

FIRE

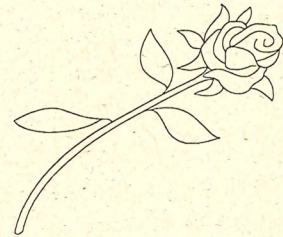
In Idaho
1995

FOURTEENTH **ANNUAL REPORT**



Don McCoy
State Fire Marshal
Idaho Department of Insurance

In Memoriam



This publication is dedicated to two Kuna volunteer firefighters who lost their lives fighting a range fire south of Kuna on the evening of July 28, 1995. The Initial Point Fire exploded into the largest wildfire of the season. At least a dozen blazes were sparked by a series of strong thunderstorms. Bill Buttram and Josh Oliver died in their tanker truck when they were trapped by a wall of flame created by 70 mile an hour winds.

Bill Buttram, 31, Kuna, Idaho
Josh Oliver, 18, Kuna, Idaho

A Message from State Fire Marshal Don McCoy



I want to thank the firefighters of the state of Idaho whose devotion and sacrifices they so willingly provide to all residents.

Idaho's population growth does not appear to be having a dramatic effect on the number of fire responses we are experiencing. However, the overall responses to all emergency calls are increasing. Most importantly, the workload for fire prevention activities increases. The need for multifamily and retirement dwellings is also increasing. These require much attention so as not to become tomorrow's fire problems. We must keep in mind that better building and fire code enforcement will provide fire-safe buildings for future generations.

When you read the statistics of this report, you will once again find that residential properties represent 73% of all structure fires and 42% of all structure property loss. Education in fire safety is still much needed, but is not a priority when it comes to funding. This is slowly changing through mass media, but still has a long way to go.

We hope you will find this report useful and informative. If you have any questions or would like to know more about these or other statistics please write, call or stop by our office.

I would like to express a special thanks for a job well done to my staff. Without them none of this would be possible.

FIRE

In Idaho 1995

Governor
Philip E. Batt

Department of Insurance
James M. Alcorn

Idaho State Fire Marshal
Don McCoy

Mission Statement

The mission of the office of the State Fire Marshal is to establish a basic environment of fire safety for the citizens of Idaho. This is carried out in three basic ways: (1) by regulating buildings in which people live, congregate, or are confined; (2) by controlling substances and products which may, in and of themselves, or by their misuse cause injuries, death, and destruction by fire; (3) by training and education in fire protection methods and responsibilities. The function of the State Fire Marshal is fire prevention. That function is accomplished through several program elements including field operations, technical services, regulation development, training, arson investigation, public education, and fire incident reporting.

Fire is a friend and an enemy. As a friend, it cooks our food and heats our homes. As an enemy, it can destroy us, our loved ones and everything we own.

This report describes the consequences of unfriendly, uncontrolled fire. It's useful as a guide to develop educational programs, improve building technologies, increase code enforcement activities and initiate future legislation.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal thanks those departments who submitted their data for inclusion in this report. We and the citizens of Idaho thank the courageous men and women who continue to provide fire and EMS services throughout the State.

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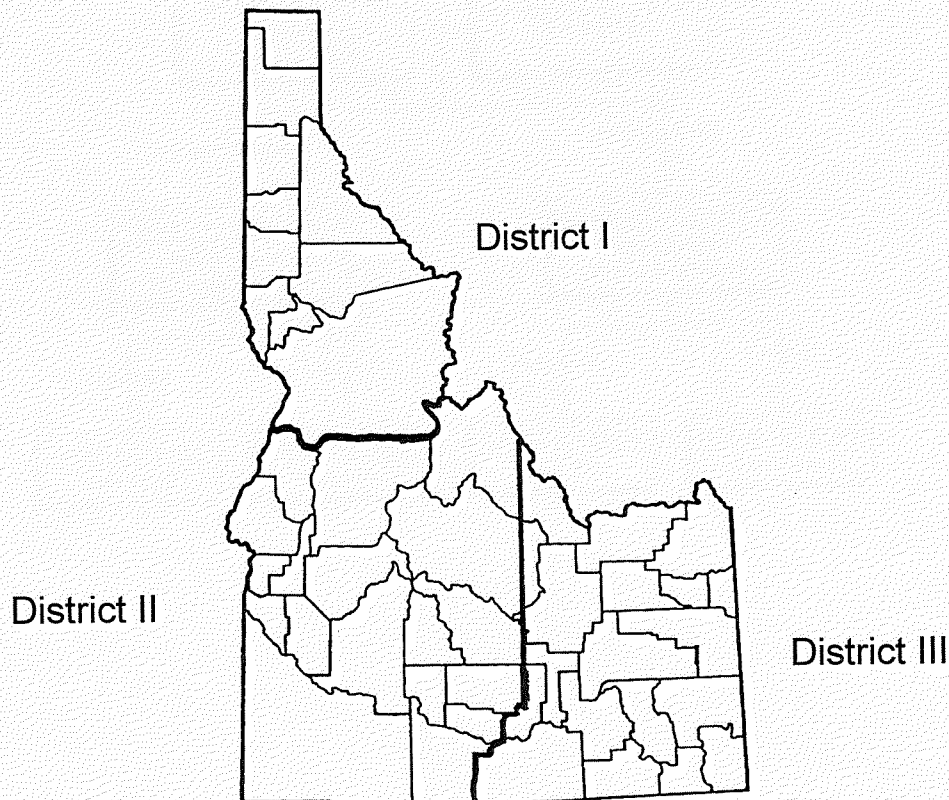
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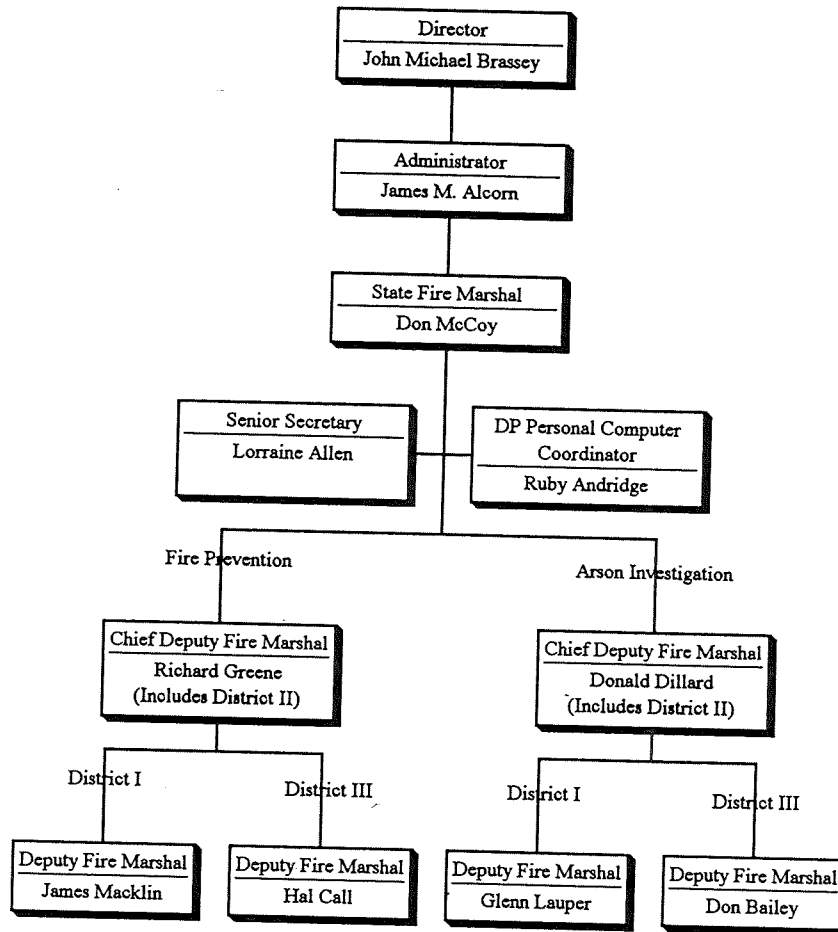
PART I

State Fire Marshal Activity Reports

This section is made up of reports from employees
of the Idaho State Fire Marshal's Office.



**STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
State Fire Marshal**



12/95

State Fire Marshal Advisory Board

Pat Bishop, Gooding FD
Gary Moore, Pocatello FD
Tom Tomberg, Lewiston FD
Tom Johnson, Ketchum FD
Don Donart, Kootenai County #1
Dan McKenna, Wood River F & R
Dennis Johnson, Idaho Falls FD
Bruce Allcott, Caldwell FD
Doug Rosin, Nampa FD
Richard Davies, Pocatello FD
Lynn Borders, Post Falls FD
Bill Cowin, St. Maries City/Rural FD
Bill Squires, Whitney FD

The advisory board includes the Board of Directors and Officers of the Idaho Fire Chiefs Association, and President of the Idaho Fire Marshal's Association. The board helps provide direction for the Idaho State Fire Marshal's Office.

Underground Storage Tank Technician Certification Board

Ex Officio	Don McCoy
Chairman	John Hiler
Member	Lance Nielsen

Appointed by the Governor, this board enforces Rule 18.01.63 that regulates persons for hire to perform services for underground storage tank projects. The regulation was enacted to assure underground storage tank systems were being serviced in a manner which will protect the public health and welfare and the land and waters within the state of Idaho.

Administration

Lorraine Allen, Senior Secretary

Audio Visual Library

The State Fire Marshal's office audio-visual library is available to local fire departments. The library contains slides, technical reports and video tapes. There are four categories: Fire Prevention, Investigation, General Information, and Fire Education. Catalogs are available upon request. Thirty-seven departments have requested 254 videos, slides and films. Most frequent users were Blackfoot, Boise, Wendell and Montpelier fire departments. Ada County Juvenile Court also used our resources.

Fire Inspector Certification

Rule 18.01.43, Fire Inspector Certification, went into effect January 1, 1983, to ensure fire inspectors throughout the state meet the minimum standards. There are 490 certified fire inspectors in Idaho as of December 31, 1995.

Fire Protection Sprinkler License

Fire Protection Sprinkler Licenses went into effect January 1, 1987, promulgated by Rule 18.01.49. This rule sets standards and ensures the competency of sprinkler companies who work in the state of Idaho. There were 47 companies licensed in Idaho during 1995.

Licensing of Fire Protection Sprinkler Fitters became available through this regulation. It is not a mandatory requirement. There are 35 licensed sprinkler fitters in Idaho.

Herb Keen, Plans Reviewer, reviewed and approved 270 plans. Mel Fletcher, Inspector, made well over 527 inspections to installation sites.

Property Insurance Loss Register (PILR)

Insurance companies are required to submit a written report within seven days of a fire to the Property Insurance Loss Register on claims over \$1,000. Insurance companies reported 1,017 claims. The total dollar loss reported was \$20,829,805.

Underground Storage Tank Technician Certification

The State Fire Marshal's Office is mandated by Rule 18.01.63 to license Underground Storage Tank (UST) technicians. International Fire Code Institute (IFCI) schedules exams throughout the Western States. The regional and Idaho state specific tests can be taken together at any of the locations. There are 256 licensed technicians in Idaho. A list of current technicians can be requested from this office.

Idaho Fire Incident Reporting System

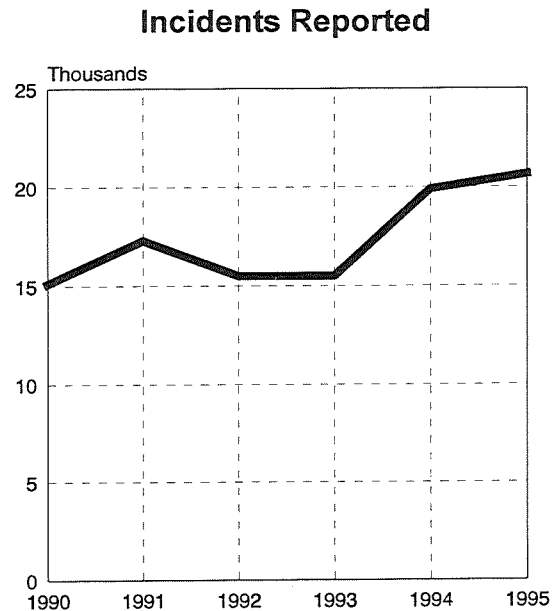
Ruby Andridge, Program Manager

Fire departments currently report to the Idaho Fire Incident Reporting System (IFIRS) on a voluntary basis. The statistics in this report reflect the activity of 139 fire departments of which 81 reported by computer. Over 54% of the state's fire departments are represented in this report which reflects 89% of Idaho's protected population.

The IFIRS collects and analyzes fire information on fires occurring in Idaho. Using the standardized coding and reporting format, which is part of a national network National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS), IFIRS assimilates information reported by contributing fire departments. Data is sent to the United States Fire Administration to be included in the national database. NFIRS detects fire trends and identifies product hazards. The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) are extensive users of this database. CPSC and NHTSA are instrumental in recalls as a direct result of NFIRS data.

Ten counties achieved 100% participation in IFIRS: Ada, Adams, Bear Lake, Boundary, Butte, Franklin, Jerome, Madison, Minidoka, and Payette. Congratulations to these counties who reported all their fire department activities for 1995.

IFIRS welcomes the following departments to the reporting system in 1995: Eastside FPD, Kamiah City and Kamiah Rural FPD, Mullan VFD, Naples VFD, Oakley FPD, Orofino City FD, Paradise Valley FD, Shelley-Firth Rural FD, Wendell City, Wendell FPD, and Westside FD.



Fire and Arson Investigations

The Arson and Fraud Section assists fire departments and law enforcement agencies throughout the state in the determination of the origin and cause of fires. Fire and Arson Detection classes are provided upon request. The Section also assists in the follow-up investigation and prosecution of persons responsible for intentionally set fires. They provide investigative assistance and training in the formation of Fire and Arson Task Force Teams. Each district has a Fire and Arson van available. They coordinate the activities between the Certified Fire Investigator Program, International Office of International Association of Arson Investigators (IAAI) and the Idaho Chapter of IAAI.

The Arson and Fraud Section goals are to continue to work with local and state agencies in the prevention of fires, arrests and prosecution of arsonists, to increase communication and cooperation with all agencies in fire and law enforcement, and to continue to promote fire and arson task forces.

Arson and Fraud Activities	
Arson Investigations	33
Accidental Fires	46
Undetermined	23
Non Related Fire Investigations	1
Total Investigations	103
Business Meetings	174
Official Contacts	45
Public Appearances	12
Schools & Seminars	18
Telephone Assistance & Follow-up	805

DISTRICT I

Glenn Lauper, Deputy State Fire Marshal, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

District I responded to 33 requests for assistance in 1995.

The North Idaho Fire Investigators Task force (5 northern counties) continues to grow in members and training. The year was spent training new members in origin and cause determination while the entire group gained experience in strike force concepts, arson evidence collections and a practical field exercise with a burned structure.

Abbey, the certified accelerant sniffing canine, was used on fire scene examinations in North Idaho, Montana and Washington. Abbey is utilized along with the state forensic laboratory as quality control for some of the region's new evidence containers and forensic evidence collection kits.

Throughout the year, I attended classes sponsored by the State Bureau of Disaster Services on emergency management, planning and response. These classes are available to all interested emergency responders across the state. I highly recommend this series of classes for all emergency managers.

The State Fire Marshal's mobile investigation unit (van) is utilized in Region I by local agencies for a number of purposes other than fire investigations. I hope this trend continues. The van is available for use to those agencies that need assistance and resources. All the State Fire Marshal's Office requires is the agency requesting the unit be responsible for the safe use, maintenance and replacement of items used.

The State Fire Marshal Deputies in District I will continue to meet the challenges of fire investigation and fire prevention by assisting those requesting agencies with a timely response to your incident and will assist you in obtaining the needed resources. We are only a phone call away.

Stay safe and do not hesitate to call if you need help.

DISTRICT II

Don Dillard, Chief Deputy State Fire Marshal, Boise, Idaho

District II responded to 43 requests for assistance in 1995 which included 5 fatalities. Of these investigations, 14 were arson related fires, 22 deemed accidental and 7 undetermined.

In addition to conducting investigations, I attended a two-week Advanced Arson Detection class at the Federal Law Enforcement Academy, sponsored by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. This class is available for both law enforcement and fire personnel. I highly recommend this class to

those who investigate fires. For those interested in attending, contact your local ATF office.

District II is working on the development of two new Arson Task Force teams. Plans are under way to create teams in the Mountain Home and Wendell areas.

As a goal for 1996, with the help of the State Fire Marshal and other deputies, I plan to update and refine our department's Investigative Operating Procedural Manual. These changes are needed to coincide with current accepted safety practices and case management.

DISTRICT III Don Bailey, Deputy State Fire Marshal, Pocatello, Idaho

District III responded to 28 requests for assistance. Investigative assistance was given to city, county and federal fire service and law enforcement agencies. There were 18 accidental and 9 suspicious fires investigated. Assistance was provided on one homicide. These included 9 dwellings, 6 commercial, 7 vehicles, 3 agricultural and 1 educational property. The investigation of suspicious fires resulted in two arrests and convictions. Three fires are still under investigation. Assistance was also provided to Twin Falls Police Department and Bannock County.

The Fire and Arson van was utilized on four fire-scene investigations. Orientation and display of the van was provided at Pocatello, American Falls and Driggs to approximately seventy-five fire department and law enforcement personnel.

Classes were presented at fire departments in Pocatello, American Falls, Driggs and two sessions at Idaho State University. There were a total of 98 fire service and law enforcement attendees. Other activities included a school Fire Safety Program presented to the faculty and student body at Soda Springs Junior High School. On-going interaction with insurance claims representatives and attorneys continues, as well as coordination of the Certified Fire Investigator's Program between the IAAI and the Idaho Chapter of the IAAI.

Training received was approximately 148 hours of advanced fire/arson investigative training. These included the International Association of Arson Investigators (IAAI), Los Angeles, CA; state chapter meetings at Post Falls, ID; West Valley City, UT; Medford, OR; Arson/Bomb Investigation, Boise, ID; and the Idaho Police Officers Association (IPOA), Pocatello, ID.

Objectives for 1996 are to continue to assist local, county, state and federal agencies with the investigation of suspicious fires; to promote the arson task force concept; and to provide fire/arson investigation training.

Fire Prevention

The Fire Prevention Section has the responsibility of enforcing the adopted version of the Uniform Fire Code. Duties include: the inspection of buildings; reviewing new construction plans of state-owned buildings and schools upon request; certification of fire inspectors; teaching the 24-hour Uniform Fire Code class, Basic Fire Prevention and Fire Inspection classes; and assisting local fire jurisdictions upon request.

Three deputies serve and assist the fire service in any way possible and are proud of the fire departments' efforts to continue to solve their fire safety and protection problems. Their challenge is to educate the fire service and public to the benefits of the fire code and its uniform application.

Fire Prevention Activities

Fire Inspections	326
Cause & Origin Investigation	10
Fire Code Interpretations & Assistance	1,500
Business Meetings	162
Official Contacts	283
Public Presentations	13
Training Courses Given	5
Training Courses Taken	14
Underground Tank Inspection	28
Plans Review	131

DISTRICT I

Jim Macklin, Deputy State Fire Marshal, Lewiston, Idaho

During 1995, most of my time was spent inspecting schools and day-care centers, and attending meetings. The meetings were mostly about water supplies and the Uniform Fire Code requirements. I am fortunate that many of the fire districts are handling many of these problems on their own. A lot of time was spent identifying the changes in the Uniform Fire Code and developing a one-day class to present the changes.

I attended training classes for the 1994 Uniform Fire Code Update at Bellevue, Washington; Fire Code Institute seminar at Las Vegas, Nevada; and an arson seminar at Post Falls, Idaho.

I conducted one Uniform Fire Code class and one update class.

The problem in the district continues to be with counties that have not adopted the Uniform Building Code, Uniform Fire Code or zoning ordinances.

Best results have been achieved by working with the local fire authorities. My continued goal will be to work with the locals and be the best resource I can be to them.

DISTRICT II

Rich Green, Chief Deputy State Fire Marshal, Boise, Idaho

Since starting with the Fire Marshal's Office in September 1995, I have been concentrating my efforts in familiarizing myself with my assigned area as well as learning the responsibilities of the position. I have tried to meet with as many of the local fire department chiefs as possible. For those whom I have not had the opportunity to meet, I hope to do so in 1996.

My goals for 1996 include to assist with the licensing of all fire alarm installers and to establish a program similar to that for installation of sprinkler systems. In addition, I plan to attend the Idaho Fire Chiefs Conference, Idaho Fire Service Training School and to tour District I and III with the area deputies.

I have reviewed 25 plans for compliance with the Uniform Fire Code, conducted 16 inspections, provided assistance for 247 telephone calls and investigated 3 fires.

I would like to thank all of the fire service personnel, whom I have had the opportunity to meet, for their hospitality and for making me feel welcomed. I look forward to seeing you all again and to meet those whom I have not had the opportunity to meet.

DISTRICT III

Hal Call, Deputy State Fire Marshal, Pocatello, Idaho

As always, this past year has been busy with a wide variety of activities conducted. Training classes on fire codes, exiting and inspection practices have been given to a number of fire departments.

I attended training classes in the use of computers, fire and building codes, and fire alarm systems.

Much time was spent on fire code interpretations and building inspections with fire and building officials. Types of building inspections completed included schools, churches, businesses, day-care facilities, and upon request, a private dwelling. Requests for help were received on subdivision planning as it relates to water supplies, fire department access and pre-planning for fire emergencies.

There is still a lot of activity in removing old underground storage tanks and the installation of new state-of-the-art underground storage tank systems.

I have surveyed several cities for water and fire department capabilities and testified at public hearings to help get funding for improvements to these facilities.

One major challenge is to get fire authorities comfortable making fire code interpretations and enforcement.

Objectives for 1996 are to retire and relearn the game of golf.



Glenn Lauper, Coeur d'Alene

PART II

Fire Statistics



Glenn Lauper, Coeur d'Alene

1995 Idaho Fire Picture at a Glance

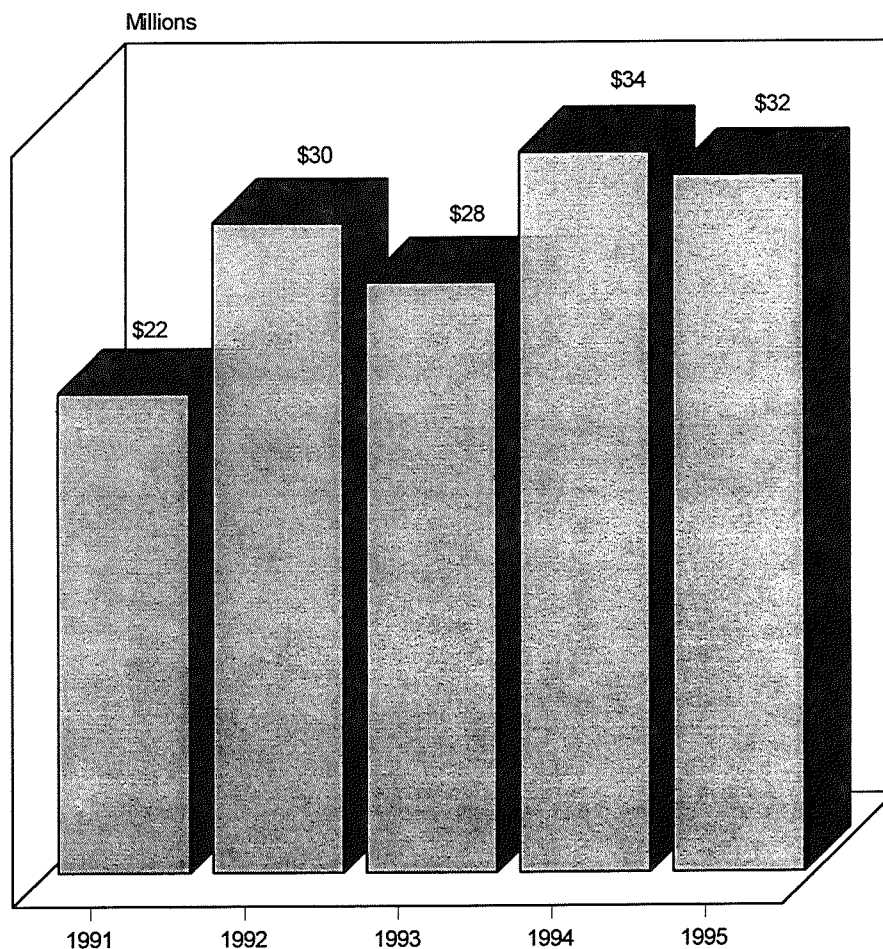
Fires	<p>Fires attended by Idaho fire departments decreased by 3 percent to 5,841. Fires in outside properties decreased by 6 percent to 3,032. Fires in structures are down by 4 percent to 1,798. Residential properties account for 73 percent or 1,321 of all structure fires.</p>
Fire Deaths	<p>Firefighter deaths increased by 2, the first since 1988. Residential fire deaths, which accounted for 73 percent of all fire fatalities, decreased 24 percent to 11. Total fire deaths decreased by 12 percent from 1994.</p>
Fire Injuries	<p>Civilian injuries decreased 22 percent to 80. Firefighter injuries decreased 28 percent to 36. Residential properties were the site of 63 civilian and firefighter injuries, while nonresidential properties saw 53.</p>
Property Damage	<p>Property losses decreased by 3 percent to \$32,494,180. Structure fire losses were \$27,064,078 or 83 percent of all property damage. Residential property losses were \$11,368,620 or 42 percent of all structure property loss.</p>
Incendiary and Suspicious	<p>Structure fires that were deliberately set, or are suspected of having been set, are down 21 percent to 128. Incendiary and suspicious fires accounted for 7 percent of all structure fires and 35 percent of all structure property loss. Incendiary and suspicious fires resulted in 2 civilian and 2 firefighter injuries and \$4,377,044 property damage, a decrease of 47 percent. Incendiary and suspicious vehicle fires account for 5 percent of all vehicle fires. This remains the same as 1994, with 46 vehicles involved.</p>

Statewide Fire Loss Estimates

Estimated dollar losses indicate the magnitude of the fire problem and can be used to evaluate progress in fire protection. This information helps local communities, states and the nation determine the amount that should be spent on fire protection. Fire loss estimates take into consideration material damaged during extinguishment, as well as material actually damaged by the fire. Estimates are calculated in terms of replacement in like kind and quality.

The reported value of property lost to fire during 1995 in Idaho was \$32,494,180, a decrease of \$1,047,079 (3 percent) from 1994.

The largest dollar loss fires were: Caldwell--agriculture storage building 2.5 million, Nampa--church building at 2.1 million, Pocatello--office building at 1.5 million, Firth--school building at 1.5 million and Meridian--school building at 1 million.



One in every five people will have a fire in their lifetime.

Stop the Clock. Protect yourself and your loved ones










Install smoke detectors on every level of your home...

Plan and Practice what you would do if fire strikes. Plan two ways out of every room in your house...

Put a lid on cooking fires and turn off the stove...

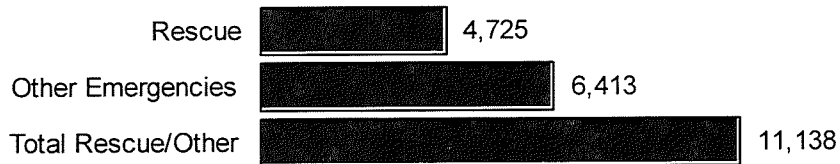
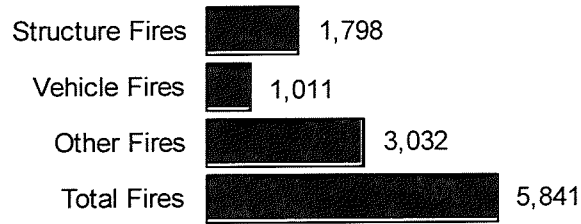
Learn to prevent fires. Contact your local fire department...

Idaho's Fire Departments Respond Every:

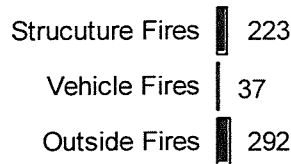
-  27 minutes to an incident...
-  38 minutes to a non-fire emergency...
-  1.5 hours to an actual fire...
-  2.9 hours to an outside fire...
-  3.5 hours to a false alarm...
-  4.9 hours to a structure fire...
-  8.6 hours to a vehicle fire...
-  15 hours to an incendiary or suspicious fire...
-  66 hours to an injury or death due to fire...

1995 State Incident Summary

19,495 Total Responses

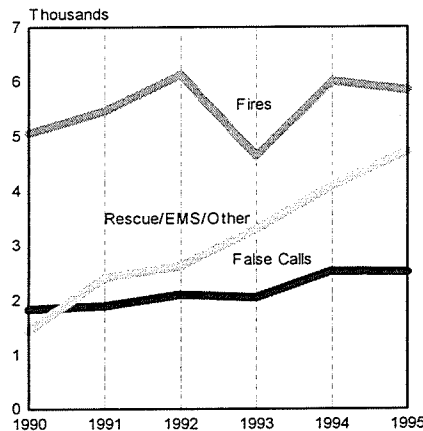


Mutual Aid Given*



*Mutual aid is given when a fire department responds to another fire department's jurisdiction to provide assistance at an incident or to cover a vacated station while the receiving fire department is busy at an incident.

Six-Year Trend



Structure Fires



1,321 Residential Fires

(Single family dwellings, apartments, mobile homes, hotels, motels, etc.)



23 Institutional Fires

(nursing homes, day child-care, hospital, prison, mental institution)



42 Public Assembly Fires

(churches, amusement centers, stadiums, libraries, restaurants, theaters)



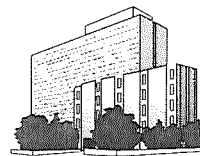
313 Industrial, Manufacturing, Other Buildings Fires

(Basic industry, manufacturing, storage, residential garages, vacant buildings, unknown)



20 Educational Fires

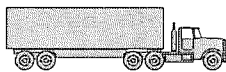
(schools, colleges, universities and academies)



79 Store/Office Fires

(food markets, department stores, specialty shops, service stations, offices)

Other Fires



1,011 Mobile Property Fires

(Automobile, trucks, trains, buses, boats, aircraft)



3,032 Outside and Other Fires

(Dumpsters, trash, wildland, grass, trees)

Casualties



Civilian

Deaths
13

Injuries
80

Firefighter

Deaths
2

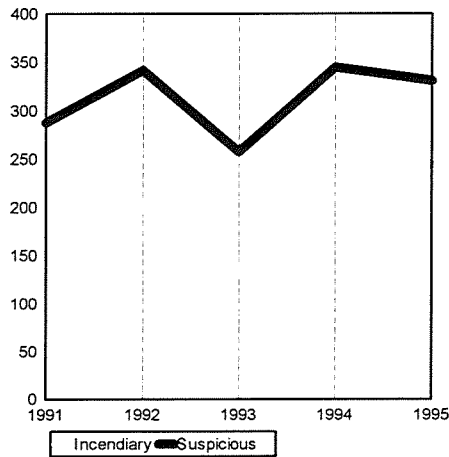
Injuries
36



Incendiary and Suspicious Fires

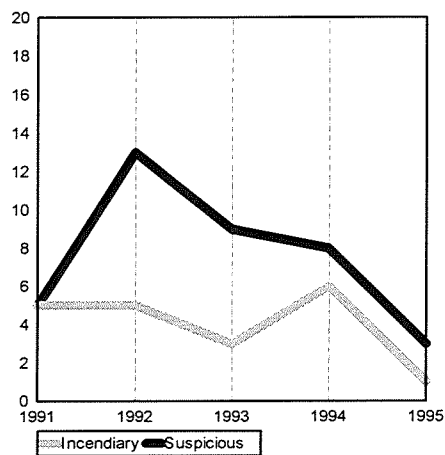
5-Year Trend

Fires



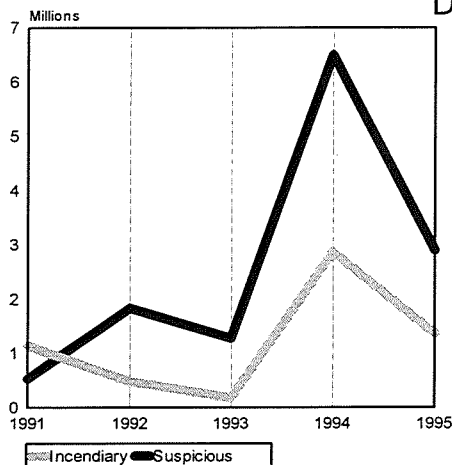
	Incendiary	Suspicious
1991	151	288
1992	200	342
1993	134	258
1994	306	345
1995	244	331

Injuries and Deaths



	Incendiary	Suspicious
1991	5	5
1992	5	13
1993	3	9
1994	6	8
1995	1	3

Dollar Loss



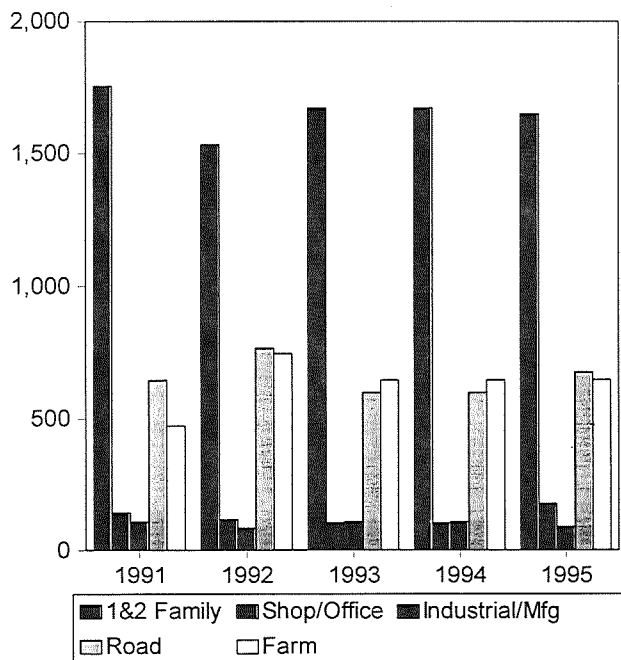
	Incendiary	Suspicious
1991	\$1,138,607	\$537,800
1992	\$485,375	\$1,839,526
1993	\$182,891	\$1,278,526
1994	\$2,873,408	\$6,498,563
1995	\$1,370,607	\$2,898,717

Fires by Complex

Top 10

	Fires	Injury	Death	\$ Loss
Dwelling (one/two family)	1,649	53	10	10,342,819
Road	676	3	1	849,410
Farm	647	8	0	2,430,835
Shopping/Office	178	2	0	3,237,112
Apartment	157	5	1	497,381
Warehouse/Storage	94	3	0	1,013,974
Industrial Plant/Manufacturing	90	7	1	869,602
Educational	67	0	0	2,828,470
Indian Reservation	60	0	0	250
Mobile Home Park	53	4	1	115,905

Five Year



Property meeting all three of the following criteria is considered a Complex: A single building containing two or more specific uses; or more than one building of the same or different uses; or other multiuse property, and located within a continuous boundary, and operated under one business management or ownership. The purpose is to identify overall use of the property to link to its general use. There are 26 complex property codes.

Fires Causes

Ignition Factor (Top 10)

The Ignition Factor is the condition or situation that allowed the heat source and combustible material to combine to start a fire. The Ignition Factor can be a deliberate act, a mechanical failure, or an act of nature. It is crucial as a guide to fire prevention because it can indicate whether the type of fire is potentially preventable by better education, inspections, investigations and prosecutions, or some other strategy.

	Fires	Injury	Death
Unknown	926	13	5
Inadequate Control of Open Fire	719	130	0
Lack of Maintenance/Worn Out (Creosote)	479	7	0
Short Circuit/Ground Fault	364	8	0
Children Playing	362	7	0
Suspicious	331	3	0
Abandoned Discarded Mat. (Smoking Mat.)	325	6	3
Part Failure/Leak/Break	286	4	0
Incendiary	244	1	0
Unattended	146	0	0

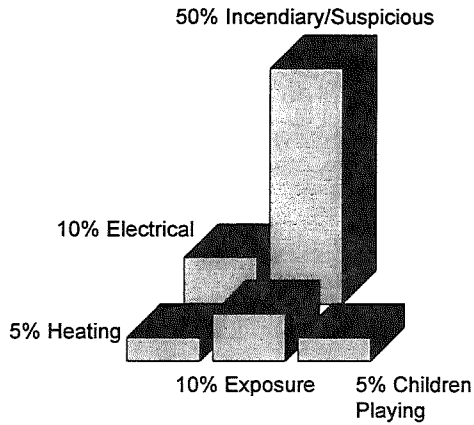
Form of Heat of Ignition (Top 10)

The Form of Heat of Ignition is the heat energy form which starts the fires. Examples are an open flame, a hot surface, an arc, or a spark. Every fire has a Form of Heat of Ignition. The Form of Heat combined with the Equipment involved in Ignition should clearly identify the heat energy source that was responsible for igniting the fire.

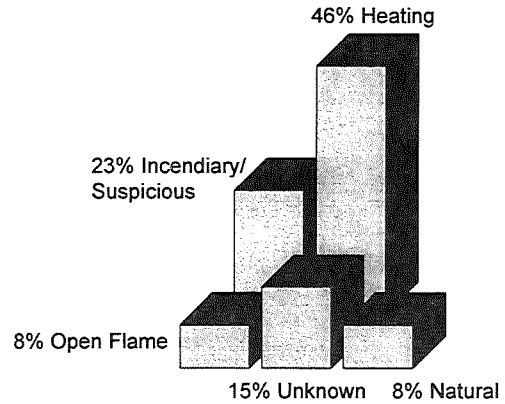
	Fires	Injury	Death
Unknown	1,103	12	3
Match/Lighter	659	13	0
Open Fire	645	9	0
Short Circuit Unspecified (electrical)	380	8	0
Heat from Solid Fuel Equipment (woodstove)	355	4	0
Properly Operated Electrical Equipment	184	8	2
Cigarette/Cigar/Pipe	152	4	2
Fireworks	142	2	0
Hot Ember/Ash	140	0	0
Lightning/Spontaneous	136	0	2

Fire Causes by Property Type (Top 5)

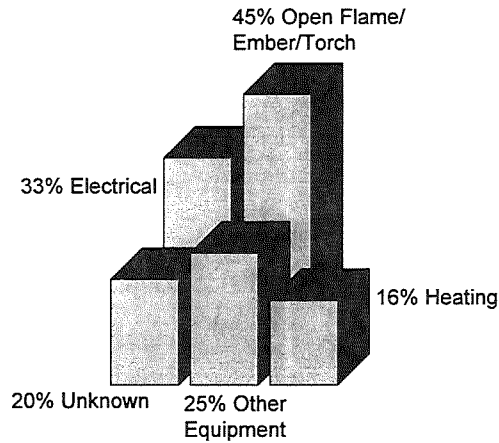
Educational Property



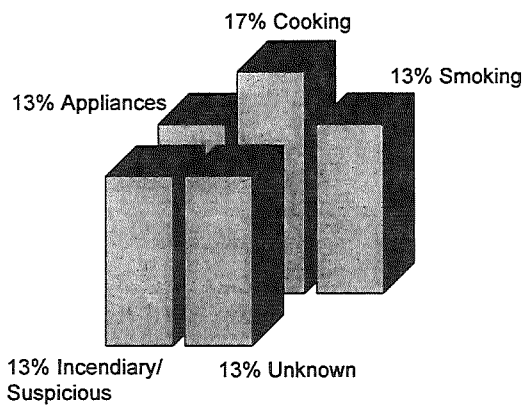
Public Assembly



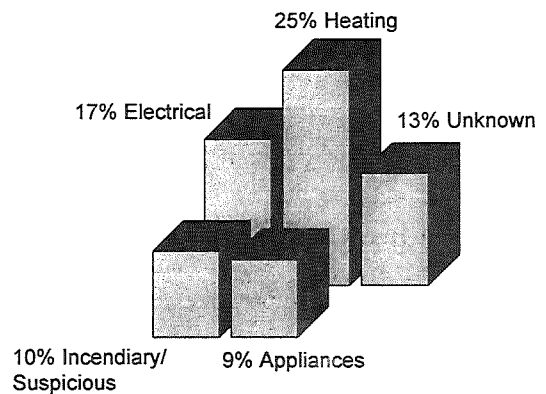
Industrial/Manufacturing



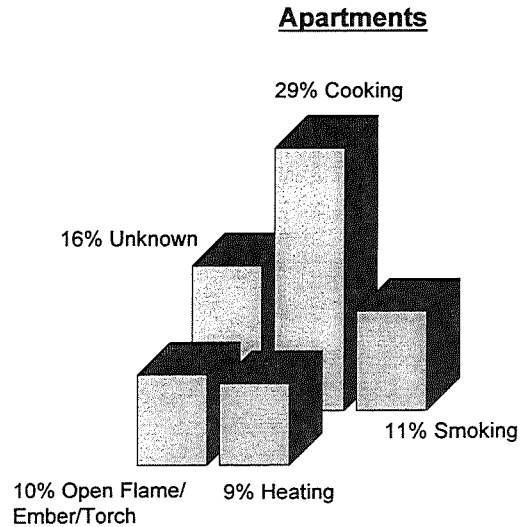
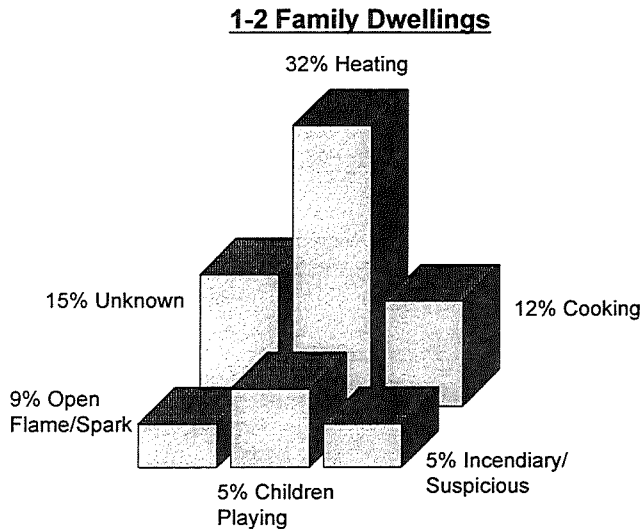
Institutional



Stores/Offices

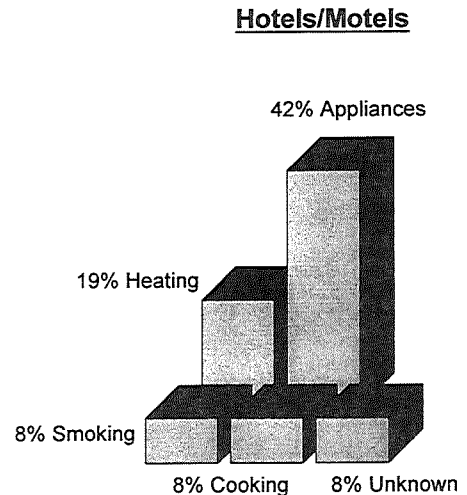
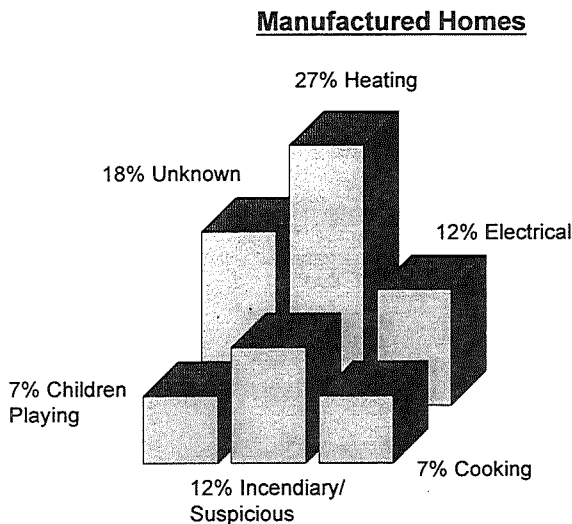


Fire Causes at Residential Property (Top 5)

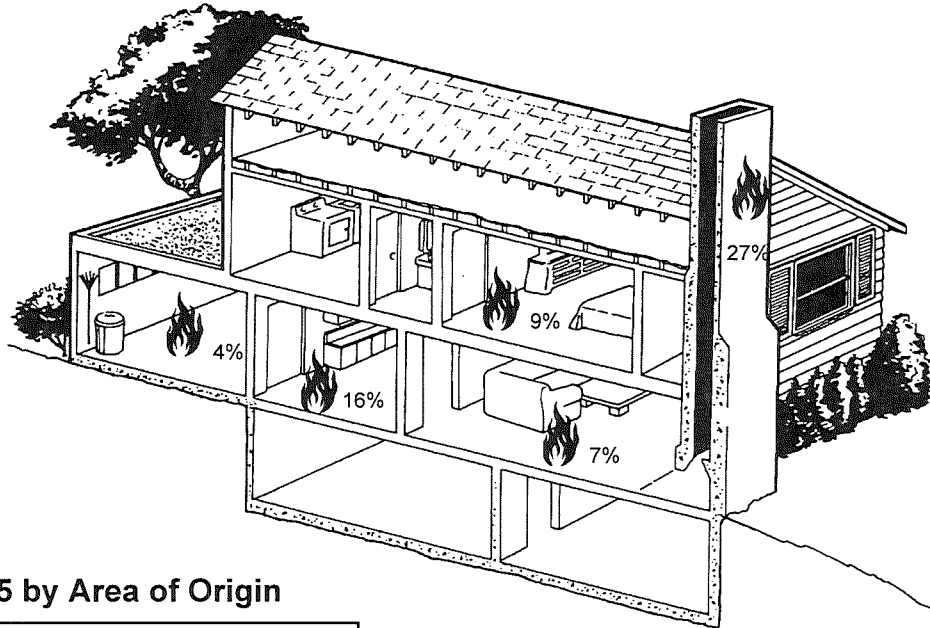


Of the nine deaths at residential properties, 33% were caused by smoking, 22% were cooking with 44% unknown.

The leading causes of the 44 injuries which occurred at residential properties were 16% open flame, 16% cooking, 14% by smoking, and 18% classified as unknown.



Residential Fires by Area and Cause

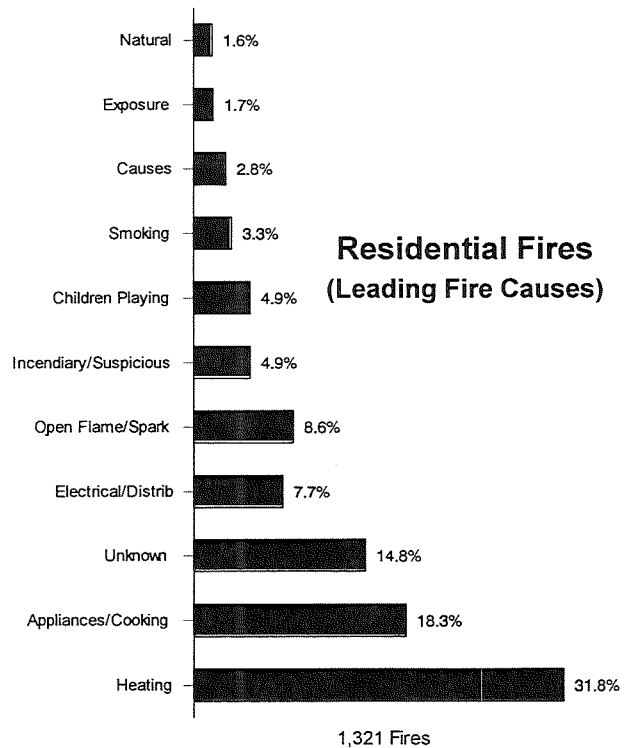


Top 5 by Area of Origin

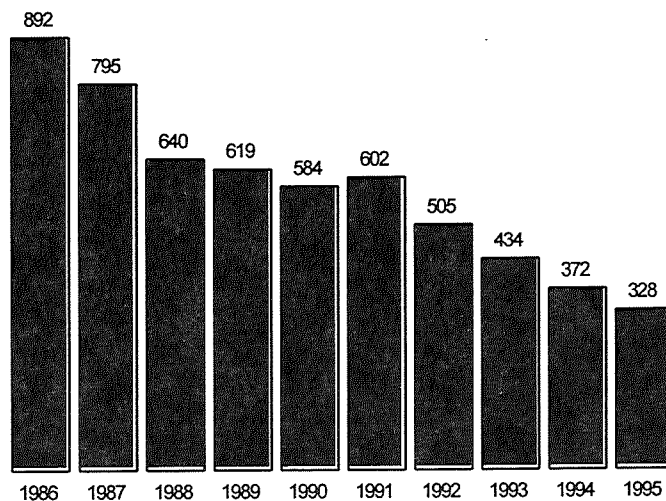
1. Chimney	27%
2. Kitchen/Cooking Area	16%
3. Sleeping Area	9%
4. Lounge Area	7%
5. Garage/Carport/Storage	4%

Ninety percent of residential property is one and two-family dwellings. Other categories are apartments, hotels/motels, boarding homes, dormitories and mobile homes.

Heating remains the leading cause of residential fires with 27% starting in the chimney.

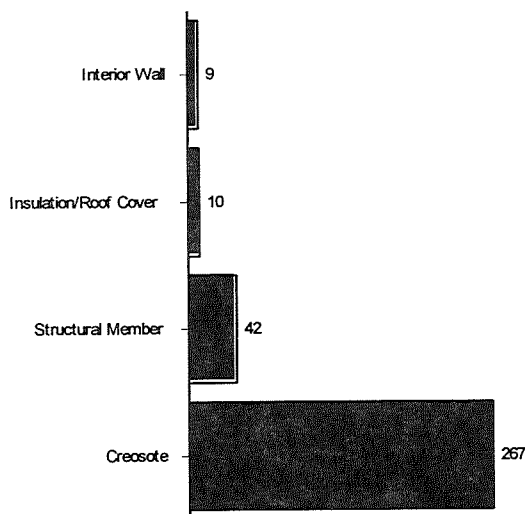


Residential Wood Stove Fires

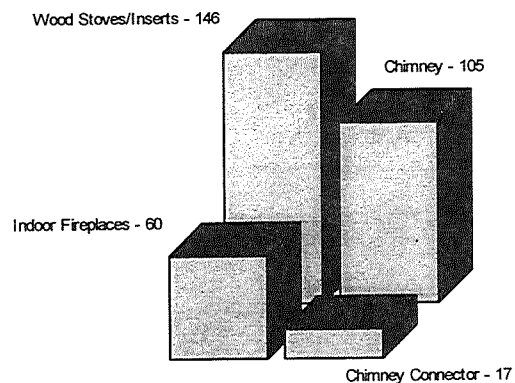


Number of Fires

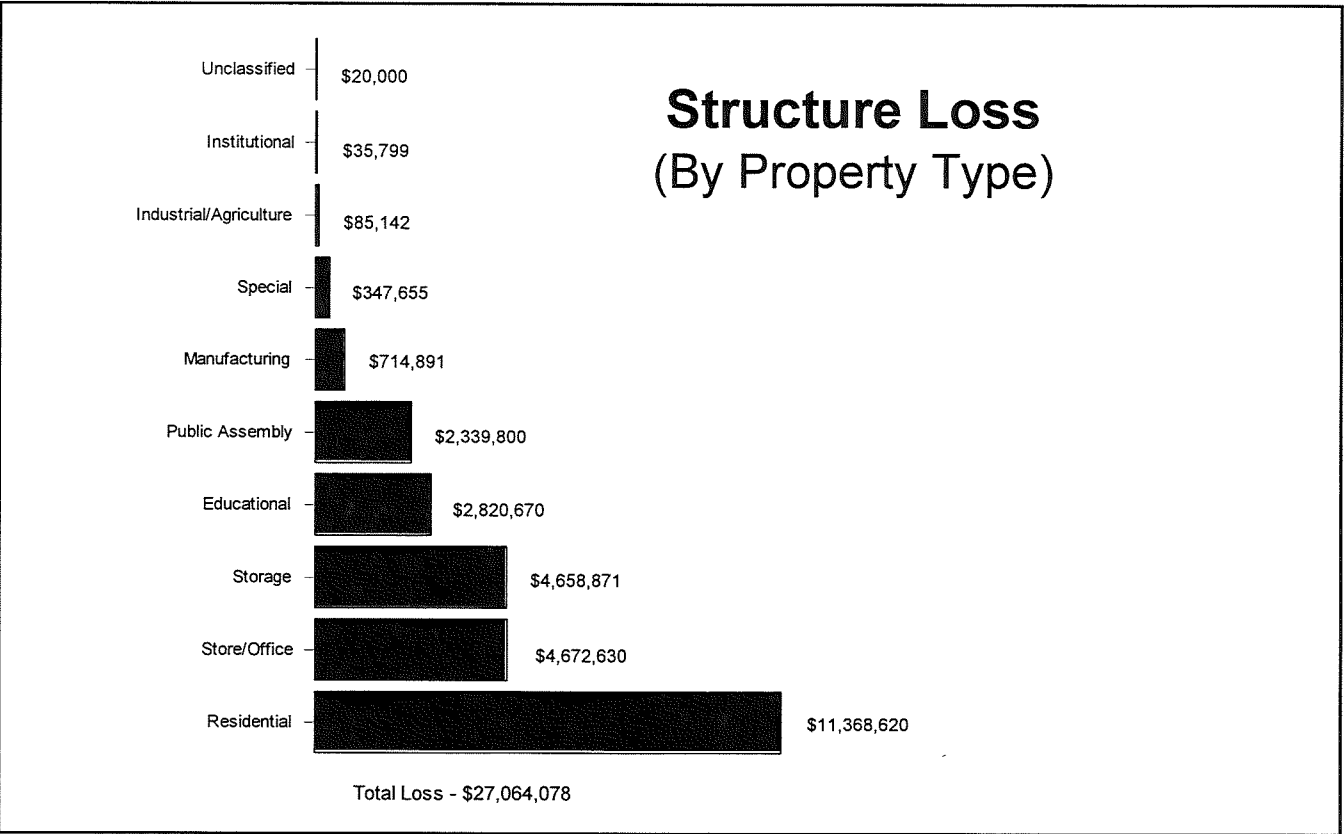
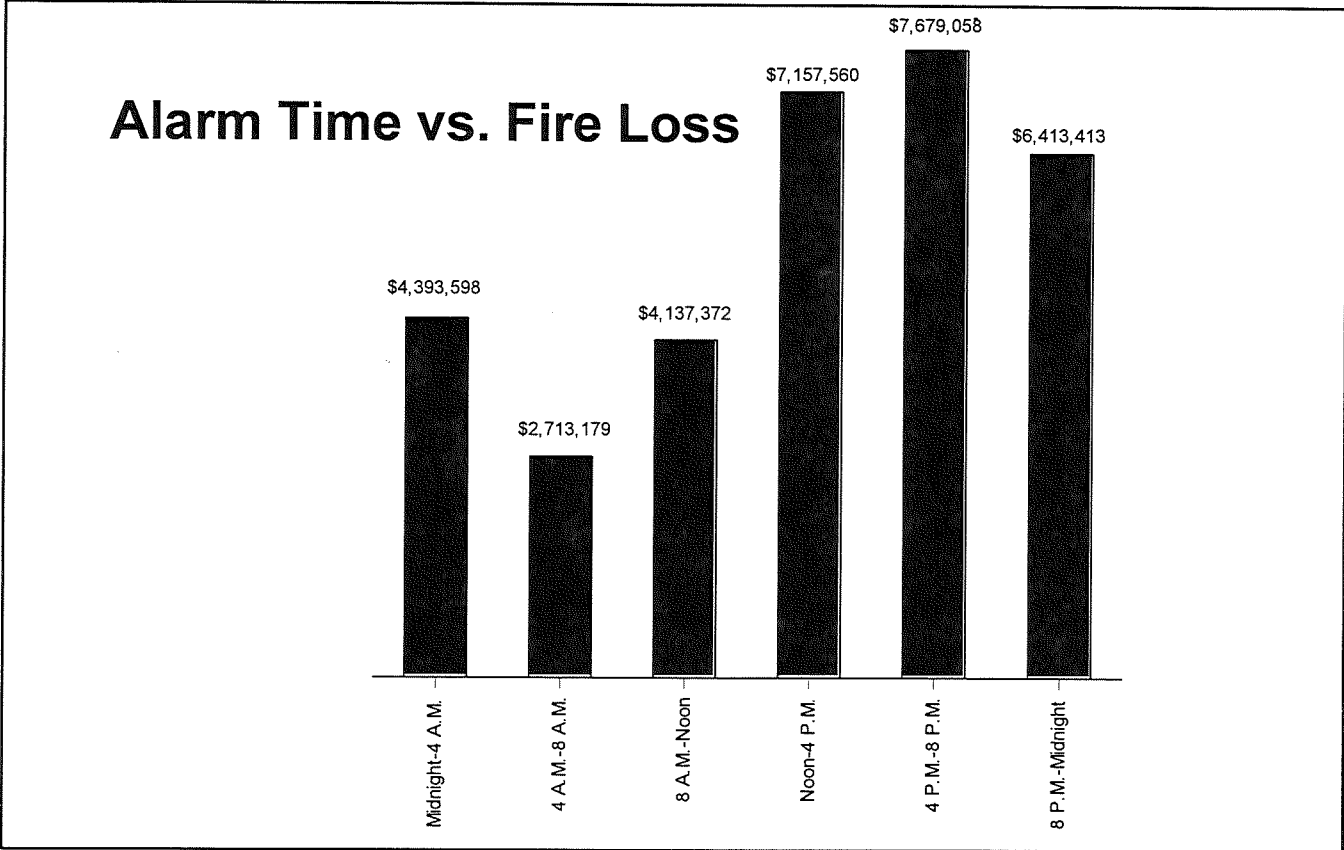
Woodstove fires continue on their downward trend. Chimney fires account for 27% of all wood stove fires. Most of these fires are due to lack of cleaning.



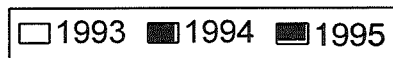
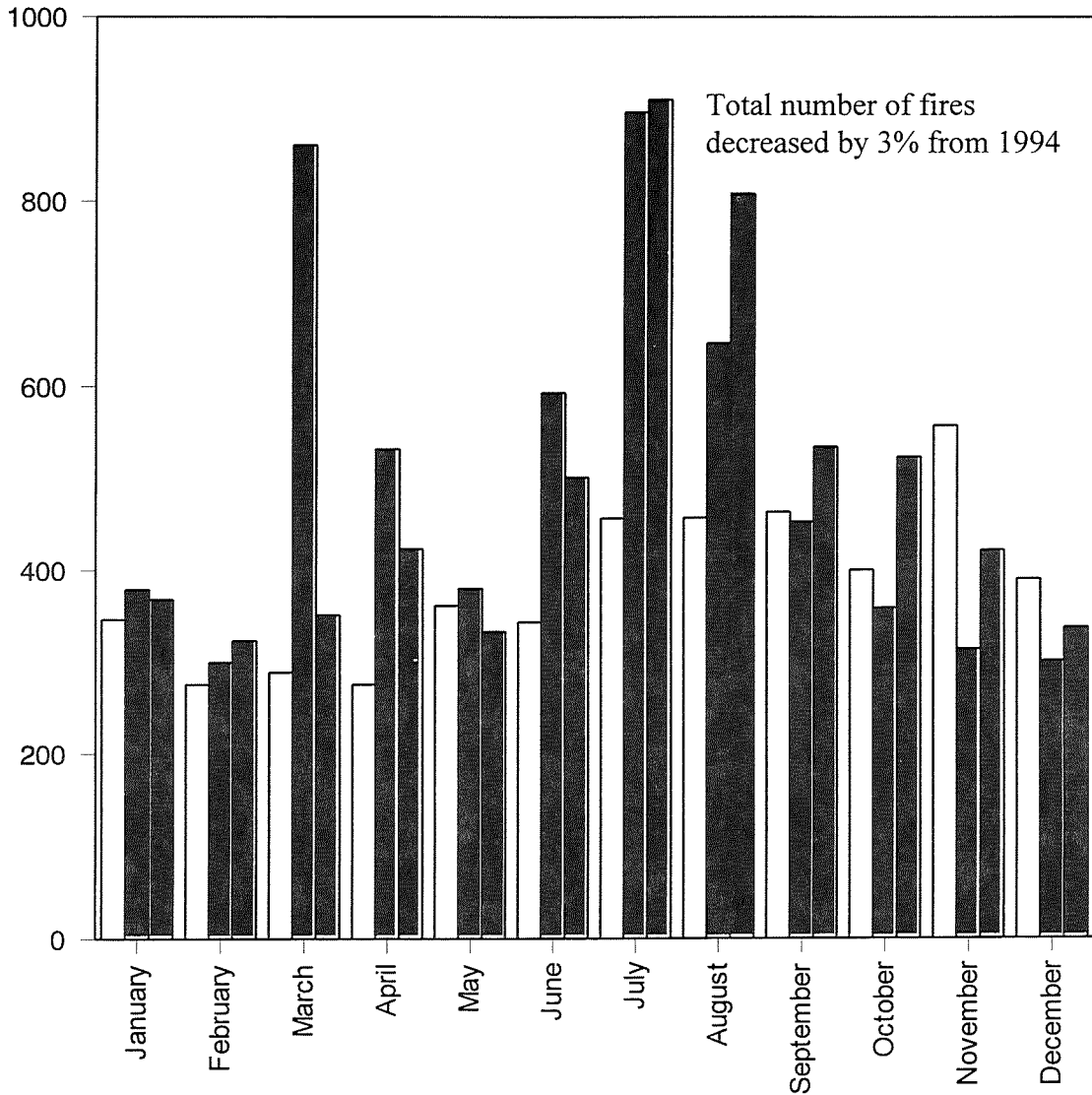
Material First Ignited



Equipment Involved



All Fire Calls by Month



Total Fire Incidents

1993 - 4,611
 1994 - 6,009
 1995 - 5,841

Outside Fire Calls and Losses

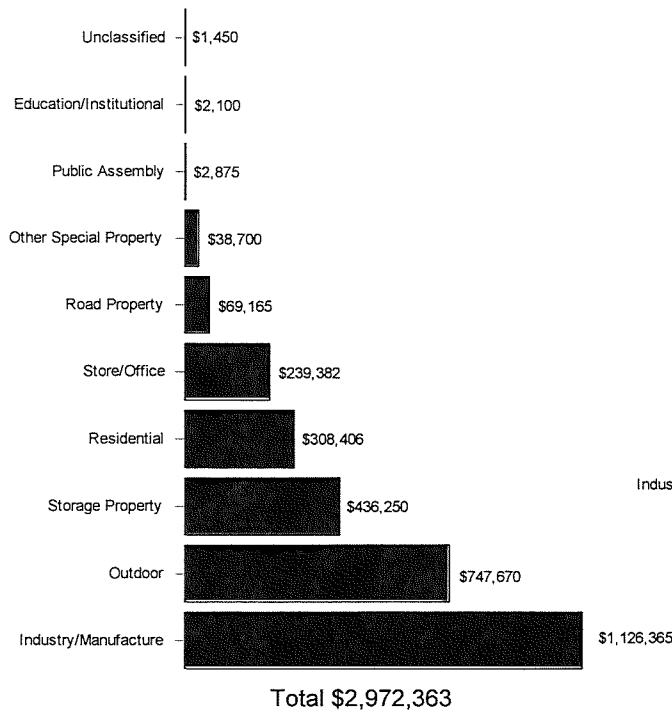
Outside and Other Fires

3,032

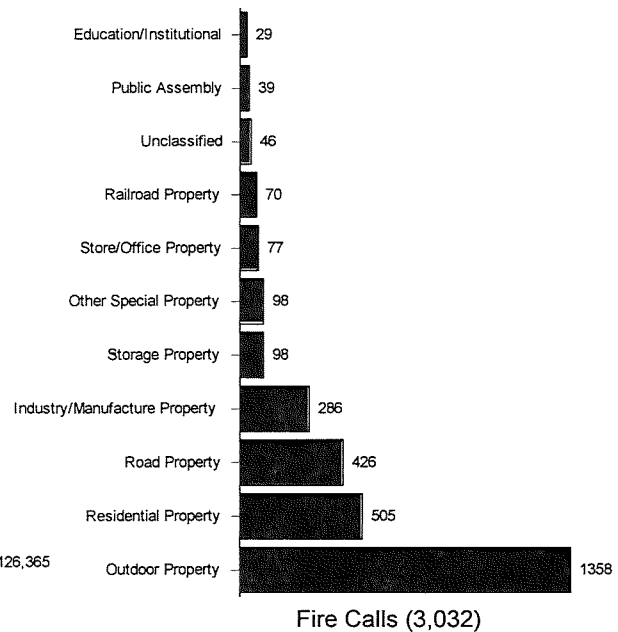


The number of calls to fires outside of buildings decreased by 6%. Over 64% of these were classified outdoor properties that include open land, fields, vacant lots, landfills, wildland, railroad, roadways, waterways and construction sites. Grass was the main material ignited. Thirty percent of the time the cause is unknown followed by 19% caused by open fire that got out of control. Careless use of fire-works and discarded cigarettes caused 7% of the fires. During 1995, outdoor properties were the site of 7 injuries and 2 firefighter deaths. Agriculture properties lost over a million dollars in crops.

Dollar Loss



Number of Fire Calls by Property Type



Mobile Property Fires

1,011



Top Six

Automobiles	68.34%
Trucks under 1 ton	7.71%
Trucks over 1 ton	4.45%
Motor Homes	2.76%
Tractor/Harvester	2.17%
Semi-trailer truck	1.78%

Motor Vehicle Fires

The category for Mobile Property includes automobiles, trucks, rail, freight, water, air transport, heavy equipment and other special vehicles.

Mobile Property fires for 1995 are down 8% from 1994. The automobile accounts for 68% of vehicle fires. Ignition Factor for vehicle fires indicate that a part failure, leak or break was the main cause.

The reported fires resulted in 10 civilian injuries, 1 civilian death and 1 firefighter injury. Idaho fire departments responded to more vehicle fires in August than any other month. Total dollar loss estimates were \$2,457,739, a decrease of 31% from 1994.

Total Number

37



Hazardous Materials Profile

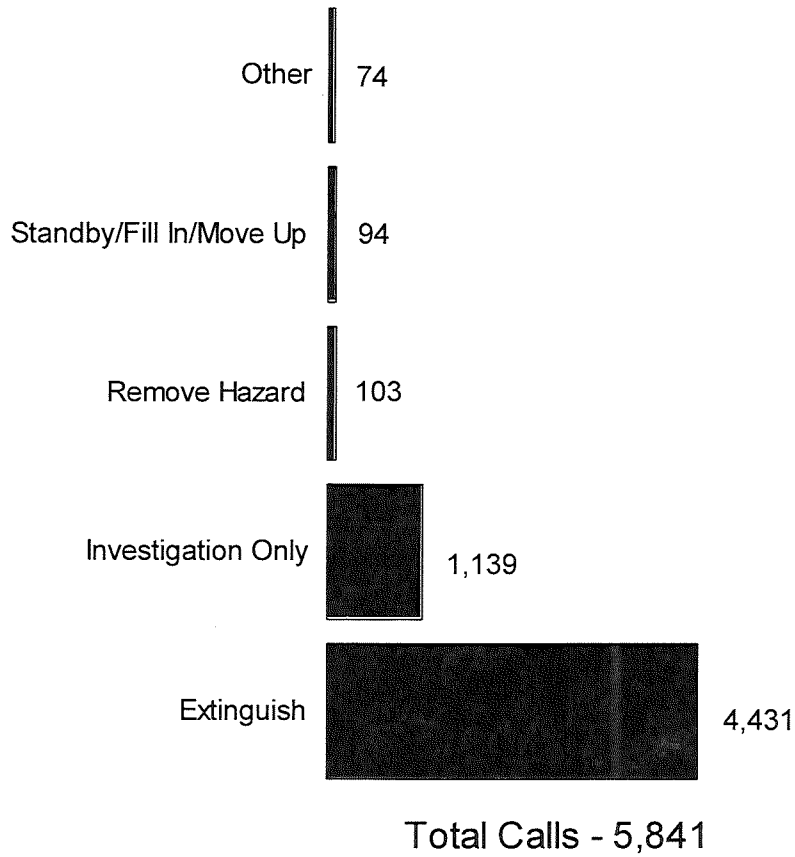
There were 37 incidents during 1995 that required a Hazmat Incident Supplement report. These reports are required when an incident is determined to be a threat to life, health, property or the environment if left unattended, and specialized hazmat resources were or should have been dispatched.

Sixteen percent of the hazardous materials calls were in the home. However, 32% occurred on the State's roadways, 64% from trucks with 46% from spilling and leaking.

Fire departments handled the primary responsibility for the disposition of 17% of the Hazmat calls. The fire department was present throughout the disposition of another 14%, for a total of 31%.

Flammable liquids and gasses contaminated the ground 23% of the time, while there was no evidence of environmental contamination 49% of the time.

Action Taken by Firefighters at Fire Scene



Firefighter Statistics Per Fire

Total Man Hours	66,533
Average Man Hours Per Fire	12
Average Number of Personnel	8
Average Response Time	7 minutes

Firefighter Injuries and Fatalities

Firefighter

Deaths
2

Injuries
36

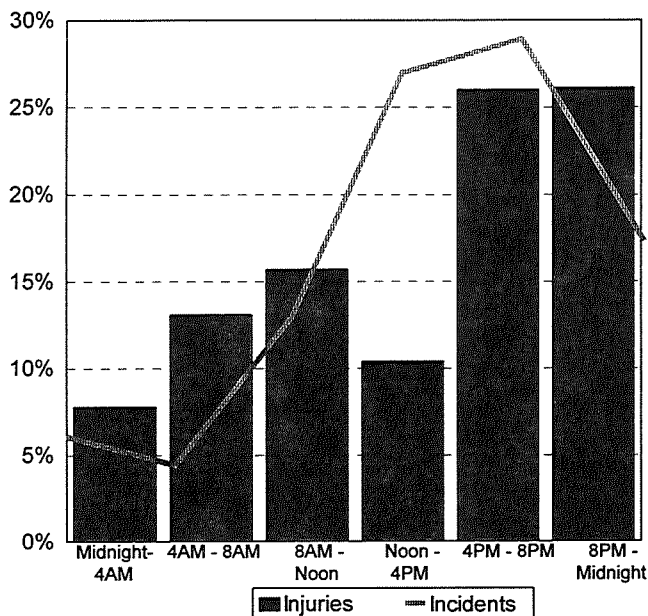


Firefighting is very hazardous with every response having the potential to cause injury or death. In 1995 there were 36 injuries, a 27% decrease in injuries from 1994. The two deaths were the first since 1988. Thirty-seven were in the act of fire suppression when the injuries/deaths occurred. Over 10% were fatigued at the time of injury. Nearly 75% of the injuries were involved in suppression of structure fires even though structure fires account for less than half of all fires.

Deadly fire:

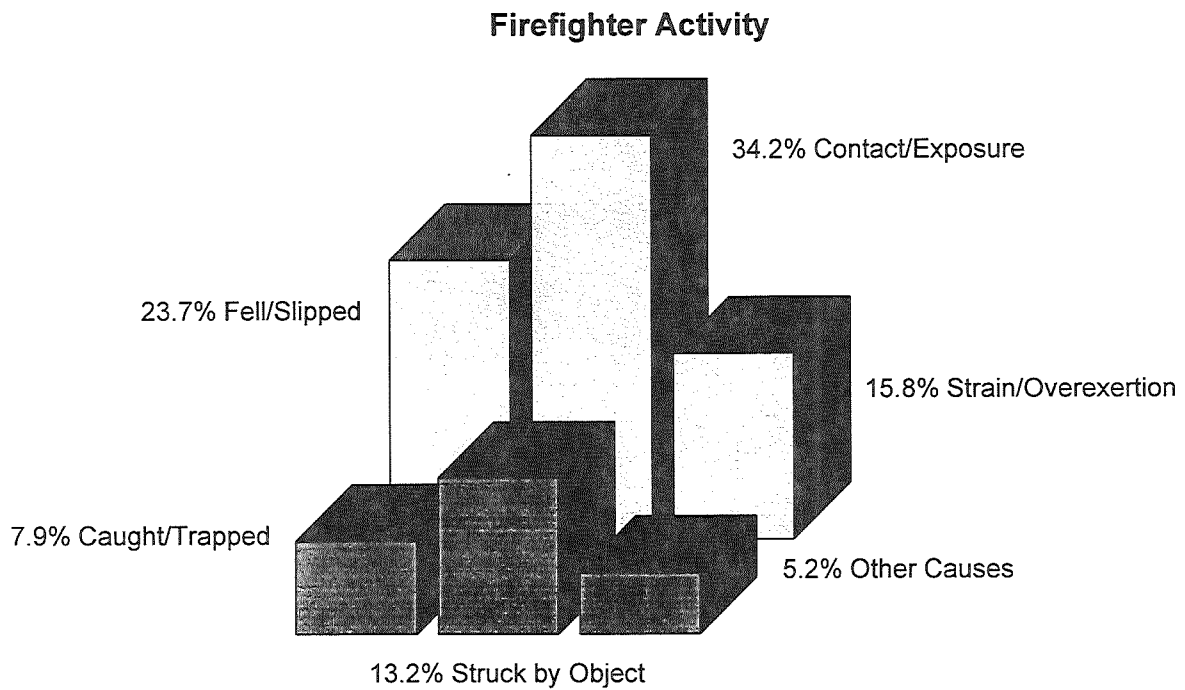
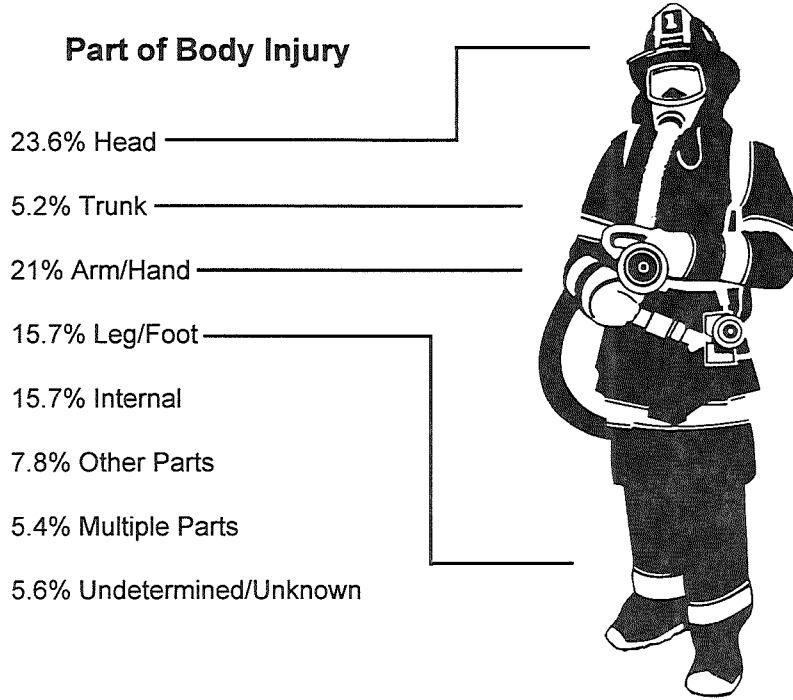
- Kuna—two firefighters, 18 and 31 years old, died when flames overtook their vehicle during a lightning caused wildland firestorm.

Incidents and Firefighter Injuries by Time



Noon to 8 p.m. represent the busiest time for fire department responses. The peak time for firefighter injuries was 4 p.m. to midnight.

Firefighter Injuries and Fatalities



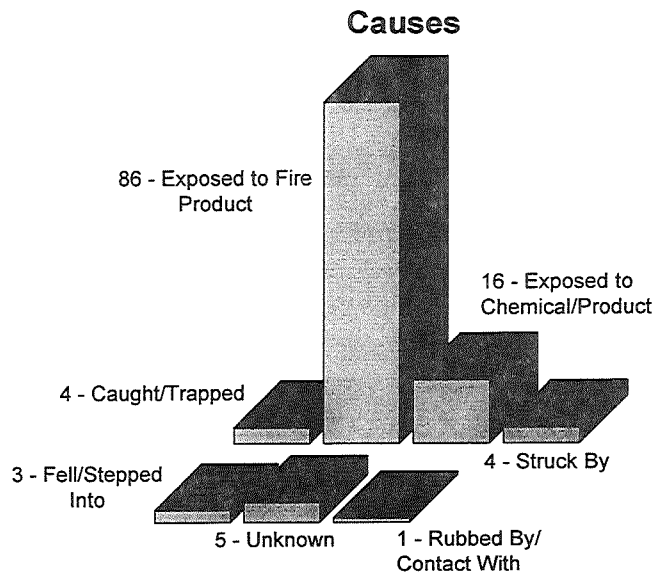
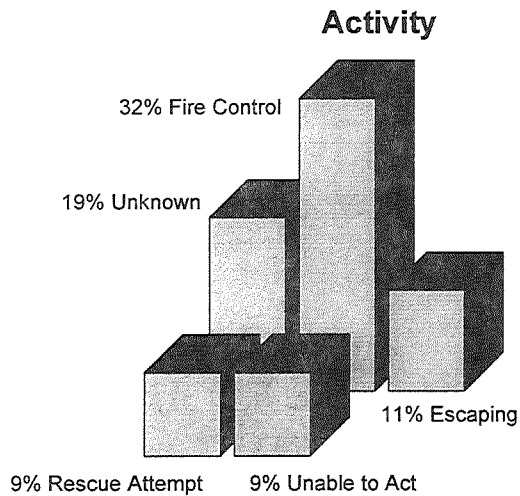
Civilian Injuries and Fatalities



Eighty people were injured and 13 died due to fires in 1995. Although the number of fires decreased by only 3% from 1994, there was a 22% decrease in injuries and 24% decrease in deaths.

Most deadly fires:

- Priest River—4 and 5 year old sister and brother died in bed due to electrical failure. There were no smoke detectors present.
- Eagle—83 year old mother and her 49 year old son died in her home trying to escape an early morning fire. The cause is undetermined. A smoke detector operated, but was not in the room where the fire started.

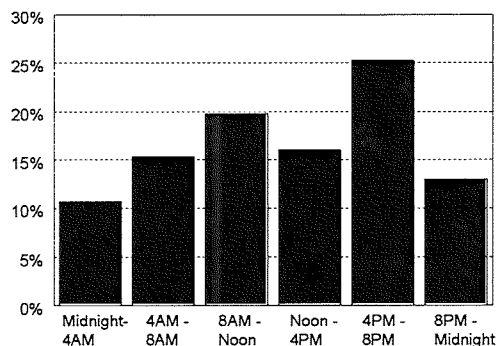


Leading causes were burns and smoke asphyxia due to exposure to fire products.

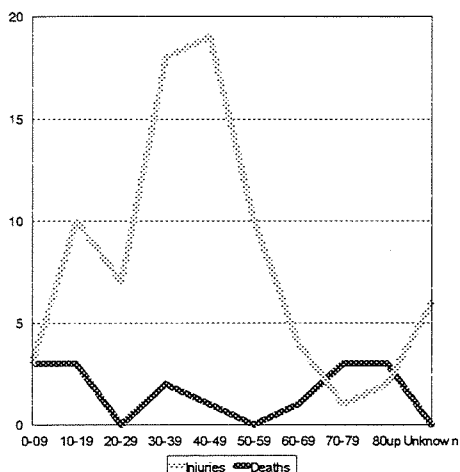
Civilian Injuries & Fatalities

Most of the 93 civilians either injured or killed by fire occurred between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

Time of Day



Age Groups



Those who died were the very young (23% under 10) and the very old (46% over 70). In both cases, assistance may be needed in order to evacuate.

The 30-49 age group accounted for a majority of injuries (46%). This is thought to be the age group most likely to attempt fire control.

Property Type

Property Type	Deaths	Injuries
Restaurant	0	2
Nursing Home/Hospital	0	4
Homes	11	50
Stores/Offices	1	5
Farms	0	2
Metal Product Manufact.	0	1
Storage Areas	0	3
Outdoors	0	2
Roadways	1	11
Water Areas	0	1

PART III

Participants

A special thank you to those departments who report their activity throughout the year to the State Fire Marshal. This report would not be possible without their help.



I F I R S

Idaho Fire Department Summary - 1995

Incident Type - Fire

Casualty Type - All

Report Period - 01/01/95 Thru 12/31/95

Computer Run Date - 04/29/96

State - ID

County - All

Fire Department - All

FDID - All

FDID#	Jurisdiction	Population Protected	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents	Dollar Loss
01101	BOISE CITY	150,000	537	1	14	\$2,880,902
01236	NORTH ADA COUNTY FIRE & RESCUE	18,000	86	0	3	\$280,100
01239	WHITNEY FPD	28,000	173	0	8	\$262,300
01246	KUNA RURAL DEPARTMENT	5,000	78	2	2	\$732,400
01313	MERIDIAN CITY	16,000	42	0	3	\$1,906,175
01334	MERIDIAN FPD	20,000	64	0	0	\$160,400
01342	STAR FPD	2,500	54	0	0	\$488,300
01344	EAGLE FPD	12,000	86	2	1	\$90,050
01***	COUNTY: ADA	251,500	1,120	5	31	\$6,800,627
03320	COUNCIL	1,000	7	0	0	\$5,000
03325	NEW MEADOWS CITY	800	5	0	0	\$12,900
03334	INDIAN VALLEY RURAL	500	3	0	0	0
03340	MEADOWS VALLEY RURAL	800	1	0	0	\$15,000
03***	COUNTY: ADAMS	3,100	16	0	0	\$32,900
05101	POCATELLO CITY	51,000	191	1	6	\$2,359,817
05109	POCATELLO HAZ MAT TEAM	0	1	0	0	\$300
05207	*CHUBBUCK	8,300	14	0	0	\$1,000
05322	ARIMO	300	0	0	0	\$0
05323	*CHUBBUCK RURAL	200	18			\$4,810
05326	DOWNEY	700	0	0	0	\$0
05328	INKOM	800	0	0	0	\$0
05329	LAVA HOT SPRINGS	500	0	0	0	\$0
05331	POCATELLO VALLEY FPD	8,500	0	0	0	\$0
05340	MCCAMMON.	800	0	0	0	\$0
05***	COUNTY: BANNOCK	71,100	224	1	6	\$2,365,927
07301	MONTPELIER	2,900	10	0	0	\$136,400
07334	PARIS	800	3	0	0	\$2,150
07335	DINGLE	100	4	0	0	\$250,250
07336	OVID	100	5	0	0	2,350
07337	GEORGETOWN	600	4	0	0	\$7,500
07338	PEGRAM CITY	100	No Fires	0	0	\$0
07339	GENEVA	100	2	0	0	\$600
07341	FISH HAVEN	100	No Fires	0	0	\$0
07342	ST. CHARLES	200	1	0	0	\$0
07343	BENNINGTON	100	3	0	0	\$500
07344	NOUNAN	100	1	0	0	\$300
07***	COUNTY: BEAR LAKE	5,200	33	0	0	\$400,050
09302	PLUMMER-GATEWAY	1,200	22	0	0	\$97,250
09325	ST. MARIES	2,800	20	0	1	\$108,850
09330	FERNWOOD RURAL FPD	1,000	0	0	0	\$0
09335	TENSED FPD	100	0	0	0	\$0
09366	ST MARIES RURAL	2,800	15	0	0	\$427,000
09***	COUNTY: BENEWAH	7,900	57	0	1	\$633,100
11101	BLACKFOOT	25,000	207	1	5	\$310,805
11303	ABERDEEN	1,800	0	0	0	\$0
11334	FORT HALL	5,000	66	0	0	\$200
11355	SHELLEY-FIRTH FPD	4,000	0	0	0	\$0
11357	SHELLEY/FIRTH RURAL	5,000	37	0	0	\$1,666,850
11***	COUNTY: BINGHAM	40,800	310	1	5	\$1,977,855

I F I R S

Idaho Fire Department Summary - 1995

Incident Type - Fire

Casualty Type - All

Report Period - 01/01/95 Thru 12/31/95

Computer Run Date - 04/29/96

State - ID

County - All

Fire Department - All

FDID - All

FDID#	Jurisdiction	Population Protected	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents	Dollar Loss
13203	KETCHUM	3,000	32	0	4	\$120,220
13301	HAILEY	6,500	33	0	0	\$299,350
13302	BELLEVUE	1,600	0	0	0	\$0
13306	SUN VALLEY	1,000	11	0	0	\$35,905
13334	WOOD RIVER FPD	3,000	26	0	0	\$336,570
13354	CAREY RURAL FPD	500	0	0	0	\$0
13***	COUNTY: BLAINE	15,600	102	0	4	\$792,045
15167	LOWMAN RANGER DISTRICT	100	0	0	0	\$0
15301	PLACERVILLE	100	No Fires	0	0	\$0
15311	GARDEN VALLEY RURAL	400	6	0	0	\$83,050
15313	ROBIE CREEK	300	4	0	0	\$0
15315	HORSESHOE BEND	700	0	0	0	\$0
15320	GRANDJEAN	100	0	0	0	\$0
15324	IDAHO CITY	500	0	0	0	\$0
15330	CLEAR CREEK	400	0	0	0	\$0
15340	WILDERNESS RANCH	300	0	0	0	\$0
15***	COUNTY: BOISE	2,900	10	0	0	\$83,050
17201	SANDPOINT	6,500	58	0	0	\$187,155
17303	PRIEST RIVER	2,000	29	2	1	\$62,300
17314	CLARK FORK .	600	0	0	0	\$0
17316	EAST HOPE .	200	0	0	0	\$0
17319	WEST PRIEST LAKE .	300	0	0	0	\$0
17333	NORTHSIDE FPD	2,500	53	0	0	\$239,075
17335	WESTSIDE FPD	4,000	5	0	0	\$10,600
17337	WEST PEND OREILLE FPD	2,000	11	0	0	\$7,500
17341	SAGLE FPD	3,000	13	0	0	0
17344	COOLIN-CAVANAUGH BAY FPD	500	0	0	0	0
17349	SCHWEITZER	200	0	0	0	\$0
17***	COUNTY: BONNER	21,800	169	2	1	\$506,630
19101	IDAHO FALLS	48,900	241	1	3	\$517,822
19134	ID FALLS/BONNEVILLE FPD	25,000	126	0	0	\$277,550
19315	AMMON	2,700	0	0	0	\$0
19317	UCON	900	0	0	0	\$0
19338	AMMON	2,700	0	0	0	\$0
19340	GREATER SWAN VALLEY FPD	700	0	0	0	\$0
19***	COUNTY: BONNEVILLE	80,900	367	1	3	\$795,372
21301	BONNERS FERRY	2,400	26	1	0	\$6,350
21315	MOYIE SPRINGS	500	No Fires	0	0	\$0
21333	CURLEY CREEK FPD	400	3	0	0	25,000
21341	NORTH BENCH FPD	1,800	5	0	0	\$100
21344	HALL MTN VOL	1,200	7	0	1	\$27,400
21346	NAPLES VOL	500	9	0	0	\$215,800
21348	PARADISE VALLEY	1,000	17	0	0	\$602,150
21***	COUNTY: BOUNDARY	7,800	67	1	1	\$876,800
23316	ARCO	1,100	9	0	0	\$613,360
23341	LOST RIVER	2,000	10	0	0	\$48,400
23***	COUNTY: BUTTE	3,100	19	0	0	\$661,760

I F I R S

Idaho Fire Department Summary - 1995

Incident Type - Fire

Casualty Type - All

Report Period - 01/01/95 Thru 12/31/95

Computer Run Date - 04/29/96

State - ID

County - All

Fire Department - All

FDID - All

FDID#	Jurisdiction	Population Protected	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents	Dollar Loss
25301	FAIRFIELD	400	0	0	0	\$0
25334	FAIRFIELD FPD.	300	0	0	0	\$0
25***	COUNTY: CAMAS	700	0	0	0	\$0
27101	NAMPA CITY	36,000	232	0	5	\$2,545,748
27134	NAMPA FPD	14,000	116	0	2	\$198,290
27211	CALDWELL	24,000	177	0	1	\$243,250
27246	CALDWELL RURAL	11,000	127	0	4	\$3,008,500
27307	WILDER RURAL FPD	2,000	0	0	0	\$0
27309	NOTUS CITY	500	0	0	0	0
27311	PARMA	2,000	0	0	0	0
27336	MIDDLETON FPD	10,000	100	0	0	\$572,785
27338	PARMA FPD	2,000	0	0	0	\$0
27339	UPPER DEER FLAT FPD	2,000	0	0	0	\$0
27340	WILDER FPD	2,000	0	0	0	\$0
27344	MELBA RURAL FPD	800	32	0	3	\$14,425
27***	COUNTY: CANYON	106,300	784	0	15	\$6,582,998
29301	SODA SPRINGS	3,100	7	0	0	\$2,000
29305	CARIBOU COUNTY	5,000	0	0	0	0
29306	BANCROFT	400	0	0	0	\$0
29309	GRACE	1,100	0	0	0	\$0
29***	COUNTY: CARIBOU	9,600	7	0	0	\$2,000
31201	BURLEY	9,300	63	0	1	\$73,205
31236	BURLEY/N CASSIA RURAL FPD	9,400	64	0	0	\$91,560
31334	DECLO FPD	300	22	0	0	\$68,800
31338	RAFT RIVER FPD	500	16	0	0	0
31340	OAKLEY FPD	600	23	0	1	\$110,480
31342	ALBION FPD	300	0	0	0	\$0
31***	COUNTY: CASSIA	20,400	188	0	2	\$344,045
33329	DUBOIS	500	0	0	0	\$0
33***	COUNTY: CLARK	500	0	0	0	\$0
35301	ELK RIVER	200	0	0	0	\$0
35303	OROFINO CITY/RURAL	4,300	51	0	2	\$50,875
35309	PIERCE	800	1	0	3	\$97,000
35312	WEIPPE	600	0	0	0	\$0
35315	HEADQUARTERS	200	0	0	0	\$0
35338	SUNNYSIDE FPD	100	0	0	0	\$0
35***	COUNTY: CLEARWATER	6,200	52	0	5	\$147,875
37301	SAWTOOTH VALLEY RURAL DIST	100	2	0	0	\$0
37302	*CHALLIS	1,000	1	0	0	\$0
37305	MACKAY	700	1	0	0	\$3,000
37315	CLAYTON	100	0	0	0	\$0
37334	NORTH CUSTER FPD	200	6	0	0	\$10,800
37354	SOUTH CUSTER RURAL FPD	1,400	0	0	0	\$0
37***	COUNTY: CUSTER	3,500	10	0	0	\$13,800
39167	MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE	8,500	0	0	0	0
39301	MOUNTAIN HOME	9,400	46	0	0	\$113,000
39303	GLENNS FERRY	1,500	0	0	0	\$0

I F I R S

Idaho Fire Department Summary - 1995

Incident Type - Fire

Casualty Type - All

Report Period - 01/01/95 Thru 12/31/95

Computer Run Date - 04/29/96

State - ID

County - All

Fire Department - All

FDID - All

FDID#	Jurisdiction	Population Protected	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents	Dollar Loss
39334	MOUNTAIN HOME FPD	2,000	55	0	0	\$42,200
39336	KING HILL RURAL	1,000	0	0	0	\$0
39338	ATLANTA RURAL	100	0	0	0	\$0
39***	COUNTY: ELMORE	22,500	101	0	0	\$155,200
41301	PRESTON CITY	4,000	47	0	3	\$419,150
41***	COUNTY: FRANKLIN	4,000	47	0	3	\$419,150
43312	ST ANTHONY/S FREMONT	3,800	0	0	0	\$0
43334	ISLAND PARK FPD	200	0	0	0	\$0
43336	NORTH FREMONT FPD	5,000	0	0	0	\$0
43338	ST ANTHONY/S FREMONT FPD	4,000	0	0	0	\$0
43***	COUNTY: FREMONT	13,000	0	0	0	\$0
45301	EMMETT CITY	5,300	28	1	0	\$71,000
45334	GEM COUNTY FPD #1	5,000	1	0	0	\$150,000
45339	GEM COUNTY FPD #2	400	0	0	0	\$0
45***	COUNTY: GEM	10,700	29	1	0	221,000
47301	GOODING CITY/RURAL FPD	5,700	52	1	0	\$96,225
47303	WENDELL	2,500	12	0	0	\$16,720
47323	HAGERMAN FPD	1,400	0	0	0	\$0
47335	WENDELL FPD	1,000	44	0	0	\$102,430
47341	BLISS RURAL	200	0	0	0	\$0
47***	COUNTY: GOODING	10,800	108	1	0	\$215,375
49308	GRANGEVILLE/RURAL	3,300	0	0	0	\$0
49310	COTTONWOOD CITY	900	0	0	0	\$0
49311	WHITEBIRD	100	0	0	0	\$0
49316	ELK CITY	400	0	0	0	\$0
49327	FERDINAND CITY/RURAL	200	0	0	0	\$0
49329	STITES	200	0	0	0	\$0
49330	KOOSKIA	800	0	0	0	\$0
49334	GRANGEVILLE CITY/RURAL	800	0	0	0	\$0
49335	COTTONWOOD RURAL FPD	400	0	0	0	\$0
49336	RIDGERUNNERS FPD	600	0	0	0	\$0
49338	SALMON RIVER FPD	500	4	0	0	\$212,800
49350	RIGGINS FPD	600	0	0	0	0
49***	COUNTY: IDAHO	8,800	14	0	0	\$212,800
51301	RIGBY	3,000	0	0	0	\$0
51310	MENAN	1,000	0	0	0	\$0
51312	MUD LAKE	200	0	0	0	\$0
51314	ROBERTS	700	0	0	0	\$0
51334	JEFFERSON CENTRAL FPD	4,300	0	0	0	\$0
51337	HAMER FPD	100	0	0	0	\$0
51340	WEST JEFFERSON FPD	2,000	0	0	0	\$0
51***	COUNTY: JEFFERSON	11,300	0	0	0	\$0
53201	JEROME CITY	7,200	42	0	0	\$263,725
53309	HAZELTON	400	4	0	0	\$605,020
53333	JEROME RURAL	6,500	129	0	0	\$421,915
53353	FIRST SEGREGATION/EDEN	900	29	0	0	\$75,275
53***	COUNTY: JEROME	15,000	204	0	0	\$1,365,935

I F I R S

Idaho Fire Department Summary - 1995

Incident Type - Fire

Casualty Type - All

Report Period - 01/01/95 Thru 12/31/95

Computer Run Date - 04/29/96

State - ID

County - All

Fire Department - All

FDID - All

FDID#	Jurisdiction	Population Protected	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents	Dollar Loss
55201	COEUR D'ALENE	28,000	142	0	3	\$601,705
55209	KOOTENAI CNTY HAZ MAT 1	0	0	0	0	\$0
55234	KOOTENAI CNTY FFPD #1	10,000	52	0	1	\$143,400
55336	WORLEY	200	15	0	0	\$90,300
55338	SPIRIT LAKE FPD	1,000	0	0	0	\$0
55340	POST FALLS FPD	21,000	136	0	4	\$274,240
55342	HAYDEN LAKE	10,000	61	0	0	\$375,880
55344	RATHDRUM RURAL FPD	5,000	64	0	0	\$311,430
55346	HAUSER LAKE	600	25	0	0	\$30,400
55350	BAYVIEW FPD	1,800	16	0	4	\$32,500
55352	ATHOL FPD	400	31	0	0	\$0
55354	MICA-KIDD ISLAND FPD	700	0	0	0	\$0
55360	EAST SIDE FPD	900	10	0	0	\$0
55***	COUNTY: KOOTENAI	79,600	552	0	12	\$1,859,855
57301	MOSCOW CITY	19,000	42	0	1	\$150,100
57303	GENESEE RURAL	800	0	0	0	\$0
57304	TROY	1,000	0	0	0	\$0
57305	DEARY	500	0	0	0	\$0
57306	KENDRICK	400	0	0	0	\$0
57307	JULIAETTA	500	0	0	0	\$0
57309	BOVILL	400	0	0	0	\$0
57334	MOSCOW RURAL FPD	5,000	22	1	1	\$49,500
57336	POTLATCH RURAL FPD	2,500	0	0	0	\$0
57338	GENESEE RURAL	1,000	0	0	0	\$0
57340	TROY RURAL	1,000	0	0	0	\$0
57342	DEARY FPD	500	0	0	0	\$0
57***	COUNTY: LATAH	32,600	64	1	2	\$199,600
59301	SALMON	3,900	0	0	0	\$0
59304	GIBBONSVILLE	200	0	0	0	\$0
59310	ELK BEND	100	0	0	0	\$0
59315	LEADORE	100	0	0	0	\$0
59333	NORTH FORK FPD	300	0	0	0	\$0
59***	COUNTY: LEMHI	4,600	0	0	0	\$0
61301	KAMIAH CITY/RURAL FPD	1,200	4	0	0	\$450
61304	CRAIGMONT	600	0	0	0	\$0
61306	REUBENS	100	0	0	0	\$0
61308	WINCHESTER	300	0	0	0	\$0
61310	NEZPERCE	500	0	0	0	\$0
61334	KAMIAH CITY/RURAL FPD	1,000	4	0	0	\$1,000
61***	COUNTY: LEWIS	3,700	8	0	0	\$1,450
63301	*SHOSHONE CITY	1,400	2	0	0	\$11,500
63304	DIETRICH CITY	200	0	0	0	\$0
63306	DIETRICH RURAL	100	0	0	0	\$0
63308	RICHFIELD FPD	500	0	0	0	\$0
63333	WOOD RIVER FPD #1	800	No Fires	0	0	\$0
63***	COUNTY: LINCOLN	3,000	2	0	1	\$11,500
65202	REXBURG	14,500	36	0	1	\$37,800
65234	REXBURG/MADISON	9,400	37	0	2	\$129,550
65***	COUNTY: MADISON	23,900	73	0	3	\$167,350

I F I R S

Idaho Fire Department Summary - 1995

Incident Type - Fire

Casualty Type - All

Report Period - 01/01/95 Thru 12/31/95

Computer Run Date - 04/29/96

State - ID

County - All

Fire Department - All

FDID - All

FDID#	Jurisdiction	Population Protected	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents	Dollar Loss
67301	RUPERT CITY	5,700	27	0	1	\$210,408
67334	WEST END FPD	3,500	62	0	0	\$118,250
67335	NORTHSIDE/RUPERT	1,500	10	0	0	\$62,000
67336	HEYBURN FPD	4,000	17	0	0	\$29,350
67337	EAST END FPD	5,500	67	0	0	\$12,000
67***	COUNTY: MINIDOKA	20,200	183	0	1	\$432,008
69201	LEWISTON CITY	30,100	138	0	6	\$1,136,060
69306	LAPWAI	1,200	0	0	0	\$0
69309	EVERGREEN FPD	300	0	0	0	\$0
69311	CULDESAC	400	0	0	0	\$0
69316	LEWISTON RURAL	2,500	0	0	0	\$0
69333	BIG CANYON FPD	400	0	0	0	\$0
69***	COUNTY: NEZ PERCE	34,900	138	0	6	\$1,136,060
71301	MALAD VOL	2,300	0	0	0	\$0
71***	COUNTY: ONEIDA	2,300	0	0	0	\$0
73301	HOMEDALE	2,000	0	0	0	\$0
73302	MARSING CITY	800	0	0	0	\$0
73334	HOMEDALE FPD	300	0	0	0	\$0
73336	MARSING FPD	1,000	0	0	0	\$0
73338	GRAND VIEW	400	11	0	0	\$2,899
73340	BRUNEAU	500	0	0	0	\$0
73342	MURPHY-REYNOLDS-WILSON FPD	200	0	0	0	\$0
73***	COUNTY: OWYHEE	5,200	11	0	0	\$2,899
75301	PAYETTE CITY	6,400	29	0	0	\$92,100
75302	FRUITLAND	3,000	20	0	4	\$102,994
75303	NEW PLYMOUTH	1,500	7	0	0	\$800
75334	PAYETTE RURAL	3,000	34	0	1	\$67,000
75336	NEW PLYMOUTH RURAL	2,000	69	1	0	\$531,776
75***	COUNTY: PAYETTE	15,900	159	1	5	\$794,670
77302	AMERICAN FALLS	4,200	0	0	0	\$0
77330	POWER COUNTY RURAL	2,000	0	0	0	\$0
77***	COUNTY: POWER COUNTY	6,200	0	0	0	\$0
79201	KELLOGG/SHOSHONE CO #2 FPD	2,600	25	0	2	\$40,185
79234	SHOSHONE FPD #2	1,000	43	0	1	\$83,375
79236	SHOSHONE COUNTY FPD # 1	3,000	34	0	0	\$28,230
79305	*PRICHARD/MURRAY FPD	700	3	0	0	\$159,034
79310	ST JOE VALLEY FPD	300	0	0	0	\$0
79316	MULLAN/SHOSHONE FPD #3	1,400	10	0	0	\$82,000
79***	COUNTY: SHOSHONE	9,000	115	0	3	\$392,824
81301	DRIGGS CITY	8,000	5	0	0	\$4,500
81310	VICTOR	600	0	0	0	\$0
81334	DRIGGS/TETON COUNTY FPD	4,500	21	0	1	\$463,100
81***	COUNTY: TETON	13,100	26	0	1	\$467,600

I F I R S

Idaho Fire Department Summary - 1995

Incident Type - Fire

Casualty Type - All

Report Period - 01/01/95 Thru 12/31/95

Computer Run Date - 04/29/96

State - ID

County - All

Fire Department - All

FDID - All

FDID#	Jurisdiction	Population Protected	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents	Number of Incidents	Dollar Loss
83101	TWIN FALLS	23,500	145	0	5	\$509,970
83151	TWIN FALLS FPD	7,500	52	0	1	\$98,250
83207	BUHL	4,100	33	0	0	\$59,080
83305	KIMBERLY CITY	3,100	15	0	0	\$57,700
83309	HANSEN	1,000	3	0	0	\$3,100
83311	FILER FIRE/RESCUE	2,000	5	0	0	\$550
83334	ROCK CREEK RURAL FPD	6,000	25	0	0	\$215,450
83336	BUHL RURAL	100	59	0	0	\$285,320
83338	FILER FIRE/RESCUE RURAL	200	34	0	0	\$1,650
83340	CASTLEFORD	200	0	0	0	\$0
83349	SALMON TRACT VOL	800	0	0	0	\$0
83***	COUNTY: TWIN FALLS	48,500	371	0	6	\$1,231,070
85301	MCCALL CITY	2,700	30	0	0	\$8,500
85302	CASCADE CITY	1,200	12	0	0	\$16,000
85304	DONNELLY	200	1	0	0	\$20,000
85334	CASCADE RURAL	1,500	8	0	0	\$15,000
85335	DONNELLY RURAL	100	0	0	0	\$0
85339	MCCALL RURAL	1,800	4	0	1	\$63,700
85340	HIGH VALLEY FP ASSOC	200	0	0	0	\$0
85359	STIBNITE	100	0	0	0	\$0
85***	COUNTY: VALLEY	7,800	55	0	0	\$123,200
87301	WEISER CITY	5,300	15	0	0	\$47,700
87330	CAMBRIDGE	400	0	0	0	\$0
87334	WEISER RURAL	2,000	23	0	0	\$8,000
87336	MIDVALE FPD	1,000	8	0	0	\$12,100
87***	COUNTY: WASHINGTON	8,700	46	0	0	\$67,800
*****	STATEWIDE TOTALS	1,074,200	5,841	15	116	\$32,494,180

Shaded areas indicate counties with 100 percent of fire departments participating in the Idaho Fire Incident Reporting System.

Bold represents participating departments

Population figures are fire department estimates.

* Indicates partial year reporting

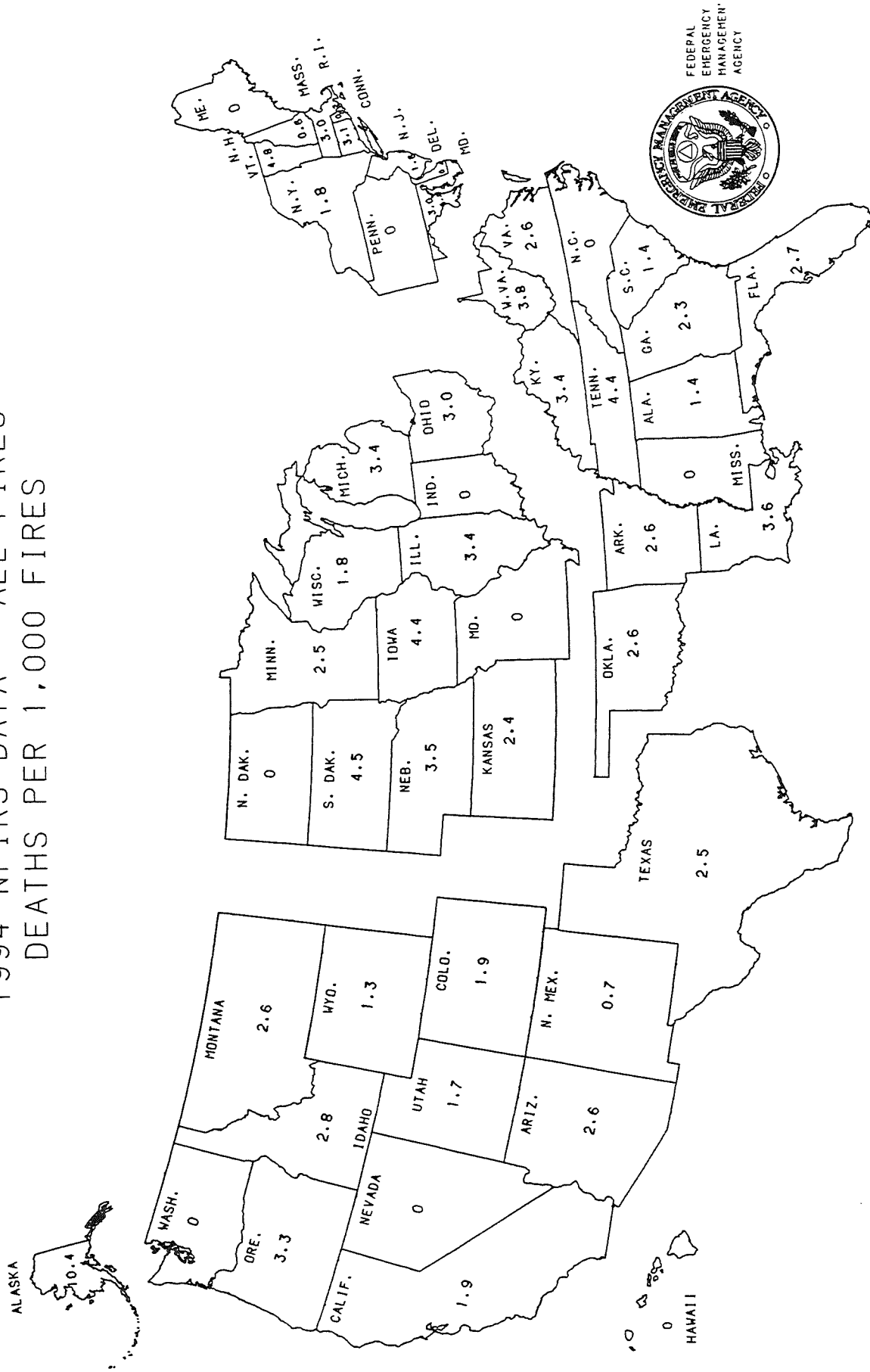
PART IV

National Fire Facts

The following facts are from 1994 data collected from the 41 reporting states. You may note how Idaho compares with the nation.

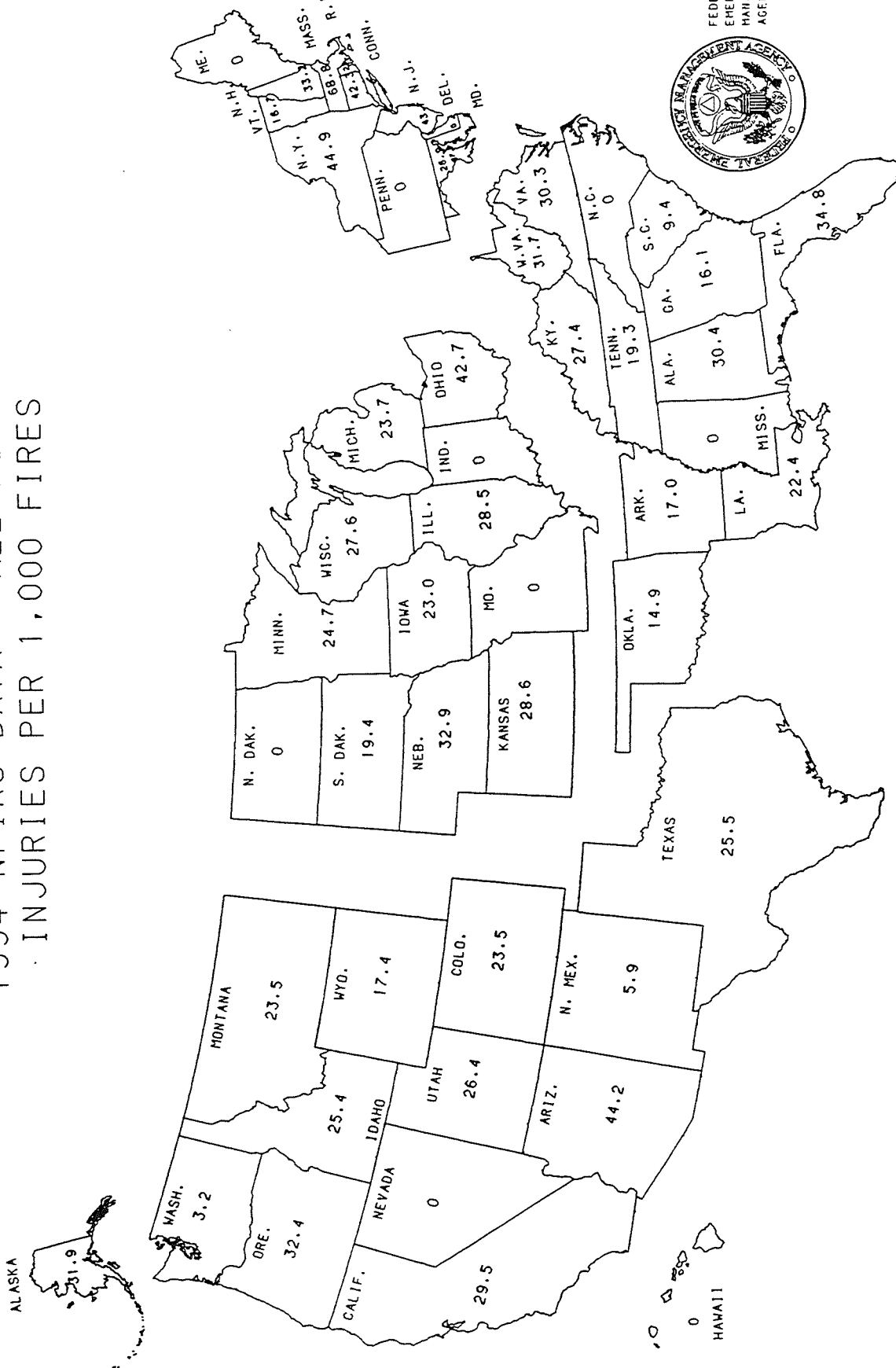


1994 NFIRS DATA - ALL FIRES
DEATHS PER 1,000 FIRES



0=Non-Reporting State
Overall Rate 2.7

1994 NFIRS DATA - ALL FIRES INJURIES PER 1,000 FIRES



0=Non-Reporting State
Overall Rate 30.5

1994 NFIRS DATA
ALL FIRES
01-30-96

STATE ABREV	NUMBER OF FIRES	FF DEATHS	CIV DEATHS	TOT DEATHS	FF INJ	CIV INJ	TOTAL INJ	DOLLAR LOSS	DEATHS PER 1000 FIRES	INJ PER 1000 FIRES	DOLLAR LOSS PER FIRE
AK	3,072	0	32	32	21	77	98	\$30,365,779	10.4	31.9	\$9,884
AL	3,512	0	5	5	18	89	107	\$9,250,898	1.4	30.4	\$2,634
AR	12,936	0	34	34	100	121	221	\$79,661,262	2.6	17.0	\$6,158
AZ	384	0	1	1	2	15	17	\$1,814,083	2.6	44.2	\$4,724
CA	77,859	0	155	155	1,120	1,183	2,303	\$528,090,947	1.9	29.5	\$6,782
CO	7,530	0	15	15	37	140	177	\$21,469,880	1.9	23.5	\$2,851
CT	17,373	1	53	54	382	353	735	\$60,188,665	3.1	42.3	\$3,464
DC	5,756	0	10	10	46	114	160	\$15,137,645	1.7	27.7	\$2,629
FL	44,692	0	124	124	453	1,104	1,557	\$137,926,168	2.7	34.8	\$3,086
GA	24,089	0	57	57	139	251	390	\$60,070,832	2.3	16.1	\$2,493
IA	15,350	0	68	68	137	217	354	\$363,033,456	4.4	23.0	\$23,650
ID	5,976	0	17	17	49	103	152	\$33,371,259	2.8	25.4	\$5,584
IL	79,914	0	278	278	748	1,534	2,282	\$314,731,827	3.4	28.5	\$3,938
KS	22,451	0	55	55	329	314	643	\$75,505,948	2.4	28.6	\$3,363
KY	17,614	1	59	60	207	277	484	\$84,117,604	3.4	27.4	\$4,775
LA	16,225	0	59	59	100	264	364	\$82,125,881	3.6	22.4	\$5,061
MA	30,989	1	93	94	1,346	788	2,134	\$156,123,464	3.0	68.8	\$5,038
MD	31,469	1	96	97	408	440	848	\$138,299,795	3.0	26.9	\$4,394
MI	65,615	2	222	224	689	870	1,559	\$368,956,562	3.4	23.7	\$5,623
MN	21,312	0	55	55	209	319	528	\$156,082,657	2.5	24.7	\$7,323
MT	5,231	0	14	14	44	79	123	\$15,252,599	2.6	23.5	\$2,915
NE	8,214	1	28	29	102	169	271	\$42,034,286	3.5	32.9	\$5,117
NH	2,976	0	2	2	39	60	99	\$15,843,340	.6	33.2	\$5,323
NJ	27,907	1	44	45	606	616	1,222	\$57,700,374	1.6	43.7	\$2,067
NM	2,681	0	2	2	8	8	16	\$6,898,155	.7	5.9	\$2,572
NY	56,319	0	106	106	1,696	836	2,532	\$435,633,308	1.8	44.9	\$7,735
OH	58,719	2	178	180	1,078	1,435	2,513	\$244,233,582	3.0	42.7	\$4,159
OK	24,066	3	60	63	175	184	359	\$78,569,057	2.6	14.9	\$3,264
OR	14,718	0	50	50	145	332	477	\$76,213,707	3.3	32.4	\$5,178
RI	4,829	1	0	1	53	65	118	\$16,634,408	.2	24.4	\$3,444
SC	9,452	0	14	14	36	53	89	\$24,119,599	1.4	9.4	\$2,551
SD	3,949	0	18	18	24	53	77	\$16,223,998	4.5	19.4	\$4,108
TN	19,237	2	84	86	139	233	372	\$95,087,832	4.4	19.3	\$4,942
TX	94,652	2	237	239	906	1,515	2,421	\$361,581,855	2.5	25.5	\$3,820
UT	8,798	0	15	15	59	174	233	\$36,027,113	1.7	26.4	\$4,094
VA	25,924	0	69	69	230	558	788	\$105,731,036	2.6	30.3	\$4,078
VT	1,855	0	9	9	16	15	31	\$11,738,772	4.8	16.7	\$6,328
WA	5,513	0	0	0	9	9	18	\$34,215,232	.0	3.2	\$6,206
WI	6,623	1	11	12	76	107	183	\$32,877,915	1.8	27.6	\$4,964
WV	9,395	0	36	36	117	181	298	\$77,357,909	3.8	31.7	\$8,233
WY	3,729	0	5	5	19	46	65	\$13,346,388	1.3	17.4	\$3,579
CW	898,905	19	2,470	2,489	12,117	15,301	27,418	\$4,513,645,077	2.7	30.5	\$5,021