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I am pleased to provide you with a copy of the Office of State Fire Marshal's Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program's annual report. This report presents data collected on over 6,000 juveniles involved with fire over the last five years. This data has helped the program grow and evolve over time.

Since the program's inception in 1989, the hallmark of Oregon's program has been the community-based partnership between the fire service and public safety, social service, juvenile justice and mental health agencies that serve youths and families. In the pages of this report, you will find examples of how these other agencies now serve youths with firesetting behaviors.

As other agencies have come on board with the firesetter issue, the fire service has needed to standardize their procedures in working with firesetting youths and families. We have learned the important role we play in fire investigation and documentation, the importance of standardizing screening tools, the necessity of involving partners in designing intervention strategies and the importance of reporting data to better understand the complexity of firesetting behavior.

I am proud to be a part of the Oregon Fire Service as we all seek to provide the leadership and willingness to make changes in the program when needed, to share in the facilitation of intervention programs and to always look for ways to serve our communities more effectively. This report reflects the fire service commitment to this issue and to the many community members who partner with us in serving firesetting youths and families.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Garrison  
State Fire Marshal

Prepared by  
Juvenile Firesetter Advisory Board  
and  
Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Unit, Office of State Fire Marshal  
Oregon State Police  
Judith S. Okulitch, Program Coordinator  
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June 2002

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# Introduction

The Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM) all-Oregon database contains records on over 6,000 youths seventeen and younger involved with fire. Our database is large enough now to allow us to identify trends in juvenile-set fires and impact prevention and intervention programs.

Collected over a five year period, from 1997-2001, the records include information on the fire incident: location, ignition source, material first ignited, month, time of day, and county. The records also include information on the youth and their family: age and sex, prior firesets, family unit, whether the youth was alone or with others. The records include the number and type of intervention services provided by local fire departments. This report also captures intervention services provided by some of the county-based juvenile firesetter intervention networks.

The number of youths involved with fire who come to the attention of fire departments does not reflect the full scope of the problem. The data collected at the Office of State Fire Marshal is limited to fire department reporting. Many firesetting youths enter the system through law enforcement, mental health, or child welfare and these data are not collected in a centralized system.

## What is significant about the last five years of data?

Sixteen people have died in a child-set fire. Frequently these children or their family members become victims of their own actions. Firesetting behavior poses a serious risk of burn injury and threat to life.

Property losses have exceeded \$17 million dollars. This figure does not include the cost of suppression or rebuilding. Youth-set fires cost the community a tremendous amount, both financially and emotionally.

The percentage of arson arrests for youths ranged from forty-two percent to a high of sixty-two percent.

Over 5,000 fires were determined to be incendiary or suspicious. It was not determined whether these human-caused fires were set by youths or by adults.

In addition, the Office of State Fire Marshal conducted a survey of over 5,000 students from Grades three through eight in rural and urban Oregon schools: forty-seven percent of the students reported setting unsupervised fires and six percent are likely to require more intensive intervention efforts.

This report describes Oregon's firesetter intervention program and how the data is helping the program evolve.



- \* 96,002 square miles
- \* According to 2000 data from the US Department of Agriculture, 997,186 Oregonians lived in non-metropolitan areas.
- \* The total land area of Oregon which is in farmland is 28.4%.
- \* Population - 3,436,750
- \* Total juvenile population - 850,086
- \* 36 counties
- \* 15 active county-based juvenile firesetter intervention networks
- \* 344 fire departments
- \* 206 volunteer fire departments
- \* 52% of Oregon fire departments contributed data.

# How are incidents reported?

Data on juveniles comes from two divisions within the Oregon State Police, the Office of State Fire Marshal and the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS).

## Oregon All Incident Reporting System

The Oregon All Incident Reporting System (OAIRS) has two forms—Form 10 and Form 10J (Juvenile with Fire Reporting System). Fire departments complete Form 10 when they respond to any hostile fire. They complete Form 10J on a reported youth-set fire, or an unreported fire such as a child playing with matches/lighters, pulling a false alarm, or misusing fireworks. Data is also collected on the number of fire incidents involving juveniles and the number of juveniles involved in any single fire incident.

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.

Of the 1,225 fire incidents, 759 fires got out of control and required a fire engine response. The fire departments also reported that of all fires reported on OAIRS, another 1,075 fires were suspicious or incendiary in nature. While knowing these were human-caused fires, investigators did not determine if they were juvenile or adult caused.

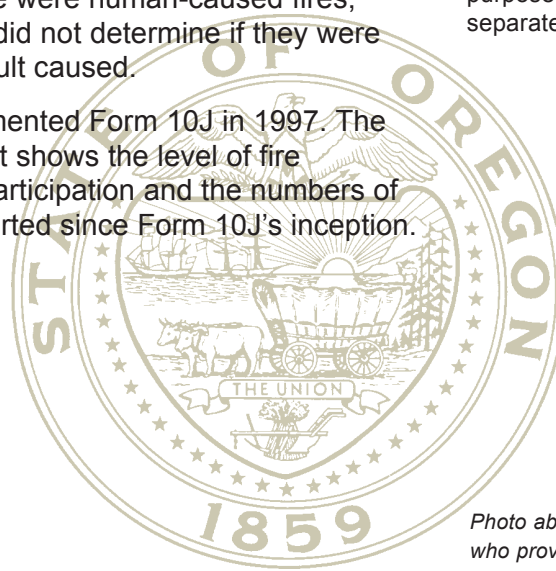
OSFM implemented Form 10J in 1997. The following chart shows the level of fire department participation and the numbers of juveniles reported since Form 10J's inception.



Juveniles & fire	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total juveniles	N/A	N/A	1278	1314	1698
Form 10	510	411	280	275	787
Form 10J	522	572	904	1039	911
ODF	51	50	94	71	100
Fire incidents*	N/A	N/A	1204	1000	1225
Departments reporting	(24%)	(33%)	(37%)	(27%)	(52%)

\*In 1999 we started counting the number of juveniles involved in a single fire incident.

Note: The ODF juveniles are included in the grand total, but for purposes of tracking, their share of the total is also listed separately.



*"In Oregon, the fire chief of every city, or rural fire protection district shall provide the State Fire Marshal with a full report of every fire occurring within the jurisdiction of the fire chief on a form provided or approved by the State Fire Marshal." (ORS 476.210.2)*

Photo above, left to right: Office of State Fire Marshal "data crunchers" who provided the analysis for this report...Linda Palmer, Sheila Wagner, Vi Pelley, Judy Okulitch, Carol Baumann (left to right)

## Law Enforcement Data System

The Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) is a division of Oregon State Police. The Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (OUCR) system collects offense and arrest data on a broad spectrum of criminal activity. It is the State of Oregon's "official source" of crime statistics reported to the FBI.

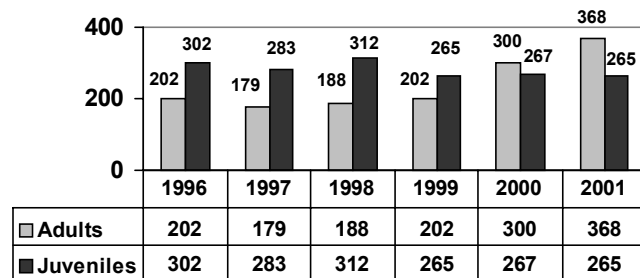
In regard to arson, UCR defines arson as follows: *Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. This encompasses 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> degree arson and most reckless burning by Oregon Statutes.*

An arrest for a fire offense can be in the form of a subject being taken into physical custody and lodged in jail, issued a citation, or referred to juvenile court. A juvenile is anyone under the age of eighteen. There can be a culpability conflict due to age between ORS and UCR rule. Age of culpability in Oregon is twelve. Under UCR rule, youth under the age of twelve can be cited for arson.

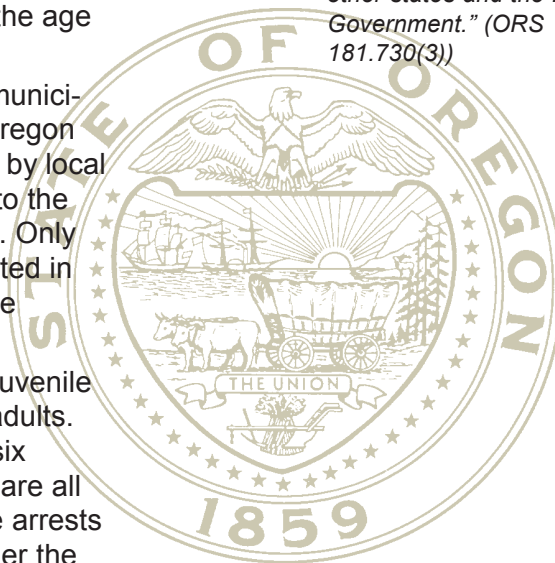
OUCR only collects data supplied by municipal police, sheriffs, tribal police and Oregon State Police. Arsons only investigated by local fire departments and not turned over to the police would not be reported to OUCR. Only arson investigated by police are reported in OUCR. This accounts for the difference between OSFM numbers and OUCR's.

Four of the past six years have seen juvenile arson rates higher than the rates for adults. See chart for arson data for the past six years. Juveniles under the age of ten are all "lumped" together. Of the 267 juvenile arrests for arson in 2000, thirty-four were under the age of ten. The ages of the 265 juveniles charged with arson in 2001 appear in the chart to the right. Males represent 235 of the total.

Arson arrests



*"The Law Enforcement Data System is a program organized within the Staff Services Bureau of the Department of Oregon State Police. It provides a criminal justice telecommunications and information system for the State of Oregon, and is the control point for access to similar programs operated by other states and the Federal Government." (ORS 181.730(3))*



Arson arrests by age, 2001

Under 10	10 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17
35	89	63	36	22	20

# *The Fires*



Frequent location of school fires

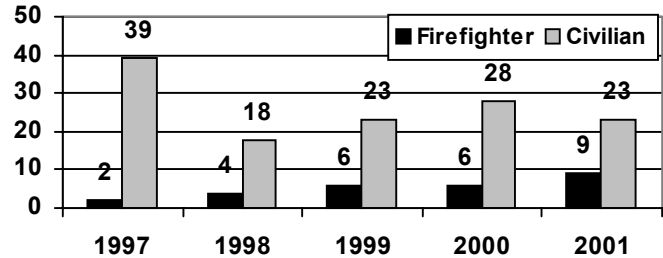
# Cost to the community

## Human loss

Not only do fires result in property loss; they also result in injuries and fatalities. The chart indicates the number of firefighter and civilian injuries caused by youth-set fires for the past five years.

In 2001, three children under twelve died in fires. One died as a result of a fire determined to be child-set.

Injuries to firefighters and civilians



## Estimated property loss

At each reportable fire, fire personnel estimate the direct dollar loss resulting from the fire. This figure does not include fire service suppression costs. Estimated cost is collected only on OAIRS Form 10.

The estimated direct dollar loss from youth-set fires in structures totaled \$5,073,223. The estimated structural property loss does not include lost wages, replacement costs, taxes or temporary housing. Nor does it include the emotional loss—personal heirlooms, family photos and memories.

The chart indicates incident location over the last five years.

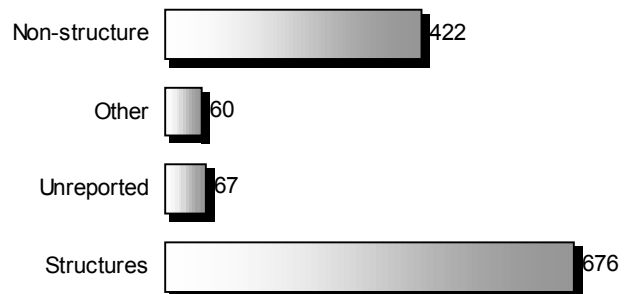
In 2001, sixty-eight percent of the structural incidents were reported where children and adolescents live—in single family homes and apartments. Another seventeen percent of structural incidents were reported in schools.

Non-structural locations include yards, alleys, wildlands, parks, vacant lots, railroad right-of-ways—all places where youths hang out or play—typically out of sight and supervision of their parents. Property losses for this category totaled \$134,578.

Property loss due to youth-set fires for structural and non-structural fires combined amounted to \$5,207,801 in 2001. No other acting-out behavior by youths causes this magnitude of damage.

Incident location	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Single family/duplex	255	254	299	289	342
Wildland	171	121	43	37	145
Yard/park/landscaping	N/A	69	131	158	130
Schools	143	100	100	162	114
Apartment	84	35	79	79	120
Street/alley/sidewalk	N/A	N/A	46	70	91
Unreported	N/A	N/A	86	53	67
Vacant lot	40	44	68	41	56
Other structure	57	27	22	32	56
Other	108	67	13	43	40
Commercial building	N/A	N/A	9	23	20
Other residence	N/A	N/A	12	5	15
Church	6	2	2	1	9
Dumpster/trash	N/A	N/A	11	5	8
Mailbox	N/A	N/A	7	3	4
Vehicle	N/A	N/A	8	0	8

(data from OAIRS 10 and Form 10J)





### Dollar loss in schools



There were a total of 217 school fires in 2001 as reported on OAIRS Form 10. These fires required a fire engine response. Of the total, 123 fires were human-caused, and forty-four of these were confirmed juvenile-set.

The table shows the amount of estimated dollar loss (from all causes) of school fires in 2001. Confirmed dollar loss from juvenile-set fires in schools was \$12,976.

### What is the property loss in wildland areas?

The Office of State Fire Marshal has a close partnership with the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF). ODF provides OSFM with data on juvenile-set fires. Like structural fire departments, ODF estimates the cost of fires they suppress.

ODF records of fire loss include district cost, extra cost, private cost, other cost, and estimated damages.

In 2001, ODF reported a total of \$560,730 in all estimated costs.

Level of school	Number of fires	Est. dollar loss
Kindergarten	1	0
Elementary	106	\$462,977
Jr. High/Middle School	30	\$10,326
High School	80	\$315,580
<b>Total dollar loss (est.)</b>		<b>\$788,883</b>



**"STEWARDSHIP IN FORESTRY"**

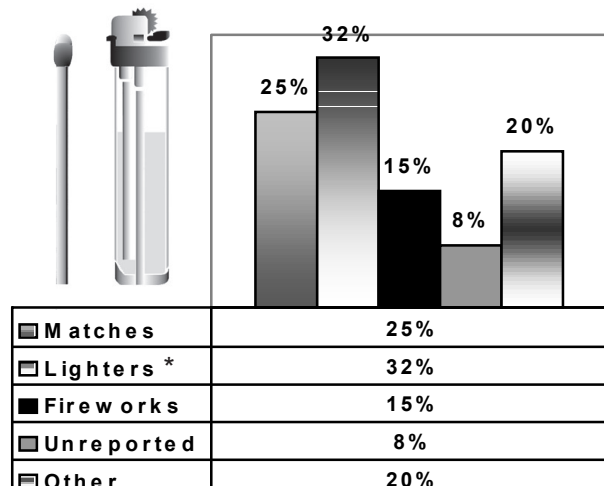
ODF costs	2000	2001
District & estimated costs	\$70,106	\$444,082
All estimated costs	\$89,351	\$560,730

## Incident characteristics

### Ignition sources

2001 data continues to be consistent with previous years. Matches and lighters accounted for fifty-seven percent of the incidents; they are readily available, inexpensive, and accessible. Fifty-three percent of the youths reported getting the ignition source at home.

Oregon does not have a state law prohibiting the sale of matches and lighters to juveniles.



\*Includes 7 multi-purpose lighters.

n=1,232 (both OAIRS and 10J)

### Material first ignited

The material first ignited tends to be a function of opportunity. Children use readily available materials...leaves, twigs, grasses, paper...as shown in the accompanying chart. These items do not represent a large dollar loss, which may be one reason that small fires frequently don't get investigated thoroughly.

Material first ignited	2000	2001
Trash/leaves/grass/twigs	162	384
Paper/tissue/cardboard	208	178
Other	81	131
Unreported	122	101
Fireworks/explosives	54	52
Match play	58	51
Flammable liquids/aerosols	45	41
Furniture	18	39
Bushes/trees/shrubs	49	38
Bedding/bed	23	38
Lighter play	42	36
Part of a building	9	36
Clothing	11	18
Toys	8	13
Agricultural crops/wildland	15	12
People/self/animals/insects	3	6

n(2001)=1,174 (data from 10J and OAIRS 10)

### Month of incident

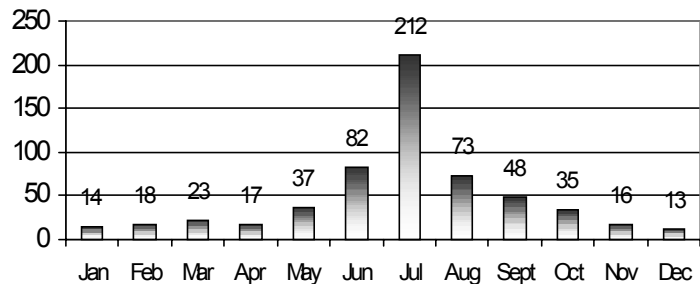
Over the last five years, the peak months have been June through September, with July being the month of highest incidence for the past three years. In July of 2001, one hundred of the 212 incidents were related to fireworks.

Youths are out of school during the summer months and may have less adult supervision. In addition, the natural cover fuel load, especially in the central, eastern, and southern Oregon communities, is significantly higher during the summer. Wildland fire season runs from May through October in most years.

### Time of day

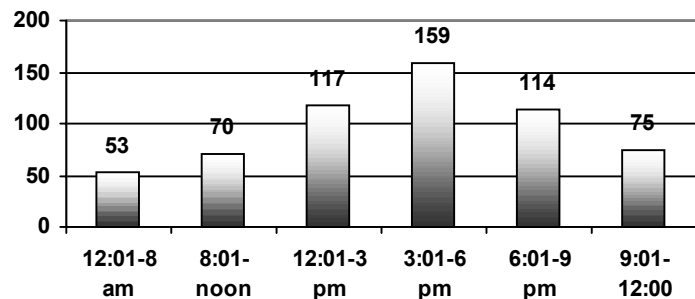
In the last four of the five years, this time has been consistent, with incidents peaking from 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Month of incident



n=588 (data from OAIRS 10)

Time of day



n=588 (data from OAIRS 10)

### Juvenile-set fires in schools



In analyzing the data for the 217 school fires which occurred in the year 2001, forty-four, or twenty percent, were confirmed to have been started by juveniles. Twenty-eight incidents occurred in elementary schools; eight incidents occurred in middle schools; and eight occurred in high schools.

(data from OAIRS 10)

### Schools - ignition sources



The chart shows the ignition factors for all 123 human-caused school fires. Only six of the 217 school fires resulted from equipment malfunction or similar factors; the remaining ignition factors were human-caused or either undetermined or unreported.

(data from OAIRS 10)

School fires	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	185	213	227	247	217
Human caused	143	145	159	164	123
Juvenile caused	52	34	38	47	44

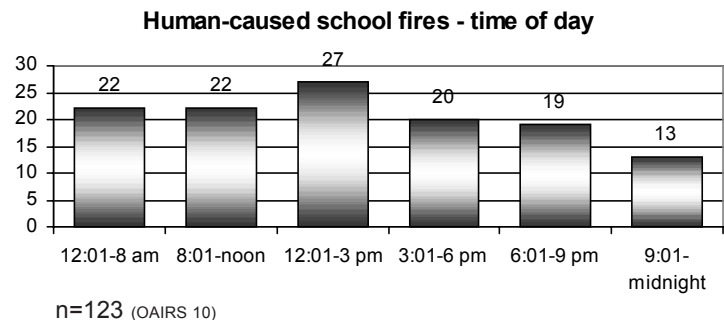
Ignition sources	All school fires	Confirmed juvenile-set	Balance
Children with heat source	17	17	
Incendiary	39	14	25
Children with combustibles	4	4	
Ignition unreported	2	2	
Reckless act	9	3	6
Abandoned/discarded material	21	1	20
Misuse of heat	1	1	
Misuse of material	5	1	4
Failure to use ordinary care	1	1	
Suspicious	13		13
Accidentally turned on	2		2
Other	9		9
Total	123	44	79
Undetermined/unclassified	64		

### School fires - time of day



The chart shows the times that reported school fires occurred. Mechanical failure and similar causes that result from nonhuman factors have not been included. Note that seventy-one fires were started during school hours and fifty-two from 3:00 p.m. to midnight.

(data from OAIRS 10)



### School fires - location of fire incidents without a fire engine response



Fire incidents in schools which were extinguished without a fire engine response are reported on Form 10J. Also note the high number of human-caused fires. These data raise the question of how many of the human-caused fires are set by juveniles. More investigation and better coordination with school resource officers and school staff is needed in order to determine who is responsible for the fires so intervention can occur.

School location	10J	10*	Human-caused**
Unreported	35	1	7
Lavatory	22	12	27
Hallway/corridor	5	1	2
Trash area/receptacle	4	2	16
Small assembly area	3	1	3
Lawn/woods/open space	3	20	54
Patio/court/terrace/roof		2	6
Other rooms	4	5	9
Other			37

\*Confirmed juvenile-set

\*\* Unconfirmed as juvenile-set

(data from OAIRS 10 and 10J)



# *The Youths*



# Characteristics of juveniles involved with fire

Since 1999 we have been counting the number of juveniles involved in any single incident. Our data shows groups of one or more juveniles acting together.

## Firesetting history

By the time a youth is referred to the fire department for intervention or a fire has gotten out of control, a history of firesetting or fire misuse has already been established.

In 2001, 267 youths had prior experiences with fire. These youths reported 827 fire-related experiences. Several of the youths reported between ten and fifty prior experiences. If "priors" of ten and over are omitted from the total, the average is 2.4.

In 2000, 270 youths reported 871 prior experiences for an average of 3.2 each.

In 1999, 304 youths reported 732 prior experiences for an average of 2.4 each.

These data underline the importance of taking the current fire seriously since an element of reinforcement may already have influenced this youth's behavior.

## 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 with at-risk youths.

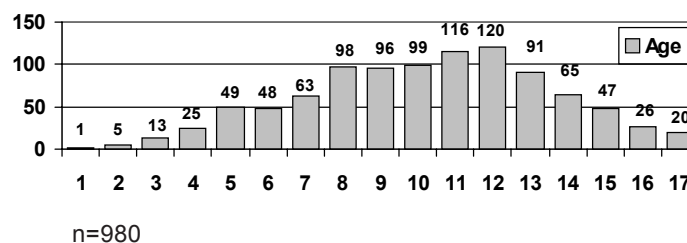
The table indicates the ages of Oregon youths involved with fire for the past five years. The consistency of the data is startling.



In 2001, there were seventy-eight incidents in schools involving 101 juveniles (reported on 10J). Ages were recorded for eighty-nine of the juveniles.

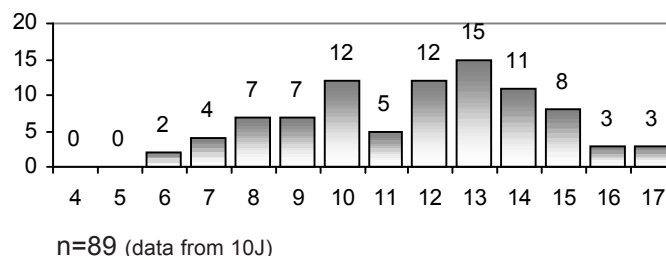
Juveniles involved with fire	1999	2000	2001
Total juveniles	1278	1314	1698
Fire incidents	1204	1000	1225

Ages of juveniles involved with fire in 2001



Age by group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Age 9 and under	39%	43%	39%	38%	38%
Age 10 and above	61%	57%	61%	62%	62%

Ages of juveniles in school incidents



It is unrealistic for fire department personnel to be experts in delivering intervention programs to youths ranging in age from two to seventeen. Fire personnel need to be partners with professionals in the mental health, juvenile justice and social service fields to most effectively meet the needs of these youths and together determine appropriate intervention for the firesetting behavior.

Given the numbers of youths ten years and above, a partnership with the juvenile court system is critical. Many juvenile departments have established early intervention programs to help prevent entrance into the juvenile justice system and will serve juveniles under twelve.

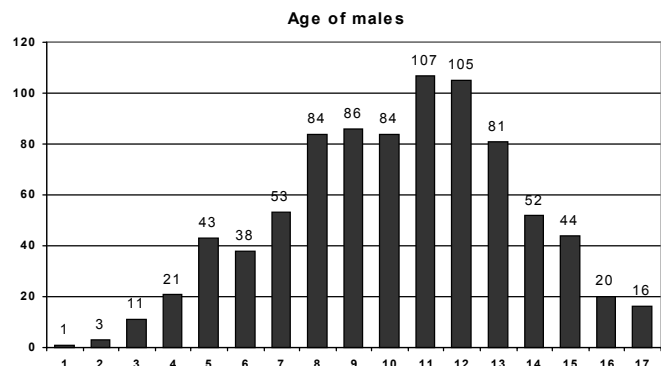
**Gender factors**

Most research indicates that males start more fires than females. Five year data supports this fact. However, females do set fires and more research is needed on their motives so gender-specific treatment can be developed.

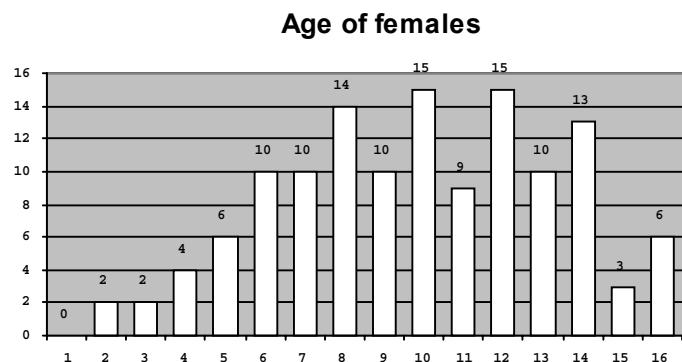
The table and charts show the distribution of youths involved with fire by gender and age. Completing data fields on the demographics characteristics of youth is important and since the introduction of Form 10J, the Oregon fire service has increased the amount and accuracy of reporting gender and age.

Gender factors	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Unreported	330	297	71	98	49
Female	105	92	128	127	111
Male	597	595	780	814	751
Percentage*					
Unreported	33%	30%	7%	10%	5%
Female	10%	9%	13%	12%	12%
Male	57%	61%	80%	78%	83%

n=911, \*rounded up



n=849 (data from OAIRS 10 and 10J 2001)

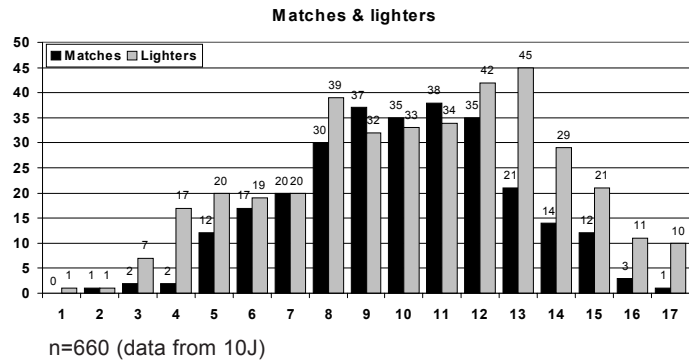


n=131 (data from OAIRS 10 and 10J 2001)

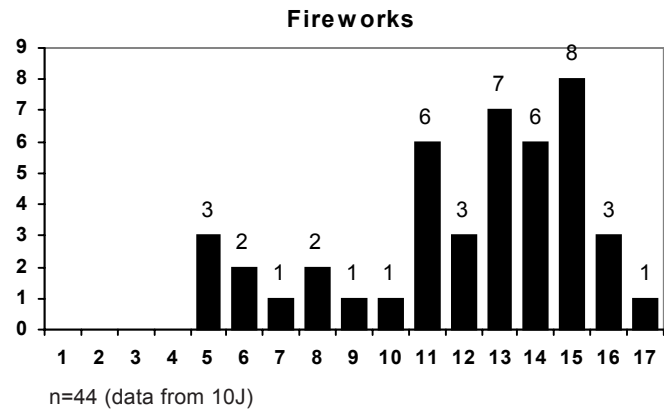
### Ignition factors by age

Youths use matches and lighters to set fires. Consistent with previous years, lighters were used thirty-two percent of the time, compared to twenty-five percent for matches.

With the introduction of novelty lighters that look like cell phones, pagers, lady bugs, cameras, guns, hand tools, etc., it will be interesting to follow this data field in the next few years.

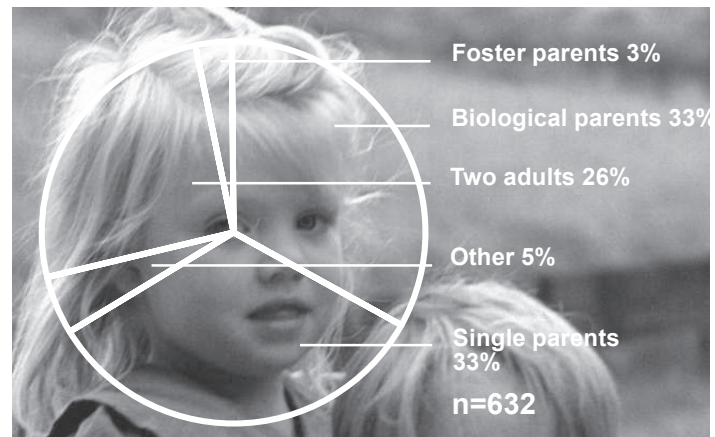


The chart indicates the ages of youths who started fires with fireworks. The data does not differentiate between the use of legal or illegal fireworks.



### Family unit

There are many combinations of family units in today's society. Of the 632 reports of family units on Form 10J, thirty-three percent were biological parents, thirty-three percent were single parent families, twenty-six percent were a combined two adult family, and three percent were adoptive or foster care families. The remaining five percent includes youths living with grandparents, other relatives, extended families or friends. These data are consistent with 2000 data.





## Advisory Board

The Advisory Board is appointed by the State Fire Marshal to assist the Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Unit in establishing a strategic plan for Oregon's statewide program.

The Board is composed of representatives from each of the county-based networks, Oregon State Police Arson and Explosives Unit, Department of Human Resources, Child Protective Services, Oregon Youth Authority, the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, the Insurance Information Service of Oregon and Idaho, the Treatment Strategies Task Force, the Consumer Product Safety Commission and the Oregon Department of Forestry.

The Board reviewed the 2000 data and made specific program recommendations for 2001. The following section outlines the accomplishments of 2001 and the Board's recommendations for 2002.



## Accomplishments for 2001 - Recommendations for 2002

### Fire reporting

Recognizing the importance of accurate data, the unit trained more fire personnel on completing Form 10 J and did follow-up with non-reporting departments in 2001.

The Board recognized that fire personnel often suspect juvenile involvement with fire but just haven't "caught" the youths. They witness youths fleeing the scene or other witnesses report seeing a youth or youths setting the fire.

The Board suggested adding a field entitled "suspected juvenile involvement with fire." This information would be useful in beginning to separate out juveniles from adults in the fields marked suspicious or incendiary.

The Board also recommended that fire investigation classes include more training on youth-set fires and the importance of identifying the firesetter so future fires can be prevented.

### Reduce fatality and injury rate for young children

The Unit educated parents and caregivers of young children about limiting access to matches and lighters and flammable liquids and the dangers of novelty lighters that resemble toys. The Unit partnered with the Insurance Information Service of Oregon and Idaho on delivering this educational message to first-time home buyers and renters. The campaign literature includes brochures, a refrigerator magnet, *The Bear Facts* booklet and a poster with the message, "Keep Matches and Lighters Away from Young Children."

The Board supported the expansion of this campaign. State Fire Marshal deputies will be enlisted to distribute information to daycare providers during annual inspections. The Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Unit will develop a CD presentation for a train-the-trainer program for fire service educators and insurance agents to assist them in delivering fire safety information to homeowners and renters.

### Expansion of partnerships

The Unit encouraged and supported juvenile departments which received grants to provide coordinated programs for firesetters. The Unit facilitated community partnerships that resulted in the retrofitting of two treatment facilities with residential sprinklers.

The Board recommended that the Unit continue to support these partnerships and develop other structured activities in cooperation with agencies working with at-risk youths.

### Trainings delivered

Staff gave presentations at the Oregon Council Against Arson conference, *SAFE KIDS at the Capitol*, Teen court annual conference, Insurance Information Service of Oregon and Idaho symposium, Volunteer Firefighters conference, Juvenile Justice Directors Association conference, Oregon Criminal Justice conference, Marion County juvenile firesetter conference, *Chartered Property Casualty Underwriters All Industry Day*, and Safe Schools conference. Staff provided over forty hours of training on the *Juvenile with Fire Screening Tool*. Staff gave presentations at the San Diego Burn Institute, and the *Children and Fire* conference in Massachusetts.

The Board supported the Unit in the development of a training class to meet new certification standards for Juvenile Firesetter Interventionist Specialist I and II, standards adopted by the Board of Public Safety Standards and Training.

### Ignition source

The Unit showcased retail stores with a policy



of not selling lighters to children in a monthly newsletter. The Unit warned caregivers about novelty lighters that resemble toys at press conferences, on the OSFM Web site and at a SAFE KIDS conference.

The Board recommended supporting local communities which are drafting ordinances regarding the sale of lighters to children.

They also suggested forming a closer partnership with the Tobacco Free Coalition. This group could provide information to retail outlets regarding the dangers novelty lighters pose to young children. The Coalition could encourage retailers to discontinue the sale of these lighters and to place disposable lighters behind the counter, thereby eliminating easy access for juveniles.



### Referrals to Fire Departments

The Unit worked with two networks to establish protocol for fire departments on handling fires set by youths. With formal standard operating guidelines (SOG), the referral process to other community agencies is clear to fire service personnel.

The Board encouraged the Unit to continue working with the other networks to write SOGs. The Board also encouraged the Unit to have more communication with the fire chiefs in each county.

### School Fires

The Office of State Fire Marshal was appointed to the Board of the Center for School Safety, thus recognizing fire for the first time as a school safety issue. The School Fire Reporting Campaign was featured at California and Massachusetts conferences.

The Board encouraged the Unit to offer training to school resource officers and to network with the Department of Education. The Unit will continue to market the School Fire Reporting Campaign.

# *The Continuum of Intervention Services*



Treatment Strategies Task Force meeting

# The continuum of intervention services in Oregon

Oregon's juvenile firesetter intervention program's mission is to "reduce the incidence of youth-set fires by developing a continuum of care for firesetters and their families using community-based programs."

Since 1989, Oregon's continuum of care has included developing prevention education materials, early identification and assessment of the child's firesetting behavior, and the expansion of treatment resources for serious firesetters.

## The challenge

When you think about it, the task is overwhelming. What other program in the fire service works with youths as young as two years and as old as eighteen? What other program interfaces with the criminal justice system? What other program deals with youths exhibiting a wide range of behavior, from normative to emotionally disturbed? What other program works with youths in the community, in day treatment centers, in burn centers, in psychiatric hospitals, in residential treatment centers and in secure correctional institutions?

## There is no kit to buy

No one person, department or county can possibly address the variety of services that the youths who misuse fire and their families require. That's why there isn't a kit to buy...there is a public safety, social service, mental health and juvenile justice SYSTEM to coordinate and, in Oregon, that responsibility was given to the Office of State Fire Marshal. Fire service professionals, whether on the department level or the state level, must understand how their role interfaces with the rest of the system.

Because Oregon dedicated resources at the state government level, additional services are now available to communities. These services include information and data collection, technical assistance, training, research and development, and networking.

## Community partnerships

Firesetting is not solely a fire service problem...it is a community issue. Both the problem and its solution must be addressed by creating various partnerships in the community.

Partnerships have become the hallmark of Oregon's juvenile firesetter intervention program. Local county-based teams of professionals from the fire service, law enforcement, juvenile justice, mental health, child welfare, schools and the insurance industry work together to address the firesetting behavior of youths in their communities. Descriptions of the networks begin on page twenty-nine.

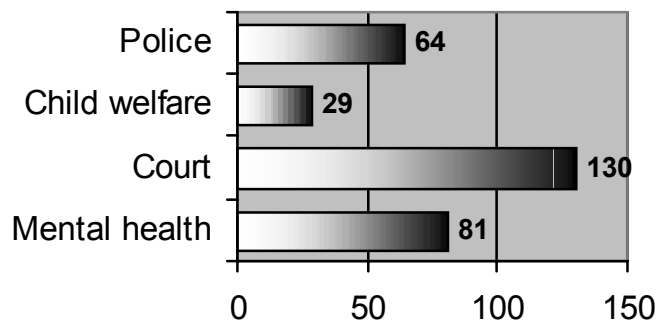
## Data system

One area of statewide services that has aided consistency and the development of best practice standards is the *Juvenile with Fire Data Collection System*.

The Office of State Fire Marshal has been collecting data about juvenile-set fires for the last five years. That data has helped the state's approach to the firesetting problem evolve and, as a result, significant changes have been made in the way "we do business." The following section reflects those changes.

In the early years of the program, the majority of youths were referred to the fire department by a parent or caregiver. In the last five years, forty-five to fifty percent of referrals came from other public safety or social service agencies. These data indicate that the awareness of juvenile firesetting by partner agencies is increasing. With the acquisition of Juvenile Crime Prevention funding, a dramatic increase in court-involved youths was noted in 2001.

## Referral partners



n=304 (data from Form 10J)

In 2001, suspicious fires were the second leading cause of fires in Oregon. Over 5,000 human-caused fires were reported without an identified suspect. Don't you wonder how many of those fires were started by juveniles?

In 2000, for the first time, a more thorough analysis of school fires was conducted. In that year there were 240 school fires: forty-six were confirmed juvenile-set, twenty-eight were equipment malfunction. The remainder were suspicious, reckless or incendiary. Thirty fires were determined to be set in the lavatory by juveniles; thirty-nine of the unconfirmed fires were set in the lavatory. Now, unless these lavatories are self-combusting or staff are setting fires, just maybe thirty-nine kids fell through the cracks. There may be hundreds of youths falling through the cracks because they have not been identified.

Unless a fire investigator does a thorough origin and cause determination of the fire and unless a youth is identified as the cause of the fire, no intervention can take place.

### Fire investigation

In the early years of the Oregon program, the identification and assessment process began when a youth was referred by either a parent or caregiver or by a fire investigator. Today it is clear that nowhere is the proper investigation of fires more important than in the area of juvenile-set fires. The data is showing that a juvenile firesetter has been involved with multiple fires (an average of two to three) prior to a response by a fire department. It is critical that a juvenile be identified so that future fires can be prevented through appropriate intervention.

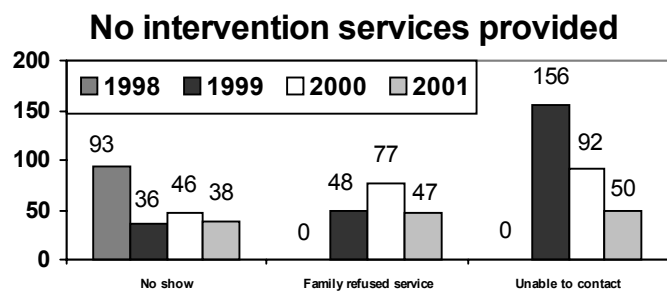
Juvenile firesetter intervention programs need to spend more time talking to line firefighters and fire investigators about the importance of reporting and investigation.

*"The first step in the intervention process must be a complete and thorough fire investigation. There are no short cuts. Even small, straightforward fires must be*

*completely investigated and documented. Initially cooperative witnesses or family members may later change their attitudes or even recant their initial statements. Promises to seek professional help for the young firesetter may be forgotten or put off indefinitely."*

*(Arson Investigator)*

Without the leverage from the juvenile justice system, parents and caregivers may either not show for scheduled appointments or refuse services. Many of these families move frequently and are unable to be contacted.



2001 n=135 (data from Form 10J)

## Continuum of assessment

In the early years of the program, Oregon's fire service used the FEMA manual to identify and assess juvenile firesetters. It soon became obvious that the fire service was the only entity assessing the firesetting behavior of youths. Many mental health providers conducted psychological evaluations of them, but only a few actually addressed firesetting behaviors.

In 1996, the Office of State Fire Marshal convened a mental health task force to change this paradigm. The task force has worked toward a continuum of assessment. A continuum, or gated assessment approach, has three levels. The first level—a screening—consists of a simple set of questions about the fire incident and results in a decision to educate or refer to the next level for assessment. At the next level, the assessment takes more time and is more complicated administratively, clinically, and statistically. This level gives a more accurate profile of the firesetter, renders a decision regarding clinical diagnosis, and provides more information about the family, school and peers. The final assessment level includes a battery of psychological tests administered by a licensed psychologist.

# Continuum of assessment

## Basic Screening

done by:  
Fire Service  
School Counselor  
who uses:

### **Juvenile with Fire Screening Tool**

Screens for:  
Fire incident  
Fire history  
Fire knowledge

## Mental Health Assessment

done by:  
MSW  
LCSW  
LPC  
MS  
Marriage/Family  
Therapist  
School Psychologist  
who may use:

### **Needs Assessment Protocol**

Assesses:  
Mental status  
Family functioning  
Social functioning  
Stressors/crisis  
Firesetting history

## Psychological or Psychiatric Evaluation

done by:  
Licensed  
Psychologist, Ph.D.  
or Psychiatrist, M.D.  
Assesses:  
Cognitive functioning,  
IQ testing  
Personality traits  
Developmental  
issues  
Psychiatric history  
Family dynamics

## Basic screening process

Another area of statewide services that is providing consistency and the development of best practice standards is the *Juvenile with Fire Screening Tool* which identifies intervention and referral options.

The Oregon fire service partnered with the Institute on Violence and Destructive Behavior at the University of Oregon to develop the *Juvenile with Fire Screening Tool*. The tool was based on a number of premises: 1) It would not classify level of risk; 2) It should be relatively short and easy to administer; 3) Use of the tool statewide would establish credibility with our mental health and social service partners; 4) The word “screening” would replace the word “assessment;” 5) It would focus primarily on the fire incident.

The *Juvenile with Fire Screening Tool* stands in contrast to the FEMA tool which is based on a mental health risk assessment model. The screening tool reflects the attitude of the fire service toward fire—**all firesetting** is a high-risk behavior because it always has the potential to cause injury and even death.

The tool consists of three parts: a youth interview, a parent interview and a parent checklist. The youth interview consists of fourteen questions. All but three of the questions focus on the fire incident. The three non-fire related questions ask the youth about school, their relationship with friends and whether there has been a recent crisis in their life. The Institute identified these three issues as having a significant correlation to firesetting behavior. The fire questions ask about the location of the fire, the object set on fire, how premeditated the fire was, and the youth’s response to the fire. Each question has answers that reflect a range of severity from one to three. Each possible answer is followed by a descriptive statement.

The parent interview has ten questions. These questions focus on the youth’s and the caregivers’ early experience and history with fire, their knowledge and practice of fire safe behavior and the caregivers’ opinion of the youth’s experience with school, with friends, and whether the caregiver perceives a crisis in the family. The scoring for this questionnaire is also on a three-point scale.

The last part of the tool is a self-report parent checklist. This checklist includes non-fire behaviors but “red flag” behaviors for at-risk youths. Some examples are physically aggressive, has been sexually, physically or emotionally abused, or whether the child has been picked on by others. This part of the tool is not scored and fire service personnel do not ask any questions on the checklist. It is, however, part of the information included in a referral package.

At the conclusion of the interview, the tool is scored by simply adding up the range of responses. While a cut-score has not been statistically determined as yet, the tentative cut-score for referrals is twenty and above. A cumulative score of nineteen or lower would indicate a need for fire education intervention. A score of twenty or above would indicate more intentional firesetting behavior and would require a referral for a more comprehensive clinical assessment.

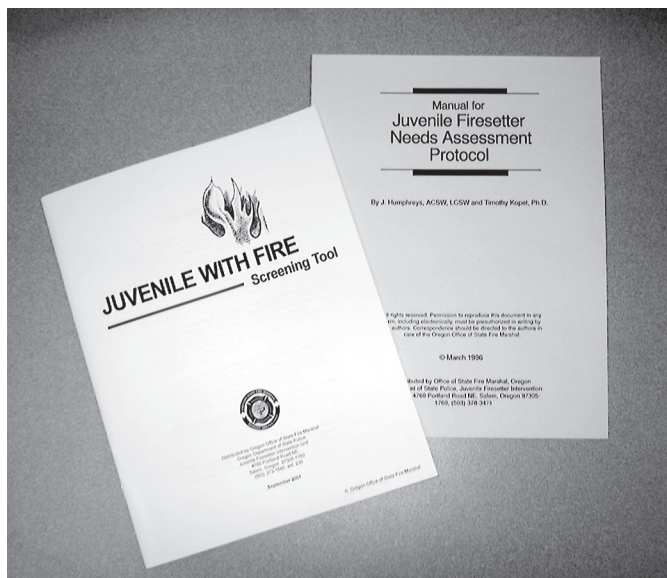
*Note: The screening tool is a copyrighted document. OSFM gives permission to the Oregon Fire Service to use this tool for their own department needs. Duplication and distribution of any or all of the screening booklet must be with the express written permission of the Office of State Fire Marshal. For liability reasons, OSFM wants to ensure that the tool is used correctly and as intended.*

## Mental health assessment

The *Juvenile Firesetter Needs Assessment Protocol* (JFNAP) was developed by members of Oregon’s Treatment Strategies Task Force. It is designed for use by mental health professionals in assessing and planning treatment for juvenile firesetters. This structured interview is appropriate for use with children between the ages of two to eighteen. Clinicians should have training in diagnosis and assessment of children and youths as basic prerequisites for using this protocol.

The approach suggested in the JFNAP is described as a “mental health-accountability” model. This model emphasizes victim impact and community safety. It is based upon the firesetter accepting responsibility for his/her behavior and the impact that behavior has on the victim/s and community. The community and family are envisioned as critical components of the client system. In this way, this approach is similar to the assessment and treatment program of juvenile sex offenders.

The JFNAP is a needs assessment for treatment planning—not a risk predictor. Therefore, like the screening tool, it should not be used for forensic purposes. It is solely intended to help practitioners take a specialized juvenile firesetter history, to determine firesetting typologies, to determine treatment needs keyed to typology, and to make appropriate treatment recommendations.

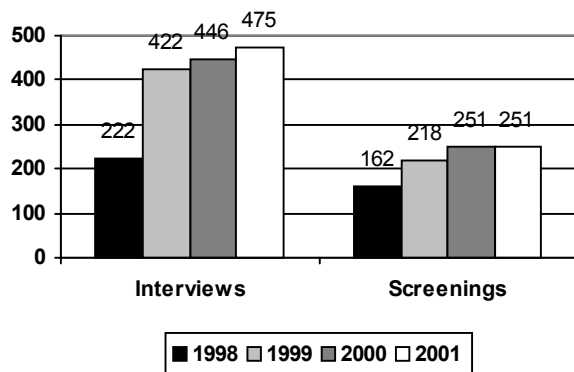


## Services provided by fire departments

A total of 1,405 intervention services were delivered in 2001 to 776 juveniles. Some juveniles may have received one or more intervention, i.e. screening and education. In the past, Form 10J has asked for the number of parent/child interviews and the number of completed screening instruments as seen in the chart below.

These data call into question how the fire service is defining parent/child interviews and screenings.

Fire department interviews & screenings



Since there are more interviews reported than actual completed screenings, it suggests that some fire departments are still relying on experience with youths misusing fire and making “judgment calls.” While experience in working with youths who misuse fire is valuable, it is not a replacement for using a research-based standardized screening tool. Another explanation could be that youths are being screened by partner agencies and referred to the fire department for fire education only.

As the number of fire-offending youths who enter the juvenile court system grows, it is only a matter of time before fire interventionists will be called to testify in court. To be a credible witness, it will be important to demonstrate that an acceptable standard of

practice was followed. This is why it is important for fire departments to write standard operating guidelines regarding juvenile firesetters and to use the state-approved screening tool.

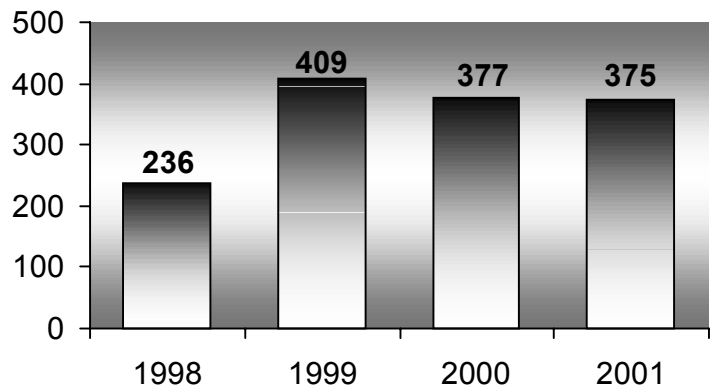
Another step in setting a standard of practice for juvenile firesetter interventionists is the adoption of certification standards by the Board of Public Safety Standards and Training (BPSST). One aspect of the certification standard is that fire department personnel must demonstrate proficiency in the use of the Oregon *Juvenile with Fire Screening Tool*.

As fire department personnel meet the BPSST standard and are trained to use the *Juveniles With Fire Screening Tool*, Form 10J will start to collect data on the number of juveniles identified and compare it to the number of juveniles who are screened. The score on the screening tool will then be compared to the referral that was made. This data will help OSFM establish a statistically reliable cut score for referrals.

### Educational interventions

Fire departments reported delivering fire education to youths and families—eliminating the youth’s access to matches and lighters, encouraging parents to increase supervision of their children, and fire survival.

Fire Education



While there are numerous educational curricula available, there has not been an attempt to reach agreement on what constitutes “best practice” for intervening with firesetters, and there is considerable inconsistency across the state in what messages are being delivered.

The Office of State Fire Marshal will be establishing a task force in 2002 to develop standards for educational intervention.

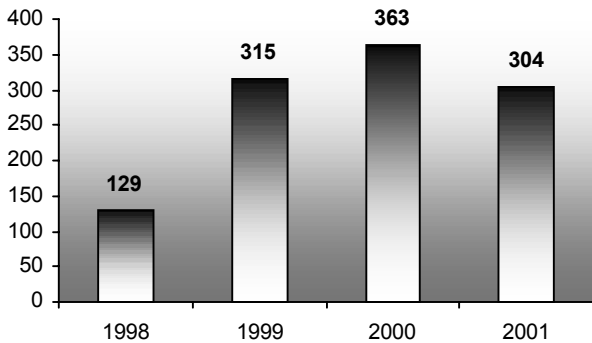


*The Parent Responsibility Booklet* is the most widely distributed educational resource, having been distributed to 191 families in 2001. In addition, a master copy of the booklet has been given to networks, schools, juvenile departments, fire departments and others. Copies of the booklet are made from the master as needed. These distributions are not reported to the Office of State Fire Marshal, but it is known that hundreds have been disseminated.

**Referrals to partners**

In 2001, fire department personnel reported making 304 referrals on 704 youths to community partners: law enforcement, juvenile court, mental health or child welfare. Forty-two of the youths received multiple referral services. Of the forty-two youths, sixty per cent had both police and juvenile court involvement. The large number of referrals made to the juvenile court could be a reflection of the fact that three counties—Washington, Clackamas and Jackson—have established formalized intervention programs under the umbrella of the juvenile court.

**Referrals to partners**



n=1,111 (data from Form 10J)

*Continuum of care provided in the community*

The Oregon program has adopted a Balanced Model of Firesetter Intervention. This model has its roots in the Balanced Model of Juvenile Justice where community safety is a priority. Holding youths accountable for their behavior, helping them understand the consequences of their behavior to the community, and helping them learn better problem solving and coping skills are also important facets to the model.

**A Balanced Model of Firesetter Intervention**



**Community fire safety**

The intervention goal for community fire safety is to ensure the safety of the child and the family in the community. In 2001, a focus group composed of representatives from the fire service, juvenile department and Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) convened at the Office of State Fire Marshal. This group developed a *Safety and Supervision Plan* and presented the plan to the Oregon Juvenile Justice Directors Association and the Oregon Criminal Justice Association. The plan is being used as a condition of release for youths held in detention on fire offenses and it is used by numerous probation officers/OYA officers for youths on probation for fire offenses.

A *Child Responsibility Contract* was developed following a request by school counselors in Marion County. This contract outlines the responsibilities of both the youth and the youth's parents regarding eliminating access to matches and lighters, setting clear fire safety rules in the home, installing and maintaining working smoke alarms, and other pre-

vention strategies. Both contracts set a standard for safety in the home and, when used across Oregon, create a system of continuity and consistency for families of firesetting youths.

Another intervention goal is to assess the child's knowledge about fire. Since many youths who misuse fire think they can control it, it is important that educational intervention also include information about the speed, characteristics and destructiveness of fire. It is equally important that parents have the same understanding and don't minimize the seriousness of their child's firesetting behavior.

### **Accountability**

Accountability means assuming responsibility for the fire. In intervention programs, youths are made aware of the social, financial and emotional consequences of their firesetting behavior on the community. Many of these youths are required to perform community service related to fire and burn safety.

An intervention resource that stresses accountability is the *Community Impact Report* (CIR) developed by a team of professionals from the fire service, Red Cross, mental health, and juvenile justice. The CIR requires the youth to conduct interviews with the people in the community most affected by the

fire. The youths then report their findings back to an "accountability board" composed of community representatives. The CIR has been featured as an excellent intervention tool at juvenile firesetter intervention conferences across the nation.

### **Competency-based skill training**

Competency classes are offered to youths in the areas of problem solving and decision making; helping the youths to take responsibility for their thoughts, feelings and behaviors; interpersonal communication, anger management and empathy. These classes are offered by mental health providers or juvenile court counselors. Support is offered from fire service personnel in the areas of fire science and fire safety. Several model programs exist in the juvenile departments in Clackamas, Jackson, Lane and Deschutes Counties, in several residential treatment centers, and in Oregon Youth Authority training schools. Many of these intervention curricula have been featured at juvenile firesetter conferences across the nation.

Individual treatment programs for youths with firesetting behavior and their families are also offered by private mental health practitioners or in community mental health centers in various parts of the state.

Firesetting is a complex behavior requiring a range of interventions. A sampling of programs from across the state and at every level of care follows.

## *Least to most restrictive levels of care*

### **Fire education only...**

North Bend Fire Department (Coos County) offers educational program for curiosity firesetters.

### **Fire service partners with juvenile department...**

Strengthening Families Program (Clatsop County) deals with at-risk families. Fire educators present fire prevention and fire survival information and offer a smoke alarm giveaway program.

### **A multi-session group education program...**

Fire Academy (Washington County) is a psycho-educational program working with youths under the age of thirteen who have started fires. Mental health providers work with parents of firesetting youths in a group format. Academies are also offered in Spanish.

**Program funded and coordinated through the juvenile department...**

Juvenile Fire Safety Services (Jackson County) offers a comprehensive educational intervention program for all ages of youths in the county. Three classes for different age groups are run by a mental health provider with support from the fire service.

**Multi-session group program...**

SAFETY (Clackamas County) is a twelve-session class for youths over the age of twelve adjudicated on fire offenses. The groups are facilitated by a juvenile court counselor with support from the fire service. Youths present their final project in the courtroom with their families present.

**A diversion program for first-time offenders...**

The Teen Court (Deschutes County) holds youths accountable on reckless burn charges. They are required to complete community service, pay restitution, and complete assignments required by the peer jury.

**Hospital-based program...**

Legacy Emanuel Hospital (Multnomah County) offers outpatient assessment and recommends intervention strategies to families.

**Residential treatment program...**

Parrott Creek Child and Family Services (Clackamas County) has a residential treatment facility for boys. Recently retrofitted with residential sprinklers, this site now offers a treatment program for boys with a fire or bomb making history. The sprinkler project was the result of a partnership between the fire service and the business community.

**Residential treatment and shelter care facility...**

Christie School is a residential treatment center accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations. The school serves youths who display fire-setting behavior and have a mental health diagnosis. They assess and treat the youth's underlying mental health problems in addition to the firesetting.

**Youths over fifteen can face mandatory sentence of ninety months for Arson I (Measure 11)...**

Oregon Youth Authority Oak Creek Correctional Facility is a secure site which offers a group treatment program for youths incarcerated on fire offenses or with a firesetting history. A mental health provider is under contract to provide these services.

## *Treatment protocol*

In 2001, community agencies articulated a need to standardize assessment and treatment goals for youths with firesetting behavior at every level of care. The Treatment Strategies Task Force responded by developing a treatment protocol.

The protocol is intended to be used in accordance with clinical judgment regarding client and family needs and abilities.

**Overall goal:** Child will stop inappropriate use of fire.

**Assessment goals:** The child and caregivers will cooperate with an assessment of the client's endangering behavior and related circumstances. If indicated, the child should be referred for assessment of other issues possibly related to firesetting (psychological, psychosocial, neurological, somatic, educational). Social and cultural life will be taken into account.

**Cognitive/emotional goals:** The child will acknowledge responsibility for the firesetting behavior, demonstrate an awareness of the effects of his firesetting behavior on others, demonstrate an awareness of his cycle of firesetting including warning signs.

The child and caregivers will demonstrate awareness of thoughts, feelings and conflicts contributing to the firesetting and will demonstrate awareness of the hazards of fire, knowledge of fire safety, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate uses of fire.

**Behavioral goals:** The child will practice safe and age-appropriate behaviors for expressing feelings and coping and will engage in safe and age-appropriate social and recreational behaviors that are not endangering.

The child will complete developmentally appropriate consequences or restitution related to his firesetting.

The child and caregivers will participate in creating a plan for preventing firesetting and promoting non-endangering behavior.

**Household goals:** The child's family/caregivers will create a fire-safe environment free of unnecessary fire hazards and the household will develop and practice a fire-escape plan.

The child's caregivers will provide supervision appropriate to the child's needs and will provide the child with clear and consistent expectations regarding fire safety.

The family will engage in social relationships and activities which do not expose the child to endangering circumstances or opportunities to start fires.

**Community/cultural goals:** The child will learn appropriate uses/traditions of fire as they apply to his cultural context and will be involved in safe social, cultural, recreational behaviors.

The child and his caregivers will develop a plan for supervision appropriate to his developmental and safety needs in all daily settings.

Community supports and referrals will be identified and offered as needed.

Caregivers and service providers will be encouraged to work in partnership with treatment goals.

## *A look to the future*

Oregon's program has come a long way since its inception in 1989. However, after years of collecting and analyzing data, and working with partner agencies, new challenges in the field of juvenile firesetter intervention have become clear.

In 2002 the program will: 1) strive to work more closely with fire investigators so that juveniles who set fires are identified and referred for appropriate intervention; 2) collect and analyze data on the mental health issues displayed by youths misusing fire; and 3) develop more standardized protocols in screening, assessing, and treating youths.

# *Oregon Firesetter Intervention Networks*



Mid-Columbia Network in action

# Clackamas County

## Mission

Clackamas County Network is a multi-agency team which provides evaluation, education, referral and treatment for children with firesetting behaviors.

## History

The network first met in January 1992 in order to bring different disciplines together to identify resources for firesetting youths and their families in Clackamas County.

## 2001 Accomplishments

Clackamas County targeted youth firesetters in their juvenile crime prevention plan and was awarded a grant of \$25,000 to hire an intervention specialist to coordinate services for juvenile firesetters. An advisory board consisting of representatives from the Fire Defense Board, the Commission on Children and Families, Clackamas County Sheriff's Office, Clackamas County Juvenile Department and the Office of State Fire Marshal oversee the program. The Board helped to develop Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) for fire departments and a protocol for law enforcement agencies within the county.

The Juvenile Department implemented an adolescent fire education (SAFETY) Class, directed at delinquent firesetters ages twelve to eighteen who are mandated by the juvenile court to receive education/intervention. The class was featured at the Oregon Juvenile Justice Director Association and Oregon Criminal Justice Association annual conferences and the Marion County Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Conference.

The network, in cooperation with other fire service agencies and business leaders, helped retrofit a boys' dormitory at Parrot Creek Child and Family Services with a residential sprinkler system. This center services youths with firesetting behaviors.

Network chair represented the Portland Metro area on a statewide task force reviewing NFPA 1035 Juvenile Firesetter Specialist I and II standards.

## Challenges

- Maintaining county-wide coordination between all agencies.
- Maintaining funding sources from grants.

## Members

Boring FD  
Canby RFPD  
Clackamas FD 1  
Colton RFPD #70  
Estacada RFD #69  
Gladstone FD  
Hoodland RFPD  
Lake Oswego FD  
Molalla RFPD #73  
Oregon Department of Forestry  
Sandy RFPD #72  
Tualatin Valley F & R  
Clackamas County Juvenile Department  
Commission on Children and Families  
Parrot Creek Child and Family Services  
Clackamas County Social Services  
North Clackamas School District  
Clackamas County Mental Health

## Contacts

Chuck Chaffin, Chair  
Lake Oswego Fire Department  
503.697.7404

Jim Washburn, County Coordinator  
FPE Services  
503.590.7439

## SAFETY Class

SAFETY Class meets twice weekly for six weeks. Youths learn skills to help them eliminate and redirect their firesetting impulses. Parent participation is required and parent sessions are held in evening hours. The class is funded by the Juvenile Crime Prevention for High Risk Youth Grant and provided at no cost to families.

## Network statistics from 10J

Incidents	46
Juveniles	74
Age 7 & under	9
Ages 8 to 12	31
Ages 13 to 17	27
Average prior sets	3.5

The program served fourteen youths: two of them reoffended, one at reduced severity, and none on a fire-related offense.

# Clatsop County

## Mission

To reduce the number of child-set fires in Clatsop County by targeting early prevention programs for at-risk children.

## History

The network was formed in January, 1992, after a rash of arson fires terrified the community. The network launched one of the first summer parks programs in Oregon with the cooperation of drug and alcohol prevention programs and local school districts.

## Accomplishments

After two years of collaborative work, the network has a resource and protocol manual which outlines the protocol to be followed if a fire set by a child or youth is determined to be suspicious or incendiary. It also includes protocol for walk-ins to the fire departments and the appropriate levels of intervention. It has been presented to and approved by the Clatsop County Fire Defense Board.

Five fire departments have trained staff to use the *Juvenile with Fire Screening Tool* and Clatsop Behavioral Healthcare administers the mental health *Needs Assessment Protocol*. The Juvenile Department is the clearing-house for any report of suspicious fire set by a child or youth. The fire departments use educational tools recommended by the Office of State Fire Marshal.

A Family Strengthening Program, supported by the Juvenile Crime Prevention Plan for Clatsop County, includes fire safety presentations by the fire departments. Oregon Fire Marshals Association and local fire departments provide funding to give smoke alarms to families without them and to help families develop escape plans.

The Juvenile Department Director served on a statewide task force which drafted a *Safety and Supervision Plan* for youths adjudicated on fire offenses.

In partnership with the Tobacco-Free Coalition, information about secondary smoke was

distributed to parents in the Strengthening Families Program. Also, a letter to retail outlets was distributed which outlined the dangers of selling novelty lighters to parents/caregivers of young children and encouraged restricting access to them.

## Challenges

- Forming a closer partnership with law enforcement to expedite processing firesetting cases.

## Members

Astoria Fire Department  
Cannon Beach Fire Department  
Clatsop Behavioral Healthcare  
Clatsop County Juvenile Department  
Clatsop County Tobacco Coalition  
Gearhart Fire Department  
Seaside Fire Department  
Warrenton Fire Department  
Office of State Fire Marshal

## Contact

Chief Ted Ames  
Warrenton Fire Department  
503.861.2494

Chief Lenard Hansen  
Astoria Fire Department  
503.325.4237

## Strengthening Families Program

This program is for families with young adolescents. It includes specific activities designed to:

- help parents learn nurturing skills;
- teach parents how to discipline effectively and guide their youth;
- give youths a healthy future orientation and increased appreciation of their parents;
- teach youths skills for dealing with stress and peer pressure.

The fire departments provided fire education to thirty-five families enrolled in the program.

## Network statistics from 10J

Incidents	5
Juveniles	7
Age 7 & under	0
Ages 8 to 12	3
Ages 13 to 17	2
Age unreported	2
Average prior sets	0

# Coos County

## Mission

To provide educational and mental health intervention to prevent death and injury to children and adults and property loss from juvenile-set fires.

## History

The network was established in April 1993. Since its inception, the network has taken a position that firesetting endangers the youth and community and is a child protective issue.

## 2001 Accomplishments

The network established a rural intervention protocol to screen and educate children where the local district is a volunteer department. They also:

- Established database to track local firesetters to ensure fire education and other services are being completed.
- Implemented mandatory reporting guide lines for firesetting behaviors.
- Established protocols for youths who are adjudicated for firesetting acts with the county courts, District Attorney, Juvenile Department and Police Departments.
- Developed flyer to enhance community awareness of juvenile firesetting.
- Reorganized to use a collaborative multi-disciplinary approach to identifying and educating juvenile firesetters.

## Challenges

- Establish larger group of screeners and educators in the rural areas.
- Develop funding streams for fire prevention materials and educational resources.
- Refine data collection practices for accurate numbers of firesetters in the county.
- Increase community awareness of juvenile firesetters and the importance of reporting them to the network.

## Members

Rocky Houston, Chair  
Dept. of Human Services/Child Welfare Services  
541.756.5500 ext. 276

Rick Cooper  
North Bend Fire Department  
541.756.7757

Dustin Barton  
Coos County Juvenile Department  
541.756.2020 ext. 320

Keith Brown  
Office of State Fire Marshal  
541.267.3434

Det. Pat Downing/Det. Kelly Andrews  
Coos County Sheriff Department  
541.396.2106

Linda Anders  
Coos County Mental Health  
541.756.5050 ext. 504

Chief Stanley Gibson/  
Mark Anderson  
Coos Bay Fire and Rescue  
541.269.1191

Kathleen Hornstuen  
Southwestern Fire Prevention Co-op  
PO Box 1632  
Coos Bay, OR 97420  
541.888.4582

## Network statistics from 10J

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Incidents	5
Juveniles	7
Age 7 & under	0
Ages 8 to 12	3
Ages 13 to 17	2
Average prior sets	0



# Deschutes County

## Mission

The mission of the Deschutes County Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Partnership is to identify children at risk with fire. Through this proactive partnership, youths are held accountable by incorporating an intensive educational component using community-based resources.

## History

The Central Oregon Juvenile Firesetter Network was organized in 1991 with the support of the Central Oregon Fire Defense Board. It was composed of representatives from Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson Counties. It was the first pilot site designated by the Office of State Fire Marshal for network development in a rural area. Due to the tremendous population growth in Central Oregon, the three county network was reorganized. In 2001, Deschutes County formalized services with the Deschutes County Juvenile Justice System.

## 2001 Accomplishments

The fire departments have worked with the Deschutes County Juvenile Justice to develop the ALERT program. ALERT stands for Accountability Leads to Empowered Responsible Teens. The program is patterned after Clackamas County's SAFETY class program and is a cooperative agreement between local fire departments and Deschutes County Juvenile Justice and the court system.

Implementation of this program would not have been possible without the strong relationship between the fire departments and the juvenile department. The juvenile department has taken a much more proactive role to fire setting and has been willing to require more accountability for these offenses. Both fire department interventionists and juvenile workers are now screening children involved in fires. This has led to a greater understanding of youths who start fires for juvenile authorities and helps to make sure that each youth is educated and screened for the possibility of continued firesetting behavior.

Another close partnership continues between the Bend Fire Department and the school resource officers. Reporting fires in school continues to be a top priority of the program.

Another program is the youth court program operating in La Pine. Staff from that program and the Office of State Fire Marshal presented a workshop on juvenile firesetting at the annual youth court conference.

A training class on the *Oregon Juvenile with Fire Screening Tool* was hosted at LaPine Fire Department.

## Members

Redmond Fire Department  
Sisters Fire Department  
La Pine Fire Department  
Deschutes County Juvenile Department  
US Forest Service  
Oregon Department of Forestry

## Contact

Captain Jeff Blake  
Bend Fire Department  
1212 NW Simpson Ave.  
Bend, OR 97702  
(541) 322-6300



## Network statistics from 10J

Incidents	65
Juveniles	90
Age 7 & under	9
Ages 8 to 12	58
Ages 13 to 17	23
Average prior sets	3.3

# Jackson County

## Mission

The Jackson County Juvenile Firesetters Intervention Network, under the direction of Oregon Juvenile Department, pledges to reduce the incidence of fire by establishing a continuum of care for child firesetters and their families, utilizing community-based intervention programs.

## History

The network was formed as part of the Jackson-Josephine county firesetter network in 1993. Soon after, Jackson County formed its own network to address specific fire incidents in the county. The Rogue Valley District of the International Association of Arson Investigators supports network activities.

## 2001 Accomplishments

The network sponsored a a three hour training session to teach the fire safety class. These four classes produced nineteen instructors. Our goal is to maintain a resource list of instructors who can rotate the responsibility of teaching classes. With a large enough list, no one person should feel over-loaded.

The network developed information brochures in both English and Spanish. These brochures, as well as other important information, can be obtained on our website, which is sponsored by the City of Medford's Fire Prevention Bureau: <http://www.ci.medford.or.us./page.asp?NavID=331>

## Challenges

The greatest challenge we've faced is providing instructors for all our classes.

## Network members

Ashland Fire and Rescue  
Applegate Valley RFPD #9  
Department of Forestry  
Jackson County Fire District #3  
Jackson County Juvenile Department  
Medford City/Rural Fire Department  
Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal  
Phoenix Fire Department  
Rogue River Rural Fire District

## Contacts

Debi Bisbee, Co-chair  
Medford City/Rural Fire Department  
541.774.2315

Patty Walsh, Co-chair  
Jackson County Juvenile Department  
541.774.4800 ext. 4838

## Fire Safety Class

Every child involved in a firesetting incident in Jackson County is referred to the local fire department or Jackson County Juvenile Department and placed into one of four Fire Safety Classes.



Two programs target the younger child motivated by curiosity. These are comprehensive fire safety classes available for children between the ages of one and nine years of age. Time is spent

with a therapist and fire personnel discussing the fire incident, the danger, and fire safety measures for the future.

The newest program addresses accountability and responsibility for children who previously fell between the younger groups and the "older" eight week group. These ages, usually ten, eleven and twelve, are addressed on an individual case-by-case basis and assigned projects, which ultimately bring awareness of fire danger and provide families with safety measures.

## Network statistics from 10J

Incidents	51
Juveniles	88
Age 7 & under	33
Ages 8 to 12	38
Ages 13 to 17	15
Average prior sets	1.9

# Klamath County

## Mission

To maintain a significant role in intervention of juveniles who have exhibited firesetting behavior.

## History

Klamath and Lake County joined forces in March 1992 to identify existing needs and resources for firesetters. Because of the geographic distance between cities in these southern Oregon counties, it became more efficient to separate the network. Klamath network serves an area of over 14,000 square miles.

## 2001 Accomplishments

In the past two years, professionals from the fire service, the juvenile department, and private counselors have collaborated and provided four group education sessions for youth. In the year 2001, we performed thirty-two formal interventions and had a total of sixty-nine attendees, which would include parents and/or siblings. To our knowledge, the majority of graduates have not been involved in any further firesetting behavior.

The Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Network in Klamath County is unique. Unlike other networks, there are no regular scheduled meetings. As problems arise, we have the availability of scheduling a meeting at that time in order to discuss the issues at hand. As our network continues to grow we will most likely need to change our policy and procedures. Still, our present program has been very successful.

The network chair represented Southern Oregon on a statewide task force reviewing NFPA 1035 Juvenile Firesetter Specialist I and II standards.

## Challenges

Within the year, we hope to have all fire prevention officers in our district obtain DPSST Juvenile Firesetter Level I Certification. Currently, Klamath County Fire District No. 1 is the only fire department in Klamath County that is actively involved in intervention with juveniles involved with fire. We would like to see other fire departments in our area become active.

## Members

Klamath County Juvenile Department, the District Attorney's office, and fire departments all were involved with setup and application of policy and procedures for the juvenile firesetter intervention network. Recently, some of the local schools have also participated.

## Contact

Scott Rice, Chair  
Margueritte Hickman  
Klamath County Fire District No. 1  
kcf1@kcf1  
541.885.2056  
143 N. Broad St.  
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

## Network statistics from 10J

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Incidents	30
Juveniles	42
Age 7 & under	7
Ages 8 to 12	24
Ages 13 to 17	9
Average prior sets	5.6

# Lane County

## Mission

To reduce child and juvenile firesetting through improved agency and community awareness, education, collaboration and treatment.

## History

The Lane County network was established in the early 1980s to serve children and families throughout the county. In 1990, the network established a cooperative relationship with the Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Unit of the Office of State Fire Marshal. Lane County members provide full circle networking of children and families. Members of this network have received numerous awards for the development of innovative resources to work with child and adolescent firesetters.

## 2001 Accomplishments

- Members participated in the Juvenile Justice Directors Association and the Oregon Criminal Justice annual conference
- Direction Services, Inc. received a public education grant from the Office of State Fire Marshal to develop the Fire Safety Patrol Team—a group educational program for juvenile firesetter ages eight through ten years. This program was presented at the Marion County Juvenile Firesetter Conference.
- Organized and recruited trained community-wide treatment resources.
- Presented adolescent intervention program at national firesetter conference in Massachusetts.
- Participated in a committee that developed the *Supervision and Fire Safety Plan* for the Juvenile Court and for Oregon Youth Authority.
- Participated in numerous community events.
- Served on the statewide task force reviewing NFPA 1035 Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist 1 and II.

- Developed fire safety projects for older firesetters:
  - Developing radio PSAs
  - Developing educational Web sites

## Challenges

The network strives to grow and evolve to meet the changing needs of the community and the changes within social service agencies and the health care organizations.

## Members

Fire Service in Lane County  
Lane County Fire Prevention Co-op  
Law Enforcement  
Oregon Department of Forestry  
Lane County Juvenile Department  
Public and private mental health providers

## Contact

T. J. Johannsen  
Eugene Fire and EMS  
777 Pearl St. Rm 110  
Eugene, OR 97401  
541.682.8361

## Fire Patrol Team

This is a six-session program for young firesetters, ages seven to twelve, and their parents. The project's core values and competencies include accountability and personal responsibility, changes in behavior and family inclusion. Targeted changes involve awareness and demonstration of fire safety skills and improved problem solving and decision making skills.

## Network statistics from 10J

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Incidents	34
Juveniles	51
Age 7 & under	6
Ages 8 to 12	26
Ages 13 to 17	10
Average prior sets	1.5

# Lincoln County

## Mission

To come together in a spirit of cooperation to develop a systematic approach to dealing with a shared problem—the management and treatment of juvenile firesetters.

## History

The network was formed in 1993. Its membership included police departments, fire departments, county mental health and juvenile department, the school district and citizens at large.

## 2001 Achievements

Newport Fire Service provides a six week educational program. This program consists of videos at the fire station and five homework assignments given weekly to the child and the parents/caregivers. The last session is provided by the local ambulance service; the hospital provides burn education.

A team consisting of fire service personnel and an elementary school advocate is trained to deliver foster parent training.

Getting all the agencies involved with at-risk youths together is a major accomplishment of this network. For the first time, the fire service is establishing linkages with mental health, juvenile justice and child welfare. A strong relationship between the elementary school and the fire service has been established in Lincoln City.

## Challenges

It is difficult to get families to conclude the six-week educational intervention program. Plans are underway to reevaluate the length of the program. Scheduling for foster parent training is a problem in the county. The team is willing to deliver the training program, but schedules often conflict with foster parent schedules.

## Statistics for 2001

- Fourteen youths came through the network during the calendar year
- Fourteen-year old male transfer from the Portland network to the city of Waldport
- Two thirteen-year old males who started a fireworks fire
- Twelve-year old male who started and self-extinguished a fireworks fire in an apartment complex which spread to a shed. Contact was made with Children and Family Services.
- Ten-year old playing with fireworks which ignited the front yard. Parent refused discussion.
- Four males, nine to fourteen. The youngest reported that they might have been responsible for starting an accidental fire in a vacant lot. All parents and children were screened and a *Community Impact Report* was written by the two eldest.
- Two fourteen-year old females activated a manual pull station at the middle school. Attempt was made for intervention with parents and children which failed. The case was turned over to the juvenile department; the children appeared in the teen court and were sentenced to community service.
- Juvenile from Lincoln City set fire. Network has not received details as yet.

## Contact:

Toby Cole  
Newport Fire Department  
245 NW 10th. St.  
Newport, OR 97365  
541.265.9461

## Network statistics from 10J

Incidents	7
Juveniles	14
Age 7 & under	1
Ages 8 to 12	2
Ages 13 to 17	11
Average prior sets	3

# Linn-Benton Counties

## Mission

Our mission is to assist agencies in Linn and Benton counties that deal with juvenile firesetters by creating a forum for identifying resources and sharing information, and by facilitating intervention and education for juvenile firesetters.

## History

The first meeting of the network took place on October 24, 1996. Linn County and Benton County joined together to form the juvenile firesetter intervention network.

## 2001 Accomplishments

- The network handbook was updated with new members and current information.
- Tari Glocar, License and Permits Services Manager, Office of State Fire Marshal, provided an excellent presentation on fireworks safety and enforcement at the June meeting. The network invited a newspaper reporter to attend to obtain information for an article on fireworks awareness and safety that was published in the Mid Valley Sunday, distributed in Linn and Benton counties.
- The network developed and distributed a *Report School Fires* poster to all Greater Albany Public School Administrators in Linn and Benton counties. They are now displayed in all GAPS schools and are available to other network participants.
- A presentation was made at the local radio station KGAL/KSHO, Valley Talk, to educate the public about the network, its members, and our mission.
- Network members are participating with a task force to determine the feasibility of and to establish the need for a staff-secure shelter for juvenile firesetters in both counties.
- The network continued to improve the communication between members, even for members who were not involved in a particular incident.

## Future goals

- Increase participation from other agencies in both counties.
- Provide training about school safe rooms.
- Improve our media coverage for fireworks and summer fire safety.
- Provide a network letter for the 2002-2003 public and private school year.
- Distribute a network retail cigarette lighter awareness letter.



## Members

Linn County Mental Health  
Benton County Mental Health  
Benton County Juvenile Department  
Linn County Juvenile Department  
Albany Fire Department  
Corvallis Fire Department  
Philomath Fire Department  
Lebanon Fire Department  
Linn County Sheriff's Office  
Oregon Youth Authority  
Department of Human Services (SCF from Linn and Benton counties)  
Albany Police Department

## Contact information

Phil McLain, Assistant Chief, Chair  
Albany Police Department  
541.917.3209  
Wanda Omdahl  
Albany Fire Department  
541.917.7734

## Network statistics from 10J

Incidents	47
Juveniles	84
Age 7 & under	12
Ages 8 to 12	48
Ages 13 to 17	20
Average prior sets	2.7

# Marion County

## Mission

To intervene with children at risk for fire through education and treatment using community based resources

## History

The network was first established in November 1992 as a committee of the Marion County Child Abuse Multi-disciplinary Team. The network meets monthly during the school year and re-views and revises the protocol manual annually.

## 2001 Accomplishments

The most significant activity conducted by the Marion County Task Force was to co-sponsor with Marion County Child Abuse Team, Oregon Fire Marshals Association, Salem-Keizer School District, Willamette ESD and the Office of State Fire Marshal, a two-day mini conference on *A Community Response to Firesetting Youth*.

The conference was held on October 25 and 26 at the new Marion County Fire District Regional Training Center. More than fifty persons attended, coming from various backgrounds in working with youthful firesetters. This included a large number of juvenile department workers, private practice counselors, fire service, as well as public educators.

Network chair represented Marion County on a statewide task force reviewing NFPA 1035 Juvenile Firesetter Specialist I and II standards.

## Challenges

- Two long-term and very active members of the network will retire in 2002. Expanding the membership of the network to include ESD and mental health providers will be the focus of the network in 2002.
- The resource directory needs to be revised in the coming year.

## Contact:

Paula Smith  
Marion County Fire District # 1  
300 Cordon Rd. NE  
Salem, OR 97301  
503.588.6513



## Network statistics from 10J

Incidents	44
Juveniles	55
Age 7 & under	13
Ages 8 to 12	29
Ages 13 to 17	12
Average prior sets	4.25

# Multnomah County

## Mission

To assist in the development of a continuum of services to juvenile firesetters and their families and to work collaboratively with community partners in preventing and treating juvenile firesetting.

## History

The Multnomah County Network was originally part of a tri-county network formed in the late 1980s. In 1994, the county established its own network to address specific issues involving a continuum of services for children and families in Portland.

## 2001 Accomplishments

- The network received a public education grant to translate the *Parent Responsibility Booklet* from English into Spanish, Vietnamese and Russian. The network also hosted two community meetings creating awareness for parents and caregivers about the issue of youths misusing fire. Both meetings were held in neighborhoods in Portland with the highest incidence of youth-set fires.
- The network provided two scholarships to individuals attending the Massachusetts Coalition for Juvenile Firesetters Intervention annual conference.
- Four network members are active participants on OSFM's Treatment Strategies Task Force.
- The network has been working to establish better collaboration with the Multnomah County Juvenile Department. A specialist in early intervention programs attended the Massachusetts conference and is incorporating more information about fire safety in her program. She is also establishing closer communication with the Portland Bureau of Fire and Rescue.

## Challenges

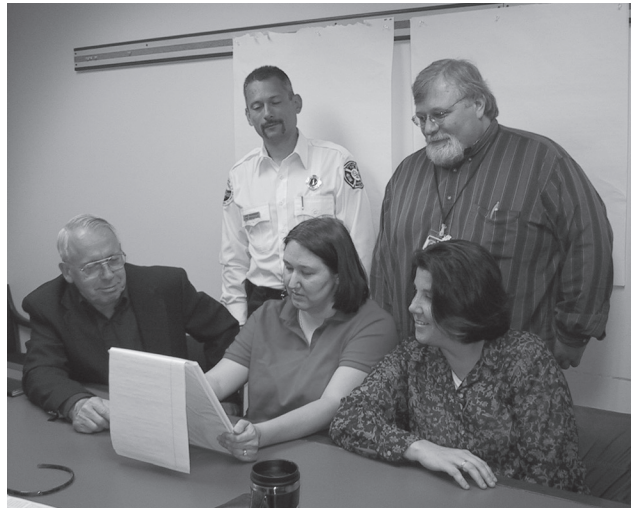
- The network is challenged to coordinate services in a large county and many agencies and providers.
- The network strives to meet the diverse needs within the county.
- The network plans to clarify and formalize collaborations through reviewing and revising standard operating procedures
- The network plans to continue to expand its membership.

## Members

Legacy Emanuel Hospital  
Morrison Center  
Multnomah County Juvenile Department  
Oregon Burn Hospital  
Portland Bureau of Fire and Rescue  
Portland Public Schools  
Youth Guidance Association

## Contact

Patty Iwamoto 503.988.5591, Co-Chair  
Richard Smith 503.234.0085, Co-Chair



## Network statistics from 10J

Incidents	95
Juveniles	115
Age 7 & under	21
Ages 8 to 12	55
Ages 13 to 17	25
Average prior sets	2.1



# Polk County

## Mission

To identify and provide family and community based prevention, intervention and treatment for juvenile firesetters.

## 2001 Accomplishments

The first and probably most important accomplishment that Polk County had this year was to reconvene the Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Network (JFIN). As a result of many factors, including several personnel changes within local fire jurisdictions and the increased participation in Service Integration, the JFIN had not met for a couple of years.

Polk County has six very active Service Integration Teams, each located in the six different school districts in our county. Conveniently, the fire districts are located in the same areas as the school districts, which made it very easy to invite local fire departments to join the appropriate Service Integration Team. We also planned a one-day training for professionals from Polk County and some of our neighboring counties.

Polk County was fortunate to send several professionals to *A Community Response to Firesetting Youth*, a training opportunity held at the Marion County Fire District Training Center in Brooks. Polk County was well represented, sending more than ten professionals including, mental health counselors, school counselors, law enforcement, fire department personnel and Intervention specialists.

Polk County Mental Health was able to get a contract with Lorrie Dukart, a private therapist who is well versed in the issues of juveniles who misuse fire. This contract allows referrals of youths who have been identified by law enforcement, fire departments, school counselors etc. for a more comprehensive mental health assessment with detailed recommendations.

## Challenges

Our goal is to retain the participation of the local fire departments at our Service Integration Teams. We would also like to have quarterly meetings, specifically for the fire service members to discuss county-wide issues regarding juvenile firesetters.

## Members

We have chosen to incorporate our fire service into the already existing Service Integration Teams. We have several public and non-profit agencies represented at these teams, including but not limited to: mental health, housing, schools, Juvenile Department, prevention services, Department of Human Services, law enforcement, fire service and community action agency.

## Contact

Stacy Olson, Co-Chair  
Polk County Juvenile Department  
(503) 623-2349

Stacie Wheeler, Co-Chair  
Polk County Service Integration  
(503) 623-9664

## Data

- Polk County Juvenile Department received fifteen reports of fire related crimes, including Reckless Burning, Possession of Illegal Fireworks, Arson I and Arson II. Criminal Mischief, which may have been fire related, is not included.
- The Polk County Juvenile Intervention Specialist served seven youths with firesetting issues.
- Polk County Fire Dist #1 did three screenings and Willamina Fire Department completed two screenings, and Salem Fire Department did two screenings in West Salem which is in Polk County.

## Network statistics from 10J

Incidents	6
Juveniles	7
Age 7 & under	0
Ages 8 to 12	3
Ages 13 to 17	4
Average prior sets	.5

# Union County

## Mission

A mission statement for the Union County Network has not been developed, but through our collaborative efforts, we continue to work to reduce the trauma and crisis for children in Union County through a systematic review of all negative aspects of a child's development.

## History

The Union County Juvenile Firesetter Network is operated in partnership with the Union County Multi-Disciplinary (MDT) team. This team meets every other week to discuss child abuse issues, and once a month to discuss issues that relate to all children in crisis.

The La Grande Fire Department has been an active member of this team since approximately 1990. Under past Fire Chief Doug Perry's leadership in the state with juvenile firesetter issues, the District Attorney, Department of Human Services—Services to Children and Families, Juvenile Department, Center for Human Development, all Law Enforcement agencies, Mt. Emily Safe Center and all other agencies within the MDT welcomed the Fire Department's participation.

Juvenile firesetter cases are added to the MDT agenda, just like any child abuse or neglect issue. With the door closed and the confidentiality statement signed, we are at ease in discussing issues relating to the children in the communities, where all agencies may share some information.

The fire department is also a member of the Mandatory Reporter Training sessions that are offered throughout the county. As teachers, nurses, child care workers and firefighters are reminded of their role as mandatory reporters of child abuse, they are also reminded "Every Fire, Every Time, Any Size, Any Where," and also the link between juvenile-set fires, and possible child abuse issues.

Because of the close-knit organization we have developed in Union County, every agency feels comfortable in contacting the other to lend a hand in a crisis or when we need a listening ear. No one asks any more "why is the fire department at a child abuse meeting?"

Sixteen children in Union County received juvenile firesetter assessment services during 2001. By age classification:

Male:	One age 6
	Two age 8
	Three age 9
	One age 10
	Three age 11
	Two age 12
	Two age 13
Female:	One age 7
	One age 10

Union County experienced a number of incidents with children during 2001. Several were cited into the juvenile system, while many others were not.

It is the goal of the Union County MDT to continue to work with all children to identify needs and stress safety in their lives.

## Contact

Lois Rieke, Fire Safety Coordinator  
La Grande Fire Department  
P.O. Box 670  
La Grande, OR 97850  
541.963.3123  
lrieke@uwtc.net

Russell West  
Union County District Attorney  
1007 4th. Street  
La Grande, OR 97850  
541.963.1007

## Network statistics from 10J

Incidents	16
Juveniles	18
Age 7 & under	3
Ages 8 to 12	12
Ages 13 to 17	3
Average prior sets	2.7

# Washington County

## Mission

To provide an interagency forum to educate professionals about juvenile firesetting; to heighten public awareness of juvenile firesetting; and to improve service delivery to juvenile firesetters and their families.

## 2001 Accomplishments

Through a child violence reduction grant, the Washington County Juvenile Department hired a juvenile firesetter coordinator for the county. The duties are to act as a clearinghouse for all agencies to report/refer firesetters and their families; to provide, or arrange for the provision of intervention, screening and education from various departments; and to coordinate the Washington County Fire Academy.

## Network members

- provided a half-day training session for new prosecutors on arson and related burning laws, as well as treatment and referral resources for firesetters and their families;
- presented workshops at the Marion County; *Community Response to Juvenile Firesetting Conference* on the Washington County Fire Academy and working with parents to identify firesetting cycles of behavior;
- participated in Juvenile Crime Prevention planning workshops.

## Challenges

- Consistent attendance is a problem. We are now sending information out via e-mail.
- We will develop more Spanish-language academy opportunities and more fire awareness instruction to the general Hispanic community.
- We are developing a curriculum for an Adolescent Fire Academy, targeting juveniles fifteen to eighteen.
- The program coordinator and the Fire Academy will be more involved with providing education and treatment resources for Peer Court convictions.

- The network will work to improve communication with the School Resource Officers, providing education about fire-related crimes and promoting thorough and consistent enforcement.

## Members

Hillsboro Fire Department and Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue; Cornelius and Forest Grove Fire Departments; the State Fire Marshal's Office, Hillsboro Police Department, Washington County Juvenile Department and Oregon State Department of Health & Services, and private providers Dr. Linda Nishi-Strattner, Dr. Tim Kopet, and Jim Washburn, FPE.

## Contact

Inspector David Foster, Chair  
Hillsboro Fire Department  
240 S. 1st Avenue, Hillsboro OR 97123  
(503) 615-6741 or [davef@ci.hillsboro.or.us](mailto:davef@ci.hillsboro.or.us)

## Fire Academy

This three-week, six-session academy targets youths ages six to thirteen and their parents. Youths learn about fire safety, personal responsibility, choices, and legal consequences from fire educators. A psychologist helps parents recognize and cope with firesetting behavior, hone parenting skills, and learn how to use parent-child contracts to develop positive behavior.

The Academy saw fifty-eight families; seventy-eight percent of the youths and the seventy-one percent of the parents completed the program. Seven Academies were held in 2001, with two Academies in Spanish.

The Academy is funded through a Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant.

## Network statistics from 10J

Incidents	76
Juveniles	104
Age 7 & under	19
Ages 8 to 12	57
Ages 13 to 17	33
Average prior sets	2.9

*Fire departments reporting juveniles involved in fire incidents in 2001*

Departments	10J	OAIRS	Departments	10J	OAIRS
Albany FD	x	x	N Lincoln FR Dist 1	x	
Amity FD	x	x	Nestucca RFPD	x	x
Applegate RFPD #		x	Newberg FD	x	x
Ashland F&R		x	Newport FD	x	x
Aumsville RFPD		x	North Bend FD	x	x
Baker City FD	x	x	North Lincoln F&R Dist 1		x
Bandon RFD		x	Nyssa FD	x	
Bend FD	x	x	Nyssa RFPD		x
Boardman RFPD		x	Oakland RFPD		x
Boring FD		x	ODF	x	
Brookings FD		x	Ontario Fire and Rescue	x	x
Butte Falls Vol FD	x	x	Oregon City FD		x
Canby RFPD	x	x	Pendleton FD	x	x
Cascade Locks FD		x	Philomath Fire Rescue	x	x
Chiloquin Agency LK RFPD		x	Phoenix Vol Fire Dept	x	x
Clackamas Co Fire Dist 1	x	x	Polk Co FD 1	x	
Clatskanie RFPD	x	x	Portland Fire Bureau	x	x
Coos Bay F & R		x	Prineville FD	x	
Cornelius FD	x	x	Redmond FD	x	x
Corvallis FD	x	x	Roseburg FD	x	x
Cottage Grove/Lane Rural		x	Rural Metro FD		x
Creswell RFPD	x	x	Salem FD	x	x
Crooked River Ranch RFPD	x		Sandy Fire District 72	x	
Dallas FD		x	Santa Clara RFPD		x
Douglas County RFPD #2		x	Scappoose RFPD		x
East Umatilla Co RFPD		x	Seaside F&R		x
Elgin FD	x		Sheridan FD		x
Estacada RFPD		x	Sisters-Camp Sherman RFPD		x
Eugene Fire EMS	x	x	Silverton RFPD	x	
Forest Grove FD	x		Siuslaw Valley F&R	x	
Gladstone FD		x	South Lane RFPD		x
Glide RFPD	x		Springfield Fire Life Sfty	x	x
Grants Pass Dept Pub Sfty	x	x	St Helens RFPD	x	
Hermiston Fire Emerg Ser	x	x	Stanfield RFPD		x
Hillsboro FD	x	x	Stayton FD	x	x
Hines FD	x		Sutherlin FD		x
Hubbard RFPD	x	x	Sweet Home FD	x	x
Jackson Co FD 3	x	x	Thomas Creek/Westside RFPD		x
Jackson Co FD 4		x	Tillamook FD	x	
Jackson Co RFPD 5	x		Tualatin Valley FR	x	x
Jefferson Co RFPD 1	x	x	Turner Fire Dept	x	
Jefferson RFPD	x		Umatilla RFPD		x
Junction City FD	x	x	Vale FD		x
Junction City RFPD		x	Vernonia RFPD		x
Keizer Fire Dist	x	x	Warm Springs Fire Sfty		x
Klamath Co FD 1	x	x	Washington Co FD 2		x
Lafayette FD		x	West Linn FD		x
La Grande FD	x	x	Willamina FD		x
Lake Oswego FD	x	x	Winston-Dillard RFPD 5		x
Lane Co FD 1		x	Woodburn FD	x	
La Pine RFPD	x				
Lebanon FD	x	x			
Marion Co RFPD 1	x	x			
McMinnville FD	x	x			
Medford FD	x	x			
Medford RFPD		x			
Mid-Columbia FR	x	x			
Milton Freewater FD	x	x			
Molalla RFPD 73		x			

## *Fire departments reporting NO incidents of juveniles with fire for 2001*

Adrian RFPD  
Agness-Illahe Volunteer Fire Department  
Bay City Fire Department  
Blodgett-Summit RFPD  
Blue River Volunteer Fire Department  
Boardman RFPD  
Bonneville Lock and Dam  
Cannon Beach Fire & Rescue  
Colton Fire District  
Cove RFPD  
Crescent-Odell Lakes RFPD  
Deadwood Creek Fire Service  
Drain RFPD  
East Umatilla Co RFPD  
Elkton Rural Fire Department  
Fossil Volunteer Fire Department  
Gardiner Rural Fire Protection District  
Garibaldi Fire Department  
Haines Fire Department  
Hamlet Volunteer Fire Department  
Harriman RFPD  
Hauser RFPD  
Huntington Volunteer Fire Department  
Jacksonville Fire Department  
John Day-Fernhill Volunteer Fire Department  
Jordan Valley Volunteer Fire Department  
Kellogg Rural Fire District  
Langlois RFPD  
Long Creek Fire Department  
Lorane RFPD  
Mapleton Fire Department  
Maupin Fire Department  
Mill City RFPD  
Monroe RFPD  
Mosier Fire Department  
Myrtle Point Fire Department  
New Pine Creek RFPD  
Pilot Rock RFPD  
Pine Grove RFD  
Pine Hollow Volunteer Fire Department  
Pistol River Fire District  
Pleasant Hill RFPD  
Portland Ang Base Fire Department  
Powder River Rural Fire Department  
Prairie City and Prairie City Rural Fire District  
Rice Hill RFD  
Rockaway Beach Fire Department  
Rogue Valley International Airport FD  
Rufus Volunteer Fire Department  
Saint Paul RFPD  
Scottsburg Rural Fire District  
Seal Rock Fire District  
Seaside Fire and Rescue  
Seneca Fire Department  
Shutter Creek Correctional Institute  
Spray Vol Fire Department  
Squaw Valley N Bank RFPD  
Swishome-Deadwood RFPD  
Sublimity Fire District  
Three Rivers Volunteer Fire Department  
Umatilla Chemical Depot  
Unity Volunteer Fire Department  
Warrenton Fire Department  
Wheeler Point Volunteer Fire Association  
Wheeler Volunteer Fire Department  
Willamina Fire District  
Winchuck Rural Fire Protection District  
Yachats RFPD  
Yamhill Fire Protection District  
Yoncalla RFPD



# State of Oregon Juvenile with Fire Reporting System (10J)

Please report each fire incident that involved a juvenile.  
This form accepts information on up to 4 juveniles per incident.

### Update

Check if this is an update of a prior report.

Revised March 1999

Fire Department Name \_\_\_\_\_ Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_

Date of incident \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Time of incident \_\_\_\_\_ Date of report \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

(Date and time may be unknown if child is brought in for fire play incidents / unreported fires.)

Alarm # \_\_\_\_\_ (if the fire was reported)

Incident Address \_\_\_\_\_  
street city county zip

	Juvenile #1	Juvenile #2	Juvenile #3	Juvenile #4
AGE	_____	_____	_____	_____
GENDER	M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>
Referred for screening or intervention?	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>

(Specific property use)  
**Where did the incident take place?**

(411) Single family home  
 (420) Apartment  
 (092) Vehicle  
 (930) Wildland  
 (933) Yard/park/landscaping  
 (936) Vacant lot  
 (962) Street/alley/sidewalk  
 (210) School  
 (910) Dumpster/trash  
 (131) Church  
 (500) Commercial building  
 (923) Mailbox  
 (400) Other type residence  
 (091) Other structure  
 Other (describe) \_\_\_\_\_

**Room/area of origin:**  
\_\_\_\_\_

**What material was ignited or attempted? \***

(11) Lighter play  
 (12) Match play  
 (13) Paper, tissue, cardboard  
 (14) Bedding, bed  
 (15) Clothing  
 (16) Furniture  
 (17) Part of a building  
 (18) Flammable liquids/aerosols  
 (19) Fireworks/explosives  
 (20) Toys  
 (21) Trash, leaves, grass, twigs  
 (22) Bushes, trees, shrubs  
 (23) Agricultural crops  
 (24) Wildland  
 (25) People, animals, self  
 (26) Insects  
 (10) Other \_\_\_\_\_

\*Not on 1999 electronic version.

(Form of Heat)  
**What was the ignition source?**

(15) Stove, gas  
 (22) Stove, wood  
 (46) Stove, electrical  
 (50) Explosive devices (bombs)  
 (54) Fireworks  
 (64) Matches  
 (65) Lighter  
 (66) Candles  
 (67) Flares  
 (91) Multi-purpose lighter (BBQ)  
 (99) Other \_\_\_\_\_

**Accelerant used ? Y  N**

**Where was the ignition source obtained? \***

(11) Home  
 (12) Convenience store  
 (13) Grocery store  
 (14) Other retail store  
 (15) Restaurant  
 (16) Motel/hotel  
 (17) School  
 (18) Outdoors  
 (10) Other person/friend  
 Other (describe) \_\_\_\_\_

\*Not on 1999 electronic version.

**Referral source (choose one for each juvenile)**

<b>Juvenile #</b>	<b>Juvenile #</b>
<b>1 2 3 4</b>	<b>1 2 3 4</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Parent/guardian	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile court/department
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fire investigator	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> School
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other fire department	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Wildland agency
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> SCF	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Public
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Oregon Youth Authority
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Community mental health	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe)

**Instructions** Incidents to be reported on this form may be either **reported** (on Form 10) or **unreported** (Example: child brought to station by parents.)

This form will accept up to 4 juveniles on one incident. In the event that MORE than four children are involved, please use another Form 10J to complete the report.

If interventions were provided for the juvenile or juveniles involved, please complete the rest of the form on the back. Mail completed forms (blue paper) to Office of State Fire Marshal, attn: JFS Unit, 4760 Portland Rd. NE, Salem, OR 97305-1760.

An update of an incident should be filed on a copy of the original.

**Number of previous firesets:**  
 Juvenile #1 \_\_\_\_\_ Juvenile #2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Juvenile #3 \_\_\_\_\_ Juvenile #4 \_\_\_\_\_

**Office use only**

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# Intervention

**Intervention Provided for each Juvenile  
(check all that apply)**

**Juvenile #**

**1 2 3 4**

- Parent/child interviews
- Screening instrument completed
- Fire safety education
- Gave smoke alarms\*
- Had family complete home escape plan\*
- Used curiosity firesetter curriculum\*
- Assigned *Community Impact Report*\*
- Gave *Parents' Legal Responsibility* booklet\*
- Referral for mental health intervention
- Referral to Oregon Youth Authority
- Referral to juvenile court/department
- Referral to Services to Children & Families
- Referral to police
- None available
- Family no show
- Family refused service
- Unable to contact

**If you used other educational interventions than those listed above, please list:**

**Family Unit Type (for each juvenile)**

**Juvenile #**

**1 2 3 4**

- Biological parents (living w/birth parents)
- Mother only/single parent (birth mother, no other adults)
- Father only/single parent (birth father, no other adults)
- Step-family (birth parent remarried)
- Adoptive family (single or couple, not birth parents)
- Foster family (single or couple, not birth, agency placed)
- Mother w/partner (birth mother living w/other adult)
- Father w/partner (birth father living w/other adult)
- Grandparents (either side of family)
- Other female relative (birth relative, such as aunt, cousin)
- Other male relative (birth relative, such as uncle, cousin)
- Friends (no family relation)
- Extended family/many relatives (grandparents, uncles, etc.)
- Other (describe)

\*Not on 1999 electronic version.

**Notes about incident (optional)**

Place stamp here

Office of State Fire Marshal  
attn: JFS Unit  
4760 Portland Road NE  
Salem Oregon 97305-1760



For further information about the Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program,  
visit the Office of State Fire Marshal Web site:  
[www.sfm.state.or.us](http://www.sfm.state.or.us)