

A large fire at night, with bright orange and yellow flames rising into a dark sky. Thick black smoke billows from the fire. In the foreground, the tops of several emergency vehicles are visible, with their red and white lights flashing. A street lamp and utility poles are also visible against the dark background.

Fire in Idaho 2005

Dedication



Ruby Andridge

Whose tireless efforts in “fighting fire with facts”
has made Idaho a better place.

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

JAMES E. RISCH
Governor

700 West State Street, 3rd Floor
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, Idaho 83720-0043
Phone (208)334-4370
FAX # (208)334-4375

SHAD PRIEST
Acting Director

MARK LARSON
State Fire Marshal

July 1, 2006

Honorable James E. Risch
Governor, State of Idaho
Statehouse
Boise, ID 83720



Dear Governor Risch:

The 2005 edition of the annual report from the Office of the State Fire Marshal is based on information gathered from municipal fire departments, fire districts and associations statewide.

Over 1,600 career and over 3,800 paid-call and volunteer firefighters gave of their time and skills to respond to over 70,000 reported incidents across Idaho in 2005.

Five years ago, Idaho fire departments responded to 5,384 fires with a dollar loss of \$37,000,000 and nine civilian fire deaths. In 2005, 7,797 fire responses resulted in a dollar loss of \$38,000,000 and, it saddens me to report, 23 civilian fire-related deaths.

These figures indicate that all of us must remain vigilant in our efforts to educate Idahoans to the dangers of uncontrolled fire. This report summarizes the consequences of unfriendly, uncontrolled fire in Idaho.

I would like to thank those departments that participated in supplying information for this report, and my staff for their efforts in producing the document.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark Larson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Mark Larson
State Fire Marshal

Fire in Idaho

2005

Governor
Dirk Kempthorne

Department of Insurance
Gary L. Smith, 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).

The State Fire Marshal's Office continues to work as a resource for local departments in instructional, fire code and fire investigation activities. The 2005 Annual Report summarizes the activities of the State Fire Marshal's Office and provides an all-incident summary of the fire and emergency service incidents reported by agencies participating in the Idaho Fire Incident Reporting System. This year 163 departments reported data for an area covering over 90% of the Idaho population. My staff and I thank those departments for their time and efforts.

Over the past five years there has been a significant increase in the demand for fire and emergency services that extends beyond the significant population growth in Idaho. Fire and emergency resources are not growing as fast as the demand. This report identifies alternative strategies to assist fire departments in coping with the growing demand and to stimulate dialog between the community and the fire service to provide adequate resources to meet public expectations.

Visit the Idaho State Fire Marshal's website at
<http://www.doi.idaho.gov/sfm/firemars.aspx>



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Emergency Medical Services

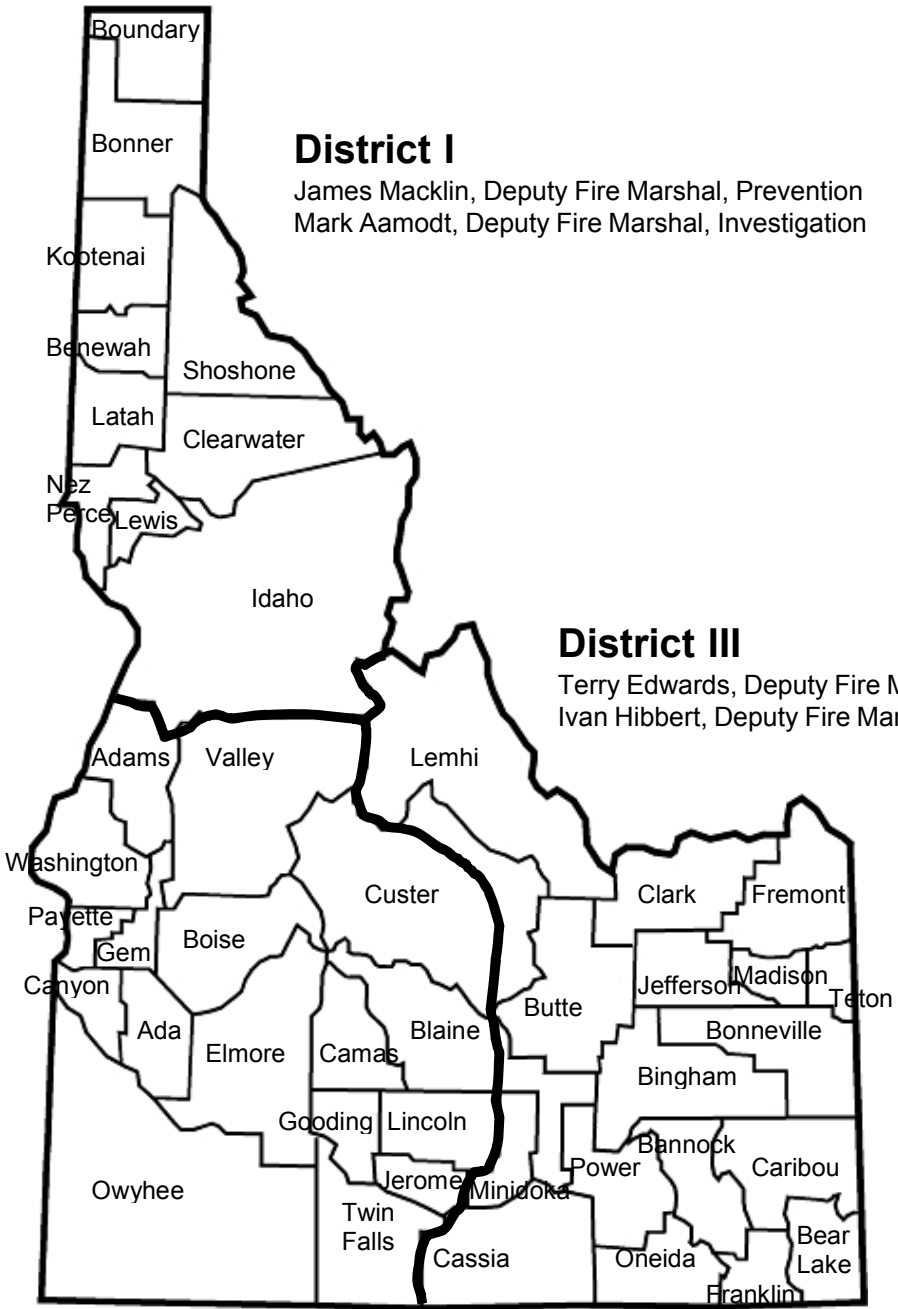
Patient Data	23
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PART III - PARTICIPANTS

Participants	25
Fire Department Responses	35



State Fire Marshal Division



District I

James Macklin, Deputy Fire Marshal, Prevention
Mark Aamodt, Deputy Fire Marshal, Investigation

District III

Terry Edwards, Deputy Fire Marshal, Prevention
Ivan Hibbert, Deputy Fire Marshal, Investigation

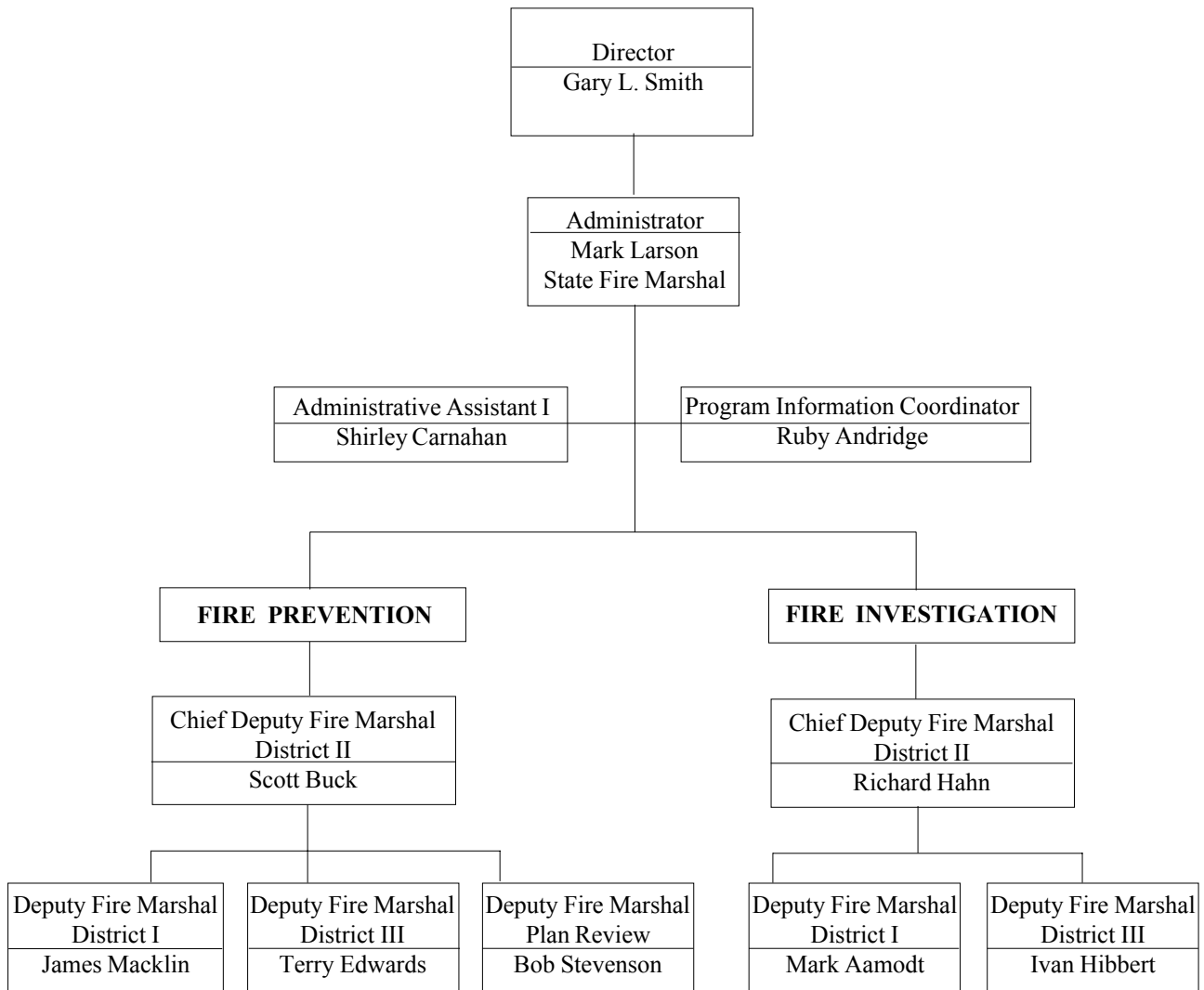
District II

Scott Buck, Deputy Fire Marshal, Prevention
Richard Hahn, Deputy Fire Marshal, Investigation
Bob Stevenson, Deputy Fire Marshal, Prevention

PART I



State Fire Marshal Organizational Chart



Advisory Board 2005

Ben Estes, Pocatello
 Doug Brown, Caldwell
 Richard Gabriel, Moscow
 Ron Anderson, Meridian
 Bart Lassman, Hailey
 Kevin Quick, Pocatello
 Dean Ellis, Idaho Falls
 Shane Walker, Boise

Kevin Courtney, Star
 Tom Allen, Nampa
 David Gates, Pocatello
 James Woydziak, Nampa
 Mike Warner, Lemhi County
 Richard Davies, Nampa
 Mark Wendelsdorf, Caldwell
 Ron Sampert, Kootenai County



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 required by statute as well as those requested by local jurisdictions.

The deputies also provide assistance with fire alarm testing and sprinkler inspection as well as code interpretation and assistance when requested by the local jurisdictions.

Deputies are responsible for providing training and testing for certification in the application of the state-adopted fire code. This ensures consistency in the interpretation and application of the fire code throughout the state of Idaho.



Photo by Greg Fabricius, Fire Chief
Newton, Utah

2005
40 - Classes Taught
465 - Plan Review
67- Inspections

District I

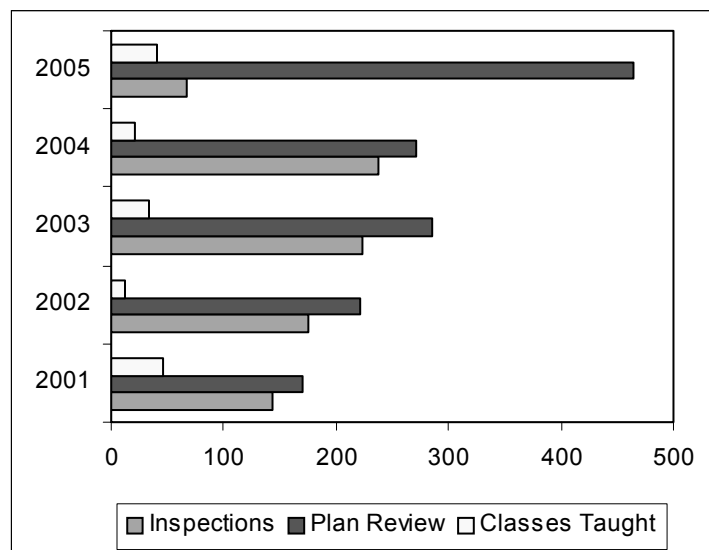
Jim Macklin
(home/office)
Lewiston, ID 83501
208-799-5024

District II

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

District III

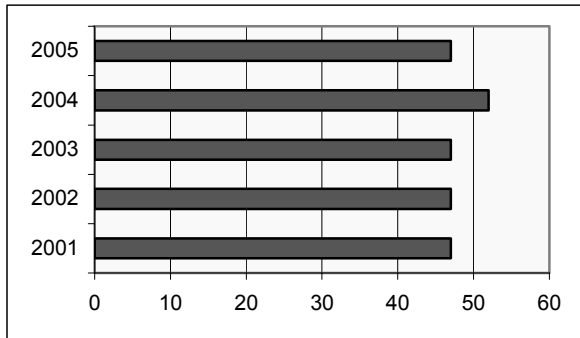
Terry Edwards
1820 E 17th St, Suite 365
Idaho Falls, ID 83404
208-525-7022



Fire Prevention

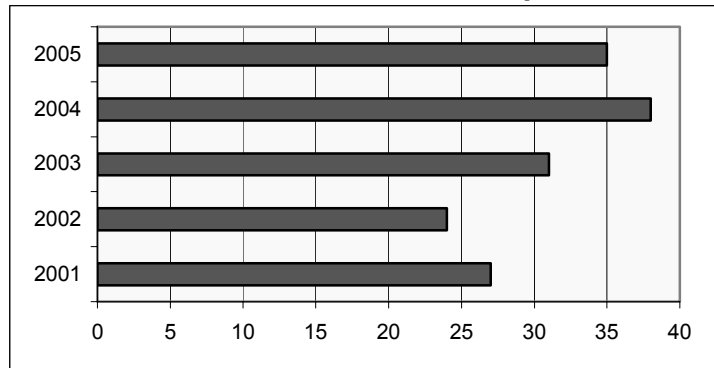
Certification and Licensing 5-Year Trend

Fire Protection Sprinkler License



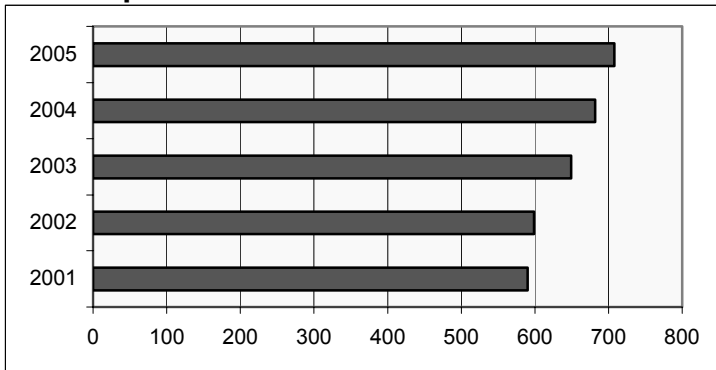
Rule 18.01.49

Fireworks Wholesale or Import License



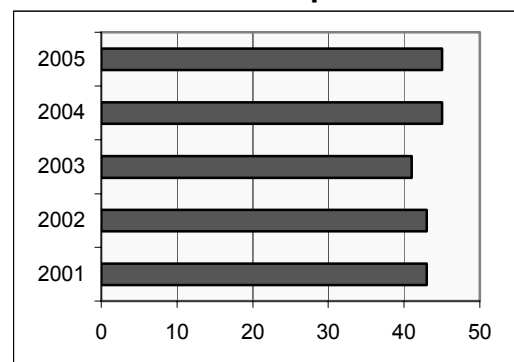
Idaho Code
Section 39-2603

Fire Inspectors



Rule 18.01.43

Fire Protection Sprinkler Fitter



Rule 18.01.49



Fire and Arson Investigations

Fire investigation is an important tool for the future of fire and arson prevention. The investigation of all fire incidents can be a deterrent to arsonists when they know all fires will be closely examined.

Through the investigation for origin and cause, fire prevention education needs can be customized for local communities and the importance of fire and building codes can be realized.

The Fire Marshal's Office investigated 105 fires during 2005. Of those, 23% were intentionally caused. The Fire Marshal's Office was requested to assist in the investigation of only 4% of the undetermined fires that occurred within the state. Fire departments within the state listed 826 fires with the cause being undetermined and 1,752 were blank. Many of these fires were possible arson fires. Fire departments who list a fire cause as undetermined or blank could request further assistance from the State Fire Marshal's Office or other available resources in order to determine the cause and reduce the crime of arson.

Fire department investigators need to keep up-to-date on new technology and investigative techniques in order to increase our efforts to identify the origin and cause of fires. Arson is a crime, and law enforcement personnel need to be involved in the investigation of a suspicious fire. The State Fire Marshal's Office provides training at no cost to all public safety agencies.



Photo by Richard Hahn

District I

Mark Aamodt
2005 Ironwood Parkway #143
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
208-769-1447

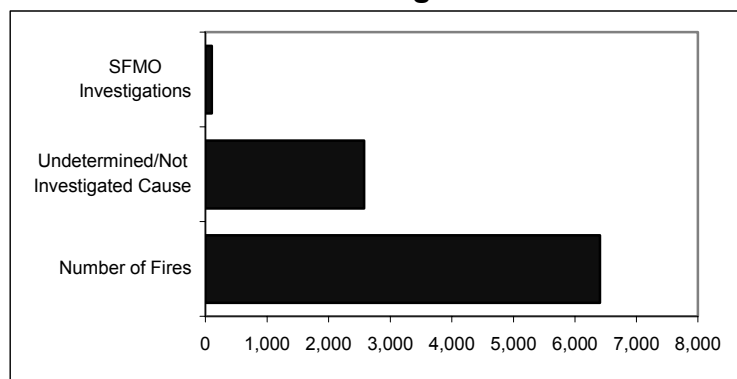
District II

Richard Hahn
700 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83720-0043
208-334-4370

District III

Ivan Hibbert
1820 E. 17th St., Suite 365
Idaho Falls, ID 83404
208-525-7209

Statewide Investigation Totals



Summary Statistics

Ben Franklin's famous quote, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," could have been written about the fire service. He organized the first volunteer fire brigade in 1736 and his analysis of fire led him to establish codes and procedures for prevention.

- According to the America Burning (1972), the U.S. had one of the worst fire problems of any industrialized country. Their first recommendation was that there needs to be more emphasis on fire prevention.
- The America Burning Commission (reestablished 1999) - "To a great extent, the fire problem in America remains as severe as it was 30 years ago. If progress is measured in terms of loss of life, then the progress in addressing the problem, which began with the first American Burning in 1972 has come to a virtual standstill. . . The frequency and severity of fires in America do not result from a lack of knowledge of the causes, means of prevention or methods of suppression. We have a fire **problem** because our nation has failed to adequately apply and fund known loss reduction strategies."

Top Four Recommendations from America Burning Revisited

- Implementation of Loss Prevention Strategies
- Application and Use of Sprinkler Technology. *No tactic or strategy should detract from the requirement for sprinklers. Smoke alarms (or other measures) should always be the locality's second option as a loss reduction measure.*
- Loss Prevention Education for the Public
- Acquisition and Analysis of Data

According to the Minnesota Fire Marshal's Association the fire service as a whole receives well-deserved praise for heroic efforts in the face of imminent danger, in actuality, the damage is done and most lives are lost before any emergency vehicle arrives.

Clearly, the emphasis since the days of Ben Franklin has been on prevention. With the loss of life on the rise in Idaho, this report focuses on areas of prevention.

Early intervention and public education are the keys to containing the fire to the room of origin. If smoke detectors were strategically placed and fire departments were able to arrive within 6 minutes of structure fires, the reduction of dollar losses and injuries and deaths would be significant.



Summary Statistics

2005 State Incident Summary

Fires (no aid given)

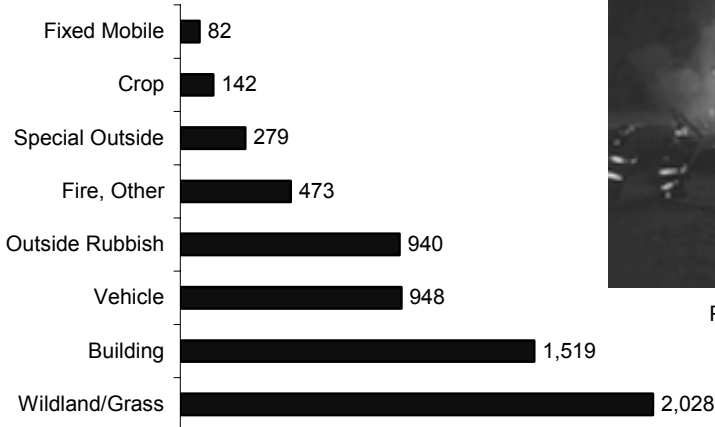
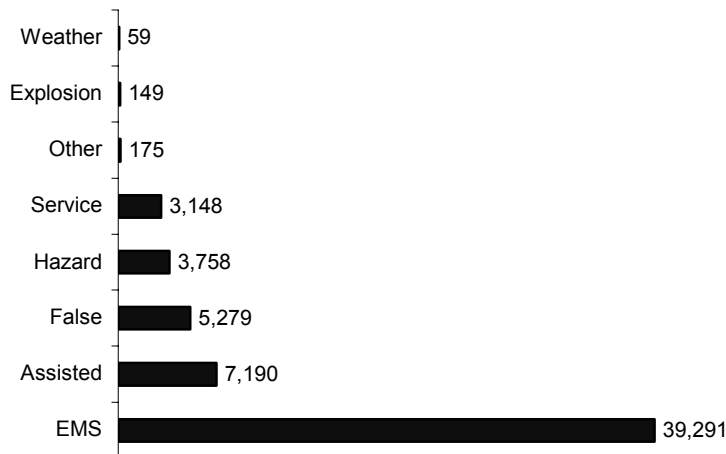


Photo by Teton County Fire Protection District

Non-Fires (no aid given)



Total Responses by Type Mutual Aid Given

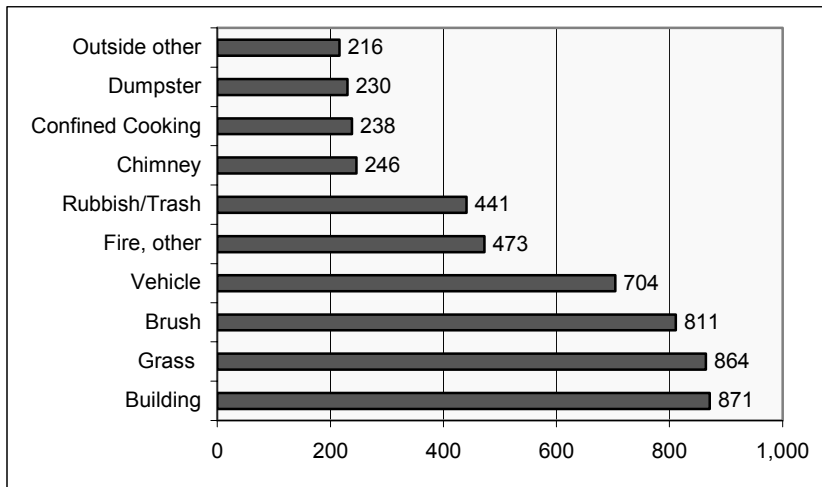
	#	%	Resp Time	Duration	Apparatus	Person	\$Loss	Civ Inj	Civ Fatal	FS Inj	FS Fatal
EMS	41,188	58.5%	0:06:26	0:34:46	1.6	3.0	\$516,600	125	5	11	0
Assisted	8,205	11.7%	0:06:51	0:15:20	1.6	3.8	\$2,905	0	0	1	0
Fire	7,797	11.1%	0:08:58	1:21:45	3.4	6.7	\$38,281,673	57	23	32	0
False	5,593	7.9%	0:05:28	0:21:47	2.9	7.0	\$52,550	0	0	1	0
Hazard	3,928	5.6%	0:07:03	0:45:40	1.9	4.5	\$307,594	3	0	1	0
Service	3,296	4.7%	0:07:00	0:36:42	1.6	3.6	\$147,370	2	3	2	0
Other	187	0.3%	0:07:02	0:50:39	1.4	4.0	\$15,050	0	0	1	0
Explosion	162	0.2%	0:05:57	0:35:44	2.9	6.1	\$5,750	0	0	0	0
Weather	60	0.1%	0:08:29	0:55:20	1.7	4.9	\$46,000	0	0	0	0
Total/Average	70,416	100.0%	0:06:45	0:37:25	1.9	3.9	\$39,375,492	187	31	49	0



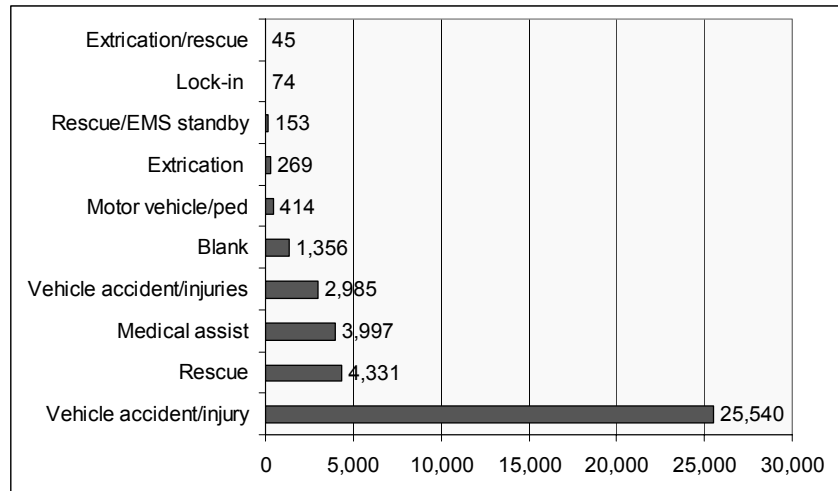
Summary Statistics

Top 10 by Incident Type (No Mutual Aid Given)

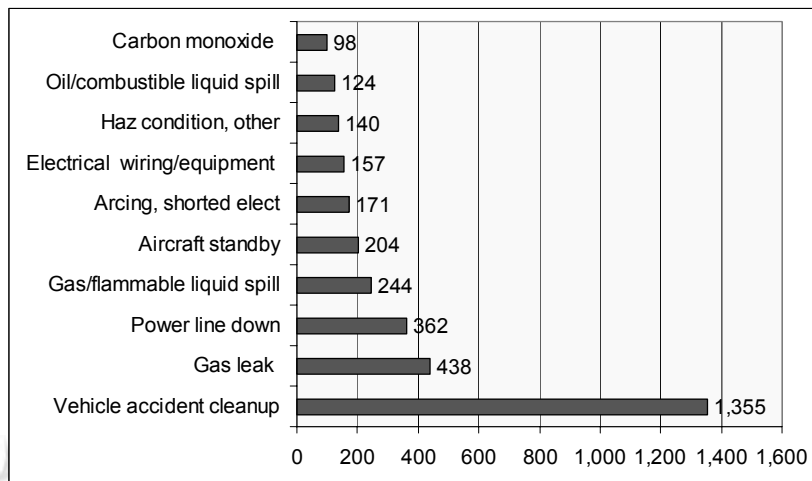
Fire



EMS

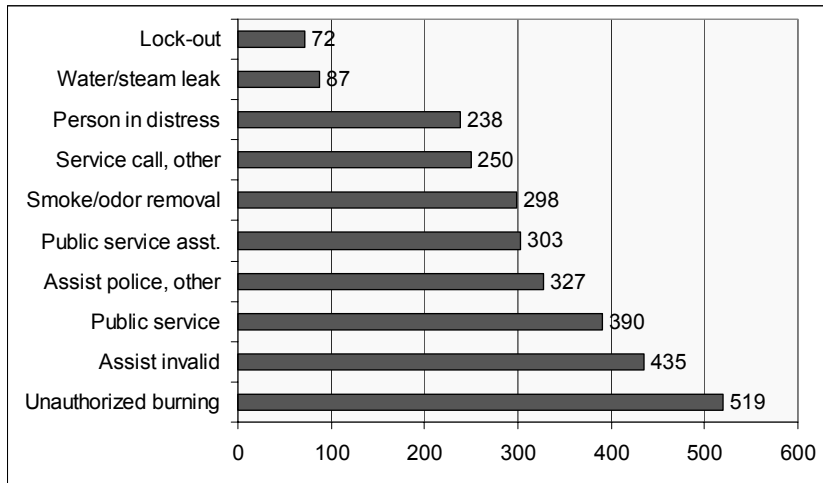


Hazardous Condition

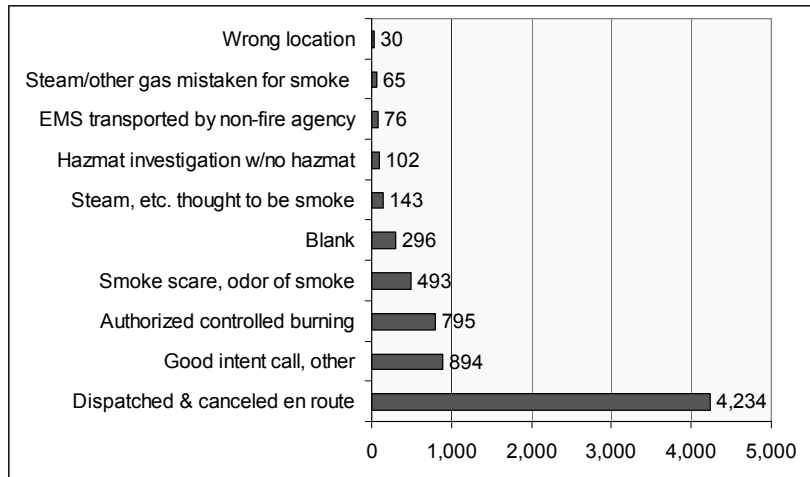


Summary Statistics

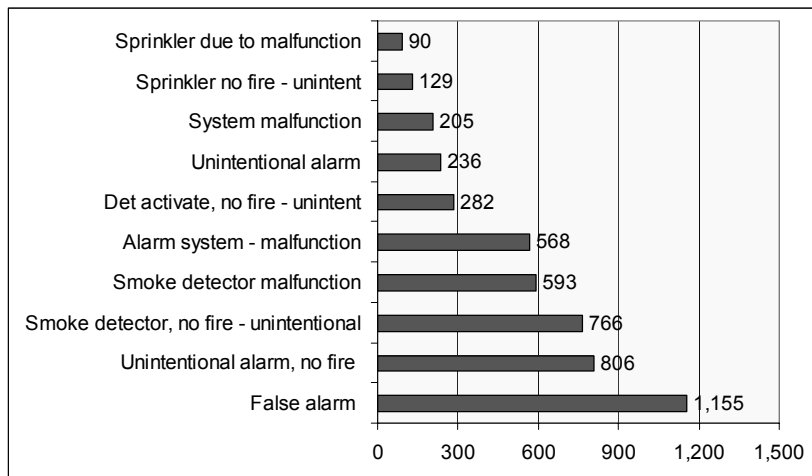
Service



Good Intent



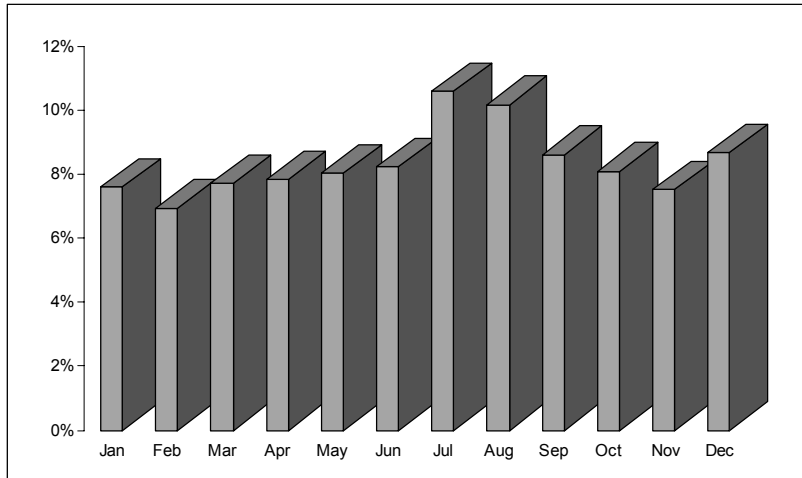
False



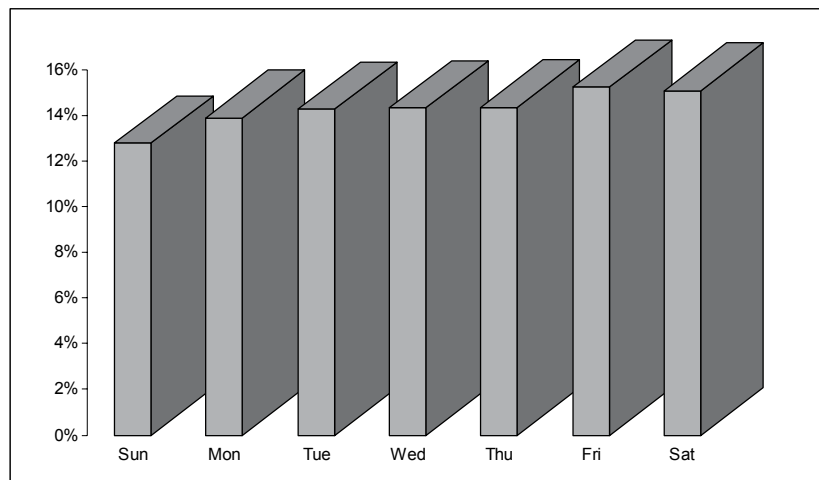
Summary Statistics

Month, Day and Hour (Including Mutual Aid Given)

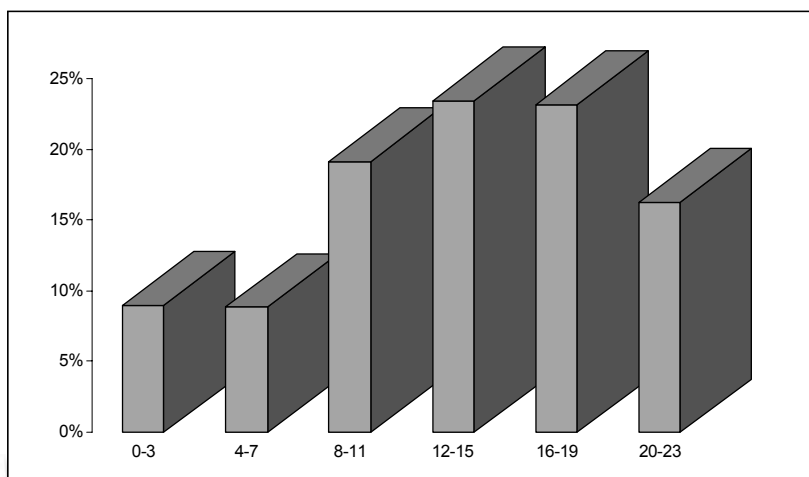
Incidents by Month



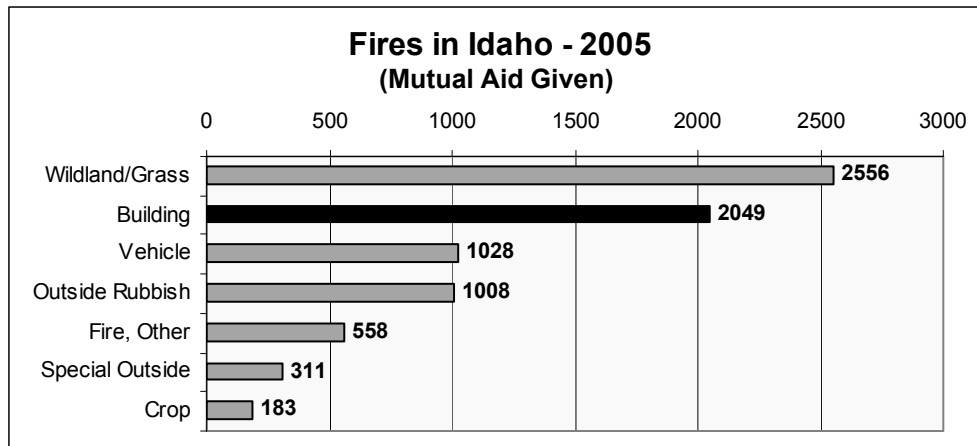
Incidents by Day



Incidents by Hour



Consequential Fires



Residential fires account for highest dollar loss and casualties

Although wildland and grass fires are the most frequently occurring fire types in Idaho, the focus of this section is on **Consequential Building** fires because of their high frequency and considerable losses. These present the greatest opportunity for prevention. "Consequential fires" are defined as those fire types that are frequent and have the highest dollar loss, casualties and acres burned.

Fire Groups	#	%	\$Loss	Civ Cas	FS Cas	Total Bldg	Total Acres	Total Res*
Wildland/Grass	2,556	32.8%	\$524,582	2	8	20	76,152	17
Building	2,049	26.3%	\$31,021,727	45	19	858	55	858
Vehicle	1,028	13.2%	\$2,526,514	14	3	15	8	15
Outside Rubbish	1,008	12.9%	\$62,113	4	0	5	3	5
Fire, Other	558	7.2%	\$66,620	4	0	21	0	21
Special Outside	311	4.0%	\$2,452,222	4	1	23	34	23
Crop	183	2.3%	\$1,017,370	0	1	2	1,069	2
Fixed Mobile	104	1.3%	\$610,525	7	0	46	1	46
Total	7,797	100.0%	\$38,281,673	80	32	990	77,322	987

Contained/Not Contained Fires

	#	%	ResTM	\$Loss	Civ Cas	FS Cas	Civ Inj	Total Bldg	Total Acres	Total Res*
Not Contained	1,403	68.5%	0:08:54	\$30,887,507	43	18	30	820	55	820
Contained	646	31.5%	0:06:29	\$134,220	2	1	2	38	0	38
Total/Average	2,049	100.0%	0:08:08	\$31,021,727	45	19	32	858	55	858

"Contained fires" are defined as fires where the flame does not extend beyond a non-combustible container. Stove top, trash can or chimney fires are examples of contained fires.

As shown above, contained fires represent 31.5% of the total building fires and are responsible for approximately 5% of the civilian and fire service casualties. They account for less than 1% of building fire losses.

The average response time to contained fires is 6.5 minutes vs. not-contained fires at almost nine minutes.

The lesson learned from contained fires is that if the fire can be controlled before it extends beyond a non-combustible container, there is a significant reduction of dollar loss, fire service and civilian casualties.

Consequential Fires

Property Type

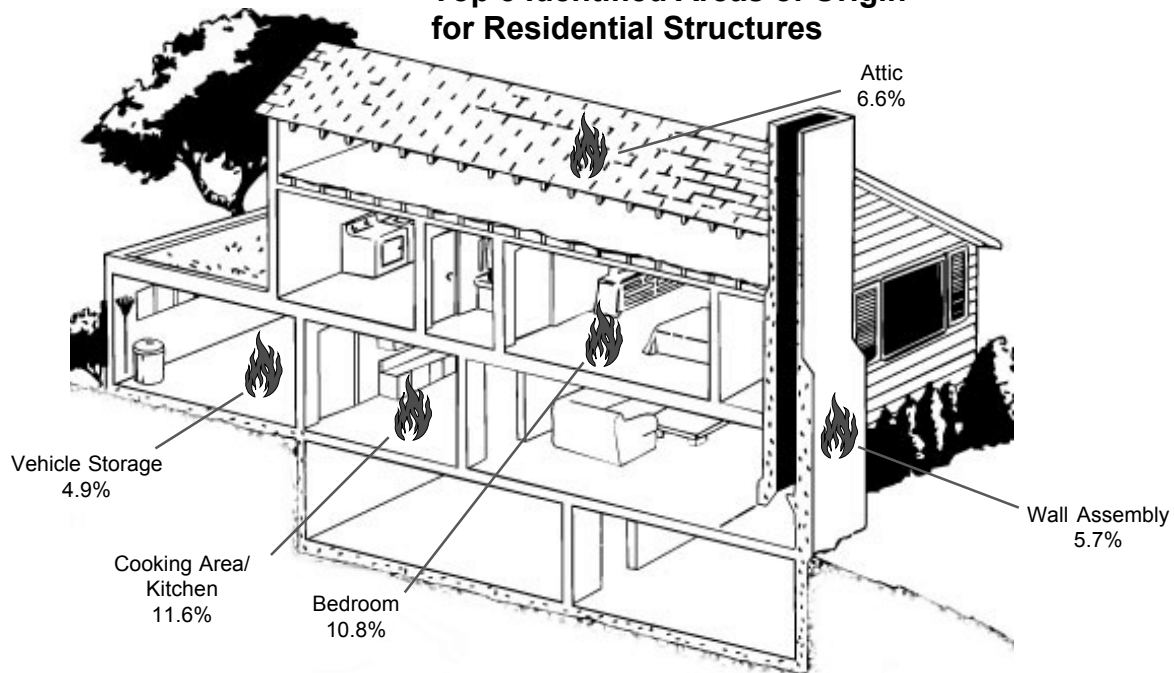
	#	%	ResTM	\$Loss	Civ Cas	FS Cas	Total Bldg	Total Acres	Total Res*
Residential	1,146	55.9%	0:07:00	\$23,688,402	39	12	560	35	560
Blank	431	20.5%	0:12:26	\$45,000	0	4	2	0	2
Storage	170	8.3%	0:08:07	\$3,156,070	1	1	143	8	143
Business	71	3.5%	0:05:09	\$2,509,855	1	2	39	0	39
Outside/Special Prop	68	3.3%	0:08:38	\$60,970	2	0	31	4	31
Assembly	57	2.8%	0:05:13	\$487,420	0	0	17	0	17
Manufacturing	35	1.7%	0:06:21	\$674,570	2	0	24	0	24
Industry/Utility/Defense	25	1.2%	0:08:26	\$262,900	0	0	19	8	19
Education	21	1.0%	0:06:03	\$26,950	0	0	7	0	7
Health Care/Jail	18	0.9%	0:04:06	\$8,490	0	0	5	0	5
None	4	0.2%	0:08:45	\$75,200	0	0	3	0	3
Unknown	3	0.1%	0:10:40	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
Total/Average	2,049	100.0%	0:08:08	\$31,021,727	45	19	858	55	858

Although residential fires represent 55.9% of all structure fire incidents, they account for 86.7% of civilian casualties and 63.2% of fire service casualties. Residential fires also represent 76% of the total building fire losses.

Unfortunately, property type information is missing for 431 building fires, the second largest category of building fires.

The average response time is 7 minutes with 63% of the total residential fires responded to in less than 6 minutes.

Top 5 Identified Areas of Origin for Residential Structures



Area of Origin

	#	%	ResTM	\$Loss	Civ Cas	FS Cas
Cooking area, kitchen	80	11.6%	0:04:54	\$797,300	2	1
Bedroom - < 5 persons; included are jail or prison (blank)	74	10.8%	0:05:28	\$1,011,450	9	1
Attic: vacant, crawl space above top story, cupola	68	9.9%	0:13:55	\$114,500	0	0
Wall assembly	39	5.7%	0:07:56	\$655,700	0	0
Undetermined	35	5.1%	0:10:25	\$892,100	2	2
Vehicle storage area; garage, carport	34	4.9%	0:06:19	\$1,073,490	1	1
Function area, other	31	4.5%	0:06:20	\$451,550	3	0
Common room, den, family room, living room, lounge	27	3.9%	0:08:15	\$1,587,512	4	2
Wall surface: exterior	26	3.8%	0:06:33	\$275,100	0	0
Ceiling & floor assembly, crawl space b/t stories	24	3.5%	0:07:12	\$419,250	1	0

Consequential Fires

Heat Source by Area of Origin

Area of Origin	Heat Source	First Ignited	Primary Ignition Factor	FHF1
Kitchen	Radiated, conducted heat from operating equipment	Cooking materials, including edible materials	Equipment unattended	None Unattended or unsupervised person
Bedroom	Candle	Curtains, blinds, drapery, tapestry	Heat source too close to combustibles.	None Unattended or unsupervised person

The above table provides the primary fire causes in residences, excluding contained fires. The most frequent combination of causes are unattended heating appliances in the kitchen and candles in the bedroom.

Fire Spread - Confined to Area of Origin

Fire Confined to Origin	#	%	ResTM	\$Loss	Civ Cas	FS Cas	Total Res*
No	525	76.4%	0:06:54	\$22,963,455	35	11	451
Yes	97	14.1%	0:05:50	\$589,867	3	0	82
(blank)	65	9.5%	0:14:09	\$97,500	0	0	0
Total/Average	687	100.0%	0:07:26	\$23,650,822	38	11	533

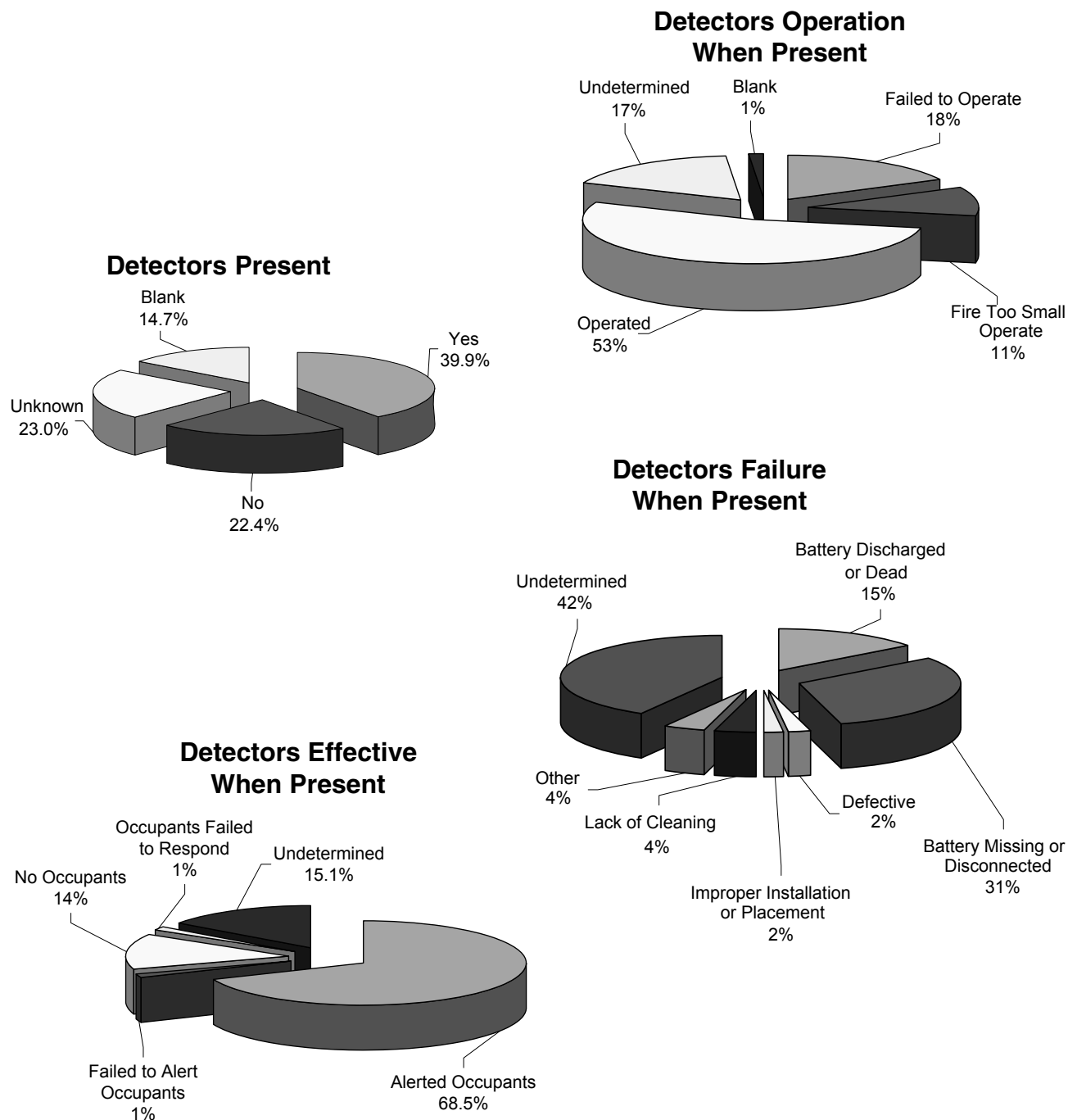
Clearly residential fires that extend beyond the non-combustible container are high loss and high casualty fires. Dollar losses are 39 times greater when the fire goes beyond the area of origin and casualties are 10 times greater. When the response time is less than 6 minutes, fires are more likely to be contained to the area of origin. When the response time is greater than 6 minutes, fires often extend beyond the area of origin. Based on the previous table on fire causes, the common human factor was unattended or unsupervised use of a heat source. Are there prevention strategies that can reduce these high cost residential fires?



Photo by Mark Aamodt

Consequential Fires

Smoke Detector Performance



Based on the reported data, 39% of the residential fires that extended beyond the noncombustible container had fire detectors present and 22.4% did not. Unfortunately, smoke detector information was not given for 37.7% of the fires, including those with casualties. There were 3 times more civilian casualties and 7 times more fire service casualties in residential fires that had smoke detectors than fires where smoke detectors were not present. While detectors alerted occupants 53% of the time and failed 17% of the time, detector failure accounts for 7 of the 22 civilian casualties where detectors were present. Operation of the detector was not determined for the remaining 8 casualties.



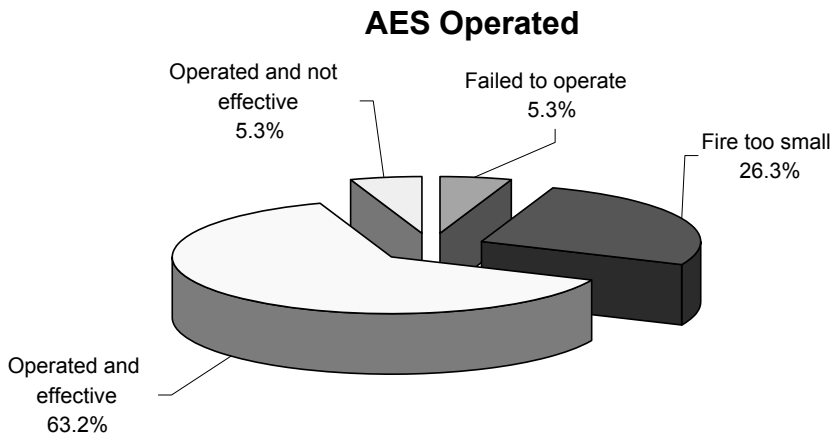
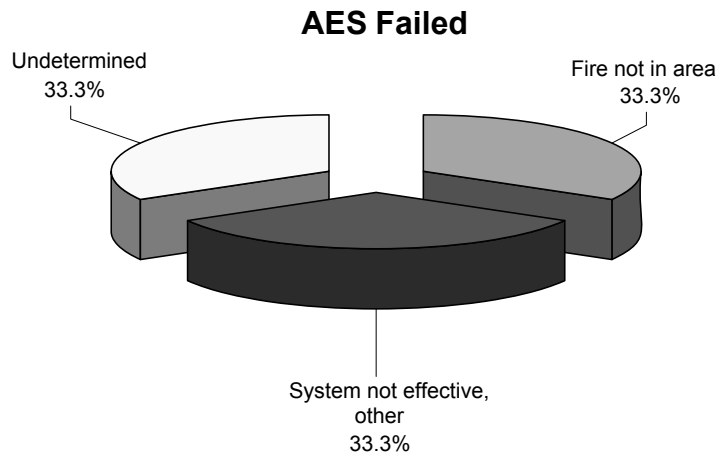
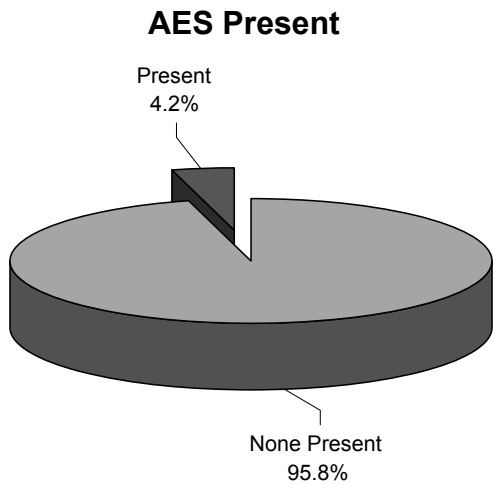
Consequential Fires

Automatic Extinguishing Systems (AES)

When an AES was present, the average loss per incident was \$5,661 when not present, the average was \$33,736 per incident.

The Idaho numbers coincide with national statistics that show significantly less damage in protected buildings.

Thirty-nine injuries and 12 fatalities occurred when no AES was present.



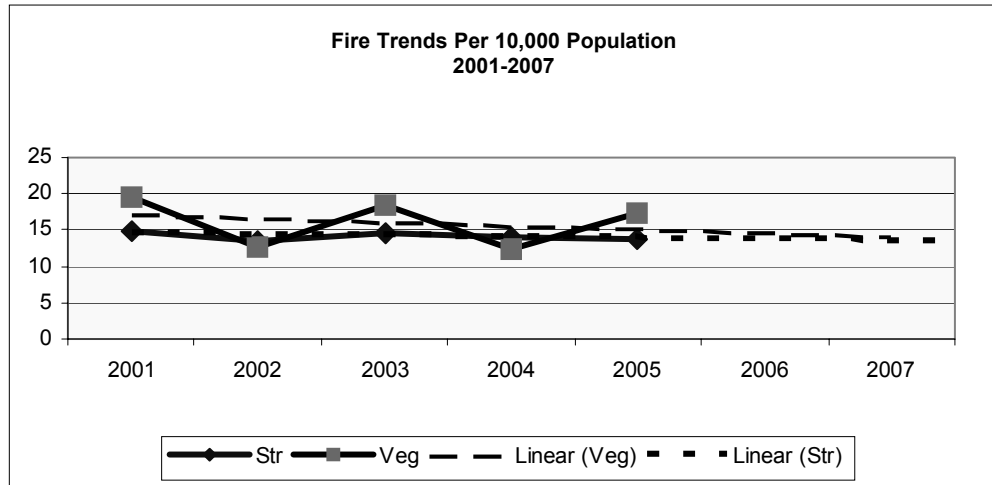
Recommendations:

Lives were saved when an AES was present. Even when it didn't operate because fires were too small to activate the system, there were no casualties and the dollars lost were minimal.

The findings may not be statistical but patterns and trends are meaningful because there are things that can be done. Prevention strategies have a positive impact on life safety and the environment.

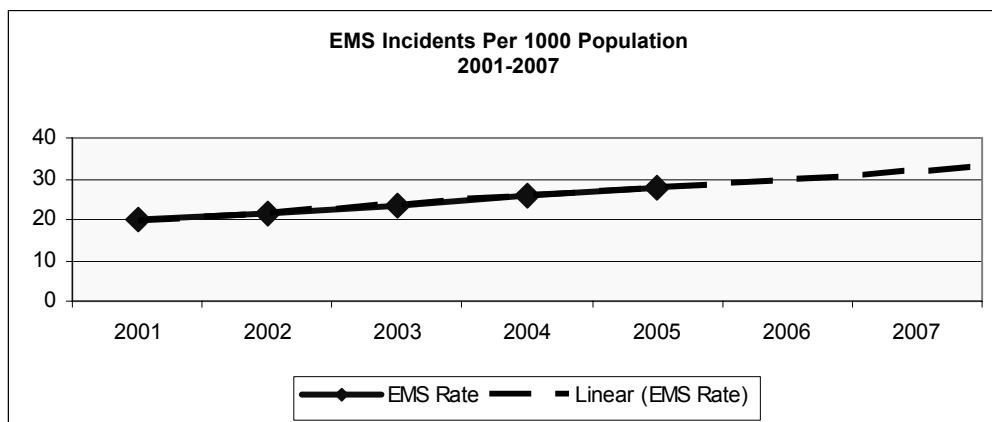
Five-Year Trends

Structure and Vegetation Fires by Population



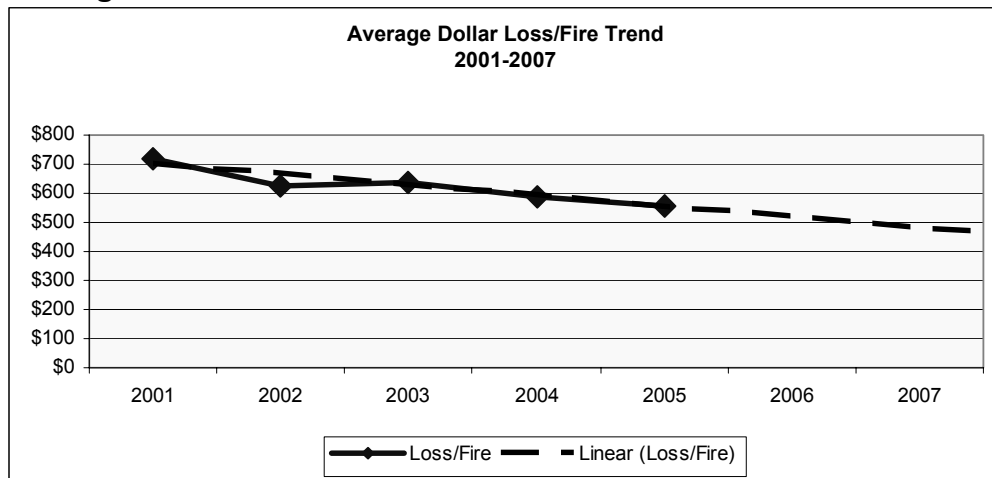
Vegetation fires are cyclic based on weather. The chart shows a 3% decrease in vegetation fires since 2001. Structure fires also show a decreasing trend by 1% per year.

EMS Trends by Population



EMS incidents show an 11% increase per year adjusted for population.

Average Dollar Loss

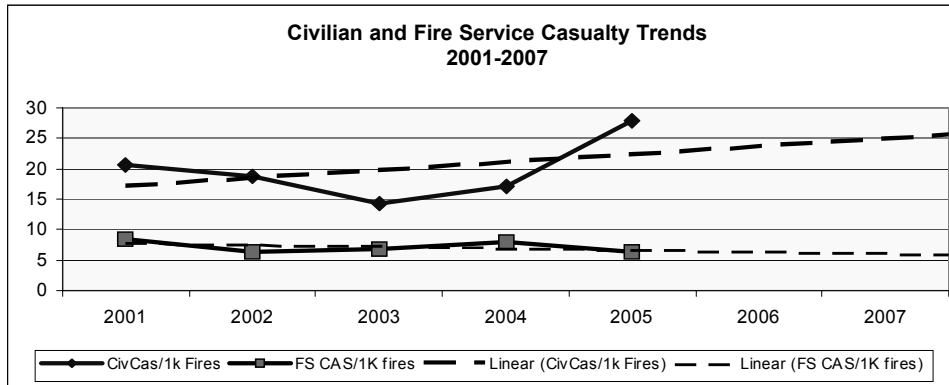


The average loss per fire is decreasing at 5% per year not adjusted for inflation.



Five-Year Trends

Civilian and Fire Service Casualty

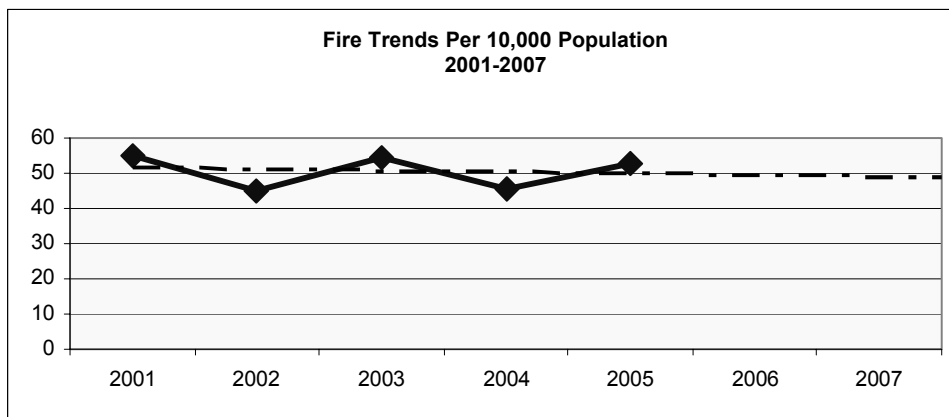


Civilian casualties increased at 8% per year. Why?

Fire service casualties decreased at 4% a year. Why?

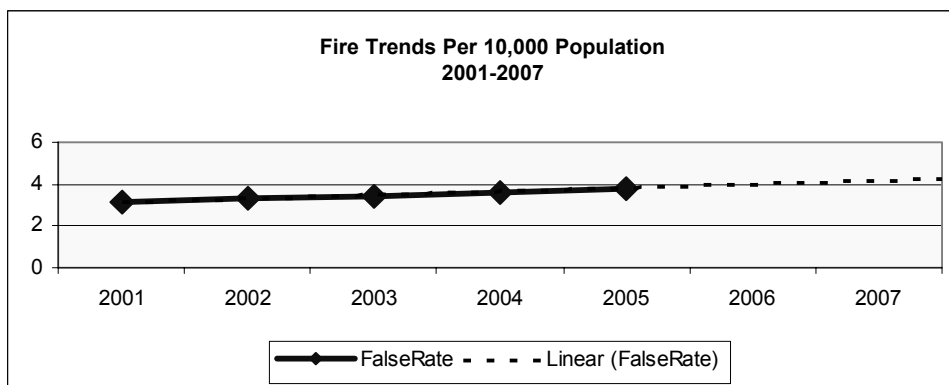
Early intervention is the key. What can fire departments do? Increase public education. What can homeowners do? Install and maintain smoke detectors, practice exit drills, be aware of fire protection district boundaries and the projected response times, and seek out information for available sprinkler and alarm systems?

Fire



Fire trends show a decrease of 1% per year after adjusting for population.

False Calls

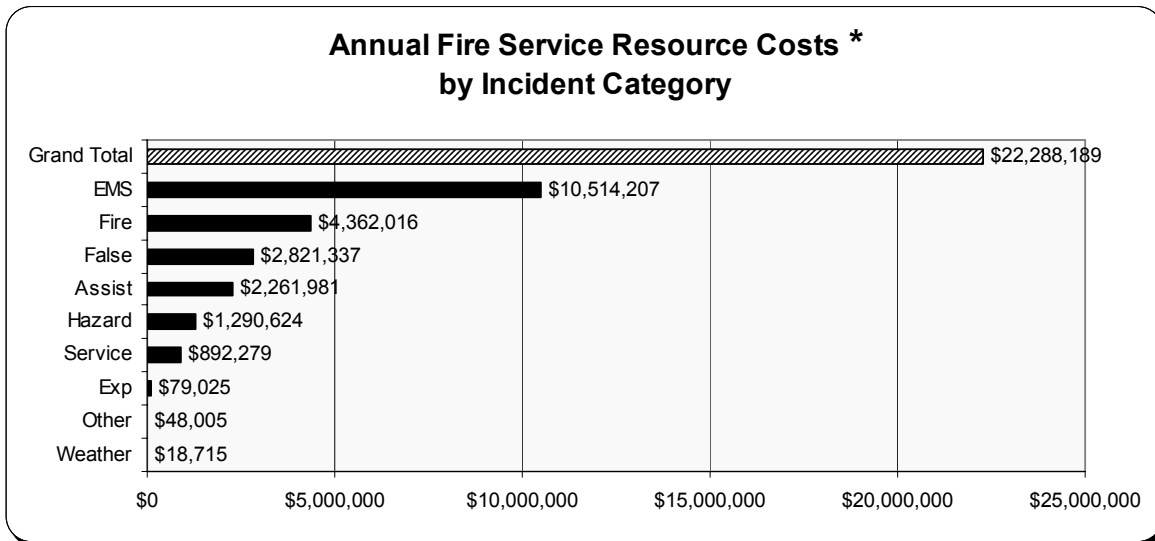


False Calls are increasing 6% per year after adjusting for population growth. Why?



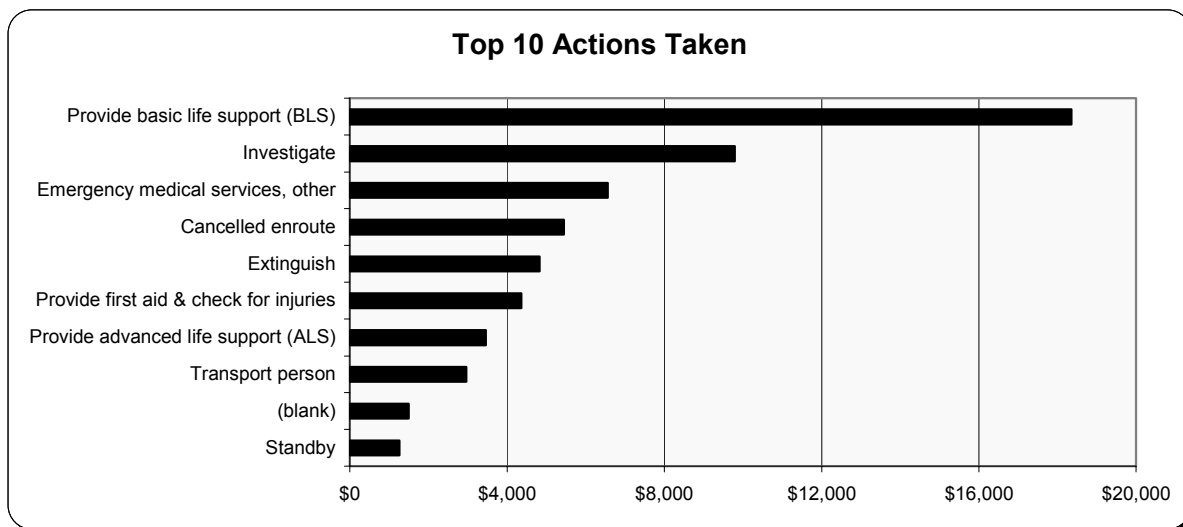
Fire Service

Resource Costs by Incident Category/Actions Taken*



*Resource costs are based on a blended federal rate of \$20 for personnel and \$125 for apparatus. This is an increase in the rates of \$19 and \$102 used in the 2004 report.

Incidents increased 15% in 2005 so costs also increased. The rates show how departmental costs vary from one type to another. For instance, "false calls" cost over \$2 million last year when they are about 8% of the call volume. A cost prevention measure could be to investigate the causes of false calls.



Fire Service Casualties

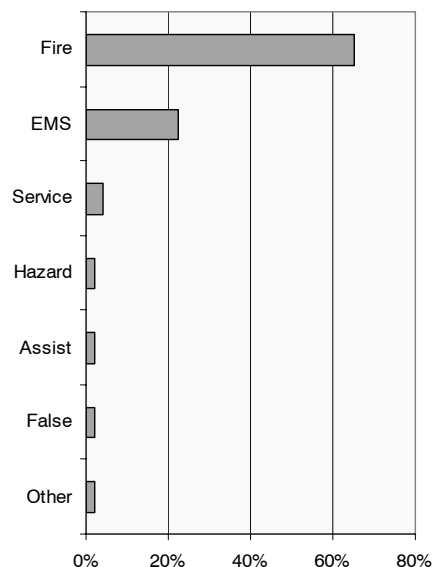
Fire Service Injuries

Forty-nine firefighter casualty reports were submitted for injuries sustained while performing duties. Injuries were mainly strains and sprains received while extinguishing fires. The average age of injured firefighters was 41-50.

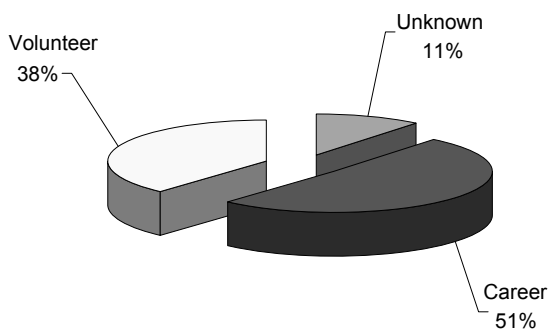
No firefighter injuries while fighting mobile home fires were reported yet more civilians were injured there.

Firefighting activities resulted in injuries 15 times the rate of injuries sustained while performing EMS.

Incident Type by Injury Count



Career vs. Volunteers



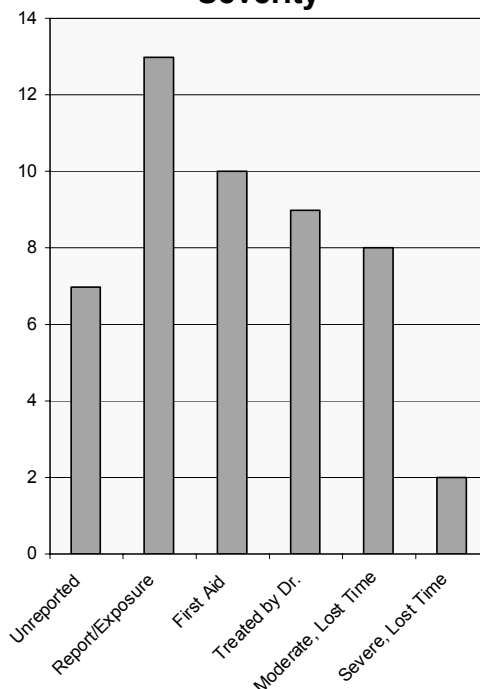
Rates of Injury for Fires

- Career firefighter casualties - 2 per 100 fires
- Volunteer firefighter casualties - 6 per 100 fires

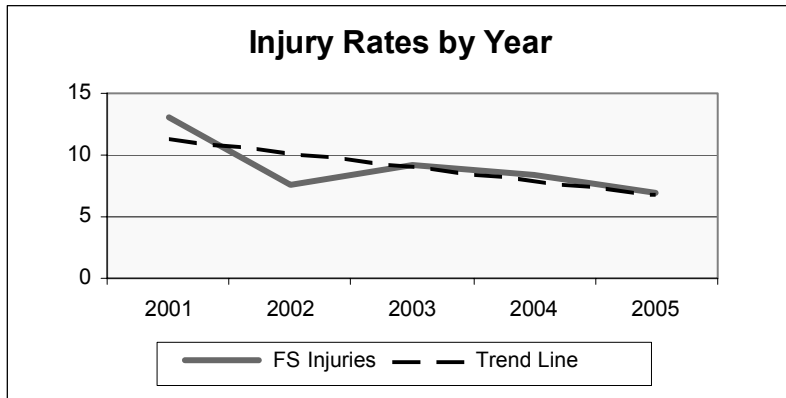
Fifty-one percent of casualty reports received were from career firefighters. However, when adjusted for the number of fires, volunteers were 3 times more likely to be injured than career firefighters.

Although 35% of firefighters were injured severely enough to be taken to a hospital or receive treatment by a doctor, most injuries required first aid or were reported only. Considering the rate of increase in the demand on the fire service, casualties are minimal.

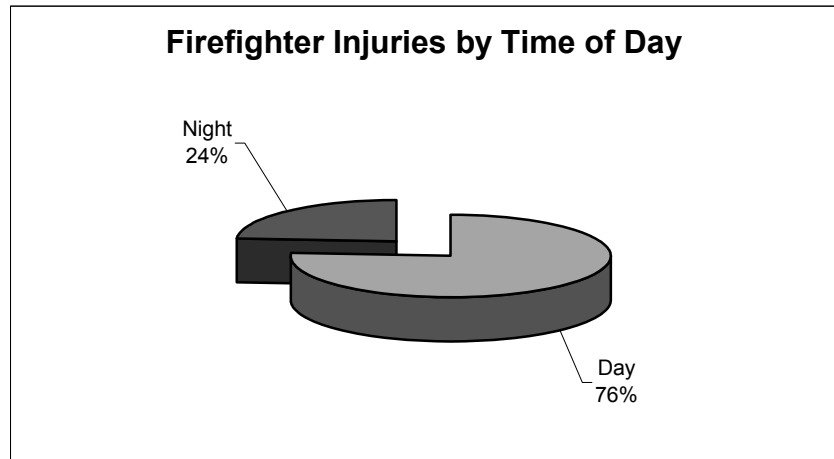
Severity



Fire Service Casualties



Firefighter injury rate is declining by a consistent 12% per year and declined 50% in the past 5 years.



Confined to Origin

	#	%	ResTM	\$Loss	Civ Inj	Civ Fatal	FS Inj	FS Fatal
Not Confined	901	82.1%	0:07:13	\$30,108,255	32	14	15	0
Confined to Origin	197	17.9%	0:06:08	\$870,922	2	2	0	0
Total/Average	1,098	100.0%	0:07:01	\$30,979,177	34	16	15	0

Firefighter injuries were 4 times greater when the fire extended beyond the room of origin and associated dollar losses were also 4 times greater. Firefighter injuries were 4 times greater when the response time was over 6 minutes and the fire extended beyond the room of origin.

Recommendations: Early detection or mitigation in fires is a key factor to preventing firefighter injuries. Volunteer firefighters were injured 3 times more per incident than career firefighters. Volunteers respond to more incidents than paid firefighters as there are 90% more volunteer fire departments in the state than paid departments.



Civilian Casualties

Injuries and Fatalities

Fire's impact on people - rates of injury by fire type:

- Outside fires - less than 1 per 100 fires
- Vehicle fires - 1.3 per 100 fires
- Structure fires - 2.2 per 100 fires
- Mobile Structures - 6.7 per 100 fires
 - You are 3 times more likely to be injured or die in a mobile home fire

Prevention strategies should focus on containing fires to the room of origin since 93% of casualties occur outside the room of origin. Early detection or quick suppression (sprinklers) would have reduced casualties by 90%.



Who is most likely to be a fire casualty? Mature adults over age 60 are most at risk of dying while young adults ages 18-39 suffer more injuries. Males are almost 3 times more likely to be casualties than females.

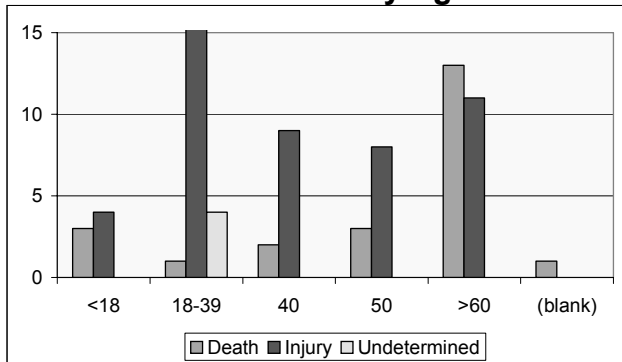
Areas of origin:

Mature adults - bedrooms and living rooms

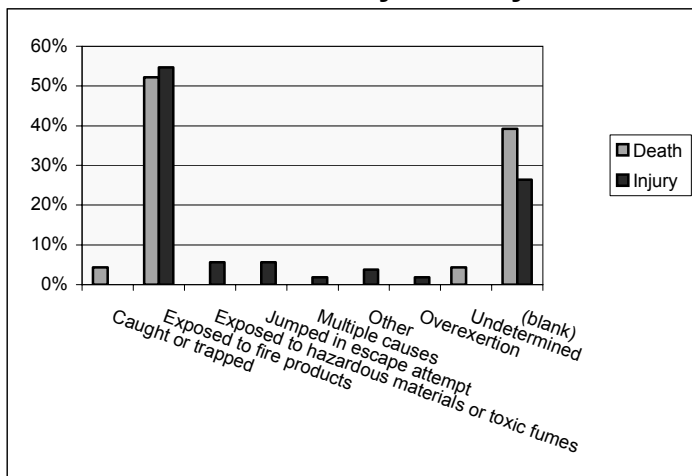
Young adults - structural areas and laundry rooms

Top heat sources are electrical wiring, chimney fires, candles and cigarettes.

Casualties by Age



Casualties by Severity



The leading causes of injuries and fatalities are exposure to fire products, followed by blank and unknown causes, then caught or trapped. In 83% of the deaths due to exposure to fire products, the fire exceeded the area of origin. Response times were less than or equal to 6 minutes 67% of the time.

Do smoke detectors save lives?

A working smoke detector does not always provide protection from fire. This may be due in part to current building and furnishing materials that burn hotter and faster. Smoke detectors were present and operating in 46% of the incidents where deaths occurred due to inhalation of fire products. Early detection or quick suppression works, but prevention is key.



Injuries and Fatalities

- Months - More casualties occurred in March and December
- Time - More injuries occurred between 8 and 11 p.m.
- Severity - Almost half of all injuries were minor, but 36% were severe, life threatening or resulted in death.

The impact to society from fires show an increase in deaths during 2005 as more fires escaped the room of origin.

Trend analysis shows civilian casualties going up (see page 17, Civilian and Fire Service Casualty).

In instances where fatalities occurred many of the blanks were coded as unknown. More attention to the causes of fire casualties is essential to developing prevention and education strategies. Just like the facts at a crime scene, it is important that all factors are identified including heat source, area of origin, material first ignited, item first ignited, factors contributing to fire, human factors and presence of smoke detectors or AES, and their effectiveness. This is essential data to collect in determining the causal factors.

Mobile homes have the greatest risk for casualties. Early detection or suppression is key as once injuries, deaths and dollar losses rise a fire has escaped the room of origin.

5-Year Fire Civilian Casualty

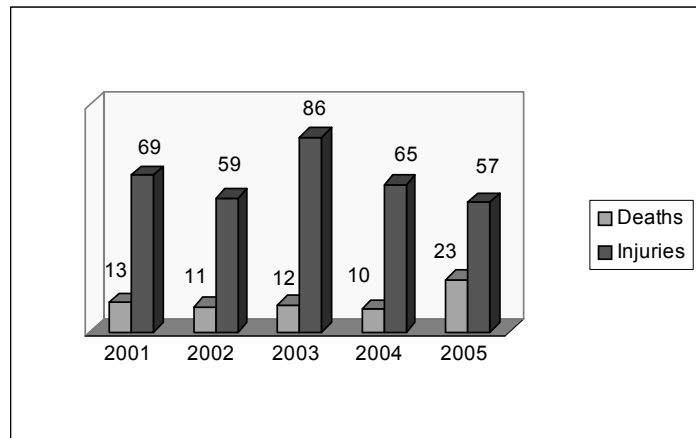


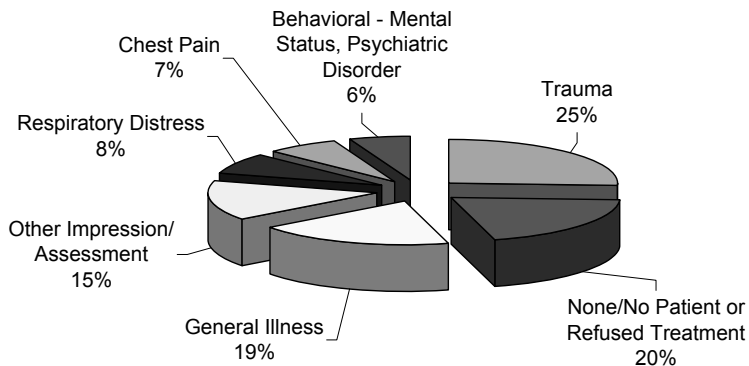
Photo by Mark Aamodt

Emergency Medical Services

Patient Data



Patient Assessment/Cause



Patient Assessment/Cause - Trauma was the most frequent occurring, but medical calls overall were over 84% of the call volume.

Cardiac/stroke were reported infrequently although those assessments may be listed as chest pain or breathing difficulty. Do we need or use the defibrillator?

Blank and unknown fields were relatively infrequent.

Levels of Care

- 65% of the time a basic EMT level of care requires an upgrade to paramedic.
- 37% of the time an Intermediate EMT level of care requires an upgrade to paramedic.
- 24% of the time a paramedic is required for all incidents.

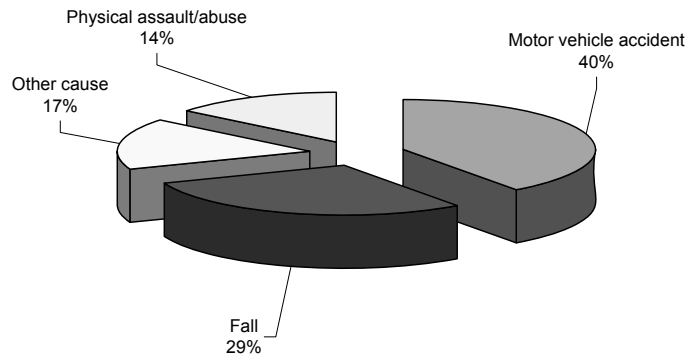
Emergency Medical Services

Over 80% of the injuries to those under age 21 can be attributed to these four causes.

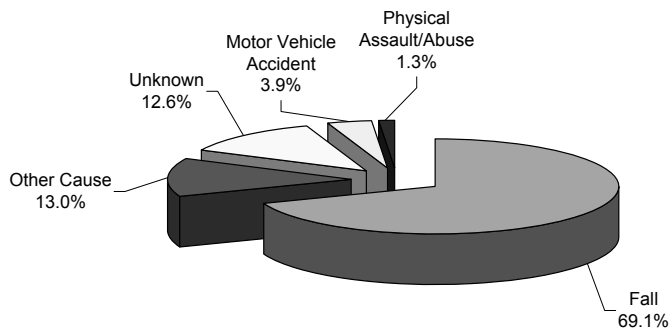
Public education regarding vehicle accidents and child abuse can have an effect on reducing these EMS incident types. Unfortunately, use of safety equipment was not reported on any of the 87 vehicle accidents involving under 21 year old victims.

Twenty-six percent of all EMS patients are under age 21 with those younger than age 10 (21%) being overrepresented based on population - this is a targeted risk group.

For Ages Under 21



Over 60 Year Old Victims



Twenty-six percent are over age 60 which represent another target group.

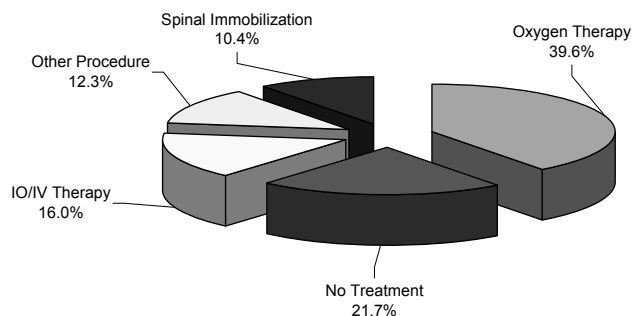
Over 80% of all injuries to those over age 60 are due to falls and other causes.

Only 5% of the EMS patient records indicated a primary procedure used. This represents a significant loss of critical data to support improved service and priorities for EMS training.

Forty-four percent of EMS patients were female and 35% were male with 22% of incident reports were left blank.

Primary human factors were identified only 10% of the time. This information is essential for developing intervention/prevention strategies to lower EMS incident rates.

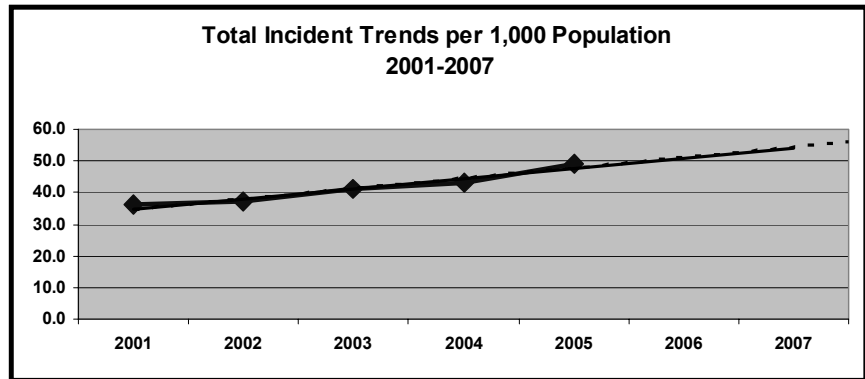
Procedures - Top 5



Participants

Where were we and where are we now?

This report provides 5-year trends of incident data. Since the state is growing at a rate of approximately 8% during that time, the data shown has adjusted by the population estimates reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.



This chart shows the rate of growth by incidents submitted by departments in the state during the last 5 years. The data represents up to 90% of the population protected. The increasing rate of demand for services is 9% per year adjusted for population growth. The trend line for 2006 and 2007 is a projection that shows a continued increased demand on Idaho's emergency services.



Photo by Terry Edwards



FDID	DEPARTMENT NAME	Population Protected	Fire	Exp	EMS	Hazard	Service	Assist	False	Weather	Other	Totals	Per Cent of totals	\$Loss	Civilian Injury	Civilian Fatality	Fire Service Injury	Fire Service Fatality	
01100	BOISE FD	193,085	778	36	10844	392	712	1,456	1,565	2	25	15,810	22.5%	\$438,640	8	0	0	1	0
01344	EAGLE FPD	19,000	93	0	64	39	51	124	90	0	1	462	0.7%	\$388,450	1	1	0	0	0
01246	KUNA FD	7,386	87	1	451	11	50	93	24	0	4	721	1.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
01313	MERIDIAN FD	54,000	206	6	1867	70	143	511	293	0	0	3,096	4.4%	\$400,120	2	0	0	0	0
01236	NORTH ADA CO. F&R	12,000	159	9	1163	64	62	259	160	0	1	1,877	2.7%	\$28,000	0	0	0	0	0
01342	STAR FD	5,500	97	1	283	22	10	2	43	0	1	459	0.7%	\$210	0	0	0	0	0
01	ADA COUNTY	290,971	1,420	53	14,672	598	1,028	2,445	2,175	2	32	22,425	31.8%	\$1,255,420	11	1	1	1	0
03320	COUNCIL VFD	1,500	10	0	0	1	26	4	1	0	0	42	0.1%	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
03310**	CUPRUM FIRE DEPT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
03334	INDIAN VALLEY RFD	500	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.0%	\$1,000	0	0	0	0	0
03340*	MEADOWS VALLEY RFD	1,000	8	0	2	7	0	1	6	0	0	24	0.0%	\$189,500	0	0	0	0	0
03	ADAMS COUNTY	3,000	21	0	6	8	26	5	7	0	0	73	0.1%	\$190,500	0	0	0	0	0
05322*	ARIMO FD	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
05207	CHUBBUCK FD	20,000	73	2	3	28	4	25	22	2	2	161	0.2%	\$50,000	0	0	0	1	0
05326*	DOWNEY FD	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
05328*	INKOM FD	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
05329*	LAVA HOT SPRINGS FD	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
05340	MCCAMMON FD	763	12	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	15	0.0%	\$1,000	0	0	0	0	0
05101	POCATELLO CITY FD	51,442	146	6	2183	132	99	157	224	5	2	2,954	4.2%	\$544,805	1	1	0	0	0
05331*	POCATELLO VALLEY FD	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
05	BANNOCK COUNTY	85,691	231	8	2,186	161	103	183	247	7	4	3,130	4.4%	\$595,805	1	1	1	1	0
07343	BENNINGTON FD	2,300	13	0	0	1	8	1	2	0	0	25	0.0%	\$20,000	0	0	0	0	0
07335	DINGLE FD	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%	\$20,000	0	0	0	0	0
07341	FISH HAVEN FD	100	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
07339	GENEVA FD	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
07337	GEORGETOWN FD	538	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0%	\$9,800	0	0	0	0	0
07301	MONTPELIER CITY FD	2,900	4	0	1	11	1	0	1	0	0	18	0.0%	\$30,000	0	0	0	0	0
07344	NOUNAN FD	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
07336	OVID FD	100	9	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	11	0.0%	\$11,500	0	0	0	0	0
07334	PARIS FD	576	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	8	0.0%	\$45,300	0	0	0	0	0
07338	PEGRAM FD	100	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
37342	ST. CHARLES FD	156	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0%	\$25,100	0	0	0	0	0
07	BEAR LAKE COUNTY	7,020	40	0	1	13	12	1	9	0	0	76	0.1%	\$161,700	0	0	0	0	0
09330*	FERNWOOD RFPD	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
09302	PLUMMER-GATEWAY FD	2,500	38	0	29	6	1	22	9	0	0	105	0.1%	\$344,000	0	0	0	0	0
09366	ST MARIES FPD	7,000	37	1	49	10	7	32	5	0	0	141	0.2%	\$10,407,600	0	0	0	0	0
09335*	TENSED FPD	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0	0
09	BENEWAH COUNTY	10,626	75	1	78	16	8	54	14	0	0	246	0.3%	\$10,751,600	0	0	0	0	0

FDID	DEPARTMENT NAME	Population Protected	Fire	Exp	EMS	Hazard	Service	Assist	False	Weather	Other	Totals	Per Cent of totals	\$Loss	Civilian Injury	Civilian Fatality	Fire Service Injury	Fire Service Fatality
11303*	ABERDEEN FD	1,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
11360*	ATOMIC CITY FD	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
11101	BLACKFOOT CITY FD	26,000	204	4	28	36	44	71	0	9	400	400	0.6%	\$1,764,030	0	0	0	1
11357	FIRTH FD	5,000	42	0	30	5	6	17	3	0	103	103	0.1%	\$145,300	0	0	0	0
11334	FORT HALL	5,914	110	1	25	17	16	29	30	1	230	230	0.3%	\$138,850	0	0	0	0
11355	SHELLEY FD	3,744	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$70,000	0	0	0	0
11	BINGHAM COUNTY	42,093	357	5	59	50	58	90	104	1	10	734	1.0%	\$2,118,180	0	0	0	1
13302	BELLEVUE CITY FD	1,876	16	0	1	17	5	4	5	0	0	48	0.1%	\$8,070	0	0	0	0
13354*	CAREY RFPD	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
13301	HAILLEY CITY FD	7,500	34	7	262	44	14	16	27	0	404	404	0.6%	\$64,600	0	0	0	1
13203	KETCHUM FD	11,200	1	0	67	3	3	12	2	0	88	88	0.1%	\$0	0	0	0	0
13306	SUN VALLEY FD	1,000	14	6	56	24	6	9	51	0	166	166	0.2%	\$17,500	0	0	0	0
13334	WOOD RIVER FPD	15,000	10	0	987	54	50	211	71	0	1,384	1,384	2.0%	\$27,000	0	0	0	0
13	BLAINE COUNTY	37,089	75	13	1,373	142	78	252	156	0	1	2,090	3.0%	\$117,170	0	0	0	1
15309	CENTERVILLE FD	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
15330	CLEAR CREEK VFD	400	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
15311*	GARDEN VALLEY FD	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
15320*	GRANDJEAN VFD	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
15345*	HORSESHOE BEND FD	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
15324*	IDAHO CITY VFD	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
15342	LOWMAN FD	350	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
15301*	PLACERVILLE FD	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
15313	ROBIE CREEK FD	300	2	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	10	10	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
15335	VALLEY OF THE PINES FD	50	2	1	0	2	1	3	0	0	9	9	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
15340	WILDERNESS RANCH VFD	300	10	0	27	3	2	2	1	0	45	45	0.1%	\$0	0	0	0	0
15	BOISE COUNTY	3,750	19	1	38	3	6	3	4	0	0	74	0.1%	\$0	0	0	0	0
17314*	CLARK FORK VFD	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
17344	COOLIN-CAVANAUGH BAY PD	300	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.0%	\$5,000	0	0	0	0
17316*	HOPE EAST HOPE FD	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
17339	NORTH OF THE NARROWS	1,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
17333	NORTHSIDE FPD	2,500	63	2	2	65	11	34	26	0	203	203	0.3%	\$96,000	0	0	0	0
17303	PRIEST RIVER CITY FD	2,000	12	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	20	20	0.0%	\$14,500	0	0	0	0
17341	SAGLE FD	5,700	72	0	271	11	20	39	42	0	455	455	0.6%	\$136,200	0	1	0	0
17360	SAM OWEN FD	50	12	0	1	3	0	2	0	1	19	19	0.0%	\$197,000	0	0	0	0
17201	SANDPOINT FD	7,000	35	0	601	39	60	50	45	0	830	830	1.2%	\$97,365	0	1	0	0
17349	SCHWEITZER FD	1,000	0	0	47	0	1	1	0	0	49	49	0.1%	\$0	0	0	0	0
17337	WEST PEND OREILLE FD	2,000	40	1	18	20	70	31	33	0	215	215	0.3%	\$226,000	0	0	0	0
17319	WEST PRIEST LAKE FD	600	7	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	15	15	0.0%	\$331,250	0	0	0	0
17335	WESTSIDE FPD	4,497	26	0	596	3	8	9	4	0	647	647	0.9%	\$340,500	0	0	0	0
17	BONNER COUNTY	27,478	268	3	1,540	144	171	167	156	3	6	2,458	3.5%	\$1,443,815	0	2	1	0

FDID	DEPARTMENT NAME	Population Protected	Fire	Exp	EMS	Hazard	Service	Assist	False	Weather	Other	Totals	Per Cent of totals	\$Loss	Civilian Injury	Civilian Fatality	Fire Service Injury	Fire Service Fatality
19315	AMMON FD	8,700	32	1	1	20	3	16	27	0	4	104	0.1%	\$300	0	0	0	0
19101	IDAHO FALLS FD	82,522	266	5	47	175	37	66	215	0	9	820	1.2%	\$1,572,494	5	1	1	0
19340	SWAN VALLEY FPD #2	700	3	0	34	1	0	5	2	0	0	45	0.1%	\$1,000	0	0	0	0
19317	UCON FD	943	5	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	12	0.0%	\$28,000	0	0	0	0
19	BONNEVILLE COUNTY	92,865	306	6	82	196	40	89	249	0	13	981	1.4%	\$1,601,794	5	1	1	0
21301	BONNERS FERRY FD	2,515	9	0	0	7	15	36	14	0	0	81	0.1%	\$45,500	0	0	2	0
21333	CURLY CREEK FPD	1,200	21	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	28	0.0%	\$17,000	0	0	0	0
21344	HALL MOUNTAIN FD	1,200	13	0	9	4	2	0	2	0	0	30	0.0%	\$48,500	0	0	0	0
21315*	MOYIE SPRINGS FD	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
21341	NORTH BENCH FD	1,000	18	0	2	7	2	3	3	0	0	35	0.0%	\$35,000	0	0	0	0
21348	PARADISE VALLEY FD	1,000	28	0	0	4	7	23	4	0	1	67	0.1%	\$115,000	0	0	0	0
21346	SOUTH BOUNDARY FD	1,200	25	0	0	15	1	11	8	0	0	60	0.1%	\$3,240	0	0	1	0
21	BOUNDARY COUNTY	8,771	114	0	12	41	27	74	32	0	1	301	0.4%	\$264,240	0	0	3	0
23316	ARCO FD	1,029	21	0	9	1	0	3	1	0	0	35	0.0%	\$6,000	0	0	0	0
23341	LOST RIVER FD	500	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	0.0%	\$10,000	0	0	0	0
23	BUTTE COUNTY	1,529	26	0	9	1	0	6	1	0	0	43	0.1%	\$16,000	0	0	0	0
25301	CAMAS COUNTY/FAIRFIELD FD	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
25340*	WEST MAGIC FPD	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
25	CAMAS COUNTY	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
27211	CALDWELL CITY FD	33,000	176	2	1454	51	121	237	180	2	1	2,224	3.2%	\$993,562	1	0	2	0
27246	CALDWELL RFD	19,000	101	0	254	10	29	79	31	0	0	504	0.7%	\$977,800	0	0	0	0
27344	MELBA RFPD	3,000	35	0	9	2	3	8	1	0	2	60	0.1%	\$13,000	0	0	0	0
27336	MIDDLETON FPD	13,285	113	0	299	6	17	58	14	0	0	507	0.7%	\$36,500	1	1	1	0
27101	NAMPA FD	82,000	321	9	3232	146	397	1,456	387	0	5	5,953	8.5%	\$1,839,667	4	1	7	0
27309	NOTUS CITY FD	500	37	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	47	0.1%	\$0	0	0	0	0
27338	PARMA FPD	4,000	66	1	25	5	7	19	12	0	0	135	0.2%	\$154,300	0	0	0	0
27109	SOUTHWEST RHT	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	5	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
27339	UPPER DEER FLAT FD	2,250	42	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	50	0.1%	\$6,250	0	0	0	0
27307	WILDER CITY FD	1,500	72	0	119	3	3	21	3	1	0	222	0.3%	\$163,430	0	0	1	0
27	CANYON COUNTY	158,535	963	12	5,392	227	579	1,893	630	3	8	9,707	13.8%	\$4,184,509	6	2	11	0
29306	BANCROFT FD	400	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0.0%	\$60,000	0	1	0	0
29305*	CARIBOU COUNTY FD	2,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
29309*	GRACE FD	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
29301	SODA SPRINGS CITY FD	5,500	7	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	14	0.0%	\$6,000	0	0	0	0
29	CARIBOU COUNTY	8,700	12	0	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	20	0.0%	\$66,000	0	1	0	0

FDID	DEPARTMENT NAME	Population Protected	Fire	Exp	EMS	Hazard	Service	Assist	False	Weather	Other	Totals	Per Cent of totals	\$Loss	Civilian Injury	Civilian Fatality	Fire Service Injury	Fire Service Fatality
31343*	ACE FIRE PROTECTION UNIT	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
31342*	ALBION FPD	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
31201	BURLEY CITY/N CASSIA RFPD	19000	103	1	324	12	9	26	42	3	0	520	0.7%	\$169,184	6	0	0	0
31334*	DECLO RPD	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
31340	OAKLEY FD	668	12	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	17	0.0%	\$298,000	0	0	0	0
31338*	RAFT RIVER FPD	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
31	CASSIA COUNTY	21,311	115	1	325	12	9	27	44	4	0	537	0.8%	\$467,184	6	0	0	0
33329*	DUBOIS CITY FD	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
33	CLARK COUNTY	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
88172*	CLEARWATER POTLATCH TPA	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
35301*	ELK RIVER FD	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
35341	EVERGREEN VFD	300	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0%	\$5,400	0	0	0	0
35340*	GREER FD	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
35303	OROFINO CITY FD	3,247	43	0	39	6	10	3	13	0	0	114	0.2%	\$148,000	0	0	0	0
35309	PIERCE FD	700	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0.0%	\$310,000	0	0	0	0
35338	SUNNYSIDE FPD	425	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
35305	TWIN RIDGE FD	500	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
35312	WEIPPE RFD	416	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%	\$25,000	0	0	0	0
35	CLEARWATER COUNTY	10,794	66	0	40	6	11	6	13	0	0	142	0.2%	\$488,400	0	0	0	0
37315*	CLAYTON FD	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
37305	MACKAY FD	566	15	0	2	6	0	0	2	1	0	26	0.0%	\$3,000	0	0	0	0
37334	NORTH CUSTER FPD	1,200	7	0	10	0	1	2	1	0	0	21	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
37354	SOUTH CUSTER RFPD	1,400	11	0	1	6	0	0	1	1	0	20	0.0%	\$20,000	0	0	0	0
37301	SAWTOOTH VALLEY RFD	500	7	0	13	0	0	5	0	0	0	25	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
37	CUSTER COUNTY	3,693	40	0	26	12	1	7	4	2	0	92	0.1%	\$23,000	0	0	0	0
39338*	ATLANTA RFD	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
39303	GLENN'S FERRY FPD	1,611	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
39336	KING HILL RURAL FD	0	31	0	16	1	0	0	1	0	0	49	0.1%	\$100,000	0	0	0	0
39301	MOUNTAIN HOME CITY FD	14,000	52	1	0	1	7	13	16	0	0	90	0.1%	\$397,150	0	0	0	0
39334	MOUNTAIN HOME FPD	2,000	58	0	0	2	2	11	3	0	0	76	0.1%	\$377,725	0	0	0	0
39309*	OASIS VFD	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
39	ELMORE COUNTY	17,751	147	1	16	5	9	24	20	0	0	222	0.3%	\$874,875	0	0	0	0
41301	FRANKLIN CO FD	12,000	36	0	35	11	11	10	4	0	0	107	0.2%	\$1,096,100	3	0	1	0
41	FRANKLIN COUNTY	12,000	36	0	35	11	11	10	4	0	0	107	0.2%	\$1,096,100	3	0	1	0

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43334	ISLAND PARK FPD	215	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
43336	NORTH FREMONT FPD	3,000	9	0	0	0	4	3	4	1	0	21	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
43312*	ST ANTHONY/S FREMONT FD	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
43	FREMONT COUNTY	7,215	9	0	1	0	4	3	4	1	0	22	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
45301	EMMETT CITY VFD	5,490	39	1	0	11	4	1	15	0	0	71	0.1%	\$81,700	0	0	0	0
45334	GEM COUNTY FPD #1	8,000	80	1	0	3	4	25	9	0	0	122	0.2%	\$76,500	0	1	0	0
45339*	GEM COUNTY FPD #2	1,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
45	GEM COUNTY	14,890	119	2	0	14	8	26	24	0	0	193	0.3%	\$158,200	0	1	0	0
47341	BLISS FD	400	36	0	80	5	10	2	1	0	0	134	0.2%	\$33,400	0	0	0	0
47301	GOODING CITY/RURAL FD	5,700	73	1	40	26	20	42	24	3	1	230	0.3%	\$543,605	0	0	0	0
47323	HAGERMAN FD	1,800	45	0	21	5	10	11	2	1	2	97	0.1%	\$230,050	0	0	0	0
47335	WENDELL FPD	6,000	100	0	58	33	10	35	13	0	0	249	0.4%	\$465,000	1	1	1	0
47	GOODING COUNTY	13,900	254	1	199	69	50	90	40	4	3	710	1.0%	\$1,272,055	1	1	1	0
49352	BPC FD	648	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	11	0.0%	\$143,000	0	0	0	0
49340*	CARROT RIDGE VFD	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
49310	COTTONWOOD CITY FD	944	5	0	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	15	0.0%	\$300	1	0	0	0
49335	COTTONWOOD RFPD	100	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
49316*	ELK CITY FD	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
49327	FERDINAND CITY/RURAL FD	145	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%	\$10,770	0	0	0	0
49308*	GRANGEVILLE CITY/RURAL FD	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
49362*	HARPSTER VFD	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
49330	KOOSKIA FD	3,000	22	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	27	0.0%	\$115,900	0	1	0	0
49336*	RIDGERUNNERS VFPD	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
49350	RIGGINS CTY/RURAL FD	410	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
49338	SALMON RIVER FPD	700	12	0	3	3	2	7	0	0	0	27	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
49370*	SECESH MEADOWS FD	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
49329	STITES FD	204	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
49311	WHITE BIRD FD	106	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
49	IDAHO COUNTY	11,622	64	0	10	7	4	13	1	0	0	99	0.1%	\$269,970	1	1	0	0
51334	CENTRAL FPD	5,000	124	2	1	26	1	12	10	2	4	182	0.3%	\$143,400	1	0	1	0
51337*	HAMER FPD	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
51314*	ROBERTS FD	647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
51340*	WEST JEFFERSON FPD	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
51	JEFFERSON COUNTY	6,933	124	2	1	26	1	12	10	2	4	182	0.3%	\$143,400	1	0	1	0

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53353	FIRST SEGREGATION FD	1,089	66	0	29	15	1	34	1	0	0	146	0.2%	\$292,245	0	0	0	0
53201	JEROME CITY FD	8,100	54	1	711	72	18	88	53	1	1	999	1.4%	\$295,700	0	0	0	0
53333	JEROME RURAL FD	6,500	189	3	11	105	9	14	17	1	0	349	0.5%	\$365,800	0	0	2	0
53	JEROME COUNTY	15,689	309	4	751	192	28	136	71	2	1	1,494	2.1%	\$953,745	0	0	2	0
55201	COEUR D'ALENE FD	36,000	247	14	5728	101	176	263	370	0	8	6,907	9.8%	\$1,382,210	2	1	3	0
55360	EAST SIDE FD	2,000	8	0	14	11	8	18	7	0	0	66	0.1%	\$0	0	0	0	0
55346	HAUSER LAKE FD	2,000	41	0	104	23	13	24	11	0	0	216	0.3%	\$62,000	0	0	0	0
55209	KOOTENAI CO HAZ MAT #1	0	0	0	0	18	8	0	0	0	0	26	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
55234	KOOTENAI CO FIRE & RESCUE	31,893	235	5	2306	76	195	530	129	1	10	3,487	5.0%	\$300,925	2	0	0	0
55354	MICA-KIDD ISLAND FPD	1,674	18	0	35	4	6	19	2	2	0	86	0.1%	\$19,250	0	0	2	0
55342	NORTHERN LAKES FPD	28,000	167	5	2079	73	147	659	95	4	5	3,234	4.6%	\$506,875	0	0	10	0
55338	SPIRIT LAKE FPD	7,250	73	0	380	18	45	43	22	8	3	592	0.8%	\$379,355	1	1	0	0
55352	TIMBERLAKE FPD	6,300	74	0	392	16	65	86	14	0	6	653	0.9%	\$48,708	0	1	0	0
55336	WORLEY FD	2,500	40	0	74	12	5	33	3	0	0	167	0.2%	\$0	0	1	0	0
55	KOOTENAI COUNTY	117,617	903	24	11,112	352	668	1,675	653	15	32	15,434	21.9%	\$2,699,323	5	4	15	0
57309*	BOVILL VFD	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
57342	DEARY FPD	2,000	14	0	65	0	0	3	2	1	0	85	0.1%	\$143,000	0	0	0	0
57338*	GENESSEE R/COMM FD	1,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
57307	JULIAETTA VFD	610	7	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	11	0.0%	\$232,250	0	0	0	0
57306*	KENDRICK VFPD	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
57301	MOSCOW CITY FD	22,000	70	1	443	66	14	23	213	0	0	830	1.2%	\$209,970	0	0	0	0
57334	MOSCOW RFD	10,000	42	0	73	7	1	14	9	1	0	147	0.2%	\$71,000	0	0	0	0
57336*	POTLATCH RFPD	791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
57304	TROY CITY FD	100	4	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	18	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
57340	TROY RURAL FD	2,000	9	0	6	1	2	4	0	0	8	30	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
57	LATAH COUNTY	39,991	146	1	592	74	20	45	225	2	16	1,121	1.6%	\$656,220	0	0	0	0
59310*	ELK BEND FPD	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
59304*	GIBBONSVILLE VFD	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
59315*	LEADORE FD	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
59301*	LEMHI CITYFPD	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
59333*	NORTH FORK FPD	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
59344*	PAHSIMEROI FD	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
59330*	SALMON FD/LEMHI CO RFPD	3,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
59	LEMHI COUNTY	9,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
61304*	CRAIGMONT FD	556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
61334	KAMIAH VFD	4,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%	\$5,000	0	0	0	0
61310*	NEZPERCE FD	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
61306*	REUBENS FD	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
61308	WINCHESTER FD	400	10	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	15	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
61	LEWIS COUNTY	5,551	11	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	16	0.0%	\$5,000	0	0	0	0

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63306	DIETRICH FD	500	11	0	8	2	7	10	0	0	0	38	0.1%	\$0	0	0	0	0
63308*	RICHFIELD FD	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
63333	SHOSHONE CITY FD	2,200	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%	\$0	0	1	0	0
63	LINCOLN COUNTY	3,120	12	0	8	2	7	10	0	0	0	39	0.1%	\$0	0	1	0	0
												0	0.0%					
												0	0.0%					
65234	REXBURG-MADISON CO ES	40,000	73	0	36	25	10	40	64	0	2	250	0.4%	\$105,250	2	1	0	0
65	MADISON COUNTY	40,000	73	0	36	25	10	40	64	0	2	250	0.4%	\$105,250	2	1	0	0
67336	MINIDOKA COUNTY	10,000	108	0	158	8	3	20	5	0	2	304	0.4%	\$1,000	0	0	0	0
67301	RUPERT CITY FD	5,645	14	2	9	5	7	2	11	0	0	50	0.1%	\$7,500	0	0	0	0
67334	WEST END FPD	8,500	57	1	107	7	9	37	10	1	0	229	0.3%	\$577,000	0	0	0	0
67	MINIDOKA COUNTY	24,145	179	3	274	20	19	59	26	1	2	583	0.8%	\$585,500	0	0	0	0
69333*	BIG CANYON FPD	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
69320*	CLEARWATER FIRE SERVICE	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
69311*	CULDESAC FD	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
69306*	LAPWAI FD	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
69201	LEWISTON CITY FD	31,000	113	7	5	41	45	42	180	0	5	438	0.6%	\$512,500	2	1	0	0
69209	LEWISTON HAZMAT TEAM	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
69344**	NEZ PERCE COUNTY FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
69220	POTLATCH CORP FD	0	111	0	21	3	45	4	8	0	4	196	0.3%	\$0	0	0	0	0
69	NEZ PERCE COUNTY	36,000	224	7	26	47	90	46	188	0	9	637	0.9%	\$512,500	2	1	0	0
71301*	MALAD VFD	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
71	ONEIDA COUNTY	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
73340*	BRUNEAU FD	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
73338*	GRAND VIEW RFD	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
73334*	HOMEDALE FPD	2,528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
73336	MARSING FPD	1,800	36	1	5	1	0	5	12	1	0	61	0.1%	\$76,470	0	0	0	0
73342	M-R-W FD	200	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
73	OWYHEE COUNTY	5,548	40	1	5	1	0	6	12	1	0	66	0.1%	\$76,470	0	0	0	0
75302	FRUITLAND FD	3,805	44	1	0	3	10	4	3	0	0	65	0.1%	\$280,750	0	0	0	0
75303	NEW PLYMOUTH FD	2,500	77	2	7	5	16	20	4	1	0	132	0.2%	\$256,470	0	0	0	0
75301	PAYETTE FD	13,854	85	1	1	25	6	17	22	1	1	159	0.2%	\$857,370	2	0	0	0
75	PAYETTE COUNTY	20,159	206	4	8	33	32	41	29	2	1	356	0.5%	\$1,394,590	2	0	0	0

FDID	DEPARTMENT NAME	Population Protected	Fire	Exp	EMS	Hazard	Service	Assist	False	Weather	Other	Totals	Per Cent of totals	\$Loss	Civilian Injury	Civilian Fatality	Fire Service Injury	Fire Service Fatality
77302*	AMERICAN FALLS FPD	6,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
77330*	POWER COUNTY FD	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
77306*	ROCKLAND RFD	3,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
77	POWER COUNTY	9,566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
79305	PRICHARD/MURRAY VFD	700	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0%	\$10,000	0	0	0	0
79236	SHOSHONE COUNTY FPD #1	4,000	23	0	327	25	11	28	9	0	2	425	0.6%	\$43,500	2	0	0	0
79234	SHOSHONE COUNTY FPD#2	10,000	65	3	445	24	25	98	43	0	5	708	1.0%	\$19,862	2	0	2	0
79316*	SHOSHONE COUNTY FPD#3	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
79310*	ST JOE VALLEY FPD	250	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%	\$250,000	0	0	0	0
79	SHOSHONE COUNTY	15,950	91	3	772	49	36	126	52	0	7	1,136	1.6%	\$323,362	4	0	2	0
81334	Teton County FD	6,700	45	0	2	13	1	16	5	0	0	82	0.1%	\$778,760	3	1	1	0
81	TETON COUNTY	6,700	45	0	2	13	1	16	5	0	0	82	0.1%	\$778,760	3	1	1	0
83207	BUHL FD	8,000	92	0	12	26	8	19	19	0	0	176	0.2%	\$306,990	2	0	1	0
83340*	CASTLEFORD FD	277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
83338	FILER FD	2,200	66	0	15	17	4	56	16	0	0	174	0.2%	\$40,000	0	2	0	0
83309	HANSEN FD	900	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	7	0.0%	\$11,500	0	0	0	0
83305	KIMBERLY FD	3,000	6	0	3	7	1	3	5	1	0	26	0.0%	\$16,150	0	0	0	0
83334	ROCK CREEK FD	3,000	48	0	9	45	0	28	3	0	0	133	0.2%	\$284,080	0	0	1	0
83349	SALMON TRACT VFD	750	8	0	21	0	0	4	4	0	0	37	0.1%	\$0	0	0	0	0
83101	TWIN FALLS FD	47,000	223	4	521	1,210	71	325	200	0	26	2,580	3.7%	\$1,582,685	0	0	0	0
83	TWIN FALLS COUNTY	65,127	445	4	581	1,306	84	438	248	1	26	3,133	4.4%	\$2,241,405	2	2	2	0
85302	CASCADE CITY FD	1,010	8	1	10	5	3	9	4	2	0	42	0.1%	\$390,000	2	1	2	0
85334	CASCADE RFD	2,500	18	0	212	3	12	22	2	3	1	273	0.4%	\$0	0	0	0	0
85304	DONNELLY FD	155	29	0	175	10	6	12	13	0	0	245	0.3%	\$50,000	0	0	0	0
85340*	HIGH VALLEY FPD	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
85339	MCCALL FD	6,000	41	1	517	20	32	38	40	0	8	697	1.0%	\$633,050	0	1	1	0
85307	SOUTHERN IDAHO TIMBER PA	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0.1%	\$0	0	0	0	0
85359*	STIBNITE FD	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
85	VALLEY COUNTY	9,900	139	2	914	38	53	81	59	5	9	1,300	1.8%	\$1,073,050	2	2	3	0
87330*	CAMBRIDGE	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
87336	MIDVALE FD	1,000	15	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	22	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	0
87301	WEISER CITY FD	5,343	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	7	0.0%	\$0	0	0	0	1
87334	WEISER RFD	4,200	55	0	1	11	0	2	4	2	0	75	0.1%	\$410,400	0	0	0	0
87	WASHINGTON COUNTY	11,323	73	0	5	12	0	2	10	2	0	104	0.1%	\$410,400	0	0	0	1
TOTALS		1,338,713	7,797	162	41,188	3,928	3,296	8,205	5,593	60	187	70,416	100%	39,375,492	57	23	49	0

* Denotes Non Participating ** Denotes New Department Organization

Idaho's Fire Departments Respond Every:

7.5 minutes
to an incident



1.3 hours to
an actual fire



13 minutes to a
medical call



5.5 hours to a structure fire



1.7 hours to a false alarm



9.2 hours to a vehicle fire



19 hours to an intentionally set fire



A very special “thank you” to those who shared their expertise, data and pictures in the making of this report:

Idaho Fire Departments
Office of State Fire Marshal
Department of Insurance
National Fire Information Council

Cover photo of Preston, Idaho fire taken by Greg Fabricius of Newton, Utah.

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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.idaho.gov>.

