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Second Revision No. 7-NFPA 1300-2025 [Section No. 2.4]

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 72[®], *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*[®], 2019 2025 edition

NFPA 101[®], *Life Safety Code*[®], 2018 2024 edition.

NFPA 1140, *Standard for Wildland Fire Protection* , 2022 edition.

~~NFPA 1144, *Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire* , 2018 edition.~~

~~NFPA 1730, *Standard on Organization and Deployment of Fire Prevention Inspection and Code Enforcement, Plan Review, Investigation, and Public Education Operations*, 2019 edition.~~

NFPA 1750, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Services, Special Operations, and Fire Prevention Activities*, 2026 edition.

Supplemental Information

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Second Revision No. 5-NFPA 1300-2025 [Section No. 3.3.8]

3.3.8* Critical Infrastructure.

The assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, that are so vital to the community that their damage or destruction would have a debilitating effect. [~~1730~~, 2019 1750, 2026]

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Second Revision No. 2-NFPA 1300-2025 [Section No. 3.3.18]

3.3.18 Wildland Fire.

~~An unplanned and uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, including any structures or other improvements thereon~~ A fire that originates in or extends to vegetative fuels and that can involve structures or other combustible materials . [1144, 2018 1140, 2022]

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Second Revision No. 3-NFPA 1300-2025 [Section No. 3.3.19]

3.3.19* Wildland/Urban Interface.

An area where wildland fuels abut structures, with a clear line of demarcation between residential, business, and public structures and wildland fuels. A geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels, resulting in the potential for ignition of the structures within the area from flames or firebrands of a wildland fire. [1144, 2018] [1140, 2022]

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Second Revision No. 6-NFPA 1300-2025 [Section No. A.3.3.8]

A.3.3.8 Critical Infrastructure.

Examples of critical infrastructures could include water treatment plant, special structures, public safety buildings, and power plants. [~~1730~~, -2019 1750, 2026]

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Second Revision No. 4-NFPA 1300-2025 [Section No. A.3.3.19]

A.3.3.19 Wildland/Urban Interface.

The term *wildland/urban interface* can distort the perception of the primary issue. It can direct attention to “where” structures are located (e.g., at the edge of communities near the wildland) rather than if ~~they~~ the structures are highly ~~ignitable~~ ignitable . ~~And if so, the~~ This can cause emergency planners to focus on “where” ~~can result in a concern about~~ things that will not make a big difference in significant impact on reducing structure loss (i.e e.g., how firefighters and equipment get there, what type of fire equipment is needed, and the location of fire hydrants and water sources). ~~How wide the roads are and where the fire hydrants are located become of little value~~) if there are more structures at risk than equipment to protect them, or if it is becomes too dangerous to ~~safely be there with~~ for firefighting forces to be present .

The essence of this issue is not where structures and domestic landscapes adjoin wildland, but the location, density, and availability of ~~ignitable~~ ignitable structures. Which structures are at the greatest risk; ignition-resistant homes bordering the wildland; or a dense subdivision with wood shingle roofs several miles away from wildland fuels? The wildland/urban interface is not a geographic location, but rather a set of conditions that can exist in many communities. [1144 ,2018 1140, 2022]

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Second Revision No. 12-NFPA 1300-2025 [Chapter B]

Annex B Guide for Training Fire Service Personnel to Conduct Community Risk Reduction (CRR) for Residential Occupancies

B.1 Administration.

B.1.1

This annex identifies the elements needed to establish a community risk reduction (CRR) program to address local risks for residential occupancies, including, but not limited to, program benefits, program planning, common hazards, life safety considerations, wildland/urban interface, and all-hazards education. While this annex is titled for fire service personnel, the guidance can be applied to any organization that conducts CRR programs in residential occupancies.

For development and implementation of comprehensive CRR programs and plans, organizations should follow this standard and complete a formal community risk assessment (CRA).

B.1.1.1

It is essential that CRR programs become an integral part of the total fire and life safety programs in a community. This annex can be applied to both rural and urban communities. Principles contained in this annex can be applied to single-family ~~as well as~~ and multifamily residential occupancies, such as apartments, town houses, condominiums, and manufactured housing, as local conditions dictate.

B.1.1.2

This annex is not intended to be a training manual or a fire inspection manual, but rather to serve as a guide for establishing a locally prepared CRR program geared ~~to address toward~~ addressing the specific ~~problem(s)~~ problems faced by the local fire service organizations.

B.1.1.3

Specific sections of this annex can be included or eliminated as local conditions dictate. There might be local ordinances or other regulations that mandate compliance with one or more portions of this annex.

B.1.2 Purpose.

The purpose of this annex is to assist in designing and implementing a training program for risk reduction for residential occupancies.

B.1.2.1

An effective CRR program is the primary method of prevention and mitigation of all hazards, with proven success in reducing loss of life, injury, and property damage in the community.

B.1.2.2

In addition to reducing loss of life and property damage, an effective residential fire and life safety program can generate the following opportunities:

- (1) Meeting residents of the community on a one-to ~~on~~ -one basis and distributing ~~various~~ fire prevention literature and other fire safety information
- (2) Installing smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms where ~~none~~ they do not currently exist, are outdated, or are not functioning
- (3) Engaging with the community in non-emergency settings
- (4) Allowing fire service personnel to become better acquainted with street names and layouts, hydrant and water supply locations, community development, ~~and~~ home construction, ~~as well as~~ and pre-incident planning
- (5) Enhancing the professional development of fire service personnel engaged in the program's activities
- (6) Improving the fire service relationship with community residents
- (7) Creating the potential for community partnerships

Each of these potential benefits help empower both the organization and the community residents to engage in CRR efforts to improve safety and reduce the burden on emergency services.

B.2 Program Benefits.

B.2.1 Education.

B.2.1.1

Conducting home safety surveys in residential occupancies provides one of the best means of delivering education through direct contact with residents of the community. Maximum effectiveness can be ~~accomplished~~ achieved through educational programs directed at the local fire and life safety problems. Fire service personnel can explain specific items in the literature and answer questions that residents might have on specific CRR campaigns. Many organizations find it advantageous to print special cards, certificates, or door stickers to recognize residents whose homes are found to be in good, all-hazards safe condition.

NFPA publishes free educational materials, including safety tip sheets that address many of the hazards found in residential occupancies. These can be used to help educate residents on identified hazards. Safety tip sheets are available at www.nfpa.org/safetytips.

See NFPA's *Educational Messages Advisory Committee (EMAC) Educational Desk Reference* for fire service and fire and life safety educators for up-to-date, hazard-specific public safety messaging.

B.2.1.2

Educational materials and programs can be used to deliver risk reduction training, and might include the following:

- (1) Common fire causes and prevention
- (2) Importance of fire extinguishers and how to use them
- (3) Disaster preparedness
- (4) Emergency planning and evacuation
- (5) Importance and purpose of built-in fire protection features
- (6) Water safety and drowning prevention
- (7) Fall prevention
- (8) Electrical safety
- (9) Safe use and storage of batteries.

B.2.2 Organizational Community Image.

Home safety surveys in residential occupancies for CRR and all-hazards prevention might improve the organization's public image as a result of the interactions with members of the community.

B.2.3 Identification of Hazardous Conditions.

Conducting home safety surveys presents an opportunity for fire service personnel to identify safety hazards on the property and refer them to the appropriate agency authority according to department procedures or guidelines.

B.2.4 Continuing CRR Programs.

B.2.4.1

In the planning stages of a CRR program, the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) should look beyond the immediate short-term benefits, anticipating its expansion into a CRR plan.

B.2.4.2

By utilizing fire service personnel in this capacity, organizations can achieve some or all of the following benefits:

~~Increased productivity~~

- (1) ~~Increased community~~ Community contact
- (2) Familiarization with residential properties
- (3) Encouragement of life safety practices
- (4) Fire prevention
- (5) Injury prevention

~~Decreased crime~~

- (6) More work with diverse cultures in a place of their comfort

B.2.4.3

Residents of the community also benefit by becoming aware of the following issues:

- (1) Fire and life safety for residential occupancies
- (2) Protective measures to improve the quality of life
- (3) Public safety and awareness
- (4) Existing conditions and life safety practices

B.3 Planning the CRR Program.

B.3.1 General.

B.3.1.1

~~Careful planning and preparation are essential if a CRR program is to be successful. The CRR program should be based on the CRA.~~

~~See Chapter 5 for information on CRR program development and conducting a CRA.~~

B.3.1.2

~~Organizational leadership should demonstrate a commitment to the planning and execution of the program. The leadership should identify the goals and objectives of the CRR program, which can include the percentage of residential occupancies to be surveyed, areas of operation, the schedule of home safety surveys, and other matters of general policy.~~

B.3.1 Training.

B.3.1.1

Fire service personnel should be trained and knowledgeable in recognizing fire and life safety hazards and be informed about the recommended corrective actions and preventive methods. Training should be relevant with current recommended practices and methods. Fire service personnel should be trained to project an image and attitude that leaves a positive, lasting impression.

There are also many good sources for of training information available on the ~~Internet internet~~, such as the National Fire Academy through the US Fire Administration and the National Fire Protection Association. The Safe Kids Training Academy provides free self-tutorial training on carbon monoxide (CO), smoke alarms, falls, safe escape, and other fire and life safety education books and information. ~~The department might also consider ride-alongs with other safety professionals such as those from gas and power companies, HVAC specialists, electricians, and so forth, to gain a better insight to community risks.~~

B.3.1.2

Training materials should include the following content:

- (1) Proper methods for identifying who has the right to grant consent for entry for the home safety survey. This training should be provided by the department's legal counsel.
- (2) Proper methods of securing consent to perform the home safety survey. ~~—consent~~ Consent can be refused and revoked. This training should be provided by the department's legal counsel.
- (3) Proper methods of introduction and explanation of program rationale for the residents.
- (4) Common fire and life safety hazards expected in a residential occupancy and the relevant local code provisions.
- (5) Department policies, procedures, or guidelines related to home safety surveys.

Home safety surveys should be ~~made~~ conducted as a courtesy, not because of fire and building code regulations.

B.3.2 CRR Considerations.

B.3.2.1

CRR home safety surveys should be done on a year-round basis. The program should contain elements to be emphasized during specific times of the year, such as access to fire hydrants or heating equipment problems during winter months.

B.3.2.2

Every effort should be made to provide information on and assistance with the installation of smoke alarms, and CO alarms, and Information regarding residential sprinkler systems as well as the establishment of an escape plan and the importance of practicing it could also be provided.

B.3.2.3

Special emphasis should be placed on the establishment of an escape plan and the importance of practicing it.

B.3.2.4

An introductory letter from the community's mayor, city manager, or equivalent high official supporting the CRR program is a useful tool during home safety surveys.

B.3.2.5

Partnerships are important for the optimum success of a CRR program. Community partnerships allow the organization to meet common shared goals with other community organizations and help achieve broader reach.

B.3.3 Public Relations.

All organizational personnel are responsible for educating the community about the benefits of the program. Multiple communication and media methods should be used to publicize the program.

B.3.4 CRR Procedures.

B.3.4.1

When conducting home safety surveys, fire service personnel should do the following:

- (1) Follow departmental procedures and policies
- (2) Dress professionally
- (3) Have proper identification
- (4) Conduct home safety surveys with a minimum of two personnel

B.3.4.2

Fire service personnel should introduce themselves to the resident, show proper identification, explain the purpose of the home safety survey, and ask for consent to enter. They should also ensure that the resident understands that the home safety survey is not required but is a courtesy.

B.3.4.3

If consent to enter is denied or revoked, fire service personnel should thank the resident and leave appropriate educational materials. They should also ensure that the resident understands that the home safety survey is not required but is a courtesy. Fire service personnel should leave contact information in the event the resident reconsiders having a home safety survey conducted.

B.3.4.4

If no one is home, information should be left explaining that the home safety survey was attempted and asking the resident to contact the organization to schedule the home safety survey.

B.3.4.5

Fire service personnel should ask request that the resident or authorized representative to accompany them for a home safety survey of the residence. However, if the resident objects to visiting certain rooms, the resident's wishes should be respected. Closets and cabinets should be opened by the resident rather than the fire service personnel. If the resident or authorized representative is unable to accompany the fire service personnel, the home safety survey should be rescheduled for a more convenient time. If the resident or authorized representative objects to certain rooms being visited, their wishes should be respected.

B.3.4.6

~~Fire~~ Any fire and life safety hazards identified should be documented as a list ~~only~~ of recommendations, ~~not of violations~~. The purpose of the home safety survey is to eliminate hazards to life and property, and all conversations should be directed toward that goal.

Data gathered from residential home safety surveys should be collected and analyzed on the aggregate, ~~not on an individual property basis. Residents want the assurance that information collected during a residential home safety survey is protected.~~

Information should be collected, reported, and stored according to department policies and procedures.

B.3.4.7

Prior to leaving the premises, fire service personnel should make sure the resident understands any fire and life safety hazards that have been identified and how those hazards can be remedied. Information should be provided, and the resident should be thanked for allowing the home safety survey. If no hazards are found during the home safety survey, the resident should be complimented for his or her efforts.

B.3.5 Documentation and Evaluation.

The home safety survey should be documented in accordance with department policies and procedures. Figure B.3.5 is an example of documentation used when conducting home safety surveys.

Figure B.3.5 Home Safety Survey.



HOME SAFETY SURVEY

Address: _____

GENERAL

☐ Yes ☐ No

Is the address posted in a contrasting color and visible from the street?

ALARMS/PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

☐ Yes ☐ No

Home has working smoke alarms on every level and in every bedroom.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Smoke alarms are located at least 10 ft from a stationary or fixed cooking appliance and 3 ft from bathrooms.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Home has working carbon monoxide alarm on each level and outside each separate sleeping area.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Are the smoke alarms older than 10 years? (NOTE: If so, they need to be replaced)

☐ Yes ☐ No

Are their fire extinguishers fully charged and hung in an accessible location in the garage, kitchen, and basement?

EGRESS

☐ Yes ☐ No

Are locks, latches, bars and other security devices on doors and windows operable from the inside?

☐ Yes ☐ No

The home has occupant(s) that require assistance to escape. Occupants discuss escape planning and occupant requirements in case of a fire or emergency escape.

☐ Yes ☐ No

All bedrooms have two ways out — window and a door.

☐ Yes ☐ No

The home is not cluttered with items that can burn or cause egress issues.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Is a ladder, step or window seat provided in a home with windows in excess of 44 in. from the floor?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Are escape ladders provided in sleeping rooms on all floors above ground level?

THROUGHOUT THE HOME

☐ Yes ☐ No

Smokers smoke outside the home and ashtrays are provided.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Matches, lighters, flammable liquids are stored in a secure cabinet or out of reach of children.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Lit candles are not left unattended.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Are storage areas neat and all combustibles at least 36 in. away from all ignition sources?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Are electronic devices charged with appropriate chargers and cables? Battery chargers and electronic devices should be placed on hard surfaces and unplugged when not in use.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Are damaged electronic devices removed from service and disposed of properly?

APPLIANCES/FUEL FIRED EQUIPMENT

☐ Yes ☐ No

Small appliances are unplugged when not in use.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Fireplaces/woodstove is installed properly, has been cleaned, inspected and has proper screen and hearth.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Things that can burn are at least 3 ft from space heaters and fireplaces/woodstoves.

☐ Yes ☐ No

When the fireplace or wood burning stove is cleaned, is a metal can with a lid on site for the proper disposal of ashes? (NOTE: Ashes can remain hot 72 hours or longer after being removed from the fireplace or stove)

☐ Yes ☐ No

Hot water heater is set at no higher than 120° Fahrenheit.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Things that can burn are at least 3 ft from the fuel-fired appliances.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Fuel-fired appliances are inspected and cleaned annually.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Chimney is inspected annually and cleaned as needed.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Clothes dryer lint filter and vent pipe are clean.

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HOME SAFETY SURVEY — continued

BASEMENT

☐ Yes ☐ No

Workshop area is clean of things that can burn.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Are combustible liquids stored in properly marked, approved containers?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Are rags used for combustibles placed in a metal container with a sealed lid?

GARAGE

☐ Yes ☐ No

Is the door between the garage and the house a minimum of 1½ in. solid core door that is self-closing and self-latching?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Gas-powered equipment is stored in an outside shed or garage, separate from the home.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Gasoline is stored in an approved safety container in an outside shed or garage, separate from the home.

ELECTRICAL

☐ Yes ☐ No

Arc-fault circuit interrupters (AFCIs) are installed throughout the home and they are working properly.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Kitchen, garages and bathrooms have ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) outlets on countertop surfaces within 6 ft of running water outlets and they are working properly.

☐ Yes ☐ No

All receptacle and switch faceplates are installed and in good condition and no evidence of arcing or overheating.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Flexible cords and cables are not used as fixed wiring, run through holes in walls, ceiling or floor, run through doorways or windows or under carpets or attached to building surfaces. Are power strips provided with a circuit breaker to prevent overloading?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If there are young children in the home, the home has tamper-resistant outlets or covers.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Panelboard and distribution equipment is accessible for inspection and in good condition — no evidence of overheating, arcing, corrosion or other damage.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Service entrance raceways or cables are fastened in place, grounded, readily accessible and in good condition.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Is the circuit directory correctly and legibly marked inside the circuit panel?

STAIR SAFETY

☐ Yes ☐ No

Stair is provided with a secured handrail(s).

☐ Yes ☐ No

Stair can be illuminated for night time use.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Stair tread depth and riser height are uniform.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Stair landing nosing projections are consistent with other nosings on the stair flight.

☐ Yes ☐ No

If there is storage under the stairway, is the back of the stairway, underneath, protected with sheet rock?

OUTSIDE THE HOME

☐ Yes ☐ No

Outside electrical receptacles are GFCI and they are in good working condition.

☐ Yes ☐ No

There is no rubbish, trash, brush or tree trimmings accumulation on the property.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Barbecue grill is only used outdoors and away from combustible construction.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Swimming pool or hot tub is enclosed by a four-sided fence and locked gate. Filter, heater or hot tub is properly grounded.

RECOMMENDATIONS

☐ The best level of protection regarding smoke alarms is when they are interconnected so that when one sounds, they all sound.

☐ The residents should have a home fire escape plan and practice that plan at least twice a year.

☐ The residents should have a "File of Life" where applicable.

☐ Homeowners should consider a home fire sprinkler system.

Notes:

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HOME SAFETY SURVEY — continued

With your consent, the Home Fire Safety Survey Team has done a fire inspection of your home. The items checked "No" may put you and your family at risk. You are urged to correct these at once for your own safety. This inspection does not identify future conditions such as failure of components, wiring or human behavior which could result in a fire.

HOME ADDRESS:

WAIVER, RELEASE AND HOLD HARMLESS ARGEEMENT

In consideration of the voluntary performance of a home fire safety inspection of my home located at _____

_____, I, on behalf of myself, and all members of family, as well as my heirs, executors, administrators or successors, hereby waive any claim or cause of action of any nature that I have, or in the future may have, against any and all individual or organizational participants in the Home Fire Safety Survey Program, including but not limited to the _____ fire department, the municipality of _____ and its officers, agents or employees, which claim or cause of action grows out of or results from a fire or other damage, following the said home fire safety inspection; and I further hereby agree to release and hold harmless any and all organizational and individual participants including the aforesaid fire department and municipality in the Home Fire Safety Survey Program from and against all damages of any kind, to persons or property, growing out of or resulting from a fire in my referenced home.

I acknowledge having read, understood, and agreed to the above waiver, and release.

Print name	Signature	Date
Witness (print name)	Signature	Date

*This form generally indicates that the occupant or owner of the property agrees to waive his or her rights to sue any individual, any municipality and any other organizations or individuals involved in the fire safety inspection of this home, if a fire occurs after the inspection. The purpose of the waiver is to protect the individual or any of the organizations involved against liability arising from the home fire inspection. This statement is intended for information only, the terms of the waiver themselves shall prevail if there are any questions. You should seek advice if you do not understand this waiver.

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B.3.5.1 General Procedures.

~~The home safety survey should be documented in accordance with the requirements of the AHJ. Particular attention should be given to the legal considerations of the documentation. Any document that is utilized should be reviewed and approved by legal counsel.~~

B.3.5.1.1

To fully document the types of fire and life safety hazards in residential occupancies and to ensure complete coverage of the community, a system of reports and records should be established for the CRR program. It is desirable to retain home safety survey information by census tracts to create target populations while maintaining confidentiality for the residences surveyed.

If an existing fire inspection program for other properties is available, the system can be expanded to include the home safety surveys. The required information system might be as simple or as comprehensive as the local fire and life safety problems and situations dictate. The information should include the numbers and types of fire and life safety hazards discovered and locations surveyed. The information collected should be gathered for specific reasons if it is to be meaningful; for example, the number and type of fire and life safety hazards could be analyzed to determine the direction of public education efforts.

NFPA's home safety survey form is a good example of documentation routinely used as parts of residential fire and life safety programs and can be easily adapted by those organizations planning to establish such a program. See Figure B.3.5.1.1.

Figure B.3.5.1.1 Home Safety Survey Form Labeled Sample.

Home Fire Safety Survey

General

☐ Yes ☐ No Home has smoke alarms on every level.

☐ Yes ☐ No Home has a smoke alarm in every bedroom.

☐ Yes ☐ No Smoke alarms are located outside each separate sleeping area.

☐ Yes ☐ No Smoke alarms are located at least 10 feet from a stationary or fixed cooking appliance.

☐ Yes ☐ No For larger homes (where the interior floor area on a given level is greater than 1,000 square feet), there is an average of at least 1 smoke alarm for every 500 square feet. (See NFPA 72-2007 11.5.1.3, 29.5.1.3 (2010))

☐ Yes ☐ No Smoke alarms are interconnected so when one sounds, they all sound. (Best protection)

☐ Yes ☐ No Home has ionization smoke alarms.

☐ Yes ☐ No Home has photoelectric smoke alarms.

☐ Yes ☐ No Home has combination (photoelectric and ionization) smoke alarms.

☐ Yes ☐ No All smoke alarms are working.

☐ Yes ☐ No Family has a home fire escape plan.

☐ Yes ☐ No Family practices the home fire escape plan at least twice a year.

☐ Yes ☐ No The home has occupancy that requires assistance from participants discuss escape planning and occupant requirements in case of fire or emergency escape.

☐ Yes ☐ No House number is visible from the street.

☐ Yes ☐ No Windows used for escape open easily — not blocked by furniture, security bars or nailed/painted shut.

☐ Yes ☐ No Security bars, if present, have a quick release device.

☐ Yes ☐ No Home has a home fire sprinkler system. (Best protection)

☐ Yes ☐ No Home has a carbon monoxide alarm outside each separate sleeping area.

☐ Yes ☐ No Home has a carbon monoxide alarm on every level.

☐ Yes ☐ No Carbon monoxide alarms are working.

Throughout the Home

☐ Yes ☐ No Smokers smoke outside the home.

☐ Yes ☐ No Large ashtrays are provided outside for smokers.

☐ Yes ☐ No Matches and lighters are stored in a secure cabinet.

☐ Yes ☐ No Lit candles are not left unattended.

☐ Yes ☐ No Flammable liquids stored in the home, are limited in quantity.

☐ Yes ☐ No The home is not cluttered with clothes, magazines, newspapers and other items that can burn.

Kitchen

☐ Yes ☐ No Things that can burn are removed from the stovetop.

☐ Yes ☐ No Small appliances are unplugged when not in use.

☐ Yes ☐ No Adult stays in the kitchen when stovetop is in use.

Living/Family Room

☐ Yes ☐ No Fireplace has proper screen and hearth.

☐ Yes ☐ No Things that can burn are at least 3 feet from space heaters and fireplaces.

Bedrooms

☐ Yes ☐ No All bedrooms have two ways out — window and a door.

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Home Fire Safety Survey

Basement

☐ Yes

☐ No

Workshop area is clean of things that can burn.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Hot water heater is set at no higher than 120° Fahrenheit.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Things that can burn are at least 2 feet from the furnace.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Furnace is inspected and cleaned annually.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Chimney is inspected annually and cleaned as needed.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Clothes dryer lint filter and vent pipe are clean.

Garage

☐ Yes

☐ No

There is a solid door between garage and residence.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Gas powered equipment is stored in an outside shed or garage, separate from the home.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Gasoline is stored in an approved safety container in an outside shed or garage, separate from the home.

Outside the Home

☐ Yes

☐ No

Outside electrical receptacles are GFCI and they are in good working condition.

☐ Yes

☐ No

There is no rubbish, trash, brush or tree trimming accumulation on the property.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Barbecue grill is only used outdoors.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Swimming pool or hot tub is enclosed by a four-sided fence and locked gate. Filter, heater or hot tub is properly grounded.

Electrical

☐ Yes

☐ No

AFCIs (arc-fault circuit interrupters) are installed throughout the home and they are working properly (new home construction only).

☐ Yes

☐ No

Kitchen and bathrooms have GFCI outlets on countertop surfaces within 6 feet of running water outlets and they are working properly.

☐ Yes

☐ No

All receptacle and switch outlets are installed and in good condition.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Receptacles have been tested in good working condition -- no evidence of arcing or overheating.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Switches are in good condition -- no evidence of arcing or overheating.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Lighting fixture covers are fastened in place and fixture is in good condition.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Bulbs in light fixtures are the correct wattage for the lighting fixture.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Flexible cords and cables are not used as fixed wiring, run through holes in walls, ceiling or floor, run through doorways or windows or under carpets or attached to building surfaces.

☐ Yes

☐ No

If there are young children in the home, the home has tamper-resistant outlets.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Panel board and distribution equipment is accessible for inspection and in good condition -- no evidence of overheating, corrosion or other damage.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Service entrance raceways or cables are fastened in place, grounded, readily accessible and in good condition.

Stair Safety

☐ Yes

☐ No

Trips and falls on stairs are a leading cause of home injuries.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Stair is provided with a handrail.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Stair can be illuminated for night time use.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Stair tread depth and riser height are uniform.

☐ Yes

☐ No

Stair landing nosing projections are consistent with other nosings on the stair flight. (You can determine this by doing a "crouch and sight" test. Crouch down at the top landing of the stair. All the nosings from the landing to the bottom step should line up.)

With your consent, the Home Fire Safety Survey Team has done a fire inspection of your home. The items checked "No" may put you and your family at risk. You are urged to correct these at once for your own safety. This inspection does not identify future conditions such as failure of components, wiring or human behavior which could result in a fire.

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Home Fire Safety Survey

Home Address: _____

WAIVER, RELEASE AND HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENT

In consideration of the voluntary performance of a home fire safety inspection of my home located at _____, I, on behalf of myself, and all members of family, as well as my heirs, executors, administrators or successors, hereby waive any claim or cause of action of any nature that I have, or in the future may have, against any and all individual or organizational participants in the Home Fire Safety Survey Program, including but not limited to the _____, _____ and its officers, agents or employees, which claim or cause of action grows out of or results from a fire or other damage, following the said home fire safety inspection, and I further hereby agree to, defend, hold harmless any and all organizational and individual participants (including the aforementioned organizations and municipality) in the Home Fire Safety Survey Program from and against all damages of every kind, to persons or property, growing out of or resulting from a fire in my referenced home.

I acknowledge having read, understood, and agreed to the above waiver, and release.

Print name

Signature

Date

Witness (print name)

Signature

Date

*This form generally indicates that the occupant or owner of the property agrees to waive his or her rights to sue any individual, any municipality and any other organizations or individuals involved in the fire safety inspection of this home, if a fire occurs after the inspection. The purpose of the waiver is to protect the individual or any of the organizations involved against liability arising from the home fire inspection. This statement is intended for information only, the terms of the waiver themselves shall prevail if there are any questions. You should seek advice if you do not understand this waiver.

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B.3.5.1

The program should be evaluated on a predetermined schedule. Program evaluation should be conducted in accordance with Section 7.5 .

B.3.5.2 Confidentiality of Results.

The results of individual home safety surveys should be retained and disclosed only in accordance with the state and local record management laws. Sample home safety survey forms are included in this annex. (See Figure B.3.5.1.1 .)

B.3.5.3 Retaining Results.

~~The home safety survey should be filled out completely and follow a logical sequence from start to finish. It should be documented following local procedures and a copy of the survey should be given to the responsible party.~~

B.4 Common Hazards Found in Residential Occupancies.

B.4.1 General.

B.4.1.1

The explanations of fire and life safety hazards in this chapter should be adapted to local regulations and codes and should be included in a home safety survey report form designed to apprise the resident of hazards found, corrective measures required, and other recommendations of the home safety survey team.

B.4.1.2

Other hazards that can be a problem in the specific community should also be described on the form.

B.4.1.3

Fire service personnel should carry fire and life safety ~~pamphlets~~ materials, along with a copy of the home safety survey report form, for distribution at the completion of the home safety survey. Materials may be recorded and distributed in any form, including digital, video, or paper.

B.4.2 Open-Flame Devices.

The following open-flame devices should be noted during a home safety survey:

- (1) Candles
- (2) Smoking materials
- (3) Matches or lighters

B.4.3 Additional Items.

The following additional items should be covered in a home safety survey:

- (1) Poison potential of residential cleaning products and other common household products
- (2) Fall hazards
- (3) Tripping hazards
- (4) Presence of grab bars and non-slip rugs for fall prevention
- (5) Scalding risks with cooking and bathing
- (6) Combustible items within 3 ft (1 m) of a heat source

~~Radon checks~~

- (7) Batteries and battery charging devices

B.4.4 Notification of the Fire Department.

The resident should be told to notify the fire department of all fires in and around the residence, even if they seem minor, ~~so that appropriate documentation can be made.~~

B.4.5 Electrical Installations.

The following electrical installations should be noted during a home safety survey:

- (1) Overcurrent protection
- (2) ~~Grounded receptacles~~ GFCI outlets
- (3) ~~Outdoor electrical service~~ AFCI outlets

B.4.5.1 Other Common Electrical Hazards Found in the Residential Occupancy.

B.4.5.1.1

Heat buildup occurs in wiring when there is resistance to electrical current. ~~Loose wire nuts or cable connections, especially in aluminum wiring, or Cords that run through doorways, under carpeting, under furniture, or under other heavy objects through or under which wiring might run~~ can cause unusual wear to insulation, producing this condition.

B.4.5.1.2

~~Dirty, poorly maintained electric motors or missing covers on junction boxes can eventually result in a short circuit or a fire. All unused~~ All openings (i.e., knockouts) in boxes and cabinets (i.e., electrical panels ~~boards~~) should be properly closed.

B.4.5.1.3

~~Extension~~ Even listed extension cords ~~—even though listed—~~ can be too small for certain electrical loads, such as space heaters, irons, and air conditioners. Extension cords should never be used for permanent connections; ~~they~~ They should be used only temporarily. ~~If fire service personnel are to provide worthwhile guidance to the resident, they should be trained to match the current-carrying capability of the extension cord with the current demand of the electrical loads connected to it.~~

B.4.5.1.4

Listed relocatable power taps (power strips) with integral overcurrent protection should be recommended to replace extension cords being used for permanent wiring and multiplug adaptors.

See Section 11.1 of NFPA 1.

B.4.5.1.5

Wiring insulation that is damaged is unsafe, ~~and its breakdown could be imminent. Damaged insulation is often a problem, especially on powered hand tools~~ . It should be recommended that such wiring be replaced.

B.4.5.2

~~To avoid possible ignition should a gas leak occur, electrical outlets or fuse panels should not be located adjacent to gas meters or gas diaphragms.~~

B.4.5.3

~~The use of appliances, fixtures, and wiring that are not listed by a testing laboratory should be discouraged.~~

B.4.5.2

The use of child safety covers or tamper-resistant receptacles should be recommended on all electrical outlets in residences that have young children. Such plugs are intended to cover the receptacle openings so that a child cannot insert a conductive object.

B.4.5.3

Clear access should be maintained to and around all electrical panels.

B.4.5.4

Heat tapes used in ~~manufactured housing and other~~ residences should be examined by the resident once a year in the fall. ~~Burn~~ The resident should be advised to look for burn marks, damaged insulation, or evidence that an animal has been chewing on the insulation. These are signs that the heat tapes should be replaced or repaired. Heat tapes should be plugged in before freezing temperatures are anticipated and unplugged in the spring.

B.4.5.5

Where fire service personnel encounter lighting fixtures with halogen bulbs, the resident should be advised of the hazard presented by the high temperature of such bulbs and the need to keep combustibles away from them.

B.4.5.6

Manufacturer's instructions should be followed when using electronic devices and chargers. Battery chargers should be placed on hard surfaces and unplugged when not in use. Care should be taken when charging electronic devices to avoid overcharging and battery damage, resulting which could result in fire. Items should be charged only when occupants are home and awake.

Examples of electronic devices include cell phones, laptops, e-cigarettes, portable tools, robotic devices, and battery-operated toys and vehicles. Special attention should be given to batteries.

B.4.6 Alternative Power Supplies and Storage Generators.

The following alternative power supplies and storage generators should be noted during a home safety survey:

- (1) Generators
- (2) Solar panels
- (3) Residential battery backup systems
- (4) Electric vehicle charging systems

B.4.7 Flammable or Combustible Liquids.**B.4.7.1 Storage and Dispensing Practices.****B.4.7.1.1**

Flammable or combustible liquids, such as gasoline, should be stored only in listed safety containers.

B.4.7.1.2

Flammable or combustible liquids should not be placed on high shelves that could allow the containers to fall and spill their contents on the floor. Storing excessive quantities of flammable or combustible liquids should be discouraged. Flammable or combustible liquids should not be stored in basements or near potential sources of ignition.

B.4.7.1.3

Greasy or oil- paint-soaked rags and brushes can also cause fire from spontaneous ignition. They should be cleaned and washed after each use and air-dried outside. Manufacturer's instructions should be consulted regarding their cleanup and disposal.

B.4.7.2 Other Flammable or Combustible Liquid Hazards.**B.4.7.2.1**

Using flammable or combustible liquids in the residence for dry-cleaning purposes should be discouraged.

B.4.7.2.2

Smoking when using flammable or combustible liquids should be discouraged.

B.4.7.2.3

Using flammable or combustible liquids to start fires in stoves or fireplaces is a dangerous practice and should be discouraged.

B.4.7.2.4

The use of liquid charcoal starters should be restricted to products marketed specifically for that purpose. Applying these products after ignition is achieved, whether or not live flame is noted, is extremely hazardous. Flame can be transmitted to the container contents, with resultant ignition and pressure explosion.

B.4.8 Heating Systems and Appliances.**B.4.8.1 General Hazards.**

B.4.8.1.1

The area around any heating appliance should be kept free of combustibles. Heating units also require sufficient space around them to provide adequate ventilation for proper combustion.

B.4.8.1.2

Flues, vents, and chimneys can constitute a hazard, and should be kept in good condition with adequate clearance from ~~any~~ combustibles. Flue and fireplace cleaning recommendations should be based on use.

B.4.8.2 Types of Heating Systems.

~~Follow all~~ All manufacturers' recommendations and applicable codes and standards should be followed for the use and operation of heating systems. The following types of heating systems should be noted during a home safety survey:

- (1) Gas-fueled systems
- (2) Oil-fired systems
- (3) Small oil or kerosene heaters
- (4) Solid-fuel appliances
- (5) Fireplaces
- (6) Other heating devices

~~Refer to NFPA 54 for specific requirements on gas-fueled systems.~~

B.4.8.3 Cooking Appliances and Venting Systems.**B.4.8.3.1**

Generally, fire hazards in cooking appliances and venting systems are associated with poor housekeeping practices. Unless an obvious accumulation of grease or residue is present, general statements regarding the extinguishment of grease fires should serve as a reminder.

B.4.8.3.2

Fire service personnel should inform the resident about the dangers and effects of careless cooking, more popularly termed "food on the stove" problems. ~~Recently tested cooking safety messages such as "Keep an eye on what you fry" proved to be very effective in educating residents.~~

B.4.8.3.3

Cooking appliances should not be used for residential heating.

B.4.9 Housekeeping, Storage, and Rubbish Hazards.**B.4.9.1**

There is an emerging awareness of safety hazards caused by compulsive hoarding. If fire service personnel become aware of this type of situation, strong consideration should be given to making a referral to the building official, health inspector, fire prevention staff, or community mental health professionals.

B.4.9.2

Large quantities of trash and leaves around the exterior of a residence are also a fire hazard. If the resident burns household trash on the premises, fire service personnel should check the place of burning, type of incinerator, and condition and use with respect to local burning regulations.

B.4.9.3

There is an increased risk of exterior fire spread to combustible exterior surfaces from combustible mulch, wood shavings, wood products, pine needles, or similar combustible landscaping materials. Fire service personnel should explain the risks of combustible landscaping adjacent to combustible exterior walls. It is recommended that the distance between the materials and the wall be sufficient to resist ignition.

B.4.9.4

If smoking must occur outside the building, fire service personnel should recommend that it be done as far away from the building as possible and that appropriate noncombustible receptacles be used and cleaned regularly. Fire service personnel should explain the risk that smoking materials might cause ignition of combustible mulch, potting soil, and other vegetative material and that such fires can spread to the structure.

B.4.9.5

Garages, both attached and unattached, should be included in any home safety survey. Even if unattached they are not attached to the residence, garages often represent exposure fire and carbon monoxide potential and afford many storage hazards.

B.4.9.6

~~Use~~ The use of portable residential barbecue grills should be restricted to the outdoors, at a minimum of 10 ft (3 m) away from structures. Charcoal briquettes should always be allowed to cool naturally and then be properly discarded. Charcoal should be stored in a dry area, ~~because damp or wet charcoal is sensitive to spontaneous heating once dried .~~

B.4.9.7

If a residential occupancy has a pool, hot tub, pond, or other water-related hazard, fire service personnel should review with the resident the need for, and maintenance of, fences, gates, locking devices, and other safety equipment. ~~to minimize drowning, poisoning, and electric shock risks. In addition, fire service personnel should advise the resident to maintain proper containment, handling, separation, and storage of pool chemicals to minimize fire risk. Special consideration should be taken to identify and educate the resident on electric shock drowning protection.~~

B.4.9.8

Fire service personnel should check the outside of the residential occupancy for rubbish accumulations, defective electrical equipment, flammable or combustible liquid storage, or other hazards. ~~On the perimeter walk with the resident, storage at least 3 ft (1 m) from the residential occupancy should be recommended. Recommendations should also be made to eliminate storage under decks, if applicable. Tree limbs should not overhang the residence or touch the structure. Dryer vents and gas meter relief valves should be cleared of brush or vegetation. Any evidence of improper disposal of smoking materials should be pointed out to the resident and corrected. Refer to Section B.7 for additional information about fire risks pertaining to the outside of the residence.~~

B.4.9.9

Hazardous chemicals (e.g., herbicides, pesticides, vehicle fluids, painting materials, swimming pool chemicals, cleaning fluids) are often found in the course of home safety surveys. The resident should be advised to keep these materials in secure cabinets and to keep only the minimum amount actually needed. The resident should be advised about how to properly dispose of excess hazardous materials.

B.4.10 Fire Safety Precautions in Earthquake-Prone Areas for Disaster Preparedness .

B.4.10.1

Water heaters, appliances, and furniture should be secured according to manufacturer's instructions to prevent toppling or falling.

B.4.10.2

Fire service personnel should ask the resident whether he or she knows the location of the main gas, electrical, and water shutoffs and has the tools necessary to turn them off.

B.4.10.3

Fire service personnel should advise the resident of the importance of emergency supplies of food and water and on the proper actions to take during and immediately after an earthquake.

B.5 Life Safety Considerations.**B.5.1 Residential Fire Escape Planning.****B.5.1.1**

Fire service personnel should explain the importance of knowing two ways out of the residence.

B.5.1.2

Particular attention should be given to windows that are inoperable or are blocked by security bars or air-conditioning units, as these might hinder escape in an emergency. Security concerns should be installed with a quick-release from the inside to allow residents to escape. All exits and exit pathways should be kept clear ~~from~~ of storage or debris.

B.5.2 Residential Fire Escape Drill Plan.

Fire service personnel should discuss the importance of having and practicing a fire escape plan that includes a family meeting place outside the residence.

~~The~~ NFPA widely promotes its public education programs, including the Learn Not to Burn® program for ~~Preschool—Grade~~ preschool through grade 2, the ~~Remembering When Steps to~~ Safety™ fire and fall prevention program for older adults, and the annual Fire Prevention Week campaign (www.nfpa.org/public-education). Educational tip sheets, brochures, and digital materials are available from NFPA that can be provided to the residents of the dwelling.

B.5.3 Close Your Door Program.

Fire service personnel should provide education on the benefits of sleeping with closed doors and of closing doors when exiting a structure on fire. Closing doors while sleeping will provide additional protection to the resident from heat, smoke, and gases. Residents should still attempt to exit immediately when smoke alarms are activated or there are indications of fire. When exiting, closing the door will help reduce the rapid spread of fire. Fire service personnel can utilize educational materials to educate the resident on closing doors during a fire.

B.5.4 Residents Requiring Assistance.**B.5.4.1**

Fire service personnel should discuss evacuation routes and precautions for those that require assistance.

B.5.4.2

The use of stickers or decals on the exterior of the residence to indicate the presence of people with disabilities, children, or pets is discouraged.

B.5.4.3

Premises information might be available in the organization's pre- incident plans or premises history, if applicable.

B.5.5 Smoke Alarms and Other Early Warning Devices.**B.5.5.1**

Fire service personnel should discuss the importance of approved smoke alarms and other early warning devices during home safety surveys.

B.5.5.2

Smoke alarms should be tested during the home safety survey. Any that are inoperable or that are ~~older~~ more than 10 years old should be replaced. Special care should be taken with to not activate or test systems that are tied to monitoring services, ~~and appropriate notification must be made before performing tests on such systems~~. Installation and maintenance of smoke alarm devices in residences should be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and *NFPA 72*.

B.5.5.3

~~Installation of smoke alarm devices in residences should be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and *NFPA 72*.~~

B.5.6 Carbon Monoxide Alarms.

Carbon monoxide alarms should be installed in residences that have a carbon monoxide source (e.g., attached garage, fuel-burning appliances, or fireplaces). Any that are inoperable or that are more than 7 to 10 years old should be replaced per the manufacturer's instructions. The hazards associated with carbon monoxide and proper actions to be taken in case of an alarm should also be discussed, ~~and~~ Carbon carbon monoxide alarms should be installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and *NFPA 72*.

B.6 Fire-Extinguishing Equipment.

B.6.1 Fire Extinguishers.

B.6.1.1

Special care should be taken to remind residents that the priority is to escape during a fire emergency, not to fight the fire. If no fire extinguisher is found in the course of a home safety survey, fire service personnel should recommend that one be purchased and installed.

B.6.1.2

If fire extinguishers are encountered, fire service personnel should check that the rating and classification are appropriate and that the units have the listing mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory. A common recommendation is a 2-A:10-B:C extinguisher. If the extinguishers are single-use units, the fire service personnel should check for expiration dates. Inspection tags on rechargeable extinguishers should be checked for up-to-date servicing service.

B.6.1.3

Fire service personnel should be able to answer questions such as the following pertaining to the purchase, installation, maintenance, and use of household fire extinguishers:

- (1) Which kind, which rating, and how many are necessary?
- (2) What is the cost?
- (3) Where should they be placed, and how should they be mounted?
- (4) When is the proper time to use a fire extinguisher, and what is the proper method of operation, such as pull, aim, squeeze, sweep (PASS)?
- (5) How are fire extinguishers maintained and inspected?
- (6) How do I dispose of them?

B.6.1.4

Installation of portable fire extinguishers in residential buildings should be in accordance with *NFPA 10*.

B.6.2 Residential Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems.

B.6.2.1

If a fire sprinkler system is found in a residential occupancy, fire service personnel should conduct a visual examination of the system to ensure that all valves are open, the system is not visibly damaged, and the pressure gauge indicates there is water pressure in the system.

B.6.2.2

Automatic fire sprinkler systems are becoming more common in residences due to code changes and increased resident awareness. Fire service personnel should be alert to any conditions in the residence, such as obstructions of sprinklers or painted sprinkler heads, that might impair the performance of the system during a fire.

For informational resources on residential fire sprinklers for both fire service and consumer use, see the NFPA Home Fire Sprinkler Initiative.

~~In most settings where there is a municipal water supply, sprinklers operate off the household water main. Where the water supply is a well or there is not enough water pressure, a holding tank is used. Fire sprinklers are linked by a network of piping, typically hidden behind walls and ceilings. The high temperature of an early stage fire [135°F–165°F (57°C–74°C)] causes the sprinkler to activate. Only this high heat initiates the sprinkler to flow water—neither smoke nor a smoke alarm activates a fire sprinkler. Only the sprinkler closest to the fire operates, flowing water directly on the flames in the area of the fire's origin. This quick action controls or extinguishes the flames, often before the fire department arrives. Fire sprinklers slow the spread of deadly heat and toxic smoke, preventing flashover. This also provides residents with more time to escape safely.~~

~~Wet pipe fire sprinkler systems can be installed in climates where freezing conditions might occur. Several design options exist in NFPA 13D, including the use of proper insulation, heating of sprinkler piping areas, and installing sprinkler piping in interior walls.~~

B.7 Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Safety.

B.7.1 General.

~~The increasing presence of residential~~ Residential occupancies in areas subject to wildland fire requires additional precautions for fire safety due to the exterior threat from fire, heat, and, especially, embers (i.e., firebrands). Residents in those areas should take special measures to reduce the risk that their residences will be ignited by a rapidly spreading fire in vegetated areas. Often, residents need to be educated about such precautions.

B.7.2 Precautions.

Residents can mitigate hazards within an area around their residence ~~as well as~~ and adjacent structures. This area is known as the “home ignition zone.”

B.7.2.1

Precautions against ignition from wildfires within the home ignition zone include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Maintaining a defensible space (i.e., buffer zone) around the dwelling, including removing highly combustible vegetation next to the residence
- (2) Installing noncombustible roofs—, as the roof is most vulnerable to showers of embers (i.e., firebrands) that can be borne by winds from fires up to a mile away and blown into cracks and crevices that might exist between shingles and other structural assemblies
- (3) ~~Maintaining~~ Keeping roofs and gutters clear of debris, such as pine needles and dead leaves
- (4) Installing high-moisture, low-flammability, or drought-resistant plants near the dwelling
- (5) Placing 1/8 in. (3 mm) mesh metal screens over foundation and eave vents
- (6) Enclosing sides of stilt foundations and decks to prevent the intrusion of embers (i.e., firebrands)
- (7) Providing metal screens or spark arresters of 1/2 in. (13 mm) or smaller mesh on chimneys
- (8) Providing access to emergency water supply sources (e.g., swimming pools, wells, ponds, lakes, ~~and so on~~) for use by fire service personnel
- (9) Obeying open-burning regulations

B.7.2.2

Additional wildfire safety education information can be obtained from local, state, or national forestry agencies, and links to their websites and others can be found at www.firewise.org nfpa.org/Education-and-Research/Wildfire/Firewise-USA . In areas with specific problems of wildland/urban interface (WUI) , the organization should be familiar with NFPA-1144 1140 or other applicable WUI codes .

B.7.3 Emergency Evacuation Preparations.

Fire service personnel should recommend ~~the~~ that residents take prefire preparations, including the following:

- (1) Know the community plan for evacuation, including possible routes for leaving the community, and locations of community shelters, or make preparations to stay in the residence.
- (2) Inventory residence and possessions with photographic or videotape support.
- (3) Store important documents, photographs, and valuables in a secure off-premises location such as a safe-deposit box.
- (4) Select and mark a manageable number of treasured items to take along in the event of a wildfire evacuation.
- (5) Maintain a small bag of personal care items, including medications and pet supplies, that can be useful at an evacuation shelter.
- (6) Establish an emergency plan for all animals and livestock.

B.8 All-Hazards Education.**B.8.1 General.**

Today, residents are concerned about more than only fire hazards. All-hazards issues are constantly emerging and result in queries to organizations for hazard mitigation, response, and recovery.

B.8.2 Emergency All-Hazards Evacuation Preparations.

Fire service personnel should recommend that residents make all-hazards evacuation preparations, including the following:

- (1) Know the community plan for evacuation, including possible routes for leaving the community, locations of community shelters, or preparations needed to stay in the residence.
- (2) Inventory residence and possessions with photographic or videotape support.
- (3) Store important documents, photographs, and valuables in a secure off-premises location such as a safe-deposit box.
- (4) Select and mark a manageable number of treasured items to take along in the event of an evacuation.
- (5) Maintain a small bag of personal care items, including medications and pet supplies, that can be useful at an evacuation shelter.
- (6) Establish an emergency plan for all animals and livestock.

For informational resources on evacuation planning, visit [http:// ready.gov](http://ready.gov).

B.8.3 All-Hazards Concerns.

Relevant information should be provided for typical non-fire hazard queries that concern the following:

- (1) Earthquakes (~~including the hazards indicated in B.4.10~~)
- (2) Hurricanes
- (3) Tornados
- (4) Floods
- (5) Volcanoes
- (6) Hazardous materials (~~including the hazards in B.4.9~~)
- (7) Public health issues/pandemics
~~Terrorist incidents~~
- (8) Hostile events
- (9) Personal disaster preparedness techniques
- (10) Extreme heat and cold
- (11) Falls
- (12) Choking, suffocation, and strangulation, especially among infants
- (13) Poisoning
- (14) Drowning
- (15) Scalds and burns
- (16) Firearms safety

B.8.4 Preparation.

Fire service personnel should be prepared to provide basic all-hazards information, as applicable to the jurisdiction, when requested by the public.

The information should be consistent with information provided by such agencies such as the following:

- (1) Federal Emergency Management Agency (~~www.~~ [fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov))
- (2) National Fire Protection Association (~~www.~~ [nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org))
- (3) Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition (~~www.~~ homefiresprinkler.org)
- (4) State ~~Emergency Management Agencies~~ [emergency management agencies](#)
- (5) State homeland security agencies
- (6) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (~~www.~~ [cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov))
- (7) American Red Cross (~~www.~~ [redcross.org](http://www.redcross.org))
- (8) SafeKids Worldwide (~~www.~~ safekids.org)
- (9) [Consumer Product Safety Commission \(cpsc.gov\)](#)

B.8.5 Communications.

Fire service personnel should be prepared to provide information to residents on mass notification methods utilized by local officials.

This could include social media accounts, websites, local radio and television stations, sirens, commercially available mass notification systems, or mobile phone applications.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
1300-2020_Annex_B_TaskGroup.docx	replacement text for Annex B	
Home_Safety_Survey_Revised.docx	replacement figure for Home Safety Survey as part of Annex B	
1300_SR-12_Annex_B_legislative_changes.docx	for prod use	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FID-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Apr 29 17:15:27 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Many revisions were made to this update to the guide for conducting CRR for residential occupancies to account for modernization of fire departments, emerging home hazards, and consideration of what activities and survey items are realistic, legal, practicable, and within the scope of a typical fire service personnel's scope of expertise and duties. Material that is duplicative or redundant to the main chapters was deleted, verbiage/ suggestions were simplified, and where applicable the text points to current, more detailed references and resources.

The home fire safety survey was revised to incorporate changes in Annex B and new or revised safety issues. The form is more generic for those performing the survey that may not be familiar with all aspects of the survey (e.g., partnering agencies, lay people). Changes included combining similar items, removing redundant items, correlating with EMAC messaging, and grouping like items into categories for increased ease of use. A

section is added for items that can be discussed with the homeowner as well as a section for keeping notes.

Response SR-12-NFPA 1300-2025
Message:

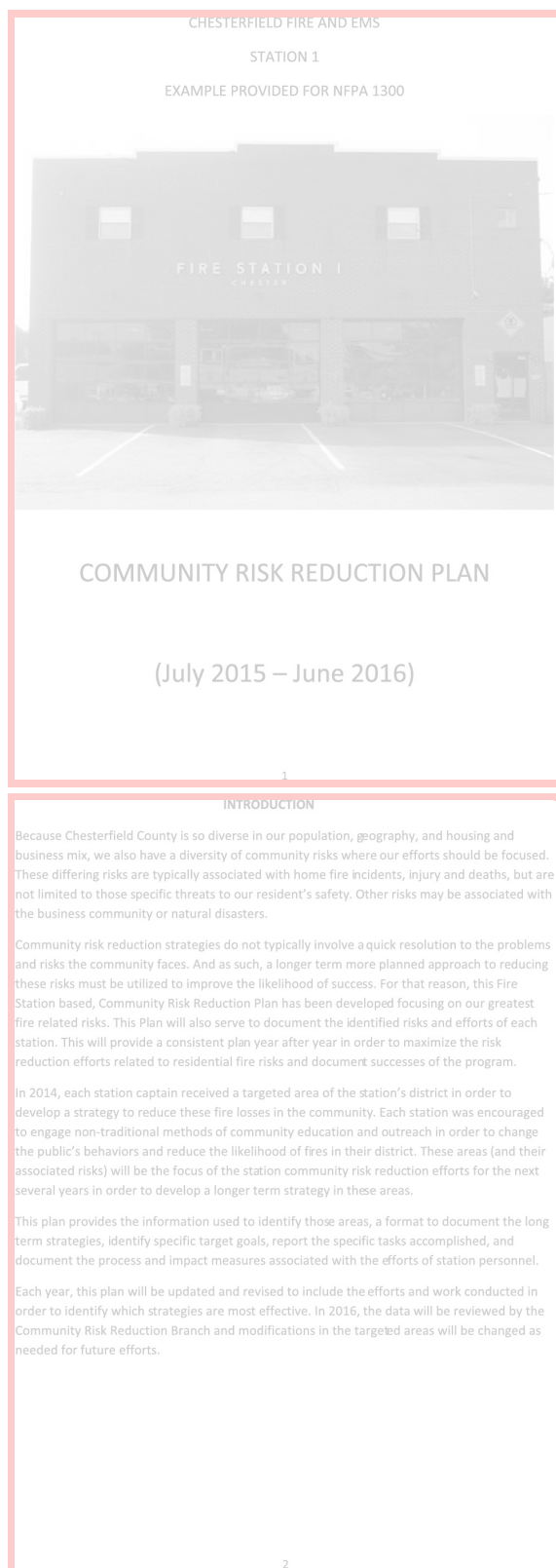


Second Revision No. 11-NFPA 1300-2025 [Section No. C.1]

C.1 Example of a CRR Plan.

An example of a CRR plan is shown in Figure C.1.

Figure C.1 Example CRR Plan. (Source: Pflugerville Fire Department ESD 2, Pflugerville, TX).



DEPARTMENT STRATEGIC PLAN INFORMATION	
	Vision The vision of Chesterfield Fire & EMS is to be leaders in providing quality community fire & life safety prevention, fire protection, emergency medical and emergency management services. Mission The mission of Chesterfield Fire & EMS is to protect life, property and the environment. Guiding Principles & Values In order to protect life, property and the environment, we recognize that "great service is provided by great people" who are guided by a set of principles and values. We will constantly strive to take care of each other and provide for the safety, health and well-being of our members. We will promote teamwork in meeting our goals and encourage initiative in continuously improving our individual performance as well as the quality of both our external and internal services and programs. To be successful as an organization, we must listen and communicate honestly, accurately and in a timely manner to foster trust and understanding. Furthermore, we have an expectation that our members will conduct themselves in accordance with the department's organizational values: ❖ We are <u>DEDICATED</u> to providing the highest quality of public safety services to the citizens and visitors of our county in a <u>SAFE</u>, effective and timely manner. ❖ We are <u>COMPASSIONATE</u> to those we serve and each other. ❖ We are <u>HONEST</u> in all of our interactions with others ❖ We have the highest sense of <u>INTEGRITY</u> to earn the trust and respect of our citizens and coworkers. ❖ We have <u>COURAGE</u> to do what is right for our community, the department and our members. ❖ We are <u>ACCOUNTABLE</u> to our citizens, the department and each other for our actions and for achieving the highest professional standards. Organizational Goals GOAL #1: Prevent fires, hazardous conditions, injuries and deaths. GOAL #2: Minimize risks to life, property, and the environment by mitigating hazards. GOAL #3: Prepare for emergencies and disasters. GOAL #4: Respond promptly to emergencies and disasters, suppress fires, control or eliminate hazards, save lives, and reduce suffering by providing patient care and transportation. GOAL #5: Recover from emergency incidents and disasters in order to reduce property loss and restore community well-being.
3	

GOAL #6: Partner with residents to provide a safe and secure community through prevention, readiness, and professional response.				
Organizational Objectives 1. Enhance community preparedness through prevention and education 2. Increase safety and perception of safety 3. Reduce incidents that result in injury, death and property damage 4. Reduce the recurrence of incidents that negatively impact county resources 5. To reduce death and injury from medical emergencies and trauma 6. To reduce death, injury and property loss due to fire 7. To prevent occupational injury and illness 8. To develop members' knowledge, skills and abilities to accomplish the mission and goals of the department 9. To develop and implement a comprehensive plan to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters 10. To provide and maintain facilities, apparatus, equipment and supplies necessary to deliver quality services				
STATION SERVICE AREA The station service area data was obtained from the most recent CFEMS Standards of Cover document (2014) that describes the size, population, workload and relative risks in the service area. This summary also includes the data and map outlining the fire specific risks in the area.				
Station 1 - FY 2012 - FY 2014				
Station	Address	4325 Old Hundred Road Chester, VA 23831		
	Year Built	1962		
	Bays	3 single door		
	Configuration	Bunk Room Second Floor - Stairway Access		
District		County	Station	% County
	Total Incidents	109,982	9,106	8.3%
	EMS Incidents	84,419	7,344	8.7%
	Fire Incidents	25,563	1,762	6.9%
	EMS Incidents - Priority One	36,893	3,026	8.2%
	Cardiac Arrests	1,913	156	8.2%
	Structure Fires	1,262	90	7.1%
	Response Time - Priority One	06:21	06:40	105.0%
Units	Unit Response	169,712	10,325	6.1%
	Engine 1		4,134	
	Medic 1		6,089	
	Brush 1		102	

	FY2014			FY2013			FY2012		
	County	Station	%	County	Station	%	County	Station	%
Total Incidents	36,881	3,084	8.4%	36,245	2,976	8.2%	36,856	3,046	8.3%
EMS Incidents	28,303	2,515	8.9%	28,301	2,406	8.5%	27,815	2,423	8.7%
Fire Incidents	8,578	569	6.6%	7,944	570	7.2%	9,041	623	6.9%
EMS Incidents - P1	12,303	1,019	8.3%	12,427	1,006	8.1%	12,163	1,001	8.2%
Cardiac Arrests	635	43	6.8%	687	58	8.4%	591	55	9.3%
Structure Fires	423	30	7.1%	388	25	6.4%	451	35	7.8%

Demographics			
	County		% County
	County	Station	County
2010 Population	316,236	25,663	8.1%
Area Square Miles	446.0	24.1	5.4%
Persons/Sq Mile	723	1,065	147.2%
Response Zone Area	Sq. Mi. County	Sq. Mi. District	% District
Urban	169.7	14.0	58.3%
Rural	276.3	10.1	41.7%
Real Estate Tax Parcels	125,459	10,675	8.5%
Centerline Mileage	2,323	161.1	6.9%
Signalized Intersections	190	10	5.3%
Fire Hydrants	11,149	879	7.9%
Water Draft Sites /Draw Points	42	1	2.4%
Assembly	545	37	6.8%
Business	1,565	105	6.7%
Education	145	14	9.7%
Factory	112	2	1.8%
Institutional	125	15	12.0%
Mercantile	211	14	6.6%
Residential	105,924	9,001	8.5%
SCC Properties	75	3	4.0%
Storage	130	8	6.2%
Utility	34	7	20.6%
Vacant	16,593	1,469	8.9%
Parcel Use (Occupancies)	108,866	9,206	8.5%
Protected Value (Assessed)	\$23,344,056,100	\$1,718,098,900	7.4%

Based on structure fire data (call types 111, 113, 114) compiled between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2014, the following map was produced and targeted areas identified for Community Risk Reduction efforts.

Prevention and mitigation efforts over the next three years will focus in these localized communities in an effort to eliminate the risks identified. There were 84 multifamily housing fires over the period for the entire service area. These are the top three locations for those multifamily housing fires.

1. **Broadwater Townhomes** – Fires in this development were caused primarily by cooking (6 of 7 fires), with an undetermined fire in the bathroom in once case
2. **Hyde Park Apartments** – Primarily cooking related fires with one fire caused by a candle in a bedroom
3. **Grand Oaks Apartments** – Primarily cooking related fires with one fire in a hallway from a light



PREVENTION/MITIGATION STRATEGIES DEVELOPED

SUMMARY OF 2014 EFFORTS:

During Fire Prevention Month 2014 each shift was giving a specific location to concentrate their efforts on and to maximize the interactions with citizens. A-Shift went to Grand Oaks Apartments and set up a table in the club house and spoke with residents as they came in the office. A flyer was sent out to the residents prior to this day to inform residents that we would be there to answer any questions concerning fire prevention, and any other emergency questions they had. B-Shift went door to door in Hyde Park Apartments and educated the residents on cooking fires and checked smoke detectors. C-Shift went to Broadwater Apartments and stood at the bus stop with parents who were waiting on their children. Personnel spoke to parents along with children about cooking fires and other fire prevention.

SUMMARY OF 2015 PLAN:

The 2015-2016 Plan will continue and expand upon the efforts of last year. Each shift has been given a specific area to concentrate on to maximize the interactions with citizens. A-Shift will be going to Hyde Park Apartments to speak with management along with residents on cooking fires and fire prevention. B-Shift will be going to Grand Oaks Apartments to continue the community center events. C-Shift will continue the school bus stop community interaction which was successful last year in Broadwater Apartments.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOAL:

Reduce the frequency of structure fires in multifamily housing located in Station 1's service area by 30% within three years (end of FY 17).

OBJECTIVES:

Conduct fire safety education programs throughout the year with an increased frequency during the month of October in connection with Fire Prevention Month at each targeted apartment complex with the objective of delivering educational messaging to 50% of the residents in each apartment complex each year.

Conduct after incident educational programs within three days of all structure fire incidents in any apartment community in Station 1's district. These programs will focus on informing the residents of the community about the cause of the specific fire, the common causes of apartment fires (cooking), and prevention messages associated with each.

Identify three possible economic incentive models for encouraging resident participation in fire safety education programs in apartment communities and have each apartment management company of the three targeted apartment complexes adopt at least one of the economic incentive models.

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The 2014 Fire Prevention Month Activity Summary:

Station	Shift	Activity	Number of Citizens Contacted	Number of Hazards Corrected
1	A	Community Event MFD	50	0
1	A	Public Display	90	0
1	A	Public Display	110	0
1	B	Door to Door Education Only	78	0
1	B	Public Display	150	0
1	B	Public Display	75	0
1	C	Public Display	110	0
1	C	Public Display	45	0
1	C	Community Event MFD	10	0

APPENDIX INFORMATION

Insert materials that support or document the efforts over the term of this plan. This can include handouts, educational materials, or program notes or outlines.

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COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION PLAN (CRRP) 2019 to 2022



**Travis County Emergency Services District #2
Pflugerville Fire Department**
203 E Pecan St, Pflugerville, Texas 78660
www.PflugervilleFire.org (512) 251-2801



Travis County Emergency Services District 2 COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION PLAN (CRRP) October 2019

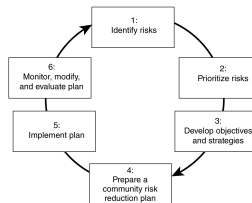


REPORT BACKGROUND

In 2018, Travis County Emergency Services District 2 ("the District," or "TCESD2") completed its first Community Risk Assessment (CRA). The CRA is a strategic process for fire departments to gather and analyze community data, in order to set organizational priorities across all divisions: Operations, Risk Reduction (formerly known as Prevention), and Administration. The District analyzed information for the CRA including five years of emergency call data, occupancy data, housing age, and U.S. Census demographic data (age, race, language, disabilities, and income). The CRA was publicly distributed to community leaders and published on the District website:
www.pflugervillefire.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Community-Risk-Assessment.pdf

After a CRA is completed, the next phase in the formal process of reducing community risk is to develop a Community Risk Reduction Plan (CRRP), per the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). This type of plan helps to more effectively target a fire department's limited resources—funding, personnel, time, and partnerships—where and when they are most needed.

The CRRP represents steps 3 and 4 in the Community Risk Reduction Process, shown here:



Timeframe This CRRP will prioritize the District's work across all divisions through the year 2022, when an updated CRA will be written using new U.S. Census data and more detailed call data. Both mid-range and long-range <u>outcome measures</u> were determined for each goal in this CRRP. These benchmarks will enable the District to evaluate the mid-range progress when the next CRA is written in 2022, as well as the long-range progress several years later.
NAVIGATING THE CRRP
NFPA considers there to be five methods of reducing community risks, which all start with "E": education, enforcement, engineering, economic incentives, and emergency response. In this plan the District has incorporated <u>at least two of these methods</u> in each goal. The 5 E's of Community Risk Reduction <pre>graph TD; Enforcement --> Emergency_response[Emergency response]; Emergency_response --> Education; Education --> Engineering; Engineering --> Economic_incentives[Economic incentives]; Economic_incentives --> Enforcement;</pre> This year, NFPA published its first official guidance on writing a CRRP, known as NFPA 1300: Standard on Community Risk Assessment and Community Risk Reduction Plan Development. While there were no sample plans available to study from other fire departments in the United States utilizing the new standard, the District strived to follow NFPA 1300 as closely as possible. Each goal in this plan includes the following components: • Risk Statement - What's the current risk? According to what data? • Goal Statement - What's the broad vision on addressing the problem (reducing the risk)? • Objectives - How will that goal generally be reached, whether through enforcement, education, engineering, emergency response, economic incentive or a combination of these methods? • Strategies and Activities - What are the essential steps and tasks to fulfill the objectives? • Internal Participants - Which fire department personnel/officials will be needed? • Resources Required - What resources will be needed, such as funding, staff time, equipment/gear, educational materials, or written policies and processes? • Communication and Marketing Methods - How will the District inform the effected persons or increase their participation? • Evaluation Measures - What will the District assess to determine program productivity and results? Each goal will include three measures: ◦ "Process" Outputs - Measures that don't indicate impact, usually in the form of tallies such as the number of inspections completed or the number of participants ◦ "Impact" Outputs - Comparative measures that indicate initial impact, such as improved inspection compliance or the percentage increase in participant knowledge ◦ "Process" Outputs - Measures that don't indicate impact, usually in the form of tallies such as the inspections completed or the number of participants ◦ "Outcomes" - Measures that account for all of the work done in pursuit of a goal, such as zero fire deaths over a 5-year period or percentage reduction of a particular call type • Flowchart - This CRRP is structured to first provide a detailed explanation of each goal, followed by a 1-page flowchart as a summary snapshot of that goal. Goals While the District will continue to provide valuable programs and services on other risks not specifically listed below, the following issues were prioritized within this CRRP (in no particular order): 1. Smoke Alarms - Reduce life safety risks through the increased presence of working smoke alarms in single family homes. 2. Cooking Fires - Reduce the occurrence of home cooking fire calls by 2022. 3. Large-Scale Incidents - Minimize the impact of a large-scale incident on our community through public safety plans (<i>formalized safety planning for major community events</i>) and an ASHER program (<i>active shooter and hostile event response</i>). 4. Falls - Reduce the frequency of fall calls by 2022. 5. Tier II (Hazardous Material) Facilities - Reduce the risk of a hazardous material incident occurring at a Tier II facility, and minimize the impact (civilian and first responder) if one occurs. 6. Fire Alarm Activations - Reduce the occurrence of false alarm calls by 2022.
DATA COLLECTION
In order to effectively measure progress toward the outcomes laid out in this Plan, several areas of data collection are being improved within District Operations and Administration, including: 1. Smoke Alarms - Successful functionality of alarms during residential calls 2. Cooking Fires: a. On all residential calls, Identification/documentation of homes at high risk of experiencing a cooking fire b. On all cooking fire calls, identification/documentation of the primary factor(s)

3. **Large-Scale Incidents:** Determine the quantity of bleed control kits in target hazards before vs. after District outreach efforts
4. **Falls:**
- On all residential calls, identification/documentation of residents at high risk of experiencing a fall due to environmental factors
 - On fall calls, identification/documentation of the primary factor(s)
5. **Tier II Facilities:** Identification/documentation of hazardous materials within Tier II facilities
6. **Fire Alarm Activations:** Identification/documentation of the status of fire protection systems throughout the District



**Travis County ESD #2/Pflugerville Fire Department
COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION PLAN 2019 – 2022**

RISK STATEMENT:

Working smoke alarms significantly increase your chance of surviving a house fire, according to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). In TCESD2, at least 7 out of 10 homes (which is nearly 24,000 homes) are at risk to have expired smoke alarms.

Manufactured homes face an even higher fire risk than other single family homes. The District includes six manufactured home communities, totaling approximately 2,900 homes. Manufactured homes use light-weight construction materials that ignite quickly. Also, these homes tend to be smaller than site-built homes "which supports more rapid fire growth to flashover," per a 2013 NFPA report. The risks for residents of manufactured homes are compounded by their relative lack of working smoke alarms compared to all other housing types, including multi-family properties, per a 2011 federal study of American housing.

GOAL: Reduce life safety risks through the increased presence of working smoke alarms in single family homes.

A. OBJECTIVES

- Educate residents about the importance of smoke alarms.
- Provide smoke alarms, batteries, and physical assistance to qualifying residents.

B. STRATEGIES

- Educate residents on how to maintain smoke alarms.
- Target manufactured home communities for physical assistance (testing and alarm/bat replacement)
- Operate a Non-Emergency Smoke (and CO) Alarm Hotline offering alarms, batteries, and/or physical assistance to qualifying residents.

C. ACTIVITIES

- Increase community-wide (universal) educational efforts on alarm maintenance.
- Promote alarm hotline throughout the community (universal outreach).
- Develop and distribute public service announcement (PSA) video about the alarm hotline and alarm maintenance, in English and Spanish.
- Develop and implement alarm outreach plan for manufactured home communities.
- Provide physical assistance with alarms to qualifying residents, through District personnel and qualified external partners.
- Provide alarms/batteries to qualifying residents, through a variety of funding mechanisms.

D. INTERNAL PARTICIPANTS Lead: Division Manager of Community Risk Reduction

All Risk Reduction personnel, Spanish-speaking personnel, finance personnel, and any OPS or Administrative personnel who participate in alarm outreach events.

E. STRATEGIC PARTNERS

- Potential community partners for alarm outreach events, such as large employers, fire-related companies, the Chamber of Commerce, and service groups
- Grant providers
- Municipal partners

F. RESOURCES NEEDED

- Financial resources for alarms, batteries, installation tools, personnel time at alarm events, printed materials, marketing signage, and video production
- Outline/script and production plan for training videos and educational videos
- Lesson plans customized to target audiences
- A process and forms for keeping records of alarm inventory and home visits

G. COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING METHODS

- Outline tools including web and social media
- Hotline featured in some way during every public education event
- PSA videos – English and Spanish
- Signage and other types of outreach in manufactured home communities

H. MEASURES

OUTPUTS

i. PROCESS Evaluation Data:

- Total people directly reached by alarm hotline/education (fliers, video, lessons, etc.)
- Manufactured home communities – total residents directly served, and percent of homes accessed
- Number of video views

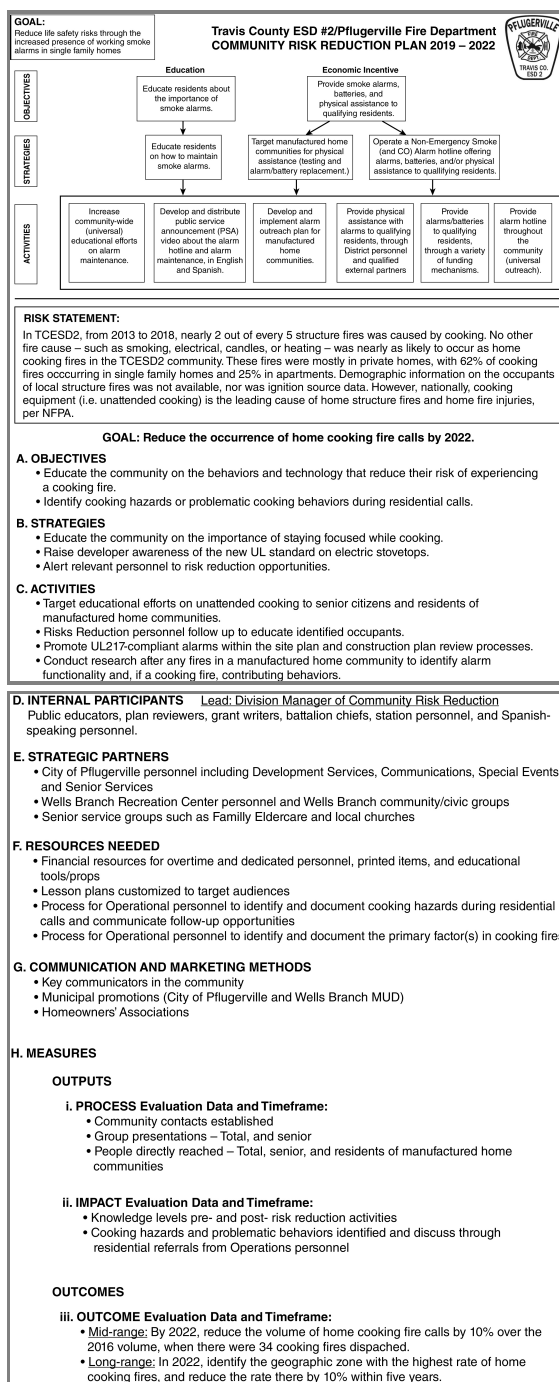
ii. IMPACT Evaluation Data:

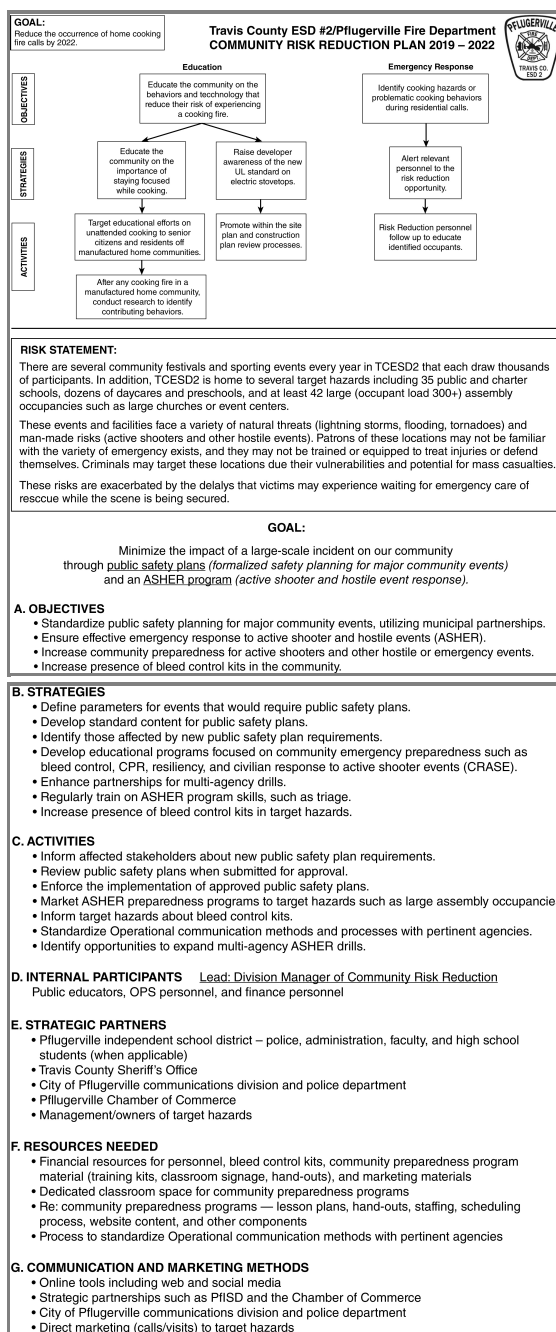
- Knowledge levels pre- and post- alarm maintenance education, when assessment is possible (such as formal lessons or alarm installation events)
- Number of alarms working before vs. after home visits
- Number of alarms installed during home visits, by type

OUTCOMES

iii. OUTCOME Evaluation Data and Timeframe:

- Mid-range:** For at least the first two years after the District completes a home visit, the alarms in that home successfully alert occupants of a fire:
 - As measured for all house fires in the District
 - As measured in participating manufactured homes
- Long-range:** Through at least 2030, maintain the District's record of zero fire deaths in manufactured home communities





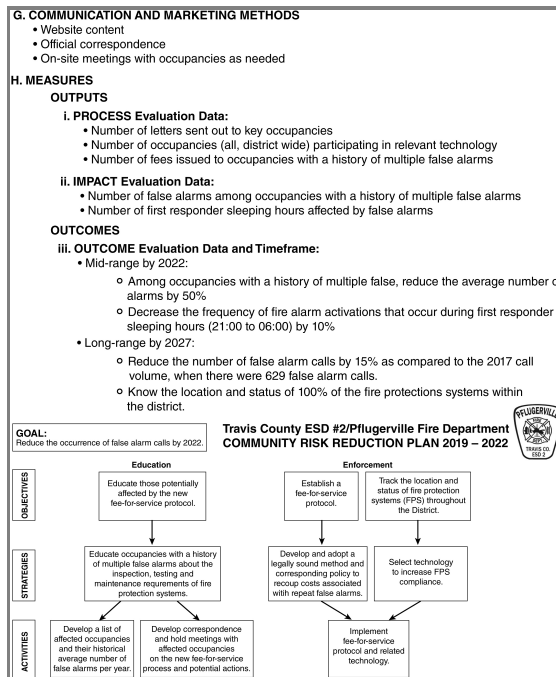
	Travis County ESD #2/Pflugerville Fire Department COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION PLAN 2019 – 2022
PROBLEM STATEMENT: The District responded to 3,111 falls during the 5½-year study period, representing 9.1% of all calls. The fall risk is particularly high for seniors, which in the TCESD2 community represent nearly 20% of the District's population. (As of 2016, the District served an estimated 13,500 "younger seniors" age 55 to 64, and more than 8,500 "older seniors" age 65 or older.) Locally, the volume of fall calls increased 165% over a 5-year span, from 438 calls in 2013 to 724 calls in 2017. Nationally, among accidental fatalities, falling is the leading cause of death for older seniors, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Even when seniors survive a fall, their mobility and quality of life often decreases, and their risk of a second fall increases.	
GOAL: Reduce the frequency of fall calls by 2022.	
A. OBJECTIVES - Educate relevant stakeholders on fall reduction behaviors and resources. - Identify environmental fall hazard during residential calls. - Provide resources to reduce environmental fall hazards.	
B. STRATEGIES - Educate seniors on fall risk reduction. - Alert relevant personnel to risk reduction opportunity. - Identify residents with the highest needs for resources that reduce fall risk.	
C. ACTIVITIES - Offer educational program to senior groups including civic, religious, apartment, and fitness. - Risk Reduction personnel follow up with occupants and caregivers to provide education and resources. - Fund and implement resource distribution plan for highest risk residents.	
D. INTERNAL PARTICIPANTS <u>Lead: Division Manager of Community Risk Reduction</u> Public educators, Battalion Chiefs, and station personnel.	
E. STRATEGIES PARTNERS - City of Pflugerville senior services division - Gyms and recreation facilities that serve seniors - Faith community leadership - Senior apartments	
F. RESOURCES NEEDED - Financial resources for dedicated personnel; educational items including printed materials and teaching tools; and resources to reduce fall risks at home. - Lesson plans customized to target audiences - Process for Operational personnel to identify and document environmental fall hazards during residential calls and communicate follow-up opportunities - Process for Operational personnel to identify and document the primary cause of a fall call: environmental, medical, or a combination of the two.	

G. COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING METHODS • Online tools including web and social media • Host facilities (group outreach) • Home visits (individual outreach)			
H. MEASURES			
OUTPUTS			
i. PROCESS Evaluation Data and Timeframe: • Group presentations • People directly reached • Social media reach • Community contacts established • Residential referrals from Operations personnel			
ii. IMPACT Evaluation Data and Timeframe: • Knowledge levels before/pre and after/post risk reduction activities • Fall hazards identified and discussed through residential referrals • Physical resources provided to reduce fall risks • Breakdown of fall calls by primary cause			
OUTCOMES			
iii. OUTCOME Evaluation Data and Timeframe: • Mid-range: By 2022, reduce the volume of fall calls by 10% as compared to the 2017 volume, when there were 724 fall calls dispatched. • Long-range: By 2027, reduce fall calls by an additional 10% (over the 2017 volume) with the inclusion of community paramedicine.			
GOAL: Reduce the frequency of fall calls by 2022.			
Travis County ESD #2/Pflugerville Fire Department COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION PLAN 2019 – 2022			
OBJECTIVES	Education Educate at-risk residents on fall reduction behaviors and resources.	Emergency Response Identify environmental fall hazards during residential calls.	Engineering Provide resources to reduce environmental fall hazards.
STRATEGIES	Educate seniors on fall risk reduction.	Alert relevant personnel to risk reduction opportunity.	Identify residents with the highest needs for resources that reduce fall risk.
ACTIVITIES	Offer educational program to senior groups including civic, religious, apartment, and fitness.	Risk Reduction personnel follow up with occupants and caregivers to provide education and resources.	Fund and implement resource distribution plan.

	Travis County ESD #2/Pflugerville Fire Department COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION PLAN 2019 – 2022
RISK STATEMENT: Tier II facilities are occupancies that present an increased risk to public health and safety due to the amount and/or type of hazardous materials located onsite. These facilities are required by federal law to inform local emergency responders about the type, amount and location of hazardous materials they store or use. Our district has 41 Tier II facilities. A fire incident or accidental/intentional release of hazardous chemicals at one of these Tier II facilities may increase the likelihood of injury or harm to those responding the incident and to others who may be nearby.	
GOAL: Reduce the risk of a hazardous material incident occurring at a Tier II facility, and minimize the impact (civilian and first responder) if one occurs.	
A. OBJECTIVES • Educate relevant community representatives on Tier II incident response. • Ensure Tier II facilities are compliant with the District's adopted fire code. • Prepare Operations personnel with current, relevant information on Tier II facilities.	
B. STRATEGIES • Develop evacuation/response recommendations for target hazards located within a facility's isolation distance. • Inform Tier II facilities of the District's enforcement process. • Inspect and re-inspect Tier II facilities and verify materials are correctly cataloged. • Determine format for the information needed by Operations personnel.	
C. ACTIVITIES • Meet with target hazard representatives (such as school administrators and nursing home directors) to educate them on recommended evacuation/response strategies. • Staff and train enforcement and data management personnel. • Implement fire code enforcement penalties as needed. • Provide current catalog information to Operations personnel including the location, amount, storage methodology, and isolation distance of hazardous materials.	
D. INTERNAL PARTICIPANTS <u>Lead: Division Manager of Community Risk Reduction</u> Inspectors, Operations Division representatives, public educators, and personnel from Human Resources, finance, and data management	
E. STRATEGIES PARTNERS • Local Emergency Planning Committee • City of Pflugerville public works personnel • Water treatment organizations (public and private) • Tier II facility owners and/or managers • Representatives of target hazards located within a facility's isolation distance	

F. RESOURCES NEEDED - Financial resources for personnel - Forms, spreadsheets maps, and other administrative items - Process to provide Operations personnel with current information - Evacuation/response recommendations for target hazards within a facility's isolation distance	
G. COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING METHODS - Website content - Informational packet for each Tier II facility - Annual, on-site meetings with all Tier II facility - Meetings as needed with representatives of relevant target hazards	
H. MEASURES	
OUTPUTS	
i. PROCESS Evaluation Data and Timeframe: - Number of initial inspections and re-inspections - Number of violations - Number of Operations personnel trained - Number of target hazards educated	
ii. IMPACT Evaluation Data and Timeframe: - Number of violations corrected - Average number of violations by facility (year-over-year)	
OUTCOMES	
iii. OUTCOME Evaluation Data and Timeframe: - Mid-range: By 2021, achieve 100% compliance by all facilities. - Long-range (Indefinitely): - Maintain 100% compliance by all facilities. - Maintain a record of zero deaths (civilian or first responder) from any incident at these facilities.	
GOAL: Reduce the risk of a hazardous material incident occurring at a Tier II facility, and minimize the impact (civilian and first responder) if one occurs.	
Travis County ESD #2/Pflugerville Fire Department COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION PLAN 2019 – 2022	
OBJECTIVES	Education Educate relevant community representatives on Tier II incident response.
STRATEGIES	Develop evacuation/response recommendations for target hazards located within a facility's isolation distance.
ACTIVITIES	Meet with target hazard representatives (such as school administrators and nursing home directors) to educate them on recommended strategies.
OBJECTIVES	Enforcement Ensure Tier II facilities are compliant with the District's adopted fire code.
STRATEGIES	Inform Tier II facilities of the District's enforcement process.
ACTIVITIES	Implement fire code enforcement penalties as needed.
OBJECTIVES	Emergency Response Prepare Operations personnel with current, relevant information on Tier II facilities.
STRATEGIES	Determine format for the information need by Operations personnel.
ACTIVITIES	Provide current catalog information to Operations personnel including the location, amount, storage methodology, and isolation distance of hazardous materials.

	Travis County ESD #2/Pflugerville Fire Department COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION PLAN 2019 – 2022
RISK STATEMENT: One out of every three fire-related calls in the District during the examined time period (January 2013 to May 2018) was a fire alarm activations were the third most common call overall. The District responded to 3,121 fire alarm activations, representing 35% of fire call types and 7% of all call types. A vast majority of fire alarm activations do not represent actual fires and instead are caused by mechanical failures, a lack of or insufficient maintenance, or human interference. There are many risks associated with these "false" alarms. They can desensitize building occupants when they occur several times at the same location leading to complacency. For first responders, false alarms negatively impact their sleep patterns and overall health. Additionally, these alarms represent an inefficient use of staff time and taxpayer expense. Rough estimates suggest that these calls cost the District \$12 million dollars during the examined time period.	
GOAL: Reduce the occurrence of false alarm calls by 2022.	
A. OBJECTIVES - Establish a fee-for-service protocol. - Track the location and status of fire protection systems (FPS) throughout the District. - Educate those potential affected by the new fee-for-service protocol.	
B. STRATEGIES - Develop and adopt a legally sound method and corresponding policy to recoup costs associated with repeat false alarms. - Select technology to increase FPS compliance. - Educate occupancies with a history of multiple false alarms about the inspection, testing and maintenance requirements of fire protection systems.	
C. ACTIVITIES - Implement fee-for-service protocol and related technology. - Develop a list of affected occupancies and their historical average number of false alarms per year. - Develop correspondence and hold meeting with affected occupancies on the new fee-for-service process and potential actions.	
D. INTERNAL PARTICIPANTS <u>Lead: Division Manager of Community Risk Reduction</u> Inspectors, finance personnel, public educators, legal counsel, Board of Commissioners	
E. STRATEGIES PARTNERS - City of Pflugerville - Development community - Occupancies with a history of multiple false alarms	
F. RESOURCES NEEDED - Funding and/or contract for relevant technology - Personnel time for developing new fee schedule, training on new software program and communicating with occupancies that have a history of multiple false alarms - Mailing supplies	



Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
CRRP-2019-2022-FINAL.pdf		

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FID-AAA
Submittal Date: Tue Apr 29 16:58:45 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This revision provides a more current example of a CRR Plan utilizing NFPA 1300.
Response Message: SR-11-NFPA 1300-2025



Second Revision No. 9-NFPA 1300-2025 [Section No. D.1.1]

D.1.1 NFPA Publications.

National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 1, *Fire Code*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 2026 edition.

~~NFPA 13D, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes*, 2025 edition.~~

~~NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code*, 2024 edition.~~

~~NFPA 72[®], *National Fire Alarm Code*[®], 2007 edition.~~

~~NFPA 72[®], *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*[®], 2010 edition.~~

NFPA 72[®], *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*[®], 2025 edition.

NFPA 1140, *Standard for Wildland Fire Protection*, 2022 edition.

Educational Messages Advisory Committee (EMAC) Desk Reference. Quincy: MA. National Fire Protection Association, 2020.

~~NFPA 1144, *Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire*, 2018 edition.~~

Safety tip sheets, www.nfpa.org/safetytips

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
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Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FID-AAA

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updated citations for references.

Response Message: SR-9-NFPA 1300-2025



Second Revision No. 10-NFPA 1300-2025 [Section No. D.2.2]

D.2.2 NFPA Publications.

National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 72[®], *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*[®], 2025 edition.

NFPA 101[®], *Life Safety Code*[®], 2024 edition.

NFPA 550, *Guide to the Fire Safety Concepts Tree*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 551, *Guide to the Evaluation of Fire Risk Assessments*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 1030, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Prevention Program Positions*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 1140, *Standard for Wildland Fire Protection*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 1250, *Recommended Practice in Fire and Emergency Service Organization Risk Management*, 2026 edition.

NFPA 1660, *Standard for Emergency, Continuity, and Crisis Management: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 1710, ~~*Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments*~~, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1720, ~~*Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments*~~, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1730, ~~*Standard on Organization and Deployment of Fire Prevention Inspection and Code Enforcement, Plan Review, Investigation, and Public Education Operations*~~, 2019 edition.

NFPA 1750, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Services, Special Operations, and Fire Prevention Activities*, 2026 edition.

Supplemental Information

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Committee Statement: Updated citations for references.

Response Message: SR-10-NFPA 1300-2025



Second Revision No. 1-NFPA 1300-2025 [Section No. D.2.4]

D.2.4 Other Publications.

Community Risk Reduction Planning: A Guide for Developing a Community Risk Reduction Plan, Vision 20/20. [http:// riskassessment.strategicfire.org/](http://riskassessment.strategicfire.org/).

Community Risk Assessment: A Guide for Conducting a Community Risk Assessment, Vision 20/20. [http:// riskassessment.strategicfire.org/](http://riskassessment.strategicfire.org/).

"Comprehensive Fire Safety Effectiveness Model," Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services, 18th Floor, 25 Grosvenor Street, Toronto, ON M7A 1Y6, Canada.

"Fire and Emergency Services Self-Assessment Model," 11th edition. Center for Public Safety Excellence, 1900 Reston Metro Center, Reston, VA 20190.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FID-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Feb 24 13:18:07 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The 11th Edition of the FESSAM was developed in 2024 and reflects the most comprehensive review of a fire agency. The FESSAM requires, among other reviews, the adoption of a Community Risk Assessment with an accompanying Standards of Cover (CRA/SOC) methodology. Assessing community risk and developing an appropriate standard to respond to those identified risks is the cornerstone of the self-assessment process. Due to the comprehensive risk assessment required for accredited agencies, the 11th Edition of the Fire and Emergency Services Model is included in informational resources for all agencies to refer to in their development of a comprehensive community risk assessment methodology.

Response Message: SR-1-NFPA 1300-2025

[Public Comment No. 2-NFPA 1300-2024 \[Section No. D.2.4\]](#)



Second Revision No. 8-NFPA 1300-2025 [Section No. D.3]

D.3 References for Extracts in Informational Sections.

NFPA 550, *Guide to the Fire Safety Concepts Tree*, 2017 edition.

NFPA 1140, *Standard for Wildland Fire Protection*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 1144, *Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1730, *Standard on Organization and Deployment of Fire Prevention Inspection and Code Enforcement, Plan Review, Investigation, and Public Education Operations*, 2019 edition.

NFPA 1750, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Services, Special Operations, and Fire Prevention Activities*, 2026 edition.

Supplemental Information

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