



# Tempe Fire Medical Rescue Department Community Risk Assessment Guidelines

All occupancies within the jurisdiction should be evaluated by the Community Risk Reduction division every five years, or more frequently based on community need, to determine the appropriate occupancy risk classification. The risk category classification is the basis for Inspection and Code Enforcement priorities, assignments and frequencies.

## Occupancy Risk Classification Definitions:

**High-Risk:** An occupancy classification that has a higher probability of fires, high potential for loss of life or economic loss, or that has a low or moderate probability of fires or loss of life but the occupants have a high dependency on the built-in fire protection features or staff to assist in evacuation during a fire or other emergency.

**Moderate-Risk:** An occupancy classification that has a moderate probability of fires or a moderate potential for loss of life or economic loss.

**Low-Risk:** An occupancy classification that has a low probability of fires and minimal potential for loss of life or economic loss.

**Critical Infrastructure:** Any occupancy classification where assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, that is vital to the community that their damage or destruction would have a debilitating effect.

<b>High-Risk Occupancy</b>	<b>Moderate-Risk Occupancy</b>	<b>Low-Risk Occupancy</b>	<b>Critical Infrastructure Occupancy</b>
<b>A</b> – Assembly greater than 300 occupant load. <b>E</b> – Educational <b>F-1</b> – Factories with hazardous processes. <b>H</b> – Hazardous <b>I</b> – Institutional <b>R</b> – Residential <b>All High Rise Buildings</b>	<b>A</b> – Assembly less than 300 occupant load. <b>B</b> – Business greater than 100,000 sqft. <b>F-2</b> – Factories without hazardous processes. <b>M</b> – Mercantile greater than 75,000 sqft. <b>S-1</b> - Storage of combustible or hazardous commodities.	<b>B</b> – Business less than 100,000 sqft. <b>M</b> – Mercantile less than 75,000 sqft. <b>S-2</b> - Storage of non-combustible commodities. <b>U</b> – Unclassified	Any occupancy classification that is determined to be vital to the community.
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Bars, night clubs, theaters, arenas, high-rises, schools, daycares, wood working shops, spray finishing operations, semiconductor fabrication facilities, hospitals, assisted living facilities, apartments, hotels and fraternities.	Restaurants, machine shops, retail or wholesale stores, motor fuel dispensing facilities, high pile storage warehouses and repair garages.	Doctors' offices, banks, strip malls, grocery stores, department stores, warehouses, out buildings and protective structures.	Agriculture, food, water, public health, emergency service, defense, telecommunications, energy, transportation, banking and finance, postal and shipping.



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## Inspection and Code Enforcement assignments based upon Occupancy Risk Classification

**High Risk and Critical Infrastructure** occupancy classifications should be of top priority for Inspection and Code Enforcement of the Community Risk Reduction Division.

**Moderate Risk** occupancy classifications should be assigned to Fire Inspectors and Fire Captains based upon their response district.

**Low Risk** occupancy classifications should be assigned a self-inspection.

## Inspection and Code Enforcement frequency based upon Occupancy Risk Classification

<u>Occupancy Risk Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
<i>High-Risk Occupancy</i>	<b>Annually</b>
<i>Moderate-Risk Occupancy</i>	<b>Bi-Annually</b>
<i>Low-Risk</i>	<b>Tri-Annually</b>
<i>Critical Infrastructure</i>	<i>As determined by the Fire Chief</i>