

2001

Fire in Idaho

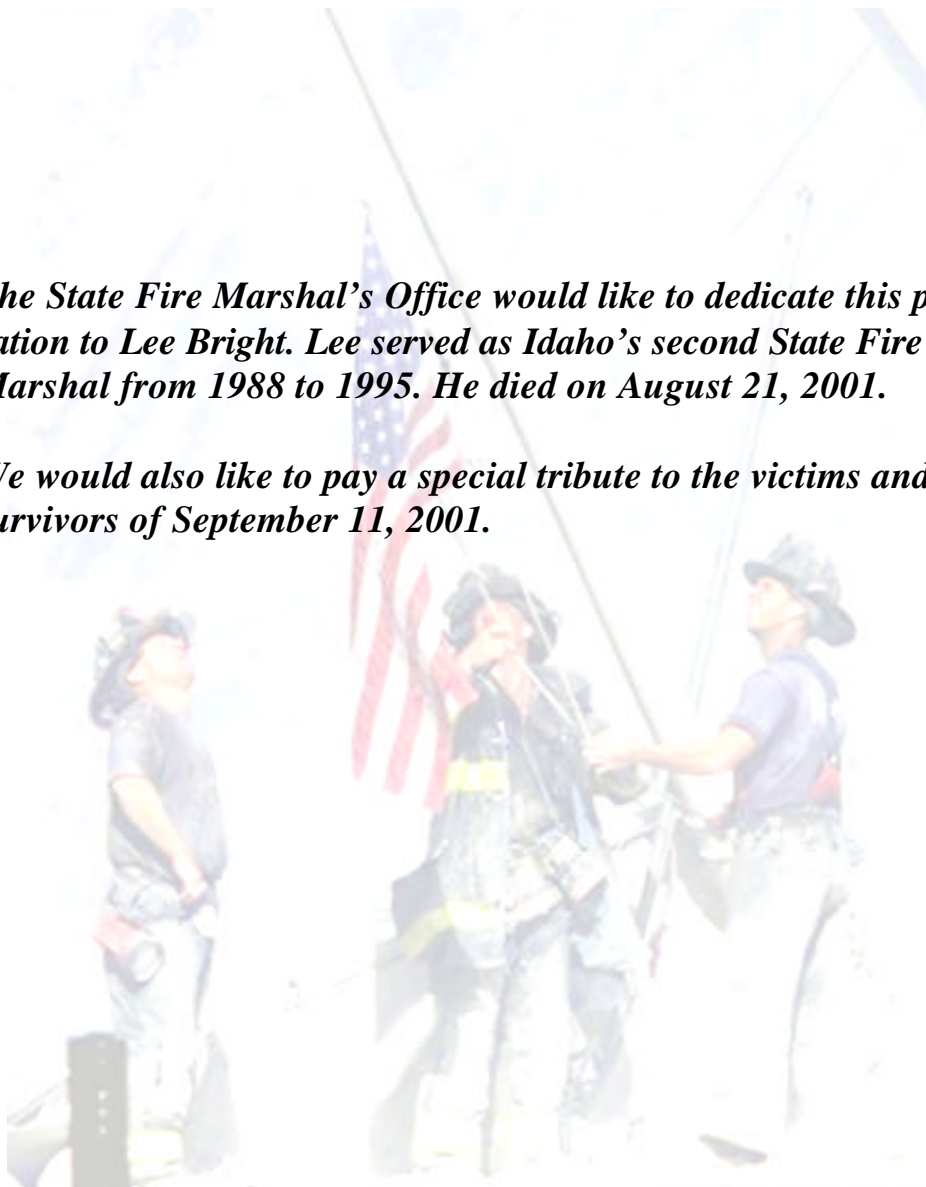


Twentieth
Annual Report

Dedication

The State Fire Marshal's Office would like to dedicate this publication to Lee Bright. Lee served as Idaho's second State Fire Marshal from 1988 to 1995. He died on August 21, 2001.

We would also like to pay a special tribute to the victims and the survivors of September 11, 2001.



A Message from State Fire Marshal Mark Larson

The introduction to this 20th annual report of the Idaho State Fire Marshals office marks two milestone changes, one in Idaho and the other in the nation. Don McCoy retired in November of 2001, and I was appointed to be Idaho's fourth State Fire Marshal in December. The other was the attack on the World Trade Center in New York. We cannot foresee what the coming months may bring, but we do know the events of September 11, 2001 have made the general public aware of the heroics that have always been inherent in the fire service.



We all must strive to be prepared for whatever the future may bring. While preparing to write this piece, I referred to the annual report written by Idaho's first State Fire Marshal, Bill Wallis. His remarks of 1982 still ring true today: "prevention is going to have to become a part of the fire service delivery system" and "public education is going to have to be emphasized more." I pledge to the readers of this report that this office will do whatever it can to continue that effort.

This report reflects the statistics of the departments that report to us on our IFIRS system. We currently receive statistics from departments that cover approximately 90% of the population of the state. We want to be able to accurately report on the entire population and will continue to work to that end. I have the privilege of working with an excellent staff of true professionals. They bring to this office a wide variety of backgrounds and experiences. We all look forward to continuing to assist the local fire departments and other state agencies to make Idaho a safer place for its citizens to live.



Fire in Idaho

2001

Governor
Dirk Kempthorne

Department of Insurance
Mary L. Hartung, Director

Idaho State Fire Marshal
Mark Larson

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).

This report is a summary of the activities of the Office of State Fire Marshal and fire departments statewide. We thank those departments who took the time to record their activities on the NFIRS, a standard format, for inclusion to this report.

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. Fire is just a small part of the activities of the modern-day fire department. Thirteen percent of the activities of the local fire departments during 2001 were recorded fires. Yet the consequences of unfriendly, uncontrolled fire are devastating. Every year thousands of persons die of uncontrolled fire. In 2001, 13 persons died and 216 were injured. Were they preventable? Yes. In a state with over a million people the numbers are small yet disturbing. Through the effort of ensuring that public buildings are safe, fire prevention activities, fire safety education, and identifying product failure, we can make a difference.



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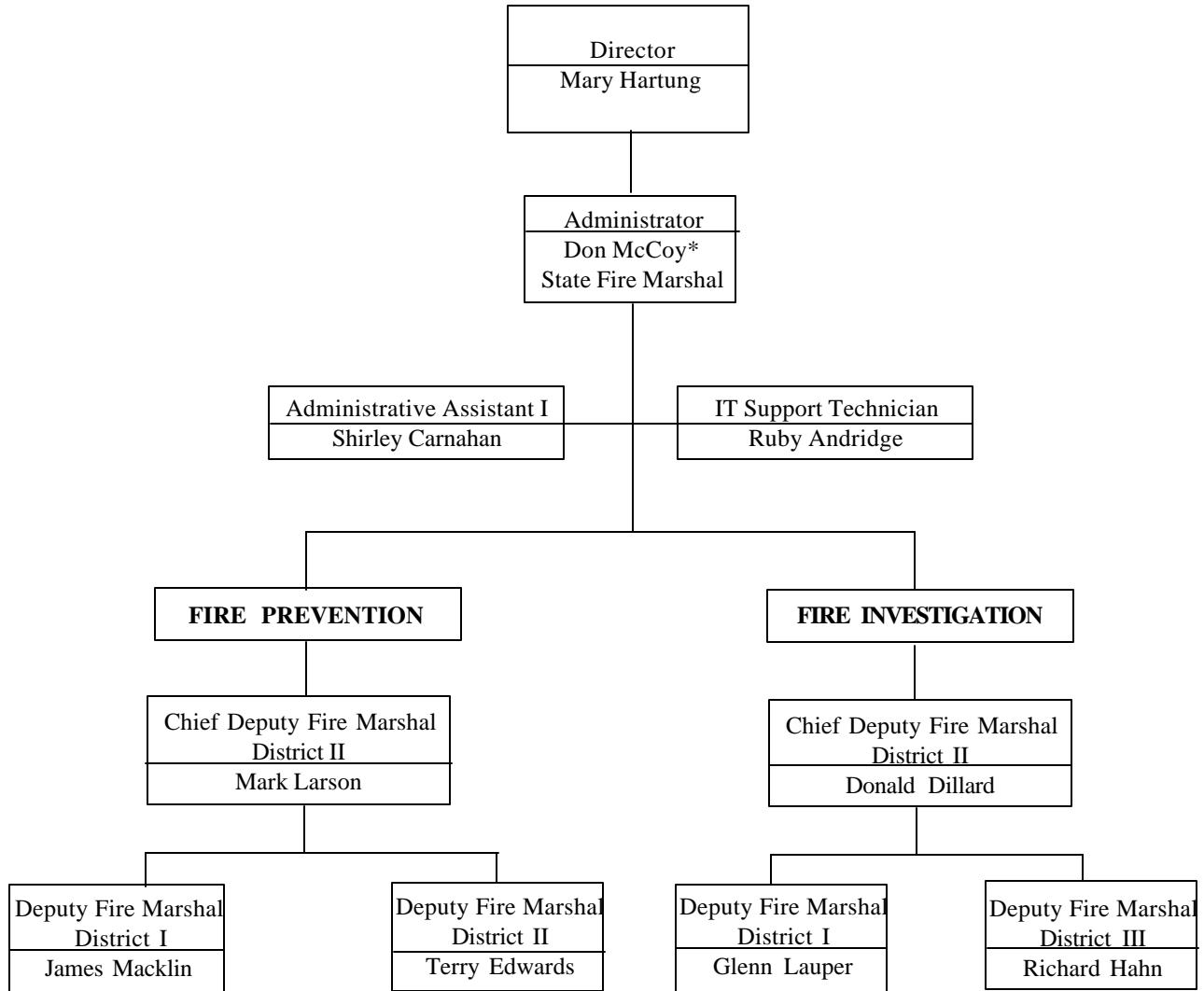
State Fire Marshal Activity Reports



Front row Shirley Carnahan, Glenn Lauper, Ruby Andridge
2nd row Terry Edwards, Jim Macklin, Scott Buck
3rd row: Mark Larson, Don Dillard, and Richard Hahn

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

State Fire Marshal Organizational Chart



*Don McCoy retired November 1, 2001
Mark Larson appointed December 1, 2001

Advisory Board for the Year 2001

Ron Clark, Twin Falls FD Bob Drake, Idaho Falls FD Doug Brown, Caldwell FD Steve Cooper, Lewiston FD Bruce Alcott, Caldwell FD Bart Lassman, Wood River Fire & Rescue Ben Estes, Pocatello FD	Lynn Borders, Kootenai County F & R Richard Davies, Nampa FD Jeff Welch, Northern Lakes FD Kevin Quick, Pocatello FD Martin Knoelle, North Ada County F & R Kevin Courtney, Star FD
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Fire Prevention

Fire Prevention deputies provide a statewide program for fire prevention through the inspection of buildings, review of new construction plans, fire cause and origin determination and fire code training to certify fire inspectors. Plan reviews are conducted on all state buildings as per the Governor's Executive Order 99.6.

The deputies are responsible for providing training and testing for certification in the application of the state-adopted fire codes. This helps to ensure consistency in interpretation and application of the fire code throughout the State of Idaho.

District I

Jim Macklin
(home/office)
Lewiston, ID 83501
208-799-5024

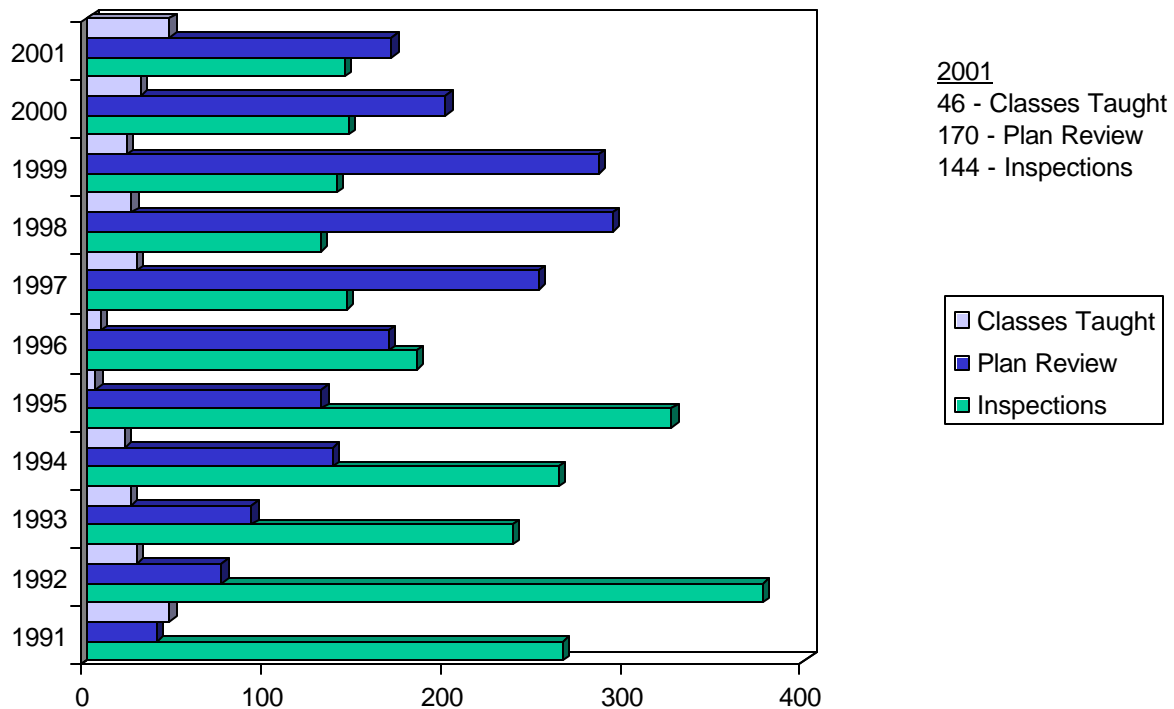
District II

Scott Buck
700 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83720-0043
208-334-4370

District III

Terry Edwards
1820 E 17th St, Suite 365
Idaho Falls, ID 83404
208-525-7022

10-Year Survey on Fire Prevention Activities



Fire Prevention

Certification and Licensing

Rule 18.01.43 - Fire Inspector Certification

This rule ensures that fire inspectors meet a minimum standard. Firefighters must 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 Certifications – 590

Rule 18.01.49 - Fire Protection Sprinkler License

This sets standards and ensures the competency of sprinkler companies that operate 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 qualifications and testing.

Fire Prevention Sprinkler Contractors – 47

Fire Prevention Sprinkler Fitters – 43

Fire Prevention Sprinkler Plans Reviewed – 287

Fire Prevention Sprinkler Inspections - 396

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 - 27



Fire and Arson Investigations

Beyond the scope to serve the local fire and law enforcement agencies with their fire investigations, this section has the responsibility to assist any follow-up investigations in the prosecution of arson and to provide expert witnesses in the adjudication thereof.

Upon the request of Emergency Services Training, this section developed a Fire and Arson Detection and Evidence Collection course. This course is to be part of the Firefighters III program of study. The course consists of reviewing the latest National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) investigation techniques and hands-on investigation at a burn site. The class has been given state-wide through this office. It is our intent to continually up-grade class materials to be current with national standards. Prerequisites include the Arson Detection for First Responders class and that the host department provide a suitable structure for the live- burn investigation.

The investigation of fires requires ongoing training to keep up to date with new investigative techniques and technology. Investigators have attended extensive courses in Detective/Investigator Training, Crime Scene Technology and Interviewing/Interrogation. This training gives valuable assistance in investigating and prosecuting arson fires.

Statistics still indicate that we need to increase our efforts in making an accurate investigation of the origin and cause of the fires occurring in our state. When the cause of a fire is undetermined or suspicious this office can provide assistance. Arson prosecution requires an accurate fire investigation and a joint effort of all agencies with the support of the State Fire Marshal's Office.

District I

Glenn Lauper
2005 Ironwood Parkway #143
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
Telephone: 208-769-1447

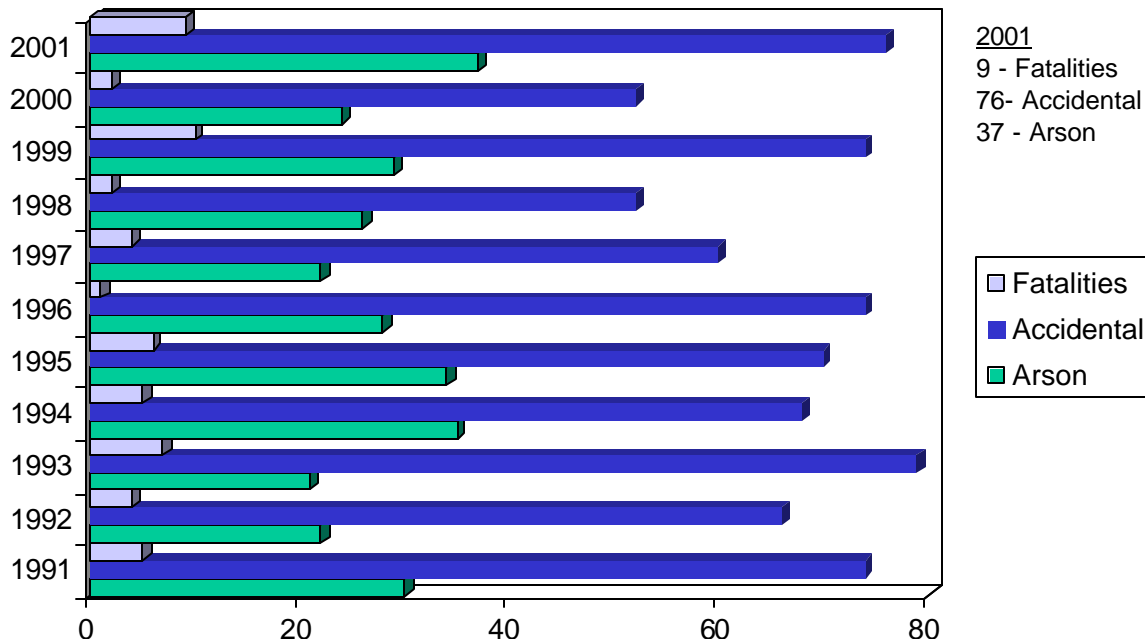
District II

Don Dillard
700 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83720-0043
208-334-4370

District III

Richard Hahn
1820 E 17th St, Suite 365
Idaho Falls, ID 83404
208-525-7022

Statewide Investigation Totals



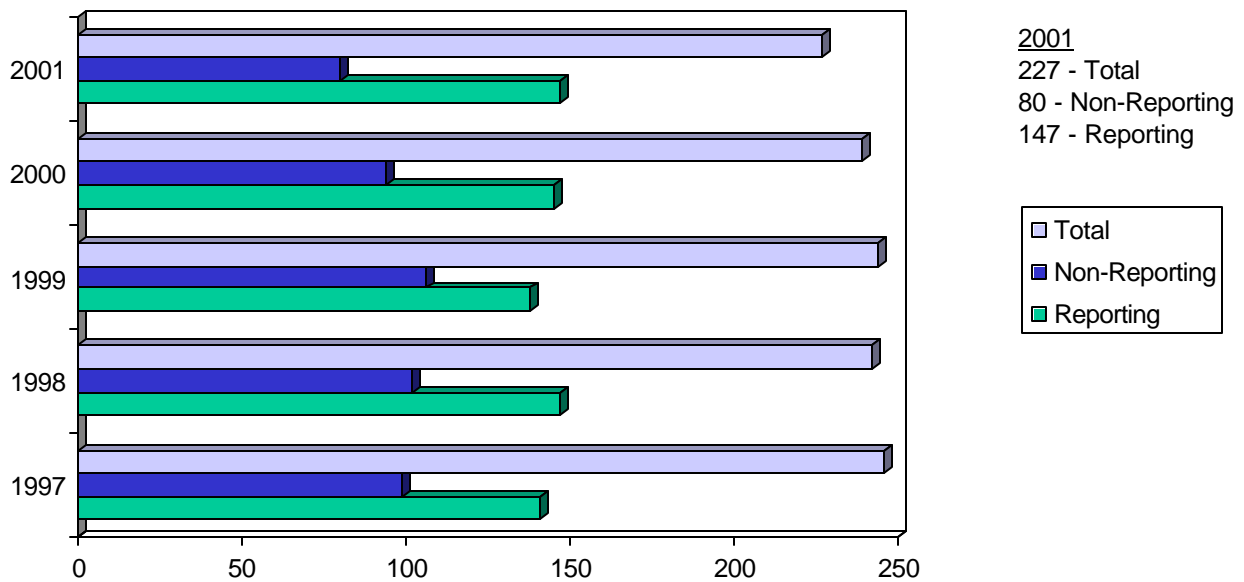
Idaho Fire Incident Reporting System

The Idaho Fire Incident Reporting System (IFIRS) uses National Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) to collect its data. Participation in the IFIRS is voluntary but as fire departments are an integral part of the communities they serve as first responders, the benefits of record keeping becomes obvious. State block grants as well as the FEMA Firefighters Grant Program open up for participants. These statistics also provide a valuable tool in the management of the department. IFIRS participation increased by 4% for a total of 65% of Idaho departments.

IFIRS provides the tools and training for the first-time department to get up and running on the system. Automated reporting using NFIRS 5 is the standard. The department can select any off-the-shelf software that is registered with the U.S. Fire Administration and has passed validation edits by the state. Reporting software and hardware are available to assist small departments. Departments can submit data by e-mail to help keep the data current and aid in early detection of fire problems.

The following chart shows a five-year trend in reporting:

Reporting and Non-Reporting Departments vs. Total Departments



Summary Statistics

Fire in Idaho 2001 summarizes the activities of the fire departments that participated in IFIRS. Fire is just a small part, 13% of the total activity that emergency services provide. Over half the activity was spent providing emergency medical services with 87% indicating all non-fire responses. The total number of non-fire incidents rose by 45% from last year. This can be accounted for by increased participation from last year, more medical services provided and an increase in public service calls due to September 11, 2001.

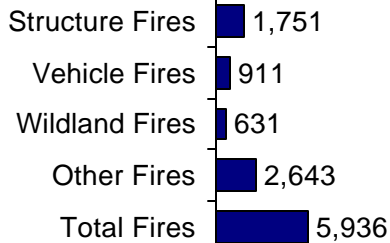


Photo by Don Dillard
Aryan Nations Compound
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

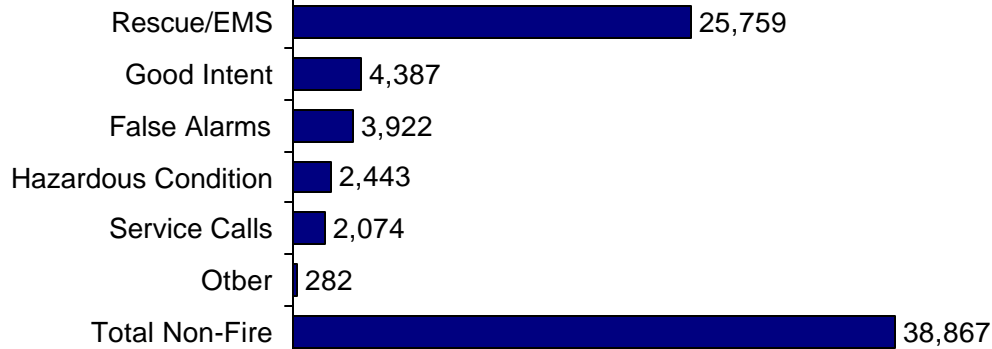
Summary Statistics

2001 State Incident Summary

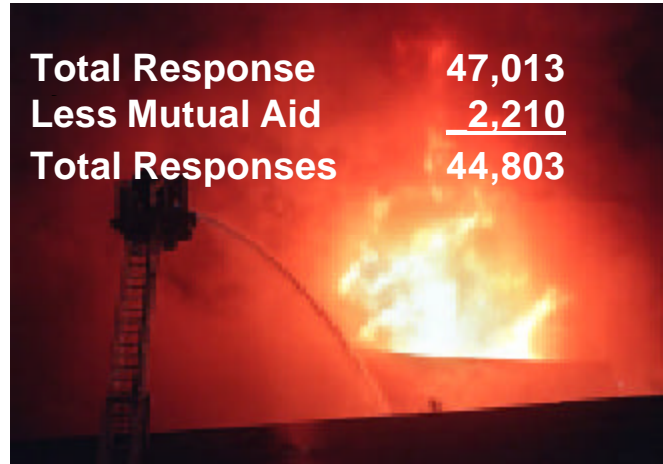
Fires



Non-Fires



Aid Given



Total Incidents by Type

Types	Total
Structure Fires	1,673
Mobile Structures	78
Vehicle Fires	911
Ignition Fires	2,099
Rubbish Fires	833
Outside Fires with Value	214
Crop Fires	128
Overpressure	159
Rescue/EMS	25,759
Haz Condition	2,443
Service Calls	2,074
Good Intent	4,387
False Alarms	3,922
Severe Weather	21
Mutual Aid	2,210
Other	102
Grand Total	47,013



Summary Statistics

2001 Idaho Fire Picture at a Glance

Fires

- Fires attended by Idaho fire departments increased by 10%.
- Fires in outside properties increased by 17%.
- Fires in structures were down by 5%.
- Residential properties accounted for 66% of all structure fires.

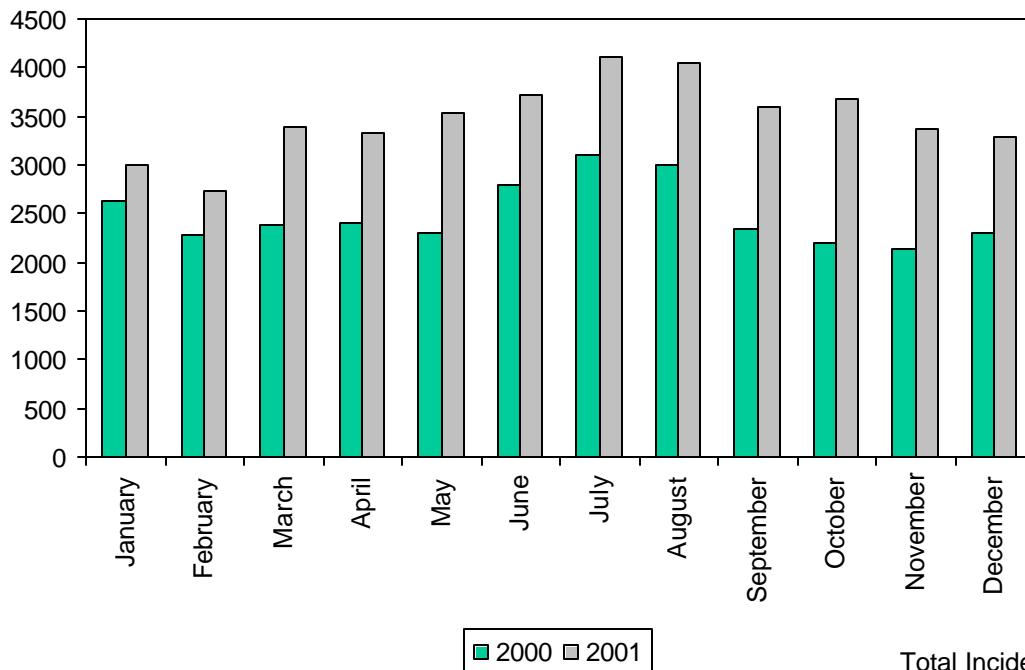
Fire Deaths

- Civilian fire deaths were up 31%.
- Residential properties were the site of 9 deaths while non-residential properties accounted for 4 deaths.

Fire Injuries

- Civilian injuries decreased 12%.
- Residential properties were the site of 37 civilian and 19 firefighter injuries.

Total Calls by Month



Total Incidents
2001 - 44,803
2000 - 29,829

Summary Statistics

All Fires by Property Type



Residential - 1,582

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



Public and Mercantile - 334

(stores, restaurants, institutions, churches, public facilities, education, offices, etc.)



Industrial and Other Buildings - 613

(basic industry, manufacturing, residential garage, storage, vacant, under construction, unknown)



Mobile Property - 911

(automobiles, trucks, trains, boats, airplanes, etc.)



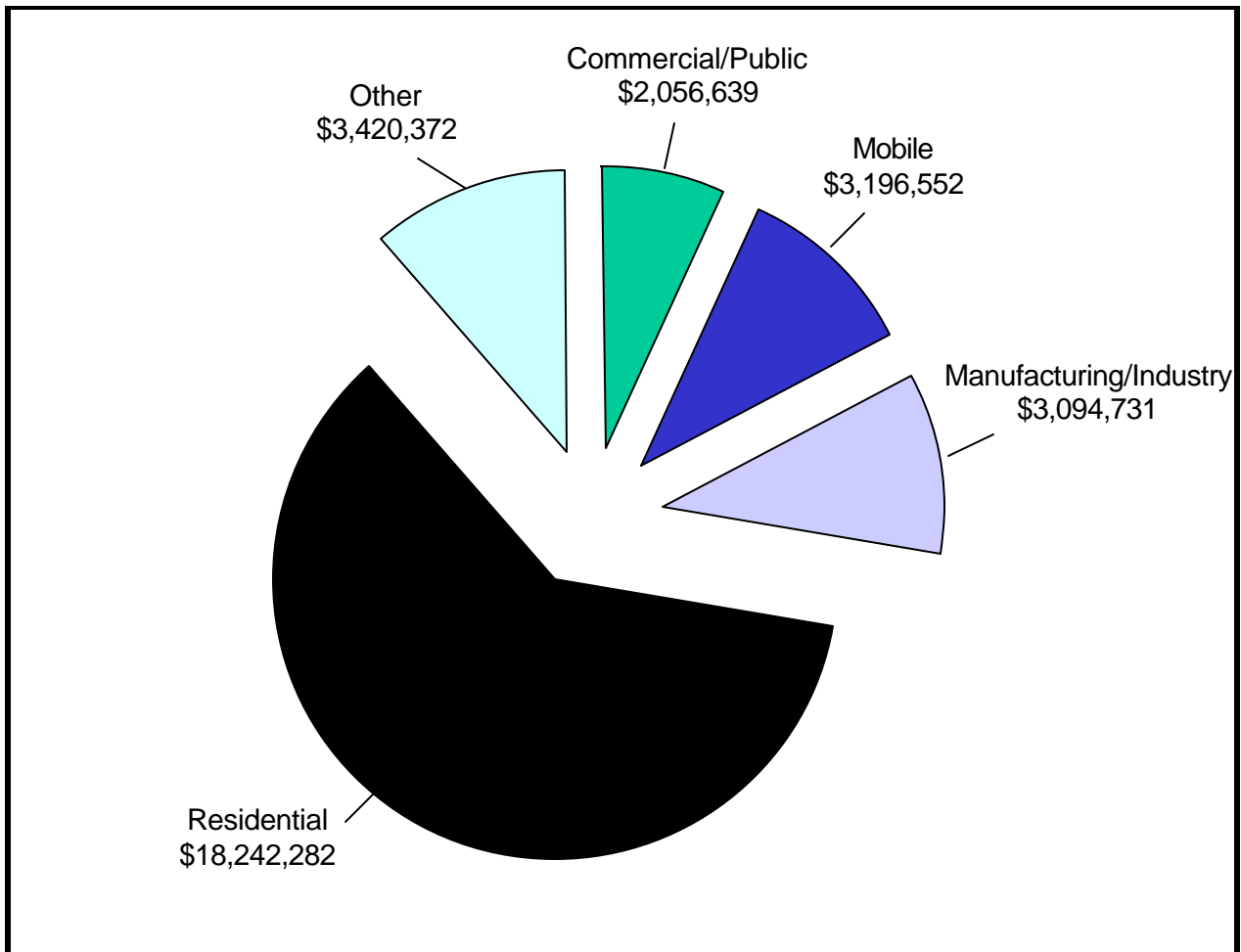
Outside and Other - 2,496

(dumpster, trash, wildland, grass, trees, etc.)

Total Reported Fires - 5,936

Summary Statistics

Reported Value of Property Loss for 2001



Total Loss for 2001 - \$30,010,576

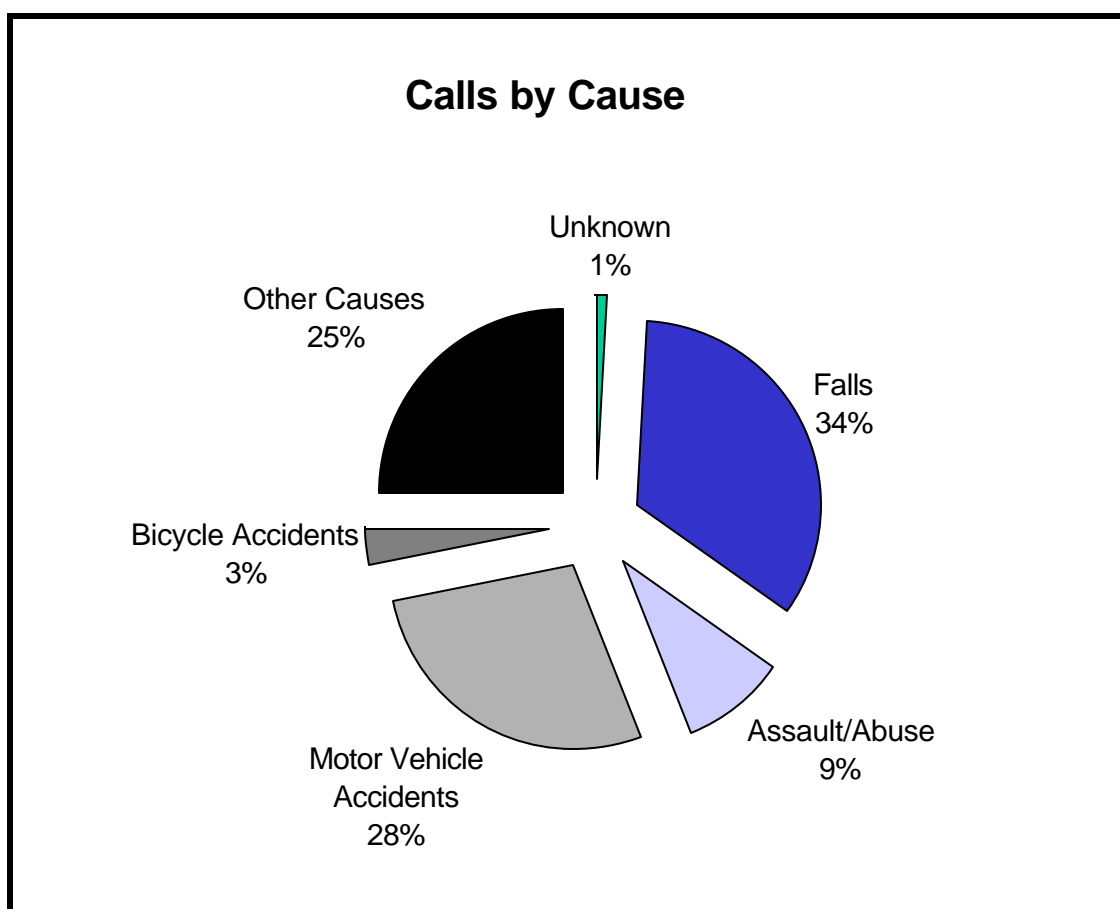


Summary Statistics

Emergency Medical Systems

This module is new with NFIRS 5 and gives us an in-depth view of patient care activity. More and more departments are including EMS as part of their services to the community. This module is an optional part of the reporting package so totals reveal only a portion of the EMS services provided by fire departments throughout the state.

Nine departments submitted over 7,000 incidents. The number one reason was due to accidental falls, 34%, with vehicle accidents close at 28%. The highest level of care provided was Paramedic. Over half the patients were female and 41% were treated at their home. Over 50% were transported by ambulance. Patients improved at the scene 23% of the time, with 61% remaining the same, and only 1% worsened.



Summary Statistics

Ignition Factor (Top 5)

Cause of Ignition

The cause of ignition is the causal factor that resulted in a heat source igniting a combustible material. It could be a result of a deliberate act, mechanical failure or an act of nature. Intentional is the deliberate misuse of heat source or fires of an incendiary nature. Unintentional is accidental or careless or reckless acts.

	Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Service Injuries
Undetermined	1,755	7	28	22
Cause Undetermined after Investigation	855	2	14	4
Failure of Equipment	693	2	4	2
Intentional	424	1	3	3
Causes under Investigation*	171	1	9	4

**This is a temporary designation and will change to one of the above categories when the case is closed.*

Heat Source

The heat source is what ignited the "Item First Ignited" to cause the fire.

	Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Service Injuries
Undetermined	29.3	2	20	5
Heating	8.3	0	4	1
Open Fire	7.9	1	0	3
Electrical	7.3	3	3	1
Heat from Powered Equipment, Other	6.9	2	10	1

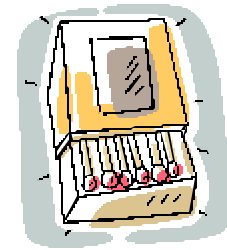
Item First Ignited

The item first ignited by the heat source.

	Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Service Injuries
Light Vegetation - Grass	26.5	1	1	3
Undetermined	18.9	1	12	7
Electrical Wire, Cable	5.9	0	2	0
Other	5.4	1	0	0
Rubbish, Trash or Waste	4.0	1	0	0

Summary Statistics

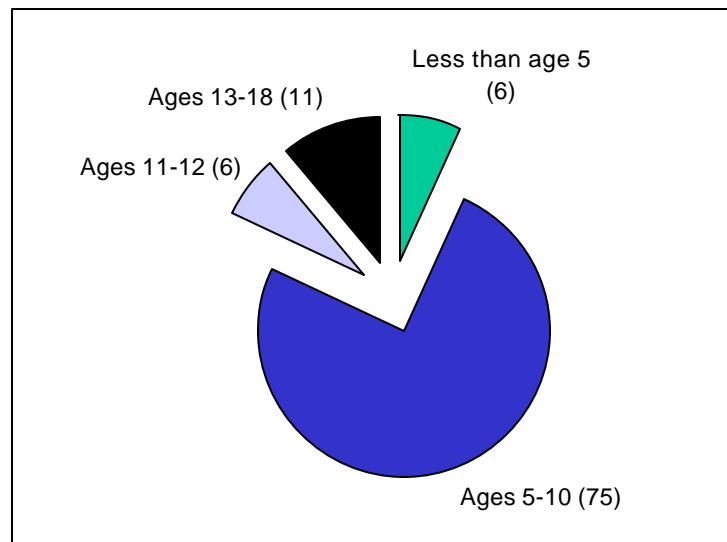
Juvenile Firesetters - 98



Juveniles set nearly 100 fires during 2001. The main cause of juvenile (under 18) set fires was fireworks, leading 30% of the time. Matches were involved 25% and cigarette lighters another 25% of the time as the second and third causes. Fireworks-caused fires had property loss at \$12,000. The total property loss for all juvenile set fires was \$445,001.

The Juvenile Firesetter module will better define the circumstances involved around juveniles under 18 who are involved in fires. There were 15 incidents recorded using this module during 2001 out of the 98 fires that involved persons 18 and under.

Fires by Age

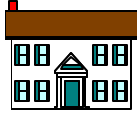


Heat Source by Age

Less than 5 years old	Ages 5-10	Ages 11-12	Ages 13-18
Cigarette Lighter	Match	Fireworks	Fireworks
Equipment	Cigarette lighter	Equipment	Heat from equipment
Match	Fireworks	Hot material	Hot smoldering object
Unknown	Unknown	Cigarette	Open flame
			Cigarette



Structure Fires (1,751)



1,164 Residential Fires

(single family dwellings, apartments, mobile homes, hotels, motels)



46 Institutional/Educational Fires

(nursing homes, daycare centers, hospitals, prisons, mental institutions, schools, colleges, universities, academies)

49 Public Assembly Fires

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



84 Industrial, Manufacturing Fires

(basic industry, manufacturing, agriculture)



330 Other Building Fires

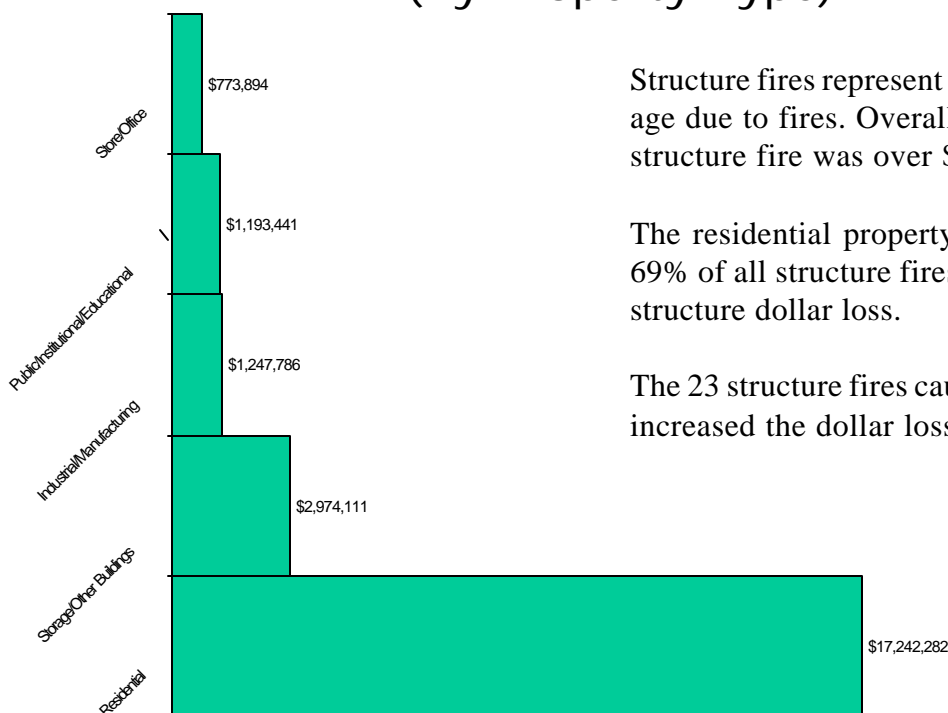
(storage, residential garages, vacant buildings, unknown, outdoor)



78 Store/Office Fires

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

Structure Loss (By Property Type)



Structure fires represent 79% of all property damage due to fires. Overall, average dollar loss per structure fire was over \$18,900 per incident.

The residential property category accounted for 69% of all structure fires and represented 65% of structure dollar loss.

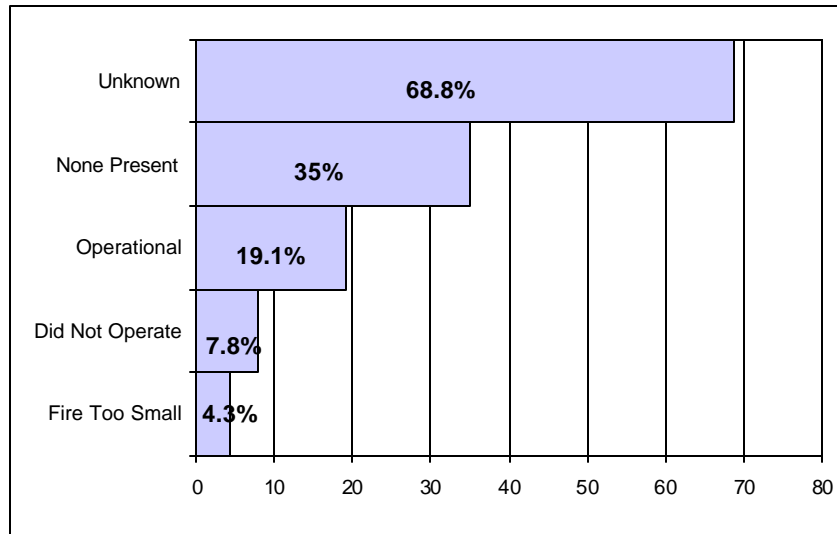
The 23 structure fires caused by *children playing* increased the dollar loss estimates by \$306,601.



Structure

Smoke Detector Use

Less than half of all homes involved in fire had a detector present (38.9%). During fires with a detector present, 9.5% of the occupants were alerted. Where a working detector was present but failed to work because of the fire being too small was 4.3%. Detectors failed less than 6% of the time due to dead or missing batteries, lack of cleaning or defective.



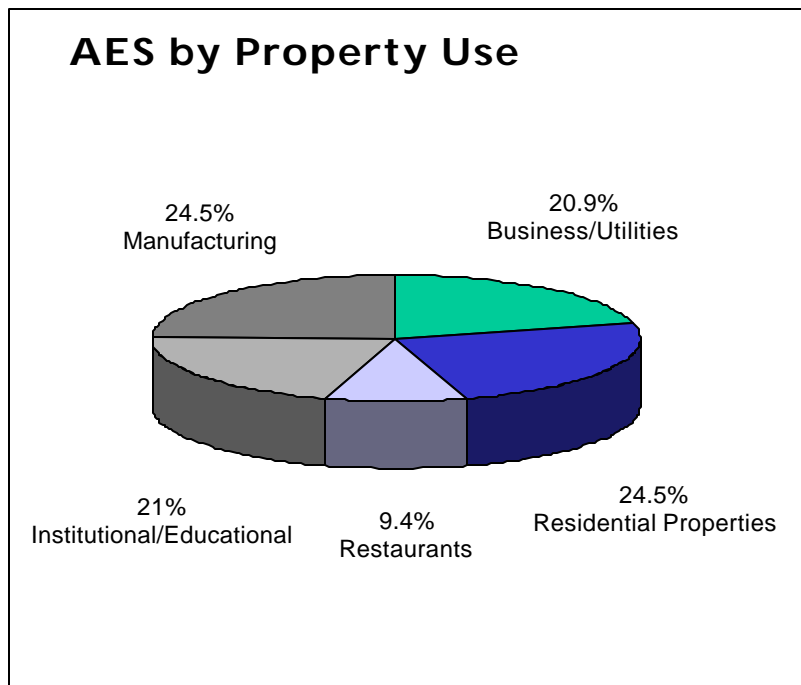
Automatic Extinguishing System (AES)

The following information was collected only in the NFIRS 5.0.

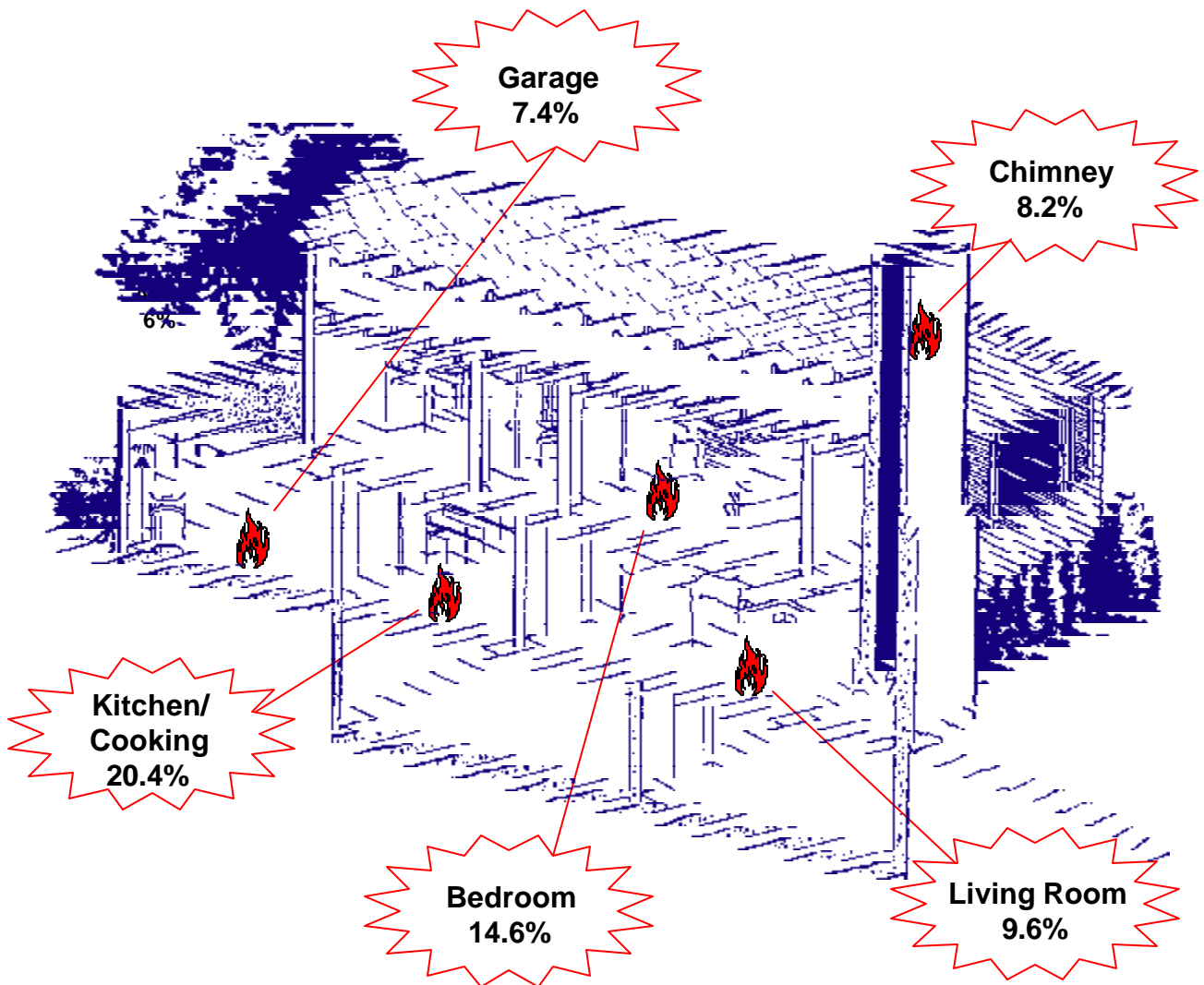
An AES was present in 4.6% of structure fires; .3% operated and were effective; .3% failed; 1.8% were too small to operate; with 97.6% undetermined.

The types of AES present in structure fires were wet pipe sprinkler (9%), dry pipe sprinkler (7%), dry chemical system (1%) and CO² system (1%).

Of the .3% that failed, the system was shut off or manual intervention defeated the system.

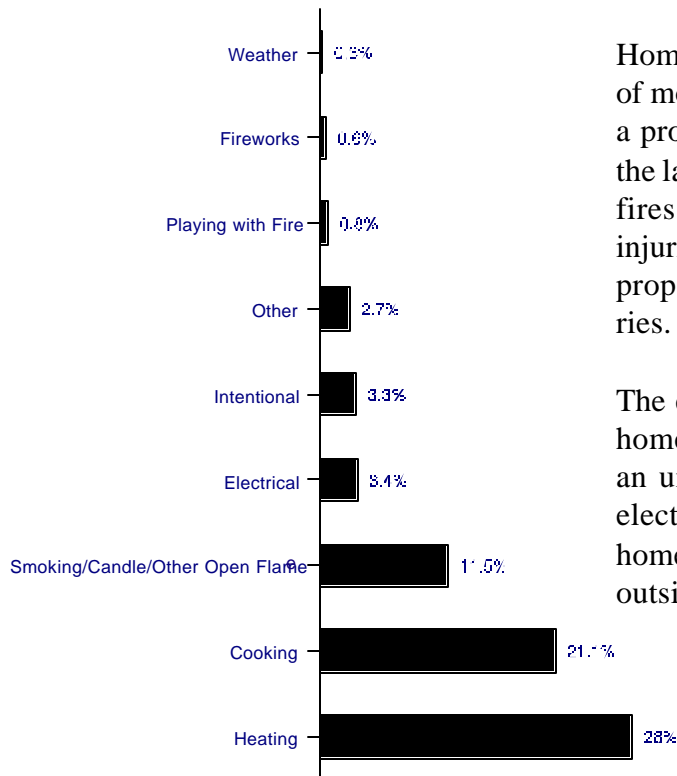


Fires by Area (Top 5)



Residential

Fires by Cause



Home heating and cooking fires were the cause of most fires in the home with chimney fires still a problem. Candle fires have increased during the last few years as evidenced by the number of fires in the bedroom. There were 8 deaths, 35 injuries and 17 firefighter injuries in residential property. Smoking caused 2 deaths and 7 injuries. Electrical failure caused 3 deaths.

The elderly and young are traditionally at risk in home fires. Two infants died, 1 was caused by an unattended candle and the other was from electrical failure. Four persons over 70 died at home. One was due to electrical failure, 1 from outside fire control and 2 from cigarettes.

Fires by Property Type

Fires in One- and Two-Family Homes (includes manufactured and mobile homes)				
1,007 fires	27 civilian injuries	14 fire service injuries	6 civilian deaths	\$15,467,664
Apartment, Rooming/Boarding				
99 fires	7 civilian injuries	2 fire service injuries	1 civilian deaths	\$1,211,242
Hotels, Motels, Inns, Lodges, Dormitories				
34 fires		1 civilian injury		\$873,000



Firefighter Injuries

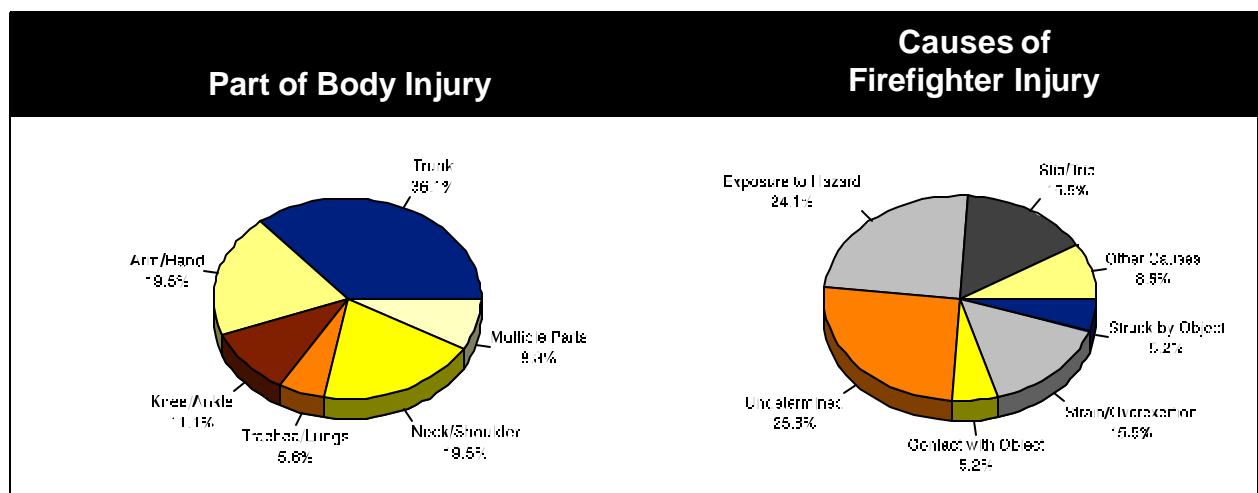
In 2001, 131 firefighters were injured while responding to, involved in, or returning from emergency situations. Of these injuries, 71% were directly fire-related.

0 Deaths
131 Injuries



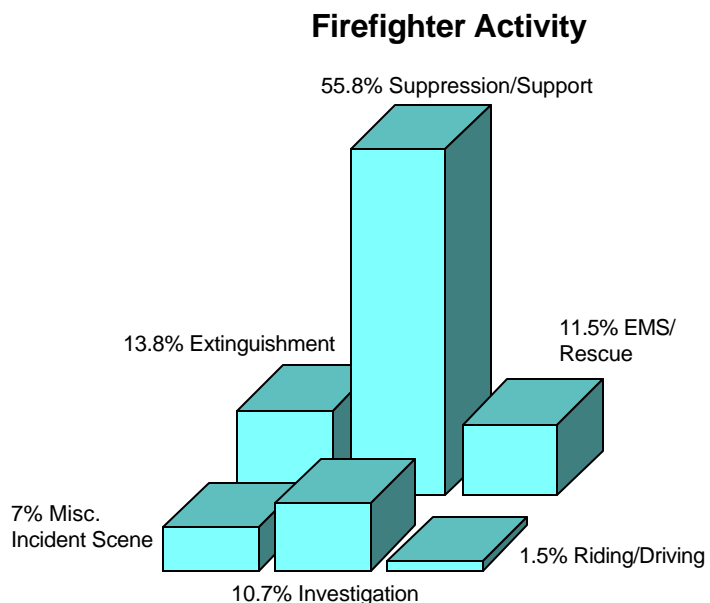
The number of firefighter injuries increased by 26% from 2000. The number of injuries while performing EMS increased from 1.4 % in 2000 to 11.5% for 2001. This was due in part to the increased participation in the new version of NFIRS, which includes all activities such as EMS, training and investigation.

Over 95% of the injuries were at the scene with 7.6% of them in the structure. Equipment failures were involved in injuries in only 7.6% of the incidents. Thanks to many years of recording equipment failures, manufactures now produce equipment that will do an excellent job of protecting the wearer when properly worn.



Firefighter Statistics Per Building Fire

Total Man-Hours Per Fire	42,579
Average Man Hours Per Fire	37.2
Average Number of Personnel	9.5
Average Response Time	7:26



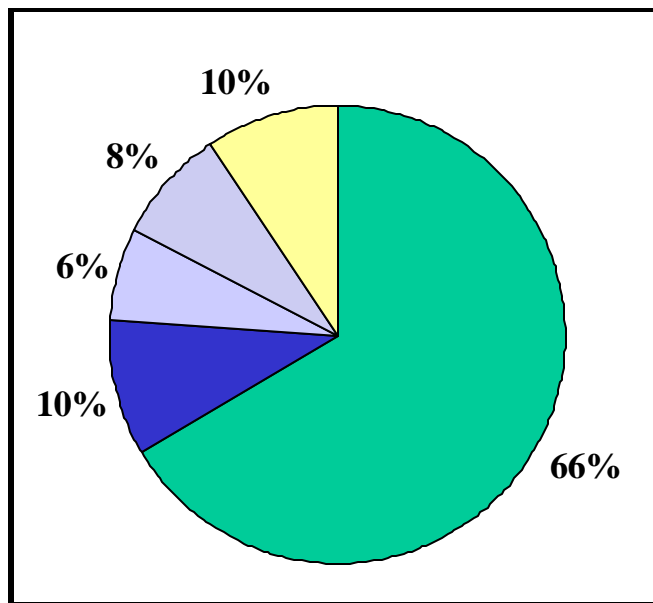
Casualties

Civilian Injuries and Fatalities








13 Deaths
63 Injuries

During 2001, 63 civilians were injured and 13 died as a result of fire. Residential properties continue to have the greatest number of fire injuries and deaths among structure fires. Fire statistics show that 13 deaths, 8 of them were in residential properties. Each year many factors contribute to the number of injuries and deaths, with the most prominent factors being smoking, alcohol and cooking.



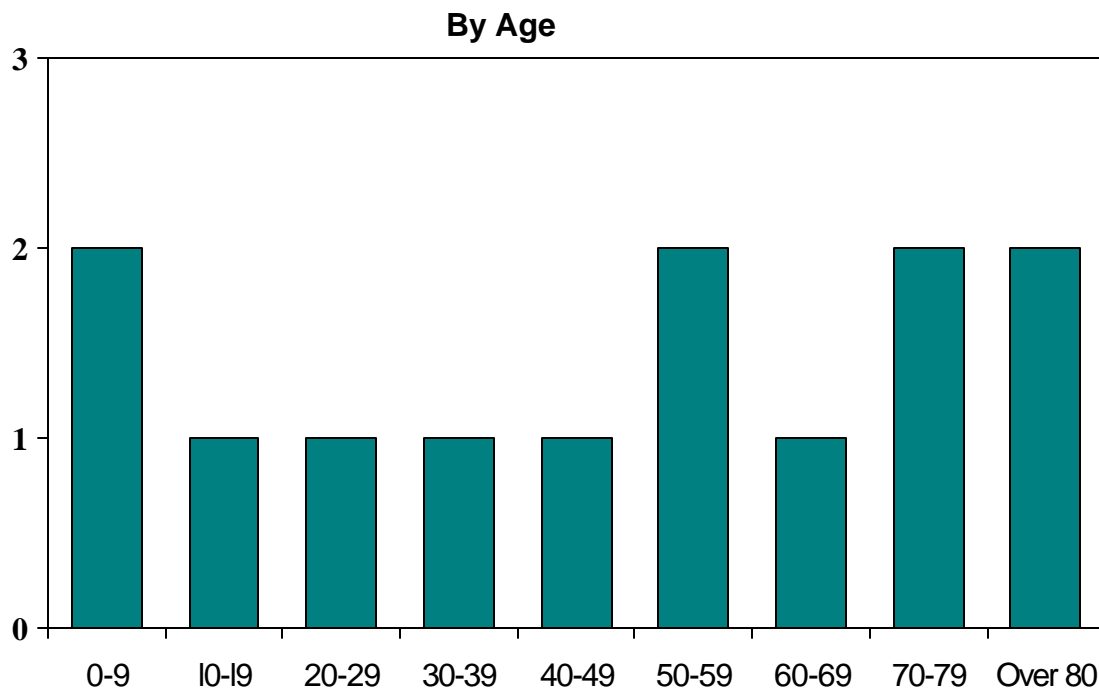
Civilian Injuries from Fire

-  Injuries from fire in residential properties
-  Injuries from fire in mobile properties
-  Injuries from storage areas
-  Injuries from fire in open lands
-  Injuries from fire in other properties



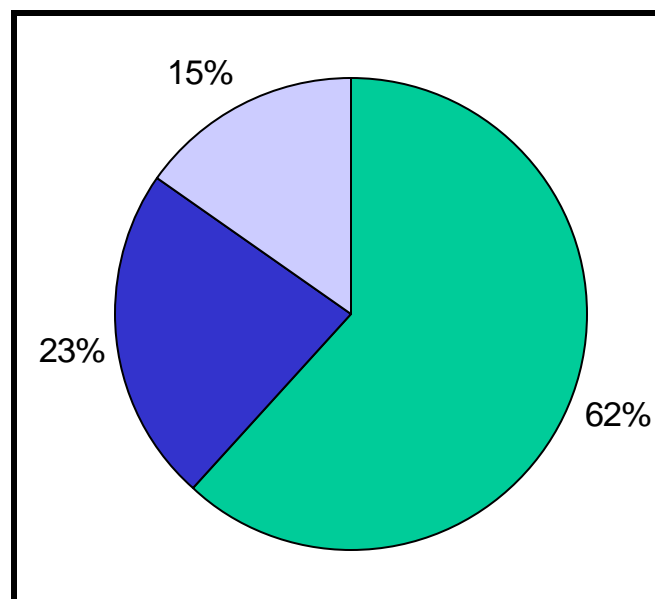
Civilian Deaths

Last year 13 civilians died as a result of injuries sustained from fire. This number represents a 31% increase over the number of deaths in 2000. This type of increase shows why fire education is extremely important, especially given the fact that statistics show that younger and older citizens are the most vulnerable to injury and death by fire. Of the 13 fire deaths, people ages 40 and older accounted for more than half of the fatalities, while children under the age of 10 made up over 23%.



By Property Type

- Deaths from fire in residential properties
- Deaths from fire in open lands
- Deaths from fire in mobile properties



Casualties

Casualties by Year Civilians and Firefighters

Based on date of the fires occurring in Idaho													
Fires	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Injuries	154	141	129	108	153	116	130	119	115	113	168	216	
Males	119	114	99	90	109	87	105	93	88	87	51	188	
Persons Aged < 18	14	13	13	10	22	13	15	7	12	8	20	22	
Persons Aged 18-64	100	99	76	73	85	71	83	52	64	72	64	157	
Persons Aged 65 +	5	1	2	5	2	3	7	4	20	6	3	9	
Females	35	27	30	18	43	29	23	24	26	27	30	28	
Persons Aged < 18	5	1	8	7	7	5	1	6	5	3	21	4	
Persons Aged 18-64	27	25	17	10	31	23	12	15	18	18	35	22	
Persons Aged 65 +	3	1	2	1	5	1	6	3	3	6	3	2	
Subgroup:													
Firefighters	60	57	55	44	50	36	45	47	31	49	97	131	*
Fires	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
All deaths due to fires	13	21	12	16	17	15	7	21	19	15	9	13	
Males	8	13	5	14	12	9	3	8	10	11	7	6	
Persons Aged < 18	0	2	3	4	6	1	1	4	1	2	0	2	
Persons Aged 18-64	6	5	1	8	3	4	1	4	6	6	5	3	
Persons Aged 65 +	2	6	1	2	3	4	1	0	3	2	2	1	
Females	5	8	7	2	5	6	4	13	7	4	2	7	
Persons Aged < 18	1	3	3	0	1	2	2	7	2	2	0	1	
Persons Aged 18-64	1	5	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	0	1	4	
Persons Aged 65 +	3	0	1	0	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	
Subgroup:													
Firefighters	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	

*The increase in firefighter injuries during 2001 is due to an increase in participation in an all-incident reporting system. Firefighters' deaths and injuries are based on all activities in which firefighters participate. Civilians are non-fire department personnel who are injured or die from a fire.

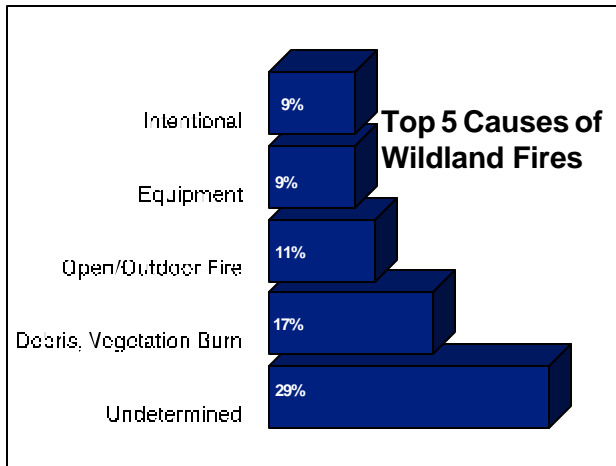


Outside and Other Fires

Wildland Fires



This category includes incidents recorded on the Wildland Module, which was designed to record any fire involving vegetative fuels that occur in the wildland or urban-wildland interface areas, including those fires which threaten or consume structures. Only 6% of the total fires occurred in the wildland or open areas of our state. However, there was over a million dollars in loss and casualties included 1 civilian death, and injuries to 4 civilians and 1 firefighter. The main activities of persons involved in wildland fires are logging/timber harvest, management activities, and construction maintenance.



As the increasing population in Idaho moves toward rural areas, this module will better track the urban interface fires. The cause of outside fires is sometimes difficult to determine as evidenced by the 29% undetermined. The main cause of these types of fires continues to be open burning. There were 55 intentionally (incendiary) set wildland fires.

Type and Acres Burned

Type	Percent	No. of Bldgs.	Acres	\$Loss
Grass or brush mixture	73%	161	856	\$10,800
Controlled burning or prescribed fire	10%	4	48	\$47,150
Natural vegetation, other	8%	0	8,152	\$4,550
Forest, woods or wildland	7%	0	619	\$900
Crops or cultivated vegetation or trees	2%	0	179	\$45,000

By Area

Type	Percent	No. of Bldgs.	Acres	\$Loss
Rural/urban	35%	1	424.7	\$8,850
Rural w/farms>50 acres	28%	2	5,592.9	\$51,900
Urban	19%	2	148.2	\$2,800
Urban-interface	18%	160	3,887.3	\$1,001,034



Photo taken by George Bujacich, Ketchum resident, on September 5, 2001. The fire occurred at 210 Skiview Drive in Ketchum, Idaho. It was a four-unit condo and the cause of the fire was spontaneous ignition from oily rags.

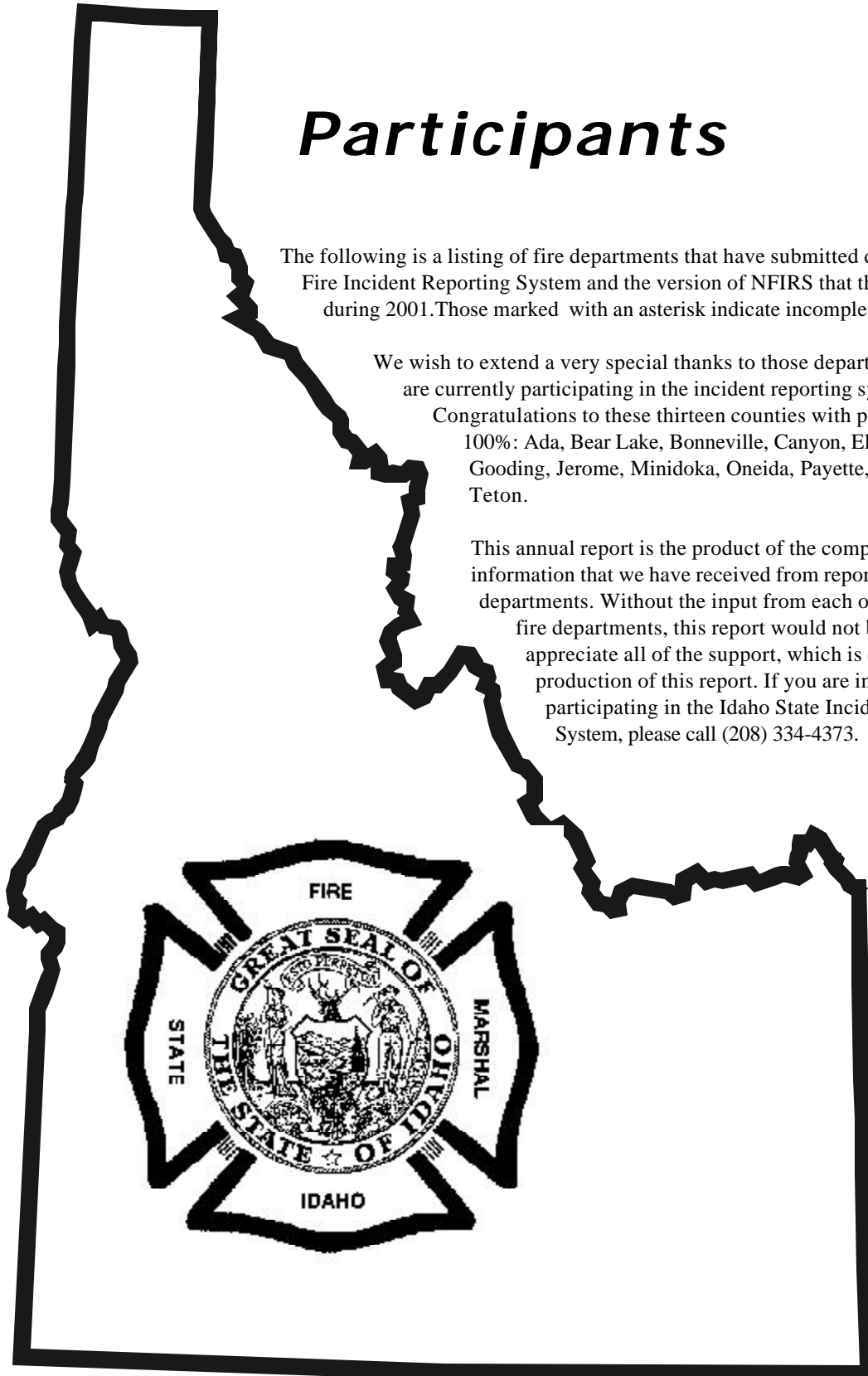
Participants

The following is a listing of fire departments that have submitted data to the Idaho Fire Incident Reporting System and the version of NFIRS that they were using during 2001. Those marked with an asterisk indicate incomplete data for 2001.

We wish to extend a very special thanks to those departments which are currently participating in the incident reporting system.

Congratulations to these thirteen counties with participation at 100%: Ada, Bear Lake, Bonneville, Canyon, Elmore, Franklin, Gooding, Jerome, Minidoka, Oneida, Payette, Power and Teton.

This annual report is the product of the compilation of all the information that we have received from reporting departments. Without the input from each of the individual fire departments, this report would not be possible. We appreciate all of the support, which is essential to the production of this report. If you are interested in participating in the Idaho State Incident Reporting System, please call (208) 334-4373.



Participants

ADA COUNTY

BOISE FD - 5.0
EAGLE FD - 5.0
KUNA RURAL FD - 5.0
MERIDIAN CITYRURAL FD - 5.0
NORTH ADA COUNTY FIRE&RESCUE - 5.0
STAR FPD - 5.0

ADAMS COUNTY

COUNCIL VALLEY VFD - 5.0
*INDIAN VALLEY RURAL FD - 5.0

BANNOCK COUNTY

CHUBBUCK FD - 5.0
LAVA HOT SPRINGS FD - 5.0
*MCCAMMON FD - 4.1
POCATELLO FD - 4.1

BEAR LAKE COUNTY

BEAR LAKE COUNTY VFPD - 5.0
DINGLE FD - 5.0
FISH HAVEN FD - 5.0
GENEVA FD - 5.0
GEORGETOWN FD - 5.0
MONTPELIER FD - 4.1
NOUNAN FD - 5.0
OVID FD - 5.0
PARIS FD - 5.0
PEGRAM FD - 5.0
ST CHARLES FD - 5.0

BENEWAH COUNTY

FERNWOOD RURAL FPD - 4.1
PLUMMER-GATEWAY FD - 5.0
ST MARIES FPD - 5.0

BINGHAM COUNTY

*ABERDEEN FD - 5.0
BLACKFOOT FD - 5.0
FIRTH FPD - 5.0

BLAINE COUNTY

HAILEY FD - 5.0
KETCHUM FD - 5.0
WOOD RIVER FIRE & RESCUE - 5.0

BOISE COUNTY

GARDEN VALLEY RURAL FD - 5.0
HORSESHOE BEND FD - 4.1
IDAHO CITY FD - 4.1
*LOWMAN VFD - 5.0
ROBIE CREEK VFD - 4.1
WILDERNESS RANCH VFD - 5.0

BONNER COUNTY

COOLIN-CAVANAUGH BAY FPD - 5.0
NORTHSIDE FPD - 4.1
PRIEST RIVER VFD - 5.0
*SAGLE FD - 5.0
SANDPOINT FD - 5.0
WEST PEND OREILLE FD - 5.0
WESTSIDE FD - 5.0
WEST PRIEST LAKE FD - 5.0

BONNEVILLE COUNTY

AMMON FD - 5.0
IDAHO FALLS FD - 5.0
*GREATER SWAN VALLEY FD - 5.0
UCON FD - 5.0

BOUNDARY COUNTY

BONNERS FERRY FD - 5.0
CURLEY CREEK VFD - 5.0
NAPLES VFPD - 5.0
NORTH BENCH FD - 5.0

BUTTE COUNTY

ARCO FD - 5.0
LOST RIVER FPD - 5.0

CAMAS COUNTY

NOT REPORTING

CANYON COUNTY

CALDWELL FD - 5.0
MELBA RURAL FD - 5.0
MIDDLETON RURAL FD - 5.0
NAMPA CITY/RURAL FPD - 5.0
NOTUS FD - 4.1
PARMA RURAL FD - 5.0
UPPER DEER FLAT FPD - 5.0

CARIBOU COUNTY

NOT REPORTING

CASSIA COUNTY

BURLEY/N. CASSIA FPD - 5.0
*DECLO FPD - 5.0
OAKLEY VOL FD - 5.0
RAFT RIVER FPD - 4.1

CLARK COUNTY

NOT REPORTING

CLEARWATER COUNTY

ELK RIVER FD - 4.1
EVERGREEN FD - 4.1
*OROFINO FD - 4.1
PIERCE VFD - 4.1
SUNNYSIDE RURAL FD - 5.0
TWIN RIDGE FD - 4.1

CUSTER COUNTY

CHALLIS VFD - 5.0
CLAYTON FD - 5.0
NORTH CUSTER RURAL FD - 4.1
SAWTOOTH VALLEY RURAL FD - 4.1

ELMORE COUNTY

MOUNTAIN HOME/RURAL FPD - 5.0

FRANKLIN COUNTY

FRANKLIN COUNTY FD - 4.1

FREMONT COUNTY

NORTH FREMONT FPD - 5.0
SOUTH FREMONT FPD - 5.0

GEM COUNTY

EMMETT FD - 5.0
GEM COUNTY FPD #2 - 5.0

GOODING COUNTY

BLISS RURAL FD - 5.0
GOODING CITY/RURAL FD - 5.0
HAGERMAN FPD - 4.1
WENDELL VFD - 5.0

IDAHO COUNTY

BPC (BATTLERIDGE-PLEASANT VALLEY) - 5.0
FERDINAND R/CITY FD - 5.0
GRANGEVILLE/CITY RURAL FD - 5.0
KOOSKIA FD - 5.0
SALMON RIVER RURAL FD - 4.1

JEFFERSON COUNTY

CENTRAL FPD - 5.0

JEROME COUNTY

FIRST SEGREGATION FD - 5.0
JEROME FD - 5.0
JEROME RURAL FD - 4.1

KOOTENAI COUNTY

COEUR D'ALENE FD - 4.1
EAST SIDE FD - 5.0
HAUSER LAKE FPD - 5.0
KOOTENAI CO FIRE & RESCUE - 5.0
NORTHERN LAKES FPD - 4.1
*SPIRIT LAKE FPD - 5.0
TIMBERLAKE FPD - 5.0
WORLEY FD - 5.0



Participants

LATAH COUNTY

BOVILL VFD - 5.0
DEARY RURAL FD - 5.0
MOSCOW CITY/RURAL FD - 5.0

LEMHI COUNTY

LEADORE FD - 4.1
LEMHI COUNTY FPD #1 - 5.0

LEWIS COUNTY

KAMIAH CITY/RURAL FPD - 4.1
WINCHESTER FD - 4.1

LINCOLN COUNTY

*DIETRICH RURAL FD - 4.1
*RICHFIELD FD - 4.1
WOOD RIVER FPD #1 - 4.1

MADISON COUNTY

REXBURG/MADISON CNTY FPD - 5.0

MINIDOKA COUNTY

EAST END FD - 4.1
MINIDOKA COUNTY FPD - 4.1
NORTHSIDE FD - 5.0 - 4.1
RUPERT FD - 5.0
WEST END FIRE PD - 4.1

NEZ PERCE COUNTY

*LAPWAI FD - 5.0
*LEWISTON FD - 4.1

ONEIDA COUNTY

MALAD FD - 5.0

OWYHEE COUNTY

GRAND VIEW FD - 4.1
*MARSING FD - 5.0
MURPHY-REYNOLDS-WILSON FPD - 4.1
*BRUNEAU FPD - 5.0

PAYETTE COUNTY

FRUITLAND FD - 5.0
*NEW PLYMOUTH CITY/RURAL FD - 5.0
PAYETTE CITY/RURAL FPD - 5.0

POWER COUNTY

AMERICAN FALLS FD - 5.0
POWER COUNTY RURAL FD - 5.0

SHOSHONE COUNTY

KELLOGG/SHOSHONE FPD #2 - 5.0
SHOSHONE CO FIRE FD #1 - 5.0

TETON COUNTY

TETON COUNTY FPD - 4.1

TWIN FALLS COUNTY

BUHL FD - 5.0
FILER FD/RURAL - 4.1
ROCK CREEK RURAL FD - 5.0
TWIN FALLS FPD - 5.0

VALLEY COUNTY

CASCADE CITY FD - 5.0
MCCALL FPD - 5.0

WASHINGTON COUNTY

MIDVALE FD - 4.1
WEISER CITY FD - 4.1
WEISER RURAL FD - 5.0

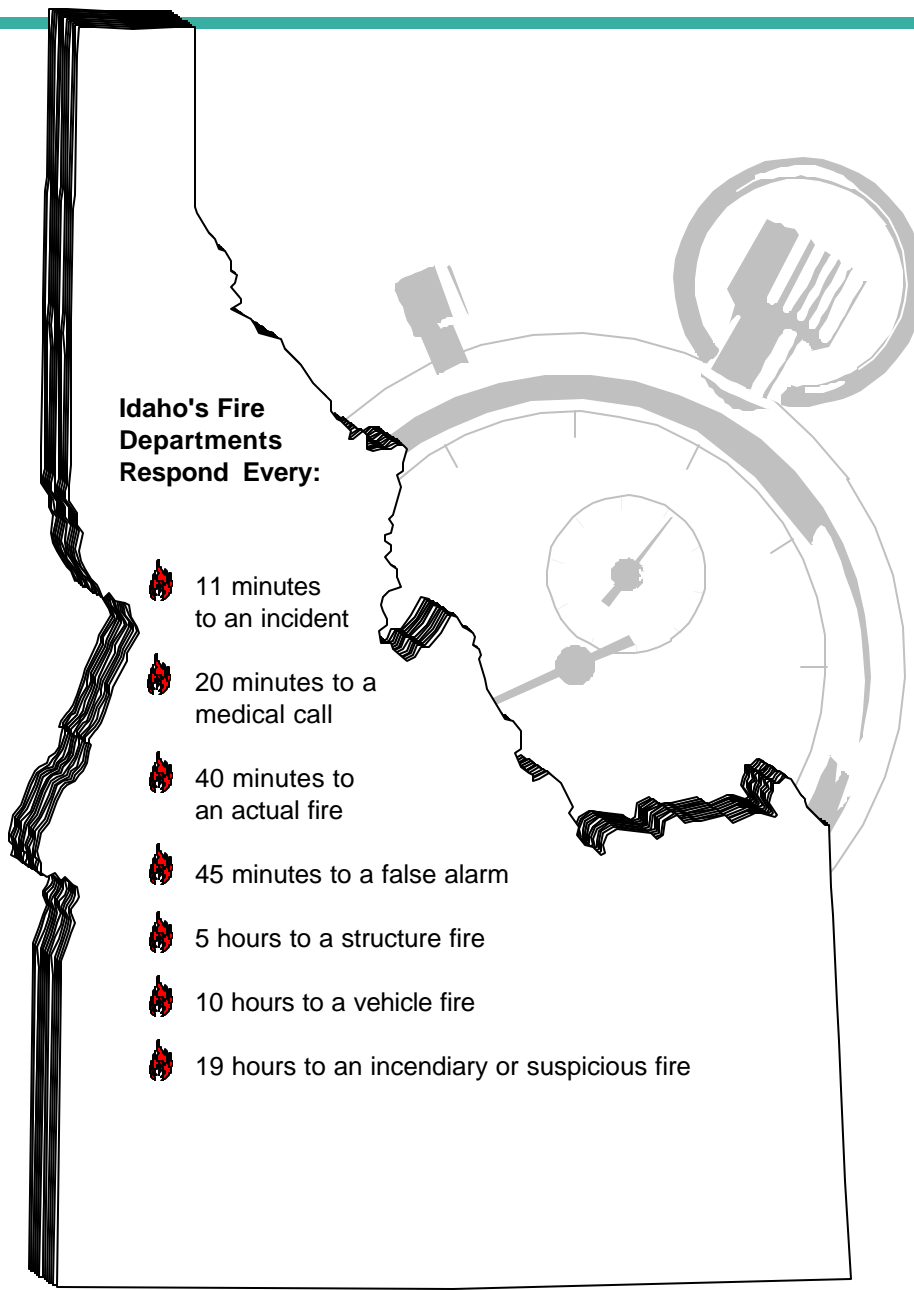
* - Incomplete Information

Bolded - All departments reporting

Bolded and italicized - Counties

Statistical breakdown by department available soon on our website - <http://www.doi.state.id.us>





Idaho State Fire Marshal
 700 West State Street
 P. O. Box 83720
 Boise, Idaho 83720-0043



Cover photograph courtesy of Bruce Libby, Naval Sea Warfare and Acoustical Research Detachment in Bayview. The fire occurred at the southern tip of Lake Pend Oreille in Bayview, Idaho, as a result of a boat explosion. Upon arrival, the Timberlake Fire Protection District found a five-stall covered slip involved with boats inside, a single stall covered slip with a 38' Bayliner well involved and a two story dwelling, float home involved. The fire spread to one other float home. Total loss was close to \$400,000. Two single-family float homes, 4 boats and the covered slips were a total loss. There was also an estimated 200-400 gallons of fuel and oil in the water, which was handled by the Regional Haz-Mat Team. Many agencies were involved.

Costs associated with this publication are available at the office of the Idaho State Fire Marshal. This report is available in electronic format through the Department of Insurance website: <http://www.doi.state.id.us>

