COLORADO
FIRE & LIFE SAFETY
JOURNAL — SPRING 2025

COLORADO
Division of Fire
Prevention & Control
Department of Public Safety

INSIDE THIS EDITION

SUNSET REVIEW STATEMENT

"The Colorado Office of Policy, Research and Regulatory Reform is currently conducting a sunset review of the Fire Suppression Program. Analysis is performed to determine if the Program is necessary and should be continued, modified, or repealed. To provide input on this review, please visit COPRRR's website."

Spring into Safety

By: Melissa Neff, Community Risk Reduction Specialist

Ahh Spring, if you are like me, you look forward to the blooming flowers and trees, opening the windows, and letting in fresh air. For those with older adults (over the age of 65) or someone with mobility issues in their life, this is also a great time to carry out spring cleaning and organization to reduce fall risks at home.

According to the CDC, falls among adults 65 and older caused over 38,000 deaths in 2021, making it the leading cause of injury death for this age group. In the same year, Emergency departments reported nearly 3 million visits for older adult falls. The good news? Falls **can** be prevented

Declutter: Remove any unused or unneeded items- donate what is no longer needed. Make room for those new holiday gifts that you received. Clearing out clutter also make it easier for first responders to access your living areas should they be called to your home.

Remove rugs: though it is tempting to use throw rugs in the winter to keep your home and feet warmer, removing these rugs and clearing pathways can significantly reduce trip and fall risks. If you choose to use area rugs in your home, be sure they are fixed to the floor, where edges can't roll or bunch up.

Cords and small appliances: Check cords on appliances to ensure that they are not in walkways. If space heaters were used over the winter-inspect cords for safety to ensure they are not frayed or damaged and stow them away for the warmer months.

Added bonus to taking a few minutes to organize your space for spring- according to Psychology Today- Decluttering increases self-worth, creates healthy habits, and boosts productivity. A clean and tidy home can also improve sleep, boost mood, and promote relaxation.

For additional information on performing a home safety check for older adults, and for a printable checklist, please click here!

By Morgan Matthew, Professional Development Educator

Hello! I am a training officer specializing in the International Fire Code (IFC) and NFPA standards. Prior to my current role, I was a DFPC fire inspector for health care sites under the NFPA 101 Life Safety Code and the 2021 IFC for the DFPC's non-healthcare programs (public schools, casinos, fireworks retail operations and fire suppression).

Several updates are being made to the 2025 DFPC Fireworks Program. They include more information on plan review and inspection of commercial operations including temporary retail operations, display/pyrotechnic shows, and the safe removal and disposal of fireworks. International Code Council (ICC) CEUs will be provided for each four hour class. Please visit us at **https://forms.gle/uPCqegT82HsFw5NB9** or scan the QR code to sign up for the following training events. Class registration is first come, first serve. Seats are filling up fast!

I want to thank all of the emergency response agencies and industry partners who helped make this program and it's updates possible! They include the Nick Rinaldo and his colleagues at the Rocky Mountain Pyrotechnics Guild, the DFPC Community Risk Reduction Unit, the Mountain Fire Marshals, Todd Godek and Brighton Fire Rescue, Joe Diaz and Tri-State Fireworks, Dan Jones with Pueblo Fire, the Pueblo County Sheriff's Office, El Paso County OEM, DFPC's Wildland Fire Management-TAVA Module, Durango Fire and Rescue, the Fire Marshal's Association of Colorado and the Northern Colorado Police Chiefs.

Please keep giving your feedback, it helps us hone our training to better meet your needs!

April 10, 2025 | Durango | 0800-1200 OR **1300-1700 | 20 seats per class**
103 Sheppard Drive, Durango, 81303

Registration deadline: Monday 4/7

April 22, 2025 | Colorado Springs | 0800-1200 OR **1300-1700 | 25 seats per class**
3755 Mark Dabbling Blvd, Colorado Springs, 80907

Registration deadline: Tuesday 4/15

April 23, 2025 | Pueblo | 0800-1200 OR **1300-1700 | 70 seats per class**
101 W 10th Street, Pueblo, 81003

Registration deadline: Wednesday 4/16

May 8, 2025 | Brighton | 0800-1200 OR **1300-1700 | 40 seats per class**
500 S 4th Avenue, Brighton, 80601

Registration deadline: Thursday 5/1

May 13, 2025 | Rifle | 0900-1200 | Hosted by the Mountain Fire Marshals
1850 Railroad Avenue, Rifle, 81650

Register here!

School's Almost Out, Now What?
How to Prepare for Public School Projects.

By: Mary Parsons, Building Codes Branch Permit Technician

With summer quickly approaching, schools in Colorado are revving up to complete upgrades, remodels, reroofs, and many other projects while school is not in session. But what actually needs to happen before you can start work? Here is a quick guide on how to be prepared your summer project.

Do I need a permit? - All work done on public schools, institute charter schools, charter schools and junior colleges that is not considered as maintenance or service, and is not exempt according to IBC 2021 Section 105.2, will require a permit. This also applies to property or buildings that are owned by a public school entity, even if they are not used for educational purposes.

What kind of permit do I need?

1) A building permit is required from either DFPC or a registered Pre-Qualified Building Department (PBD). PBDs can only issue permits on behalf of DFPC if the project is being completed in their jurisdiction i.e. city/county. Click here to view the current list of registered Pre-Qualified Building Departments.

2) A fire permit may be required depending on the type of project. You will be asked to notify the local Fire Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) during your building permit submittal process to determine what is needed.

3) A plumbing or electrical permit may also be required to be issued by the Department of Regulatory Agencies (DORA), depending on the scope of the project.

How do I apply for a permit? – All DFPC permit applications are submitted online. Full permit instructions can be found on our website by clicking here.

How much does a permit cost? – DFPC building permit fees are based on the total project valuation, which is defined as the construction cost of the project for which the permit is being issued including materials and labor, such as electrical, gas, mechanical, plumbing, equipment, and permanent systems. A base fee of $400.00 plus a fee equal to .0029 times the total project valuation is calculated using our fee calculator. This calculation was updated on January 14, 2025. Click here to download the DFPC permit fee calculator.

What do I need to submit with my permit application? – Different projects require different documentation. Use these checklists to help determine what is needed to review your project.

- Building Permit Submittal Document Checklist
- Small Project Submittal Requirements Checklist

What codes are used to review my project? – The DFPC Building Code Branch uses the International Building Code 2021 to review school construction projects. Plans submitted by the applicant should be in accordance with and reference the applicable codes used to design the project. Click here for a full list of the Division's adopted codes.

Who can I contact for help with my permit application? – The best way to contact DFPC for help with your permit application is to email permittech@state.co.us. Here we can answer any questions you may have or set up a time to call.

Where can I read more about permits for schools? – Use the following links for more information.

- DFPC School Rules 8 CCR 1507-30
- DFPC School Construction Web Page

Use Your Resources

By: Craig Montoya, Fire Plans Examiner

In recent months, I have noticed an increase in complex plans and inspections that would leave many Authorities Having Jurisdiction (AHJs) questioning their understanding and application of the code. The good news is that we have plenty of resources to assist us!

Handbooks and commentaries to your codes and standards are valuable tools for interpreting the code's intent. The information found in these resources often provides historical context that clarifies why specific codes are in place. However, remember that while this information can be helpful, it's typically explanatory and may only sometimes be enforceable.

Building Code Officials are a great resource, as they are knowledgeable individuals with whom you can discuss straightforward questions. Additionally, their adopted codes may require them to mandate special inspection reports for mastics, intumescent fire-resistant coatings, fire-resistant penetrations, joints, firestop systems, and smoke control testing. You may need to sign off on these items and collaborate with your building inspectors to ensure that a special inspector has verified compliance with these requirements.

Design professionals and contractors can also be invaluable in quickly clarifying specific sections of the code. Don't hesitate to reach out to them via phone or email. Open communication fosters strong working relationships; often, they have identified potential issues and developed alternative code compliance strategies you may not have considered.

Connecting with your peers is essential. As I have traveled throughout the state, I have found that many in our industry face similar challenges daily. Build relationships with colleagues from different agencies to exchange ideas and solutions. Networking is a great way to make contacts, and don't shy away from asking for help or offering assistance when needed.

Our collective knowledge and mission are too significant to keep to ourselves.

INSPECTOR NOTE

IN ORDER TO ALLEVIATE THE CONFUSION SURROUNDING THE DUTIES OF THE OUTSIDE INSPECTORS THAT HAVE DELEGATED AUTHORITY FROM THE DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION & CONTROL FOR IBC CHAPTER 1 INSPECTIONS, THE TITLE OF THE CERTIFIED BUILDING INSPECTORS WHO PERFORM THE BUILDING INSPECTIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IS CHANGING FROM "3RD PARTY INSPECTORS" TO "DELEGATED BUILDING INSPECTORS."

ADDITIONALLY, SPECIAL INSPECTORS WILL BE CERTIFIED BY DFPC IN THE DISCIPLINES THEY ARE QUALIFIED IN. THEY WILL RECEIVE A 3-YEAR CERTIFICATION THAT IS RENEWABLE. THE INITIAL CERTIFICATION AND RENEWAL WILL ASSESSED A FEE TO OFFSET EXPENSES INCURRED BY DFPC.

Community Risk Reduction:

Enhancing Operational Readiness and Reducing Risk to Responders

By Chuck Altvater, CRR & Education Branch Chief

For small or short-staffed fire departments, staying operationally ready is a constant challenge. Every call strains limited personnel and equipment, and every preventable emergency can push resources to the brink.

Community Risk Reduction (CRR) is often seen as "extra work," but it's actually the best **force multiplier** for small agencies. Here are five ways CRR can help your department stay ever ready to respond:

Reducing Call Volume for Preventable Incidents
Effective CRR programs, based on a completed Community Risk Assessment, cut down preventable medical calls, fires, and other emergencies. Programs can include smoke and CO alarm installations, CPR and "Stop the Bleed" education, and home safety visits.

Fewer unnecessary responses keep your personnel fresh and available when a serious emergency arises.

Preserving the Health and Stamina of Your Personnel
Every call brings risks of injury, fatigue, and burnout. By reducing preventable calls, you protect the health and safety of your firefighters — keeping them in service longer, reducing worker compensation claims, turnover, and even firefighter suicide.

In volunteer and combination departments, fewer unnecessary calls also reduce how often firefighters must leave work or home to respond, lowering firefighter burnout, family strain, and employer fatigue.

Healthy firefighters mean a healthier department.

Strengthening Community Relationships
CRR builds trust between the fire department and the community. A department that identifies risks early and addresses them proactively is seen as delivering on its promise to provide public safety and steward resources wisely. Strong community perceptions lead to better cooperation during emergencies — and stronger support for future recruiting and funding initiatives.

A good CRR program can even help your next mill levy pass at the ballot box.

Expanding Access to Resources
An active CRR program can help your fire department qualify for grants, partnerships, and donations — from smoke and CO alarms to public education materials and other prevention resources that enhance readiness.

CRR opens doors to resources that strengthen your operational capability without straining your budget.

Focusing on the Greatest Risks
CRR isn't about doing "more" — it's about doing the right things. A thorough Community Risk Assessment helps you prioritize training, equipment purchases, and staffing toward the most likely and dangerous threats in your community.

CRR ensures maximum impact from every dollar spent and every hour worked by your Firefighters.

Community Risk Reduction isn't extra work — ***it's the work that makes every other part of your mission more achievable.***

It is your **force multiplier** for operational readiness and firefighter safety.

COLORADO DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION & CONTROL
SERVICE · INTEGRITY · LOYALTY · HONOR
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

FSC
FIRE SAFE COLORADO
Reducing Risk to Life and Property in the Centennial State through Community Risk Reduction

Fire Investigations: Three Main Objectives

By Kevin Crawford, Fire Investigator

The Division of Fire Prevention and Control - Fire Investigation Branch has a primary responsibility for insuring that all fires and explosions occurring on state owned property are investigated. Most fire incidents will be investigated by the responding authority. Any fire that occurs on state property is the direct responsibility of the Division of Fire Prevention and Control and the Fire Investigation Branch. Investigations on state property is the only time that the Fire Investigations Branch will, due to state statute, take over an investigation from any other fire department or other investigating authority.

The Fire Investigation Branch's second task, other than investigations on state property, is assisting other investigating authorities with their investigation. State statute also requires the county Sheriff to ensure that all fires in their county are investigated. Most will be investigated by the responding fire department. The Fire Investigation Branch will not just show up and take control of any fire investigation, in fact, we will never take over control. The Branch's responsibility is to assist. While the Investigations Branch will offer any requested assistance to others, we will usually not even respond unless specifically requested through proper channels (Pueblo CSP Dispatch @ 719-544-2424). The Fire Investigations Branch will help with any and all requests for assistance be it just a phone call to answer a question to being able to function as the lead team member in assisting the local authority with their investigation. The Fire Investigation Branch has a wide variety of tools and resources available to assist in investigations as well as additional expert personnel and other agency resources to further assist with investigations.

The third main objective of the Fire Investigation Branch is education of other fire investigators, sheriff deputies, District Attorneys, and others. Fire investigation is part science and part art, meaning that we must follow all of the science and physics of fire. Knowing how to apply the physics and what those physics mean takes time and exposure to fire scenes. All of the Fire Investigation Branch investigators have been in the investigation's world for several years and we are willing to teach what we know about fire investigation to anyone interested in fire investigations. Whether we participate in statewide trainings or local trainings the Branch will provide training on almost any topic of fire investigation. That training can be answering a phone call question all the way to setting up and providing any number of investigation topics other investigators may desire for training.

In wrapping up, the Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control Fire Investigation Branch exists to assist any other state agency with any fire or explosion investigation.
The Branch is equipped, or has other resources available, to handle the task of fire and explosion investigations within the state.

Kevin Crawford is a fire investigator for the Fire & Life Safety Section's Fire Investigation Branch and has close to 30 years of fire investigation experience in both the public sector and private sector. Kevin presents educational programs in the state and presents investigation training for the International Association of Arson Investigators. He has also served on the IAAI Board of Directors and participates on several IAAI committees.

The Evolving Challenge: Lithium-Ion Batteries and the Fire Service

By Jay Willmott, Fire Prevention Branch Chief

The widespread adoption of lithium-ion (Li-ion) battery technology is transforming various sectors, including electric vehicles (EVs), personal electronics, and energy storage systems. While these batteries are celebrated for their high energy density and efficiency, they also introduce significant fire hazards that necessitate specialized knowledge and response approaches for firefighting services.

One of the key concerns is the risk of thermal runaway, a phenomenon in which a battery experiences a self-sustaining exothermic reaction that can lead to intense fires. Extinguishing such fires presents considerable challenges, indicating a need for updated firefighting tactics and enhanced training.

This article explores the increasing prevalence of Li-ion batteries across different applications, the specific challenges they pose for firefighters, the chemical processes involved, and recommended best practices for fire prevention and safety.

Ubiquitous Power: Where Li-ion Batteries Are Found

Li-ion batteries are now integral to numerous aspects of modern life, leading to their increased presence in fire incidents:

- **Electric Vehicles (EVs):** The growing electric vehicle (EV) market means firefighters are more likely to encounter vehicle fires involving large-capacity lithium-ion battery packs. These fires can be particularly challenging due to the high energy density and complex architecture of the batteries.
- **Energy Storage Systems (ESS):** Residential and commercial energy storage systems (ESS) for solar energy storage and grid stabilization utilize large lithium-ion battery arrays. In the event of a failure, these systems can present significant risks.
- **Portable Electronics:** Laptops, smartphones, tablets, and power tools all use Li-ion batteries. Although individual battery fires may be less intense, their frequency increases the chances of encountering them.
- **E-bikes and Scooters:** The rising popularity of personal electric transportation, such as electric scooters and bikes, introduces a significant new threat to residential safety, as it contributes to an increased risk of fires in homes.

Firefighting Challenges: The Unique Hazards of Li-ion Batteries

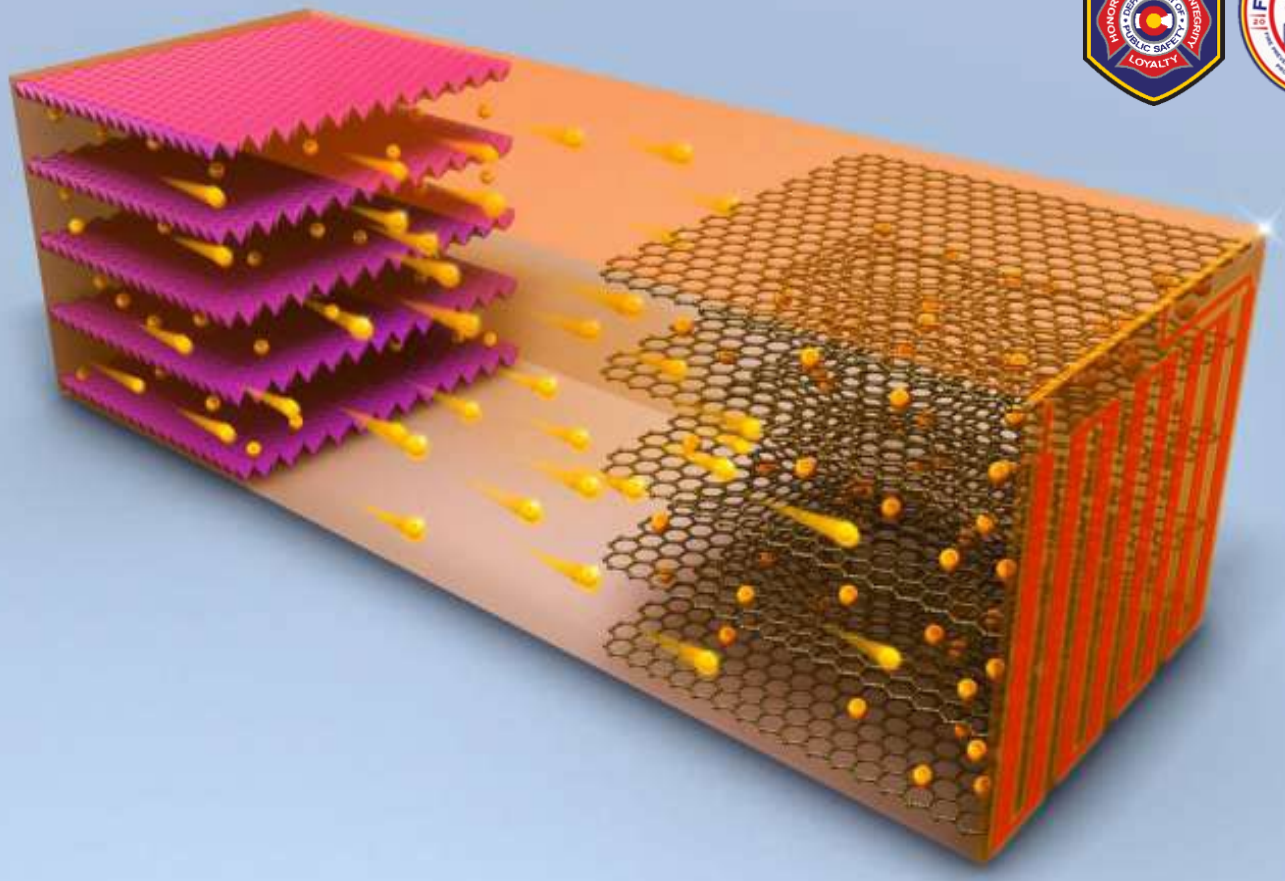
Li-ion battery fires present several challenges for firefighters:

- **Thermal Runaway:** The primary concern is thermal runaway, a rapid and uncontrolled temperature increase that can lead to violent venting of flammable gases, explosions, and intense fires.
- **Re-ignition:** Even after the initial fire is extinguished, Li-ion batteries can reignite hours or even days later due to the internal chemical reactions.
- **Toxic Gases:** Burning Li-ion batteries release hazardous gases, including hydrogen fluoride, which is highly corrosive and toxic.
- **High Energy Density:** The large amount of stored energy makes these fires challenging to extinguish with conventional methods.
- **Difficult Access**: Battery packs in EVs and ESS are often encased in protective housings, making it challenging to apply extinguishing agents directly to the cells.
- **Large Amounts of water:** Cooling batteries often requires large amounts of water to prevent thermal runaway, which is currently the most effective method fire departments have for combating these fires. Emerging products, such as encapsulation agents, show promise in addressing this issue, but their cost and the lack of knowledge about these products have hindered widespread adoption.

The Chemistry of Thermal Runaway and Propagation

Thermal runaway in a battery is a catastrophic event where a battery cell experiences a rapid, uncontrollable increase in temperature, potentially leading to fires or explosions, often triggered by internal short circuits or overcharging. On a molecular level, thermal runaway is a complex process involving several exothermic reactions:

- **Electrolyte Decomposition**: At elevated temperatures, the electrolyte, a liquid or gel that facilitates ion transport, breaks down, releasing flammable gases.
- **Cathode Decomposition:** The cathode material, typically a metal oxide, can also decompose, releasing oxygen and further contributing to the fire.
- **Anode Reactions:** The anode, usually made of graphite, reacts with the electrolyte and oxygen, generating heat.
- **Internal Short Circuits:** Physical damage or manufacturing defects can lead to internal short circuits, initiating thermal runaway.



Thermal propagation occurs when the heat generated by one cell in thermal runaway triggers adjacent cells to undergo the same process, leading to a cascading failure. This can result in a rapid and intense fire that is difficult to control.

Fire Prevention and Best Practices

Preventing Li-ion battery fires requires a multi-faceted approach:

- **Proper Storage and Handling:** Batteries should be stored in cool, dry environments away from flammable materials. They should also be protected from physical damage and ensure proper charging practices.
- **Early Detection:** Smoke detectors and thermal imaging cameras can help detect early signs of battery overheating.
- **Isolation and Containment:** If possible, isolate the burning battery or vehicle from surrounding structures.
- **Ventilation:** Ensure adequate ventilation to disperse toxic gases.
- **Specialized Training:** Firefighters must receive specialized training on Li-ion battery fire hazards and response strategies.
- **Manufacturer Information**: Accessing and understanding manufacturer guidelines for specific battery systems is crucial.
- **Long Duration Operations:** Firefighters should be prepared for long-duration operations and the possibility of reignition.
- **Use of Class D extinguishing agents:** Class D extinguishing agents are recommended for fires involving lithium metal batteries.

The escalating prevalence of lithium-ion batteries calls for a proactive and informed response from the fire service. As these batteries become increasingly common in various applications, understanding their complex chemistry is essential for effective risk management. By developing comprehensive response strategies tailored to the unique challenges posed by Li-ion batteries and implementing robust fire prevention measures, firefighters and fire protection specialists can significantly mitigate the potential dangers of this advanced technology. This collaborative effort not only enhances safety protocols but also equips responders with the knowledge needed to address emergencies effectively, safeguarding both lives and property.

Update: Colorado's Wildfire Resiliency Code

By Christopher Brunette,MS,FM, FLSS Chief

Established by Senate Bill 23-166, the Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code Board (the Board) in the Division of Fire Prevention and Control enhances community safety and resiliency from wildfires through the adoption of codes and standards. Since October of 2023 the Board has been developing a model Wildfire Resiliency Code for Colorado. All governing bodies in the state of Colorado with jurisdiction in an area within the wildland-urban interface are required to adopt codes that meet or exceed the standards set forth in the model code following its completion and adoption by the Board.

In anticipation of the statewide adoption of the 2025 Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code, DFPC made a request for next fiscal year to establish a team dedicated to supporting local jurisdictions with the enforcement of this code as required by 24-33.5-1237(2)(d), C.R.S.. As many of you may be aware, the Colorado State Government has been faced with the challenge of reducing our expenditures considerably for future fiscal years. As such, all requests for new positions and funding have been subject to significant scrutiny. Although we based the assumptions detailed in our request on nationally recognized forecasting models, the Joint Budget Committee, based on JBC staff recommendation, denied our request until "actual need is proven."

Acknowledging that many local jurisdictions have already informed us that you will be relying on DFPC to support Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code enforcement within your communities, we are asking that you take just a few minutes to complete this survey. The information provided will aid us in submitting an updated request to the Joint Budget Committee before the requirement to adopt the code goes into effect, allowing DFPC to prepare a team to be responsive to your needs when the time comes.

DFPC is committed to getting the staff and resources in place to aid local jurisdictions in the enforcement of the Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code. We appreciate your assistance in gathering the information requested by the Joint Budget Committee. Please don't hesitate to reach out to me with questions and we look forward to continuing to serve you and your communities.

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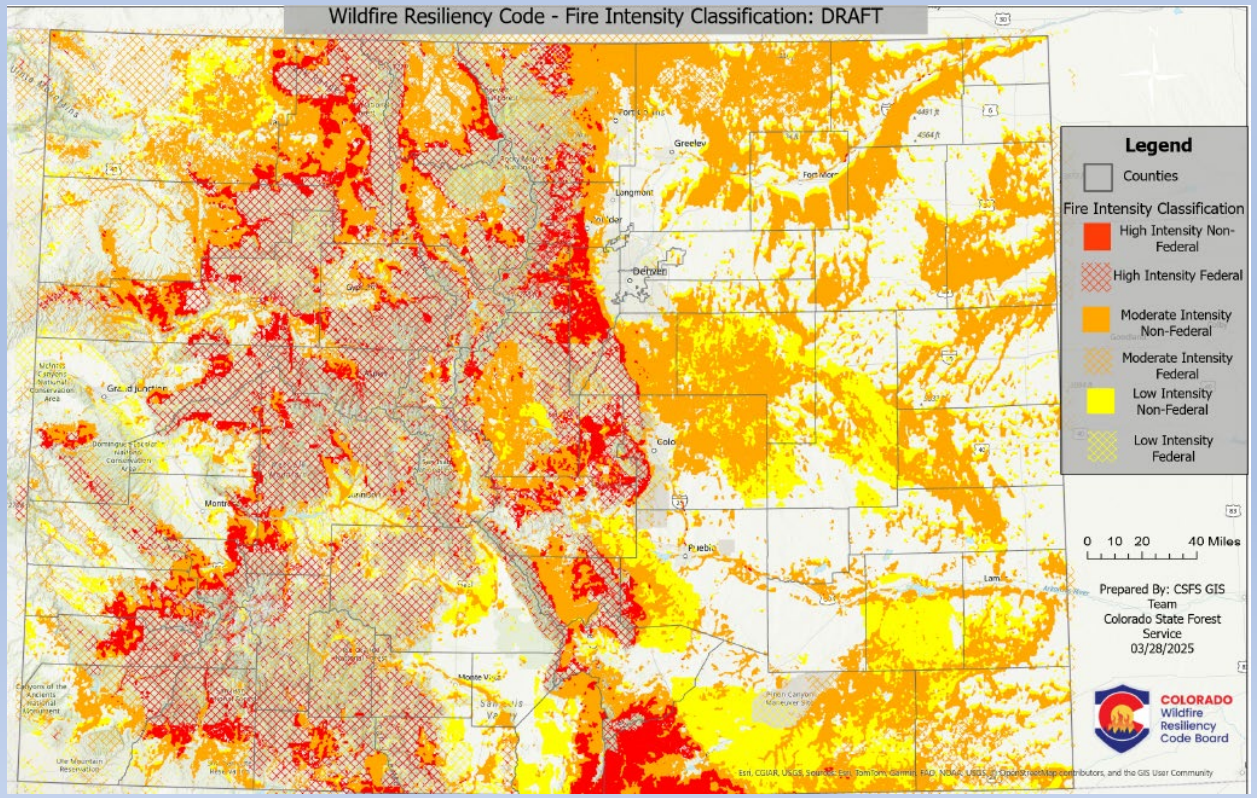

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code Board will hold four public hearings to hear comment on the 2025 Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code. Public hearings will be 2-hour, in-person sessions with virtual options.

Individuals who would like to provide comment should sign up via the Public Hearing RSVP Form. Time allotted for comment will be determined by the number of RSVPs and not to exceed 3minutes.

All information and resources for the public hearings are available on the WRCB website (https://dfpc.colorado.gov/WRCB).

Public Hearing Schedule

Public Hearing #1: Sterling, CO - Friday, 02 May 2025, 10:00am - 12:00n

Tenant Art Gallery
100 College Ave, Sterling, CO 80751

Zoom Link: https://zoom.us/j/97143796706?pwd=wLhEXJZnWZcyanv6lBwU7vyI0SPyLR.1

Meeting ID: 971 4379 6706; Passcode: K82GC9

Public Hearing #2: Castle Rock, CO - Monday, 05 May 2025, 3:00pm - 5:00pm

Kirk Hall - Douglas County Fairgrounds
500 Fairgrounds Rd, Castle Rock, CO 80104

Zoom Link: https://zoom.us/j/97143796706?pwd=wLhEXJZnWZcyanv6lBwU7vyI0SPyLR.1

Meeting ID: 971 4379 6706; Passcode: K82GC9

Public Hearing #3: Montrose, CO - Thursday, 08 May 2025, 3:00pm - 5:00pm

Cascade Hall - Colorado Mesa University, Montrose
336 S 3rd St, Montrose, CO 81401

Zoom Link: https://zoom.us/j/97143796706?pwd=wLhEXJZnWZcyanv6lBwU7vyI0SPyLR.1

Meeting ID: 971 4379 6706; Passcode: K82GC9

Public Hearing #4: Glenwood Springs, CO - Friday, 09 May 2025, 09:00am - 11:00am

Due to unforeseen circumstances, the venue for this meeting is still being finalized.
Updates can be found on the WRCB website.

Zoom Link: https://zoom.us/j/92250154062?pwd=eE5TNmRvYUpoSkF0UC90M29YZy9qUT09

Meeting ID: 922 5015 4062; Passcode: xk3p51

Please direct all questions regarding the 2025 Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code Public Hearings to WRCB Administrator, Carrie Larsen at cdps_dfpc_wrcb@state.co.us.

Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code Board

COLORADO Wildfire Resiliency Code Board

The Fire & Life Safety Section (FLSS) is responsible for ensuring that all Public Schools, Charter Schools, Junior Colleges, State-Licensed Healthcare Facilities, Limited Gaming Facilities, and Waste Tire Facilities are constructed and/or maintained in accordance with the requirements of state statutes, regulations, adopted codes and, in the case of healthcare facilities, CMS (Centers for Medicare and Medicaid) mandated requirements.

The Section also works to confirm that all suppression systems in the state are installed by registered professionals, inspected by certified inspectors, and are installed in accordance with the requirements of state statutes, regulations, and adopted codes. Lastly, the Section regulates and licenses persons dealing with fireworks and ensures that the sales of permissible fireworks in Colorado are being conducted in licensed retail facilities that are properly constructed and maintained for this activity. To accomplish this mission, the members of the FLSS perform building, fire, and life safety code plan reviews and inspections, help to develop other building and fire code professionals throughout Colorado by providing inspection and plan review education and training, and regulate licenses and certifications.

In addition to the above-stated enforcement activities, the Section is responsible for conducting Fire Origin and Cause Investigations when requested by a local jurisdiction and for providing assistance to local jurisdictions to assess the risks in their communities and develop and implement Community Risk Reduction initiatives to aid in reducing identified risks.

PODCAST

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE FIRE & LIFE SAFETY SECTION PLEASE LISTEN TO THE FIRE TALKS PODCAST BY CLICKING THIS LINK