

# ***2017 WISCONSIN BURNING***



**April 2019**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....3

Statistics Disclaimer.....4

Wisconsin Fire Facts.....5

About Incident Reporting.....6

Incident Breakdowns.....7-8

Cause of Ignition/Fire Cause.....9

NFIRS Invalids.....10-12

Wisconsin NFIRS Codes at Glance.....13-15

Property Type & Fire Cause.....16

Fires by Property Type.....17

Fire Incidents.....18

Detector Breakdown.....19

A Word from NFPA.....20-21

Fires by Time of Day.....22

Incidents by Month.....23

Incidents by Day of Week.....24

Training Ideas.....25-26

Image Trend Elite.....27

District 1.....28-29

District 2.....30-31

District 3.....32-33

District 4.....34-35

Fire Prevention Map and Contact List.....36



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 Division of Industry Services  
 Fire Prevention Program  
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## Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services

# INTRODUCTION

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Division of Industry Services  
Fire Prevention Program  
4822 Madison Yards Way  
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**Tony Evers, Governor**  
**Dawn B. Crim, Secretary**

April 2019

The Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DPS) Fire Prevention Program is pleased to present the *2017 Wisconsin Burning* report. This report presents data on fire department incidents to help readers understand the Wisconsin fire situation and to help the fire service improve public safety services.

This data is also used at the national level to help identify challenges facing the fire service and understand what resources are needed to meet those challenges. All of the data for *2017 Wisconsin Burning* was solely collected from submissions by fire departments into the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Presently, Wisconsin has 821 fire departments, of which 807 departments are required to report data to the NFIRS database (14 departments are not required per their status being Federal/State/Military/Private or an Affiliate of another fire department). Incident reporting provides essential information about fires, their causes and consequences, as well as descriptive data about many other types of emergency services that fire departments provide to their community. Such data can help communities improve their fire protection systems while helping fire departments devise better ways to provide service. As we track data across the years, we will be able to recognize trends and determine how the fire problem in Wisconsin is changing.

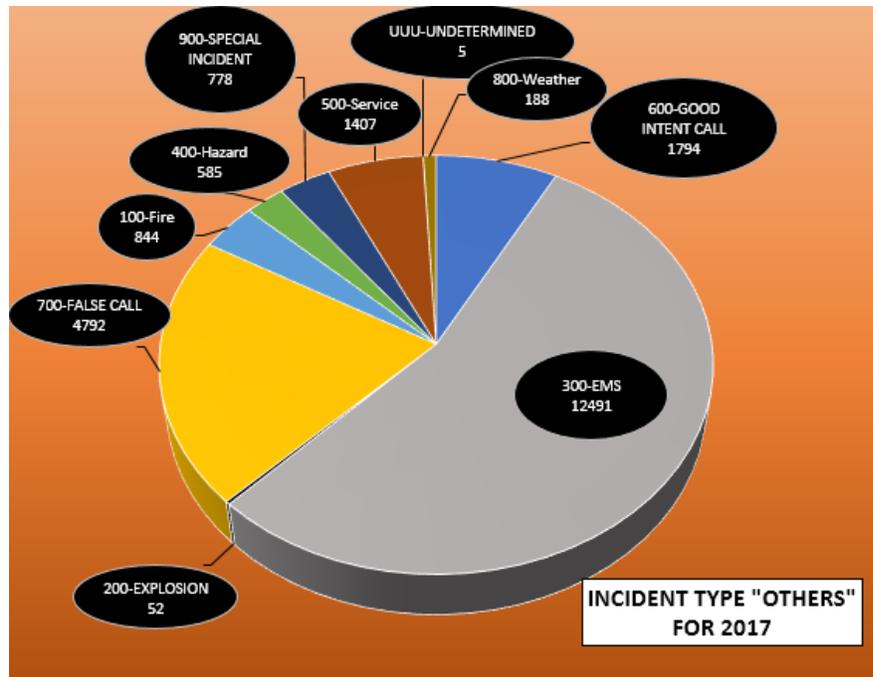
We hope this information will be useful to Wisconsin fire departments, elected officials, and the general public as a planning tool for meeting the future needs of the fire service and fire safety in Wisconsin.

## Statistics Disclaimer

As you read through *2017 Wisconsin Burning*, you may question some of the numbers reported.

The data in this report contains only that information supplied by reporting fire departments.

Incident information submitted does not always translate into usable data once it enters NFIRS. NFIRS requires a minimum amount of data for an incident to be considered valid. If critical data, such as type of fire, is missing the incident cannot be accurately analyzed. Some fire departments report all responses, while others only report fire



responses. To paint a true picture of the fire departments' role in Wisconsin communities, this report contains information on all reported response types. Developing incident response data for a fire department can help determine the use of limited resources and budget dollars. Data submitted on fire cause determination has improved since the 2016 report, however, it still needs improvement. **When reporting incidents we need to be more specific and not over use the "OTHER" category i.e. 100-Fire, other; 200-Overpressure, other. For example in 2017 the "OTHER" category was used a total of 22,767 times. That is an increase from 2016 by 6,062 times.** *Wisconsin State Statute § 165.55 requires a fire chief to investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring in his or her jurisdiction.* The data being submitted to the NFIRS database indicates that too often this statutory requirement is not being met.

As more fire departments enter their incident data, a more accurate assessment of Wisconsin's fire problem can be compiled. The DSPS Fire Prevention staff trains fire departments in accessing and properly submitting fire incident data. Fire departments are encouraged to participate in this training.

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## WISCONSIN FIRE FACTS

	2015	2016	2017
# FDID's in Wisconsin	831	828	820
# of FDID's that reported incidents	809	801	795
# of FDID's not reporting any incidents (some depts. are not required to report due to their dept. type)	11	16	9
# of Paid Fire Fighters	1,617	1,617	1,616
# of Volunteer Fire Fighters	5,361	5,341	5,302
# of Paid Per Call Fire Fighters	5,193	5,193	5,266
# of times Mutual Aid Was Given	16,327	16,426	16,540
Total \$ Loss	\$242,943,526.00	\$233,866,404.00	\$232,695,047.00



## A LITTLE ABOUT INCIDENT REPORTING

*2017 Wisconsin Burning* contains information on the total number of incidents reported by participating fire departments. In 2017, a total of 795 fire departments reported incident data to NFIRS. This is six less fire departments than reported in 2016. Four of the six became inactive departments as of December 31, 2017.

**SPS 314 and NFPA 1 (2012)** has the following requirements under **1.11.3.2** The fire department shall keep a record of fire and other emergency responses occurring within its jurisdiction and of facts concerning the same, including statistics as to the extent and damage caused by such fires or emergencies. In addition, Wisconsin State Statutes § 101.141 shall apply; **101.141 RECORD KEEPING OF FIRES. (1)** Each city, village, and town fire department shall file a report for each fire that involves a building and that occurs within the boundaries of the city, village, or town with the U.S. fire administration for placement in the fire incident reporting system maintained by the U.S. fire administration. The report shall be filed within 60 days after the fire occurs.

**SPS 314.01 (11) FIRE INCIDENT REPORTS.** Substitute the following wording for the requirements in NFPA 1 section 1.11.3.2:

- (a) 1. For each fire, a record shall be compiled by a fire department serving the municipality in which the fire occurred.
2. The record in subd. 1. shall include all applicable information specified in s. 101.141 (2), Stats., shall be filed with the federal agency specified in s. 101.141 (1), Stats., and shall be filed no later than the deadline specified in s. 101.141(1) .

The fire service, DSPS, and the U.S. Fire Administration recognize the importance of accurately reporting all fires. To be eligible for federal government fire grants, fire departments must report all incidents to the NFIRS. Failure to report can disqualify a department from receiving grants and may also disqualify members from attending training at the National Fire Academy.

To report fire incident data, Wisconsin fire departments can use one of three methods:

1. **Federally-provided Data Entry Tool (DET)** - Direct reporting to NFIRS
2. **Federally-provided Data Entry Browser Interface (DEBI)** - Direct reporting to NFIRS
3. **3rd party software** (State-provided Image Trend, Firehouse, Fire Programs, Emergency Reporting, ProPhoenix etc.) -Export via Bulk Import Utility or BIU

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# INCIDENT BREAKDOWNS

100- FIRE

Total reported Fire incidents 18,283.



**The Breakdown on Fires**

Structures 10,038	Fixed Mobile 141
Vehicle 3,005	Natural Vegetation 2,070
Rubbish 1,659	Special Outside 418
Cultivated Crop 108	<b>Fire, other 844</b>

200- Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat

Total reported Explosion incidents 793.



**The Breakdown on Explosions**

Overpressure-Steam 42	Explosion (no fire) 38
Overpressure-Air/Gas 63	Excessive Heat 594
Overpressure-Chemical 4	<b>Overpressure, other 52</b>

300- Rescue & Emergency

Medical Service

Total reported EMS incidents 284,030



**The Breakdown on EMS**

Medical Assist 23,817	Water/Ice Rescue 660
EMS Incident 389	Electrical Rescue 32
Search/Lost Person 559	EMS Standby 983
Extraction Rescue 2,043	<b>EMS, other 12,491</b>

400- Hazardous Conditions- No Fire

Total reported Hazard incidents 15,634



**The Breakdown on Hazardous Conditions- No Fire**

Combustible/Flammable spills & leaks 5,068	
Chemical release, reaction or toxic conditions 2,736	
Electrical wiring/equipment problem 5,129	
Radioactive condition 3	Biological hazard 94
Accident, potential accident 1,932	Explosive, bomb removal 12
Attempted burning, illegal action 75	
	<b>Hazardous Conditions , other 585</b>

# INCIDENT BREAKDOWNS cont.....



500- Service  
Total reported  
Service incidents  
18,938.

### The Breakdown on Services

Person in distress 1,923	Water problem 861
Smoke problem 2,299	Animal problem/rescue 298
Public service assist 9,447	Unauthorized burning 1,453
Cover assignment, standby 1,250	
	<b>Service, other 1,407</b>

600- Good Intent  
Total reported Good Intent incidents 22,608.



### The Breakdown on Good Intent

Dispatched/Cancelled enroute 12,528	Wrong location 3,925
Controlled burn 684	Vicinity alarm 36
Steam/Gas mistaken for smoke 1,851	EMS call, transport 662
Hazmat release/ no hazmat 1,128	<b>Good Intent, other 1,794</b>



700- False Alarm & False Call  
Total reported False Alarm incidents 30,912.

### The Breakdown on False Alarm & False Calls

Malicious false alarm/call 1,969	Bomb scare 27
System/detector malfunction 8,817	Biological hazard 4
Unintentional system/detector malfunction 15,303	
	<b>False Alarm/Call, other 4,792</b>

800- Severe Weather & Natural Disaster  
Total reported Severe Weather & Natural Disaster incidents 927.



### The Breakdown on Severe Weather & Natural Disasters

Severe Weather & Natural Disaster 739	
	<b>Severe Weather &amp; Natural Disaster, other 188</b>

900- Special Incident  
Total reported Special Incidents 1,153.



### The Breakdown on Special Incident

Citizen Complaint 375	<b>Special Incident, other 778</b>
-----------------------	------------------------------------

UUU- Undetermined  
Total reported Undetermined incidents 5.

### The Breakdown on Undetermined Incidents

**Undetermined 5**



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# CAUSE OF IGNITION/FIRE CAUSE

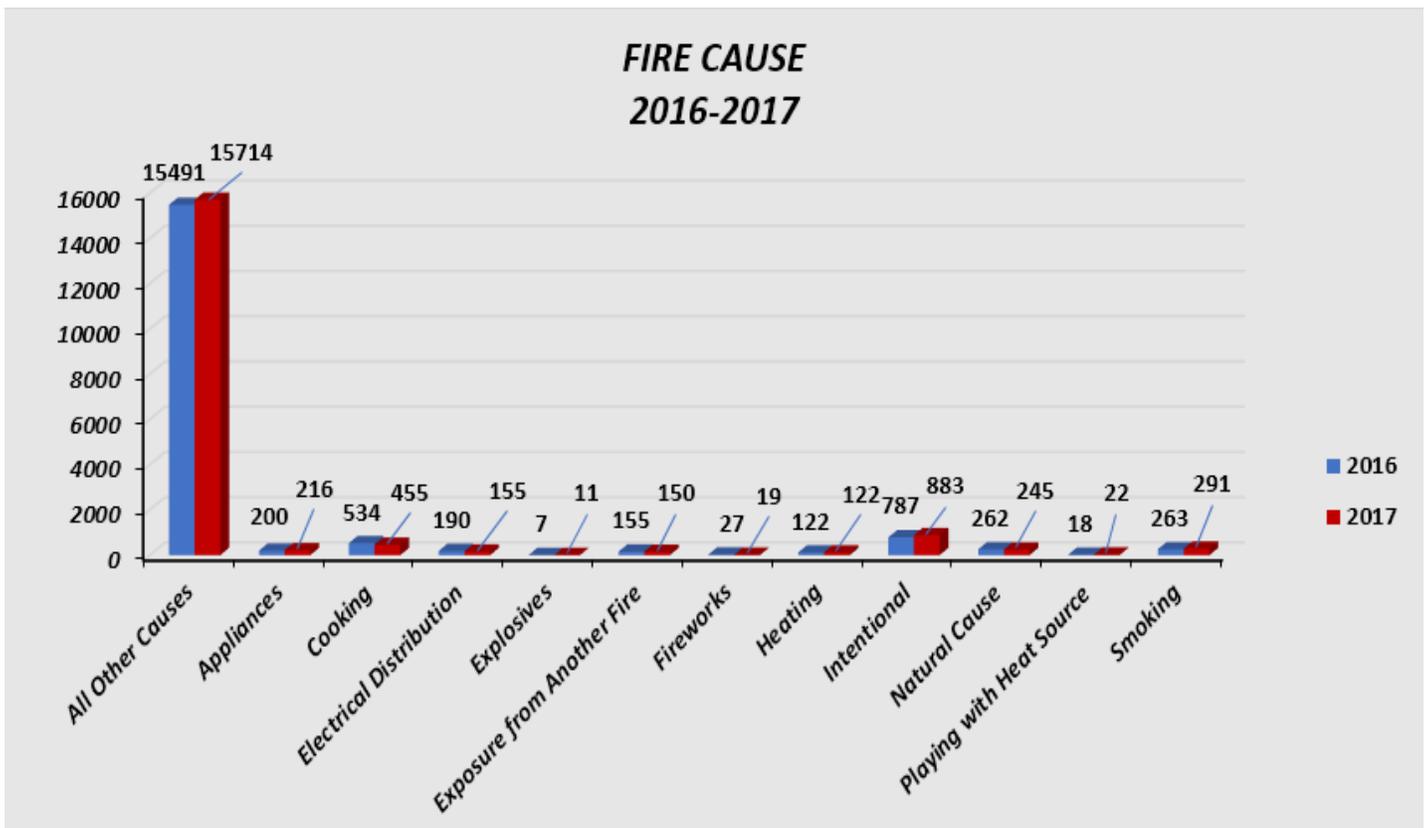
In 2017, the highest Cause of Ignition was reported as Unintentional (4,789). Wisconsin fire depts reported 883 “Intentionally Set” fires in 2017 which is an increase of 96 from the previous year. “Cause Undetermined After Investigation” was the determination for 1,976 fires. NFIRS recorded 18,283 fires in 2017, but 7,800 of those fires were left blank when asked what the Cause of Ignition was.

A few of the ones left “Blank” were reported with the following incident types Structures 5,531, Rubbish 875, Natural Vegetation 825 and Vehicle fires 213.

The highest Fire Cause in a structure of reported as “All other causes”. Cooking fires accounted for 419 fires and 167 were caused by smoking.

Of the 3,005 reported vehicle fires, 34 of them were found to be “Exposure from a fire”, “Smoking” caused 16 fires while another 4 were the result of “Electrical Distribution”. “Natural Cause” was determined for 10 of the vehicle fires.

In a total of 18,283 reported fires, a cause determination was made in 2,569 of the incidents, but in 15,714 (an increase of 223 from 2016) of the fire incidents, they were classified as “All Other Causes”.



## TOP 10 CRITICAL INVALIDS BREAKDOWN BY MODULE

### **BASIC MODULE**

9987 Invalids

1. Incident Arrival Time-1292
2. Incident Arrival Date-1277
3. Incident Type-1048
4. Incident Actions Taken-994
5. Property Use-940
6. Incident Last Unit Cleared Time-869
7. Incident Last Unit Cleared Date-717
8. Missing the City-448
9. Missing the State-401
10. Incident Mutual Aid Given or Received-182

### **FIRE MODULE**

533 Invalids

1. Fire Contributing Factors-76
2. Human Factors-74
3. Cause of Ignition-71
4. Area of Origin-69
5. Heat Source-67
6. Item First Ignited-67
7. Number of Residential Units-19
8. Fire On-Site Materials-19
9. Number of Acres Burned-12
10. Onsite Materials 1 Storage Use-11

### **Wildland Fire Module**

79 Invalids

1. Mobile Property Type-19
2. Wildland Factors Contributing to Ignition-17
3. Total Acres Burned-10
4. Wildland Fire Human Factors-8
5. Range Direction E/W-4
6. Area Type-3
7. Township Directions N/S-3
8. Heat Source-3
9. Longitude-2
10. Latitude-1

### **Civilian Fire Casualty Module**

0 Invalids

### **Arson Module**

0 Invalids

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**TOP 10 CRITICAL INVALIDS BREAK DOWN BY MODULE...cont.**

**Structure Module**

115 Invalids

1. Structure type-48
2. Detector Presence-17
3. Fire Spread-11
4. Total Square Feet-8
5. Type of Material Contributing Most to Flame Spread-4
6. Total Floors Below Grade-4
7. Detector type-3
8. Floor of Fire Origin-3
9. Item Contributing Most to Flame Spread-2
10. Detector Operation-2

**HazMat Module**

4 Invalids

1. HazMat Contributing Factors-4

**Apparatus/Personnel Module**

2860 Invalids

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Apparatus Type- 1109        | 6.Apparatus Arrival Date- 17   |
| 2. 2. Apparatus Use- 1030      | 7. Apparatus # of People- 15   |
| 3. Apparatus Arrival Time- 327 | 8. Apparatus Dispatch Date- 10 |
| 4. Apparatus Clear time- 305   | 9.Apparatus Clear Date-6       |
| 5. Apparatus Dispatch Time- 41 |                                |

**Fire Service Casualty**

**Module**

26 Invalids

1. Injury Time-17
2. Injury Date-4
3. Age-2
4. Severity-1
5. Story of Injury-1
6. Vehicle Type-1

**EMS Module**

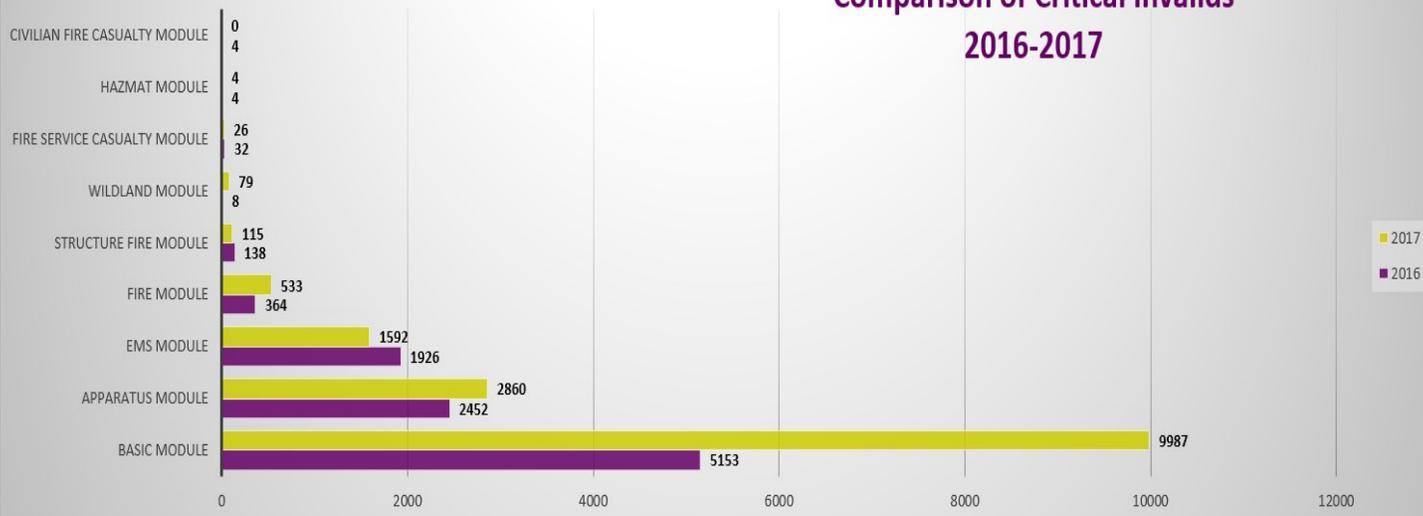
1592 Invalids

1. Provider Impression-1571
2. EMS Cardiac Arrest-20
3. Initial Arrest Rhythm-1

## WHY DO WE HAVE INVALIDS??

When completing a NFIRS incident report there is a minimum amount of data that must be entered into the NFIRS system in order for the incident to be deemed a valid incident. Warning and Critical errors will occur when a required module is missed or incomplete and when module questions are answered incorrectly or not at all. Certain modules are “Required” based on the incident type reported and depending on if the question is a “Required” question or if it is just considered “Additional information” will determine whether it is a Warning or a Critical error. It is very important to answer *all of the required questions in all the required modules as completely as possible. When an incident is deemed invalid the data is considered unusable in the NFIRS system and therefore can not be used for our data analysis.*

Comparison of Critical Invalids  
2016-2017



# WISCONSIN NFIRS CODES AT A GLANCE

## NFIRS Incident Type Codes



Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services  
 PoBox 7302  
 Madison, WI 53707-7302  
 (608) 266-2112 or  
 Toll Free (877) 617-1565

### 100 Series (Fire)

#### (11) Structure Fires

- (111) Building Fires
- (112) Fire in Structures other than in a building
- (113) Cooking fire, confined to container
- (114) Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue
- (115) incinerator overload or malfunction, fire confined
- (116) Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire confined
- (117) Commercial compactor fire, confined to rubbish
- (118) Trash, or rubbish fire in a structure, no flame damage

#### (12) Fire in mobile property used as fixed structure

- (121) Fire in mobile home used as fixed residence
- (122) Fire in motor home, camper, recreational vehicle
- (123) Fire in portable building, fixed location

#### (13) Mobile property (vehicle) fire

- (131) Passenger vehicle fire
- (132) Road freight or transport vehicle fire
- (133) Rail vehicle fire
- (134) Water vehicle fire
- (135) Aircraft vehicle fire
- (136) Self-propelled motor home or recreational vehicle fire
- (137) Camper or recreational vehicle
- (138) Off Road vehicle or heavy equipment fire

#### (14) Natural vegetation fire

- (141) Forest, woods, or wildland fire
- (142) Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire
- (143) Grass fire, includes fire confined to area

#### (15) Outside rubbish fire

- (151) Outside rubbish, trash, or waste fire
- (152) Garbage dump or sanitary landfill fire
- (153) Construction or demolition landfill fire
- (154) Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire
- (155) Outside stationary compactor/compacted trash fire

#### (16) Special outside fire

- (161) Outside storage fire on residential or commercial / industrial property
- (162) Outside equipment fire
- (163) Outside gas or vapor combustion explosion
- (164) Outside mailbox fire

#### (17) Cultivated vegetation, crop fire

- (171) Cultivated grain or crop fire
- (172) Cultivated orchard or vineyard fire
- (173) Cultivated trees or nursery stock fire

### 200 Series (Overpressure Explosion, Overheat - No Fire)

#### (21) Overpressure rupture from steam (no Ensuing fire)

- (211) Overpressure rupture of steam pipe or pipeline
- (212) Overpressure rupture of steam boiler
- (213) Steam rupture of pressure or process vessel

#### (22) Overpressure rupture from air or gas - no fire

- (221) Overpressure rupture of air or gas pipe/pipeline
- (222) Overpressure rupture of boiler from air or gas
- (223) Air or gas rupture of pressure or process vessel

#### (23) Overpressure rupture, chemical reaction - no fire

- (231) Chemical reaction rupture of pressure or process vessel

#### (24) Explosion (no fire)

- (241) Munitions of bomb explosion (no fire)
- (242) Blasting agent explosion (no fire)
- (243) Fireworks explosion (no fire), all classes of fireworks

#### (25) Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition

- (251) Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition.

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## NFIRS INCIDENT TYPE CODES cont.....

### 300 Series (Rescue & EMS Incidents)

#### (31) Medical assist

---(311) Medical assist, assist EMS crew

#### (32) Emergency medical service (EMS) incident

---(321) EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury

---(322) Vehicle accident with injuries

---(323) Motor vehicle/pedestrian accident (MV Ped)

---(324) Motor vehicle accident with no injuries

#### (33) Lock-in

---(331) Lock-in, includes vehicles (if lock-out, use 511)

#### (34) Search for lost person

---(341) Search for person on land

---(342) Search for person on water

---(343) Search for person underground

#### (35) Extraction Rescue

---(351) Extrication of victim(s) from building/structure

---(352) Extrication of victim(s) from vehicle

---(353) Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator

---(354) Trench/below grade rescue

---(355) Confined space rescue

---(356) High angle rescue

---(357) Extrication of victim(s) from machinery

#### (36) Water or ice-related rescue

---(361) Swimming/recreational water areas rescue

---(362) Ice rescue

---(363) Swift water rescue

---(364) Surf rescue

---(365) Watercraft rescue

#### (37) Electrical Rescue

---(371) Electrocution or potential electrocution

---(372) Trapped by power lines

#### (38) Rescue or EMS Standby

---(381) Rescue or EMS standby; hazardous conditions

### 400 Series (Hazardous Conditions - No Fire)

#### (41) Combustible/Flammable spills & leaks

---(411) Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill, class 1

---(412) Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)

---(413) Oil or other combustible liquid spill, Class II or III

#### (42) Chemical release, reaction or toxic condition

---(421) Chemical hazard (no spill or leak)

---(422) Chemical spill or leak

---(423) Refrigeration leak

---(424) Carbon monoxide incident

#### (43) Radioactive condition

---(431) Radiation leak, radioactive material

#### (44) Electrical wiring/equipment problem

---(441) Heat from short circuit (wiring), defective/worn insulation

---(442) Overheated motor or wiring

---(443) Breakdown of light ballast

---(444) Power line down

---(445) Arcing, shorted electrical equipment

#### (45) Biological hazard

---(451) Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected

#### (46) Accident, potential accident

---(461) Building or Structure weakened or collapsed

---(462) Aircraft Standby

---(463) Vehicle accident, general cleanup

#### (47) Explosive, bomb removal

---(471) Explosive, bomb removal (for bomb scare, use 721)

#### (48) Attempted burning, illegal action

---(481) Attempt to burn

---(482) Threat to burn

### 500 Series (Series Call)

#### (51) Person in distress

---(511) Lock-out

---(512) Ring or jewelry removal, no transport to hospital

#### (52) Water problem

---(521) Water (not people) evacuation

---(522) Water or steam leak, including open hydrants

#### (53) Smoke problem

---(531) Smoke or order removal

#### (54) Animal problem or rescue

---(541) Animal problem

---(542) Animal rescue

#### (55) Public service assistance

---(551) Assist police or other governmental agency

---(552) Police matter

## NFIRS INCIDENT TYPE CODES cont.....

### 500 Series (Series Call) cont.A99:A108

---(553) Public service, not government agencies

---(554) Assist invalid

---(555) Defective elevator, no occupants

#### (56) Unauthorized burning

---(561) Unauthorized burning

#### (57) Cover assignment, standby at fire station, move-up

---(571) Cover assignment, standby, move-up

### 600 Series (Good Intent Calls)

#### (61) Dispatched and canceled enroute

---(611) Dispatched & canceled enroute

#### (62) Wrong location, no emergency found

---(621) Wrong location

---(622) No incident found at dispatch address

#### (63) Controlled burning

---(631) Authorized controlled burning

---(632) Prescribed fire (with prior written, approved fire plan)

#### (64) Vicinity alarm

---(641) vicinity alarm (incident in other location)

#### (65) Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke

---(651) Smoke scare, odor of smoke, not steam

---(652) Steam, vapor, fog or dust thought to be smoke

---(653) Smoke from barbecue, tar kettle (not hostile fire)

#### (66) EMS call where party has been transported

---(661) EMS call party transported by non-fire agency

#### (67) Hazmat release investigation w/no hazmat

---(671) Hazmat release investigation w/no hazmat found

---(672) Biological hazard, none found

### 700 Series (False Alarms & False Calls)

#### (71) Malicious, mischievous false alarm

---(711) Municipal alarm system, malicious false alarm

---(712) Direct tie to FD, malicious/false alarm

---(713) Telephone, malicious false alarm

---(714) Central station malicious false alarm

---(715) Local alarm system, malicious false alarm

#### (72) Bomb scar

---(721) Bomb scar - no bomb

### (73) System or detector malfunction

---(731) Sprinkler activation due to system malfunction or failure

---(732) Extinguishing system activation due to malfunction

---(733) Smoke detector activation due to malfunction

---(734) Heat detector activation due to malfunction

---(735) Alarm system activation due to malfunction

---(736) Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO

### (74) Unintentional system/detector operation - no fire

---(741) Sprinkler activation, no fire - unintentional

---(742) Extinguishing system activation

---(743) Smoke detector activation, no fire - unintentional

---(744) Detector activation, no fire unintentional

---(745) Alarm system activation, no fire unintentional

---(746) Carbon monoxide sector activation, no CO

### (75) Biological hazard

---(751) Biological hazard, malicious false report

### 800 Series (Severe Weather & Natural Disaster)

#### (81) Severe Weather & Natural Disaster

---(811) Earthquake assessment, not rescue/other service

---(812) Flood assessment, not water rescue

---(813) Wind storm, tornado/hurricane assessment

---(814) Lightning strike (no fire), including investigation

---(815) Severe weather or natural disaster standby

### 900 Series (Special Incident Type)

#### (91) Citizen complaint

---(911) Citizen Complaint

## Top 4 Property Types and their Fire Causes

### 1 or 2 Family Dwellings

Electrical Distribution 874  
 Cooking 222  
 Appliances 133  
 Smoking 121  
 Natural Cause 87  
 Heating 72  
 Exposure from another fire 52  
 Playing w/heat source 12  
 Explosives 5  
 Fireworks 3

### Multifamily Dwellings

Cooking 170  
 Smoking 57  
 Appliances 27  
 Heating 22  
 Electrical Distribution 6  
 Natural Cause 5  
 Playing w/heat source 4  
 Exposure from another fire 4  
 Fireworks 1

### Open land or field

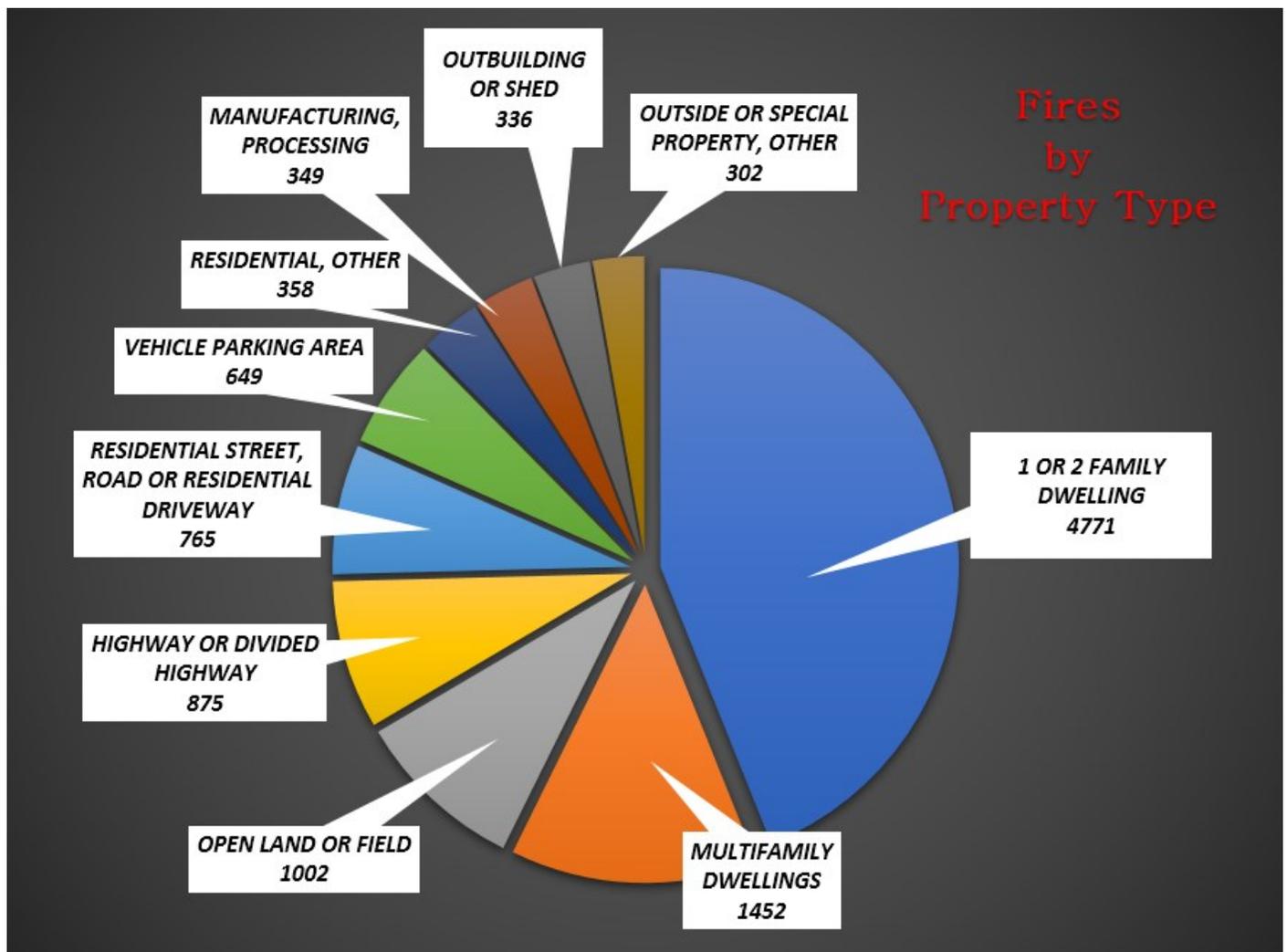
Natural Cause 817  
 Smoking 12  
 Fireworks 5  
 Explosives 4  
 Electrical Distribution 1  
 Playing w/heat source 1

### Residential Roadway

Natural Cause 10  
 Smoking 8  
 Exposure from another fire 7  
 Electrical Distribution 6  
 Appliances 2  
 Playing w/heat source 1

## FIRES BY PROPERTY TYPE

Of all the 18,283 fires reported in Wisconsin, Structure fires were by far the most common. But what about the Property type? 1 or 2 Family Dwelling by far had the most with 4771. Below is a table showing the top 10 Fires by Property Type.



## Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services

# FIRE INCIDENTS

Structure and Vehicle fires were the most common fires reported in 2017. Structure fires were by far the highest reported at 10,038 and Vehicles at 3,005. Not far behind that were Natural Vegetation fires at 2,070. Rubbish fires came in fourth at 1,659 and Fire, Other in fifth place with 844 fires. The three remaining were Special Outside, 418 Mobile property– Fixed use, 141 and finally Crop fires at 108.

Passenger vehicle were again the most commonly reported Vehicle fires at 2,083. Off road/heavy equipment vehicles came in second at 332 which is up by 9 from what was reported last year.



Road Freight/transport

vehicles remained the same from last year at 250 fires. Camper/RV fires rose to 36 fires in 2017 from 25 in 2016. We also had 249 vehicle fires reported as Mobile property, Other.



Wisconsin fire service reported 1,659 Outside rubbish fires of those 803 were Outside rubbish, trash, or waste , 510 Dumpster, 285 Outside rubbish, other, 29 Landfill, 21 Construction or demolition landfill and finally 11 Outside stationary compactor or compacted trash fires.

Special Outside Fires accounted for 418 fires in 2017, which is a decrease of 72 fires from the previous year. Broke down as follows: Special outside, other, 174, Outside equipment, 143, Outside storage (not rubbish), 87, Outside gas or vapor explosion, 10 and 4 Outside mail box fires.

Cultivated vegetation , crop fires had the least amount of fires reported at 108. Cultivated grain or crop at 55, Cultivated vegetation, other at 45 and Cultivated tree or nursery stock fire at 8.



# DETECTOR BREAKDOWN

In 2017, Wisconsin Fire Service reported 10,038 Structure fires. Here's the breakdown of Detector Presence, Type, Effect, Operation, and Cause of Failure of those fires.

## Detector was Presence

Detector Present	2,034
Detector Not Present	1337
Undetermined	838

## Effect on the Occupants

Alerted Occupants	968
No occupants	155
Undetermined	85
Occupants failed to respond	32
Failed to Alert	31

## Cause of Detector Fail

Undetermined	48
Battery missing or disconnected	45
Battery discharge or dead	30
Other	13
Lack of cleaning	11
Hardwired power failure, shut off or disconnect	10
Improper installation or placement	8
Defective	4

## Type of Detector Present

Smoke	1598
Combo smoke/Heat	115
Undetermined	98
More than 1 type	80
Sprinkler	30
Heat	11
Other	11

## Detector Operation

Operated	1272
Fail to Operate due to size of fire	313
Undetermined	194
Failed to Operate	169

## ***# of Detectors Questions***

### ***Left Unanswered***

Detector Fail	9869
Detector Type	8095
Detector Effect	8767
Detector Operation	8090
Detector Presence	5829

## A WORD FROM NFPA...



### SCHOOL SAFETY AND SECURITY UPDATE

Current requirements and guidelines around door locking and fire alarm systems from the National Fire Protection Association® (NFPA®) help ensure the safety of students, teachers, and staff in the event of targeted violence threats. While many of these features are easy to address in new school construction, school administrators and fire officials have asked questions about implementing some of them in existing schools, as they can present challenges. The following questions and answers explain NFPA's current provisions and how they can be safely applied. This document also offers information to help strengthen school safety when local officials determine that alternative design options might work equally well.

#### HOW CAN I KEEP MY SCHOOL SAFE?

##### **Can classroom doors be locked to prevent an intruder from entering?**

Yes, the 2018 edition of NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code*®, contains new rules that allow safe door locking to prevent intruders from gaining access while ensuring that people can still readily evacuate in an emergency. Doors need to have the ability to be unlocked from outside the classroom to permit entry by staff or first responders.

##### **Can classroom doors be barricaded to prevent intruders from entering a classroom?**

No. NFPA 101 requires doors to be readily opened from the classroom side. Makeshift devices such as after-market locking and barricades, wedges, rope, and chains not only violate this rule, but can either slow down or prevent first responders from quickly entering a classroom, or they can be used by an intruder to trap people inside and keep first responders from getting in.

##### **Can exterior exit doors be locked to prevent unauthorized people from entering a school?**

NFPA 101 permits exterior exit doors (those that lead directly to the outside) to be locked from the outside to control who can enter the building. From the inside, those same doors need to allow people to leave during emergencies. All occupants must be able to exit the building without needing a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort to open the door.

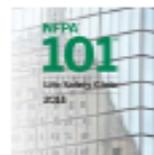
##### **Can a fire alarm system be disabled to prevent it from being used to draw people out into a school's common areas and outside?**

NFPA 101 requires schools to have fire alarm systems. There are no allowances in the codes to disable them. These systems need to be maintained and operable to alert the occupants and protect people from the effects of fire. Schools, fire departments, and law enforcement agencies should coordinate to develop protocols for occupant response to fire alarms during targeted violence incidents.

##### **Are manual fire alarm boxes (pull stations) allowed to be removed?**

Yes. NFPA 101 permits manual systems to be removed if the school is equipped with either an automatic sprinkler system or an automatic smoke detection system.

#### **NFPA 101, LIFE SAFETY CODE: A KEY ELEMENT OF SCHOOL SAFETY AND SECURITY**



Used or applied by every state in the U.S., the *Life Safety Code* provisions require that virtually all types of buildings are designed and built so that people can safely escape in the event of a fire or other emergency. Visit [nfpa.org/101](http://nfpa.org/101) for more information and free access.

# Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services



## SCHOOL SAFETY AND SECURITY UPDATE *CONTINUED*

### SAFE DOOR LOCKING

#### What is code-compliant door locking?

There are many misconceptions around what constitutes safe door locking in schools. In the most recent edition of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, there is one option provided for locking classroom doors from the inside.

The hardware for this option is sometimes called an interconnected latch or lock and is similar to what you might see in a hotel room.



In some cases, it has been reported that retrofitting classroom doors with this type of device and meeting its installation requirements can be cost-prohibitive for local jurisdictions.

#### What are alternate options for existing doors?

If your jurisdiction has determined that a retrofit to NFPA 101 compliant locking is prohibitive, they should work with local code officials (also called the authority having jurisdiction, or AHJ) to identify other acceptable, alternative locking arrangements. The following should be considered when evaluating such arrangements:

- Having doors that can be locked without opening them.
- Having locks that do not require special knowledge, a key, or tool to engage or disengage from the classroom side of the door.
- Installing locks at an acceptable height.
- Having doors that have the ability to be unlocked and opened from outside the classroom with the necessary key.
- Ensuring that staff has been drilled in the engagement and release of locks.

Here is one example of an alternate door locking option; it's called a dead bolt lock with a thumb turn.



### Your Voice Matters

Like all NFPA codes and standards, NFPA 101 is developed with the help of a volunteer technical committee that reviews and considers input from all interested groups and individuals.

Teachers, school administrators, and faculty can play a critical role in determining the door locking requirements for the next edition of NFPA 101, which is now in process.



Share your insights and perspectives, and make sure the NFPA 101 technical committee hears from you! Visit [nfpa.org/101](https://nfpa.org/101) and click on the Next Edition tab to learn how.



For more information on NFPA's ongoing efforts to address school safety and security, visit [nfpa.org/security](https://nfpa.org/security).

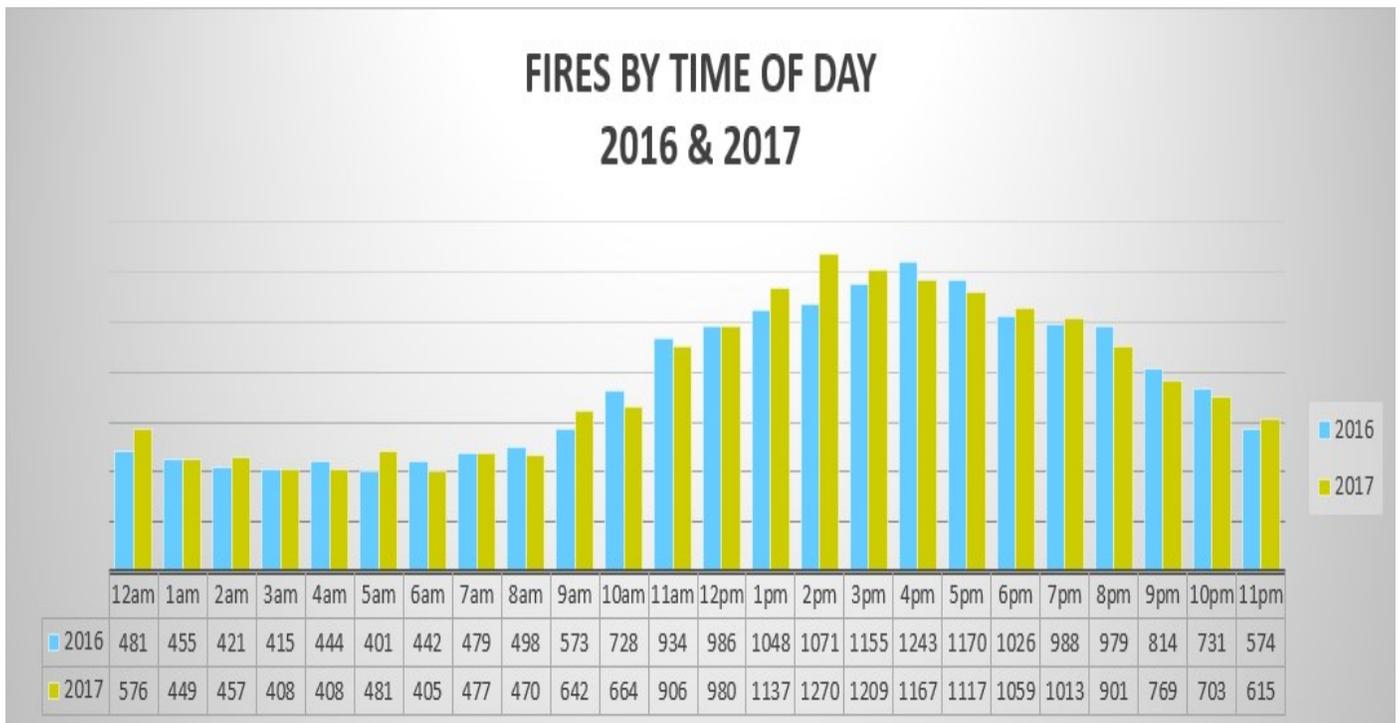


IT'S A BIG WORLD,  
LET'S PROTECT IT TOGETHER:

This material contains some basic information about NFPA 101® *Life-Safety Code*®. It identifies some of the requirements in NFPA 101 as of the date of publication. This material is not the official position of any NFPA Technical Committee on any referenced topic which is represented solely by the NFPA documents on such topic in their entirety. For free access to the complete and most current version of all NFPA documents, please go to [nfpa.org/documents](https://nfpa.org/documents). Subscribers to "Related Regulations" are not intended to be a comprehensive list. The NFPA makes no warranty or guarantee of the completeness of the information in this material and disclaims liability for personal injury, property and other damages of any nature whatsoever, from the use of or reliance on this information. In using this information, you should rely on your independent judgment and, when appropriate, consult a competent professional.

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## FIRES BY TIME OF DAY



The most fires (1,270) took place during the 2 pm hour in 2017, the least amount (405) took place during the 6am hour. When broken down Cooking fires (499) took place between 4pm to 8pm. Building fires happened in the 3pm hour with 449. The majority of the passenger vehicle fires (1,091) took place between Noon and 10pm. The average time frame for Grass and Brush fires was between 1pm and 4pm with a peak for both at 2pm. Outside rubbish, trash or waste fires happened more in the evening hours roughly between 4pm– 9pm. Chimney fires occurred at all hours but the peak time was between the 7pm and 8pm hours with 78.

## INCIDENTS BY MONTH

There were 393,278 incidents reported in Wisconsin for 2017, that was over 85,000 more incidents than 2016. Through out the year the occurrence of incidents per month seem to be pretty even. Ranging from 36,192 at the highest to 29,094 at the lowest. Wisconsin had the most calls in July, which was an increase of 7,433 from 2016 and the fewest calls were in February, which was also an increase from 2016 of 6,845. When we breakdown the monthly incidents by Incident type we can see that EMS had the majority of the incidents for the year, 284,030. The least amount of incidents reported were Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat (No Ensuing Fire), 793.

MONTH	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	GRAND TOTAL
JAN	1255	76	23,812	1242	1479	1698	2541	2	69	32,174
FEB	<b>1390</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>21,578</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>1287</b>	<b>1612</b>	<b>2094</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>29,094</b>
MAR	1783	63	23,462	1436	1508	1907	2343	71	94	32,667
APR	1778	53	22,144	1070	1441	1755	2306	33	104	30,684
MAY	1514	75	24,399	1359	1599	1885	2461	171	112	33,575
JUN	1728	59	24,677	2033	1690	1998	2853	291	132	35,461
JUL	<b>1509</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>25,543</b>	<b>1633</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>2139</b>	<b>2974</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>36,192</b>
AUG	1369	65	23,854	1199	1645	1926	2670	22	110	32,860
SEPT	1331	57	25,017	1088	1715	1920	2722	17	114	33,981
OCT	1359	55	23,498	1214	1457	1842	2795	24	86	32,330
NOV	1551	75	22,543	1145	1595	1921	2380	4	69	31,283
DEC	1716	61	23,503	1224	1622	2005	2773	8	65	32,977
GRAND TOTAL	18,283	793	284,030	15,634	18,938	22,608	30,912	927	1153	<b>393,278</b>

Wisconsin Department of Safety  
and Professional Services

## INCIDENTS BY DAY OF THE WEEK

When we examined the Incidents by Day of the Week, we noticed that there weren't any high peaks, the numbers tended to be fairly even. Wednesdays had the most calls 57,704 versus the previous year which had the most calls on Fridays. Sundays again had the least amount. Saturdays had the most Fire, Service, Good Intent and Special Incidents. Wednesdays had the most Explosion, Hazardous, False Calls and Weather related incidents. Leaving us with Friday having the most EMS incidents.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<b>FIRE</b>	2705	2407	2431	2519	2362	2720	3139
<b>EXP</b>	105	111	107	124	119	116	111
<b>EMS</b>	39,698	41,156	40,034	40,856	40,276	41,317	40,693
<b>HAZARD</b>	1877	2194	2187	2946	2258	2185	1987
<b>SERVICE</b>	2645	2561	2698	2688	2611	2775	2960
<b>GOOD INTENT</b>	3128	3171	3130	3317	3213	3296	3353
<b>FALSE CALL</b>	3928	4521	4490	4698	4588	4523	4164
<b>WEATHER</b>	70	145	68	406	118	61	59
<b>SPECIAL INC</b>	147	156	159	150	176	173	192

# TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES



The National Fire Academy (NFA) works to enhance the ability of fire and emergency services and allied professionals to deal more effectively with fire and related emergencies. Free training courses and programs are delivered at the campus in Emmitsburg, Maryland, online and throughout the nation. For more information [click here](#).



DSPS staff also provide assistance to fire service personnel in Wisconsin in support of fire prevention

inspections, NFIRS reporting, code questions and much more. To contact the Fire Prevention Coordinator in your area visit our [website](#). Or check out the Fire Prevention Map on page 36.



The Wisconsin DNR's Division of Forestry has instructors available to teach wildland fire training to fire departments in cooperative fire protection areas of Wisconsin. [Click here](#) for details.



Wisconsin Technical Colleges offer various Fire Training Courses. Some of the courses offered at the Technical Colleges are Fire Fighter, Driver/Operator, Fire Officer, Fire Inspector and Emergency Services Instructor. Need more info [click here](#).

Wisconsin Department of Safety  
and Professional Services

## TRAINING TOPICS FOR YOUR DEPARTMENT

- \* **Accountability & Safety**
- \* **Aerial Operations**
- \* **Bloodborne Pathogens**
- \* **Building Construction**
- \* **Car Fires**
- \* **CPR**
- \* **Driver Training**
- \* **Equipment Check**
  - Start-up
- \* **Extrication**
- \* **Fire Behavior**
- \* **Fire Ground Operations**
- \* **Highway Safety**
- \* **Hose Drills (1 1/2 & 2 1/2)**
- \* **Hydrant Operations**
- \* **Incident Command**
- \* **Ladders**
- \* **Live Fire**
- \* **LP Tank Training**
- \* **MABAS**
- \* **Mass Casualty Drill**
- \* **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**
  - Inspection & cleanliness
- \* **Preplanning/Walk through**
  - High risk occupancies
- \* **Pumper Operations**
- \* **Tandem Pumping**
- \* **Drafting**
- \* **RIT (Rapid Intervention Training)**
  - \* **Ropes**
  - \* **Salvage & Overhaul**
- \* **SCBA**
  - Use & maintenance
- \* **Search & Rescue**
- \* **Self-Survival Training**
- \* **Smoke Drills**
- \* **SOG/SOP Training**
- \* **Tabletop Scenarios**
- \* **Tender/Tanker Operations**
- \* **Ventilation**
- \* **Water Supply**
- \* **Wildland/DNR Fire Training**



# INTRODUCING IMAGETREND ELITE.....



Image Trend Elite is now available to the Wisconsin Fire Service at no direct charge to individual fire departments. The web-based program is a tool used

to report incidents as well as recording and tracking fire department activities, training, inspections and staff members. Elite meets the documentation requirements of the 2% fire dues program. All Wisconsin fire departments have been issued user credentials. Current users of Image Trend Rescue Bridge will be migrated to the new system during the coming weeks and fire departments that want to start using the software can contact their Fire Prevention coordinator for specific details. General information about the records management software can be viewed at [www.imagetrend.com](http://www.imagetrend.com).



## DISTRICT 1 RICK SOMMERFELD FIRE PREVENTION COORDINATOR

District 1 is located in the northwestern part of Wisconsin. There we had 179 fire departments report 28,208 incidents. Over half of those incidents reported were EMS related, 18,751. Fires accounted for 2,518 incidents and 2,113 were False Call/False Alarm. The most frequent fires were categorized as a Building fire, 943, second was Passenger Vehicle fires, 280 and third were Grass fires, 221. District 1 had 18 Exposure fires, an increase of 3 from 2016 and the **Total Fire Dollar Loss of 2017** was \$37,968,234.00, which is a **decrease** of \$414,554.00 that was reported in 2016.



# Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services

## DISTRICT 1 2017 STATS

### Summary By Incident Type

Report Period: From 01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017

All Selected Fire Departments

#### Calls By Incident Type

FIRES	Frequency	Percent Of Total Calls	Mutual Aid None	Mutual Aid Given	Mutual Aid Received	Other Aid Given	Invalid Aid Flag	Exposures	Total Incidents
Structure Fires (110-118, 120-123) .....	759	2.84 %	503	481	254	2	0	11	1,251
Vehicle Fires (130-138) .....	395	1.48 %	349	46	43	3	0	2	443
Other Fires (100, 140-173) .....	687	2.57 %	591	137	93	3	0	5	829
<b>Total Fires</b> .....	<b>1,841</b>	<b>6.89 %</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2,523</b>
Pressure Ruptures, Explosion, Overheat (200-251)	60	0.22 %	54	2	5	1	0	0	62
<b>RESCUE CALLS</b>									
Emergency Medical Treatment (300-323)	17,912	67.05 %	17,388	277	256	268	0	0	18,189
All Others (331-381) .....	504	1.89 %	438	94	49	17	0	0	598
<b>Total Rescue Calls</b> .....	<b>18,416</b>	<b>68.93 %</b>	<b>17,826</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,787</b>
Hazardous Condition Calls (400-482) .....	1,351	5.06 %	1,263	63	72	16	0	0	1,414
Service Calls (500-571) .....	1,135	4.25 %	1,102	80	18	15	0	0	1,215
Good Intent Calls (600-671) .....	1,602	6.00 %	1,497	280	88	15	2	0	1,882
Severe Weather or Natural Disaster Calls (800-815)	112	0.42 %	102	29	8	2	0	0	141
Special Incident Calls (900-911) .....	114	0.43 %	106	3	4	4	0	0	117
Unknown Incident Type (UUU) .....	0	0.00 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FALSE CALLS</b>									
Malicious Calls (710-715, 751)	128	0.48 %	128	0	0	0	0	0	128
Other False Calls (700, 721-746)	1,957	7.33 %	1,894	32	58	4	1	0	1,989
<b>Total False Calls</b> .....	<b>2,085</b>	<b>7.80 %</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,117</b>
<b>TOTAL CALLS</b> .....	<b>26,716</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>25,415</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28,258</b>

Total Incidents With Exposure Fires .....	16	Total Fire Dollar Loss .....	\$ 37,968,234.00
Total Exposure Fires .....	18	Total Dollar Loss .....	\$ 38,980,456.00

Casualty Summary	Civilian	Fire Service
Fire Related Injuries	17	18
Non-Fire Injuries	32	29
Fire Related Deaths	10	0
Non-Fire Deaths	11	0

## DISTRICT 2 MIKE FEHRENBACH FIRE PREVENTION COORDINATOR

Southwestern Wisconsin is where District 2 is located, there we had 204 fire departments report 69,846 incidents. The most frequent incidents reported were EMS calls, 45,467 followed by False Call/False Alarm incidents, 6230 and running a close third was Good Intent calls, 6058. The most fires reported in District 2 were Building fires, 1446 followed by 381 Passenger Vehicle fires and then Cooking fires with 321. **Total Dollar Loss** for District 2 was \$46,850,413.00 in 2017

which was a increase of just over \$3 million from 2016. Fires accounted for \$44,981,000.00 of that dollar loss which was an increase of \$3,599,224.00 from what was reported in 2016.



# Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services

## DISTRICT 2 2017 STATS

### Summary By Incident Type

Report Period: From 01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017

All Selected Fire Departments

District 2

#### Calls By Incident Type

FIRES	Frequency	Percent Of Total Calls	Mutual Aid None	Mutual Aid Given	Mutual Aid Received	Other Aid Given	Invalid Aid Flag	Exposures	Total Incidents
Structure Fires (110-118, 120-123) .....	1,201	1.77 %	837	824	359	3	2	7	2,032
Vehicle Fires (130-138) .....	579	0.85 %	550	37	27	2	0	4	620
Other Fires (100, 140-173) .....	1,005	1.48 %	918	126	84	2	1	1	1,132
<b>Total Fires</b> .....	<b>2,785</b>	<b>4.11 %</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3,784</b>
Pressure Ruptures, Explosion, Overheat (200-251)	133	0.20 %	127	7	6	0	0	0	140
<b>RESCUE CALLS</b>									
Emergency Medical Treatment (300-323)	44,018	64.90 %	43,530	265	438	44	6	0	44,283
All Others (331-381) .....	1,111	1.64 %	1,050	95	59	2	0	0	1,206
<b>Total Rescue Calls</b> .....	<b>45,129</b>	<b>66.54 %</b>	<b>44,580</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,489</b>
Hazardous Condition Calls (400-482) .....	3,173	4.68 %	3,098	62	65	8	2	0	3,235
Service Calls (500-571) .....	4,287	6.32 %	4,257	146	21	6	3	0	4,433
Good Intent Calls (600-671) .....	5,621	8.29 %	5,517	437	95	4	5	0	6,058
Severe Weather or Natural Disaster Calls (800-815)	335	0.49 %	325	15	9	1	0	0	350
Special Incident Calls (900-911) .....	157	0.23 %	155	6	1	1	0	0	163
Unknown Incident Type (UUU) .....	5	0.01 %	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
<b>FALSE CALLS</b>									
Malicious Calls (710-715, 751)	400	0.59 %	399	1	1	0	0	0	401
Other False Calls (700, 721-746)	5,802	8.55 %	5,764	28	37	1	0	1	5,831
<b>Total False Calls</b> .....	<b>6,202</b>	<b>9.14 %</b>	<b>6,163</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,232</b>
<b>TOTAL CALLS</b> .....	<b>67,827</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>66,532</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>69,889</b>

Total Incidents With Exposure Fires ..... 10      Total Fire Dollar Loss ..... \$ 44,981,000.00

Total Exposure Fires ..... 13      Total Dollar Loss ..... \$ 46,850,413.00

#### Casualty Summary

	Civilian	Fire Service
Fire Related Injuries	31	19
Non-Fire Injuries	158	106
Fire Related Deaths	18	0
Non-Fire Deaths	46	0

## DISTRICT 3 CARL FRISQUE FIRE PREVENTION COORDINATOR

In northeastern Wisconsin, 203 fire departments in District 3 reported 56,305 incidents in 2017. The largest number of calls were for EMS, 36,619 followed by False Call/False Alarm, 4473 and 4443 Good Intent calls. The top 3 categories of fires were Building, 1319, Passenger Vehicle, 310 and Cooking fires, 272. **The Total Dollar Loss 2017** in District 3 was \$33,829,407.00 which was a **slight increase** of just over \$350,000.00 in 2016. Fire Dollar Loss accounted for \$32,776,331.00 of the total dollar loss.



# Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services

## DISTRICT 3 2017 STATS

### Summary By Incident Type

Report Period: From 01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017

All Selected Fire Departments

District 3

#### Calls By Incident Type

FIRES	Frequency	Percent Of Total Calls	Mutual Aid None	Mutual Aid Given	Mutual Aid Received	Other Aid Given	Invalid Aid Flag	Exposures	Total Incidents
Structure Fires (110-118, 120-123) .....	1,088	2.02 %	744	796	341	3	0	16	1,900
Vehicle Fires (130-138) .....	457	0.85 %	423	24	33	1	0	1	482
Other Fires (100, 140-173) .....	736	1.37 %	660	110	74	2	0	2	848
<b>Total Fires .....</b>	<b>2,281</b>	<b>4.24 %</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3,230</b>
Pressure Ruptures, Explosion, Overheat (200-251)	160	0.30 %	152	11	8	0	0	0	171
<b>RESCUE CALLS</b>									
Emergency Medical Treatment (300-323)	35,224	65.43 %	34,616	643	444	163	1	0	35,867
All Others (331-381) .....	648	1.20 %	590	112	50	7	1	0	760
<b>Total Rescue Calls .....</b>	<b>35,872</b>	<b>66.64 %</b>	<b>35,206</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,627</b>
Hazardous Condition Calls (400-482) .....	3,301	6.13 %	3,221	91	72	7	1	0	3,392
Service Calls (500-571) .....	3,165	5.88 %	3,104	115	41	20	0	0	3,280
Good Intent Calls (600-671) .....	3,947	7.33 %	3,859	502	79	8	1	0	4,449
Severe Weather or Natural Disaster Calls (800-815)	206	0.38 %	195	6	11	0	0	0	212
Special Incident Calls (900-911) .....	500	0.93 %	494	4	5	1	0	0	504
Unknown Incident Type (UUU) .....	0	0.00 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FALSE CALLS</b>									
Malicious Calls (710-715, 751)	186	0.35 %	179	4	6	1	0	0	190
Other False Calls (700, 721-746)	4,215	7.83 %	4,119	73	89	7	0	0	4,288
<b>Total False Calls .....</b>	<b>4,401</b>	<b>8.18 %</b>	<b>4,298</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,478</b>
<b>TOTAL CALLS .....</b>	<b>53,833</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>52,356</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>56,343</b>

Total Incidents With Exposure Fires ..... 10      Total Fire Dollar Loss ..... \$ 32,857,192.00

Total Exposure Fires ..... 19      Total Dollar Loss ..... \$ 33,829,407.00

#### Casualty Summary

#### Civilian

#### Fire Service

Fire Related Injuries

27

28

Non-Fire Injuries

84

23

Fire Related Deaths

6

0

Non-Fire Deaths

12

0

## DISTRICT 4 Gary Peck FIRE PREVENTION COORDINATOR

Last but not least District 4, tucked down in the southeastern part of Wisconsin, we had 210 fire departments report 238,919 incidents. EMS grabbed the top spot for most incidents, 183,193, False Call/False Alarm came in second with 18,096 and Good Intent calls came in third with 10,227. Fire calls accounted for 8772 of those incidents with the top 3 fire categories being Building fires with 3778, Passenger Vehicle fires with 1113 and Cooking fires at 785. The Total Dollar Loss for District 4 was \$102,975,048.00 and \$99,541,743.00 of that was from fires. District 4 had the biggest **decrease**, amongst the districts, in Total Fire Dollar Loss between 2016 and 2017. The difference between the two years was \$15,731,439.00.



Wisconsin Department of Safety  
and Professional Services

**DISTRICT 4 2017 STATS**

**Summary By Incident Type**

All Selected Fire Departments District 4

Report Period: From 01/01/2017 to 12/31/2017

**Calls By Incident Type**

FIRES	Frequency	Percent Of Total Calls	Mutual Aid None	Mutual Aid Given	Mutual Aid Received	Other Aid Given	Invalid Aid Flag	Exposures	Total Incidents
Structure Fires (110-118, 120-123) .....	2,701	1.18 %	2,072	2,237	572	30	27	71	5,009
Vehicle Fires (130-138) .....	1,339	0.59 %	1,250	101	85	3	1	27	1,467
Other Fires (100, 140-173) .....	1,976	0.87 %	1,813	317	153	8	2	4	2,297
<b>Total Fires</b> .....	<b>6,016</b>	<b>2.63 %</b>	<b>5,135</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>8,773</b>
Pressure Ruptures, Explosion, Overheat (200-251)	395	0.17 %	371	23	16	7	1	2	420
<b>RESCUE CALLS</b>									
Emergency Medical Treatment (300-323)	177,401	77.66 %	173,298	3,690	3,065	861	177	1	181,092
All Others (331-381) .....	1,843	0.81 %	1,740	264	94	9	0	0	2,107
<b>Total Rescue Calls</b> .....	<b>179,244</b>	<b>78.47 %</b>	<b>175,038</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>3,159</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>183,199</b>
Hazardous Condition Calls (400-482) .....	7,388	3.23 %	7,123	218	246	15	4	0	7,606
Service Calls (500-571) .....	9,226	4.04 %	9,047	789	113	62	4	0	10,015
Good Intent Calls (600-671) .....	7,849	3.44 %	7,602	2,379	176	50	21	0	10,228
Severe Weather or Natural Disaster Calls (800-815)	199	0.09 %	192	25	6	1	0	0	224
Special Incident Calls (900-911) .....	338	0.15 %	317	31	13	7	1	0	369
Unknown Incident Type (UUU) .....	0	0.00 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FALSE CALLS</b>									
Malicious Calls (710-715, 751)	1,246	0.55 %	1,229	8	17	0	0	0	1,254
Other False Calls (700, 721-746)	16,525	7.23 %	16,160	317	335	26	4	0	16,842
<b>Total False Calls</b> .....	<b>17,771</b>	<b>7.78 %</b>	<b>17,389</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,096</b>
<b>TOTAL CALLS</b> .....	<b>228,426</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>222,214</b>	<b>10,399</b>	<b>4,891</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>238,930</b>

Total Incidents With Exposure Fires .....	73	Total Fire Dollar Loss .....	\$ 99,541,743.00
Total Exposure Fires .....	105	Total Dollar Loss .....	\$ 102,975,048.00

Casualty Summary	Civilian	Fire Service
Fire Related Injuries	96	58
Non-Fire Injuries	248	84
Fire Related Deaths	10	0
Non-Fire Deaths	11	0

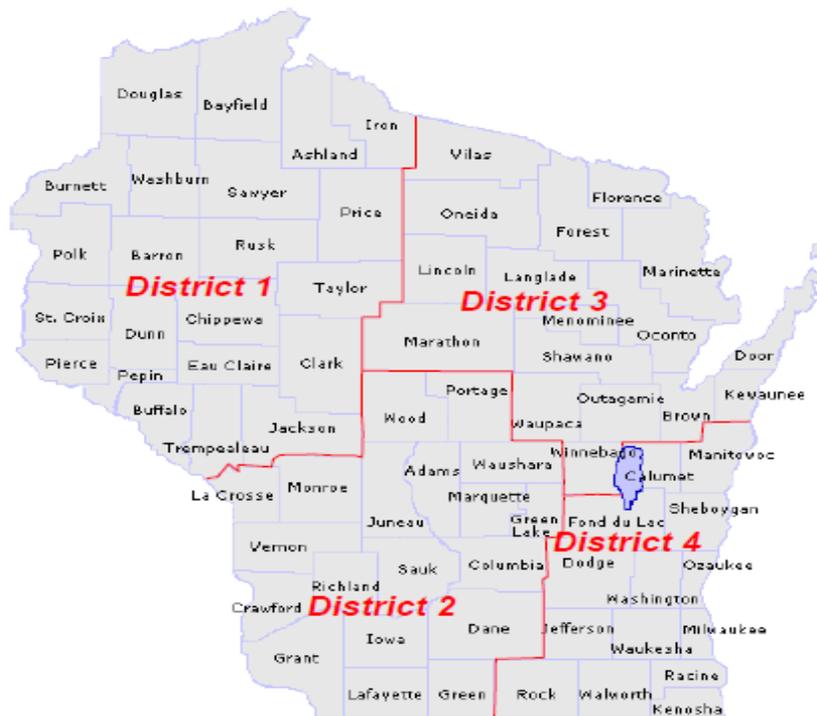
# FIRE PREVENTION MAP



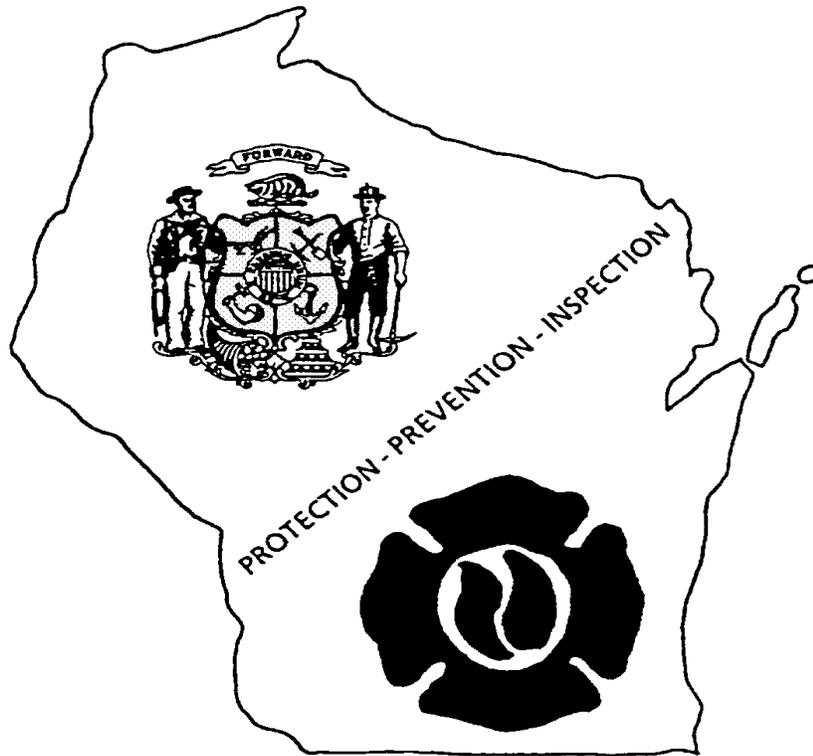
**STATE OF WISCONSIN**  
 Department of Safety and Professional Services  
 4822 Madison Yards Way, Madison WI 53705  
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## Fire Prevention Coordinators

Web: [Fire Prevention Program](#)



		Phone
1 - Rick Sommerfeld	<a href="mailto:Richard.Sommerfeld@Wisconsin.gov">Richard.Sommerfeld@Wisconsin.gov</a>	715-944-4114
2 - Mike Fehrenbach	<a href="mailto:Mike.Fehrenbach@Wisconsin.gov">Mike.Fehrenbach@Wisconsin.gov</a>	608-575-0179
3 - Carl Frisque - Lead Worker	<a href="mailto:Carl.Frisque@Wisconsin.gov">Carl.Frisque@Wisconsin.gov</a>	920-366-2469
4 - Gary Peck	<a href="mailto:Gary.Peck@Wisconsin.gov">Gary.Peck@Wisconsin.gov</a>	262-521-5400 (Waukesha Office) 608-575-3293 (Cell)
Fire Prevention - Office		
Fire Dues - Sarah Brown	<a href="mailto:Sarah2.Brown@Wisconsin.gov">Sarah2.Brown@Wisconsin.gov</a>	715-634-4013
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