

2006 Annual Report



Serving the Northern
Colorado Communities of
Fort Collins
LaPorte
Timnath
Bellvue

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	PAGE
I. 2006 GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS	1
Updating the Fort Collins Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	1
Adoption of the 2006 Fire Code	1
Long-Term Funding for PFA	1
Completion of EMS Strategic Plan	2
II. 2006 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	3
City/District Comparative Statistics	3
PFA Comparison with ICMA Data	4
Performance Standards Comparisons	16
Fire Prevention Citizen Inspection Survey	37
III. 2007 GOALS	40
Complete Fire Code Adoption	40
Long-Term Funding	40
Complete EMS, OEM, and Fire Prevention Bureau Strategic Plans	40
Complete Headquarters Building	40
Budgeting for Outcomes (BFO)	40
IV. 2006 PROGRAM REPORTS	41
Fire Suppression	41
Facilities Maintenance	47
Equipment Maintenance	48
Pre-Incident Information Management	48
Emergency Medical Services	49
Public Affairs and Education	50
Training Division	53
Hazardous Materials Response Team	57
Wildland Team	58
SCBA Maintenance	62
Incident Representative	62
Occupational Health and Safety	63
Office of Emergency Management	64
Systems/Information Technology	65
Fire Prevention Bureau	66
Inspection Services	66
Fire Investigations/Prevention Support	71
Technical Services	73
Hazardous Materials Regulations	75
Youth Fire Awareness/Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program	75

I. 2006 GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Updating the Fort Collins Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

A comprehensive review and update of the City of Fort Collins Emergency Operations Plan was completed in December of 2006. It was reviewed by several city departments. The EOP will be going to final print in 2007, and new copies will be distributed once complete.

Adoption of the 2006 Fire Code

In 2006 a majority of the work needed to accomplish this goal was completed. This included staff work on reviewing the 2006 International Fire Code to determine congruency, possible amendments, and matching portions of the 1997 Uniform Fire Code to the new code. Following this work, the Board-appointed Fire Code Review Committee convened during the fourth quarter of 2006. The work of this committee is concluded except a final meeting to approve the amendments that were developed during this process. The committee, made up of important community and governmental partners allowed us to build consensus on the final version of the document to be presented to the PFA Board, the City of Fort Collins City Council, Larimer County Commissioners, and the Town Board of Timnath for adoption and ratification. The 2006 International Fire Code is due to be concluded in early 2008.

Long-Term Funding for PFA

Since 2004, when the PFA Board directed that inadequate funding for fire, EMS, rescue, and prevention services be highlighted in our strategic plan, we have discussed our financial shortfall and looming service deficiencies many times. However, the City's revenue woes have caused it to deal with its immediate problems and strive to create a sound financial base before new funding sources for emergency services is pursued.

The PVFPD has been able to make significant financial and jurisdictional improvements by completing an IGA with Timnath. The IGA solidifies the PFA's south-east borders and provides for the return of tax increment financing to the District and therefore the PFA. The agreement calls for this revenue to be used to build a new fire station in Timnath (close to County Road 5 and Harmony). This station will serve Timnath and the City of Fort Collins (primarily the East Harmony and I-25 corridors). Timnath's projections, which seem reasonable, project this increment to reach \$1,000,000 by 2013. While additional PFA revenue will be necessary to implement this station (in 2011 or 2012) the IGA will enable the PFA to focus new funds on other strategic planning priorities.

Completion of EMS Strategic Plan

The goals and planning assumptions for the EMS Strategic Plan were presented to the Boards in November, and the first draft is expected to be sent for staff review in a few weeks. Specific attention is directed at profiling expected community needs and areas of joint cooperation with the other EMS providers in Fort Collins in order to strengthen the EMS System for the area.

II. 2006 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

CITY/DISTRICT COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

		<u>Call Ratio</u>	<u>Assessed Value Ratio</u>	<u>Contribution Ratio</u>
1995	CITY	78.61	77.06	80.19
	DIST	21.39	22.94	19.81
1996	CITY	77.90	77.31	76.80
	DIST	22.10	22.69	23.20
1997	CITY	79.40	77.69	79.20
	DIST	20.60	22.31	20.80
1998	CITY	80.60	78.06	77.43
	DIST	19.40	21.94	22.57
1999	CITY	80.16	78.22	79.60
	DIST	19.84	21.78	20.40
2000	CITY	80.00	79.01	79.35
	DIST	20.00	20.99	20.65
2001	CITY	83.84	78.88	79.40
	DIST	16.16	21.12	20.60
2002	CITY	80.64	79.25	81.70
	DIST	19.36	20.75	18.30
2003	CITY	80.94	78.80	79.23
	DIST	18.96	21.20	20.77
2004	CITY	80.50	81.31	78.54
	DIST	19.50	18.69	21.46
2005	CITY	82.43	82.15	80.05
	DIST	17.16	17.85	19.95
2006	CITY	81.9	78.06	80.04
	DIST	18.1	21.94	19.96
2007	CITY		79.01	79.61
BUDGETED	DIST		20.99	20.39

**2006
PFA COMPARISON TO ICMA
BASELINE DATA REPORT**

Firefighter's Annual Base Salaries (Entrance), 1 January 2005

<u>Classification</u>	PFA Entrance Salary 2005 - \$38,116*			
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>First Quartile</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Third Quartile</u>
Total, all cities	34,688	28,303	33,571	39,764
Population Group				
Over 1,000,000	39,299	31,523	34,877	44,864
500,000-1,000,000	37,655	31,107	36,288	40,549
250,000 - 499,999	37,922	36,357	38,245	40,841
100,000 - 249,999	38,274	31,156	36,054	45,366
50,000 - 99,999	37,667	31,644	36,338	43,164
25,000 - 49,999	35,615	29,336	34,392	40,700
10,000 - 24,999	32,433	26,369	31,008	37,928
Geographic Division				
New England	35,577	31,515	35,941	38,727
Mid-Atlantic	33,272	29,565	33,587	36,775
East North Central	37,723	32,974	37,783	42,281
West North Central	32,107	26,925	31,742	36,144
South Atlantic	28,691	25,240	28,195	31,314
East South Central	26,630	23,504	25,834	28,409
West South Central	30,713	26,502	30,366	35,575
Mountain	34,690	31,650	34,563	38,425
Pacific Coast	46,345	40,614	45,708	51,804
Metro Status				
Central	34,331	28,655	33,243	38,110
Suburban	37,173	30,575	36,826	42,887
Independent	29,549	25,003	28,687	33,422

*PFA salaries are set at the 70th percentile of front-range comparison jurisdictions.

Firefighter's Annual Base Salaries (Entrance), 1 January 2006

PFA Entrance Salary		2006 - \$40,872*		
<u>Classification</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>First Quartile</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Third Quartile</u>
Total, all cities	36,041	29,040	35,027	41,461
Population Group				
Over 1,000,000	45,960	40,419	45,960	51,502
500,000-1,000,000	38,307	35,347	37,198	41,289
250,000 - 499,999	42,974	38,664	41,672	46,552
100,000 - 249,999	42,053	33,253	39,710	48,708
50,000 - 99,999	39,811	33,736	39,526	45,778
25,000 - 49,999	36,751	30,844	35,646	41,529
10,000 - 24,999	33,354	26,847	32,410	38,963
Geographic Division				
New England	36,939	32,714	36,762	40,773
Mid-Atlantic	34,823	29,753	34,877	38,770
East North Central	38,952	34,226	38,814	42,378
West North Central	32,831	27,000	31,781	38,438
South Atlantic	29,055	25,544	28,504	31,913
East South Central	27,704	24,030	26,313	30,660
West South Central	32,421	26,955	30,814	36,674
Mountain	35,915	31,857	36,275	39,836
Pacific Coast	48,433	42,856	47,475	52,380
Metro Status				
Central	36,460	29,878	35,649	41,570
Suburban	38,382	31,597	37,683	43,993
Independent	30,673	25,625	29,380	35,266

*PFA salaries are set at the 70th percentile of front-range comparison jurisdictions.

Firefighter's Annual Base Salaries (Maximum), 1 January 2005

PFA MAXIMUM SALARY		2005 - \$56,472*		
<u>Classification</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>First Quartile</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Third Quartile</u>
Total, all cities	47,386	39,662	46,812	53,862
Population Group				
Over 1,000,000	53,210	45,686	48,438	58,348
500,000-1,000,000	55,864	47,368	52,110	59,811
250,000 - 499,999	53,132	47,123	53,256	61,086
100,000 - 249,999	53,380	44,762	51,599	60,196
50,000 - 99,999	52,304	45,087	51,310	58,003
25,000 - 49,999	48,117	41,596	47,001	53,516
10,000 - 24,999	43,968	36,774	42,631	50,279
Geographic Division				
New England	44,880	41,009	44,433	47,966
Mid-Atlantic	52,543	43,929	47,976	67,336
East North Central	50,319	43,434	51,044	57,522
West North Central	43,418	37,545	44,022	48,781
South Atlantic	44,267	38,127	42,812	49,146
East South Central	37,961	32,878	37,890	42,002
West South Central	40,559	32,991	40,574	47,892
Mountain	51,160	44,673	49,962	56,135
Pacific Coast	58,110	51,428	58,128	65,604
Metro Status				
Central	47,863	40,837	46,637	53,144
Suburban	50,757	43,288	50,499	57,944
Independent	39,401	33,565	38,808	44,351

*PFA salaries are set at the 70th percentile of front-range comparison jurisdictions.

Firefighter's Annual Base Salaries (Maximum), 1 January 2006

PFA MAXIMUM SALARY		2006 - \$60,528*		
<u>Classification</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>First Quartile</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Third Quartile</u>
Total, all cities	48,244	40,685	47,717	56,211
Population Group				
Over 1,000,000	59,715	54,076	59,715	65,354
500,000-1,000,000	58,279	51,996	57,030	65,006
250,000 - 499,999	56,817	53,017	55,594	61,560
100,000 - 249,999	57,566	49,625	57,054	63,996
50,000 - 99,999	53,718	46,942	54,157	61,322
25,000 - 49,999	49,225	42,592	47,653	55,260
10,000 - 24,999	44,157	37,058	43,800	51,256
Geographic Division				
New England	44,378	41,765	45,620	48,695
Mid-Atlantic	52,715	44,950	48,538	67,762
East North Central	51,109	43,566	51,179	58,237
West North Central	42,832	36,251	44,117	49,841
South Atlantic	44,306	38,258	43,609	51,152
East South Central	39,633	34,514	39,560	44,928
West South Central	41,427	34,292	41,829	49,784
Mountain	49,088	43,876	50,272	55,281
Pacific Coast	61,543	55,209	60,970	65,773
Metro Status				
Central	49,955	43,048	48,582	56,088
Suburban	51,371	44,359	51,023	59,616
Independent	39,839	34,048	39,685	45,893

*PFA salaries are set at the 70th percentile of front-range comparison jurisdictions.

Expenditures for Salaries and Wages

<u>Classification</u>	<u>2005 Per Capita (\$)</u>	<u>2006 Per Capita (\$)</u>
Total, all cities	97.92	97.76
Population Group		
Over 1,000,000	104.19	106.64
500,000 – 1,000,000	113.53	109.34
250,000 – 499,999	84.45	95.16
100,000 – 249,999	288.01 PFA 64.30*	144.99 PFA 70.20**
50,000 - 99,999	93.73	140.39
25,000 - 49,999	93.90	96.32
10,000 - 24,999	72.73	79.86
Geographic Division		
New England	93.14	98.10
Mid-Atlantic	70.17	84.68
East North-Central	86.51	94.91
West North-Central	50.61	52.55
South Atlantic	103.58	109.58
East South-Central	95.04	100.75
West South-Central	72.17	79.02
Mountain	70.16	78.77
Pacific Coast	217.26	155.73
Metro Status		
Central	95.74	108.05
Suburban	107.24	100.99
Independent	78.66	81.12

* 2005 – Salary and wage costs went up by \$651,789. This increase includes a pay increase to the 60th percentile of Front Range fire departments (60th percentile paid in 2005), hiring 17 positions (13 firefighters, 1 EMS coordinator, 1 personnel and policy specialist, 1 40-hour firefighter, and 1 secretary II), and a slight increase in overtime (3.6%). This includes all civilian positions. Total personnel expenditures increased by \$992,494.68 (see footnote page 11).

** 2006 – Salary and wage costs went up by \$1,297,308. This increase includes a pay increase to the 70th percentile of Front Range fire departments (60th percentile paid in 2005) and a 30% increase in overtime. Total personnel expenditures increased by \$1,273,998 (see footnote page 11).

Total Municipal Contributions for Social Security and State- and City-
Administered Employee Retirement Systems

<u>Classification</u>	2005 <u>Per Capita (\$)</u>	2006 <u>Per Capita (\$)</u>
Total, all cities	15.39	17.33
Population Group		
Over 1,000,000	18.39	28.96
500,000 – 1,000,000	9.91	21.90
250,000 – 499,999	13.61	15.11
100,000 – 249,999	17.26 PFA 6.94*	24.64 PFA 7.52**
50,000 - 99,999	17.98	19.54
25,000 - 49,999	15.86	18.65
10,000 - 24,999	14.34	14.97
Geographic Division		
New England	21.05	14.21
Mid-Atlantic	21.22	24.11
East North-Central	17.52	19.05
West North-Central	10.45	10.39
South Atlantic	17.70	19.72
East South-Central	16.07	18.71
West South-Central	13.09	14.21
Mountain	9.55	15.07
Pacific Coast	14.55	22.43
Metro Status		
Central	15.93	19.89
Suburban	16.21	18.30
Independent	13.28	13.16

* 2005 - Includes addition of 17 positions.

** 2006 – Number of positions remained the same as 2005, benefits driven by salary.

Total Municipal Contributions for Health, Hospitalization, Disability, and
Life Insurance Programs

<u>Classification</u>	2005 <u>Per Capita (\$)</u>	2006 <u>Per Capita (\$)</u>
Total, all cities	13.18	15.15
Population Group		
Over 1,000,000	19.92	21.97
500,000 – 1,000,000	14.02	15.08
250,000 – 499,999	11.84	14.93
100,000 – 249,999	13.85 PFA 10.39*	19.06 PFA 9.33**
50,000 - 99,999	15.43	15.17
25,000 - 49,999	14.06	15.42
10,000 - 24,999	12.00	14.38
Geographic Division		
New England	15.85	17.29
Mid-Atlantic	17.64	18.10
East North-Central	15.47	18.10
West North-Central	8.66	9.31
South Atlantic	13.96	14.68
East South-Central	13.90	14.72
West South-Central	9.68	10.21
Mountain	10.78	10.65
Pacific Coast	14.76	21.31
Metro Status		
Central	15.14	17.24
Suburban	12.77	15.03
Independent	12.18	13.47

* 2005 – Includes a 22% increase in medical insurance, a 17% increase in dental insurance, and a 4% decrease in state compensation.

** 2006 – Includes a 10.32% decrease in medical insurance, a 3.6% increase in dental insurance, and a 4.13% decrease in state compensation

Total Personnel Expenditures

<u>Classification</u>	2005 <u>Per 1,000 Pop. (\$)</u>	2006 <u>Per 1,000 Pop. (\$)</u>
Total, all cities	113.35	120.19
Population Group		
Over 1,000,000	142.49	154.43
500,000 – 1,000,000	135.63	141.40
250,000 – 499,999	102.54	110.41
100,000 – 249,999	125.04 PFA 81.63*	159.30 PFA 87.04**
50,000 - 99,999	124.03	130.96
25,000 - 49,999	123.86	124.80
10,000 - 24,999	103.24	108.76
Geographic Division		
New England	142.56	125.16
Mid-Atlantic	154.03	157.62
East North-Central	117.25	132.91
West North-Central	72.76	72.16
South Atlantic	137.15	136.48
East South-Central	120.35	135.77
West South-Central	95.13	104.11
Mountain	92.68	105.94
Pacific Coast	117.39	135.72
Metro Status		
Central	123.22	137.86
Suburban	111.97	118.95
Independent	107.15	106.79

* 2005 – Increase in overtime, retirement contribution, life insurance, medical and dental insurance, and a slight decrease in state compensation. Includes 17 positions (13 firefighters, 1 EMS coordinator, 1 personnel and policy specialist, 1 40-hour firefighter, and 1 secretary II) and all civilian positions – ICMA personnel have told us that most departments do not report secretarial positions in their numbers.

** 2006 – Increase in salaries, overtime, retirement contribution, life insurance, dental insurance, and decreases in medical insurance and state compensation. Includes all civilian positions – ICMA personnel have told us that most departments do not report secretarial positions in their numbers.

Municipal Expenditures for Capital Outlay

<u>Classification</u>	<u>2005 Per Capita (\$)</u>	<u>2006 Per Capita (\$)</u>
Total, all cities	8.59	8.73
Population Group		
Over 1,000,000	2.85	2.27
500,000 – 1,000,000	3.61	3.75
250,000 – 499,999	6.15	3.22
100,000 – 249,999	7.22 PFA 17.12*	7.64 PFA 11.58**
50,000 - 99,999	7.79	6.49
25,000 - 49,999	7.21	9.63
10,000 - 24,999	9.89	9.38
Geographic Division		
New England	9.60	9.08
Mid-Atlantic	13.06	10.59
East North Central	8.31	10.42
West North Central	5.78	5.72
South Atlantic	11.14	7.93
East South Central	9.07	7.48
West South Central	7.94	9.99
Mountain	7.46	9.99
Pacific Coast	6.27	7.25
Metro Status		
Central	6.63	6.51
Suburban	9.95	9.67
Independent	7.43	8.64

* Costs fluctuate depending on projects undertaken in any given year. 2005 includes 800 MHz radio lease, firefighting equipment, four staff vehicles, printer/plotter, pump pit at Training, Station 1 exhaust system, copier at Headquarters, Opticom, and HVAC at Headquarters.

** Costs fluctuate depending on projects undertaken in any given year. 2006 includes 800 MHz radio lease, firefighting equipment, station alert system, exhaust systems, command vehicle, engine 14, Station 11 cab/chassis, Headquarters Addition architectural design, and completion of Station 5 remodel and truck.

All Other Department Expenditures

<u>Classification</u>	2005 <u>Per Capita (\$)</u>	2006 <u>Per Capita (\$)</u>
Total, all cities	17.79	19.23
Population Group		
Over 1,000,000	11.67	14.98
500,000 – 1,000,000	13.91	19.28
250,000 – 499,999	15.20	18.86
100,000 – 249,999	17.88 PFA 11.45	23.98 PFA 10.90
50,000 - 99,999	16.37	19.16
25,000 - 49,999	17.69	17.54
10,000 - 24,999	18.38	19.39
Geographic Division		
New England	15.03	13.37
Mid-Atlantic	13.35	14.14
East North-Central	20.47	19.70
West North-Central	14.30	12.78
South Atlantic	21.48	23.09
East South-Central	15.91	28.38
West South-Central	13.35	15.37
Mountain	13.28	15.86
Pacific Coast	23.98	28.35
Metro Status		
Central	17.58	20.34
Suburban	18.56	19.90
Independent	16.21	16.69

Other expenditures include: contractual services (such as outside vehicle repair, outside reproduction, conference and training, mileage, insurances, dues and subscriptions) and commodities (such as office supplies, furniture, tools and equipment, radio parts and supplies, wearing apparel, motor vehicle parts and accessories).

<u>Total Expenditures</u>		
<u>Classification</u>	2005 <u>Per Capita (\$)</u>	2006 <u>Per Capita (\$)</u>
Total, all cities	131.45	149.01
Population Group		
Over 1,000,000	157.02	171.67
500,000 – 1,000,000	158.27	166.57
250,000 – 499,999	138.26	137.30
100,000 – 249,999	149.26 PFA 110.19* 96.02**	167.11 PFA 109.51* 99.64**
50,000 - 99,999	149.16	149.74
25,000 - 49,999	140.05	145.20
10,000 - 24,999	119.64	148.11
Geographic Division		
New England	135.03	140.06
Mid-Atlantic	94.49	119.73
East North-Central	145.52	150.41
West North-Central	86.16	94.02
South Atlantic	156.51	162.76
East South-Central	147.62	154.55
West South-Central	111.91	121.18
Mountain	110.87	241.28
Pacific Coast	158.19	187.09
Metro Status		
Central	143.48	155.33
Suburban	131.80	151.36
Independent	119.62	138.22

* Includes major capital.

** Excludes major capital.

2005 –Major capital includes SCBA, apparatus replacement, Station 14 completion, burn building repairs, and Station 5 remodel and truck.

2006 – Major capital includes SCBA, apparatus replacement, Station 5 completion, Headquarters architectural design.

Uniformed Sworn Personnel

<u>Classification</u>	2005 <u>Per Capita (\$)</u>	2006 <u>Per Capita (\$)</u>
Total	1.43	1.52
Population Group		
Over 1,000,000	1.46	1.21
500,000 – 1,000,000	1.71	1.57
250,000 – 499,999	1.32	1.27
100,000 – 249,999	1.53 PFA .88	1.46 PFA .86
50,000 – 99,999	1.43	1.50
25,000 – 49,999	1.49	1.55
10,000 – 24,999	1.38	1.53
Geographic Division		
New England	1.46	1.66
Mid-Atlantic	.99	1.57
East North-Central	1.39	1.41
West North-Central	1.03	1.10
South Atlantic	2.05	2.08
East South-Central	2.29	2.32
West South-Central	1.48	1.61
Mountain	1.12	1.19
Pacific Coast	1.06	1.05
Metro Status		
Central	1.65	1.71
Suburban	1.27	1.39
Independent	1.61	1.64

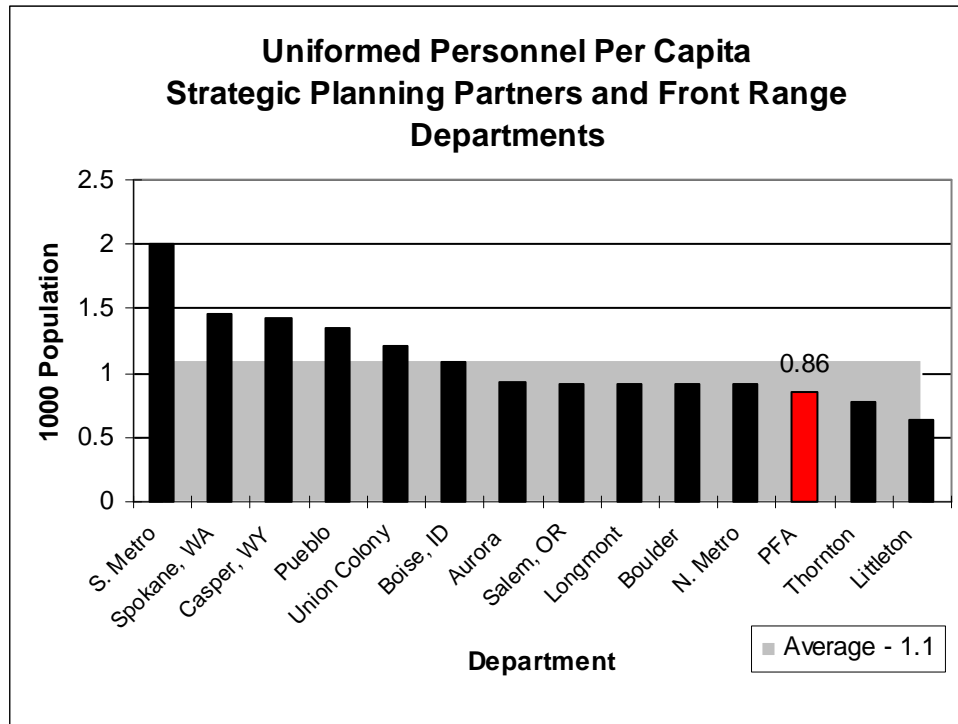
2006 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS COMPARISONS

The performance standards have been adopted by the PFA Board of Directors to measure the performance of fire protection and emergency service delivery at a macro level. This analysis is a quantitative review of the emergency response system and fire prevention efforts which include built-in fire protection equipment.

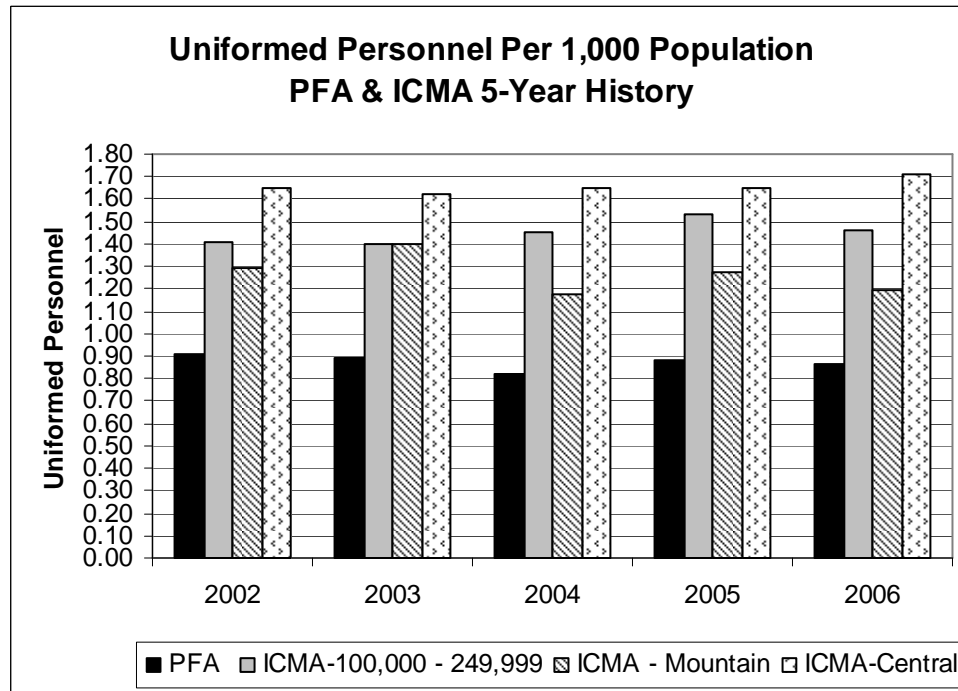
The performance standard survey is a means of comparing PFA's performance against other jurisdictions to assess how well the organization is performing. The performance standards in this section are displayed in graphs providing actual values, rank order, and a 5-year history for PFA and national data where available (2006 national data will become available between September and November). In the past only Front Range departments were surveyed, but in 2004 the strategic planning partners were added to the survey as well. The 5-year PFA history provides a means for citizens to assess how PFA has performed historically, and, where available, how PFA compares on a national level.

In addition, two performance standards are displayed on a single scale by placing cost per capita on the vertical axis and loss per capita on the horizontal axis. By plotting the intersecting coordinates for each jurisdiction, a cost/performance scale is created in a single format.

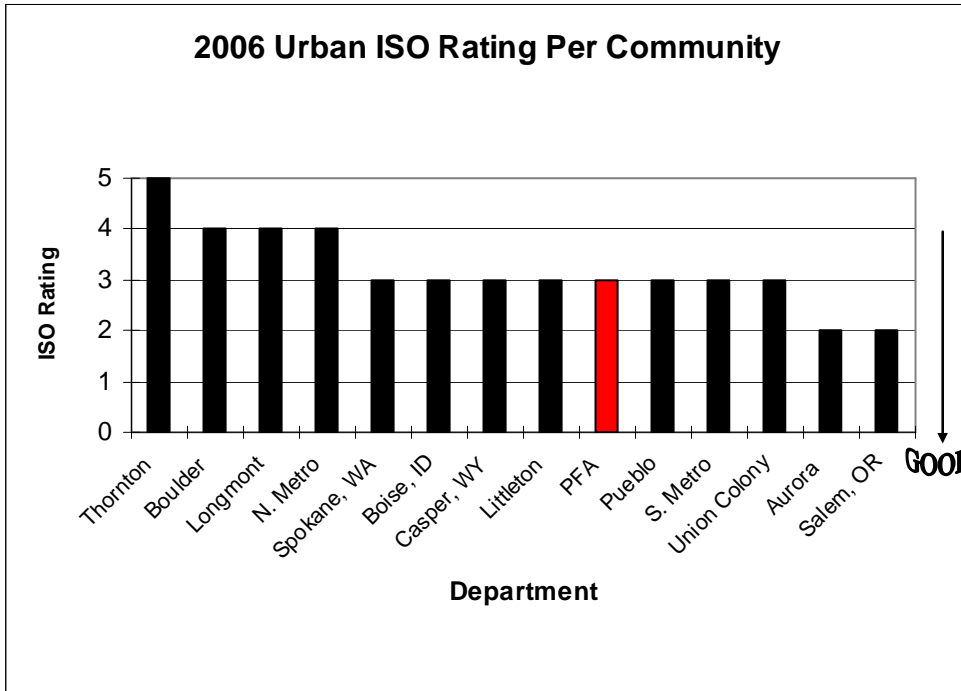
2006 Performance Standards



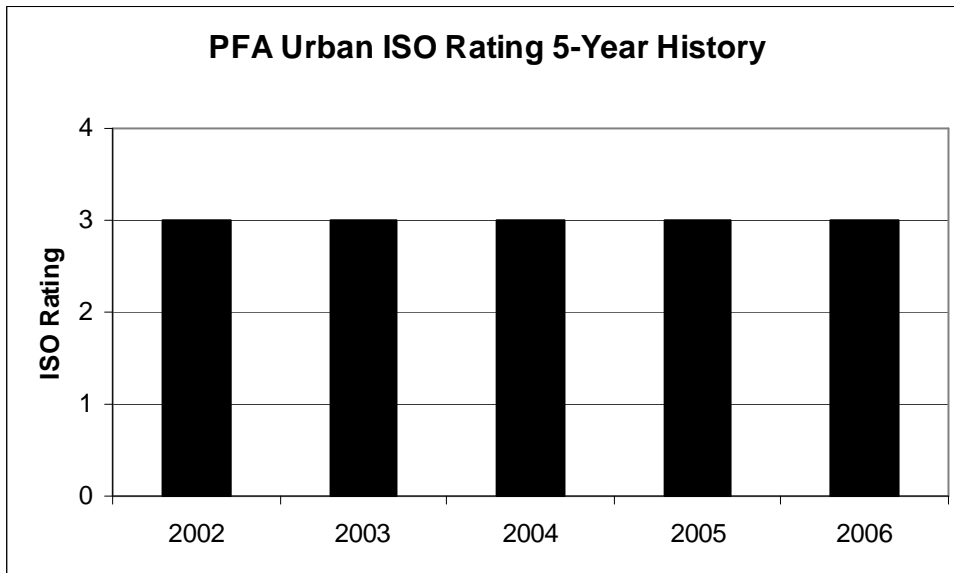
* West Metro and Eugene, OR did not supply this information.



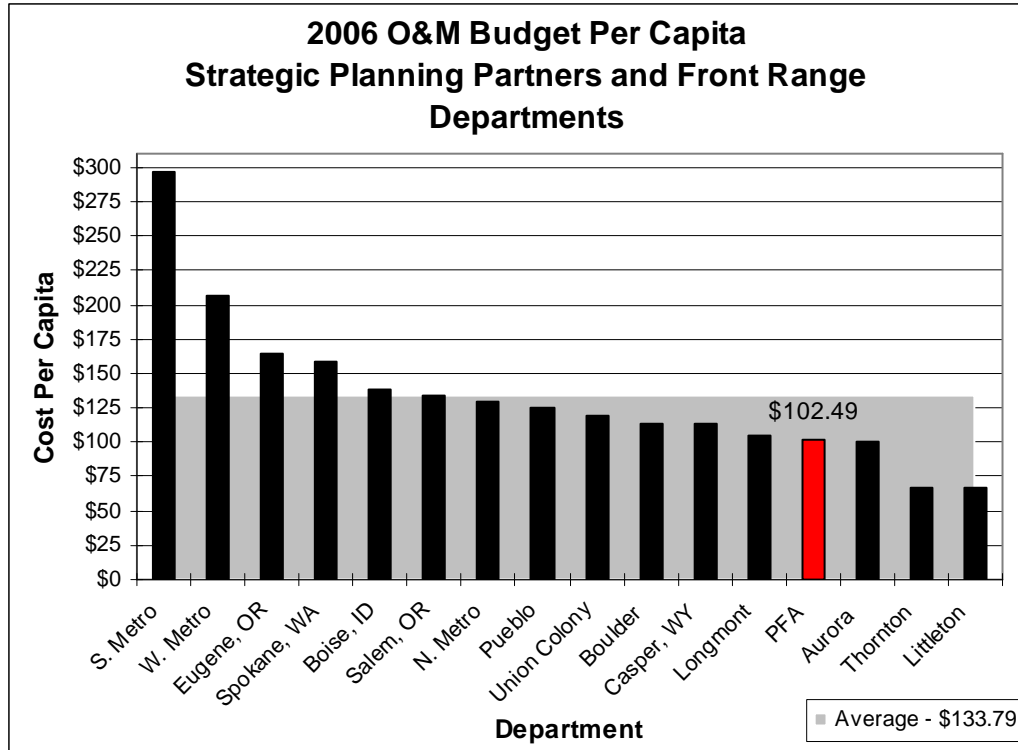
While comparing uniformed personnel per capita is not a strategic plan performance standard, it does provide a means to compare the performance standards against staffing levels.



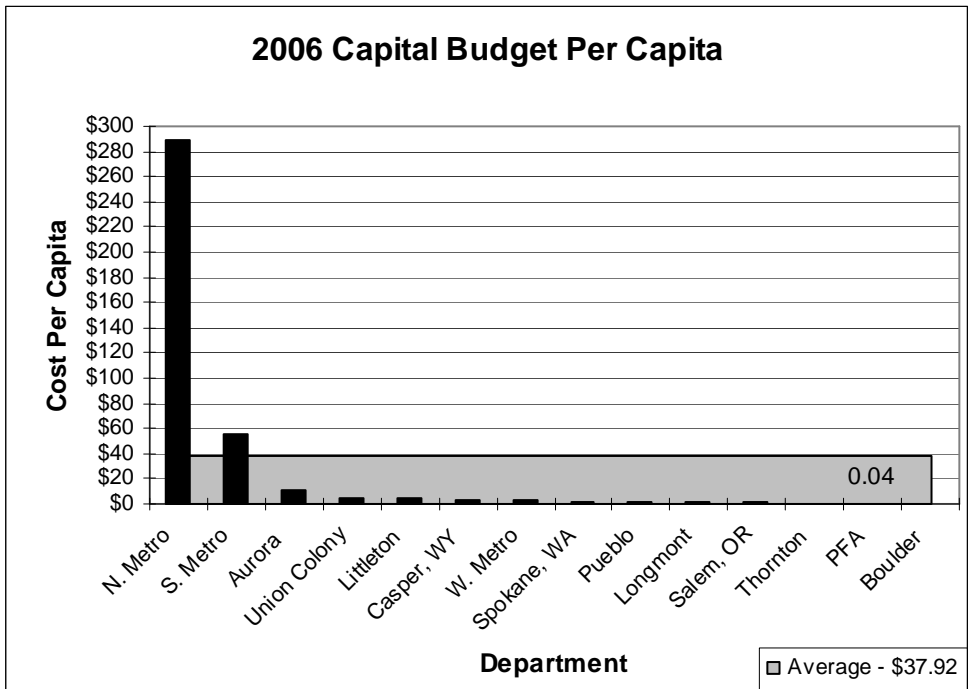
*West Metro did not supply this information.



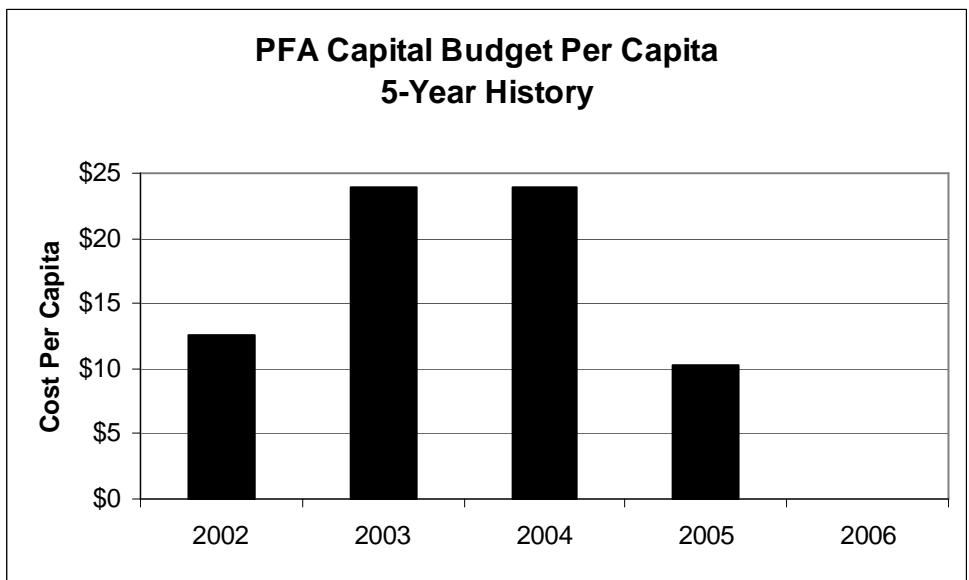
Fire insurance costs within a community are influenced by a rating provided by the Insurance Services Office (ISO). In general, the lower the rating, the lower the insurance cost to the consumer.



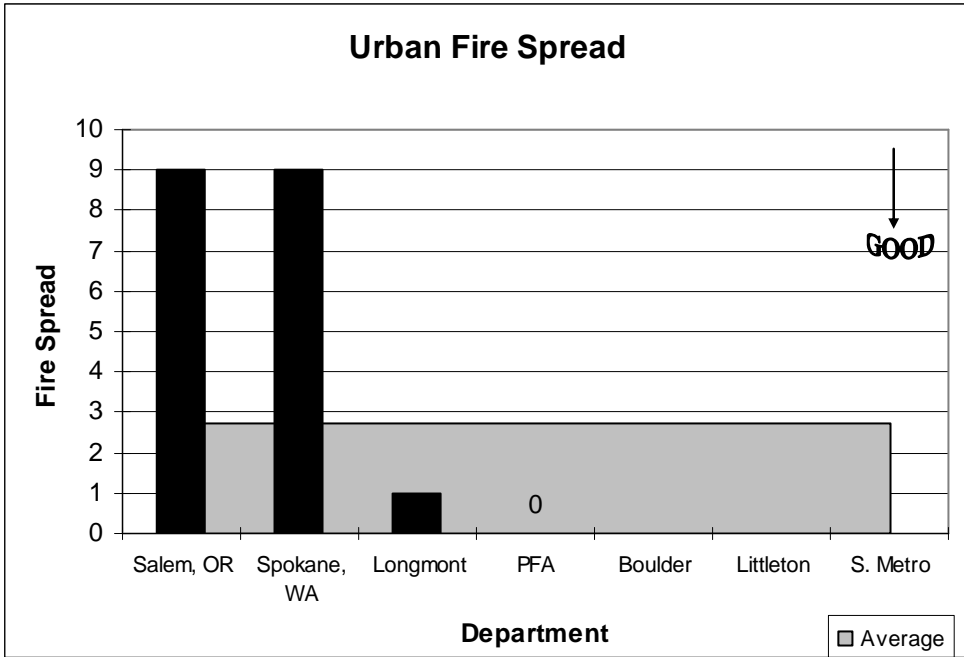
Cost effectiveness is a cornerstone of PFA's provision of providing fire protection, EMS, and related emergency services to the community.



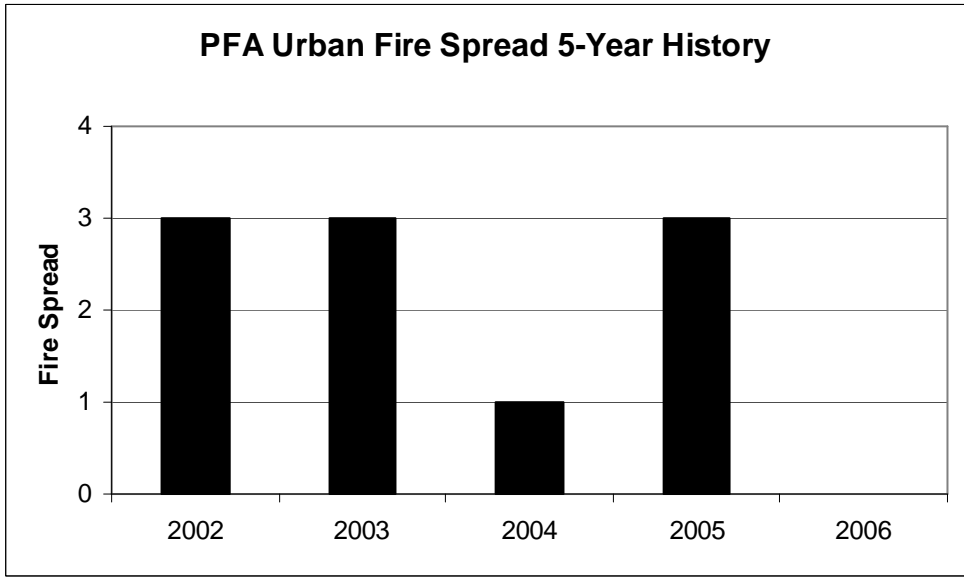
*Boise, ID, and Eugene, OR, did not supply this information.



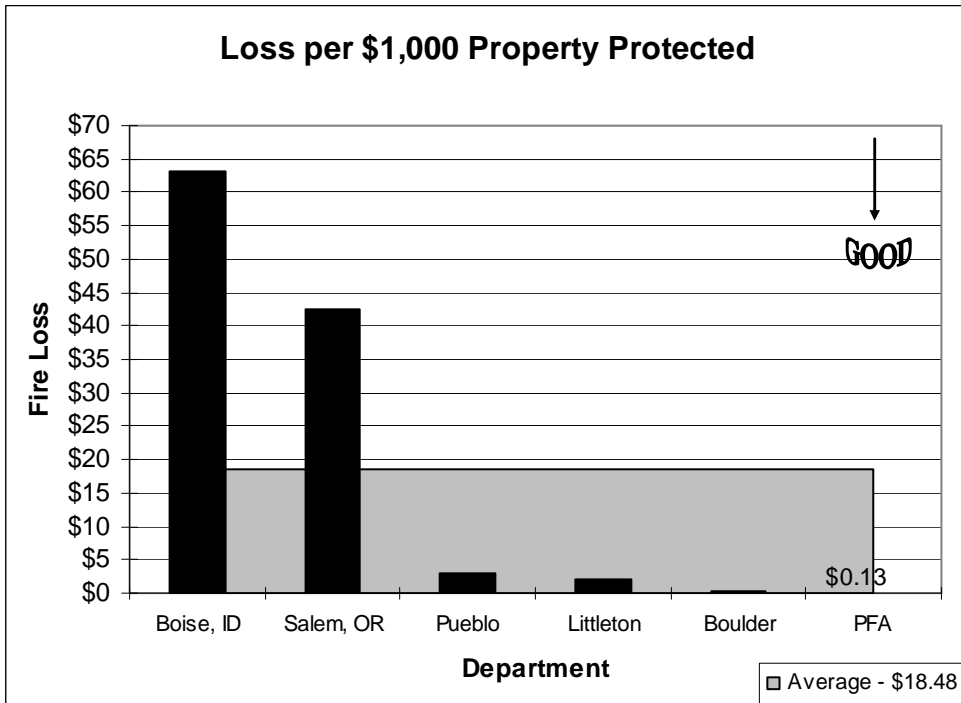
In most cases, fire department capital is included in a city's general capital budget and is not directly included in reported fire department budgets. This may cause PFA's capital costs to appear higher than average. These numbers are budgeted figures, not actual expenditures.



*Aurora, N. Metro, Pueblo, Thornton, Union Colony, W. Metro, Boise ID, Casper WY, and Eugene OR do not track this information.



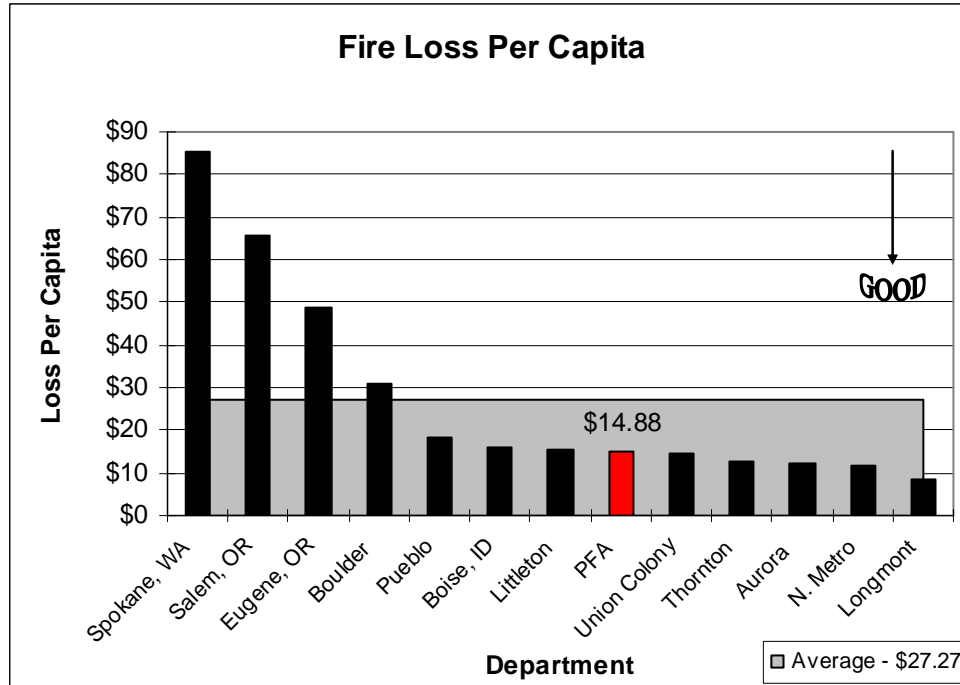
Preventing structure fires from endangering neighboring structures is an important strategic objective of firefighting forces. This is especially vital in high density urban areas where buildings are located close together. The most devastating fire losses occur when a single fire burns many buildings while overwhelming firefighting forces. When interior firefighting fails or fires are too advanced for interior fire attack, firefighting forces must revert to heavy exterior fire streams with high fire flows. This type of fire represents the worst case scenario and if firefighting forces are not successful, entire blocks of commercial, multifamily residential and even single family dwellings can be lost.



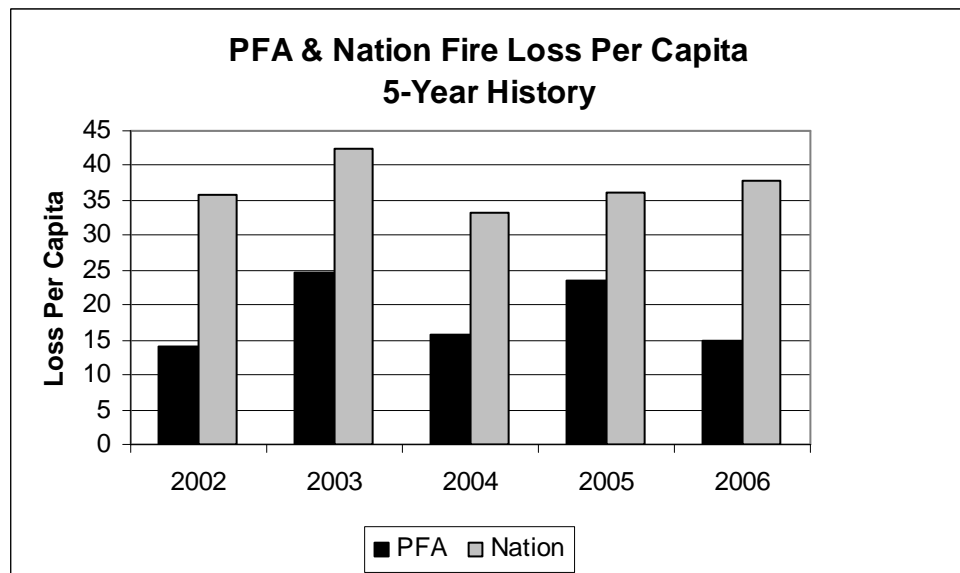
* Longmont, Aurora, Casper WY, Eugene OR, N. Metro, S. Metro, Thornton, Union Colony, and W. Metro do not track this information. Spokane, WA information was not available.



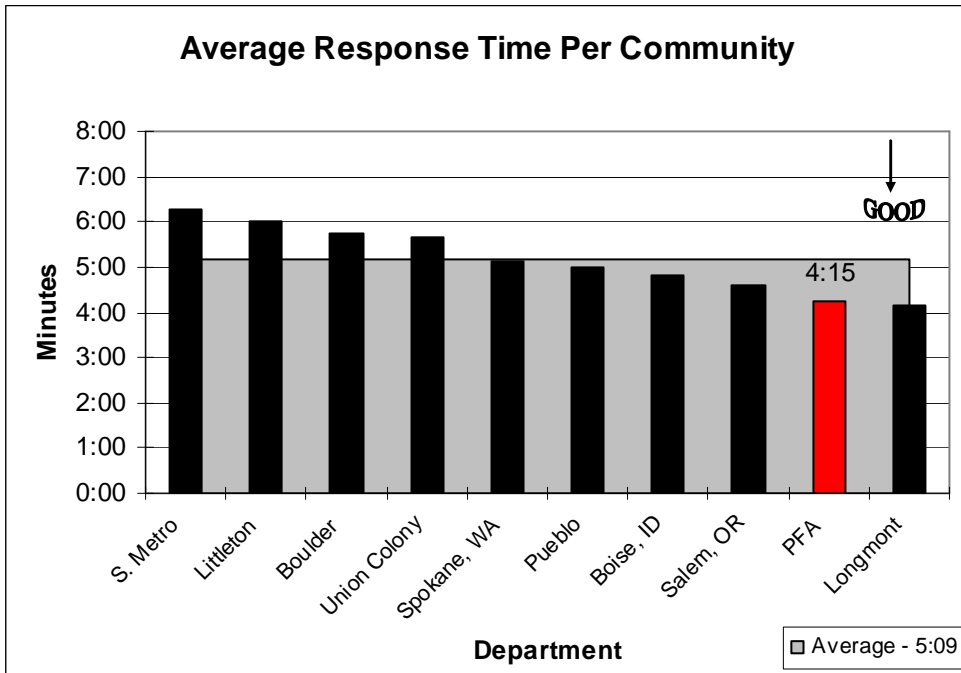
This performance standard measures estimated property loss from another perspective, in relation to the value of property protected. Compared to per capita measurements, this offers better controls for differences in the type and value of risks protected. Like per capita losses, it also measures total system performance. It includes the value of all buildings, contents, equipment, physical improvements, and mobile homes that are subject to property taxes as defined by Colorado law. It does not include the value of vehicles or land.



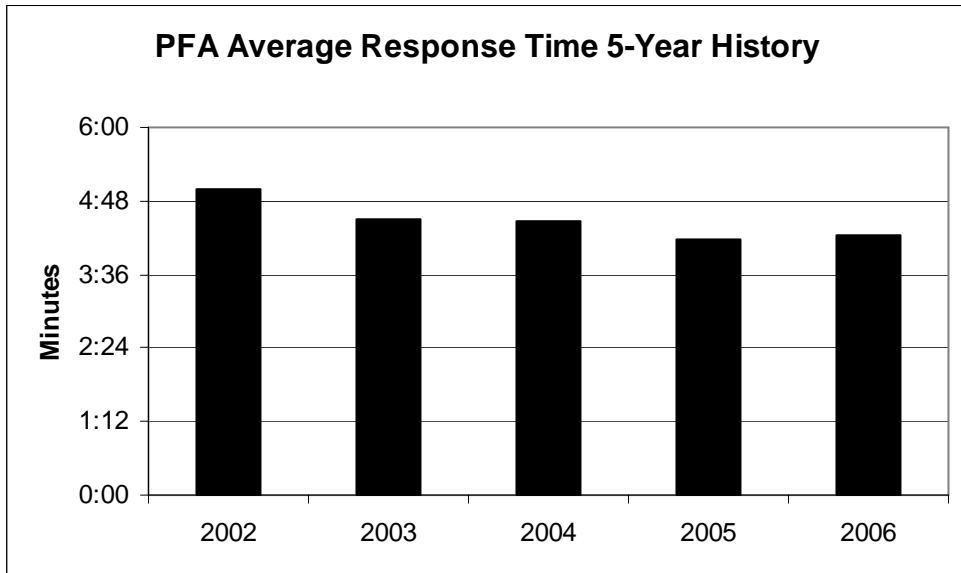
*W. Metro, S. Metro, and Casper, WY did not supply this information.



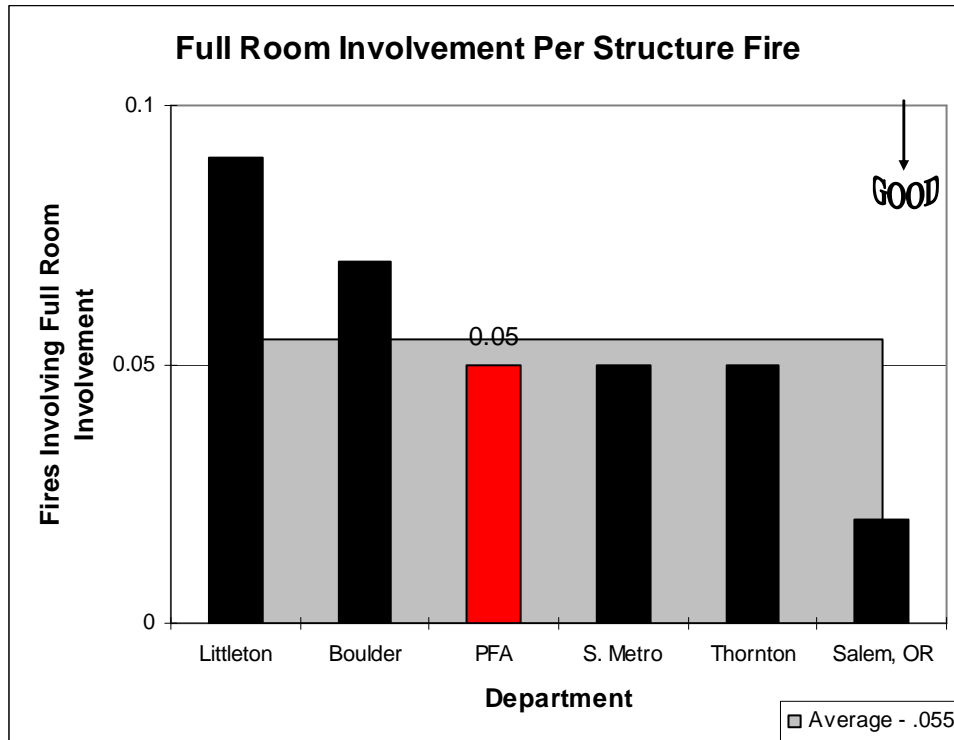
Direct per capita property loss due to fire is one of the most common methods of measuring the performance of fire protection systems. This includes the value of buildings, contents, manufactured products, raw materials, and similar tangible items that are destroyed or damaged by fire. It is a total system measurement in that it is impacted by many fire department activities including built-in protection systems, emergency response safety inspections, and even activities such as training and equipment play a vital role.



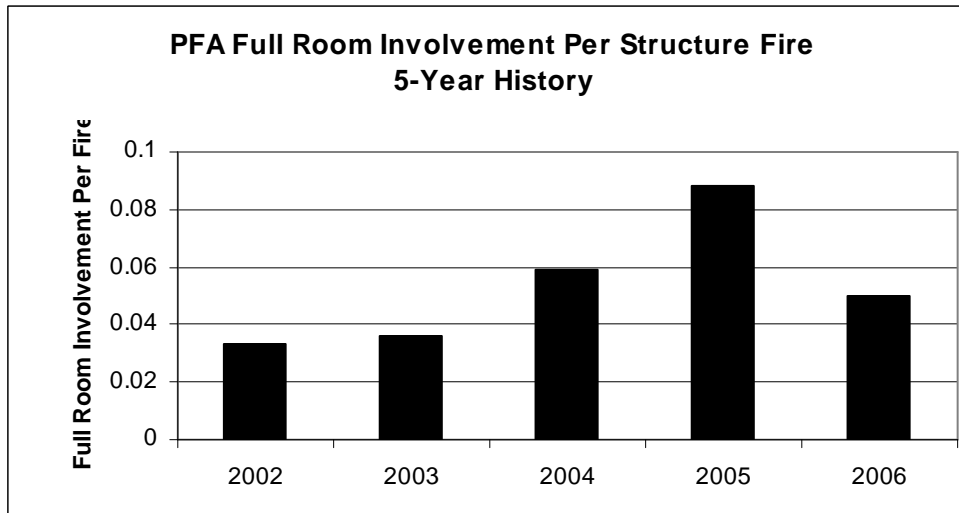
*Aurora, W. Metro, N. Metro, Thornton, and Eugene OR did not supply this information.



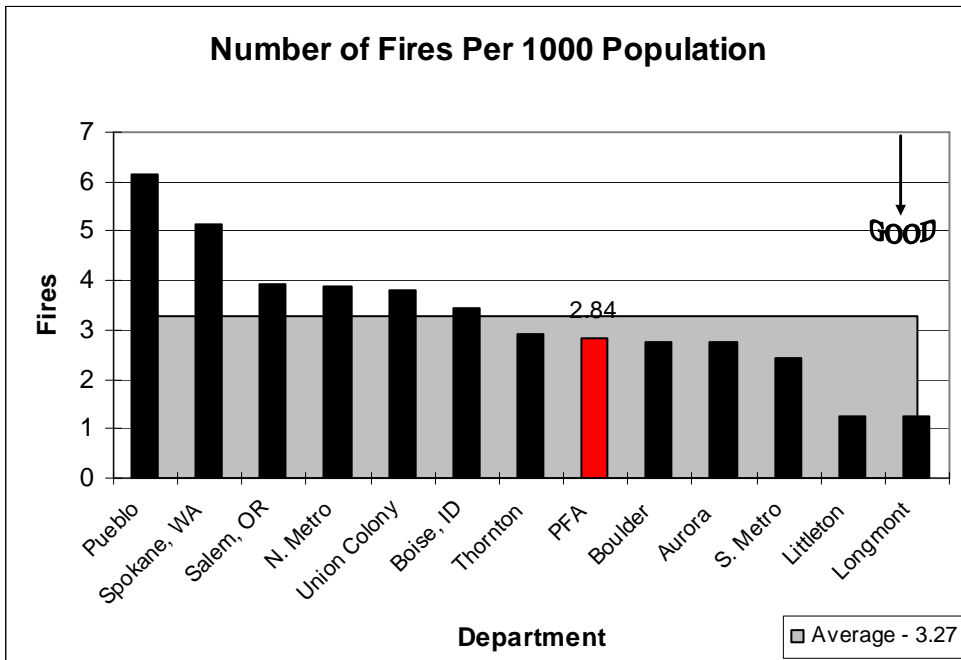
Response time is a critical component of any emergency service delivery system. The ability to successfully intercede in fires and medical emergencies is highly dependent on trained personnel arriving quickly. This performance standard specifies five (5) minutes from the time of dispatch as the average for all emergency responses including fires, medical emergencies, hazardous materials incidents, rescues, and other emergencies.



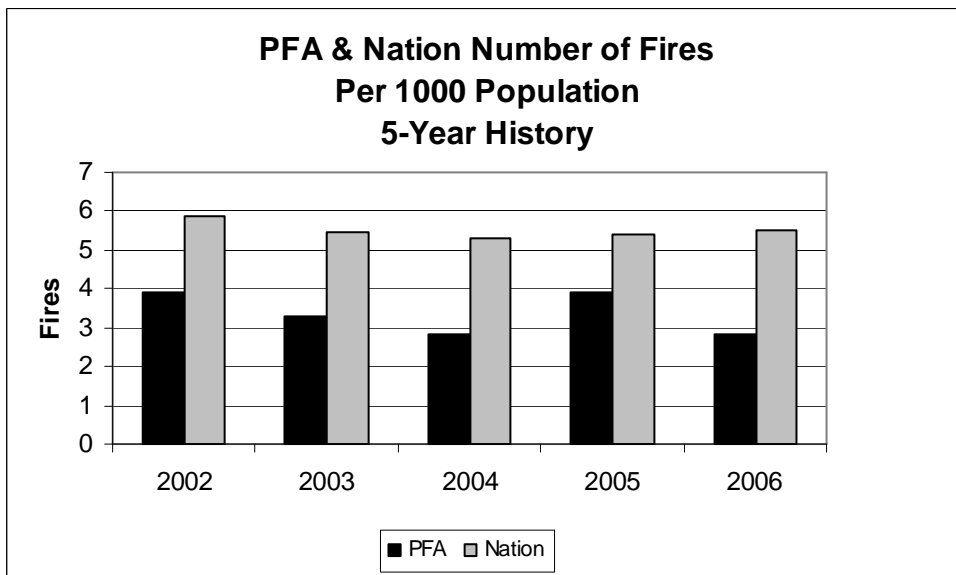
*Aurora, W. Metro, and Eugene, OR did not supply this information. Longmont, N. Metro, Pueblo, Thornton, Union Colony, Boise ID, and Casper, WY do not track this information.



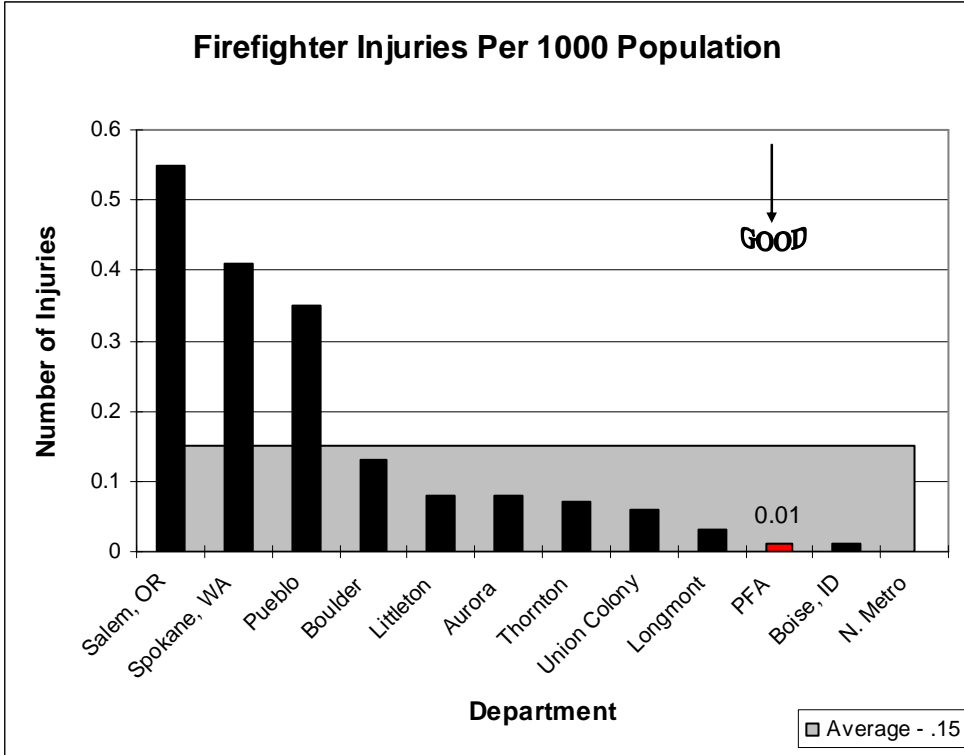
This performance standard measures the success of the entire fire protection system in controlling fires before they reach full room involvement. This means that an entire fire area, usually a building compartment, becomes fully involved in fire. At this point human survival is impossible in the original fire compartment and adjacent areas, and property losses accelerate rapidly. For this reason stopping fires before they reach this stage continues to be a critical evaluation point.



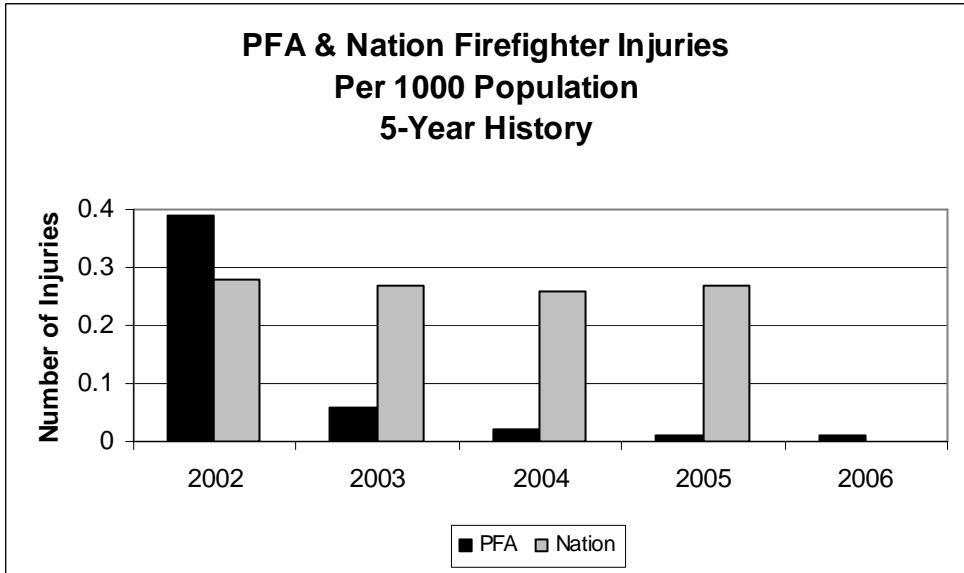
*W. Metro, Casper, WY, and Eugene, OR did not supply this information.



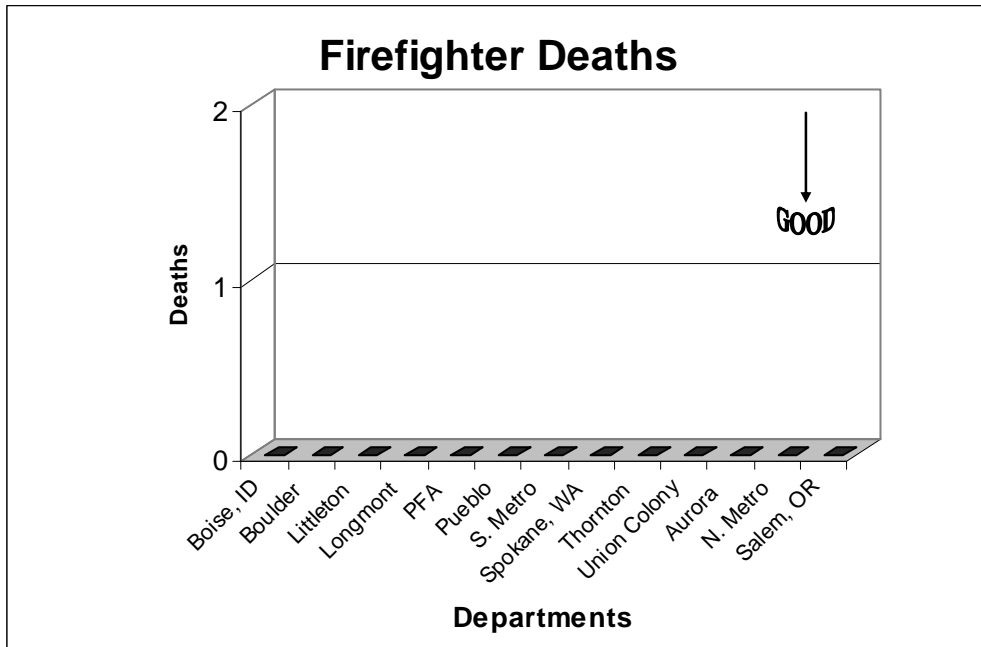
Keeping the number of fires low is one of the most effective methods of controlling a community's fire risk. It is often cited as a measure of fire prevention effectiveness, but it is also influenced by other community characteristics such as the age and condition of buildings, the economic environment, and population diversity.



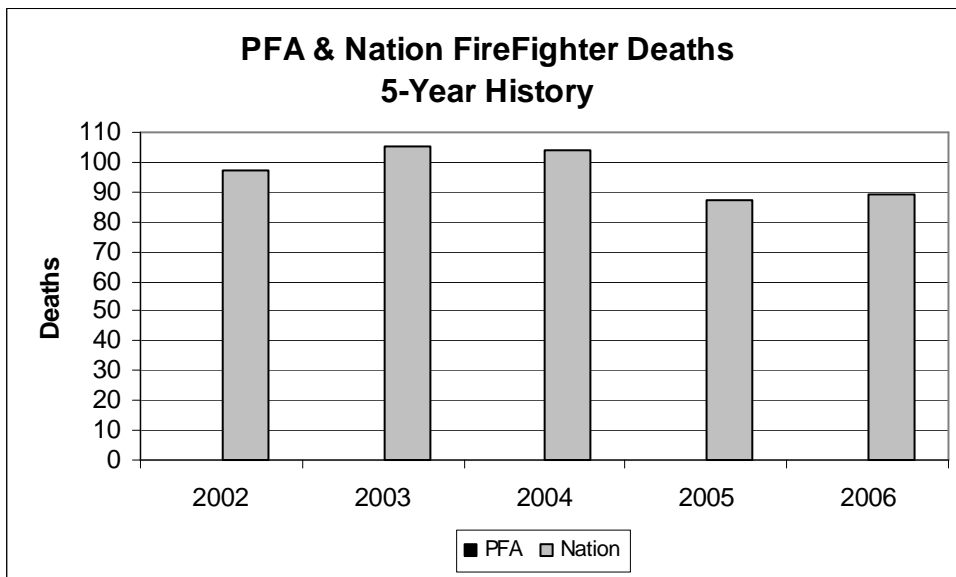
*S. Metro, Casper, WY, Eugene, OR, and W. Metro did not supply this information.



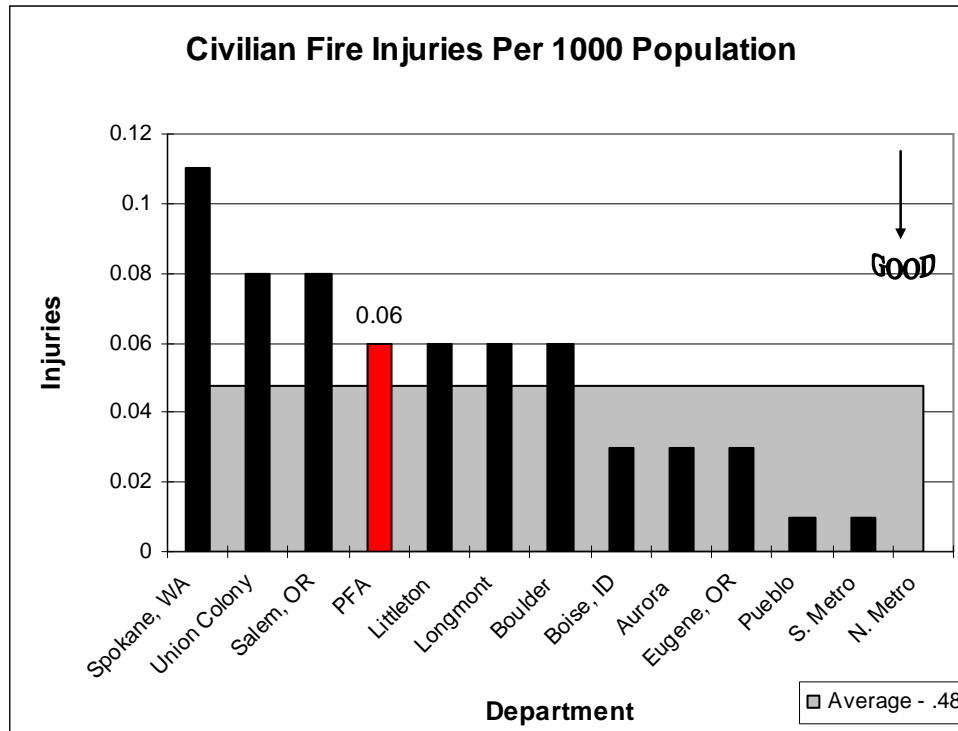
Like firefighter deaths, firefighter injuries are a result of providing vital public services in an inherently high risk environment. Firefighter injuries, however, occur more frequently than firefighter deaths. The Poudre Fire Authority is very aggressive in reporting injuries, which results in better medical treatment of injuries and reduced workers compensation rates.



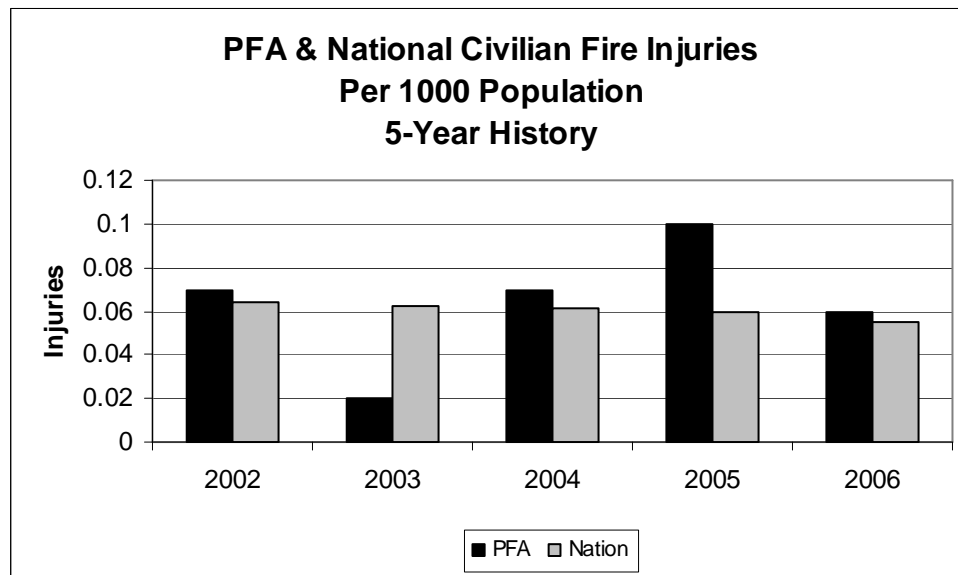
*W. Metro, Casper, WY, and Eugene, OR did not supply this information.



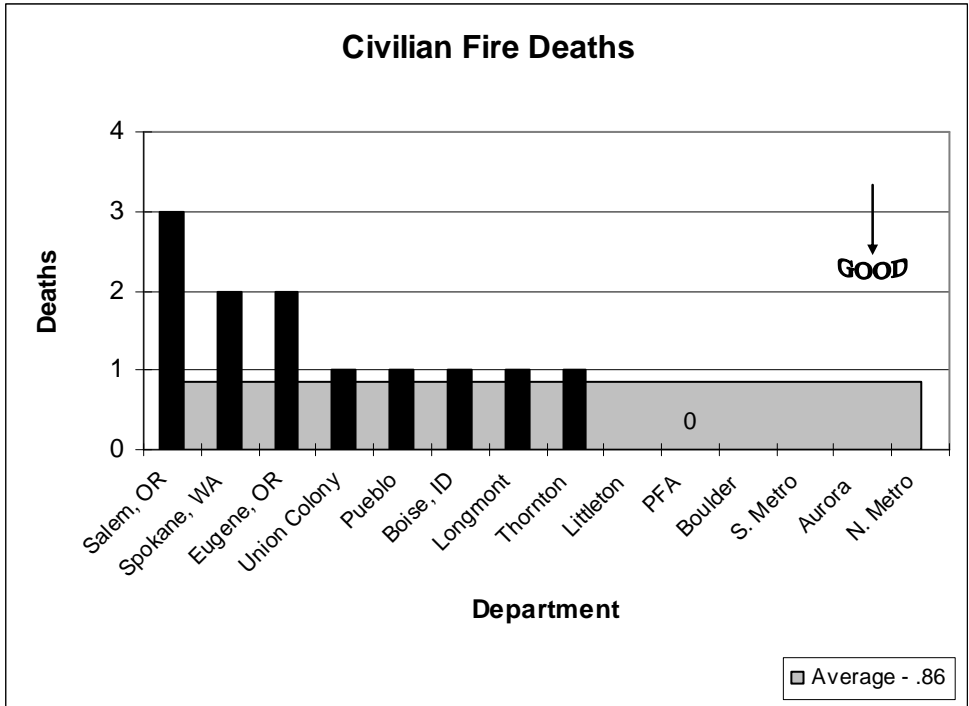
Firefighting is a very hazardous occupation. While there are always risks inherent in firefighting, these risks can be reduced by superior training, adequate equipment, sound operational policies, and by analyzing the risks and benefits of every action. Performance standards survey participants reported no firefighter deaths for the year 2006.



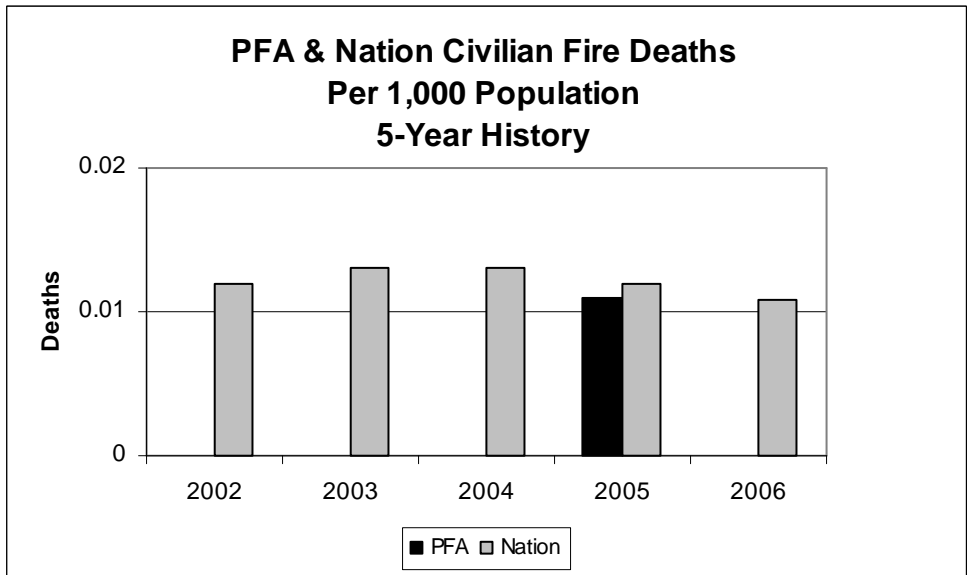
*Thornton does not track this information. W. Metro and Casper, WY did not supply this information.



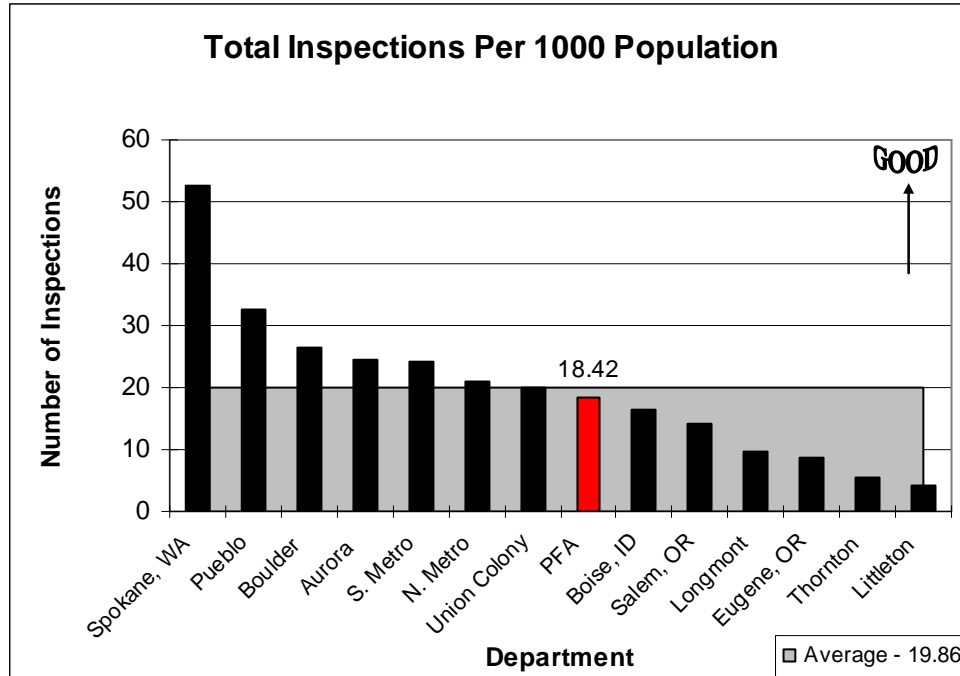
Like fire deaths, human injuries are a tragic consequence of uncontrolled fire. Unlike deaths, however, civilian injuries occur more frequently and can be measured annually. Severe burns in particular are disfiguring and painful, and require extensive surgery. Fortunately, the vast majority of fire injuries experienced in the Fort Collins area are minor. Smoke inhalation is our primary type of injury.



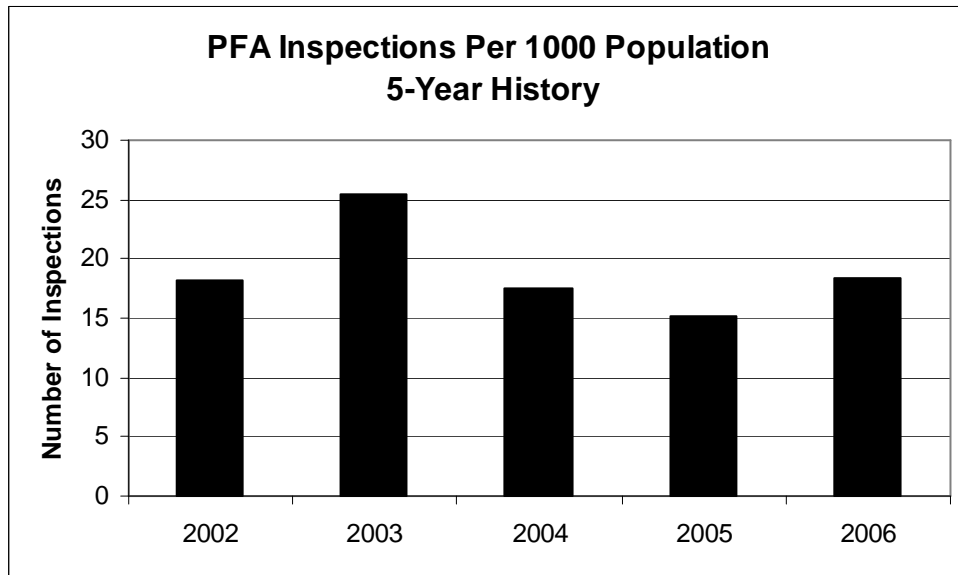
*Casper, WY and W. Metro did not supply this information.



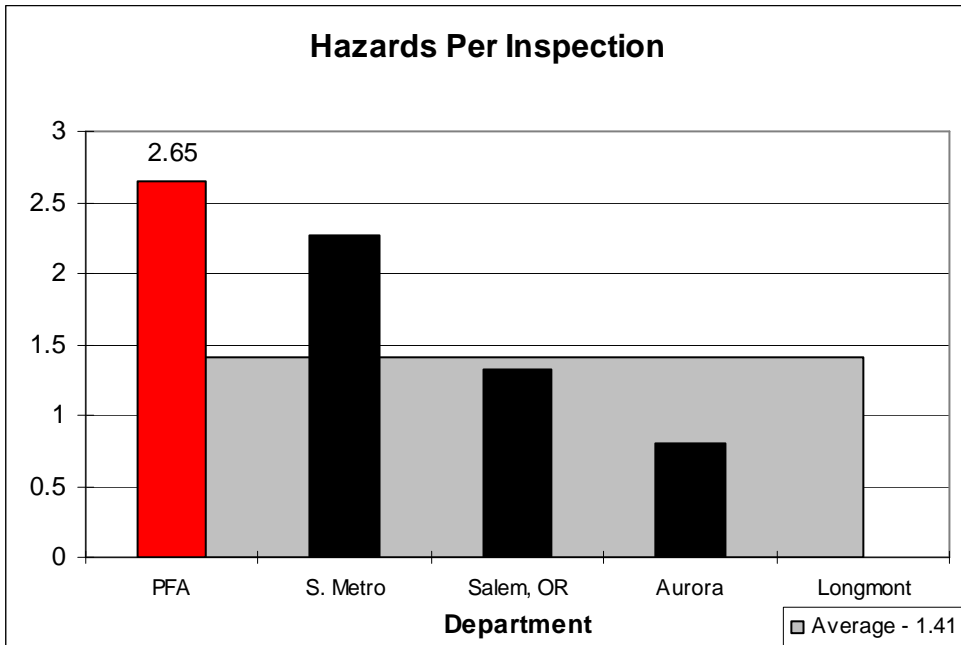
This performance standard measures total system performance, which is a result of prevention, education, firefighting, rescue, and built-in protection. Like many other aspects of emergency services, fire death rates are heavily influenced by social factors such as poverty, low education attainment, and substandard housing. In the Fort Collins area, these problems are not as significant as in other communities where the fire death rate is higher than the national average. Current trends show that programs implemented during the 1995 strategic plan are having a positive impact on the civilian death rate in the community. However, July 31, 2005 marked a somber day for the citizens of Fort Collins and employees of PFA, when an early morning fire claimed the lives of a 23 year old woman and her 8 month old daughter.



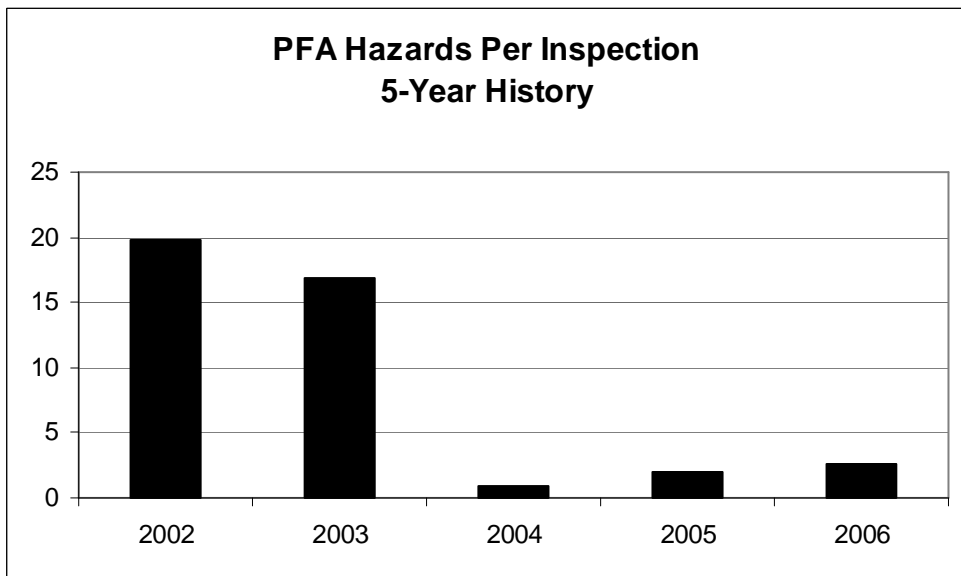
* Casper, WY and W. Metro did not supply this information.



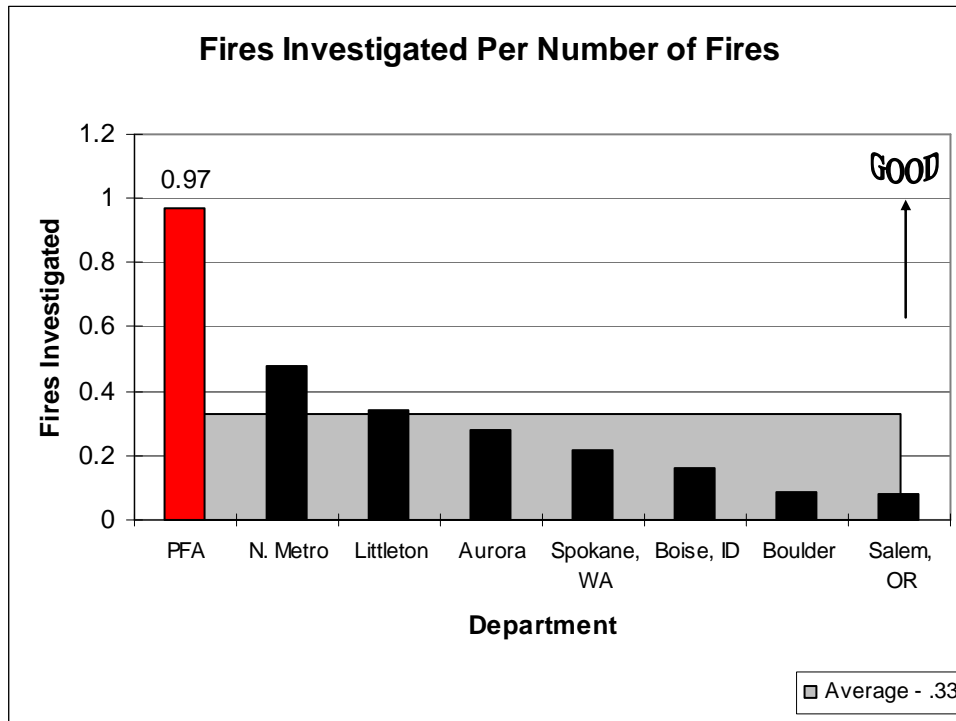
The purpose of this performance standard is to measure activity in the area of fire code enforcement within the business community. Fire safety inspections are conducted by PFA engine company crews and Fire Prevention staff on an annual basis using the 1997 Uniform Fire Code. Information collected from these inspections is used as a planning tool, a life safety tool, and a community education tool. Fire code enforcement within the business community has been a central focus of the Poudre Fire Authority's efforts in fire prevention. Information collected from these inspections was analyzed in late 2004 which triggered a program re-evaluation to ensure greater efficiency and efficacy. To accomplish this, the engine company component of the inspection program was suspended during this evaluation period which explains our decreased number of inspections for 2005. Of important note is that high-hazard inspections such as nursing homes, schools and apartments have continued during this period to ensure the life-safety in these occupancies.



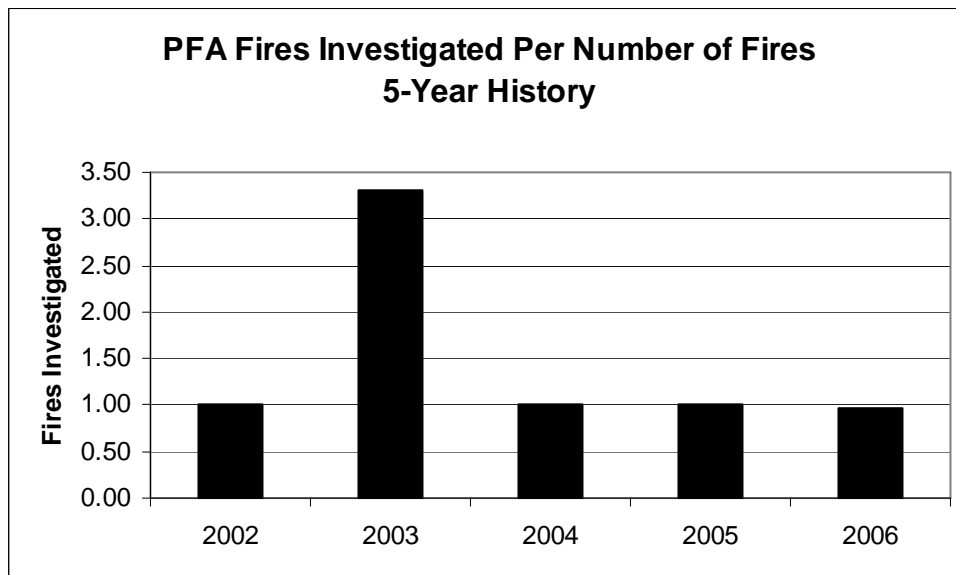
* Union Colony, Boise ID, Boulder, Casper WY, Eugene OR, Littleton, Longmont, N. Metro, Pueblo, Spokane WA, Thornton, and W. Metro do not track this information.



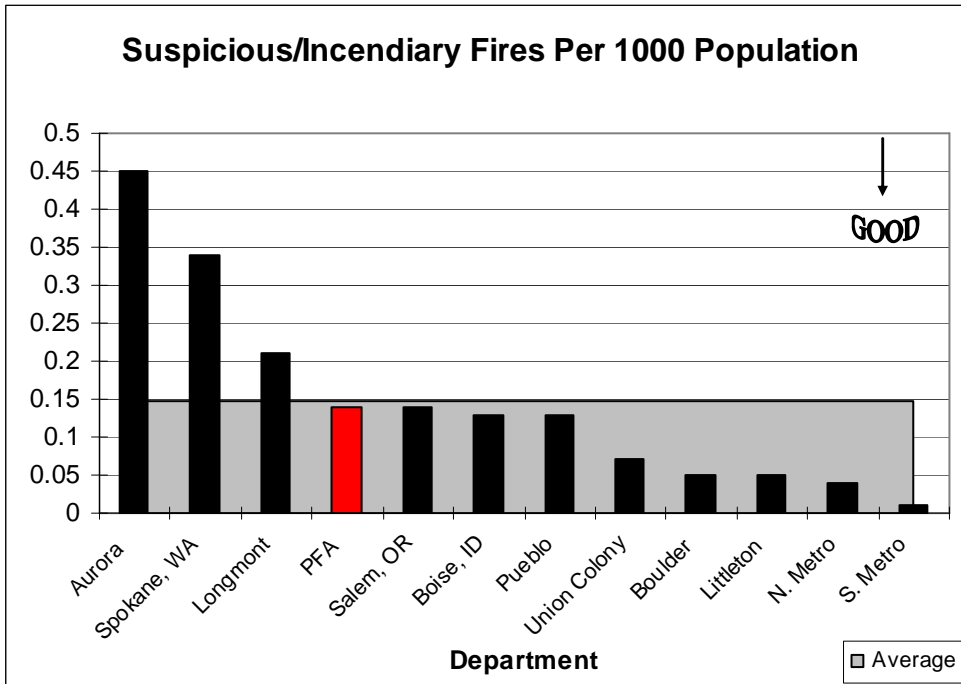
The Hazards per Inspection performance standard provides an additional perspective on actual fire code enforcement efforts. Information from this performance standard can indicate gaps in inspector training, workload, or community education. Hazards per Inspection can also be influenced by age of commercial structures, types of businesses (low - high risk) and mobility of the business community.



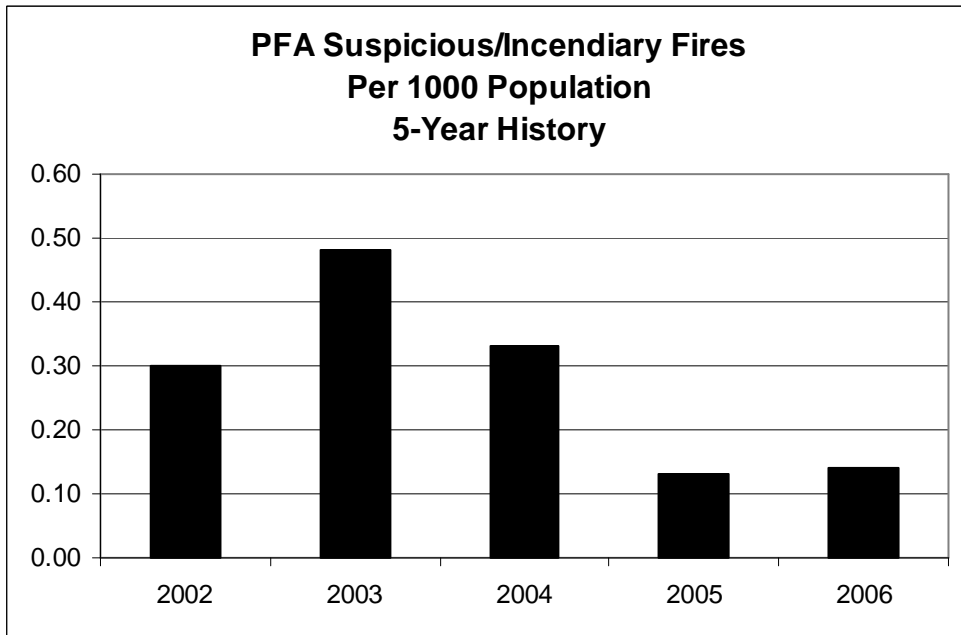
*Longmont, Pueblo, S. Metro, Thornton, Union Colony, Casper WY, and Eugene OR, do not track this information. W. Metro did not supply this information.



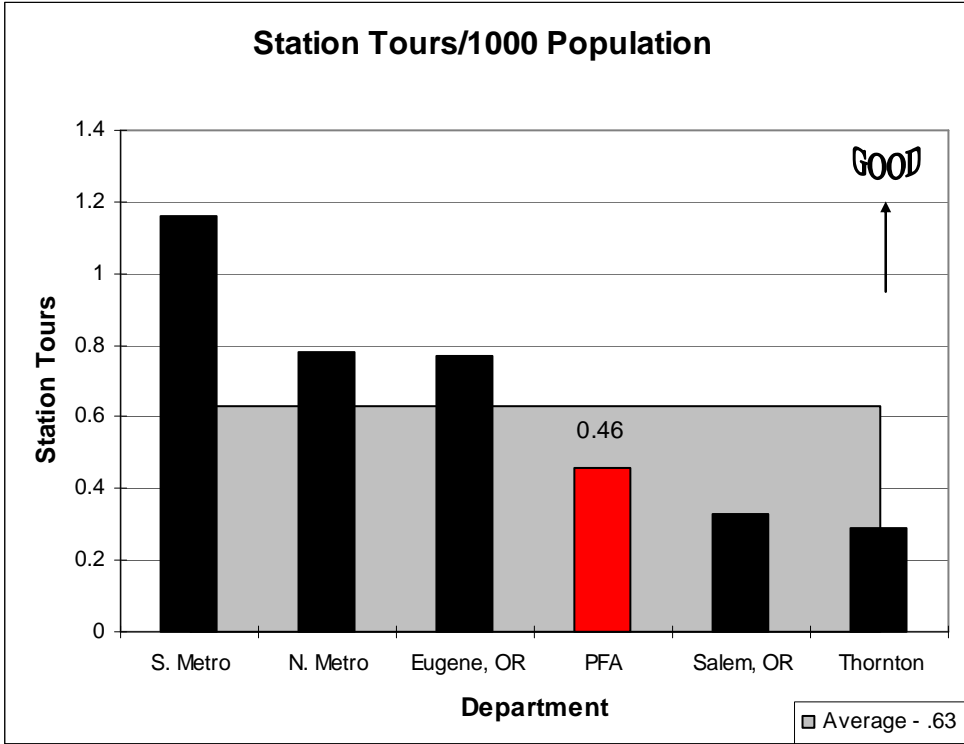
This performance standard measures the number of fire investigations conducted in relation to the total number of fire occurrences. Information gained from these investigations contributes to the prevention of similar fires through arson convictions and community fire prevention activities.



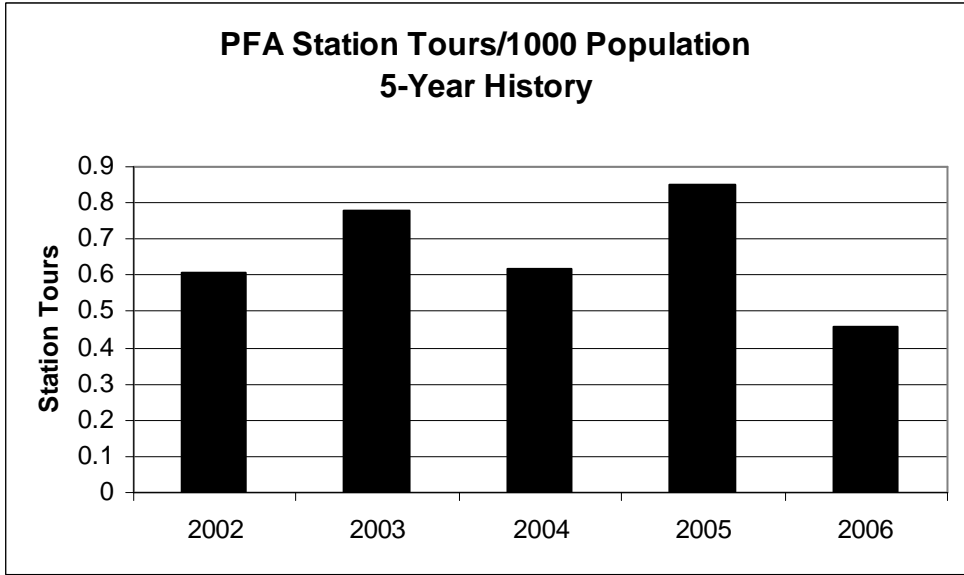
*Thornton and Casper, WY do not track this information. W. Metro and Eugene, OR did not supply this information.



This performance standard provides the number of fires that are the result of criminal activity. This information is used to enhance partnerships with community law enforcement.

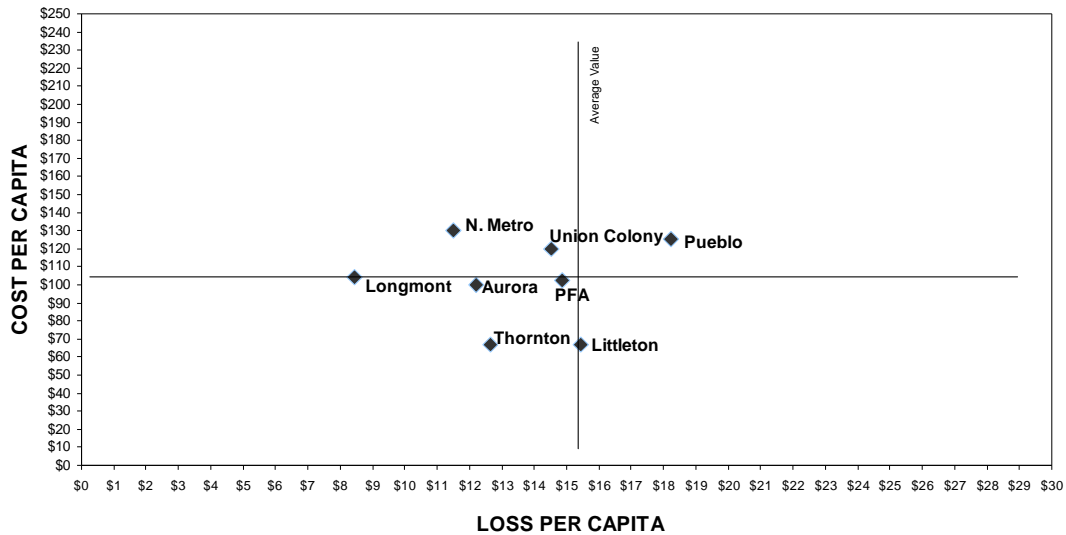


*Aurora, Boulder, Littleton, Longmont, Pueblo, Union Colony, Boise ID, Casper WY, and Spokane WA do not track this information. W. Metro did not supply this information.



Public Education is an important performance standard of this department's efforts to reduce emergency responses through community education. Citizens are encouraged through station tours to spend time with PFA firefighters at their community fire station. Station tours are completely managed by the company officer and station firefighters.

COST/PERFORMANCE SCALE Front Range Partners 2006



This standard is intended to provide a way for citizens to assess how much they pay and what level of performance they get in return as compared to other fire departments on the Front-Range. Obviously this standard does not reflect the quantity and quality of the many other services provided by the PFA. For instance, 64% of PFA's emergency calls are EMS related. But, since another organization is jointly responsible for emergency medical response and solely responsible for final patient care, PFA's impact on this service (other than response time) is difficult to quantify. However, it has the virtue of highlighting the activity most associated with fire departments.

Based on this standard, the PFA has consistently performed above average at less cost than average.

FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTION CITIZEN SURVEY



The following report is compiled from questionnaires which are provided to citizens when they are inspected by PFA.

Survey - Inspection Survey 2006




Effective Dates: 1/1/2006 - 12/31/2006

[Change](#) [Reset](#) [Cancel](#)




1 Please rate your satisfaction with your fire inspection. 42 Total Responses

Excellent		85.7%
Good		14.3%
Fair		0.0%
Poor		0.0%
N/A		0.0%



2 How well did the inspector(s) explain why they were inspecting your business? 41 Total Responses

Excellent		82.9%
Good		14.6%
Fair		2.4%
Poor		0.0%
N/A		0.0%




3. Please rate the courtesy of the inspector(s). 41 Total Responses

Excellent		92.7%
Good		4.9%
Fair		0.0%
Poor		2.4%
N/A		0.0%




4. How well were the hazards explained to you? 42 Total Responses

Excellent	 78.6%
Good	 21.4%
Fair	0.0%
Poor	0.0%
N/A	0.0%



5. How well were your questions answered? 41 Total Responses

Excellent	 82.9%
Good	 12.2%
Fair	 4.9%
Poor	0.0%
N/A	0.0%

6. Please rate the knowledge of the inspector(s). 39 Total Responses

Excellent	 92.3%
Good	 5.1%
Fair	 2.6%
Poor	0.0%
N/A	0.0%

7. Please rate the thoroughness of the inspection. 42 Total Responses

Excellent	 90.5%
Good	 9.5%
Fair	0.0%
Poor	0.0%
N/A	0.0%



Survey - Incident Survey 2006

Effective Dates: 1/1/2006 - 12/31/2006

[Change](#) [Reset](#) [Cancel](#)



1. Rate the ease of reporting your emergency.

951 Total Responses

Excellent	 86.5%
Good	 10.7%
Fair	0.5%
Poor	0.3%
N/A	1.9%



2. Rate the courtesy of the firefighters on scene.

939 Total Responses

Excellent	 94.4%
Good	 4.9%
Fair	0.2%
Poor	0.2%
N/A	0.3%

3. Rate how adequately all actions were explained.

935 Total Responses

Excellent	 83.3%
Good	 13.0%
Fair	1.3%
Poor	0.1%
N/A	2.2%

4. If this was a fire, rate the service provided by the Incident representative. 652 Total Responses

Excellent	19.5%
Good	11.5%
Fair	0.0%
Poor	0.0%
N/A	79.0%

5. Rate the quality of service provided. 909 Total Responses

Excellent	92.7%
Good	6.2%
Fair	0.4%
Poor	0.2%
N/A	0.4%

6. Rate our response time. 923 Total Responses

Excellent	90.6%
Good	8.0%
Fair	1.0%
Poor	0.1%
N/A	0.3%

III. 2007 GOALS

Complete Fire Code Adoption

Last year the Fire Prevention Bureau began the staff review and public hearing portions of the fire code adoption process. These steps have been largely completed and recommendations on the amended fire code will be brought to the PFA Board to review in early 2008.

Long-term Funding

The PFA Board directed staff to include the need to secure adequate long-term funding in the last strategic plan. It has been documented in the plan, and we have been striving to review our options and develop a long-term solution, but City revenue shortfalls have interrupted this process.

Complete the EMS, OEM, and Fire Prevention Bureau Strategic Plans

We have already completed a substantial amount of work on the EMS strategic plan and made a presentation to the PFA Board for input on how you would like us to proceed. We believe we have substantially completed the direction provided by the Boards and will provide you with a review in April.

This year we also plan to complete the Fire Prevention Bureau's and OEM's plan to add to the organizational strategic plan.

Complete Headquarters Building

For several years we have been saving for the expansion of the Headquarters building. In 2005 the Board appropriated \$116,825 for architectural plans and site plans. These plans were completed and submitted to Sinnett Builders, Inc. They have provided us with construction costs, and we are prepared to proceed with the actual construction in 2007. We will ask for Board approval to proceed in February. We anticipate completion in November.

Budgeting for Outcomes (BFO)

A major time commitment for staff this year will be to manage another budgetary process by translating our planning and budgeting system into the BFO system. We will continue developing our budget using our own system since it (the long-term strategic plan and annual budget) has been developed and approved by the PFA Board and has proven itself as a data driven, citizen centric, outcome based, cost conscious organizational management tool, which is proven by PFA's organizational effectiveness.

2006 PROGRAM REPORTS

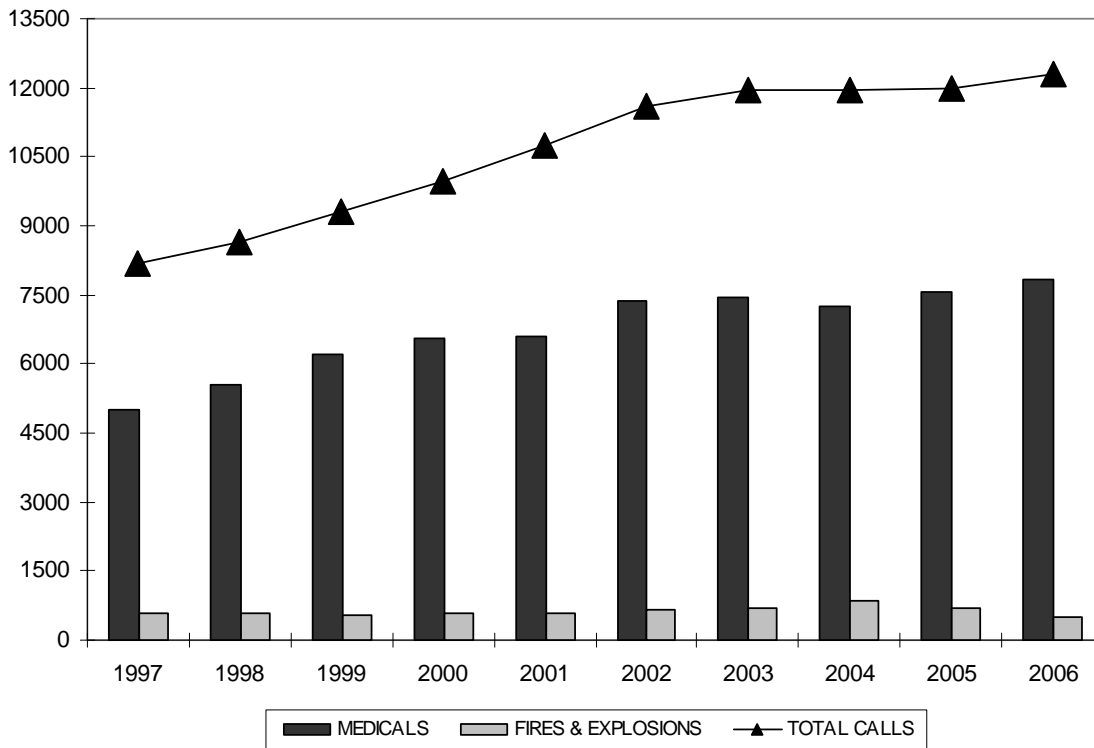
FIRE SUPPRESSION

Division Chief Mike Gress

In 2006 the Poudre Fire Authority experienced a 2.73% increase in total calls. This represents a request for service on the average of one call every 42.7 minutes or 33.7 calls per day.

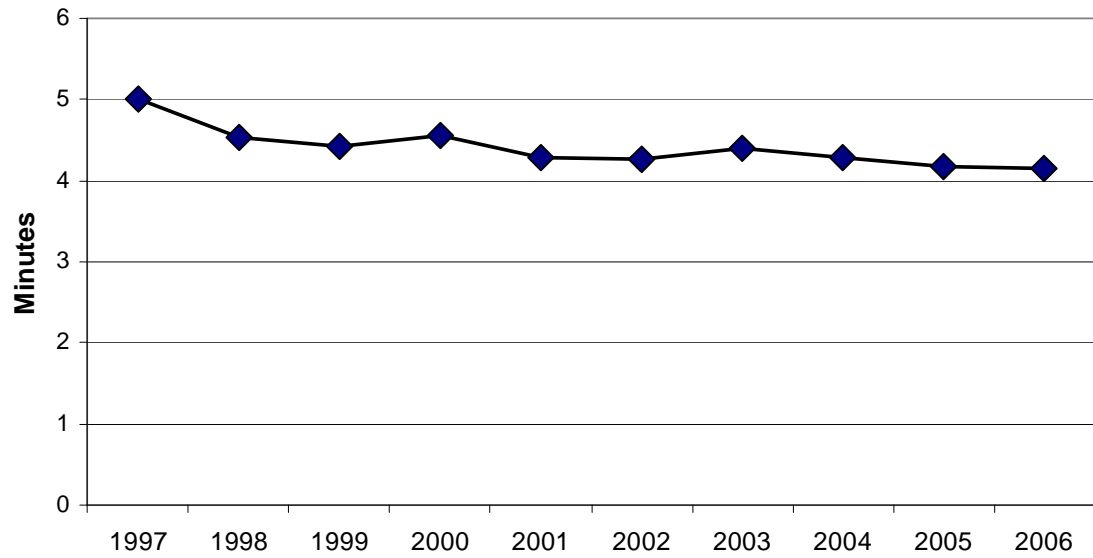
Attached is graphic information on calls responded to by PFA in 2006 and comparison statistics for previous years.

TEN YEAR CALL TREND



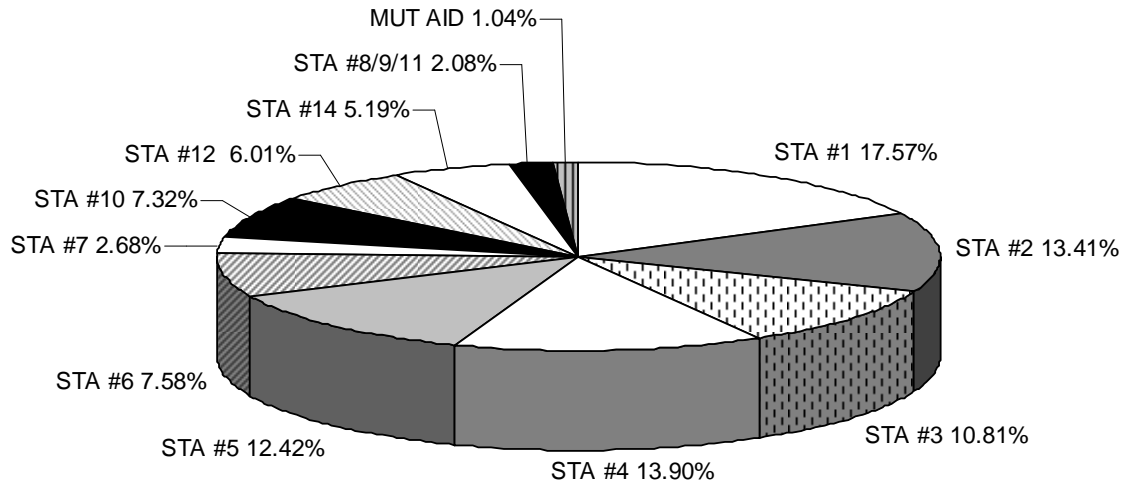
In 2006 81.9% of total calls were inside the City limits and 18.1% were in the Fire District.

Average Response Times



2001 to 2006 calls are calculated on emergent calls only. Calls prior to 2000 were calculated on emergent and non-emergent calls.

PERCENT OF TOTAL CALLS BY STATION AREAS

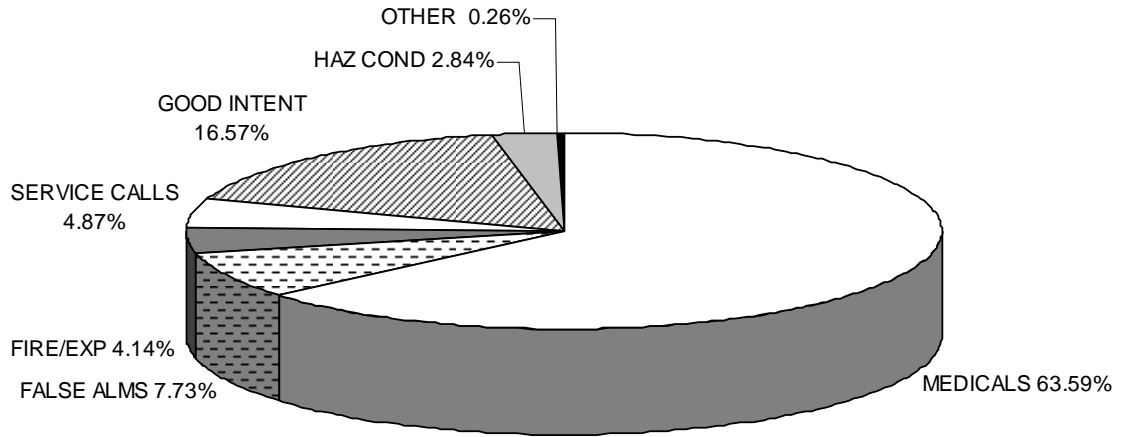


Station 1 continues to be our busiest station, with 17.57% of all calls occurring in its area.

Station 1	– 2,163
Station 2	– 1,651
Station 3	– 1,331
Station 4	– 1,712
Station 5	– 1,529
Station 6	– 934
Station 7	– 330
Stations 8, 9, 11	– 256
Station 10	– 901
Station 12	– 740
Station 14	– 639
Out of PFA Jurisdiction	– 128
Total	12,314*

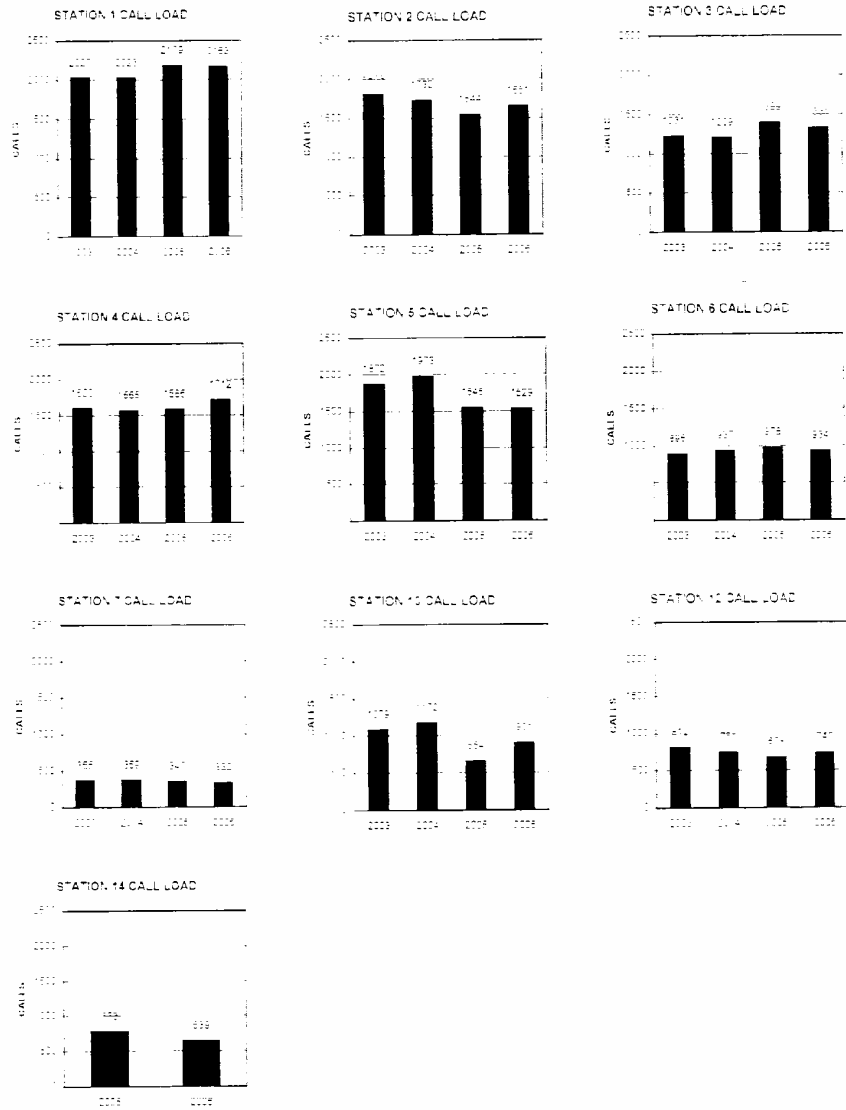
*This call load includes fire exposures, which are not included on the following page.

PERCENT OF CALLS BY TYPE OF CALL



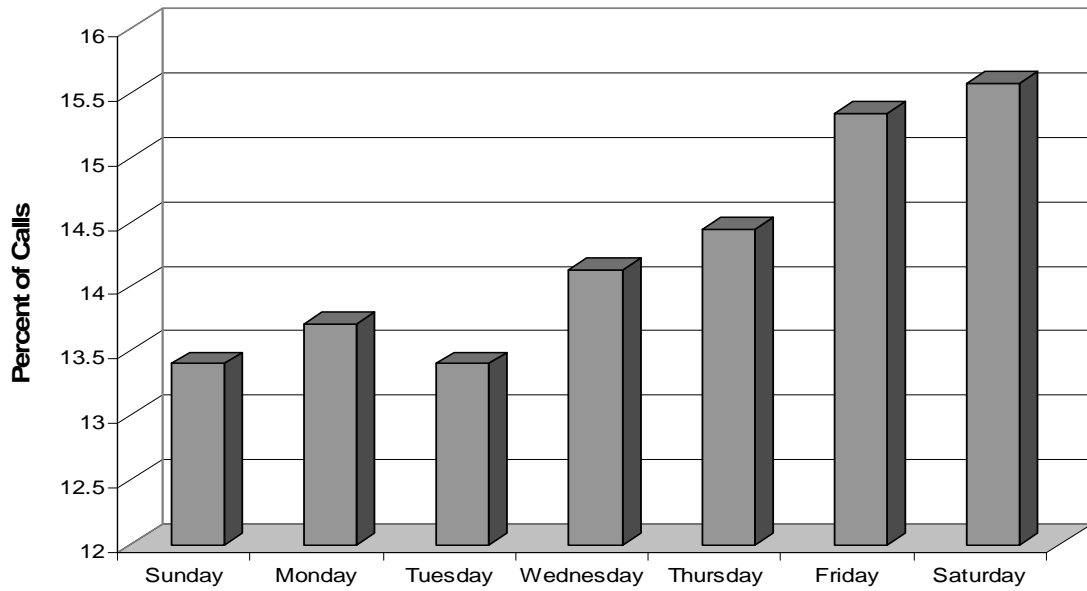
Medicals –	7,828
False Alarms –	951
Fires/Explosions –	510
Service Calls –	599
Good Intent Calls –	2,040
Hazardous Conditions –	350
Other Requests for Service –	32
TOTAL:	12,310

CALL LOAD BY STATION



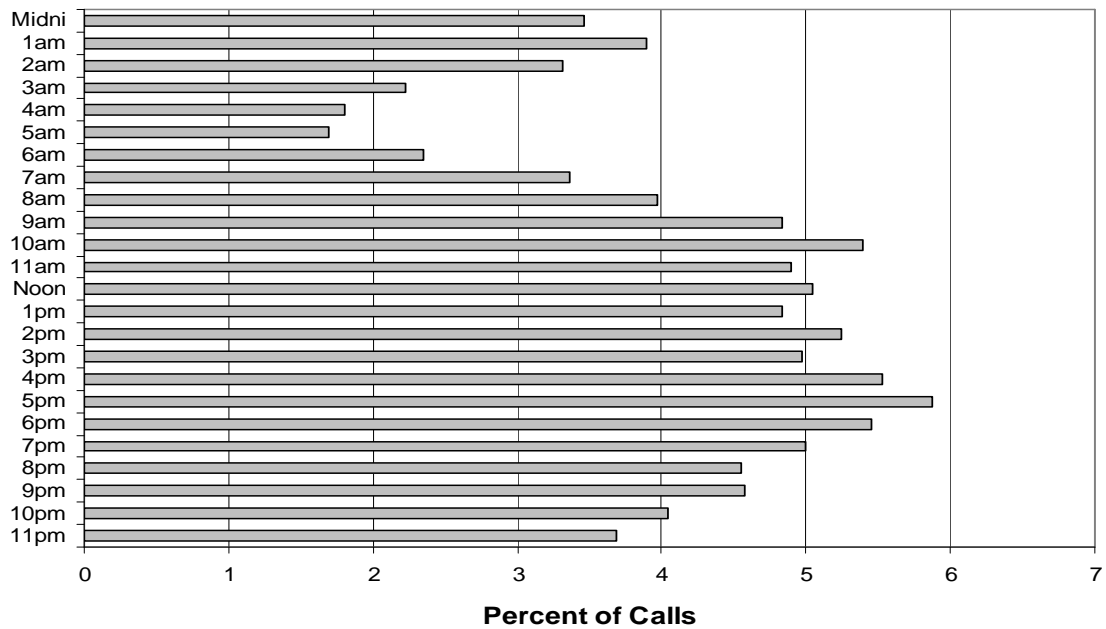
2005 was the first full-year of service for Station 14. As you can see, the opening of Station 14 has reduced call volume at Stations 5 and 10.

AVERAGE CALLS PER DAY

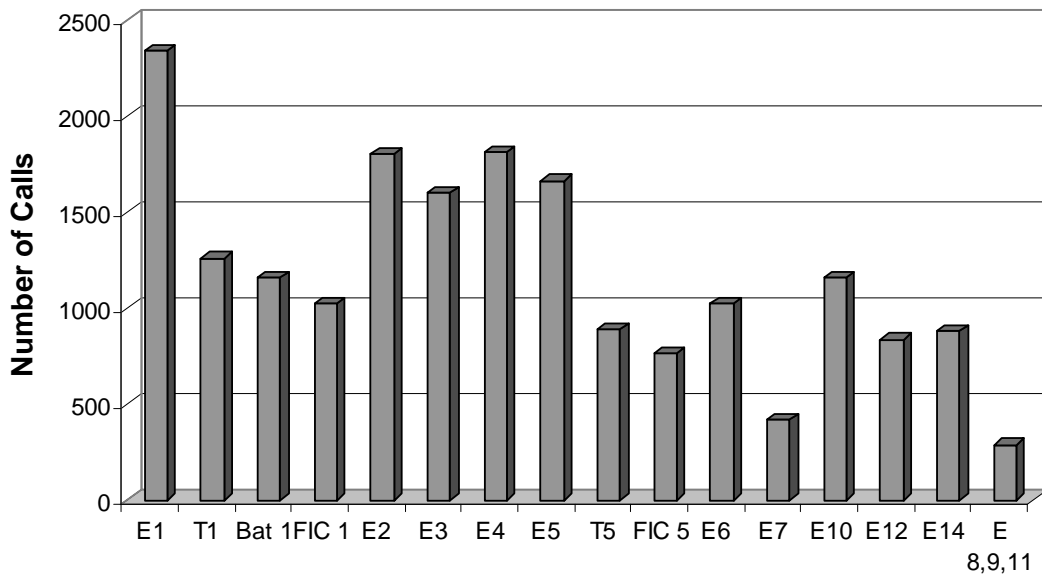


Saturday continues to be the busiest day of the week, although Friday was the busiest day of the week from 1988 through 2003. We continue to be busier during daylight and evening hours. Even though early morning is our slowest time, it is the period when most large fires occur.

PERCENT OF CALLS BY HOUR OF DAY



CALLS PER APPARATUS



This graph reflects the total calls to which each piece of apparatus (company) responded. Total calls on this chart are higher than actual total calls because multiple apparatus are sometimes dispatched to a single incident.

FACILITIES MAINTENANCE

Battalion Chief Gary Nuckols

The addition/remodel of Station 5 was completed in early 2006. The project came in under budget by almost \$40,000. The three shift B/Cs now spend several nights a month responding out of Station 5. The increased classroom size and workout area was greatly needed.

The Headquarters addition went through the design phase in 2006. Towards the end of 2006 the completed drawings went to our contract builder Sinnett Builders for pricing. Construction is expected to start in March of 2007.

At the end of 2006 we were able to arrange for the installation of several more diesel exhaust removal systems for our apparatus. These systems use a direct connect method for a 100% capture of emissions and removal to the outside. Installation started in late 2006 and will be finished in early 2007. The two small outside access bathrooms at Station 3 that were abandoned years ago will be remodeled into one larger room for use by the firefighters for workout equipment. This project will be completed in early 2007.

A shower was installed in the main floor bathroom at Station 1. This work was completed by firefighters from Station 1 with a substantial cost savings over contracted work.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Fleet Maintenance Technician Jim Mirowski

PFA added four new vehicles to the fleet in 2006 including our newest aerial located at Station 5, a new engine at Station 14, a replacement for the B/C response vehicle, and a cab and chassis for Engine 11.

In 2006, the 44 vehicles maintained by the PFA shop logged 190,526 miles. Engine 4's mileage was the highest with 11,455 followed by Engine 2 with 9,650 and Engine 27 with 9,056. Total fuel usage for 2006 was 38,809 gallons with an average 4.82 mpg. All front line apparatus passed required pump and emissions testing for 2006.

The average cost per mile driven of the PFA fleet decreased from \$1.46 in 2005 to \$1.25 in 2006. Individual apparatus cost per mile driven ranged from \$.83 to \$3.71. Down time also fluctuated from 3 days to 42 depending on parts availability, workload and the severity of the problem.

PRE-INCIDENT INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Captain Mark Fowler

In the year 2006 the Pre-Incident Information Management program completed two major changes in operation function and structure. The changes were in addition to the daily Geographic Information Services (GIS) to capture new development data for emergency response maps, provide administrative managers with visual data display, and provide training resources for Operations line personnel.

Operationally, two part-time temporary GIS Technicians were replaced with a full-time annual contract GIS Mapping Specialist. This operational change was necessary to keep pace with technological advances in GIS and provide PFA with the ability to fulfill requests for advanced GIS services. In addition to the position changes, the location of GIS operations was changed to join the City of Fort Collins GIS. This change facilitates efficiency in data sharing, employee training, shared employee expertise and a reduction in budget cost by sharing equipment expenses. Combined, these changes are the foundation for efficiently providing Poudre Fire Authority with basic and advanced Geographic Information Services.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

EMS Coordinator Mary Makris

There were 7,828 EMS calls in 2006, which was 63.59% of all PFA responses for the year. This follows the 2% increase in EMS calls per year that has been constant for the last ten years. PFA EMTs went with the advanced life support (ALS) to the hospital 835 times (10.7%). Of the 7,828 EMS calls, 1,076 patients were assessed by PFA personnel but did not require transport to the hospital.

The AED was applied by PFA personnel 15 times with seven patients needing immediate defibrillation in 2006. Two of those patients are alive and at home after one year.

A total of nine patients that were in cardiac arrest (in 5 patients, ALS arrived at the same time or before PFA) have survived after one year with pre-hospital basic life support (BLS) and ALS care intervention.

30% of certified EMTs were recertified, and the EMS recertification process was streamlined. Other accomplishments in 2006 include:

- Pulse Oximetry, CO Poisoning Monitoring and upgraded suction and splinting equipment.
- Pre-academy EMS orientation/baseline assessment process developed.
- 48 hours of focused EMS Continuing Education delivered.
- Improvement on the QI and protocol adherence.
- The Volunteer EMS continuing education was redesigned.
- Established and completed the first year of baseline TB testing for all field personnel.
- Completed competency assessments for 148 PFA EMTs.
- Completed recertification of CPR and AED competencies for all field personnel.
- Improved communication with PVHS EMS and hospital personnel.
- Developed patient outcome feedback for PFA personnel.
- OD's updated.
- Successfully organized EMS Conference in March.
- Development of EMS Training Page.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND EDUCATION

Public Affairs Officer Jason Mantas

Youth Fire Awareness/Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program

The goals of this program are to reduce juvenile involvement in firesetting and arson, and to assist children who have engaged in firestarting and firesetting behavior. This program is staffed by specially trained PFA firefighters and is coordinated by the Public Affairs Officer and Fire Investigator.

Children and juveniles become involved in this program in one of four ways. They are referred by their parents, they are contacted by PFA personnel at a fire incident, they are required to participate through juvenile diversion at the District Attorney's office, or they receive an educational class at their school.

Participants in this program receive education about arson, juvenile involvement, effects of arson on our community, and are invited to engage firefighters in open discussion about these issues. Participants of this program through juvenile diversion or court referral also receive a firesetting behavior risk analysis.

Juvenile Firesetter Contacts

Activity	2004	2005	2006	% Change From Previous Year
Referred Interventions	20	24	23	-4%
Classroom Education	59	305	180	-41%

Media Relations

The media relations program continued to evolve in its third year of existence. During 2006 PFA distributed 25 press releases and partnered with the Coloradoan for several feature articles. Included in these feature articles was a story about female firefighters as well as a story about the on-duty injury of Firefighter Heather Bowles and the protective gear worn by PFA firefighters.

Educational Service Requests

In 2006 PFA firefighters responded to 261 requests from community members for life and fire safety education. The service request program represents the majority of firefighter contact with citizens in a non-emergency setting.

Requests	Quantity
Station Tours	82
Neighborhood Events	14
Extinguisher Classes	53
Fire Safety Classes	49
Safety Fairs	5
Bike Rodeo	1
Fire Drills	4
Apparatus Tours	14
Home Inspection	2
All Others	37
Total	261

Contacts by Age	Quantity
Preschool	879
Elementary	2,780
Jr. High	180
Sr. High	55
Adults (age 19-60)	3,485
Seniors	450
Total	7,829

Neighborhood Night Out

On August 1st the firefighters who work at Station 7 hosted a neighborhood block party for the third straight year. This was done in partnership with the National Neighborhood Night Out effort, community volunteer Wendy Rosenberg, and the Larimer County Sheriff's Office. There were approximately 75 people in attendance, of all ages. Numerous positive comments were received and it appeared everyone had a great time. Many neighborhood residents said they look forward to the party again next year.

PFA firefighters in all parts of the jurisdiction attended several other neighborhood block parties as well. The firefighters enjoyed the opportunity to get out into the neighborhoods and socialize with their neighbors.

Flame Out Five

PFA hosted the 16th annual Flame Out 5k on October 14th. Thanks to our many sponsors:

- Sam's Club
- Restoraclean
- Norlarco Credit Union
- Kessler Construction

- Front Range Internet
- 99.9 The Point
- Red Wing Shoes
- Aspen Grove Vet Care
- Front Range Raynor
- Batteries Plus
- Dive Rescue International
- Bisetti's Italian Restaurant
- Dellenbach Motors
- The over 40 community volunteers who helped staff the event and the 278 runners and walkers
- College America
- Rick Berry-RE/MAX Agent
- The Fort Collins Running Club
- IAFF Local 1945
- Children's Mercantile
- Horsetooth All-Stars Cheerleading Academy
- The Thrifty Nickel

Over \$4,300 was raised for our Community Foundation Fire Safety and Education Fund.

Child Passenger Safety

PFA firefighters participated in a county-wide child passenger safety effort along with Larimer County Safe Kids Coalition. During 2006 PFA Firefighter/Car Seat Technicians installed or checked the installation of just over 500 seats, and the majority of seats were checked at Stations 1, 2, 3, 5 and 12. County-wide the child car seat misuse rate was found to be approximately 70%, continuing the downward trend of misuse rate.

Holiday Newspaper Insert

The annual PFA Holiday Insert was circulated in the Coloradoan on Thanksgiving Day. This year's insert included pictures of PFA firefighters, neighborhood fire stations, and a home fire prevention checklist. Included in the insert was an entry form for the chance to win a smoke or carbon monoxide alarm. There were 35 entries received and 10 winners were chosen at random.

The Public Outreach Committee

In the summer of 2006 Chief Mulligan authorized the formation of the Public Outreach Committee. The committee members were selected from each shift and began meeting to discuss the potential for increased firefighter involvement in public outreach, education, and information. The committee developed the following purpose: To address public outreach and education needs of citizens, particularly in the areas of fire and life safety, and to address the outreach needs of PFA employees as needed.

The committee will begin its first year of work in 2007 and has already increased the amount of outreach done within the community. Several projects are planned for 2007 including the use of the Fire Safety House at all elementary schools, several fire station open houses, and a renewal of the explorer scout program.

TRAINING DIVISION

“Professionalism through Preparation
Readiness through Education
Pride through Achievement
Service with Compassion”

Battalion Chief Glenn Levy

Staffing

The full-time Training staff (one Battalion Chief, two Training Captains, one Administrative Secretary, and .75 Firefighter) administer nine programs that support the training and educational needs of the Operations Division. Overall, the 155 career firefighters and officers who make up the 33 fire companies participated in 6,539.82 on-duty hours of company training. This is an average of 181.66 hours per company.

The Training staff is involved in all aspects of on-duty and off-duty learning for the PFA firefighters. This support includes; vehicle extrication, live fire support, pumping and hydraulics, fire simulations and classes as well as other training support.

In 2006, we developed a Training Division Web Site and a PFA uniform calendar. However, Firefighter Ray Gillan came on board in September for a nine-month temporary assignment, and the results of his amazing talents have already yielded some excellent results. Ray has been working in numerous aspects of recruit academy instruction, facilities design and maintenance, and company evolution coordination. In addition, he is an amazing craftsman; designing and building new instructor desks in Classrooms 1 and 3.



Chief Levy



Linda Deane



Bill Salmon



Brad Kobielus



Ray Gillan

A brief summary of some key training program areas follows:

Driver Operator Training and Testing

Possibly one of the most important services we provide is the training, testing and certifying of driver operators. Our drivers not only drive the fire apparatus but are also responsible for pumping the water through the hoses and various appliances using complex hydraulics models. We have one of the best systems in the country and our excellent driving records and fire ground performance speak to the skills of our personnel.

Specific activities included:

- On-duty driver operator skills practice.
- Acting Driver Operator Academy (May). This class is required for firefighters not certified as Driver Operators that wish to “fill in” when needed. The five-day course provides instruction based on the skills and knowledge required to operate PFA motorized equipment.
- Driver Operator certification testing. Certification as a driver operator results in an increase in compensation.
- Each year all driver operators must complete a recertification program ensuring that all driver operators maintain their driving and pump operating skills. All driver operators must complete specific tasks from a handbook developed by the Training Division.



Training Center Facilities and Maintenance

It takes a great deal of time, talent, and money to maintain and develop realistic facilities that replicate real life situations. So much of what we do is destructive, so maintaining a facility that is going to be used destructively can be a bit of a challenge. In 2006 we focused on:

- Ensuring the burn building is safe for performing live fire for 5-7 more years.
- Complete revamping for the facility sprinkler system.
- Enhancing the pump pit to allow more realistic, actual fire ground conditions.
- Application of re-cycled asphalt around the Burn Building.
- Re-organization and retooling of E-13 and Equipment Bay.
- Adding mobile homes to our on-site training structures.



2006 Training Focus “MAYDAY”

Without question, the worst possible word that any firefighter can say or hear is “MAYDAY”. Daily, your firefighters continue to do a difficult job under unexpected conditions. It is our responsibility to prepare them and the department for all situations that could impact our firefighters to include the unthinkable, a MAYDAY or Lost/Down firefighter. For a 3 month period, the Training Division developed and delivered realistic and unrehearsed MAYDAY drills to the entire PFA. These evolutions, under near zero visibility, created as near life-like as possible conditions that firefighters will encounter. Partnering with the Battalion Chief’s, these drills gave every firefighter the opportunity to experience the conditions, demands, and command requirements needed for a successful outcome. These evolutions required a month of planning and preparing the building and 12 hour days for nearly two months to deliver the training. Captain Bill Salmon was the Coordinator of this project and did a superb job that included a post training survey to all PFA personnel. This training yielded some of the best and most realistic training ever delivered. This type of training was possible due to a generous donation of a wonderful 2-story farm house on Harmony and County Road 3F.



Recruit Training

One of our major responsibilities is to train new firefighters and prepare them for the many challenges that they will encounter over their careers. To best accomplish this, we continue to partner with our neighbor fire departments to bring forward the best of the best to train all of our folks to the highest level possible.



In 2006 we held two recruit academies with the PFA being the lead agency for one of the 16-week academies. This is an amazing responsibility and PFA Captain Brad Kobielski served as one of the lead drill masters with professionalism and distinction. This assignment is one of the most time consuming on the PFA and Brad performed it with dedication and professionalism.

Front Range Fire Consortium (FRFC)



The FRFC is an agreement between the PFA, Loveland, Union Colony Fire Rescue Authority, Cheyenne, Mountain View, Longmont, and Boulder Fire Departments, to work together to provide training, response and ideas that jointly make all of us better. It is a unique relationship, and one that is the envy of the fire service. In 2006 we continued to strengthen these relationships and continue to find new ways to better and more cost effectively provide our services. Joint programs included: recruit training, MAYDAY training, new hire testing, and professional development.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM

Captain Dick Spiess



Above: Firefighters from the PFA Haz Mat Team apply foam to extinguish an oil tank fire. The mutual aid call, in Wellington Fire Protection District was ignited by lightning and brought quickly under control through mutual aid efforts.

The Haz Mat Team goal to provide community protection through planning, response and training, remained clearly in focus throughout 2006.

Some of the items of note include:

Consortium Cooperation

- ❑ Planned, acquired outside funding for, and conducted 4 weeks of Haz Mat Technician training. (Six PFA personnel completed training necessary to meet Technician level qualification.)
- ❑ Conducted joint exercises with Loveland Haz Mat and Platte River Power Authority, including a substantial field scenario at the Rawhide Energy Plant.
- ❑ Hosted a regional presentation from the 8th Civil Support Team of the National Guard.

Equipment

- ❑ Completion of the Foam Replacement Project for Foam 10 resulting in enhanced capabilities using an environmentally friendly, alcohol resistant, aqueous film forming foam.

- Replacement of level A suits bringing all level A suits into compliance with manufacturers recommendations for suit life and NFPA standards for Chemical Protective Ensembles.
- Acquisition of enhanced radiological metering and monitoring capability.

The Hazardous Materials Team also completed several projects intended to enhance levels of service. The first of which was implementation of the Operations Team plan to relocate the Haz Mat Team to Station 10. Accomplished in March of 2006, this move put the team in a location deemed more strategically advantageous.

The team also provided department-wide training on Class B foam use, and familiarization with Hazardous Materials Management Plans. This education allowed all department personnel to meet the annual requirements for operations level responders set forth in CFR 29, 1910.120.

Team members worked hard in 2006 to overcome the challenges associated with learning a new response area and ensuring day-to-day preparedness. They also endeavored to enhance equipment readiness and capability. They strove to ensure interagency cooperation, training and communication, and see that the needs of the community and department were met.

WILDLAND TEAM

Firefighter Sean Jones

Providing for training and experience beyond the scope of local incidents has always been a central goal of the Wildland Team. 2006 was a very busy year for the team both in-district and nationally with nearly 20 members of the team participating in out-of-district assignments.

While wildland fire is the major focus of personnel participating in the wildland team, ICS skills and credentials gained on wildland assignments carry across to non-fire "all risk" assignments. In 2006 the Wildland Team personnel assisted with the management of non-fire disaster events, local incidents and the instruction of local and national courses. PFA's Captain Kelly Close presented a paper at the Wildland Firefighter Safety Summit in Pasadena, California. He was also an instructor and student mentor for S590, Advanced Fire Behavior Interpretation, for the third year in a row. Additionally, Captain Dick Spiess continues to serve as an advisor to the Region II Operations Committee on Engines and Equipment.

Over the course of this very busy fire season, which started in the second week of January, PFA provided equipment and/or personnel to 9 states on 14 incidents.

- Mauricio Canyon Fire / Colorado
- North Texas Severity / Texas
- SW Louisiana Severity / Louisiana
- Dawes County Fire / Nebraska
- Willow Creek Fire / Utah
- Bear Fire / New Mexico
- Tamarac Fire / California
- Bar Complex / California
- ONC Severity / California
- Modoc Severity / California
- Tee Pee Fire / Idaho
- Red Mountain Fire / Idaho
- Purdy Fire / Wyoming
- Day Fire / California



Bar Complex, Shasta Trinity NF, California

PFA is reimbursed for expenses associated with personnel and equipment on assignment including minimum manning backfill. The net cost to the department and the community is zero. Reimbursements for 2006 exceeded \$324,000.00. These funds were deposited into PFA accounts but have not been appropriated by the Board.

Closer to home, the Wildland Team continued to focus on enhancing PFA's preparedness and suppression capabilities in wildland fire within PFA's primary response area, and in support of our local cooperators.

Training and pre-response planning were key issues for the Wildland Team in 2006. The emphasis for Team members was to facilitate continued familiarization and training to personnel department-wide in order to support PFA's initial attack needs.

The following is a summary of local activities and accomplishments of PFA's Wildland Team and its members in 2006. It is important to note that the team underwent a slight re-structuring at the start of the year to break the team into functional areas. Each is summarized below.

Operations

- Provided ongoing information to PFA's operational personnel about daily, weekly and seasonal weather and fire danger.
- Continued to revise and utilize a system for heightened response to wildland fires within PFA's jurisdiction under critical fire conditions. This is based on local fire danger, with two response thresholds set according to conditions under which PFA has historically had (a) high fire occurrence, and (b) fires that escaped initial attack efforts.

- Created a Wildland Saw OD to help standardize the training needed by personnel to operate saws in the wildland arena. This OD also outlines the steps necessary to maintain the qualification over time. The format adopted is recognized over a growing part of the state as well as nationally and will help to ensure the safety of personnel while working in the wildland fire environment.
- Provided support to local mutual aid incidents, individually and as crews. These included support to Wellington, Livermore, Poudre Canyon, Rist Canyon, Loveland Rural and Larimer County.
- A Team member began work on a comprehensive mobilization guide which, when completed, will be an invaluable aid to the team and on-duty Battalion Chiefs for streamlining responses to wildland incidents both in and out of PFA's jurisdiction.
- In 2006, PFA assumed management of all department personnel qualifications for wildland fire. Previously this had been managed by the Colorado State Forest Service. This includes personnel who deploy to national incidents, all line personnel (all front line personnel are qualified to national standards as wildland firefighters) and the City of Fort Collins Open Space employees. Special recognition goes to Captain Dick Spiess for his dedicated effort on this time consuming project.

Training

- Continued development of the annual safety "refresher" course to improve compliance with national standards. This training was provided in the spring to all PFA line and volunteer personnel in addition to other city and county agencies.
- Worked with PFA's cooperators to present NWCG (National Wildfire Coordinating Group) training:
 - S130 / 190, Basic Wildland Firefighter training
 - S290, Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior
 - S215, Operations in the Wildland Urban Interface
 - S590, Advanced Fire Behavior Interpretation
- Provided the wildland fire portion of the 2006 PFA Acting Company Officer course.
- Began work on a program to offer additional hands-on field training to all PFA personnel. The first offerings of this additional training should occur in 2007.
- Worked closely with the City of Fort Collins Natural Areas personnel to plan and implement two prescribed burns within PFA's jurisdiction. These burns provided a valuable opportunity for live fire training exercises to Consortium Academies.

Each was a cooperative effort between PFA, City Natural Areas, Larimer and Boulder Counties, CSFS and the USFS.

Planning and Mitigation

- Continued to play active roles in pre-incident planning through participation in the Larimer County Fire Council and the Northern Front Range Cooperators.
- With a great amount of time and effort, Geoff Butler completed the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) for the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas of PFA's district. This document identifies key areas within the WUI as to their relative hazard and outlines a strategic approach to deal with those hazards. This is a document prepared with public input and with public efforts in mind. It is also a crucial document for receiving federal funding and will greatly aid in the larger scope of mitigating the identified hazard areas.
- Using the CWPP as a road map, the team began gearing up for a major undertaking in the area of pre-planning and mitigation in PFA's district. The Wildland Team purchased new software and hardware which will enable Team members to create pre-plans in the WUI. These pre-plans will aid responding crews by providing detailed information prior to arrival at an incident. Additionally, the creation of these plans requires PFA personnel to go to individual homes to collect information, thereby creating an opportunity for direct public interaction and education.

Equipment

- As part of an ongoing cooperative agreement with the Colorado State Forest Service, a Type III wildland engine with compressed air foam (CAFS) capability continued to be housed at Station 7. It was used to support initial attack of wildland fires within PFA's jurisdiction and in support of mutual aid cooperators.
- Aircraft available through a cooperative agreement with the CSFS was used on fires within PFA's jurisdiction and again proved to be a valuable resource for minimizing the impact of wildland fires.
- Due to the large number of wildland fires throughout PFA's district which had Type I (structure) engines responding, the Team began working on a proposal to add wildland "kits" to each engine. These kits would provide city engines with the right tools for the job in fighting common grass fires. Additionally, the kits would enable these engines to provide structure protection in the event of a large scale fire in the Wildland Urban Interface. With the increasing number of homes in the WUI such an event is likely.

- The team continued to upgrade the quality of tools on wildland apparatus throughout the district. The purchase of additional power saws and specialized tools for fighting grass fires will aid personnel on wildland incidents.

It is widely accepted that there is no substitute for experience and the Wildland Team strives to enhance the experience level of PFA participants in managing wildland and all-risk incidents. The focus on firefighter safety, decision making and cost efficiency through this increased experience is being enabled through PFA participation in the management of local and national events.

SCBA MAINTENANCE

Captain Tim England

The high pressure breathing air compressor was replaced at Station 10 with a Bauer VT 30. It required some rework of the existing facility to install, including rewiring the electrical source, and installing a new fill station system meeting all required standards. Personnel received training to ensure correct and safe use of the compressor and fill system. The addition of this machine will meet current and future air supply needs of the department.

The compressor at Station 1, a Bauer VT 22 required some extensive repair following a serious breakdown. Work was performed to repair the main block, rebuild the filtration system and replace several control systems.

30 additional AP50 SCBA were sold to Loveland Fire Rescue and the Fort Collins/Loveland airport. Repair, servicing, testing and training for the department's air system continued throughout the year.

INCIDENT REPRESENTATIVE

Firefighter Michal Jaques

The department's responsibility to the citizen does not end with the mitigation of their emergency. When they occur, these events are one of the most traumatic and disruptive experiences a citizen may face in their lifetime. The PFA incident representative (IR) program is designed to support and comfort during and after the emergency in a manner that allows people to resume their normal lives as soon as possible. The IR acts as an advocate for the citizen to insure that all the appropriate services that may be needed are contacted and made accessible. The relationships that IRs form with impacted citizens can span several weeks, providing the department with a valuable opportunity to directly serve our citizens in a positive way.

The IR program is headed by the Battalion Chief for Special Operations with an IR assisting the BC in coordinating and managing the program. In 2006 IRs documented responding to 29 calls (27 in 2005). All of these responses were for structure fires. Each PFA shift is covered by two IRs. There are currently six IRs in the program.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Battalion Chief Gary Nuckols

The number of reported injuries increased for the first time in four years. There were 58 reported injuries for 2006. This compares to 43 in 2005, 49 in 2004, 51 in 2003 and 61 in 2002. Our total run numbers have increased over these years as have the training hours that our firefighters have logged. There was an increase in the number of back injuries after several years of a decline in this type of injury. For 2007 we will be implementing a back lifting and strengthening class to help reduce these numbers in the future.

For 2006 we started tracking injury leave by hours instead of by shifts. This more accurately defines how much injury leave is used. For 2006 we had 321.3 hours of injury leave. Out of these hours only four 24-hour days were used. Although not an accurate comparison, last year we reported 21.5 shifts of injury leave were used.

Due to either on-duty or off-duty injuries, illnesses, or medical conditions 13 personnel were placed on modified duty. The end of the year saw a greater increase in the number of personnel placed on modified duty at any one time. At one point in December nine personnel were placed on modified duty. Many of these personnel were off for an extended period of time.

There were 18 vehicle incidents in 2006. This compares to 17 in 2005, 18 in 2004, and 31 in 2003. All the incidents were minor in nature although even minor incidents can now result in an expensive repair. There was one incident in 2006 involving a PFA apparatus while running emergent with lights and sirens. The incident involved a right hand turn from a left lane by an engine. The vehicle it collided with had stopped to let our apparatus by, but the driver suddenly moved forward when he noticed he was about to be rear-ended by another vehicle. In moving forward his vehicle hit our engine on the right hand side. There was negligible damage to the engine although the other car suffered more severe damage. No one was hurt in the accident. Our accident rate while running emergent is very low and our drivers are to be commended for this low accident rate. This is a record we are very proud of.

In 2006 we reformed two important committees, the Safety Committee and the Fitness Committee. These committees started working on a variety of projects

which will make a positive change for PFA. The Safety Committee was able to create an internal near miss reporting system, better statistical gathering, and a process that assures information on serious injury and death of firefighters nationwide is distributed. The Fitness Committee started its work on a fit-for-duty process and an evaluation of our current fitness testing and physicals.

In 2006 we initiated tuberculosis testing to our personnel. This type of testing will continue in the future.

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Battalion Chief Mike Gavin

2006 was again a year of transition in Emergency Management. In February Steve Blois was moved into OEM as the Interim Emergency Manager. In July, Battalion Chief Mike Gavin was assigned the position of Emergency Manager. Steve continues to be involved as an OEM Tech.

Fort Collins continues to be an active member of the Northeast Colorado All Hazard Region (NECAHR) working with regional partners from 11 counties in grant, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery issues. We currently have two representatives on the NECAHR steering committee representing fire departments (Chief Gavin) and public works (Kevin Gertig).

2006 saw additional NIMS ICS 300 training for several agencies in the city. Training will continue in 2007 to meet compliance standards by October 2007.

Continuation of Department of Homeland Security Grant pursuits has greatly assisted many departments in planning training and purchases of equipment to enable them to be more responsive to incidents of this nature. Currently we are awaiting the outcome of a grant proposal for over \$250,000 that will be awarded in July of 2007. This will be used for planning, training, exercises and equipment.

The City of Fort Collins Emergency Operations plan was revised to meet current standards and update changes in local government. The Pandemic Plan also had significant work applied towards its completion. This plan will continue to be updated in the coming years. Work also continued on updating the local evacuation plan with input from Colorado State Patrol, Colorado State University and Police Services.

The 530 AM Emergency Broadcast NOAA radio system also had upgrades to the system after an extensive evaluation of its abilities.

There was some activity centered on the development of a Strategic Plan for the Office of Emergency Management, with more work to be performed in 2007.

Continuing education for OEM personnel included the 2006 Governor's Conference in Emergency Management, International Association of Emergency Managers Conference and several workshops involving WMD and Terrorism. Chief Gavin is pursuing a Certified Emergency Manager designation through the International Association of Emergency Managers.

2006 was the year of transitions and we expect 2007 to be a year of planning and advancing with respect to the services that this office provides.

SYSTEMS/INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

IT Manager Tom Hatfield

One of the goals of the PFA IT department is to "Continuously review opportunities to reduce the costs of capital and system maintenance." As part of this effort in 2005 we reported the implementation of automated patch management, anti-virus and anti-malware update services. Additionally in early 2006 we incorporated the principle of Least Privilege Management as well as group, computer and user policies over the network on the majority of our users PCs. These applications and policies all lead to the reduction and possibility of malicious program installation and corrupt data/programs. As a result over the past several months we have seen significant reductions in PC related helpdesk calls.

Other projects completed throughout 2006 are as follows:

Automated workstation deployments by creating universal configurations and images that speed deployment time.

Implemented individual domain logon accounts to all users which provides computing independence for our users and increases overall security throughout the network.

We introduced an enterprise class collaboration suite using Microsoft SharePoint services. This application provides an easy way for users to share, store and collaborate using documents, spreadsheets, presentations etc. Additionally it provides multiple calendaring capabilities for use by the department and divisions. These are just a couple of examples currently in use. There are many plug-ins freely and commercially available that provide many opportunities for future needs that are customizable by our IT staff and end users. Future plans call for using this suite extensively due to its utility and it is designed to integrate with many other applications currently in use as well as those planned for the future.

Implemented roaming profiles, which reduce the chance of data loss significantly

as all user data is backed up consistently on our servers. Roaming profiles also allow any user the ability to sign-on to any PC in the system with the same look and feel they are used to using at their desk. It also eliminates the need to copy files to a CD or other portable device for transport to another system since their files are backed up on a server. For example, a power point presentation is just as easily accessible from a classroom at the Training Center as it is from their desktop PC where it was created.

As the Information Technology industry continues to change rapidly, we have and will continue to look for cost-effective opportunities to create a reliable, user friendly and secure environment for our internal customers that will assist them in doing their jobs more efficiently and effectively and that deliver the public safety services that our community citizens want and deserve.

FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

Fire Marshal Kevin Wilson

The Fire Prevention Bureau has the primary objective of decreasing the incidence of uncontrolled fire. Prevention activities include fire safety inspections, Uniform Fire Code Enforcement, inspection of the fire protection systems, the provisions of public fire safety education, and all fire investigations. In October 2006 the Public Education Program was transferred to the Operations Division. The report for that program can now be found under the Operations Division Annual Report.

In addition to providing leadership and support for the six programs under the prevention umbrella, the fire marshal continued to support several special projects. These are the Greek Inspection Program, the R-Occupancy Program, and the Occupant Load Certification Program. Data for the Greek Inspection Program and the R-Occupancy Program is included in the following program reports.

INSPECTION SERVICES

Assistant Fire Marshal, Holger Durre

This program is currently undergoing a significant program evaluation. The evaluation is on schedule to finish this year with the emergence of several new program areas that will be innovative and provide a high level of customer service.

As compared to many years prior, the number of inspections conducted is lower due to the redesign of the program. It is important to note, however, that the high hazard inspection programs continued and were expanded slightly. A trend that

was seen in last years' focused inspection program continued this year which showed that a higher number of hazards were identified initially, while at the same time achieving a greater correction ratio at reinspection and fewer final notices issued. Any customers who requested an inspection were immediately inspected using available resources to ensure a high degree of customer service. A major accomplishment of this program was that a database conduit was developed by several Bureau staff members that ensures accurate and efficient data transfer from Technical Services to Inspection Services. In conjunction with this, the master filing system was completely renovated to align with the database and allow for easier file research. The need for an electronic based field inspection program continues to be a top priority of the program and will increase the speed, accuracy, and efficiency with which inspections are conducted.

I. Inspection Services Activity

The following information represents an overview of 2006 Inspection activity. Some of this information is detailed in further sections of the report.

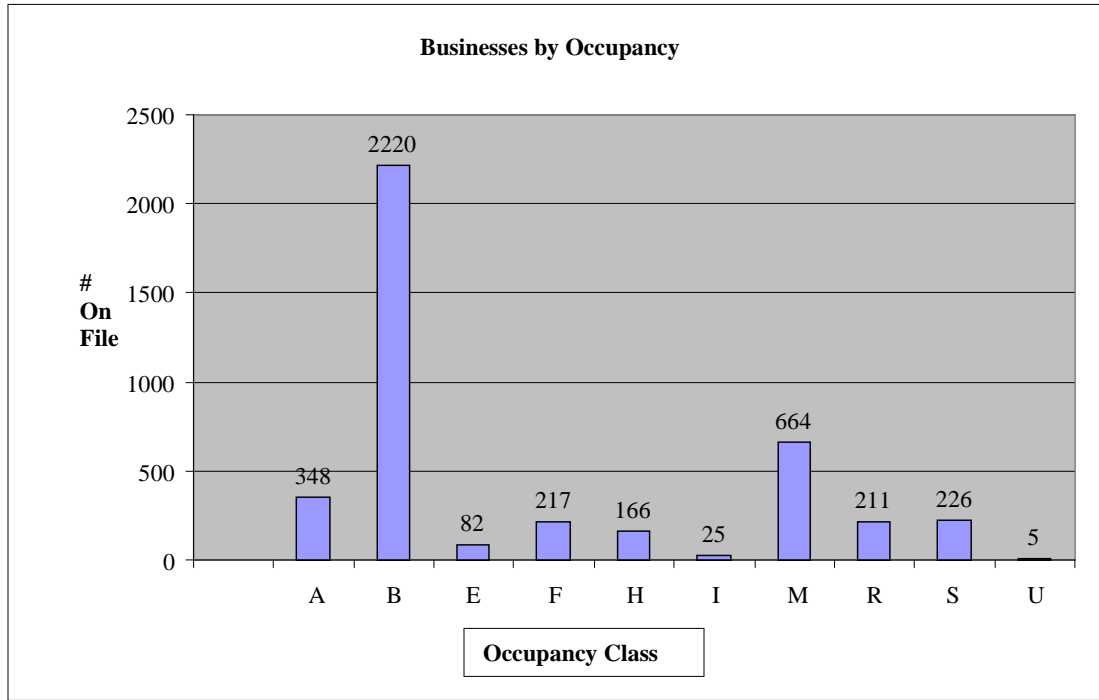
II. Inspection Services Comparative Analysis

Total Inspections	358
Total Hazards Written	950
Total Re-Inspections	47
Final Notices Issued	9
Corrections at Final Notice Reinspection	9

Activity	2005	2006	Average	% Change
Total Addresses on Record	4794	4202	4498	-12.3*
Inspections Conducted	317	358	337.5	12.9
Total Violations Written	618	950	784	53.7
Violations per Inspection	1.95	2.65	2.3	35.9
Re-Inspections Conducted	103	47	75	-54.3
Final Notices Issued	16	9	12.5	-43.8
Final Notices per Inspection	0.05	0.025	0.038	-0.5

**Represents the effects of database alignment which was a major goal for 2006.*

Businesses by Occupancy Class*



**This is the manner in which buildings are classified by the Building Code*

III. Inspection Contacts

One of the most responsive aspects of the Inspection Services program is Inspection Contacts. Citizen concerns regarding fire safety, Knox Box updates, and fire lane issues are just a sample of this additional service delivery. This work is conducted in a highly responsive manner and all requests for service are addressed in a timely manner. In 2006, 137 inspection contacts were conducted to address these concerns.

This work often leads to additional research and investigation to ensure resolution. Tent Permits are a part of this activity which provides inspections of these temporary structures to ensure the safety of the general public.

2006 Inspection Contacts

	KNOX BOX	TENT PERMIT	GENERAL SAFETY CONCERN		TOTAL CONTACTS
			PUBLIC	PFA	
Totals	46	26	30	35	137

IV. Fire Inspection Coordinators

The Fire Inspection Coordinators provide the community with a 24-hour fire prevention resource. While the numbers represented here provide some insight into the work they perform, the position is so valuable that it cannot be reflected only in numbers. The position is unique to PFA and we are proud to be able to offer the services provided by these individuals.

In 2006 the six (6) Fire Inspection Coordinators (FICs) conducted 804 inspections, which included high hazard occupancies and sprinkler systems. FICs made additional re-inspections to bring these inspections to a positive closure. The FICs also conducted roughly 90% of the Inspection Contacts reflected above and interacted with our customers by providing them with expertise and customer service.

FICs also conducted drop-in inspections of restaurants, bars, and nightclubs for occupant load compliance. These “after hours” inspections are conducted to ensure that these establishments are not exceeding their approved occupant load and that all fire safety regulations are being adhered to. A partnership exists with the Fort Collins Police Department, the City of Fort Collins Liquor licensing office and the Larimer County Sheriff’s Office to ensure compliance and patron safety.

The FICs also assisted Bureau investigators with 99 investigations. These six FICs perform an invaluable service for the Bureau, as they are the first investigators on scene. They provide information to investigators that would, in many cases, be lost or very difficult to collect at a later time. In addition, many of the FICs serve as on-call investigators to further refine their skills in this area.

V. Focused Inspection Partnership

The inspection services program is making concerted efforts to transition to focused inspection partnerships to address the high hazard inspections in our community. Some of the benefits of this practice include specialized inspectors that provide a single point of contact for the customer and unparalleled continuity. This not only ensures fire safety in these specific occupancies, but is also good customer service. Some of these partnerships are a model for the fire service nationally and set the stage for further opportunity to improve customer service levels.

Poudre School District (PSD) Industrial Program – During 2006, the Bureau completed the seventh year of the PSD Industrial Inspection Program. The personnel assigned to this partnership program conducted 47 school inspections and inspected the administrative complex, identifying 614 hazards. A single inspector is necessary not only for the reasons stated above, but also due to the complexity and geographic distribution of PSD facilities. This unique partnership is truly a model for both the educational community as well as the fire service.

Health Care Facilities – This program focuses on two objective areas. These are to provide expertise and consistency. These occupancies require technical expertise related to specialty equipment and processes. Because of this, the FIC’s are assigned to these customers providing them with specialized inspectors. By providing these customers with the same inspector every year, consistency is achieved. These occupancies are also inspected by the State of Colorado to ensure compliance with the Life Safety Code.

	2005	2006	% Change
Inspections	30	34	13.3
Hazards	7	11	57.1

Greek Life Safety Program – This partnership with Colorado State University Greek Affairs is in its sixth year. The primary goals of this program are increased life safety, inspection consistency, and resident education. The success of this partnership relies on innovative solutions that result in the education of the residents of these organizations. The program has focused on increasing built-in fire protection systems in these occupancies with success. Semi-annual fire drills are also conducted as part of this program.

	2005	2006	% Change
Inspections	39	46	17.9
Hazards	122	115	-5.7
Re-Inspections	32	25	-21.9
Final Inspections	9	8	-11.1

R-Occupancy Life Safety Program – This inspection program focuses on apartment and large residential complexes. A single inspector manages this program, providing inspection consistency and managed follow-up on identified hazards. Inspections include general fire safety evaluations as well as fire alarm and fire sprinkler inspections. Through this approach we ensure that these occupancies receive the specialized attention that is required in these types of buildings.

One of the main successes of the residential occupancy program has been to upgrade the level of protection to our citizens by requiring all residential buildings with 16 or more units, and an interior common hallway, to have a monitored fire alarm system.

A noticeable impact of the importance of having a dedicated inspector is that the rate of hazards and associated re-inspections has fallen sharply over the last three years showing a direct effect of this program.

	2005	2006	% Change
Inspections	168	230	36.9
Hazards	160	62	-61.3
Re-Inspections	62	6	-90.3
Final Inspections	5	1	-80.0

FIRE INVESTIGATIONS/PREVENTION SUPPORT

Assistant Fire Marshal Doug Lee

Poudre Fire Authority responded to and investigated 494 fire calls in 2006. 108 of those fires required investigation by a more experienced Bureau investigator. These fires usually involve a greater degree of complexity due to the amount of fire damage, the suspicion of arson, or other extenuating circumstances. Investigators also assisted other agencies including Wellington, Red Feather Lakes, Livermore and Weld County with fire investigations.

Continued collaboration with area law enforcement agencies in 14 of the 15 arson fires in PFA's jurisdiction resulted in the arrest and conviction of four arsonists. PFA is fortunate to also have the services of a locally based Arson K-9, which assisted in the investigation of nine fires in 2006.

Working with a Detective from Fort Collins Police Services (in conjunction with the Northern Colorado Fire Investigators Association) a process was set up for law enforcement to easily gather information from juvenile firesetters that are contacted in the field. This information is then passed on to the Fire Prevention Bureau for processing into the Juvenile Firesetters Intervention Program. This process should assist in identifying and intervening with juveniles that in the past may have not been recognized as having firesetting/fireplay tendencies. The format for this process has also been adopted by several surrounding Law Enforcement agencies.

Another important duty of the office of Investigations is issuing Open Burn Permits in PFA's jurisdiction. 193 permits were issued in 2006 down from an average of 275 per year. The drop in permits issued is directly associated with the Burn Ban placed on Larimer County by the County Commissioners due to drought conditions. In early 2006, an assessment of the Restricted Burn Area in PFA's jurisdiction was completed. The map of this area had not been updated in a number of years. This meant there was a large amount of growth in previously low or unpopulated areas that is now or will be in the very near future impacted by open burning. Working in conjunction with the City's GIS Department, the map was updated which will allow for more control of the impact of smoke issues in populated areas.

Progress was also made working with the Larimer County Health Department to streamline the burn permit process. Once the project is completed a citizen should be able to simply apply for and receive their permit online. All other affected agencies will also be contacted electronically saving valuable time.

The following table represents investigation activity for years 2004 through 2006.

INVESTIGATION ACTIVITY

TYPE	2004	2005	2006	% of CHANGE from 2005 to 2006
Total Fires	488	499	494	-1%
Total Incendiary	56	22	25	14%
Structure/Incendiary	14	9	8	-11%
All Other Incendiary	42	13	17	31%
% Total Incendiary	12%	4%	5%	
Total Dollar Loss	\$2,714,884	\$4,156,723	\$2,672,967	-35.7%
Total Dollar Loss Incendiary	\$126,320	\$364,783	\$325,180	-11%
% Total Dollar Loss Incendiary	5%	9%	12%	

Fire Cause Summary		
<i>Cause</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
ACCIDENTAL	61	56.5%
ARSON	15	13.9%
NATURAL	1	0.9%
UNDETERMINED	31	28.7%
Total	108	100.0%

Law Enforcement Involvement w/ PFA			
<i>Agency</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Law</i>	<i>% Overall</i>
ATF	0	0.0%	0.0%
CBI	1	7.1%	0.9%
CSUPD	0	0.0%	0.0%
FCPS	4	28.6%	3.7%
LCSSO	9	64.3%	8.3%
Total	14	100.0%	

Case Disposition		
<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Arrests Made	4	3.7%
Cases Closed	97	89.8%
Cases Not Closed	11	10.2%
Total Cases	108	

TECHNICAL SERVICES

Assistant Fire Marshal Ron Gonzales
Fire Protection Technician Garnet England
Fire Protection Technician Carie Dann

Technical Services is the section within the Fire Prevention Bureau which deals with all significant issues of design and construction for all industrial, commercial and residential projects at a variety of technical levels. These services extend to the citizens of our jurisdiction in three major arenas:

1. Conceptual Designs
2. Building Plan Review
3. Field Inspections Program

These services are delivered through customer contact by phone or in person. Fire Prevention tracks projects from start to finish until the building receives final inspection in order to obtain the required Certificate of Occupancy from the Building Official. New to the process will be the varied developments for the Town of Timnath.

I. CONCEPTUAL DESIGN REVIEWS

The projected number of **Planned Development Projects** met our expectations this year being slightly less than the previous year. Meeting submittal deadlines and managing the larger projects made up for staff time to review and have discussions with design professionals regarding fire code reviews.

Activity	2005	2006	% of Change
Planned Development Project Reviews	255	224	-12.2%
Conceptual Reviews	220	100	-55%

II. BUILDING PLAN REVIEWS

New **Building Construction Plan Reviews** were up at a steady pace. The contractors of our community make this a very enjoyable and challenging part of the process which involves design meetings, inspections, and follow up discussions with the Planning Departments for the City, County, Timnath, Colorado State University, the State of Colorado and the Federal Government. Final inspections verify code compliance.

Activity	2005	2006	% of Change
Total Building Plans Reviewed	428	545	+27%

Additional functions of these services include the following:

1. Water flow tests.
2. Fire System Plan Review (by the Fire Protection Systems Program).
3. Fire Hydrant inspections (within 5 Water Districts).
4. Fire Code Analysis (with Inspection Services and Fire Protection Systems Programs).
5. On-site Inspections (throughout the project).
6. Construction Site Access and Safety Inspections (during construction).

Fire Hydrant Water Flow Tests

Activity	2005	2006	% of Change
Fire Hydrants Flowed	30	13	-57%

III. FIELD INSPECTIONS

Technical Services conducts **field inspections** and witness's acceptance tests for new construction. Once tested, this information is transferred to Inspection Services to be placed in the database for annual inspection.

New to our program this year was a partnership with Inspection Services to create a filing system and database. This begins at plan check-in, creating a comprehensive tracking and coordinating file system. This file system serves both Technical and Inspection Services as a conduit between the program areas for data transfers, keeping both areas working side by side to understand the status of the premise's history before and after construction starts. The system allows staff to monitor the status of a plan review and be better prepared to go into the field for timely, but required inspections.

Activity	2005	2006	% of Change
Fire Alarm Acceptance Tests	75	68	-9%
Building Finals for C/O	82	68	-17%
Fire Lane Inspections	13	19	+46%
Fire Pump Acceptance Tests	4	2	-50%
Hood & Duct Acceptance Tests	19	25	+32%
New Knox Box Lockups	62	56	-10%
Spray Booth Tests	3	2	-33%
Residential Water Flows Conducted	13	11	-15%
Sprinkler / Rough In Inspections	91	92	+1%
Tenant Finish Inspections	104	162	+56%
Fire Sprinkler Systems Tested	83	50	-40%
Other Inspections (elevator finals, core/shells, Clean agent, TCO)	No Data	250	N/A
Total Inspections	549	805	+47%

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGULATIONS

Assistant Fire Marshal, Ron Gonzales

The regulation and documentation of hazardous materials within our jurisdiction and communities have come along way with improvements. It was not too long ago the requirement for disclosure was made available in our fire codes. This made reporting more relevant to the fire department and its needs for preparation, as well as assisting in firefighter safety. The Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP) continues to serve as the fire department document of choice. It is readable, concise, and precise showing where the hazardous materials are stored, how they are used, and it provides a map grid for locating the materials on site. The format for the HMMP continues to improve. It is now available to our customers on a computer disk rather than the old paper format.

Activity	2005	2006	% of Change
AST/UST Installations	8	10	+25%
Propane Fuel Installations	5	2	-60%
Technical Research Reviews	52	44	-15%

Alternative Fuels

Alternative Fuels continue on the cusp as the variety of new fuel products is developed. This year two new products were of particular interest as they entered the market. Biodiesel, a new fuel source produced from blending vegetable oils with other hazardous materials, is being substituted with great success for regular diesel fuel.

Fort Collins has been innovative by introducing another biofuel for a new type of vehicle, the Flexible Fuel Vehicle (FFV). The FFV is a vehicle which can operate on two fuel blends; thus, the introduction of a fuel blend known as E-85. This fuel product is an alcohol blend of 85% ethanol with 15% gasoline. Our markets and vehicles are already using fuel products blended at the other end of the spectrum, that being a blend of 90% gasoline and 10% ethanol, known as Gasohol. As new technology continues to move forward, new fire challenges are presented to the staff of Technical Services.

YOUTH FIRE AWARENESS/ JUVENILE FIRESETTER INTERVENTION PROGRAM

Assistant Fire Marshal Doug Lee
Assistant Fire Marshal Jason Mantas

The goals of this program are to reduce juvenile involvement in firesetting and arson, and to assist children who have engaged in firestarting and firesetting

behavior. This program is staffed by specially trained PFA firefighters and is coordinated by the Public Affairs Officer and Fire Investigator.

Children and juveniles become involved in this program in one of four ways. They are referred by their parents, they are contacted by PFA personnel at a fire incident, they are required to participate through juvenile diversion at the District Attorney's office, or they receive an educational class at their school.

Participants in this program receive education about arson, juvenile involvement, effects of arson on our community, and are invited to engage firefighters in open discussion about these issues. Participants of this program through juvenile diversion or court referral also receive a firesetting behavior risk analysis.

Juvenile Firesetter Contacts

Activity	2004	2005	2006	% Change From Previous Year
Referred Interventions	20	24	23	-4%
Classroom Education	59	305	180	-41%