

The Desire to Serve
The Courage to Act
The Ability to Perform

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ISO Class 2

Salt Lake City Fire Department

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Community Council Briefing



Administration, Fire Prevention, Dispatch
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Mission Statement

To protect life, the environment and property from events or occurrences that could otherwise have a detrimental impact on our quality of life.

Our mission is accomplished through...

1. Community education and prevention
2. Emergency response
3. Preparation and planning
4. Networking with other agencies and jurisdictions

Call Volumes—YTD

Medical Calls 8,483
Fire Calls 2,144



May Responses

Station 1	360
Station 2	420
Station 3	189
Station 4	129
Station 5	321
Station 6	232
Station 7	204
Station 8	389
Station 9	62
Station 10	146
Station 11	212
Station 12	235
Station 13	84
Station 14	126

YTD Responses

Station 1	1760
Station 2	2333
Station 3	876
Station 4	603
Station 5	1483
Station 6	1293
Station 7	1077
Station 8	1856
Station 9	298
Station 10	714
Station 11	926
Station 12	1046
Station 13	357
Station 14	611

Monthly Safety Message

Proper Placement of Smoke Detectors

The placement of smoke detectors is very important. Sleeping areas need the most protection. One detector in a short hallway outside the bedroom area is usually adequate. Hallways longer than 30 feet should have one detector every 30 feet. A smoke detector should be installed in every room that will be occupied.

Be sure to keep the detector away from fireplaces and wood stoves to avoid false alarms. Place smoke detectors at the top of each stairwell and at the end of each long hallway. Smoke rises easily through stairwells. If you should put a smoke detector in your kitchen, be sure to keep it away from cooking fumes or smoking areas.

Proper mounting of a smoke detector also is important. You can mount many detectors by yourself, but those connected to your household wiring should have their own separate circuit and be installed by a professional electrician. If you mount your detector on the ceiling, be sure to keep it at least 18 inches away from dead air space near corners. If you mount it on the wall, place it four to 12 inches below the ceiling and away from corners. Keep them high because smoke rises.

Never place them any closer than three feet from an air register that might re-circulate smoke. Don't place them near doorways or windows where drafts could impair the detector operation. Don't place them on an uninsulated exterior wall or ceiling. Temperature extremes can affect the batteries.



Briefing Paper

Public Safety Complex Location Considerations

Background

In November 2007, voters rejected the \$192 million public safety bond campaign by 262 votes. A significant reason for the failure was the lack of a specific site for the new facilities, which created ambiguity and uncertainty. Many also felt the proposal was too costly. Very few people questioned the need for new facilities. After reviewing the failed proposal, Mayor Becker directed City staff to develop a scaled-back and refined proposal that focused on immediate needs and explored ways the City could create a more cost-effective space by sharing facilities with other jurisdictions. City staff spent nearly a year revising a proposal that resulted in a scaled-back complex consisting of two buildings (the police, fire, and emergency management administration facility and the emergency operations center) and a range of potential sites.

Site location principles and criteria

Mayor Becker identified the following principles in making a site selection:

1. Minimize auto use. Minimize the need to drive to and from the complex (both for visitors and employees on-site), helping with City sustainability goals
2. Add to vibrancy of downtown. Maximize the opportunities for the complex users to add to the vibrancy of the downtown core
3. Minimize cost, disruption and time. Look for land acquisition opportunities that were cost-effective, minimally disruptive as possible to current occupants (i.e., preference for city-owned land), and possible in a quick timeline
4. Be proximate to critical city functions. Be near other government services (City Hall, the state, federal, and local courts) for integrated City governmental functions, particularly in the event of an emergency and for user public
5. Be accessible. Be accessible by a range of transportation choices, including TRAX and bus routes

Public safety considerations dictated certain preferences as well:

- 50'/75' setbacks from vehicular access (or more expensive structural protections in the walls of the buildings themselves)
- Secure parking and access to parking directly from the buildings
- Access to freeways and major arterials
- Certain massing requirements to facilitate constructive interaction and day-to-day functioning in the offices themselves

The Public Safety Administration building (PSB) and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) dictated the need for close to 5 acres of ground that included two separate buildings because of the requirements and costs associated with different functions.

Next steps

The City is currently engaged in an open public process in which the Mayor has asked the public to provide input to City leaders regarding options for locating the buildings.

Once the public process has concluded by mid-June, the Mayor and City Council will work together to incorporate the public feedback and make a final determination concerning the best place to position the Public Safety Complex.
