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# Oregon State Fire Marshal 2001 Annual Report

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This Report is Dedicated to  
the Memory of  
Volunteer Firefighter  
John Robert Hazlett



Robert L. Garrison  
State Fire Marshal

## **Office of State Fire Marshal**

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The firefighters' outline on the cover was created from a photo on the Jefferson County Rural Fire Protection District #1's website.  
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# Message From the State Fire Marshal

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June 2002

Fire Service Personnel:

Over the past year, we have all experienced a great deal of change in our lives. The events of September 11, retirements and promotions, in addition to the decline in our state and national economies, all have created change for Oregonians, especially the fire service. This much change, notably concerning the September 11 events and what has followed, has created the opportunity for each of us to experience more uncertainty in our lives than we ever expected to encounter. Our challenge is to turn this uncertainty into an opportunity for continuing to strengthen, now more than ever, our commitment of service to Oregonians.

To document changes and patterns in Oregon's fire experience, we analyzed the information you submitted to us describing your fire experience. This annual report is the result of that analysis. Especially critical to the data is the fire cause. In 2001, 75.6% of all reported fires included a probable fire cause. This means you were able to determine the probable fire cause in three out of every four fires.

Your information allows us to look at Oregon's fire trends so that we can best align our services with the evolving needs of Oregonians. We are able to provide direction for life safety programs and resources addressing the issues that can lead to devastating losses. We also use your information to assist other agencies, such as the Consumer Products Safety Commission, in their endeavors to protect life and property.

In 2001, Oregon experienced 40 civilian fire fatalities, a slight decrease from the 42 fatalities in 2000. Of the 40 fatalities, 32 lost their lives in residential structure fires. The majority of fatal fires were the result of human actions and were preventable. By providing life safety education and encouraging communities to take personal responsibility for the safety of their own communities, we continue to work toward a reduction in the number of Oregon lives lost to fire.

The Office of State Fire Marshal's mission is serving Oregon to protect life, property and the environment from fire and hazardous materials and to prevent unintentional childhood injuries. Accomplishment of our mission could not be attained without the collective, collaborative efforts of all fire service partners. With the continued support and involvement of the many men and women who so diligently work for all our fire service partners, the Office of State Fire Marshal has responded well to the challenges presented this past year. We thank each and every one of you for all your efforts.

Sincerely,

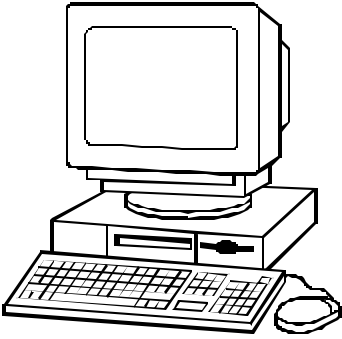


Robert L. Garrison

# Introduction

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Pursuant to ORS Chapter 476, every fire chief provides information on all reportable fires occurring in their area of responsibility to the Office of State Fire Marshal. This report describes the fire, including its cause and origin, any injuries to civilians and firefighters, juvenile firesetters involvement and an estimation of the loss. Determination of probable fire cause is critical to the data. In 2001, three out of every four reported fires, or 75.6%, included the probable fire cause. In 1997, 87.6% fire reports included probable fire cause. If you are not able to determine the probable fire cause, please contact the Deputy State Fire Marshal in your area for assistance.



The fire report information is collected through the Oregon All Incident Reporting System (OAIRS) and the Juvenile with Firesetter (JFSI) Program. This software was developed by the Oregon fire service in 1996 and has been subsequently improved. It now is being used by 210 fire departments. The Office of State Fire Marshal upgrades the software as recommended by the fire service and provides technical support without any cost to the fire departments. With the "click and pick" drop-down tables, the software makes coding easier. No more looking them up in a book.

A majority of Oregon's departments also use this system to report non-fire incidents where assistance is provided to the public, such as emergency medical services, rescue and service calls. Reports for analyzing fire and non-fire incidents are also available with the click of a button.

The fire information in this report has been collected from the incident data supplied by Oregon's fire service to the Office of State Fire Marshal through the OAIRS and JFSI programs. If you have any questions about this report or would like a free copy of the Oregon All Incident Reporting System and Juvenile With Fire computer software, please contact the Data Services unit of the Office of State Fire Marshal, 4760 Portland Road NE, Salem, OR 97305-1760 or telephone (503) 378-3473.

The Office of State Fire Marshal also provides services and education in areas listed below. Information on some of the activities of these units is included in this report. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact the Office of State Fire Marshal at the above address or telephone (503) 373-1540 and request one of the following extensions:

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Community Right To Know	262 or 261
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For more information you may also visit our web site at [www.sfm.state.or.us](http://www.sfm.state.or.us)

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# 2001 Summary - Fire Statistics

INCIDENTS FOR YEAR	2000	2001
Structure Fires	4,957	5,282
Mobile Property Fires	2,738	2,865
Other Fires	6,065	6,381
<b>Total Fires</b>	<b>13,760</b>	<b>14,528</b>
Mutual Aid Given (Another FD helped extinguish or investigate)	1,356	1,793
Other Non-Fire Activities	177,738	221,224
<b>Total Reported Activities</b>	<b>192,854</b>	<b>237,545</b>
<b>ESTIMATED DIRECT DOLLAR LOSS DUE TO FIRE</b>	<b>\$95.9 Mil</b>	<b>\$111.9 Mil</b>

## CASUALTIES

Civilian Injuries in 2001 totaled 264. Civilian Fire Fatalities totaled 40.  
Firefighter Injuries in 2001 totaled 119.

2001 Major Ignition Factors for Structure Fires as a Percent		
Top examples		
Failure to Clean	176 chimney 35 pellet stove 27 chimney connector	10.8%
Electrical Failure/ Short Circuit	174 car wiring 47 defective worn insulation 35 loose broken connector	8.9%
Heat Source too Close to Combustibles	55 battery 46 candle, taper 25 lamp or bulb	6.0%
Unlawful Incendiary	55 lighter 35 Match	5.1%
Unattended Heat Source	122 stoves 11 steam tables	4.7%
Abandoned, Discarded Material	135 cigarettes 29 ash disposal 7 candle / taper	4.3%
Juvenile Involved	61 Lighter 33 Matches 16 Fireworks	3.9%
Failure to use Ordinary Care	51 Equip. use 26 Cigarettes 8 Candle/ taper	2.6%
Combustibles too Close to Heat Source	15 candle /taper 10 Elec lamp or bulb	2.3%

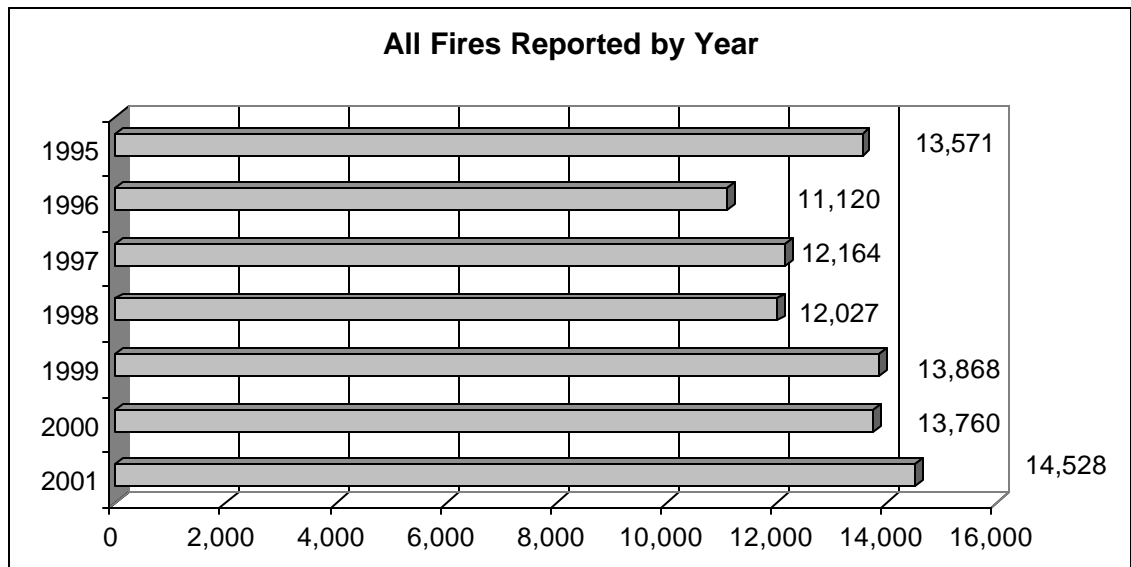
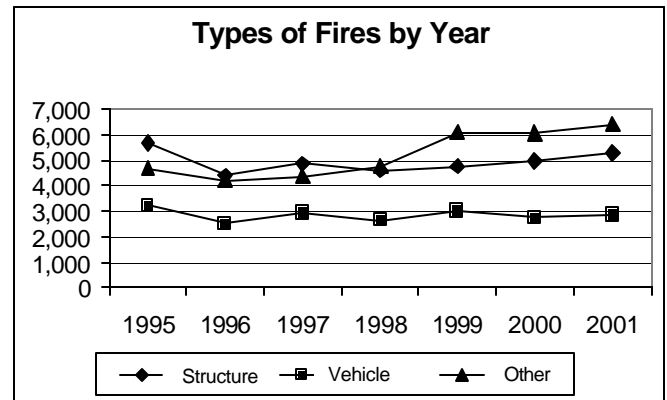
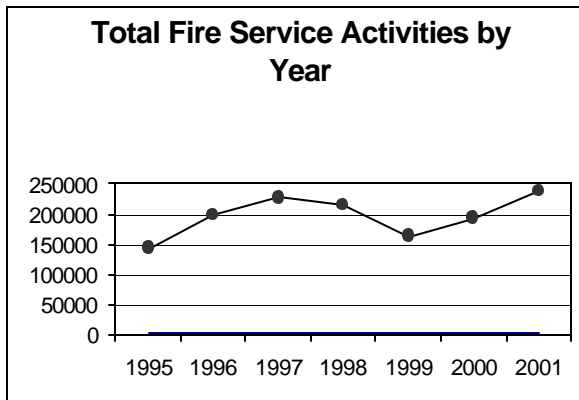
2001 Major Ignition Factors for Fatal Structure Fires		
Form of Heat		Fatal Fires
Electrical Failure	4 arc or overload	4
Undetermined		4
Abandoned, Discarded Material	3 cigarettes	3
Misuse of Heat (3 suicides)	2 unknown 1 open flame	3
Lack of Maintenance	2 chimney 1 fireplace insert	3
Unlawful Incendiary	unknown	1
Children with Heat Source	lighter	1
Person Impaired by Drug or Alcohol	cigarette	1
Person Otherwise Impaired	lighter	1
Mechanical Failure	portable fan	1
Failure to Use Ordinary Care	cigarette	1
Short Circuit	Interior receptacle/outlet	1
Part Failure Leak or Break	gas fueled oven	1
Unattended Heat Source	electric stove	1

## Seven Year Trends

In 2001, the number of reported fires in Oregon increased 5.6% from 2000. The total number of reported fires in 2001 is the highest number reported in the past 7 years. Structure fires, vehicle fires and other types of fires all show an increase from 2000.

YEAR	TOTAL FS ACTIVITIES	NON-FIRE ACTIVITIES	ALL FIRES	STRUCTURE	VEHICLE	OTHER
1995	143,321	129,187	13,571	5,675	3,208	4,688
1996	198,869	187,218	11,120	4,394	2,519	4,207
1997	226,495	213,486	12,164	4,868	2,939	4,357
1998	214,630	201,488	12,027	4,608	2,653	4,766
1999	212,369	197,119	13,868	4,759	3,018	6,091
2000	192,854	177,738	13,760	4,957	2,738	6,065
2001	237,545	221,224	14,528	5,282	2,865	6,381

THESE PATTERNS ARE SHOWN GRAPHICALLY BELOW:



# 2001 in Review

## Fire Service Activities

Once every 2 minutes, someone in Oregon’s fire service responds to a request for assistance from the public. The activities range from fire suppression to rescue and other service calls. In actual numbers, the fire service responded to 237,545 requests for assistance in 2001.

## Fire Incidents

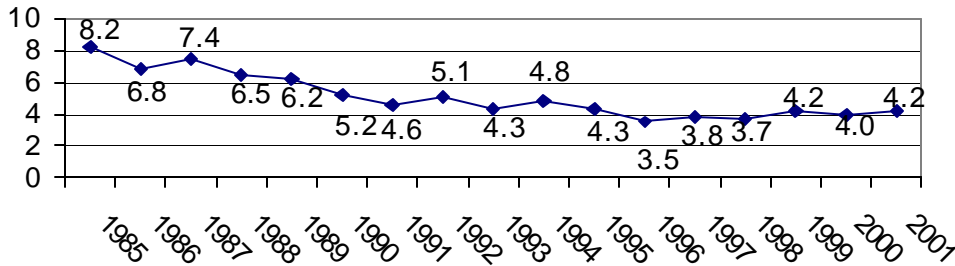
Today’s fire service is involved in much more than just “putting out fires.” In 2001, reportable fire-related calls made up 6% of all the fire service activities reported to the OSFM. There were 14,528 fire suppression runs reported and 1,793 additional runs where one fire department gave suppression or investigation assistance to a neighboring fire department.

Reportable fires are defined as fires that are not under control of a responsible party. A trash burn may be an illegal fire, but it is not classed as a reportable fire unless it is “out of control.” Reportable fires can be broadly classed as unintentional, natural or deliberately set. Deliberately set fires are called incendiary or suspicious fires, while unintentional fires can be broken down further into the general classes of mechanical failure or human error or carelessness. Natural fires include those caused by lightning, high wind or other natural causes.

Based on these general classes of fires, there were 1,075 incendiary or suspicious fires, 165 naturally caused fires, 2,268 fires caused by mechanical failure and 3,371 fires caused by human error or carelessness. Juveniles set 759 fires.

## Fires per Capita

Number of Fires per 1,000 Population



The 2001 estimate of Oregon’s population was 3,471,700 according to the Portland State University’s Center for Population Research and Census. This means that Oregon’s fire service responded to 4.2 fires per 1,000 people.



## 2001 in Review

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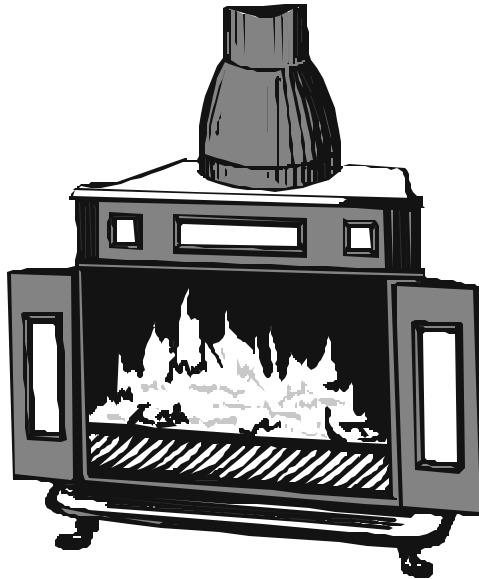
### Injuries and Fatalities

In 2001, as reported to the OSFM, there were a total of 423 injuries and fatalities resulting from fires. Among the men and women making up Oregon's fire service, there were 119 injuries sustained during fire suppression and related activities. This was an increase of 3% from the 115 injuries reported in 2000. There were no firefighter deaths from fire incidents reported in 2001.

Among Oregon's general population, there were 264 fire-related injuries reported to the OSFM. Oregon also experienced 40 deaths as a direct result of fires. This is a 5% decrease from the 42 deaths reported in 2000.

### Direct Dollar Loss

At each reported fire, fire personnel estimate the direct dollar loss resulting from the fire. In 2001, the reported estimate of direct dollar loss from fire totaled \$111.9 million. The estimated loss for structure fires was \$94.9 million; for mobile property, including vehicles, planes, boats and construction equipment, \$12.4 million. For all other types of fires, the loss was estimated at \$4.6 million.



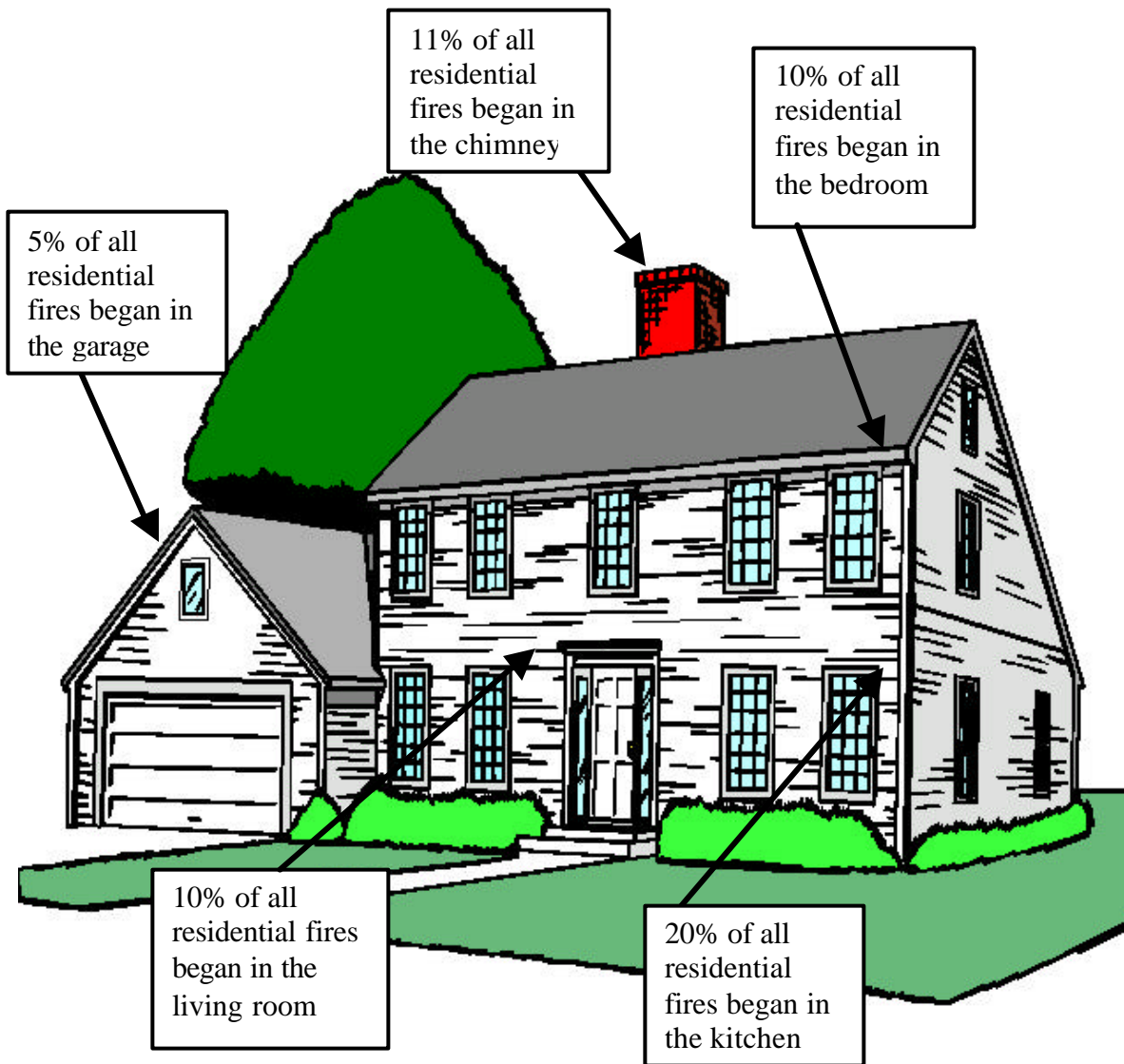
### Places of Fire Origin in Residential Structures

In 2001, the most common place in a home for a fire to start continues to be the kitchen. There were 817 kitchen fires, which equals 21% of the residential fires reported. The second leading area was the chimney with 421 fires. The remaining top three locations included the living room with 396 fires, the bedroom with 383 fires and the garage with 198 fires. These fires represent 56% of all residential fires reported in 2001.

## 2001 in Review

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### The Five Leading Places Where Fires Started In Residential Structures For 2001

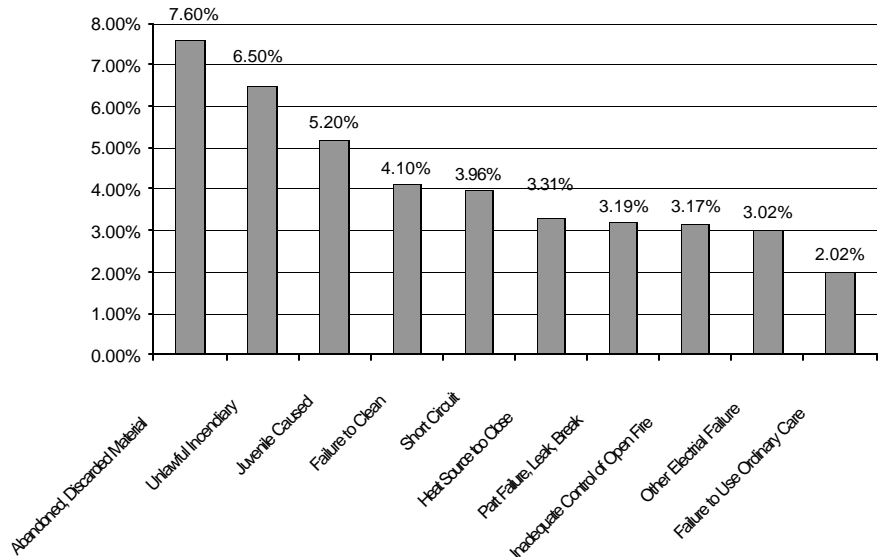


# 2001 in Review

## Causes of Fires

Of these ten factors, seven are the result of human actions or inaction. Human acts of intention, error or carelessness were responsible for over 50% of all the fires reported in Oregon for 2001. Juvenile caused fires includes children misusing a heat source or combustibles as well as incendiary and suspicious fires involving juveniles.

Leading Causes of Fires for 2001



Cause	Top 3 Causes	Count of Incidents	Dollar Loss
Abandoned, Discarded Material	615 Cigarettes	1104	\$ 4,171,871
	90 Hot ember ash		
	40 Fireworks		
Unlawful Incendiary or Suspicious	Intentionally set	937	\$ 9,697,840
Juvenile Caused	108 Juveniles with lighter	759	\$ 5,207,801
	85 Juveniles with fireworks		
	80 Juveniles with match		
Failure to Clean	366 Creosote in chimney	596	\$ 887,735
	144 Heat/spark from operating equip		
	25 Cooking fire		
Short Circuit	378 Car wiring	575	\$ 5,531,475
	54 Loose or broken connections		
	34 Arc or overload of electrical		

## Juvenile Caused Fires

The third leading cause of fires in 2001 was juvenile caused fires. There were 759 fires with juveniles involved reported in the OAIRS program for the year. These fires resulted in 1 civilian death and an estimated \$5.2 million loss. Children misusing either a heat source (matches, lighters, fireworks) or placing a combustible in a heat source (woodstove, fireplace, heater) were responsible for 494 of these fires. Another 125 fires caused by juveniles were listed as incendiary, suspicious or reckless acts.

The JFSI program provides further insight into the problem in Oregon with juvenile caused fires. The JFSI data includes information from both fire incidents and from situations in which the department has not been called to a fire scene. Beginning on page 21 of this report in the section titled, "Juveniles Involved with Fire", the JFSI program data is presented.

## 2001 in Review

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### Major Fire Losses

In 1917, the Office of State Fire Marshal was established to reduce the loss of life and property from fires and explosions. Over eighty years later, the mission remains the same. In 2001, 14,528 reported fires in Oregon caused 40 deaths and an estimated direct loss of over \$111.9 million. There were seven major fires in 2001 with an estimated loss of \$1 million or more. None of the 40 civilian deaths in 2001 resulted from these seven large dollar loss fires, but 2 firefighter injuries did occur. The largest loss, \$2.46 million, occurred in a commercial fruit dryer. These seven fires represented a loss of \$10.6 million or nearly 9.5% of the total reported fire loss for 2001.

### Large Loss Fires

**Polk Co.** - A 50' x 100' commercial fruit dryer and loss of cherries - The ignition factor was combustibles too close to heat source (cherry racks too close to heating grate). There was no sprinkler protection.

Estimated Loss - \$2,455,000

**Linn Co.** - Santiam Forest Products, a wood products and storage company - This fire is under investigation.

Estimated Loss - \$1,765,000

**Clackamas Co.** - A one-family dwelling, year round use - This fire began with a piece of 3/8 plywood crushing a romex wire or the staples holding the wiring crushed the wire, causing an arc or overload. There was no sprinkler protection and the smoke alarm did not fail. One firefighter was injured.

Estimated Loss - \$1,747,000

**Multnomah Co.** - Burlingam Grocery - This grocery store fire began in the breakroom area, the result of unlawful incendiary. There was no sprinkler protection and reason for alarm failure is not known.

Estimated Loss - \$1,500,000

**Multnomah Co.** - General business office - This fire started in the attic from an electrical failure. The alarm type was unreported and there was no sprinkler protection.

Estimated Loss - \$1,115,000

**Lane Co.** - Twenty-eight vehicles involved - This fire is under investigation. One firefighter was injured.

Estimated Loss - \$1,000,000

**Douglas Co.** - Retail lumber sales - The ignition for this fire was unlawful incendiary. Their alarm company reported this fire. There was no sprinkler protection. This fire is still under investigation.

Estimated Loss - \$1,000,000

# Injuries and Fatalities

## Overview

In primitive times, people discovered fire and learned the benefits it could provide. Unfortunately, they also learned the trouble it could cause when it was not controlled. In many ways, we have advanced in our use of fire since those distant times; however, we still continue to be troubled by the threat it can present. In 2001, Oregonians suffered 383 injuries and 40 deaths directly caused by fire.



## Firefighters

There were 119 firefighter injuries associated with the suppression of reportable fires in 2001. As in previous years, the majority of the injured were men, while the age of the injured ranged from 18 to 68, these injuries were related to 92 structural fires, 2 mobile property fires and 25 other types of fires.

## The Top Categories

Month	
January	4.8%
February	4.8%
March	6.5%
April	2.8%
May	13.1%
June	3.6%
July	15.0%
August	15.0%
September	17.8%
October	5.6%
November	3.6%
December	7.4%

Severity of Injury	
Minor	80.0%
Moderate	17.1%
Severe	2.9%

Type of Fires	
Structures	77.3%
Other Types	21.0%
Mobile	1.7%

Time of Day	
0001-0600	23.3%
0601-1200	24.6%
1201-1800	31.5%
1801-2400	20.6%

Type of Injury	
Other apparent Symptom	29.1%
Sprain, Strain	28.2%
Pain	16.5%
Laceration, Cut	15.5%
Thermal Burn	5.8%
Puncture Wound	4.9%

# Injuries and Fatalities

## Civilians

There were 264 civilian injuries associated with reportable fires in Oregon in 2001. As with firefighters injured by fire, the majority, 80% of the civilians injured in 2001 were involved with structure fires. Another 12.5% of the injuries reported involved fires in mobile property.



The top three causes of fires that resulted in injuries were:

- ✦ Source of heat unattended
- ✦ Juvenile caused
- ✦ Heat source too close to combustibles

An example of a source of heat unattended is when a stove or oven is turned on then the person leaves the room. These injuries reflect the serious problem of fires caused by human acts of intention, error or carelessness.

## The Top Categories

Type of Fire	
Structure	80.6%
Mobile	9.1%
Other	10.3%

Severity of Injury	
Minor	59.5%
Moderate	21.5%
Severe	9.5%
Life Threatening	1.5%
Unknown	8.0%

Cause of Injury	
Exposed to fire or smoke	78.0%
Unknown	10.4%
Exposed to toxic fumes	4.0%
Struck by object	2.4%
Multiple causes	2.0%
Jumped	1.6%
Exposed to hazardous material	.8%
Fell	.4%
Structural collapse	.4%

Leading Cause of Fires with Injuries		
	Top Example	Number of Fires
Unattended Heat Source	13 Cooking surface left unattended	30
Heat Source too Close to Combustibles	5 Candle too close to combustible	23
Juvenile Caused	4 Juvenile with lighter	21
Combustible too Close to Heat Source	4 Combustible too close to wood stove	13
Failure to Use Ordinary Care	2 Cigarettes	9
Unlawful Incendiary or Suspicious	9 Deliberately set	9
Abandoned, Discarded Material	4 Smoking materials	8

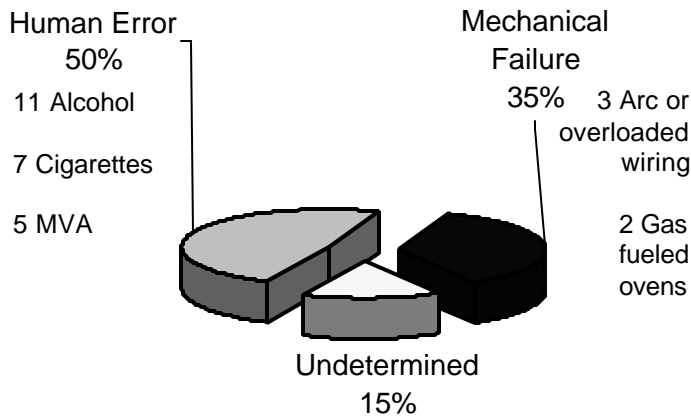
Leading Type of Injury	
Burns	39.3%
Asphyxiation	18.4%
Burns/ Asphyxia	13.7%
Difficulty breathing	11.1%
Laceration, cut	2.6%

# Injuries and Fatalities

## Fatalities

Even though Oregon experienced 264 injuries and \$111.9 million in losses, the real tragedy was the loss of 40 Oregonians from fire in 2001. Oregon experienced a little over 2.75 fire deaths for each 1,000 fires during this year. In terms of Oregon's increasing population, the 2001 fire death rate was 11.5 deaths for each million Oregonians. Although Oregon has fewer fire deaths than the majority of other states, this loss still remains a tragedy.

### Causes of Fire Fatalities

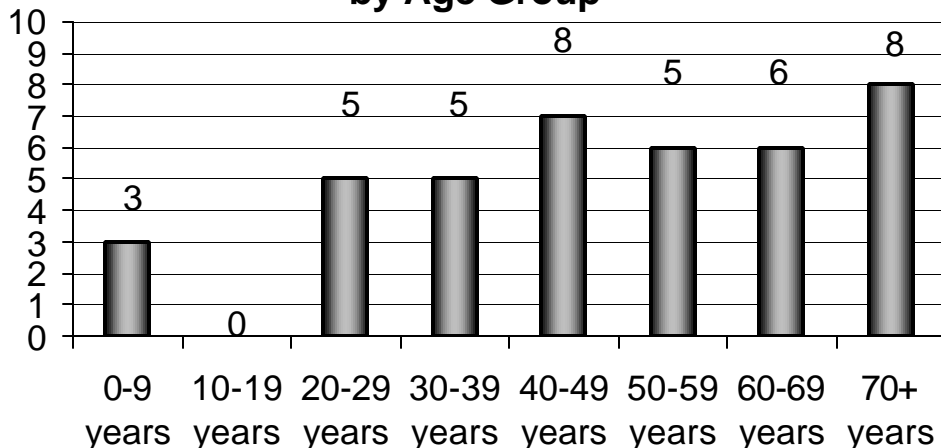


Fifty percent of these tragic deaths were the result of human acts of intention, carelessness or errors.

- ? Eleven fatalities involved the use of alcohol.
- ? Seven of these deaths involved cigarettes. (5 of these also involved alcohol)
- ? Five of these deaths resulted from motor vehicle accident fires
- ? Three fire deaths were suicides.
- ? Three fatalities were the result of creosote buildup in chimney.

Sleeping was the most frequent activity at the time of death for all fire fatalities in 2001. One out of four, or 25%, of all fire fatalities were sleeping at the time of death. In both the 40-49 age group and the 70+ age group, 38% were sleeping. Also in two of the three fatalities in the 0-9 year age group, one was sleeping and one was unable to act. In the 30-39 age group, the most frequent activity, at 40%, was attempting to rescue.

### Number of Fire Fatalities by Age Group



## Injuries and Fatalities

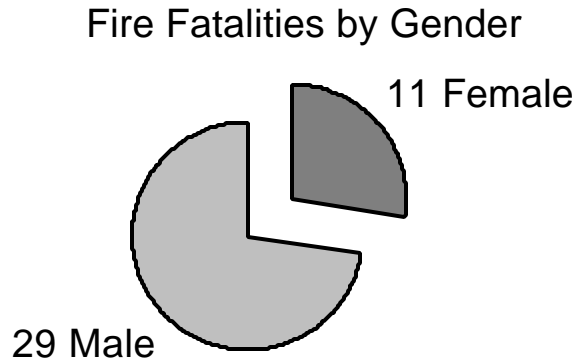
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The majority (32) of fire fatalities occurred in residential structures. Of these 32 people, 3 were twelve years old or younger and 7 were seventy or older. These 32 fire deaths occurred in single and two-family dwellings (24), apartment (1), and residential board and care (1).

A continuing problem is the lack of working smoke alarms in homes and other residential property. The 32 residential fire deaths occurred in 26 separate fire incidents. Only 11 of the 26 residential fires had a smoke alarm present and only 5 of these were in working condition. Of the three smoke alarms that did not work, two had batteries that were worn out or had been removed. The smoke alarm performance in three fires was unknown.

In addition to these residential fire deaths, seven people died in vehicle fires and one person died as a result of a trash fire. Of the seven "in a vehicle," three were in cars, three were in pickup trucks and one was in a road freight vehicle.

As shown in the following graph, 27.5% females and 72.5% males died in all fires in 2001





## Residential Structure Fires

### Overview

The majority of structure fires in Oregon occur in the home. In 2001, there were 3,986 residential structure fires. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of \$64.7 million. There were 176 civilian injuries and 32 deaths caused by these fires.

<b>10 Leading Causes of Residential Structure Fires</b>			
<b>Top Examples</b>			<b>Number of Fires</b>
Failure to clean	260	Creosote in chimney	480
	25	Food off burners or from oven	
	12	Lint or clothing in clothes dryers	
Heat source too close to combustible	42	Candles	226
	20	Electric light or lamp	
	9	Open fires	
Source of heat unattended	100	Electric stove	214
	17	Grill	
	10	Electric oven	
Short circuit, ground fault	25	House wiring	200
	10	Interior electrical outlet or receptacle	
	9	Electric clothes dryer	
Abandoned, discarded material	109	Cigarettes discarded	190
	24	BBQ or fireplace ash discarded	
	6	Candle discarded	
Other electrical failure	92	Arc or overload	176
	14	Power surge	
	14	Arc from faulty loose broken connector	
Unlawful Incendiary or Suspicious		Intentionally set	159
Juvenile caused fires	37	Lighter	151
	23	Match	
	15	Fireworks	
Failure to use ordinary care	24	Cigarettes	120
	8	Candles	
	4	BBQ or fireplace ash	
Combustible too close to heat source	15	Fabric items too close to fixed heat source (furnace, woodstove, fireplace)	104
	14	Cooking material on stove top	

Eight out of the ten leading causes of residential structure fires resulted from human acts of intention, error or carelessness.

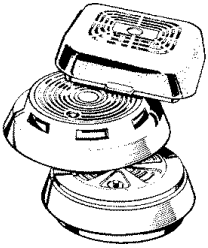
### One and Two Family Dwellings

Of the 3,986 residential structure fires, 3,297 occurred in one- and two-family dwellings. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of \$54.4 million and resulted in 135 civilian injuries and 30 deaths.



The two most common areas of fires in these structures were the kitchen and the chimney. In the kitchen, the most common cause of a fire was an unattended stove or oven. This lack of attention by the occupant was responsible for 22% of the kitchen fires reported. The cause of most chimney fires was a failure to keep the chimney clean of creosote buildup. This failure was responsible for 72% of the chimney fires reported.

## Residential Structure Fires



One of the greatest concerns of the fire service and the OSFM is that 27% of these residences either had no smoke alarm present (476 fires) or the alarm present failed to operate (449 fires). In the last case, in 175 alarms checked at the scene of the fire, the battery was discharged or removed.



Technology has developed so that low cost residential sprinkler systems can be installed in one and two family dwellings, apartments, hotels and other residential structures. Sprinkler systems were reported in 4 of the one and two family dwelling fires. Three of these systems worked, except for one, which had no heads in room of origin.

<b>10 Leading Causes of One &amp; Two Family Dwelling Fires</b>			
<b>Top Examples</b>			<b>Number of Fires</b>
Failure to clean	205	Creosote build up in chimneys	447
	15	Ovens (food, drippings)	
	12	Clothes Dryers (clothes, lint)	
Short circuit	21	Fixed house wiring	185
	10	Interior outlet receptacle	
Heat source too close to combustible	31	Candles near drapes etc.	179
	16	Lamps or bulbs placed too close	
	15	Torch welder too close	
Other electrical failure	130	Arc or overload	161
Source of heat unattended	78	Electric stoves	154
	10	Candles	
	5	Electric ovens	
Unlawful Incendiary		Intentionally set	132
Abandoned, discarded material	62	Cigarettes	124
	20	BBQ or fireplace ashes	
	5	Disposal of candles	
Juvenile caused fires	28	Lighter	118
	23	Match	
	11	Candles	
Failure to use ordinary care	17	Cigarettes	88
	10	Cooking surfaces	
	6	Woodstoves	
Combustible too close to heat source	9	Fabric items too close to heat source	83
	12	Cooking materials too close to stove top	

### Mobile/Manufactured Housing

Mobile homes and manufactured housing continue to grow as the affordable housing choice throughout Oregon. These are included in the one- and two-family dwelling category in this report, but they also represent a specific concern for Oregon's fire service. There were 155 fires in these structures during 2001, which resulted in an estimated loss of \$1.8 million. There were also 14 injuries and 2 deaths in these structures.

Although newer manufactured housing meets many of the current standards for housing constructed "on-site," the concern arises from older models of this type of housing. In incidents

## Residential Structure Fires

where the age of the structure was known, 65% of the reported fires occurred in structures more than 10 years old. There were 7 civilian injuries and 1 death in these structures.

When compared to the fires in “on-site” constructed single-family dwellings, residents living in older manufactured homes were almost twice as likely to experience fire-caused deaths.

### Apartments

As Oregon’s population continues to grow, apartment buildings seem to be springing up in every neighborhood. In 2001, there were 598 fires reported in apartment buildings, a very slight decrease from the 602 reported in 2000. These fires caused an estimated \$9.6 million loss. There were 50 civilian injuries, one civilian death and 15 firefighter injuries as a result of these fires.



The majority of these fires occur in the kitchen, followed by the bedroom and the living room.

<b>10 Leading Causes of Apartment Fires</b>		
	<b>Top Examples</b>	<b>Number of Fires</b>
Unattended heat source	38 Electric stove 3 Electric oven	62
Abandoned, discarded material	37 Cigarettes 3 BBQ or fireplace ash	56
Heat source too close to combustible	10 Candles 3 Electric lamp or light bulb	48
Juvenile caused fires	9 Lighters 7 Fireworks 3 Electric lamp or light bulb	36
Failure to use ordinary care	7 Cigarettes 3 Candles	31
Failure to clean	5 Creosote buildup in chimney 3 Electric stove - food under element	21
Unlawful Incendiary	Intentionally set	23
Short circuit	3 Fixed wiring 2 Stoves	20
Combustibles too close to heat source	8 Paper or cardboard on heat source 4 Fabric items on heat source	19
Accidentally turn on, not turn off	8 Plastics, paper on stove top 4 Plastics or food in oven	17

Once again... we see that nine of the leading ten causes of these fires is due to human acts of intention, error or carelessness.

### Other Residential Dwellings

Other residential dwellings include motels, hotels, boarding houses and dormitories. There were 91 fires reported in 2001 in these dwellings. These fires caused an estimated loss of \$1 million and 2 civilian injuries, 1 civilian death and 1 firefighter injury. The major cause was electrical failure followed by carelessness in discarding smoking materials, primarily cigarettes.

Fire service professionals, including prevention education staff, continue to work in partnership with the hospitality industry to update and comply with building codes and seek ways to provide early warning about fire incidents to their clientele through the use of smoke alarms. They have provided clearly marked exit signs and have installed automatic sprinkler systems that are recognized as contributing factors to the significant decrease in “Other Residential Dwelling” fires over the past two decades.

## Non-Residential Structure Fires

### Overview

Non-residential structure fires accounted for 25% of the reported structure fires in 2001. These 1,296 fires resulted in an estimated loss of \$30.1 million and caused 32 civilian injuries and 30 firefighter injuries. These structures are reported in seven major categories or complexes as shown below:

Property Complex	Number	Estimated Loss	Civilian Injuries	Firefighter Injuries
Business & Office	174	\$ 9,187,365	7	7
Public Recreation	150	\$ 3,489,478	0	3
Manufacturing	119	\$ 1,908,175	6	2
Storage	101	\$ 5,841,834	1	4
Basic Utility & Agriculture	82	\$ 2,025,350	0	3
Education	77	\$ 867,185	1	0
Health Care	35	\$ 45,600	1	2
Other Uses	91	\$ 718,842	2	0
Not Identified	467	\$ 6,066,991	14	9
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>\$30,150,820</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>

### 10 Leading Causes of Non-Residential Structure Fires

	Top Examples	Number of Fires
Unlawful Incendiary	Intentionally set	107
Heat source too close to combustibles	10 Cutting torch	90
	9 Welding torch	
	3 Arc welder	
Failure to clean	16 Furnace, oven or kiln	89
	5 Heat treating equipment	
Other electrical failure	7 Light fixture, lamp, ballast or sign	56
	5 Power switchgear or overprotection device	
Juvenile caused fires	24 Lighter	53
	11 Matches	
Short circuit, ground fault	5 Cord or plug	39
	3 Fixed wiring	
Abandoned, discarded material	26 Cigarettes	38
	5 BBQ or fireplace ash	
Part failure, break, or leak	2 Dust collection systems	26
	2 Water heaters	
Source of heat unattended	4 Stove top	22
	2 Microwave ovens	
Mechanical Failure	2 Grinding machines	19

Of the seven major categories, Business and Office complexes experienced the greatest number of fires, civilian injuries and dollar loss. "Other Uses" include 5 outbuildings, barns, storage sheds, and detached garages on residential properties. These 5 fires resulted in 1 civilian injury and \$17,300 loss. In reviewing all of these fires, there are two major concerns. The first is that human action or carelessness caused 44.2% or 573 of these fires. The second is that in 69% or 897 of the 1,296 non-residential structures neither alarms nor automatic sprinkler systems were present. These 897 fires caused an estimated \$28.1 million loss.

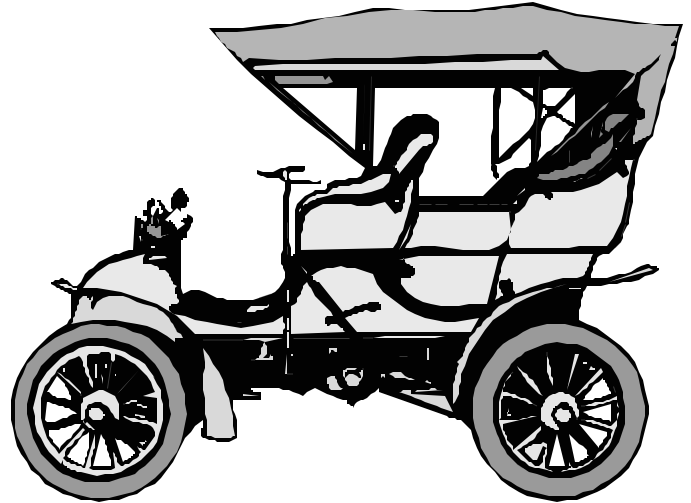
# Mobile Property Fires

## Overview

In the Oregon All Incident Reporting System, mobile property is defined to include passenger vehicles, trucks, farm and construction equipment, boats and airplanes. The 2,865 fires in this class represented 19.7% of the reportable fires and an estimated loss of \$12.4 million. These mobile property fires also resulted in 26 civilian injuries, 7 deaths and 2 firefighter injuries.

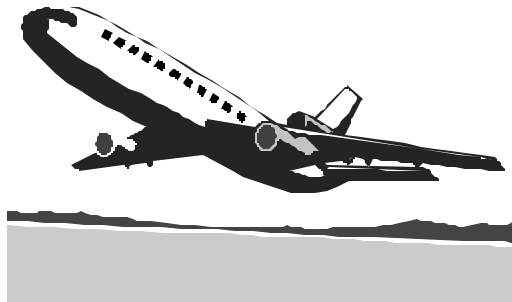
The majority of these fires involved cars. There were 1,912 fires involving cars. These were followed by small trucks and vans with 204 fires; general use trucks over one ton with 69 fires; motorhomes with 58 fires; and semi-trucks with 48 fires.

The car fires created an estimated loss of \$4.1 million with 10 civilian injuries and 3 civilian deaths. One civilian death resulted from a semi-trailer fire and three deaths from small pickup fires.



The major causes of mobile property fires were:

- ✍ 360 part failure, leak or break
  - ✍ 90 Internal combustion engine
  - ✍ 55 Passenger car (exhaust or MVA)
- ✍ 290 short circuit, ground fault;
  - ✍ 42 Car wiring
  - ✍ 20 MVA
- ✍ 224 incendiary/suspicious
  - ✍ 36 Lighters
  - ✍ 34 Matches
- ✍ 157 electrical failure
  - ✍ 43 Car wiring arc or overload
  - ✍ 33 Worn insulation on car wiring



Another 139 of these fires were classed as exposure fires. An exposure fire occurs when an object is set on fire by the heat or flames of a nearby reportable fire. The classic example is the house fire, which causes the car in the driveway to also burn.

# Other Fires

## Overview

Other fires are a broad category of fires that is made up of five different types of reportable fires. The five types are fires in cultivated vegetation, fires in natural vegetation, refuse fires including dumpster fires, other outside fires with value and other fires not classified elsewhere.

Type of Situation	Fires	Loss	Civilian Injuries	Civilian Deaths	FF Injuries
Fire in natural vegetation, trees, brush, grass	3,196	\$ 2,107,189	13	0	16
Refuse fire outside, including dumpsters	1,349	\$ 113,442	1	1	1
Other outside fires, where property has value	788	\$ 1,673,789	5	0	0
Fire in cultivated vegetation, crops, orchards	749	\$ 147,481	3	0	0
Fire, explosion; not classified above	299	\$ 614,130	8	0	0



Although these fires represent less than 4.2% or \$4,656,031 of the total estimated loss from reportable fires in 2001, they still represent over 44% of the fires reported. They are also responsible for 30 civilian injuries, 1 civilian death and 17 firefighter injuries. Therefore, they are a critical part of Oregon's fire suppression activities. And again, a review of the causes of these fires points to human actions and carelessness as the major cause.

10 Leading Causes of Other Fires		
	Top Examples	Number of Fires
Abandoned, discarded materials	591 Cigarettes 67 BBQ or fireplace ash 36 Fireworks	849
Juvenile caused fires	149 Fireworks 105 Matches 104 Lighters	525
Incendiary/suspicious	Intentionally set	477
Inadequate control of open fire	256 Waste or debris disposal fire 59 Land management or agricultural burns 17 Fires for warming outside	417
Reckless act	49 Cigarettes 37 Fireworks 14 Matches	184
Failure to use ordinary care	50 Cigarettes 18 Fireworks 8 Matches	138
Heat source too close to combustibles	50 Cigarettes 18 Fireworks	127
Misuse of heat	37 Fireworks 12 Cigarette	78
Short circuit	17 Faulty, loose or broken connector or contact 6 Defective worn wire insulation	46
Improper container	17 BBQ or fireplace ashes 14 Cigarettes	44

The top five causes account for 2,452 of these fires or 38.4%. Juveniles set 525 fires or 8.2% of all other types of fires.

# Juveniles Involved with Fire

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## Introduction

The Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program helps fulfill the Office of State Fire Marshal's mission to reduce the incidence of fires by striving to establish a continuum of care for child firesetters and their families in Oregon using community-based intervention programs. The juvenile firesetter intervention program has been in existence since 1989.

The hallmark of Oregon's program is the maintenance and expansion of community-based juvenile firesetter networks. In the year 2001, county-based intervention programs shifted some of the responsibility from the local fire service to our community partners in mental health and juvenile justice. This shift occurred because of the strong networking efforts of the past twelve years between the fire service, law enforcement, juvenile justice, child welfare, local schools and higher education and the insurance industry.

The ability to obtain grant monies is based on the demonstration of need. Recognizing there would be a need for accurate data about juveniles involved with fire, OSFM launched the *Juveniles with Fire Reporting* software program in 1997. This system is an expansion of the Oregon All Incident Reporting System. In the last five years, OSFM has collected 6300 records of juveniles seventeen and under involved with fire. These records include information on the age and sex of youths involved with fire, location of the fires, ignition source, month and time of the fires, composition of the family unit, whether the child was alone or with others, and the number and type of intervention services provided by local fire departments. The state of Oregon has one of largest and most up-to-date databases of juveniles involved with fire.

The statewide data has been instrumental in providing information to public safety and social service agencies addressing the problems of youths in Oregon communities. It has enabled the fire service to help communities understand how the number of fires set by youth impact community safety and how the fire service can become a partner in proactive prevention programs. It is also our hope that this data will engage our partners in the behavioral sciences to develop more comprehensive and scientifically based research projects to help us better understand this behavior. With this knowledge, best practices can be established in the areas of prevention, intervention and treatment.

The following pages reflect data collected from January 1 through December 31, 2001, as well as information from the previous four years. The data challenges us to evaluate our assessment and intervention practices for targeted groups. In 2001, 52% of Oregon's fire departments contributed data about juveniles. Since reporting by local agencies is not 100%, the problem is probably greater than the statistics reveal.

In 2001, fire departments reported that 1,698 youths under the age of eighteen were involved in 1,225 fire-related incidents. Oregon Department of Forestry submitted data on 69 fires set by 100 juveniles in wildland areas, these are included in the foregoing totals. Since more youths were identified as being involved in a single fire incident, the data seems to indicate that some aspect of group dynamics or peer pressure may be involved with the behavior. Further research is needed on this issue.

## Juveniles Involved with Fire

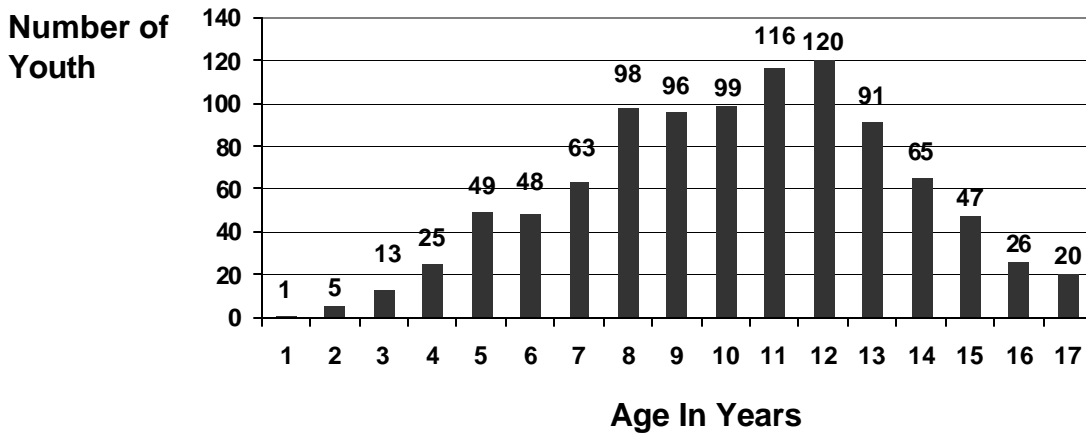
Of the 1,225 fire incidents, 759 fires got out of control and required a fire engine response and were reported on Form 10. This is an 82% increase in the number of suppression responses from 2000. However, the fire departments also reported that 1075 fires were suspicious, or incendiary. While knowing these were human-caused fires, there is not sufficient data to determine if they were juvenile or adult-caused.

In addition, 267 youths reported setting 827 previous fires. These youths set an average of 2.4 (with priors of 10 or more removed from the total) fires prior to coming to the attention of the fire service. Several of the youths reported setting between 10 and 50 prior fires. This data underlines the importance of taking the current fire seriously since a pattern of fire starting behavior has already occurred.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Grand Total	1032	984	1278	1314	1698
Form 10	510	411	280	275	787
Form 10J	522	572	904	1039	911
ODF	51	50	94	71	100
Dept. Reporting	85 (24%)	119(33%)	126(37%)	94%(27%)	179(52%)

### Distribution by Age

Determining the ages of youths involved in fire has been one of the most helpful data fields collected to tailor prevention and intervention programs. It has also been critical in establishing partnerships with agencies that deal at-risk youths.





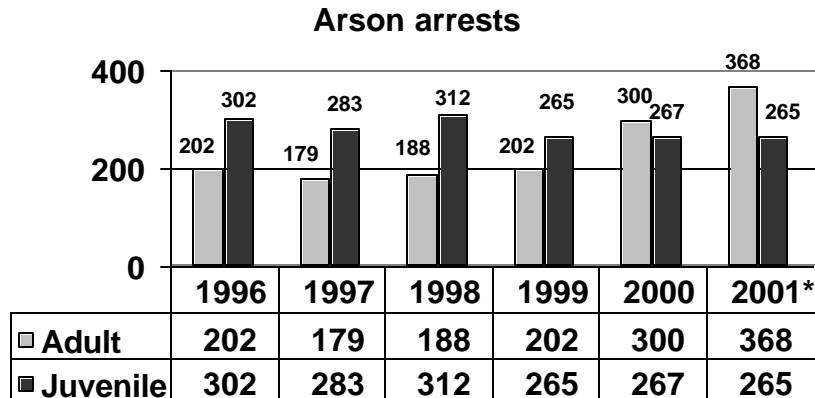
## Juveniles Involved with Fire

When divided into two age brackets, 9 years and under versus 10 years and older, the percentage of reported youths involved with fire over the last five years is shown in the table which follows. The data indicates that youth ten and over represent an average of 60% of the youths referred for firesetting behavior.

Year	9 Years Old and Under	10 Years and Older
2001	38%	62%
2000	38%	62%
1999	39%	61%
1998	43%	57%
1997	39%	61%

### Arson Data\*

In Oregon, data on arson fires is collected by the Oregon Law Enforcement Data System. The juvenile arson fires reported by law enforcement personnel may also have been reported by fire service personnel as structural or nonstructural fires to the Office of State Fire Marshal.



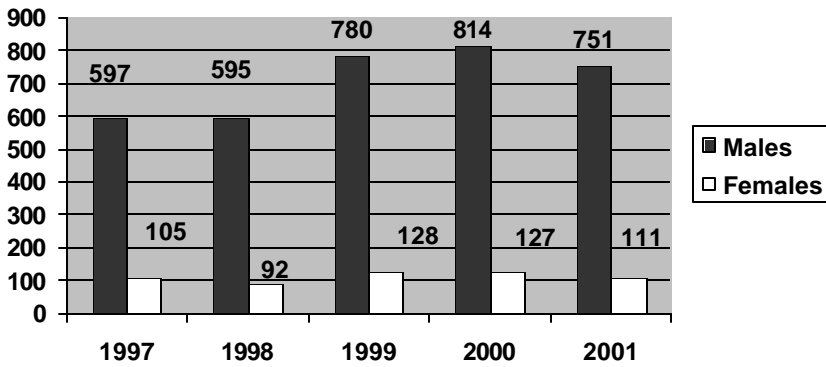
\*Source: Oregon Law Enforcement Data System, 1999, 1998, 1999, 2002, 2001

\*2001 Preliminary Data

# Juveniles Involved with Fire

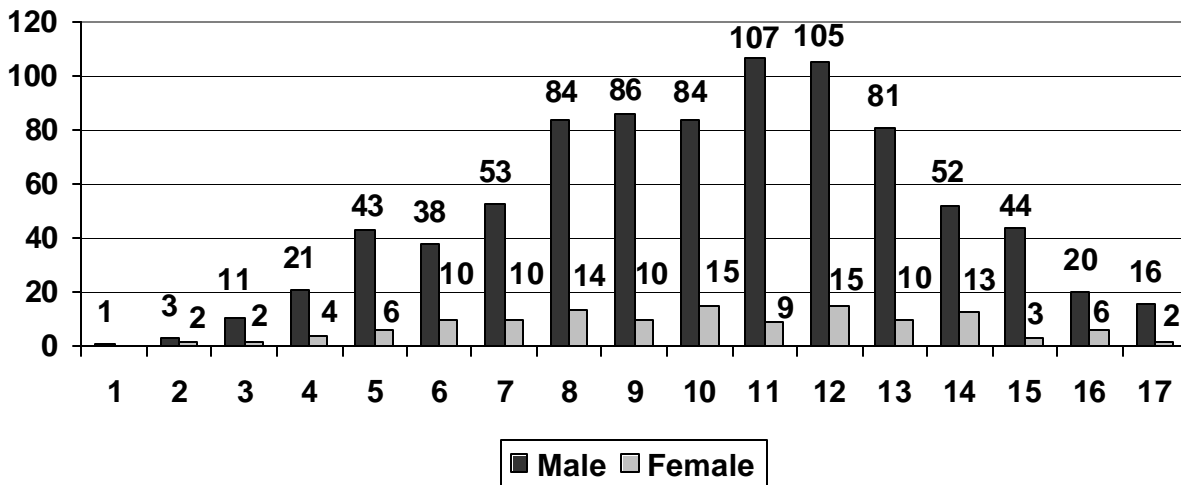
## Gender Factors

An analysis of gender factors taken from Form 10J (JFSI) data is shown below. 83% of juveniles involved with fire were male. 12% were female. Gender of 5% was unreported.



While misuse of fire still involves a higher number of males than females, females do set fires and more research is needed on the motives of female firesetters so gender-specific treatment can be developed.

The following chart shows age categories based on gender for 2001.



## Juveniles Involved with Fire

### Incident Location

The majority of structure fires in Oregon occur in residential structures so it is not surprising that the data indicates that most youths start fires in single family homes or duplexes. Home fires originate where children spend most of their time, in the bedroom or in the living room areas. One hundred twenty fires were set in apartment complexes. This represents a 52% increase in the number of fires started in apartment complexes. Apartment fires frequently spread beyond the location of the fire and risk the lives and property of many families. The data supports creating legislation that would mandate the installation of residential sprinklers in apartment complexes.

When considering this data, interventionists need to address issues of supervision, access to matches and lighters, and rules about fire use in the home with parents. Knowing that youths start fires in their homes emphasizes the need to educate parents and children during the initial interview about the importance of working smoking alarms.

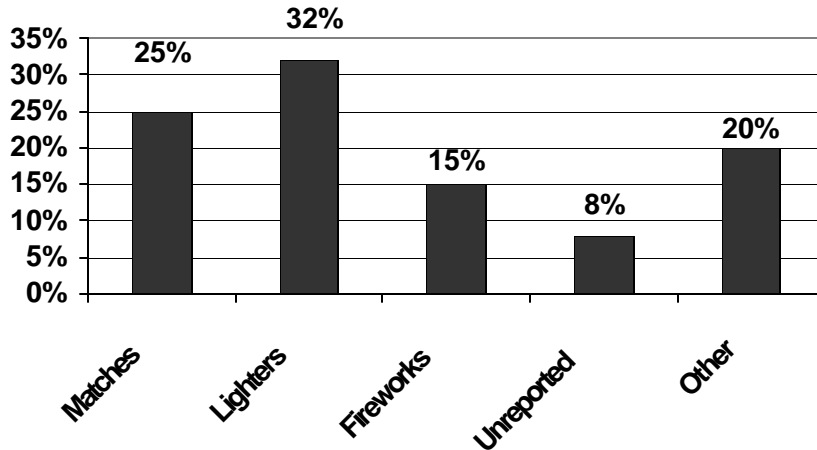
School fires were the fourth highest incident location in 2001. Forty-four of the 122 reported incidents resulted in a fire department response. Fire departments are aware that many schools do not report small fires and that this number underestimates the actual incidence of fires set in schools. The Office of State Fire Marshal has been given a position on the Board of the Center for School Safety. This will be a good forum to continue to draw attention to the importance of reporting school fires.

<b>INCIDENT LOCATION</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1997</b>
Single family/duplex	342	289	299	254	255
School	122	162	100	100	134
Yard/park/landscaping	129	158	131	69	
Apartment	120	79	79	35	84
Street/alley/sidewalk	91	70	46		
Other	31	43	13	67	108
Vacant lot	56	41	68	44	40
Wildland	145	37	43	121	171
Other structure	56	32	22	27	57
Commercial building	20	23	9		
Other residence	15	5	12		
Dumpster/trash	8	5	11		50
Mailbox	4	3	7		
Church	9	1	2	2	6
Unreported	67	53	86		

# Juveniles Involved with Fire

## Ignition Source

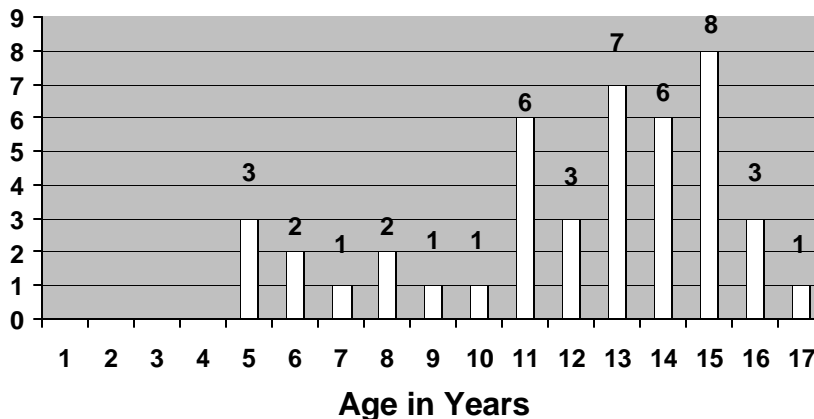
The data on ignition sources is consistent with prior years, which indicated that matches and lighters are a youth's primary sources of ignition.



Most often, youths reported obtaining the ignition source from home (336 out of 474 reports). Easy access to available ignition sources continues to be a major factor in youth-set fires.

The JFSI program asked respondents to identify the number of times an accelerant was used. Respondents indicated that 65 (47 reported on Form 10J and 18 reported on OAIRS) out of 1,225 incidents involved the use of accelerants. The Office of State Fire Marshal's Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Unit will continue to monitor the use of accelerants.

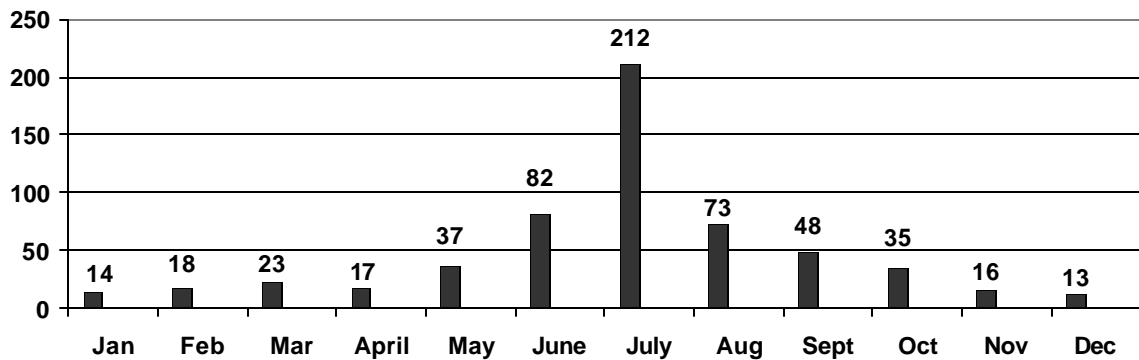
The following chart indicates the number of youths (by age) that started fires using fireworks. The data does not differentiate between the use of legal or illegal fireworks or altered fireworks.



## Juveniles Involved with Fire

### Month of Incident

The highest months of incidence ranged from June through August in 2001, with July being the month of highest incidence. Youths are out of school during the summer months, which suggests that summer recreational programs would be a good fire prevention strategy. The fuel load in wildland areas of the state is higher in the summer; given the threat of wild fires in the wildland/urban interface areas, there is a need to address the activities and supervision of youth during the summer months. In addition, 100 of the 212 fires started in July were attributed to fireworks.



### Estimated Dollar Loss

At each reportable fire, fire personnel estimate the direct dollar loss resulting from the fire. In 2001, the estimated direct dollar loss from youth-set fires, as reported in OAIRS, totaled \$5,207,801. This loss is estimated by the firefighter on the scene and does not include lost wages or income, cost of temporary housing, insured loss, or any other valuation. The estimated dollar loss for structure fires was \$5,073,223. These figures do not include fire service suppression costs. In addition, the Oregon Department of Forestry estimates \$444,082 for their suppression costs. This amount, combined with the OAIRS amount, totals to \$5,651,883 as an estimate of the total dollar loss from youth-set fires.

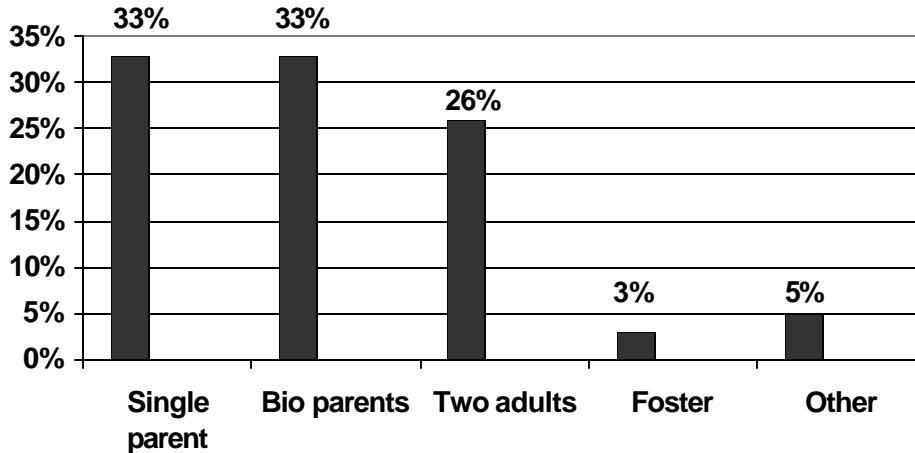
### Referral Source

Youths were referred for fire intervention services either by their parents on unreported fires or by fire investigators on reported fires. Law enforcement, working in partnership with the fire service, referred 108 cases to fire departments. Schools made 60 referrals to fire departments.

# Juveniles Involved with Fire

## Family Unit

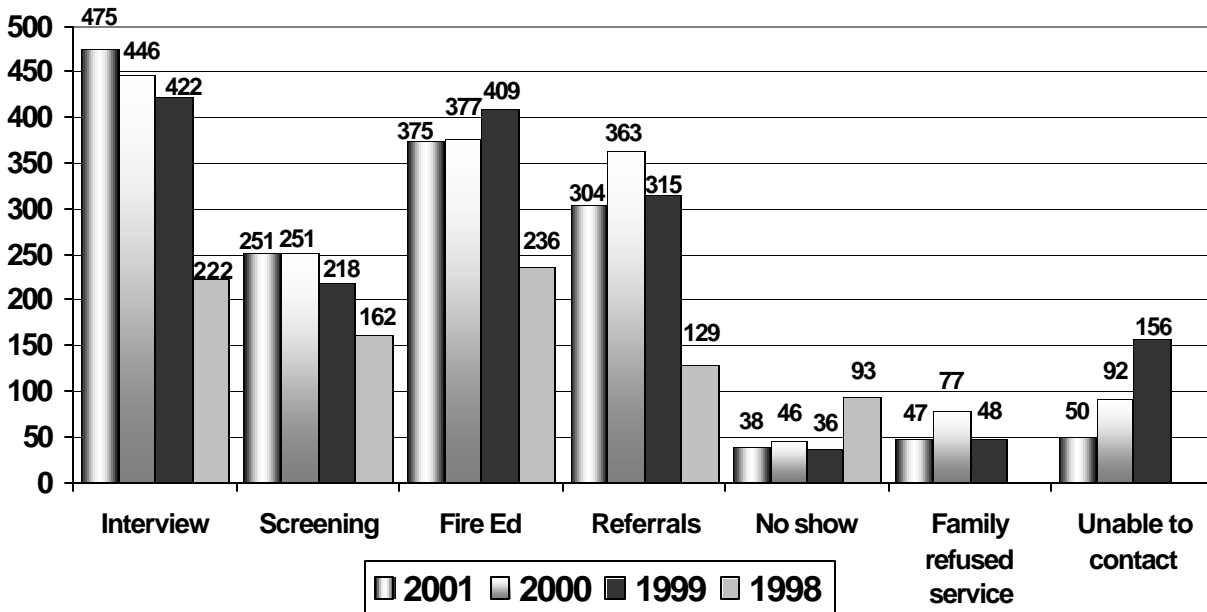
There are many combinations of family units in today's society. Of the 632 descriptions of family units on Form 10J, 33% were biological parents, 33% were single parent families (including mother only or father only families), 26% were a combined two adult family, and 3% were adoptive or foster care families. The remaining 5% includes youth living with grandparents, other relatives, extended families or friends. This data is consistent with 1999-2000 data.



## Intervention Services

A total of 1,405 intervention services were delivered in 2001. Of the 911 juveniles as reported on Form 10J, some may have received more than one intervention and some may have received none. Of those receiving services, 375 received some aspect of fire safety education.

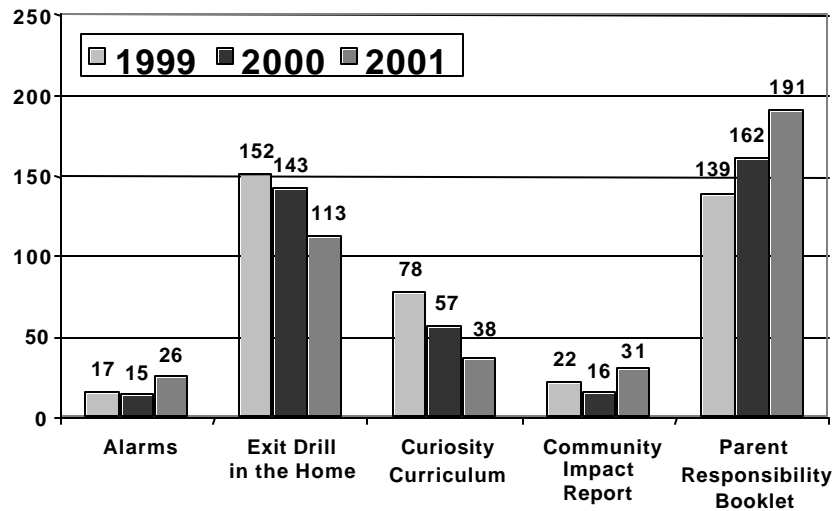
Fire departments made 304 referrals to other agencies working with "at-risk" youth. A total of 135 youth received no services from their local fire department. This number includes "no shows" after an appointment was set the family "refused service" or, for a number of reasons, the department was "unable to contact the family" or no services were available.



## Juveniles Involved with Fire

### Educational Intervention Materials

The firesetter intervention unit provides many resources to local fire departments. The following chart gives an indication of those resources used most frequently with families. It appears that the *Parent Responsibility Booklet* is the most widely used intervention resource among fire departments. This booklet is available in English, Spanish, Russian and Vietnamese. The community impact report, which is geared toward youths over 12 years of age, is popular with juvenile department caseworkers and mental health professionals. OSFM does not collect data from these community partners. In addition, in the year 2001, Washington, Clackamas and Jackson Counties provided intervention services to families through the juvenile department.



### Summary

The Oregon fire service can be proud of its accomplishments in the area of reporting juvenile-set fires. The 2001 report contains more accurate and complete information on juveniles involved with fire than ever before. The Oregon Fire Service recognized in 1994 the need to gather detailed information on youth-set fires. The fire service, in partnership with OSFM, developed and continues to contribute information on both Form 10 and Form 10J concerning juveniles with fires. To our knowledge, Oregon is one of only a handful of states that have a history of collecting statewide data on juvenile-set fires. While individual fire department intervention programs can collect data, the challenges to establishing a data collection system that can be used by rural and urban, paid and volunteer departments and to gain their cooperation are immense. 52% or 172 departments statewide participated in this data collection system in 2001.

Data collection over the past five years taught us many lessons. We learned (1) how hard it is to accurately collect the data, (2) how difficult it is to coordinate and analyze data from so many sources and (3) **how important it is to collect this information.** While the fire service can gather information about the fire incident, the behavioral and psychological variables are not collected. Data about juvenile arson is collected only by law enforcement. Because there are so many sources of data, it is hard to get an accurate estimate of the size of the problem of youth-set fires. These challenges, however, are not unique to Oregon.

Assessing the dynamics of the juvenile firesetting problem will continue to be challenging not only in Oregon but also across the United States.

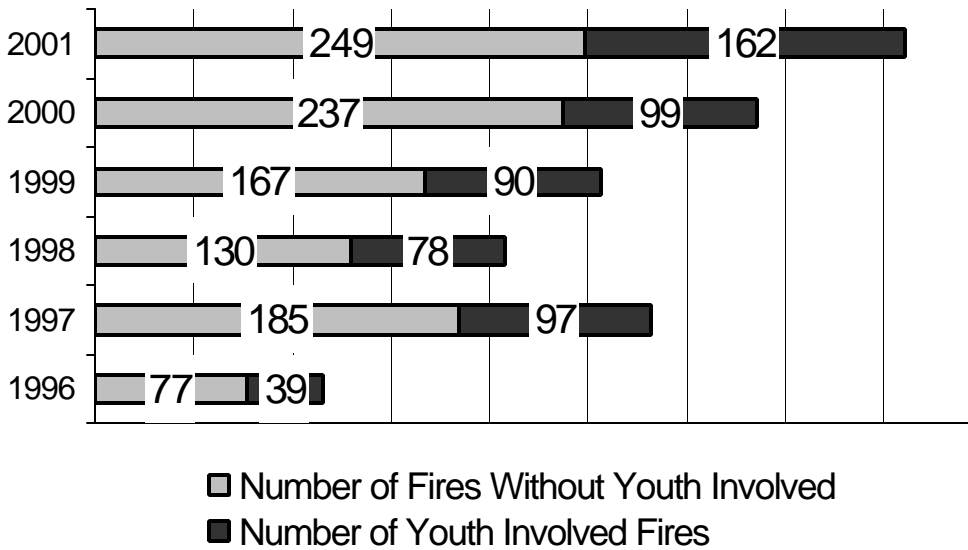
**For more information contact Judy Okulitch,  
Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program Coordinator,  
at 503-373-1540 ext. 230 or [judy.okulitch@state.or.us](mailto:judy.okulitch@state.or.us)**

# Fireworks-Related Fires

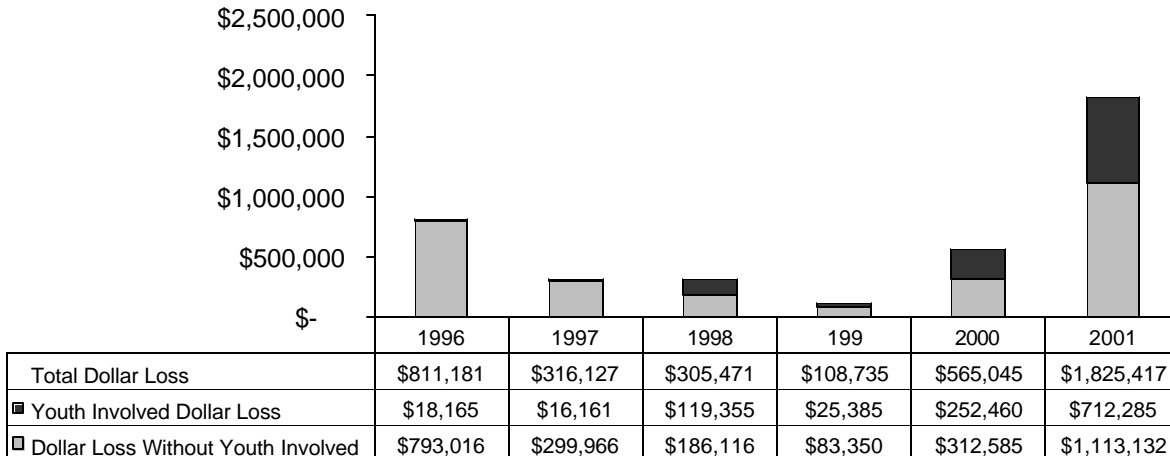
## Fireworks-Related Fires

The number of fireworks-caused fires reported for the year 2001 was 22% higher than the 336 fireworks-caused fires reported for the year 2000. There were 411 fireworks-caused fires reported for the year 2001. Most of these fireworks fires, 88.9%, occurred between June 1 through July 31, 2001. They caused an estimated dollar loss of \$1,825,417. Youths, 17 years and younger, caused 162 of the 411 fireworks fires and \$712,285 of the total estimated dollar loss.

**Fireworks-Caused Fires by Year**



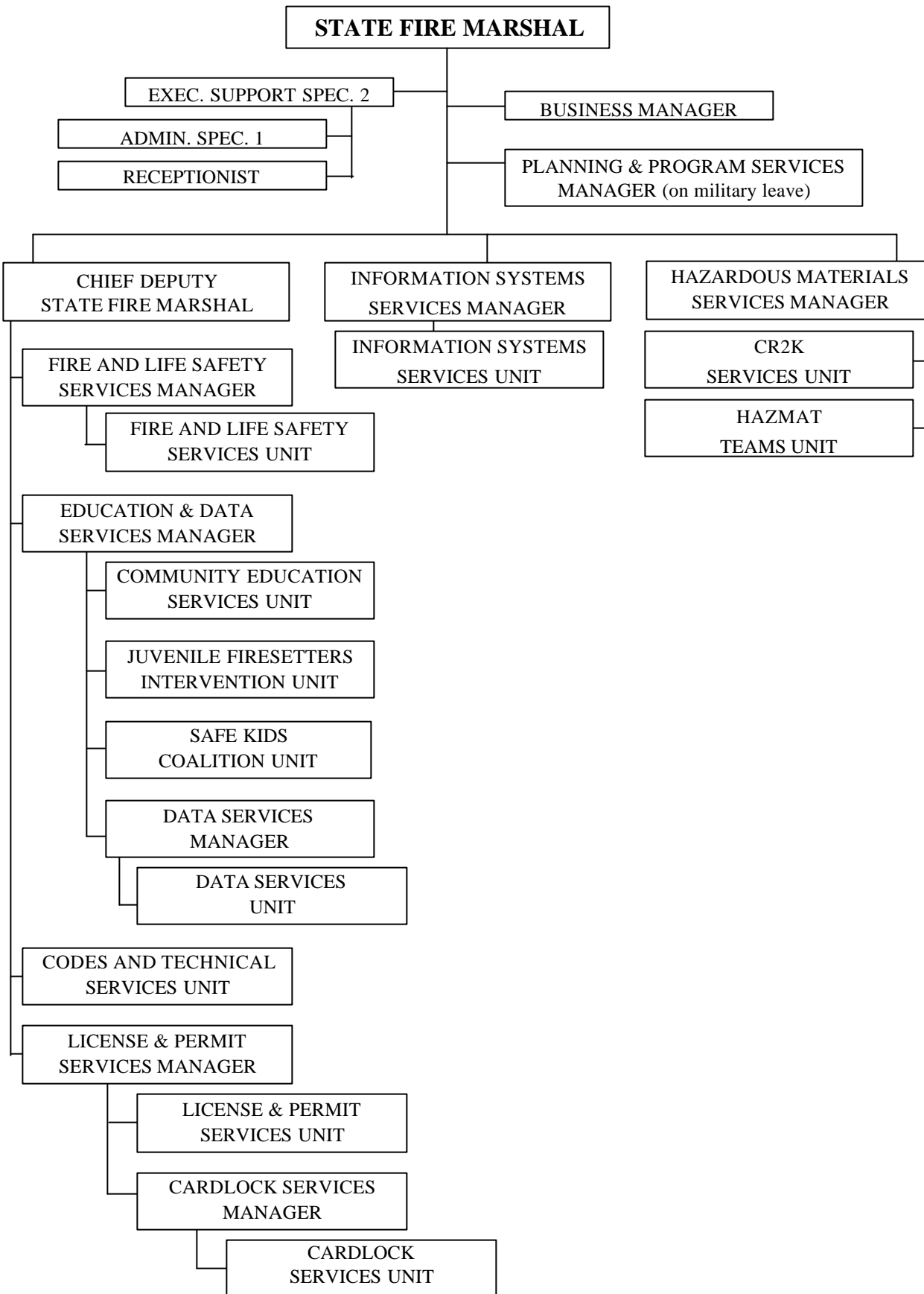
**Fireworks Fire Estimated Loss**





Following is an Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM) organizational chart, a phone extension list by OSFM unit, and a description of activities and programs of each unit at the Oregon State Fire Marshal Office. This information is provided to help you access resources you may need. Included is the name of each unit manager and their contact information.

# OSFM Organizational Chart



# 503-373-1540 Phone Extensions by Unit

**Fax Number - 503-373-1825**

## Administration

Garrison, Bob	State Fire Marshal	216
Orr, Nancy	Chief Deputy	209
Drager, Laura	Exec. Support Spec.	211
Andreassen, Glen	Bus. Mgr.	210
Dalke, Connie	Admin. Spec.	212
Garfoot, Sue	Reception	200
Norman, Evelyn	Reception	200

## Codes

Caul, John	Codes Deputy	269
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## Information Systems Services

Showers, Scott	Info. Systems Spec.	423
Bradley, Lisa	Computer User Support	235
Wright, Stephan	Prog./Analyst	203

## Education & Data Services

Walthall, Dennis	Educ./Data Mgr.	231
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## Community Education Services

Ridenour, Sally	Coord.	266
Olson, Colleen	Prog. Rep.	228
Samuel, Terry	Prog. Rep.	366

## Data Services

Palmer, Linda	Data Services Mgr.	244
Wagner, Sheila	Report Asst.	236
Pelley, Vi	Report Asst.	237

## Juvenile Firesetter

Okulitch, Judy	JFS Coord.	230
Baumann, Carol	JFS Support	240

## Safe Kids

Disch, Donna	Safe Kids Coord.	275
Stephens, Lisa	Safe Kids Support	277

## Fire & Life Safety Services

Warner, Stacy	Mgr.	252
Robinson, Carol	Office Mgr.	204
Johnson, Gayle	Prog. Rep.	257
Hume, Anita	Support	249
McCammon, Sue	Support	256
Brown, Keith	Deputy	541-267-3434
Chase, Charlie	Deputy	541-776-6114 x237
Crosiar, George	Deputy	541-967-2043
Fields, Dave	Supv. Deputy	541-388-6113
Goff, Scott	Deputy	541-276-4076
Jones, David	Deputy	255

Megert, Ted	Deputy	503-731-3027 x250
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## Fire & Life Safety cont.

Nees, Paul	Deputy	503-435-0366
Petersen, Dave	Supv. Deputy	276
Smith, Richard	Deputy	541-889-7735
Stevens, Michelle	Deputy	541-776-6114 x272
Wright, Bob	Supv. Deputy	541-440-3389

## Hazardous Materials Services

Albers, Bob	HazMat Mgr.	262
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## CR2K Services

Miller, Dave	CR2K Operations Mgr.	261
Wagner, Kathy	Program Asst.	265
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## Administration

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### Conflagrations

In 2001, OSFM provided for mobilization of firefighters to four conflagrations - Two Rivers (Umatilla), Monument, Bridge Creek (Ukiah), and Horse Creek (Imnaha). This was the first year that structural fire protection overhead teams were dispatched with county strike teams. Structural fire protection overhead teams are comprised of Oregon Fire Service members and deputy state fire marshals from OSFM Fire and Life Safety Services Unit. The purpose of the structural fire protection overhead teams is to deploy with task forces or strike teams mobilized under the Conflagration Act to assure safe and effective utilization of structural firefighting resources. All three of the newly formed overhead teams saw action.

These teams worked in unified commands with the Umatilla fire chief at Two Rivers, Oregon Department of Forestry overhead teams at Monument and Bridge Creek, and a Type 1 Federal overhead team at Horse Creek. At Horse Creek they were actually on-scene before the federal Type 1 team from Alaska could arrive. By the time the federal team arrived, our group had incident command structure established, a command post identified and set up and an operational plan for structural fire protection had already been developed. Comments from incident command personnel from all these fires confirmed the success of the structural overhead team concept.

The structural overhead teams provided support for 346 firefighters and 140 pieces of apparatus to contain these fires. In each case, OSFM overhead actions led to improved firefighter accountability and safety and to more effective fire suppression efforts.

### State Fire Service Mobilization Plan

Work groups proposed revisions to the Oregon Interface Firefighter Qualification System and to several sections of the State Fire Service Mobilization Plan. The State Fire Defense Board adopted these proposals in February 2002. The revisions to the qualification system provided for increased firefighter safety. The Department of Public Safety Standards and Training is adopting the revisions. The qualification system is posted on the OSFM web site.

**For more information  
please contact Nancy Orr, Chief Deputy,  
at 503-373-1540, extension 209 or [nancy.orr@state.or.us](mailto:nancy.orr@state.or.us)**

## Fire and Life Safety Services

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### Fire Investigation Caseload

In 2001, deputy state fire marshals conducted 230 investigations into the cause of reported fires. These investigations were conducted in collaboration with local fire departments and law enforcement agencies. Fifty-seven of these fires were incendiary, while 116 were the result of human errors or carelessness. Seven fires were set by juveniles. For 50 fires, the cause was undetermined. Three fires were major loss fires (more than \$1 million loss).



### Fire Deaths

Deputies conducted investigations in 20 fires, which resulted in 24 deaths. There were three fire incidents where two or more civilians lost their lives; these three fires resulted in a total of seven deaths.

### Code Enforcement

Deputy state fire marshals conducted 5,246 inspections and reinspections in 2001. This is a decrease of 1,752 from the year 2000 resulting from the loss of two deputy positions due to budget shortfalls. Inspection activity is up 209% from 1995.

Schools are a top code enforcement priority. Of the inspections conducted last year, 32% were in public and private schools, pre-school through high school. Deputies strive to inspect all schools in their district at least every two years. In 2001, 43% of all schools had been inspected within two years of their last inspection.

Deputies also provide annual inspections for state licensing of day care centers and for biennial licensing of assisted living centers, residential care centers, and residential schools and treatment centers.

Deputies conducted 444 inspections in jails and adult and youth correctional facilities in 2001, or 9% of the total inspections. Deputies completed 147 regular surveys and 124 reinspections of health care facilities during 2001. All nursing homes are current (within a 12-month average) for the second year, complying with statutory mandates and Federal medicare-medicaid survey contract standards. Unit staff also improved the rate of reinspections meeting a 90-day Federal timeline from 4% in 1998 to the current 58%.

## Fire and Life Safety Services

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Twelve percent of LPG tank sets, or 632, were inspected, compared to 576 in 2000. Of the 632 inspected, 516 or 82% were commercial or large residential installations, which are higher risk installations.

Fire safety in Oregon's public and private schools is a high priority for this unit. Schools are increasing their demands for electrical outlets because of the increased use of computers. A deputy set a goal of five years to upgrade the school's electrical systems in Eastern Oregon to the 1999 *National Electrical Code* standards. Due to the deputy's perseverance and the school district recognizing the value of decreasing electrical hazards and their willingness to work with us, he successfully completed the upgrade before the five years was completed and virtually eliminated the use of extension cords in classrooms.

## Courses

Over 150 firefighters attended seven fire investigation classes conducted by deputy state fire marshals. The class goal is to increase local fire officials' skills in determining fire origin and cause.

Deputies taught eight other classes to local fire departments on various aspects of fire prevention including above ground tank and bulk plant inspections, fire prevention, and special residency inspection training.

Deputies, in collaboration with their fire prevention cooperatives, delivered public education classes to more than 1,000 school-age children. Over 3,000 children and adults went through the exit drills in the home (EDITH) program using Oregon Children's Fire Safety House and learned how to safely exit from a house under simulated fire conditions. Deputies also delivered training to day care and outdoor school students, Rotary clubs, and young babysitters.

## Mobilizations

During the 2001 fire season, the unit provided firefighter mobilization support for four conflagrations. Deputies, as part of the structural overhead fire protection teams, provided support for the 346 firefighters and 140 pieces of apparatus to contain these fires. Deputies also assisted with public information officer duties, and fire investigation of three wildland fires.

**For more information about  
Fire and Life Safety Services,  
please contact Stacy Warner, Fire and Life Safety Services Manager,  
at 503-373-1540, extension 252 or [stacy.warner@state.or.us](mailto:stacy.warner@state.or.us)**

## Education and Intervention Programs

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### Community Education Services

The Community Education Services unit of the Office of State Fire Marshal helps fulfill the OSFM mission by providing quality fire and life safety education programs and services to Oregonians. The unit supports the fire and life safety education efforts of the Oregon fire service. Our Oregon Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition, County Fair Project and Children's Fire Safety House Program are examples of these programs.

### Oregon Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition

The Oregon Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition (OHFSC) was formed in the spring of 1998. Participants of the coalition include local fire departments, fire service organizations, Local 290 Plumbers & Steamfitters Union, Residential Fire Safety Institute, American Fire Systems, BF Goodrich and other associates.

The mission of OHFSC is to save lives and property by promoting the installation of home fire sprinklers. The goals of the coalition are to provide accurate information to the public about the life-saving value of automatic residential sprinklers and to alleviate and dispel myths and misconceptions people have about residential fire sprinklers.

In 2001, the OHFSC sponsored technical and educational training events for the fire service, insurance industry and other interested groups.

### Children's Fire Safety House Program

The Oregon Children's Fire Safety House is a mobile prop for the Oregon fire service to use to teach children how to survive a fire. It has a small classroom and is equipped with smoke alarms, a strobe light and an escape ladder. It was constructed by Portland Community College students and donated to the Office of State Fire Marshal and the children of Oregon by the Oregon State Home Builders Association and the Home Builders Association of Metro Portland.

In 2001, more than 12 different fire/life safety organizations used the house to teach valuable fire and life safety information to approximately 5,000 children.

### County Fair Project

This year we coordinated four fairs: Marion, Malheur, Grant and Linn County. The fairs give us an opportunity to talk with people about fire and life safety and the agency's programs and services. At each fair, staff coordinated with local fire service partners. Over 4,200 contacts were made.

**For more information about Community Education Services,  
please contact Sally Ridenour at 503-373-1540 extension 266 or  
sally.ridenour@state.or.us.**

## Education and Intervention Programs

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### Juvenile Firesetters Intervention Unit

The mission of the unit is to reduce the incidence of youth-set fires by developing a continuum of care for firesetters and their families using community-based resources. Two full-time employees work with a statewide Advisory Board to set short and long-term goals.

#### **Unit Goal 1: Maintain and expand the partnerships between OSFM, the local fire service, and community-based networks to address the problem of child-set fires.**

The hallmark of Oregon's program is the maintenance and expansion of community based networks. 2001 marked a shift from staffing cases during a network meeting bringing members of the network to other, more institutionalized, multi-disciplinary teams to staff cases. Some examples of these community partnerships occurred in Polk, Clatsop and Yamhill Counties.

Other networks, through the acquisition of outside funding, institutionalized intervention services by creating a position to deliver services within the county: Washington, Clackamas and Jackson Counties are funding a specific person to provide services. Staff worked to keep the other county networks "networked" by attending 29 county based networks in 11 counties and by publishing and distributing *Net.Works* monthly.

#### **Unit Goal 2: Distribute and produce intervention programs and resources and deliver training when requested.**

Staff produced and distributed a CD containing intervention resources to over 100 partners. In addition, staff distributed over 11,000 printed resources during 2001, for an average of 918 resources per month.

The JFSI Unit partnered with Insurance Information Services of Oregon and Idaho (ISSOI) in the development and distribution of educational materials about home fire safety for young families. The tri-fold brochure and accompanying refrigerator magnet, *Children Curious About Fire*, and the booklet, *The Bear Facts*, are intended for use with first-time home buyers or renters with small children. *The Bear Facts* is a twenty-page booklet of home fire safety tips on kitchen fires, burns and scalds, careless smoking, campfires, fireworks, candles, fire survival and insurance issues. The booklet can be viewed in its entirety on the ISSOI website ([www.insuranceoregon.org](http://www.insuranceoregon.org)). This project was in response to the 2000 data, which indicated child-firesetting was the leading cause of fire fatalities in Oregon.



#### **Unit Goal 3: Identify the extent of the juvenile firesetter problem by promoting a reporting system for fire and mental health providers.**

Good data is crucial to measure the extent of the juvenile with fire problem, to indicate program directions and, ultimately, to tell us how we are doing. With over 6,000 reports submitted on juvenile-set fires since 1997, the Advisory Board used the data to address short and long-term goals for the state program. The data being collected by OSFM represents 93% of Oregon's population. Oregon is one of only a handful of states with a statewide data collection system.



## Education and Intervention Programs

### **Unit Goal 4: Deliver training class on screening child firesetters.**

Staff provided 40 hours of screening classes around the state, in Baker City, Coos Bay, LaPine, Roseburg and at the Oregon Fire Marshals Association annual conference.



left to right  
Bob Benck, Scott Rice, Chuck Chaffin & Judy Okulitch

A task force composed of representatives from juvenile firesetter networks across the state met for over six months with a representative from the Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST). This task force reviewed NFPA 1035 Professional Qualifications for Juvenile Firesetter Specialist I and II and suggested definitions and modifications that would align with Oregon's statewide juvenile firesetter intervention program.

### **Unit Goal 5: Stimulate the development of more treatment and restitution models for troubled firesetters.**

Staff sponsored an information-sharing visit by Dr. David Wilcox, Harvard Medical School, with the Treatment Strategies Task Force and The Institute on Violence and Destructive Behavior.

Staff partnered with OYA and juvenile department counselors on the development of a contract: *Supervision and Fire Safety Guidelines* for adjudicated youths, and presented the contract at the Oregon Juvenile Justice Directors and the Oregon Criminal Justice Association conferences.

Two residential sprinkler installation projects were completed in treatment facilities for Parrott Creek Residential Center and Youth Guidance Association. These facilities will enhance the ability to provide secure treatment settings for youths with firesetting issues. These projects were funded in part by Oregon Fire Marshals Association, Metro Fire Marshals Association, Gresham Firefighters Union and the Department of Human Resources with in-kind support from fire departments in Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington counties.

### **Unit Goal 6: Maintain linkages with local, state and national programs dealing with at-risk youths.**

Staff gave presentations or provided information to over 11 non-fire service organizations across the state and at two national conferences.

Staff facilitated a Fire Interest Survey in partnership with 13 fire districts and the University of Oregon's Institute on Violence and Destructive Behavior. Over 5,000 youths, grades 3 through 8, were surveyed about their interest in, experience with, and knowledge of fire. This is the largest survey of youths' normative experience with fire completed in the nation. An analysis of the data was presented at the Oregon Fire Marshals Association Conference and each participating fire department and school district received information specific to their district. The report was posted on the OSFM web site.

**For more information please contact Judy Okulitch,  
Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program Coordinator,  
at 503-373-1540 extension 230 or [judy.okulitch@state.or.us](mailto:judy.okulitch@state.or.us)**

## Education and Intervention Programs

### The Oregon SAFE KIDS Coalition

Unintentional preventable injury is the #1 killer of children ages 0 - 14 nationwide and in Oregon. The Oregon SAFE KIDS Coalition unites public and private organizations including emergency responders, law enforcement, health and safety professionals, as well as interested citizens. Housed at the Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM), a division of Oregon State Police, the lead agency is partnering with organizations statewide to build local injury prevention chapters/coalitions.



SAFE KIDS aims at an entire population to produce a full societal change, building public acceptances of *Injury Prevention as Every Oregonian's Approach to Life*. The focus is children and includes parents, caregivers of all levels, legislators, public and private organizations whose goals include social marketing as well as the safety and welfare of Oregon children.



#### SAFE KIDS At The Capitol and Public Policy

While this event occurs only during legislative years, the track record and the consistent, credible visibility of the program brought a warm welcome to chapter representatives. They were recognized and extended courtesies by their local legislators on both the house and senate floors. Seven chapters participated along with representatives from each of the 10 core injury prevention areas of motor vehicle, drowning and water, fire, scald/burn, bicycle, choking, falls, pedestrian, poison, and unintentional firearm.

This paved the way for SAFE KIDS to participate, as a resource, in some of the state's most discernible child injury prevention bills.

#### National SAFE KIDS Week 2001 - *MAKE IT A SAFE KIDS SUMMER*

During summer, motor vehicle crashes, falls, drowning, bike crashes and pedestrian incidents increase in number. Oregon SAFE KIDS sponsored 16 events with more than 15,000 participants statewide. Events educated parents and caregivers along with their children on preventing injuries. Oregon's SAFE KIDS Zoo event drew over 8,000 participants.



Photo Courtesy of Tryon Creek Studios

#### Pedestrian Theme: Be Aware, Be Responsible, Be Seen

A statewide presence during the October 'Walk to School' events received high media visibility in Eugene and Portland. Chapters produced 11 other events of varying size throughout the state. As a part of the event, Oregon SAFE KIDS distributed, among the many other items: 6000 SAFE KIDS Walkability Assessment Checklists to help communities identify local pedestrian issues. SAFE KIDS partnered with Active Communities Environment Coalition (ACE).

## Education and Intervention Programs



### Survivor Mini-Conference 2001

This event was so successful, we are asking ourselves, "How do you top this?" This one-day meeting is fun and informative, bringing 60 chapter members, sponsors and partners together for technical training, information on access to resources and funds, presentations of what's working for local chapters, as well as legislative perspective.

### 95 on I-5 Project

As part of a statewide campaign funded by Oregon State Police (OSP), the 95 on I-5 grant aimed at 95% safety belt use in Oregon, particularly on I-5, SAFE KIDS designed a bilingual public education campaign aimed at a multi-generational audience of parents and grandparents. The results included: a multi-media project with pre-movie slides, posters, and cards designed to fit in a #10 envelope. All carried the same artwork and message. Oregon State Police dedicated \$15,000.



### SAFE KIDS Van

The SAFE KIDS Van just keeps rollin'. While the van is out and about it appeared at close to 40 events, each with a minimum attendance of 200.

### Grants (\$) and Trade-In-Kind

During 2001 SAFE KIDS applied and received \$29,700 in grants that included: \$6,500 in Buckle Up grants primarily used by local chapters, \$15,000 in 95 on I-5 grants, \$ 8,200 in SAFE KIDS Grants including the SAFE KIDS Week Grant, Fire Grants and Walk to School Grants. SAFE KIDS also received huge quantities of trade-in-kind items including localized pedestrian hangtags worth at least \$10,000.

### FIREWORKS AND JFSI

Recognizing the risk of fires caused by children playing with matches as one of common ground for both SAFE KIDS and JFSI, the *Bear Facts* booklet, magnet and brochures were developed by JFSI, Pub Ed, Licensing and Permits, Information Service of Oregon and Idaho as well as Oregon SAFE KIDS. This increased the distribution and awareness of child set fires and what parents can do to prevent such fires among several organizations.

A \$2,200 grant from the National Fire Administration through National SAFE KIDS created a base for Oregon SAFE KIDS to partner with the State Fire Marshal Licensing and Permit Unit and the Fireworks Task Force. Ten fireworks safety games were created to teach families about legal fireworks and ensure only adults handle fireworks. The games were distributed to SAFE KIDS chapters.

**For more information about Oregon SAFE KIDS Coalition, please contact Donna Disch, Oregon SAFE KIDS Coalition Coordinator at 503-373-1540 extension 275 or [donna.disch@state.or.us](mailto:donna.disch@state.or.us)**

## Hazardous Materials Services

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### Community Right to Know

In 2001, the Community Right to Know Unit processed and mailed the 2001 Hazardous Substance Information Survey (HSIS) to over 47,500 business facilities located in Oregon. The HSIS is generated to identify the types, quantities and locations of hazardous substances that facilities use, store, manufacture and/or dispose. These facilities reported a total of 110,427 hazardous substances of which 26,775 were unique substances.

Of the facilities surveyed, 1,208 indicated they were subject to the reporting requirements of section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act.

In 2001, 1,526 facilities indicated they had Extremely Hazardous Substances (as defined by the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act) present at their facilities.

The CR2K Unit established the 2001 Hazardous Substance Possession Fee schedules and issued Hazardous Substance Possession Fees to approximately 6,082 facilities.

In 2001, 3,958 new companies were added to the Hazardous Substance Information System and were mailed the 2001 HSIS.

The Community Right to Know Unit received, reviewed and processed 292 Hazardous Materials Incident Reports.

The Unit conducted a total of 2,531 Community Right to Know audits. During each of these audits the facility was contacted, necessary information collected, and a written report generated and submitted for review and processing.

- ✍ Conducted 2,288 file review audits to validate the hazardous substance information data submitted by the facility. During these audits the facility was contacted, the necessary information collected and a written report of the findings generated and processed.
- ✍ Conducted 218 Hazardous Substance Possession Fee reviews. During each of these reviews the facility was contacted, the necessary information collected in order to determine whether or not the fee should be revised, and a written report generated and submitted for review and processing.
- ✍ Conducted 25 on-site audits. These audits were conducted by visiting the facility, completing a walk-through and hazardous materials records review, compiling the findings and submitting a written report for review and processing.

The Community Right to Know Unit provided 6,056 technical assistance responses related to hazardous substance reporting issues and 320 technical assistance responses related to hazardous substance possession fee issues via the Hazardous Materials Information Hotline.

The Unit processed and provided 186 requests for hazardous substance incident information, 160 requests for customized hazardous substance information and 13 requests for Toxic Release Inventory information.

## Hazardous Materials Services

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In addition to special requests, the Unit created and mailed the following:

- ✍ 548 copies of the 2000 Annual Incident Report.
- ✍ 2,122 copies of the Quarterly and Historical Listing of Hazardous Material Incident Reports.
- ✍ 506 copies of the 2000 Annual Hazardous Substance Information Survey Report.
- ✍ 509 copies of the 2000 SARA Title III Section 302 Report.
- ✍ Hazardous Substance Information System CD's to approximately 425 fire departments, 113 county emergency management organizations, 39 county health administrators and over 100 unique public copies.

The unit continued our efforts to gather and provide a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for every hazardous substance reported in the database. In 2001, approximately 1,900 new MSDS's were added to the system for a total of over 6,800 MSDS's.

The unit updated the electronic audit procedures, forms and memos pertaining to the Community Right to Know Program and the hyperlinks to related documents. In addition, the electronic Questions and Response database related to the Community Right to Know Program was updated along with the hyperlinks to associated documents.

The unit updated the hazardous substance information that is collected through the Hazardous Substance Information Survey that is available via the Internet. This Web site was accessed over 2,500 times during 2001 between February 26<sup>th</sup> and the end of the year. The following is a breakdown of page hits:

- ✍ 1,848 = substance searches conducted.
- ✍ 1,125 = material safety data sheets accessed.
- ✍ 1,014 = 2000 annual survey reports and SARA Title III, section 302 company reports accessed.
- ✍ 941 = Incident Reports accessed.
- ✍ 968 = Incident searches conducted.

Updates to the Material Safety Data Sheet and Hazardous Materials Incident Report databases were made to our Web site.

**For more information about Hazardous Materials Services and  
Community Right to Know, please contact  
Bob Albers, Hazardous Materials Services Manager  
at 503-373-1540 extension 262 or bob.albers@state.or.us or  
Dave Miller, Community Right to Know Assistant Manager  
at 503-373-1540 extension 261 or dave.miller@state.or.us.**

## Hazardous Materials Services

### Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams

The 1989 Oregon Legislature authorized the Office of State Fire Marshal to establish a statewide hazardous materials emergency response system. There are 14 Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams providing response statewide to hazardous materials incidents that are beyond the resources and training of local communities.

The number of responses by each team and the total amount billed during 2001 is shown below:

Team #	Team Name	Number of Responses in 2001	Total Amount Billed
HM 01	Douglas Co.	1	\$ 3,335.10
HM 02	Eugene	7	\$ 29,155.59
HM 03	Gresham/Multnomah Co.	9	\$ 18,929.34
HM 04	Klamath/Lake	0	\$ 0.00
HM 05	Linn/Benton	4	\$ 6,245.18
HM 06	Portland	79	\$ 39,247.33
HM 07	Redmond	6	\$ 20,330.63
HM 08	Southern Oregon	6	\$ 7,680.35
HM 09	Tualatin	38	\$ 36,767.52
HM 10	Hermiston	12	\$ 30,450.40
HM 11	Astoria	2	\$ 472.50
HM 12	LaGrande	5	\$ 9,007.07
HM 14	Ontario	1	\$ 5,186.88
HM 15	Coos Bay	2	\$ 13,453.35
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>172</b>	<b>\$ 220,261.24</b>

The teams respond to emergencies involving a number of different source types. As shown in the following table, the top four-reported source types of hazardous materials emergencies in 2001 are drug labs, commercial vehicles, cars and fixed facilities.

Source Types	Number of Responses
Aircraft	2
Car	19
Commercial Vehicle	31
Drug Lab	65
Fixed Facility	18
Pipeline	4
Ship	3
Train	2
Other	15
Source not Reported	13

## Hazardous Materials Services

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In addition to actual response to hazardous materials incidents, the members of the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams provide additional resources through telephone advisories to local responders and industry in their communities.

Source Types	2001 Telephone
Abandoned Materials	24
Control/Mitigation	2
Fixed Site	33
Highway	6
Unknown Odor	14
Spill	51
Water	2
General Inf.	65
Other	16

**For more information about the  
Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team program,  
please contact Susan Otjen,  
Operations Manager, at 503-373-1540, extension 227 or  
susan.otjen@state.or.us.**

## License and Permit Services

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The License and Permit Services Unit is one of three units under the Chief Deputy of the Office of State Fire Marshal and is mandated by law to perform duties to enhance fire and life safety for the citizens of Oregon. This unit has responsibility for four statewide programs: Explosives, Fireworks, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, and Non-Retail Fuel Dispensing (Cardlock). This year, the Cardlock program was incorporated into the unit, merging the Office of State Fire Marshal licensing functions into one unit.

The purpose of these programs is to manage licensing, enforcement, and education functions for the safety of Oregonians. They enforce fireworks and explosives storage, use and possession regulations, conduct fire and life safety inspections for liquefied petroleum gas tanks, explosives storage magazines and Cardlock fuel dispensing facilities, issuing notice and orders of correction when deficiencies are found at these facilities, and issue a variety of licenses, permits and certifications. They provide stakeholders with technical and administrative support to assist in compliance with program requirements. Program staff establish licensing standards and processes, assist with statute revision, promulgate administrative rules and provide code development assistance.

Unit staff chaired industry stakeholder group meetings throughout the year, providing opportunities for involvement into unit programs. Committees include the Explosives Advisory Group, Fireworks Advisory group, Bi-State Fireworks Coalition, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Advisory Board, and Cardlock Advisory Committee. Membership includes industry, fire service, law enforcement, and other state and federal agencies. These committees provide guidance, information, and assistance regarding unit programs.

### 2001 Unit Highlights Include:

#### Fireworks



Revisions to Oregon Administrative Rules for Wholesale Fireworks, Retail Sales of Fireworks, Public Display Fireworks, and Agricultural Use Fireworks were addressed with assistance from stakeholder groups. Revisions include adoption of requirements for displays of fireworks shot from barges, increased distance requirements for displays of fireworks, and streamlining obtaining an agricultural use permit.

Unit staff participated in the 2001 Safe Kids Zoo event at the Portland Zoo. The fireworks focus at the event was: ***“I Always Have an Adult Light Fireworks.”*** Both unit staff and fireworks industry stakeholders staffed the booth at the Zoo. Thousands of children and their parents participated in fireworks safety activities at the booth.

The Unit received a National SAFE KIDS grant to print the “Fireworks Safety Game” and distribute it to nine Oregon SAFE KIDS Chapters. This game, developed in 2000, is an excellent way to open communication with children (and parents or guardians) about fireworks safety.



## License and Permit Services

Along with industry and fire service partners, unit staff developed and implemented a new fireworks safety campaign: ***“Protect Your Family: Practice the 3 Be’s: Be Prepared, Be Safe, Be Responsible.”*** A campaign brochure and flyers were developed for statewide distribution. They were added to the OSFM website for anyone to be able to download for their own use. Another facet of the campaign was to run the 3 Be’s message in the Portland area on electronic reader boards at strategic locations. The message ran continuously for 30 days through the generous financial support of Portland/Gresham area fire departments.

Staff is participating in the Washington State Patrol Fire Protection Bureau Fireworks Summit to develop strategies to reduce sale and use of illegal fireworks and illegally manufactured destructive devices. The summit committee membership is federal, state, and local fire and law enforcement entities as well as fireworks industry members.

### Explosives



Staff for the explosives program spent much of the year determining the location of explosives storage magazines statewide and conducting fire and life safety inspections on the magazines. Once the magazines met the requirements of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 495 Explosives Material Code, they were issued a Certificate of Registration. A total of 246 magazines met the requirements this year.

A key piece of the legislative bill to inspect and register explosives storage magazines was the increased safety of first responders by their having knowledge of the location of explosives storage magazines in their jurisdiction. The fire department where the magazine is located is provided with a copy of the Certificate of Registration. When magazines are moved to a new location, the magazine owner is required to notify the Office of State Fire Marshal on a toll free reporting line, which is monitored by unit staff. Information regarding the magazine’s new location is then forwarded to the fire department to whose jurisdiction the magazine was moved.

### Liquefied Petroleum Gas

A Unit focus is providing information to the public regarding the Overfill Prevention Device (OPD) required by NFPA 58 Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code. Through a partnership with the Northwest Propane Gas Association through the Public Education and Research Council and Atlas Gas Inc., the unit printed and distributed approximately 40,000 OPD brochures statewide.



**Ball Float Type OPD**

OPDs provide an enhanced level of safety when filling 4 to 40 pound propane cylinders. The OPD prevents the overfilling of propane cylinders by shutting off the flow of propane when the cylinder has been filled to the 80% level established by Department of Transportation specifications as the maximum level to which a cylinder can be safely filled.

## License and Permit Services

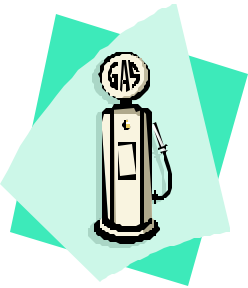
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Unit staff worked with partners to develop a statewide action plan for the replacement of outdated cylinders. Through the action plan, cylinder roundup events starting in 2001 and continuing into 2002 will give Oregonians an opportunity to exchange their cylinders at a convenient location for a nominal fee.

Propane tanks installed in Oregon must meet the requirements of NFPA 58. The propane program compliance specialist completed 402 tank inspections this year not including re-inspections. When deficiencies are found during the initial inspection of the tank, the customer is provided with an opportunity to correct the deficiencies. For 2001, 149 tanks were re-inspected to assure deficiencies had been corrected.

Extensive research was completed in National Fire Protection Association 58 Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code regarding the concealment of propane tanks with structures such as wooden fences or stone walls. The propane industry requested a formal State Fire Marshal interpretation on this matter to standardize industry practices statewide. With the first phase of research completed, information will be presented to the State Fire Marshal Code Interpretation Committee in early 2002. A focus group will review the findings and forward a final recommendation to the code interpretation committee.

### Nonretail Fuel Dispensing (Cardlock)



For the 2000-2001 license year, program staff conducted records inspections and fire and life safety inspections for 334 statewide Cardlock facilities. The combined compliance rate of records and facilities being in compliance during the initial inspection was 86 percent, up 5 percent from the previous license year.

Unit staff also investigates all complaints regarding self-service gas. Of the 94 complaints received, 56 occurred at Cardlock facilities and 38 at retail facilities. Most reported complaints occurring at Cardlock facilities were due to customers fueling personal vehicles. The complaints occurring at retail facilities were due mainly to individuals self-fueling their vehicles.

A Cardlock Advisory Committee for stakeholder involvement in the Cardlock program was implemented. A major committee accomplishment was providing assistance with the revision of the Cardlock administrative rules to incorporate requirements mandated by the 2001 legislature. A significant change was the reduction of the required fuel purchase to qualify as a Cardlock customer from 2400 gallons to 900 gallons annually. Staff project this requirement will nearly double the Cardlock customer base.

**For more information please contact Tari Glocar,  
License and Permit Services Unit Manager,  
at 503-373-1540, extension 273 or [tari.glocar@state.or.us](mailto:tari.glocar@state.or.us).**

## Summary

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Although Oregonians can be glad that 2001 ended with only 4.2 reportable fires per 1,000 people, the fact remains that fire is a destructive force that causes great loss in both lives and property. Forty deaths, 383 injuries and \$111.9 million in property loss in 2001 are losses that affect all of us.

The real tragedy is the very people directly affected could have prevented many of these fires. Over 50% of the fires reported were caused by people, either deliberate acts in the case of incendiary and suspicious fires, or careless actions and human errors.

Our fire service is dedicated to doing its part to reduce this loss to fire through code enforcement and public education, but we must realize that when the engines leave the station for fire suppression, the battle to reduce the number of fires has already been lost. The only way that this battle can be won is for every Oregonian to take responsibility for their actions and not start fires in the first place.

If you have questions about how you can help Oregon solve the continuing problems of fires, please contact your local fire department or the Office of State Fire Marshal. The staff of these organizations is dedicated to fighting this battle and winning, but they can only do it with your help.

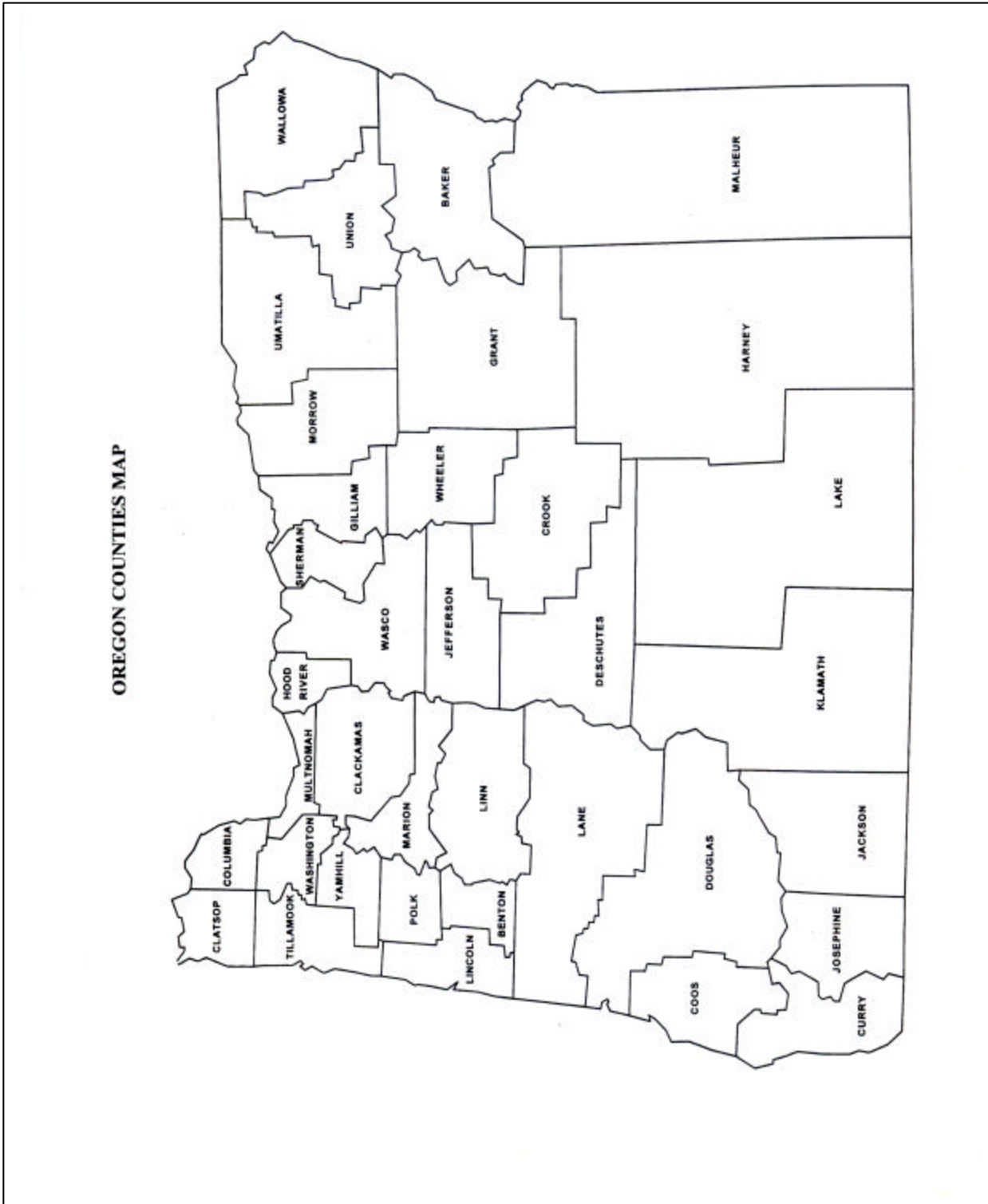
Office of State Fire Marshal  
4760 Portland Road N.E.  
Salem, OR 97305-1760  
503-378-3473  
Email: [oregon.sfm@state.or.us](mailto:oregon.sfm@state.or.us)

Visit our web site at [www.sfm.state.or.us](http://www.sfm.state.or.us) for more information on programs and services plus other areas of interest including:

- ✍ Code Services
- ✍ Community Education Services and Resource Library
- ✍ Community Right-To-Know (CR2K) Reports
- ✍ Fire and Life Safety Services
- ✍ Fire Data Reports
- ✍ HazMat Teams Newsletter
- ✍ HazMat Incident and MSDS Information Databases
- ✍ Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Reports and Services
- ✍ Job Opportunities
- ✍ Links to Fire and Life Safety Resources
- ✍ Oregon Home Sprinkler Coalition
- ✍ Oregon SAFE KIDS Coalition
- ✍ Press Releases
- ✍ *The Gated Wye*, OSFM's Monthly Newsletter

# Oregon Counties Map

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## Departments Reporting in 2001

ADAIR RFPD	CONDON FD
ADRIAN RFPD	COOS BAY F&R
AGNESS-ILLAHE VOL	COQUILLE FIRE DEPT
ALBANY FIRE DEPT	COQUILLE RFPD
AMITY FIRE DIST	CORNELIUS FIRE DEPT
ANTELOPE FD	CORNELIUS RFPD
APPLEGATE RFPD #9	CORVALLIS FIRE DEPT
ARLINGTON FD	CORVALLIS RFPD
ASHLAND F&R	COTTAGE GROVE/S LANE RURAL FD
ASTORIA FIRE DEPT	COVE RFPD
ATHENA FD	CRESCENT RFPD
AUMSVILLE RFPD	CRESCENT-ODELL LAKES RFPD
AURORA RFPD	CRESWELL RFPD
BAKER CITY FIRE DEPT	CROOK CO RFPD #1
BAKER RFPD	CROOK CO RFPD #1 ZONES 1, 2, 3
BANDON RFPD #8	CROOKED RIVER RANCH RFPD
BANKS FIRE DISTRICT #13	DALLAS FD
BAY CITY FIRE DEPT	DAYS CREEK RFD
BEND FD	DAYTON FIRE DIST
BLACK BUTTE RANCH RFPD	DAYVILLE FD
BLODGETT-SUMMIT RFPD	DEADWOOD CREEK FIRE SERVICE
BLUE RIVER FD	DEPOE BAY RFPD
BLY RFPD	DEXTER RFPD
BOARDMAN RFPD	DIAMOND LAKE VOL
BORING FIRE DIST	DORA-SITKUM RFPD
BROOKINGS FD	DOUGLAS CO FIRE DIST #2
BROWNSVILLE RFD	DRAIN RFPD
BURNS FIRE DEPT	DRAKES CROSSING RFPD
BUTTE FALLS VOL FD	DUFUR VOL FD
CAMAS VALLEY VOL RFD	DUNDEE FIRE DEPT
CANBY RFPD	DUNDEE RFPD
CANNON BEACH RFPD	EAGLE VALLEY RFPD
CANYON CITY FIRE DEPT	EAST UMATILLA CO RFPD
CANYONVILLE SOUTH UMPQUA FD	ECHO RFPD
CARLTON FIRE DEPT	ELGIN RFPD
CARLTON RFPD	ELGIN VOL FIRE DEPT
CASCADE LOCKS F&R	ELKTON RFPD
CHARLESTON RFPD	ENTERPRISE FD
CHEMULT RFPD	EUGENE FIRE & EMS
CHILOQUIN-AGENCY LK RFPD	EVANS VALLEY FIRE DIST #6
CLACKAMAS CO FIRE DIST #1	FAIR OAKS RFPD
CLATSKANIE RFPD	FAIRVIEW RFPD
CLOVERDALE RFPD	FOREST GROVE F&R
COBURG RFPD	FOREST GROVE RFPD
COLESTIN RFPD	FOSSIL VOL FD
COLUMBIA RFPD	GARDINER RFPD

# Appendix 1

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## Departments Reporting in 2001

GARIBALDI FD	KEIZER FIRE DIST
GASTON RFPD	KELLOGG RFD
GATES RFPD	KNAPPA-SVENSEN-BURNSIDE RFPD
GEARHART VOL FIRE DEPT	LA GRANDE FIRE DEPT
GLADSTONE FD	LA GRANDE RFPD
GLENDALE RFPD	LAFAYETTE FD
GLENWOOD FD	LAKE CREEK RFPD
GLIDE RFPD	LAKE CREEK RFPD #8
GOLD BEACH FIRE DEPT	LAKE OSWEGO F&R&LIFE SAFETY
GOSHEN RFPD	LAKESIDE RFPD
GRANITE CITY FD	LANE CO FIRE DIST #1
GRANTS PASS DEPT PUB SFTY	LANE RURAL F/R
GREATER BOWEN VALLEY RFPD	LANGLOIS RFPD
GREENACRES RFPD	LAPINE RFPD
HALSEY-SHEDD RFPD	LEBANON FD
HAMMOND FD	LEWIS & CLARK RFPD
HARBOR RFPD	LONG CREEK FD
HARRIMAN RFPD	LOOKINGGLASS RFD
HARRISBURG F&R	LORANE RFPD
HAUSER RFPD	LOWELL RFPD
HELIX RFPD	LYONS RFPD
HERMISTON FIRE & EMERG SERV	MALIN RFPD
HILLSBORO FIRE DEPT	MANZANITA DEPT OF PUB SFTY
HINES FD	MARION CO RFPD #1
HOOD RIVER FIRE DEPT	MAUPIN FD
HOODLAND RFPD	MCKENZIE F&R
HOSKINS-KINGS VLY RFPD	MCMINNVILLE FIRE DEPT
HUBBARD RFPD	MCMINNVILLE RFPD
HUNTINGTON FD	MEACHAM RFPD
IDANHA-DETROIT RFPD	MEDFORD F&R
ILLINOIS VALLEY RFPD	MEDFORD RFPD #2
JACKSON CO FD #3	MILL CITY RFPD
JACKSON CO RFPD #4	MILLINGTON FIRE DIST #5
JACKSON CO RFPD #5	MILTON-FREEWATER FD
JACKSONVILLE FIRE DEPT	MILTON-FREEWATER RURAL FD
JEFFERSON CO RFPD #1	MIST-BIRKENFELD RFPD
JEFFERSON RFPD	MOHAWK VALLEY RFD
JOHN DAY FIRE DEPT	MOLALLA RFPD #73
JOHN DAY RFPD	MONITOR RFPD #58
JOHN DAY-FERNHILL RFPD	MONROE RFPD
JORDAN VALLEY FD	MONROE RFPD
JOSEPH FIRE DEPT	MORO FIRE DEPT, CITY OF
JUNCTION CITY FIRE DEPT	MT ANGEL FIRE DEPT
JUNCTION CITY RFPD	MT ANGEL RFPD
JUNIPER FLATS RFPD	MT VERNON FD
KEATING RFPD	MULTNOMAN CO FD #8 PDX

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### Departments Reporting in 2001

MULTNOMAH CO RFPD #14	RUFUS VOL FIRE DEPT
MYRTLE CREEK FD	RURAL METRO FIRE DEPT
MYRTLE CREEK RFPD	S GILLIAM CO RFPD
NEHALEM VOL FIRE DEPT	SALEM FD
NESTUCCA RFPD	SANDY RFPD #72
NEW PINE CREEK RFPD	SANTA CLARA RFPD
NEWBERG FD	SAUVIE ISLAND VOL FD
NEWPORT FIRE DEPT	SCAPPOOSE RFPD
NORTH BEND FIRE DEPT	SCOTTSBURG RFD
NORTH GILLIAM CO RFPD	SEAL ROCK RFPD
NORTH LINCOLN F&R DIST #1	SENECA VOL FIRE DEPT
NORTH POWDER FIRE DEPT	SHERIDAN FD
NORTH SHERMAN CO RFPD	SILETZ RFPD
NYSSA FD	SILVER LAKE RFPD
NYSSA RFPD	SILVERTON RFPD
OAKLAND RFPD	SISTERS-CAMP SHERMAN RFPD
OAKRIDGE FD	SIUSLAW VALLEY F&R
ODELL RFPD	SOUTH LANE RFPD
OLNEY WALLUSKI F&R	SPRAY VOL FIRE DEPT
ONTARIO FD	SPRINGFIELD FIRE LIFE SFTY
ONTARIO RFPD	ST HELENS RFPD
OREGON CITY FD	ST HELENS-RAINIER RFD
PAISLEY VOL FD	ST PAUL RFPD
PAYETTE RFPD-OREGON	STANFIELD RFPD
PENDLETON FIRE & AMBULANCE	STAYTON FIRE DEPT
PHILOMATH RFPD #4	SUBLIMITY RFPD
PHOENIX FIRE DEPT	SUMMER LAKE FIRE AND RESCUE
PILOT ROCK RFPD	SUMPTER FD
PINE GROVE RFPD	SUNRIVER FD
PINE HOLLOW VOL	SUTHERLIN FIRE DEPT
PISTOL RIVER VOL FD	SW POLK CO RFPD
PLEASANT HILL RFPD	SWEET HOME FIRE & AMB DIST
POLK COUNTY FIRE DIST #1	SWISSHOME-DEADWOOD RFPD
PORTLAND BUREAU OF F&R&EMS	TENMILE RFPD
POWDER RIVER RFPD	THOMAS CREEK/WESTSIDE RFPD
POWERS FIRE DEPT	TILLAMOOK FIRE DIST
PROSPECT RFPD	TOLEDO FD
RAINBOW WD	TUALATIN VALLEY F&R
RAINIER RFPD	TURNER FIRE DEPT
REDMOND FIRE AND RESCUE	UMATILLA RFPD
REEDSPORT VOL FIRE DEPT	UNION EMERGENCY SERVICES
RICE HILL RFD	UNITY VOL FIRE DEPT
RIDDLE RFPD	UPPER MCKENZIE RFPD
RIDDLE VOL FIRE DEPT	V A DOMICILIARY
ROGUE VALLEY INTL AIRPORT FD	VALE FD
ROSEBURG FIRE DEPT	VERNONIA RFPD

## Appendix 1

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### Departments Reporting in 2001

WALLA WALLA CO FIRE DIST #4  
WARM SPRINGS FIRE SFTY  
WARRENTON FIRE DEPT  
WARRENTON RFPD  
WASHINGTON CO FD #2  
WEST LINN FD  
WEST SIDE RFPD  
WESTFIR FIRE DEPT  
WESTPORT-WAUNA RFPD  
WHEELER POINT VOL FIRE ASSOC  
WILLAKENZIE RFPD (SPRGFD)  
WILLAMINA FIRE DIST  
WILLIAMS RFPD  
WINCHUCK RFPD  
WINSTON-DILLARD RFPD #5  
WOLF CREEK RFPD  
WOODBURN FIRE DIST  
YACHATS RFPD  
YAMHILL FPD



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## Non-Reporting Departments in 2001

These non-reporting departments have been listed because their reports may have had an effect on the statistics.

AZALEA VOLS	ROGUE RIVER RFPD
BONANZA RFPD	SCIO RFPD
BRIDGE VOL RFPD	SIXES RFPD
CAPE FERRELO RFPD	SOUTH SHERMAN FPD
CENTRAL OREGON COAST F & R	SPRAGUE RIVER VOL
CHRISTMAS VALLEY RFPD	SPRING VALLEY RFPD
COLTON RFPD #70	SQUAW VALLEY N BANK RFPD
DEE RFPD	STICES GULCH RFPD
FALLS CITY FIRE DEPT	SUMNER RFPD
GRANTS PASS RURAL FD	TANGENT RFPD
GRESHAM FIRE & EMERG SRVCS	THREE RIVERS VOL FD
HAMLET VOL FD	TRI CITY FIRE DIST #4 (DOUG)
HEPPNER FD	TYGH VALLEY VOL FD
IMBLER RFPD	UKIAH FD
IONE FD	UMAPINE VOL RFPD
IRRIGON RFPD	VALE RURAL FIRE INC
KENO RFPD	WALLOWA FD
KLAMATH CO FD #3	WEISER RFPD ANNEX-OREGON
KLAMATH CO FD #4	WHEELER FD
KLAMATH CO FD #5	WINCHESTER BAY RFPD
LAKEVIEW FD	YONCALLA RFPD
LEXINGTON FD	
LOSTINE FD	
MAPLETON FD	
MERRILL FD	
MERRILL RFPD	
MILO RFPD	
MITCHELL VOL FIRE DEPT	
MONUMENT FD	
MOSIER FD	
MYRTLE POINT FD	
NEHALEM RFPD	
NETARTS-OCEANSIDE RFPD	
NORTH BAY RFPD	
OPHIR RFPD	
PARKDALE RFPD	
PINE VALLEY RFPD	
PORT ORFORD FD	
PRAIRIE CITY FIRE DEPT	
ROCK CREEK VOL FD	
ROCKAWAY FD	

## Appendix 3

## 2001 Reported Fires and Incidents

	TOTAL REPORTABLE FIRES	TOTAL RESCUE	TOTAL MUTUAL AID	ALL OTHER INCIDENTS	TOTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED	FIRE AS PERCENT OF INCIDENTS
<b>BAKER</b>						
BAKER CITY FIRE DEPT	47	33	0	56	136	34.56%
BAKER RFPD	5	0	1	0	6	83.33%
EAGLE VALLEY RFPD	2	0	0	0	2	100.00%
HAINES FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
HAINES RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
HUNTINGTON FD	14	2	0	4	20	70.00%
KEATING RFPD	7	0	0	0	7	100.00%
PINE VALLEY RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
POWDER RIVER RFPD	1	46	2	15	64	1.56%
RICHLAND FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
STICES GULCH RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
SUMPTER FD	2	0	0	0	2	100.00%
UNITY VOL FIRE DEPT	1	12	0	0	13	7.69%
<b>BENTON</b>						
ADAIR RFPD	5	19	51	14	89	5.62%
ALSEA RFPD	4	47	0	7	58	6.90%
BLODGETT-SUMMIT RFPD	5	1	1	2	9	55.56%
CORVALLIS FIRE DEPT	221	752	60	1,049	2,082	10.61%
CORVALLIS RFPD	4	10	0	5	19	21.05%
HOSKINS-KINGS VLY RFPD	3	11	0	5	19	15.79%
MONROE RFPD	22	134	16	43	215	10.23%
PHILOMATH RFPD #4	47	311	41	125	524	8.97%
<b>CLACKAMAS</b>						
BORING FIRE DIST	70	755	117	210	1,152	6.08%
CANBY RFPD	75	969	118	551	1,713	4.38%
CLACKAMAS CO FIRE DIST #1	448	6,066	640	3,814	10,968	4.08%
COLTON RFPD #70	0	0	0	0	0	0%
ESTACADA RFD #69	77	800	13	406	1,296	5.94%
GLADSTONE FD	50	632	188	382	1,252	3.99%
HOODLAND RFPD	22	354	0	179	555	3.96%
LAKE OSWEGO F&R&LIFE SAFETY	99	1,194	553	947	2,793	3.54%
ALTO PARK WATER DIST	0	1	0	8	9	0.00%
LAKE GROVE RFPD #57	5	102	0	57	164	3.05%
RIVERDALE RFPD #11	3	41	0	65	109	2.75%
MOLALLA RFPD #73	27	1,145	36	651	1,859	1.45%
SANDY RFPD #72	98	901	1,420	505	2,924	3.35%
TUALATIN VALLEY F&R (CLACKAMAS)						
OREGON CITY FD	136	1,188	49	1,137	2,461	5.53%

## 2001 Reported Fires and Incidents

	TOTAL REPORTABLE FIRES	TOTAL RESCUE	TOTAL MUTUAL AID	ALL OTHER INCIDENTS	TOTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED	FIRE AS PERCENT OF INCIDENTS
<b>CLATSOP</b>						
ASTORIA FIRE DEPT	38	5	0	145	188	20.21%
CANNON BEACH RFPD	8	184	2	28	222	3.60%
ELSIE-VINEMAPLE RFPD	13	131	12	7	163	7.98%
GEARHART VOL FIRE DEPT	6	42	14	28	90	6.67%
GEARHART RFPD	6	44	0	18	68	8.82%
HAMLET VOL FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
HAMMOND FD	5	0	0	0	5	100.00%
JOHN DAY-FERNHILL RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
KNAPPA-SVENSEN-BURNSIDE RFPD	4	301	20	51	376	1.06%
LEWIS & CLARK RFPD	10	1	2	30	43	23.26%
OLNEY WALLUSKI F&R	3	25	0	21	49	6.12%
SEASIDE F&R	42	290	6	110	448	9.38%
SEASIDE RFPD	7	41	0	6	54	12.96%
WARRENTON FIRE DEPT	16	342	5	53	416	3.85%
WARRENTON RFPD	4	96	0	17	117	3.42%
WESTPORT-WAUNA RFPD	9	0	1	0	10	90.00%
<b>COLUMBIA</b>						
CLATSKANIE RFPD	19	0	1	0	20	95.00%
MIST-BIRKENFELD RFPD	13	106	12	106	237	5.49%
RAINIER RFPD	20	171	20	81	292	6.85%
SCAPPOOSE RFPD	6	734	66	265	1,071	0.56%
ST HELENS RFPD	99	810	2	479	1,390	7.12%
ST HELENS-RAINIER RFD	128	1,097	0	427	1,652	7.75%
VERNONIA RFPD	14	133	3	82	232	6.03%
<b>COOS</b>						
BANDON RFPD #8	9	5	1	22	37	24.32%
BANDON FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
BRIDGE VOL RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CHARLESTON RFPD	36	329	5	137	507	7.10%
COOS BAY F&R	59	1,036	16	413	1,524	3.87%
BUNKER HILL	2	23	0	11	36	5.56%
LIBBY RFPD	3	9	0	5	17	17.65%
TIMBER PARK	1	4	0	2	7	14.29%
COQUILLE FIRE DEPT	9	0	2	56	67	13.43%
COQUILLE RFPD	1	14	6	25	46	2.17%
DORA-SITKUM RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
FAIRVIEW RFPD	4	0	0	1	5	80.00%
GREENACRES RFPD	5	0	0	0	5	100.00%
HAUSER RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%

## Appendix 3

## 2001 Reported Fires and Incidents

	TOTAL REPORTABLE FIRES	TOTAL RESCUE	TOTAL MUTUAL AID	ALL OTHER INCIDENTS	TOTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED	FIRE AS PERCENT OF INCIDENTS
<b>COOS CONTINUED</b>						
LAKESIDE RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
MILLINGTON FIRE DIST #5	7	0	0	0	7	100.00%
MYRTLE POINT FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
MYRTLE POINT RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
NORTH BAY RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
NORTH BEND FIRE DEPT	49	654	11	1,774	2,488	1.97%
POWERS FIRE DEPT	0	3	0	0	3	0.00%
SHUTTER CREEK CORR INST	0	0	0	0	0	0%
SUMNER RFPD	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%
<b>CROOK</b>						
CROOK CO RFPD #1	86	138	13	301	538	15.99%
<b>CURRY</b>						
AGNESS-ILLAHE VOL	1	17	0	2	20	5.00%
BROOKINGS FD	20	14	96	79	209	9.57%
SUBURBAN RFPD	4	8	0	14	26	15.38%
UPPER CHETCO RFPD	2	1	0	2	5	40.00%
CAPE FERRELO RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
GOLD BEACH FIRE DEPT	3	0	0	0	3	100.00%
GOLD BEACH-WEDDERBURN RFPD	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%
HARBOR RFPD	15	0	120	36	171	8.77%
LANGLOIS RFPD	1	0	0	3	4	25.00%
OPHIR RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
PISTOL RIVER VOL FD	1	13	0	2	16	6.25%
PORT ORFORD FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
PORT ORFORD RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
SIXES RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
SQUAW VALLEY N BANK RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
WINCHUCK RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>DESCHUTES</b>						
BEND FD	383	3,978	10	1,376	5,747	6.66%
DESCHUTES CO RFPD #2	0	0	0	0	0	0%
BLACK BUTTE RANCH RFPD	1	0	1	0	2	50.00%
CLOVERDALE RFPD	23	70	6	78	177	12.99%
CLOVERDALE RFPD CONTRACT	0	0	0	0	0	0%
LAPINE RFPD	54	978	127	410	1,569	3.44%
REDMOND FIRE AND RESCUE	112	1,401	34	397	1,944	5.76%
DESCHUTES CO RFPD #1	97	384	1	172	654	14.83%
SISTERS-CAMP SHERMAN RFPD	26	520	16	100	662	3.93%
SUNRIVER FD	6	28	37	26	97	6.19%

## 2001 Reported Fires and Incidents

	TOTAL REPORTABLE FIRES	TOTAL RESCUE	TOTAL MUTUAL AID	ALL OTHER INCIDENTS	TOTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED	FIRE AS PERCENT OF INCIDENTS
<b>DOUGLAS</b>						
AZALEA VOLS	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CAMAS VALLEY VOL RFD	13	0	1	0	14	92.86%
CANYONVILLE SOUTH UMPQUA FD	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%
DAYS CREEK RFD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
DIAMOND LAKE VOL	2	0	0	0	2	100.00%
DOUGLAS CO FIRE DIST #2	123	806	228	354	1,511	8.14%
DRAIN RFPD	2	0	0	0	2	100.00%
ELKTON RFPD	5	4	5	18	32	15.63%
FAIR OAKS RFPD	6	0	0	0	6	100.00%
GARDINER RFPD	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%
GLENDALE RFPD	8	26	5	25	64	12.50%
GLENDALE FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
GLIDE RFPD	24	180	0	84	288	8.33%
KELLOGG RFD	0	85	30	60	175	0.00%
LOOKINGGLASS RFD	15	52	6	14	87	17.24%
MILO RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
MYRTLE CREEK FD	1	0	1	0	2	50.00%
MYRTLE CREEK RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
OAKLAND RFPD	11	240	65	109	425	2.59%
REEDSPORT VOL FIRE DEPT	6	9	1	8	24	25.00%
RICE HILL RFD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
RIDDLE RFPD	0	1	0	1	2	0.00%
RIDDLE VOL FIRE DEPT	0	0	0	0	0	0%
ROSEBURG FIRE DEPT	158	2,127	178	896	3,359	4.70%
SCOTTSBURG RFD	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%
SUTHERLIN FIRE DEPT	67	841	249	252	1,409	4.76%
CALAPOOYA RFPD	1	1	0	1	3	33.33%
TENMILE RFPD	0	152	16	140	308	0.00%
TILLER RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TRI CITY FIRE DIST #4 (DOUG)	0	0	0	0	0	0%
WINCHESTER BAY RFPD	0	0	1	0	1	0.00%
WINSTON-DILLARD RFPD #5	61	1,227	148	203	1,639	3.72%
YONCALLA RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>GILLIAM</b>						
ARLINGTON FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CONDON FD	1	0	2	0	3	33.33%
S GILLIAM CO RFPD	8	4	0	4	16	50.00%
NORTH GILLIAM CO RFPD	9	6	0	0	15	60.00%

## Appendix 3

## 2001 Reported Fires and Incidents

	TOTAL REPORTABLE FIRES	TOTAL RESCUE	TOTAL MUTUAL AID	ALL OTHER INCIDENTS	TOTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED	FIRE AS PERCENT OF INCIDENTS
<b>GRANT</b>						
CANYON CITY FIRE DEPT	6	0	11	0	17	35.29%
DAYVILLE FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
GRANITE CITY FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
JOHN DAY FIRE DEPT	7	2	3	18	30	23.33%
JOHN DAY RFPD	10	1	0	3	14	71.43%
LONG CREEK FD	2	0	0	0	2	100.00%
MONUMENT FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
MT VERNON FD	4	0	0	0	4	100.00%
MT VERNON RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
PRAIRIE CITY FIRE DEPT	0	0	0	0	0	0%
PRAIRIE CITY RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
SENECA VOL FIRE DEPT	2	0	0	1	3	66.67%
<b>HARNEY</b>						
BURNS FIRE DEPT	8	108	0	4	120	6.67%
HARNEY CO RFPD #1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
HINES FD	14	0	0	0	14	100.00%
<b>HOOD RIVER</b>						
CASCADE LOCKS F&R	7	36	0	15	58	12.07%
DEE RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
HOOD RIVER FIRE DEPT	2	1	0	11	14	14.29%
ODELL RFPD	20	81	16	24	141	14.18%
PARKDALE RFPD	1	3	0	0	4	25.00%
PARKDALE RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
PINE GROVE RFPD	6	30	10	19	65	9.23%
WEST SIDE RFPD	16	203	18	71	308	5.19%
<b>JACKSON</b>						
APPLEGATE RFPD #9	38	195	73	182	488	7.79%
ASHLAND F&R	60	0	1	0	61	98.36%
BUTTE FALLS VOL FD	5	0	0	0	5	100.00%
COLESTIN RFPD	4	0	1	0	5	80.00%
EVANS VALLEY FIRE DIST #6	2	0	0	0	2	100.00%
JACKSON CO FD #3	284	1,585	157	1,114	3,140	9.04%
CENTRAL POINT FD	23	292	0	89	404	5.69%
JACKSON CO RFPD #4	45	0	19	135	199	22.61%
JACKSON CO RFPD #5	38	782	5	371	1,196	3.18%
TALENT FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
JACKSONVILLE FIRE DEPT	7	86	110	30	233	3.00%
LAKE CREEK RFPD #8	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%

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	TOTAL REPORTABLE FIRES	TOTAL RESCUE	TOTAL MUTUAL AID	ALL OTHER INCIDENTS	TOTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED	FIRE AS PERCENT OF INCIDENTS
<b>JACKSON CONTINUED</b>						
MEDFORD F&R	292	0	7	0	299	97.66%
MEDFORD RFPD #2	44	0	0	0	44	100.00%
PHOENIX FIRE DEPT	23	277	26	194	510	4.51%
PROSPECT RFPD	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%
ROGUE RIVER RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
ROGUE VALLEY INTL AIRPORT FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
V A DOMICILIARY	0	118	0	127	245	0.00%
<b>JEFFERSON</b>						
CROOKED RIVER RANCH RFPD	31	0	0	6	37	83.78%
JEFFERSON CO RFPD #1	73	171	42	254	540	13.52%
THREE RIVERS VOL FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
WARM SPRINGS FIRE SFTY	79	1,872	10	114	2,075	3.81%
<b>JOSEPHINE</b>						
GRANTS PASS DEPT PUB SFTY	146	1,459	405	797	2,807	5.20%
GRANTS PASS RURAL FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
ILLINOIS VALLEY RFPD	48	15	813	135	1,011	4.75%
RURAL METRO FIRE DEPT	99	271	77	13	460	21.52%
WILLIAMS RFPD	3	1	1	0	5	60.00%
WOLF CREEK RFPD	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%
<b>KLAMATH</b>						
BLY RFPD	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%
BONANZA RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CHEMULT RFPD	6	0	3	0	9	66.67%
CHILOQUIN-AGENCY LK RFPD	17	19	38	70	144	11.81%
CRATER LAKE NAT'L PARK FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CRESCENT RFPD	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%
CRESCENT-ODELL LAKES RFPD	0	0	1	0	1	0.00%
HARRIMAN RFPD	3	44	1	0	48	6.25%
KENO RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
KINGSLEY FIELD FIRE DEPT	0	0	0	0	0	0%
KLAMATH CO FD #3	0	0	0	0	0	0%
KLAMATH CO FD #4	0	0	0	0	0	0%
KLAMATH CO FD #5	0	0	0	0	0	0%
KLAMATH CO FIRE DIST #1	200	16	13	644	873	22.91%
MALIN RFPD	7	0	0	0	7	100.00%
MERRILL FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
MERRILL RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
SPRAGUE RIVER VOL	0	0	0	0	0	0%

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	TOTAL REPORTABLE FIRES	TOTAL RESCUE	TOTAL MUTUAL AID	ALL OTHER INCIDENTS	TOTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED	FIRE AS PERCENT OF INCIDENTS
<b>LAKE</b>						
CHRISTMAS VALLEY RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
LAKEVIEW FIRE DEPT	0	0	0	0	0	0%
LAKEVIEW RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
NEW PINE CREEK RFPD	0	0	1	0	1	0.00%
PAISLEY VOL FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
SILVER LAKE RFPD	1	22	4	23	50	2.00%
SUMMER LAKE FIRE DEPT	0	0	0	0	0	0%
THOMAS CREEK/WESTSIDE RFPD	3	0	0	4	7	42.86%
<b>LANE</b>						
BLUE RIVER FD	2	0	1	0	3	66.67%
COBURG RFPD	0	0	0	1	1	0.00%
COTTAGE GROVE/S LANE RURAL	55	34	26	86	201	27.36%
SOUTH LANE RFPD	35	38	0	72	145	24.14%
CRESWELL RFPD	49	333	52	134	568	8.63%
DEADWOOD CREEK FIRE SERVICE	2	1	0	12	15	13.33%
DEXTER RFPD	42	135	24	22	223	18.83%
EUGENE FIRE & EMS	464	8,211	76	3,200	11,951	3.88%
BAILEY-SPENCER CREEK RFPD	1	12	0	7	20	5.00%
EUGENE RFPD #1	1	13	0	24	38	2.63%
RIVER ROAD WD	23	324	0	95	442	5.20%
WILLAKENZIE RFPD (EUG)	0	62	0	17	79	0.00%
ZUMWALT RFPD	11	56	0	30	97	11.34%
GOSHEN RFPD	12	0	1	0	13	92.31%
JUNCTION CITY FIRE DEPT	20	119	3	17	159	12.58%
JUNCTION CITY RFPD	24	46	0	8	78	30.77%
LAKE CREEK RFPD	3	30	0	9	42	7.14%
LANE CO FIRE DIST #1	22	0	0	0	22	100.00%
LANE RURAL F/R	47	0	2	0	49	95.92%
LORANE RFPD	4	43	1	10	58	6.90%
LOWELL RFPD	16	101	35	36	188	8.51%
MAPLETON FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
MCKENZIE F&R	35	310	2	112	459	7.63%
MOHAWK VALLEY RFD	33	128	5	54	220	15.00%
OAKRIDGE FD	15	0	0	2	17	88.24%
PLEASANT HILL RFPD	13	165	90	87	355	3.66%
SANTA CLARA RFPD	10	0	0	0	10	100.00%
SIUSLAW VALLEY F&R	70	183	0	112	365	19.18%



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	TOTAL REPORTABLE FIRES	TOTAL RESCUE	TOTAL MUTUAL AID	ALL OTHER INCIDENTS	TOTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED	FIRE AS PERCENT OF INCIDENTS
<b>LANE CONTINUED</b>						
SPRINGFIELD FIRE LIFE SFTY	234	2,675	74	977	3,960	5.91%
GLENWOOD WD	3	81	0	46	130	2.31%
RAINBOW WD	1	171	0	50	222	0.45%
WILLAKENZIE RFPD (SPRGFD)	2	45	0	11	58	3.45%
SWISSHOME-DEADWOOD RFPD	1	24	0	3	28	3.57%
UPPER MCKENZIE RFPD	9	9	0	14	32	28.13%
WESTFIR FIRE DEPT	6	40	14	0	60	10.00%
<b>LINCOLN</b>						
CENTRAL OREGON COAST F&R	0	0	1	0	1	0.00%
WALDPORT-TIDEWATER	0	0	0	0	0	0%
DEPOE BAY RFPD	3	0	0	0	3	100.00%
NEWPORT FIRE DEPT	75	476	10	316	877	8.55%
NEWPORT RFPD	9	24	0	23	56	16.07%
NORTH LINCOLN F&R DIST #1	59	713	7	328	1,107	5.33%
SEAL ROCK RFPD	7	127	8	19	161	4.35%
SILETZ RFPD	9	3	3	6	21	42.86%
TOLEDO FD	2	0	0	0	2	100.00%
TOLEDO RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
YACHATS RFPD	13	127	1	75	216	6.02%
<b>LINN</b>						
ALBANY FIRE DEPT	241	8	27	709	985	24.47%
ALBANY RFPD	23	0	0	17	40	57.50%
N ALBANY RFPD	6	0	0	2	8	75.00%
PALESTINE RFPD	1	0	0	1	2	50.00%
BROWNSVILLE RFD	6	0	0	0	6	100.00%
HALSEY-SHEDD RFPD	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%
HARRISBURG F&R	27	185	35	121	368	7.34%
LEBANON FD	97	833	1	330	1,261	7.69%
LYONS RFPD	8	3	1	7	19	42.11%
SCIO RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
SWEET HOME FIRE & AMB DIST	69	1	4	164	238	28.99%
SWEET HOME RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TANGENT RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>MALHEUR</b>						
ADRIAN RFPD	16	1	1	3	21	76.19%
JORDAN VALLEY FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
NYSSA FD	27	0	3	2	32	84.38%
NYSSA RFPD	10	0	0	0	10	100.00%
ONTARIO FD	66	3	5	142	216	30.56%

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	TOTAL REPORTABLE FIRES	TOTAL RESCUE	TOTAL MUTUAL AID	ALL OTHER INCIDENTS	TOTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED	FIRE AS PERCENT OF INCIDENTS
<b>MALHEUR CONTINUED</b>						
ONTARIO RFPD	49	3	17	28	97	50.52%
PAYETTE RFPD-OREGON	11	0	4	0	15	73.33%
VALE FD	39	12	3	12	66	59.09%
VALE RURAL FIRE INC	0	0	0	0	0	0%
WEISER RFPD ANNEX-OREGON	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>MARION</b>						
AUMSVILLE RFPD	34	203	72	135	444	7.66%
AURORA RFPD	40	378	79	124	621	6.44%
DRAKES CROSSING RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
GATES RFPD	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%
HUBBARD RFPD	12	0	23	0	35	34.29%
IDANHA-DETROIT RFPD	0	1	0	1	2	0.00%
JEFFERSON RFPD	22	458	18	278	776	2.84%
KEIZER FIRE DIST	80	1,691	60	547	2,378	3.36%
MARION CO RFPD #1	202	2,324	1,848	1,071	5,445	3.71%
MILL CITY RFPD	6	131	1	53	191	3.14%
MONITOR RFPD #58	4	0	0	0	4	100.00%
MT ANGEL FIRE DEPT	7	0	0	0	7	100.00%
MT ANGEL RFPD	3	0	0	0	3	100.00%
SALEM FD	567	10,769	144	4,219	15,699	3.61%
SALEM SUBURBAN RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
SILVERTON RFPD	44	403	37	399	883	4.98%
ST PAUL RFPD	10	44	18	44	116	8.62%
STAYTON FIRE DEPT	69	299	113	331	812	8.50%
SUBLIMITY RFPD	17	312	7	154	490	3.47%
TURNER FIRE DEPT	10	250	27	251	538	1.86%
WOODBURN FIRE DIST	124	1,033	35	1	1,193	10.39%
<b>MORROW</b>						
BOARDMAN RFPD	53	1	13	66	133	39.85%
HEPPNER FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
HEPPNER RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
IONE FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
IRRIGON RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
LEXINGTON FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>MULTNOMAH</b>						
CENPPOPPB	0	0	0	0	0	0%
GRESHAM FIRE & EMERG SRVCS	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%
MULTNOMAH CO RFD #10	0	0	0	0	0	0%
MULTNOMAH CO FD #8 PDX	2	0	1	0	3	66.67%

## 2001 Reported Fires and Incidents

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<b>MULTNOMAH CONTINUED</b>						
MULTNOMAH CO RFPD #14	23	247	25	0	295	7.80%
PORTLAND ANG BASE FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
PORTLAND BUREAU OF F&R&EMS	2,746	38,104	5,005	18,273	64,128	4.28%
BURLINGTON WD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
SAUVIE ISLAND VOL FD	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%
<b>POLK</b>						
DALLAS FD	36	37	20	126	219	16.44%
FALLS CITY FIRE DEPT	0	0	0	0	0	0%
POLK COUNTY FIRE DIST #1	72	910	37	295	1,314	5.48%
SPRING VALLEY RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
SW POLK CO RFPD	55	70	1	110	236	23.31%
<b>SHERMAN</b>						
MORO FIRE DEPT, CITY OF	4	0	0	0	4	100.00%
MORO RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
NORTH SHERMAN CO RFPD	25	13	1	62	101	24.75%
RUFUS VOL FIRE DEPT	1	0	5	21	27	3.70%
SOUTH SHERMAN FPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>TILLAMOOK</b>						
BAY CITY FIRE DEPT	8	0	2	0	10	80.00%
GARIBALDI FD	5	34	0	34	73	6.85%
GARIBALDI RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
MANZANITA DEPT OF PUB SFTY	2	0	0	0	2	100.00%
NEAHKAHNE RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
NEHALEM VOL FIRE DEPT	0	0	0	0	0	0%
NEHALEM RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
NESTUCCA RFPD	11	0	0	0	11	100.00%
NETARTS-OCEANSIDE RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
ROCKAWAY FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
NEADONNA RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TWIN ROCKS WD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TILLAMOOK FIRE DIST	74	82	3	227	386	19.17%
WHEELER FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>UMATILLA</b>						
ATHENA FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
EAST UMATILLA CO RFPD	6	23	2	7	38	15.79%
ECHO RFPD	29	71	2	22	124	23.39%
HELIX RFPD	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%
HERMISTON FIRE & EMERG SERV	190	12	9	279	490	38.78%
MEACHAM RFPD	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%

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	TOTAL REPORTABLE FIRES	TOTAL RESCUE	TOTAL MUTUAL AID	ALL OTHER INCIDENTS	TOTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED	FIRE AS PERCENT OF INCIDENTS
<b>UMATILLA CONTINUED</b>						
MILTON-FREEWATER FD	18	0	0	0	18	100.00%
MILTON-FREEWATER RURAL FD	46	1	26	18	91	50.55%
PENDLETON FIRE & AMBULANCE	109	0	14	235	358	30.45%
LOWER MCKAY RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
MCKAY DAM RFPD	1	0	0	2	3	33.33%
RIETH WATER DIST	2	0	0	0	2	100.00%
RIVERSIDE RFPD	1	0	0	1	2	50.00%
PILOT ROCK RFPD	24	0	0	0	24	100.00%
STANFIELD RFPD	25	85	13	41	164	15.24%
UKIAH FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
UMAPINE VOL RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
UMATILLA CHEMICAL DEPOT FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
UMATILLA RFPD	25	125	1	4	155	16.13%
UMATILLA TRIBAL FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
WALLA WALLA CO FIRE DIST #4	0	0	1	0	1	0.00%
<b>UNION</b>						
COVE RFPD	4	0	0	0	4	100.00%
ELGIN VOL FIRE DEPT	3	0	0	0	3	100.00%
ELGIN RFPD	1	0	0	0	1	100.00%
IMBLER RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
LA GRANDE FIRE DEPT	61	485	1	248	795	7.67%
LA GRANDE RFPD	58	67	7	32	164	35.37%
NORTH POWDER FIRE DEPT	2	0	0	0	2	100.00%
NORTH POWDER RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
UNION EMERGENCY SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0%
UNION EMERGENCY SERVICES RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>WALLOWA</b>						
ENTERPRISE FD	11	2	2	1	16	68.75%
JOSEPH FIRE DEPT	4	0	0	0	4	100.00%
LOSTINE FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
WALLOWA FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
WALLOWA RFD #1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>WASCO</b>						
ANTELOPE FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
COLUMBIA RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
DUFUR VOL FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
JUNIPER FLATS RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
MAUPIN FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%

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	TOTAL REPORTABLE FIRES	TOTAL RESCUE	TOTAL MUTUAL AID	ALL OTHER INCIDENTS	TOTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED	FIRE AS PERCENT OF INCIDENTS
<b>WASCO CONTINUED</b>						
MID-COLUMBIA F&R	94	1	4	257	356	26.40%
MOSIER FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
MOSIER RFPD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
PINE HOLLOW VOL	5	55	2	0	62	8.06%
ROCK CREEK VOL FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TYGH VALLEY VOL FD	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>WASHINGTON</b>						
BANKS FIRE DISTRICT #13	36	145	10	226	417	8.63%
CORNELIUS FIRE DEPT	33	342	113	152	640	5.16%
CORNELIUS RFPD	7	75	0	30	112	6.25%
FOREST GROVE F&R	73	1,251	119	441	1,884	3.87%
FOREST GROVE RFPD	42	214	0	118	374	11.23%
GASTON RFPD	0	1	1	3	5	0.00%
HILLSBORO FIRE DEPT	215	2,600	564	1,368	4,747	4.53%
TRI CITY RFPD (WASH)	16	0	0	0	16	100.00%
TUALATIN VALLEY F&R	1,133	12,182	51	13,070	26,436	4.29%
OREGON CITY FD (see Clackamas Co)	0	0	0	0	0	0%
ROSEMONT RFPD #67	0	0	0	0	0	0%
WEST LINN FD	76	478	0	517	1,071	7.10%
WASHINGTON CO FD #2	52	406	160	446	1,064	4.89%
WHEELER						
FOSSIL VOL FD	2	0	2	0	4	50.00%
MITCHELL VOL FIRE DEPT	0	0	0	0	0	0%
SPRAY VOL FIRE DEPT	0	0	0	3	3	0.00%
WHEELER POINT VOL FIRE ASSOC	0	0	1	0	1	0.00%
<b>YAMHILL</b>						
AMITY FIRE DIST	15	126	13	148	302	4.97%
CARLTON FIRE DEPT	8	41	18	17	84	9.52%
CARLTON RFPD	4	54	0	8	66	6.06%
DAYTON FIRE DIST	4	0	3	1	8	50.00%
DUNDEE FIRE DEPT	16	105	10	57	188	8.51%
DUNDEE RFPD	0	41	99	82	222	0.00%
LAFAYETTE FD	8	86	56	33	183	4.37%
MCMINNVILLE FIRE DEPT	44	1,266	17	517	1,844	2.39%
MCMINNVILLE RFPD	11	175	0	55	241	4.56%
NEWBERG FD	77	0	44	375	496	15.52%
NEWBERG RFPD	36	0	0	132	168	21.43%
SHERIDAN FD	36	571	7	224	838	4.30%
WILLAMINA FIRE DIST	33	564	28	140	765	4.31%
YAMHILL FPD	24	230	49	12	315	7.62%