 deaths and 44.6 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Florida			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	74.2	81.6	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	73.1	73.4	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	23.7	8.7	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	4.9	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 475 Florida fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, 95 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

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

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).

Barbara Klingensmith, Florida State Fire College, served as the Coordinating Liaison for the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (bachelor group). Charles Smeby, University of Florida, served as a member of this Committee.

Jeff Lindsey, Estero Fire Rescue, served as a member of the 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 Marshal, 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 EMS Management Degree Program Committee.

Battalion Chief Vicki Sheppard, Palm Beach County Fire and Rescue, served as the Region IV TRADE Metro Co-Chair.

Florida is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Georgia

FY 2010:

- Ninety fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Four thousand four hundred eighteen personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Forty-eight personnel attended the Georgia 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- One thousand seven hundred eighty-two personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Three firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

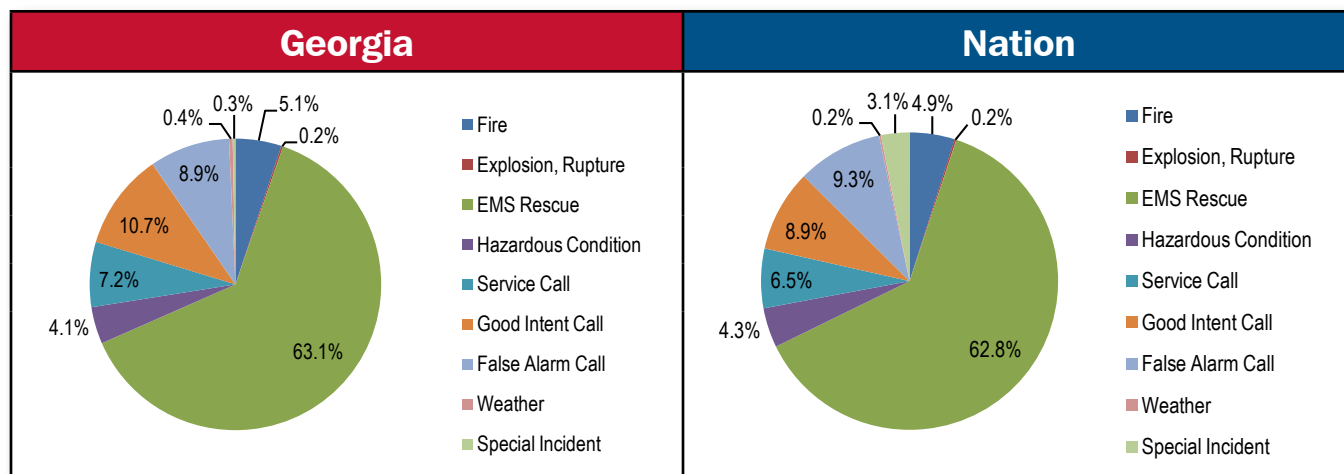
Since 1981, 64 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Two hundred seventy-nine Georgia fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.1 deaths and 11.3 injuries per 1,000 fires in Georgia as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 5.1 deaths and 30.4 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	75.4	84.1	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	73.8	81.7	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	23.0	9.8	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	1.6	5.5	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, 33 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Georgia is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Hawaii

FY 2010:

- Forty-one fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Seven hundred fourteen 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.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

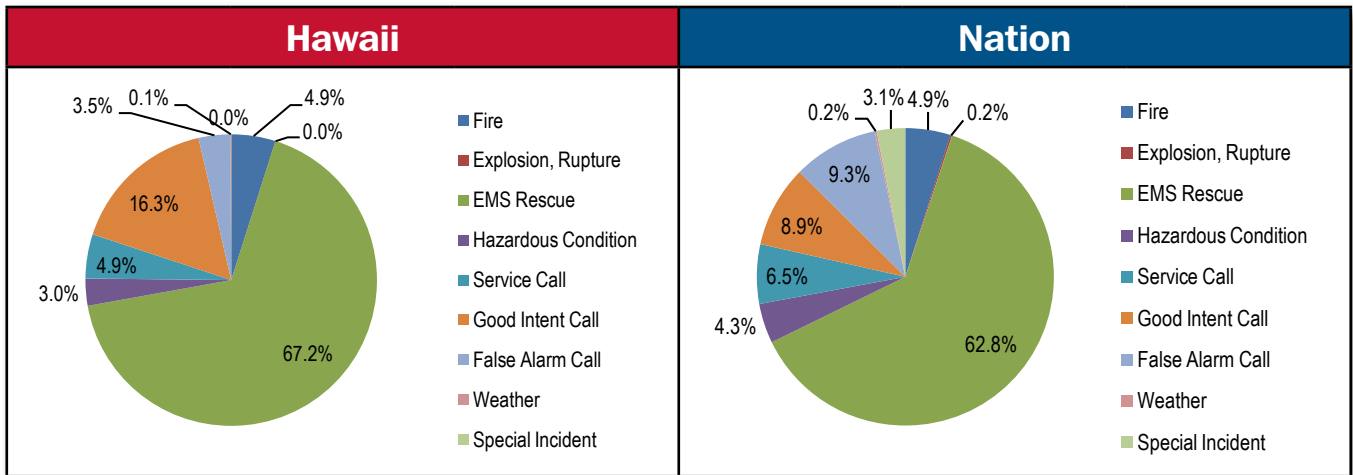
Since 1981, six firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Four Hawaii fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 0.8 deaths and 4.1 injuries per 1,000 fires in Hawaii as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 5.5 deaths and 23.7 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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	93.3	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	100.0	86.7	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	0.0	6.7	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	0.0	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, one fire department has achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Idaho

FY 2010:

- Sixty-eight fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Four hundred sixty-eight personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Three hundred sixty-six personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

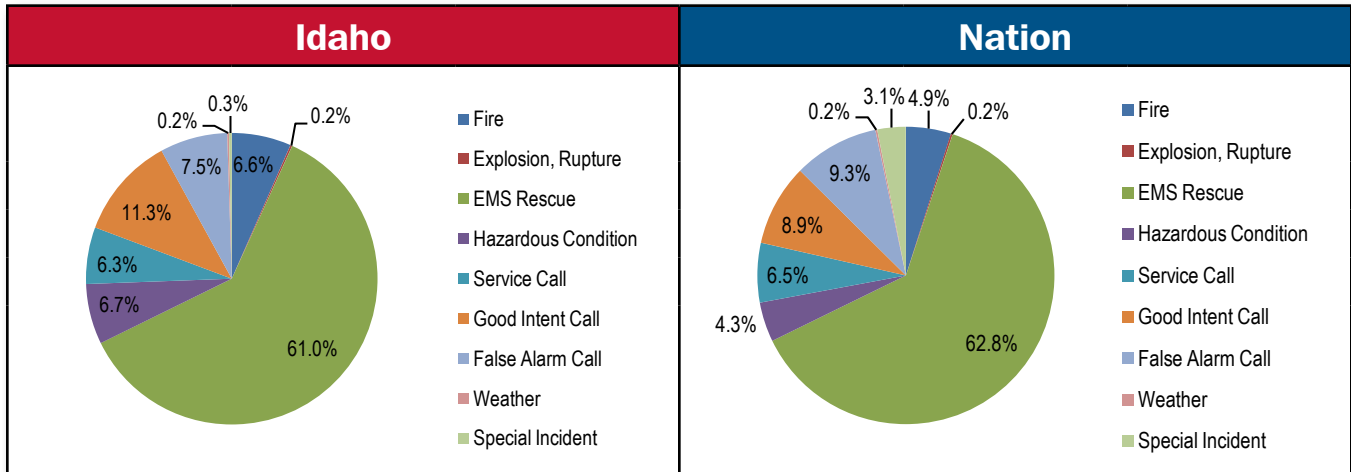
Since 1981, 31 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred sixty-four Idaho fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.6 deaths and 13.1 injuries per 1,000 fires in Idaho as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 7.0 deaths and 39.5 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	100.0	75.4	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	100.0	69.2	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	0.0	10.8	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	12.3	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 180 Idaho fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, three fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Idaho is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Illinois

FY 2010:

- One hundred thirty-nine fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Six thousand seven hundred seventy-three personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Eight hundred twenty-five personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Six firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

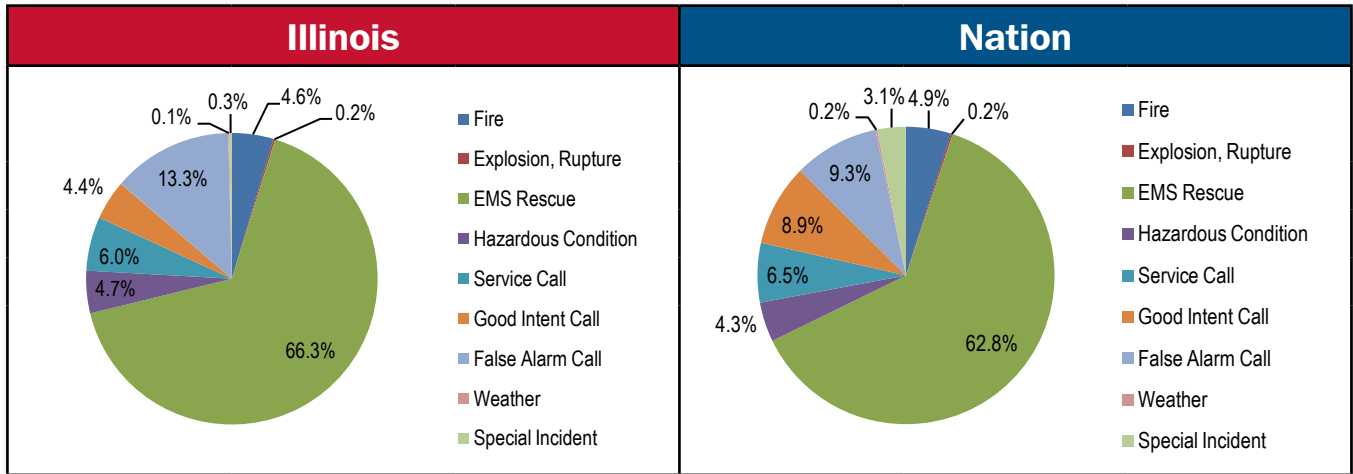
Since 1981, 146 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One thousand forty-three Illinois fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.2 deaths and 13.5 injuries per 1,000 fires in Illinois as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 5.8 deaths and 37.6 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	77.3	85.4	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	74.2	77.9	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	17.5	7.0	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	2.1	3.3	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, 102 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Deputy Fire Marshal George Michehl, Buffalo Grove Fire Department, served as the Region V PARADE IFMA Representative Co-Chair.

Gary Kistner, Southern Illinois University, College of Applied Sciences and Arts, served as Chair of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (bachelor’s group).

Indiana

FY 2010:

- Eighty-eight fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- One thousand one hundred sixty-four personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred thirty-two personnel attended the Indiana 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- One thousand eight hundred ninety-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

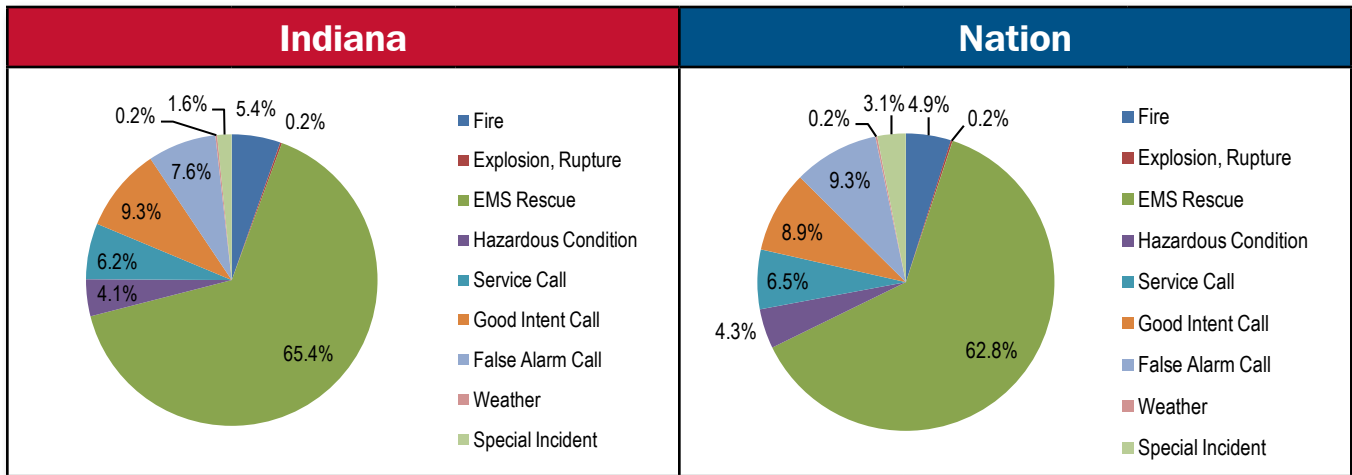
Since 1981, 67 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Seven hundred sixty-five Indiana fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.4 deaths and 7.6 injuries per 1,000 fires in Indiana as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 5.4 deaths and 24.3 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	90.3	83.8	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	87.1	72.5	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	6.5	6.0	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	8.4	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 760 Indiana fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, five fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Iowa

FY 2010:

- Sixty-five fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Six hundred twenty-three personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Two hundred sixty-three personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

Since 1981, 28 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

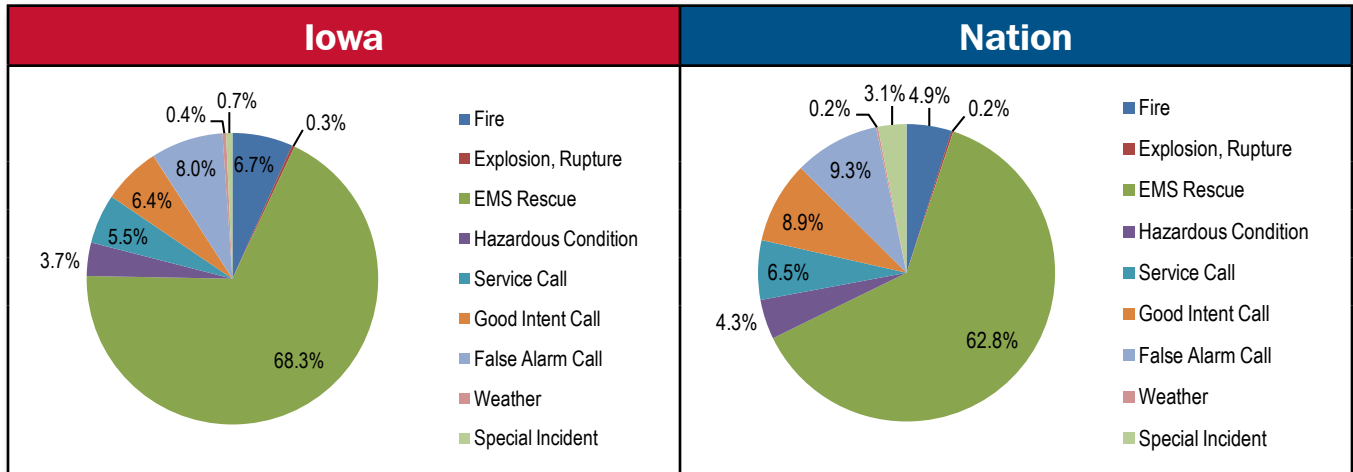
NFIRS

Three hundred twenty-four Iowa fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 3.4 deaths and 11.4 injuries per 1,000 fires in Iowa as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 14.9 deaths and 47.7 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 injuries per 1,000 residen-

Iowa			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	83.0	82.7	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	83.3	79.0	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	8.3	6.2	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	4.2	4.9	Outside	2.2	4.6

tial structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 723 Iowa fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, nine fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Fire Marshal Craig Fraser, City of Ankeny Fire Department, served as the Region VII PARADE IFMA Representative Co-Chair.

Chief Randy Novak, Iowa Fire Service Training Bureau, served as a member of the NFA Board of Visitors. Chief Novak also served as the Region VII TRADE State Co-Chair.

Kansas

FY 2010:

- Eighty-seven fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Three hundred seventy-three personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One person from Kansas participated in a 2-Day On-Campus Program at the NETC.
- Three hundred eighty-three personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through the NFA State Training Grant Program.
- Six firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

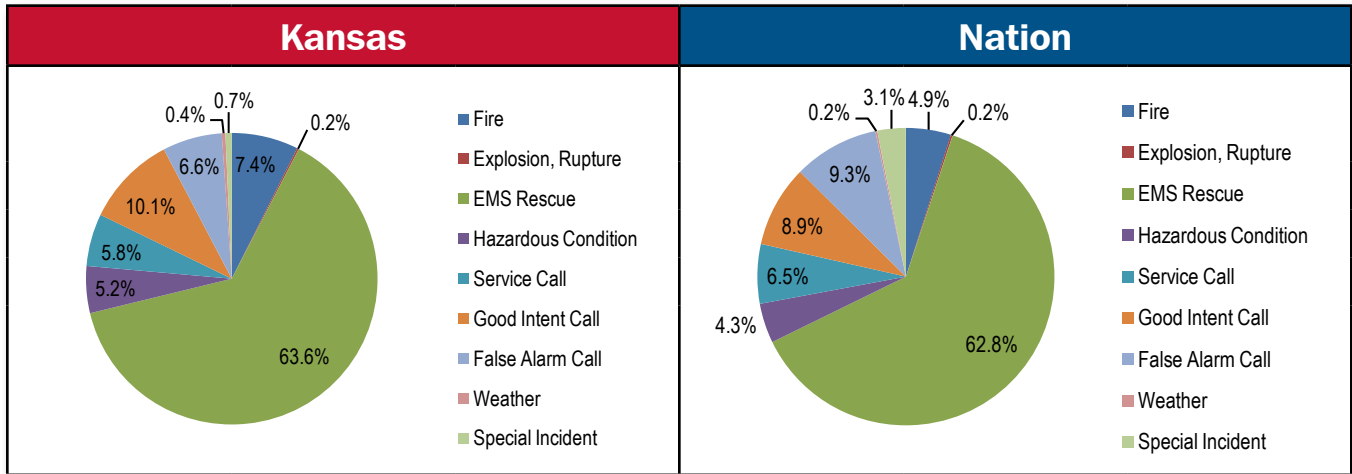
Since 1981, 42 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Three hundred ninety-three Kansas fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.7 deaths and 8.5 injuries per 1,000 fires in Kansas as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 6.3 deaths and 37.1 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	65.0	81.2	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	65.0	76.2	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	20.0	10.9	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	15.0	6.9	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 469 Kansas fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, 12 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Kentucky

FY 2010:

- Sixty-two fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- One thousand five hundred seventy-six personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Four hundred fourteen personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

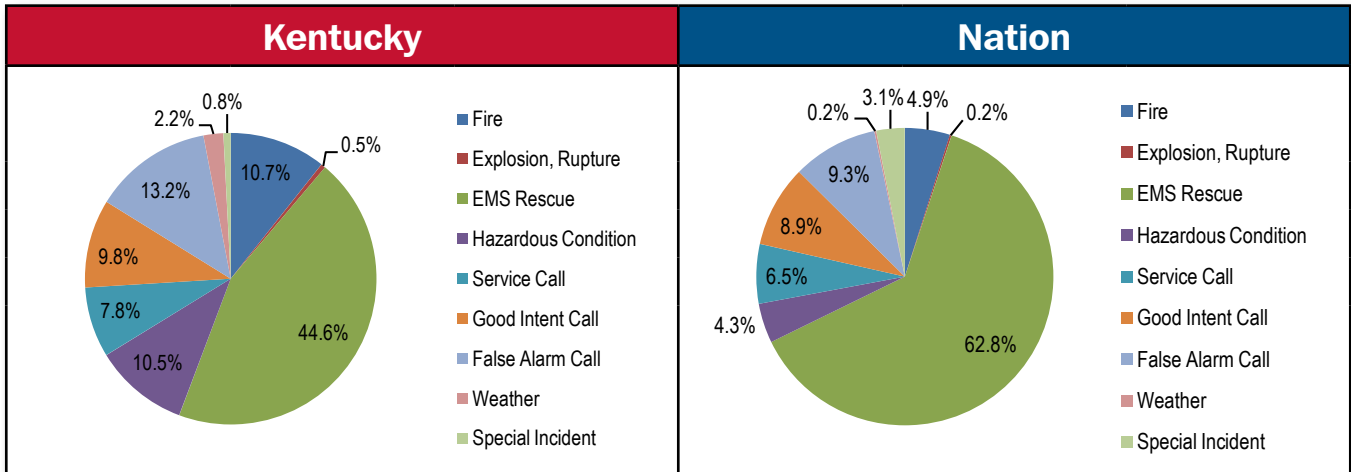
Since 1981, 65 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Five hundred sixty-nine Kentucky fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 3.0 deaths and 9.0 injuries per 1,000 fires in Kentucky as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 8.8 deaths and 22.9 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	90.7	82.7	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	86.0	75.6	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	7.0	8.7	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	2.3	5.5	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 674 Kentucky fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, five fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Larry Collins, Eastern Kentucky University, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (bachelor’s group). Mr. Collins also served as the Chair for the FESHE Steering Committee.

Kentucky is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Louisiana

FY 2010:

- One hundred two fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Four hundred sixty-nine personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Two hundred seventy-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

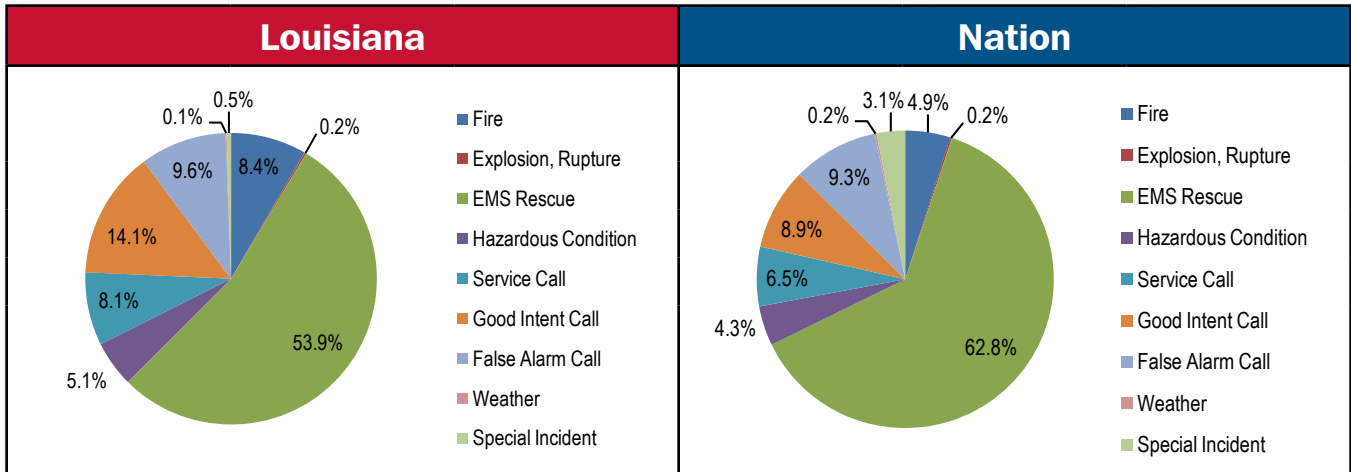
Since 1981, 39 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Two hundred sixty Louisiana fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.1 deaths and 5.8 injuries per 1,000 fires in Louisiana as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 6.7 deaths and 18.8 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	82.4	90.2	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	82.4	85.9	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	17.6	5.4	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	2.2	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 368 Louisiana fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, four fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

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

Louisiana is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Maine

FY 2010:

- Thirty-three fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Four hundred twenty-four personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Seventy-three personnel attended the Maine 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- One hundred ninety-five personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

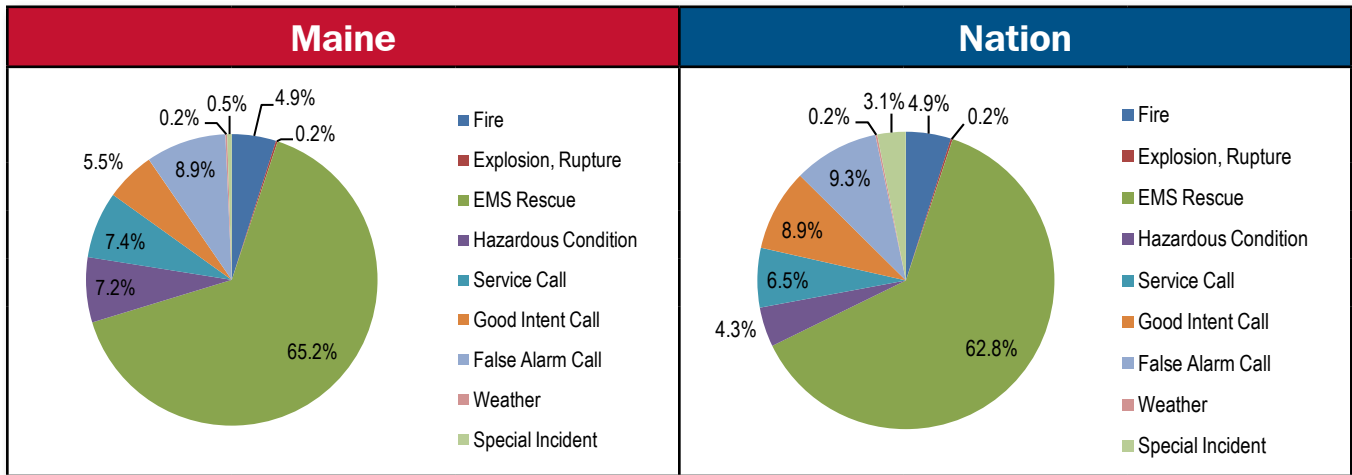
Since 1981, 21 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred eighty Maine fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.3 deaths and 8.1 injuries per 1,000 fires in Maine as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 1.2 deaths and 15.8 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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	83.9	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	40.0	83.9	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	60.0	0.0	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	3.2	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, five fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Maryland

FY 2010:

- One hundred fifty-one fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Four thousand two hundred thirty-five personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred fifty-nine personnel attended the Maryland 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Five hundred fifty-one personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

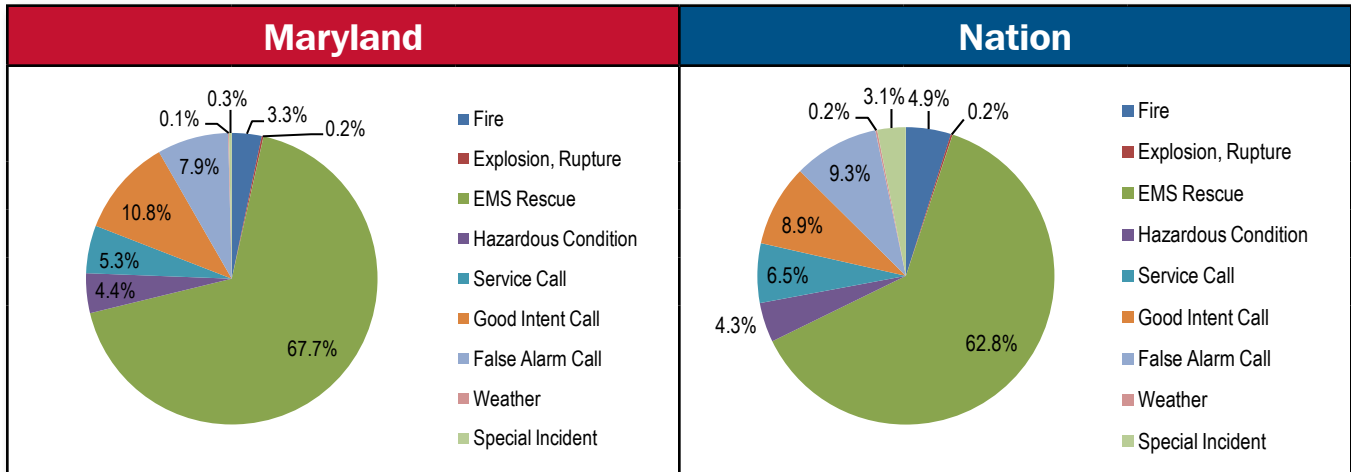
Since 1981, 69 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial held in Emmitsburg, Maryland.

NFIRS

Two hundred fifty-nine Maryland fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 3.3 deaths and 11.1 injuries per 1,000 fires in Maryland as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 8.1 deaths and 27.9 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	78.7	88.6	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	78.7	81.0	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	14.9	4.4	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	4.4	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 265 Maryland fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, 19 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Robert Ryan, City of College Park, served as the Region III PARADE IFMA Representative Co-Chair.

W. Faron Taylor, of Whitford, served as a member of the National Fire Prevention Professional Development Committee.

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

Robert Cumberland, CVVFA, served as a member of the NFA Board of Visitors.

Battalion Chief Michael Robinson, Baltimore County Fire Department, served as the Region III TRADE Metro Co-Chair.

Maryland is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Massachusetts

FY 2010:

- Seventy-four fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- One hundred seven personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Ninety-two personnel attended the Massachusetts 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Two hundred fifty-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

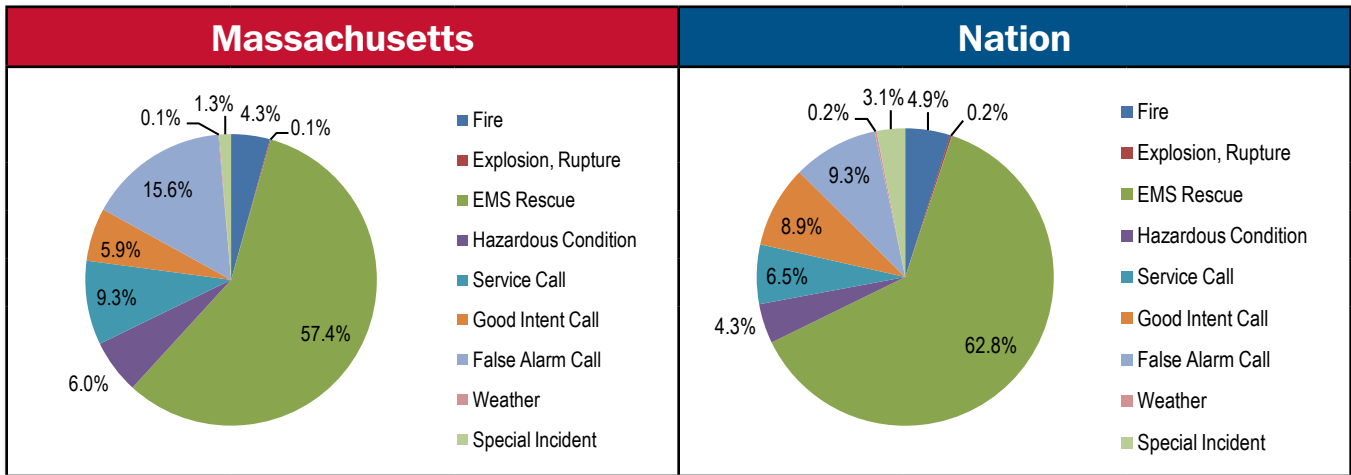
Since 1981, 76 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Three hundred fifty-one Massachusetts fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.3 deaths and 11.6 injuries per 1,000 fires in Massachusetts as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 2.0 deaths and 17.8 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	83.3	86.8	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	83.3	78.7	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	13.9	4.8	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	2.8	2.1	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, two fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

John Sullivan, Worcester Fire Department, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (associate’s group).

Joseph Guarnera, Anna Maria College, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (bachelor’s group).

Michael Young, Plymouth Fire Department, served as the Region I PARADE IFMA Representative Co-Chair.

Massachusetts is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Michigan

FY 2010:

- Eighty-six fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- One thousand one hundred sixty-five personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Ninety-four personnel attended the Michigan 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Eight hundred four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

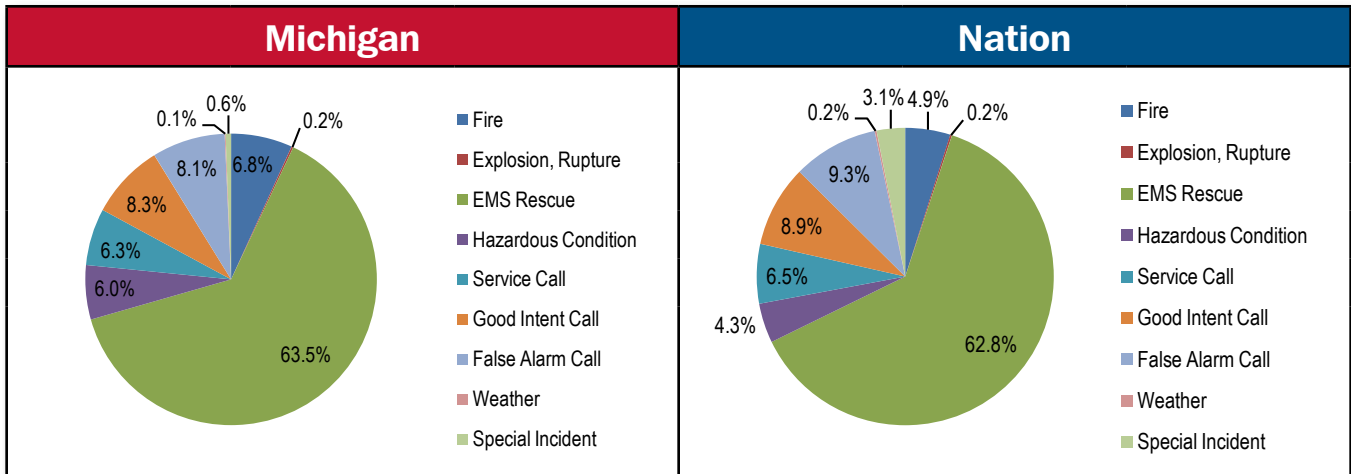
Since 1981, 73 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Eight hundred thirty Michigan fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.8 deaths and 12.3 injuries per 1,000 fires in Michigan as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 6.6 deaths and 27.3 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	90.4	91.4	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	90.4	85.8	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	9.6	4.7	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	1.7	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 945 Michigan fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, 25 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Fire Marshal Ronald Farr, Michigan Bureau of Fire Services, served as the Region V PARADE State Co-Chair. Assistant Fire Marshal Osric Wilson, Detroit Fire Department, served as the PARADE Metro Co-Chair.

Michael Greis, Michigan Fire Fighters Training Council, served as the Region V TRADE State Co-Chair.

Minnesota

FY 2010:

- Seventy-one fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Three hundred six personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Four hundred thirty-three personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA’s State Training Grant Program.

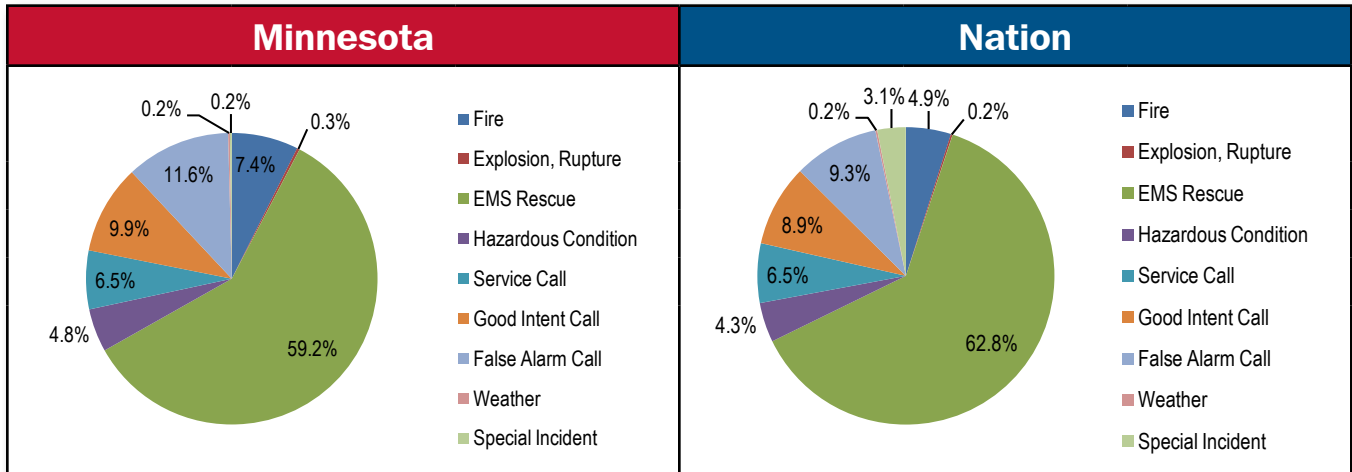
Since 1981, 34 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Seven hundred thirty-three Minnesota fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.4 deaths and 13.6 injuries per 1,000 fires in Minnesota as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 5.0 deaths and 35.4 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	73.7	88.7	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	65.8	83.5	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	10.5	8.5	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	10.5	2.4	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, six fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Don Beckering, Minnesota State Colleges and Universities, served as a member of the FESHE Steering Committee.

Mr. Beckering also served as a member of the National Fire Prevention Professional Development Committee.

Mississippi

FY 2010:

- Eighty fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Eight hundred thirty-seven personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Two hundred eighty-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Two firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

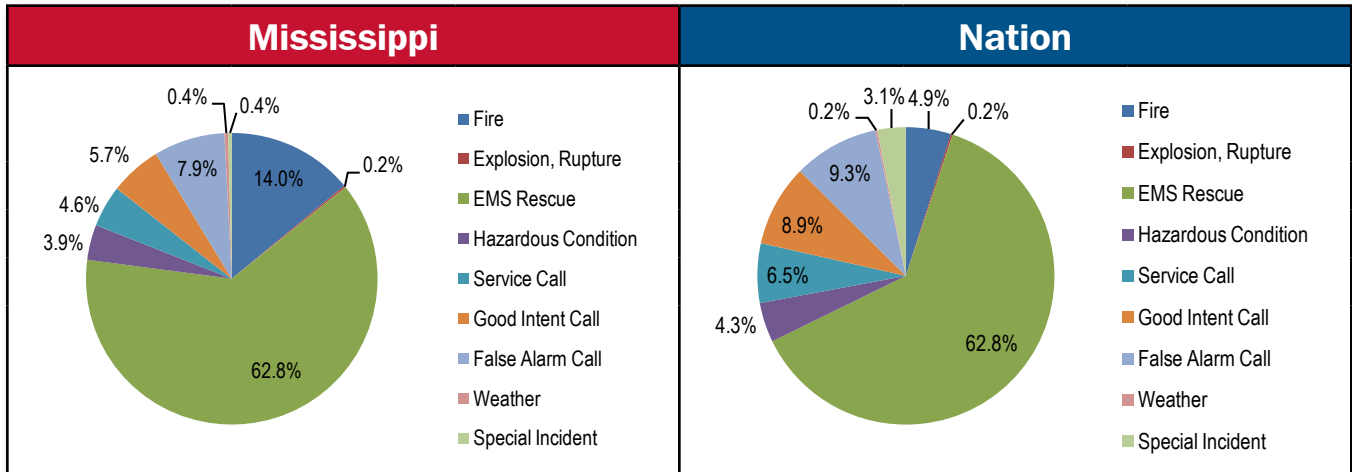
Since 1981, 55 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Six hundred seventy-nine Mississippi fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 4.0 deaths and 5.5 injuries per 1,000 fires in Mississippi as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 12.9 deaths and 16.9 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

Mississippi			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	88.0	84.5	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	82.7	78.6	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	9.3	7.8	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	2.7	5.8	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 406 Mississippi fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, seven fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Missouri

FY 2010:

- One hundred twenty-seven fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Four thousand two hundred fifty-one personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Six hundred thirty-eight personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

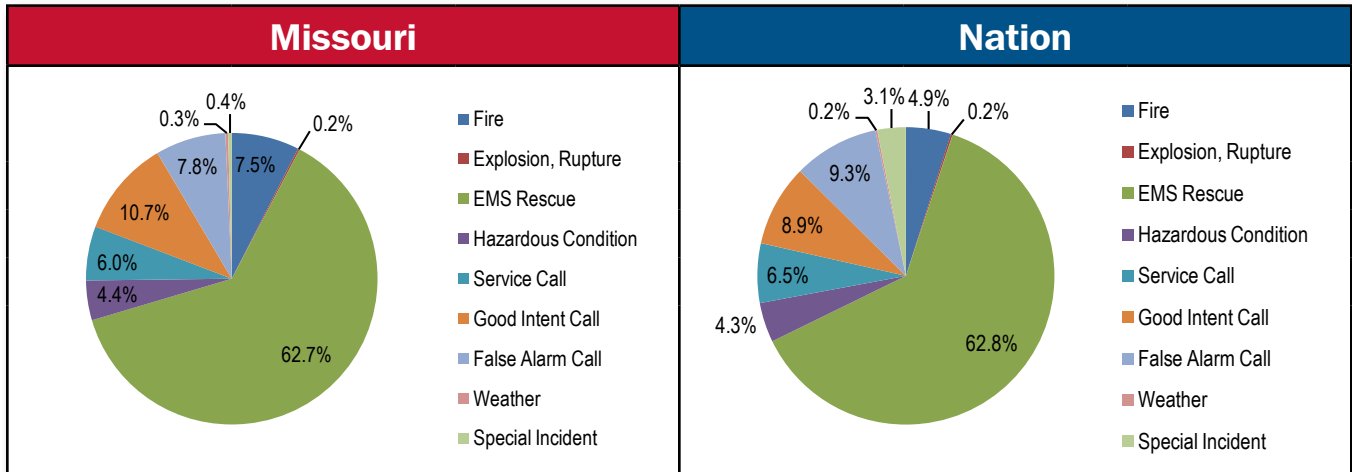
Since 1981, 79 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Five hundred forty-eight Missouri fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.8 deaths and 6.8 injuries per 1,000 fires in Missouri as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 6.3 deaths and 21.9 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	88.1	85.9	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	88.1	82.7	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	0.0	6.4	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	3.2	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 732 Missouri fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, 11 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Fire Inspector Neal Brockmiller, Monarch Fire Protection District, served as the Region VII PARADE State Co-Chair. Fire Marshal Charles Coyle, St. Louis Fire Department, served as the Region VII PARADE Metro Co-Chair.

David Becker, IAFC, served as a member of the National EMS Management Degree Program Committee.

Montana

FY 2010:

- Thirty-two fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Six hundred three personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Two hundred fifty-five personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

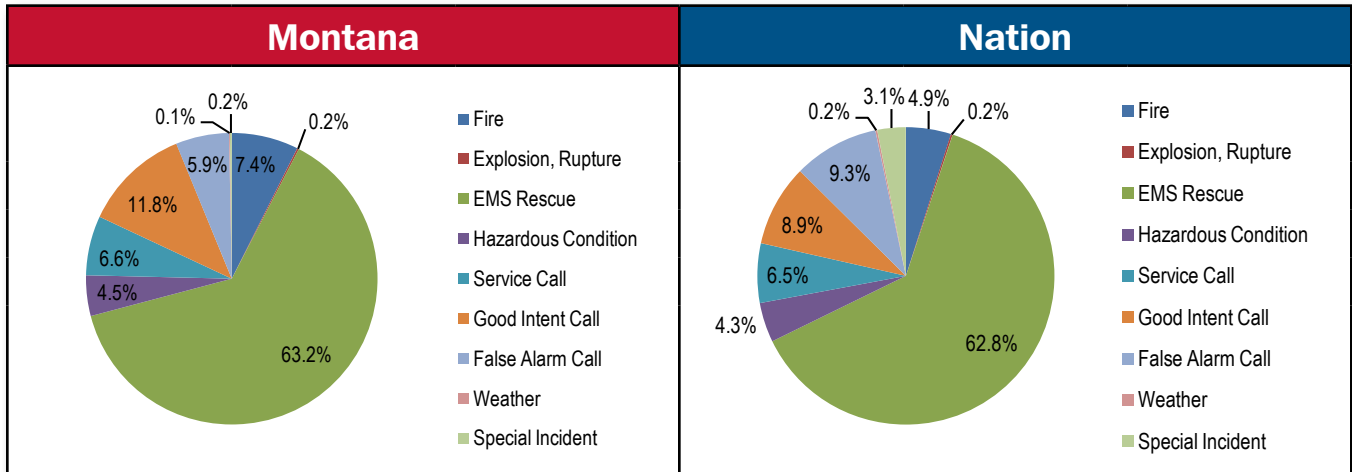
Since 1981, 22 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred eighty-seven Montana fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.3 deaths and 4.6 injuries per 1,000 fires in Montana as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 9.9 deaths and 16.6 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	85.7	71.4	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	85.7	71.4	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	0.0	21.4	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	14.3	7.1	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 260 Montana fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, one fire department has achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Nebraska

FY 2010:

- Twenty-four fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Three hundred forty-one personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred forty-eight personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

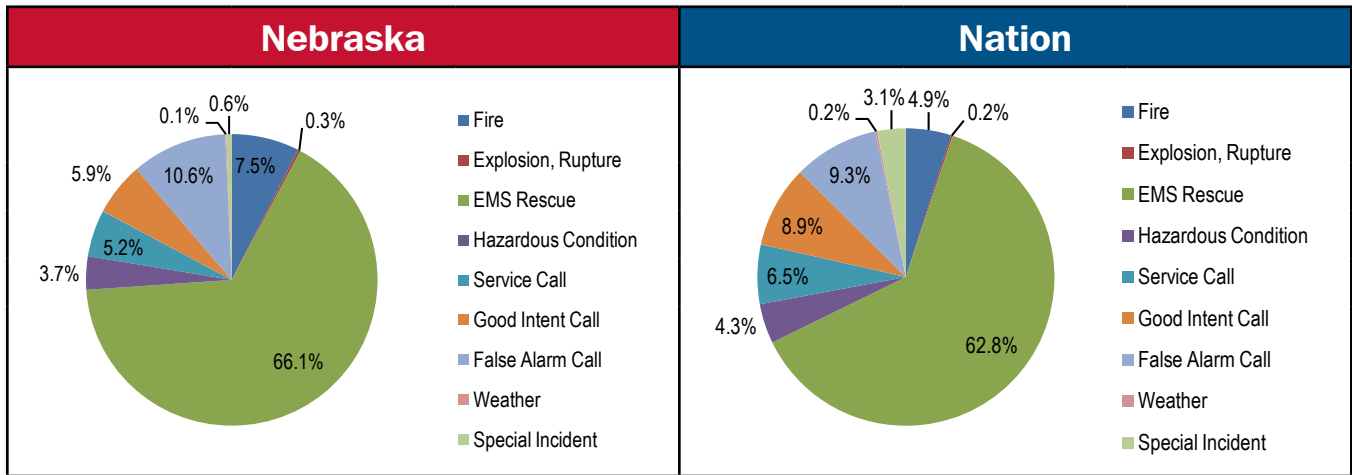
Since 1981, 23 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Two hundred fifteen Nebraska fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 3.1 deaths and 18.4 injuries per 1,000 fires in Nebraska as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 9.1 deaths and 69.9 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	64.3	89.2	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	64.3	83.1	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	35.7	3.6	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	4.8	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, two fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Kim McKay, Lincoln Fire Department, served as the Region VII TRADE Metro Co-Chair.

Nevada

FY 2010:

- Forty-one fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Four hundred ten personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Two hundred eighty personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

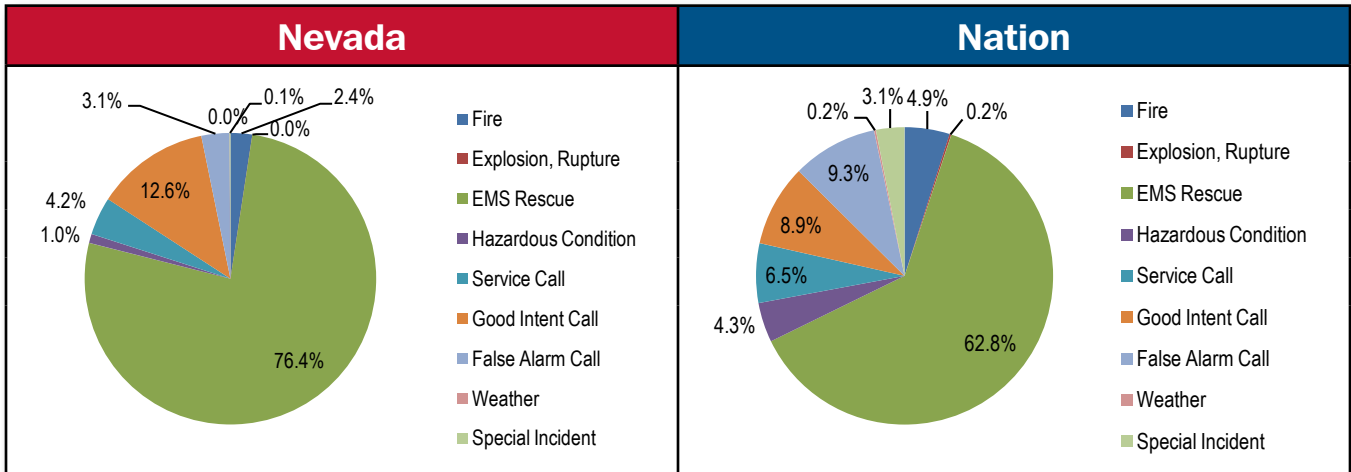
Since 1981, 15 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Forty-four Nevada fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.1 deaths and 7.1 injuries per 1,000 fires in Nevada as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 4.4 deaths and 32.2 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	75.0	86.5	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	75.0	84.6	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	12.5	7.7	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	12.5	0.0	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, two fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Mark Rivero, Las Vegas Fire and Rescue, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (bachelor’s group).

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

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

Chief Kevin Brame, City of North Las Vegas Fire Department, served as the Region IX TRADE Metro Co-Chair.

New Hampshire

FY 2010:

- Fifty-three fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Two thousand one hundred eighty-six personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Ninety-four personnel attended the New Hampshire 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Three hundred forty-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

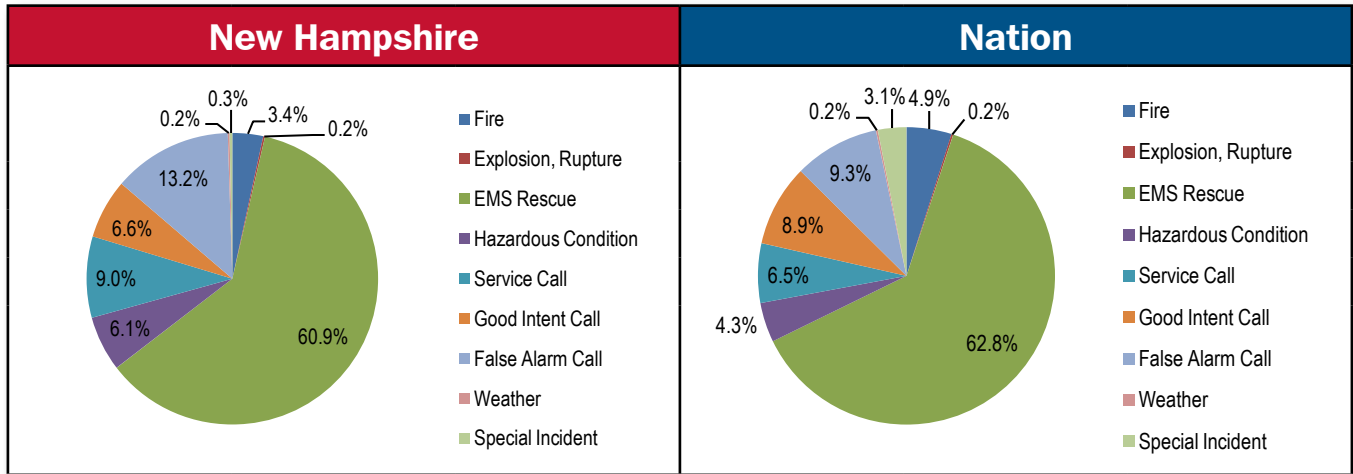
Since 1981, 16 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred seventy-seven New Hampshire fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.3 deaths and 13.5 injuries per 1,000 fires in New Hampshire as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 2.6 deaths and 26.4 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	80.0	84.3	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	80.0	78.4	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	20.0	7.8	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	5.9	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, four fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Robert Field, Manchester Fire Department, served as the Region I TRADE Metro Co-Chair.

New Jersey

FY 2010:

- Fifty-four fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Six hundred fifty-three personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred ninety-five personnel attended the New Jersey 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Nine hundred eighty-nine personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

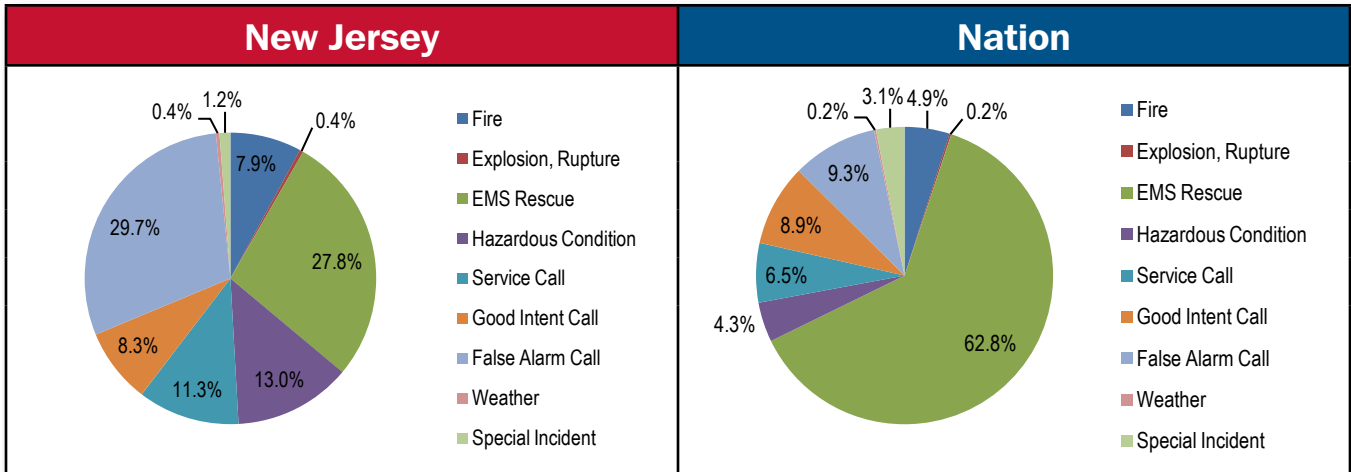
Since 1981, 126 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Six hundred sixty-seven New Jersey fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.6 deaths and 12.4 injuries per 1,000 fires in New Jersey as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 2.2 deaths and 21.2 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	69.2	88.4	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	66.7	82.0	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	25.6	6.1	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	2.6	2.9	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 688 New Jersey fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, 14 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

New Mexico

FY 2010:

- Forty-two fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Two hundred seventy-two personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Three hundred fifty-nine personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

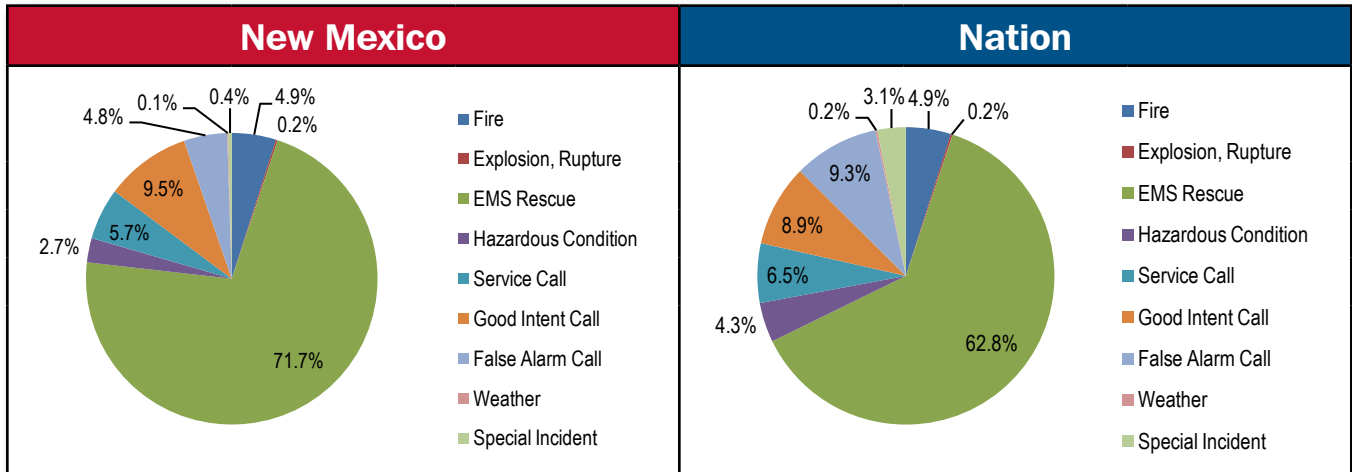
Since 1981, 31 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Two hundred ninety-three New Mexico fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.5 deaths and 2.1 injuries per 1,000 fires in New Mexico as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 5.3 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

New Mexico			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	54.5	80.0	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	54.5	80.0	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	27.3	20.0	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	0.0	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, four fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Larry Perez, New Mexico State University, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (associate’s group).

New York

FY 2010:

- Seventy-nine fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Two thousand six hundred sixty-five personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Two hundred sixty-two personnel attended the New York 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Three thousand two hundred seventy-eight personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Eight firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

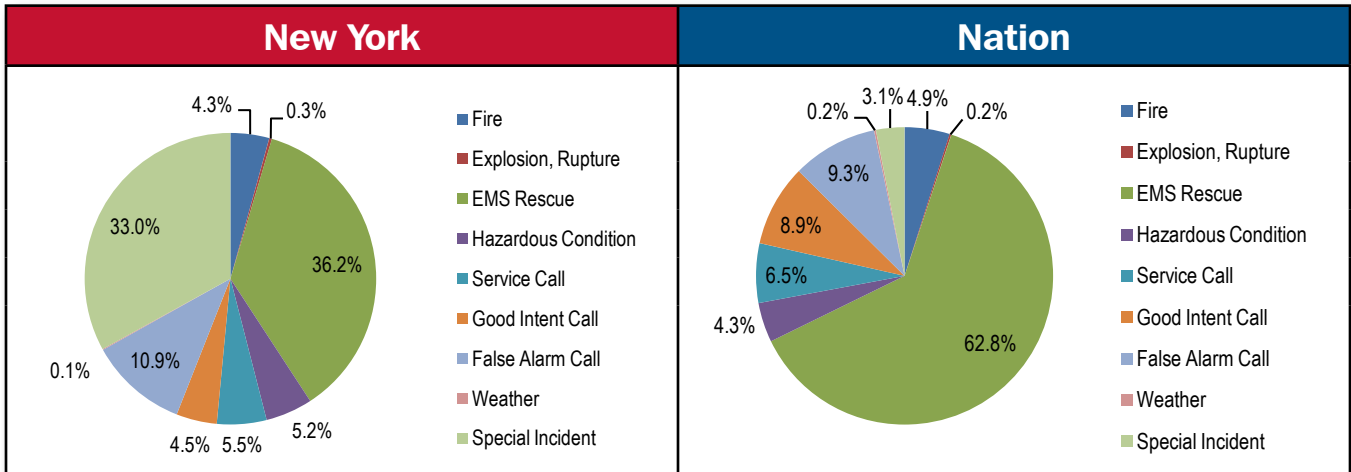
Since 1981, 683 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One thousand one hundred sixty-seven New York fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.0 death and 13.4 injuries per 1,000 fires in New York as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 1.8 deaths and 22.6 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	90.5	92.3	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	88.9	85.5	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	7.9	2.2	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	1.6	0.8	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, eight fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA.

Fire Marshal William Timmons, Town of Gatees, served as the Region II PARADE International Fire Marshal’s Association Representative Co-Chair. Fire Marshal Robert Drexler, Monroe County Fire Bureau, served as the Region II PARADE Metro Co-Chair. Chief Paul Martin, New York Fire Prevention & Control, served as the Region II PARADE State Co-Chair.

Deputy Chief William Mitson, Syracuse Fire Department, served as the Region II TRADE Metro Co-Chair. Andrew Dickinson, New York Fire Prevention & Control, served as the Region II TRADE State Co-Chair.

New York is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

North Carolina

FY 2010:

- Two hundred twenty-four fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Two thousand three hundred sixty-six personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Two hundred eighty-six personnel attended the North Carolina 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- One thousand fifty-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Six firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

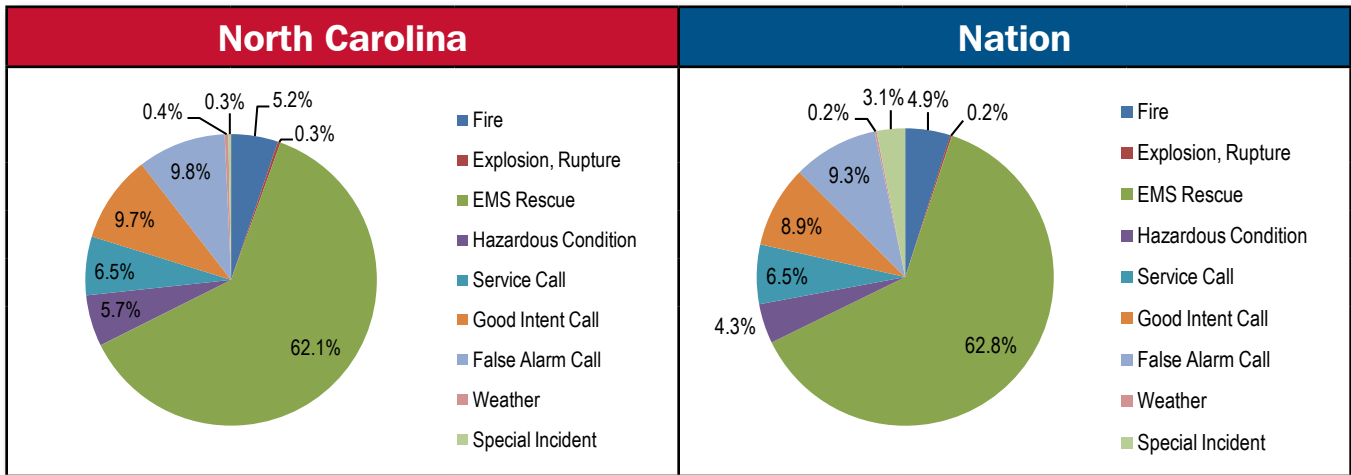
Since 1981, 102 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Nine hundred seventeen North Carolina fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.3 deaths and 8.4 injuries per 1,000 fires in North Carolina as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 4.1 deaths and 24.2 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	88.2	84.0	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	88.2	77.8	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	11.8	7.6	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	4.9	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 1,014 North Carolina fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, 207 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Deputy Fire Marshal Jonathan Leonard, Charlotte Fire Department, served as the Region IV PARADE Metro Co-Chair.

Steve Sloan, North Carolina Fire Marshal’s Office, served as the Region IV TRADE State Co-Chair.

North Carolina is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

North Dakota

FY 2010:

- Seventeen fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- One hundred sixteen personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Eighty personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

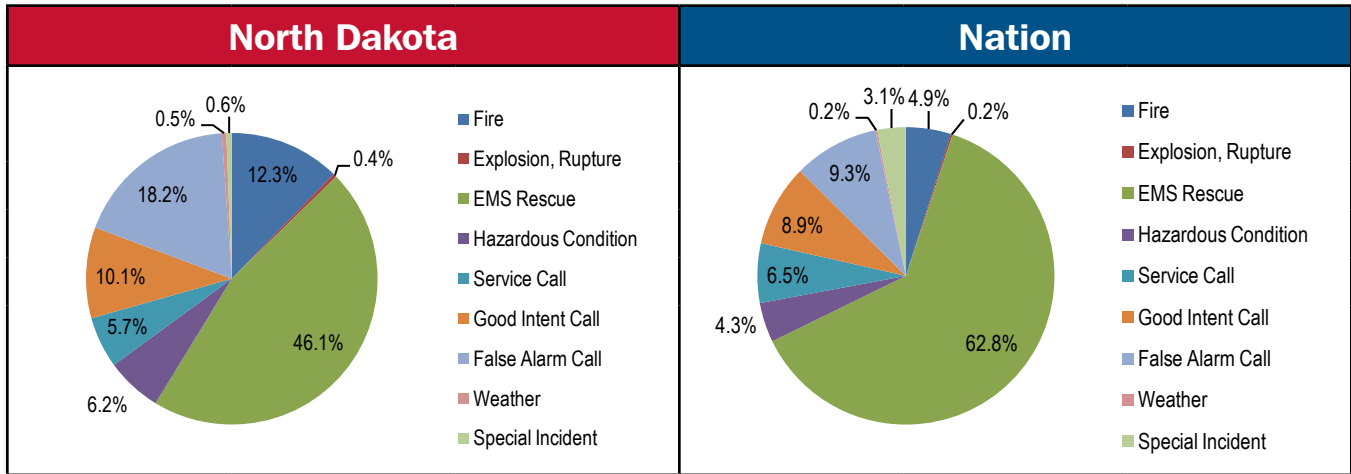
Since 1981, five firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred fifty-nine North Dakota fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 4.0 deaths and 8.5 injuries per 1,000 fires in North Dakota as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 15.3 deaths and 33.2 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	85.7	93.3	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	85.7	86.7	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	0.0	6.7	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	14.3	0.0	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, five fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Deputy Fire Marshal Katy Gierke, State Fire Marshal’s Office, served as the Region VIII PARADE State Co-Chair.

Ohio

FY 2010:

- One hundred forty-one fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Six hundred two personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred twenty-two personnel attended the Ohio 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- One thousand two hundred fifty-six personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Six firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

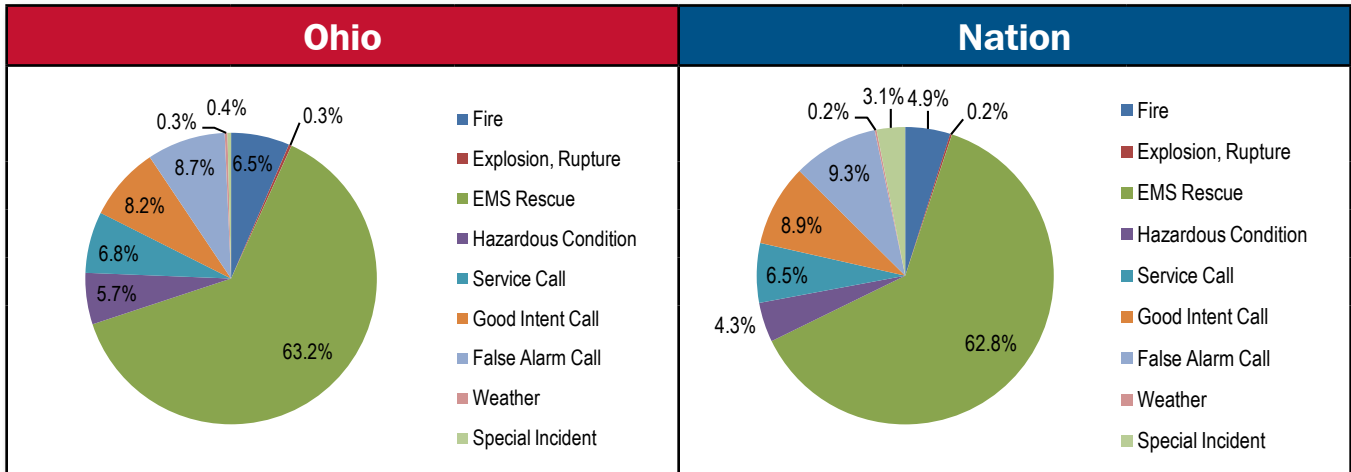
Since 1981, 108 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One thousand two hundred ten Ohio fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 3.0 deaths and 16.3 injuries per 1,000 fires in Ohio as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 9.0 deaths and 45.4 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	89.9	88.7	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	88.5	82.6	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	8.6	5.2	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	1.4	6.1	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, 16 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Harry Burdick, Marion City/County Emergency Management Agency, served as a member of the National Industrial Fire Safety Professional Development Committee.

Chief Douglas Ott, Akron Fire Department, served as a member of the High School to College Pathways Committee. Chief Ott served as the Region V TRADE Metro Co-Chair.

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

Ohio is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Oklahoma

FY 2010:

- Forty-five fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Five hundred sixty-four personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Four hundred seven personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

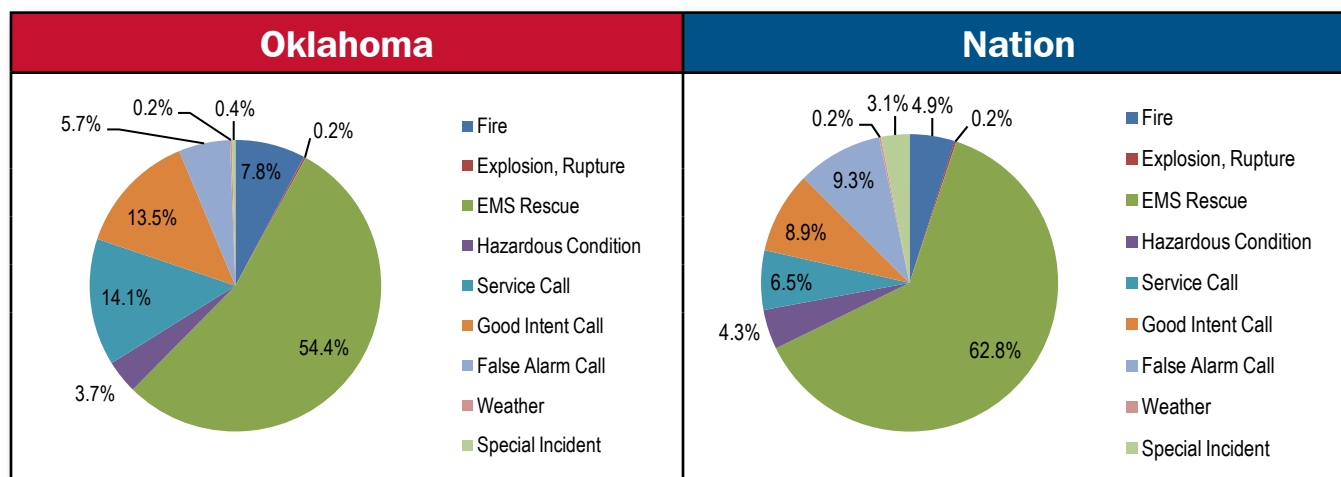
Since 1981, 47 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Four hundred twenty-eight Oklahoma fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.7 deaths and 4.1 injuries per 1,000 fires in Oklahoma as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 11.5 deaths and 19.8 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	78.8	86.1	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	75.0	84.8	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	17.3	6.3	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	2.5	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, two fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

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 Region VI PARADE State Co-Chair. Major Mike Barnes, Edmond Fire Prevention Office, served as the Region VI PARADE International Fire Marshal's Association Representative Co-Chair.

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

Oregon

FY 2010:

- One hundred seventeen fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Nine hundred thirty-nine personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Six hundred sixteen personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

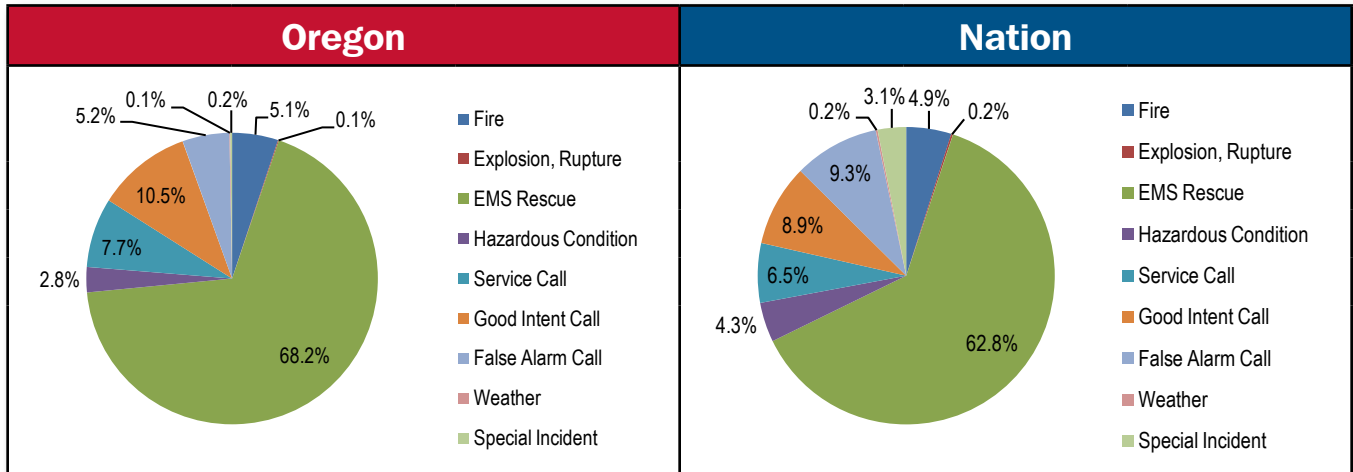
Since 1981, 65 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Two hundred twenty-six Oregon fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.9 deaths and 17.3 injuries per 1,000 fires in Oregon as compared to the national average of 2.12 deaths and 10.36 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 4.9 deaths and 41.9 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	75.0	76.0	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	70.0	65.6	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	25.0	8.7	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	10.4	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, seven fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Fire Marshal Jeff Donahue, Polk County Fire District #1, served as the Region X PARADE IFMA Representative.

LaRon Tolley, Western Oregon University, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (bachelor's group).

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

Pennsylvania

FY 2010:

- One hundred forty-five fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- One thousand two hundred sixty-one personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Two hundred thirty-seven personnel attended the Pennsylvania 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- One thousand three hundred ninety-three personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through the NFA State Training Grant Program.
- Ten firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

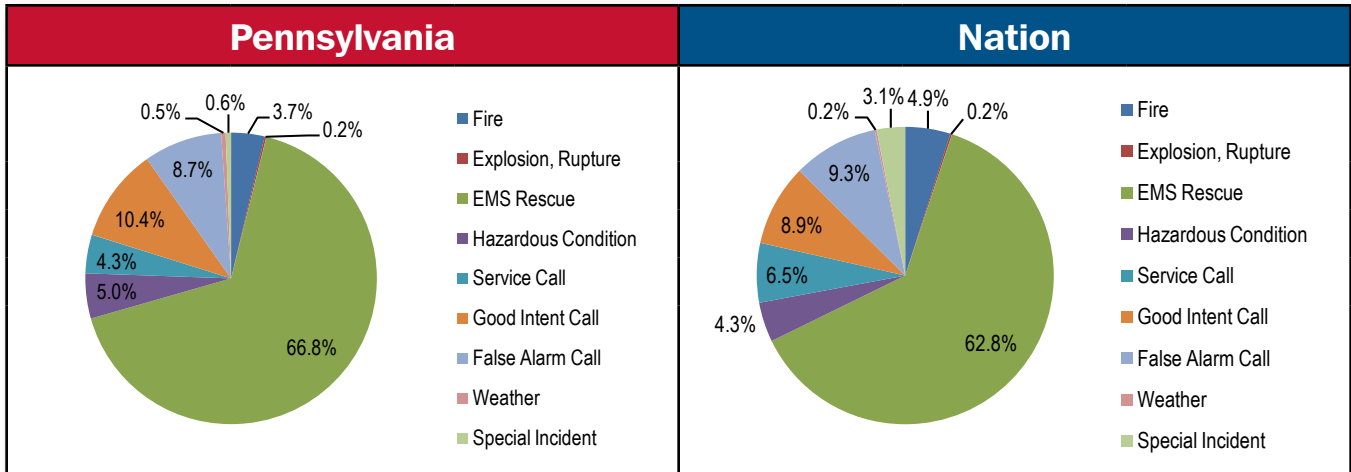
Since 1981, 264 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Six hundred ninety-five Pennsylvania fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.5 deaths and 9.2 injuries per 1,000 fires in Pennsylvania as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 5.4 deaths and 22.3 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	77.8	91.0	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	77.8	87.0	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	22.2	7.0	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	1.0	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 1,797 Pennsylvania fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, seven fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Gary Fulton, Pennsylvania State Fire Academy, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (associate’s group).

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

Pennsylvania is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Rhode Island

FY 2010:

- Seventeen fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- One hundred eighty-two personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Seventy personnel attended the Rhode Island 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Fifty-two personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

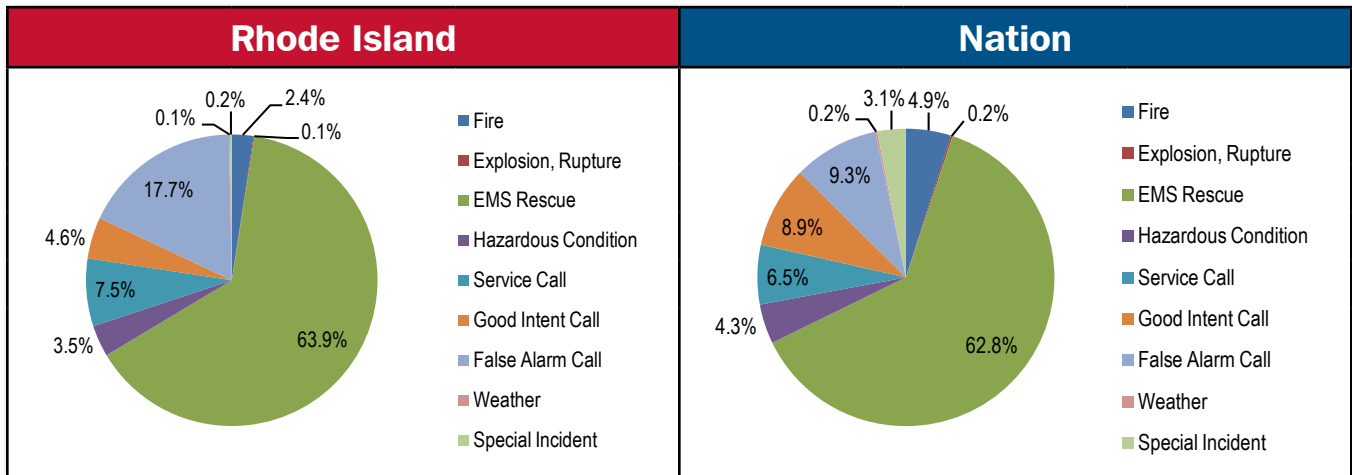
Since 1981, 11 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Thirty-four Rhode Island fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 0.7 deaths and 14.5 injuries per 1,000 fires in Rhode Island as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 1.4 deaths and 26.4 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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	90.5	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	100.0	90.5	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	0.0	4.8	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	0.0	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, four fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Vincent Quintero, Rhode Island State Fire Marshal’s Office, served as the Region I PARADE State Co-Chair.

South Carolina

FY 2010:

- Ninety-five fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Three thousand three hundred fourteen personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Sixty-four personnel attended the South Carolina 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- One thousand five hundred thirty-two personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

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

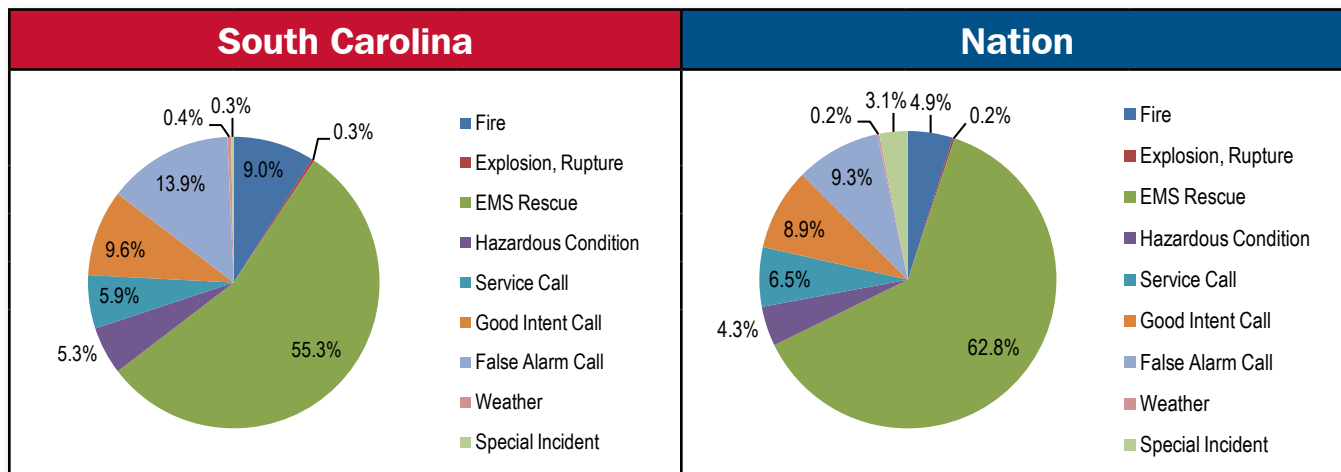
NFIRS

Three hundred twenty-four South Carolina fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.6 deaths and 10.1 injuries per 1,000 fires in South Carolina as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 7.7

South Carolina			Nation		
Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries	Property Type	% of Deaths	% of Injuries
Structures*	80.0	86.8	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	80.0	81.6	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	20.0	8.1	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	4.4	Outside	2.2	4.6

deaths and 30.4 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires nationally. The overall percentages of deaths and injuries that occurred in the primary property types are

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, eight fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

South Dakota

FY 2010:

- Thirty-five fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Three hundred eighty-four personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred eighty-two personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

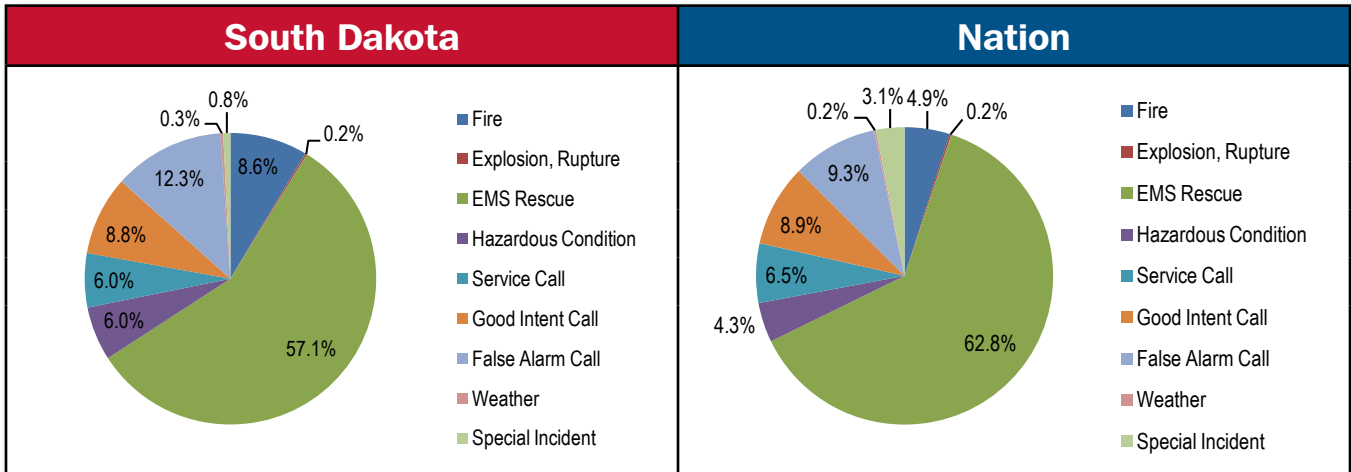
Since 1981, 11 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Two hundred twenty-eight South Dakota fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 5.2 deaths and 10.9 injuries per 1,000 fires in South Dakota as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 17.5 deaths and 22.4 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	63.6	60.9	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	63.6	39.1	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	27.3	8.7	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	9.1	0.0	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, two fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Tennessee

FY 2010:

- One hundred two fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- One thousand four hundred seventy-two personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Six hundred thirty-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

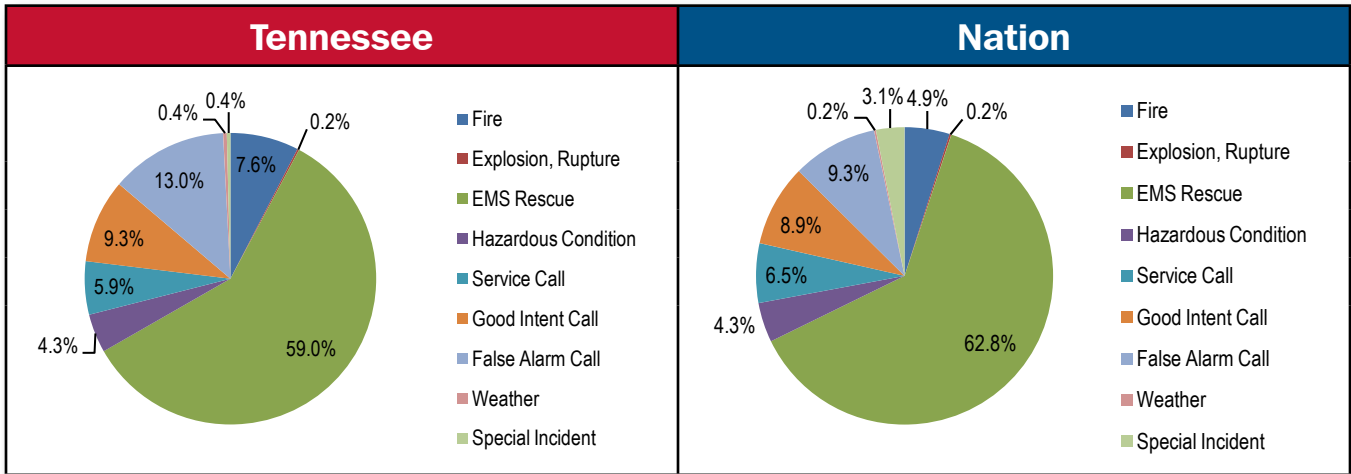
Since 1981, 69 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Six hundred twenty-four Tennessee fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 3.3 deaths and 8.8 injuries per 1,000 fires in Tennessee as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 8.8 deaths and 24.1 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	84.0	89.0	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	81.5	83.0	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	9.9	6.9	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	6.2	2.8	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 612 Tennessee fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, three fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

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

Tennessee is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Texas

FY 2010:

- Three hundred fifty-eight fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Four thousand three hundred eighty personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Five thousand two hundred fifty-six personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Two firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

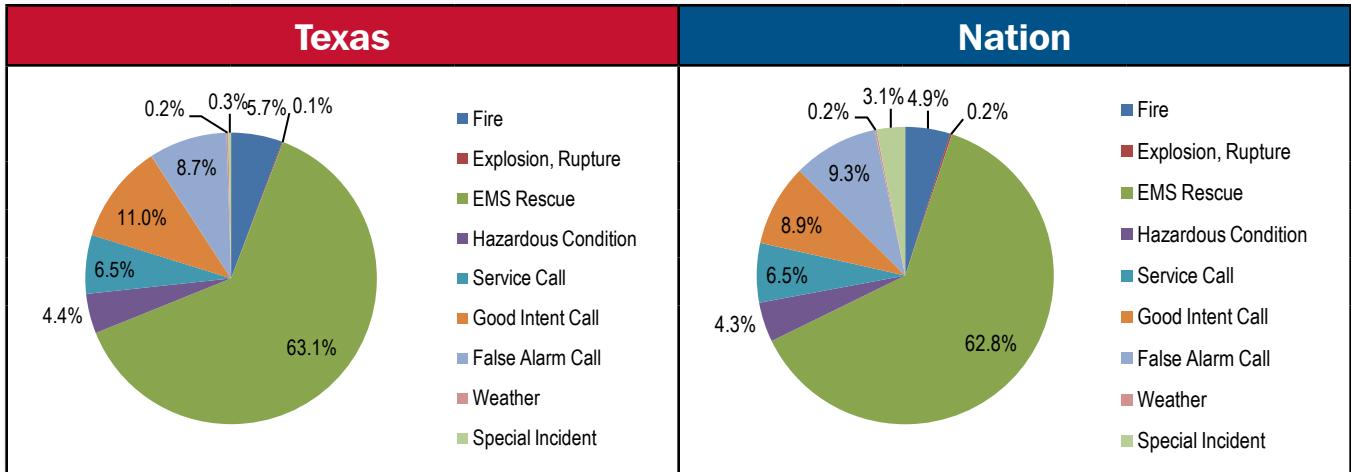
Since 1981, 164 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One thousand twenty-six Texas fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.4 deaths and 8.4 injuries per 1,000 fires in Texas as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 5.5 deaths and 34.4 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	78.0	83.7	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	76.1	78.8	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	19.3	7.3	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	2.8	7.2	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 1,433 Texas fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, 42 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Fire Marshal David Kerr, Plano Fire Department, served as the Region VI PARADE Metro Co-Chair.

Debra Carlin, City of Dallas Fire Rescue, served as a member of the National Fire Prevention Professional Development Committee.

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 Region VI TRADE State Co-Chair, and Captain Bob Smith, Garland Fire Department, served as the Region VI TRADE Metro Co-Chair.

Utah

FY 2010:

- Seventy-two fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Two hundred seventy-eight personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- One hundred forty personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Two firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

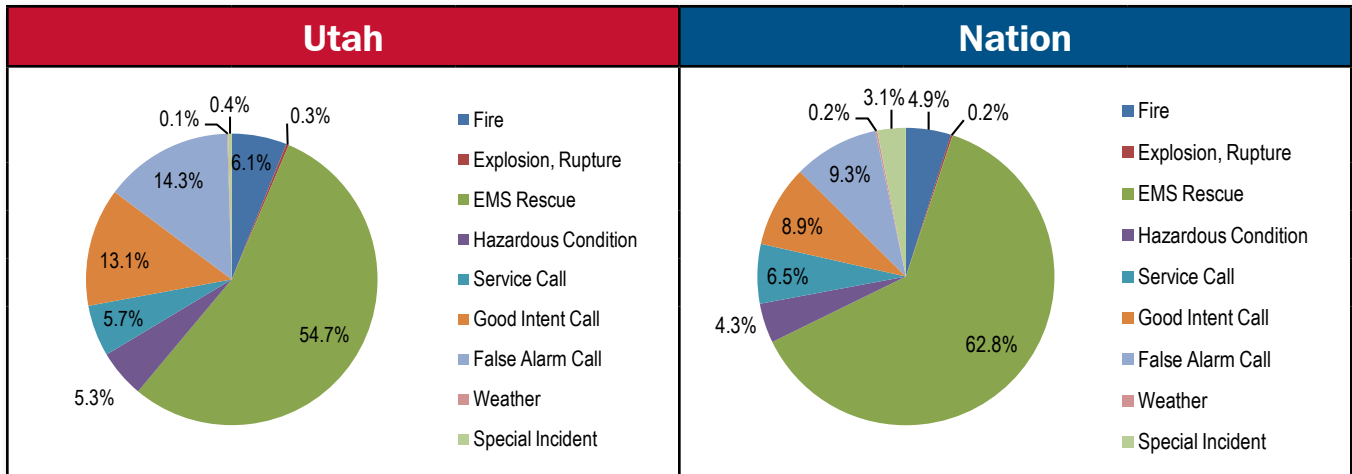
Since 1981, 11 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred twenty-nine Utah fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.8 deaths and 11.3 injuries per 1,000 fires in Utah as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 6.8 deaths and 33.9 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	75.0	77.6	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	58.3	71.4	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	16.7	6.1	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	8.3	16.3	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, two fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Fire Marshal Steve Cox, South Davis Metro Fire Agency, served as the Region VIII PARADE IFMA Representative Co-Chair.

Gary Noll, Utah Valley State College, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (bachelor’s group).

Utah is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Vermont

FY 2010:

- Twenty-one fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Four hundred thirty personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Two personnel participated in a 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Ninety personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

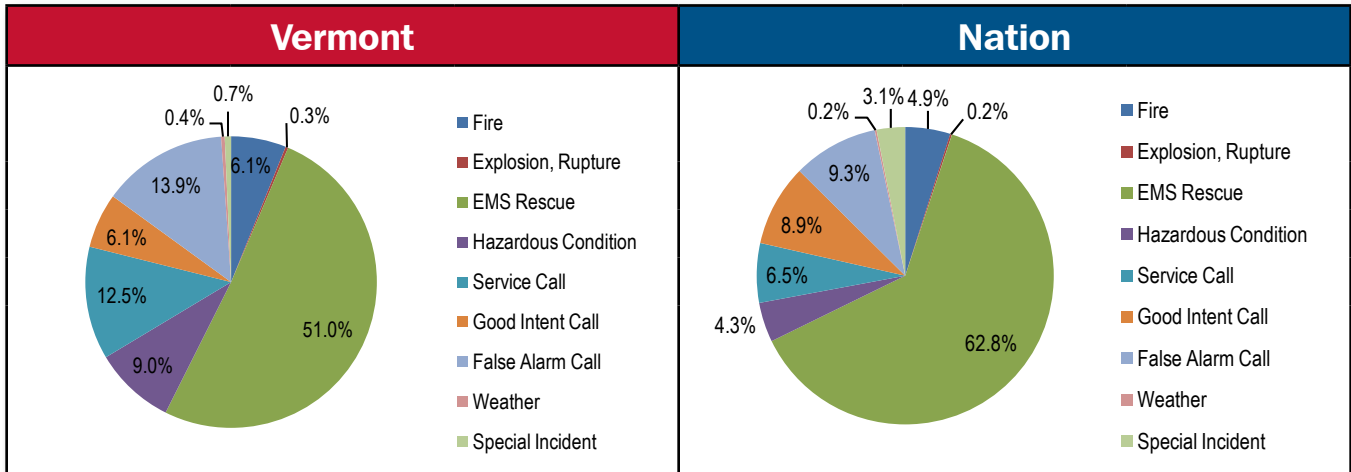
Since 1981, 20 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

One hundred eighty-one Vermont fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.7 deaths and 4.3 injuries per 1,000 fires in Vermont as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 2.0 deaths and 5.9 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	50.0	80.0	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	50.0	60.0	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	25.0	0.0	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	10.0	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, zero fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Virginia

FY 2010:

- One hundred ninety-six fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Two thousand sixty-six 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.
- One thousand five hundred eighty-two personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Five firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

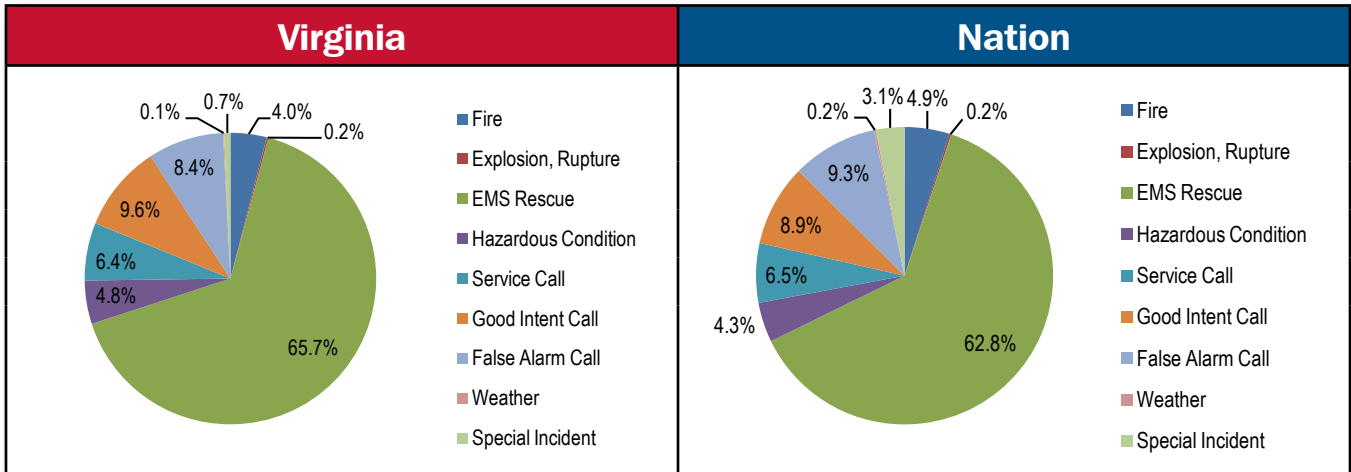
Since 1981, 56 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Four hundred eighty-five Virginia fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 2.3 deaths and 13.3 injuries per 1,000 fires in Virginia as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 6.2 deaths and 33.3 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	83.3	85.4	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	83.3	78.4	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	10.0	7.0	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	3.3	3.2	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, four fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Fire Marshal Charles Altizer, Virginia State Fire Marshal’s Office, served as the Region III PARADE State Co-Chair. Fire Marshal James Dawson, Jr., Chesterfield Fire and EMS, served as the Region III PARADE Metro Co-Chair.

Aubrey Buddy Hyde, Jr., Southside Virginia Community College, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (associate’s group). Mr. Hyde also served as a member of the FESHE Steering Committee. 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). Mr. Thiel also served as a member of the FESHE Steering Committee. Mr. Thiel also served as a member of the NFA Board of Visitors.

Chief Don Hansen, Virginia Department of Fire Programs, served as the Region III TRADE State Co-Chair.

Virginia is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

Washington

FY 2010:

- One hundred ninety-eight fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Nine hundred forty-seven personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Eight hundred sixty personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Two firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

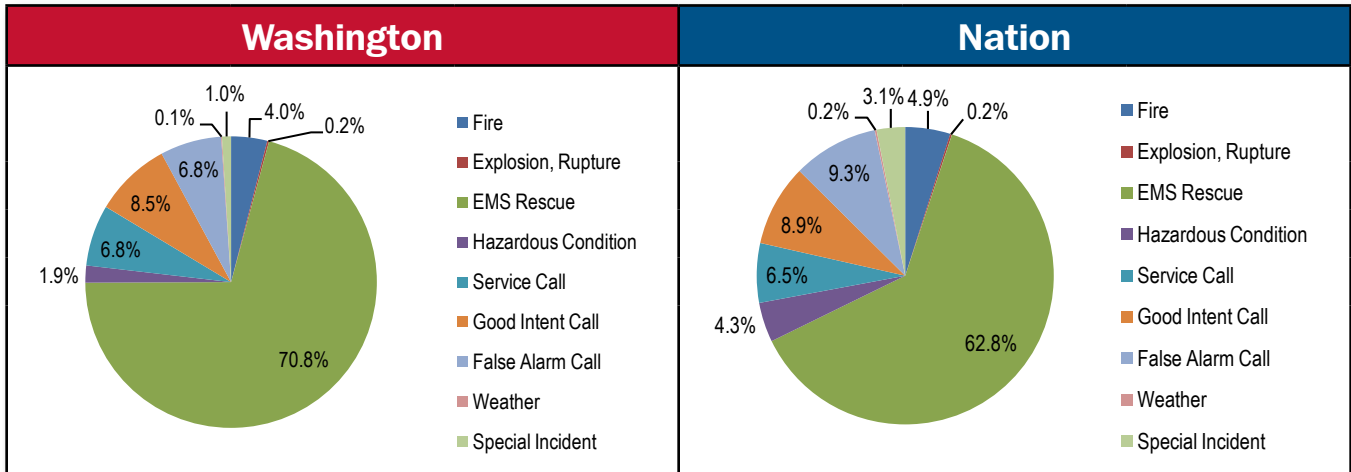
Since 1981, 51 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Four hundred ten Washington fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.8 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires in Washington as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 6.4 deaths and 34.5 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	86.0	85.1	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	86.0	76.2	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	7.0	8.8	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	4.7	4.2	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 401 Washington fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, 10 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Fire Marshal Lisa Jones, Spokane Fire Department, served as the Region X PARADE Metro Co-Chair.

Judith Kuleta, Bellevue Community College, served as a member of the National Fire Science Degree Program Committee (associate’s group). Ms. Kuleta also served as a member of the National Fire Prevention Professional Development Committee.

Jim Broman, Lacey Fire District, served as a member of the Fire and Emergency Services Higher and Education (FESHE) Steering Committee.

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

Robert Jones, Washington State Patrol/Fire Protection Bureau, served as the Region X TRADE State Co-Chair. Lawrence Mummey, Spokane Fire Department, served as the Region X TRADE Metro Co-Chair.

Washington is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

West Virginia

FY 2010:

- Fifteen fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Three hundred seventy-nine personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Eighty-four personnel attended the West Virginia 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Three hundred ninety-three personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- One firefighter was reported as an on-duty fatality.

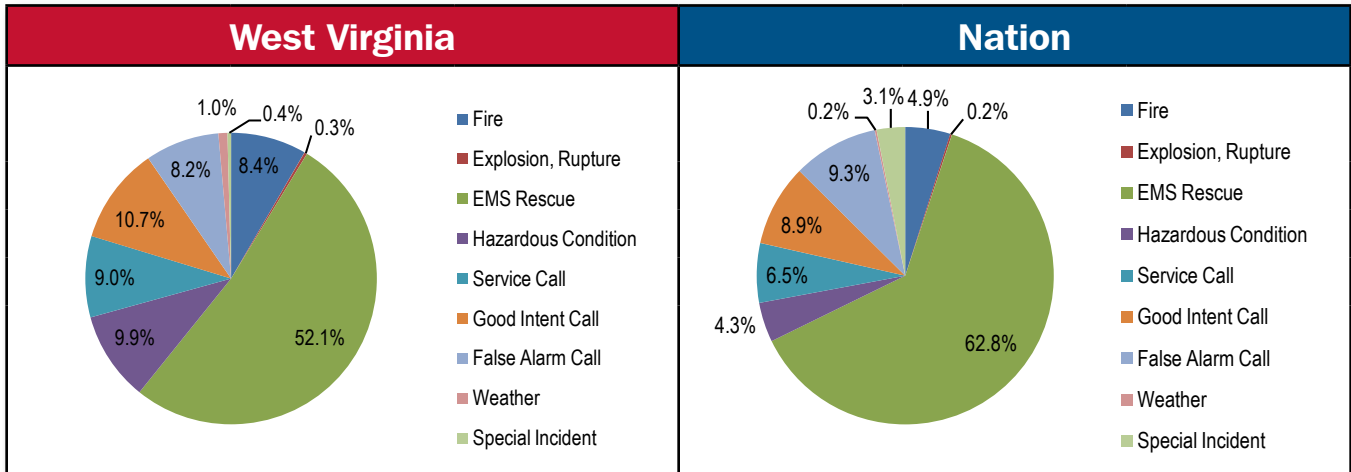
Since 1981, 39 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Four hundred forty-five West Virginia fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 5.8 deaths and 11.6 injuries per 1,000 fires in West Virginia as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 12.7 deaths and 22.4 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	78.8	80.8	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	78.8	69.2	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	15.4	8.7	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	1.9	8.7	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, two fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Wisconsin

FY 2010:

- One hundred twelve fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Three hundred eighty-nine personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Seventy-seven personnel attended the Wisconsin 2-Day On-Campus Program held at the NETC.
- Four hundred twelve personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.
- Two firefighters were reported as on-duty fatalities.

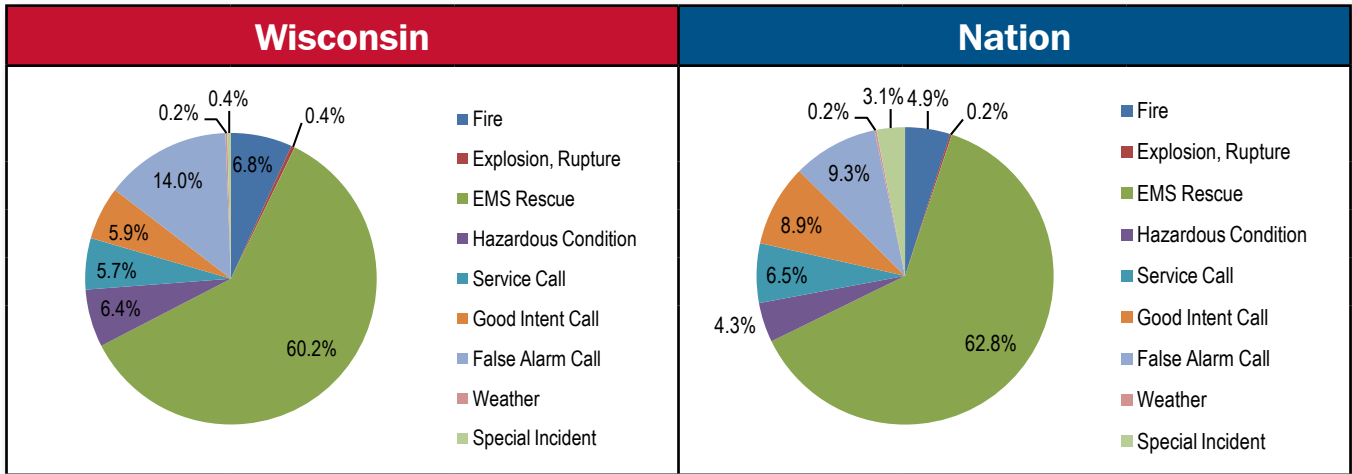
Since 1981, 53 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Five hundred twenty-two Wisconsin fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.8 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires in Wisconsin as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 3.7 deaths and 30.4 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	70.6	80.0	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	52.9	74.0	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	29.4	9.0	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	9.0	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 763 Wisconsin fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

To date, 15 fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Wyoming

FY 2010:

- Forty-three fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Five hundred fifty personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Two hundred seventeen personnel completed NFA self-study programs.
- Received a grant totaling \$28,000 through NFA's State Training Grant Program.

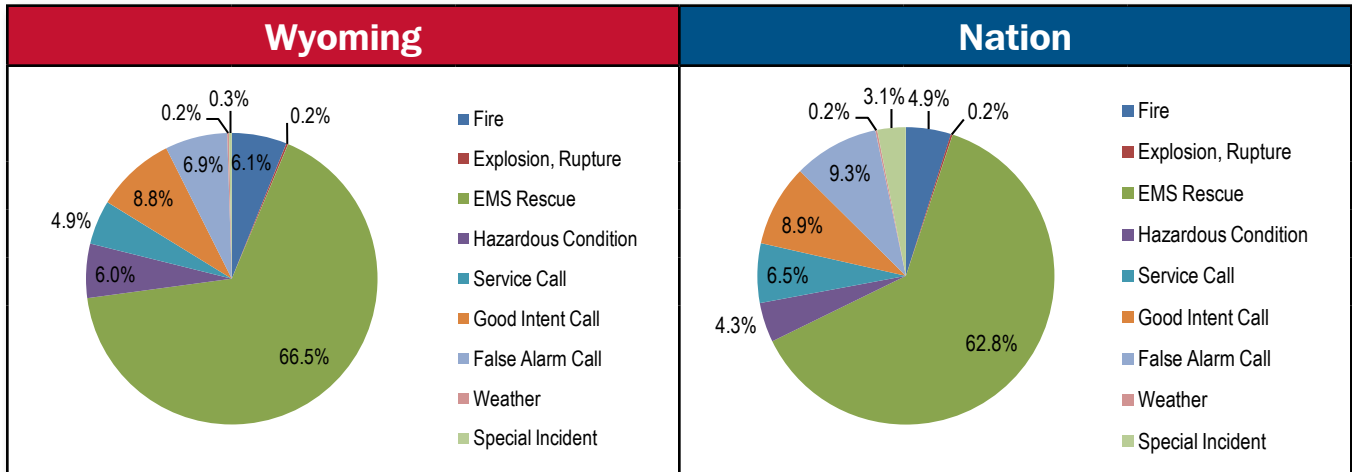
Since 1981, 15 firefighters died in the line of duty and were honored at the annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

NFIRS

Ninety-one Wyoming fire departments reported fire incidents to NFIRS in CY 2009. According to NFIRS data, there were 1.2 deaths and 10.0 injuries per 1,000 fires in Wyoming as compared to the national average of 2.0 deaths and 10.6 injuries per 1,000 fires for that year. There were 2.9 deaths and 35.3 injuries per 1,000 residential structure fires in the State compared to 5.5 deaths and 28.5 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*	100.0	76.5	Structures*	81.0	85.3
*Residential	50.0	70.6	*Residential	78.8	78.4
Vehicles	0.0	0.0	Vehicles	15.1	7.0
Outside	0.0	5.9	Outside	2.2	4.6

INCIDENT TYPE



National Fire Department Census

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

To date, two fire departments achieved 100-percent participation in the National Fire Service Seat Belt Pledge Program cosponsored by USFA, NIOSH, NFPA, NVFC, IAFC, and NFFF.

Fire Inspector Justin Smith, Casper Fire EMS, served as the Region VIII PARADE Metro Co-Chair.

Philip Oakes, Wyoming Fire Marshal’s Office, served as the Region VIII TRADE State Co-Chair. Chief Ken King, Casper Fire/EMS Training Division, served as the TRADE Metro Co-Chair.

Wyoming is working through the six-step process for implementation of an integrated, competency-based, professional development system.

United States Territories

FY 2010:

- Eighteen fire service personnel attended NFA on-campus courses at the NETC.
- Two hundred seventy-six personnel participated in off-campus NFA courses offered in the Region, State, or local community.
- Three personnel participated in 2-Day On-Campus Programs held at the NETC.
- One hundred ninety personnel completed NFA self-study programs.

National Fire Department Census

Since September 2001, 10 United States Territories fire departments registered with the National Fire Department Census.

United States Military

FY 2010:

- Four 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.
- Fifty-four personnel completed NFA self-study programs.



FEMA



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