

Freedom Volunteer Fire Department

2009 Annual Report

Submitted by Jeff Pollard

February 17, 2010

Summary

For Year 2009

Number of Active Firefighters (December 31, 2009)		31
Number of Incidents		55
Number of Responding Personnel (total all incidents)		786
Number of Volunteer Man-Hours (total all incidents)		883
Average Number of Personnel Responding per Incident		14
Minimum Number of Responding Personnel	3	
Maximum Number of Responding Personnel	27	
Breakdown of Incident Types		
NFIRS 100 level: Fires	24	
NFIRS 200 level: Overpressure, Explosion, Overheat – no fire	1	
NFIRS 300 level: Rescue and EMS	6	
NFIRS 400 level: Hazardous Conditions	10	
NFIRS 500 level: Service Call	6	
NFIRS 600 level: Good Intent Call	2	
NFIRS 700 level: False Alarm and False Call	6	
NFIRS 800 level: Severe Weather	0	
NFIRS 900 level: Special Incident Type	0	
Average Turnout Time (Dispatch to in-route)		4 min 10 sec
Minimum Turnout Time	00 min 17 sec	
Maximum Turnout Time	10 min 34 sec	
Average Response Time (Dispatch to On-scene)		7 min 32 sec
Minimum Response Time	00 min 42 sec	
Maximum Response Time	21 min 29 sec	
Average Time per Incident (Dispatch to Clear)		58 min 53 sec
Minimum Time on-scene	07 min 17 sec	
Maximum Time on-scene	4 hrs 23 min 20 sec	
Number of Miles Traveled for Fire Response		334 miles
Number of Gallons of Water Pumped or Hauled		42,280
Average Cost per Alarm (Operating Budget / Number of Incident Man Hours)		\$ 90.60/hr
Cost to the Community if members were Paid on Call (POC) @ \$12.00/hr		\$15,096.00

Membership

2009 saw our active membership roster drop to 31. This is the lowest it has been in recent memory. Our normal compliment has been around 35 – 37 members with a full roster set at 42 members. Although this is a concern for the department, this is consistent with what is being experienced throughout the nation. Recruitment and retention of volunteer members are reaching all time lows. Family and work constraints are two of the primary reasons why recruitment has fallen off. Other factors that affect recruitment are the amount of training that is required (Firefighter 1 Certification requires 120 hours), the general mobility of our society, and a shift in the spirit of volunteerism.

This issue has prompted the department to place flyers throughout the community advertising for new members. Since the flyers have gone out, we have had six individuals express an interest in joining. Three of these applicants are currently taking their initial training with anticipated completion of the first two sessions by summer.

Of equal concern are the age differences within the department. In the age category of 18-24 years there is one member, 25-29 – 6 members, 30-39 – 6 members, 40-49 – 12 members, and 50-59 – 6 members. We are in dire need of younger members to maintain the vitality of the department.

Several other changes have occurred to the department roster in 2009. Greg Ziesemer has stepped down from the Chief's position effective at the end of the 2009. He has taken a position as Senior Engineer in charge of maintenance and upkeep of the department's pumpers. Along with those duties, he will be working with the members on training and maintaining pumper operator qualifications. Other changes include Bruce Meulemans who has also stepped down from his Lieutenant's position and has since returned to a firefighter position. The other noteworthy change is "Butch" Vandenberg who has retired from active membership and moved to an honorary position.

With Chief Ziesemer's leaving, the Board of Directors has appointed Jeff Pollard to the Chief's position. Along with the overall responsibility for the department, Chief Pollard will have various administrative and Human Relations duties. He will report to the Fire Company Board of Directors.

Jim Garvey has been promoted to the new position of Deputy Chief in charge of Operations reporting to Chief Pollard. Mark "Gov" Green has been promoted to Captain. He will remain in charge of the Public Education and Fire Prevention Programs and will assume additional duties concerning Firefighter and Facility Safety along with Facility Maintenance and operational duties. Captain Tim "Helmet" Helms will remain in charge of Technical Rescue and Training along with responsibilities for conducting Fire Investigations. He will also assume duties concerning Equipment Inventory and Maintenance along with operational duties. Both Captain Green and Captain Helms will report to DC Garvey.

Other positions in the department include Lieutenant Dan Williamson who will remain as the Lead Fire Inspector. Matt Garvey has been promoted to fill the Lieutenant's opening created by Bruce Meulemans move to firefighter. This was effective March 18th. There remain two openings for Lieutenant. Steve Garvey will remain as the Incident Safety Officer. Finally, Chris Callies has been appointed the department's Training Officer effective February 1.

Incidents

In 2009, the Freedom Volunteer Fire Department was dispatched to 55 incidents. 24 of these calls were categorized as NFIRS 100 Level Fires, which includes such items as structure fires, vehicle fires, and grass, brush or rubbish fires. This is an increase of nine from last year, but on a level with previous years for this category.

In year 2009, the town experienced three significant fires. The first was on French Road, and involved a storage and horse barn. The property owner kept the loss to a minimum due to quick actions. The cause was determined to be faulty electrical heat tape that started nearby combustible materials on fire.

The second major loss involved a mobile home. On arrival department personnel observed heavy fire in the kitchen / living area of the home. Quick response by the firefighters kept the fire contained to the area of origin. Despite valiant efforts by the First Responders and a Veterinary Service, the owner's cats succumbed to smoke inhalation. The rest of the property suffered significant smoke damage rendering it uninhabitable. The cause of this fire was determined to be inattentive cooking.

The third fire involved a John Deere combine. The fire apparently started in the engine compartment and spread into the grain hopper. Several factors made this fire difficult to fight. The first issue was that the combine was located in the middle of the field, a considerable distance from the road. The second issue was that the fire had worked its way into the hopper igniting the shell corn inside. No direct cause was determined for this fire.

Freedom responded to five mutual aid calls for structure fires from our neighboring communities. VandenBroek/Kaukauna requested assistance on a barn fire in March. The Town of Center requested our aid for a barn fire in July. In June, the Town of Oneida requested water for a house fire and in August they requested our help for a barn fire, and in October the Town of Lawrence requested water for a house fire that they had in their district. In addition, Freedom Fire covered for the Town of VandenBroek/Kaukauna while their Engine was out of service in late May, early June. During this period, Freedom responded to three calls.

A complete listing of the incidents from the last five years is included in the appendix at the end of this document. Additional detail on 2009 incidents is available upon request

Performance Measures

Performance measures and response statistics are periodically reviewed to determine how well we are doing compared to ourselves, as well as how we compare against similar departments, or when available, national standards. There are variables that have to be taken into account including: day of the week, time of day, distance from the station, weather conditions, and whether it is an emergency or non-emergency response.

In 2009, the Freedom Volunteer Fire Department responded in emergency mode (with red lights and sirens) to 38 calls, and responded non-emergency to 17 calls. As stated previously, five of the emergency calls were for mutual assistance to our neighboring departments. Our average time on scene from dispatch to back at quarters was 58 minutes 53 seconds. This time on scene does not include the time spent by the members in cleaning, re-supplying, and preparing the equipment for the next incident. On an average, this can take an additional 30 minutes to an hour.

In 2009, the busiest days were Thursday and Friday with 10 calls occurring on each day. Our least busy day was Sunday where only five calls occurred this past year. The time of day summary indicates that the busiest times fall between the hours of 12:00 PM and 1:00 PM (six calls), and again at 1:00 pm to 2:00 PM and 3:00 PM to 4:00 PM (five calls each). The calls spike once again between the hours of 8:00 PM and 9:00 PM (five calls). The trend line for year 2009 indicates that majority of the calls occur between noon and 6:00 PM. The five-year average indicates that the majority of our calls occur between 10:00 AM and 10:00 PM. This coincides with the normal waking hours when most people are about.

The following table is taken from **NFPA 1721 Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments, 2010 Edition**.

Table 4.3.2

Demand Zone	Demographics	Minimum Staffing Response	Response Time (minutes)	Meets Objective
Urban Area	>1000 people / sq mi	15	9	90%
Suburban Area	500-1000 people / sq mi	10	10	80%
Rural Area	<500 people / sq mi	6	14	80%
Remote Area	Travel Distance \geq 8 mi	4	Based on Travel Distance	90%
Special Risks	Determined by AHJ	Based on Risk	Determined by AHJ	90%

In 2009, our average staffing for the 55 incidents we responded to was 14 members per incident. This is above the minimum staffing response for a suburban or rural area as indicated in the table above. As we continue our transition to unit dispatching these numbers will continue to change based on the type of calls received and our tailored response.

Our average response time from dispatch to on-scene was 7minutes 46 seconds; also well within the standard cited above. While our response time is well within the standard we did realized a 26-second rise over the previous year and a 39-second increase over the year before that. While this is a concern, some of the difference can be attributed to the use of non-emergency dispatching, the demographics of the department, work restrictions, and the day of the call and the time of day that it took place. Further

analysis is needed to determine what has caused this increase. It has to be noted that during this past year there were three occurrences where we exceeded the 14-minute response time for a rural area. Two were for requests for mutual aid outside of our normal response district, and one was for a non-emergency accident clean-up in the northwest corner of town on Krueger Road.

As part of our on-going analysis of our response characteristics, we have begun tracking our turn-out time. Turn-out time is the time it takes from the onset of the call (dispatch) to the time that the first apparatus is in route. This past year our average turn-out time was 4minutes 10 seconds. Conversely, it only took us 3 minutes 36 seconds to travel from the station to the incident location on average.

In conjunction with the turn-out time we have also begun looking at apparatus utilization. It does not pay to get the trucks out the door if there is insufficient staffing on board ready to take whatever action is necessary on arrival. In year 2009 it was found that for approximately half of the incidents that the Freedom Volunteer Fire department responded to, we left the building understaffed. This information currently does not take into account the time of day, the type of call, and the other variables that can impact our response. As with the other information, further analysis needs to take place.

The intent of this analysis of various performance measures is to look for specific trends, and to take proactive measures to address any issues that come before the department. This is necessary to protect the welfare of the firefighters as well as provide adequate and effective protection for the residents and visitors to the town.

Safety and Welfare

For year 2009 there were no fireground injuries or fatalities to report for either the firefighters or citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeff Pollard" with a stylized flourish at the end.

Jeff Pollard

Chief, Freedom Volunteer Fire Department

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Fire	Incident Type	2009	% of Incidents	2008	% of Incidents	2007	% of Incidents	2006	% of Incidents	2005	% of Incidents
100	Fire - Other										
111	Building Fire	5	9.09%	1	1.67%	11	18.33%	3	6.98%	2	4.26%
112	Other than Building	1	1.82%			1	1.67%			2	4.26%
114	Chimney or Flue Fire - Confined to			1	1.67%						
121	Mobile Home	1	1.82%								
130	Mobile Property (Vehicle)			3	5.00%			1	2.33%	1	2.13%
131	Passenger Vehicle Fire	2	3.64%			3	5.00%	1	2.33%		
132	Road Freight (Truck) Fire	1	1.82%			1	1.67%				
138	Off-road, or Heavy Equipment Fire	1	1.82%	2	3.33%						
140	Natural Vegetation - Other			1	1.67%						
142	Brush, or Brush and Grass Mix	7	12.73%	2	3.33%	3	5.00%	1	2.33%	2	4.26%
143	Grass Fire			1	1.67%	6	10.00%	3	6.98%	2	4.26%
150	Outside Rubbish - Other	1	1.82%			2	3.33%			2	4.26%
151	Outside Rubbish, or Trash	2	3.64%	3	5.00%	1	1.67%	1	2.33%	2	4.26%
154	Dumpster	1	1.82%	1	1.67%			1	2.33%	1	2.13%
160	Outside Storage Fire							1	2.33%		
162	Outside Equipment Fire	1	1.82%								
170	Cultivated Vegetation - Crop Fire, Other	1	1.82%							1	2.13%
171	Cultivated Grain or Crop Fire									1	2.13%
	Number / Percent of Total	24	43.64%	15	25.00%	28	46.67%	11	25.58%	17	36.17%
	Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat - No fire										
200	Overpressure, Overheat - Other	1	1.82%								
221	Overpressure rupture of air or gas							1	2.33%		
	Number / Percent of Total	1	1.82%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	2.33%	0	0.00%
	Rescue and EMS										
311	Medical Assist	2	3.64%	2	3.33%	1	1.67%	1	2.33%	5	10.64%
322	Vehicle with injuries			1	1.67%			1	2.33%		
324	Motor Vehicle Accident - No Injuries			1	1.67%						
350	Extrication - other							1	2.33%		
352	Extrication from vehicle	4	7.27%	3	5.00%	2	3.33%	3	6.98%	1	2.13%
	Number / Percent of Total	6	10.91%	6	10.00%	4	6.67%	6	13.95%	6	12.77%

Incident Type

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Incident Type	2009	% of Incidents	2008	% of Incidents	2007	% of Incidents	2006	% of Incidents	2005	% of Incidents
Hazardous Conditions										
400 Hazardous Conditions - Other			1	1.67%						
411 Flammable Liquid Spill									1	2.13%
412 Gas Leak	1	1.82%			1	1.67%			2	4.26%
413 Combustible Liquid Spill			2	3.33%	1	1.67%				
424 Carbon Monoxide			4	6.67%			3	6.98%	2	4.26%
440 Electrical / Power Problem							1	2.33%	1	2.13%
443 Breakdown of Light Ballast	1	1.82%								
444 Power Line Down	2	3.64%	6	10.00%	4	6.67%			2	4.26%
445 Arcing, Electrical Equipment			3	5.00%	1	1.67%	1	2.33%		
460 Potential Accident, Other					1	1.67%				
463 Accident Cleanup	6	10.91%	5	8.33%	4	6.67%	9	20.93%	6	12.77%
Number / Percent of Total	10	18.16%	22	36.67%	12	20.00%	14	32.56%	14	29.79%
Service Call										
500 Other										
511 Lock Out					1	1.67%			1	2.13%
520 Water Problem					1	1.67%	1	2.33%		
531 Smoke or Odor Removal			1	1.67%						
551 Assist Police					2	3.33%			1	2.13%
561 Unauthorized Burning	3	5.45%	3	5.00%					1	2.13%
571 Cover Assignment, Standby, Moveup	3	5.45%								
Number / Percent of Total	6	10.91%	4	6.67%	4	6.67%	1	2.33%	3	6.38%
Good Intent Call										
600 Good Intent Call - Other	1	1.82%								
611 Dispatched and Cancelled										
631 Authorized Controlled Burning			2	3.33%	1	1.67%	2	4.65%		
641 Vicinity Alarm (incident in another location)			2	3.33%						
650 Steam Mistaken for Smoke			1	1.67%						
651 Smoke Scare, Odor of Smoke			1	1.67%	1	1.67%				
652 Steam, Fog Dust thought to be Fire			1	1.67%	1	1.67%			1	2.13%
661 EMS call - transport by non-fire agency	1	1.82%								
671 HazMat Release Investigation - No HazMat										
Number / Percent of Total	2	3.64%	7	11.67%	3	5.00%	2	4.65%	1	2.13%

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Incident Type	2009	% of Incidents	2008	% of Incidents	2007	% of Incidents	2006	% of Incidents	2005	% of Incidents
False Alarm & False Call										
700 False Alarm, False Call - other	1	1.82%			2				1	2.13%
710 Malicious False Call					1	1.67%				
715 Local Alarm System - malicious					1	1.67%				
735 Alarm System Malfunction	1	1.82%			3	5.00%				
736 CO Detector Activation - Malfunction	2	3.64%	1	1.67%						
740 Unintentional transmission			1	1.67%	1	1.67%				
743 Smoke Detector Activation - No Fire	1	1.82%								
745 Alarm System Activation - no fire	1	1.82%	1	1.67%	2	3.33%			1	2.13%
746 CO Detector Activation - NO CO			1	1.67%						
Number / Percent of Total	6	10.91%	4	6.67%	8	13.33%	0	0.00%	2	4.26%
Severe Weather and Natural Disaster										
800 Severe Weather - other							1	2.33%		
813 Wind Storm, tornado assessment							1	2.33%	4	8.51%
Number / Percent of Total	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	4.65%	4	8.51%
Special Incident Type										
900 Special type of Incident - other			1	1.67%			2	4.65%		
911 Citizen Complaint					1	1.67%	2	4.65%		
Number / Percent of Total	0	0.00%	1	1.67%	1	1.67%	4	9.30% #	0.00%	0.00%
Total Number of Incidents / Percent	55	100.00%	60	100.00%	60	100.00%	43	100.00%	47	100.00%

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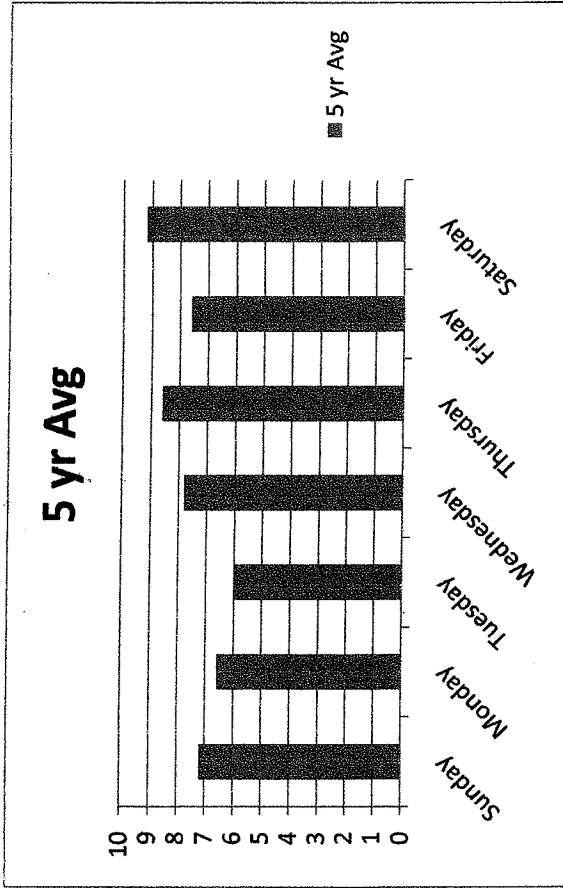
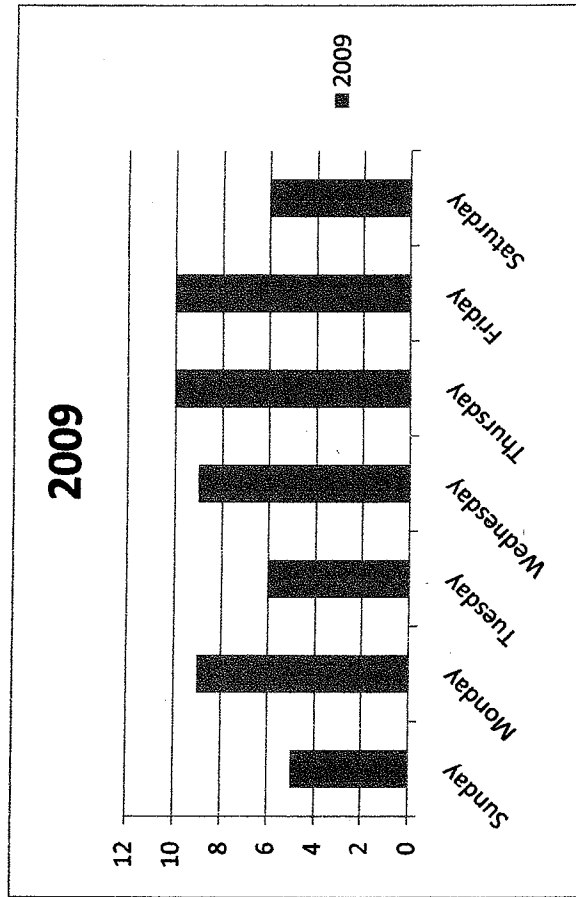
Summary of Outside Fire Incidents

Year	140 - Natural Vegetation - Other	142 - Brush, or Brush and Grass Mix	143 - Grass Fire	150 - Outside Rubbish - Other	151 - Outside Rubbish, or Trash	170 - Cultivated Vegetation - Crop Fire, Other	171 - Cultivated Grain or Crop Fire	561 - Unauthorized Burning	631 - Authorized Controlled Burning	Total of Incidents
2009		7		1	2	1		3		14
2008	1	2	1		3			3	2	12
2007		3	6	2	1					12
2006		1	3		1					5
2005	2	2	2	2	1	1	1			11
Grand Total	3	15	12	5	8	2	1	6	2	54

The information provided in this Special Analysis reviews incident data concerning outdoor fires and whether recent ordinances have affected the amount of calls for these categories. The variety of categories and numbers may represent variations in reporting and tabulating.

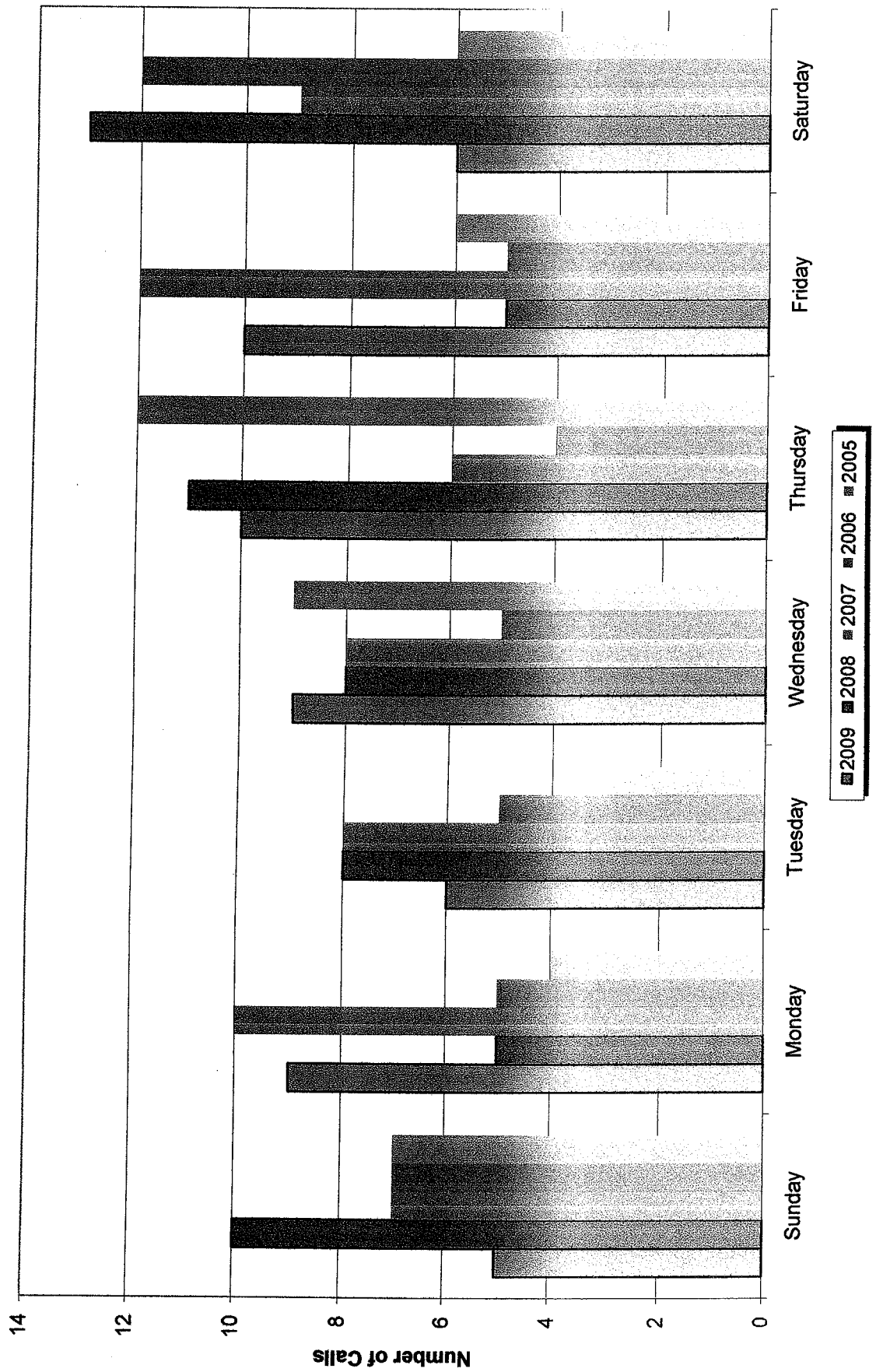
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Day of Week Summary	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	5 yr Avg
Sunday	5	10	7	7	7	7.2
Monday	9	5	10	5	4	6.6
Tuesday	6	8	8	5	3	6
Wednesday	9	8	8	5	9	7.8
Thursday	10	11	6	4	12	8.6
Friday	10	5	12	5	6	7.6
Saturday	6	13	9	12	6	9.2
	55	60	60	43	47	



The Day of Week Summary reviews the number of calls per a given day and compares this information against the four previous years. The analysis provides information on determining adequate staffing. The Day of Week Chart on the following page provides for a graphic illustration contained within the sheet above.

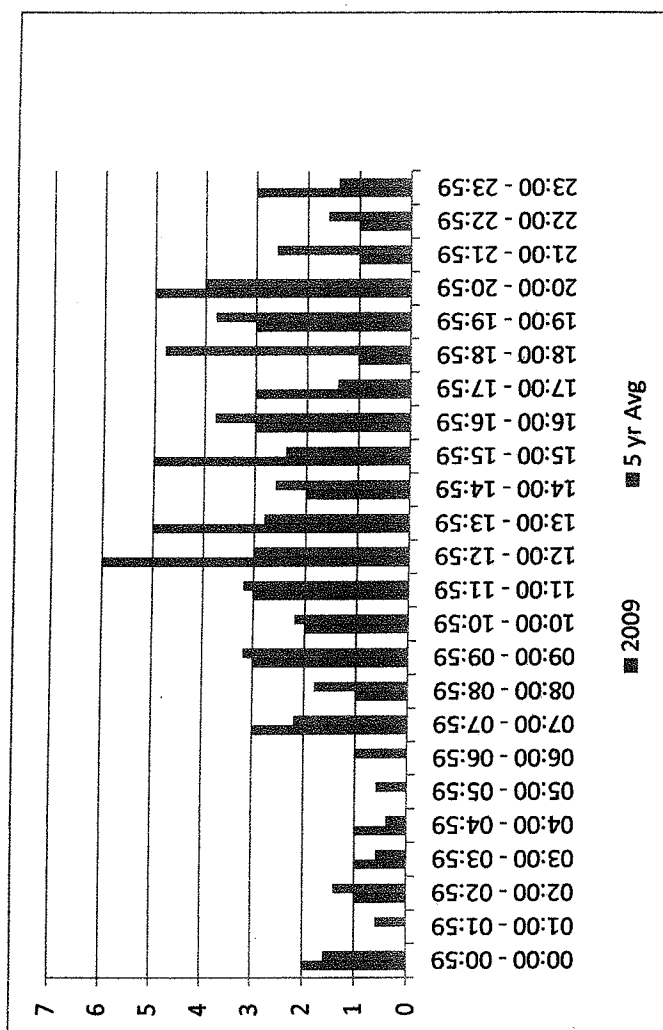
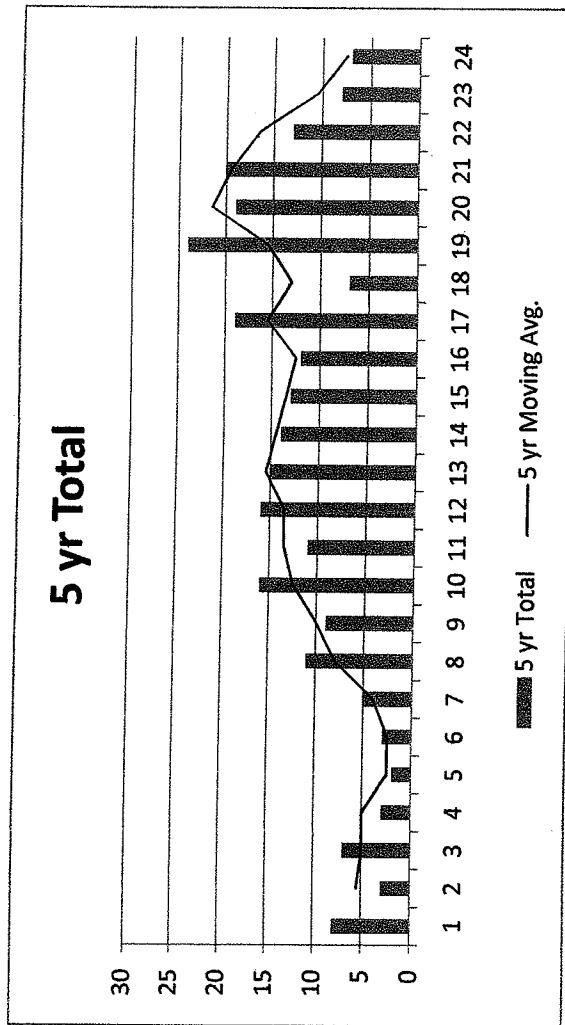
Day of the Week Summary



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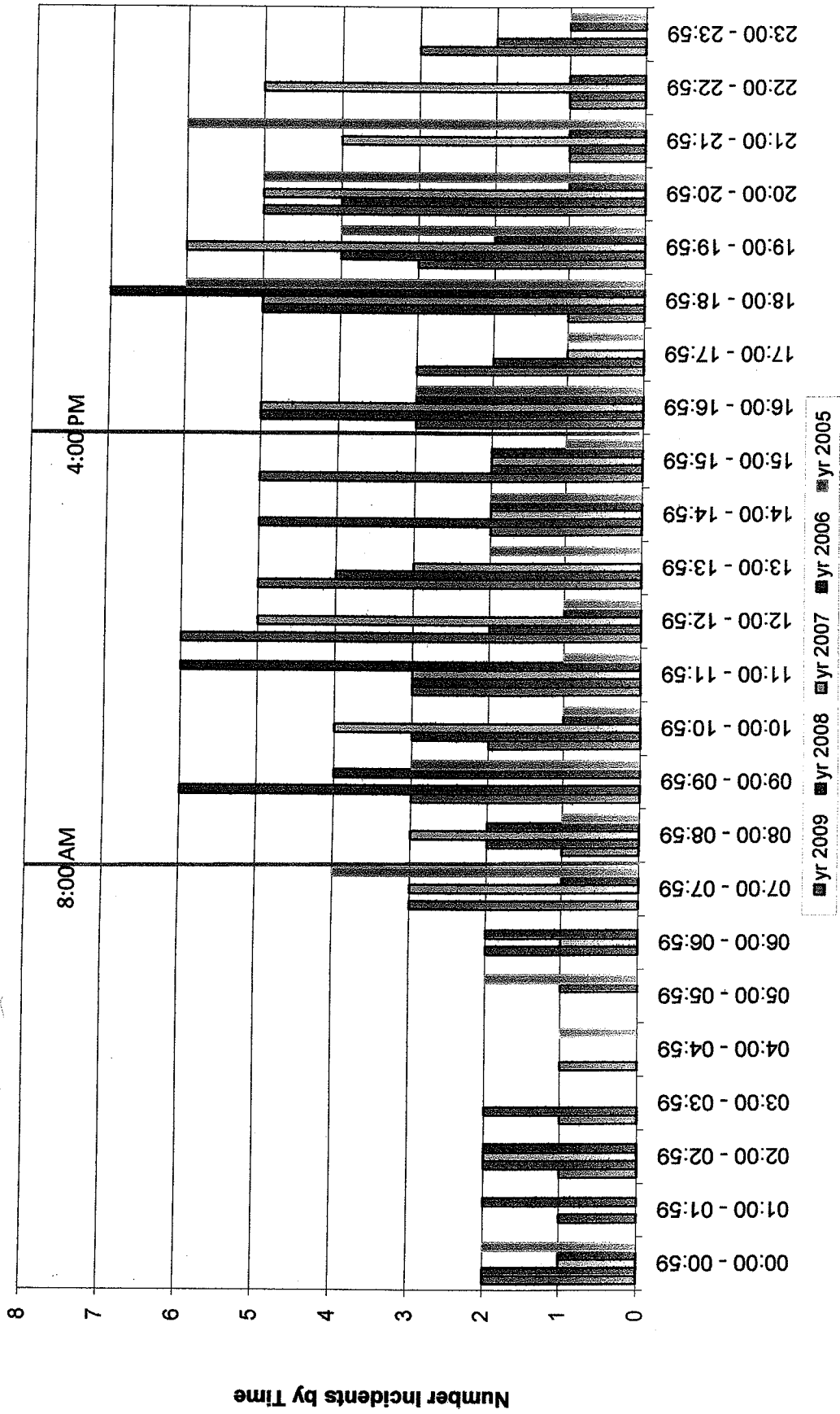
Time	Year					5 yr Total	5 yr Avg
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005		
00:00 - 00:59	2	2	1	1	2	8	1.6
01:00 - 01:59	0	1	0	2	0	3	0.6
02:00 - 02:59	1	2	2	2	0	7	1.4
03:00 - 03:59	1	2	0	0	0	3	0.6
04:00 - 04:59	1	0	0	0	1	2	0.4
05:00 - 05:59	0	0	0	1	2	3	0.6
06:00 - 06:59	0	2	1	2	0	5	1
07:00 - 07:59	3	0	3	1	4	11	2.2
08:00 - 08:59	1	2	3	2	1	9	1.8
09:00 - 09:59	3	6	0	4	3	16	3.2
10:00 - 10:59	2	3	4	1	1	11	2.2
11:00 - 11:59	3	3	3	6	1	16	3.2
12:00 - 12:59	6	2	5	1	1	15	3
13:00 - 13:59	5	4	3	0	2	14	2.8
14:00 - 14:59	2	5	2	2	2	13	2.6
15:00 - 15:59	5	2	2	2	1	12	2.4
16:00 - 16:59	3	5	5	3	3	19	3.8
17:00 - 17:59	3	2	1	0	1	7	1.4
18:00 - 18:59	1	5	5	7	6	24	4.8
19:00 - 19:59	3	4	6	2	4	19	3.8
20:00 - 20:59	5	4	5	1	5	20	4
21:00 - 21:59	1	1	4	1	6	13	2.6
22:00 - 22:59	1	1	5	1	0	8	1.6
23:00 - 23:59	3	2	0	1	1	7	1.4
Total Incidents	55	60	60	43	47		

Hour of Day Summary reviews incident data from yr 2009 and compares it against the data from the past five years. The Hour of Day Chart is graphic illustration of the above information.



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Hour of Day Summary

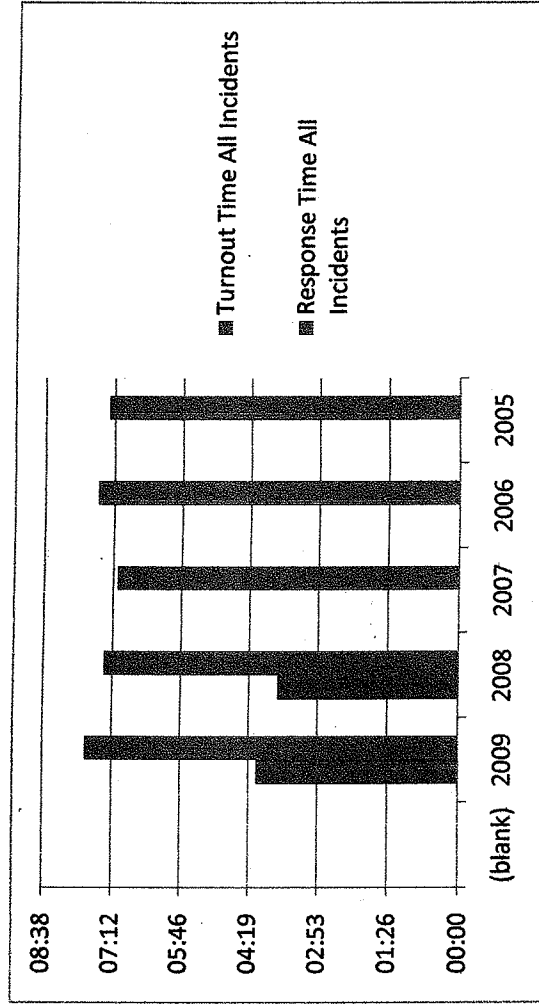


Hour of the Day Chart

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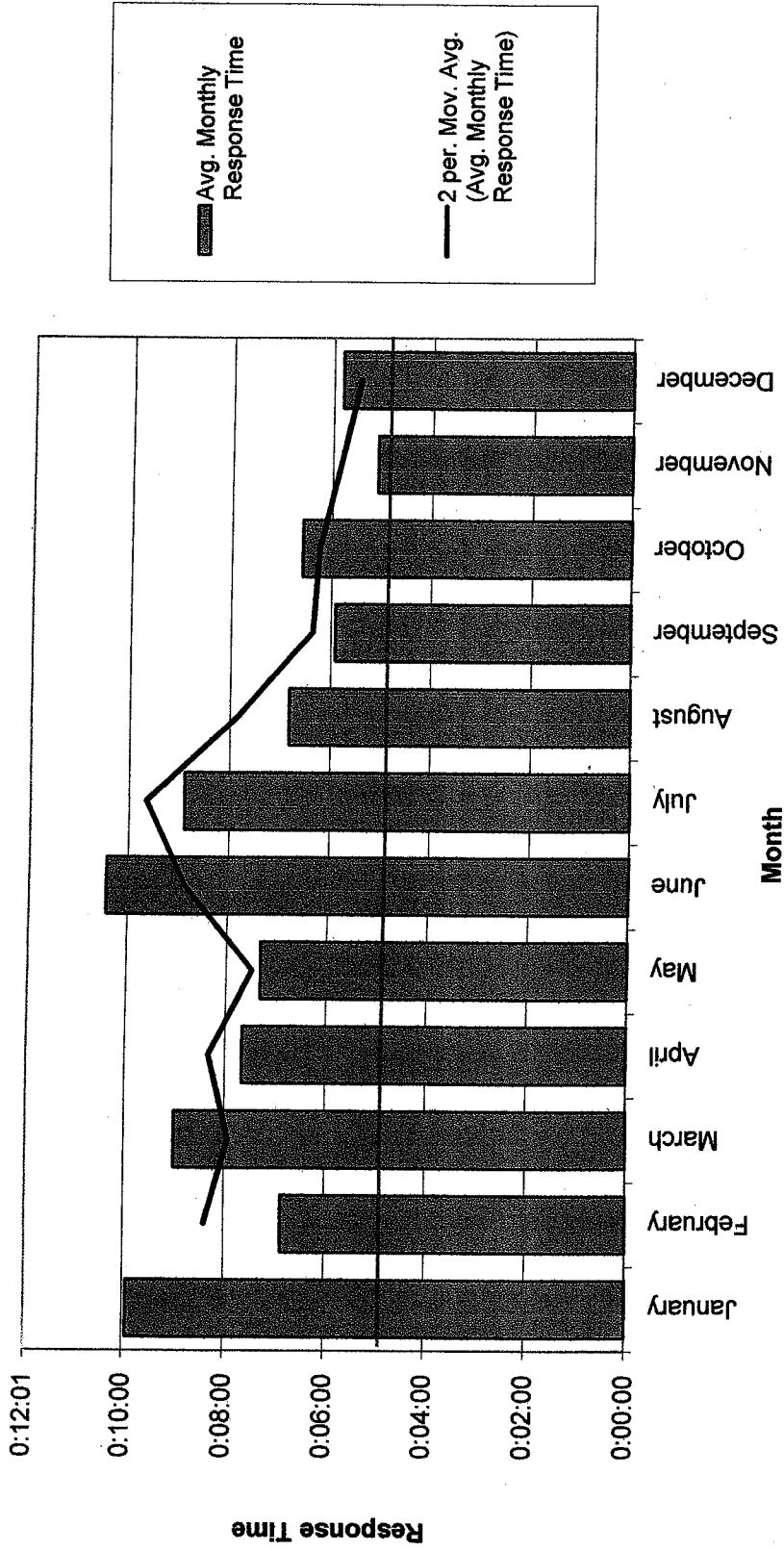
Number Incidents and Turnout Times per Incident

Year	Number Incidents	Total Number Responding Personnel	Average Turnout per Incident	Average Turnout Time All Incidents	Average Response Time All Incidents
2009	55	786	14.29	0:04:10	0:07:46
2008	60	874	14.57	0:03:44	0:07:23
2007	60	827	13.78		0:07:07
2006	43	609	14.16		0:07:32
2005	47	731	15.55		0:07:19



The Turnout Time (Dispatch to In-route) and the Response Time (Dispatch to On-scene) does not take into account emergency versus non-emergency response or the location (distance from station) or other mitigating factors (road conditions or traffic) of the calls

Avg. Monthly Response Time



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Personnel Response by Apparatus for yr 2009

Type	Number	Number of Calls Unit Responded to	Average Number of Staffing	Minimum Number of Staffing	Maximum Number of Staffing	Minimum Desired Staffing Level	Maximum Staffing Level	Responses Greater than Desired Minimum	Percentage Utilization
Engine	3324	44	3.52	1	6	4	6	22	50%
Engine	3321	17	1.59	1	3	2	2	8	47%
Equipment Van	3376	41	2.98	1	8	3	5	21	51%
Tanker	3368	18	1.11	1	2	1	2	18	90%
Tanker	3369	22	1.39	1	2	1	2	22	90%
Brush Truck	3383	26	1.56	1	2	2	2	16	62%
Personal Vehicle	FD099	55	7.02	0	18				
						Min / Max Staffing Levels			
						13		19	

Typical Minimum Desired Response for Major Incidents (Structure Fires, Haz-Mat)

- 1st in Engine 1 Officer, 1 Engineer, 2 Firefighters
- Equipment Van 3 Firefighters
- 2nd in Engine 1 Engineer, 1 Firefighter
- Tankers(x2) 1 Driver, 1 Spotter / Firefighter (if water shuttle is required)
- Command Staff 1 Officer, 1 Safety Officer, 1 Water Supply Officer (if water shuttle is required)
- Minimum Staffing 14 - 16 members

Typical Minimum Response for Brush / Grass Fires

- Brush Truck 2 Firefighters
- 1st in Engine 1 Officer, 1 Engineer, 2 Firefighters
- Equipment Van 3 Firefighters
- Tanker (x1) 1 Driver, 1 Spotter / Firefighter
- Command Staff 1 Officer, 1 Safety Officer
- Minimum Staffing 11 - 13 members

Typical Minimum Response for Minor Incidents (CO, Alarms, Accident Cleanup, False Alarms)

- 1st in Engine 1 Officer, 1 Engineer, 2 Firefighters
- Equipment Van 3 Firefighters
- Minimum Staffing 7 members

Typical Minimum Response for Minor Fires (Vehicle, Dumpster, etc.)

- 1st in Engine 1 Officer, 1 Engineer, 2 Firefighters
- Equipment Van 3 Firefighters
- Tankers(x2) 1 Driver, 1 Spotter / Firefighter (if water shuttle is required)
- Minimum Staffing 7 - 11 firefighters

Typical Minimum Response for Extrication, Rescue, Medical Assist

- Equipment Van 1 Officer, 4 Firefighters
- 1st in Engine 1 Officer, 1 Engineer, 2 Firefighters
- Brush Truck 2 Firefighters (Stand-by, as needed for special equipment / supplies)
- Tankers 1 Driver each (Stand-by, as needed for Blocking / Safety)
- Minimum Staffing 9 - 13 members

Typical Minimum Response for Good Intent Calls (Burning Violations)

- Brush Truck 2 - 3 Firefighters
- Equipment Van 3 Firefighters (on Stand-by)
- 1st in Engine 1 Officer, 1 Engineer, 2 Firefighters (on Stand-by)
- Minimum Staffing 2 - 9 members

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Fire Related Fire Fighter and Civilian Casualties and Fatalities

Year	Number Firefighter Casualties	Number Firefighter Deaths	Number Civilian Casualties	Number Civilian Deaths
2009	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0
2006	5	0	0	0
2005	1	0	0	0

The totals reflect the number of reported fire related firefighter and civilian casualties (injuries) and firefighter and civilian fatalities (deaths) for the years indicated.