



Annual Report of the Laconia Fire Department

Reported by Kenneth L. Erickson, Fire Chief

This is the report of the Laconia Fire Department for calendar year 2009. The report consists of three major sections: emergency activities, non-emergency activities, and administration.

On March 11 we held a memorial service for Firefighter Mark E. Miller. This was the fifth anniversary of his death. It was attended by firefighters, police officers, and city employees, as well as Mark's family and friends.

2009 was a fairly normal year for the Fire Department. There was a slight decrease in total emergency calls; a rainy Bike Week, a decrease in fires in other towns, and no major weather events. The new aerial tower ladder was delivered in November of 2009 and was placed in-service about a month later after extensive in-service training. We are very grateful to the City for authorizing the \$880,000 to purchase this piece of equipment. We are also very pleased that we were able to secure a \$100,000 grant towards the purchase of the truck.

I say this every year but I cannot deny how extremely proud I am to be the Chief of this great Department. This is a Department that consists of many men and women who give their all on a daily basis. They perform their duties under some very difficult conditions. They are exposed to hostile fires, dangerous chemicals, biological hazards, extreme weather conditions, and other unhealthy conditions almost every day. These firefighters perform their duties with compassion, professionalism, and dedication, and there are many people that are alive and well today because of their devotion to duty. Quite often, these firefighters push themselves to the limit and place themselves in harm's way to complete their assigned task. They have a great appreciation for life and understand how fragile it is better than most people because of the work they do and the things they see.

The men and women of the Laconia Fire Department will continue to do the best that we can with the funding that we are provided. However, it is my obligation to continue to bring forward the requests for new funds so that we can operate not just at an efficient level but also at a very effective level.

We are fortunate to have a Department that consists of very competent, dedicated professionals. Without these hard working people we would not be able to handle this workload.

Department Vision

To create an atmosphere that makes the City of Laconia Fire Department the premier place to work by offering competitive wages and benefits, maintaining the highest level of work ethic, creating a well-disciplined and well-trained team, and providing opportunities to grow and improve, and by providing the best in equipment and training.

We will be the fire department that everyone wants to be!

Department Goals

- To reduce the demands on the fire service and therefore reduce the financial burden to the taxpayer by lowering the annual fire loss, through improved public education, code enforcement, adoption of ordinances, improved emergency planning, improved firefighter training, improved staffing, and by providing the best equipment and tools, and by maintaining the fleet, equipment, tools, and firefighters in top condition.
- Respond to 90 percent of all High Priority emergencies within 4 minutes of dispatch. Our current 90th percentile is at 7 minutes.
- Respond to all emergency calls in no more than 8 minutes (at 94%)
- To respond with an adequate number of firefighters so that we can effectively resolve, or at least stabilize, the problem or situation.
- To inspect all Target Hazard properties at least once every two years (40%).
- To complete all requests for non-emergency services within 72 hours (95%).

Long-term Operational Goals

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| ▪ Increase shift staffing to 12 firefighters on-duty | No action |
| ▪ Replace Ladder 1 | 100% |
| ▪ Train 40% of the Department to Swift Water Tech | 15% |
| ▪ Replace Engine 2 | No action |
| ▪ Replace Engine 1 | No action |
| ▪ Replace Ambulance 1 | No action |
| ▪ Cross staff Weirs Ladder and Ambulance | 30% |
| ▪ Build/remodel Central Fire Headquarters | 15% |
| ▪ Replace Engine 3 with pumper tanker | No action |
| ▪ Achieve 200 hours of training – average | 81% |
| ▪ Create four positions of Captain Shift Commander | No action |
| ▪ Renovate/add to Weirs fire station | No action |
| ▪ Put all preplan information on computers in the two front line fire trucks | 75% |

MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES/IMPROVEMENTS

- Obtained a \$100,000 federal grant towards the purchase of the new ladder truck.
- Obtained a \$75,000 Homeland Security grant for new Mobile Air Compressor/Generator.
- Obtained State grant (\$10,500) to expand computer based inspection including mobile lap tops. Implemented Code Pal inspection program which will improve efficiency and reporting.
- Conducted numerous safety drills with each Platoon focusing on firefighter safety and self-rescue techniques.
- Conducted in-service physical training program with outside consultants.
- Conducted air consumption and large area search drills at vacant prison complex.
- The new ladder truck was delivered in November. The Truck Committee did a great job in developing specifications, working with bidders, finalizing the project and accepting the final product. The Committee consisted of Lt. Chris Shipp (Chairperson), Ff. Steve Hanser, Lt. Chad Vaillancourt, Ff. Jay Ellingson, and Ff. Jeff Desrosiers.

- We implemented a new procedure to transport high risk cardiac STEMI patients from LRGH to Concord Hospital. There were six documented saves because of this policy.
- We started cross staffing the ambulance from the Weirs Fire Station. This cuts down on the workload for the primary ambulance, improves transport time, improves patient care, and reduces the wear on the Weirs fire engine, which no longer responds to medical calls. Engine 5 had a drop in responses by 50%.
- Ambulance 4 decreased their responses to the Weirs by 60%.
- Ladder 1 has decreased response to the Weirs by 160%.
- Working with Lakes Region Partnership for Public Health we assisted in developing a Citizen Emergency Response Team (CERT) for the area.
- We are very active in planning for All-hazards regional response.
- The multi-family inspection program has been a big success.

We responded to 6,136 requests for service in 2009. This equates to 17 responses each day. Fifty-two percent of the calls were emergencies.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Since the start of the new century we have seen a 30% increase in emergency calls. There were 5,181 emergency responses (14 per day) to 3,173 incidents (9 per day). In the State we rank as the 9th busiest fire department, the 15th most populated and 12th most densely populated city. Our firefighters are some of the busiest firefighters in the State. In 2009 we responded to an average of 396 calls per firefighter on-duty. The average for the 15 largest cities and towns in 2007 was 339 calls per on-duty firefighter. Our ratio of emergencies per 1,000 populations is very high at 186, which is 27% above the average.

We remain at the point where we cannot guarantee a rapid and effective emergency response. Multiple and simultaneous calls continue to be a major problem and will only get worse as the city grows and the population ages. The number of firefighters now available to safely combat a structure fire has improved because of the new hires in 2006, added call firefighters and automatic aid; but we still fall below what is needed. In 2009 we averaged 16 firefighters per building fire. If we had fires in just 1-family homes this would be adequate. Unfortunately most of our fires are in multiple family dwellings and this leaves us seriously understaffed. As compared to 30 years ago we are responding to 840 percent more calls with 30 percent less staff on-duty.

Currently we can handle one serious call or no more than two minor calls at any time. In many circumstances we continue to send too few resources to many emergency calls and far too often we are leaving the City with no emergency response protection. We are very dependent on off-duty response to recalls. We are working at the highest level of efficiency that is possible. This high degree of efficiency comes at a serious cost, which results in a lack of effectiveness. In our business this means higher property loss, higher medical and mortality rates, higher insurance claims, higher workers compensation claims, increase in injuries, and a significant potential for death or disabling injuries to our firefighters. Last year we lost 157 shifts due to injuries.

There is an officer and four firefighters at Central Station and an officer and two firefighters in the Weirs. We continue to hire off-duty firefighters on an as needed basis to staff a second ambulance in the Weirs and during major weather events. In addition LRGH is now funding one extra firefighter Monday thru Saturday from 8AM to 5PM. This person is assigned to fire suppression and medical emergencies. This person allows us to dispatch a second ambulance from the Central Fire Station and still leave two firefighters in-service for the fire engine. These are our hours of peak service. The extra firefighter on-duty along with the 4 firefighters added several years ago has resulted in significant improvement in operations and delivery of service.

MULTIPLE EMERGENCIES AND EMERGENCY RECALLS

Multiple and simultaneous calls are a serious problem for the Department. 1,022 times during the year we were working more than one emergency at a time. This is 36% increase in multiple calls since 2002, which is the first year I started tracking the problem. 554 emergency calls occurred simultaneously. It is not uncommon to try and respond to 2, 3, 4, and sometimes 5 calls within a 20 minute time frame. At some point this problem will result in serious, if not deadly consequences. We simply cannot keep up with the demands being placed on the Department with current staffing levels. Sixty percent of the multiple calls are EMS calls; 67% of the multiple calls occur during the daytime.

Multiple calls result in long response times and long delays in providing services, as well as requests for mutual aid and emergency recalls. Multiple calls, serious fires and other emergencies resulted in 242 emergency recalls of off-duty and on-call staff. That’s 20 recalls per month. The number of overtime hours paid was 1,309. The cost for the recalls was \$42,978. LRGH paid for 40% of the cost.

From a cost benefit analysis the emergency recall system is the best method to handle the problem of multiple emergencies and serious fires. However, it is not the most effective or safest method. Recalls result in delayed responses and can result in loss of life and increases in property damage. The cost of emergency recalls is less than the cost of one full-time firefighter.

The recall system allows us to utilize off-duty firefighters, who are already trained and equipped, to respond to multiple emergencies and serious fires. Their experience level is continually improved, and they have very good knowledge of the City. With the recall system, automatic aid, and the added call firefighters we averaged 16 firefighters at each serious fire; the average response to a recall was 2.3 off-duty firefighters.

RESPONSE TIMES TO EMERGENCIES

Response time is one of the most important factors in delivering adequate emergency services. We utilize response time as measure of our performance. We pride ourselves in getting out of the fire stations in less than 1 minute. Our response time is from the time we are alerted to the emergency to the time of first unit arrival on scene. In many instances the call handling time by 911 operators can be 2-3 minutes of additional time.

First unit on scene:	All Calls	Structure	
		Fires	EMS
• Four minutes or less	46 %	51 %	48 %
• Five to six minutes	33 %	29 %	34 %
• Seven to eight minutes	12 %	12 %	8%
• Nine minutes or greater	9 %	8 %	10%

- Average response time to structure fires was 4 minutes and 48 seconds
- Average response time to medical emergencies was 4 minutes and 53 seconds

Average response time to Structure fires by Districts

- North Laconia 8 minutes and 15 seconds
- Weirs 5 minutes and 50 seconds
- Lakeport 5 minutes and 43 seconds
- Downtown 4 minutes and 7 seconds
- West side 4 minutes and 13 seconds

EMERGENCY MEDICAL AND RESCUE SERVICES – 68% of all calls

Emergency medical and rescue type calls (EMS) accounted for 68 percent of all our emergency responses. Generally EMS calls require the least amount of resources; however they are the source of 60% of our multiple calls and 40% of our emergency recalls. We responded to 2,168 rescue and emergency medical incidents in 2009, which is a slight decrease from last year. The calls were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
• Medical emergencies	1,973	1,980	2,001	1,776
• Motor vehicle crashes	160	136	213	154
• Extrication rescues	9	7	2	6
• Pedestrian accidents	9	10	15	15
• Water/Ice rescues	13	10	14	14
• Misc. rescues or EMS	4	6	13	13

We treated 2,099 patients and 1,565 were transported to medical facilities. 56% of our patients are female 44% are male.

The major types of medical calls are:

- Cardiac emergencies - 21%
- Trauma emergencies - 19%
- General illness - 19%
- 174 patients were Status 1 or 2, which is life threatening or very unstable.
- There were 56 sudden deaths and cardiac arrests.
- 68% of the patients received Advanced Life Support measures.

Falls are the leading cause of trauma injuries (50%); motor vehicle and motorcycle crashes are the second leading cause (26%); assaults and weapons are the third leading cause of injury (14%).

The ambulance transported patients from other towns 41 times and other towns transported for Laconia less than a dozen times. The ambulance crew responded to 13 calls in other towns to provide paramedic services.

EMS calls by season.

Summer 29% Winter 25% Spring 23% Fall 23%

The busiest month for EMS was July, August ranked second and June ranked third; a definite reflection on a rainy Bike Week.

In addition to EMS calls, the ambulance and crew are dispatched to approximately 90% of all fire related calls. The eight primary firefighters assigned to the ambulance are fully trained as firefighters as well as paramedics. The three ambulances combined had 2,679 emergency responses in 2009.

Note: EMS statistics are taken from LFD and LRGH records.

HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS - 5% of all calls

Hazardous Condition type calls are generally emergency calls that could have resulted in injuries, fires, or environmental damage if not properly handled. These type calls

can be very labor and time intensive. We responded to 177 hazardous condition calls, which was a 28% decrease from last year, as follows:

Flammable liquid spills	33	Flammable gas leaks	21
Carbon monoxide alarms	24	Electrical hazards	43
Structural hazards	1	Misc. hazards	6
Aircraft stand-bys	49		

FIRE ALARM ACTIVATIONS – 11% of all calls

Thousands of properties in the city are protected with alarm systems. These systems can consist of smoke and heat detectors, manual pull stations, sprinkler systems, as well as combinations of all of the above. There were 371 fire alarms, which is a slight increase over last year. The alarms were as follows:

Malicious false alarm	19	Threats	1
System malfunctions	126	Misc. alarms	37
Activation due to smoke	188		

We respond to a high number of automatic alarms every year. However, these alarm systems are instrumental in keeping our fire loss at a somewhat manageable level. The high number of "alarms due to smoke" reflects the number of times small fires were detected and in turn did not become hostile events. There is no doubt that without the alarm systems our fire losses would be significantly higher.

MISCELLANEOUS EMERGENCIES AND SERVICES – 11% of all calls

We responded to 361 (-11%) emergency calls for public service and assistance type calls.

Cancelled enroute	75	Good intent call	31
Public service	106	Cover other stations	9
Animal rescues	2	No emergency found	65
Water problems	23	Unauthorized burning	50

The increase in miscellaneous emergencies can be attributed to technology. Cellular phones are everywhere and this is causing an increase in calls to 911 centers by people who perceive an emergency situation.

TIME/ DAY/MONTH OF EMERGENCY CALLS

The alarms were received during the following time frames:

	2009	2008	2007
• 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM	45%	59 %	65 %
• 4:00 PM to midnight	37%	27 %	23 %
• Midnight to 8:00 AM	18%	14 %	12 %

A definite trend has developed where by our emergency workload is much more spread out; in 2002 it was a 60/40 split where now it is 45/55 – day versus night.

The emergency calls by day of week as follows:

Sunday -13%	Monday -15%	Tuesday -12%	Wednesday-14%
Thursday -14%	Friday -16%	Saturday -16%	

These percentages are fairly constant; no one day is significantly busier than any other day.

Structure fires by day of week – no yearly consistency

Sunday - 22%	Monday - 11%	Tuesday - 11%	Wednesday -18%
Thursday -11%	Friday -9%	Saturday - 18%	

Total Emergency Runs by Month

June was the busiest month 315 calls, which is 9% of calls. Last year August was the busiest. February and March were the quietest with 229 calls, which is 7% of emergency calls. The average is 264 calls per month, which is slight decrease from last year. In 2002 only June, July, and August had more than 200 calls per month. Today there are no months with less than 200 calls and we are close to reaching 300 calls per month average.

Our emergency workload was always expected to increase during the summer months. There is now very little change to our work based on seasons. The summer months represent 29% of all calls. The winter represents 25%; the spring 23% and the fall 23%.

CALLS BY DISTRICT as a percentage of calls

We have seen a steady increase in calls to the outlying districts of the City. In 2002 seven percent of all emergencies were in the Weirs district as compared to 13% in 2009. Since 2002 there has been a 57% increase in medical type calls to the Weirs district; 195 transports up to 306. There were 713 apparatus responses in the Weirs in 2009 as compared to 584 in 2002, a 22% increase. Medical calls in the Weirs are now handled by the ambulance in the Weirs. So less apparatus are responding yet the numbers keep increasing.

	Fires	EMS	All Emergencies
Downtown	66%	75%	70%
Lakeport	9%	8%	8%
North Laconia	5%	3%	4%
Weirs	19%	13%	13%
Other towns			5%

APPARATUS RESPONSE

Through changes in policies we have seen a decrease in use of apparatus to emergencies. There were 5,181 apparatus responses during the year, which is a 9% decrease.

Type of Apparatus Response

Single apparatus	2,153	68%	(+12%)
Two apparatus response	556	18%	
Three apparatus response	293	9%	
Four or more apparatus	165	5%	

During the course of the year the apparatus is frequently on the road; going to or returning from alarms, inspections, and training. We average more than 13,000 movements of fire apparatus per year.

The busiest unit was Ambulance 4 with 2,165 emergency responses. The second busiest was Engine 1 out of Central Station with 1,075 emergency responses and third was Engine 5 out of the Weirs station with 448 responses. Ladder 1 responded to 454 alarms and Ladder 2 to 188 alarms. The calls by Ladder 1 have dropped significantly now that Ladder 2 is in-service in the Weirs. There were 21 boat responses.

MUTUAL AID

There are two types of outside assistance that we utilize – automatic aid and mutual aid. Automatic aid is when a neighboring town, such as Gilford, is dispatched to a Laconia call at the same time that we are notified.

This system allows for a rapid response of adequate resources to a high risk emergency. Regular mutual aid is requested after we have arrived on-scene and determine that additional resources are needed to the scene or to cover the city. We assisted other towns 164 times and received assistance 104 times. There were 136 pieces of apparatus that responded to Laconia to provide assistance. The large majority of mutual aid calls were to Gilford and it was fairly reciprocal in return. The two communities work very closely together on a daily basis.

We assisted at 18 structure fires in neighboring communities in 2009. This was a decrease of 44% from the previous year.

NON-EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES

Emergency and non-emergent activities combined resulted in just over 6,100 calls for service. This number does not include training or pre-planning activities. Most non-emergent work is conducted during normal business hours so the actual daily work load is much higher.

FIRE INSPECTIONS/PREVENTION/CODE ENFORCEMENT

There were 2,963 fire prevention activities in 2009. These activities include inspecting fire alarm and sprinkler systems, heating systems, chimney installations, gas piping, oil and propane storage tanks, life safety inspections, assembly occupancies, investigations of complaints and hazards, issuance of permits including burning permits, and plans reviews. The on-duty firefighters conducted 356 of these inspections. Our fire prevention bureau consists of one Deputy Fire Chief, 3 part-time inspectors, 1 part-time fire alarm repair person, 1 part-time secretary and the 32 full-time firefighters.

Deputy Chief Charles Roffo manages the fire prevention bureau. He coordinates all the fire prevention and code enforcement functions of the department, which includes providing training to department members about new codes and changes in technology. He is an integral member of the City's Technical Review Committee for both Motorcycle Week and regular planning projects.

The multi-family inspection project was a major undertaking with significant logistical barriers that had to be overcome. To date 131 buildings were inspected. These range in size from 3 units to 12 units; 44 buildings received no violations, or minor issues, which were corrected immediately; 165 violation notices were sent (some to tenants some to property owners); 44 buildings have been re-inspected and cleared; 43 buildings are still awaiting re-inspection and completion of work; 34 property owners have been noticed for failing to appear for an inspection; 44 buildings are scheduled for inspection.

Major activities for the year: 1,163 Inspections; 205 Plans reviews; 212 Consultations

The majority of all fire prevention work is conducted during normal business hours.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Throughout the year members of the Department conducted 98 presentations or drills throughout the City. We provided education to 603 adults and 32 children at these presentations. These are such things as fire drills, fire extinguisher classes, CPR classes, and CERT training. Some of these presentations are being performed off-shift so the firefighters do not have to worry about responding to an emergency call and therefore disrupt a class. This is extremely beneficial to all the participants.

Firefighters visit all the schools during Fire Prevention Week to talk about fire safety and give demonstrations. Lt. Chris Shipp coordinates the program for fire safety in the City school system. Last year they provided training to just over 1,200 children.

TRAINING

Besides responding to emergencies the most important activity of a fire department is training. We must be well-trained to improve our levels of efficiency, prevent injury, and fulfill our mission of saving life and property.

Deputy Chief Pendergast now manages administration and personnel. Part of her duties are to monitor all Department fire and rescue training. Deputy Chief Riley is the EMS officer; he coordinates all EMS training for the Department and Lakes Region General Hospital. In-service fire and rescue training this year amounted to 6,148 hours, which is slight decrease from last year. Emergency calls continue to interrupt training, which is part of the job, but it is very discouraging. The training equates to 162 hours per firefighter. This in service training saves the City approximately \$181,000 in overtime and shift coverage. There were 644 training classes during the year, which is an increase over last year. EMS training on-duty resulted in savings of \$18,000 to LRGH.

Our training needs are very complex. We need to be capable of functioning at peak levels, as a team and as individuals. Unfortunately we do not get to plan when or what type of event to train for. Improper or inadequate training results in higher property loss, increases the risk of firefighter injuries, and could easily result in the loss of life. This year we undertook some very important training in firefighter safety and survival and lifting of bariatric patients. Training and planning is the key to a successful fire department.

The major training categories are:

• <u>Aerial Operations</u>	17%
• <u>Emergency Medical Continuing Education</u>	24%
• <u>Apparatus and Equipment</u>	7%
• <u>Firefighting Techniques</u>	16%
• <u>Safety and Survival</u>	11%
• <u>Water, Ice, Dive and Boat Rescue</u>	11%
• <u>Supervisory, Command and Control</u>	5 %
• <u>Pre-emergency Planning</u>	3%
• <u>Fire Prevention</u>	3%

Sixteen facilities were pre-planned this year. These plans cover aspects about construction, tactics, location of utilities, and general knowledge about the building and its hazards.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

We have taken on the new role as the quasi-public health agency for the city and region. This is a joint effort with Laconia Police and the Finance Department. Laconia Fire plays a huge role in regional planning and emergency management. This year we focused on H1N1 pandemic response and mitigation. We were involved in 4 clinics and were instrumental in delivering more than 2,100 vaccines. A big accomplishment was the continuation of training for the Community Emergency response team volunteers. We now have team with more than 28 volunteers. The Multi-Agency Coordinating Entity is the City of Laconia. We coordinate all responses to large scale health emergencies in the region.

MAINTENANCE OF PROPERTY AND APPARATUS

Keeping the fleet in top operating condition is vital to our operation. As part of their duties the firefighters perform maintenance to stations, apparatus and equipment. One big item that requires a tremendous amount of time and effort is clearing fire hydrants of snow. The firefighters go out after every storm and shovel the fire hydrants throughout the City. This year the firefighters put in 410 hours shoveling hydrants, which was slight decrease from 2008. This is back breaking work however it is very important to our resident's safety to get this job done quickly. This is also very productive work because it helps teach hydrant location.

Approximately 4,300 hours of staff time is devoted to apparatus readiness and light maintenance of fire equipment and stations. The apparatus and equipment are checked and tested at the start of every shift. Each day one major piece of apparatus is thoroughly checked from top to bottom. This ensures a timely response and reduces equipment failure.

Captain Robert Landry is the Station Commander for Central Station and Captain William Drew is the Station Commander for the Weirs Station. These two officers are responsible to ensure that all the apparatus, equipment, and property is cared for and maintained in a constant state of readiness.

PERSONNEL & FINANCE

SERVICE AWARDS

SENIORITY AWARDS

Twenty years of Service

Captain Robert Landry, Senior Firefighter Leon Manville

Five years of Service

Deputy Chief Pendergast

Busiest Firefighter of the Year

John Paul Hobby

Most Training Hours

Ray Eaton

Perfect Attendance

The following Department members are recognized for their perfect attendance to work in 2009:

Ff. Chris Beaudoin	Ff. Jay Ellingson	Ff. Ray Eaton
Ff. Rick Hewlett	Ff. Matt Leavitt	Lt. Chris Shipp
Ff. Kevin Hevey	Ff. JP Hobby	

The following members received an honorable mention for missing no more than 2 days of work:

Sn. Ff. Lisa Baldini	Ff. Deb Black	Sn. Ff. Jeff Desrosiers
Lt. David French	Ff. Mike Foss	Ff. Andy Francis
Ff. Kyle Joseph	Ff. Nate Lemay	Ff. Scott D. Thomas

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Senior Firefighters Scott Hopkins and Leon Manville retired this year. Their knowledge and experience about the City and firefighting will take years to replace. They made the day-to-day routine at the firehouse much more enjoyable with their humor and wisdom.

Brad Hardie was hired to replace Senior Firefighter Scott Hopkins.

Kerry McCarthy was hired as a part-time assistant to work in fire prevention.
Paul Hebert, Chief Mechanic retired from service as the Department's full-time mechanic.

Russell Hobby retired as a Call Lieutenant and Assistant to the Chief after 41 years of dedicated service to the city and department. Russ was presented with a beautiful plaque commemorating his service.

Scott Thomas, Ray Eaton, Andy Francis, and Nate Lemay completed their probationary period and were presented diplomas to Firefighter First Grade.

REVENUE AND FUNDING

The department generates revenue through fees and permits and we also aggressively seek alternative sources of funding. In 2009 we received or generated the following:

- Aerial ladder replacement grant \$ 100,000
- Fire Alarm Service \$ 42,000 (estimated)
- Permits and Fees \$ 20,601 (-39%)
- Donations for water rescue \$ 27,480
- Air fill station grant \$ 75,790
- Fire prevention computers \$ 10,493
- Fire prevention software \$ 5,709
- Emergency Planning grant \$ 9,980
- Fire station security grant \$ 7,500
- Health & Wellness grant \$ 1,200
- General deposits \$ 12,900
- **Total Revenue** **\$ 313,653**

Major Sponsors of our Water Rescue Team

The Peter Makris Memorial Bike and Boat Run

Platinum Sponsors

NASWA Resort and Beach Bar

Watermark Construction

Lakeport Landing Marina

Mrs. Gayle Miller

Irwin Marine

Laconia Savings Bank

Meredith Village Savings Bank

Gold Sponsors

Trustworthy Hardware

John Ganong Real Estate

Laconia Professional Firefighters