

# 2009



New Fire Academy Administration and Classroom Building, Pittsford, Vermont

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

**Thomas R. Tremblay**  
Commissioner  
Department of Public Safety



**John G. Wood**  
Director  
Division of Fire Safety

Vermont Department of Public Safety

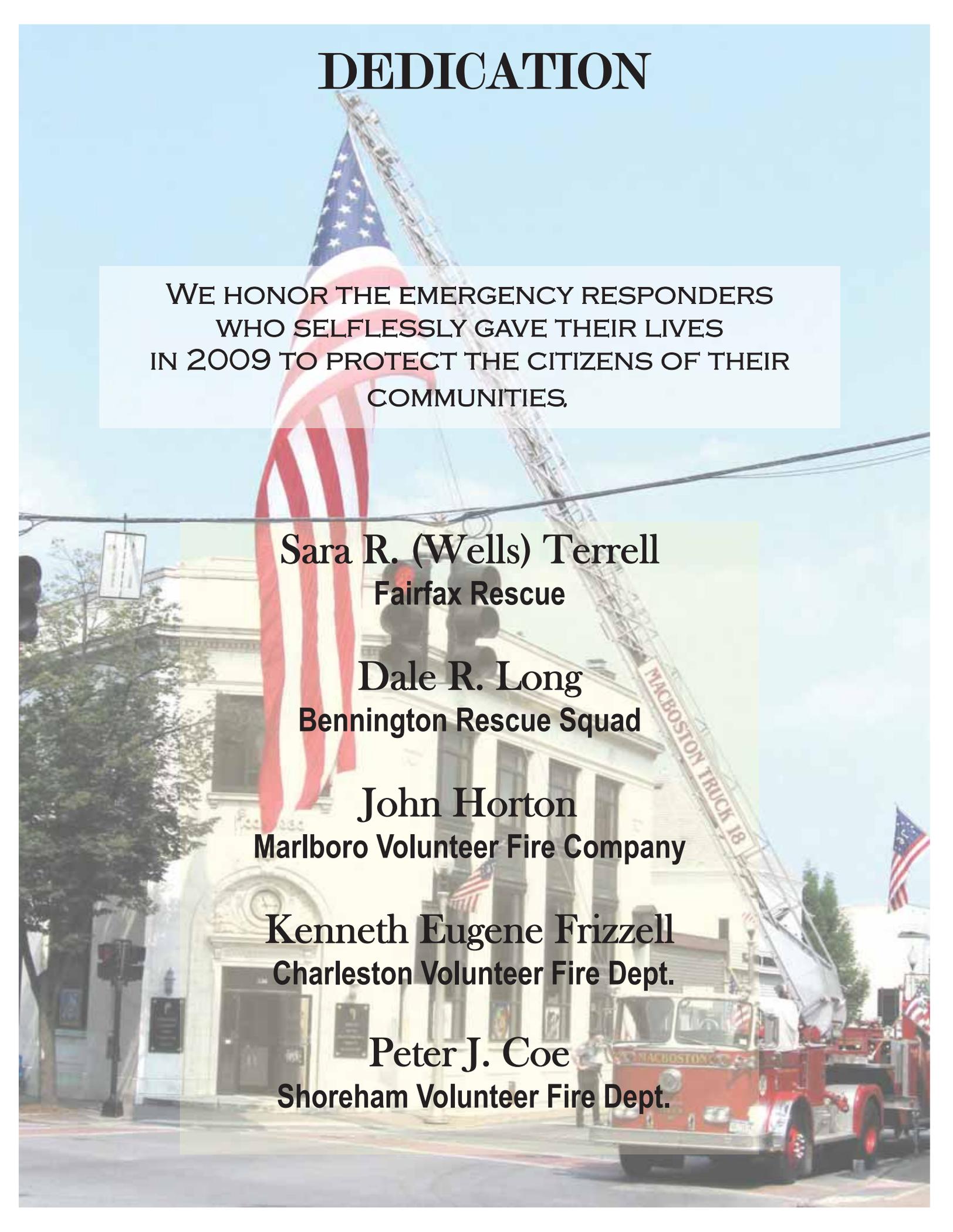
# ***DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY***

OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL, STATE FIRE ACADEMY & THE STATE HAZ-MAT RESPONSE TEAM

[WWW.VTFIRESAFETY.ORG](http://WWW.VTFIRESAFETY.ORG)



# DEDICATION



WE HONOR THE EMERGENCY RESPONDERS  
WHO SELFLESSLY GAVE THEIR LIVES  
IN 2009 TO PROTECT THE CITIZENS OF THEIR  
COMMUNITIES.

**Sara R. (Wells) Terrell**  
**Fairfax Rescue**

**Dale R. Long**  
**Bennington Rescue Squad**

**John Horton**  
**Marlboro Volunteer Fire Company**

**Kenneth Eugene Frizzell**  
**Charleston Volunteer Fire Dept.**

**Peter J. Coe**  
**Shoreham Volunteer Fire Dept.**

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*This Report was produced by*

Vermont Department of Public Safety  
**DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY**

OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL, STATE FIRE ACADEMY & THE STATE HAZ-MAT RESPONSE TEAM

*This report would not be possible without the hard work, support and dedication of the Division of Fire Safety staff and the organizations and fire departments who provided information.*

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The US Fire Administration

The National Fire Protection Association

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

The US Census Bureau

and with the assistance of the Vermont Fire Service

*Division of Fire Safety*  
**Mission Statement**

To protect the public and the fire service with coordinated efforts in Code Enforcement, Fire Service Training, Public Education, Hazardous Materials and Incident Investigation, thereby reducing the loss of life and property due to fire and other emergencies in the State of Vermont.

This report is also available in electronic format through the Division of Fire Safety web page, [www.vtfiresafety.org](http://www.vtfiresafety.org)

# INTRODUCTION

## Director's Message

The Division of Fire Safety annually publishes the Report of the State Fire Marshal. This edition is a statistical analysis of fire and emergency incidents statewide and is designed to equip the fire service and others with information that motivates corrective action, sets priorities, targets specific fire programs, serves as a model for State and local analyses of fire data, and provides a baseline for evaluating programs.

The Vermont data collected and used in the formulation of this report comes from the fire departments throughout the state, large and small, that participate in the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). However, there are 54 fire departments that have not reported any activity for 2009, a list of those departments are on pages 32- 38.

**We would like to thank the members of the participating fire departments. This report would not be possible without their work.**

This report contains information specific to Vermont, but also addresses the overall national fire problem, with detailed analyses of the residential and non-residential fire problem, firefighter casualties, and other subsets of the national fire problem.

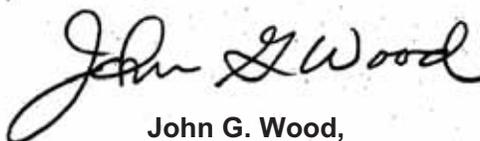
Additional data contained in this report includes information from the Vermont Department of Health, the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation, the US Fire Administration, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), mortality data from the Vermont State Medical Examiners Office and the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), population data from the US Census Bureau, and data and information from State Fire Marshals' offices across New England and the country.

To put fire losses in context, the annual losses from floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes and other natural disasters combined in the United States average just a fraction of those from fires. The public, the media, and local governments, generally, are unaware of the magnitude and seriousness of the fire problem in our state and to the Nation.

Based on this fire loss information, the Division of Fire Safety has developed better programs, adapted and changed to meet the needs of those whom we serve, while still maintaining the programs and services that have worked well for us in the past.

Activity reports are included that summarize the work of the division. Division staff have worked hard to accomplish the on-going mission, which is to protect the public and the fire service with coordinated efforts in Code Enforcement, Fire Service Training, Public Education, Hazardous Materials and Incident Investigation, thereby reducing the loss of life and property due to fire and other emergencies in the State of Vermont.

Just like all other private and public sector businesses and organizations, we are challenged by the status of the economy and budget constraints. We will meet this challenge by staying focused on our mission. The significant gains we have made would not have been possible without the support of Commissioner Thomas Tremblay. I would like to thank him for his commitment to public safety, and his efforts and leadership.



**John G. Wood,**  
**Director, Division of Fire Safety**

# CIVILIAN FIRE DEATHS and INJURIES

## Fire Deaths -

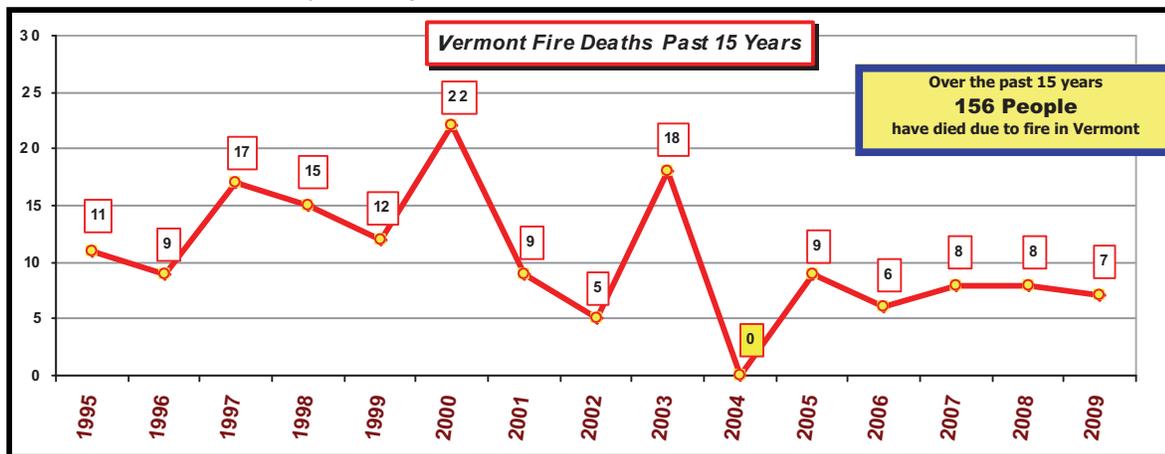
Vermont has had a disproportionately high fire death rate based on population at different times over the past two decades. Because of the fluctuation in fire deaths that may occur from year to year, a multi-year time period is used in this report to evaluate fire data.

In 1982, Vermont had a fire death rate of 48 per million of population and in 1983 a fire death rate of 57 per million; both years were the worst in the nation. During the late 80's the average fire death rate dropped to 22 and then to 15 during the early 90's. In 2000, Vermont again had one of the worst fire death rates with 37. For 2000-2004, the most recent information available from the National Fire Protection Association, Vermont was ranked 21st (from high to low) among the states. Since then, for the time period of 2005-2009, the Vermont average fire death rate per million population has dropped to 12.

Some potential explanatory characteristics in Vermont have changed over the last two decades but some have remained the same. Vermont remains the most rural states in the nation, with 61.8% Vermonters living in rural areas effecting the response time for emergency rescue and fire suppression activities. Vermont has the second highest percentage of housing built before 1940 that translates into a need for codes and resources to update heating and electrical systems and ensure safe means of escape. The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) indicates there is a significant correlation between the frequency of fires from fixed electrical wiring and the age of housing. The percentage of adults without a high school education in Vermont is 11.7% (a national ranking of 39th) and the percentage of population below the poverty line is 10.3% (a national ranking of 28th). Both of those indicators signal the potential for improved safety for Vermonters through public fire safety education. Vermont ranks at the top in the percentage of people who use alcoholic beverages, a potential explanatory characteristic that lacks statistical data.

Civilian Fire Deaths Vermont											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	10 year Total
Smoking Materials	5	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	<b>15</b>
Heating Equipment	0	1	2	6	0	0	1	2	0	2	<b>14</b>
Electrical	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	<b>10</b>
Vehicle Collision	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>8</b>
Open Flame	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	<b>7</b>
Cooking	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	<b>4</b>
Explosion	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Unintentional	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	<b>4</b>
Undetermined	11	1	1	1	0	8	1	3	2	1	<b>29</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>92</b>

Most civilian fire deaths in Vermont, and across the nation, occur in residential dwellings. In 2008, 83% of the fire deaths nationwide occurred in residential dwellings. In 2009, all of the fire deaths in Vermont occurred in residential dwellings. The fire deaths that occurred in single-family dwellings and multi-family dwellings during 1998-2007, are consistent with national trends, with 61% of the fire deaths occurring in single-family dwellings and 24% of the fire deaths in multi-family dwellings.



<b>Vermont Fire Deaths 2009</b>						
<b>Incident Date</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Cause of incident</b>	
Jan 25	63	F	Barnard	Residential fire	Heating	
Feb 17	57	M	Northfield	Residential fire	Smoking Materials	
April 8	89	M	South Londonderry	Residential fire	Wood Stove	
April 25	45	M	South Burlington	Residential fire	Candle	
April 28	37	F	St. Albans	Residential fire	Undetermined	
Oct 16	50	F	Royalton	Residential fire	Smoking Materials	
Dec	63	M	Winooski	Residential fire	Cooking	

**Fire and Burn Injuries** - Data on fire and burn injuries to civilians has been provided by the Vermont Department of Health, Hospital Discharge Data. The information has shown that around 1,000 people have been treated at hospital emergency departments each year for fire and burn injuries. Injuries to firefighters that required emergency department treatment are also counted in these statistics.

The breakdown of Hospital Discharge Data for 2006 indicates that there were 310 people treated for fire/burn injuries. More than three times as many males (236) as females (74) were treated at emergency departments for fire/burn injuries. There were 753 people treated for fire/flame injuries. The age groups 25-34 (122) and 35-44 (125) had the highest number of injuries and people over 65 had the lowest number (46) of injuries.

The "fire/burn" category includes injuries caused by fire, combustion, burning, smoke and gases from fire, explosion, conflagration and controlled fires and contains injuries other than burns. The "fire/flame" category includes injuries caused by hot liquids and vapors, steam, hot objects, heating appliances and similar objects.

## PROPERTY LOSS

### Dollar Loss From Fire - Fire Department and Insurance Company Reporting

The National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) provides a large amount of information on fires and other types of incidents that fire departments respond to, what causes fires, property loss, injuries and death. NFIRS provides the big picture, but to obtain more specific information on property loss the division again conducted a separate survey to collect data from insurance companies.

The NFIRS and insurance company data compiled in the table is for 2005 through 2009. Even though the reporting is incomplete, it shows the significant impact of the property loss for Vermont. What the figures don't show is the additional loss in wages to employees who are out of a job after a fire, the loss in tax revenues to municipalities when a building is burned, the loss of business in a community when a business is forced to close after a fire or the cost of health care for the treatment of fire and burn injuries.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Fire Departments Reporting</b>	<b>Structure Fires Reported</b>	<b>Estimated Dollar Loss by Fire Departments</b>	<b>Insurance Companies Reporting/ Total</b>	<b>Fire Claims Reported</b>	<b>Reported Dollar Loss by Insurance Companies</b>	<b>Insurance Companies Estimated Dollar Loss</b>
2005	179	1,927	21,816,250	118 / 179	2123	56,652,195	85,900,000
2006	192	1,893	23,475,563	147 / 247	1073	38,216,856	64,000,000
2007	178	1,983	27,782,274	281 / 295	1246	55,063,943.	57,800,000
2008	166	1,993	37,651,672	172 / Not Available	891	53,495,860	Not Available
<b>2009</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>15,792,527</b>	---	---	---	---

# FIREFIGHTER DEATHS AND INJURIES

## Injuries-

According to a study published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), there were 83,400 on-duty firefighter injuries in 2006. Strains and sprains continued to be the leading type of injuries for firefighters nationwide and over the last several years, the leading type of injury in Vermont. Over the past 25 years, firefighter on-duty injuries nationwide have generally been declining but have shown an increase for 2005 and 2006.

The decrease in injuries is similar to the decrease in the number of fires. Training programs, protective equipment, preventative healthcare and fire ground operations are all related to firefighter safety and health.



Vermont's Emergency Services Memorial, Pittsford, VT

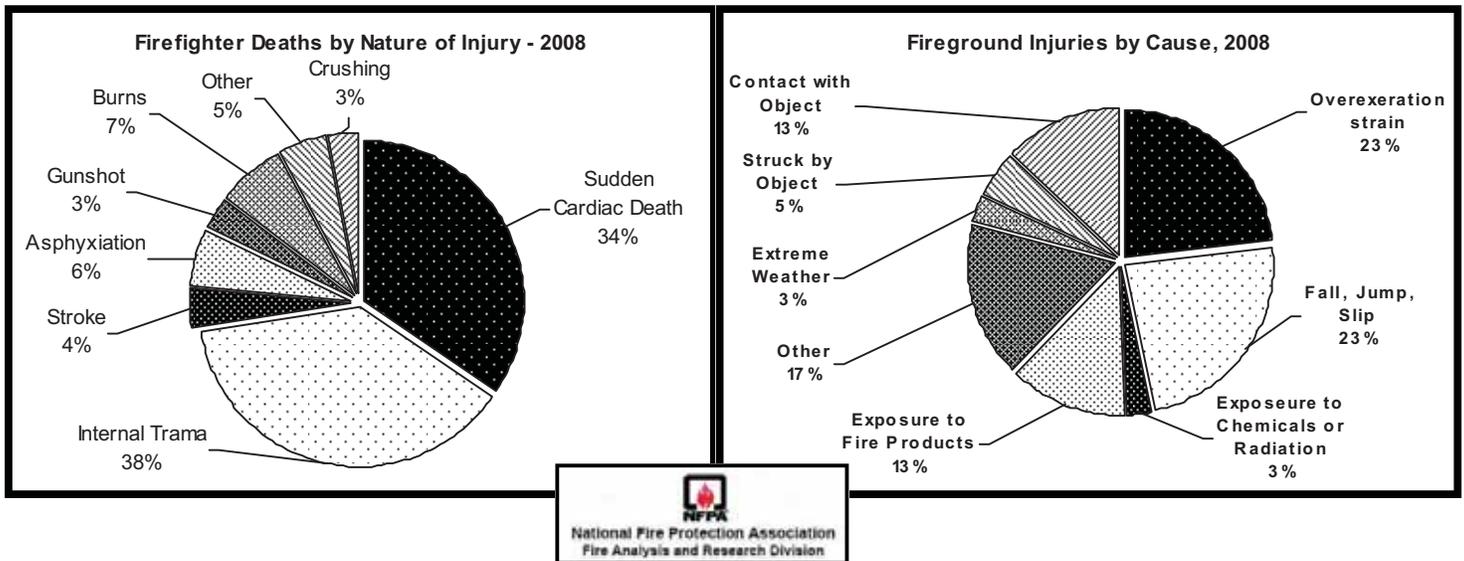
## Deaths-

In 2008, a total of 103 line of duty firefighter deaths occurred in the US. This is the same number of deaths as occurred in the U.S. in 2007, and the fourth time in the last 10 years that the annual total has been 103.

Deaths resulting from overexertion, stress and related medical issues made up the largest category of fatalities. Of the 41 deaths in this category, 36 were classified as sudden cardiac deaths (usually heart attacks). Overall, sudden cardiac death is the number one cause of line of duty firefighter fatalities in the US and almost always accounts for the largest number of deaths in any given year. In 2008, the number of deaths in this category has fallen significantly since the early years of this study. In spite of this reduction, sudden cardiac death still accounted for 40 percent of the line of duty deaths in the last five years.

The second leading cause of death was being struck by an object or coming into contact with an object. The 38 firefighters killed included 29 in motor vehicle crashes and four struck by motor vehicles.

***In 2009 Vermont lost 5 emergency responders in the line of duty.  
During the time frame of 2004 – 2008 there were NO line of duty firefighter deaths in Vermont.***



The NFPA publishes several reports, standards and a great deal of information related to firefighter safety issues. Additional details can be found by visiting [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org)

# PROGRAMS of the DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY

The Division of Fire Safety provides a number of services to protect residents and guests of the State. The Division covers all aspects of fire safety including fire, building, electrical, boiler, plumbing, elevator and access code enforcement, incident investigation, fire service training, promotion of public fire safety education, training for related professionals and response to hazardous materials incidents.

## *Plan Review, Inspection and Code Enforcement*

The Vermont Fire and Building Safety Code requirements are an essential element of building and fire safety. The code enforcement process begins with the review of building construction features in plan review, which protects the building and occupants from natural and man-made disasters.

The construction features of a building provide a sound foundation for slowing or limiting a fire's destructive power, provide a safe means of escape, and ensure exit features are maintained, fire spread is limited and a premature collapse of the building is prevented. Automatic fire sprinkler, automatic fire suppression, fire alarm, and commercial kitchen hood systems are also reviewed in detail.

Concern for safety in buildings has been recorded in the laws of some of the most ancient civilizations. The regulation of building construction in the United States dates from the early settlement of North America. Construction laws developed and became more complex as the surrounding cities grew and experienced the threats and consequences of disease, fire and structural collapses.

The fire codes and related standards enforced by the Division of Fire Safety apply to all public buildings, multi-family and rental dwellings. However, most codes do not apply to owner occupied single family dwellings, family residential day care facilities, accessory dwelling units and certain farm buildings on working farms. Separate laws require smoke detectors (alarms) and carbon monoxide detectors (alarms) in owner-occupied single family dwellings.

Enforcement is obtained through a system of construction permits, inspections during construction, inspections conducted at regular intervals, inspections due to special risks and a system of licensing and certification for people working in the trades regulated under these codes and standards.

Inspections scheduled at regular intervals are currently conducted for health care, correctional facilities and residential schools. Special inspections during peak operating times are conducted at nightclubs and similar facilities.

Private sector inspectors, licensed or certified by the Division of Fire Safety, conduct inspections of fire protection systems, boilers, pressure vessels, elevators and lifts, and report the results of the inspection to the division.



### **IN 2009**

**2,160 Plan Reviews**  
**8,850 Fire Inspections**  
**5,970 Electrical Inspections**  
**1,300 Plumbing Inspections**  
**12,650 Fire Protection Systems Inspections**  
**4,240 Boiler / Pressure Vessel Inspections**  
**1,600 Elevator Inspections**

## Licensing and Certification

The safety codes and standards adopted by the Division of Fire Safety, the Electricians' Licensing Board, the Elevator Safety Review Board and the Plumbers' Examining Board cover a wide range of fire and building safety. People who work in the specialized trades covered by these codes and standards are licensed or certified by the division or one of the related boards.

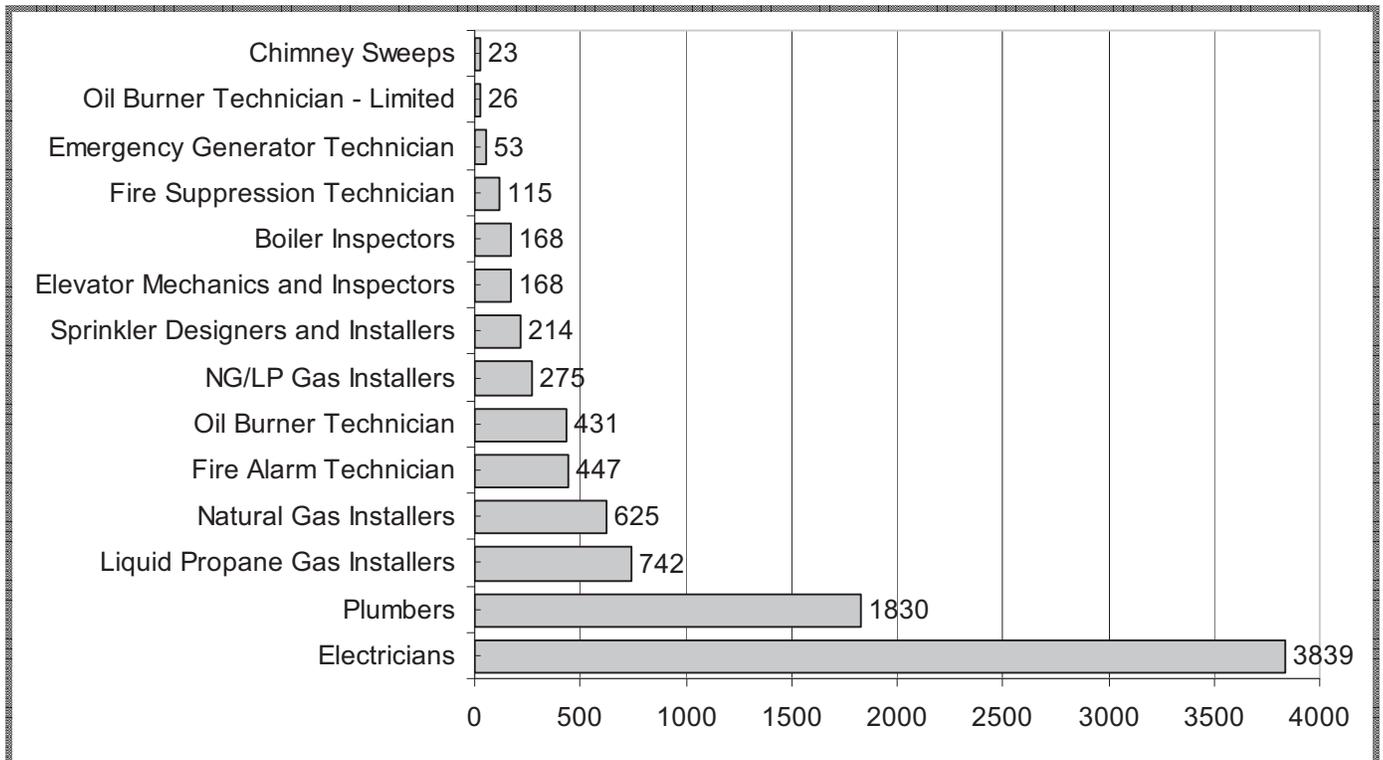
The various trades have different levels of training and experience needed to obtain a license or certification, but they have one thing in common; the people working in these trades make a significant contribution to public safety.



In addition to initial training and experience, most all of the licensing and certification programs require continuing education so that trades people are up to date on code changes and emerging technology.

The licensing and certification programs through the Division of Fire Safety are included below. The Vermont State Police currently licenses 225 people to use explosives in Vermont .

Active Licensed or Certified Trades People in Vermont



# The State Fire Academy

The primary mission of the Fire Academy is to provide quality education and training to the dedicated individuals of the fire and emergency response services, thereby reducing the loss of life and property due to fire and other related emergencies in the State of Vermont. Through research, development and delivery, all avenues of fire service training and education are improved.



There are now close to 2,500 firefighters in the state certified as Firefighter Level I. Around 200 firefighters each year complete the Firefighter I training program while other firefighters train in separate courses or modules. Approximately one-half of the firefighters in the state attend Fire Academy programs each year.



The construction of the new administration / classroom building is now completed. The building will be used for firefighter training programs, meetings, seminars and also house the administrative offices of the Fire Academy staff.

The live fire training burn building at Vermont Technical College (VTC) in Randolph, has been completed and will be put into service during the spring of 2010. The metal and concrete structure will provide an excellent venue for live fire training / technical rescue programs. The location will be used by Vermont's firefighters and students in the fire science degree program at the VTC. Training at the new facilities at VTC will be scheduled and supported by the Fire Academy.



## IN 2009

<b>11</b>	<b>Firefighter 1 Training Programs</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Firefighter 2 Training Programs</b>
<b>171</b>	<b>Firefighters Completing Firefighter 1</b>
<b>2,503</b>	<b>Total Certified as Firefighter 1</b>
<b>517</b>	<b>Total Certified as Firefighter 2</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>Total Certified Driver Operator</b>
<b>116</b>	<b>Total Certified Fire Officer I</b>
<b>95</b>	<b>Total Certified Fire Officer II</b>
<b>181</b>	<b>Total Certified Fire Instructor</b>
<b>3,080</b>	<b>Total Firefighters Attending Training</b>





## ***Fire Safety Education and Information***

The Fire Safety Education and Information section of the division is responsible for the fire prevention education, information, and outreach activities of the division. The section provides technical assistance, model programs and sample materials to local, state, private and public groups to collaboratively reduce fire losses, and serves as a statewide clearinghouse for fire prevention education programs and materials. The division continues to be committed to assisting the emergency services statewide in delivering fire prevention lessons to their local communities, as well as creating and maintaining programs that educate all Vermonters on how they can prevent fires and injuries.

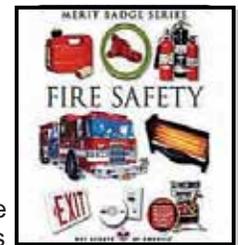
One of the most successful fire safety education programs is the Vermont Fire Safety House program. This past year with the support of Fire Safety Education Specialists: Fran Rousseau, Derek Shepardson, other division staff and members of the fire service, trailer # 2 was present at 73 events around the state providing, safety information and educational materials to the general public and providing children and adults with a hands-on fire safety experience. In 2009, we took our oldest trailer out of service because of its decayed condition. During its 15 year life, trailer # 1 provided an essential tool to Vermont's fire departments and helped educate thousands of Vermonters about fire prevention and home hazards. With only one trailer in service, the division was not able to provide programs to everyone that requested programs. The division hopes to replace trailer # 1 in the future, but until then, fire departments are encouraged to submit requests for the trailer as soon as possible.



For the 19<sup>th</sup> year, a Fire Safety Poster Contest was held for Vermont's 3<sup>rd</sup> graders. Children from all over the state participated, and the winners' artwork became the 2010 Fire Safety Calendar, with over 20,500 calendars delivered to Vermont's school children. The calendar project is primarily funded by donations from sponsors and Vermont's emergency service groups.

In 2009, the division provided fire safety education classes, talks and demonstrations to administrators, business organizations, municipal and building officials, inspectors, real estate professionals, school teachers, and numerous other groups. In addition to providing specialized fire safety education training at conferences, regional fire schools and supporting the fire science program at Vermont Technical College.

One of the biggest events that the division was involved with, was a Emergency Preparedness and Fire Safety merit badge program that was held during the Three Rivers District fall camporee. The Three Rivers District serves Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle and western Lamoille Counties. The event took place at the Highgate International Airport, in Highgate, Vermont. Over 550 scouts and 50 adult leaders participated by visiting various stations where they completed various activities that are required to earn the merit badges. This was a first of its kind event, that was organized under the direction of Dr. William Roberts and a committee of partners from throughout the state. Support was provided by the BSA Green Mountain Council and numerous other business and non profit groups.



We would like to thank the following people for volunteering their time to staff the fire safety stations: Micheal Greenia - Div of Fire Safety / Badge Station Coordinator / Underhill-Jericho Fire, Derek Shepardson - Div of Fire Safety / Badge Station Coordinator / Essex Jct. Fire, Jesse Dobiecki - Div of Fire Safety / Colchester Center Fire, Keith Rivers - Essex Jct. Fire, Steven Harnois - Essex Jct. Fire, G. C. Morris - Department of Public Service, David C. Jeffery - Isle Lamotte, Kevin Carrigan - Huntingdon Quebec.

Another function of the Fire Safety Education and Information section is to serve as the media's point of contact with the department. The Division provides press releases and information about current fire issues all year long, and responds to specific media requests for information helping to keep fire safety messages fresh in the minds of Vermonters.

For additional program information or to request assistance with a fire safety program or to reserve the VT Fire Safety House please contact:

**12**

**Michael D. Greenia - Fire Safety Education and Information Coordinator**

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## Fire Incident Reporting

The Division of Fire Safety maintains and manages the data collection for the Vermont portion of the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). The Vermont Fire Incident Reporting System (VFIRS) has been using NFIRS for over 30 years. The Vermont data is entered in to the national system to help develop a picture of the fire problems throughout the United States.



The Division of Fire Safety appreciates the efforts of the fire departments who submitted Fire Incident Reports in 2009. The Division of Fire Safety is continually working to assist fire departments in reporting so that data is received on all fires. The data from a small fire will contribute important information. This information is essential if we are to understand and effectively combat the fire problem in Vermont. It allows the division to focus on real fire problems, rather than popular perceptions.

There are three basic purposes for completing incident reports at the local level. First, it is a legal record of the fact that a fire or other incident occurred. The report provides official notification to people who may be required legally to know of the incident, such as the State Fire Marshal.

Second, the report provides information to senior officials and fire department managers so they are kept informed about what is happening within areas of responsibility. This allows them to evaluate the performance of their units at an incident and to talk intelligently about the incident to the media and others. Furthermore, good information about a fire can motivate change in fire protection approaches in a community.

The third purpose involves the need to collect data that is usable at the State and National level. Local fire departments needs, such as training and additional resources, can often be met by State and National sources. These resources are developed and made available based on the information collected on the local level.



**Fire information is requested on a weekly basis by the media, the public, the fire service and the fire protection community. Fire reporting is not only a legal requirement but it is also used to support legislative initiatives and to guide a wide range of public fire-safety campaigns both in state and on a national level.**

The reporting history of Vermont fire departments for 2009 are listed on pages 32-38. Details of the types of calls from the reporting departments are listed. Out of the 235 departments in the state 177 or 75% of the departments reported to the NFIRS system. These departments protect 91% of Vermonters.

Many state and national organizations are now requiring fire departments to report using their state's reporting system as a condition to receive funding. A number of grants have been awarded to fire departments with the requirement that the departments report their incidents. Recently, these included grants from the United States Fire Administration (USFA), and the pager grant from the Vermont Homeland Security Unit.

### State VFIRS Program Managers

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#### REQUESTS TO RESET AN ACCOUNT

Your VFIRS account will become inactive if you do not log in every 60 days. If this happens, please send an e-mail to [vfirs@dps.state.vt.us](mailto:vfirs@dps.state.vt.us)

*Fighting Fire With Facts*

## ***Fire Investigation***

The Fire investigation Unit brings together the strengths of both the Division of Fire Safety and the Vermont State Police to address the issues identified in fire investigation. The Vermont State Police Detective Sergeants work with Division of Fire Safety Investigators on the fire origin and cause.

The Vermont State Police members have been trained in all aspects of criminal arrests for law violations. The Division of Fire Safety members specialize in follow-up from accidental fires and are trained to deal with all aspects of code compliance and product safety issues that cause or contribute to fire losses.

It is still the Fire Chief's responsibility by law to investigate all fires. The Fire Chief should call for assistance when he/she cannot determine what started the fire or for help determining the origin and cause. The exceptions are when there is injury or death caused by a fire, or when arson is suspected. In these cases, the Fire Chief should call the Vermont State Police immediately for assistance.

The process hasn't changed for calling the fire investigators for assistance. The Fire Chief should call their local State Police Barracks when requesting assistance. The dispatchers have a call out list for the investigators.

The Department of Public Safety is committed to working with and assisting the fire service in its goal of protecting life and property in Vermont. The Fire Investigation Unit is one way of making Vermont a safer place to live, work, and visit.

<b>Fire Investigation Unit Members</b>	
<b>Fire Safety, Fire Investigators</b>	<b>State Police, Fire Investigators</b>
<b>Manger</b> <b>Robert Patterson</b>	<b>Det. Lt. James Cruise,</b> <b>Commander, Fire Investigation</b> <b>Unit</b>
<b>Investigator Scott Adnams,</b> <b>Springfield</b>	<b>Det. Sgt. Frederick Cornell,</b> <b>St Johnsbury</b>
<b>Investigator Stan Baranowski,</b> <b>Barre</b>	<b>Det. Sgt Matthew Nally,</b> <b>Middlesex</b>
<b>Investigator Chris Boyd,</b> <b>Williston</b>	<b>Det. Sgt. Jeremy Hill,</b> <b>St Albans</b>
<b>Investigator Joseph Benard,</b> <b>Williston</b>	<b>Det. Sgt. Dave Sutton,</b> <b>Rutland</b>

### **IN 2009**

**222 Fire Investigations (6 Fatal)**  
**4 Explosion Investigations**  
**53 Arson Fires**  
**31 Arrests**



**We Want Your Information  
Not Your Name!!!**

**1-800-32-ARSON**

**(1-800-322-7766)**

In 2009 the Vermont Arson Tip Award Program (VATAP) granted three (3) awards totaling \$4,000 to people who provided information in arson cases

Members of the Unit have also conducted numerous training sessions around the state at local Fire Departments and at County Fire Schools on Arson Awareness and Scene Preservation. These training sessions will continue to grow in 2010. We are also working toward the implementation of a fourth module, 32 hour Arson Level I school, for Fire Officers and Chiefs, and will hopefully run pilot programs in 2010.

Of the six fatalities (listed above), two were found to be directly related to smoking materials. Two were related to heating devices, woodstoves in both cases, one was accidental and most likely related to candle use and the cause of one fire remains undetermined. The Unit also conducted four explosion incident investigations during the course of the year. Three of these were residential explosions and each was found to be accidental in nature. The fourth incident was found to be criminal in nature and involved an improvised explosive device. This incident resulted in no injury and only minor private property damage and is still under investigation

# The State Hazmat Team



The Vermont Hazardous Materials Response Team (VHMRT) continues to offer a high level of technical response and assistance to all fire departments dealing with hazardous materials incidents. Additionally, the hazmat response system spearheaded by VHMRT has never been better prepared to protect the residents and visitors of Vermont.

The goal of the hazmat response system has always been to provide the appropriate level of response to cope with the magnitude of the incident and to do so rapidly. Previously, hazmat assets had been placed in twenty different departments strategically located to provide quick response for small to medium incidents. In cooperation with Homeland Security, these assets have been improved and enhanced. Additionally, the level of training statewide has increased in large part because of the minimum standards required to utilize the equipment.



VHMRT continues to have a strong group of HAZMAT technicians located from Shaftsbury to South Hero to Brattleboro and Craftsbury. The twenty-seven members are lead by a Chief, a Deputy Chief and four Crew Chiefs. The team has a fleet of three HAZMAT Response Vehicles. These vehicles carry everything the team needs to perform, including specialized protective suits, chemical sampling and identification instruments, spill and leak containment devices and communications.

In addition to being the response asset for terrorist events involving weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), the team is equipped and trained to perform plume tracking duties in the event of a radiological release at Vermont Yankee. In fact the team is trained and equipped to respond to and manage any radiological event in Vermont. VHMRT has received specialized 'Meth Lab' training and works closely with the State Police Drug Clandestine Drug Lab team.

The team's authorization comes from Vermont statute, V.S.A. § 2673 for the expressed purpose of assisting any fire department in the management of hazardous materials events. The Team Chief works directly for the Director of the Division of Fire Safety. If you have any questions please contact:

**Christopher Herrick - Vermont Haz-Mat Team Chief**  
1311 U.S. Route 302, Suite 600 Barre, VT 05641-2351  
Phone: 802-479-7586.



## IN 2009

**139 Hazardous Material Incidents or consultations with FDs**  
**5000 Hours of Team Training**  
**29 Haz-Mat Training Programs**  
**569 Students Attending Training**  
**4,047 Currently Certified Haz-Mat Awareness Level**  
**1,156 Certified Haz-Mat Operations Level**

To request the HAMZAT  
TEAM for an emergency call

**1-800-641-5005**

## Overview of Division Activities

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Fire Inspections	5600	6340	7750	9150	<b>8,850</b>
Electrical Inspections	6450	6650	6500	6600	<b>5,970</b>
Plan Review	2800	2870	2580	2460	<b>2,160</b>
Plumbing Inspections	-	-	1700	1950	<b>1,300</b>
Fire Protection System Inspections*	12,000	11,260	12,400	12,350	<b>12,650</b>
Boiler/Pressure Vessel Inspections*	-	-	2700	4100	<b>4,240</b>
Elevator Inspections*	-	-	800	1400	<b>2,000</b>
Firefighter 1 Training Programs	13	11	9	9	<b>11</b>
Firefighter 2 Training Programs					<b>3</b>
Firefighters Completing Firefighter 1	209	210	184	193	<b>171</b>
Certified Firefighter 1	1590	1845	2092	2285	<b>2,503</b>
Certified Firefighter 2	321	378	425	450	<b>517</b>
Certified Driver Operator	0	16	16	31	<b>31</b>
Certified Fire Officer I	27	104	104	104	<b>116</b>
Certified Fire Officer II	0	46	59	80	<b>95</b>
Certified Fire Instructor	42	62	137	152	<b>181</b>
Total Firefighters Attending Training	3653	3768	3431	3034	<b>3,080</b>
Fire Prevention Education for FDs, NFIRS Training Programs	-	-	18	41	<b>52</b>
Fire Safety Trailer Programs	82	79	72	102	<b>73</b>
Fire Safety Calendars	20,000	25,000	25,500	20,500	<b>20,000</b>
Hazardous Material Incidents –State Team	97	127	130	130	<b>139</b>
Haz Mat Training Programs	62	37	35	35	<b>29</b>
Haz Mat Training Students	1000	729	578	613	<b>569</b>
Certified Haz Mat Awareness	2473	3156	3523	3911	<b>4,047</b>
Certified Haz Mat Operations	455	526	647	742	<b>1,156</b>
Fire Investigations	228	202	231	295	<b>222</b>
Arson Determination	78	81	69	124	<b>53</b>
Arrested & Juvenile Arson	39	22	27	36	<b>31</b>

\* = Performed by private licensed or certified inspectors

# FIRE SAFETY ISSUES

## THE ESSENTIALS OF FIRE PREVENTION

Preventing Fires in Vermont is everyone's job. Fire prevention is a year round job. In Vermont, self-reliance is the rule for many people. If you live in an area where the local fire department is more than a few minutes away, be sure you know what to do in a fire emergency.

One of the main goals of the Vermont Division of Fire Safety and the fire service is to minimize the risk of life and property loss from fire. We realize that not all fires can be prevented, but if people maintain their property in a fire-safe manner, the impact of a fire will be minimized.

Here are a few essential things you can do to help prevent a fire and reduce the chances of losing your home or someone you love.

### Prevention



- Maintain heating equipment and chimneys by having them cleaned and inspected annually by a qualified professional.
- Routinely perform a simple visual home safety inspection and repair any problems.
- Be careful when using candles or any open fire.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions and any code requirements for equipment and use the equipment properly. Check electrical cords for cracks, breaks, damage, or overheating. Repair or replace when needed.

### Detection



- Install photoelectric smoke alarms that are hard wired, with a battery back up, in every sleeping room, outside each separate sleeping area, and on every level of the home, including the basement.
- Install carbon monoxide alarms close to where you sleep.
- Interconnect all smoke alarms throughout the home.
- Maintain alarms by regular testing, cleaning and replace the batteries twice a year.

### Escape



- Identify at least two ways out of every room, if possible. Make sure all doors and windows that lead outside open easily.
- Make a home escape plan. Draw a floor plan of each level of the home. Discuss and practice it with all members of your household.
- Have a plan for anyone who may need assistance in your home, such as young children, older adults and people with disabilities.

### Suppression



- For small fires keep a fire extinguisher handy and know how to use it.
- If you are building or remodeling your home, install a home fire sprinkler system.
- If you live in a rural area, locate the closest reliable water supplies like a dry hydrant, pond or river. Provide clear year-round access to water supplies that might be required for firefighting.

## PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY FROM FIRE

Remember, it is your personal responsibility.



VERMONT  
**DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY**  
OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL & STATE FIRE ACADEMY  
[www.vtfiresafety.org](http://www.vtfiresafety.org)



## Install. Inspect. Protect.

Smoke Alarms Save Lives.



**More than 3,000 people die in home fires every year.** Many of these deaths occurred in homes without working smoke alarms.

**Protect yourself, your family and firefighters by doing your part to get out before firefighters risk their lives to come in:**

Install smoke alarms both inside and outside of bedrooms and sleeping areas and on every level of your home. Test them monthly. Change the batteries as instructed. Consider installing sprinklers in your home.

For more information, go to [www.usfa.dhs.gov/smokealarms](http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/smokealarms).

**U.S. Fire Administration Mission Statement**  
We provide national leadership to foster a solid foundation for local fire and emergency services for prevention, preparedness and response.



# SMOKE and CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS

## SMOKE ALARMS

Vermont law has required smoke detectors (alarms) to be installed in single-family dwellings since 1994. Smoke alarms have been required to be installed in multi-family and rental dwellings for more than 30 years. In spite of these requirements, and the general public's awareness about the value of smoke alarms, one common factor in most fatal fires is the lack of properly installed, and working, smoke alarms. Fire is fast. More than one smoke alarm is needed in most dwelling units to make sure that people can hear the alarm and have time to escape. Smoke alarms need to be properly installed, maintained and replaced when needed, and the type of smoke alarm is also important.



The current law requires that all newly installed smoke alarms in rental and multifamily dwellings be directly wired to a non-dedicated electrical branch circuit for the building and have a battery back-up for improved reliability. Smoke alarms are required in all sleeping rooms, outside of each sleeping area and on each level of the dwelling unit, including basements.

Newly installed smoke alarms are also required to be interconnected with other smoke alarms in the dwelling unit, to ensure that occupants can hear the alarm and have time to escape. The photoelectric type of smoke alarms are generally more responsive to smoldering fires which may go undetected for some time, and are less subject to false alarms.

Photoelectric only smoke alarms are now required for owner occupied single family dwellings when the dwelling is sold and for new owner occupied single family dwellings. Photoelectric only smoke alarms are also required for any new installation or replacement of smoke alarms in rental and multi family dwellings.

## CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS

Requirements for carbon monoxide, or CO, detectors (alarms) went into effect in 2005 for all buildings where people sleep. Carbon monoxide (CO) is a deadly, colorless, odorless, poisonous gas. It is produced by the incomplete burning of various fuels. Carbon monoxide poisoning can mimic flu symptoms such as headaches, dizziness, nausea and fatigue. Higher levels of exposure result in disorientation, drowsiness, unconsciousness and death.

Common sources of carbon monoxide include heating appliances, water heaters, clothes dryers, emergency generators, temporary cooking appliances or space heaters and motor vehicles running in attached garages or adjacent to a building. While it may be difficult to predict where carbon monoxide may occur or travel in a building, it is not difficult to determine that what people need to protect themselves from carbon monoxide poisoning is to have carbon monoxide alarms where they sleep.

In 2009, fire departments reported they responded to 513 CO alarm activations that involved elevated levels of carbon monoxide and 509 incidents were reported that involved a malfunctioning or unintentional carbon monoxide alarm.

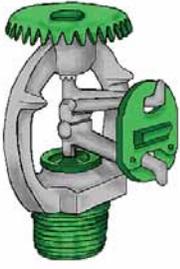


Since carbon monoxide alarms were first required in 2005, there has been one unintentional carbon monoxide death reported in Vermont. During 2001-2005, there were 8 unintentional carbon monoxide deaths reported. It appears that the public is more aware of exposure to carbon monoxide (CO) with the increased use of carbon monoxide (CO) alarms since 2005.

The Vermont Department of Health reported that carbon monoxide emergency department visits increased slightly from 2003 to 2007 (128 to 194). On average, there were 152 visits per year.

**Never ignore an alarming CO alarm!  
It is warning you of a potentially deadly hazard.**

**Fire and Emergency Response Personnel can download additional information about responding to residential CO incidents by visiting our web page. [www.vtfiresafety.org](http://www.vtfiresafety.org)**



## FIRE SPRINKLER PROTECTION

Time and time again in Vermont, we hear about lives and property that have been saved by the activation of properly installed and maintained fire sprinkler systems. Fire sprinkler systems have an incredibly strong record of property protection stretching back over 100 years. In the United States, there has never been multiple fatalities due to fire in a properly sprinkled building. The only losses of life that have occurred in sprinkled buildings were when occupants were close to the source of ignition.

In Vermont, fire sprinkler systems are required in buildings where people are especially at risk because they may not be able to exit the building in time in the event of a fire, buildings such as nightclubs, theaters, nursing homes and hospitals. Sprinklers are also required in buildings that are especially large or tall, like high-rise buildings and shopping malls.

Because of the excellent record sprinklers have in protecting life and property (including Vermont's historic buildings), and for saving community resources and municipal services, a number of incentives for building owners or tenants to install fire sprinkler system have been established.

Installing a fire sprinkler system makes good business sense. Vermont fire and building codes provide incentives for a building owner to install a fire sprinkler system permitting the expanded use or adaptive reuse of a building and allowing the use of existing building materials. Whether it is in a highly competitive market, or a specialty market, it is an incentive for a business owner to protect against the loss of business by installing a fire sprinkler system. Statistics show us that a majority of businesses that have a fire and are not protected by sprinklers do not re-open, or if they do re-open, they go out of business in a short time. Even with moderate fire damage (where the building can be repaired), the business may still not survive, as retail customers quickly change their habits and commercial clients need the services or materials being provided without interruption to keep their own businesses going. When fires occur in buildings protected by a fire sprinkler system, damage is typically confined to a small section of the building and the business is interrupted for only a short time, if at all.

## FIREWORKS and SPARKLERS

Fireworks have become a traditional part of an American family's celebrations. Unfortunately, these celebrations all too often result in serious burns, hearing loss and other injuries because of the mis-use of fireworks. Because of the danger, all fireworks, NOT including sparklers and novelty devices, are illegal in Vermont except for permitted, supervised public fireworks displays.



A permit for a display is obtained from the local fire chief after it is determined by the local fire and police chiefs that the fireworks display will be handled by a competent operator in a manner that will not be hazardous to people or property. The sale, possession, use and distribution of fireworks for the display is legal only after the permit is granted and is for that purpose only. Applications for a permit must be made at least 15 days in advance of the fireworks display. Information on the definitions, prohibitions, permits, seizure and penalties in Vermont law regarding sparklers and fireworks are located in 20 V.S.A. 3131, 3132 and 3135.

Sparklers less than 14 inches long with no more than 20 grams of pyrotechnic mixture and novelty sparkling items limited to snakes, party poppers, glow worms, smoke devices, string poppers, snappers, or drop pops with no more than 0.25 grains of explosive mixture, that are in compliance with United States Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations, are legal for sale and use in Vermont. However, even sparklers and smoke devices can be harmful if not used properly always make sure that everyone uses sparklers in a safe and responsible manner.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the US Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) reported 9,200 fireworks/sparkler related injuries treated in hospital emergency departments in 2006. The trend in fireworks/sparkler related injuries has been mostly up over the last 10 years from a low of 8,300 injuries in 1998. One third of the people injured by fireworks/sparklers were under the age of 15. During 2003 to 2006, the Division of Fire Safety conducted a survey of injuries from fireworks/sparklers that were treated in hospital emergency departments in Vermont. These surveys indicated that sparklers, legal for use in Vermont, caused one half of the injuries.

In addition to the information on injuries, the NFPA/CPSC study indicated that there were 1,500 structure fires in 2004 caused by fireworks/sparklers. Over the last 10 years, Vermont has had an average of three structure fires a year caused by fireworks/sparklers.

## FIRE STANDARD COMPLIANT CIGARETTES

On May 1, 2006, Vermont became the second state in the country to require that all cigarettes sold in Vermont meet the criteria for fire standard compliant (FSC) cigarettes, also called fire-safe cigarettes. FSC cigarettes are designed to limit the risk that a cigarette will ignite upholstered furniture, a mattress, household furnishing or other combustible material. The FSC cigarettes are designed to stop burning when left unattended, but otherwise have the same characteristics as other cigarettes. The term "fire-safe" cigarettes, is a misnomer. Cigarettes that meet the fire standard will start fires. Common sense precautions still need to be used when disposing of cigarettes or other smoking materials to prevent fires from starting. FSC cigarettes are not designed to resist ignition in trash, mulch or brush, where there is more ventilation to support a fire, or where medical oxygen is used in the home.

Roll your own (RYO) cigarettes are not required to meet the fire safety standards that apply to manufactured cigarettes. RYO cigarettes are a small portion of the market share in Vermont, but have been the focus of a number of fire investigations.

Cigarettes have been the leading cause of fire deaths over the last 10 years. That number is now on the decline, with no fire deaths attributed to cigarettes in 2007 and 2008. In 2009, there were two fire deaths attributed to cigarettes. While cigarettes have been the leading cause of fire deaths, cigarettes have not been a leading cause of structure fires. During 2007 and 2008, the number of structure fires caused by cigarettes decreased by 40%, but in 2009, the number of structure fires caused by cigarettes returned to the level of fires caused by cigarettes prior to 2006.

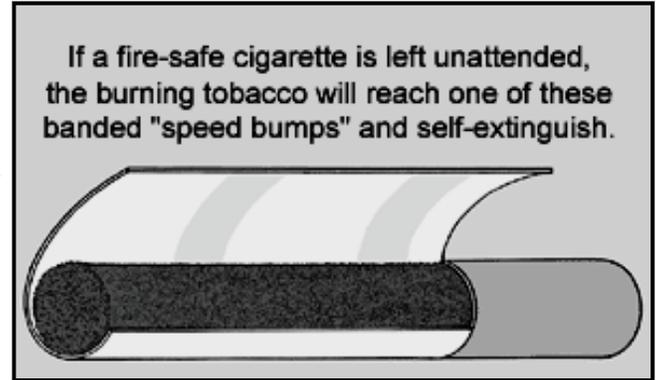


Illustration: John Roman The Coalition for Fire-Safe Cigarettes

Cigarettes approved for sale in Vermont are marked with the designation "FSC" in the vicinity of the uniform product code. Enforcement of the FSC cigarette law is a cooperative effort of the Department of Public Safety, Department of Liquor Control and the Office of Attorney General.

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) recommends several educational messages to reduce fires caused by smoking materials:

- **If you smoke, smoke outside.**
- **Whenever you smoke use deep, wide, sturdy ashtrays.**
- **Before you throw out cigarette butts, make sure they are out.**
- **Check under furniture cushions and in other places people smoke for cigarette butts that may have fallen out of sight.**
- **Don't smoke where oxygen is being used.**
- **To prevent a deadly cigarette fire, you have to be alert. You won't be alert if you are sleepy, have been drinking alcoholic beverages, or have been taking certain medicine or other drugs.**
- **If you smoke, choose fire standard compliant cigarettes.**

A list of FSC cigarettes approved for sale in Vermont and additional information on FSC cigarettes is available at:

<http://www.dps.state.vt.us/fire/cigarettes/index.html>.

## NOVELTY LIGHTERS

For years we have been teaching our young people that lighters are tools for big people to use, not toys for children to play with. But what happens when a lighter looks like a toy? In our stores, there are a large amount of novelty lighters that resemble toys.

Although children as young as 2 years old are capable of operating lighters, the majority of children who start fires by playing with lighters are ages 3 and 4. At these ages, children are curious about fire but don't understand the danger. Typically, when children start a fire, they will leave the room without telling anyone about the fire.

Many groups have called for action on novelty lighters that resemble toys. Although novelty lighters are subject to the CPSC safety standard for cigarette lighters, children cannot distinguish a fire tool that resembles a toy.

According to the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) approximately 30 million households own one or more working lighters. Lighters are frequently used for purposes other than lighting smoking materials and they are often left within a child's reach.

There are no good reasons that lighters should be manufactured to resemble toys. The child-resistant cigarette lighter standard has been highly effective. It's time to take the next step and protect children from lighters that encourage their curiosity, inviting unintentional misuse and placing them and their families at risk.



## OPEN FLAME

During 2005, an estimated 15,600 home structure fires started by candles were reported to local fire departments. Homes include dwellings, duplexes, manufactured housing and apartments. These fires resulted in an estimated 150 civilian deaths, 1,270 civilian injuries and an estimated direct property loss of \$539 million.

### Factors Contributing to Fires

Candle fires start with a variety of items. A mattress or bedding was the item first ignited in 11% of the non-confined home candle fires and 23% of the home candle fire deaths. An unclassified type of furniture or utensil was the item first ignited in 12% of these incidents. Ten percent started when a curtain, blind or drapery ignited. Cabinetry was first ignited in 9% of these fires.

Thirteen percent of the home candle fires occurred in December, 1.6 times the monthly average of 8%. December candle fires often involve combustible seasonal decorations that would not have been present at other times of the year. In other words, the heightened candle fire risk around the winter holidays reflects a combination of increased candle use and more things that can burn in the area around the candles. The top five days for home candle fires were Christmas, Christmas Eve, New Year's Day, New Year's Eve, and Halloween.

Falling asleep was a factor in 12% percent of the home candle fires and 26% of the associated deaths.

**Remember: A candle is an open flame. It can easily ignite any combustibles nearby.  
*Keep a careful eye on candles.***

**Following are the basic messages for candle safety:**

- Keep candles at least 12 inches from anything that can burn.
  - Use sturdy, safe candleholders.
- Never leave a burning candle unattended. Blow out candles when you leave a room.
  - Don't use candles in bedrooms and sleeping areas.
  - Use a flashlight, not a candle, for emergency lighting.
- Be careful not to splatter wax when extinguishing a candle.



# Possible Impairment by Alcohol or Drugs as a Contributing Factor in Home Fire Deaths

By NFPA Fire Analysis and Research Division - Marty Ahrens, November 2009

“Possibly impaired by alcohol” was identified as a contributing factor in an annual average of 350, or 12%, of home fire deaths from 2003 to 2006. “Possibly impaired by other drug or chemical” was a contributing factor in 150, or 5%, of the deaths. In some cases, both of these factors were cited. In all, a possible impairment by either alcohol or drugs was a factor in an average of 430, or 15%, of all home fire deaths.

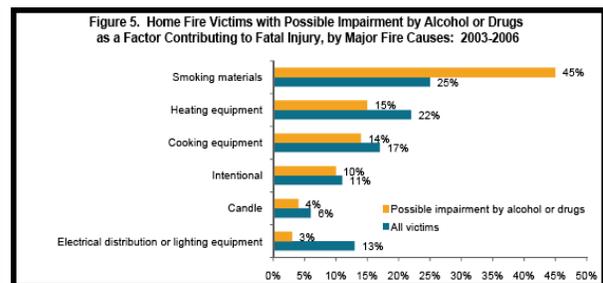
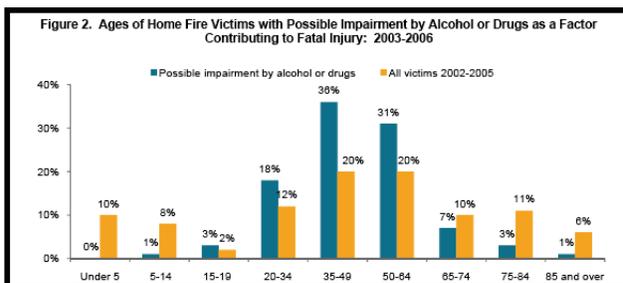


The fire statistics in this analysis are national estimates of fire deaths. These estimates are projections derived from the U.S. Fire Administration’s National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) and NFPA’s annual fire department experience survey. Determination of possible impairments were made by the fire service and were typically based on evidence at the scene or from interviews. Autopsy results were often unavailable when these reports were filed. Studies based on autopsy reports have typically found higher percentages of fire victims with alcohol impairment.

When possible drug or alcohol impairment was a factor contributing to home fire death, 71% of the victims were male. Men were more likely to be drinkers and to drink in larger quantities than women. Eighty-eight percent of these victims were between 15 and 64 years of age, inclusive. Older adults were less likely to be current drinkers or to drink heavily. In fire deaths in which alcohol or drug impairment was a possible factor, 45% of the deaths resulted from fires started by smoking materials (i.e., lighted tobacco products but not matches or lighters). Heating equipment was involved in 15% of these deaths, and cooking equipment in 14%. Ten percent of the victims died from fires that were intentionally set.

Upholstered furniture was first ignited in 28% of the deaths and mattresses or bedding in 14% of the fatalities when possible alcohol or drug impairment contributed to the fatal injury. These are the leading items first ignited in overall home deaths and, more specifically, in deaths resulting from fires started by smoking. In more than half (53%) of the upholstered furniture deaths with possible alcohol or drug impairment, the victim was involved in the ignition and in the area of origin when the fire started.

Twenty-eight percent of the deaths in which possible alcohol or drug impairment was a factor resulted from fires that started in the living room, family room, or den; 21% from fires that began in a bedroom; and 15% died from fires that started in the kitchen. When possible alcohol or drug impairment was a contributing factor, 41% of the people who died in home fires were fatally injured while they slept.



## Fire Safety

Properly installed and maintained smoke alarms are necessary to provide a warning of any fire to all occupants. Home fire sprinkler systems provide even greater protection. These systems respond quickly to reduce the heat, flames, and smoke from a fire.

An overview of a report by



National Fire Protection Association  
Fire Analysis and Research Division

# AGRICULTURAL FIRES

A barn fire is a farmer's worst nightmare and often it brings significant emotional and, economic damage to a farming community.

In the last 5 years alone, 75 barns statewide have been lost to fires. The most common causes of barn fires in Vermont are heating equipment, which includes portable heaters and chimney sparks from other buildings.



The Vermont Rural Fire Protection Task Force has created a sub-committee in an effort to address what seems to be a growing problem. The Barn Fire Prevention Task Force has been working on developing resources to support the agricultural community, and Vermont's farm families and researching ways of addressing the prevention of barn fires in Vermont.

Currently the task force consists of farmers, firefighters, and staff from the Northern Vermont Resource Conservation & Development Council, University of Vermont Extension, Senator Bernie Sanders' office, Vermont's Division of Fire Safety and the Department of Labor, as well as the Co-operative Insurance Companies and Fire Pro Tec. We continue to build our partnerships and welcome anyone who has an interest to join in our efforts.

## **Important Things you need to know about Barn Fires**

**AT NO TIME SHOULD ANYONE PUT THEIR OWN PERSONAL SAFETY IN JEOPARDY TO SAVE AN ANIMAL OR EQUIPMENT FROM A BARN THAT IS ON FIRE.**

### **SAFETY TIPS**

#### ***Prevent a Fire from Starting***

Preventing a fire from starting in the first place is really the best thing that a farmer can do. Barn fire prevention for the most part consists of the day-to-day things you do to maintain a fire-safe building. When a fire occurs in a barn, it can progress out of control very rapidly.

#### ***Develop a Plan***

Understanding how to prevent fires from starting and knowing what to do if one does break out is essential in protecting your farm and your family.

One of the first things to do is to plan long before a fire strikes. Develop an emergency plan for your farm or agri-business.

#### ***Perform a Farm Safety Self Inspection***

All farms, even the small back yard farm should be evaluated from time to time for potential hazards and conditions that could lead to a fire.

You can identify common fire safety issues and perform a few simple steps that can reduce the risk and diminish the effects of unintentional fires on farm properties



#### ***Control Potential Ignition Sources***

Strictly enforce a 'NO SMOKING' policy in and around all farm buildings.

Make sure equipment is turned off and allowed to cool before refueling.

Maintain adequate clearance to combustibles around heaters.

Ensure electrical repairs and installations are performed by or inspected by a licensed electrician.

#### ***Be Careful When Using Fire***

Keep burning brush piles well away from the barn and maintain at least a 50 foot fire break around the barn.

Many barn fires are started when the small brush pile that someone is burning spreads to farm structures.

#### ***Install and Maintain Portable Fire Extinguishers***

Install at least two 10 pound A B C extinguishers in the barn and out buildings.

Make sure family members and employees know where extinguishers are located and how to use them.

Use the point aim squeeze and sweep or P.A.S.S. method when using an extinguisher.

Maintain your extinguishers by inspecting them regularly and recharge them when necessary.

***For more information about other fire safety issues, please visit:***

[www.vtfiresafety.org](http://www.vtfiresafety.org)

[www.uvm.edu/extension/](http://www.uvm.edu/extension/)

<http://www.co-opinsurance.com/s/farm.html>

## FIRE SERVICE PUBLIC INFORMATION

Any fire, particularly a large fire or a fire where someone is injured, will automatically be news. During an incident or planned event, coordinated and timely public information and communication is critical to effectively help the community. Effective and accurate communication can save lives and property, and helps ensure credibility and public trust.

Many fire department officers avoid the media, but a media interview on the fire ground is an excellent opportunity to communicate life-saving fire safety and prevention information. It is important to answer a reporter's specific questions about the fire during an interview, but it's also important and appropriate for you as a community leader, to provide additional safety and prevention information during the interview.



Burlington Assistant Fire Marshal Tom Middleton talks to a news crew from Fox 44

**Here are some ways you can communicate prevention information during a media interview.**

***Mention safety and prevention tips and facts*** - Remind people about how to prevent fires from occurring and what they can do to lessen or avoid injury during a fire.

### ***Mention Smoke and CO Alarms and Home Fire Sprinkler Systems*** -

Smoke, CO alarms and sprinklers save lives. But many homes do not have alarms or sprinkler systems. Others have alarms that do not work. Similar to news stories about motor vehicle crashes, which almost always mention whether riders were wearing their seatbelts, encourage reporters to mention whether the home had working smoke alarms or if a sprinkler system prevented further damage.

**Media interviews are opportunities to communicate life-saving fire safety and prevention information.**

**Do not pass up an opportunity to tell your community how to stay Fire Safe!**

***Give a "Call to Action"*** - People often think about their personal situation when they hear about another person's tragedy. They may want or need to do something, but may not know what to do or where to find information. You can empower people to protect themselves by providing clear, concrete action steps.

***Offer to serve as a resource for future safety and fire-related stories.***

**Keep these basic interview tips in mind.**



- **Be prepared**
- **Act in a professional manner**
- **Give the same story to all news stations**
- **Plan the points you want to make**
- **Avoid using slang words**
- **Choose your words carefully (Never say anything not for publication)**
- **Always project an image that brings credit to the department (Avoid criticizing other agencies)**
- **If you do not know, admit it**
- **Be available for follow-up questions**
- **Keep the interview on track**
- **Assign no blame**
- **Never say "no comment"**

## OVERALL STATE TOTALS

Fire departments in Vermont reported a total of 40,863 incidents for 2009. The number of incidents reported is down from last year. More significantly, the number of EMS/Rescue incidents and service calls have increased steadily over the last few years, reflecting the continued evolution in the mission of the fire service. The local fire department is called to respond to all types of hazards from fires, motor vehicle accidents, hazardous materials incidents, floods, winter storms and search and technical rescue operations.

For the last 10 years, 13% of the fire department incidents reported have been classified as false alarms. False alarms classified as malicious accounted for only a small portion of the false alarms reported. More often the false alarm is an "unintentional" alarm given by a fire protection system that functions correctly, but detects an environmental condition similar to what might be created in a fire. For instance a smoke detector, might "see" steam the same way it would see real smoke, or a heat detector might detect heat from direct sunlight the same way it would detect heat from a fire. When designed and installed correctly fire protection systems normally do not have unintentional or "false" alarms, from predictable situations.

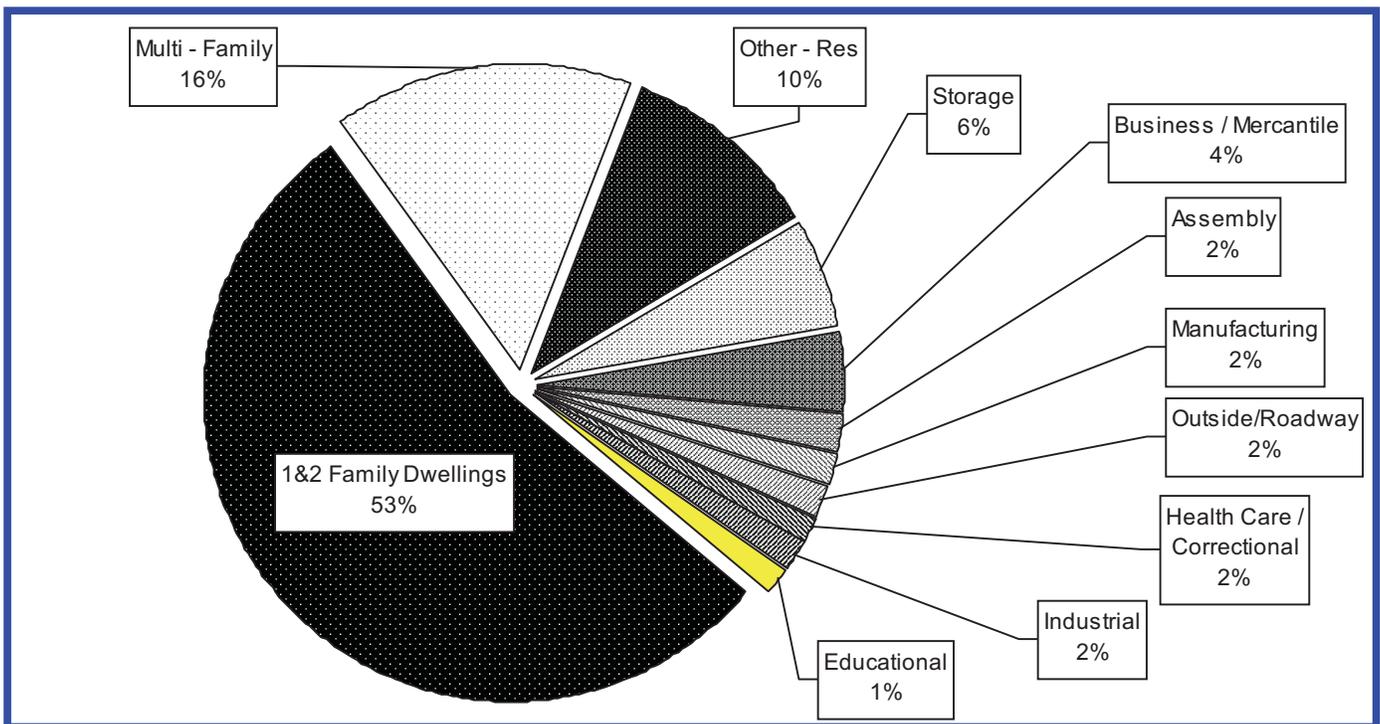
Malfunctions of fire protection system equipment also occur, but far less than unintentional alarms. Included in the category of false alarms are bomb and bio-hazard scares where no device or material is found. It is important for a building owner to properly maintain a fire protection system. A fire protection system in a public building, including multi-family dwellings, is required to be inspected at least once a year by a technically qualified person. A building owner who fails to properly maintain a fire protection system may be subject to citations or penalties from the Division of Fire Safety and may be subject to fees from the responding fire department for false alarms.

### Reported Emergency Incidents

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	10—Year Grand Total
EMS/Rescue	8880	9224	10496	11223	14662	16344	17660	19879	20550	20,009	157,423
False Alarm	2712	2949	3219	3336	4194	4850	4952	5203	5367	5,435	42,417
FIRE	1965	2717	2667	3062	3383	3771	3747	3528	3497	3,268	33,877
Hazardous Condition	1822	2051	2563	2796	3684	4549	4442	4077	4329	3,564	31,605
Service /Good Intent Call	3274	3604	3498	2149	4209	5833	6879	7426	7847	8,069	56,180
Other	123	131	261	253	253	313	271	239	299	274	2,417
Unknown	22	62	64	41	59	74	0	0	0	0	322
Explosion	128	68	64	116	119	110	113	106	123	102	1,049
Weather	55	61	60	44	105	129	141	291	250	142	1,278
Grand Total	18,981	20,867	22,892	25,080	31,997	35,973	38,208	40,949	42,262	40,863	318,072

The chart showing the breakdown of structure fires by building occupancy indicates that 56% of the structure fires in Vermont during 2009 were in one and two family dwellings. This is consistent with information from previous years. After one and two family dwellings, structure fires most often occurred in multi-family dwellings with 16% of the structure fires. Fires in other residential occupancies such as hotels, motels, dormitories and buildings of similar use accounted for 10% of the structure fires.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) reports 15,000 to 20,000 structure fires each year in assembly occupancies such as theaters, nightclubs, restaurants, churches, clubs, gymnasiums, libraries and community halls. The numbers of fires in places of assembly have dropped substantially over the last two decades but a small number of extremely serious fires continue to occur, especially in nightclubs. During 2000-2009 there were an average of 32 fires reported in Vermont's places of assembly. After "The Station" nightclub fire in Rhode Island, fire codes in Vermont were updated in 2005 to require that all nightclubs and similar buildings, with an occupancy of 100 people or more, install a fire sprinkler system, conduct inspections of exits each time the building is opened and to obtain permits for the indoor use of pyrotechnics.



Because the most common causes of fires for hotels and places of assembly are related to how a building operates, inspections are conducted at nightclubs, restaurants and hotels during peak occupancy times targeting hazards associated with cooking, disposal of trash, keeping exits clear, overcrowding of buildings and flammable decorations.

Buildings where the occupants may be less able to save or protect themselves from fire or other emergency, such as health care, residential care and correctional facilities, represent a small percentage of public buildings in Vermont but remain a high priority for code enforcement due to the potential for loss of life and injury. During 2000-2009 there were an average of 21 structure fires reported at health care, residential care and correctional facilities.

Schools also remain a high priority for code enforcement because of the large number of children and public using the buildings. During 2000-2009, there was an average of 18 fires reported at schools in Vermont. Effective emergency safety plans and fire drills are required for schools to address intentionally set fires and other emergencies.

There were 194 structure fires reported for business, mercantile, manufacturing, industrial and storage buildings in 2009. Fires in these types of buildings present a challenge to firefighters due to their size and the contents of the building.

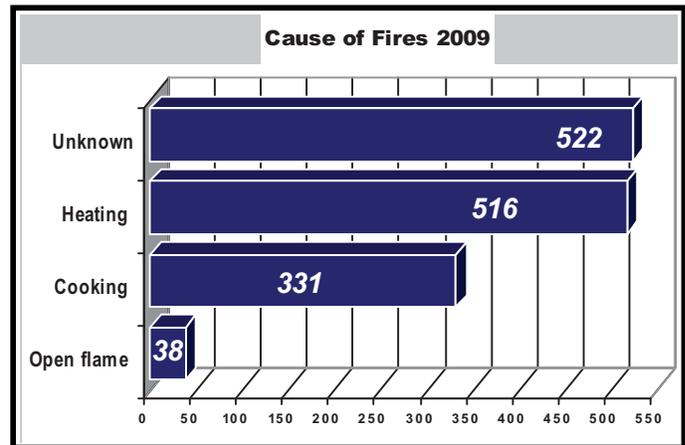
# A Closer Look at Major Fire Causes

## HEATING AND COOKING

The fire problem varies from region to region and state to state because of variations in climate, socioeconomic status, education, demographics, and other factors.

Vermont is much different than the rest of the country when it comes to the major causes of fires. In Vermont heating is the leading cause of fires, followed by cooking and open flame.

One of the problems with the data is that many of the reports from fire departments do not have a determination of a cause listed. Also a large number of fires are not reported to the fire service at all. Most are believed to be small fires in the home or in industry which go out by themselves or are extinguished by the occupant.



## HEATING FIRES

### *When Residential Building Heating Fires Occur*

Residential building heating fires occur mainly in the evening hours, 5 p.m. to 9 p.m., peaking from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. They decline throughout the night and early morning and reach their lowest point during the morning hours (3 a.m. to 5 a.m.). The 4-hour evening period from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. accounts for 30% of residential building heating fires and the 2-hour morning period between 3 a.m. and 5 a.m. accounts for 3%. As to be expected, residential heating fires are most prevalent during the winter months from December through February, when the use of central heating systems, portable heaters, and fireplaces is most common.



### *Factors Contributing To Fires*

The “misuse of material or product” is the leading category contributing (39%) to the ignition of nonconfined residential heating fires. “Mechanical failure or malfunction” is the second leading category in 23% of residential heating fires and “operational deficiency” is the third leading category in 18 percent of the fires. These three categories play a role in 79 % of nonconfined residential heating fires.

Heat source too close to combustibles (31%) is, by far, the leading specific factor contributing to ignition. Heat source too close to combustibles is more than twice the second leading factor contributing to ignition, miscellaneous mechanical failure/malfunction (13 percent).

### *Safe Heating*

Safer heating equipment and public awareness of heating fire prevention have substantially decreased the incidence of residential heating fires. Although the numbers of these fires have decreased overall, residential building heating fires still affect neighborhoods and communities and, therefore, continue to receive attention within local fire departments and State agencies. This attention is largely because residential building heating fires account for and cause injuries and deaths as well as property damage. Many of these fires can be prevented through proper maintenance and proper use of heating equipment.

As conventional energy sources—oil, electricity, natural gas, etc. — rise and fall in price and availability, alternative heating becomes more attractive, and with it, the potential for the reemergence of residential heating fires. During 2009, there was a 86% increase in heating fires, which was attributable to the large jump in fuel prices during the 2008 heating season.

Overview of information From the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) / National Fire Data Center

## **COOKING FIRES**

In 2003, US fire departments responded to 118,700 home structure cooking equipment fires. These fires caused 250, or 8%, of the home civilian fire deaths; 3,880, or 29%, of reported home civilian fire injuries; and \$512 million, or 9%, of the associated direct property damage. The vast majority of cooking fires, however, are handled privately and are never reported to the fire department.



### ***Factors Contributing To Fires***

While unattended equipment was the leading factor contributing to cooking fires, it was a factor in 45% of the deep fryer fires and 43% of the range fires. It was cited as a factor in only 21% of the conventional oven or rotisserie fires and 17% of the microwave oven fires. People who begin cooking when drowsy, impaired by alcohol or drugs, or otherwise limited may be more likely to stop paying attention to that cooking inadvertently. Properly maintained smoke alarms also provide important protection against fires that occur when the cooking is forgotten or the cook falls asleep.

### ***Burn Injuries***

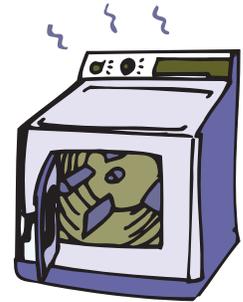
Although young children are not at high risk for cooking fire injuries, their risks of thermal burns and scalds from cooking equipment, cookware, tableware, or hot foods or beverages are very high.

55% of the people who were injured in US home cooking fires from 1999 to 2003 were injured when they tried to fight the fire themselves. This is a far higher percentage than is seen from fires of other causes.

The evidence suggests that when confronted with a minor fire, many, if not most, will handle it themselves. So while it is safest to get away from the fire and outside of a burning structure, it would be appropriate to devote some educational resources to teaching more people how to fight fires safely and effectively.

## **DRYER FIRES**

For many households and other establishments, the clothes dryer is an indispensable convenience and necessity. However, if clothes dryers are not properly installed or maintained, critical fires can occur. Last year in Vermont the clothes dryer was the most common home appliance where a fire started.

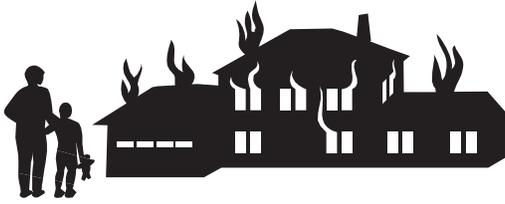


A clothes dryer works by forcing hot air through a turning drum. Wet clothes placed in the drum are then dried by the moving hot air. It is possible for a full load of wet clothes to contain as much as one and a half gallons of water. Lint is created from the clothes as the water is removed and the clothes dry. While much of the lint is trapped by the dryer's filter, lint also is carried through the venting system, together with moist air. The accumulation of lint, both in the dryer and in the dryer vent, reduces the airflow and creates a highly flammable fuel source. In addition to the accumulation of lint, blockage in dryer exhaust vents also can occur from the nests of small birds and animals or from bends in the venting system itself.

"Failure to clean" is the leading factor contributing to clothes dryer fires in residential buildings. Proper maintenance for clothes dryers involves removing the lint from the traps, vents, and surrounding areas of the dryer. Not unexpectedly, the leading factor contributing to ignition for dryer fires is operation deficiencies, specifically "failure to clean." Failure to clean accounts for 70% of dryer fire operational deficiency contributing factors.

A compromised vent will not exhaust properly to the outside. Overheating may result. If enough heat is produced to ignite the lint itself or nearby combustible items, such as the clothes in the dryer or combustibles left nearby, the engineered safety mechanisms are compromised and fire ensues.

In particular, by following installation guidelines and performing regular inspections on dryer vents, consumers can protect themselves further from clothes dryer fires.



# ***FIRE FACT SHEET***

## ***In Vermont***

- Vermont is ranked first in the nation with the percentage of rural population.
- Vermont has 234 fire departments with over 5,000 firefighters and 180 licensed First Response and Ambulance services staffed by 3,000 certified EMS providers.
- In 2009, the average fire department response time in Vermont was 5.3 min.

## ***Fire in general***

- Heat from a fire rises at 90 feet per second or approximately 60 mph.
- Fire killed more Americans than all natural disasters combined.
- 83% of all civilian fire deaths occurred in residences.
- There were an estimated 1.5 million fires nationwide in 2008, causing over \$8.2 billion in direct damage.
- On average, eight people died in US home fires every day.
- A fire department responds to a fire in the United States every 22.0 seconds.
- Structure fires occurred between 11:00 PM and 7:00 AM caused 52% of all home fire deaths.
- Home structure fires peaked around the dinner hours between 5:00 and 8:00 PM.

## ***Chances are you will have a fire***

- Number of home fires your household can expect in an average lifetime: 5
- Chances your household will have a reported home fire in an average lifetime: 1 in 4
- Chances that someone in your household will suffer a fire injury in an average lifetime: 1 in 10
- Households can expect to average a home fire every 15 years or five fires in an average lifetime.
- Number of adults that could say that someone they knew died in a fire: 1 in 10

## ***Chances are you will have a cooking fire***

- Number of home cooking fires your household can expect in an average lifetime: 3
- Chances that someone in your household will suffer a fire injury in a home cooking fire in an average lifetime: 1 in 14
- Cooking and other kitchen activities account for two of every three unreported home fires

## ***Fire costs you a bundle***

- Cost to every US household of all property damage in fires (reported or unreported, direct or indirect, home or elsewhere) in 2006: \$120
- "Total cost" per household of fire losses and expenditures to prevent greater losses in 2006: \$2,800

## ***You probably have a home smoke alarm, but you probably do not have a carbon monoxide detector or fire sprinklers***

- 96% of all homes have at least one smoke alarm.
- Chances of **not** having a home smoke alarm: 1 in 20 to 1 in 25
- Chances of having home fire sprinklers: 1 in 26
- Chances of having home fire sprinklers if you live in a single-family dwelling: 1 in 53
- Chances of having home fire sprinklers if you live in an apartment: 1 in 9
- Home fire sprinklers cut the risk of dying in a home fire by about 80%.
- Chances of having a working carbon monoxide detector: 1 in 3
- Chances of having a fire extinguisher that was purchased or recharged within the previous two years: 2 in 5

## ***Someone you know is probably in the fire service***

- Number of career and volunteer firefighters in the US: 1.1 million
- Vermont is one of the states that has the largest amount of firefighters and fire departments per capita.
- Chances that an adult is a firefighter in the US: 1 in 200

# WILDLAND FIRE STATISTICS & INFORMATION

By Lars Lund, Tess Greaves and Wendy Richardson



## Fire Reporting and Fire Permits

In 2009, the Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation received 95 wildland fire reports totaling 164 acres. These reports were submitted by the Town Forest Fire Wardens to the Forest Resource Protection section. The online fire reporting system introduced in 2008 was used by a few more wardens in 2009. All Forest Fire Reports mailed to the district offices were entered into the online system as well.

Just as in years past, the majority of wildland fires occurred during an active spring fire season, while the rest of the year saw minimal fire activity. During March, April and May, after the snow melts off and before “green-up”, fine fuels like dead grass and brush dry out and become highly combustible. Spring is also the time when people are cleaning up their property and disposing of branches, leaves and grass by burning.

By State law, a “Permit to Kindle Fire” (an open burning permit) from the Town Forest Fire Warden is required before you burn any natural wood or vegetation outdoors. The fire warden will issue a permit if the weather and fuel conditions are favorable for a controlled burn. Fire wardens are also responsible for wildland fire suppression in their towns, enforcing forest fire laws by issuing open burning permits and inspecting burn sites, and educating the public on proper burning practices. Vermont’s 276 Town Forest Fire Wardens issue about 20,000 burning permits annually.

## Fire Weather and Fire Activity

Deep snow blanketed much of Vermont during the 2009 winter months, especially the high elevations and eastern Vermont. Even the Champlain Valley held on to a foot of snow for much of February following a cold January without a typical thaw. February and March started an above normal temperature trend for all the state except the Northeast Kingdom (NEK). By mid-March, the Champlain Valley and low elevation slopes on the western side of the Green Mountains lost most of their snowpack. By the end of March, the Connecticut River Valley and low elevations of central Vermont had lost their snowpack as well.

By early April, a warm, dry weather pattern was in place. By mid-April, even the Northeast Kingdom was seeing bare ground. Snow held on in the highest elevations through late April but was gone by the end of the month. A stretch of weather with less than 1” of rain for much of Vermont lasted from April 9 through April 20. Gusty winds were common in late March though April.

Fire activity started in late March in the low elevations. Combustible fine fuels easily ignited from downed power lines, sparks from a chain saw and other equipment use. Most of the fire activity in 2009 occurred during April. Debris burning was still the most common cause and all fires were relatively small in acreage. In Arlington on April 25 a 39 acre fire was caused by lightning and was the largest fires and a 30 acre fire of unknown origin occurred in Topsham on April 28.

A wet weather pattern began in May in northern Vermont. Precipitation and greening kept fire activity low through the month. June and July were wet as well. By August, summer warmth and below normal rainfall did start to dry ground fuels. This trend continued through September. Drought indices were above normal, indicating greater potential for ground fires. A 3-acre ground fire in Bradford burned for a week on a steep, rocky slope on the top of Wright’s Mountain. With a Mark III pump and mop-up kits provided by the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation, the local fire departments were able to get sufficient water to the fire to extinguish it. October was another wet month. November was dry and several days saw an increase in fire danger with unusually low relative humidity but fire activity remained minimal.

Fires and Acres by Cause December 28, 2009

Cause	# of Fires	# Acres
Lightning	1	39
Campfire	4	1
Smoking	4	3
Debris Burning (Brush)	35	38
Arson	1	8
Equipment Use	11	15
Railroads	1	3
Children	0	0
Misc.	95	164



**Fire Statistics for 2009**

# of human caused fires	<b>94</b>
# of lightning caused fires	<b>1</b>
# of acres burned caused by humans	<b>125</b>
# of acres burned caused by lightning	<b>39</b>
Total # of fires	<b>95</b>
Total # of acres burned	<b>164</b>
10-yr total average # of fires	<b>113.7</b>
10-yr total average # of acres burned	<b>213.68</b>

**2008 Fire Season - Rainfall**

Month	Brighton (Nulhegan)	Elmore	Essex	Danby	Marlboro
April	4.09	3.35	2.88	3.78	5.04
May	1.27	1.94	2.2	1.16	1.28
June	7.83	6.37	5.63	7.24	6.54
July	7.12	11.89	8.04	4.96	5.83
August	7.79	4.42	4.26	6.05	4.94
September	1.68	2.63	1.53	3.58	8.86
October	4.15	5.79	5.27	5.19	5.41
<b>2008 Totals - April 1 to October 31</b>	<b>33.93</b>	<b>36.39</b>	<b>29.81</b>	<b>31.96</b>	<b>37.9</b>
<b>Avg. Annual Precip Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>38.64</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>43.39</b>

**10-Year Average**

Year	# Fires	# Acres	Average Size
2000*	31	66.95	2.16
2001	189	294.79	1.56
2002	100	146.24	1.46
2003	101	95.47	0.95
2004	86	250	2.91
2005	221	547.14	2.48
2006	118	254.20	2.15
2007	81	179.79	2.22
2008	117	140.285	1.20
2009	95	164	1.73
<b>10-Yr Average</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>213.68</b>	<b>1.88</b>

\* Lowest number of reported fires in the past 80 years.

**Fires/Acres by County 2004 - 2008**

COUNTY	2008		2007		2006		2005		2004	
	#Fire	Acres	#Fir	Acres	#Fires	Acres	#Fire	Acres	#Fire	Acres
Addison	6	10	4	4.5	2	1.20	13	214.44	6	77.75
Bennington	12	20.8	3	25.13	8	40.18	10	14.28	4	1.8
Caledonia	3	2.5	12	8.3	7	3.40	21	37.28	10	21.1
Chittenden	12	11.08	5	3.96	7	2.64	20	19.31	3	9
Essex	2	5	0	0	2	1.32	3	.31	2	0.26
Franklin	25	29.88	7	84.95	22	53.92	38	88.24	7	12.11
Grand Isle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.20	1	8
Lamoille	11	6.25	8	4.39	13	12.63	13	6.86	3	0.85
Orange	4	2.39	8	14.15	12	31.66	19	26.01	19	31.17
Orleans	6	2.48	5	.46	6	4.35	11	40.13	4	2.73
Rutland	9	30.93	2	.5	8	30.15	19	27.00	4	10.6
Washington	10	6.03	5	3.1	4	4.6	18	40.34	7	5.71
Windham	14	9.7	16	11.65	23	61.65	13	4.01	2	4.5
Windsor	3	3.26	6	18.7	4	6.5	22	28.74	14	64.46
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>140.30</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>179.79</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>254.2</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>547.14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>250.04</b>

# Incident Data Reported by Fire Departments



2009

## STATEWIDE EMERGENCY INCIDENT DATA

	Service good intent	False alarm	Hazard cond	Structure fire	Cancelled	Wildland	Other	Vehicle	Outside	Other fire	Explosion	Grand Total Fire	EMS call	Medical assist	Motor Vehicle Accident	Extractions	Water Rescues	Other	Search	Electrical	Grand Total EMS	Grand Total Fire and EMS
<b>ADDISON</b>	70	77	106	73	17	27	11	16	13	6	2	<b>418</b>	46	83	35	14	18	2	0	0	<b>198</b>	<b>616</b>
<b>BENNINGTON</b>	172	232	104	99	13	27	18	16	13	17	4	<b>715</b>	29	16	97	27	1	0	8	0	<b>178</b>	<b>893</b>
<b>CALEDONIA</b>	288	245	314	148	28	46	12	21	24	14	4	<b>1144</b>	485	186	69	14	1	2	0	0	<b>757</b>	<b>1901</b>
<b>CHITTENDEN</b>	1907	2011	1028	329	243	114	74	58	94	31	46	<b>5935</b>	5525	615	635	118	15	16	9	0	<b>6933</b>	<b>12868</b>
<b>ESSEX</b>	15	36	21	50	1	14	0	6	0	9	1	<b>153</b>	241	3	75	0	1	0	1	0	<b>321</b>	<b>474</b>
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	1224	216	314	105	85	50	46	12	28	11	4	<b>2095</b>	189	83	72	28	6	7	2	1	<b>388</b>	<b>2483</b>
<b>GRAND ISLE</b>	23	9	18	7	10	15	3	4	2	6	2	<b>99</b>	0	8	22	1	13	1	0	0	<b>45</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>LAMOILLE</b>	69	245	92	72	24	20	3	9	8	2	4	<b>548</b>	3	61	109	13	5	0	3	0	<b>194</b>	<b>742</b>
<b>ORANGE</b>	86	77	107	106	5	41	11	13	4	3	2	<b>455</b>	55	21	91	6	1	0	2	0	<b>176</b>	<b>631</b>
<b>ORLEANS</b>	9	52	40	48	4	12	2	12	4	8	2	<b>193</b>	2	10	12	16	3	2	0	0	<b>45</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>RUTLAND</b>	1338	645	361	245	31	58	105	38	49	23	5	<b>2898</b>	119	117	237	47	2	1	3	0	<b>526</b>	<b>3424</b>
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	628	514	447	179	109	43	38	36	32	15	11	<b>2052</b>	3754	158	371	29	1	6	4	0	<b>4323</b>	<b>6375</b>
<b>WINDHAM</b>	814	569	290	247	88	50	53	42	20	15	7	<b>2195</b>	1328	147	408	24	5	6	17	2	<b>1937</b>	<b>4132</b>
<b>WINDSOR</b>	668	507	322	177	100	68	41	37	16	10	8	<b>1954</b>	3315	275	355	15	10	9	5	0	<b>3984</b>	<b>5938</b>
<b>Totals by County</b>																						

### PLEASE NOTE

The statistics in this analysis were from a report that was run on JANUARY 30, 2010, from the national database. Any entries in to NFIRS made after that date will not be reflected in this report .

FIRE DEPARTMENTS THAT ARE HIGHLIGHTED IN THIS REPORT AS "DATA NOT SUBMITTED" DID NOT SUBMIT VALID REPORTS BEFORE THE DEADLINE.

The number of months that data was not reported is now indicated on the fire department data table. Those departments that have not submitted incident reports for 2009 must still do so even though the deadline for reporting has passed.

FDID	FD Name	POP	Service good intent	False alarm	Hazard cond	Structure fire	Canceled	Wildland	Other	Vehicle	Outside	Other fire	Explosion	Grand Total Fire	EMS call	Medical assist	Motor Vehicle Accident	Extrications	Water Rescues	Other	Search	Electrical	Grand Total EMS	Grand Total Fire and EMS	Number of Months not reported
01003	ADDISON	1413	3	1	12	9	0	4	0	4	4	2	0	39	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	45	
10006	ALBANY	1025	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	3
07009	ALBURG	2600	17	1	14	5	9	6	2	3	2	4	2	65	0	1	19	1	9	0	0	0	30	95	
02015	ARLINGTON	2449	17	19	23	12	4	6	1	1	3	0	2	88	0	1	22	7	0	0	3	0	33	121	
14016	ASCUTNEY	1360	47	6	34	4	12	2	0	2	0	1	1	109	1	83	12	1	0	0	0	0	97	206	
06024	BAKERSFIELD	1402												0									0	0	12
14030	BARNARD	947	1	10	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	6	29	1
03033	BARNET	1690												0									0	0	12
12036	BARRE CITY	9141	188	114	84	32	10	11	12	5	23	5	8	492	2214	122	136	11	0	2	0	0	2485	2977	
12039	BARRE TOWN	11283	30	29	53	13	11	9	1	8	1	0	0	155	0	6	0	3	0	0	1	0	10	165	
10042	BARTON	3671	1	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	8
05044	BEECHER FALLS	1078	3	14	10	26	0	6	0	1	0	8	0	68	178	0	38	0	1	0	0	0	217	285	
13045	BELLOWS FALLS	3054	64	45	22	29	9	2	5	3	5	1	2	187	3	4	13	2	0	1	2	0	25	212	
02051	BENNINGTON	15473	21	49	12	14	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	100	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	17	117	5
02451	BENNINGTON RURAL	9421	53	53	43	18	2	7	1	7	3	5	1	193	0	0	25	4	0	0	0	0	29	222	
11054	BENSON	1037	6	2	0	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	4
06057	BERKSHIRE	1516	0	4	3	6	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	19	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	23	
12060	BERLIN	2886	26	83	66	14	15	4	10	8	3	1	2	232	1	4	33	0	1	1	1	0	41	273	
14063	BETHEL	1980	2	10	5	14	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	37	3	18	4	2	0	0	0	0	27	64	
04069	BOLTON	971												0									0	0	12
09072	BRADFORD	2619												0									0	0	12
11078	BRANDON	3942	8	26	28	11	3	6	0	7	0	0	0	89	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	13	102	
13080	BRATTLEBORO	11944	504	268	155	84	6	10	21	14	2	4	1	1069	783	66	159	20	3	2	12	1	1046	2115	
14084	BRIDGEWATER	965	0	16	4	4	0	2	1	2	2	1	0	32	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	35	3
01087	BRIDPORT	1235												0									0	0	12
05090	BRIGHTON	1332	2	12	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	26	1
01093	BRISTOL	3804												0									0	0	12
09096	BROOKFIELD	1271	1	1	16	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	25								0	25	3	
04114	BURLINGTON	38934	894	864	164	99	16	21	48	5	48	4	9	2172	3089	22	168	36	0	9	0	0	3324	5496	1
12117	CABOT	1512	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	1
08123	CAMBRIDGE	3420	9	86	7	4	12	0	0	2	1	0	0	121	1	1	28	0	0	0	2	0	32	153	2
11129	CASTLETON	4355	10	83	24	13	1	3	0	2	2	4	0	142	0	1	19	2	0	0	0	0	22	164	
14132	CAVENDISH	1449	6	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	6
13548	CHAMPION FIRE CO	1012	3	6	6	11	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	33	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	37	2
04138	CHARLOTTE	3644	6	22	31	7	0	6	2	4	1	0	0	79	0	10	0	1	5	0	3	0	19	98	
09141	CHELSEA	1259	3	8	15	7	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	41	
14144	CHESTER	3122	16	20	10	20	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	73	0	4	24	0	0	0	0	0	28	101	
11147	CHITTENDEN	1126	4	5	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	18	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	22	3
11150	CLARENDON	2881	18	5	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	9	0	41	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	46	

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04153	COLCHESTER	17177	139	141	141	4	34	5	0	6	6	4	3	483	0	57	0	8	0	1	0	0	66	549	
05156	CONCORD	1224	6	7	3	9	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	31	62	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	83	114	
01162	CORNWALL	1206	5	8	6	5	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	32	7	16	11	0	0	0	0	0	34	66	
10168	CRAFTSBURY	1155	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2									0	2	11
11171	DANBY / MT TABOR	1290	4	7	2	12	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	30	0	6	19	1	0	0	0	0	26	56	
03174	DANVILLE	2289	15	4	13	7	0	5	1	3	0	0	0	48	0	7	14	1	0	0	0	0	22	70	
10177	DERBY	6318	0	18	13	11	0	4	0	4	2	0	0	52	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	6	58	
02180	DORSET	2061	10	28	9	9	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	58	0	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	11	69	
03199	EAST BURKE	843	7	8	14	5	0	2	5	2	1	2	1	47	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	50	
09206	EAST CORINTH													Data not Submitted									0	0	12
02193	EAST DORSET													Data not Submitted									0	0	12
13191	EAST DOVER	586												Data not Submitted									0	0	12
06194	EAST FAIRFIELD													Data not Submitted									0	0	12
05192	EAST HAVEN	301												Data not Submitted									0	0	12
12195	EAST MONTPELLIER	2657	14	11	12	13	1	6	2	1	0	2	0	62	148	0	44	0	0	1	0	0	193	255	
09209	EAST RANDOLPH	500	6	1	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	19	2
11196	EAST WALLINGFORD													Data not Submitted									0	0	12
08201	ELMORE	849												Data not Submitted									0	0	12
06205	ENOSBURG FALLS	1484	4	17	11	10	51	9	2	0	1	1	0	106	1	5	1	5	0	1	0	0	13	119	
04207	ESSEX	19065	55	118	88	34	25	10	6	5	4	1	5	351	0	268	45	6	0	1	0	0	320	671	
04208	ESSEX JUNCTION	8829	43	96	95	31	28	11	1	7	2	5	1	320	57	62	6	16	0	0	0	0	141	461	
11216	FAIR HAVEN	2936	31	6	21	13	0	4	1	5	1	1	0	83	0	19	9	0	0	0	0	0	28	111	
06210	FAIRFAX	3929	26	16	12	10	18	6	1	2	2	0	0	93	2	7	25	0	0	0	0	0	34	127	
06213	FAIRFIELD	1800												Data not Submitted									0	0	12
09219	FAIRLEE	1017	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1								0	1	11	
01421	FERRISBURG	2711	5	4	17	12	2	5	0	0	2	0	0	47	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	0	15	62	
06234	FRANKLIN	1346	4	6	2	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	20	0	1	7	0	1	0	1	0	10	30	
06237	GEORGIA	4485	25	21	81	11	10	3	8	0	2	2	1	164	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	6	170	
10243	GLOVER	966												Data not Submitted									0	0	12
13249	GRAFTON	641	1	6	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	4
07255	GRAND ISLE	2276	5	7	4	2	1	9	1	1	0	2	0	32	0	7	3	0	4	1	0	0	15	47	5
01261	GRANVILLE	298	1	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	17	1
10264	GREENSBORO	793												Data not Submitted									0	0	12
03267	GROTON	876												Data not Submitted									0	1	11
13273	GUILFORD	2022												Data not Submitted									0	0	12
13276	HALIFAX	818	5	1	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	14	15	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	18	32	4
01179	HANDCOCK	382												Data not Submitted									0	0	12
03282	HARDWICK	3233	4	10	5	16	0	3	2	1	1	2	0	44	4	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	23	67	
14285	HARTFORD	10698	153	140	50	20	15	8	5	4	2	4	0	401	1033	22	119	2	4	1	0	0	1181	1582	

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14288	HARTLAND	3184	11	1	31	7	3	8	1	2	1	0	1	66	3	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	23	89	
06291	HIGHGATE	3628	4	1	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	15	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	6	21	9
04294	HINESBURG	4427	19	11	30	9	10	3	2	3	0	0	1	88	169	0	25	0	1	0	1	0	196	284	1
11300	HUBBARDTON	772	4	0	4	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	16	1	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	13	29	3
04303	HUNTINGTON	1939												0									0	0	12
08306	HYDE PARK	3469	7	5	7	13	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	38	0	53	6	4	0	0	0	0	63	101	3
04806	IBM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5									0	5	1
11309	IRA	453	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	
10312	IRASBURG	1098	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	11
07318	ISLE LA MOTTE	488												0									0	0	12
13324	JAMAICA	935	17	10	9	11	1	4	1	4	1	0	0	58	51	2	8	0	1	0	1	0	63	121	
10327	JAY	453	1	8	0	5	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	18	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	22	
08336	JOHNSON	4702	9	13	19	17	0	4	1	1	4	0	0	68	0	6	24	0	4	0	1	0	35	103	
11588	KILLINGTON/SHERBURNE	1098	3	63	4	10	12	1	0	2	3	0	0	98	87	4	24	0	0	0	0	0	115	213	1
01354	LINCOLN	1254	0	2	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	28	5
10360	LOWELL	752	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	10	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	18	4
14363	LUDLOW	3626	15	67	22	13	2	0	1	3	1	0	2	126	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	9	135	
05366	LUNEBURG CO A.	1342	4	3	6	9	0	4	0	2	0	1	1	30	0	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	19	49	
03371	LYNDONVILLE	1231	36	63	79	23	10	2	0	4	0	2	0	219	0	20	0	3	0	0	0	0	23	242	
04808	MALLETT'S BAY	5478	16	53	31	9	110	1	0	0	0	1	0	221	3	18	8	5	3	0	0	0	37	258	
02373	MANCHESTER	7013	10	46	7	11	4	7	2	0	1	0	1	89	1	1	3	7	0	0	1	0	13	102	2
13378	MARLBORO	990	24	10	4	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	44	61	0	21	0	0	0	0	1	83	127	
12381	MARSHFIELD	1863	5	4	29	9	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	50	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	54	
01387	MIDDLEBURY	8172	21	29	46	6	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	117	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	121	4
11393	MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS	821	6	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	12	27	4
04396	MILTON	10065	31	25	79	8	10	16	3	4	6	1	3	186	0	2	4	3	2	0	0	0	11	197	
01399	MONKTON	1927	3	2	2	2	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	15	0	10	9	0	3	0	0	0	22	37	
06402	MONTGOMERY	992												0									0	0	12
12405	MONTPELIER	8013	315	168	85	34	54	0	1	4	3	3	0	667	1385	10	71	10	0	1	0	0	1477	2144	
12408	MORETOWN	1653												0									0	0	12
08414	MORRISVILLE	5502	17	29	30	14	7	4	1	1	2	1	1	107	0	0	21	3	0	0	0	0	24	131	
11470	MT HOLLY	1237	10	7	5	7	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	35	0	4	10	1	0	0	1	0	16	51	1
01432	NEW HAVEN	1783	4	4	3	7	3	2	0	1	2	1	0	27	1	0	9	3	0	0	0	0	13	40	
03423	NEWARK	469	5	0	4	5	0	3	0	1	4	1	0	23	38	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	41	64	1
13429	Newfane / Brookline	1537	11	9	6	13	12	4	0	2	0	0	0	57	30	22	14	0	0	0	0	0	66	123	
09426	NEWBURY	2518	4	4	5	13	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	35	
10438	NEWPORT	5148	3	1	4	3	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	18	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	5	23	12
10436	NEWPORT CENTER	2032												0									0	0	3
02443	NORTH BENNINGTON	1381	23	13	3	16	0	3	1	2	2	7	0	70	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	72	

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07444	NORTH HERO	810												0									0	0	12
08448	NORTH HYDE PARK / EDEN	1647	12	2	4	7	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	30	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	13	43	
10445	NORTH TROY	593												0									0	0	12
12440	NORTHFIELD	5794	13	37	43	13	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	113	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	120	
14450	NORWICH	3587	29	17	9	8	9	3	1	7	1	0	0	84	35	79	23	1	0	0	0	0	138	222	
10456	ORLEANS	850	3	13	19	10	2	2	0	5	0	0	2	56	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	59	1
01459	ORWELL	1230	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
11465	PAWLET	1432	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2									0	2	8
03468	PEACHAM	665												0									0	0	12
02474	PERU	416												0									0	0	12
11477	PITTSFIELD	427												0									0	0	12
11480	PITTSFORD	3196	2	9	1	6	0	7	0	0	1	1	0	27	0	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	16	43	3
12483	PLAINFIELD	1364	4	9	3	11	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	35	3	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	17	52	5
14486	PLYMOUTH	580	1	9	2	9	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	27	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	31	
14449	POMFRET	204	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1									0	1	11
11492	POULTNEY	5156	15	76	3	12	0	0	6	1	1	1	0	115	19	1	26	0	1	0	0	0	47	162	
02495	POWNAI	3560												0									0	0	12
02813	POWNAI VALLEY	1180	6	6	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	18	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	6
11498	PROCTOR	1852	7	14	5	3	1	3	4	0	0	2	0	39	0	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	10	49	
14501	PROCTORSVILLE	833	2	8	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	11	33	
13504	PUTNEY	2666	66	78	37	18	6	6	12	2	2	2	1	230	140	2	37	0	0	1	0	0	180	410	
09509	RANDOLPH CENTER	277												0									0	0	12
09507	RANDOLPH VILLAGE	4576	14	30	28	10	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	88	1	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	21	109	
14510	READING	728	9	6	8	3	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	35	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	40	1
02513	READSBORO	795	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	16	4
06516	RICHFORD	2339	4	21	1	9	1	7	1	2	2	1	1	50	0	21	10	2	0	0	0	0	33	83	
04519	RICHMOND	4090												0									0	0	12
01522	RIPTON	576	16	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	26	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	31	1
14525	ROCHESTER	1183	0	5	8	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	3
13528	ROCKINGHAM	5175	9	1	6	14	9	6	2	7	1	3	0	58	4	46	28	0	0	0	0	0	78	136	1
12531	ROXBURY	569												0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	11
02537	RUPERT	718	9	2	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	29	1
11540	RUTLAND CITY	17080	1128	238	192	70	4	9	89	11	26	0	5	1772	4	34	28	17	0	1	2	0	86	1858	
11543	RUTLAND TOWN	4108	30	72	16	27	6	1	0	3	1	0	0	156	0	3	27	2	0	0	0	0	32	188	
03544	RYGATE	1188	0	0	2	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	8
01561	SALISBURY	1111	1	4	5	4	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	21	4
13567	SAXTONS RIVER	502	9	10	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	28	53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	54	82	
02573	SHAFTSBURY	3753	13	13	2	3	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	36	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	8	44	4
14576	SHARON	1411												0									0	0	12

FDID	FD Name	POP	Service good intent	False alarm	Hazard cond	Structure fire	Canceled	Wildland	Other	Vehicle	Outside	Other fire	Explosion	Grand Total Fire	EMS call	Medical assist	Motor Vehicle Accident	Extrications	Water Rescues	Other	Search	Electrical	Grand Total EMS	Grand Total Fire and EMS	Number of Months not reported
03579	SHEFFIELD / WHEELOCK	1350	2	5	12	12	1	6	1	1	6	0	0	46	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	49	
04582	SHELburnE	6984	35	53	65	3	0	2	7	0	5	3	2	175	0	8	1	4	3	0	4	0	20	195	2
06585	SHELDON	2185	8	3	3	3	0	7	0	0	1	3	1	29	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	12	41	1
11594	SHOREHAM	1222												0									0	0	12
11594	SHREWSBURY	1136	20	5	7	7	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	43	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	49	
04600	SOUTH BURLINGTON	16460	241	326	128	50	3	19	3	12	9	6	17	814	1583	19	184	16	0	2	0	0	1804	2618	
7603	SOUTH HERO	1870	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2									0	2	11
13590	SOUTH NEWFANE	136												0									0	0	12
14595	SOUTH POMFRET - Teago	213	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5									0	5	9
14604	SOUTH ROYALTON	2906	7	11	5	6	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	37	0	6	32	1	1	0	0	0	40	77	
14605	SOUTH WOODSTOCK	456												0									0	0	12
14606	SPRINGFIELD	8957	273	86	67	26	7	14	19	7	5	0	1	505	1314	49	40	3	3	4	1	0	1414	1919	
06549	ST.ALBANS CITY	7548	1114	110	114	29	1	5	29	2	18	1	0	1423	185	40	22	3	0	6	0	0	256	1679	
06552	ST.ALBANS TOWN	5812	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1									0	1	11
03608	ST.JOHNsbURY	7560	211	149	169	45	17	10	2	4	9	7	2	625	431	142	34	7	1	1	0	0	616	1241	
02609	STAMFORD	816	10	2	1	7	0	0	9	2	1	2	0	34	26	5	14	0	0	0	2	0	47	81	
01615	STARkSBORO	1929	1	1	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	6
14618	STOCKBRIDGE	684												0									0	0	12
08621	STOWE	4702	15	110	25	17	5	5	1	2	1	0	3	184	2	1	21	2	1	0	0	0	27	211	
09624	STRAFFORD	1094	2	2	3	2	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	16	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	21	1
13627	STRATTON MTN	167												0									0	0	12
03636	SUTTON	1001	1	1	5	8	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	3
06339	SWANTON	9000	34	17	86	15	4	7	4	5	1	1	1	175	0	5	0	4	4	0	1	0	14	189	
09462	THETFORD	2761	16	7	10	6	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	48	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	19	67	
13651	TINMOUTH	567												0									0	0	12
13651	TOWNSHEND	1149												0									0	0	12
09730	TRI-VILLAGE	2532												0									0	0	12
10654	TROY	1676	0	4	2	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	15	0	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	12	27	1
9657	TUNBRIDGE	1309	1	1	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	7
04660	UNDERHILL-JERICO	9544	41	29	30	12	0	9	0	2	3	0	0	126	1	134	41	5	0	0	0	0	181	307	
01663	VERGENNES	2783	10	15	2	13	8	3	2	3	2	1	1	60	16	44	0	6	3	2	0	0	71	131	
88888	VERMONT HAZMAT	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	22									0	22	3
13666	VERNON	2119												0									0	0	12
09669	VERSHIRE	640	4	4	3	5	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	22	51	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	53	75	
12675	WAITSFIELD/ FAYSTON	1706	14	20	14	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	56	1	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	22	78	
03678	WALDEN	780	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8									0	8	7
11681	WALLINGFORD	2314	11	8	5	10	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	40	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	15	55	
13687	WARDSBORO	854												0									0	0	12
12690	WARREN	1726	1	17	6	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	34	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	6	40	1

FDID	FD Name	POP	Service good intent	False alarm	Hazard cond	Structure fire	Canceled	Wildland	Other	Vehicle	Outside	Other fire	Explosion	Grand Total Fire	EMS call	Medical assist	Motor Vehicle Accident	Extrications	Water Rescues	Other	Search	Electrical	Grand Total EMS	Grand Total Fire and EMS	Number of Months not reported
09693	WASHINGTON	1086	7	1	4	10	0	3	6	0	1	0	0	32	0	0	5	4	0	0	1	0	10	42	
12698	WATERBURY	3278	15	14	28	10	9	4	1	3	0	3	1	88	0	0	28	2	0	1	0	0	31	119	6
03699	WATERFORD	1210	0	0	2	9	0	4	0	1	2	0	0	18	9	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	13	31	6
11708	WELLS	1117	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	7	0	16	0	0	0	0	23	30	2
09711	WELLS RIVER	338	9	7	11	13	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	45	0	2	15	1	1	0	0	0	19	64	
03713	WEST BURKE	367	5	5	7	9	0	4	0	2	1	0	0	33	0	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	10	43	
13721	WEST DOVER	824	24	56	6	6	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	96	1	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	15	111	
13722	WEST DUMMERSTON	1901	22	6	8	19	6	6	0	2	0	0	1	70	53	0	24	0	0	0	1	0	78	148	
09714	WEST FAIRLEE	726	4	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	12	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	19	2
11723	WEST HAVEN	278	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	4
09725	WEST NEWBURY	188	2	2	4	13	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	28	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30	
11728	WEST PAWLET	658	6	1	6	9	0	4	0	1	2	0	0	29	1	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	10	39	
11735	WEST RUTLAND	2529	10	5	19	5	1	4	1	2	1	0	0	48	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	55	1
14705	WEST WEATHERSFIELD	1360												0									0	0	12
14738	WEST WINDSOR	1100	3	16	5	7	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	6	47	
04720	WESTFORD	2087	3	0	11	3	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	25	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	31	1
13726	WESTMINISTER	3210	34	36	11	14	1	1	9	2	1	3	0	112	132	3	61	0	0	2	0	0	198	310	
10670	WESTMORE	306												0									0	0	12
14732	WESTON	648	0	7	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	18	9
01741	WEYBRIDGE	824												0									0	0	12
01750	WHITING	403												0									0	0	12
13753	WHITINGHAM	1255												0									0	0	12
09756	WILLIAMSTOWN	3291	12	8	3	12	2	1	0	2	1	2	1	44	0	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	29	73	5
04759	WILLISTON	8224	270	210	85	12	1	7	1	5	3	1	4	599	623	5	127	9	1	3	1	0	769	1368	
13762	WILMINGTON	2270	21	27	14	14	31	2	1	3	7	0	2	122	0	2	22	2	0	0	1	0	27	149	
14768	WINDHAM	326												0									0	0	12
14768	WINDSOR	3759	90	29	46	10	35	11	1	4	1	2	0	229	915	1	60	0	0	1	1	0	978	1207	
02771	WINHALL	748												0									0	0	12
04774	WINOOSKI	6365	114	63	50	48	2	2	1	3	7	1	0	291	0	10	20	9	0	0	0	0	39	330	
8777	WOLCOTT	1456												0									0	0	12
12780	WOODBURY	814	3	7	4	16	6	1	0	2	1	0	0	40	0	2	21	0	0	0	2	0	25	65	
14786	WOODSTOCK	4202	5	45	13	6	0	0	9	0	0	1	1	80	6	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	19	99	
12789	WORCHESTER	902												0									0	0	12
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>7311</b>	<b>5435</b>	<b>3564</b>	<b>1885</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>20854</b>	<b>15091</b>	<b>1783</b>	<b>2588</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20005</b>	<b>40859</b>	

# CONTACT INFORMATION

VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

## *Division of Fire Safety*

Office of the Fire Marshal, The State Fire Academy and The State Haz-Mat Response Team

[www.vtfiresafety.org](http://www.vtfiresafety.org)

<p><b>Division Central Office:</b>                  Director, John Wood;                  Chief Fire Prevention Officer, Robert Howe                  1311 U.S. Rte. 302, Suite 600,                  Barre, VT 05641-2351                  Phone: (800) 640-2106, Fax: (802) 479-7562</p>	<p><b>Vermont Fire Academy:</b>                  James Litevich, Chief of Training,                  317 Academy Road—East Cottage                  Pittsford, VT 05763-9358                  Phone (800) 615-3473, Fax (802) 483-2464</p>
<p><b>Barre Regional Office</b>                  Michael Desrochers, Regional Manager                  1311 U.S. Rte. 302, Suite 500                  Barre, VT 05641-4271                  Phone: (888) 870-7888, Fax 479-4446</p>	<p><b>Rutland Regional Office</b>                  Butch Sutherland, Regional Manager                  56 Howe Street Building A, Suite 200                  Rutland, VT 05701-3449                  Phone: (888) 370-4834, Fax: (802) 786-5872</p>
<p><b>Springfield Regional Office</b>                  Bruce Martin, Regional Manager                  100 Mineral Street, Suite 307                  Springfield, VT 05156-3168                  Phone: (866) 404-8883, Fax: (802) 885-8885</p>	<p><b>Williston Regional Office</b>                  Robert Patterson, Regional Manager                  372 Hurricane Lane, Suite 102                  Williston, VT 05495-2080                  Phone: (800) 366-8325, Fax: (802) 879-2312</p>

### VERMONT HAZ-MAT HOTLINE - 1-800-641-5005

To report a developing emergency situation to Vermont Emergency Management , call **1-800-347-0488**.

To schedule the VT Fire Safety House trailer or to acquire other fire safety education assistance contact the Fire Safety Education Coordinator at **(802)-479-7587**

VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

## *State Police*

To contact a fire investigator please call your nearest State Police barracks

<p><b>TROOP A</b>  <b>Williston Station</b>                  2777 St. George Road                  Williston, VT 05495                  Telephone - 802-878-7111</p>	<p><b>TROOP B</b>  <b>Derby Station</b>                  35 Crawford Road, PO Box 410                  Derby, VT 05829-0410                  Telephone - 802-334-8881</p>
<p><b>TROOP C</b>  <b>Rutland Station</b>                  124 State Place                  Rutland, VT 05701-9332                  Telephone 802-773-9101</p>	<p><b>TROOP D</b>  <b>Rockingham Station</b>                  1987 Rockingham Road                  Chester, VT 05143                  Telephone - 802-875-2112</p>

# Make Every Day a Fire Safe Day

