



# The C.A.N. Report

ISSUE 1  
July 2018

## TERMINOLOGY

What is a "C.A.N. Report?" A C.A.N. Report is a systematic method used to communicate progress on the fireground. The information provided in a C.A.N. Report is critical for safe, effective, and efficient operations. This is accomplished by providing information about the incident's **C**onditions, **A**ctions, and **N**eeds. Thus, the person giving the report clearly identifies the conditions they're facing, how well their tactics are working, and identify any support and/or resources they may need.

## CFRD's CORE VALUES

- Accountable
- Compassionate
- Integrity
- Professionalism
- Adaptive
- Community Focused

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## CHICO FIRE-RESCUE'S MISSION

*"To provide the highest quality fire, rescue, and emergency services to the Chico community in a caring and professional manner"*

## Message from the Chief

Greetings and happy summer. I feel privileged to serve this amazing community having been appointed Fire Chief for Chico Fire Rescue Department (CFRD) on January 24, 2018. The transition to my new position has been made easier from the support I've received from a variety of people including:

- Mark Orme who took a chance on an outsider and has offered nothing but unwavering support and encouragement.
- City staff at all levels who readily collaborate to support the department's logistical and operational needs.
- Chief Aaron Lowe who served as interim fire chief prior to my arrival and provided unambiguous backing and guidance.
- My command team and administrative staff who work tirelessly to support the department's mission and our people.
- Finally, the men and women who come to work every day committed to serving you by providing a myriad of services – both emergency and non-emergency alike.

While much of my time these first six months were dedicated to learning about the department, city, and community the most important and gratifying activities allowed me to form relationships. With every interaction I feel more at home and accepted in my new role. Above all, I feel blessed and honored to lead an extraordinary group of dedicated, compassionate, and highly skilled men and women who selflessly serve our community – on and off duty.

To execute our mission, CFRD's business model focuses on reliable, resilient, effective, and efficient delivery of prevention, fire, rescue, and emergency medical services 24 hours a day/seven days a week. Guiding these efforts are seven strategic goals:

- **Goal 1:** Attain a long term and sustainable staffing solution
- **Goal 2:** Update the department's radio and communications' systems
- **Goal 3:** Create an effective planning process for facilities and maintenance
- **Goal 4:** Develop a fire fleet program for maintenance and capital replacement
- **Goal 5:** Evaluate an EMS priority based response policy and program
- **Goal 6:** Develop public education programs that align with our mission
- **Goal 7:** Develop training programs based on best practices

It's against this backdrop that I'm excited to present the department's mid-year newsletter that highlights and communicates the various programs, activities, and achievements that make CFRD and our people so amazing.

In closing, I extend my deepest appreciation for allowing me to serve you as well as the men and women of CFRD.

Respectfully,  
Steve Standridge,  
Fire Chief, PhD, CFO



## FIRE SERVICE HISTORY

Edward F. Croker joined the FDNY in 1884 at the age of 21. Within 50 days he was promoted to Assistant Foreman (equivalent to a Lieutenant). In another rapid jump, he promoted again a few months later to Foreman (equivalent to Captain). In 1892, Croker rose yet again promoting to Battalion Chief and within seven years was appointed Acting Chief of the Department. Despite Croker proving himself to be a great firefighter and leader, speculation persisted that his rapid ascent was due to his uncle's influence as Fire Commissioner. At the time, this position was one of the most powerful political figures in New York City. However, it was not until his promotion to Fire Chief in 1899 that those criticisms grew to a torrent. Many thought Croker's ties to Tammany Hall indicated the position was merely a stepping stone to Mayor of the city. To address these accusations Croker uttered the following eloquent words that still ring true today:

*"I have no ambition in this world but one, and that is to be a [firefighter]. The position may, in the eyes of some, appear to be a lowly one; but we who know the work which the [firefighter] has to do believe that his is a noble calling. Our proudest moment is to save lives. Under the impulse of such thoughts, the nobility of the occupation thrills us and stimulates us to deeds of daring, even of supreme sacrifice."*

## FIREFIGHTERS GIVING TO THE COMMUNITY

CFRD has some incredibly dedicated people who don't just serve the community while on duty but also do a tremendous amount of charity and outreach off-duty. These are just a handful of the many benevolent activities our firefighters and Local 2734 union engaged in for the first half of 2018:

- The union, through the Ray Head Foundation, has given \$4,250 to families that have lost their homes and personal effects due to fire or other catastrophic events. The union has given slightly over \$50,000 in donations to incident victims and/or families since 1998.
- Kyla Campbell and Trinity Estabrook partnered with CFRD firefighters during the union's "Ray Head Foundation" fundraiser to support fire victims. Kyla and Trinity participated as part of the Marsh Leadership project and ended up raising nearly \$200 in four hours.
- Several CFRD members participated in the Seattle Stair climb, which is the largest charity competition that involves 788 feet of vertical elevation, 69 flights of stairs, and takes 1,356 steps to reach the observation deck overlooking the city. The money raised supports the mission of the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society. In total CFRD participants raised \$500.
- CFRD's Ken Smith, Chuck Fry and Ken Campbell, along with the Chico Posse Foundation, built an ADA compliant ramp to help a disabled homeless veteran get off the streets and into a home ([link](#)).

- Local 2734 took home the trophy for best chili at the Oroville Firefighters Chili cook off, which raised money for the Oroville Fire Department.



- Off duty members volunteered to assist Chico State provide students [#stopthebleed](#) information at its Health Fair.



## MILESTONES

### Retirements

- Div. Chief Aaron Lowe



### Work Anniversaries

- Annalisa Dillard - Administrative Analyst Feb. 9, 1998 - 20 years



- Adrian Leung - Engineer Jan. 25, 1993 - 25 years



### Promotions

- Steve Andrews – Captain
- Dominick Peloso - Engineer
- Craig Cox – Engineer

### Memorials

- Ray Head Memorial



- Engineer Mike Stallman Celebration of Life Service (July 16<sup>th</sup>)
- Captain Rob Bachus Memorial Service (April 14<sup>th</sup>)



## COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Since arriving in Chico, the Fire Chief and his staff have conducted more than two dozen radio, TV, and newspaper interviews over the last six months.



Additionally, the Fire Chief participated in the Chamber of Commerce's well attended "Lunch with the Chief" where he provided an overview of the fire department's core services, explained how it provides those services, and answered questions from the audience.

The department also conducted its first ever "Citizen's Academy" on May 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>. The "Academy" gave 12 members of the community, including Councilmember Ann Schwab, an opportunity to learn about the intricacies of the fire department through a classroom seminar and a full day of hands-on firefighter activities. The goal was to provide a deeper understanding of and appreciation for what CFRD firefighters do every day. Highlights included:

- Learning about the fire department, its history, purpose, and role in the community
- Operating and managing hose lines
- Managing a mock cardiac event using cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), airway management, and an automated external defibrillation (AED)
- Learning about technical rescue operations
- Rappelling from the top of a building
- Extricating a trapped patient from a vehicle
- Victim searches in a smoke filled building
- Operating and wearing of a Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)
- Learning how to mitigate Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) incidents



Finally, CFRD participated in the annual Pioneer Day Parade sending the Tiller and a chief rig to be part of the procession. The highlight of the day, however, was having Madeline "Maddy" Ballew ride on our Tiller during the parade. Maddy is an amazing young lady who, despite battling ALL (Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia), has an indomitable spirit and an infectious smile.

To learn more about Maddy and her inspiring journey go to [www.teammadeline.com](http://www.teammadeline.com).



## WILDFIRE STATS

Courtesy of:  
Insurance Information  
Institute (link [here](#))

*“As many as 90 percent of wildland fires in the United States are caused by people, according to the U.S. Department of Interior. Some human-caused fires result from campfires left unattended, the burning of debris, negligently discarded cigarettes and intentional acts of arson. The remaining 10 percent are started by lightning or lava.”*

### 10 YEAR STATISTICS

Year	# of Fires	# of Acres
2018	37,315	4,632,398
2017	38,617	5,409,500
2016	33,617	3,428,322
2015	35,779	5,608,144
2014	33,185	1,623,318
2013	27,709	2,297,323
2012	37,076	4,119,342
2011	45,397	6,065,671
2010	37,032	1,990,739
2009	56,593	3,557,747
2008	53,464	3,561,315
10-yr Year-to-Date Avg		
'08-'17	39,475	3,715,987

Statistics provided by National Interagency Fire Center  
(<https://www.nifc.gov/fireInfo/nfn.htm>)



## FIRE SAFETY TIP

Every year, wildfires burn across the state as more people live in wildland-urban interface areas and Chico is no exception. But residents can take simple steps to help reduce the potential of fire loss and make their properties and neighborhoods safer. The following steps, courtesy of the National Fire Protection Association<sup>1</sup>, can assist in those efforts:

### ***In and around your home***

- Clear leaves and other debris from gutters, eaves, porches and decks. This prevents embers from igniting your home.
- Remove dead vegetation and other items from under your deck or porch, and within 10 feet of the house. Learn more about the basics of defensible space on the [Firewise](#) website.
- Screen or box-in areas below patios and decks with wire mesh to prevent debris and combustible materials from accumulating.
- Remove flammable materials (firewood stacks, propane tanks) within 30 feet of your home's foundation and outbuildings, including garages and sheds. If it can catch fire, don't let it touch your house, deck or porch.
- Wildfire can spread to tree tops. Prune trees so the lowest branches are 6 to 10 feet from the ground.
- Keep your lawn hydrated and maintained. If it is brown, mow it to reduce fire intensity. Dry grass and shrubs are fuel for wildfire.
- Don't let debris and lawn cuttings linger. Dispose of them quickly to reduce fuel for fire.
- Inspect shingles or roof tiles. Replace or repair those that are loose or missing to prevent ember penetration.
- Cover exterior attic vents with metal wire mesh no larger than 1/8 inch to prevent sparks from entering the home.
- Enclose under-eave and soffit vents or screens with metal mesh to prevent ember entry.

### ***Creating an emergency plan***

- Assemble an emergency supply kit and place it in a safe spot. Remember to include important documents, medications and personal identification.
- Develop an emergency evacuation plan and practice it with everyone in your home.
- Plan two ways out of your neighborhood and designate a meeting place.
- Learn more about emergency preparedness planning on NFPA's [emergency planning](#) webpage.

### ***In the community:***

- If you are part of a homeowner association, work with them to identify regulations that incorporate proven preparedness landscaping, home design and building material use.

<sup>1</sup>reference: <https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/By-topic/Wildfire/Wildfire-safety-tips>

# PHOTO ALBUM



Jan. 31<sup>st</sup> – Upper Bidwell



February 5<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> St



Feb. 27<sup>th</sup> – W 8th & Normal



Feb. 28<sup>th</sup> – Upper Bidwell



Mar. 11<sup>th</sup> – N. Highway 99

## OPERATIONS DIVISION UPDATE

### Significant Incidents

**A Shift:** On March 6<sup>th</sup>, crews responded to 814 Chestnut Street to a confirmed structure fire. Upon arrival, firefighters forced entry, quickly located and extinguished the fire - containing it the living room. Firefighters performed a search of the structure and located the owner’s unresponsive dog, which was removed from the structure. Chico Fire and Butte EMS personnel quickly resuscitated the dog who was then transported to a veterinarian hospital and made a full recovery.

**B Shift:** On February 6<sup>th</sup>, crews responded to 3269 Rockin M Drive to a confirmed structure fire. The arriving crew encountered multiple structures on fire that were threatening adjacent properties. Crews began defensive operations using elevated master streams and ground handlines to controlled and extinguished the fire.

**C Shift:** On April 15<sup>th</sup>, crews arrived on scene of 346 Nord, a two story apartment complex, that had significant fire at the rear of the complex. The fire started from a vehicle in the carport and quickly spread threatening to extend into the interior. Crews quickly put into service multiple hoselines and made entry to evacuate and check for extension. The fire was extinguished before the fire could breach the attic space where it would have burned freely.

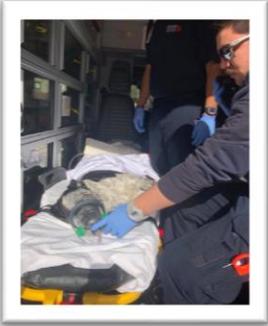
### Mutual Aid Deployments

California has a unique and proven system for sharing resources statewide to better manage large scale events. This system, called mutual aid, is a voluntary program between local jurisdictions as well as with the State under the framework of the [California’s Master Mutual Aid Agreement](#) (MMAA).

The statewide mutual aid system allows for the rapid mobilization of resources to and from local governments, regions, and the state to provide local communities with the necessary resources to mitigate a large-scale event.

Historically, the system has most often been used to augment and support local jurisdictions manage large wildland-urban interface fires. As California grows and populations expand into wildland areas, there is greater potential for significant property and/or life loss. As such, mutual aid has become a vital part of California’s complex response network. Chico Fire Rescue is both a participant in and a beneficiary of this system and, thus far in 2018, CFRD deployed resources to both the Stoll and Lane Fires in Tehama County.

There are two significant advantages of participating in the system. First, it allows personnel to gain valuable experience necessary to understand extreme fire behavior and large-scale incident management. This knowledge is then used for interface fires in our own city. CFRD’s robust participation in the program has enabled the department to earn a reputation for having highly qualified, competent, and hard-working personnel, which translates into a level of knowledge and skill that benefits the city. The second benefit is financial as the program fully reimburses the city for deployed firefighters’ salaries as well as the salaries for firefighters backfilling their positions. This allows CFRD to maintain 14 firefighters per day, thus does not compromise our current response capabilities. Additionally, the city is reimbursed a fee for the city’s administrative time to support deployments, a worker’s compensation fee, and a fleet fee to cover wear and tear on apparatus. Reference the table on page 10 for an overview of the reimbursements the city has or will receive to cover all 2017/2018 deployments.



## WILDLAND FIRE BEHAVIOR 101

Wildland fires can rapidly grow out of control if the right conditions are present.

The main factors that affect fire behavior are fuels, weather, and topography.

### Fuels:

- **Fuel Size** - light fuels (grass) burn faster and have a more rapid rate of spread than larger fuels (timber).
- **Fuel Position** - is the location of a fuel in relationship to another fuel. Grass, brush, and timber in thick stands will have increased fire behavior compared to a sparse hillside.
- **Fuel Moisture** - fuels with low moisture will burn more rapidly and with greater intensity than fuels with higher moisture levels.

### Weather:

- Low relative humidity (RH) increases fire activity and intensity.
- Wind speed and direction intensifies burn rate and how quickly it "runs."
- Wind bends flames, preheating fuels.
- Winds can carry embers more than 1 mile, which can cause spot fires.

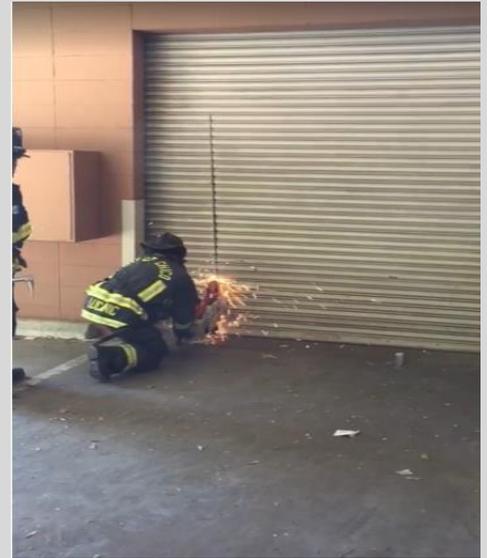
### Topography:

- **Aspect**
  - North: more shade, heavier fuels, lower temperatures, and higher fuel moisture thus less fire activity.
  - South: more direct sun results in lower humidity, loss of fuel moisture, and lighter fuels causing more extreme fire behavior.
- **Slope** - fires burn with greater intensity on steep terrain.

## TRAINING DIVISION UPDATES

Chico Fire Rescue personnel are required to perform 240 hours of training each year, so at the 6-month mark, each employee must have at least 120 training hours. Additional training is also performed at the station level but is not captured in our training records management system; thus, firefighters receive far more training than the minimum annual requirements. Below are just a handful of the required trainings that occurred during the first half of 2018.

### Forcible Entry and Hose Deployment Exercises at CSU-Chico Siskiyou Hall

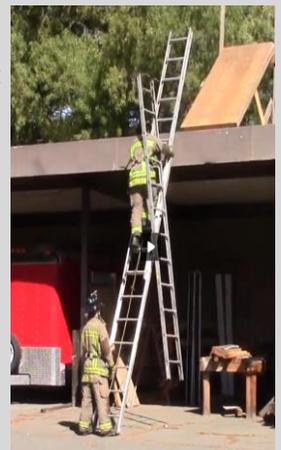


**Firefighter Survival Training** – drills included low profile ladder escapes where six firefighters exited a single window in less than 24 seconds. This training is necessary in the event firefighters encounter a flashover event and need to rapidly exit a 2<sup>nd</sup> story window to escape the devastating effects of the fire.



### Yearly Ground Ladder Training

– as with most firefighting activities, ladder placement is a perishable skill that requires continuous practice to retain and master those abilities. As such, firefighters annually perform evolutions with 14', 16', 24', and 35' ladders.



## CODE ENFORCEMENT TIPS

### Weed Abatement Mowing Guidelines:

- Deadline for mowing weeds in 2018 was June 1<sup>st</sup>
- 6" maximum mow height
- Parcels 5 acres and less must be completely mowed, disced or cleared
- Parcels over 5 acres must have a full perimeter firebreak disced or scraped to a minimum of 24 feet wide or mowed to a minimum of 36 feet wide
- All mowing or clearing must be to the edge of the street or sidewalk
- 30 foot minimum clearance around all buildings



## WATER SAFETY TIPS

- Teach children to swim
- Have an adult dedicated to watching children in and around water
- Ensure your child is wearing a proper fitting life jacket when boating
- Advise children to walk not run when next to water
- Wear protective footwear when swimming in creeks or rivers
- Enter the water feet first.
- If someone is drowning call 9-1-1
- Wear protective sunscreen
- Never use glass objects near a pool
- Discourage horseplay in the water

## COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION UPDATES

### Code Enforcement

In April, CFRD's code enforcement officer inspected a vehicle repair garage and discovered several extension cord violations. The inspector found there were insufficient electrical outlets within the repair garage, which led the owner to "daisy chain" together numerous electrical cords to power the business's tools. Upon closer inspection, the inspector observed two cords had burned and fused together. The owner acknowledged noticing the burned cords but did not realize it posed an immediate risk. The inspector educated the owner about the potential dangers they posed to, not only the repair garage but, to other adjacent businesses in the strip mall. Although the owner was concerned about the cost of installing and upgrading the electrical system, the inspector pointed out that a fire in the business would be far more costly to the owner than the expense of installing the additional outlets. When the business was re-inspected a month later, the owner had, not only installed additional electrical outlets for only \$300 but, discovered another area behind high piled storage that had left a burn mark along the wall. Had the owner not found the cords it would have eventually resulted in a fire. The owner was appreciative of Chico Fire's approach to educating and partnering to find a suitable solution. This is but one example how a positive outcome can be achieved collaborating with our business community through Chico Fire Rescue's education, engineering, and enforcement approach to community risk reduction.



### Public Education

March 31<sup>st</sup> was *National Stop the Bleed Day*, which is a nationwide awareness campaign intended to encourage community members to train, equip themselves, and feel empowered to help when a traumatic bleeding event creates an immediate threat to life. These skills, in turn, can be used to potentially save a life before first responders arrive. Chico Fire Rescue's six certified *Stop the Bleed* instructors performed two rounds of training for the City of Chico staff and Chico Unified School personnel. Additionally, CFRD, with the help of the City of Chico Human Resource Department, purchased three Bleeding Control Kits that have been distributed throughout city facilities including the Fire Training Center, City Hall, and the City Council Chambers.

On June 16<sup>th</sup>, Chico Fire personnel participated in Chico First Kids Cleanup and Social at Children's Park. Chico Engine 2 was on static display, while Inspector Fickert provided a Public Education booth talking about water safety.



**What is CodeRED and what is it used for?** CodeRED is a web-based critical communication solution that enables local public safety personnel to notify residents and businesses by telephone, text message, email, and social media of time-sensitive information, emergencies, or urgent notifications. The system can reach thousands of individuals in minutes to ensure information such as evacuation notices, missing persons, inclement weather advisories, and more are quickly shared. Only authorized officials have access to send alerts using the CodeRED system.

**When will CodeRED be used?** Any critical message regarding the safety of our residents and community will be disseminated using CodeRED. City officials will send out alerts via phone, text, email, and social media for a variety of situations including when to boil water due to contamination, significant gas leaks threatening large areas, evacuation notices, significant police or fire activities that may affect residents, and missing persons. Please keep in mind that as you register to receive CodeRED alerts, you have the ability to select the types of messages you wish to receive and your preferred means of communication.

**Is there a cost to register for CodeRED?** No, registering for CodeRED phone calls, text messages, and email are free. Simply sign up on our enrollment website and select your preferred means of communication.

**Why is CodeRED important to me?** CodeRED is an important tool to help keep you informed and prepared for any emergencies that may occur in the Chico area. Officials will send messages to alert you of emergency details, instructions, or precautions that you need to make well informed decisions and remain safe. This system allows officials to geo-target residents within the affected area, so that only those affected by the emergency notified.

**How do I sign up?** Visit our [website](#) and enter the required information online (address, name, phone number(s), and email). This is the quickest way to sign up as the information you provide is immediately registered in the system. If you do not have internet at home, please consider visiting a library or asking a friend or family member for assistance.

**Does CodeRED already have my telephone number?** Residents should not assume their information is in the system.

Please visit our website and look for the link for the CodeRED Community Notification Enrollment page to register online.

**Can I register more than one phone number or email for my address?** Yes, you can register more than one phone number and/or email address for your location when you register for CodeRED. Please note, it's highly recommended you register at least one phone number and one email address to ensure that you receive CodeRED alerts in the event of a power outage or an incident that may occur late at night when you're asleep.

**How will the system contact me?** When signing up for CodeRED, you may indicate both a primary and alternative phone number. Cell phones and/or work phone numbers can be entered as primary or alternatives. And, both your primary and alternative phone numbers will be contacted in the event of a CodeRED notification.

**What do I do if I receive a CodeRED message?** If you receive a CodeRED phone call, listen carefully to the entire message. You can repeat the message by pressing any key. Do not call 911 for further information unless directed to do so, or you need or you need immediate aide from the police or fire department.

If you receive a CodeRED email or text message, please be sure to read the entire message carefully and follow all instructions.

**What if I miss a CodeRED phone call?** The CodeRED system will leave a message on your answering machine or voicemail if you miss a CodeRED call. If you do not have an answering machine, the system will consider the call as "incomplete" and will attempt to call again after several minutes have passed. If your phone line is busy, CodeRED will try two more times to connect. At any point, you may re-dial the 800 number on your caller ID to hear a replay of the message sent.

**Do I ever need to renew my registration?** Renewals are not necessary as long as your contact information has not changed. If you move, however, you must update your information to ensure you will continue receiving these valuable notifications.

**What is the CodeRED Mobile Alert app?** CodeRED offers a mobile app for Android and iPhone devices. Download the free app from Google Play or the App Store.

Go to [www.chico.ca.gov](http://www.chico.ca.gov) today to sign up for CodeRED.

## UNDERSTANDING THE DATA

CFRD evaluates response performance at the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile against established benchmarks and baselines.

- **Benchmarks** – are the times an agency hopes to achieve and uses this standard to plan future efforts toward attaining that goal.
- **Baselines** - are the minimum standard that can be achieved consistently with the intent of moving toward the benchmark.

Historically, the department has used 7 min. 30 sec. as the baseline when reporting performance to LAFCo. The 2015 [Standard of Cover \(SOC\)](#) recommended using an 8 min. 30 sec. baseline and an 6 min. 30 sec. benchmark. Total response time is measured from when dispatch receives the emergency call to when the first unit arrives on the scene. Three segments comprise total response time:

- **Dispatch Time** (call received to units assigned)
- **Turnout Time** (unit assigned to En-route)
- **Travel Time** (En-route to unit on scene)

Response performance is affected by a number of factors including call type, apparatus, concurrent calls, time of day, etc. For instance, turnout times are longer for fire incidents relative to medical calls, because crews must don protective bunker gear prior to leaving the station. Another response time factor is when crews have to cross-staff specialized apparatus such as the hazmat unit.

## OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE STATS

### Performance Measurement Methodology

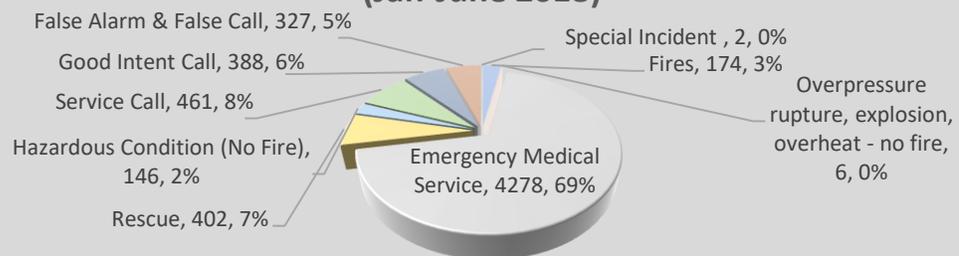
As can be seen in the table below, CFRD's 90<sup>th</sup> percentile response time increased by 51 seconds from 2017 to 2018 (January through May). Meaning that, in 2018 CFRD units arrived on scene within 8 minutes and 20 seconds 90% of the time, whereas in 2017 we arrived 90% of the time within 7 minutes and 29 seconds. Additionally, the department hit its benchmark response time 77.7% of the time in 2017, while achieving it only 68.7% in 2018. There were two primary factors that caused the decrease in response times. The first was the closure of CalFire Station 41 (July 2017), which sits in a strategic location that allowed the unit to respond to a significant number of incidents within the city. The second factor that adversely affected response times was the closure of CFRD Stations 3 and 6 early March 2017.

Response Times (All Incidents: 2017 vs. 2018)				
Jan-May 2017	Dispatch	Turnout	Response	On Scene
90th Percentile Times	1:36:00	2:19:00	7:29:00	19:49:48
SOC Benchmark (6 min 30 sec)			77.7%	
Historical Baseline (7 min 30 sec)			90.0%	
SOC Baseline (8 min. 30 sec)			90.9%	
Jan-May 2018	Dispatch	Turnout	Response	On Scene
90th Percentile Times	1:50:00	2:18:00	8:20:00	18:17:00
SOC Benchmark (6 min 30 sec)			68.7%	
Historical Baseline (7 min 30 sec)			80.0%	
SOC Baseline (8 min. 30 sec)			90.0%	
<b>90th Percentile Difference (2017 vs 2018: Jan-May)</b>			<b>+00:51</b>	

Overlapping (also known as concurrent) calls are the rate at which multiple incidents are received simultaneously for a given district. To illustrate, if Truck 1 is already dispatched to an incident in its first due area and a second call for service occurs simultaneously in the same district this constitutes an overlapping incident. Thus, for the first half of 2018, Station 1 experienced a nearly 5% increase in the number of overlapping incidents for that response area. Overlapping incidents also contribute to increased response times as units from other parts of the city or from CalFire, as part of mutual aid, must respond to concurrent calls.

Overlapping or Concurrent Incidents (January through June)			
Sta.	Year	# Concurrent	% Concurrent
1	2017	157	11.61%
	2018	262	16.39%
2	2017	179	11.03%
	2018	275	11.74%
4	2017	46	6.73%
	2018	34	4.83%
5	2017	30	3.82%
	2018	85	8.2%
6	2017	7	3.11%
	2018	0	0

### Incidents by Category (Jan-June 2018)





**PER FIREFIGHTER TRAINING HOURS (Jan-Jun)**

CPR Training	2.0
HazMat Training	1.0
OSHA (2 in & 2 out)	1.0
Workers Comp Tng	1.0
Ground Ladders	2.0
Nozzle Forward	3.0
Tank Farm Confined Space Review	1.0
FIT Testing and Respiratory Protection	2.0
Night Drill	2.0
Swiftwater	2.0
Confined Space	2.0
SCBA Training	1.5
Vehicle Stabilization	3.0
RT-130 (Wildland)	4.0
EMS	4.0
Personnel Evaluation (Captains Only)	1.0
STEN Refresher (Captain & Chiefs Only)	2.0
ARFF (ARFF Members Only)	7.0

**CODE ENFORCEMENT STATS**

- Fire Life Safety and Private Development Inspections Performed – 1,184
- Fire Alarm, Sprinkler and Hood Permits Issued – 189
- Operational Permits Issued – 283

**STATS AT GLANCE**

**Grant Funding (2013-2018)**

**2013 – Wildland PPE**

\$25,398 Federal Funds  
2,822 Matching Funds  
 \$28,220 Total

**2014 – Ops & Safety (Driver/Operator Training; SCBA Compressor; Personal Flotation)**

\$93,026 Federal Funds  
9,302 Matching Funds  
 \$102,328 Total

**2015 – Fire Prevention and Safety (Fire Investigation Team)**

\$93,191 Federal Funds  
4,659 Matching Funds  
 \$97,850 Total

**2016 – Operations and Safety Grant (Exhaust Removal Systems; Peer Fitness Training)**

\$292,529 Federal Funds  
29,252 Matching Funds  
 \$321,781 Total

**2017-2018 Deployments**

FISCAL YEAR 2017-18									
FULLY REIMBURSED EXPENSES									
NAME and DEPART	HOURS	LINE PERSONNEL SALARIES	MGT SALARIES	VEHICLE COSTS	MISC. EXPENSES	ADMINISTRATIVE FEE	AMOUNT BILLED	PAYMENT RECEIVED	
Wall Fire	1136.5	\$ 57,081.80		\$ 2,102.50	\$ 120.91	\$ 5,650.57	\$ 64,955.78	\$ 62,261.18	
Garza Fire	125	\$ 7,715.25		\$ 480.00		\$ 819.53	\$ 9,014.78	\$ 9,014.78	
Whittier Fire	313.5	\$ 19,349.85		\$ 1,248.00		\$ 2,059.78	\$ 22,657.63	\$ 22,657.63	
Mid July Staffing	85.5	4,084.43		\$ 2,280.00			\$ 6,364.43	\$ 6,364.44	
Marble Incident	212	\$9,561.37		\$ 480.00		\$ 1,004.14	\$ 11,045.51	\$ 11,045.51	
Detwiler Fire	1300	\$62,263.89				\$ 6,226.39	\$ 68,490.28	\$ 68,490.28	
Modoc July Complex	1437.5	\$69,295.14		\$ 2,880.00		\$ 7,217.51	\$ 79,392.65	\$ 79,392.67	
Parker 2	630	\$18,889.46	\$ 24,461.19	\$ 2,112.00		\$ 4,546.26	\$ 50,008.91	\$ 50,008.91	
Ruth Fire	1433	\$68,264.24		\$ 13,664.00		\$ 8,192.82	\$ 90,121.06	\$ 90,121.06	
Orleans Complex	873	\$24,968.74	\$ 37,329.90	\$ 3,072.00		\$ 6,537.06	\$ 71,907.70	\$ 71,907.70	
Liberty Fire	313	\$19,318.99		\$ 1,248.00		\$ 2,056.70	\$ 22,623.69	\$ 13,733.42	
Eclipse Complex	492	\$24,915.47				\$ 2,491.55	\$ 27,407.02	\$ 27,407.02	
Cover for County (Ponderosa Fire)	1203.5	\$63,530.07		\$ 20,906.75	\$ 136.96	\$ 2,359.99	\$ 86,933.77	\$ 86,933.77	
Helena Fire	2448.5	\$105,196.40	\$ 31,161.50	\$ 3,215.84	\$ 124.12	\$ 13,969.78	\$ 153,667.64	\$ 153,667.56	
Pier Fire	547	\$27,738.35		\$ 2,304.00		\$ 3,004.23	\$ 33,046.58	\$ 33,046.58	
Umpqua North	412	\$25,429.46				\$ 2,542.95	\$ 27,972.41	\$ 27,972.41	
Soda Fire	132.75	\$6,722.62		\$ 3,540.00			\$ 10,262.62	\$ 0.00	
Move-Up To Cover County	8.25	\$417.79		\$ 220.00			\$ 637.79	\$ 637.79	
NEU Wind Complex	336	\$17,015.44		\$ 4,896.00		\$ 2,191.15	\$ 24,102.59	\$ 24,102.59	
LaPorte Incident	39	\$1,975.01		\$ 884.00		\$ 285.90	\$ 3,144.91	\$ 3,144.91	
Cherokee Fire	298	\$14,272.80				\$ 1,427.28	\$ 15,700.08	\$ 15,700.08	
Southern LNU	767	\$43,584.97		\$ 1,820.00	\$ 312.97	\$ 4,540.50	\$ 50,258.44	\$ 50,258.44	
Mendocino Lake	456	\$21,840.26				\$ 2,184.03	\$ 24,024.29	\$ 24,024.28	
Central LNU	957	\$20,116.03	\$ 57,111.56	\$ 2,208.00		\$ 7,943.56	\$ 87,379.15	\$ 87,379.15	
Thomas Fire	2852	\$149,841.20	\$ 38,393.43	\$ 4,296.00		\$ 19,253.06	\$ 211,783.69	\$ 205,656.25	
Creek Fire	164	\$8,289.22			\$ 708.88	\$ 828.92	\$ 9,827.02	\$ 9,827.02	
Lilac Incident	480	\$22,989.74		\$ 6,312.00		\$ 2,930.17	\$ 32,231.91	\$ 32,231.92	
Stoll Fire (2018)	90.5	\$ 9,930.55		\$ 480.00		\$ 1,041.05	\$ 11,451.60	\$ 0.00	
Lane Fire (2018)	483.5	\$28,958.57		\$ 672.00	\$ 54.50	\$ 2,963.06	\$ 32,648.13	\$ 0.00	
TOTAL HOURS	20,026								
<b>PROJECTED TOTALS:</b>		<b>\$ 943,626.56</b>	<b>\$ 198,388.13</b>	<b>\$ 81,321.09</b>	<b>\$ 1,458.34</b>	<b>\$ 114,267.94</b>	<b>\$ 1,339,062.06</b>	<b>\$ 1,321,691.55</b>	
				<b>Vehicle Reimbursement + Admin. Fees</b>		<b>\$ 195,589.03</b>			