



Juveniles with Fire

in Oregon during 2002

Many agree that collecting data on juvenile-set fires is important. In Oregon we use it to assess the scope of the problem, to evaluate the direction for our intervention programs, to pursue funding for community-based programs and to write new policies and legislation. However, collecting data in a state with over 300 fire departments, both paid and volunteer, is a challenge. Each department is unique in its ability to collect the data: some do it electronically; some still report on paper; some write their own computer programs; others buy commercial software. Ultimately, the data points must be compatible.

Having collected data for the past eight years on over 7,800 youth involved with fire, we feel very certain that there are no surprises when it comes to understanding the fire problem. One fact has become clear—the problem of juvenile firesetting is not going away.

The number of reported fire incidents continues to increase (see chart to the right). If this issue were strictly a fire problem, we should see the numbers significantly decrease. Why? The fire service has adopted stricter fire codes. Public education programs focused on home escape planning and smoke alarms save lives. Products such as furniture and clothing have been engineered to be fire-resistant. The size and scope of a fire can be limited with residential sprinklers. Child-resistant lighters must meet a federal safety standard.

However, the data show that youths continue to set fires. What the fire service can't prevent is a fascination with fire, a crisis in a child's life, a learning disability, a psychological condition, or a dysfunctional family.



Juveniles & fire	1998	1999*	2000	2001	2002
Total juveniles	N/A	1278	1314	1698	1556
Form 10	411	280	275	787	792**
Form 10J	572	904	1039	911	764
ODF	50	94	71	100	34
Fire incidents	N/A	1204	1000	1225	1325
Departments reporting	(33%)	(37%)	(27%)	(52%)	(43.5%)

*In 1999 we started counting the number of juveniles involved in a single fire incident. ODF juveniles are included in the grand total, but for purposes of tracking, their share of the total is also listed separately.

**Incidents reported on both Form 10 and 10J have been removed from the Form 10 database to avoid duplication.

Characteristics of juveniles



The fact that the 70 percent of referrals for fire department screening and educational intervention come from public safety and social service agencies indicates that these youths have multiple issues and are receiving other services. Only 30 percent of referrals come from parents or guardians—in the past we have referred to them as “walk ins.”

Also, many of these youths have a history of firesetting; it is not a one-time incident. Twenty-seven percent of 764 youths seen in 2002 admitted to setting prior fires. The average number of fires for these youths was 4.3 each. This average includes fifteen youths who set ten or more fires. If the youths setting ten or more fires are factored out, the average number of prior fires is 2.5.

The challenge for the future lies in funding the behavioral scientists to study the multiple issues and diagnoses associated with firesetting behavior. This behavioral information is not, nor should it be, the type of data collected by the fire service and transmitted to the Office of State Fire Marshal. It is, however, the direction that research in community-based firesetter intervention programs needs to move.

AGES OF YOUTHS. Data collected about the ages of youths involved in fire has been most helpful in tailoring intervention programs. Given the number of youths between the ages of eight and fourteen who set fires, it is imperative that fire departments establish partnerships with social services, schools and juvenile justice agencies that work with this age group.

Many juvenile departments have developed early intervention programs as part of their juvenile crime prevention plans. These programs can help ensure that youths and families follow through on intervention programs. Without an involvement from either human resource or juvenile departments, families frequently do not follow through on multi-session intervention programs recommended by fire departments. Case in point: the Washington County Academy, a multi-session intervention program, has had excellent participation from families referred by the juvenile department.

Sources of referrals to firesetter programs

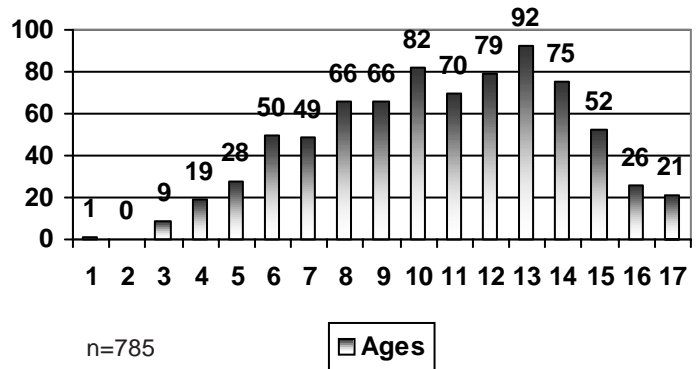
Parent	188
Fire investigator	104
Other fire department	37
Dept. of Human Services	9
Law enforcement	49
Mental health	16
Juvenile court	72
School	41
Wildland agency	2
Public	1
Other	91

n=610

Prior sets

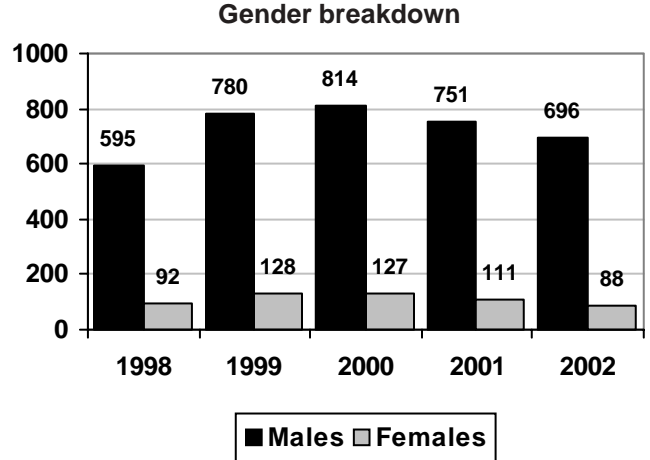
N=15 youths	Number of fires
4	10
1	12
4	20
3	30
1	40
2	50

Age distribution of youths involved with fire



Age groups	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
9 years & under	43%	39%	38%	38%	37%
10 years & older	57%	61%	62%	62%	63%

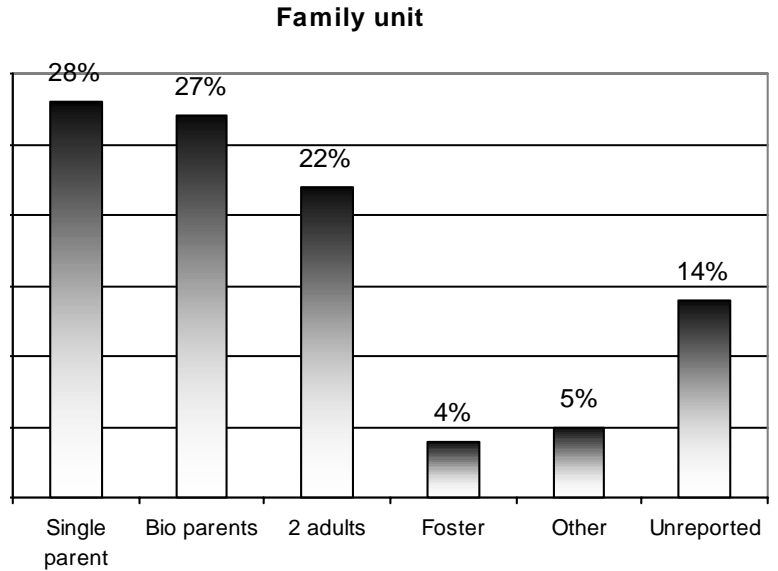
GENDER. An analysis of gender indicates that boys are eight times more likely to be involved in firesetting incidents reported to the fire department than girls. However, in a school survey of over 5,000 students conducted in the year 2000, 32 percent of the boys reported playing with matches and lighters and 26 percent of the girls reported the same behavior. Since the percentage of girls who admit to playing with matches and lighters is relatively close to the percentage of boys who report the same behavior, why are boys more likely to come to the attention of authorities than girls? More research into the firesetting behavior of girls is clearly needed.



Gender factors	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Female	92	128	127	111	88
Male	595	780	814	751	696
Percentage*					
Female	9%	13%	12%	12%	11%
Male	61%	80%	78%	83%	89%

n=784 (2002)
*rounded up

FAMILY UNIT. No surprises here. Consistent with previous years, children’s misuse of fire does not appear to correlate with family structure—there is not a large difference between the percentage of children who live in single-parent families and those with two adults in the home.





Incident characteristics

INCIDENT LOCATION. Fifty-two percent of all fire incidents occurred in structures—with the highest percentage occurring in family residences, both single family and apartments. This is not a surprise given the fact that most youths obtain their ignition source from home.

Incidents in schools. However, 141 incidents occurred in schools. The number of reported school fires continues to increase each year. We suspect this still represents only a small portion of the number of fires set in schools. The fire service must continue to work with their schools to report *every fire, every time, any size and anywhere*. If any issue regarding juvenile firesetters is worthy of national attention, reporting school fires is. Many schools are doing threat assessments of student behaviors, and firesetting behavior should be viewed as one of the most extreme threats to school safety.

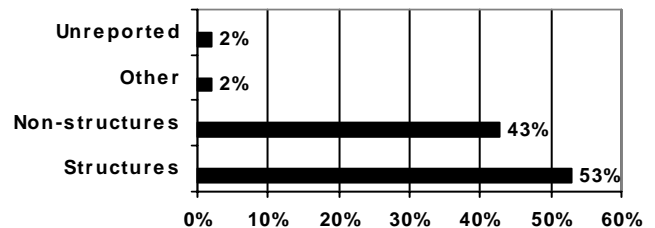
Incidents in outdoor locations. The other incident area of concern in the Pacific Northwest is wildland urban interface. Youths set fires in outdoor locations 43 percent of the time. Of that number, 36 percent are set in wildland areas. This percentage has been increasing. More community awareness needs to be directed to the prevention of juvenile firesetting in these areas.

The chart (see right) supports this recommendation since most of the fires started by youths occur in the summer months. While we can hypothesize that youths are out of school and may be supervised less in the summer months, we must also take into account that the fuel load is significantly drier in the summer. Wildland fire season runs from May through October in most years.

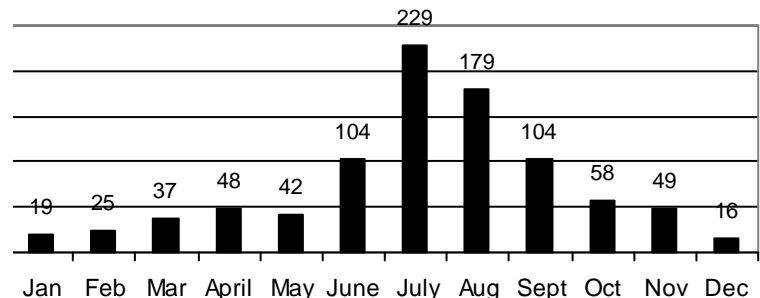
For more information on youths and wildland fires, see *Hot Issues*, Fall 2002, available on the OSFM Web site, www.sfm.state.or.us.

Incident location	1998	1999*	2000	2001	2002
Single family/duplex	254	299	289	342	360
Wildland	121	43	37	145	204
Yard/park/landscaping	69	131	158	129	151
School	100	100	162	122	141
Street/alley/sidewalk	N/A	46	70	91	114
Apartment	35	79	79	120	102
Vacant lot	44	68	41	56	71
Other	67	13	43	31	51
Commercial building		9	23	20	43
Other structure	27	22	32	56	22
Other residence		12	5	15	13
Church	2	2	1	9	13
Vehicle					12
Dumpster/trash		11	5	8	7
Mailbox		7	3	4	1
Unreported		86	53	67	26

Structure/non-structure fires



Month of occurrence

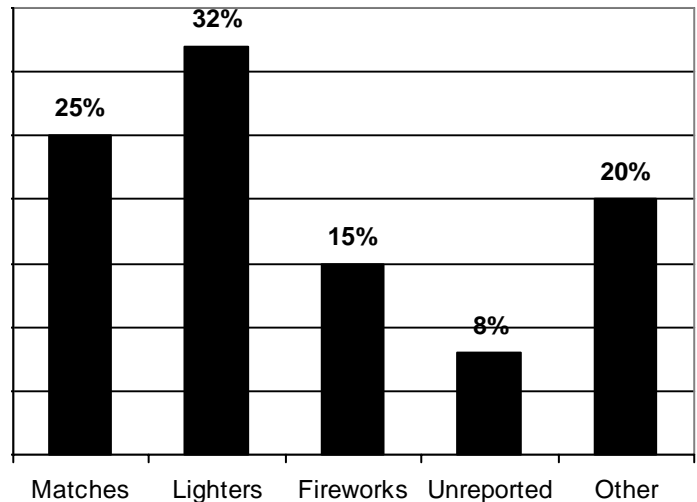


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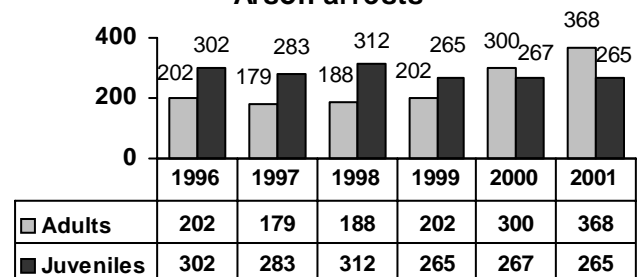
IGNITION SOURCES. Again, no surprises. We know the means by which youths set fires. Fifty-eight percent of the time, a match or lighter is the ignition source. In 47 percent of all fire incidents, the ignition source was obtained at home. So, while many communities want to restrict the sale of lighters to youths under the age of eighteen on a voluntary basis or through an ordinance, the fact is that most youths have easy access to the ignition devices in their home. This conclusion suggests implementing a public education campaign for parents on keeping matches and lighters out of sight and reach of youths of all ages.

Ignition sources



ARSON DATA. In Oregon, data on arson fires is collected by the Oregon Law Enforcement Data System. The juvenile arson fires reported by law enforcement personnel may also have been reported by fire service personnel as structural or non-structural fires to the Office of State Fire Marshal. Data from 2002 was not available at the time of printing. However, the data from 1996-2001 are included since 20 percent of the youths are referred to the fire department for screening and/or education by the juvenile justice system. It is important to monitor the increase or decrease in juvenile arson numbers because they are one clear measure of the magnitude of the juvenile-set fire problem for youths over the age of twelve. Twelve is the age of culpability in Oregon.

Arson arrests



COST TO THE COMMUNITY. At each reportable fire, fire personnel estimate the direct structural dollar loss resulting from the fire. In 2002, the estimated direct dollar loss from youth-set fires, as reported in OAIRS, totaled \$3,126,943. This loss is estimated by the firefighter on the scene and does not include lost wages or income, cost of temporary housing, insured loss, or any other valuation. These figures do not include fire service suppression costs. There were thirteen civilian injuries and two fatalities in 2002 as a result of youth-set fires.



Services provided by fire departments

SCREENINGS. Oregon *Juvenile with Fire Screening Tool* was administered to 288 juveniles under the age of eighteen in 2002. Since 1998 when the tool was first introduced, there has been a steady increase in the number of screenings conducted by fire service personnel. With the adoption of NFPA 1035 Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist I certification by the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training, this instrument is now the state-approved screening tool for fire interventionists working with firesetting youths.

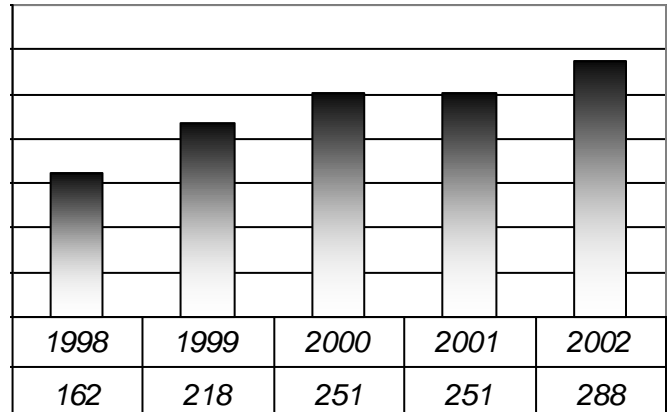
Many fire departments are working on, or have adopted, standard operating guidelines for their juvenile firesetter intervention program. With the adoption of standard operating guidelines and the NFPA 1035 certification, the juvenile firesetter intervention program in Oregon is becoming institutionalized across the state.

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, holding youths accountable for the social, emotional and financial costs of their fires, and fire survival.

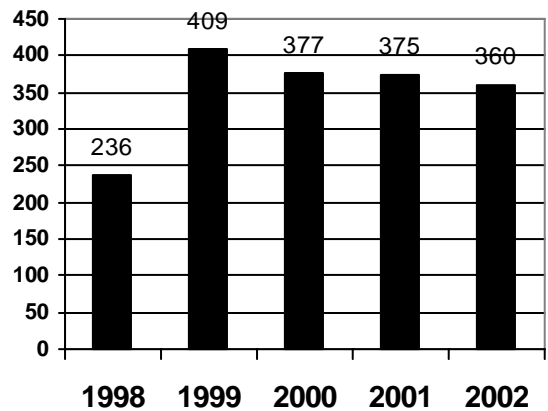
While the fire service has reached consistency in screening youths, there is still a great variation in the delivery of fire education. The two resources often given to youths and their parents are the home escape plan and the *Parent Responsibility Booklet*.

The *Parent Responsibility Booklet* outlines the many state laws that define a parent's or guardian's responsibility if his/her child under the age of eighteen starts a fire. It also outlines the provisions of the juvenile court system and the possible criminal charges a youth who starts a fire may face. It gives positive steps for parents to take to prevent this dangerous behavior from being repeated.

Screenings delivered



Fire education delivered



Resources delivered	1999	2000	2001	2002
Home Escape Plans	165	142	116	178
Parent Responsibility Booklets	143	163	205	227



Other interventions

WASHINGTON COUNTY FIRE ACADEMY.

Washington County Academy is a six-session three-week group intervention program for youths and their parents/guardians. The youth group is facilitated by fire service personnel and receives fire safety education. The parent group is facilitated by two licensed clinical psychologists and addresses a variety of parenting issues, a child's firesetting cycles and motives and home fire safety.

As part of the screening process, parents or guardians are asked to report on their child's behavior patterns on a self-report questionnaire. The sample below consisted of forty-six parents/guardians. The responses indicate that many parents are experiencing multiple problems with their children in addition to the firesetting behavior. Of the total, the following percentages indicate how many parents endorsed these common and not so common difficulties with children. Intervention programs clearly need to include mental health professionals working with parenting issues. More scientific research needs to be conducted which identifies the other at-risk behaviors associated with firesetting.

%	Behavior
71%	Firesetting History
78%	Fights with Brother/Sisters
56%	Argues with parents
87%	Witnessed Parents arguing
40%	Has special education needs
60%	Has experienced trauma
50%	Has been picked on
67%	Has been or is in counseling
8%	Has been cruel to animals

SAFETY CLASS, CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

SAFETY class was developed through a partnership of the Clackamas County Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Network and Clackamas County Juvenile Department. The class provides education and intervention for youths with firesetting behavior by holding them accountable for their fire offenses.

The class follows a cognitive skill building model. It stresses helping the participants understand how their thoughts and feelings contribute to their decision making—how they deal with feelings like anger, sadness, or even boredom, and how these feelings translate themselves into potentially dangerous acts.

The youths complete a final project that outlines the day they committed their offense, a statement of accountability, and a statement of empathy acknowledging the impact their actions had on victims, families, and the community as a whole.

Since SAFETY class has been in place, twenty-eight youths have successfully completed the course. Of these twenty-eight, two reoffended within six months of completing the class. One of the offenses was of reduced severity and none of the re-offenses was fire related.

Those completing the class were from all areas of Clackamas County and ranged in age from twelve to eighteen years old. Participants had charges ranging from misdemeanor reckless burning to felony arson. Some participants were formally adjudicated and ordered by the court to attend; others attended via an informal process through the juvenile department. For all the youths, based on screenings and various evaluations, the class was recommended as an appropriate intervention based on their needs.

Similar juvenile-department-based programs are operating in Deschutes and Jackson counties. As the number of youths who complete these programs increases, valuable outcome data on recidivism will become available.



School fires

The number of reported school fires is increasing. Of the 150 human-caused fires in schools, sixty were identified as juvenile-caused. We hypothesize that juveniles caused most or all of the remaining ninety fires because the locations are consistent with the known juvenile-caused fires.

This report is based on fire department data only. Until schools are required to report all school fire incidents to the Department of Education, the real size of the school fire problem will remain unknown. Schools can also train threat assessment team and school resource officers to better identify, refer, and monitor the treatment of youths engaged in fire-setting behavior. Many schools have taken a proactive approach by adopting policies that forbid youths from carrying lighters or matches on campus.

The amount of property loss for school fires is staggering. Over \$4 million dollars is the estimated loss for 2002. This does not include suppression costs, loss of school days, rental of alternate buildings, student transportation, etc. A school which sustains any amount of fire damage has an effect on the activities of an entire community.



Ironically, this magazine was found during the investigation of a school fire in Oregon.

School fires	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total school fires	213	227	247	217	233
Number of human-caused	145	159	164	123	150
Number juvenile-caused	34	38	47	44	60

Dollar loss (all fires)	# of fires	Est. loss
Elementary school	108	\$21,322.00
High school	92	\$172,620.00
Junior high school	32	\$4,518,965.00

Dollar loss (juvenile-caused fires) \$137,663.00

Ignition sources	All school fires	Juv-set	Balance
Children with heat source	30	30	
Unlawful incendiary	55	19	36
Children with combustibles	4	4	
Suspicious	13	3	10
Reckless act	6	1	5
Misuse of material	7	1	6
Heat source too close	4	1	3
Discarded material	18	1	17
		60	77

n=137

Location	Human caused	Juv-set	Balance
Lawn, field	44	17	27
Lavatory	30	17	13
Trash	14	5	9
Road/Parking	12	4	8
		43	57

n=100



County-based networks

The hallmark of Oregon’s juvenile firesetter intervention program is the number of county-based intervention networks. These networks are composed of representatives from the fire service, law enforcement, juvenile justice, mental health, human resources, schools and the insurance industry. Each network formulates a mission statement which describes their unique approach to youth-set fires in their communities. They meet monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly depending on the size of their youth fire problem. They work as a team in writing protocols, resource directories, educational resources and staffing cases. Each network selects a member to serve on the state’s Advisory Board. This Board helps develop the strategic plan for the Office of State Fire Marshal juvenile firesetter intervention program. Each network signs a letter of understanding which clarifies the partnership between the local network and the Office of State Fire Marshal.



Network statistics*

Network	Incidents	Juveniles	7 & under	8-12	13-17	Average prior sets**	Ages not reported
Clackamas	42	68	7	26	23	3	12
Clatsop	5	7	4	1	2	3.5	0
Columbia	12	13	1	7	2	2.3	3
Coos	10	11	0	4	0	3	3
Deschutes	32	40	1	22	9	2.3	8
Douglas	5	5	1	0	1	0	3
Jackson	24	37	15	15	3	2	4
Klamath	18	27	12	6	9	1.8	0
Lane	42	69	6	18	27	1.1	18
Lincoln	3	4	0	1	3	0	0
Linn-Benton	46	75	6	21	30	2.6	18
Marion	65	84	13	40	16	2.5	15
Mid-Columbia	11	16	3	2	7	1	4
Multnomah	88	110	34	55	20	1	0
Polk	6	9	1	8	0	4.5	0
Tillamook	4	4	2	1	1	4	0
Union	6	10	0	1	9	3	0
Washington	67	107	10	47	45	2.3	0

* Data taken from Form 10J only.

**Average prior sets calculated: number of kids with priors divided by number of total priors. These data do not include prior sets of ten or more incidents.

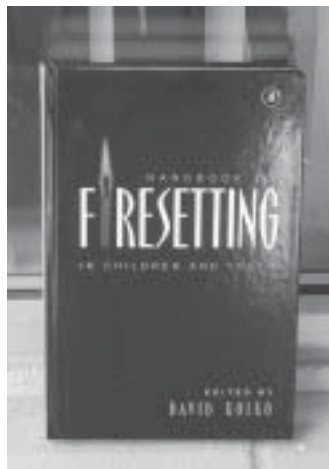


Program accomplishments

The program targeted two service areas in 2002: training and community partnerships.

FOCUS ON TRAINING.

In order to create consistency and stabilize a statewide juvenile firesetter intervention program (JFIP), staff convened a task force composed of representatives from firesetter intervention networks across Oregon and a representative from the Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST).



The task force reviewed NFPA 1035 professional qualifications for Juvenile Firesetter Specialist I and II and suggested definitions and modifications to align it with Oregon's statewide juvenile firesetter intervention program. The Board of DPSST agreed to this recommendation and formally adopted the modified standard on April 25, 2002.

In keeping with DPSST policy to add a performance measure to the NFPA standards, applicants for state certification must complete a task book in addition to taking a class. The task book requires applicants to demonstrate their knowledge of Oregon statutes regarding fire offenses, child abuse mandatory reporting guidelines, fire reporting forms, the Oregon *Juvenile with Fire Screening Tool* and the systems model of intervention.

To help the Oregon fire service meet this standard, JFIP staff developed a sixteen-hour class that was delivered to forty-eight students in Fall 2002. This certification process raises the level of training for fire service personnel willing to work with juvenile firesetters. It also institutionalizes the program with formal written operating guidelines and procedures within the fire department.



FOCUS ON PARTNERSHIPS. The year 2002 saw a number of community-based partnerships result in improved services for juvenile firesetters. A few partnerships are highlighted below:

- JFIP staff was commissioned as an officer of the Consumer Product Safety Commission to inspect novelty lighters in retail stores. In 2002 a deluge of novelty lighters that resemble small toys hit the market. The JFIP unit cautioned consumers about the dangers of this ignition device through displays, newsletters, on the OSFM website and at numerous conferences and workshops.
- JFIP and CARES (Child Abuse Response Evaluation Services) at Caremark Emanuel Hospital staff partnered on a research project to study the relationship of child abuse to firesetting behavior.
- Keep Oregon Green, Linn-Benton Firesetter Network and JFIP partnered on the printing and distribution of a school fire reporting campaign poster. The poster features a firefighter with the message, "I want YOU to report all school fires."

JFIP mission

to provide a continuum of services for youths misusing fire and their families using community-based resources.



HOT ■ ISSUES



Left to right: a) New textbook on juvenile firesetting. Oregon's statewide program is prominently featured in several chapters; b) Resource materials featuring *The Bear Facts about Home Fire Safety*; c) A few (among many) novelty lighters which appeared in retail markets in Oregon in 2002.

- The partnership between JFIP and the Insurance Information Service of Oregon and Idaho continued to expand an early prevention education campaign to families of young children. A training CD for the *Bear Facts about Home Fire Safety* was completed and the booklet translated into Spanish. A kit which includes a brochure about curious children with fire, English and Spanish Bear Facts booklet, a poster and a refrigerator magnet is available on the ISSOI Web site. This campaign was also expanded to include the OSFM deputies. The deputies will be delivering the kits as they conduct their inspections of child care centers.
- Polk County Network, Mid-Columbia Network and the Clackamas County Network each partnered with JFIP to sponsor one-day multi-disciplinary training workshops. These groups reached over 100 professionals from a variety of disciplines in their own communities.
- JFIP met with staff from Oregon Youth Authority youth correctional facilities to formalize the screening, assessment and treatment protocol for incarcerated youths who have been determined to have a firesetting history.
- JFIP staff and community partners retrofitted two residential treatment facilities housing youths with firesetting histories with residential sprinklers.
- Through a partnership with Dr. David Kolko, author and national researcher in the area of juvenile firesetting, Oregon's intervention program was featured in numerous chapters of his recent textbook. *The Handbook on Firesetting in Children and Youth* made its debut in bookstores in May 2002.
- A partnership with Portland Fire and Rescue, the Multnomah County Firesetter Network and JFIP resulted in a six-session psycho-educational early intervention program for youths eight to eleven years. The program is funded by a grant from FEMA and the International Association of Professional Black Firefighters.
- JFIP staff served on statewide committees at the Department of Education, the Office of Mental Health & Addiction Services and the Center for School Safety.
- JFIP staff produced and delivered three editions of *Hot Issues*. The winter edition of *Hot Issues* was the fifth most-downloaded resource from the OSFM website. It featured special needs youths and the educational challenge they represent when they misuse fire.
- Links between Oregon and juvenile firesetter programs across the nation continued to expand through the use of the OSFM Web site (over 1,000 hits) and the sharing of Oregon's *Juvenile with Fire Screening Tool*.

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HOT ISSUES

Fire departments contributing data

Fire Departments reporting juveniles involved in fire incidents in 2002

Department	10J	OAIRS	Department	10J	OAIRS
Albany FD	X	x	Molalla RFPD	x	x
Amity FD	x	x	Mt Angel FD	x	
Astoria FD	x	x	Nehalem		x
Aumsville RFPD	x		Newport FD	x	x
Ashland F&R		x	North Bend FD	x	x
Baker City FD	x	x	North Lincoln FD1		x
Banks FD		x	North Powder FD	x	
Bend FD	x	x	Nyssa FD		x
Boardman RFPD	x	x	Oakland RFPD		x
Boring FD	x	x	Ontario F&R		x
Brookings FD		x	Oregon City FD		x
Canby RFPD	x	x	OR Dept of Forestry	x	
Central OR Coast		x	Pendleton FD	x	
Chiloquin RFPD		x	Philomath F&R	x	
Clackamas FD 1	x	x	Phoenix Vol FD		x
Clatskanie RFPD	x	x	Pilot Rock RFPD		x
Columbia River F&R	x	x	Polk County FD 1	x	x
Coos Bay F&R	x	x	Portland Fire Bureau	x	x
Cornelius FD	x	x	Prineville FD	x	
Corvallis FD	x	x	Redmond FD	x	x
Cottage Grove/Lane		x	Reedsport Vol FD		x
Creswell RFPD		x	Rogue River RFPD		x
Crooked RR RFPD	x	x	Roseburg FD		x
Dallas FD	x		Rural Metro FD		x
Douglas CO RFPD 2		x	Salem FD	x	x
Drain RFPD		x	Sandy RFPD 72	x	x
Eugene Fire & EMS	x	x	Seaside F&R		x
Evans Valley FD 6	x		Sheridan FD		x
Forest Grove F&R	x	x	Silverton RFPD		x
Gearhart RFPD	x	x	Sisters-Camp Sherman	x	x
Gladstone FD	x		Siuslaw Valley F&R		x
Glendale		x	Springfield FD	x	x
Grants Pass DPS		x	St Helens	x	
Harrisburg		x	Stayton FD	x	x
Hermiston Fire EMS		x	Sutherlin FD		x
Hillsboro FD		x	Sweet Home FD		x
Hood River		x	Tillamook Fire Dist	x	x
Hoodland		x	Toledo FD	x	x
Illinois Valley RFPD	x	x	Tualatin Valley F&R	x	x
Irrigon Fire Dist	x		Tri City FD 4		x
Jackson Co FD 3	x	x	Umatilla RFPD		x
Jackson Co FD 5	x	x	Unprotected/OSFM	x	
Jefferson Co FD 1	x	x	Vale FD		x
Keizer FD	x	x	Warrenton FD	x	
Klamath Co FD 1	x	x	West Linn FD		x
La Grande FD	x	x	Winston-Dillard FD 5	x	x
Lake Oswego	x	oswego	Woodburn FD	x	x
Lane Co FD 1	x	x	Yachats RFPD	x	
La Pine RFPD		x			
Lebanon FD	x	x			
Looking Glass		x			
Marion Co RFPD 1	x	x			
Medford FD	x	x			
McMinnville FD		x			
Mid-Columbia F&R	x	x			
Milton-Freewater FD		x			
Mohawk Valley		x			

Departments reporting NO juvenile incidents in 2002

Azalea Vols
Bay City FD
Bonneville Lock & Dam
Bridge Vol RFPD
Burns FD
CENPPOPPB
Colestin RFPD
Colton RFPD 79
Dee RFPD
Dexter RFPD
Dundee FD
Garibaldi FD
Glide RFPD
Haines FPD
Harriman RFPD
Hoskins-Kings Valley RFPD
Huntington Vol FD
Idanha-Detroit RFPD
Imbler RFPD
Klamath CO FD 4
Lafayette FD
Langlois RFPD
Long Creek FD
Lowell Fire Dist
Lyons RFPD
Maupin Vol FD
Merrill RFPD
Mist-Birkenfeld RFPD
Mosier FD
Nestucca RFPD
North Gilliam CO RFPD
Pine Hollow Vol
Pleasant Hill RFPD
Powder River RFPD
Scappoose RFPD
Scio RFPD
Seneca Vol FD
Sublimity RFPD
Sumpter FD
Sunriver FD
Ukiah FD



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