



SUNRISE FIRE-RESCUE

COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION:

A Community Risk Reduction Program can be defined as those programs, initiatives, and services that prevent and/or mitigate the risk of, or effects from fire, injuries, natural disasters, hazardous materials incidents, acts of terrorism, etc. Both traditional and non-traditional fire and injury prevention programs are part of community risk reduction strategies. The overall vision of this program is “Sunrise will be a safe place for its residents to live, work, and play with a high quality of life.” This document will outline and explain the process that Sunrise Fire-Rescue utilized in forming our program.

BACKGROUND:

The Sunrise Fire-Rescue Department consists of 162 total personnel including civil support staff. The fire-rescue department operates five fire stations and a headquarters. The service provides fire suppression, fire prevention, advanced life support emergency medical services with transport. Additionally, the service provides technical rescue, regional hazardous materials response, dive rescue, confined space rescue, and a tactical medical team.

The City of Sunrise, founded in 1972, is primarily a residential community with commercial offices and mercantile businesses. Over 15 % of residents are aged 65 years or older, and more than 12% of residents live below the poverty level.

Through subsequent annexations, Sunrise grew to its current size of 18 square miles. During the boom years of the 1970s the City experienced its first growth spurt. See Table I. By the mid-1980s, the population had leapt to 50,000 and the City was experiencing the challenges associated with rapid growth: insufficient infrastructure, limited economic opportunities and a lack of adequate civic amenities. The City responded with a comprehensive plan and the allocation of resources necessary to overcome these challenges. It also worked hard to create an environment attractive to businesses.

Table I	
Population of Sunrise by Decade	
Year	Total Population
1962	750
1970	7,403
1980	39,681
1990	64,407
2000	85,779
2010	84,439
2013	90,116
2014	91,256

Source: Bureau of the Census and
The Sunrise City Clerk's Office

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By the mid-1990s, Sunrise had become one of the leading municipalities in South Florida – a business, commercial, resident and entertainment hub that exceeded Fort Lauderdale and rivaled Miami. Sawgrass Mills Mall opened in 1990, and in 1998, the Broward County Arena opened its doors. Today, Sunrise's strong commercial base has expanded to include Sawgrass International Corporate Park (612 acres), IKEA and other developments. The entrepreneurial spirit that first created Sunrise Golf Village continues to serve as the City's guide and inspiration as more companies choose the City of Sunrise as a great place to do business.

DEMOGRAPHICS:

The City of Sunrise enjoys a culturally diverse population of 90,116 residents according to 2013 census figures, with 56.4% being White, 31.8% African American and 25.6% Hispanic or Latino. The population is spread relatively evenly over all age groups as can be seen in Table II.

Table II	
Population by Age Group	
Age	Percent
Under 10 years old	11.90%
10 to 20 years	13.00%
20 to 30 years	12.60%
30 to 40 years	13.80%
40 to 50 years	14.90%
50 to 60 years	13.50%
60 to 70 years	9.00%
70 to 80 years	5.70%
80 years and over	5.70%

Median Age: 39
Source: 2010 U.S. Census
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CURRENT COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION:

As part of the existing Community Risk Reduction program, Sunrise Fire-Rescue has a dedicated Fire Life Safety Division, under the direction of the Fire Marshal, which includes three Captains dedicated to Operations and Plan Review, seven Fire Inspectors, two support staff and the Fire Prevention Specialist. The Fire Prevention Specialist primarily focuses on community outreach, education and public awareness. In addition, this division conducts fire inspections on new construction, permitted work and annual reviews.

Table III Fire Life Safety Inspections				
Inspection Class	2015	2014	2013	2012
Construction	1720	1805	1518	2788
Systems Tests	1715	1778	1834	1794
Annuals	5786	6355	6844	5655
Miscellaneous	591	591	381	341
Totals	9812	10529	10577	10578
Source: Sunrise Fire Life Safety				
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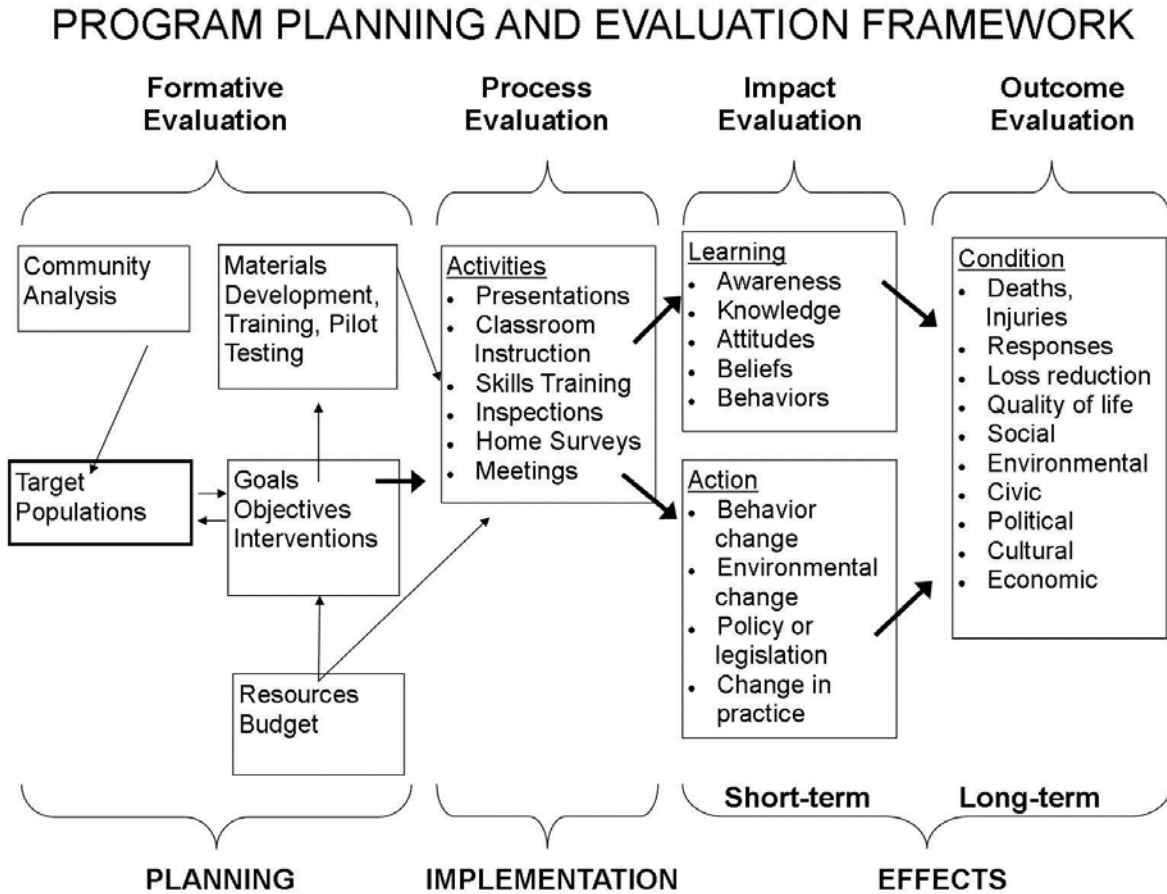
Table III depicts the class and number of inspections and types conducted by the Fire Life Safety Division from 2012 to 2015.

Table IV Public Relations and Community Outreach 2015	
Public Contact	Total
Public meetings with Fire Life Safety	120 meetings
Meetings with Residents	185 meetings
CERT Training Events	30 events
CERT Community Outreach	830 hours
Emergency Management Outreach	2041 hours
Public Education Hours	400 hours
School Fire Drills	9 drills
Total	471
Source: Sunrise Public Education Specialist	
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Table IV shows the types of Public Relations and Community Outreach conducted by the Department in 2015. CERT refers to the Community Emergency Response Team.

PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK:

As the Sunrise Fire-Rescue Department administration became increasingly versed in emerging industry standards and programs, the need for a well-defined Community Risk Reduction Plan became evident. The chart below depicts the framework, prescribed by the National Fire Academy, which was utilized to develop the program for Sunrise.



Source: US Fire Administration/National Fire Academy – CRR 2012

The following sections will provide a historical perspective, showing the data starting point and original goals and strategies, as well as updated information and revisions.

STAGE 1: FORMATIVE EVALUATION PLANNING

Evidenced Based Framework

- **Community Analysis:**

After completing a community and internal analysis, it was determined there is a need for addressing specific topics that can be arranged under three group headings. Those groups are under external medical/EMS-related response, external fire-related response and internal employee related response. While in the formative evaluation stage of planning, these three groups were assigned teams lead by a team captain and made up of officers within the Department. The groups were given data compiled using CAD/GIS programming software and internal data from the City Risk Management Department. This data was distributed and analyzed by the teams to identify key risks and topics to address. Initial objectives and goals were formed using the Specific, Measurable, Assignable, Realistic, and Time-Related objective theory (SMART¹). These objectives involve utilizing the concept of the Five E's (Engineering, Education, Encouragement, Enforcement and Evaluation) – specifically Education, Engineering and Enforcement.

- **Target Populations/Incidents:**

- I. External Medical/EMS-Related Response

- 1. Repeat Calls (22%)²
 - 2. Falls (14%)
 - 3. Motor Vehicle Collisions (7%)

- II. External Fire-Related Response

- 1. Cooking – 31% (29%)
 - 2. False Alarms – 22%
 - 3. Laundry – 5%

- III. Internal Employee Related Response

- 1. Strains, sprains, and overreaching
 - 2. Exposures
 - 3. Emergency Vehicle Operations

¹ ^ Bogue, Robert. "[Use S.M.A.R.T. goals to launch management by objectives plan](#)". TechRepublic. Retrieved 20 November 2013.

² Percent was derived from data in calendar year 2012. Sources were City of Sunrise Fire Records Management System and Intermedix Medical Reports.

TEAMS:

Three teams were formed to address external medical/EMS-related response, external fire-related response and internal employee related response. While in the formative evaluation stage of planning, these three groups were assigned teams lead by a team captain and made up of officers within the Department. The original teams consisted of the following members:

1. External Medical/EMS-Related Response:
 - Deputy Chief Todd Draizin, Team Captain
 - Deputy Chief George Farrell
 - Captain Brian Davis
 - Captain Cy Egert
 - Jason Massa
 - Captain John McNamara
 - Captain Kevin Neumann
 - Captain Noel Santiago
 - Captain Timothy Suggs
 - Captain Mark Watters
 - Captain Tab Williams

2. External Fire-Related Response:
 - Deputy Chief George Farrell, Team Captain
 - Deputy Chief Todd Draizin
 - Division Chief James Dixon
 - Captain Christopher Cox
 - Captain Jason Massa
 - Captain Joseph Sorrentino, Jr.

3. Internal Employee Related Response:
 - Division Chief James Dixon, Team Captain
 - Deputy Chief Todd Draizin
 - Deputy Chief George Farrell
 - Captain Patrick Ciacciarelli
 - Captain Cy Egert
 - Captain Joseph Sorrentino, Jr.
 - Oshie Mason, Risk Management Subject Matter Expert
 - Paul Sumner, Representative from the State Fire Marshal's Office

4. Core Management Team
 - Fire Chief Thomas DiBernardo
 - Fire Planner Stephen Grasso
 - Fire Prevention Specialist Brianne Fearon

I. EXTERNAL MEDICAL/EMS-RELATED RESPONSE

1. Reduction of Repeat Calls to EMS Related Response

Original Vision: Sunrise Fire-Rescue will have a holistic approach to pre-hospital care.

Updated Vision: Patients will maintain more independence and a better-quality of life.

Original Problem Statement: Repeat calls from patients previously treated/transported by Sunrise-Fire Rescue result in 22 percent of all EMS related 911 calls received through our dispatch causing an increase in workload and tying-up needed resources.

Original Goal: Sunrise Fire-Rescue will reduce repeat callers by 20% over one year.

Original Process: This goal will be accomplished through the Resource Access Community Paramedic Program, which involves a one-to-one interaction and follow-up with patients treated/transported by Sunrise Fire-Rescue within the first 72 hours of their release from the hospital. Resources for this program will allocate one firefighter for the pilot program for 9-12 months to identify cases, establish resources, training and follow-up program.

Table V EMS Repeat Calls					
Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total EMS Calls	7804	8009	8890	9108	8924
Total Transports	6466	6722	7522	7977	7900
Total Repeat Calls	3102	2831	2711	2448	2728
Repeat Call as a Percentage of Total Runs	39.75%	35.35%	30.49%	26.88%	30.57%
Total Repeat Calls within 30 days including the original call	1154	1172	1403	1251	1234
30 Day Repeat Call as a Percentage of Total runs	14.79%	14.63%	15.78%	13.74%	13.83%
Source: Intermedix EMS Records					
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Progress updates through 9/15/2015:

- October 2014 – Resource Access Community Paramedic established full-time.
- Collaborative relationships established between EMS and outside entities
 - Partnered with Broward County Health Care Facilities
 - Partnered with supporting Non-Government Organizations
 - Aging and Disability Resource Center
 - Broward 211
 - Care Assurance Program
 - West Side Regional Hospital
 - Florida Medical Center
 - Cleveland Clinic
 - University
 - Fort Lauderdale Fire Rescue
 - Health South
 - 9 Muse (Mental Health Association of Southeast Florida)
 - Department of Children and Families
 - Seth Line
 - City Social Worker
 - Broward Addiction Recovery Center
 - Water-Smart Broward
 - Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies
 - Center for Disease Control
 - Veterans Administration
- 150 Home Safety & Wellness visits have been provided.

2. Fall Prevention Program to Reduce Falls/Fall Related Injuries

Original Vision: The older adults in Sunrise will have a healthier quality of life.

Original Problem Statement: Fall related injuries and fall related EMS calls make up 14% of call volume. This relates to a higher mortality rate for the older community in Sunrise.

Original Goal: Sunrise Fire-Rescue will reduce fall related injuries or calls by 10% among target population.

Original Process: This goal will be accomplished by utilizing three approaches through education:

1. Education – Sunrise Fire-Rescue to adopt the Health & Human Services/Center for Disease Control Program.
2. Sunrise Fire-Rescue will continue to sponsor and promote the Matter of Balance Fall Prevention education workshop for Sunrise seniors. Resources for this program involve providing annual funding for workshop materials primarily fall prevention workbooks.
3. Fall prevention awareness will be promoted to the target audience through a marketing blitz campaign using flyers that will be posted on elevators and hallways in the Sunrise Lakes Phases, a 55+ adult community. Funding for this campaign is designated through the Fire Prevention budget.

Table VI Fall Injury Data			
Year	Volume	Percent	Medical Calls
2010	1152	9.5%	13.5%
2011	1144	9.5%	11.9%
2012	1249	10.1%	14.2%
2013	1177	9.0%	13.2%
2014	1162	8.2%	12.9%
2015	1122	7.5%	11.8%

Source: Intermedix EMS Records & NFIRS

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Table VI shows fall injury amounts and their percentage of overall calls. Falls make up the second largest percentage of responses with general medical calls being the first. This does not include calls that are classified as traumatic injury, which could have also been from a fall. These run about 7% a year. General medical also does not encompass one type of call, but is a

combination of many.

Table VIa Assist Invalid Data			
Year	Volume	Percent	Medical Calls
2010	446	3.7%	5.2%
2011	458	3.8%	4.8%
2012	493	4.0%	5.6%
2013	665	5.1%	7.5%
2014	641	4.5%	7.1%
2015	659	4.4%	6.9%

Source: Intermedix EMS Records & NFIRS

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Table VIa shows a different type of call that is related to falls. Incident types 554, Assist Invalid, are calls where the caller is requesting assistance with mobility, where no medical attention is required. These calls do not result in any type of injury but the caller was assisted by the responding crew.

Progress updates through 9/15/2015:

- Fire Rescue joint-sponsor of the Matter of Balance program, 86 resident older adults have been trained in fall-prevention methods and behavioral strategies.
- 150 Home Safety & Wellness visits have been provided.

3. Motor Vehicle Accidents Involving Pedestrians

Original Vision: Sunrise will have a safe community for pedestrians.

Original Problem Statement: Motor vehicle incidents involving pedestrians have increased.

Original Goal: Sunrise Fire-Rescue will reduce the number of incidents involving pedestrians being struck by a motor vehicle at these high risk intersections.

Original Process: This goal will be accomplished through engineering and enforcement, by addressing the issues at the high risk intersections by collaborating with Community Development, Sunrise Police and the City Manager’s office on a reduction program involving the following: red light cameras, sidewalk improvements, and bike lane improvements.

Table VII Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA) Data			
Year	Car Accident (MVA)	Traffic Accident - Pedestrian	% of Total EMS Calls
2012	398	35	4.7%
2013	449	48	5.3%
2014	474	48	5.6%
2015	499	52	5.8%
Source: Sunrise NFIRS Records			
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Progress updates through 4/25/2016:

- Needs assessment completed in-house.
- High- risk intersections were identified.
- Pedestrian Safety Advisory Board created.
- Engineering firm provided comprehensive data and recommendations.
- Long-range Pedestrian Safety Plan developed and implemented through joint efforts between Police, Public Works, City Engineer, and Leisure Services.
 - Broward County analyzed all inspections.
 - Oakland Park Blvd median modified on west side of intersection with Nob Hill Rd.
 - Oakland Park Blvd and Hiatus Rd underwent major reconfigurations.
 - Nonskid surfaces were installed on all sidewalk ramp transitions.
 - Florida Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Enforcement Campaign
 - High-Visibility Enforcement Grant
- Sunrise Fire Rescue played key role in annual Broward County *Take 5 – Don’t Text & Drive* campaign projects.

II. EXTERNAL FIRE-RELATED RESPONSE

1. Preventing Cooking Related Fires in the Kitchen

Original Vision: Residents in Sunrise will be safe from the risk of cooking fires.

Original Problem Statement: Fires related to leaving the kitchen unattended while cooking or other cooking related causes result in the highest number of fire related calls received at 31%.

Original Goal: Sunrise Fire-Rescue will reduce kitchen fires by 10% over one year.

Original Process: This goal will be accomplished through both education and enforcement. Sunrise Fire-Rescue has implemented a prevent kitchen fires campaign throughout the City involving a direct marketing strategy using door hangers with the kitchen fire prevention message clearly stated. These door hangers will be distributed in target areas and to the general public. Additionally, the program involves a traditional media campaign through press releases, City events, messaging in the Horizons Magazine, inserts in the utility bills, the Sunrise Source, the City internet page and through social media on Facebook. Further education will be provided through a unified kitchen fire safety message delivered by all Sunrise Fire-Rescue personnel at all events and/or engagements with the public as well as through the Department's annual Fire Prevention Month Campaign each October with all elementary and preschools in the City.

Fire-Rescue personnel have also been instructed to report all equipment involved in the fire including model and serial numbers for identification purposes.

Table VIII					
Structure Fire Area of Origin					
Area of origin in building fires only	2008-2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cooking area, kitchen	34.4% (39)	28.6% (6)	14.7% (13)	21.3% (10)	22.4% (13)
Bedroom - < 5 persons; included are jail or prison	11.9% (14)	14.3% (3)	2.9% (1)	9.7% (3)	5.3% (4)
Bathroom, checkroom, lavatory, locker room	4% (5)	9.5% (2)	11.8% (4)	6.5% (2)	0.0%
Vehicle storage area; garage, carport	6.7% (11)	0.0%	5.9% (2)	3.2% (1)	3.0% (1)
Common room, den, family room, living room, lounge	4.5% (6)	14.3% (3)	5.9% (2)	0.0%	0.0%
Laundry area, wash house (laundry)	4.5% (5)	14.3% (3)	14.7% (5)	9.7% (3)	5.3% (4)
Closet	4.3% (4)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Sunrise NFIRS

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Table VIII describes the Fire types by location of the fire. The greatest percentage of all building fires take place in the cooking area.

Progress Updates through 9/15/2015:

- In addition to door hangers, various other types of promotional items with “Watch what you heat” messaging has been broadly distributed at various City and community events.
 - Imprinted oven mitts
 - Imprinted oven rack sticks
- Prize wheel Fire Safety Quiz game at every major City event to deliver educational dialogue and prize incentives with fire prevention messaging.
- News Releases and safety tips routinely distributed through media outlets, City website, Facebook and Twitter posts, and discussed when distributed at various civic association meetings.
- 12 Fire Extinguisher trainings provided to residents/resident businesses in calendar year 2015.

2. False Alarm Reduction Program

Original Vision: Sunrise Fire-Rescue will have well allocated engineering and enforcement resources

Updated Vision: Sunrise Fire-Rescue resources and assets will be employed with maximum efficiency.

Original Problem Statement: False alarms comprise of 22% of fire related calls received through dispatch.

Updated Problem Statement: False alarms comprise of 22% of fire related calls received through dispatch, wasting time and resources.

Original Goal: Sunrise Fire-Rescue will reduce the number of false alarms by 10%.

This goal will be accomplished through both engineering and enforcement. Sunrise Fire-Rescue will work to identify the repeat incidents and root causes. The reduction of false alarms will be as a result of fire life safety code enforcement and engineering controls.

Table IX										
False Alarm Incident Types										
Incident Type Class	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011	
Alarm system sounded, no fire - unintentional	405	38.68%	419	36.69%	348	34.87%	162	19.85%	108	12.30%
Smoke detector activation, no fire - unintentional	275	26.27%	313	27.41%	324	32.46%	247	30.27%	244	27.79%
Alarm system sounded due to malfunction	153	14.61%	202	17.69%	125	12.53%	55	6.74%	83	9.45%
Detector activation, no fire - unintentional	98	9.36%	64	5.60%	74	7.41%	58	7.11%	64	7.29%
Smoke detector activation due to malfunction	43	4.11%	48	4.20%	35	3.51%	32	3.92%	28	3.19%
Local alarm system, malicious false alarm	23	2.20%	14	1.23%	14	1.40%	12	1.47%	5	0.57%
Central station, malicious false alarm	12	1.15%	13	1.14%	13	1.30%	5	0.61%	3	0.34%
Sprinkler activation, no fire - unintentional	10	0.96%	8	0.70%	11	1.10%	5	0.61%	6	0.68%
CO detector activation due to malfunction	7	0.67%	14	1.23%	2	0.20%	4	0.49%	4	0.46%
Municipal alarm system, malicious false alarm	6	0.57%	13	1.14%	32	3.21%	16	1.96%	8	0.91%
Heat detector activation due to malfunction	5	0.48%	6	0.53%	1	0.10%	2	0.25%	1	0.11%
Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	3	0.29%	1	0.09%	1	0.10%	4	0.49%	1	0.11%
Telephone, malicious false alarm	3	0.29%	6	0.53%	1	0.10%		0.00%		0.00%
Sprinkler activation due to malfunction	2	0.19%	5	0.44%	3	0.30%	2	0.25%	1	0.11%
Extinguishing system activation	1	0.10%	2	0.18%	1	0.10%		0.00%	2	0.23%
Bomb scare - no bomb	1	0.10%	1	0.09%	1	0.10%		0.00%	1	0.11%
Unintentional transmission of alarm, other		0.00%	1	0.09%	3	0.30%	45	5.51%	49	5.58%
System malfunction, other		0.00%	4	0.35%	2	0.20%	27	3.31%	52	5.92%
False alarm or false call, other		0.00%	4	0.35%	6	0.60%	122	14.95%	203	23.12%
Direct tie to FD, malicious/false alarm		0.00%		0.00%	1	0.10%	3	0.37%		0.00%
Extinguishing system activation due to malfunction		0.00%	1	0.09%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Malicious, mischievous false call, other		0.00%	3	0.26%		0.00%	15	1.84%	15	1.71%
Grand Total	1047	-8.31%	1142	14.42%	998	22.30%	816	-7.06%	878	
Total Calls for the Year	15006	5.33%	14247	9.26%	13039	5.50%	12359	2.89%	12012	

Table IX shows the breakdown of false alarm type calls.

Progress Updates through 9/15/2015:

- Identified Phase III Inc., I fire alarm system problem.
- Annual testing performed by Fire and Life Safety.

3. Home Clothing Dryer Fire Prevention Program

Original Vision: Sunrise Fire-Rescue will have the lowest number of home clothing dryer fires in the city.

Original Problem Statement: Fires related to home clothing dryer fires result in 5% of fire calls throughout the City mainly as a result of lint build-up in dryer vents.

Original Goal: Sunrise Fire-Rescue will reduce home clothing dryer fires by 10% over one year.

Original Process: This goal will be accomplished through both education and enforcement. Sunrise Fire-Rescue has implemented a prevent home clothing dryer fires campaign throughout the City involving a direct marketing strategy using door hangers with the dryer fire prevention message clearly stated. These door hangers will be distributed in target areas and to the general public. Additionally, the program involves a traditional media campaign through press releases, City events, messaging in the Horizons Magazine, inserts in the utility bills, the Sunrise Source, the City internet page and through social media on Facebook. Further education will be provided through a consistent dryer fire safety message delivered by all Sunrise Fire-Rescue personnel at all events and/or engagements with the public. Fire-Rescue personnel have also been instructed to report all equipment involved in the fire including model and serial numbers for identification purposes.

Table VIII Structure Fire Area of Origin					
Area of origin in building fires only	2008-2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cooking area, kitchen	34.4% (39)	28.6% (6)	14.7% (13)	21.3% (10)	22.4% (13)
Bedroom - < 5 persons; included are jail or prison	11.9% (14)	14.3% (3)	2.9% (1)	9.7% (3)	5.3% (4)
Bathroom, checkroom, lavatory, locker room	4% (5)	9.5% (2)	11.8% (4)	6.5% (2)	0.0%
Vehicle storage area; garage, carport	6.7% (11)	0.0%	5.9% (2)	3.2% (1)	3.0% (1)
Common room, den, family room, living room, lounge	4.5% (6)	14.3% (3)	5.9% (2)	0.0%	0.0%
Laundry area, wash house (laundry)	4.5% (5)	14.3% (3)	14.7% (5)	9.7% (3)	5.3% (4)
Closet	4.3% (4)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Sunrise NFIRS

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Table VIII also shows that laundry area fires made up for 13% of fire calls over the last three years. These fires were targeted due to a specific and preventable common cause. From the data shown, it would appear that there was a rise in these fires in 2012 and 2013. This was due to better data collection. We believe that the decrease from 2013 to 2015 was result of the programs put in place, but there needs to be more data to come to a definitive conclusion. We will continue to refine our data collection and monitor this area for changes

Progress Updates through 9/15/2015:

- Continued distribution of door hangers and press releases throughout each year.
- Dryer Fire Prevention Coalition of Sunrise businesses, sharing in efforts promoting awareness and education.
 - Engage public directly at City events.
 - Displayed PSA video at events.
 - Offer discounts for preventative maintenance cleaning.
- Improved data entry from responding fire units.

III. INTERNAL PERSONNEL RELATED RESPONSE

1. Sprains, Strains and Overreaching Injuries Among Internal Personnel

Original Vision: Sunrise Fire-Rescue will have the lowest number of personnel injuries related to use of Department equipment and apparatus in the city.

Updated Vision: Sunrise Fire-Rescue personnel will be injury-free.

Original Problem Statement: Sunrise Fire-Rescue personnel sustain a significant number of strain/sprain injuries as a result of improper entering and exiting of fire-rescue vehicles, slips in the bays of the fire station and lifting patients. (Sunrise Fire-Rescue has 6% compared to NFPA National Average at 12% among firefighters.)

Original Goal: Sunrise Fire-Rescue will reduce strains, sprains and other overreaching injuries.

Original Process: This goal will be accomplished through providing ongoing training and education to all personnel. The Department Training Division conducts the annual Stand Down for Safety campaign and addressed slip control and properly entering and exiting the vehicles as this year's objective. To further this education, Sunrise Fire-Rescue will create a training video focused on demonstrating personnel getting in/out of apparatus. In addition, the Department's Wellness committee will prepare and implement a stretching class to be delivered to all personnel. Sunrise Fire-Rescue will also work to reduce these types of injuries through proper training and education on best practices in lifting patients. The Department has already purchased and implemented the use of power stretchers to address this issue, however on-going training is necessary and important to reinforce proper lifting techniques.

Table X								
Injury Types								
Injury Types	Up to 2011	2012 - 2014		2015	2012-2015		Change	
	Percentage of Total	Count & Percent						
Soft Tissue (Sprains/Strains)	67%	20	63%	1	21	53%	+5%	-15%
Cut, Lac, or FX	0%	5	16%	3	8	22%	+60%	+37%
Exposure	17%	3	10%	0	3	8%	0%	-20%
Internal	10%	3	10%	0	3	8%	0%	-20%
Multiple Injuries	6%	1	3%	0	1	3%	0%	0%
Source: Sunrise Risk Management								
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Table X shows the internal injuries for years 2012 through 2015, as compared to the original aggregate data. We show the change as of 2015 and the new aggregate data, including the changes, as a percentage.

Progress Updates through 9/15/2015:

- Through the Wellness Committee,
 - Training video for getting in and out of truck was posted on department training site.
 - \$132,000 EMS grant
 - 12 power stretchers and 5 power loaders
 - Personal Fitness Trainer certifications for 3 employees, who developed diet and exercise plans for personnel.

2. Exposure Control

Original Vision: Sunrise Fire-Rescue will have the lowest number of internal personnel injuries related to exposures in the city.

Original Problem Statement: Sunrise Fire-Rescue personnel sustain exposures that are preventable through proper use of safety equipment.

Original Goal: Sunrise Fire-Rescue will reduce these types of injuries by 10% from the previous year through education.

Original Process: This goal will be accomplished through education, engineering and enforcement. Department officials will review the policy related to exposures and infection control with all personnel. This includes the following: infection control, eye related exposures, hearing loss prevention and splash controls. An educational/information flyer will be created and strategically placed in all Fire-Rescue apparatus, namely in the Rescue vehicles identifying proper safety equipment and its locations to encourage regular use and policy compliance. The need for immediate access to hearing and eye protection was recognized and that protective will be placed on all units in "immediately accessible" locations. In addition, all personnel are expected to comply with and enforce the policy where necessary.

Progress Updates through 9/15/2015:

- **All Hazardous Exposure Control Protocols reviewed and updated.**
 - Infectious Disease protocol included
 - Hazardous Exposure database created (fluids, foreign body, etc.)
- **Custom-engineered Safety Boxes installed in fire engines with gloves, gowns, eye & hearing protection.**
- **Hazardous Exposure Control training included during annual IAFC/IAFF *Stand Down for Fire Fighter Safety* event.**

3. Emergency Vehicle Operations

Original Vision: Sunrise Fire-Rescue will have safe emergency vehicle operations.

Original Problem Statement: Sunrise Fire-Rescue personnel are involved in a number of emergency vehicle operation incidents.

Original Goal: Sunrise Fire-Rescue will reduce these types of incidents by 10% from the previous year through education.

Original Process: This goal will be accomplished by the department's Training Division through education and engineering. Emergency Vehicle Operations

- Education: Annual EVOG Refresher
- Engineering: Ensure that vehicles continued to be inspected daily and are properly maintained.

Progress update through 9/15/2015:

- Vehicle Safety training included in annual during annual IAFC/IAFF *Stand Down for Fire Fighter Safety* event.

CLOSING:

This program will be an ongoing endeavor. Data will be collected and analyzed at regular intervals to judge the effectiveness of the current method of delivery. Adjustments will be made to these methods if needed, and the collection and review of data will continue.

Update as of 9/15/2015: Shortly into program implementation, it was evident that data collection and categorization would be an ongoing challenge in measuring the effectiveness of corrective measures. In some cases, a reset in data collection has resulted after improved data collection.

SUPPLEMENTAL REFERENCES: