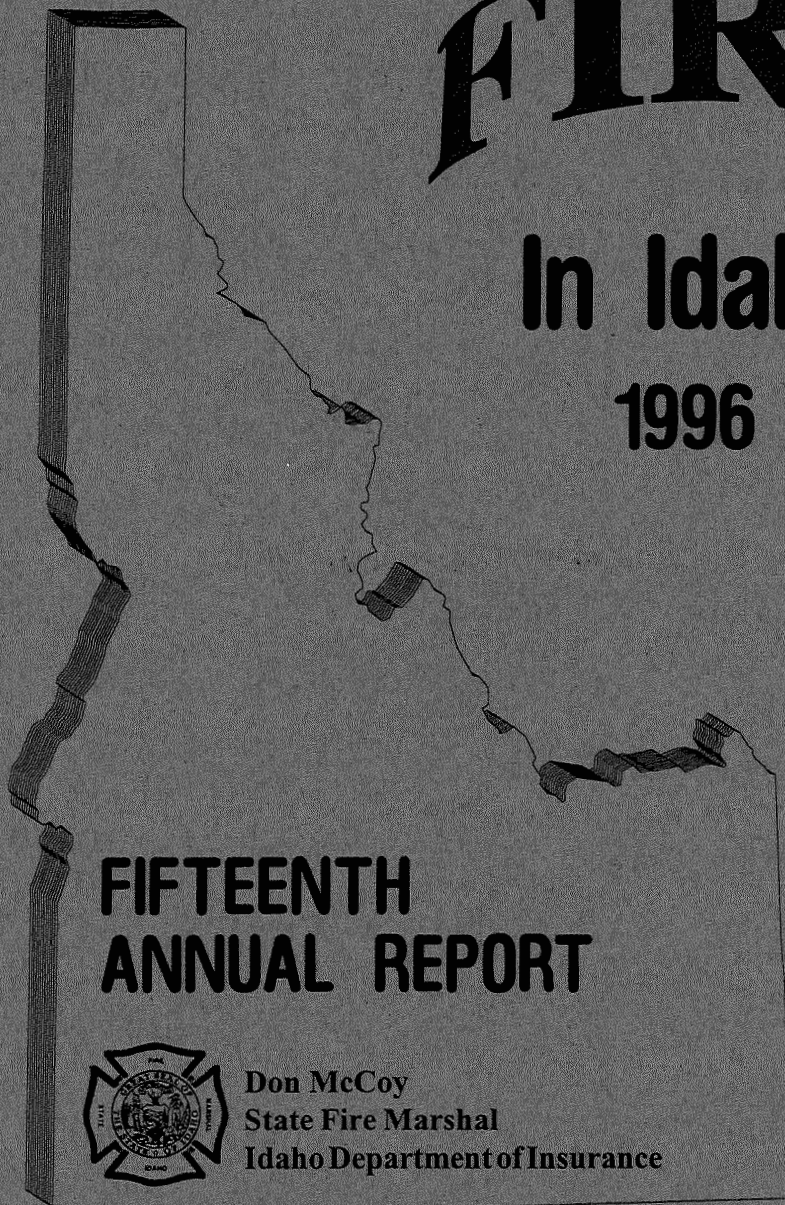


FIRE

In Idaho

1996



**FIFTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT**



**Don McCoy
State Fire Marshal
Idaho Department of Insurance**

Dedication

We would like to dedicate this publication to the approximately 800 paid and over 4,000 volunteer men and women who have committed themselves to saving lives and property in the face of adversity:

the Idaho FIREFIGHTERS

A Message from State Fire Marshal Don McCoy



I have the true honor of presenting the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Idaho State Fire Marshal's Office.

This year residential structure fires are 73% of all structure fires, the same as last year, however the dollar loss for residential fires is up from 42% (\$11,368,620) last year to 59% (\$14,171,499) this year for all structure property loss. The trend of higher dollar loss figures can probably be contributed to the value and construction costs that continue to increase. Idaho had only 7 fire deaths in 1996, all of which occurred in residential occupancies. This is down from 11 in 1995.

It is rather interesting that the number of structure fire calls for 1996 decreased by 4% even though the state of Idaho is experiencing tremendous population growth. I relate this to the fact that the codes are being enforced in most areas of the state and the fire education activities that are taking place.

The number of incendiary or suspicious fires also dropped this year by 2% and the dollar loss from these fires dropped by 8%. This can only be contributed to the increased effort of fire investigators statewide being better trained, doing better investigations, getting more convictions and getting the word out that arson does not pay.

I wish to thank my staff and all of Idaho's fire departments for their continued support. Without them none of this would be possible.

FIRE

In Idaho
1996

**Governor
Philip E. Batt**

**Department of Insurance
James M. Alcorn**

**Idaho State Fire Marshal
Don McCoy**

Mission Statement

The State Fire Marshal's Office Participates in and coordinates an integrated statewide system designed to protect human life from fire and explosions through fire prevention and the investigation of fires. The program involves fire prevention activities, arson investigations, and the operation of various statistical systems, including the Idaho Fire Incident Reporting System.

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 can be used to target educational programs, improve building technologies, increase code enforcement activities and identify product failure.

The office of the State Fire Marshal thanks those departments which 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 Emergency Medical Services throughout the State.

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1996

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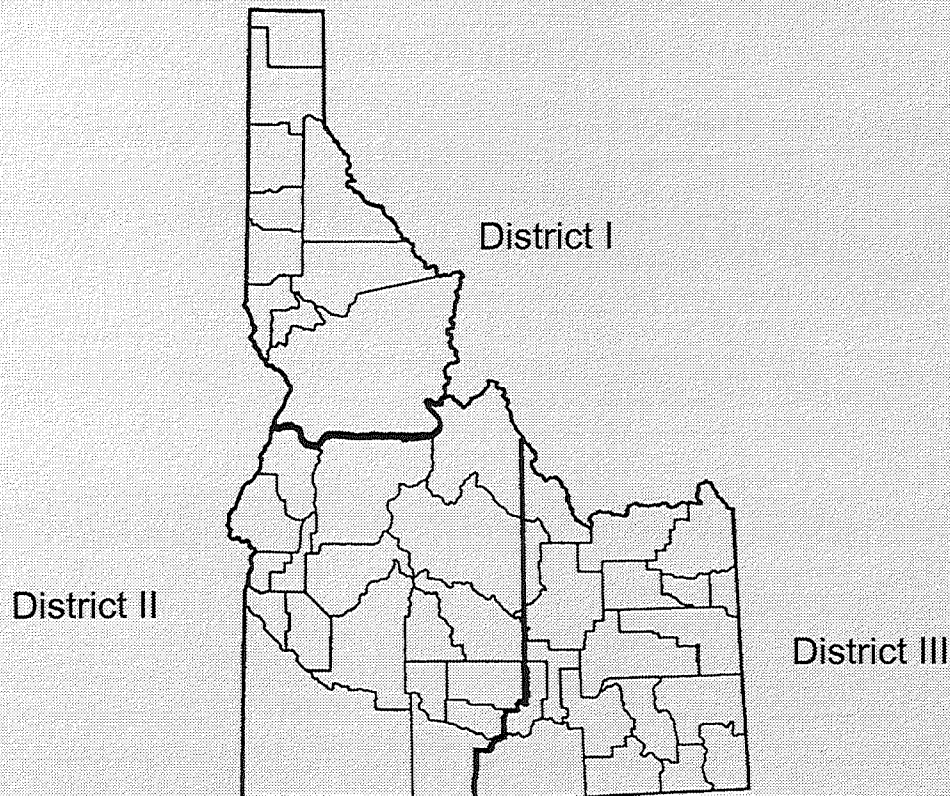
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PART I

State Fire Marshal Activity Reports

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

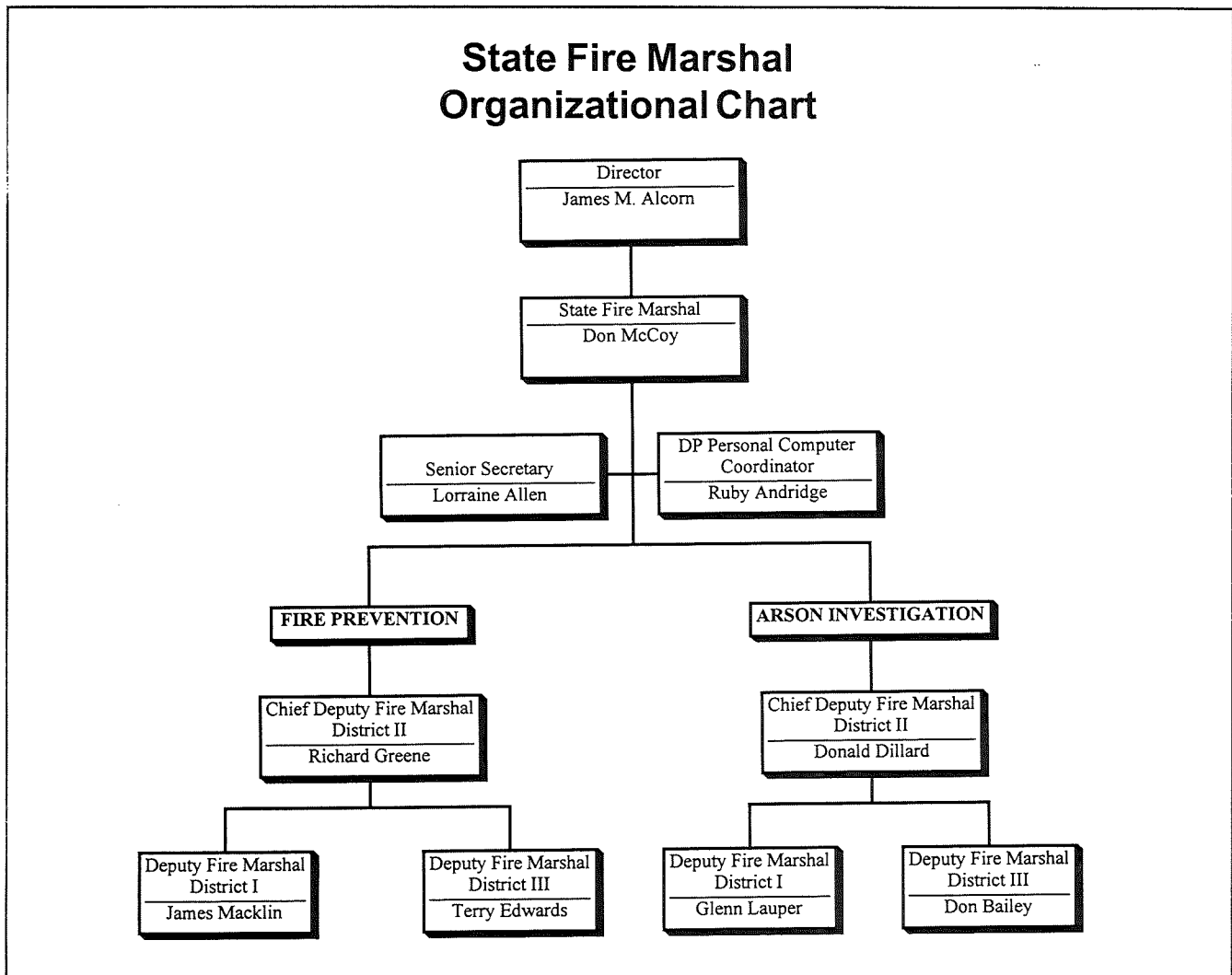


State Fire Marshal Advisory Board

Pat Bishop, Gooding FD
 Gary Moore, Pocatello FD
 Tom Tomberg, Lewiston FD
 Tom Johnson, Ketchum FD
 Don Donart, Kootenai County #1 FD
 Dan McKenna, Wood River F & R
 Dennis Johnson, Idaho Falls FD

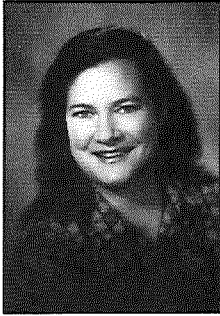
Bruce Allcott, Caldwell FD
 Doug Rosin, Nampa FD
 Richard Davies, Pocatello FD
 Lynn Borders, Post Falls FD
 Bill Cowin, St. Maries City/Rural FD
 Bill Squires, Whitney FD

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.



Administration

Lorraine M. Allen, Senior Secretary



Audio Visual Library

The State Fire Marshal's Office audiovisual library is available to local fire departments. The library contains slides, technical reports and videotapes. There are four categories: Fire Prevention, Investigation, General Information, and Fire Education. New catalogs have been mailed to all fire departments. They are available upon request. Thirty-two departments have requested 237 videos, slides and films.

Biggest users were Blackfoot, Boise, McCall, and Challis fire departments.

Fire Inspector Certification

Rule IDAPA 18.01.43, Fire Inspector Certification, went into effect, January 1, 1983, to ensure that fire inspectors throughout the state meet the minimum standard. There were 533 certified fire inspectors in Idaho as of December 31, 1996.

Fire Protection Sprinkler License

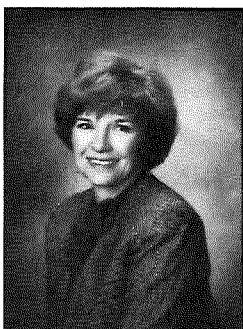
Fire Protection Sprinkler Licenses went into effect January 1, 1987, promulgated by Rule IDAPA 18.01.49. This regulation sets standards and ensures the competency of sprinkler companies who work in the state of Idaho. There were 46 companies licensed in Idaho during 1996. Licensing of Fire Protection Sprinkler Fitters became available through this regulation and is not a mandatory requirement. There were 35 licensed sprinkler fitters in Idaho.

Herb Keen and Mel Fletcher did plan reviews and inspections. Herb retired on July 1, 1996. Before his retirement he reviewed 140 plans. Mel Fletcher started reviewing plans after July 1. At the end of 1996, Mel had reviewed 215 plans. Mel inspected approximately 442 installation sites.

Property Insurance Loss Register (PILR)

Insurance companies are required to submit claims on fire losses over \$1,000 within 7 days. They reported 986 claims for fire losses during 1996. The total dollar loss reported was \$21,948,938. The number of claims decreased from 1995, but the dollar loss increased.

Idaho Fire Incident Reporting System



Ruby Andridge, Program Coordinator

The Idaho Fire Incident Reporting System (IFIRS) is a standardized coding and reporting format that is part of the national network, National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). This system was designed to capture the various activities of the fire service and build a meaningful fire related database for use in analyzing fire problems at the local, state, and national levels. IFIRS data is submitted semi-annually to the United State Fire Administration for inclusion in the national database.

NFIRS is commonly used by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to identify possible product defects. Some examples of areas that have been targeted for special studies by the CPSC are products such as portable space heaters, wood stoves, upholstered furniture and cigarette lighters. The data was instrumental in identifying the need for regulations on child-proof cigarette lighters. The National Association of State Fire Marshals used NFIRS data to support development of the Hotel-Motel Fire Safety Act. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration uses NFIRS to help identify fire problems in motor vehicles which eventually leads to recalls. In addition, the data are used by universities, fire protection equipment manufacturers, industry associations, and the fire research community.

Participation in IFIRS is voluntary. In an effort to encourage fire departments to report, the State Fire Marshal's Office provides training, handbooks, forms, and upon availability, surplus computers. Fire departments are encouraged to automate because it enables them to analyze their own data. Participating fire departments complete reports each time they respond to an incident. They submit data on a regular basis by electronic transmission through the bulletin board (BBS) or e-mail, or by mailing diskettes or paper forms to the State Fire Marshal's Office. Fire departments, in return, receive quarterly reports of their submitted data.

Over 55% of Idaho's fire departments report on a regular basis which covers 88% of the state's population. In 1996 IFIRS welcomed these departments to the reporting system: Bliss, Bovill, Dietrich, Fernwood, Idaho City, Jefferson Central, Leadore, St. Anthony and South Fremont FPD, Schweitzer Basin, and Spirit Lake. Counties with 100% participation in IFIRS were: Ada, Adams, Bear Lake, Butte, Cassia, Franklin, Gooding, Jerome, Madison, Minidoka, Payette, and Teton. Congratulations!

IFIRS provides data analyses to fire departments or the public upon request. Numerous requests are received seeking information on product failures, smoke detector installation and operation, buildings where fires occur, and identifying causes such as child playing, suspicious, and intentionally set fires.

Fire and Arson Investigations

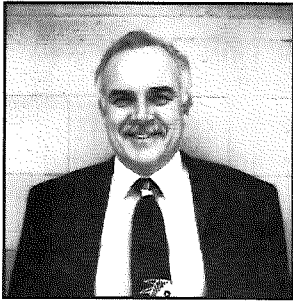
The Fire and Arson Investigations Section has the responsibility to investigate fires and assist in the prosecution of arson claims at the request of local units of government. Upon request, we assist in the determination of the origin and cause of the fire. We can also assist in any follow-up investigation required and serve as expert witnesses in the adjudication of arson cases.

Through Emergency Services Training, we provide Fire/Arson Detection classes upon request. This section acts as coordinator/trainer for local jurisdictions in the formation of Arson Task Force Teams.

It is our goal to continue to support local law enforcement agencies and fire departments in recognizing and investigating arson fires and to assist in the prosecution of those responsible.

Arson and Fraud Activities	
Arson Investigations	28
Accidental Fires/Undetermined	70
Other Investigations	<u>4</u>
Total Investigations	102
Business Meetings	292
Official Contacts	219
Public Presentations	3
Training Courses Given	8
Training Courses Taken	34
Telephone Assistance & Follow-up	1,309

DISTRICT I *Glenn Lauper, Deputy State Fire Marshal, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.*



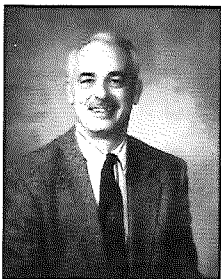
I extend a warm thank you to all of the men and women I have worked with over the year in Region I. Because of all of your efforts, not only the ten northern counties, but the entire state have experienced fewer arson cases and a decline in fatal fire investigations. I strongly believe this decline in fatal and arson fire categories was achieved by your dedication and vigilant efforts in public fire education. I hope that these statistics show a continued decline, but that will only happen if we all continue to become more pro-active in our approach to fire and arson prevention and control.

Over the last year Region I and the surrounding areas have experienced an alarming increase in the use of explosive devices and explosive incidents. It appears security planning and explosive awareness for the public are going to be our next challenges if this trend continues.

This office is currently soliciting and enlisting the support of local, state, and federal agencies in developing plans and strategies in the control and prevention of arson and explosive incidents within the state.

With all of your help, support, and dedication to a common approach to prevention and control of fire and arson, the number of incidents will continue to decline. Keep up the hard work, and please call if we can be of any assistance.

DISTRICT II *Don Dillard, Chief Deputy State Fire Marshal, Boise, Idaho*



In looking over my investigation activities for year 1996, it appears arson fires are up slightly over 1995. The value of the structures involved, however, has risen drastically over 1995.

An upsurge in requests for assistance in origin and cause investigations is being received from smaller jurisdictions. This is encouraging as they are utilizing our resources.

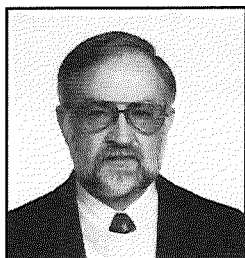
I am also happy to report that we have had an increase in convictions in Region II. Prosecutors may be more aggressive in pursuing arson cases or we may be putting together better cases.

There has been an increase in inquiries into arson task force teams from small jurisdictions. In the past, they did not feel they had enough money or personnel to establish an operation. The value and cost effectiveness of such a task force operation is being realized.

As a result of flood damage in affected areas and many homes not being insured for flood damage, there may be an increase in both accidental and incendiary type fires. Possible

causes of future electrical problems could stem from corroded connections, contact points, etc.

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



Investigation, training, support, and promotion of the arson task force concept to fire service and law enforcement agencies continued to be key issues for 1996.

Investigative activities involved assisting city, county, and federal agencies with 21 investigations in 12 Eastern Idaho counties for 1996. There were 17 accidental and 4 suspicious investigations. The fire investigations were on single-family dwellings (10), commercial (3), agricultural (3), mobile-homes (2), multi-occupancy dwelling (1), and multi-horse stable (1) involving the deaths of 14 horses. Investigations resulted in the arrest and conviction of two suspects. The fire and arson van was utilized on 3 fire scene investigations.

Training activities included two sessions of the basic 16 hour USFA Fire/Arson Detection class, an Arson Profiling class, three Fire Critique classes, and one Motives class. Classes were taught in Pocatello, Rupert, Arco, Rexburg, and Mackay, and were attended by approximately 105 fire service, law enforcement, and insurance industry personnel.

Other activities included coordination and liaison with local and regional chapters of International Association of Arson Investigators (IAAI).

Training received included 198 hours of advanced fire/arson investigation, Uniform Fire Code education, the State Fire School, and Defensive Driver's Training.

Objectives for 1997 include the new USFA Train-the-Trainer Program for Fire/Arson Detection class, and the first Clandestine Lab Safety and Explosive class. I will 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 any additional fire/arson investigation training as requested.

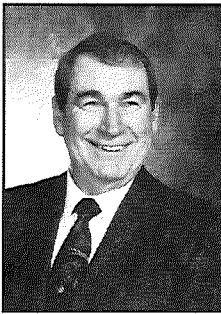
Fire Prevention

The Fire Prevention Section has the responsibility of providing a statewide program for fire prevention. Duties include the inspection of buildings and the review of new construction plans of state-owned buildings and schools upon request. The certification of fire inspectors is accomplished by teaching the 24-hour Uniform Fire Code class and administering the certification test. Basic Fire Prevention and Fire Inspection classes are taught. Assistance is given to local fire jurisdictions upon request.

The three Deputy Fire Marshals are available to assist the fire service in any way possible and are proud of each fire department's efforts to continue to solve its fire safety and protection problems. Their challenge is to educate the fire service and the public to the benefits of the fire code and its uniform application.

Fire Prevention Activities	
Fire Inspections	148
Cause & Origin Investigations	5
Fire Code Interpretations & Assistance	2,600
Business Meetings	312
Official Contacts	333
Public Presentations	12
Training Courses Given	8
Training Courses Taken	44
Underground Tank Inspection	19
Plans Review	167

DISTRICT I *Jim Macklin, Deputy State Fire Marshal, Lewiston, Idaho.*



During the past year I have been busy working on various projects and attending meetings in an attempt to clarify the requirements of the Uniform Fire Code. I have had the necessary time to do these projects because most jurisdictions do a good job of handling normal day-to-day problems. The problems that I often encounter are varying and continue to provide a challenge. It does seem that progress is slow but rewarding.

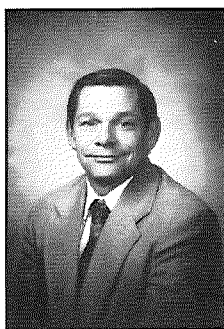
Training included the Uniform Fire Code Institute and Western Fire Chiefs seminars.

Training given was four Uniform Fire Code classes and a workshop for fire district commissioners.

The main problem in this district is that counties are not adopting building codes. This seems to be a growing trend in District I.

The best results are gained by working with the local authorities. The deputies in District I will work hard to be the best resource that we can be by responding and assisting upon request.

DISTRICT II *Rich Greene, Chief Deputy, State Fire Marshal, Boise, Idaho.*



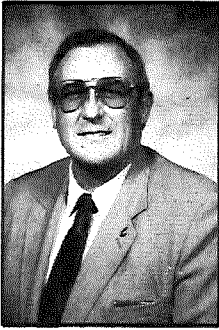
During 1996 my time was spent in reviewing plans for new construction, additions, remodeling, fire alarm systems, and spray booths for compliance with the Uniform Fire Code and referenced standards. Upon request, I conducted inspections of various occupancies, assisted local authorities with water supply issues, interpreted various provisions of the fire code, reviewed and inspected plans for schools and fire alarm systems, and inspected and tested fire alarm systems.

Training given included three Uniform Fire Code classes. I participated in workshops with the Division of Building Safety in Coeur d'Alene, Boise, and Pocatello. These workshops were for school superintendents and architects presenting the requirements of the Uniform Fire Code as they apply to new school construction.

Two of the more prominent issues facing the district are meeting the water supply requirements for developing rural areas and meeting the code in the installation and testing of fire alarm systems.

Once again, I would like to thank the fire service personnel for their hospitality. I look forward to seeing you again this year.

DISTRICT III Terry Edwards, Deputy State Fire Marshal, Idaho Falls, Idaho



Hal Call's goal for 1996 was to retire and play more golf. He achieved that goal on June 28, 1996. As the new Deputy State Fire Marshal for District III, I spent the remainder of the year familiarizing myself with the district. I tried to contact as many of the fire chiefs as possible and become familiar with the department's operation and policies.

In six months I have traveled over 11,000 miles, reviewed 13 building plans, and conducted 28 inspections. I received over 300 telephone calls requesting fire code interpretations and other assistance. I also had the opportunity to attend several classes and seminars and received 73.5 hours of training.

My goals for 1997 will include keeping close contact with the fire chiefs and their departments in District III and providing them with timely assistance when requested. I plan to continue upgrading my skills and expertise by attending the U.S. Fire Academy and local classes and seminars.

As our communities continue to grow in population, it will become necessary for more of the fire departments to take an active role in fire prevention, code enforcement, and fire education activities. The Fire Marshal's Office will be prepared to assist and support the fire chiefs with these activities.

I have enjoyed my first few months in the Fire Marshal's Office working with the fire chiefs in District III, and I am looking forward to working with all of you in 1997.

PART II

Fire Statistics

Fire in Idaho 1996 summarizes the tragic effects that fire has on the citizens of Idaho. This report represents more than just numbers. It reflects the pain and suffering experienced by the victims of fire through loss of life, property, and jobs, and the loss to the communities. The intention is to raise the awareness of the impact that fire has in order to determine how we can solve the fire problems.



Reprinted with permission from *Firehouse Magazine*

1996 Idaho Fire Picture at a Glance

Fires	<p>Fires attended by Idaho fire departments increased by 4% to 6,091. Fires in outside properties increased by 10% to 3,360. Fires in structures are down by 4% to 1,733. Residential properties account for 73% or 1,259 of all structure fires.</p>
Fire Deaths	<p>There were no firefighter deaths in 1996. Fire deaths were down to an all-time low of 7. All seven deaths occurred in residential properties.</p>
Fire Injuries	<p>Civilian injuries increased by 6% to 85. Firefighter injuries increased 25% to 45. Residential properties were the site of 79 civilian and firefighter injuries, while nonresidential properties saw 51.</p>
Property Damage	<p>Property losses decreased by 14% to \$27,792,890. Structure fires caused \$24,054,298 or 87% of all property damage. Residential property losses were \$14,171,499 or 59% of all structure property loss.</p>
Incendiary and Suspicious	<p>Structure fires that were deliberately set or were suspected of having been set were down 2% to 125. Incendiary and suspicious fires accounted for over 7% of all structure fires and 16 percent of all structure property loss. Incendiary and suspicious fires resulted in 4 civilian and 4 firefighter injuries. Property damage decreased by 8% to \$4,024,339 Incendiary and suspicious vehicle fires accounted for 6% of all vehicle fires. The number increased by 26% to 58.</p>

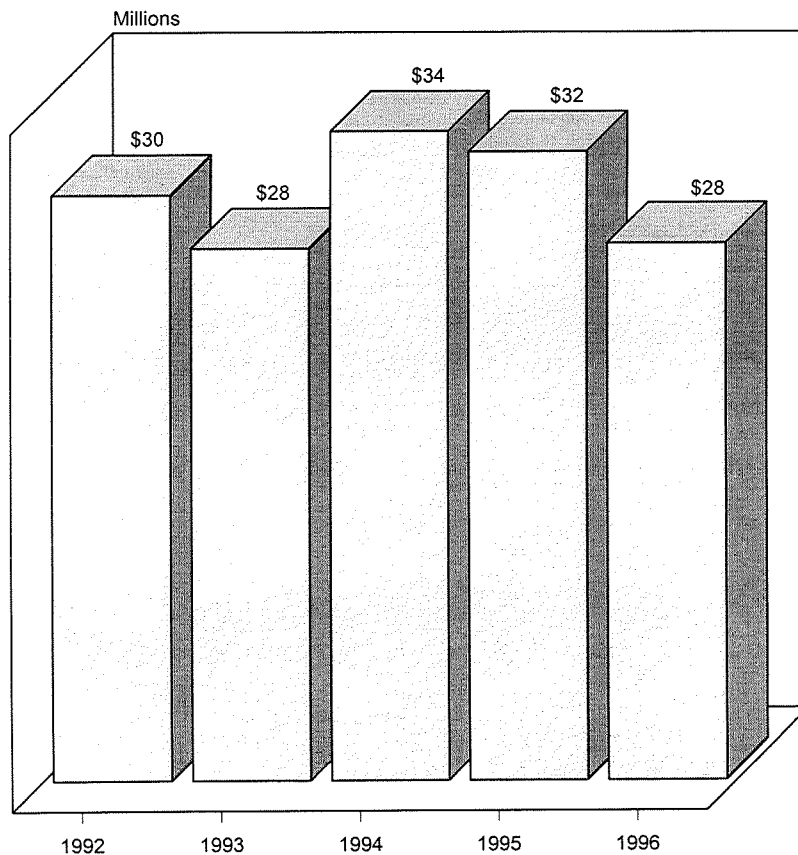
Statewide Fire Loss Estimates

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 due to fire during 1996 in Idaho was \$27,792,890, a decrease of \$4,701,290 (14%) from 1995.

The largest dollar loss fires were:

- Nampa - agricultural product storage (\$2,160,500)
- Nampa - agricultural product storage (\$1,000,000)
- Boise - residence (\$1,100,000)
- Weiser - agricultural product storage (\$1,000,000)
- Worley - agricultural product storage (\$583,000)
- Garden Valley - residence (\$550,000)



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

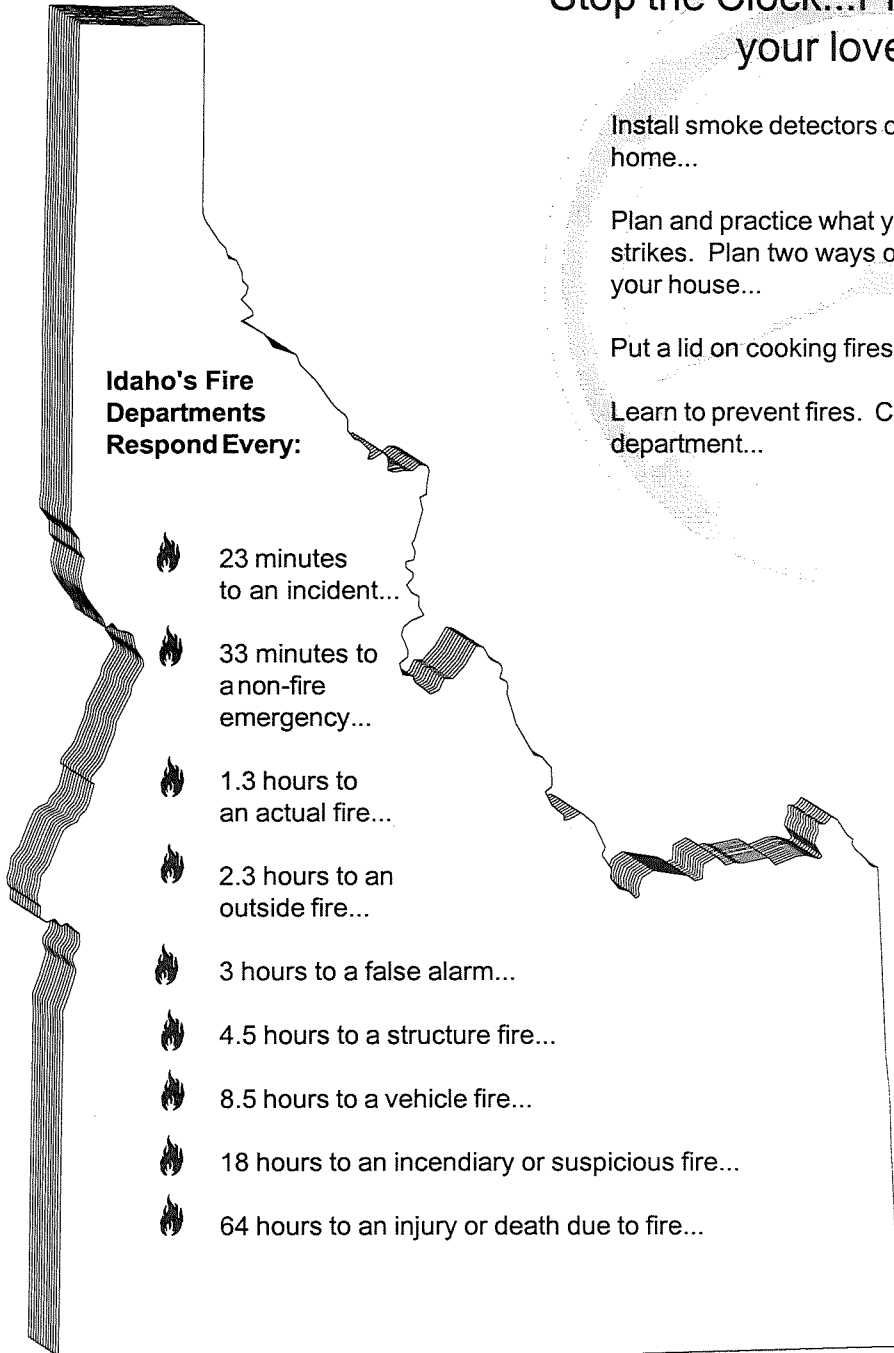
Stop the Clock...Protect yourself and your loved ones:

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

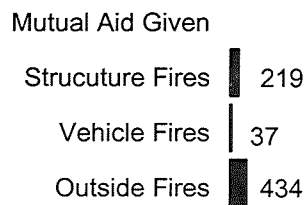
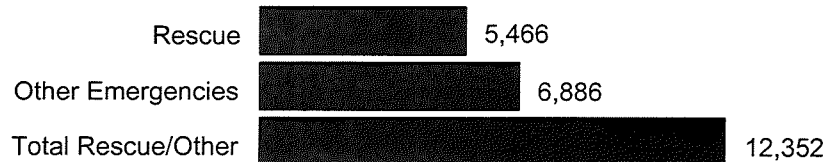
Plan and practice what you would do if fire strikes. Plan two ways out of every room in your house...

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

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



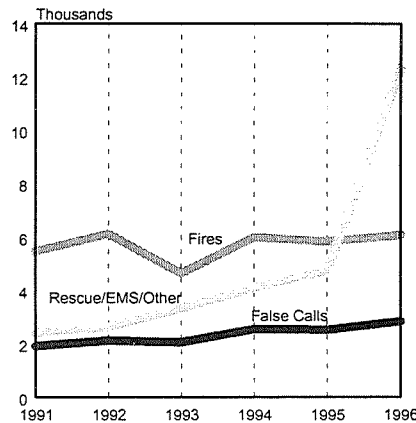
1996 State Incident Summary 21,278 Total Responses



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

Fifty-eight percent of all responses were comprised of calls involving Rescue, EMS, and "Other Emergencies." Other Emergencies include hazardous conditions; downed power lines; service calls, such as pumping out flooded basements; and good intent calls, such as a report of smoke in the area.



EMS calls show a significant increase from 1995. With more fire departments being computerized, many include medical runs in the data sent to this office. Our goal is to obtain data of all incidents to better reflect the activities of fire departments today.

Structure Fires



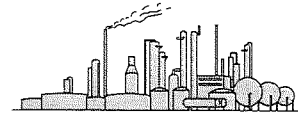
1,259 Residential Fires
(Single family dwellings, apartments, mobile homes, hotels, motels, etc.)



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



50 Public Assembly Fires
(churches, amusement centers, stadiums, libraries, restaurants, theaters)



305 Industrial, Manufacturing, Other Buildings Fires
(Basic industry, manufacturing, storage, residential garages, vacant buildings, unknown)

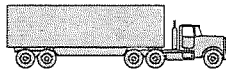


19 Educational Fires
(schools, colleges, universities and academies)



83 Store/Office Fires
(food markets, department stores, specialty shops, service stations, offices)

Other Fires



998 Mobile Property Fires
(Automobiles, trucks, trains, buses, boats, aircraft)



3,360 Outside and Other Fires
(Dumpsters, trash, wildland, grass, trees)

Casualties



Civilian

Deaths	Injuries
7	85

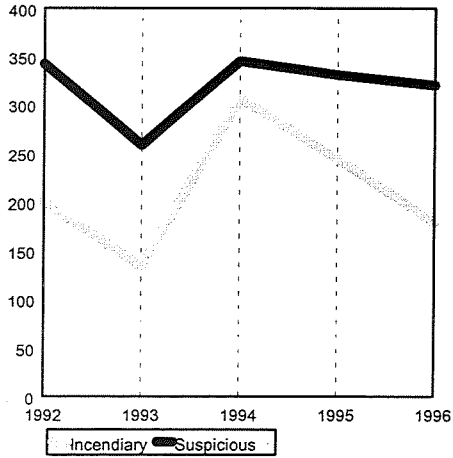
Firefighter

Deaths	Injuries
0	45



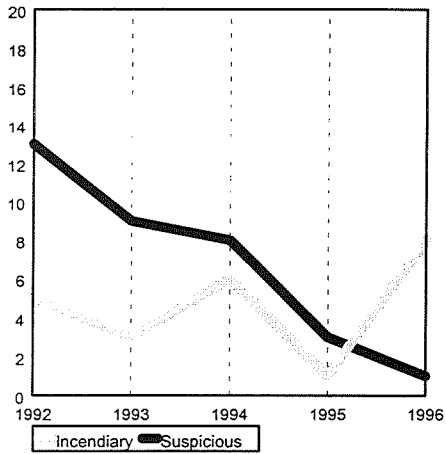
Incendiary and Suspicious Fires 5-Year Trend

Fires



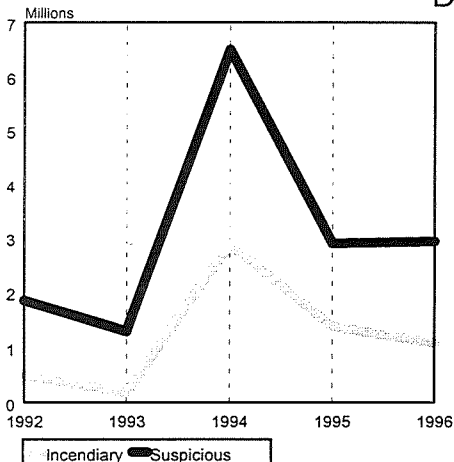
	Incendiary	Suspicious
1992	200	342
1993	134	258
1994	306	345
1995	244	331
1996	179	320

Injuries and Deaths



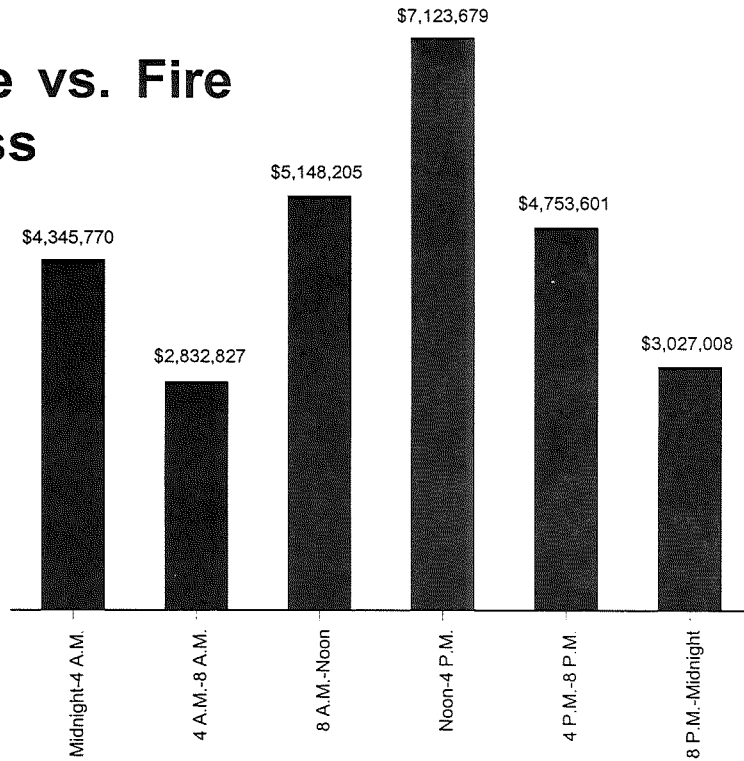
	Incendiary	Suspicious
1992	5	13
1993	3	9
1994	6	8
1995	1	3
1996	8	1

Dollar Loss

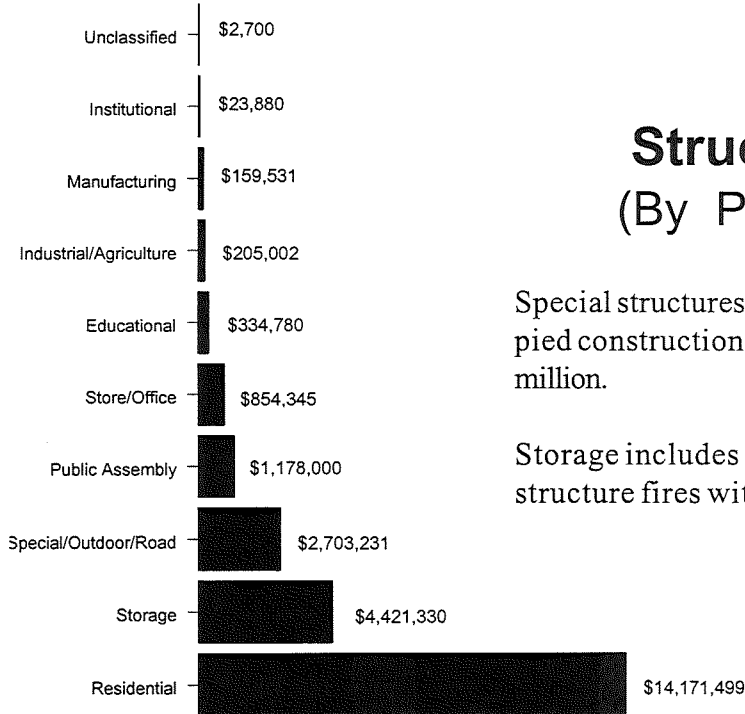


	Incendiary	Suspicious
1992	\$485,375	\$1,839,526
1993	\$182,891	\$1,278,526
1994	\$2,873,408	\$6,498,563
1995	\$1,370,607	\$2,898,717
1996	\$1,084,645	\$2,939,694

Alarm Time vs. Fire Loss



Structure Loss (By Property Type)

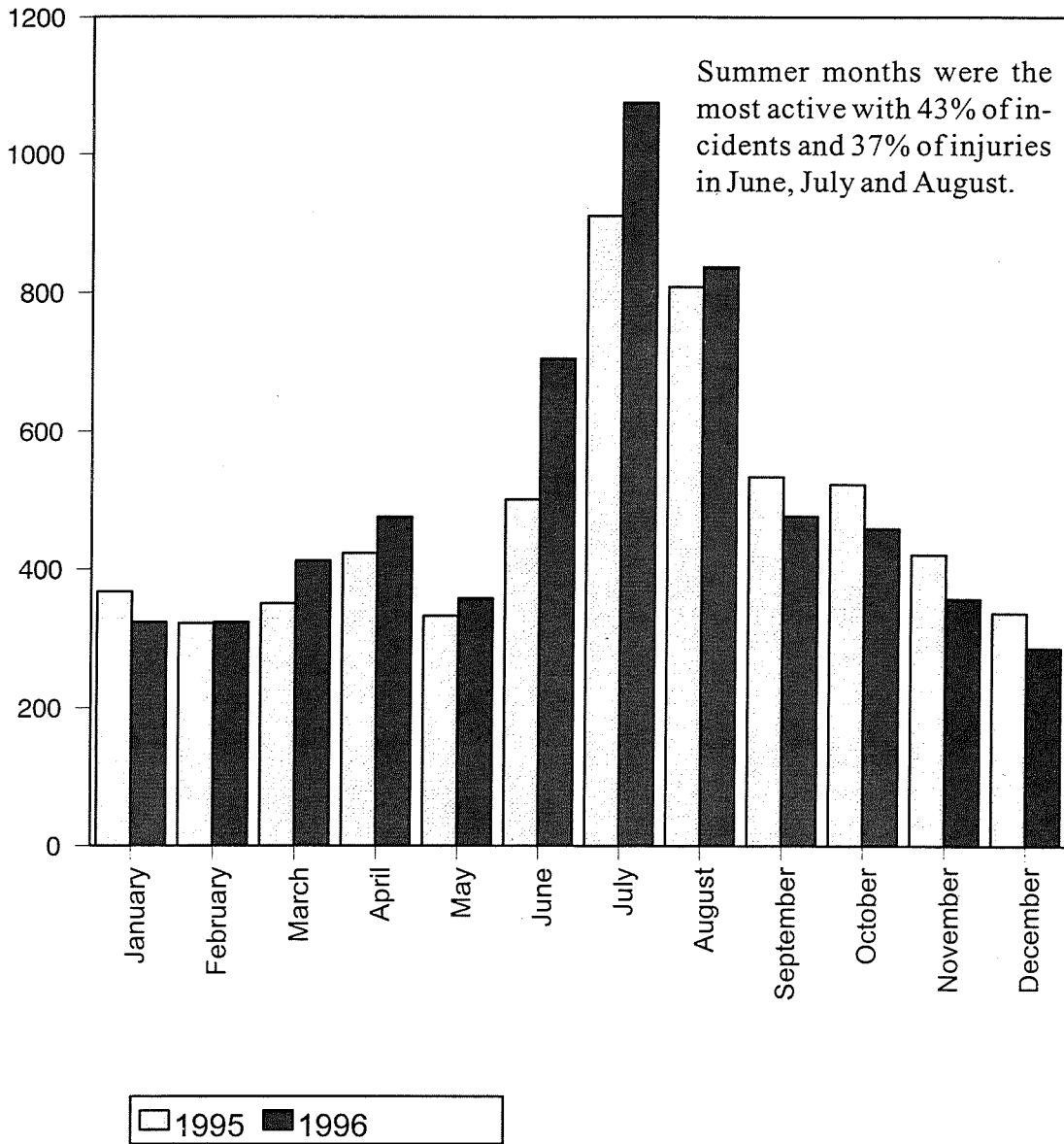


Special structures include 4 incidents on unoccupied construction property with a loss of over \$2 million.

Storage includes 9 agricultural product storage structure fires with a loss of over \$2.5 million.

Total Loss - \$24,054,298

All Fire Calls by Month



Total Fire Incidents
1995 - 5,841
1996 - 6,091

Outside Fire Calls and Losses

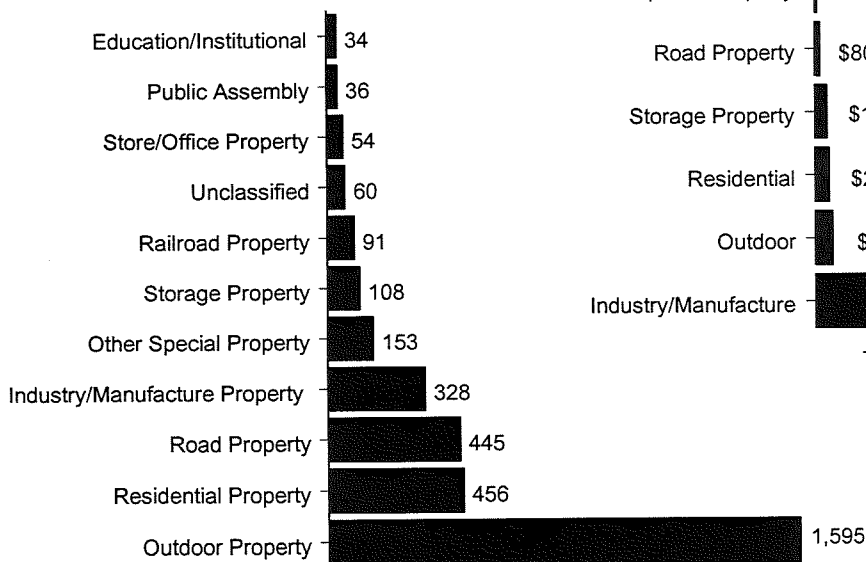
Outside and Other Fires

3,360



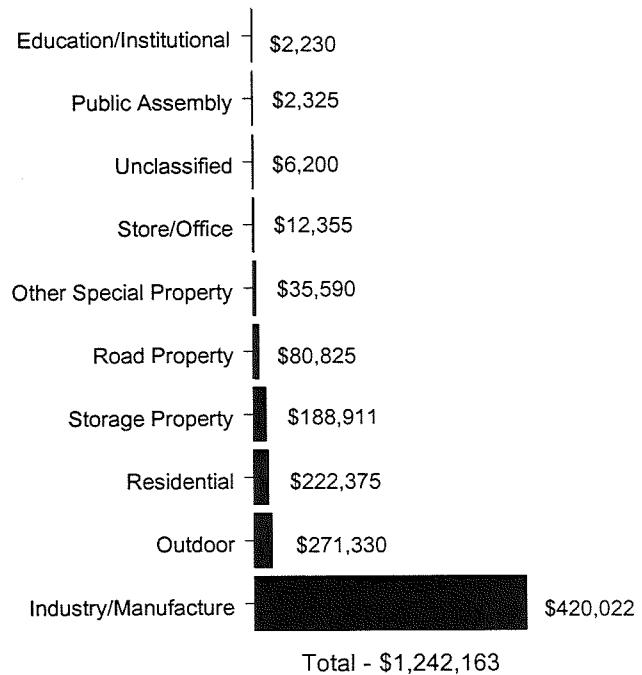
The number of calls to outside fires increased by 10% from 1995. Fires that are not structure or vehicle fall into this category. Outdoor properties, a classification of this category, includes open lands, fields, vacant lots, landfills, wildland, railroad, roadways, waterways and construction sites and saw the largest number of fires at 64%. Grass, trees, and brush were the materials most ignited. The cause in 38% of the incidents was open fire that got out of control. Careless use of fireworks and discarded cigarettes caused over 7% of the fires. There were 27 injuries from these fires, an increase of 26%. Determining the cause of outdoor fires is not always easy. The causes of 33% were reported as unknown.

Number of Fire Calls by Property Type



Fire Calls - 3,360

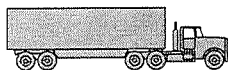
Dollar Loss



Motor Vehicle Fires

Mobile Property Fires

998



Top Six

Automobiles	69.33%
Trucks under 1 ton	9.21%
Trucks over 1 ton	4.00%
Undetermined	4.00%
Tractor Harvester	2.30%
Semi-trailer truck	1.80%

Mobile Property includes automobiles, trucks, rail, freight, water, air transport, heavy equipment and other special vehicles. The automobile still accounts for the majority of vehicle fires (70%). Over half of the incidents were due to mechanical failure

Mobile Property fires for 1996 are down 2% from 1995 but total dollar loss estimates are up 2% to \$2,496,429.

Idaho fire departments respond to more vehicle fires in the summer than any other time. Vehicle fires caused 15 injuries during 1996.

Hazardous Materials Profile

Total Number

30



There were 30 incidents during 1996 that required a Hazmat Incident Supplement Report. This report is 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.

Hazardous materials calls in the home were down 6% from 1995. The number of incidents on the state's roadways remained consistent while storage areas showed an increase with 18%. Motor vehicles are still involved in over 50% of the incidents with collision or overturn being the cause 20% of the time.

Fire departments handle the primary responsibility for the disposition of 20% of the hazmat calls and are present throughout the disposition of another 20%. The incident is turned over to other governmental agencies 40% of the time.

Identification of the product spilled was provided by the firefighter in 50% of the incidents while the hazmat team made identification 16% of the time. This may be due to the fire department being the first to arrive on scene.

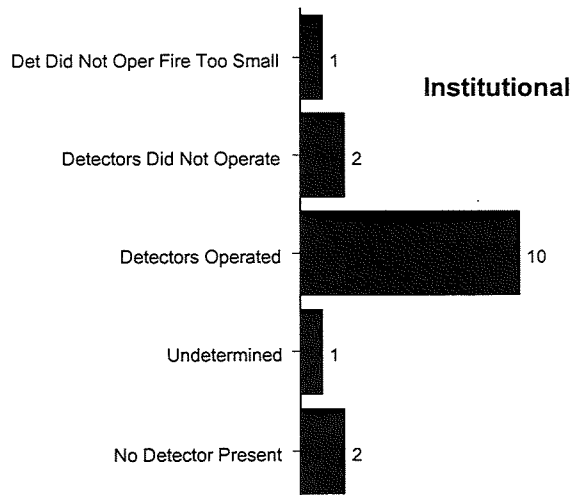
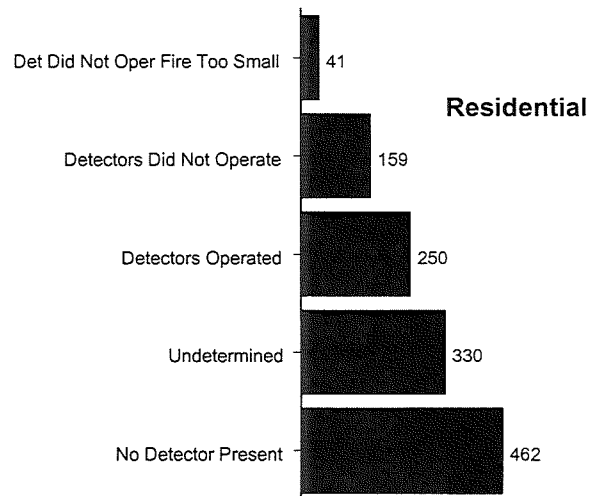
The ground was contaminated in 34% of the incidents while there was no evidence of environmental contamination 30% of the time.

Leading materials involved were flammable liquids at 67%.

Smoke Detector Performance

Smoke Detector Performance shows the existence and location of fire detection equipment relative to the area of fire origin and whether the detection equipment worked. The purpose is to provide information on the usage, reliability, and effectiveness of automatic detection equipment. This information is important to the understanding of fire control and life safety with and without detection equipment. This item is not designed to evaluate any alarm transmission capability of the system, but only the detection of the fire.

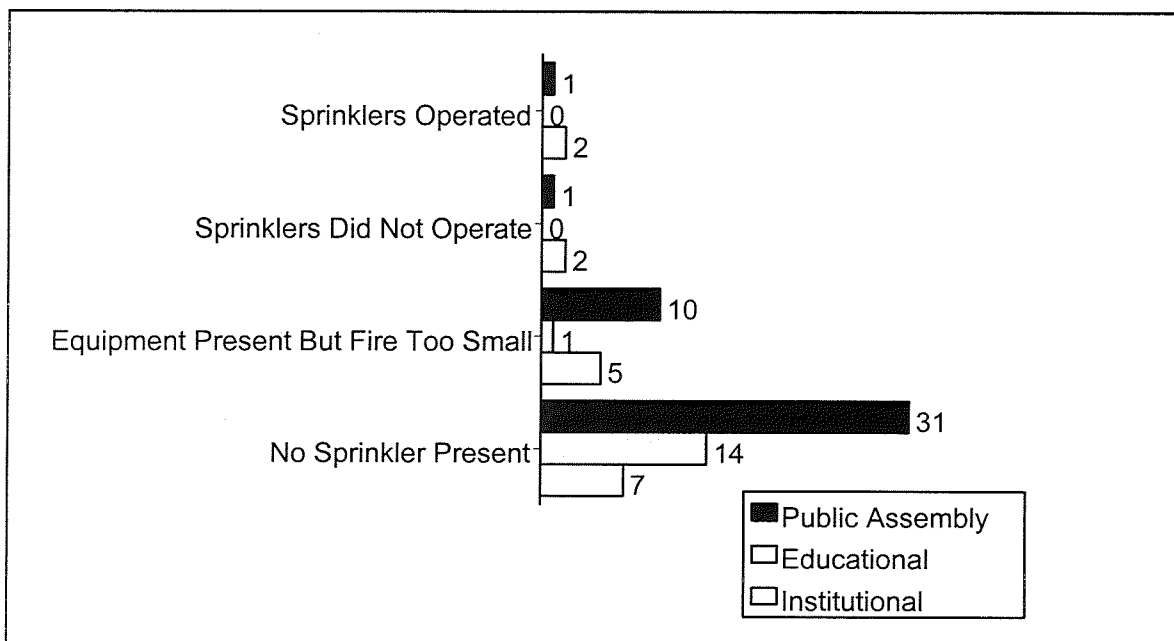
All seven people who died from fire during 1996 were in their homes. Of those who had detectors that operated, two died. They were children under three years old. Three died who had no detector present and one died in a room where the detector did not operate. Although the current NFIRS system does not collect information about why detectors do not operate, firefighters know that many people disconnect the power source. A detector that is improperly placed may sound too frequently. Some people remove the batteries for other purposes.



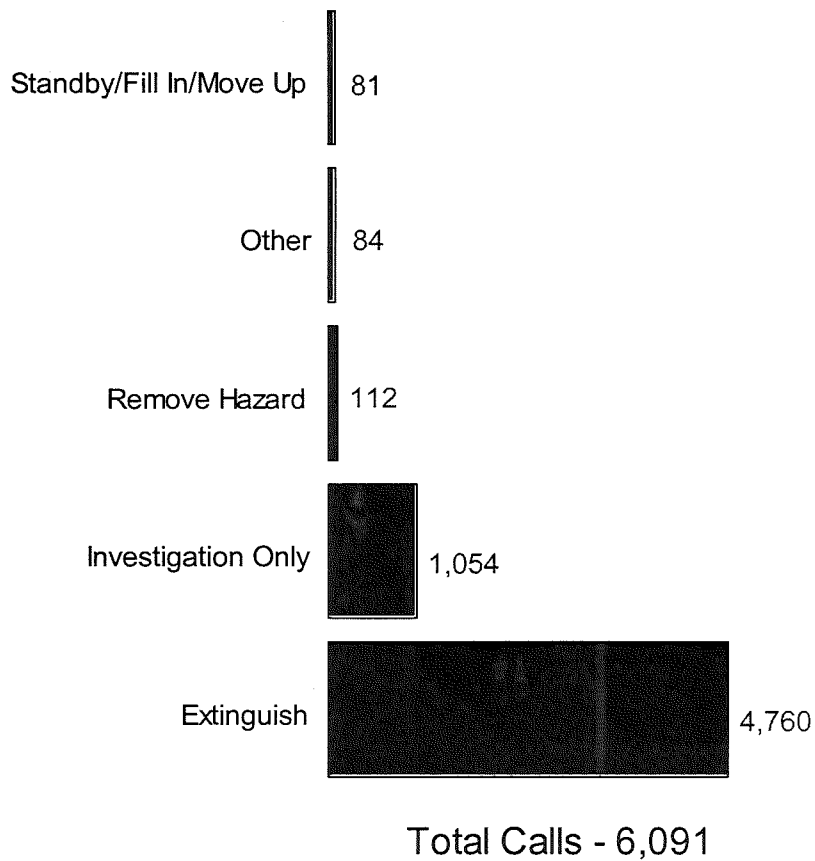
Sprinkler Performance

Fire Protection Sprinkler Companies are licensed by the Idaho State Fire Marshal to set a standard for installation and maintenance of sprinkler systems in new and existing buildings. The category, "No Sprinkler Present," represents fires in all structures including private residences and some office buildings that do not fall under the sprinkler code requirements. Residential fires are 72% of total structure fires.

Sprinkler Performance shows the presence of automatic sprinklers at the time of a fire and whether they worked. This helps evaluate the usage and reliability of sprinklers in suppressing fires. Sprinkler usage then can be considered by fixed property use. Public Assembly, Educational and Institutional properties are shown below.



Action Taken by Firefighters at Fire Scene



Firefighter Statistics Per Fire

Total Man Hours	84,837
Average Man Hours Per Fire	13
Average Number of Personnel	9
Average Response Time	8 minutes

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	1,108	11	0
Inadequate Control of Open Fire	823	5	0
Short Circuit/Ground Fault/Other	494	7	0
Lack of Maintenance/Worn Out (Creosote)	422	6	0
Suspicious	320	1	0
Children Playing	311	18	2
Part Failure/Leak/Break	311	4	0
Abandoned Discarded Mat. (Smoking Mat.)	302	8	1
Incendiary	179	7	1
Rekindled	167	0	0

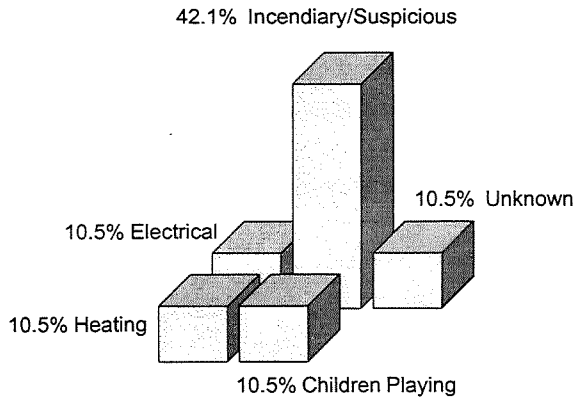
Form of Heat of Ignition (Top 10)

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.

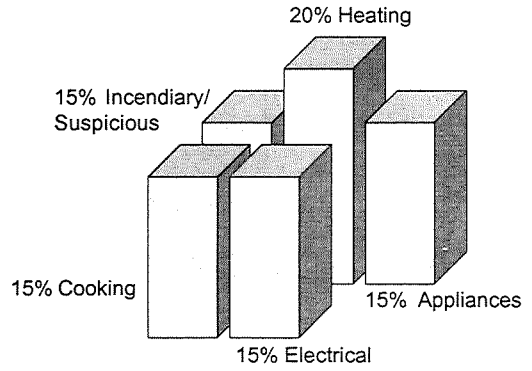
	Fires	Injury	Death
Unknown	1,280	18	1
Open Fire	681	6	0
Electrical Equipment Arcing	659	12	0
Match/Lighter	590	16	2
Heat from Solid Fuel Equipment	324	4	0
Smoking Material	199	12	1
Properly Operated Electrical Equipment	179	12	1
Fireworks	165	1	0
Lightning/Spontaneous Ignition	146	1	0
Hot Ember/Ash	122	1	0

Fire Causes by Property Type (Top 5)

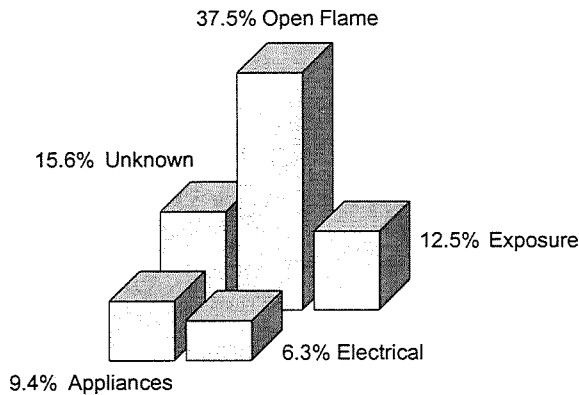
Educational Property



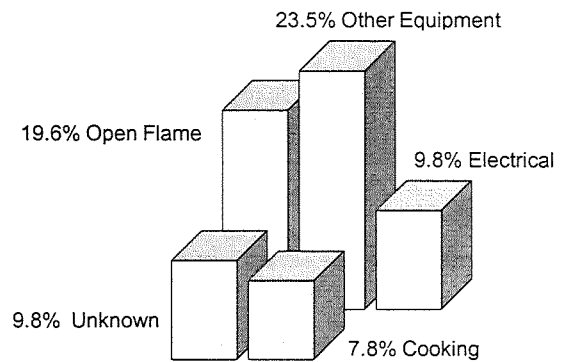
Public Assembly



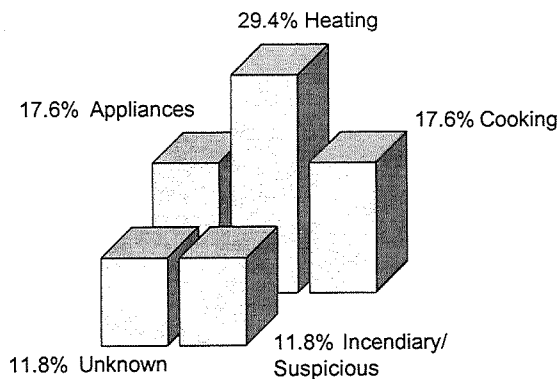
Basic Industry



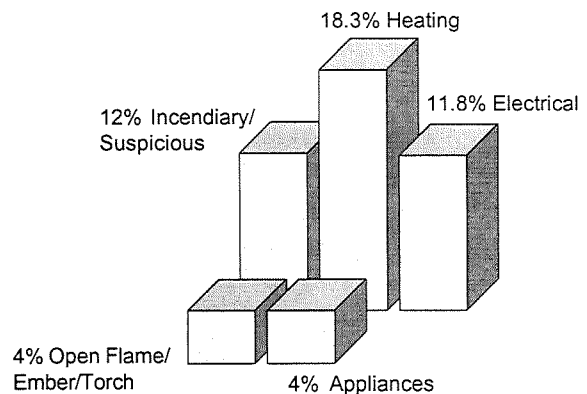
Manufacturing



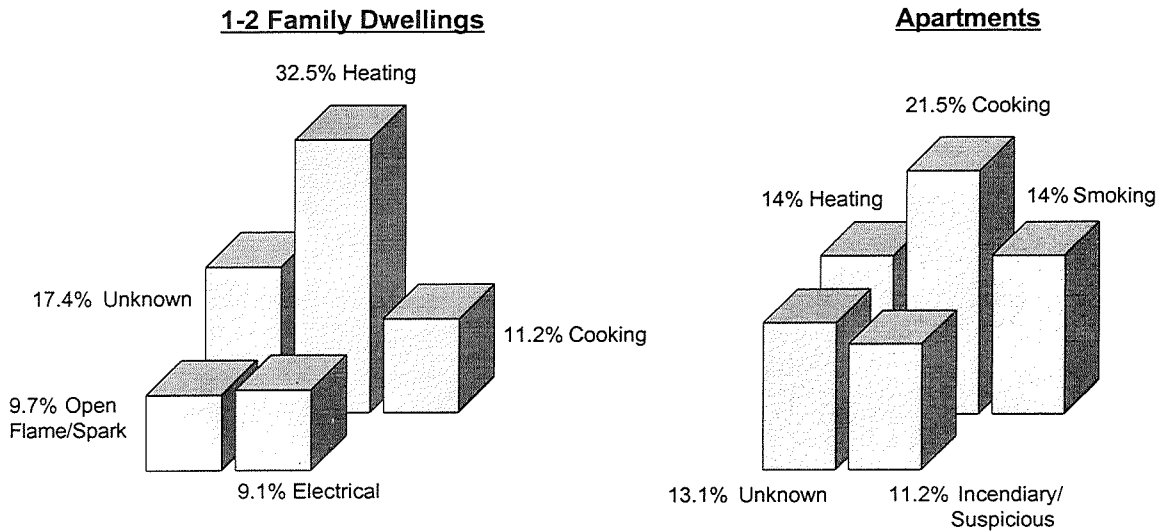
Institutional



Stores/Offices

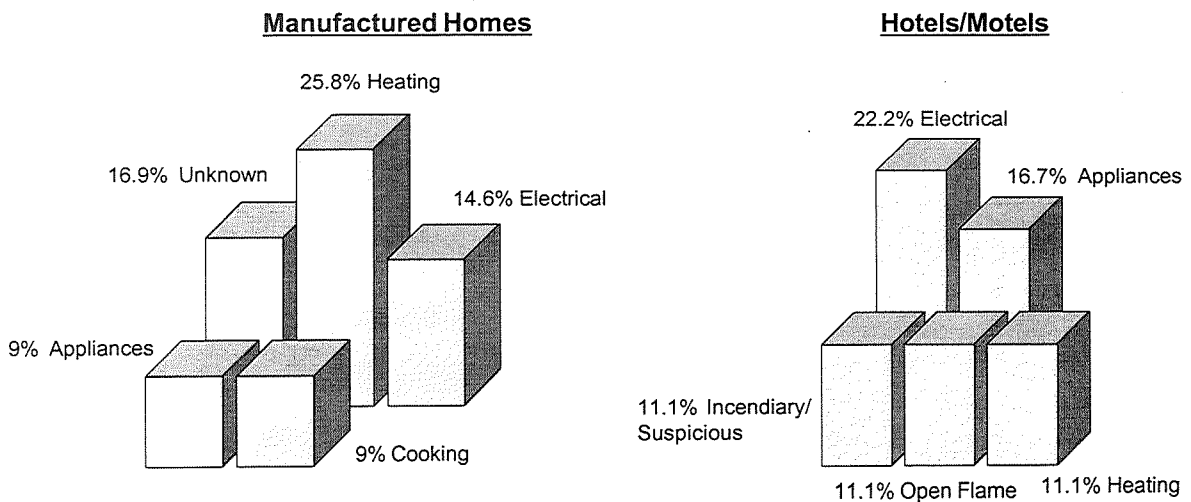


Residential Property Fire Causes (Top 5)

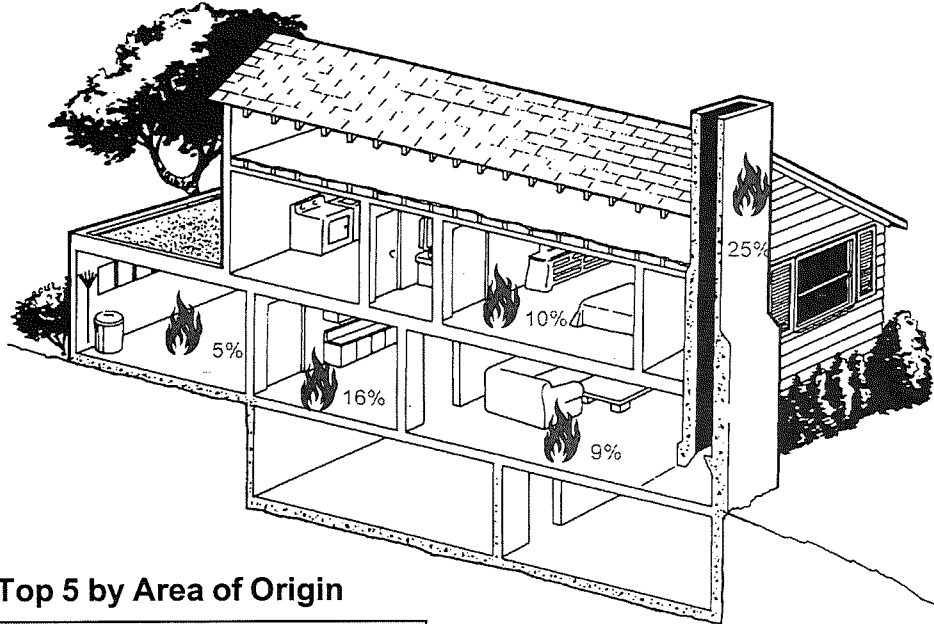


Of the 7 deaths at residential properties, leading causes were 2 (28.6%) by children playing and 2 (28.6%) from heating.

The leading causes of the 52 injuries which occurred at residential properties were 11 (21.2%) unknown, 9 (17.3%) from children playing and 7 (13.5%) from smoking.



Residential Fires by Area and Cause



Top 5 by Area of Origin

1. Chimney	25%
2. Kitchen/Cooking Area	16%
3. Bedroom	10%
4. Lounge Area	9%
5. Garage/Carport/Storage	5%

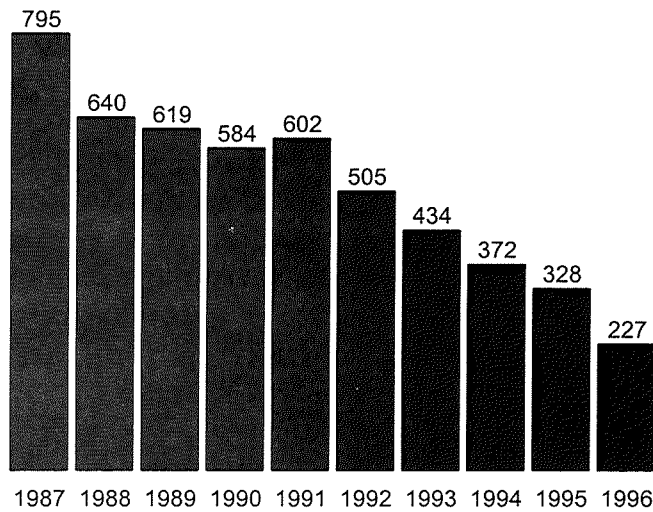
Eighty-nine percent of residential property involved in fire is single family homes. Other categories are apartments, hotels/motels, boarding homes, dormitories and manufactured homes.

Residential fires decreased 5% from 1995. Heating remains the leading cause of residential fires with 25% (105) starting in the chimney.



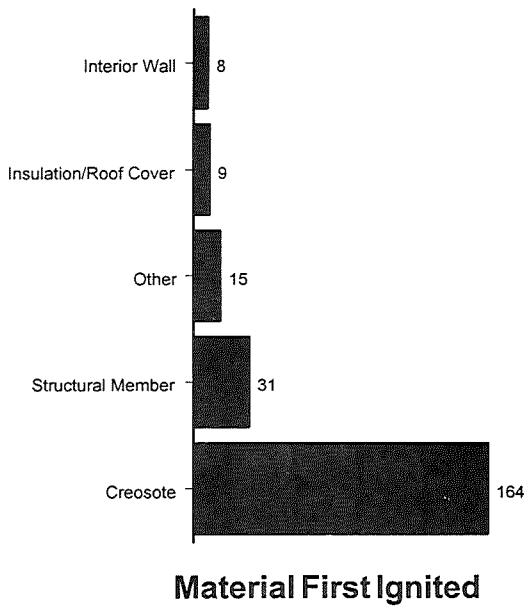
1,259 Fires

Residential Woodstove Fires

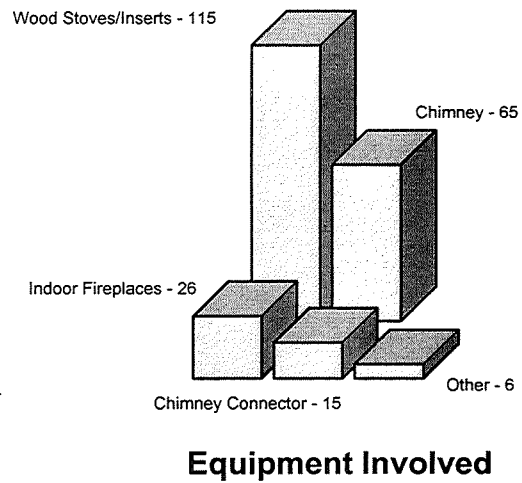


Number of Fires

Woodstove fires continue on their downward trend. Chimney fires account for 36% of all woodstove fires. Most of these fires are due to lack of cleaning.



Material First Ignited



Equipment Involved

Firefighter Injuries

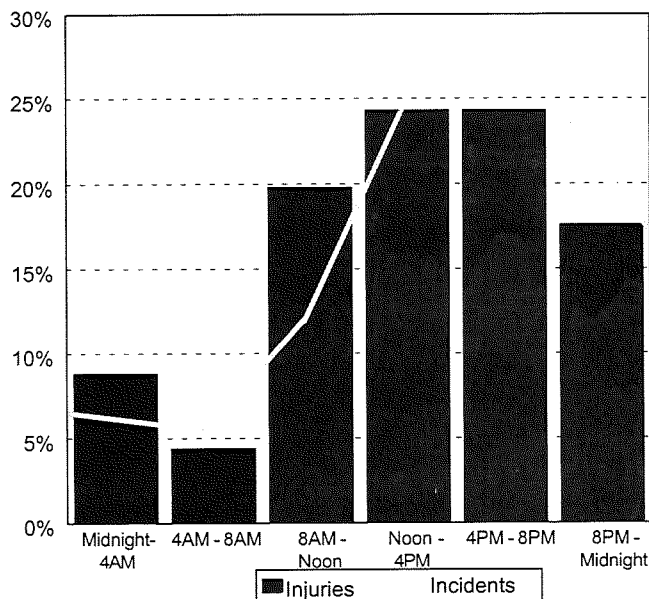
Firefighter
Deaths 0
Injuries 45



Firefighting is very hazardous with every response having the potential to cause injury or death. The definition of a fire service casualty is a person who dies or is physically injured as the result of an incident. To be recorded, the injury must be severe enough to require treatment by a practitioner of medicine, whether or not the treatment was received, or the injury must result in at least one day of restricted activity immediately following the incident.

We are glad to report that there were no deaths to firefighters. However, there were 45 injuries, a 25% increase from 1995. Ninety-six percent were in the act of fire suppression when the injury occurred. Over 80% were awake and rested prior to the incident. The good news is that over half were reported minor injuries although 53% went to the hospital following the incident.

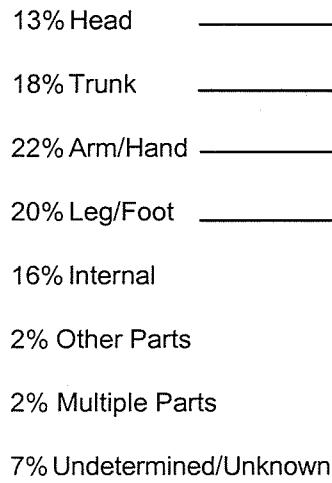
Incidents and Firefighter Injuries by Time



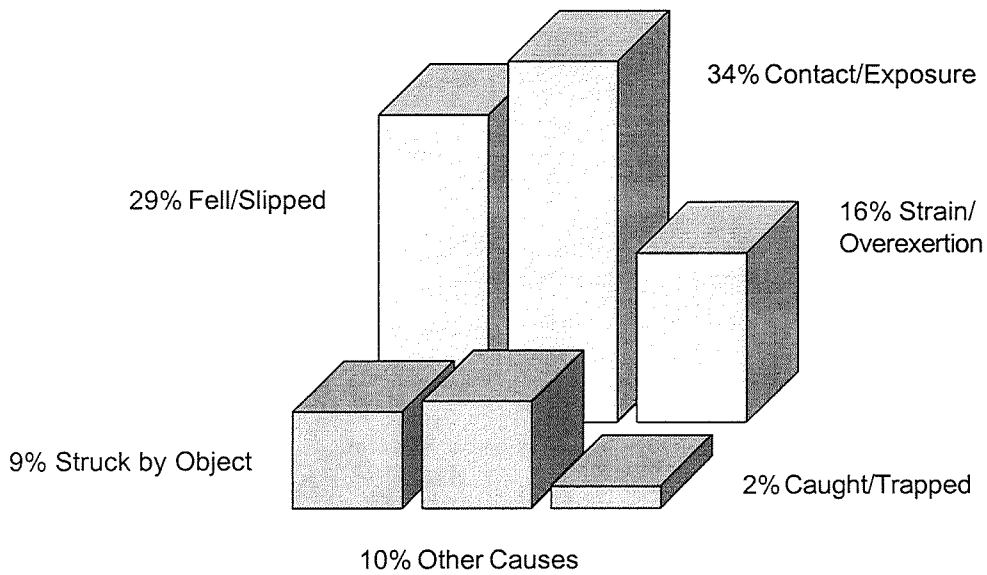
Noon to 8 p.m. represents the busiest time for fire department responses. The peak time for firefighter injuries was also noon to 8 p.m.

Firefighter Injuries

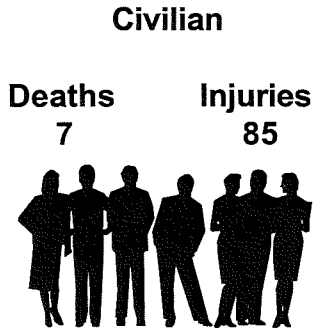
Part of Body Injury



Firefighter Activity



Civilian Injuries and Fatalities

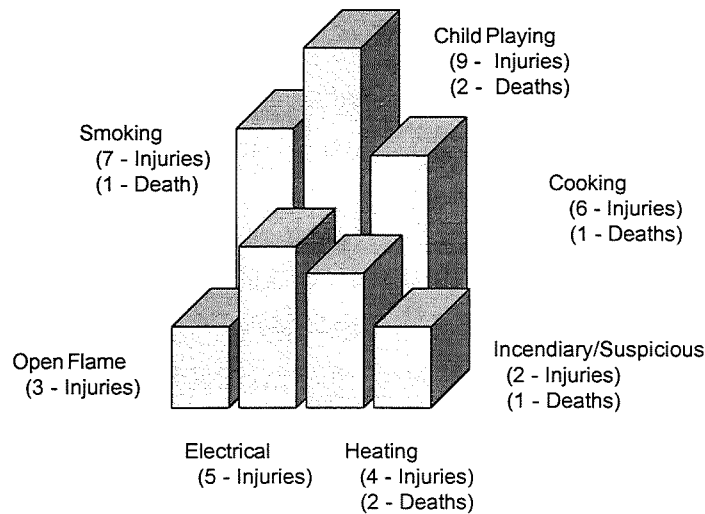


Eighty-five people were injured and 7 died due to fires in 1996. The number of fires increased a mere 4% while injuries increased by 6%, but fire deaths showed a decline by 47%.

Most deadly fire:

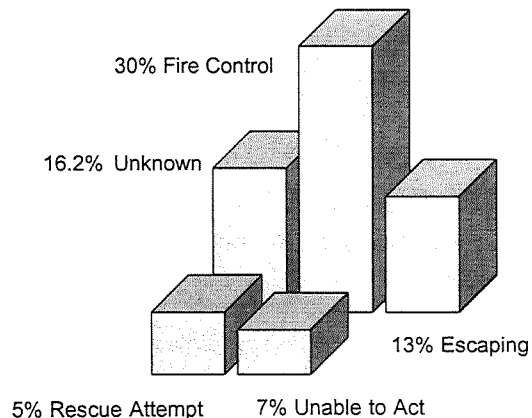
- Buhl - 1-year-old and 2-year-old girls died in a house. This fire started by children playing.

Residential Property Activity Contributing to Fire



Leading causes were burns and smoke asphyxia due to exposure to fire products (86%).

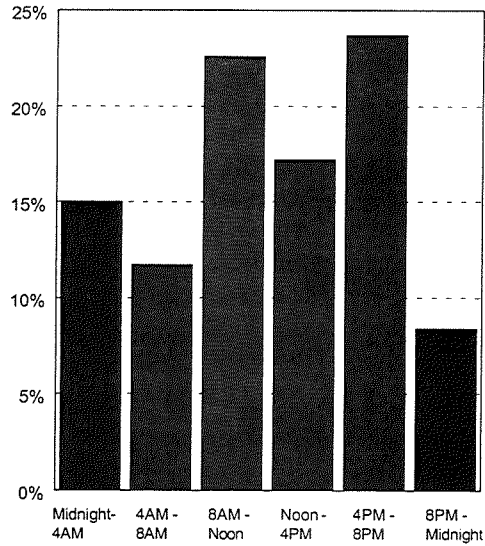
Activity at Time of Fire



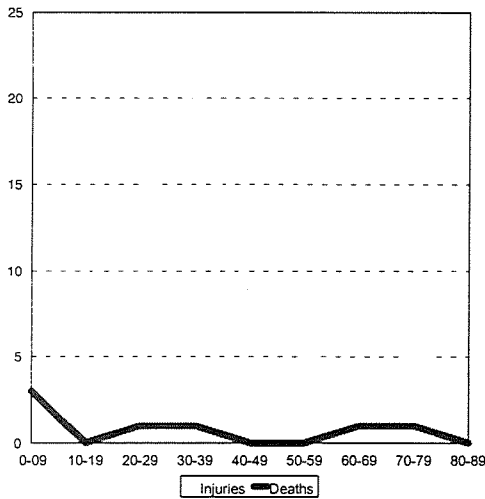
Civilian Injuries & Fatalities

Sixty-four percent of the 92 civilians either injured or killed by fire occurred between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

Time of Day



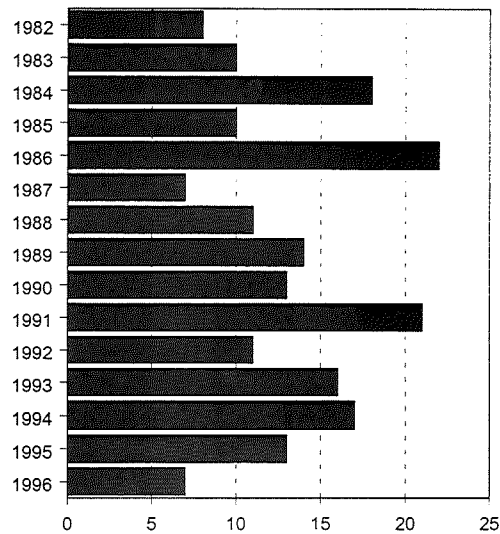
Age Groups

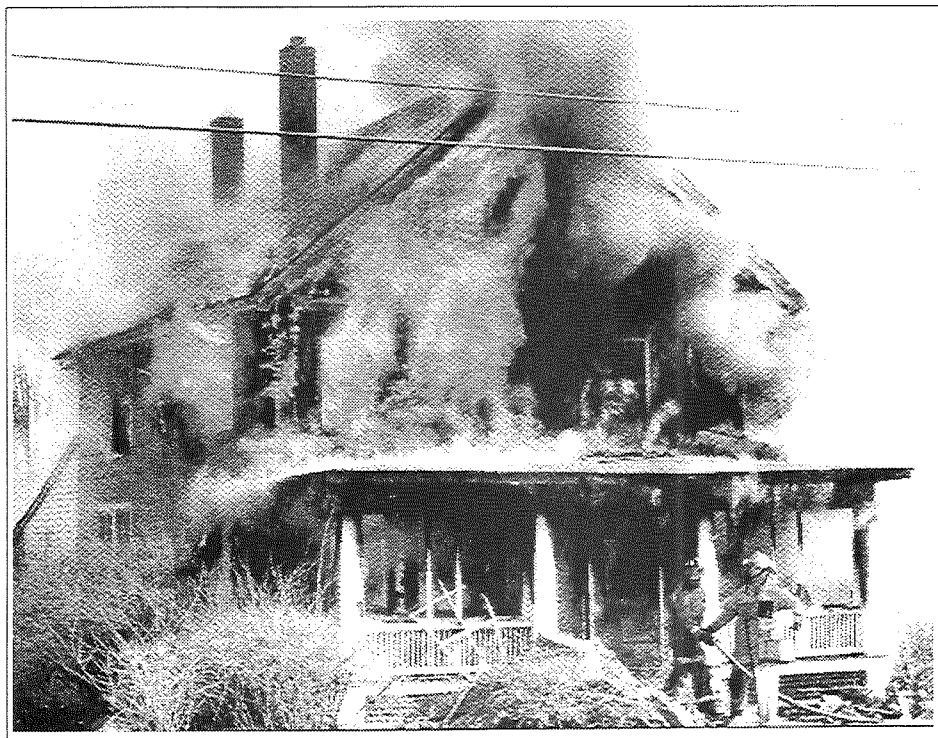


Three children under three years old lost their lives as well as two persons over 60. This again follows along with national statistics that show the very young and very old are more at risk with fire. Cigarettes, heating/cooking equipment, and children playing with lighters caused these fires. All deaths happened at home. Three were in mobile homes.

The graph shows a decline in deaths due to fire since 1994. There were only seven in 1996, the lowest number since 1987, which reported an equal number. There were 4,857 fires reported in 1987 and 6,091 fires in 1996.

Fire Deaths





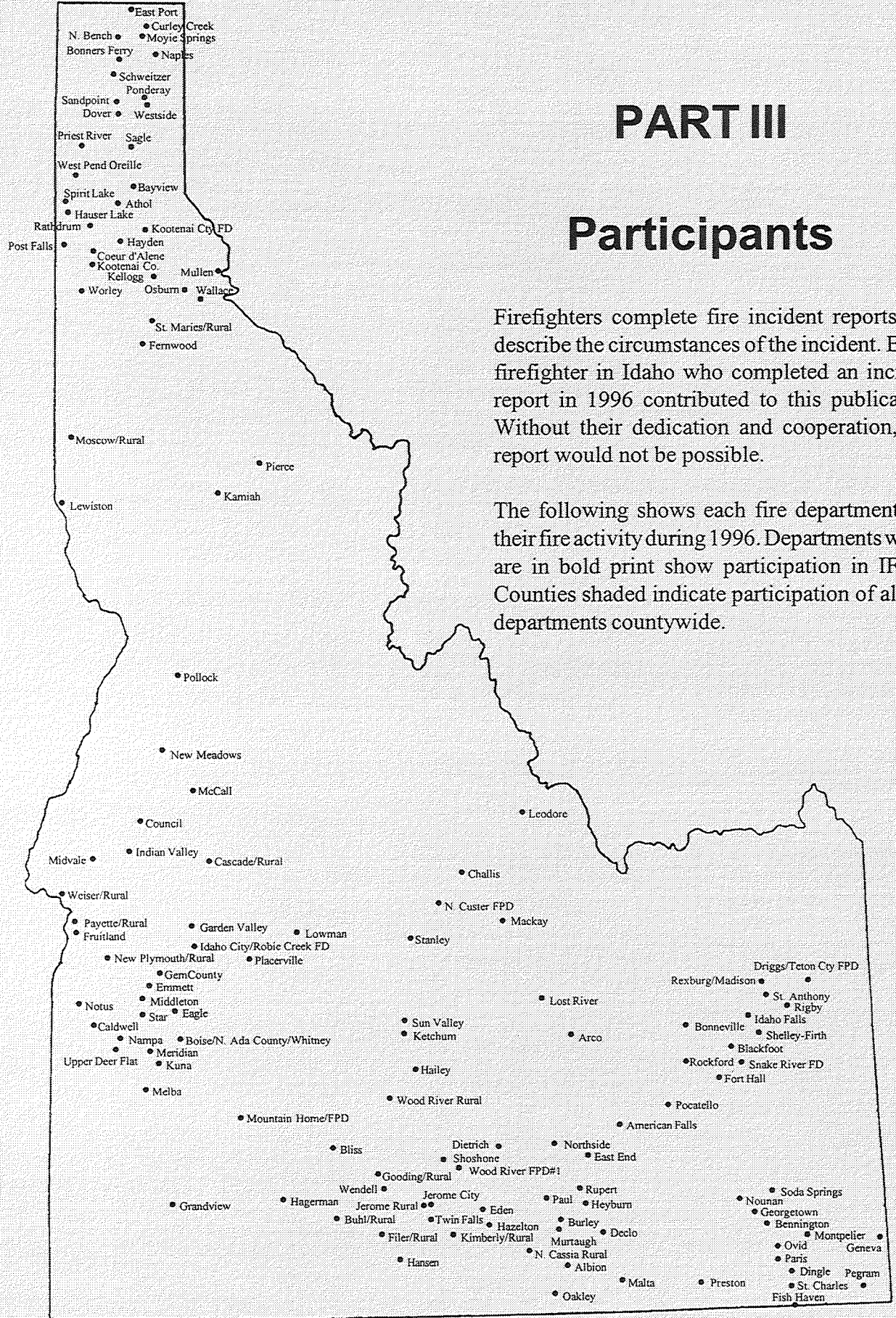
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PART III

Participants

Firefighters complete fire incident reports that describe the circumstances of the incident. Every firefighter in Idaho who completed an incident report in 1996 contributed to this publication. Without their dedication and cooperation, this report would not be possible.

The following shows each fire department and their fire activity during 1996. Departments which are in bold print show participation in IFIRS. Counties shaded indicate participation of all fire departments countywide.



N F I R S

Idaho Fire Department Losses – 1996

Incident Type – Fire

Casualty Type – All

Report Period – 01/01/96 Thru 12/31/96

Computer Run Date – 03/31/97

State-ID

County All

Fire Department-All

FDID – All

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Population Protected	Number of Incidents	Number of Deaths	Number of Injuries	Dollar Loss
01101	BOISE FIRE DEPT	147,000	634	0	26	\$2,567,868
01236	NORTH ADA COUNTY FIRE & RESCUE	25,000	74	0	1	\$452,900
01239	WHITNEY FIRE DISTRICT	30,000	160	1	5	\$599,765
01246	KUNA RURAL DEPT	7,000	105	0	0	\$124,700
01313	MERIDIAN CITY	16,000	43	0	1	\$85,200
01334	MERIDIAN FIRE PROT. DIST.	29,000	73	0	1	\$446,050
01342	STAR FIRE DISTRICT	4,000	39	0	0	\$97,600
01344	EAGLE FIRE PROT. DIST.	12,000	63	0	0	\$34,265
01***	COUNTY: ADA	270,000	1,191	1	34	\$4,408,348
03320	COUNCIL VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT	1,000	16	0	0	\$113,800
03334	INDIAN VALLEY RURAL FD	900	9	0	0	\$8,050
03340	MEADOWS VALLEY RURAL	1,000	8	0	0	\$4,500
03***	COUNTY: ADAMS	2,900	33	0	0	\$126,350
05101	POCATELLO CITY F. D.	51,000	184	0	3	\$423,450
05207	CHUBBUCK FIRE DEPT	8,300	0	0	0	0
05322	ARIMO FIRE DEPT.	300	0	0	0	\$0
05323	CHUBBUCK FIRE DEPT	5,700	0	0	0	0
05326	DOWNEY FIRE DEPT	700	0	0	0	\$0
05328	INKOM FIRE DEPT	800	0	0	0	\$0
05329	LAVA HOT SPRINGS FIRE DEPT.	500	0	0	0	\$0
05331	POCATELLO VALLEY FIRE PD	8,500	0	0	0	\$0
05340	MCCAMMON FIRE DEPT.	800	0	0	0	\$0
05***	COUNTY: BANNOCK	76,600	184	0	3	\$423,450
07301	MONTPELIER CITY	2,900	16	0	0	\$70,400
07334	PARIS FIRE DEPT	800	3	0	0	\$200
07335	DINGLE FIRE DEPT	100	3	0	0	\$30,000
07336	OVID FIRE DEPT	100	2	0	0	\$0
07337	GEORGETOWN FIRE DEPT	600	4	0	0	\$11,300
07338	PEGRAM FIRE DEPT	100	0	0	0	\$0
07339	GENEVA FIRE DEPT	100	1	0	0	\$10,000
07341	FISH HAVEN FIRE DEPT	100	1	0	0	\$900
07342	ST. CHARLES FIRE DEPT	200	1	0	0	\$2,000
07343	BENNINGTON FIRE DEPT	100	7	0	0	\$1,400
07344	NOUNAN FIRE DEPT	100	NO FIRES	0	0	\$0
07***	COUNTY: BEAR LAKE	5,200	38	0	0	\$126,200
09302	PLUMMER-GATEWAY FIRE DEPT	1,200	0	0	0	0
09325	ST. MARIES CITY	3,900	25	0	0	\$807,100
09330	FERNWOOD RURAL FPD	1,000	6	0	0	\$40,000
09335	TENSED FIRE DISTRICT	100	0	0	0	\$0
09366	ST MARIES RURAL	3,900	21	0	0	\$134,100
09***	COUNTY: BENEWAH	10,100	52	0	0	\$981,200

N F I R S

Idaho Fire Department Losses – 1996

Incident Type – Fire

Casualty Type – All

Report Period – 01/01/96 Thru 12/31/96

Computer Run Date – 03/31/97

State-ID

County All

Fire Department-All

FDID – All

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Population Protected	Number of Incidents	Number of Deaths	Number of Injuries	Dollar Loss
11101	BLACKFOOT FIRE DEPT	26,000	152	0	2	\$437,945
11303	ABERDEEN FIRE DEPT.	1,800	0	0	0	\$0
11334	*FORT HALL FIRE DEPT.	5,000	94	0	0	\$0
11355	SHELLEY-FIRTH FIRE PD	4,000	0	0	0	\$0
11357	SHELLEY/FIRTH RURAL FPD	5,000	34	0	1	\$117,800
11***	COUNTY: BINGHAM	41,800	280	0	3	\$555,745
13203	KETCHUM FIRE DEPT	6,000	45	0	2	\$114,566
13301	HAILEY CITY	6,500	33	0	0	\$28,960
13302	BELLEVUE CITY	1,600	0	0	0	\$0
13306	SUN VALLEY FIRE DEPT	1,000	11	0	0	\$178,750
13334	WOOD RIVER FIRE PROT. DIST	4,000	32	0	1	\$45,900
13354	CAREY RURAL FIRE PD	500	0	0	0	\$0
13***	COUNTY: BLAINE	19,600	121	0	3	\$368,176
15167	LOWMAN RANGER DISTRICT	100	0	0	0	\$0
15301	PLACERVILLE FIRE DEPT.	100	NO FIRES	0	0	\$0
15311	GARDEN VALLEY RURAL FD	400	6	1	1	\$635,500
15313	ROBIE CREEK FIRE DEPT	300	12	0	0	\$230,000
15315	HORSESHOE BEND FIRE DEPT	1,000	0	0	0	\$0
15320	GRANDJEAN VOL FIRE DEPT	100	0	0	0	\$0
15324	*IDAHO CITY FIRE DEPT	500	4	0	0	\$125,500
15330	CLEAR CREEK FIRE DEPT	400	0	0	0	\$0
15340	WILDERNESS RANCH VOL FD	300	0	0	0	\$0
15***	COUNTY: BOISE	3,200	22	1	1	\$991,000
17201	SANDPOINT FIRE DEPT	6,500	25	0	0	\$310,550
17303	PRIEST RIVER CITY	2,000	21	0	0	\$194,730
17314	CLARK FORK FIRE DEPT.	600	0	0	0	\$0
17316	EAST HOPE FIRE DEPT.	300	0	0	0	\$0
17319	WEST PRIEST LAKE FIRE DEPT.	300	0	0	0	\$0
17333	NORTHSIDE FIRE PROT. DIST.	2,500	36	0	0	\$141,600
17335	WESTSIDE FIRE DISTRICT	4,000	14	0	0	\$3,700
17337	WEST PEND OREILLE FIRE DIST.	2,000	21	0	1	\$60,350
17341	SAGLE FIRE DISTRICT	5,700	51	0	2	\$737,550
17344	COOLIN-CAVANAUGH BAY FPD	500	0	0	0	0
17349	SCHWEITZER FIRE DEPT.	100	NO FIRES	0	0	\$0
17***	COUNTY: BONNER	24,500	168	0	3	\$1,448,480
19101	IDAHO FALLS FIRE DEPT	48,900	350	0	8	\$756,177
19134	ID FALLS BONNEVILLE FPD	25,100	22	0	0	313,290
19315	AMMON FIRE DEPT	2,700	0	0	0	\$0
19317	UCON FIRE DEPT	900	0	0	0	\$0
19338	AMMON FIRE PROT. DIST.	2,700	0	0	0	\$0
19340	GREATER SWAN VALLEY FPD	700	0	0	0	\$0
19***	COUNTY: BONNEVILLE	81,000	372	0	8	\$1,069,467

N F I R S

Idaho Fire Department Losses – 1996

Incident Type – Fire

Casualty Type – All

Report Period – 01/01/96 Thru 12/31/96

Computer Run Date – 03/31/97

State-ID

County All

Fire Department-All

FDID – All

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Population Protected	Number of Incidents	Number of Deaths	Number of Injuries	Dollar Loss
21301	BONNERS FERRY CITY	2,400	29	0	0	\$148,350
21315	MOYIE SPRINGS FIRE DEPT.	500	NO FIRES	0	0	\$0
21333	*CURLEY CREEK FIRE PROT. DIST	400	1	0	0	\$0
21341	*NORTH BENCH FIRE DISTRICT	1,800	3	0	1	\$0
21344	HALL MTN VOL FD	1,200	5	0	0	\$7,000
21346	NAPLES VOL. FIRE DEPT.	500	20	0	0	\$689,200
21348	PARADISE VALLEY FIRE DEPT.	1,000	0	0	0	\$0
21***	COUNTY: BOUNDARY	7,800	58	0	1	\$844,550
23316	ARCO FIRE DEPT	1,100	7	0	0	\$6,700
23341	LOST RIVER FIRE PD	300	30	0	0	\$55,200
23***	COUNTY: BUTTE	1,400	37	0	0	\$61,900
25301	FAIRFIELD FIRE DEPT	400	0	0	0	\$0
25334	FAIRFIELD FIRE PROT. DIST.	300	0	0	0	\$0
25***	COUNTY: CAMAS	700	0	0	0	\$0
27101	NAMPA CITY FIRE DEPT.	40,000	241	0	7	\$3,884,250
27134	NAMPA FIRE PROT. DIST.	14,000	140	0	3	\$270,684
27211	CALDWELL FIRE DEPT	24,000	170	0	4	\$627,255
27246	CALDWELL RURAL FIRE DEPT.	11,000	115	0	1	\$292,350
27307	WILDER RURAL FIRE DISTRICT	2,500	0	0	0	\$0
27309	NOTUS CITY	500	6	0	0	\$11,000
27311	PARMA FIRE DEPT	2,000	0	0	0	\$0
27336	*MIDDLETON FIRE PROT. DIST.	2,600	99	0	2	\$26,300
27338	PARMA FIRE PROT. DIST.	2,000	0	0	0	\$0
27339	UPPER DEER FLAT FIRE PD	2,000	1	0	0	\$20,000
27340	WILDER FIRE PROT. DIST.	2,000	0	0	0	\$0
27344	MELBA RURAL FIRE PROT. DIST.	3,000	41	0	0	\$14,425
27***	COUNTY: CANYON	105,600	813	0	17	\$5,146,264
29301	SODA SPRINGS CITY	3,200	6	0	0	\$1,100
29305	CARIBOU COUNTY FIRE DEPT.	3,000	9	0	0	\$3,100
29306	BANCROFT CITY FIRE DEPARTMEN	400	0	0	0	\$0
29309	GRACE FIRE DEPT	1,100	0	0	0	\$0
29***	COUNTY: CARIBOU	7,700	15	0	0	\$4,200
31201	BURLEY CITY	9,300	42	0	2	\$169,656
31236	BURLEY/NCASSIA RURAL FPD	9,400	66	0	0	\$83,055
31334	DECLO FIRE PROT. DIST.	300	23	0	0	\$104,850
31338	RAFT RIVER FIRE PROT. DIST.	500	2	0	0	0
31340	OAKLEY FIRE PROT. DIST.	600	12	0	0	\$116,550
31342	ALBION FIRE PROTECTION DIST.	300	1	1	0	\$5,000
31***	COUNTY: CASSIA	20,400	146	1	2	\$479,111

N F I R S
Idaho Fire Department Losses – 1996

Incident Type – Fire
Report Period – 01/01/96 Thru 12/31/96
County All

Casualty Type – All
Computer Run Date – 03/31/97
FDID – All

State-ID

Fire Department-All

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Population Protected	Number of Incidents	Number of Deaths	Number of Injuries	Dollar Loss
33329	DUBOIS CITY FIRE DEPT	500	0	0	0	\$0
33***	COUNTY: CLARK	500	0	0	0	\$0
35301	ELK RIVER CITY	200	0	0	0	\$0
35303	OROFINO CITY/RURAL FD	4,300	0	0	0	\$0
35309	PIERCE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT	800	2	0	0	\$5,000
35312	WEIPPE FIRE DEPT	600	0	0	0	\$0
35315	HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPT.	200	0	0	0	\$0
35338	SUNNYSIDE FPD	100	0	0	0	\$0
35***	COUNTY: CLEARWATER	6,200	2	0	0	\$5,000
37301	SAWTOOTH VALLEY RURAL DIST.	500	3	0	0	\$250
37302	CHALLIS CITY	1,000	0	0	0	\$0
37305	MACKAY FIRE DEPT.	700	0	0	0	\$0
37315	CLAYTON FIRE DEPT.	100	0	0	0	\$0
37334	NORTH CUSTER FIRE PROT. DIST	200	0	0	0	\$0
37354	SOUTH CUSTER RURAL FPD	1,400	0	0	0	\$0
37***	COUNTY: CUSTER	3,900	3	0	0	\$250
39167	MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE	10,000	0	0	0	0
39301	MOUNTAIN HOME CITY	9,400	43	0	0	\$68,150
39303	GLENNS FERRY FIRE DEPT	1,500	0	0	0	\$0
39334	MOUNTAIN HOME FIRE P.D.	4,600	55	0	1	\$44,050
39336	KING HILL RURAL	1,000	0	0	0	\$0
39338	ATLANTA RURAL FIRE DEPT	100	0	0	0	\$0
39***	COUNTY: ELMORE	26,600	98	0	1	\$112,200
41301	PRESTON CITY	4,000	46	0	0	\$141,125
41***	COUNTY: FRANKLIN	4,000	46	0	0	\$141,125
43312	ST ANTHONY/S FREMONT FD	3,800	18	0	0	\$23,500
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	35	0	0	\$81,500
43***	COUNTY: FREMONT	13,000	53	0	0	\$105,000
45301	EMMETT CITY	5,300	50	0	0	\$0
45334	*GEM COUNTY FIRE PD #1	5,000	1	0	0	\$100,000
45339	GEM COUNTY FIRE PF #2	400	0	0	0	\$0
45***	COUNTY: GEM	10,700	51	0	0	\$100,000
47301	GOODING CITY/RURAL FPD	5,700	72	0	1	\$99,550
47303	WENDELL CITY	2,500	8	0	0	\$100,550
47323	HAGERMAN FIRE PROT. DIST.	1,500	25	0	0	\$53,980
47335	WENDELL FIRE PROT. DIST.	1,000	72	0	0	\$189,720
47341	BLISS RURAL FIRE DEPT	200	2	0	1	\$3,000

N F I R S

Idaho Fire Department Losses – 1996

Incident Type – Fire

Casualty Type – All

Report Period – 01/01/96 Thru 12/31/96

Computer Run Date – 03/31/97

State-ID

County All

Fire Department-All

FDID – All

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Population Protected	Number of Incidents	Number of Deaths	Number of Injuries	Dollar Loss
47***	COUNTY: GOODING	10,900	179	0	2	\$446,800
49308	GRANGEVILLE/RURAL FIRE DEPT	3,300	0	0	0	\$0
49310	COTTONWOOD CITY FIRE DEPT.	900	0	0	0	\$0
49311	WHITEBIRD FIRE DEPT.	100	0	0	0	\$0
49316	ELK CITY FIRE DEPT	400	0	0	0	\$0
49327	FERDINAND R/CITY FIRE DEPT	200	0	0	0	\$0
49329	STITES FIRE DEPT	200	0	0	0	\$0
49330	KOOSKIA FIRE DEPT	800	0	0	0	\$0
49334	GRANGEVILLE/RURAL FIRE DEPT.	800	0	0	0	\$0
49335	COTTONWOOD RURAL FPD	400	0	0	0	\$0
49336	RIDGERUNNERS VOL FPD	600	0	0	0	\$0
49338	SALMON RIVER FPD	700	15	0	0	\$125,000
49350	RIGGINS FIRE PD	600	0	0	0	0
49***	COUNTY: IDAHO	9,000	15	0	0	\$125,000
51301	RIGBY FIRE DEPT	3,000	0	0	0	\$0
51310	MENAN FIRE DEPT	1,000	0	0	0	\$0
51312	MUD LAKE FIRE DEPT	200	0	0	0	\$0
51314	ROBERTS FIRE DEPT	700	0	0	0	\$0
51334	JEFFERSON CENTRAL FPD	10,000	1	1	0	\$45,000
51337	HAMER FIRE PROTECTION DIST.	100	0	0	0	\$0
51340	WEST JEFFERSON FPD	2,000	0	0	0	\$0
51***	COUNTY: JEFFERSON	17,000	1	1	0	\$45,000
53201	JEROME CITY FIRE DEPT	7,200	30	0	0	\$102,325
53309	HAZELTON FIRE DEPT	400	4	0	0	\$800
53333	JEROME RURAL	6,500	120	0	0	\$359,525
53353	FIRST SEGREGATION/EDEN	900	52	0	0	\$112,040
53***	COUNTY: JEROME	15,000	206	0	0	\$574,690
55201	COEUR D'ALENE F.D.	43,000	151	0	11	\$613,285
55234	KOOTENAI CNTY FIRE PFD #1	10,000	26	0	2	\$153,800
55336	WORLEY FIRE DEPT	4,000	44	0	1	\$612,645
55338	*SPIRIT LAKE FIRE PD	1,000	1	0	1	\$100,000
55340	POST FALLS FIRE PD	21,000	139	0	4	\$1,029,530
55342	HAYDEN LAKE FIRE DEPT	20,000	38	0	1	\$157,383
55344	RATHDRUM RURAL PD	5,000	77	0	0	\$313,930
55346	HAUSER LAKE FIRE DEPT.	1,200	18	0	0	\$158,000
55350	BAYVIEW FIRE PROT. DIST.	1,800	1	0	1	\$500
55352	*ATHOL FPD	400	4	0	0	\$0
55354	MICA-KIDD ISLAND FIRE PD	1,400	0	0	0	\$0
55360	EAST SIDE FPD	900	0	0	0	\$0
55***	COUNTY: KOOTENAI	109,700	499	0	21	\$3,139,073
57301	MOSCOW CITY FIRE DEPT	19,000	46	0	2	\$210,900

N F I R S

Idaho Fire Department Losses – 1996

Incident Type – Fire
Report Period – 01/01/96 Thru 12/31/96
State-ID County All

Casualty Type – All
Computer Run Date – 03/31/97
Fire Department-All FDID – All

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Population Protected	Number of Incidents	Number of Deaths	Number of Injuries	Dollar Loss
57303	GENESEE R/COMM FIRE DEPT.	1,700	0	0	0	\$0
57304	TROY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT	1,000	0	0	0	\$0
57305	DEARY FIRE DEPT	500	0	0	0	\$0
57306	KENDRICK VOL FIRE DEPT	400	0	0	0	\$0
57307	JULIAETTA VOL FIRE DEPT	500	0	0	0	\$0
57309	BOVILL VOL FIRE DEPT	500	4	0	0	\$65,400
57334	MOSCOW RURAL FPD	5,000	29	0	0	\$72,700
57336	POTLATCH RURAL FPD	2,500	0	0	0	\$0
57338	GENESEE R/COMM FIRE DEPT	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	33,600	79	0	2	\$349,000
59301	SALMON FIRE DEPT	5,000	0	0	0	\$0
59304	GIBBONSVILLE VOL FIRE DEPT	200	0	0	0	\$0
59310	ELK BEND FIRE DISTRICT	100	0	0	0	\$0
59315	LEADORE FIRE DEPT	100	11	0	1	\$98,500
59333	NORTH FORK FPD	300	0	0	0	\$0
59***	COUNTY: LEMHI	5,700	11	0	1	\$98,500
61304	CRAIGMONT FIRE DEPT	600	0	0	0	\$0
61306	REUBENS FIRE DEPT	300	0	0	0	\$0
61308	WINCHESTER FIRE DEPT	300	0	0	0	\$0
61310	NEZPERCE FIRE DEPT	500	0	0	0	\$0
61334	KAMIAH CITY/RURAL FPD	5,000	24	0	0	\$238,165
61***	COUNTY: LEWIS	6,700	24	0	0	\$238,165
63301	SHOSHONE CITY FIRE DEPT	1,400	3	0	0	\$1,150
63304	*DIETRICH CITY FIRE DEPT	200	1	0	0	\$15
63306	DIETRICH RURAL FIRE DEPT	100	0	0	0	\$0
63308	RICHFIELD FIRE DIST	600	0	0	0	\$0
63333	WOOD RIVER FIRE DIST. #1	800	0	0	0	\$0
63***	COUNTY: LINCOLN	3,100	4	0	0	\$1,165
65202	REXBURG FIRE DEPT	17,500	51	0	1	\$223,515
65234	REXBURG/MADISON FIRE DEPT	9,400	56	0	2	\$153,950
65***	COUNTY: MADISON	26,900	107	0	3	\$377,465
67301	RUPERT CITY FIRE DEPT	6,000	22	0	0	\$17,500
67334	WEST END FPD	5,000	50	0	0	\$79,775
67335	NORTHSIDE/RUPERT	1,500	10	0	0	\$126,800
67336	HEYBURN FPD	5,000	31	0	0	\$62,400
67337	EAST END FPD	5,500	68	0	0	\$12,040
67***	COUNTY: MINIDOKA	23,000	181	0	0	\$298,515

N F I R S

Idaho Fire Department Losses - 1996

Incident Type - Fire

Casualty Type - All

Report Period - 01/01/96 Thru 12/31/96

Computer Run Date - 03/31/97

State-ID

County All

Fire Department-All

FDID - All

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Population Protected	Number of Incidents	Number of Deaths	Number of Injuries	Dollar Loss
69201	LEWISTON CITY FIRE DEPT	30,100	173	0	7	\$875,875
69306	LAPWAI FIRE DEPT	1,200	0	0	0	\$0
69309	EVERGREEN VOL FIRE DIST	300	0	0	0	\$0
69311	CULDESAC FIRE DEPT	400	0	0	0	\$0
69314	PECK FIRE DEPT	200	0	0	0	\$0
69316	LEWISTON RURAL FD	2,500	0	0	0	\$0
69333	BIG CANYON FPD	400	0	0	0	\$0
69***	COUNTY: NEZ PERCE	35,100	173	0	7	\$875,875
71301	MALAD VOL. FIRE DEPT	2,300	0	0	0	\$0
71***	COUNTY: ONEIDA	2,300	0	0	0	\$0
73301	HOMEDALE FIRE DEPT	2,000	0	0	0	\$0
73302	MARSING CITY	800	0	0	0	\$0
73334	HOMEDALE FIRE PROT. DIST	400	0	0	0	\$0
73336	MARSING FIRE PROT. DIST	1,000	0	0	0	\$0
73338	GRAND VIEW FIRE DEPT	400	25	0	2	\$119,200
73340	BRUNEAU FIRE DEPT	600	0	0	0	\$0
73342	MURPHY-REYNOLDS-WILSON FPD	200	0	0	0	\$0
73***	COUNTY: OWYHEE	5,400	25	0	2	\$119,200
75301	PAYETTE CITY FD	6,400	45	0	0	\$104,500
75302	FRUITLAND FIRE DEPT	3,000	18	0	0	\$42,632
75303	NEW PLYMOUTH FD	1,500	8	0	0	\$600
75334	PAYETTE RURAL FD	3,000	29	0	0	\$9,400
75336	NEW PLYMOUTH RURAL FIRE DEPT	2,000	77	0	0	\$25,000
75***	COUNTY: PAYETTE	15,900	177	0	0	\$182,132
77302	*AMERICAN FALLS FIRE DEPT	4,200	1	1	0	\$10,000
77330	POWER COUNTY RURAL	2,000	0	0	0	\$0
77***	COUNTY: POWER COUNTY	6,200	1	1	0	\$10,000
79201	KELLOGG/SHOSHONE CO #2 FPD	7,400	29	0	3	\$29,300
79234	SHOSHONE FIRE PROT. DIST. #2	7,400	68	0	2	\$121,500
79236	SHOSHONE CO FPD #1	4,500	30	0	0	\$21,265
79305	PRICHARD/MURRAY FIRE DEPT	700	0	0	0	\$0
79310	ST JOE VALLEY FIRE DIST	300	0	0	0	\$0
79316	MULLAN/SHOSHONE FPD #3.	800	6	0	1	\$41,500
79***	COUNTY: SHOSHONE	21,100	133	0	6	\$213,565
81301	DRIGGS CITY FD	2,300	6	0	0	\$6,100
81334	DRIGGS/TETON COUNTY FPD	2,900	33	0	1	\$555,300
81***	COUNTY: TETON	5,200	39	0	1	\$561,400
83101	TWIN FALLS FIRE DEPT	38,400	141	0	4	\$509,110
83151	TWIN FALLS FPD	7,500	48	0	0	\$389,201

N F I R S

Idaho Fire Department Losses – 1996

Incident Type – Fire

Casualty Type – All

Report Period – 01/01/96 Thru 12/31/96

Computer Run Date – 03/31/97

State-ID

County All

Fire Department-All

FDID – All

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Population Protected	Number of Incidents	Number of Deaths	Number of Injuries	Dollar Loss
83207	BUHL FIRE DEPT	4,100	32	2	4	\$132,650
83305	KIMBERLY CITY	3,100	16	0	0	\$111,500
83309	HANSEN FIRE DEPT	1,000	4	0	0	\$75,000
83311	FILER FIRE/RESCUE	2,000	8	0	0	\$0
83334	ROCK CREEK RURAL FPD	6,000	31	0	0	\$71,500
83336	BUHL RURAL FIRE DEPT	3,900	42	0	0	\$115,660
83338	FILER FIRE/RESCUE RURAL	200	30	0	1	\$2,300
83340	CASTLEFORD FIRE DEPT	200	0	0	0	\$0
83349	SALMON TRACT VOL FIRE DEPT	800	0	0	0	\$0
83***	COUNTY: TWIN FALLS	67,200	352	2	9	\$1,406,921
85302	CASCADE CITY FIRE DEPT	1,200	1	0	0	\$800
85304	DONNELLY VOL FIRE DEPT	200	0	0	0	\$0
85334	CASCADE RURAL	1,500	5	0	0	\$0
85335	DONNELLY RURAL	100	0	0	0	\$0
85339	MCCALL RURAL	6,000	34	0	0	\$66,800
85340	HIGH VALLEY FP ASSOC.	200	0	0	0	\$0
85359	STIBNITE FIRE DEPT	100	0	0	0	\$0
85***	COUNTY: VALLEY	9,300	40	0	0	\$67,600
87301	WEISER CITY	5,300	29	0	0	\$1,069,100
87330	CAMBRIDGE VOL FIRE DEPT	600	0	0	0	\$0
87334	WEISER RURAL FIRE DEPT	2,000	23	0	0	\$52,708
87336	MIDVALE FIRE DEPT	1,000	10	0	0	\$43,000
87***	COUNTY: WASHINGTON	8,900	62	0	0	\$1,164,808
*****	STATEWIDE TOTALS	1,180,600	6,091	7	130	\$27,792,890

Bold represents participating departments.

* Indicates partial year reporting

Population figures are fire department estimates.

Shaded areas indicate counties with 100 percent participation in the IFIRS.