

A photograph of a large fire burning inside a building. The fire is intense, with bright orange and yellow flames rising from the floor and reaching the ceiling. In the foreground, two firefighters in full gear, including helmets and oxygen tanks, are visible. One firefighter is holding a hose, and another is standing nearby. The scene is dimly lit, with the primary light source being the fire itself. The overall atmosphere is one of a major fire incident.

FIRE

In Idaho
1998

SEVENTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

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 want to take this opportunity to thank the fire service in Idaho, for without their contribution of time and effort this annual report would not be possible. Your dedication to saving life and property through training, prevention, and response continues to serve the citizens of Idaho in a very exemplary manner. I, as well as many citizens, sometimes take your efforts for granted, but rest assured that you are needed and appreciated.

I have the honor to once again provide you with this report of fire activity in Idaho, as reported by reporting fire departments, as well as the activity of the Idaho State Fire Marshal's Office.



Overall reported fires in the State fell from 5,756 in 1997 to 5,701 in 1998. Fires in buildings also fell from 1,872 to 1,759. The total number of fire department responses reported to this office has increased in 1998 to 28,456 from 27,035 in 1997. This follows a national trend of fire department responses to other emergencies such as rescue and medical.

Civilian fire deaths fell slightly this year from 21 in 1997 to 19 in 1998. As in past years, residential-type occupancies account for the largest single death rate. In 1998 there were 13 deaths in these type occupancies compared with 16 in 1997.

The trends in Idaho mirror the rest of the nation, but that does not mean that we cannot do more. The death rate in dwellings is too high and must be reduced. The only way to reduce these deaths is through the education of the residents. We must get the message across that smoke detectors SAVE lives when properly installed and maintained, that fire drills are necessary, and that combustibles and heat sources do not make good partners.

FIRE

In Idaho 1998

**Governor
Dirk Kempthorne**

**Department of Insurance
Mary L. Hartung, Director**

**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 (IFIRS).

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 State Fire Marshal's Office 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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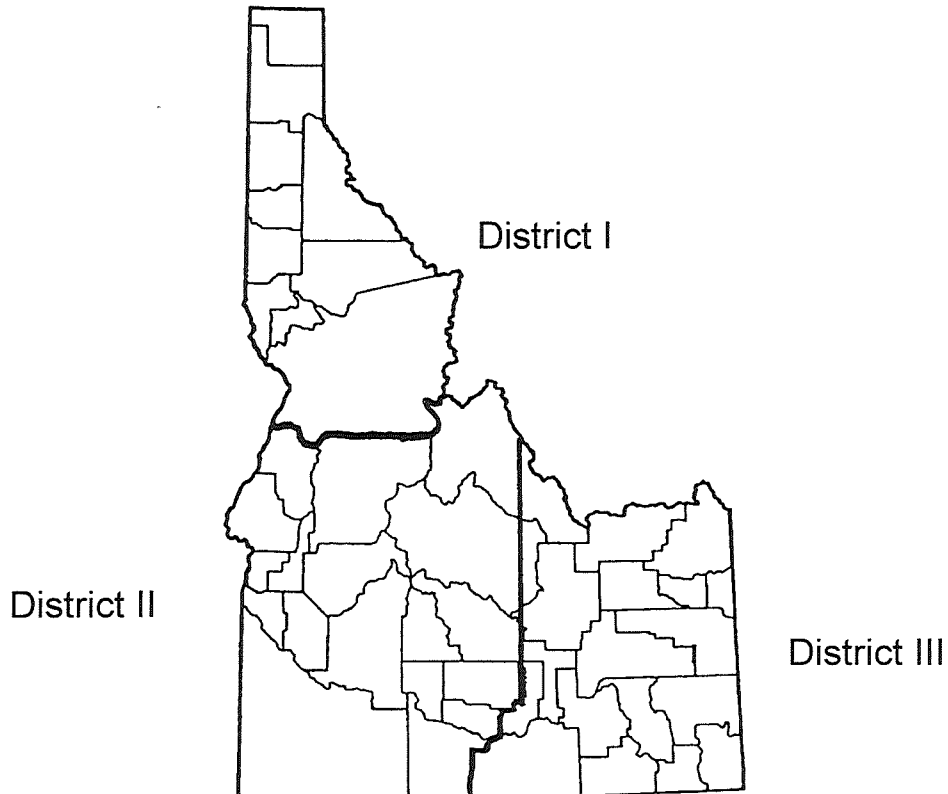
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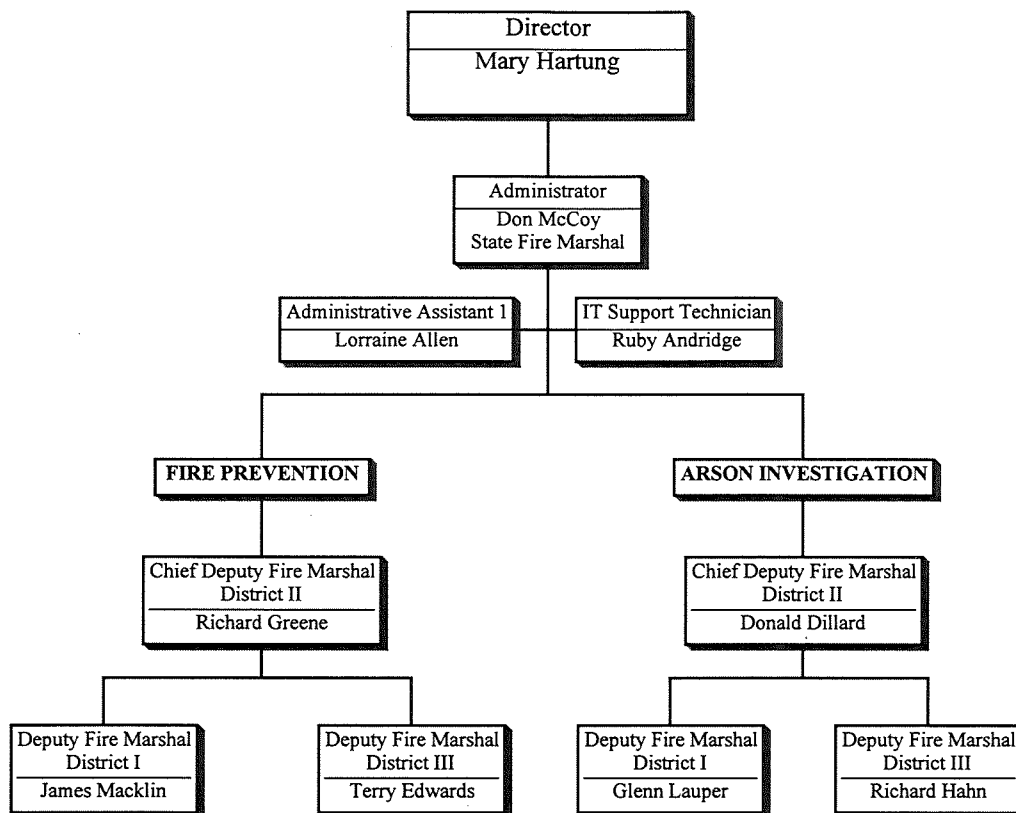
PART I

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 Organizational Chart



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 upon request. Plans reviews are conducted on all state buildings as per the Governor's Executive Order 98-02. 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 also taught. Assistance is given to local fire jurisdictions upon request.

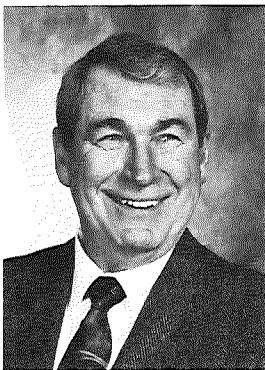
The Deputy Fire Marshals are available to assist the fire service in any way possible and are proud of each fire department's efforts to continue to solve its fire safety and protection problems.

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	138
Cause & Origin Investigations	9
Fire Code Interpretations & Assistance	2,835
Business Meetings	204
Official Contacts	310
Public Presentations	16
Training Courses Given	30
Training Courses Taken	76
Plans Review	293

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



Much of my time was used reviewing plans for proposed state projects, new and remodels, and with assisting local authorities with plans reviews. I conducted UFC 40 inspections, reviewed plans for 19 projects and conducted 10 classes. A number of fire districts are having a difficult time with alternative water supplies and residential sprinkler system installations. This is a major problem because the fire chiefs nearly always end up being the bad guys and do not get much help or backing. The answer to this problem is having everyone involved sit down to develop policies that are reasonable enough to satisfy each districts needs. Residential sprinkler systems are slow in gaining popularity with the homebuilders and owners. Do not give up. We went through the same problems with smoke detectors during the 1960's. Now smoke detectors are installed without argument.

I am finding that our code classes are causing local fire authorities to pay closer attention to what is happening in their jurisdictions. They are questioning everything. As I have stated in about every annual report since 1984, I feel that we must continue to be an information resource with the capability to respond to and directly assist local authorities.

I want to thank the fire service in District I for their cooperation and help during the past year, and I am looking forward to another enjoyable year with all of you.

DISTRICT II Richard Greene, Chief Deputy State Fire Marshal, Boise, Idaho

Considerable time has been spent on reviewing plans for state-owned or -occupied buildings and assisting local jurisdictions, especially with fire alarm systems.



The Fire Marshal's Office adopted the 1997 Uniform Fire Code in July, 1998. Changes to make note of are in Article 10, which addresses smoke detector requirements in existing Group R Occupancies and Article 49, now referred to as Hot Work instead of Welding and Cutting. A new Article 64 deals with Stationary Lead Acid Battery Systems. The majority of the other changes are in the reformatting of the code for consistency between Articles. We have also adopted the most current addition of NFPA-72 (1996) and NFPA-13 (1996).

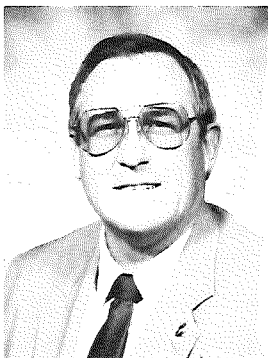
Training classes on the Uniform Fire Code, High Piled Combustible Storage Article 81, Fire Pumps, Private Fire Service Water Mains and Fire Alarm Systems have been provided in conjunction with the Fire Prevention Officers Division of the Idaho Fire Chiefs Association and the Idaho Chapter of the International Congress of Building Officials (ICBO). A class on fire alarm systems was held at Idaho State Fire School in Moscow in June of 1999.

As noted in last year's report, minimum standards for water supplies and apparatus access needs to be addressed for development in rural areas. These must be addressed prior to construction rather than after, which is always more costly.

I look forward to working with the fire service throughout the state of Idaho in meeting the challenges facing us this year.

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

Routine duties, such as conducting plans reviews and fire inspections, presenting fire code classes, assisting local jurisdictions with fire code enforcement and interpretations, and traveling around District III, took up a large portion of my time. As a result of Don Bailey's decision to retire, fire investigation duties were also turned over to me for several months during the first half of the year.



I had the privilege to attend and support the annual meetings and seminars offered by the Idaho Fire Chiefs Association, Idaho Fire Prevention Officers Association, and the Idaho Chapter of the International Association of Arson Investigators (IAAI). Jim Macklin and I also had the honor of presenting the Fire Inspector Certification class at State Fire School in Salmon.

Rapid growth and development continues to cause problems for many communities in District III. Some cities and counties are prepared for this phenomenon; however many are not. Fire departments are finding they have very limited or no access to buildings and water supplies for

fire suppression are not being provided. One way to get control of problems like this is for the community to adopt rules and regulations, such as building and fire codes. Local agencies like building departments, planning and zoning, and the fire department must work together and take an active roll in conducting plans review and inspections to assure that the regulations are being followed. By working together and helping each other we can make our communities safe for everyone to live.

My goals for the upcoming year are to continue working with and assisting all of the fire departments within District III and to provide them with the most accurate information and training available in regard to the enforcement of the Uniform Fire Code. A continued quest for additional knowledge and skills will also be a high priority for me this year.

As always, I have enjoyed working with everyone in the fire service throughout the State and District III. I am looking forward to continuing our association and friendship in the coming year.

Fire and Arson Investigations

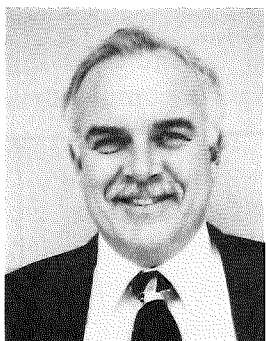
The Fire and Arson Investigations Section has the responsibility to investigate fires and assist in the prosecution of arson at the request of local units of government. Upon request, they assist in the determination of the origin and cause of fires. They can also assist in any follow-up investigation required and serve as expert witnesses in the adjudication of arson cases. Through Emergency Services Training, the Fire/Arson Detection class is provided upon request. This section acts as a coordinator/trainer for local jurisdictions in the formation of Arson Task Force Teams.

Arson and Fraud Activities

Arson Investigations	26
Accidental Fires/Undetermined	57
Business Meetings	243
Official Contacts	180
Training Courses Given	25
Training Courses Taken	86
Telephone Assistance and Follow-up	1,255

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

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



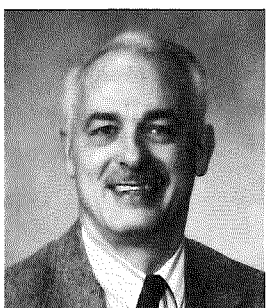
It was an interesting and exciting year in 1998. I assisted local fire and law enforcement agencies in fire and explosion investigations that resulted in over a dozen arrests. Abbey, Idaho's only accelerant-sniffing canine, assisted investigators in over half of these cases. While most of the crimes committed were arson related, arrests were also made for aggravated assault against a peace officer with an incendiary device and obstructing fire and police officers in their duties.

This year I served on two committees with the International Association of Arson Investigators (IAAI) and was appointed chairman of the Expert Witness Courtroom Testimony Program. That program is now available to be taught throughout the nation and is available locally through our state chapter of the IAAI.

As a contract instructor for Fire and Arson Investigation and Terrorism Incident Management classes at the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, MD., I look forward to applying those teaching experiences in new course development and delivery throughout this state.

In 1999, Y2K is going to present a new and exciting challenge for all of us. I look forward to working with you and meeting those challenges together. Thanks for all your hard work and support.

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



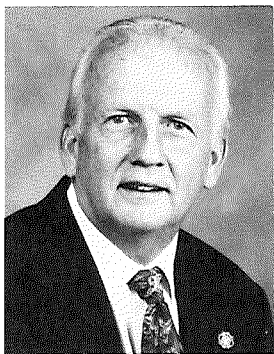
District II was busy this year keeping up with the demands for Cause and Origin classes. Among those departments requesting this course was Mountain Home Air Force Base, Air and Fire Rescue and their Criminal Investigation Division, Emmett Fire Department, Idaho City Fire Association, Boise County Fire Association, and Deer Flat Fire Department. A combined total of 328 people attended these training sessions.

Because of recent interpretations by the courts of a 1993 U.S. Supreme Court opinion involving *Expert Witness Testimony*, I foresee a big change coming in how we, as fire investigators, will have to conduct arson and fire investigations, as well as how we present our findings in court. *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceutical* 509 U.S. 579 (1993) outlines (restricts) who may qualify as an "Expert Witness" in court. The U.S. Supreme Court just recently expanded their opinion on this subject, which may further restrict who can qualify as an Expert Witness. As more information on this becomes available, we will publish articles in our newsletter, *Idaho Fire Connection*.

The Fire Marshal's Office, recognizing the significance of the court's trends, is in the process of developing a new arson training program for field delivery. The new materials for the Arson/Fire Investigation course will center on investigative practices outlined in NFPA 921 and NFPA 1033. The course will also include a new guideline on *Physical Evidence Collection for*

Fire Investigators, currently being developed by Susan Williamson, Criminalist with the Department of Law Enforcement, Bureau of Forensic Services. There has been no date set for its first delivery, but we anticipate it will be soon.

DISTRICT III Richard Hahn, Deputy State Fire Marshal, Idaho Falls, Idaho



I appreciate the opportunity to work with the staff of the Idaho State Fire Marshal's Office and to serve the fire service in District III. Since the start of my employment in July, I have developed a greater respect and admiration for the efforts and dedication of the small departments in my district. It is my desire to support those efforts in any way possible.

Since my employment with the Fire Marshal's Office, I have had the opportunity to attend The Idaho Chapter of IAAI meeting. It was also a great opportunity to attend the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland, and receive the latest update on fire and arson investigation.

It is my desire to continue my education to combine with my experience to provide the fire service in my district with the best assistance in fire investigations and training.

A large portion of my time has been spent traveling to the fire and police departments in the area to introduce myself. My career with the fire service has helped me understand the concerns and problems that departments face. I have always believed in having strong fire prevention programs. It is necessary to begin these programs by doing a good origin and cause fire investigation. It is with this information that we gain from our investigations to give us direction and support for prevention and education programs in our communities.

My goals for the coming year are to continue to meet with the departments and provide assistance in all fire investigations that are requested. As a member of the State Fire Marshal's Office, I plan to be a resource to assist and support the fire and police departments in their fire investigations. It is also my goal to be a training resource to these departments and promote the arson task force concept. This will promote cooperation between agencies in solving the arson problem that exists in our district. I would like to thank everyone for their support and courtesy to me in fulfilling our mission to reduce fire losses in Idaho.

Idaho Fire Incident Reporting System

Ruby Andridge, Program Coordinator

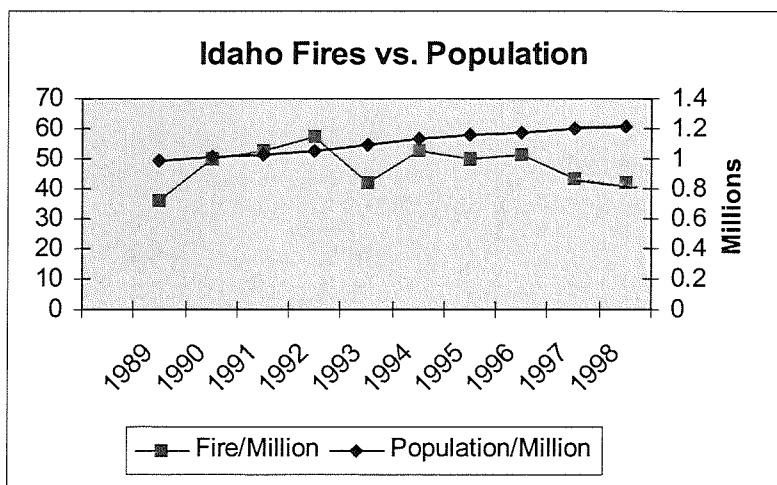


Idaho is one of the fastest growing states in the U.S. with a 22% increase in population during the last 10 years. The number of fires per million has remained consistent with an average increase of less than 1% over the prior 5 years while the number of non-fires has increased. Non-fire incidents increased 5% from last year. This may be due, in part, to more departments reporting EMS incidents.

Standardized data are collected and submitted to the IFIRS from fire departments throughout the state. Participation is voluntary, but those who participate provide the available figures for this report. Statistical reports not only provide data at the national level but provide us data regarding fire department activities. IFIRS data are used to provide customized reports to citizens, the media, and local jurisdictions upon request.

NFIRS 5.0, a revision of the current reporting system NFIRS 4.1, will be on-line in 1999. Idaho began implementation in April, 1999. Fire departments may continue to use the current system or change to 5.0 at their discretion. To aid in the changeover a team of instructors has been assembled. They will be located throughout the state, two in the North, one in the East, and one in the Southwest. The team will provide instruction in the coding of the incident and technical assistance on the Federal software. Regional deliveries will be scheduled to assist in this implementation.

IFIRS would like to thank all participants. Without you this report would not be possible. Of the 142 departments reporting, 84 are automated and represent over 57% of the state's departments and 80% of the state's protected population. The following departments submitted data in 1998 for the first time: Aberdeen FD, Parma FD, and Rigby FD. Congratulations to the following counties with 100% participation: Ada, Bear Lake, Butte, Franklin, Jerome, Madison, Minidoka, and Teton.



Administration

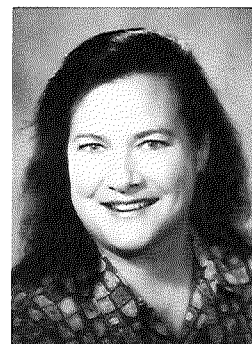
Lorraine M. Allen, Administrative Assistant I

Certification and Licensing

Rule 18.01.43 Fire Inspector Certification

This rule ensures that fire inspectors meet a minimum standard. Firefighters complete a 24-hour Uniform Fire Code class and pass an examination. Certification renewal is due each year with retesting required every third year.

Fire Inspector Certification – 510



Rule 18.01.49 Fire Protection Sprinkler License

This sets standards and ensures the competency of sprinkler companies who work in Idaho. Company owners must meet minimum qualifications and test to be licensed. Fire protection sprinkler fitters can choose to be licensed by meeting minimum qualification and testing.

Fire Prevention Sprinkler Contractors – 35

Fire Prevention Sprinkler Fitters – 30

Fire Prevention Sprinkler Plans Reviewed – 332

Fire Prevention Sprinkler Inspections - 405

Idaho Code 39-2603 Fireworks Wholesale or Import License

This sets the standards for the issuance of fireworks wholesale and import licenses.

Fireworks Wholesalers/Retailers - 19

Advisory Board

Renn Ross, Boise City FD

Donald McNett, Post Falls FPD

John McClure, Boise City FD

Bill Cowin, St. Maries City/Rural FD

Bob Deeds, Boise FD

Steven Cooper, Lewiston FD

Joe Silva, Caldwell Fire & Rescue

Gary Moore, Pocatello FD

Roland Clark, Idaho Falls FD

Lynn Borders, Post Falls FPD

Dale Costa, Shoshone County FD#2

Bruce Allcott, Caldwell Fire & Rescue

Mark Grimes, Buhl 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.

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:

-  19 minutes to an incident...
-  23 minutes to a non-fire emergency...
-  45 minutes to a rescue call...
-  1.7 hours to an actual fire...
-  3.3 hours to an outside fire...
-  2.5 hours to a false alarm...
-  5.7 hours to a structure fire...
-  8.7 hours to a vehicle fire...
-  20 hours to an incendiary or suspicious fire...
-  85 hours to an injury or death due to fire...

PART II

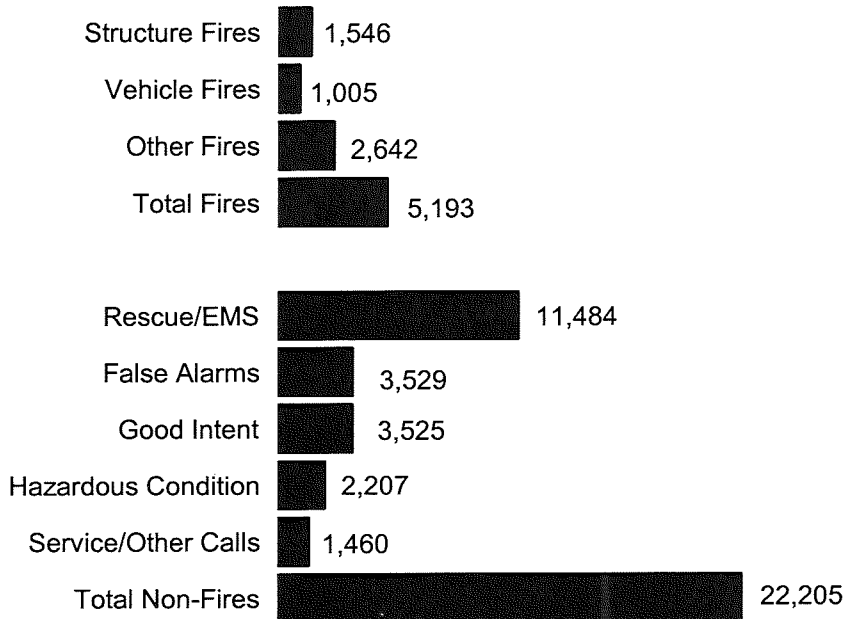
Fire Statistics

Fire in Idaho 1998 summarizes the tragic effects that fire has on the citizens of Idaho. This report represents more than just numbers. It represents 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.

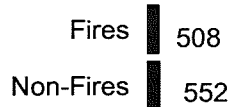


Eagle Fire Department
Courtesy of Jason Allen

1998 State Incident Summary 28,458 Total Responses



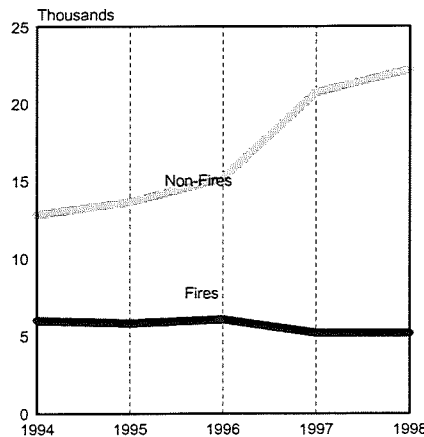
Mutual Aid Given



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.

Five-Year Trend

Seventy-seven percent of all fire department responses are non-fire. Non-fire consists of rescue; EMS; hazardous conditions, such as downed power lines; service calls, such as pumping out flooded basements; good intent calls, such as a report of smoke in the area; and false alarms such as bomb scares. Bomb scare calls increased 15% from 1997.



More fire departments are including their EMS runs to account for the continued rise in the number of non-fire incidents

Structure Fires
(1,546)



1,122 Residential Fires
(Single family dwellings, apartments, mobile homes, hotels, motels)



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



20 Institutional Fires
(Nursing homes, daycares, hospitals, prisons, mental institutions)



17 Educational Fires
(Schools, colleges, universities, academies)

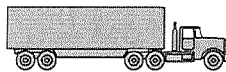


37 Public Assembly Fires
(Churches, amusement centers, stadiums, libraries, restaurants, theaters)



73 Store/Office Fires
(Food markets, department stores, specialty shops, service stations, offices)

Other Fires

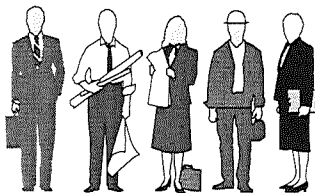


1,005 Mobile Property Fires
(Automobiles, trucks, trains, buses, boats, aircraft)



2,642 Outside and Other Fires
(Dumpsters, trash, wildland, grasses, trees)

Casualties



Civilian

Deaths	Injuries
19	84

Firefighter

Deaths	Injuries
0	31



1998 Idaho Fire Picture at a Glance



Fires

- Fires attended by Idaho fire departments decreased by 6% to 5,193.
- Fires in outside properties increased by 2% to 2,642.
- Fires in structures are down by 7% to 1,546.
- Residential properties account for 73% or 1,122 of all structure fires.



Fire Deaths

- Civilian fire deaths were down from 1997. Thirteen died at home.
- There have been no firefighter deaths in Idaho since 1995.



Fire Injuries

- Civilian injuries increased by 17% to 84.
- Firefighter injuries decreased 34% to 31.
- Residential properties were the site of 61 civilian and 16 firefighter injuries, 13 deaths, while nonresidential properties accounted for 23 civilian and 15 firefighter injuries.



Property Damage

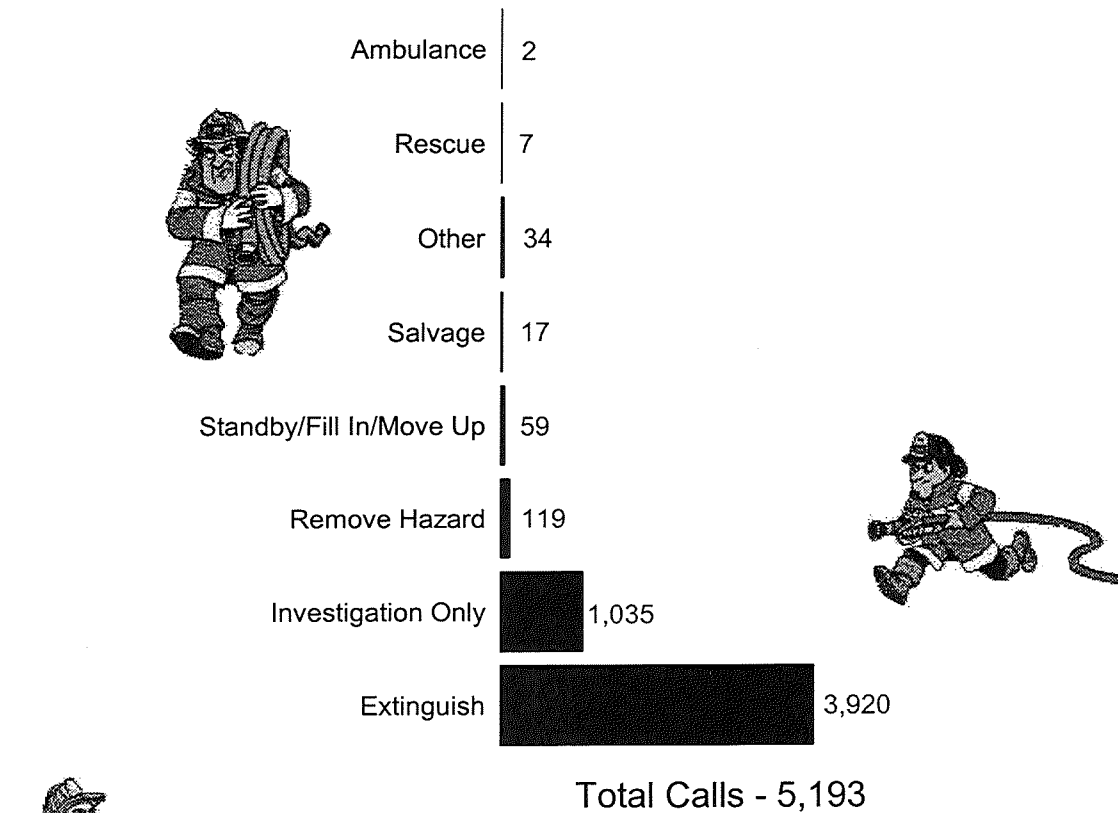
- Property losses increased by 58% to \$43,058,934.
- Structure fires caused \$36,757,921 or 85% of all property damage.
- Residential property losses were \$16,635,295 or 45% of all structure property loss.



Incendiary and Suspicious

- Structure fires that were deliberately set, or were suspected of having been set, were down 22% to 105.
- Incendiary and suspicious fires accounted for over 7% of all structure fires.
- Incendiary and suspicious fires resulted in 4 civilian fatalities and 3 firefighters and 12 civilian injuries. Property damage increased by 30% to \$3,945,189.
- Incendiary and suspicious vehicle fires increased by 26%, resulting in \$242,200 in mobile property damage. The number increased to 54.

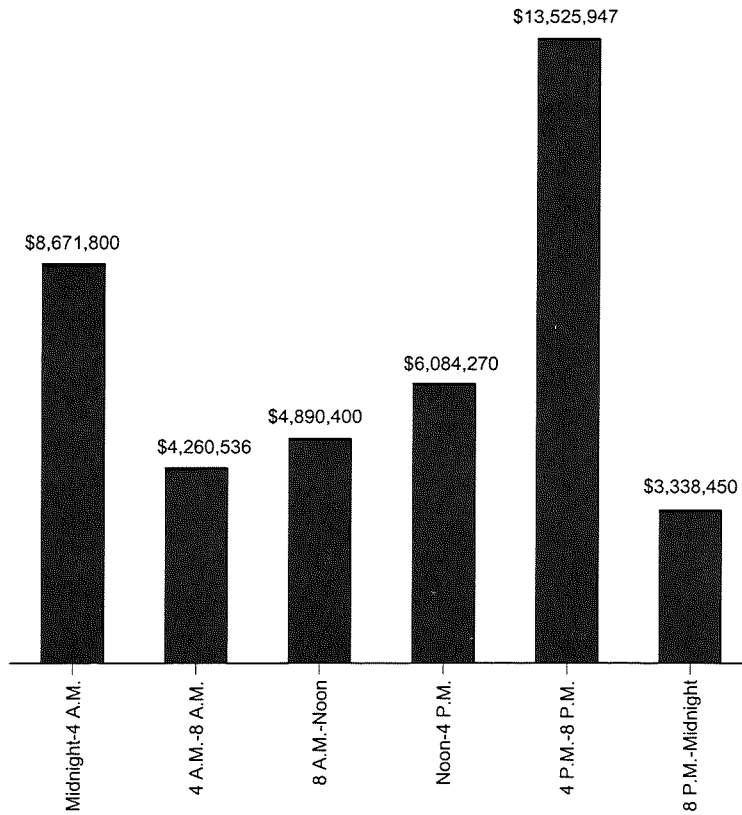
Action Taken by Firefighters at Fire Scene



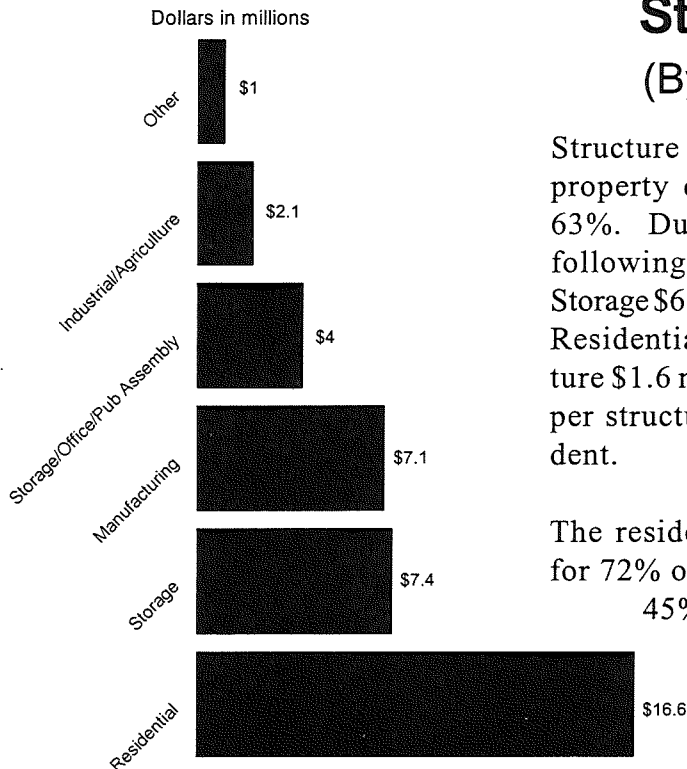
Firefighter Statistics Per Fire (includes mutual aid)

Total Man Hours	71,566
Average Man Hours Per Fire	13
Average Number of Personnel	8
Average Response Time	9 minutes

**Alarm Time
vs.
Fire Loss**



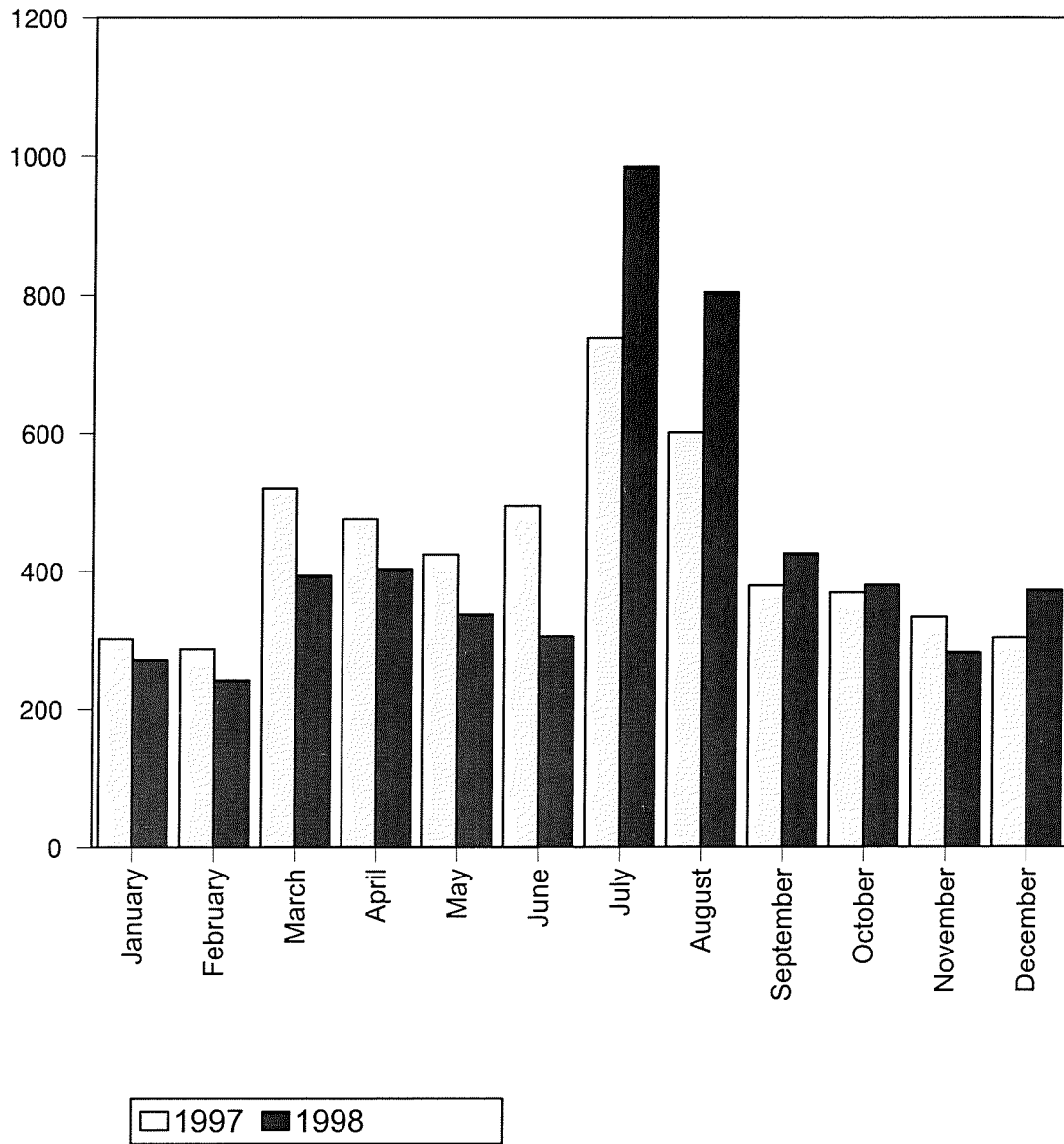
**Structure Loss
(By Property Type)**



Structure fires, which represent 85% of all property damage due to fires, increased by 63%. Due primarily to five large fires, the following categories increased significantly: Storage \$6.3 million, Manufacturing \$5.2 million, Residential \$3 million and Industrial/Agriculture \$1.6 million. Overall, average dollar loss per structure fire was over \$23,000 per incident.

The residential property category accounted for 72% of all structure fires and represented 45% of all dollar loss. The overall average residential structure fire was over \$14,000 per incident.

All Emergency Calls by Month



Total Fire Incidents
1997 - 5,224
1998 - 5,193

Outside Properties

Calls and Losses by Property Type

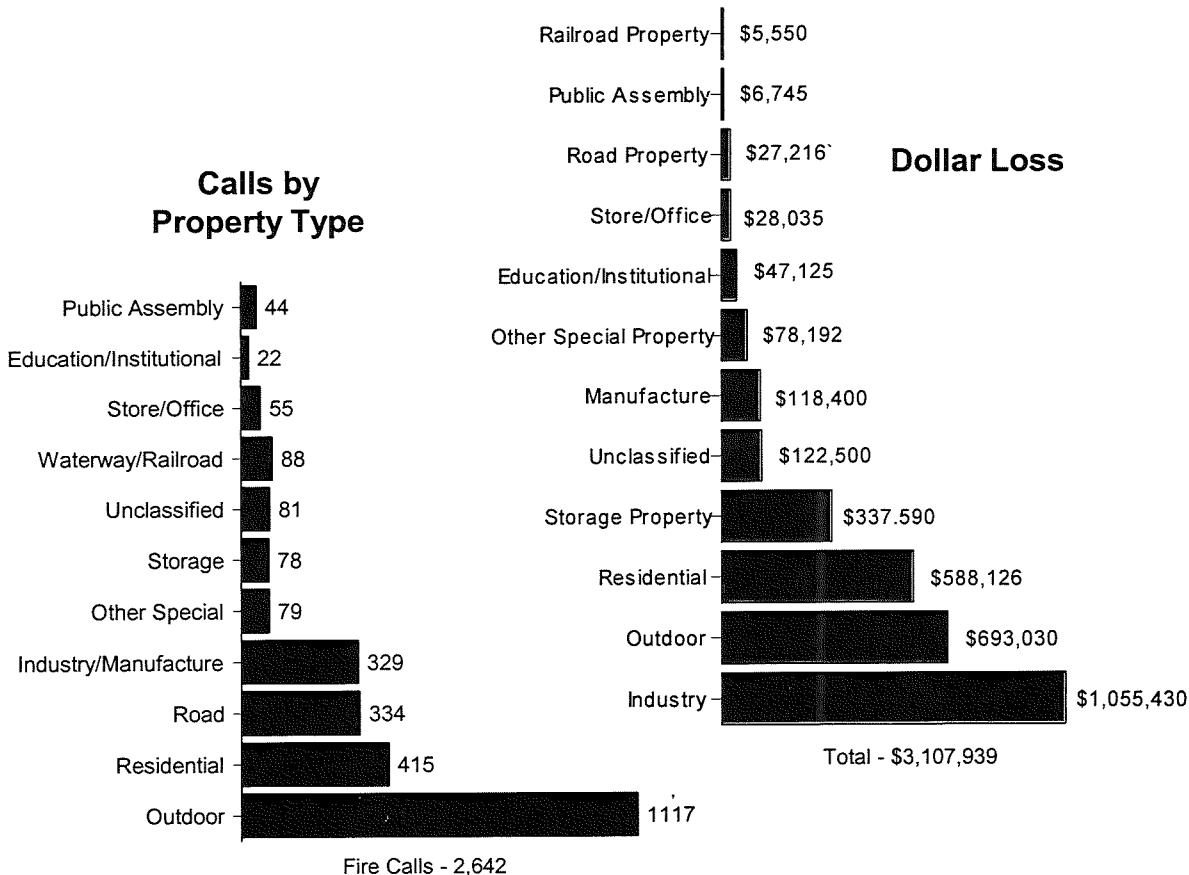
Outside and Other Fires

2,642



More than half of all fires occur outside. Fires that burn other than structures or vehicles fall into this category. The number of outside fires increased by 2% from last year, even though total fires decreased by 6%.

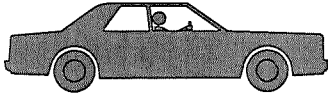
Outside fires are classified by the property where they occur. One such category, "Outdoor Property" (open lands, fields, vacant lots, landfills, wildland, railroad, roadways, and waterways), consistently has more incidents than any other property type. The area of origin 71% of the time is lawn/field/open area. The most common cause is inadequate control of open fire (burning that gets out of control). Typically, dollar loss in this category is lower than the other categories as the common material burned is grass, brush, leaves and light ground cover. In 1998, large losses in agricultural product storage increased the dollar amount in the Industry category. There were 21 injuries: 6 to firefighters, 15 to civilians. Two fatalities occurred in separate incidents; two senior citizens died while attempting to control their grass fires.



Motor Vehicle Fires

Mobile Property Fires

1,005



According to the NFIRS definition, a motor vehicle fire is defined as any fire involving a car, truck, boat, airplane, construction equipment or other mobile property that occurs outside of a structure.

Motor vehicle fires account for 1/5 of all reported fires. With 1,005 reported fires, including 6 injuries and 3 deaths, motor vehicles accounted for 20% of total incidents. This is in line when compared with 1997 national statistics of 24%. However, the dollar loss on vehicle fires has increased by over a half million dollars from last year. Large dollar losses from fires of a semi-trailer, tractor harvester, and heavy equipment increased the number. Passenger vehicles were involved in 67% of the incidents; one resulted in the death of three people due to a crash.

The cause of vehicle fires is often difficult to determine, but the “unknown” cause is down 2% from last year. Arson caused fires do not seem to be a big problem in Idaho when compared to the 1997 national average of 11%. However, arson fires rose 1% from last year to 5.3%.

Hazardous Materials Profile

Total Number

37

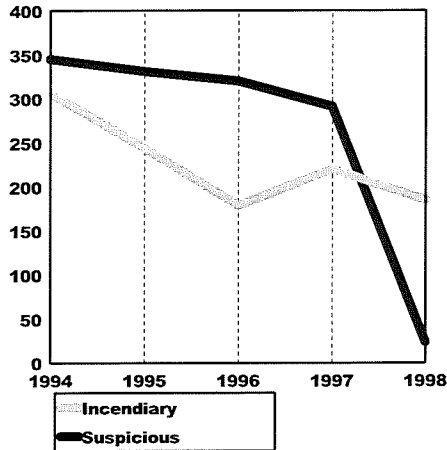


A hazardous materials report is required when an incident is determined to be a threat to life, health, property or the environment if left unattended, and specialized hazard materials resources were or should have been dispatched. With increasing drug labs and the potential for incidents involving bombs and weapons of mass destruction, the emphasis on hazardous materials incidents for first responders is very real. There are four teams with specialized training strategically located throughout the state who respond to hazardous incidents. Their vans are equipped with special equipment. It is critical that these emergency responders be prepared to recognize and control the incident to protect themselves as well as the public.

In Idaho, the numbers are small and most incidents were from flammable liquids (31%) or gasses (21%). During 1998, there were 37 incidents reported, an increase of 3% from 1997. Eleven of these incidents were trucks involved in a collision or overturn on or near a highway. The other major factor was abandoned and discarded material. The type of situation found in 43% of incidents was spill/leak with no ignition, but 32% were chemical emergencies. The family home was the most common location in 38% of the incidents, a 3% increase from 1997. Increased drug laboratory incidents may account for this. The second most common location was on or near the roadway where abandoned chemicals or vehicles, moving this material, overturned or were involved in a crash. Even though a hazardous situation can be deadly, there were no deaths or fire service injuries reported. There were two injuries and one EMS incident which sent 104* persons to local hospitals after they experienced numerous respiratory and nausea related symptoms due to possible toxic exposure. *These numbers are not reflected in civilian casualty numbers as they are counted as EMS – non-fire injuries.

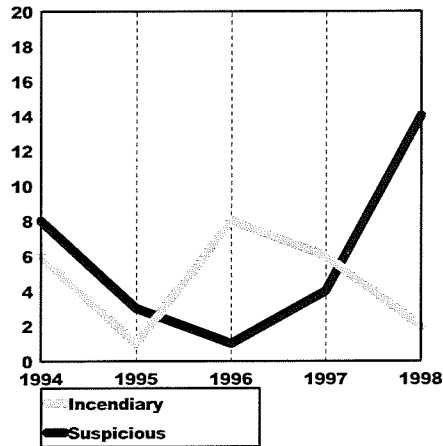
Incendiary and Suspicious Fires (5-Year Trend)

Fires



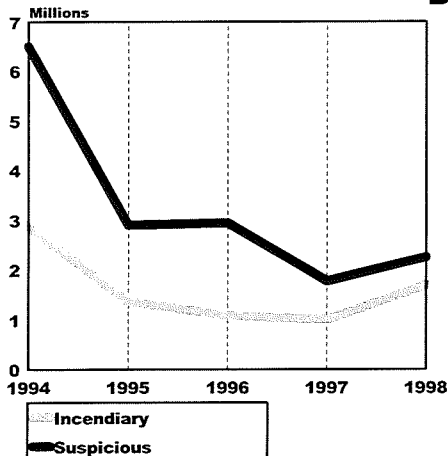
	Incendiary	Suspicious
1994	306	345
1995	244	331
1996	179	320
1997	220	291
1998	185	24

Injuries and Deaths



	Incendiary	Suspicious
1994	6	8
1995	1	3
1996	8	1
1997	6	4
1998	2	14

Dollar Loss



	Incendiary	Suspicious
\$1994	\$2,873,408	\$6,498,563
\$1995	\$1,370,607	\$2,898,717
\$1996	\$1,084,645	\$2,939,694
\$1997	\$1,006,237	\$1,771,192
\$1998	\$1,694,213	\$2,250,976

Ignition Factor (All Fires - Top 5)

The ignition factor is the condition or situation that allows 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	858	13	0
Electrical	804	22	1
Inadequate Control of Open Fire	706	7	2
Arson or Suspicious	429	15	4
Lack of Maintenance/Worn Out/Creosote	296	5	1

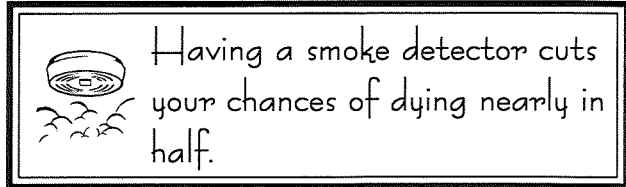
Form of Heat of Ignition (All Fires - Top 5)

The form of heat of ignition is the heat energy form which starts the fire. 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.

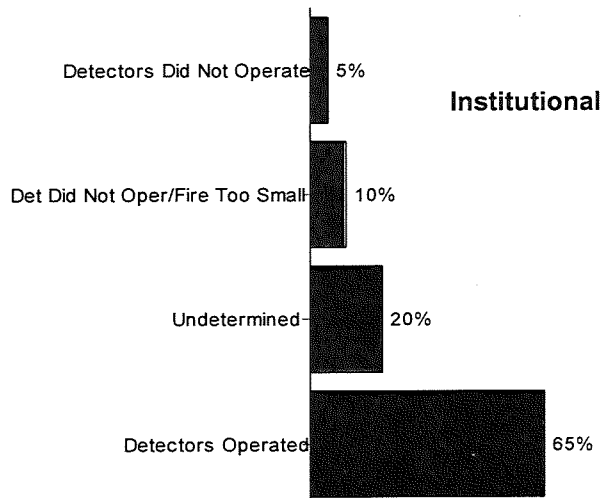
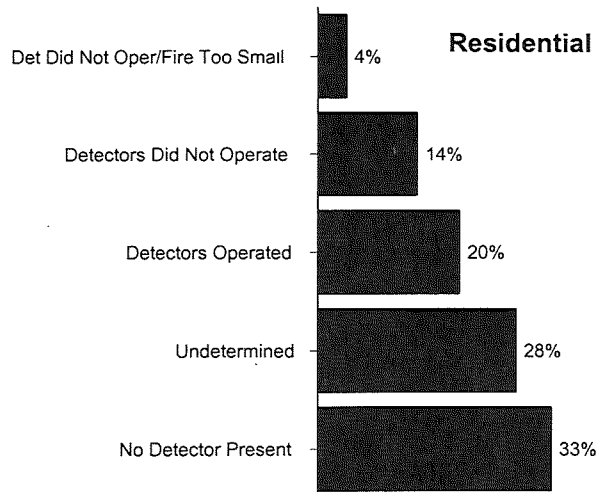
	Fires	Injury	Death
Open Flame	1,408	29	4
Unknown	1,086	29	3
Electrical Equipment	910	27	1
Match/Lighter	441	16	1
Wood Stove	227	9	3

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. Even though modern codes require all new dwellings to have smoke detectors, the performance relies on proper maintenance by the occupant/owner.



Thousands of people die each year in homes where no smoke detectors are present, yet 13 out of 14 U.S. homes have at least one smoke detector. Almost half of all home fires occur in homes with no smoke detectors.



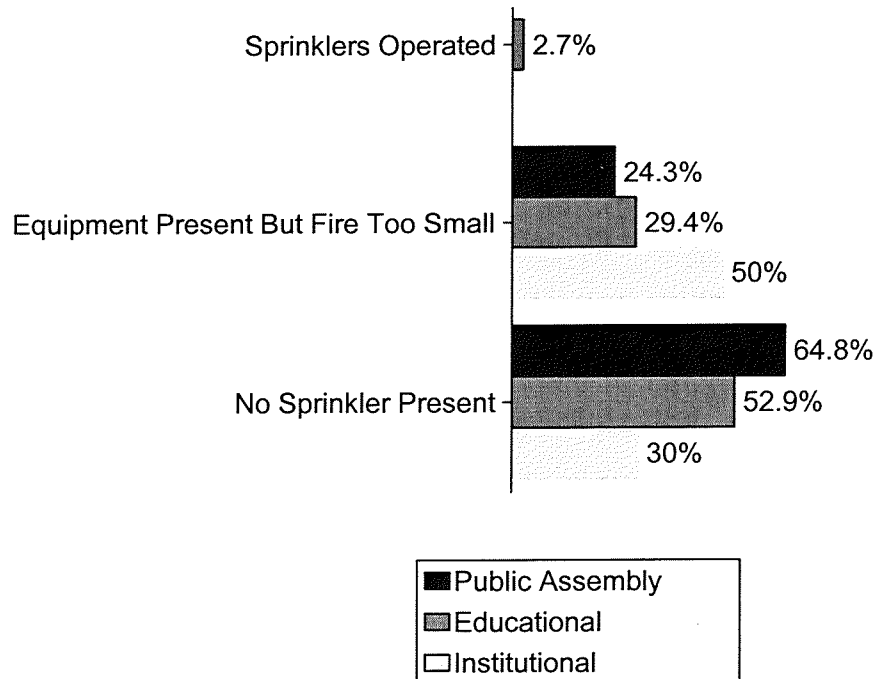
In institutions where detectors are required by building and fire codes and maintenance is required by licensing/certification agencies, it is proven that smoke detectors save lives when present and properly maintained. Structure fires at institutions are .01% of all structure fires.

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 73% of total structure fires.

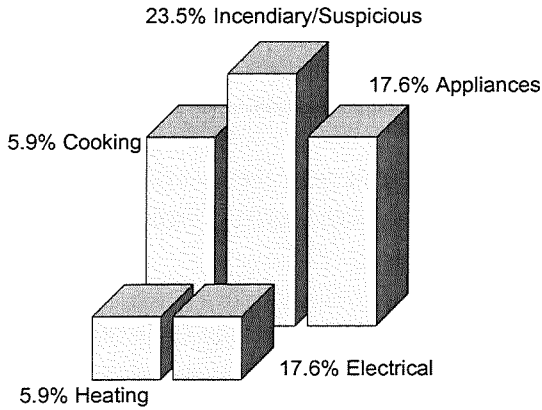


Sprinkler performance shows the presence of automatic sprinklers at the time of a fire and whether they worked. This helps evaluate the usage and reliability of sprinklers in suppressing fires. Sprinkler usage then can be considered by fixed property use. Public assembly, educational and institutional properties are shown below. Sprinklers operated at all times except where fire was too small to activate.

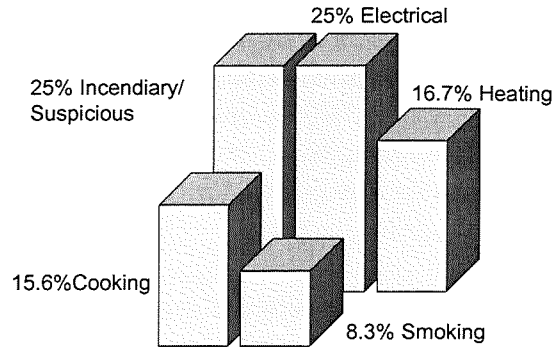


**Fire Causes by Property Type
(Top 5)**

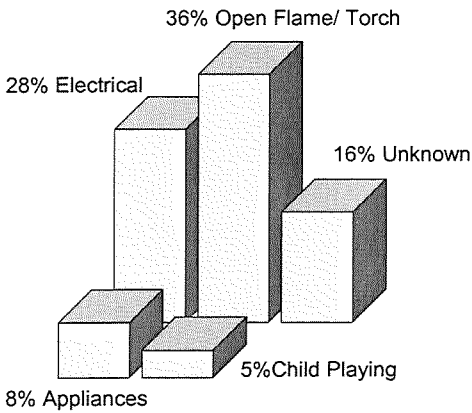
Educational Property



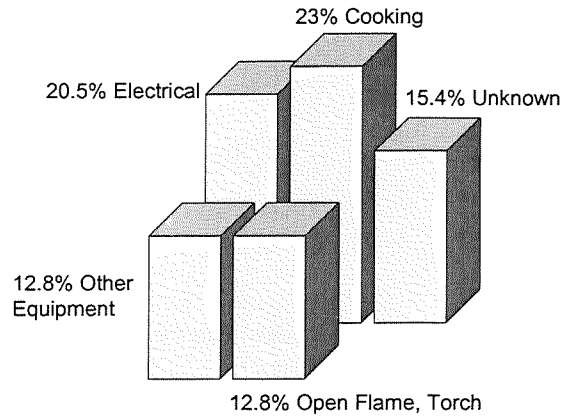
Public Assembly



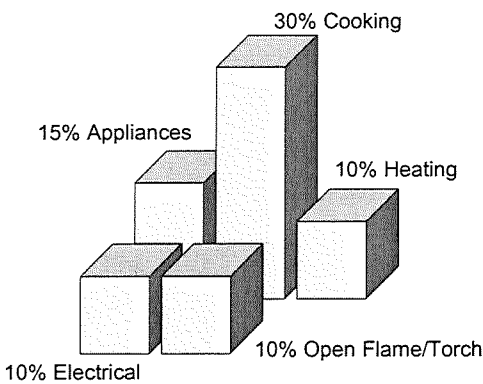
Basic Industry



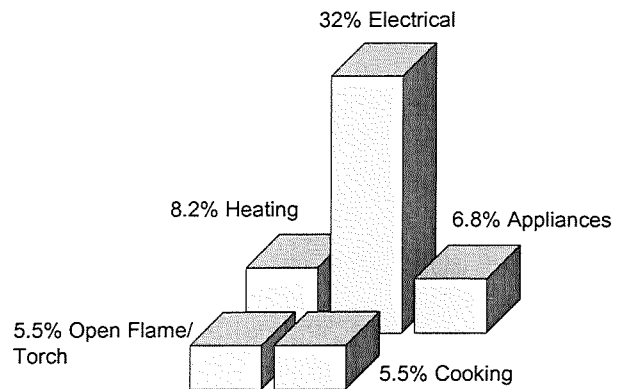
Manufacturing



Institutional

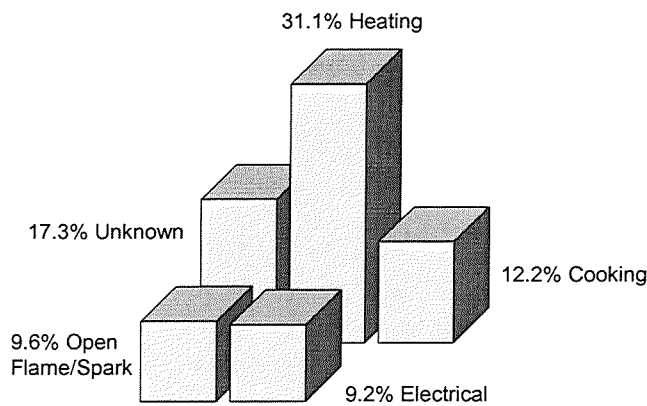


Stores/Offices

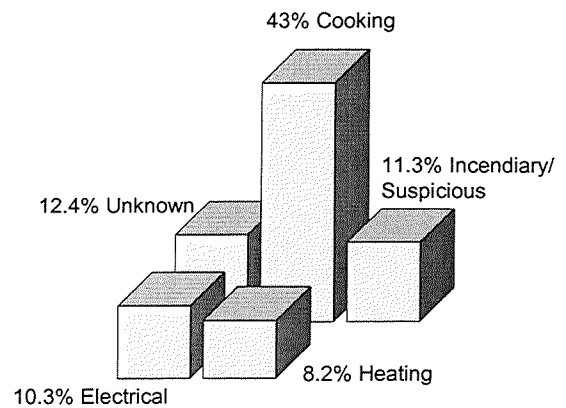


Residential Property Fire Causes (Top 5)

1-2 Family Dwellings



Apartments

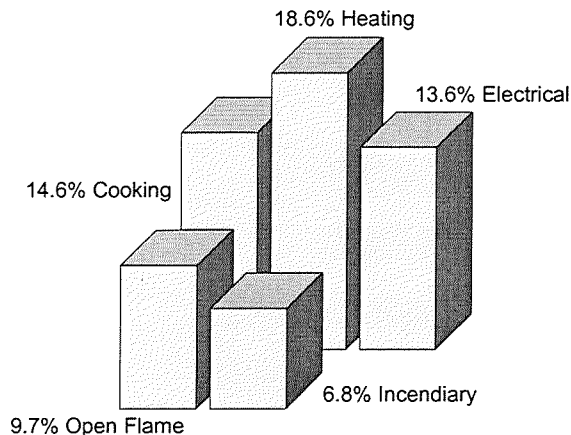


Fires in One- and Two-family Homes (includes manufactured homes, mobile homes)
868 fires, 51 civilian injuries, 15 fire service injuries, 10 civilian deaths, \$11,421,135

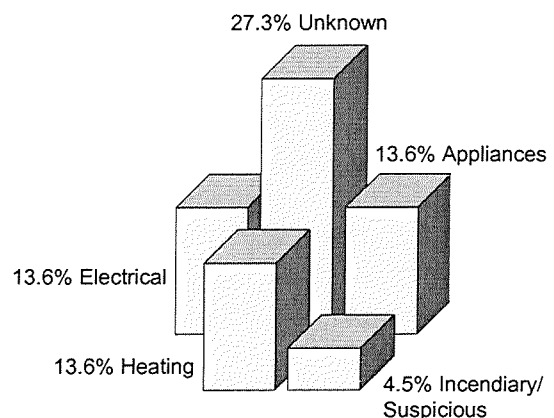
Apartment Fires, Rooming/Boarding
98 fires, 2 civilian injuries, 1 fire service injury \$4,775,410

Hotels, Motels, Inns, Lodges, Dormitories
37 fires, 8 civilian injuries and 3 deaths, \$438,750

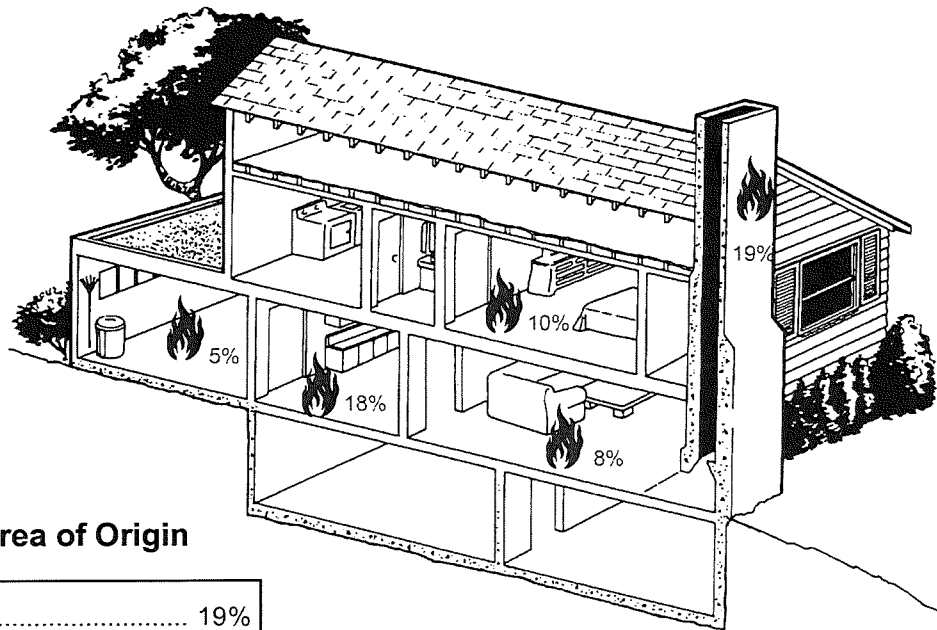
Manufactured Homes



Hotels/Motels



Residential Structure Fires by Area and Cause

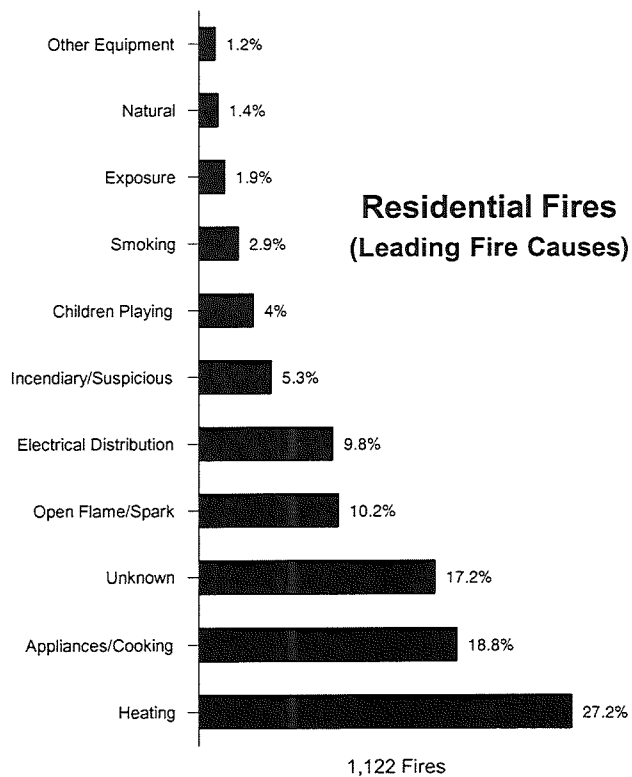


Top 5 by Area of Origin

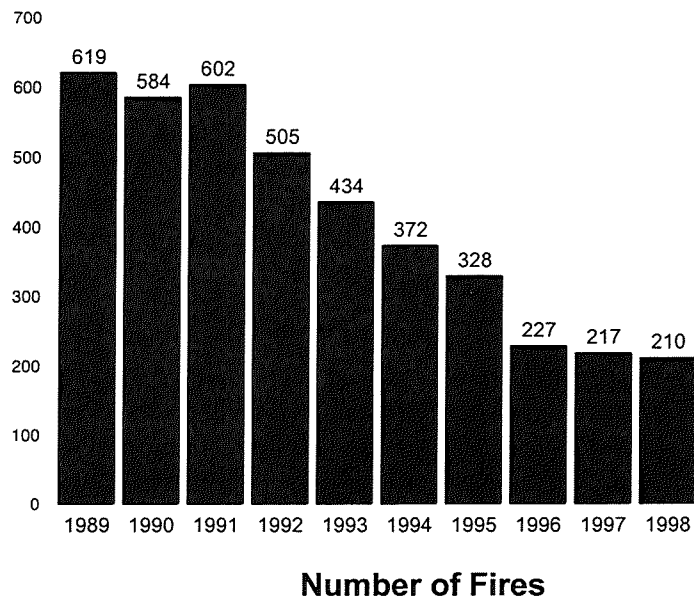
1. Chimney	19%
2. Kitchen/Cooking Area	18%
3. Bedroom	10%
4. Lounge Area	8%
5. Garage/Carport/Storage	5%

The leading cause of all fires in the home continues to be heating.

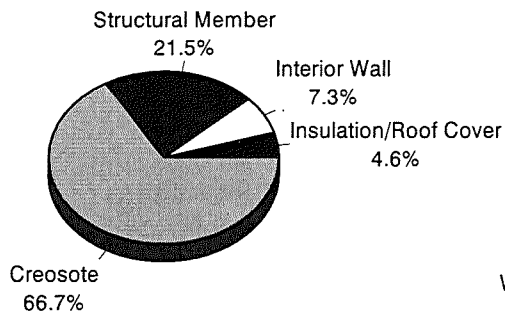
There were 61 civilian injuries and 13 deaths due to fires in residential property. Incendiary and suspicious fires resulted in 11 injuries and 4 deaths. Smoking caused another 4 deaths and 3 injuries. Cooking caused 9 injuries but no deaths. Heating was responsible for 3 deaths and 8 injuries.



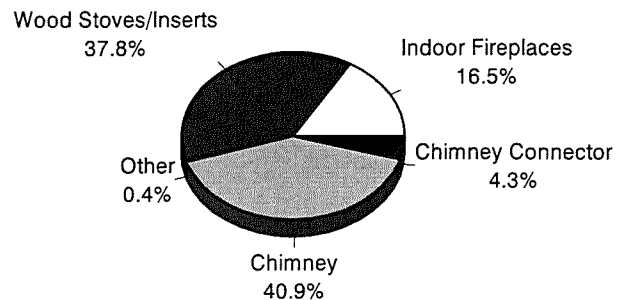
Residential Woodstove Fires



Heating continues to be the major cause of fires in Idaho. However, the number of residential fires caused by woodstoves has been drastically reduced during the last decade. This may be attributed to fewer homes using wood as their primary source of heat. Equipment with better design for safety, more inspections for proper installation and awareness of chimney cleaning also make a difference. The creosote caused fires went down by 13% corresponding to the number of woodstove fires down by only 3%. Fire department's public education messages continue to raise the awareness of fire causes.



Material First Ignited



Equipment Involved

Firefighter Injuries

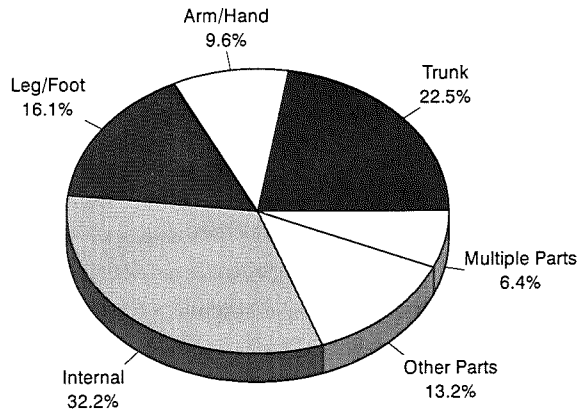
Firefighter
Deaths 0
Injuries 31



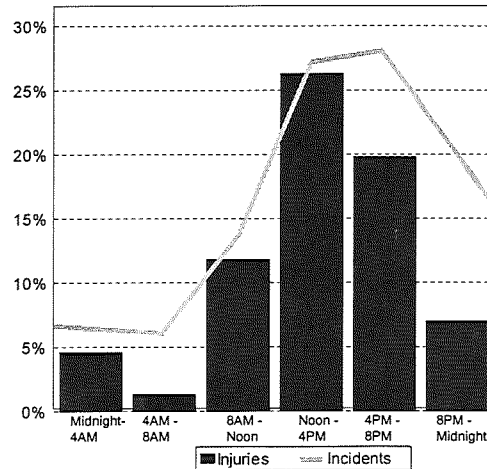
In 1998, 31 firefighters (1 female) were injured while responding to, involved in, or returning from emergency situations. Of these injuries, 96% were directly fire related. (This does not include injuries that occur during training or at the stations.) Seventy-seven percent (77%) of these injuries occurred while firefighters were fighting structure fires. Structure fires account for 30% of all fires. Injuries are few when you compare 31 to the 71,566 man-hours used at the fire scene.

Exposure to smoke and heat accounted for 55% of the injuries. Strain or overexertion accounted for 22% an increase from last year. Fewer firefighters slipped or fell at the scene, down 20%.

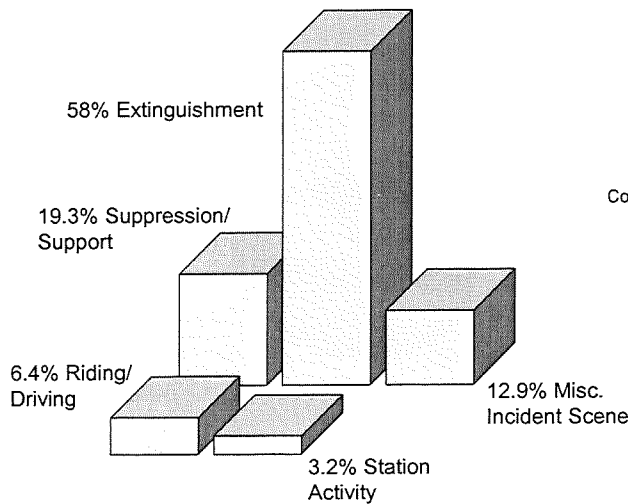
Part of Body Injury



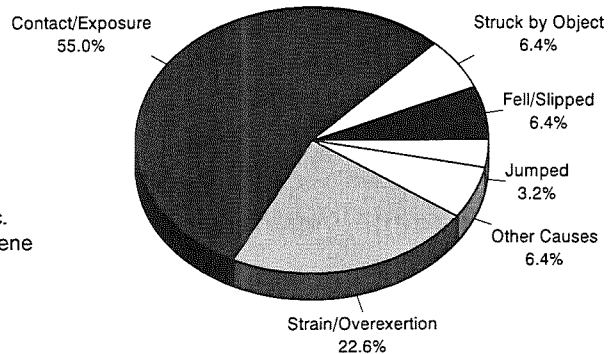
Incidents and Firefighter Injuries by Time



Firefighter Activity



Causes of Firefighter Injury



Civilian Injuries and Fatalities

Civilian

Deaths
19

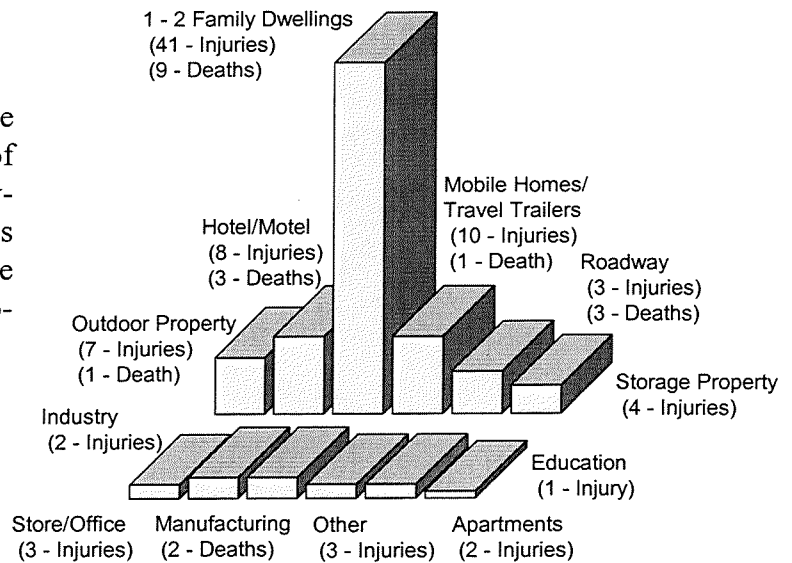
Injuries
84



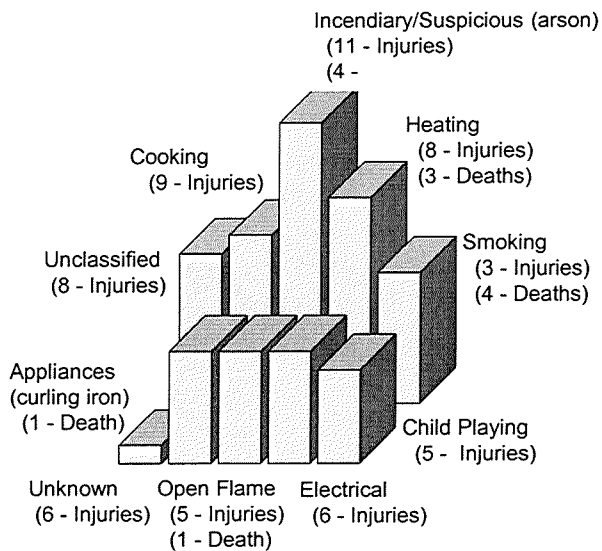
Eighty-four people were injured and 19 died due to fire in 1998. The number of fires vs. injuries remains constant even with an ever-increasing population.

Most injuries and deaths occur where people live. A closer examination of residential property shows the following breakdown by activity: 61 injuries and 13 deaths at the home. There were also 16 firefighters injured in the process of controlling these fires.

By Occupancy



By Activity (Residential)

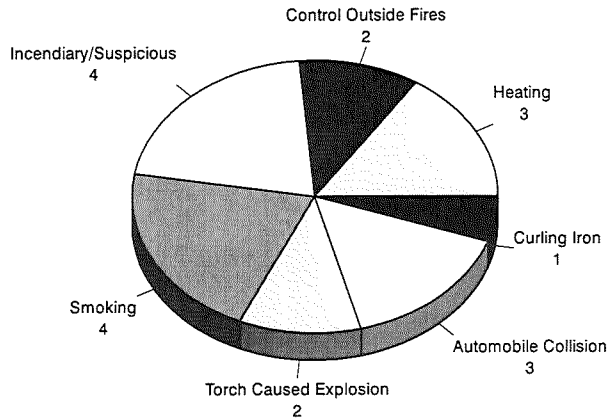


Civilian Injuries and Fatalities

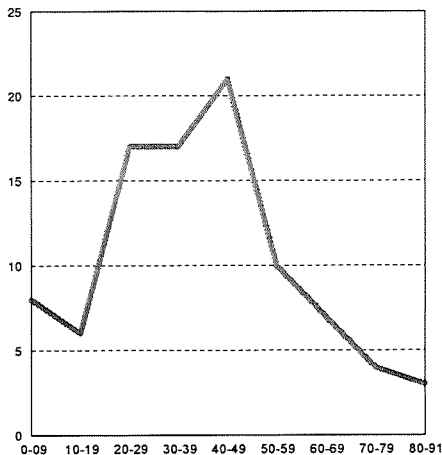


The chart below illustrates the fire causes which resulted in civilian fire deaths in 1998. Careless smoking and incendiary/suspicious (arson) fires were the leading causes of deaths due to fire. Careless smoking killed 4 persons in 1997 as well. Of the four persons who died of intentionally set fires, 2 were in a hotel and 2 were at home. The most catastrophic fires killed 3 in an automobile crash, 2 in an explosion in a manufacturing complex, and 2 in a hotel arson fire.

Fatal Fire Causes

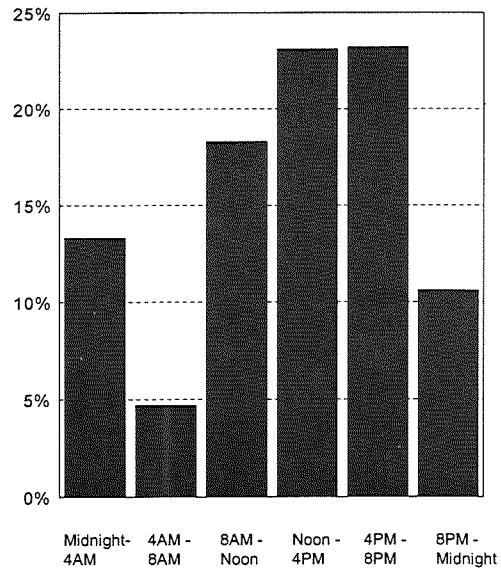


Age Groups



Males outnumber females 2 to 1.

Time of Day



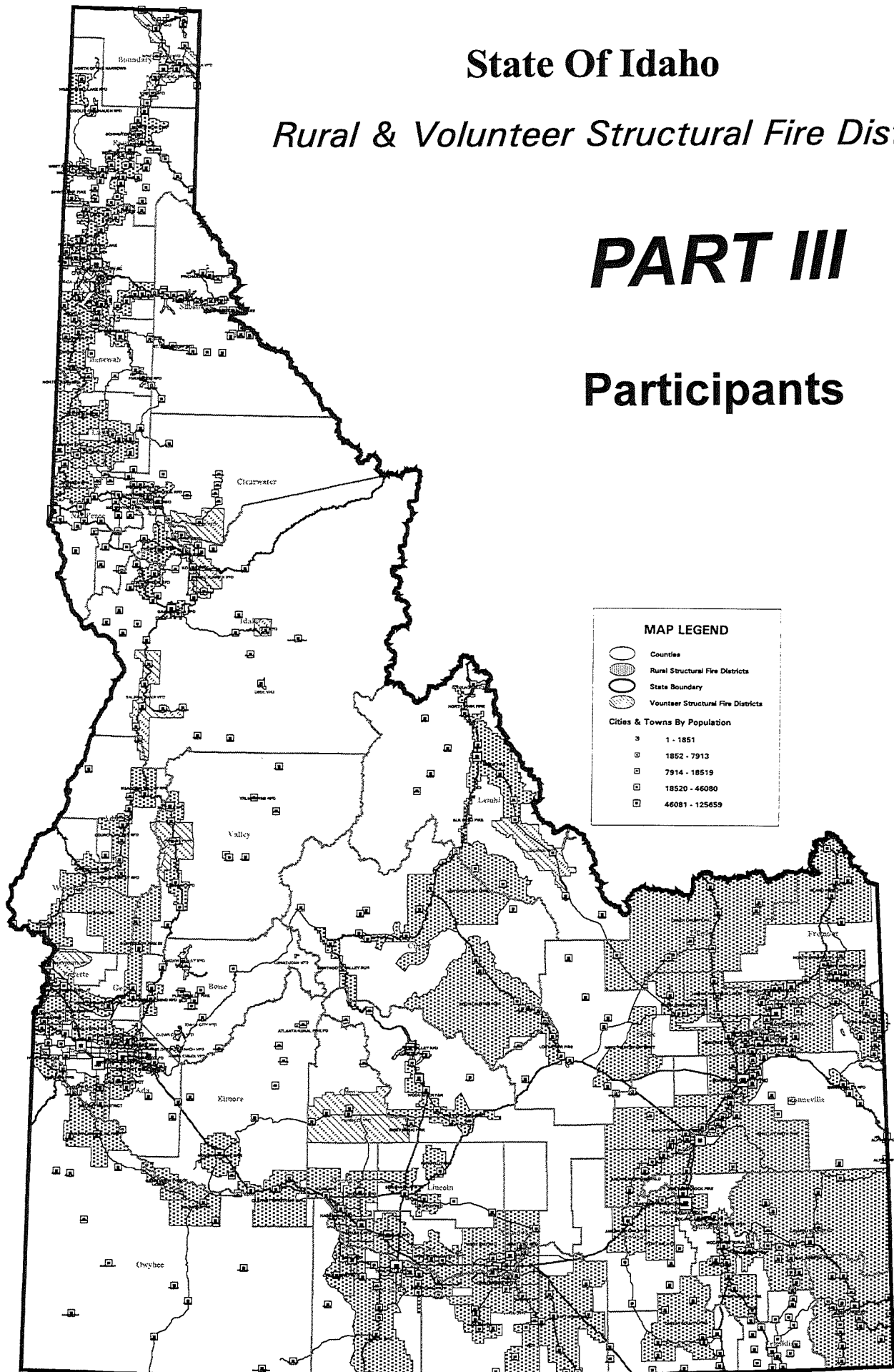
Half of all casualties occur between noon and 8 p.m.

State Of Idaho

Rural & Volunteer Structural Fire Districts

PART III

Participants



FDID #	Jurisdiction	Fires	Rescue/EMS	Haz/Mat Calls	Service Calls	Good Intent	False Alarms	Other Calls	Mutual Aid Given	Total Calls	Total \$ Loss		Injuries		Deaths	
											Civilian	Firefighter	Civilian	Firefighter	Civilian	Firefighter
01101	Boise Fire	542	9	261	187	571	1,333	20	100	3,023	3,367,772	9	0	0	0	
01236	North Ada Cty Fire/Rescue	56	51	31	22	53	40	3	11	267	152,050	3	0	0	0	
01239	Whitney Fire District	27	0	7	3	30	44	0	2	113	82,552	0	0	0	0	
01246	Kuna Rural Fire Dept	52	244	7	14	60	9	0	11	397	108,820	0	0	0	0	
01313	Meridian City Fire	45	832	41	28	109	113	1	3	1,172	56,650	2	1	0	0	
01334	Meridian Rural Fire	57	330	14	3	82	43	0	59	588	353,600	1	1	1	0	
01342	Star Fire District	37	8	8	30	43	20	1	69	216	66,400	4	0	0	0	
01344	Eagle FPD	36	11	6	16	31	21	3	107	231	72,434	0	0	0	0	
01	ADA COUNTY	852	1,485	375	303	979	1,623	28	362	6,007	4,260,278	19	2	1	0	
03320	Council Vol Fire Dept	20	5	15	0	3	0	0	2	45	175,000	1	0	0	0	
03334	Indian Valley Rural FD	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	9	40,500	0	0	0	0	
03340	Meadows Valley Rural	NOT REPORT	ING													
03	ADAMS COUNTY	27	5	16	0	3	1	0	2	54	215,500	1	0	0	0	
05101	Pocatello City Fire	140	1,672	94	65	118	113	2	9	2,213	691,827	1	0	1	0	
05207	Chubbuck Fire Dept	14	0	4	1	14	14	0	1	48	8,500	0	0	0	0	
05322	Arimo Fire Dept	NOT REPORT	ING													
05323	Chubbuck Rural Fire Dept	25	0	1	0	4	3	0	6	39	50,000	0	0	0	0	
05326	Downey Fire Dept	NOT REPORT	ING													
05328	Inkom Fire Dept	NOT REPORT	ING													
05329	Lava Hot Springs FD	NOT REPORT	ING													
05331	Pocatello Valley Fire PD	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
05340	McCammon Fire Dept	NOT REPORT	ING													
05	BANNOCK COUNTY	179	1,672	99	67	137	130	2	16	2,302	750,327	1	0	1	0	
07301	Montpelier City Fire	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	7,500	0	0	0	0	
07334	Paris Fire Dept	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	300	0	0	0	0	
07335	Dingle Fire Dept	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	700	0	0	0	0	
07336	Ovid Fire Dept	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	20,000	0	0	0	0	

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Fires	Rescue/ EMS	Haz/Mat Calls	Service Calls	Good Intent	False Alarms	Other Calls	Mutual Aid Given	Total Calls	Total \$ Loss	Injuries		Deaths	
												Civilian	Firefighter	Civilian	Firefighter
07337	Georgetown Fire Dept	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
07338	Pegram Fire Dept	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	300	0	0	0	0
07339	Geneva Fire Dept	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07341	Fish Haven Fire Dept	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
07342	St. Charles Fire Dept	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25,000	0	0	0	0
07343	Bennington Fire Dept	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	7	17	15,000	0	0	0	0
07344	Nounan Fire Dept	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
07	BEAR LAKE COUNTY	26	0	4	5	0	1	0	17	53	68,800	0	0	0	0
09302	Plummer-Gateway FD	27	7	2	3	4	1	0	1	45	5,437,930	0	2	0	0
09325	St. Maries Fire Dept	14	0	4	0	7	6	0	0	31	12,600	0	0	0	0
09330	Fernwood Rural FPD	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
09335	Tensed Fire District	NOT	REPORT	ING											
09366	St. Maries Rural FPD	18	8	8	0	20	1	2	1	58	40,500	1	0	0	0
09	BENEWAH COUNTY	66	15	14	3	31	9	2	2	142	5,491,030	1	2	0	0
11101	Blackfoot Fire Dept	80	1	16	9	34	16	0	7	163	64,050	0	0	1	0
11303	Aberdeen Fire Dept	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,754,175	0	0	0	0
11334	Fort Hall Fire Dept	24	0	3	2	16	1	0	4	50	9,218	0	0	0	0
11355	Shelley/Firth FPD-Shelley	NOT	REPORT	ING											
11357	Shelley/Firth FPD-Firth	42	18	2	0	6	5	0	14	87	93,400	0	0	0	0
11	BINGHAM COUNTY	147	19	21	11	56	22	0	25	301	1,920,843	0	0	1	0
13203	Ketchum Fire Dept	28	537	50	39	46	123	1	17	841	179,368	0	0	0	0
13301	Hailey City Fire Dept	13	107	27	3	34	21	0	16	221	3,755	0	0	0	0
13302	Bellevue Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING											
13306	Sun Valley Fire Dept	12	30	63	26	14	44	8	13	210	157,750	0	0	0	0
13334	Wood River Fire PD	21	380	6	15	13	4	5	15	459	180,500	1	1	0	0
13354	Carey Rural Fire PD	NOT	REPORT	ING											
13	BLAINE COUNTY	74	1,054	146	83	107	192	14	61	1,731	521,373	1	1	0	0

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Fires	Rescue/EMS	Haz/Mat Calls	Service Calls	Good Intent	False Alarms	Other Calls	Mutual Aid Given	Total Calls	Total \$ Loss		Injuries		Deaths	
													Civilian	Firefighter	Civilian	Firefighter
15167	Lowman Ranger District	NOT	REPORT	ING												
15301	Placerville Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
15311	Garden Valley Rural FD	8	0	1	0	8	2	0	6	25	0	3	0	1	0	0
15313	Robie Creek Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15315	Horseshoe Bend FD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	200,000	0	0	0	0	0
15320	Grandjean Vol FD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
15324	Idaho City Fire Dept	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	80,000	0	0	0	0	0
15330	Clear Creek FD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
15335	Valley of the Pines	NOT	REPORT	ING												
15340	Wilderness Ranch VFD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
15345	Horseshoe Bend Rural FD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
15	BOISE COUNTY	15	0	1	0	8	2	0	9	35	280,000	3	0	1	0	0
17000	Bonner County Unprotected	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	250,000	1	0	0	0	0
17201	Sandpoint Fire Dept	10	0	0	3	3	4	0	1	21	11,300	0	0	0	0	0
17303	Priest River City FD	10	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	16	115,750	0	0	0	0	0
17314	Clark Fork Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
17316	East Hope Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
17319	West Priest Lake FD	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	102,050	0	0	0	0	0
17333	Northside FPD	35	1	10	2	12	9	3	3	75	377,250	2	1	0	0	0
17335	Westside Fire District	16	0	0	1	3	1	0	5	26	62,400	0	1	0	0	0
17337	West Pend Oreille Fire Dist	35	6	0	1	3	0	1	1	47	176,900	4	0	0	0	0
17341	Sagle Valley Fire District	30	105	1	2	19	2	1	9	169	258,304	0	0	0	0	0
17344	Coolin-Cavanaugh Bay FPD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
17349	Schweitzer Fire Dept	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	BONNER COUNTY	144	112	15	9	44	16	5	19	364	1,353,954	7	2	0	0	0
19101	Idaho Falls Fire Dept	301	16	97	53	162	167	7	4	807	989,852	9	0	0	0	0
19315	Ammon Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
19317	Ucon Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
19340	Greater Swan Valley	NOT	REPORT	ING												
19	BONNEVILLE COUNTY	301	16	97	53	162	167	7	4	807	989,852	9	0	0	0	0

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Fires	Rescue/ EMS	Haz/Mat Calls	Service Calls	Good Intent	False Alarms	Other Calls	Mutual Aid Given	Total Calls	Total \$ Loss		Injuries		Deaths	
											Civilian	Firefighter	Civilian	Firefighter		
21301	Bonnors Ferry City FD	19	0	10	9	15	0	0	8	61	304,700	0	0	0	0	
21315	Moyie Springs FD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
21333	Curley Creek FPD	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	12	12,000	0	0	0	0	
21341	North Bench Fire District	NOT	REPORT	ING												
21344	Hall Mtn Vol FD	10	1	2	13	5	0	0	1	32	81,700	0	0	0	0	
21346	Naples Vol FPD	14	1	2	6	4	1	0	30	58	80,000	0	0	0	1	
21348	Paradise Valley FD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
21	BOUNDARY COUNTY	48	2	14	30	24	1	0	44	163	478,400	0	0	0	1	
23316	Arco Fire Dept	4	12	2	1	3	0	0	2	24	5,500	0	0	0	0	
23341	Lost River Fire PD	15	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	17	88,100	0	0	0	0	
23	BUTTE COUNTY	19	12	3	1	3	1	0	2	41	93,600	0	0	0	0	
25301	Fairfield Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
25340	West Magic Fire Dist	NOT	REPORT	ING												
25	CAMAS COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27101	Nampa City Fire Dept	232	23	78	113	139	159	15	2	761	4,193,336	15	0	2	0	
27134	Nampa Rural Fire PD	98	0	10	22	41	19	0	10	200	496,836	1	3	0	0	
27211	Caldwell Fire Dept	134	1,145	41	30	129	122	3	1	1,605	1,103,360	0	0	1	0	
27246	Caldwell Rural Fire Dept	72	305	23	7	38	24	2	30	501	208,800	0	0	0	0	
27307	Wilder Rural FPD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
27309	Notus City Fire Dept	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	16	9,000	0	0	0	0	
27336	Middleton Fire & Rescue	78	36	5	14	56	7	0	16	212	473,800	0	0	0	0	
27338	Pama Rural FPD	8	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	15	553,000	0	1	0	0	
27339	Upper Deer Flat Fire PD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
27344	Melba Rural Fire PD	31	0	0	6	9	5	0	6	57	80,815	0	0	0	0	
27	CANYON COUNTY	656	1,510	157	192	417	338	20	77	3,367	7,118,947	16	9	3	0	

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Fires	Rescue/ EMS	Haz/Mat Calls	Service Calls	Good Intent	False Alarms	Other Calls	Mutual Aid Given	Total Calls	Total \$ Loss	Injuries		Deaths	
												Civilian	Firefighter	Civilian	Firefighter
29301	Soda Springs City FD	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	2	9	1,000	0	0	0	0
29305	Caribou County FD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
29306	Bancroft Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING											
29309	Grace Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING											
29	CARIBOU COUNTY	2	0	2	0	3	1	0	2	10	1,000	0	1	0	0
31201	Burley City Fire Dept	38	0	6	3	15	22	1	1	86	188,810	0	0	0	0
31236	Burley/N Cassia Rural FPD	57	1	4	2	10	7	1	1	83	173,900	2	0	0	0
31334	Declo Fire PD	30	0	3	1	4	1	0	1	40	195,500	0	0	0	0
31338	Raft River Fire PD	15	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	20	226,000	0	0	0	0
31340	Oakley Fire PD	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	51,400	0	0	1	0
31342	Albion Fire PD	NOT	REPORT	ING											
31	CASSIA COUNTY	144	1	15	6	30	31	2	4	233	835,610	2	0	1	0
33329	Dubois City Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING											
33	CLARK COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35301	Elk River Fire Dept	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4,556	0	0	0	0
35303	Orofino City/Rural Fire Dept	38	0	3	1	17	7	2	12	80	186,645	1	2	0	0
35305	Twin Ridge Fire District	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	54,200	0	0	0	0
35309	Pierce Vol Fire Dept	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50,000	0	0	0	0
35312	Weippe Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING											
35315	Headquarters Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING											
35338	Sunnyside Rural Fire PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
35	CLEARWATER COUNTY	44	0	3	1	17	7	2	17	91	295,401	1	2	0	0

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Fires	Rescue/EMS	Haz/Mat Calls	Service Calls	Good Intent	False Alarms	Other Calls	Mutual Aid Given	Total Calls	Total \$ Loss		Injuries		Deaths	
											Civilian	Firefighter	Civilian	Firefighter		
37301	Sawtooth Valley Rural FPD	2	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
37302	Challis City Fire Dept	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
37305	Mackay Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
37315	Clayton Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
37334	North Custer Fire PD	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	7	15,000	0	0	0	0	0
37354	South Custer Rural FPD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
37	CUSTER COUNTY	8	8	2	0	2	0	0	0	20	15,000	0	0	0	0	0
39301	Mountain Home City FD	30	0	5	0	15	15	2	0	67	52,985	0	0	0	0	0
39303	Glenns Feery	NOT	REPORT	ING												
39334	Mountain Home Rural Fire PD	54	0	2	0	10	2	0	0	68	384,000	1	0	0	0	0
39336	King Hill Rural	NOT	REPORT	ING												
39338	Atlanta Rural Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
39	ELMORE COUNTY	84	0	7	0	25	17	2	0	135	436,985	1	0	0	0	0
41301	Preston City Fire Dept	37	15	6	3	9	1	1	1	73	135,800	1	1	1	0	0
41	FRANKLIN COUNTY	37	15	6	3	9	1	1	1	73	135,800	1	1	1	0	0
43312	St Anthony Fire Dept	24	2	10	0	2	0	1	1	40	60,500	0	0	0	0	0
43334	Island Park Fire District	NOT	REPORT	ING												
43336	North Fremont FPD	13	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	15	239,000	0	0	0	0	0
43338	S Fremont Fire PD	23	1	5	0	4	1	2	1	37	87,050	0	0	0	0	0
43	FREMONT COUNTY	60	3	16	0	6	2	3	2	92	386,550	0	0	0	0	0
45301	Emmett City Fire Dept	22	0	4	0	12	3	1	0	42	34,250	0	0	0	0	0
45334	Gem County FPD #1	NOT	REPORT	ING												
45339	Gem County FPD #2	NOT	REPORT	ING												
45	GEM COUNTY	22	0	4	0	12	3	1	0	42	34,250	0	0	0	0	0

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Fires	Rescue/ EMS	Haz/Mat Calls	Service Calls	Good Intent	False Alarms	Other Calls	Mutual Aid Given	Total Calls	Total \$ Loss		Injuries		Deaths	
											Civilian	Firefighter	Civilian	Firefighter	Civilian	Firefighter
47301	Gooding City/Rural FPD	50	26	10	8	23	6	0	9	132	196,150	0	0	0	0	0
47303	Wendell City Fire Dept	18	1	5	1	7	1	0	1	34	20,475	0	0	0	0	0
47323	Hagerman Fire Dept	36	23	0	0	7	0	0	8	74	74,050	0	0	0	0	0
47335	Wendell Fire PD	58	16	3	3	23	3	1	2	109	246,500	0	0	0	0	0
47341	Bliss Rural Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
47	GOODING COUNTY	162	66	18	12	60	10	1	20	349	537,175	0	0	0	0	0
49308	Grangeville Fire Dept	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	200,000	0	0	0	1	0
49310	Cottonwood City	NOT	REPORT	ING												
49311	Whitebird Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
49316	Elk City Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
49327	Ferdinand City/Rural	NOT	REPORT	ING												
49329	Stiles Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
49334	Grangeville Rural Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
49335	Cottonwood Rural FPD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
49336	Ridgerunners Vol FD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
49338	Salmon River Fire PD	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	70,000	0	0	0	0	0
49350	Riggins Fire PD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
49	IDAHO COUNTY	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	270,000	0	0	0	1	0
51301	Rigby Fire Dept	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5,015,000	0	0	0	1	0
51310	Menan Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
51312	Mud Lake Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
51314	Roberts Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
51334	Jefferson Central FPD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
51337	Hamer Fire PD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
51340	West Jefferson Fire PD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
51	JEFFERSON COUNTY	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5,015,000	0	0	0	1	0

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Fires	Rescue/ EMS	Haz/Mat Calls	Service Calls	Good Intent	False Alarms	Other Calls	Mutual Aid Given	Total Calls	Total \$ Loss	Injuries		Deaths	
												Civilian	Firefighter	Civilian	Firefighter
53201	Jerome City Fire Dept	47	395	54	21	59	19	1	10	606	174,885	0	0	0	0
53333	Jerome Rural Fire Dept	169	12	43	6	26	12	0	11	279	1,380,150	0	0	0	0
53353	First Segregation/Eden FD	71	5	9	12	26	4	0	0	127	94,905	0	0	0	0
53	JEROME COUNTY	287	412	106	39	111	35	1	21	1,012	1,649,940	0	0	0	0
55201	Coeur d'Alene Fire Dept	137	2,452	108	87	172	163	5	14	3,138	500,155	3	0	0	0
55209	Kootenai County Haz Mat #1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
55234	Kootenai County FD #1	46	300	26	55	60	24	23	90	624	55,689	0	0	0	0
55336	Worley Fire Dept	32	80	6	18	36	11	0	3	186	5,000	0	0	0	0
55338	Spirit Lake Fire PD	16	5	1	0	2	3	2	4	33	590,500	0	0	0	0
55340	Post Falls Fire PD	158	380	51	34	112	37	7	26	805	258,295	4	0	3	0
55342	Hayden Lake Fire Dept	48	525	26	41	100	23	3	31	797	433,270	0	2	0	0
55344	Rathdrum Rural FPD	46	223	20	4	68	8	0	24	393	289,375	0	0	0	0
55346	Hauser Lake Fire Dept	16	47	0	5	6	2	1	9	86	26,050	0	0	0	0
55350	Bayview Fire PD	5	4	3	2	5	0	0	6	25	68,500	1	0	0	0
55352	Athol Fire PD	18	83	7	1	19	2	0	48	178	9,200	0	0	0	0
55354	Mica-Kd Island Fire PD	NOT	REPORT	ING											
55360	East Side Fire PD	NOT	REPORT	ING											
55	KOOTENAI COUNTY	522	4,099	253	247	580	273	41	256	6,271	2,236,034	8	2	3	0
57301	Moscow City Fire PD	47	0	9	4	16	65	2	0	143	371,600	0	0	0	0
57338	Genesee Rural/Comm FD	NOT	REPORT	ING											
57304	Troy Vol Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING											
57305	Deary Fire Dept	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	66,000	0	0	0	0
57306	Kendrick Vol Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING											
57307	Juliaetta Vol Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING											
57309	Bovill Vol Fire Dept	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
57334	Moscow Rural Fire Dept	18	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	22	3,200	0	1	0	0
57336	Potlatch Rural Fire PD	NOT	REPORT	ING											
57340	Troy Rural FPD	NOT	REPORT	ING											
57342	Deary FPD	NOT	REPORT	ING											
57	LATAH COUNTY	76	0	10	4	17	68	2	0	177	440,800	0	1	0	0

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Fires	Rescue/EMS	Haz/Mat Calls	Service Calls	Good Intent	False Alarms	Other Calls	Mutual Aid Given	Total Calls	Total \$ Loss	Injuries		Deaths		
												Civilian	Firefighter	Civilian	Firefighter	
59301	Salmon Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
59304	Gibbonsville Vol Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
59310	Elk Bend Fire PD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
59315	Leadore Fire Dept	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	227,300	1	0	0	0	0
59333	North Fork Fire PD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
59	LEMHI COUNTY	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	227,300	1	0	0	0	0
61304	Craigmont Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
61306	Reubens Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
61308	Winchester Fire Dept	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	6	1,800	0	2	0	0	0
61310	Nezperce Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
61334	Kamiah City/Rural FPD	16	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	20	126,000	0	0	0	0	0
61	LEWIS COUNTY	19	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	26	127,800	0	2	0	0	0
63301	Shoshone City Fire Dept	5	0	3	0	2	5	0	0	15	220	0	0	0	0	0
63306	Dietrich Rural Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
63308	Richfield Fire District	NOT	REPORT	ING												
63333	Wood River Fire Dist #1	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	60,000	0	0	0	0	0
63	LINCOLN COUNTY	9	2	3	0	3	5	0	0	22	60,220	0	0	0	0	0
65202	Rexburg City Fire Dept	34	9	30	10	36	16	2	0	137	113,525	0	0	0	0	0
65234	Madison Fire PD	43	33	13	9	50	6	0	6	160	283,300	0	0	0	0	0
65	MADISON COUNTY	77	42	43	19	86	22	2	6	297	396,825	0	0	0	0	0
67301	Rupert City Fire Dept	17	5	1	2	5	10	2	0	42	23,700	1	0	0	0	0
67334	West End Fire PD	53	13	3	0	22	8	2	3	104	110,125	0	0	0	0	0
67335	Northside/Rupert	11	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	16	65,740	0	0	0	0	0
67336	Heyburn Fire PD	34	0	4	1	10	5	0	0	54	58,250	0	0	0	0	0
67337	East End Fire PD	80	2	11	0	11	3	0	0	107	266,300	0	0	0	0	0
67	MINIDOKA COUNTY	195	20	19	3	52	26	5	3	323	524,115	1	0	0	0	0

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Fires	Rescue/ EMS	Haz/Mat Calls	Service Calls	Good Intent	False Alarms	Other Calls	Mutual Aid Given	Total Calls	Total \$ Loss		Injuries		Deaths	
											Civilian	Firefighter	Civilian	Firefighter		
69201	Lewiston Fire Dept	114	0	66	31	96	151	4	6	468	2,116,605		4	1	0	0
69306	Lapwai Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
69309	Evergreen Vol FD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
69311	Culdesac Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
69333	Big Canyon Fire District	NOT	REPORT	ING												
69	NEZ PERCE COUNTY	114	0	66	31	96	151	4	6	468	2,116,605		4	1	0	0
71301	Malad Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
71	ONEIDA COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73302	Marsing C/FPD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
73334	Homedale Fire Dept	8	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	13	5,200		0	0	0	0
73336	Marsing FPD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
73338	Grand View Fire Dept	26	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	29	126,450		0	0	0	2
73340	Bruneau Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
73342	Murphy-Reynolds-Wilson FPD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
73	OWYHEE COUNTY	34	0	0	1	5	1	1	0	42	131,650		0	0	0	2
75301	Payette City Fire Dept	34	2	8	3	13	14	0	0	74	58,000		1	1	0	0
75302	Fruitland Fire Dept	15	1	2	4	1	5	0	19	47	107,950		0	1	0	0
75303	New Plymouth Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
75334	Payette Rural FD	29	5	6	3	8	2	0	13	66	152,000		0	2	0	0
75336	New Plymouth Rural FD	NOT	REPORT	ING												
75	PAYETTE COUNTY	78	8	16	10	22	21	0	32	187	317,950		1	4	0	0
77302	American Falls Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING												
77324	Chubbuck Rural Fire Dept	16	0	0	0	6	3	0	4	29	20,300		2	0	0	0
77330	Power County Rural	NOT	REPORT	ING												
77	POWER COUNTY	16	0	0	0	6	3	0	4	29	20,300		2	0	0	0

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Fires	Rescue/ EMS	Haz/Mat Calls	Service Calls	Good Intent	False Alarms	Other Calls	Mutual Aid Given	Total Calls	Total \$ Loss	Injuries		Deaths	
												Civilian	Firefighter	Civilian	Firefighter
79201	Kellogg Fire Dept	10	173	8	5	22	7	0	0	225	60,509	0	0	0	0
79234	Shoshone Fire PD #2	50	202	13	16	53	5	1	7	347	128,725	0	0	0	0
79236	Shoshone Fire PD #1	34	350	22	8	35	3	0	1	453	200,600	0	1	0	0
79305	Prichard/Murray Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING											
79310	St Joe Valley Fire PD	NOT	REPORT	ING											
79316	Mullan/Shoshone Fire PD #3	NOT	REPORT	ING											
79	SHOSHONE COUNTY	94	725	43	29	110	15	1	8	1,025	389,834	0	1	0	0
81334	Teton County FPD	33	2	6	9	22	4	0	0	76	177,200	3	0	0	0
81	TETON COUNTY	33	2	6	9	22	4	0	0	76	177,200	3	0	0	0
83101	Twin Falls Fire Dept	207	85	538	67	180	239	11	1	1,328	1,019,280	0	0	1	0
83207	Buhl Fire Dept	85	1	8	3	17	42	5	7	168	408,230	1	0	0	0
83305	Kimberly City Fire Dept	12	0	5	4	6	0	0	0	27	41,650	0	0	0	0
83309	Hansen Fire Dept	4	0	3	32	9	0	0	2	50	2,000	0	0	0	0
83311	Filer Fire/Rescue	10	6	5	1	8	2	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
83334	Rock Creek Rural FD	53	4	12	4	15	10	0	3	101	250,460	0	0	2	0
83338	Filer Fire/Rescue Rural	38	19	8	2	20	1	1	2	91	0	0	0	0	0
83340	Castlefjord Fire District	NOT	REPORT	ING											
83349	Salmon Track Vol Fire PD	NOT	REPORT	ING											
83	TWIN FALLS COUNTY	409	115	579	113	255	294	17	15	1,797	1,721,620	1	0	3	0
85302	Cascade City Fire Dept	5	0	1	5	2	1	0	0	14	19,000	0	0	0	0
85304	Donnelly Vol Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING											
85334	Cascade Rural Fire Dept	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	9	110,000	0	0	0	0
85339	McCall Fire PD	29	63	19	0	16	23	0	6	156	145,858	0	0	0	0
85340	High Valley FP Association	NOT	REPORT	ING											
85359	Stibnite Fire Dept	NOT	REPORT	ING											
85	VALLEY COUNTY	37	63	23	5	19	25	0	7	179	274,858	0	0	0	0

FDID #	Jurisdiction	Fires	Rescue/ EMS	Haz/Mat Calls	Service Calls	Good Intent	False Alarms	Other Calls	Mutual Aid Given	Total Calls	Total \$ Loss		Injuries		Deaths	
											Civilian	Firefighter	Civilian	Firefighter	Civilian	Firefighter
87301	Weiser City Fire Dept	26	0	2	3	3	3	0	8	45	116,408	0	0	0	0	0
87330	Cambridge Vol Fire Dept	NOT REPORTING														
87334	Weiser Rural Fire Dept	26	0	1	3	1	5	0	6	42	598,500	0	0	0	0	0
87336	Midvale Fire PD	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	25,300	0	0	0	0	0
87	WASHINGTON	62	0	4	6	4	8	0	14	98	740,208	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTALS		5,193	11,484	2,207	1,296	3,525	3,529	164	1,060	28,458	43,058,934	84	31	19	0	0

Note: The above information includes all reports received in the State Fire Marshal's Office by April 1999. Numbers in the Mutual Aid Given column reflect all types of calls. Firefighter injuries include all incidents, however, civilian injuries, deaths, and dollar loss totals refer to fire incidents only. Bold type represents a county where all departments (100%) reported their incidents.

Types of calls included in each category:

FIRES	RESCUE	HAZ MAT	SERVICE CALLS	GOOD INTENT	FALSE ALARMS	OTHER CALLS
Structure	EMS	Chemical Spills	Smoke Removal	Controlled Burns	Unintentional	Overpressure Rupture
Vehicle	Extrication	Power Line Down	Unauthorized Burning	Canceled Enroute	Malicious	Unclassified
Trash	Search	Arcing Elect Equip	Assist Police	Smoke Scare	Alarm Malfunction	
Grass		CO Detector: CO Found	CO Detector; CO Not Found		Bomb Scare, No Bomb	
Other		Airport Standby	Animal Rescue			
			Water Evacuation			

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Cover photograph courtesy of Mike and Amy Elle, Ketchum, Idaho.

Costs associated with this publication are available at the offices of the Idaho State Fire Marshal.



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