OFFICE OF THE MAINE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

ANNUAL OPERATIONS AND STATE FIRE REPORT 2023

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Cover Photos: Doug Kerr and Liz West in New England Today Travel "Ten Most Beautiful Places in Maine," November 3, 2020

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Message from State Fire Marshal Richard McCarthy

Welcome to the 2023 Office of the Maine State Fire Marshal.

2023 was an exceptional year for both the right and the wrong reasons. Twenty-nine Maine citizens lost their lives to fire in 2023. The rate of Fire deaths is no longer decreasing, but increasing. A very disturbing trend considering the overall number of fires remains steady.

To help reduce the fire problem AND other incidents of injury and death throughout all of Maine's communities, the Office of the State Fire Marshal began planning the development of a Maine Community Risk Reduction Collaborative. Community Risk Reduction (CRR) is a process to identify and prioritize local risks, followed by the integrated and strategic investment of resources to reduce the frequency and impact of risk. After months of careful planning and training, the official launch of the collaborative took place on May 1, 2024.

This report will provide data collected from 191,000 incident reports from 290 fire departments throughout Maine. Both numbers represent a record. More importantly, the data provides insight as to what is happening in fires in Maine that are injuring many people and destroying property. Overall, there were 7,615 fire incidents reported which, as previously stated, is consistent with the past five years and an estimated total loss of $130,808,017 in property and contents loss.[1]

We hope this information will assist the fire service, educators, policy makers and others interested in finding effective approaches to reducing fire loss in Maine. Staff at the Office of the Maine State Fire Marshal would like to thank all involved in contributing to this report. We wish them, and the public we serve, a safe and happy 2024.

Sincerely,

Richard McCarthy, State Fire Marshal

[1] This includes both NFIRS data and Maine Insurance Bureau data for residential fire related claims only.

State Fire Marshal Office History

The Division of State Fire Prevention was created in 1937 to combat an increasing number of fraudulent insurance claims resulting from intentionally set fires. The State Fire Marshal's Office replaced the Division of State Fire Prevention in 1972. The scope of statutory authority has broadened over the years to include:

1. Investigation of the cause and origin of fires and explosions.

2. Arson investigation, evidence gathering and case preparation for possible prosecution.

3. Regulate, permit, and inspect the use of explosives, fireworks, and certain flammable liquids.

4. Inspect approximately 25 distinct types of buildings and facilities to enforce life safety codes and standards.

5. Review plans to issue permits for construction and alterations of public buildings. This includes handicap accessibility, installation of fire alarm and fire sprinkler systems, installation of aboveground fuel storage tanks, amusement rides and self-service gas stations.

6. Conduct and offer specialized training for trade professionals, caregivers, code enforcement officials, fire department professionals and law enforcement professionals.

7. Coordinate specialty subject areas such as the State of Maine Juvenile Fire Safety Collaborative created by a Governor's Executive Order.

8. Educate the public in fire prevention, safety and community risk reduction, while supporting local efforts to do the same. Manage the collection of municipal fire service incident reports in a manner consistent with the U.S. Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Utilize this and other data sources to research and understand fire incidence in Maine.

The following people have served in the role of State Fire Marshal:

Director Joseph A.P. Flynn	1939 to 1965
Director and Fire Marshal Charles F. Rogan	1965 to 1975
Fire Marshal Don Bissett	1977 to 1991
Fire Marshal Dennis Lundstedt	1992 to 1995
Fire Marshal Ladd Alcott	1995 to 1998
Fire Marshal John C. Dean	1998 to 2012
Fire Marshal Joseph E. Thomas	2013 to 2022

State Fire Marshal Office Divisions

Investigations Division

Lieutenant Troy Gardner oversees the Fire Investigations Division of the State Fire Marshal's Office. The investigations division employs 15 sworn fire investigators, 3 fire investigation Sergeants, and 3 accelerant detection K-9s: Dallas, Cheeto and Shannon. Personnel are spread out equally across the northern, central, and southern areas of the state. The K-9s assist the investigators with identifying the location of ignitable liquids present at a scene. Fire investigators are tasked with a wide variety of duties specializing in fire and explosion investigations to determine the origin and cause of those events. In each of these investigations, if the cause is accidental, a report is generated. However, if the investigation reveals a criminal law violation, the case continues as the investigator attempts to identify the person(s) responsible. Once complete, the case is submitted to the appropriate prosecutorial district. At trial, our Fire Investigators testify as expert witnesses in the science and methodology of fire development and dynamics.

For those most unfortunate times of fire fatalities, the Investigations Division is the State Attorney General's investigative representative taking the lead role in finding the facts and circumstances of a fire death. Adding to this role, Fire Investigators work closely with other law enforcement investigative agencies, fire departments, the Medical Examiner's Office, financial institutions, professional, medical, and legal representatives.

Fire Investigators work closely with federal investigative agencies, most often with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF&E). On occasion investigations may also dictate we work with the United States Postal Inspection Service (USPIS), Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Along with the obvious fire and explosion scene investigations, fire investigators handle a wide variety of other duties. They include fireworks site inspections (before every show); explosive storage magazine inspections for the safe storage of explosives; mechanical ride inspections each year (before the first setup); pick up expired marine flares in the spring and fall of each year; and conduct hundreds of hours of lectures and training on fire related subjects to civic groups, police, fire departments, and students at the Maine Criminal Justice Academy and National Fire Academy.

In 2023, the Investigations Division investigated 1,578 incidents. Of those incidents, 29 involved fire deaths and 462 involved fire and explosives. The division made 51 arrests and aided other law enforcement agencies 1,116 times. The division provides other services and assistance as requested that are not categorized.

Inspections Division

Assistant State Fire Marshal Greg Day oversees the Inspections and Plans Review Divisions of the State Fire Marshal's Office. He serves as a representative of the office and is involved in the State's Building and Energy Code development and implementation. The division also serves on National Fire Protection Association committees.

The Inspections Division works out of three offices located in the northern, central and southern portions of the State. Supervisor Ron Peaslee handles the Northern Field Inspectors Division and Supervisor Scott Cyr handles the Southern Field Inspectors Division. Marc Veilleux is the Plans Review Supervisor with four employees who review plans for public buildings and issue construction permits. They are responsible for permitting buildings under the standards set forth in the Americans with Disabilities Act; above-ground combustible/flammable

liquid permits; and building sprinkler permits. They manage the Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund for the Department of Environmental Protection.

Eight field personnel inspect approximately 25 distinct types of facilities, with the primary focus being enforcement of the National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code (NFPA 101). The types of facilities inspected include all facilities licensed through the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), such as: hospitals; nursing homes; daycare facilities; boarding homes; and mental health facilities. They also inspect public, commercial, and licensed residential structures to ensure compliance with state and federal fire codes and ordinances. Inspections include compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The division is responsible for licensing and permitting of explosives and fireworks; inspection of aboveground storage tanks; automobile racing facilities; and mechanical rides. They work in conjunction with the investigation division when their expertise is needed. In 2023, the division completed 3,198 inspections.

The inspections division inspects amusement rides and provides training for other departments and agencies ranging from healthcare to fire inspector certifications.

Plans Review Division

All major construction projects in Maine must be reviewed by the Fire Marshal's Office per Title 25 M.R.S. §2448 and Title 5 M.R.S. §4594-G for life safety, fire sprinklers, and ADA compliance. The construction plan reviews include facilities such as businesses, mercantile, day care centers, schools, assisted living facilities, hospitals, and numerous other public buildings. Plans are reviewed in the Augusta office for construction in all 16 counties in Maine.

Construction Plans Review: The plans review division consists of five public safety inspectors who review blueprints to issue permits for construction and alteration of public buildings for compliance with national fire and life safety codes as well as ADA accessibility. The staff is comprised of Supervisor Marc Veilleux, Inspector Gerald Leach who retired at the end of 2023, Inspector Bradley Loon, Inspector Robert King, and Inspector Joseph Turgeon.

Plans reviewers are responsible for evaluating building plans, site plans, fire protection system plans, and specifications for compliance with applicable state and federal fire codes, laws, and the ADA. They respond to requests for information and technical assistance from architects, engineers, and developers on design criteria. They examine requests for variances to the fire codes and local laws pertaining to fire safety, standards, and statute interpretations to design professionals; code and fire officials; and building owners.

The plans review staff hold various certifications such as: NFPA Certified Fire Plans Examiners; NFPA Certified Fire Inspectors levels 1 and 2; Certified ASSE 6020 Medical Gas Inspectors; Certified NFPA Fire Protection Specialist; NFPA Certified Water Based Systems Professional; National Association of Amusement Ride Safety Officials (NAARSO) Levels 1 and 2; along with other various certifications and licenses. In 2023, the plans review team reviewed well over 1000 proposed projects and permitted 870 construction and renovation projects. The total cost value of those permitted in 2023 was $1,302,073,515.70.

In addition to plans review, permitting and licensing; the plans review staff conduct various training and educational classes that vary from public education to NFPA certification training, as well as various training for fire and code officials.

Sprinkler Plans Review: The plans review division reviews fire sprinkler system plans; issues sprinkler permits and licenses for Responsible Managing Supervisors (RMS). RMS include fire sprinkler contractors, fire sprinkler inspectors, and fire sprinkler designers. The plans division performs field inspections of sprinkler systems for compliance with state and national rules and codes. In 2023, there were 298 NFPA 13D one and two-family dwelling sprinkler permits issued; 392 NFPA 13R and NFPA 13 systems permitted; 717 fire sprinkler permits; and 226 fire sprinkler licenses (new and renewals) issued.

Above Ground Storage Tanks and Ground Surface Water Cleanup Relief Fund (AST & GSWCRF): Joseph Turgeon reviews and permits flammable and combustible liquids in above ground storage tanks in accordance with NFPA 30 and 30A. He works directly with DEP to ensure proper tank placement with regards to the protection of environmental items. Additionally, he works directly with DEP regarding the ground surface water cleanup relief fund reviewing claims and assigns the appropriate deductibles for the DEP insurance fund for cleanup efforts of hazardous above ground tank spills. In 2023, 42 applications for above ground storage tank permits were reviewed and 37 permits were issued. In addition, 197 ground surface water cleanup relief fund claims were processed.

Amusement Ride Device Inspections: The amusement device inspectors are comprised of NAARSO level inspectors from the plans review team as well as the fire inspection team. In 2023, the inspections team inspected 52 mechanical ride venues consisting of 180 inspections, 14 of which were revisits. In total, 166 devices were issued decals. The team also inspected 38 motor vehicle racing events for spectator safety.

In addition to construction, fire sprinklers, AST & GSWCRF licenses and permits and amusement device inspections, the plans review division and inspection divisions provided 7 side by side fire sprinkler demonstrations to communities, fire science college students, and city/town officials demonstrating the effectiveness of residential sprinkler systems within dwellings.

Critical Support Staff

The Clerical Division has a staff of 4 administrative assistants who process our paperwork and requests for inspections. The staff send inspection requests to the inspectors and when the inspection is complete, the staff either sends an approval to the licensing agency or issue a permit directly. The staff processed approximately 4,500 inspection requests in 2023. Once an approval or permit has been issued, the files are scanned into our document management system. This management system contains approximately 564,000 documents and reduces the number of paper files the office must store. In addition to approvals and permits, the staff also processed approximately 192 groundwater cleanup claims. Our office works with the Department of Health and Human Services on federal healthcare inspections. We are the inspection agent for Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, which is a federal agency that oversees Medicare and Medicaid funding. Without the tireless work of these administrative aces, our work would be much more difficult.

Records Request Division

Dorothy Bonsant is our Paralegal and is the sole staff member for this Division. The Office of State Fire Marshal received approximately 324 Freedom of Access Act and Public Record Requests in 2023. The requests were received from attorneys, property owners, prospective buyers, tenants, insurance companies, law enforcement agencies, fire departments and reporters. Requestors primarily sought investigative reports and photographs; however, audio recordings of interviews, drawings, permits, inspections, and historical record information were also requested. Information is generally released pursuant to the Criminal History Record Information Act, (CHRIA); Intelligence and Investigative Record Information Act, (IIRIA); Arson Reporting Immunity Act (ARIA); and the Freedom of Access Act (FOAA).

Research, Planning, Education and Community Risk Reduction Division

The research, planning and education division staff consists of the state Fire Marshal and a Senior Research and Planning Analyst and NFIRS State Administrator, Richard E. Taylor. Research and planning collect the data from Maine fire departments on incident response, examines it for validity and then imports it to the NFIRS database for research on the nations fire burden, overall fire service and emergency management service responses. The research division uses GIS and Tableau software along with various statistical methods, to analyze fire incident data in Maine. In addition to NFIRS data collected, the division uses many other data sets from the U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Maine Department of Labor and more in its effort to examine Maine's fire burden. Four measures are used to examine Maine's fire burden: fire death and injury; property loss; cost of responding to fires; and the cost of maintaining a fire department.

The research division and Maine Emergency Medical Services (EMS) continue to provide a free statewide Maine Fire & EMS Incident Reporting System (MEFIRS) to fire departments in Maine for use in reporting fire and EMS incidents. Other departments utilize software they purchased from various vendors or eNFIRS, which is provided by the U.S. Fire Administration, free of cost. In 2023, a total of 284 fire departments throughout Maine reported incident data.

In 2023, the research division began researching all risks in Maine as part of a statewide county level community risk assessment. The final document will be used by a Maine Community Risk Reduction Collaborative (MeCRRC), which is in the creation and planning phase. The division provided numerous fire departments, organizations, and communities with fire data and fire department response information for a variety of purposes. In collaboration with the University of Maine's Margaret Chase Smith School of Public Policy, the division is working on a survey instrument designed as an environmental scan of what fire departments in Maine are doing regarding community risk reduction.

2023 Maine Fire Fatalities

In 2023, the state Fire Marshal's Office investigated 27 fires that killed 29 people. An unadjusted crude rate of 2.13 persons per 100,000. This was up from 19 deaths at a rate of 1.39 per 100,000 in 2022.

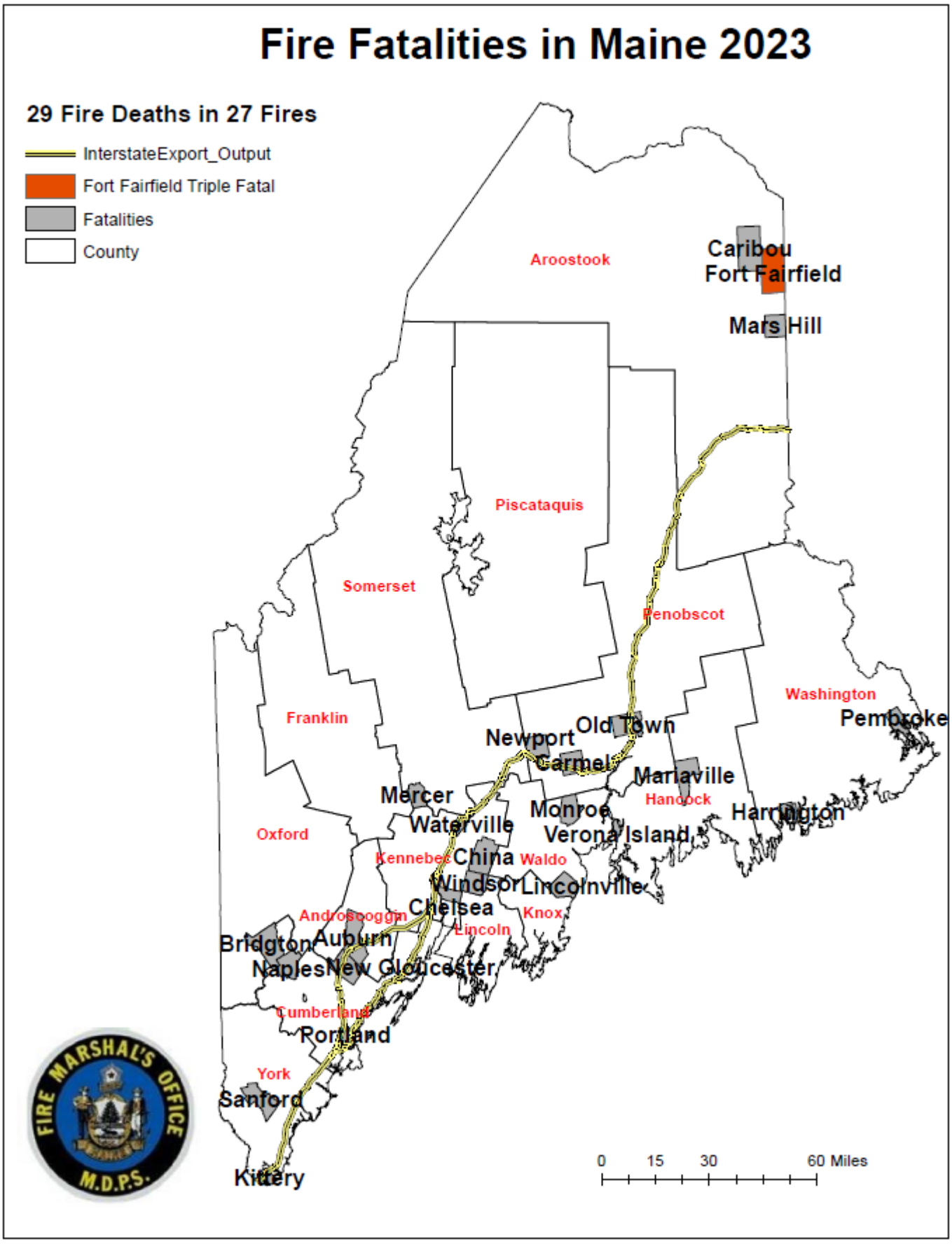
The median age of the victims was 55 years of age with 38% being over age 65. Males represent 79% percent of the victims. Eighty-six percent were in a residence and 62% took place in a single-family home (including campers). Of the single-family units, six (33%) were mobile homes. Only four fatal fires took place in non-residential occupancies. Smoke inhalation and burns accounted for 43% of the fire deaths.

Due to the damage caused by a fire, it is difficult for investigators to determine the cause or presence of mitigating circumstances, such as smoke detectors and sprinkler systems. Smoke detectors were present in only six incidents and operational in three. No smoke detectors were present in four incidents. Their presence was unknown in19 incidents.

In most cases, investigators were unable to determine the exact cause of the fire. Six (21%) were classified as heating related and five (17%) were smoking. Smoking on oxygen accounted for two smoking related deaths. Heating fires are the most frequent cause of fires in Maine homes.

Fire Fatalities in Maine 2023 as reported by the SFMO Investigators

Date	Town	Victim Gender	Age	Cause	Classification
24-Jan-23	Caribou	Male	30	Human element	Incendiary
24-Feb-23	Naples	Male	43	Undetermined	Undetermined
12-Mar-23	Newport	Male	54	Smoking	Accidental
15-Mar-23	Verona Island	Male	70	Smoking on oxygen	Accidental
7-Apr-23	China	Male	53	Other	Incendiary
12-Apr-23	Pembroke	Male	73	Smoking on oxygen	Accidental
5-May-23	China	Female	46	Other	Accidental
6-May-23	Auburn	Female	40	Other	Accidental
11-May-23	Mariaville	Male	34	Undetermined	Undetermined
13-May-23	Chelsea	Male	68	Other	Accidental
13-May-23	Bridgton	Male	92	Other	Incendiary
22-May-23	Waterville	Male	65	Smoking in bed	Accidental
17-May-23	Kittery	Male	57	Probably Smoking	Accidental
19-May-23	Mars Hill	Male	87	Probably Electronic	Accidental
24-Jun-23	Lincolnville	Male	74	Undetermined	Pending
1-Jul-23	Mercer	Male	64	Undetermined	Accidental
2-Nov-23	Fort Fairfield	Male	47	Heating	Accidental
2-Nov-23	Fort Fairfield	Female	39	Heating	Accidental
2-Nov-23	Fort Fairfield	Female	17	Heating	Accidental
2-Nov-23	Carroll Plantation	Male	57	Heating	Accidental
3-Nov-23	Carmel	Male	70	Undetermined	Accidental
7-Nov-23	Windsor	Male	25	Probably Heating	Accidental
12-Nov-23	Monroe	Male	86	Undetermined	Undetermined
13-Nov-23	Long Island	Male	69	Undetermined	Accidental
24-Nov-23	Sanford	Male	50	Undetermined	Accidental
26-Nov-23	Portland	Male	31	Undetermined	Accidental
4-Dec-23	New Gloucester	Male	44	Probably Heating	Accidental
7-Dec-23	Harrington	Female	40	Undetermined	Accidental
17-Dec-23	Old Town	Male	71	Undetermined	Accidental


Fire Fatalities in Maine 2023
29 Fire Deaths in 27 Fires
InterstateExport_Output
Fort Fairfield Triple Fatal
Fatalities
County
Aroostook
Caribou
Fort Fairfield
Mars Hill
Piscataquis
Somerset
Penobscot
Washington
Pembroke
Franklin
Old Town
Newport
Carmel
Mariaville
Hancock
Harrington
Mercer
Waterville
Monroe
Verona Island
Oxford
Kennebec
China
Waldo
Windsor
Lincolnville
Androscoggin
Chelsea
Knox
Lincoln
Bridgton
Auburn
Naples
New Gloucester
Cumberland
Portland
York
Sanford
Kittery
FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE
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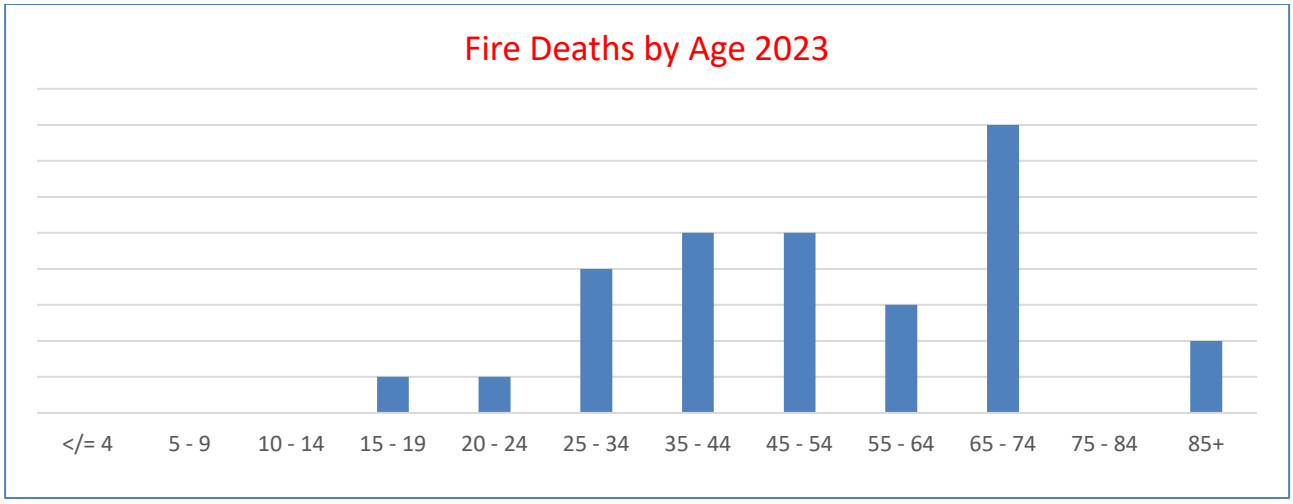

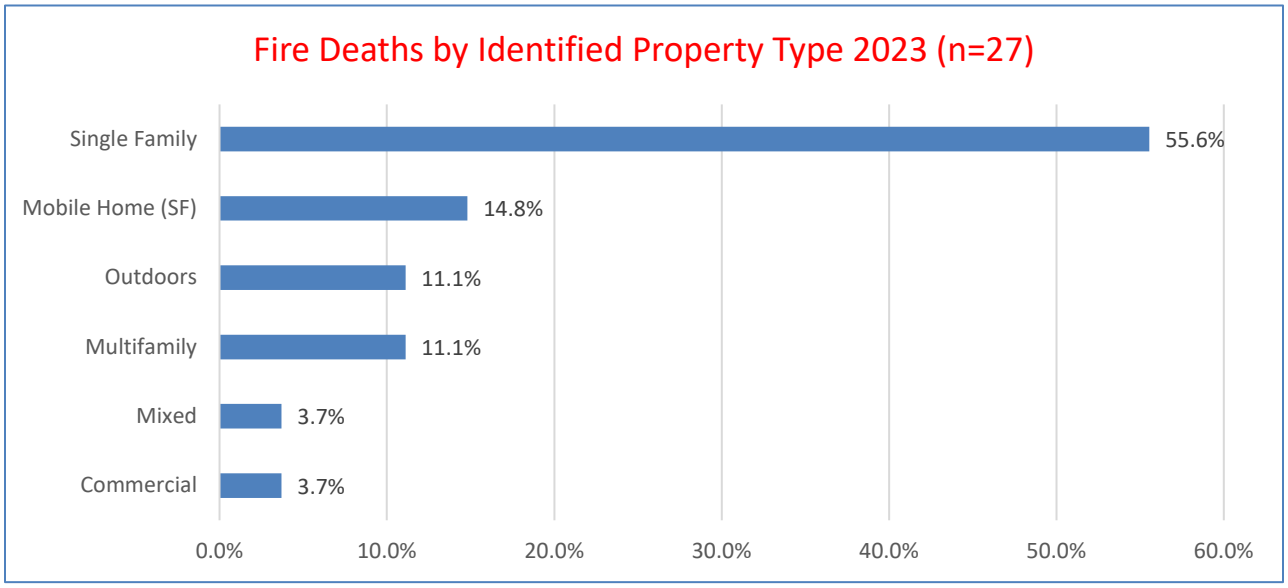

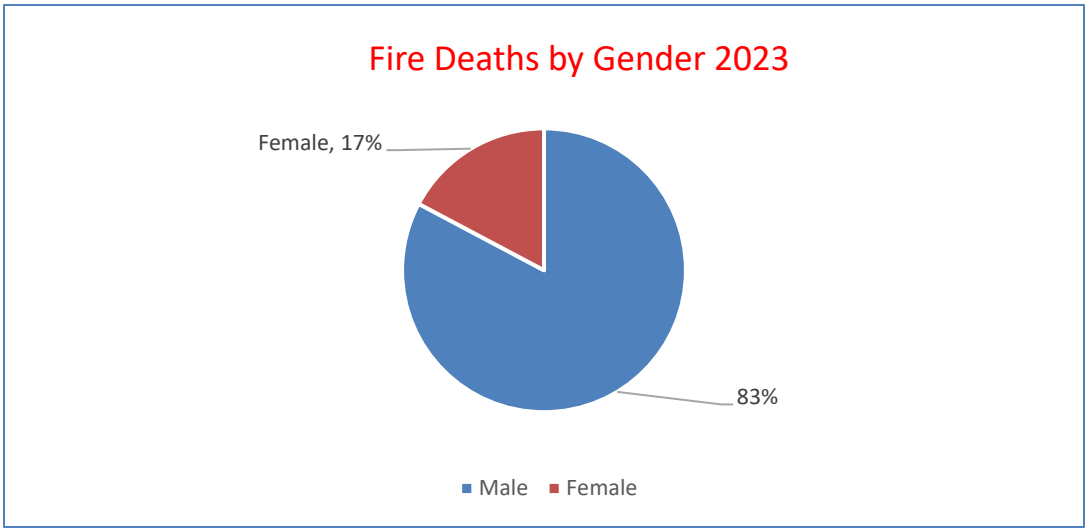

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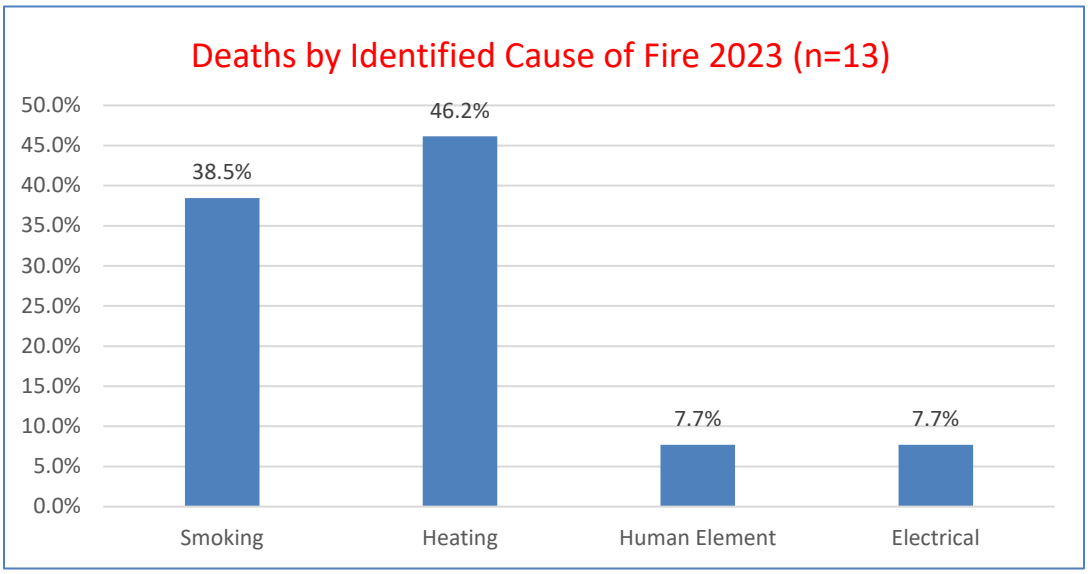
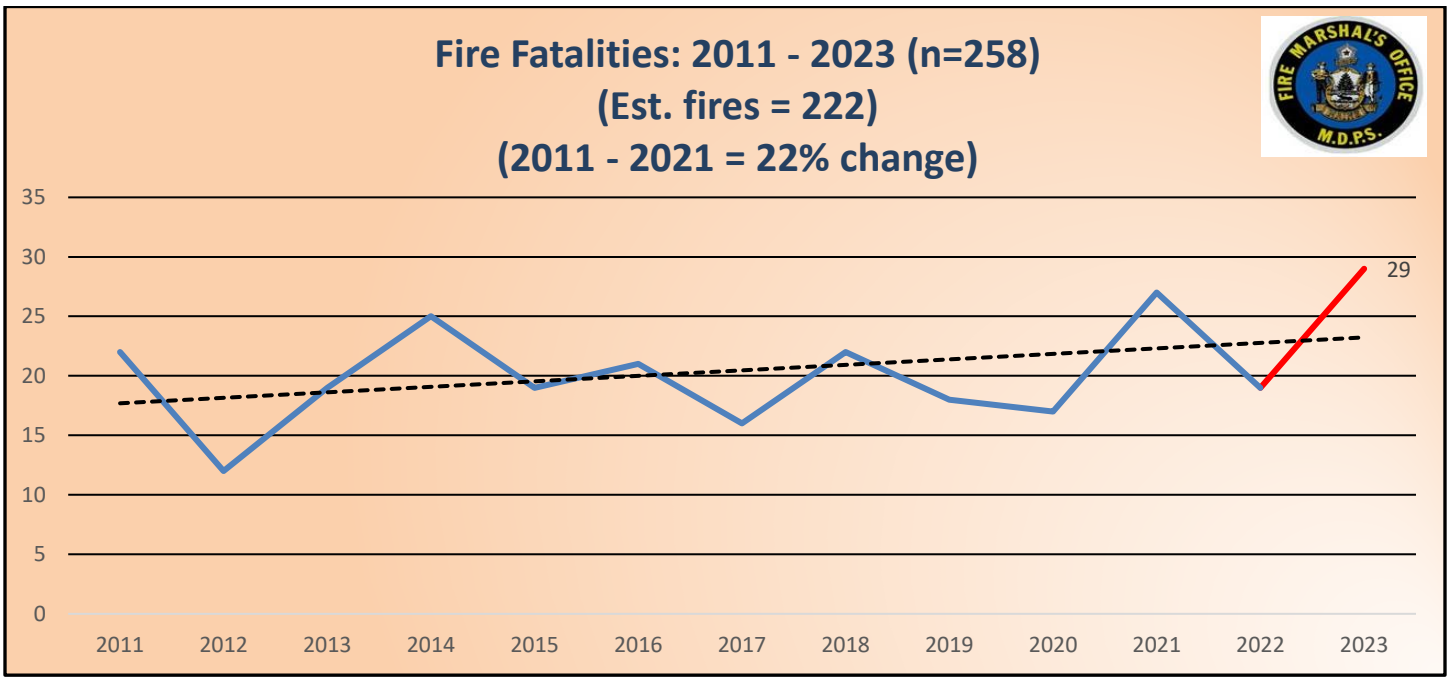


Maine Fire Death Trend Reverses

Fire fatalities in Maine began declining after the 1970s. This is perhaps due to the increased use of smoke detectors, sprinklers and increased fire prevention and safety education programs taught by fire departments in their communities and schools. Building codes are also being enforced during construction or renovation of licensed facilities. However, the decade ending in 2020 marked the first decade since the 1970s that we have seen an increase in fire deaths. The current decade is on course to be the worst since the 1990s when 200 people lost their lives. At the current rate, 250 people will die in a fire from 2021 through 2030 in the state of Maine.

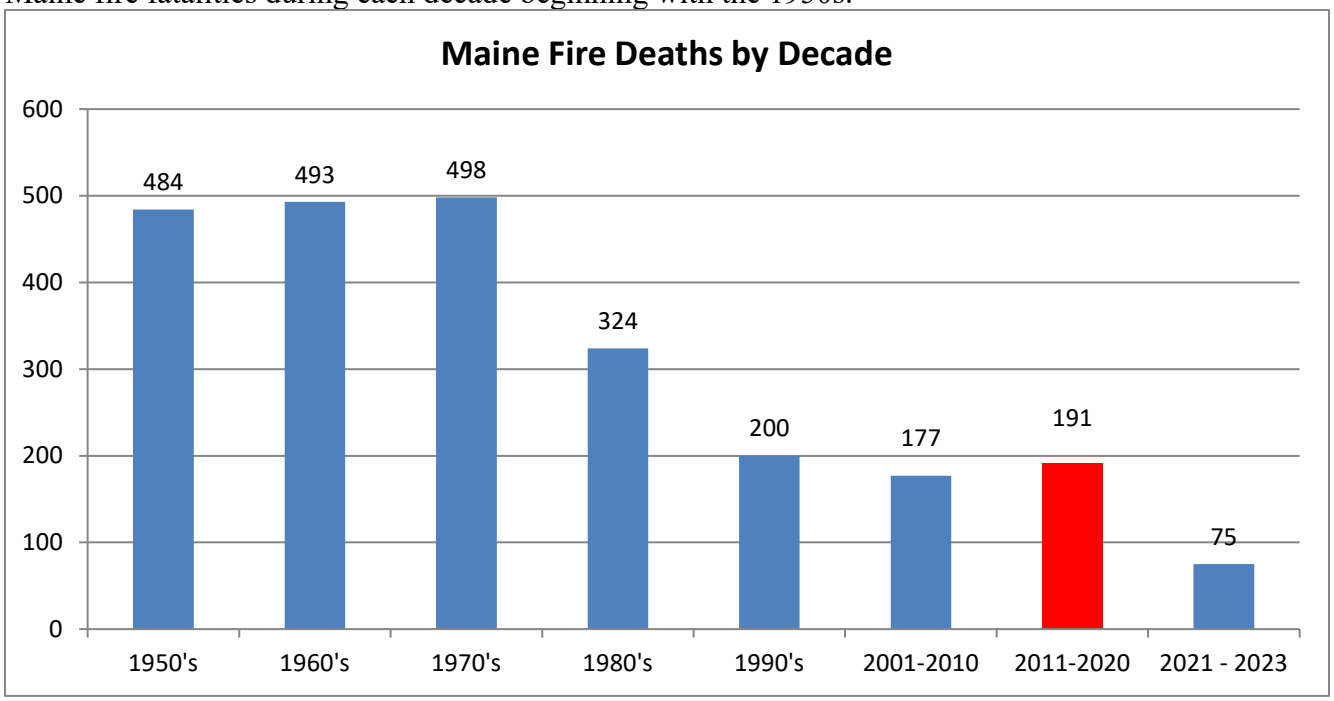


Why is this happening? It is known that the materials used to build homes and the contents put in those homes burn faster and emit more dangerous gases than we used to see. This development has resulted in there being less time to escape a fire. Also, the current state of fire department staffing shortages, recruitment difficulty and

lack of staff time for educating the public have also contributed to this trend. Lastly, because 82% or more of fire fatalities occur in a home, regulatory activities, such as code enforcement, do not reach individual residences. In an average year 50% or more fatalities are senior citizens. Maine's aging population is likely a contributing factor to these numbers as well.

According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, the total combined cost (medical costs plus value of statistical life) of unintentional fire/flame fatalities in Maine in 2023 was $81.2 million, or an average $8.1 million.[2]

Maine fire fatalities during each decade beginning with the 1950s.



2023 Burn Injuries Data

The following data examines burn injuries in Maine where an individual has experienced a hot substance, hot object, fire/flame, or other related burn. The severity of the burn ranges from minor to severe (all degrees). The point of collecting this data is to understand who, why, how, and where people are being burned. The Fire Marshal's research division collected data on injuries from Maine Emergency Services, a bureau within the Maine Department of Public Safety.[3]

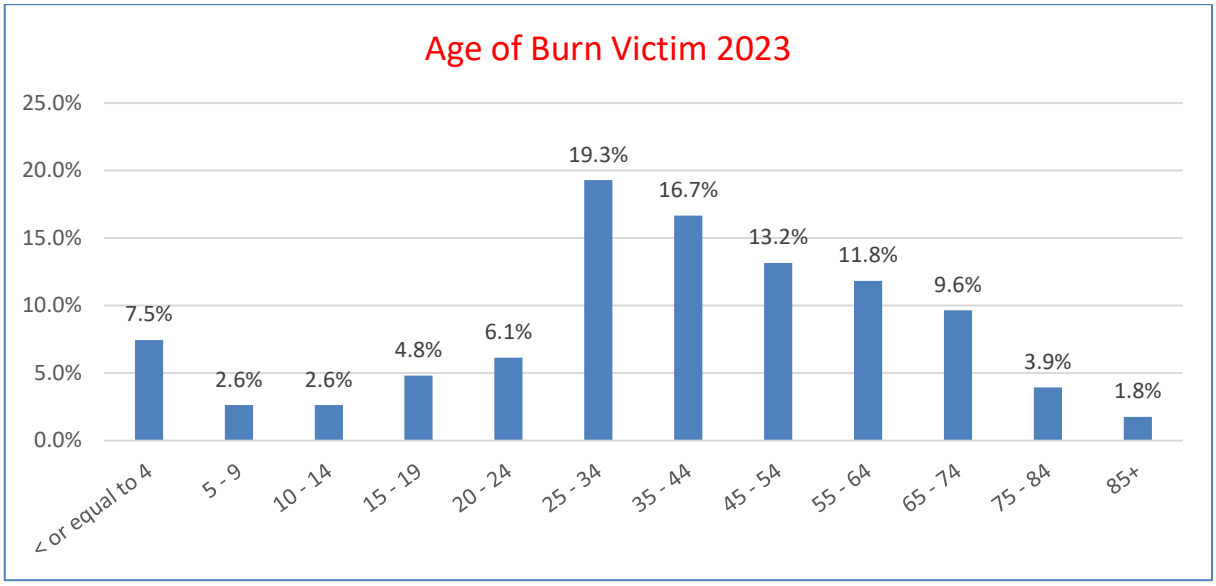
In 2023, there were an estimated 232 burn injuries from a hot substance, hot object, fire/flame related burns injuries in Maine. Who were the victims? Working-age adults 20-64 years of age comprised 67% of burn victims. Those 65 and older and 17 and under comprise the remaining 33% of burn victims. Males comprise 65% of burn injuries and females 35%.

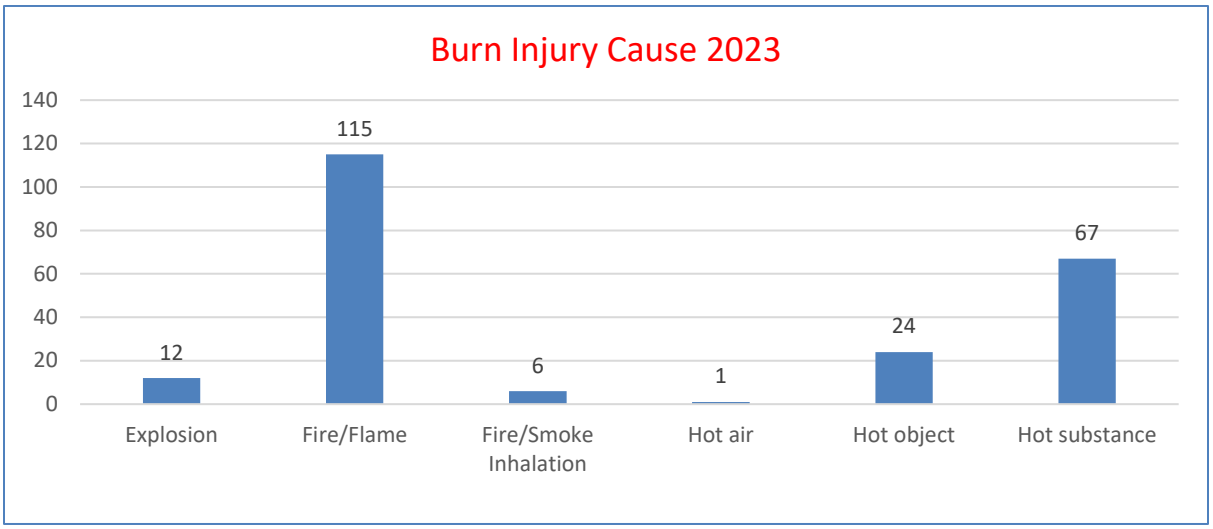
Among the circumstances leading to a burn injury, thirty-three resulted from an individual attempting to put out a fire and 10 involved smoking on oxygen. Alcohol and drug use were only identified in 9% percent of incidents. The spilling of hot water, grease and coffee accounted for nearly half (46%) of all hot substance

[2] The cost estimate reflects both medical costs as well as the benefit value of avoiding a death. For a more detailed explanation of the methodology for the calculations go to: Economic Cost of Injury — United States, 2022 | MMWR (cdc.gov)
[3] The EMS data is for burns alone and excludes many other types of injuries. Chemical related burns are also removed.

related burns with grease leading the way in eleven incidents. The majority, fifty-four percent of burn injuries take place indoors, and half of those identified by room are at home.

There are many other details contributing to these incidents, including the use of alcohol and drugs, and disregard for product instructions and common sense. The good news is that preventing these types of incidents can be achieved through public education and engineering efforts.





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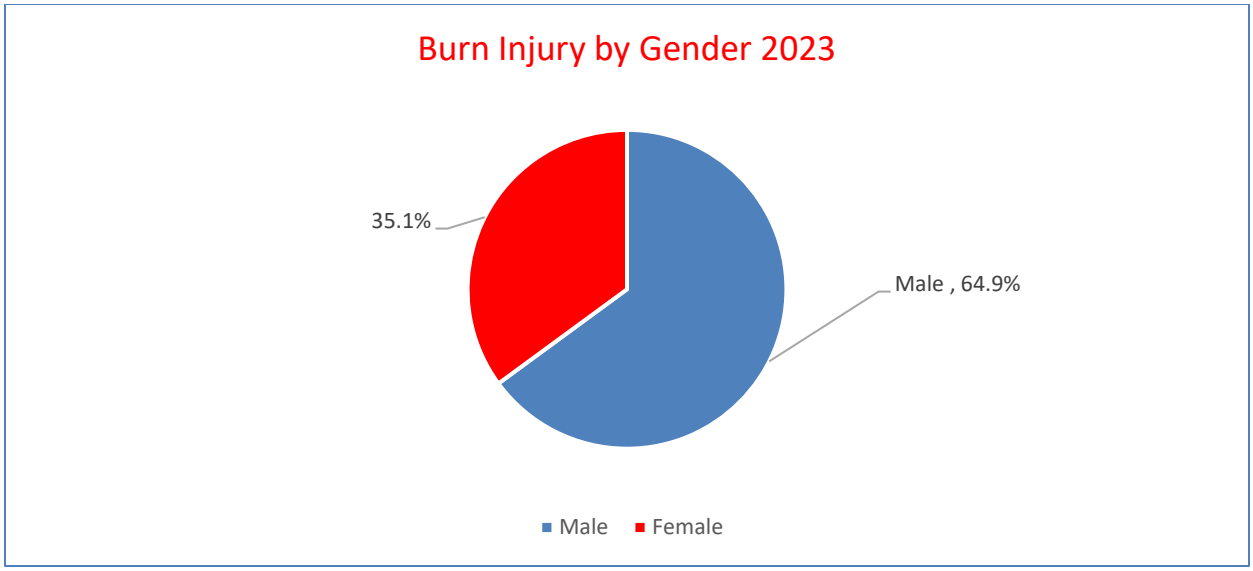

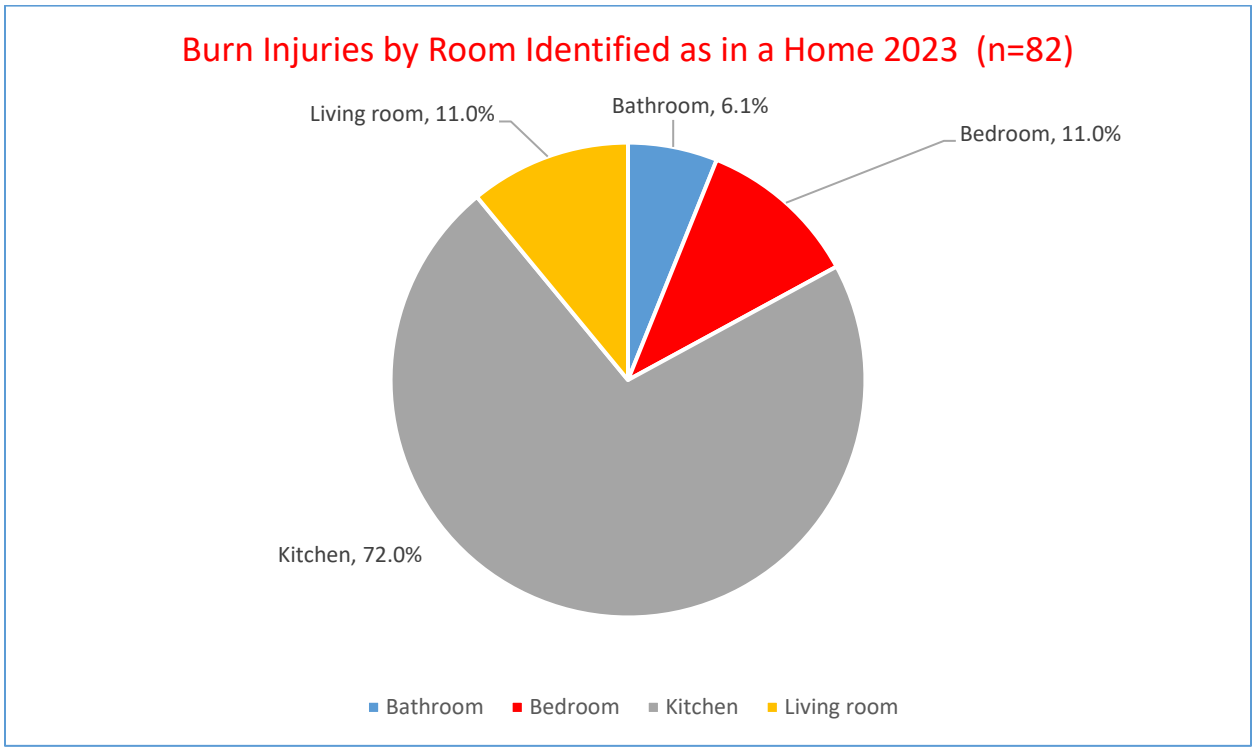

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2023 SUMMARY INCIDENT DATA

The incident data summarized in the following pages is provided by Maine fire departments that reported to the Maine State Fire Marshal's Office. The data is validated by the State Fire Marshal's Office for completeness and accuracy. It is then exported to NFIRS for release to the fire service and the public. The data for this report was pulled from NFIRS beginning on March 8, 2024.

During 2023, valid incident report data was received from 290 Maine fire departments. They reported a total of 191,466 valid incident reports. These incidents include: 7,615 total fire-related incident calls; 126,264 total EMS incident calls; and 57,587 other incident type calls. Total incident calls increased 14% from 2022 to 2023. EMS calls increased 11% and fire calls, 4%. Non-fire/non-EMS and other calls increased 22%.

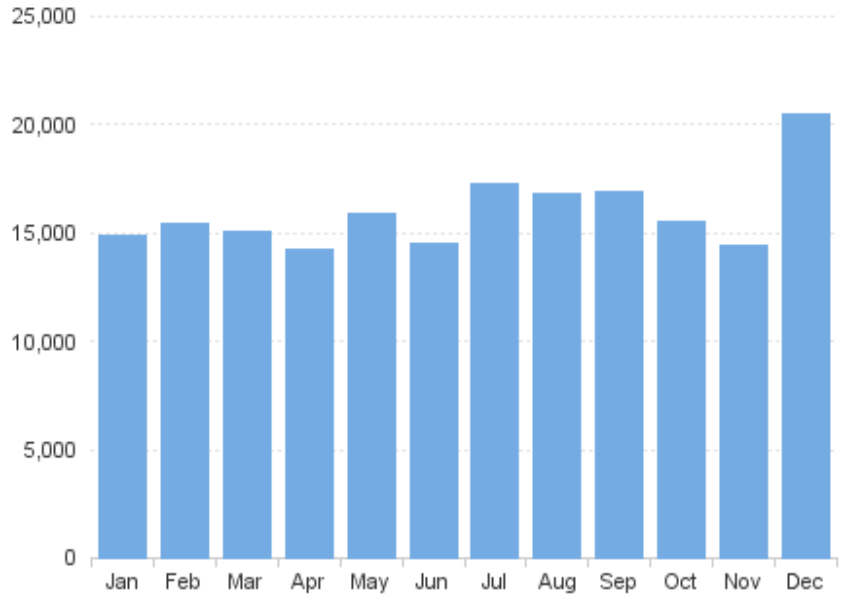
All fires increased 4% from 2022 to 2023. Cultivated vegetation fires saw the greatest increase of 33%; followed by fires in a mobile property used as a fixed structure, at 18%; and structure fires, at 16% year to year.

Among other incident type calls, severe weather and natural disaster incident calls increased 99% year over year followed by over pressure rupture calls at 32%, and hazardous condition calls at 30%.

NFIRS 2023 All Incident Dashboard Summary

Incident Type Category	Total Incidents	Percent	Aid Given	Exposures	Grand Total
Fires (100-173)	4,548	2.5%	3,050	17	7,615
Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat Calls (200-251)	318	0.2%	17	0	335
Rescue and EMS Calls (300-381)	121,668	68.2%	4,596	0	126,264
Hazardous Condition Calls (400-482)	11,683	6.5%	560	0	12,243
Service Calls (500-571)	12,952	7.3%	1,166	0	14,118
Good Intent Calls (600-672)	8,305	4.7%	2,767	0	11,072
False Alarm and False Calls (700-751)	16,060	9.0%	767	0	16,827
Severe Weather and Natural Disaster Calls (800-815)	1,718	1.0%	42	0	1,760
Special Incident Type Calls (900-911)	923	0.5%	21	0	944
Unknown or Not Reported	288	0.2%	0	0	288
Grand Total	178,463	100.0%	12,986	17	191,466

Incident Counts By Month of Year



Percent Valid
99.5%

Percent Released
99.4%

Fire Service Casualty Summary

Fire Service Casualties	Fire-Related	Non-Fire	Grand Total
Fire Service Injuries	19	17	36
Fire Service Deaths	0	0	0
Total Fire Service Casualties	19	17	36

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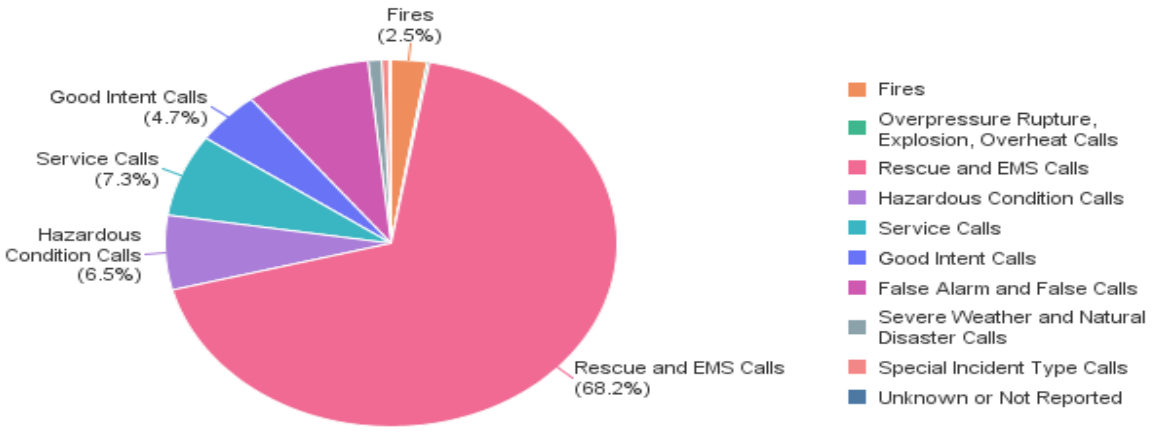
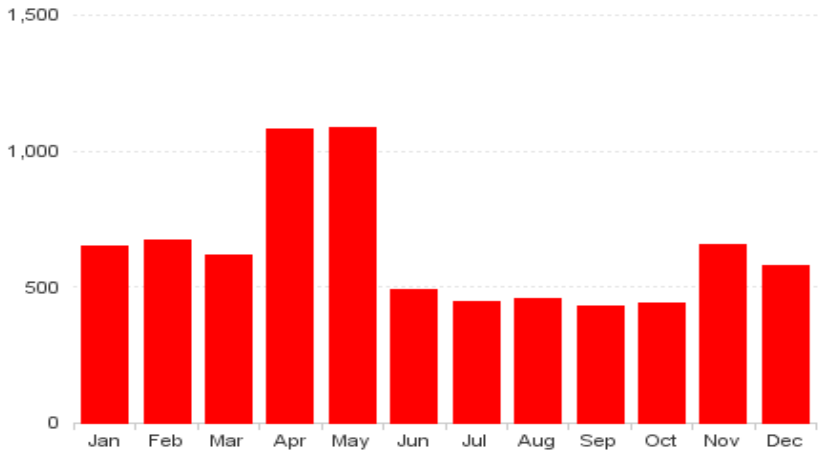
Incident Type Category Summary



2023 Fire Incident Dashboard Summary

Incident Type Group Fire	Total Incidents	Percent	Aid Given	Exposures	Grand Total
Structure Fires (111-118)	2,336	51.4%	2,503	10	4,849
Fires in Mobile Property Used as a Fixed Structure (120-123)	40	0.9%	25	0	65
Mobile Property (Vehicle) Fires (130-138)	645	14.2%	133	6	784
Natural Vegetation Fires (140-143)	770	16.9%	303	1	1,074
Outside Rubbish Fires (150-155)	385	8.5%	36	0	421
Special Outside Fires (160-164)	289	6.4%	24	0	313
Cultivated Vegetation, Crop Fires (170-173)	9	0.2%	3	0	12
Fires, Other (100)	74	1.6%	23	0	97
Grand Total	4,548	100.0%	3,050	17	7,615

Fire Incident Counts By Month of Year



Total Fire Dollar Loss

$57,570,145

Civilian Fire Injuries

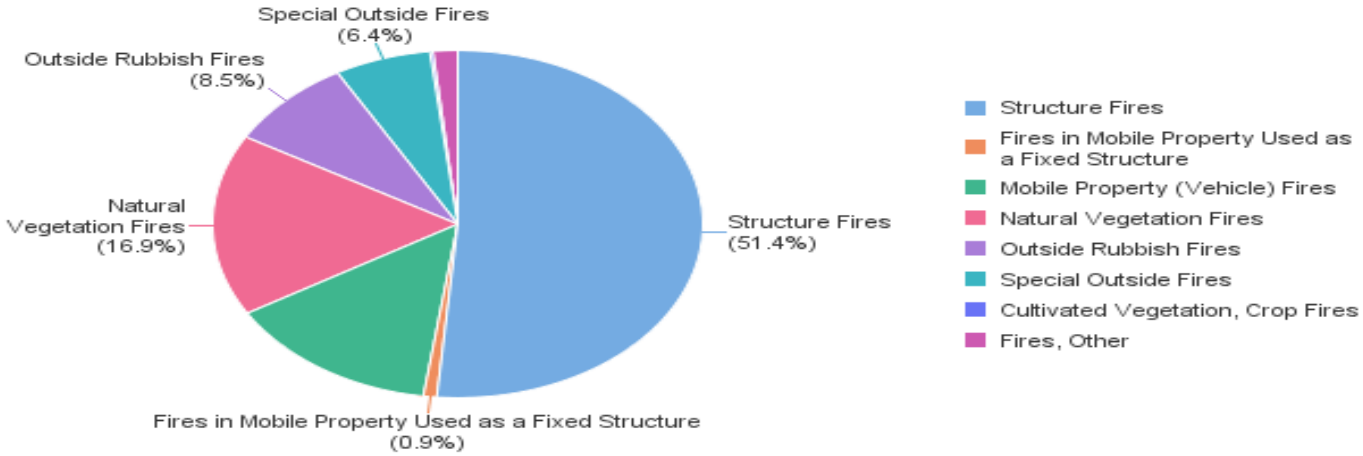
66

Civilian Fire Deaths

29

Return to TOC

Fire Incident Type Category Summary



Civilian Fire Casualties	Grand Total
Civilian Fire Injuries	57
Civilian Fire Deaths	9
Total Civilian Fire Causalities	66

Civilian Fire Injuries

57

Civilian Fire Deaths

29

Return to TOC

2019 – 2023 Incident Trends

All Incident Type Categories	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total	2022 – 2023 % Change	5 Yr. Percent Change
Fires (100-173)	6,573	7,404	7,131	7,347	7,615	36,070	3.6%	15.9%
Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat Calls (200-251)	231	206	221	253	335	1,246	32.4%	45.0%
Rescue and EMS Calls (300-381)	101,614	87,922	107,621	113,462	126,264	536,883	11.3%	24.3%
Hazardous Condition Calls (400-482)	8,674	11,981	7,306	9,449	12,243	49,653	29.6%	41.1%
Service Calls (500-571)	10,502	8,944	10,804	11,295	14,118	55,663	25.0%	34.4%
Good Intent Calls (600-672)	9,345	9,090	10,384	10,055	11,072	49,946	10.1%	18.5%
False Alarm and False Calls (700-751)	12,155	10,852	13,345	14,342	16,827	67,521	17.3%	38.4%
Severe Weather and Natural Disaster Calls (800-815)	659	772	413	883	1,760	4,487	99.3%	167.1%
Special Incident Type Calls (900-911)	656	713	652	754	944	3,719	25.2%	43.9%
Unknown or Not Reported	38	26	84	191	288	627	50.8%	657.9%
Grand Total	**150,447**	**137,910**	**157,961**	**168,031**	**191,466**	**805,815**	13.9%	27.3%

Fire Incident Types	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total	2022 – 2023 % Change	5 Yr. Percent Change
Structure Fires (111-118)	4,329	3,949	4,036	4,167	4,849	21,330	16.4%	12.0%
Fires in Mobile Property Used as a Fixed Structure (120-123)	55	50	39	55	65	264	18.2%	18.2%
Mobile Property (Vehicle) Fires (130-138)	777	699	786	775	784	3,821	1.2%	0.9%
Natural Vegetation Fires (140-143)	727	1,902	1,423	1,481	1,074	6,607	-27.5%	47.7%
Outside Rubbish Fires (150-155)	326	361	423	398	421	1,929	5.8%	29.1%
Special Outside Fires (160-164)	201	304	294	359	313	1,471	-12.8%	55.7%
Cultivated Vegetation, Crop Fires (170-173)	7	6	14	9	12	48	33.3%	71.4%
Fires, Other (100)	151	133	116	103	97	600	-5.8%	-35.8%
Grand Total	6,573	7,404	7,131	7,347	7,615	36,070	3.6%	15.9%

Incident Type Category EMS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total	2022 - 2023 % Change	5 Yr. Percent Change
Medical Assist Calls (311)	6,618	6,372	8,323	9,201	9,696	40,210	5.4%	46.5%
Emergency Medical Service Incidents (320-324)	91,600	79,800	97,462	102,446	114,154	485,462	11.4%	24.6%
Lock-In Calls (331)	31	25	33	57	60	206	5.3%	93.5%
Search for Lost Person Calls (340-343)	109	108	143	128	157	645	22.7%	44.0%
Extrication, Rescue Calls (350-357)	494	383	437	509	607	2,430	19.3%	22.9%
Water and Ice-Related Rescue Calls (360-365)	239	259	286	249	343	1,376	37.8%	43.5%
Electrical Rescue Calls (370-372)	30	26	31	14	36	137	157.1%	20.0%
Rescue or EMS Standby Calls (381)	356	286	435	543	741	2,361	36.5%	108.1%
Rescue and EMS Incidents, Other (300)	2,137	663	471	315	470	4,056	49.2%	-78.0%
Grand Total	**101,614**	**87,922**	**107,621**	**113,462**	**126,264**	**536,883**	**11.3%**	**24.3%**

2019 – 2023 Incident Trends continued

Incident Type Category EMS AFG Categories	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total	2022 - 2023 % Change	5 Yr. Percent Change
Motor Vehicle Accident Calls (322-324)	9,084	7,267	9,310	9,711	10,532	45,904	8.5%	15.9%
Extrication from Vehicle Calls (352)	130	100	100	111	121	562	9.0%	-6.9%
Rescue Calls (300, 350-351, 353-357, 360-365, 370-372, 381)	3,126	1,517	1,560	1,519	2,076	9,798	36.7%	-33.6%
Rescue and EMS Incidents, (All Other EMS Calls)	89,274	79,038	96,651	102,121	113,535	480,619	11.2%	27.2%
Grand Total	**101,614**	**87,922**	**107,621**	**113,462**	**126,264**	**536,883**	**11.3%**	**24.3%**

Aid Given or Received Type (All Incidents)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total	2022 - 2023 % Change	5 Yr. Percent Change
Mutual Aid Received (1)	3,136	3,000	3,525	3,848	4,053	17,562	5.3%	29.2%
Automatic Aid Received (2)	3,231	2,604	3,208	3,268	3,391	15,702	3.8%	5.0%
Mutual Aid Given (3)	7,140	6,445	8,084	8,131	8,799	38,599	8.2%	23.2%
Automatic Aid Given (4)	3,449	3,168	3,816	3,608	4,187	18,228	16.0%	21.4%
Other Aid Given (5)	1,245	2,052	2,588	2,071	1,779	9,735	-14.1%	42.9%
No Aid Given or Received (N)	132,246	120,641	136,740	147,105	169,257	705,989	15.1%	28.0%
Grand Total	150,447	137,910	157,961	168,031	191,466	805,815	**13.9%**	**27.3%**

Aid Given or Received Type (Structure Fires - 111-123	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total	2022 - 2023 % Change	5 Yr. Percent Change
Mutual Aid Received (1)	513	464	453	477	585	**2,492**	22.6%	14.0%
Automatic Aid Received (2)	348	287	331	334	369	**1,669**	10.5%	6.0%
Mutual Aid Given (3)	1459	1209	1242	1345	1743	**6,998**	29.6%	19.5%
Automatic Aid Given (4)	642	598	630	667	785	**3,322**	17.7%	22.3%
Other Aid Given (5)	15	11	21	11	20	**78**	81.8%	33.3%
No Aid Given or Received (N)	1,407	1,430	1,398	1,388	1,412	**7,035**	1.7%	0.4%
Grand Total	**4,384**	**3,999**	**4,075**	**4,222**	**4,914**	**21,594**	**16.4%**	**12.1%**

2019 – 2023 Casualty Summary

Fire Service Casualties	Fire-Related	Non-Fire	Grand Total
Fire Service Injuries	157	147	304
Fire Service Deaths	1	0	1
Total Fire Service Casualties	**158**	**147**	**305**

Fire Service Injuries
304

Fire Service Deaths
1

Civilian Fire Casualties	Grand Total
Civilian Fire Injuries	295
Civilian Fire Deaths	56
Total Civilian Fire Casualties	351

Civilian Fire Injuries
295

Civilian Fire Deaths
110

Maine 2019 - 2023 Incident Types as a Percentage of Total Incidents

The following tables show trends in the three general types of incidents responded to by Maine fire departments. Since the number of reporting departments has increased so too has the number of incidents. The different incident types are calculated as a percentage of the total number of reported incidents for both actual fires and mutual aid. Data for these tables was pulled from 2019 – 2023 from the NFIRS Data Warehouse on May 13, 2024. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

The number of fire incidents increased 3.7% from 2022 to 2023, but fire incidents, as a share of total incidents, declined 0.6 percent. EMS incidents increased 11.3%, but the EMS share of total incident declined by 4.8%. Non-fire/EMS reports increased 22% and its share also increased 0.6 percent. The non-fire/EMS increases can be attributed to severe weather during December due to rain and ice storms.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Valid Incidents Reported	146,687	127,120	154,019	160,435	191,466
Fires Reported	6,573	7,404	7,131	7,347	7,615
Fires as a Percentage of All Reported Incidents	**4.48%**	**5.82%**	**4.63%**	**4.58%**	**3.98%**

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) calls have varied little from two to four percentage points each year.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Valid Incidents Reported	146,687	127,120	154,019	160,435	191,466
EMS Calls Reported	101,614	87,922	107,621	113,464	126,264
EMS as a Percentage of all Reported Incidents	**69.27%**	**69.16%**	**69.88%**	**70.72%**	**65.95%**

Non-fire and non-EMS calls generally been about 29 % of reported incidents.

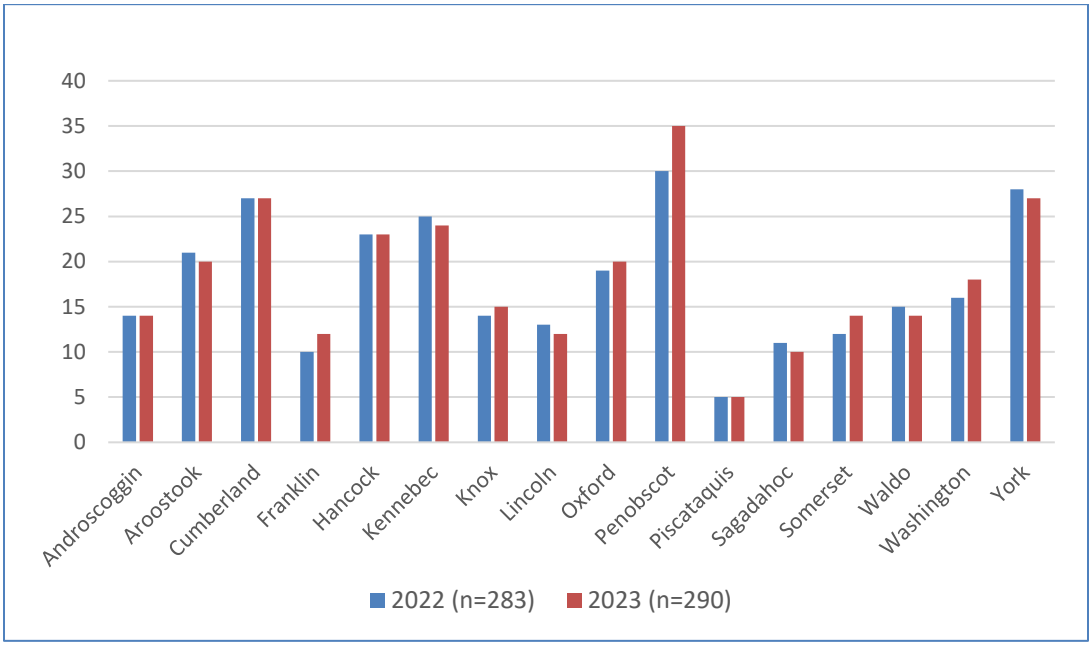
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Valid Incidents Reported	146,687	127,120	154,019	160,435	191,466
Non-Fire Non-EMS Calls Reported	42,260	42,584	43,209	47,222	57,587
EMS as a Percentage of all Reported Incidents	**28.81%**	**33.50%**	**28.05%**	**29.43%**	**30.08%**

Return to TOC

2023 Fire Department Mutual Aid Activities

Mutual Aid	Frequency	Percentage
Mutual Aid Given	14,765	7.7%
Mutual Aid Received	7,444	3.9%
No Mutual Aid	169,257	87.49%

2022 & 2023 Number of Fire Departments Reporting Incidents by County



Incident Type Series Three-digit Codes

When reporting an incident, the department will follow a three-digit coding scheme as shown below.

SERIES	HEADING
100	Fire
200	Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat (No Fire)
300	Rescue and Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Incidents
400	Hazardous Condition (No Fire)
500	Service Call
600	Good Intent Call
700	False Alarm and False Call
800	Severe Weather and Natural Disaster
900	Special Incident Type

Return to TOC

2023 Reporting Fire Department's Incidents by Incident Series

Androscoggin County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
A0010	Auburn Fire Department	91	5	5,058	269	305	232	338	11	9	0	0	6,318
A0160	Lewiston Fire Department	149	111	656	226	383	155	494	5	17	0	0	2,196
A2140	Durham Fire Department	25	2	264	42	19	37	10	6	0	0	0	405
A2500	Greene Fire Department	30	0	234	57	7	34	11	5	5	0	0	383
A3010	Leeds Fire Department	21	0	40	18	4	25	18	0	0	0	0	126
A3130	Livermore Fire Department	14	0	34	5	3	9	4	0	0	0	0	69
A3140	Livermore Falls Fire Dept.	29	0	43	37	5	2	18	2	0	0	0	136
A3340	Mechanic Falls Fire Department	30	0	131	23	37	16	4	2	0	0	0	243
A3450	Minot Fire Department	14	0	25	26	10	16	6	0	0	0	0	97
A4050	Poland Fire Department	23	0	711	24	67	56	24	5	0	0	0	910
A4790	Turner Fire Department	45	0	215	48	26	37	24	1	0	0	0	396
A4940	Wales Fire Department	25	0	34	5	11	26	5	4	0	0	0	110
A5020	Sabattus Fire Department	30	0	297	36	20	34	17	0	3	0	0	437
A9100	Lisbon Fire Department	46	3	119	53	74	74	40	1	4	0	0	414

Aroostook County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
B1160	Ashland Fire Department	12	0	17	7	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	41
B1460	Bridgewater Fire Department	6	1	2	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	17
B1670	Caribou Fire Department	62	0	2,267	26	27	21	35	0	5	0	0	2,443
B2160	Eagle Lake Fire Department	4	0	12	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	20
B2200	Easton Fire Department	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
B2360	Fort Fairfield Fire Department	24	0	18	12	25	19	17	2	0	0	0	117
B2370	Fort Kent Fire Department	18	0	12	12	21	21	9	0	0	0	0	93
B2430	Frenchville Fire Department	3	2	8	7	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	28
B2780	Houlton Fire Department	31	2	53	19	52	23	32	0	4	0	0	216
B2820	Island Falls Fire Department	9	1	33	5	2	4	1	3	0	0	0	58
B3120	Littleton Fire Department	2	0	5	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	14
B3220	Madawaska Fire Department	11	0	9	11	5	3	14	0	1	0	0	54
B3260	Mapleton Fire Department	16	0	13	7	5	8	1	0	37	0	0	87
B3301	Mars Hill Fire Department	15	2	18	4	4	7	8	0	0	0	0	58
B4100	Presque Isle Fire Department	47	1	38	14	32	49	55	0	6	0	0	242

Aroostook County, continued

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
B4250	St. Agatha Fire Department	2	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
B4830	Van Buren Fire Department	11	3	14	4	7	4	18	1	0	0	0	62
B4970	Washburn Fire Department	13	1	16	2	7	4	8	0	58	0	0	109
B6530	St. Francis Plantation FD	10	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
B7000	North Lakes Fire Department	5	0	12	4	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	29

Cumberland County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
C0190	Portland Fire Department	265	35	10,860	498	761	807	1,981	2	15	0	0	15,224
C0240	South Portland Fire Department	59	14	4,306	203	300	194	626	5	5	0	0	5,712
C0260	Westbrook Fire Department	82	1	3,916	165	362	166	342	1	3	0	0	5,038
C1220	Baldwin Fire Department	4	0	6	7	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	23
C1470	Bridgton Fire Department	32	0	125	101	16	48	108	53	0	0	0	483
C1550	Brunswick Fire Department	78	17	3,674	151	144	153	376	7	17	0	0	4,617
C1551	Cundys Harbor Fire Department	8	0	154	31	20	34	23	0	1	0	0	271
C1660	Cape Elizabeth Fire Dept.	20	0	793	52	75	63	128	0	0	0	0	1,131
C1710	Casco Fire Department	37	2	559	50	56	83	49	13	7	0	0	856
C1970	Cumberland Fire Department	68	4	832	64	103	42	116	19	2	0	0	1,250
C2320	Falmouth Fire Department	66	1	1,576	109	193	45	285	4	0	0	0	2,279
C2420	Freeport Fire Department	24	0	1,422	66	99	80	162	12	4	0	0	1,869
C2500	Gorham Fire Department	104	6	2,367	184	151	184	364	36	8	0	0	3,404
C2530	Gray Fire Department	26	2	605	53	79	75	23	4	0	0	0	867
C2540	Orrs/Bailey Island Fire Dept.	10	0	165	19	5	51	38	0	2	0	0	290
C2541	Harpswell Neck Fire Department	11	1	256	26	5	33	18	0	5	0	0	355
C2660	Harrison Fire Department	16	0	105	10	12	17	9	0	0	0	0	169
C3550	Naples Fire Department	53	1	612	45	63	79	92	14	3	0	0	962
C3590	New Gloucester Fire and Rescue	26	3	404	76	33	40	46	8	0	0	0	636
C3740	North Yarmouth Fire Dept.	28	1	284	47	65	30	47	0	3	0	0	505
C4080	Pownal Fire and Rescue	10	0	116	32	34	17	10	0	0	0	0	219
C4150	Raymond Fire Department	35	2	615	86	70	77	90	11	2	0	0	988
C4310	Scarborough Fire Department	78	2	2,810	130	1,183	186	710	4	161	0	0	5,264
C4340	Sebago Fire Department	7	0	30	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	46
C4530	Standish Fire Department	92	3	1,693	94	113	155	121	62	5	0	0	2,338
C5180	Windham Fire Department	89	4	2,570	204	224	301	392	101	6	0	0	3,891
C5300	Yarmouth Fire Department	29	0	1,145	76	94	129	218	0	2	0	0	1,693

Franklin County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
D1810	Chesterville Fire Department	14	0	28	24	4	20	1	2	0	0	0	93
D2290	Eustis Fire Department	9	0	58	24	28	17	14	4	1	0	0	155
D2340	Farmington Fire Rescue	64	1	109	279	85	59	107	49	0	0	0	753
D2810	Industry Fire Department	8	0	1	11	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	29
D2860	Jay Fire Department	40	0	76	97	80	58	29	60	0	0	0	440
D2930	Kingfield Fire Department	19	0	23	28	12	8	10	5	0	0	0	105
D3640	New Sharon Fire Department	22	0	41	42	11	21	8	5	1	0	0	151
D4140	Rangeley Fire Department	28	0	142	97	69	21	56	18	2	0	0	433
D4620	Strong Fire Department	20	0	25	24	5	15	4	6	0	0	0	99
D4700	Temple Fire Department	11	0	1	7	1	8	1	1	2	0	0	32
D5170	Wilton Fire Department	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
D7170	Carrabassett Valley Fire Dept.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Hancock County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
E0110	Ellsworth Fire Department	50	3	1,553	74	76	130	175	59	7	0	0	2,127
E1190	Aurora Fire Department	7	0	27	1	5	6	2	3	0	0	0	51
E1240	Bar Harbor Fire Department	21	0	97	64	52	43	253	0	11	0	0	541
E1490	Brooklin Fire Department	8	0	63	27	24	11	13	1	1	0	0	148
E1570	Bucksport Fire Department	37	1	1,435	29	76	56	49	23	7	0	0	1,713
E1720	Castine Fire Rescue Department	10	0	79	14	11	9	23	1	0	0	0	147
E2050	Dedham Fire Department	24	0	109	43	157	22	13	5	3	0	0	376
E2051	Deer Isle Fire Department	36	0	60	76	8	20	37	1	0	0	0	238
E2390	Franklin Fire Department	42	0	30	32	7	19	6	7	3	0	0	146
E2510	Gouldsboro Fire Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
E2980	Lamoine Fire Department	11	0	18	41	10	12	7	1	0	0	0	100
E3270	Mariaville Fire Department	9	0	21	17	8	13	3	0	0	0	0	71
E3530	Mount Desert Fire Department	17	1	359	52	18	41	176	8	6	0	0	678
E3800	Orland Fire Department	30	1	33	17	14	17	12	19	2	0	0	145
E4360	Sedgwick Fire Department	3	0	4	4	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	17
E4460	Sorrento Fire Department	24	0	20	7	0	9	15	0	1	0	0	76
E4510	Southwest Harbor Fire Dept.	18	0	114	33	48	31	37	1	2	0	0	284
E4600	Stonington Fire Department	1	0	26	43	9	6	19	3	1	0	0	108
E4630	Sullivan Fire Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E4650	Surry Fire Department	11	0	16	24	12	10	4	0	0	0	0	77
E4760	Trenton Fire Department	10	0	38	27	16	23	16	1	0	0	0	131

Hancock County cont'd

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
E5220	Winter Harbor Fire Department	4	0	5	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	17
E6480	Osborn Fire Department	8	0	15	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	30

Kennebec County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
F0020	Augusta Fire Department	102	0	568	86	109	165	380	18	28	0	0	1,456
F0140	Gardiner Fire Department	39	0	3,346	65	30	138	66	3	2	0	0	3,689
F0150	Hallowell Fire Department	15	0	33	27	14	34	43	0	1	0	0	167
F0250	Waterville Fire Department	87	2	4,224	147	511	117	287	10	21	0	0	5,406
F1040	Albion Fire Department	17	2	109	22	13	12	2	0	0	0	0	177
F1280	Belgrade Fire Department	20	0	311	67	28	55	25	1	26	0	0	533
F1780	Chelsea Fire Department	12	0	35	32	14	9	22	1	0	0	0	125
F1820	China Village Fire Department	15	2	12	9	6	2	9	1	0	0	0	56
F1840	Clinton Fire Department	36	0	582	72	71	60	11	10	2	0	0	844
F2330	Farmingdale Fire Department	21	0	25	28	18	13	52	0	0	0	0	157
F3110	Litchfield Fire Department	21	0	2	45	7	12	6	0	1	0	0	94
F3460	Monmouth Fire Department	5	0	8	1	1	6	2	0	1	0	0	24
F3770	Oakland Fire Department	54	3	794	126	168	57	66	16	3	0	0	1,287
F4030	Pittston Fire Department	13	0	20	26	4	8	7	0	0	0	0	78
F4130	Randolph Fire Department	18	0	19	10	3	11	12	2	0	0	0	75
F4160	Readfield Fire Department	18	1	36	18	5	3	17	2	0	0	0	100
F4210	Rome Fire Department	16	0	76	21	9	28	28	7	0	0	0	185
F4400	Sidney Fire Department	18	0	186	53	40	28	5	0	2	0	0	332
F4850	Vassalboro Fire Department	11	0	31	32	36	11	8	0	4	0	0	133
F5010	Wayne Fire Department	22	0	22	21	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	86
F5090	West Gardiner Fire Department	29	0	16	30	12	23	13	1	0	0	0	124
F5190	Windsor Fire Department	17	0	51	10	5	3	11	39	0	0	0	136
F5210	Winslow Fire Department	52	0	937	130	223	46	54	13	2	0	0	1,457
F5240	Winthrop Fire Department	15	1	32	66	15	18	34	1	0	0	0	182

Return to TOC

Knox County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
G0210	Rockland Fire & EMS	42	2	1,767	60	191	73	175	3	87	0	0	2,400
G1130	Appleton Fire Department	5	0	7	10	4	7	2	0	0	0	0	35
G1630	Camden Fire Department	40	0	301	38	93	56	159	28	0	0	0	715
G1980	Cushing Fire Department	12	0	7	2	2	7	8	0	0	0	0	38
G2770	Hope Fire Department	15	0	18	13	1	15	4	1	0	0	0	67
G3710	North Haven Fire Department	0	0	4	4	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	18
G3860	Owls Head Fire Department	3	0	3	7	8	0	2	1	1	0	0	25
G4200	Rockport Fire Department	55	0	80	16	31	10	89	4	1	0	0	286
G4270	St. George Fire Department	5	0	9	3	2	3	12	1	1	0	0	36
G4500	South Thomaston Fire Dept.	21	0	35	26	13	6	10	1	1	0	0	113
G4710	Thomaston Fire Department	10	0	7	13	3	1	5	0	2	0	0	41
G4800	Union Fire Department	10	0	531	17	14	27	8	1	4	0	0	612
G4890	Vinalhaven Fire Department	10	0	40	10	17	9	19	0	1	0	0	106
G4960	Warren Fire Department	22	0	69	12	5	22	5	5	1	0	0	141
G4980	Washington Fire Department	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

Lincoln County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
H1070	Alna Fire Department	14	0	12	22	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	53
H1400	Boothbay Fire Department	4	0	29	11	6	4	22	2	0	0	0	78
H1450	Bremen Fire Department	7	1	73	36	5	13	10	0	0	0	0	145
H1480	Bristol Fire Department	9	0	302	42	10	25	28	2	0	0	0	418
H2000	Damariscotta Fire Department	24	0	23	37	7	7	30	1	0	0	0	129
H2130	Dresden Fire Department	5	0	11	15	4	6	6	1	0	0	0	48
H2220	Edgecomb Fire Department	2	0	44	4	4	6	7	0	0	0	0	67
H2870	Jefferson Fire Department	40	0	209	39	20	3	6	1	0	0	0	318
H3670	Nobleboro Fire Department	10	0	115	35	11	10	11	2	1	0	0	195
H4480	South Bristol Fire Department	6	0	47	31	1	3	14	8	0	0	0	110
H4930	Waldoboro Fire Department	25	0	54	58	4	49	37	8	0	0	0	235
H5250	Wiscasset Fire Department	22	0	56	45	18	17	39	0	0	0	0	197

Return to TOC

Oxford County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
I1110	Andover Fire Department	10	0	116	10	5	5	1	5	0	0	0	152
I1530	Brownfield Fire Department	17	0	71	55	24	7	7	10	3	0	0	194
I1560	Buckfield Fire Department	14	0	56	45	43	28	12	9	11	0	0	218
I1650	Canton Volunteer Fire Department	14	0	60	11	3	5	7	2	0	0	0	102
I2060	Denmark Fire Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I2100	Dixfield Fire Department	22	0	41	19	18	27	5	3	0	0	0	135
I2450	Fryeburg Fire Department	21	0	71	67	33	26	51	87	0	0	0	356
I2580	Greenwood Fire Department	14	1	23	25	4	8	7	8	3	0	0	93
I2730	Hiram Fire Department	10	0	32	26	8	5	5	0	0	0	0	86
I3400	Mexico Fire Department	41	0	66	36	44	23	10	12	0	0	0	232
I3500	Norway Fire Department	26	0	10	43	50	9	13	5	2	0	0	158
I3850	Otisfield Fire Department	14	0	38	16	11	12	15	1	0	0	0	107
I3870	Oxford Fire Rescue	49	1	824	35	84	87	35	41	6	0	0	1,162
I3900	Paris Fire Department	56	1	22	138	126	46	53	13	5	0	0	460
I3990	Peru Fire Department	20	0	41	14	9	0	10	11	0	0	0	105
I4230	Roxbury Fire Department	9	0	12	3	21	6	0	12	1	0	0	64
I4240	Rumford Fire Department	40	0	449	82	162	122	71	38	37	0	0	1,001
I4640	Sumner Fire Department	6	0	11	5	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	29
I4680	Sweden Fire Department	11	0	3	13	11	15	1	1	0	0	0	55
I5600	West Paris Fire Department	27	2	39	13	3	31	3	7	0	0	0	125

Penobscot County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
J0030	Bangor Fire Department	210	5	8,164	145	410	221	627	4	7	0	0	9,793
J0070	Brewer Fire Department	53	2	2,811	88	58	221	109	0	3	0	0	3,345
J0180	Old Town Fire Department	46	0	1,876	118	36	81	115	2	0	0	0	2,274
J1080	Alton Fire Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J1430	Bradford Fire Department	2	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	10
J1440	Bradley Fire Department	14	0	9	9	1	10	16	0	0	0	0	59
J1680	Carmel Fire Department	32	1	101	93	18	21	10	1	0	0	0	277
J1760	Charleston Fire Department	27	1	30	21	4	7	2	4	0	0	0	96
J1900	Corinna Fire Department	18	0	82	41	41	10	11	0	6	0	0	209
J1910	Corinth Fire Department	48	0	826	39	21	48	18	4	0	0	0	1,004
J2110	Dixmont Fire Department	13	0	21	12	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	53
J2190	East Millinocket Fire Dept.	17	0	65	9	20	22	7	0	2	0	0	142
J2210	Eddington Fire Department	43	0	364	33	46	42	15	5	0	0	0	548
J2490	Glenburn Fire Department	6	0	14	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	28

Penobscot Cont'd

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
J2540	Greenbush Fire Department	3	0	43	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	48
J2600	Hampden Fire Department	41	0	803	63	30	74	59	2	0	0	0	1,072
J2710	Hermon Fire Department	56	0	387	43	40	82	44	3	3	0	0	658
J2750	Holden Fire Department	62	0	457	81	41	62	30	0	0	0	0	733
J2790	Howland Fire Department	48	1	61	87	20	38	7	3	5	0	0	270
J2800	Hudson Fire Department	7	0	29	3	3	7	4	0	0	0	0	53
J2900	Kenduskeag Fire Department	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
J3020	Levant Fire Department	33	0	659	34	52	111	15	0	1	0	0	905
J3070	Lincoln Fire Department	51	2	243	68	32	33	28	4	2	0	0	463
J3320	Mattawamkeag Fire Department	15	0	11	12	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	44
J3370	Medway Fire Department	21	0	40	12	23	12	22	0	1	0	0	131
J3420	Milford Fire Department	27	0	289	32	40	31	19	3	2	0	0	443
J3430	Millinocket Fire Department	23	0	18	26	28	25	28	1	4	0	0	153
J3560	Newburgh Fire Department	15	0	27	17	11	17	4	3	0	0	0	94
J3610	Newport Fire Department	38	2	623	27	19	47	27	0	1	0	0	784
J3612	Etna Fire Department	7	0	37	11	17	15	3	2	3	0	0	95
J3820	Orono Fire Department	60	1	1,496	98	52	100	252	3	12	0	0	2,074
J3830	Orrington Fire Department	41	0	413	68	61	63	19	0	2	0	0	667
J4040	Plymouth Fire Department	19	0	59	8	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	89
J4520	Springfield Fire Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J4860	Veazie Fire Department	25	1	196	40	145	48	228	0	0	0	0	683

Piscataquis County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
K1540	Brownville Junction Fire Dept.	24	0	292	43	38	70	11	13	0	0	0	491
K2120	Dover-Foxcroft Fire Department	63	0	505	99	211	23	51	7	5	0	0	964
K2570	Greenville Fire Department	14	0	76	40	36	13	23	4	2	0	0	208
K3440	Milo Fire Department	34	0	210	19	53	45	17	4	1	0	0	383
K4300	Sangerville Fire Department	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Sagadahoc County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
L0040	Bath Fire Department	28	6	1,999	68	173	51	138	8	6	0	0	2,477
L0050	Bath Iron Works	8	1	15	7	2	14	55	0	0	0	0	102
L1150	Arrowsic Fire Department	9	0	42	13	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	70
L1400	Bowdoin Fire Department	11	0	65	27	5	38	6	6	0	0	0	158
L1410	Bowdoinham Fire Department	27	2	47	55	19	45	16	1	1	0	0	213
L2470	Georgetown Fire Department	7	0	77	19	9	7	15	2	2	0	0	138
L4010	Phippsburg Fire Department	4	0	2	5	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	17
L4170	Richmond Fire Department	34	0	130	39	47	39	22	10	1	0	0	322
L4740	Topsham Fire Department	50	10	1,489	55	90	76	153	6	3	0	0	1,932
L5290	Woolwich Fire Department	28	0	64	49	23	15	20	4	0	0	0	203

Somerset County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
M1120	Anson Fire Department	4	0	17	35	5	1	4	4	0	0	0	70
M1340	Bingham Fire Department	11	0	43	16	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	79
M1640	Canaan Fire Department	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
M1930	Cornville Fire Department	9	0	26	25	2	6	2	0	1	0	0	71
M2080	Detroit Fire Department	15	0	5	9	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	41
M2310	Fairfield Fire Rescue	75	0	1,342	36	196	76	59	97	2	0	0	1,883
M2571	Rockwood Fire Department	2	0	16	4	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	33
M3230	Madison Fire Department	43	3	143	75	17	24	18	2	0	0	0	325
M3680	Norridgewock Fire Department	42	0	130	76	26	6	13	7	0	0	0	300
M4020	Pittsfield Fire Department	14	0	32	9	7	9	6	0	0	0	0	77
M4260	St. Albans Fire Department	13	0	99	14	32	3	1	1	0	0	0	163
M4410	Skowhegan Fire Department	57	1	697	129	209	72	85	16	14	0	0	1,280
M4420	Smithfield Fire Department	10	0	32	10	1	9	1	0	0	0	0	63
M6250	Jackman/Moose River	7	0	11	6	6	6	5	0	0	0	0	41

Return to TOC

Waldo County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
N0050	Belfast Fire Department	32	1	119	74	38	53	90	3	5	0	0	415
N2380	Frankfort Fire Department	7	0	2	17	2	17	2	2	1	0	0	50
N2381	West Frankfort Fire Department	12	1	18	5	2	8	4	0	0	0	0	50
N2860	Brooks Fire Department	17	0	28	16	6	7	4	3	0	0	0	81
N3080	Lincolnville Fire Department	18	0	43	21	3	4	48	6	2	0	0	145
N3470	Monroe Fire Department	18	0	18	7	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	48
N3730	Northport Fire Department	10	0	3	45	13	7	14	0	0	0	0	92
N3880	Palermo Fire Department	16	0	36	6	7	8	1	18	0	0	0	92
N4320	Searsmont Fire Department	12	0	25	14	7	20	4	1	1	0	0	84
N4330	Searsport Fire Department	16	1	74	47	32	47	17	5	0	0	0	239
N4720	Thorndike Fire Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N4810	Unity Fire Department	19	0	45	40	16	11	8	6	3	0	0	148
N4920	Waldo Fire Department	4	0	7	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	16
N5230	Winterport Fire Department	27	0	50	34	14	7	23	3	4	0	0	162

Washington County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
P0090	Calais Fire/Ems Department	30	1	173	16	90	23	50	2	7	0	0	392
P1020	Addison Fire Department	9	0	26	6	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	53
P1170	Charlotte Fire Department	2	0	6	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	14
P1210	Baileyville Fire Department	21	0	17	14	12	17	8	2	0	0	0	91
P1220	Alexander Fire Department	10	0	39	4	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	63
P1270	Beddington Fire Department	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
P2070	Dennysville Fire Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P2180	East Machias Fire Department	12	0	9	7	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	37
P2980	Perry Fire Department	6	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
P3170	Lubec Fire Department	4	0	8	7	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	26
P3200	Machias Fire Department	15	0	18	18	11	22	43	0	0	0	0	127
P3210	Machiasport Fire Department	12	0	5	3	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	26
P3410	Milbridge Fire Department	10	0	3	4	1	21	13	0	0	0	0	52
P4110	Princeton Fire Department	9	0	12	5	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	32
P4190	Robbinston Fire Department	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
P4560	Steuben Fire Department	23	0	20	7	5	11	6	0	2	0	0	74
P5060	Wesley Fire Department	5	0	7	1	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	22
P6220	Passamaquoddy Fire & Rescue	5	1	386	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	397

York County

FDID	Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
R0060	Biddeford Fire Department	75	0	4,290	204	231	166	458	0	1	0	0	5,425
R0230	Saco Fire Department	103	3	3,289	74	154	291	316	0	7	0	0	4,237
R1010	Acton Fire Department	36	0	269	21	36	103	30	24	1	0	0	520
R1060	Alfred Fire Department	36	0	475	38	80	84	23	1	0	0	0	737
R1320	Berwick Fire Department	52	1	634	68	73	73	61	42	3	0	0	1,007
R1600	BUXTON FIRE & RESCUE	45	0	908	100	63	94	56	9	5	0	0	1,280
R1920	Cornish Fire Department	33	0	21	15	3	5	8	1	0	0	0	86
R2250	Eliot Fire Department	18	0	84	51	15	33	57	6	0	0	0	264
R2910	Kennebunk Fire Department	50	2	1,755	57	82	77	163	81	3	0	0	2,270
R2920	Kennebunkport Fire Department	20	3	25	106	49	22	148	7	1	0	0	381
R2990	Lebanon Fire Department	61	0	629	62	66	57	33	12	2	0	0	922
R3040	Limerick Fire Department	32	0	436	31	46	35	18	3	1	0	0	602
R3060	Limington Fire Department	2	0	12	9	3	9	2	0	0	0	0	37
R3191	Goodwins Mills Fire Department	65	0	638	107	32	87	27	26	0	0	0	982
R3580	Newfield Fire Department	21	0	22	20	8	4	11	0	0	0	0	86
R3690	North Berwick Fire Department	33	1	71	82	37	45	26	0	0	0	0	295
R3720	Arundel Fire Department	38	1	490	52	53	112	44	10	2	0	0	802
R3780	Old Orchard Beach Fire Department	31	3	1,881	112	199	121	279	6	14	0	0	2,646
R4290	Sanford Fire Department	88	9	3,256	188	368	212	294	29	5	0	0	4,449
R4370	Shapleigh Fire Department	22	0	63	25	11	5	11	0	0	0	0	137
R4470	South Berwick Fire Department	35	0	142	146	45	52	52	4	0	0	0	476
R4990	Waterboro Fire Department	28	4	598	64	127	68	39	4	2	0	0	934
R5050	Wells Fire Department	39	3	706	264	217	225	279	37	5	0	0	1,775
R5052	Ogunquit Fire Department	26	0	530	51	67	75	210	5	3	0	0	967
R5309	York County Fire Office	3	0	0	7	1	3	0	0	27	0	0	41
R5310	York Beach Fire Department	21	1	525	122	237	109	202	0	3	0	0	1,220
R5311	York Fire Department	83	1	1,047	155	256	40	272	2	23	0	0	1,879

Grand total 2023

100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
7,615	**335**	**126,264**	**12,243**	**14,118**	**11,072**	**16,827**	**1,760**	**944**	**0**	**0**	**191,178**

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SELECTED FIRE STATISTICS

Fire in Norway August 2022
Photo by 560 WGAN Radio

Fires comprised only 2.5% of all incidents Maine fire department responded to in 2023. There were 4,548 fires in Maine requiring 7,615 fire department responses. Though fires do not kill as many people as falls, drug overdose or vehicle crashes, the property losses and costs associated with response (apparatus and personnel) are considerable. A typical fire will require more people and equipment than an EMS call.

2023 Fire Cause

Cooking and heating remain the leading identified causes of fire in Maine causing a combined $2.1 million in total contents and property losses 2023. Though cooking related fires are the most frequent, heating related incidents killed more people in 2023 followed by smoking.[4] On the other hand, cooking related fires result in more injuries. One reason cooking related fires result in fewer fatalities is because individuals involved in the fire are conscious and able to escape. Many cooking fire related injuries are the result of someone attempting to extinguish the fire. In terms of loss, electrical malfunction related fires cost the most at $4.5 million. One possible explanation for this higher cost is electrical fires often start in a structure, and can be difficult to extinguish, leading to considerable damage to the building.

[4] Civilian Fire Deaths as represented in the chart don't always represent the number of actual fatalities. For more detailed accurate fire death data refer to 2023 Maine fire Fatalities Section beginning on page 6.

Fire Cause – All fire categories

	Fires		Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Fighter Deaths	Fire Fighter Injuries	Property Loss	Contents Loss	Total Loss	
Description	#	%	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	%
Intentional	56	3.76%	1	1	0	0	3,259,200	379,251	3,638,451	7.29%
Playing with Heat Source	1	0.07%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Smoking	49	3.29%	0	1	0	0	728,500	149,051	877,551	1.76%
Heating	236	15.83%	0	0	0	0	185,597	85,800	271,397	0.54%
Cooking	247	16.57%	0	13	0	0	1,246,622	638,625	1,885,247	3.78%
Electrical Malfunction	155	10.40%	0	0	0	1	2,947,986	1,516,474	4,464,460	8.94%
Appliances	38	2.55%	0	1	0	0	954,701	637,521	1,592,222	3.19%
Open Flame	103	6.91%	0	1	0	0	1,833,812	1,724,182	3,557,994	7.13%
Other heat	50	3.35%	0	5	0	1	1,097,301	348,700	1,446,001	2.90%
Other Equipment	11	0.74%	0	1	0	0	3,500	151,600	155,100	0.31%
Natural	47	3.15%	0	0	0	4	1,219,401	603,502	1,822,903	3.65%
Exposure	12	0.80%	0	0	0	0	1,000	100	1,100	0.68%
Unknown	199	13.35%	7	15	0	6	10,996,296	3,061,162	14,057,458	28.16%
Equipment Misoperation, Failure	63	4.23%	0	1	0	0	1,382,402	668,102	2,050,504	4.11%
Other Unintentional, Careless	208	13.95%	1	15	0	2	7,329,968	5,401,491	12,731,459	25.50%
Investigation with Arson Mod.	16	1.07%	1	3	0	1	834,100	198,000	1,032,100	2.07%
	1,491	**100.00%**	**10**	**57**	**0**	**15**	**34,020,386**	**15,563,561**	**49,583,947**	**100.00%**

Contributing Factors to a Fire 2023

(Chosen from all contributing factors with percent adjusted for unknowns where the identified with a frequency >/= 10)

Description	Frequency	Percent (adjusted for unknowns)
Abandoned or discarded materials or products	159	7.9%
Heat source too close to combustibles	155	7.7%
Mechanical failure, malfunction, other	127	6.3%
Failure to clean	107	5.3%
Equipment unattended	63	3.1%
Unspecified short-circuit arc	55	2.7%
Misuse of material or product, other	54	2.7%

Contributing Factors to a Fire 2023 cont'd

Electrical failure, malfunction, other	52	2.6%
Outside/open fire for debris or waste disposal	51	2.5%
Leak or break	36	1.8%
Natural condition, other	33	1.6%
High wind	31	1.5%
Other factor contributed to ignition	29	1.4%
Worn out	27	1.3%
Operational deficiency, other	26	1.3%
Rekindle	25	1.2%
Backfire	24	1.2%
Flammable liquid or gas spilled	23	1.1%
Short circuit arc from defective, worn insulation	23	1.1%
Arc, spark from operating equipment	22	1.1%
Accidentally turned on, not turned off	22	1.1%
Improper container or storage	21	1.0%
Equipment not being operated properly	20	1.0%
Playing with heat source	17	0.8%
Outside/open fire for warming or cooking	16	0.8%
Cutting, welding too close to combustible	14	0.7%
Equipment overloaded	14	0.7%
Storm	14	0.7%
Fire spread or control, other	13	0.6%
Short circuit arc from mechanical damage	12	0.6%

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2023 Fire Heat Sources

(Chosen from all heat source data =/> 10)

In looking at heat source data, some descriptions are vaguer than others. We understand terms like cigarette, lighter or match. Terms such as radiated or conducted heat from operating equipment require a deeper dive into what equipment was involved. The frequency of cigarette related incidents in all fires is more than twice what we see in structures. This suggests that more cigarette related fires are taking place *outside of a structure*.

Code	Description	Frequency	Percent (adjusted for unknowns)
12	Radiated, conducted heat from operating equipment	328	18.4%
13	Arcing	230	12.9%
43	Hot ember or ash	205	11.5%
11	Spark, ember or flame from operating equipment	148	8.3%
10	Heat from powered equipment, other	136	7.6%
00	Heat source: other	111	6.2%
61	Cigarette	89	5.0%
81	Heat from direct flame, convection currents	63	3.5%
40	Hot or smoldering object, other	62	3.5%
65	Cigarette lighter	50	2.8%
41	Heat, spark from friction	49	2.8%
72	Chemical reaction	40	2.2%
64	Match	35	2.0%
69	Flame/torch used for lighting	32	1.8%
42	Molten, hot material	28	1.6%
60	Heat from other open flame or smoking materials	25	1.4%
82	Radiated heat from another fire	23	1.3%
73	Lightning	17	1.0%
84	Conducted heat from another fire	17	1.0%
63	Heat from undetermined smoking material	16	0.9%
83	Flying brand, ember, spark	14	0.8%
68	Backfire from internal combustion engine	13	0.7%
54	Fireworks	11	0.6%
66	Candle	10	0.6%

The "Undetermined" incidents have been removed and the percentages have been adjusted. Undetermined is the most frequently used code to describe a fire's heat source. Although, that may be a valid code in some cases, fire departments often use this code as a "default" in their NFIRS reports. This is an example of why correct and accurate data is important when filling out reports. Bad data can lead to wrong conclusions, and poor decisions.

2023 Fire Dollar Losses

These figures represent only what Maine's fire departments have reported through the NFIRS system. Between 2017 and 2021, the Maine Bureau of Insurance estimated an average of $73,237,872 was paid by insurance companies each year for residential fires alone. Subsequently, these statistics are likely to be underestimates. We use what the departments give us to avoid duplication.

Dollar Loss	Grand Total
Total Fire Property Loss	**$40,951,603**
Total Fire Contents Loss	**$16,618,542**
Total Fire Dollar Loss	**$57,570,145**

Note: this table is based upon incident reports that have dollar loss data. Because not all departments report dollar loss amounts, the actual dollar loss is higher than the table's data indicates.

2023 Actions Taken by Maine Fire Departments

Actions taken, together with Incident Type, reveal the breadth of activities and resources used by responding fire departments.

Code		Frequency		Exposure		Civilian Injuries		Firefighter Injuries		Percent Total Dollar Loss
32	Provide basic life support (BLS)	41,356	23.2%	0	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.8%	$158,100	0.3%
33	Provide advanced life support (ALS)	35,191	19.7%	0	0.0%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	$40,000	0.1%
86	Investigate	26,923	15.1%	1	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	8.3%	$1,190,124	2.0%
34	Transport person	12,141	6.8%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$0	0.0%
31	Provide first aid & check for injuries	9,672	5.4%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	$464,000	0.8%
70	Assistance, other	7,279	4.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$85,500	0.1%
30	Emergency medical services, other	5,929	3.3%	0	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.8%	$0	0.0%
73	Provide manpower	4,104	2.3%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	$1,087,100	1.8%
93	Cancelled enroute	3,952	2.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$0	0.0%
81	Incident command	3,924	2.2%	0	0.0%	8.5%	0.0%	5.6%	$5,734,850	9.6%

Actions Taken cont'd

78	Control traffic	3,476	2.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$0	0.0%
11	Extinguish	2,348	1.3%	14	75.0%	56.3%	0.0%	44.4%	$41,942,428	70.0%
71	Assist physically disabled	2,172	1.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$0	0.0%
55	Establish safe area	2,045	1.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	$35,000	0.1%
00	Action taken, other	1,905	1.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$3,000	0.0%
45	Remove hazard	1,859	1.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$141,901	0.2%
63	Restore fire alarm system	1,581	0.9%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$0	0.0%
92	Standby	1,579	0.9%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$0	0.0%
83	Provide information to public or media	1,332	0.7%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$0	0.0%

(Only descriptions with a >/= 1,000 frequency are ranked. These comprise 95% of actions taken.)

STRUCTURE FIRES

Vassalboro Structure Fire: October 2022
Picture by Vassalboro Fire Department

Most fires in Maine are structure fires. In 2023, structure fires comprised 51% of all fires, most of which were in residences. Lastly, homes which include multi-family, one or two-family dwellings and mobile homes, comprise most residential fires and most fires in general. Most home fires are in single family unit which includes mobile homes.

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2023 Causes of Structure Fires

Overall, the most identified structure fire cause will be an electrical malfunction. Most fires caused by an electrical malfunction take place in industrial/commercial and public buildings. I residential structures, heating and cooking are leading causes (see residential structure fire - causes), Smoking related fires comprise a larger share of overall structure fire causes than they do in a residential structure.

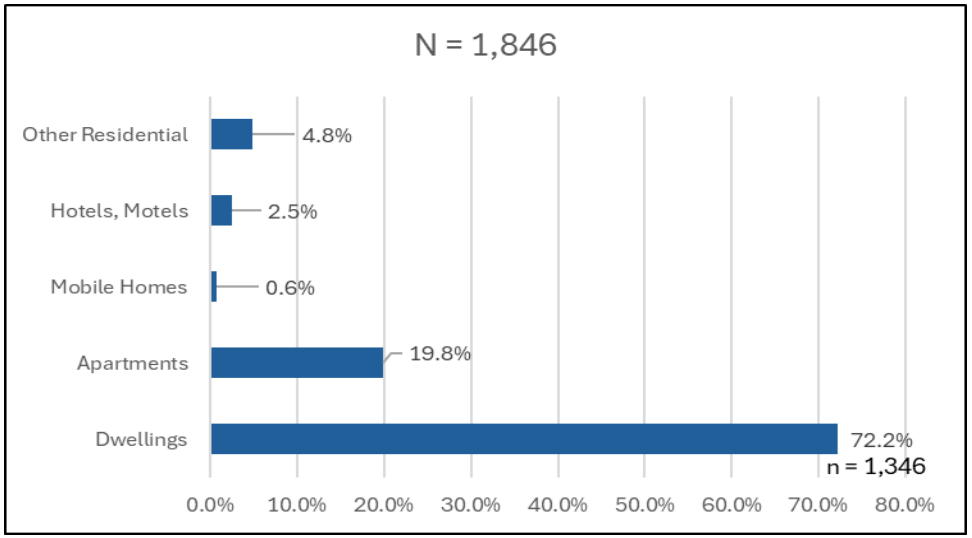
	Fires		Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Fighter Deaths	Fire Fighter Injuries	Property Loss	Contents Loss	Total Loss	
Description	#	%	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	%
Intentional	26	3.13%	1	1	0	0	1,246,000	148,651	1,394,651	4.09%
Playing with Heat Source	1	0.12%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Smoking	39	4.70%	0	1	0	0	651,500	139,051	790,551	2.32%
Heating	59	7.11%	0	0	0	0	152,597	75,800	228,397	0.67%
Cooking	87	10.48%	0	8	0	0	1,122,392	422,943	1,545,335	4.53%
Electrical Malfunction	109	13.13%	0	0	0	1	2,226,334	862,851	3,089,185	9.05%
Appliances	29	3.49%	0	1	0	0	941,201	328,091	1,269,292	3.72%
Open Flame	68	8.19%	0	0	0	0	1,602,411	534,551	2,136,962	6.26%
Other heat	34	4.10%	0	3	0	0	1,056,301	247,500	1,303,801	3.82%
Other Equipment	5	0.60%	0	1	0	0	500	150,500	151,000	0.44%
Natural	21	2.53%	0	0	0	0	736,001	281,501	1,017,502	2.98%
Exposure	7	0.84%	0	0	0	0	1,000	100	1,100	0.35%
Unknown	134	16.14%	7	13	0	5	8,982,336	2,026,151	11,008,487	32.27%
Equipment Disoperation/Failure	41	4.94%	0	1	0	0	1,265,401	595,101	1,860,502	5.45%
Other Unintentional, Careless	159	19.16%	1	13	0	2	5,647,967	1,556,741	7,204,708	21.12%
Investigation with Arson Mod.	11	1.33%	1	3	0	1	814,100	183,000	997,100	2.92%
	830	**100.00%**	**10**	**45**	**0**	**9**	**26,446,041**	**7,552,532**	**33,998,573**	**100.00%**

2023 Structure Fires by Property Use

In looking at structure fires by property use, it's not surprising to see fires in residential structures comprising 80% of total structure fires. An estimated 72% of residential structure fires are in single family, multifamily and mobile homes combined. The latter explains why 85% of fire fatalities took place in a home in 2023. Mobile home fires have the highest rate of fire fatality. Based on incident data provided by Maine's fire departments, the chances of being killed in a mobile home fire are greater than those in a wood or other type of home structure.

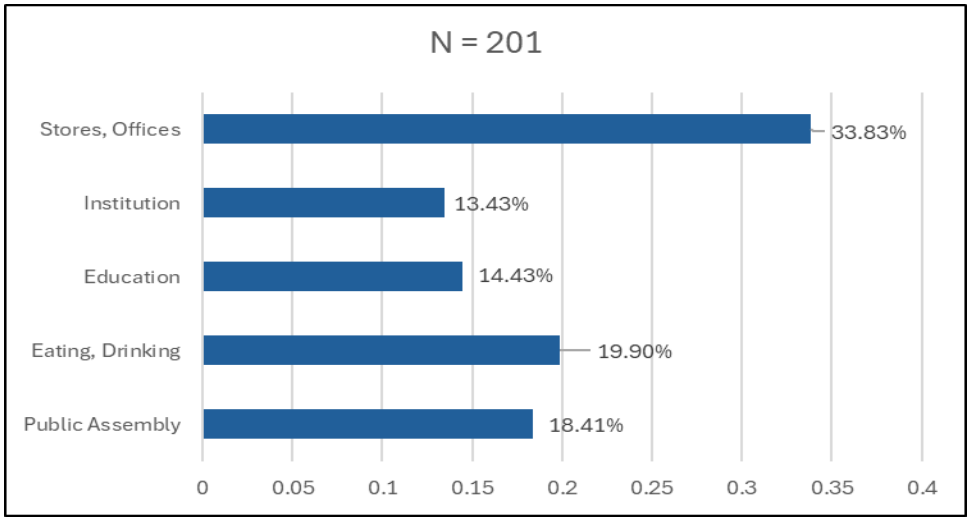
Residential Use

(2023 Number of reports with this data = 1,864)



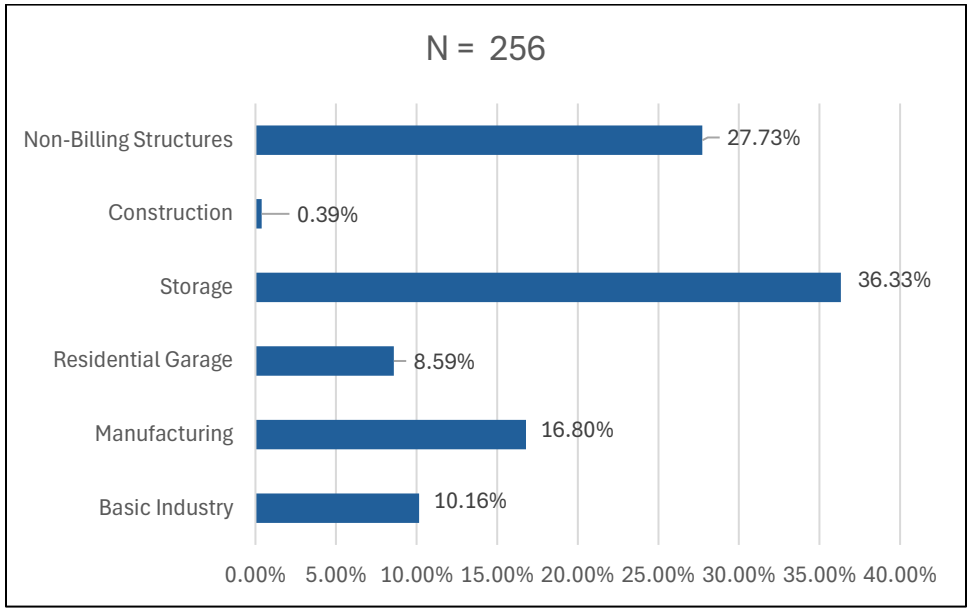
Public Property Use

(2023 Number of reports with this data = 187)



Industrial Property Use

(2Number of reports with this data = 262)



2023 Structure Fires and Detection

Studies conducted by the Underwriters Laboratories (UL) have determined that flashover in modern homes is eight times faster than it was 50 years ago when the average time was around 29 minutes. Today's homes transition to flashover in less than five minutes. Subsequently, escape times have been reduced from an estimated 10 – 15 minutes to 1 – 2 minutes today. In today's larger homes, 1 – 2 minutes can be deadly. Nationally, 3 out of 5 home fire deaths take place in a home where there are either no smoke detectors present, or those present didn't operate. The following pages show 2023 data on: the presence; operation; effectiveness; failure; power supply; and type of smoke alarms in Maine structures that experienced a fire. The fire department's average response times all exceed 2 minutes.

In Maine, smoke/heat detectors were present in only 50% of structure fires during 2023. While that's 50% too few, the operation and effectiveness numbers are encouraging. The numbers support the need for more operating smoke detectors in every Maine home.

Report Period 1/1/2023 to 12/31/2023 Structure Fires

Coded Field: Detector Presence

Code	Description	Frequency		Average Response Time (min)
		#	%	
1	Detectors Present	544	49.64%	12.49
N	None Present	317	28.92%	8.12
U	Undetermined	235	21.44%	12.06
	Totals	**1,096**	**100.00%**	**11.13**

Coded Field: Detector Operation

Code	Description	Frequency		Average Response Time (min)
		#	%	
1	Fire too small to operate	114	20.84%	6.57
2	Operated	364	66.54%	15.36
3	Failed to Operate	27	4.94%	5.81
U	Undetermined	42	7.68%	7.69
	Totals	**547**	**100.00%**	**12.47**

Coded Field: Detector Effectiveness

Code	Description	Frequency		Average Response Time (min)
		#	%	
1	Alerted Occupants	274	75.27%	18.43
2	Occupants failed to respond	21	5.77%	5.67
3	No occupants	50	13.74%	6.16
4	Failed to alert occupants	5	1.37%	4.20
U	Undetermined	14	3.85%	6.71
Totals		**364**	**100.00%**	**15.36**

Coded Field: Detector Failure

Code	Description	Frequency		Average Response Time (min)
		#	%	
0	Other	3	9.38%	8.67
1	Hardwired power failure, shut-off or disconnect	3	9.38%	3.67
2	Improper installation or placement	3	9.38%	2.33
3	Defective	1	3.13%	7.00
4	Lack of cleaning	2	6.25%	4.50
5	Battery missing or disconnected	2	6.25%	7.50
6	Battery discharged or dead	5	15.63%	6.20
U	Undetermined	13	40.63%	6.31
Totals		**32**	**100.00%**	**5.88**

Coded Field: Detector Power Supply

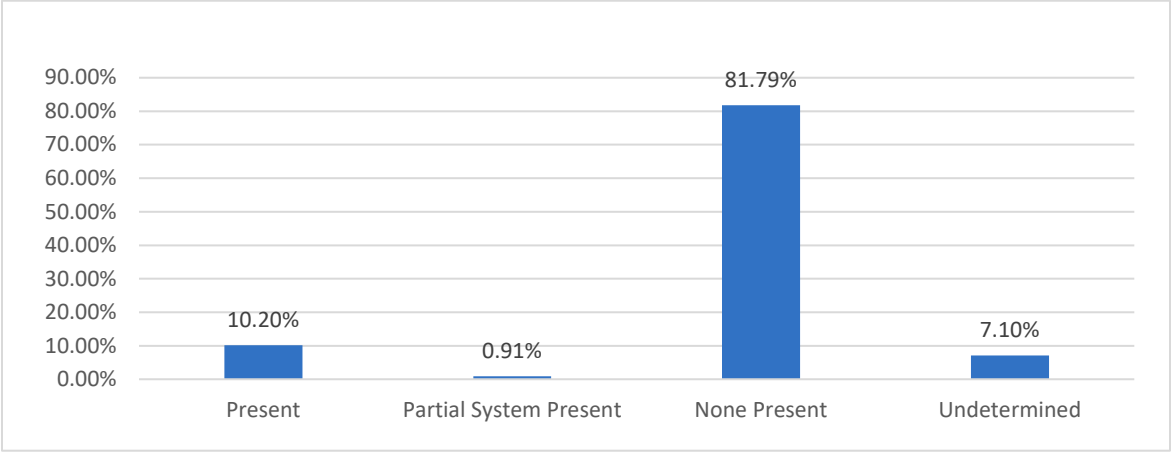
Code	Description	Frequency		Average Response Time (min)
		#	%	
0	Other	1	0.18%	5.00
1	Battery Only	159	29.17%	28.11
2	Hardwire Only	66	12.11%	5.58
3	Plug in	3	0.55%	4.33
4	Hardwire with battery	230	42.20%	6.37
5	Plug in with battery	11	2.02%	6.64
6	Mechanical	1	0.18%	5.00
7	Multiple detectors and power supplies	37	6.79%	4.76
U	Unknown	37	6.79%	6.16
Totals		**545**	**100.00%**	**12.48**

Coded Field: Detector Type

Code	Description	Frequency		Average Response Time (min)
		#	%	
1	Smoke	432	79.12%	10.71
2	Heat	4	0.73%	4.75
3	Combination smoke - heat	42	7.69%	41.55
4	Sprinkler, water flow detection	6	1.10%	6.83
5	More than 1 type present	43	7.88%	5.86
U	Undetermined	19	3.48%	6.42
Totals		**546**	**100.00%**	**12.47**

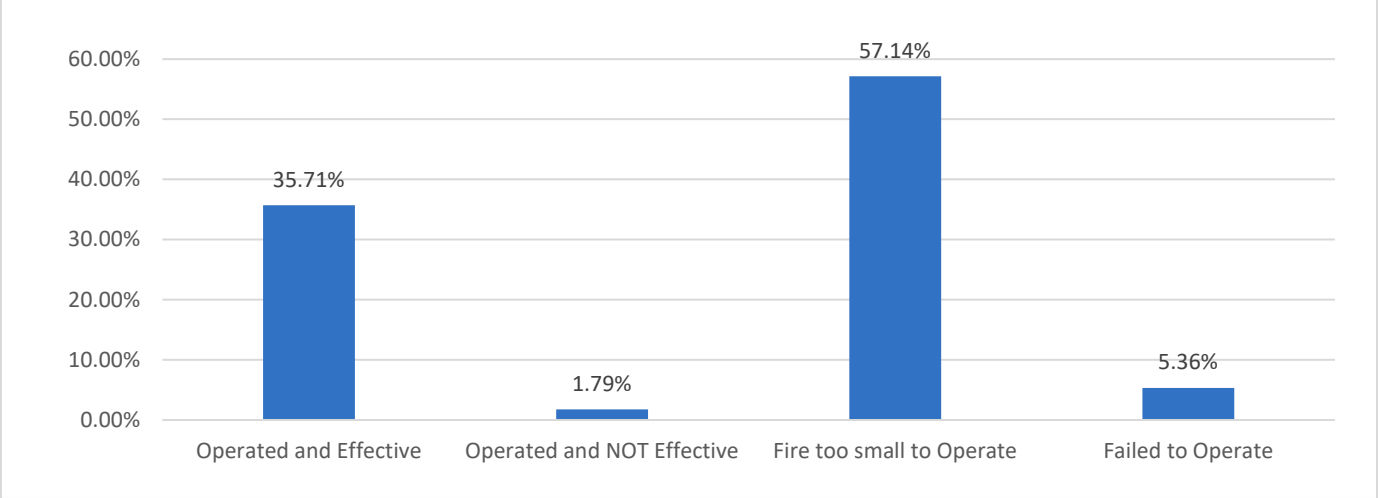
Automatic Extinguishing System Presence During Structure Fires in 2023

(Number of reports with this data = 1,098)



Automatic Extinguishing System Operation During Structure Fires in 2022

(Number of reports with this data = 56)



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RESIDENTIAL FIRES

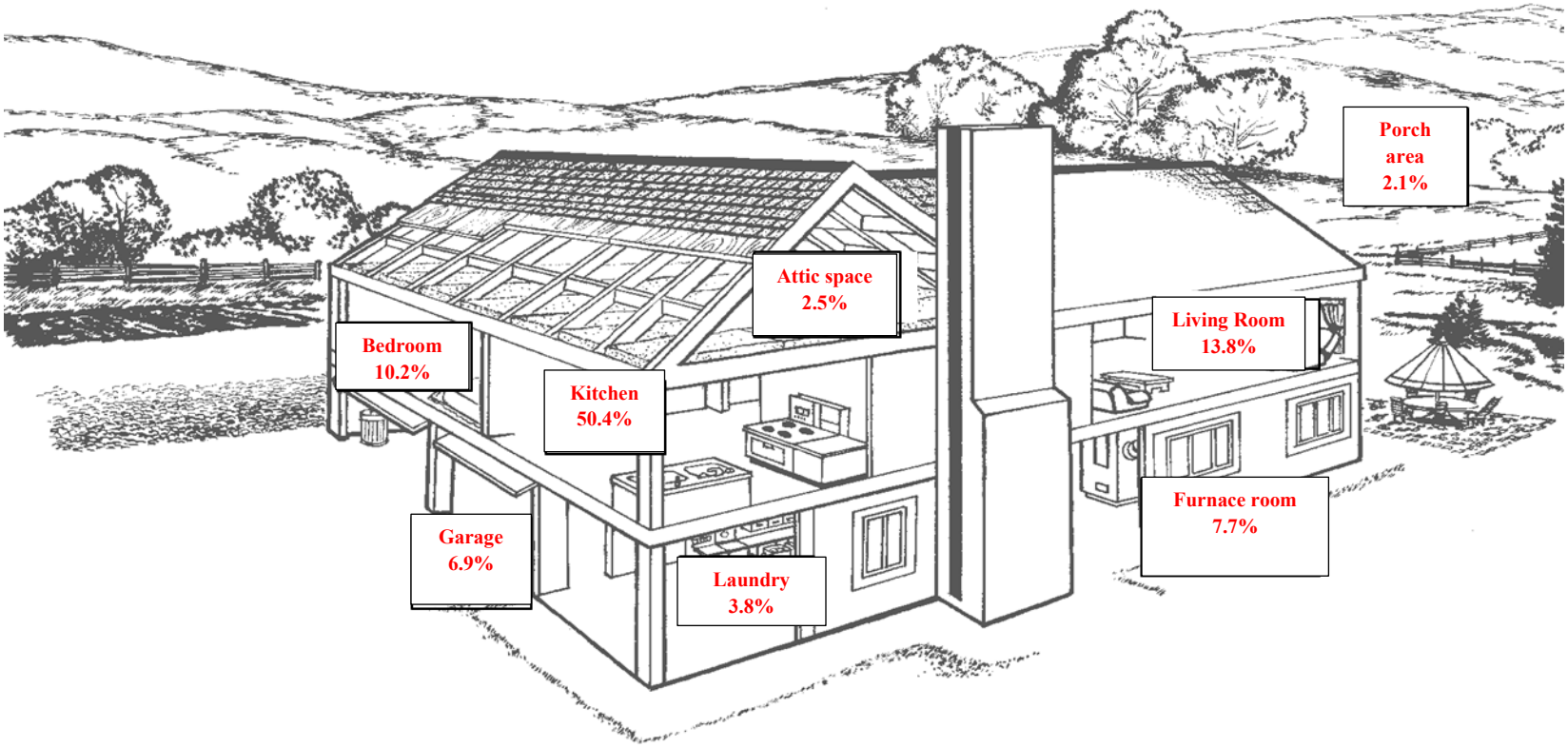
Farmington House Fire
Photo provided by Farmington Fire Rescue

Residential structure fires account for $26.6 million worth of property loss or 78% of all structure fires losses. Residential structure fires accounted for 81% of civilian fire deaths in 2023. Single family units account for 86% of residential fire fatalities. Heating is the most frequently identified cause of these residential fire fatalities.

Diagram of Residential Fires in One and Two-Family Dwellings, Apartments and Mobile Homes by Area of Origin in 2023

Number of Reports = 522 (does not add up to 100% due to rounding)

It's of little surprise that just over half of all fires in a home will start in the kitchen, given that cooking fires are the most common cause of fires in homes. The lower-than-expected fires in furnace rooms may be the result of an increase in both wood and pellet stoves in living rooms. The furnace room and living room fires would account for 21.5% of fires in a home. Living room fires alone account for 14% of home fires.



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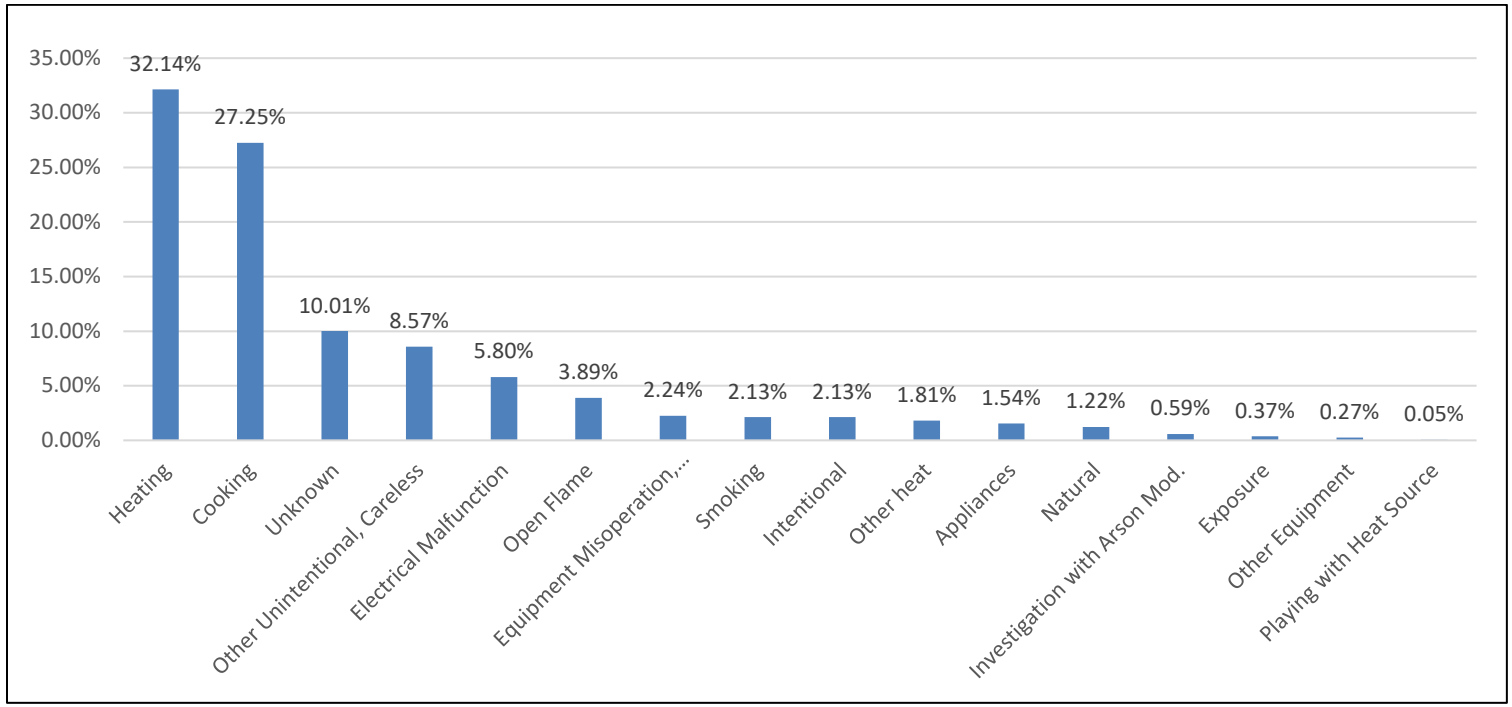
2023 All Residential Structure Fire Cause

Note that in all residential structure fires, heating is the leading cause as opposed to cooking being the leading cause in homes. All residential structure fires include dorms, hotels, institutional facilities and other non-family residential housing units. Heating related fires are more often the result of poor installation, design, or misuse. These errors are addressed primarily by codes and standards. Further research is needed to understand what's behind heating fires in all residential structures.

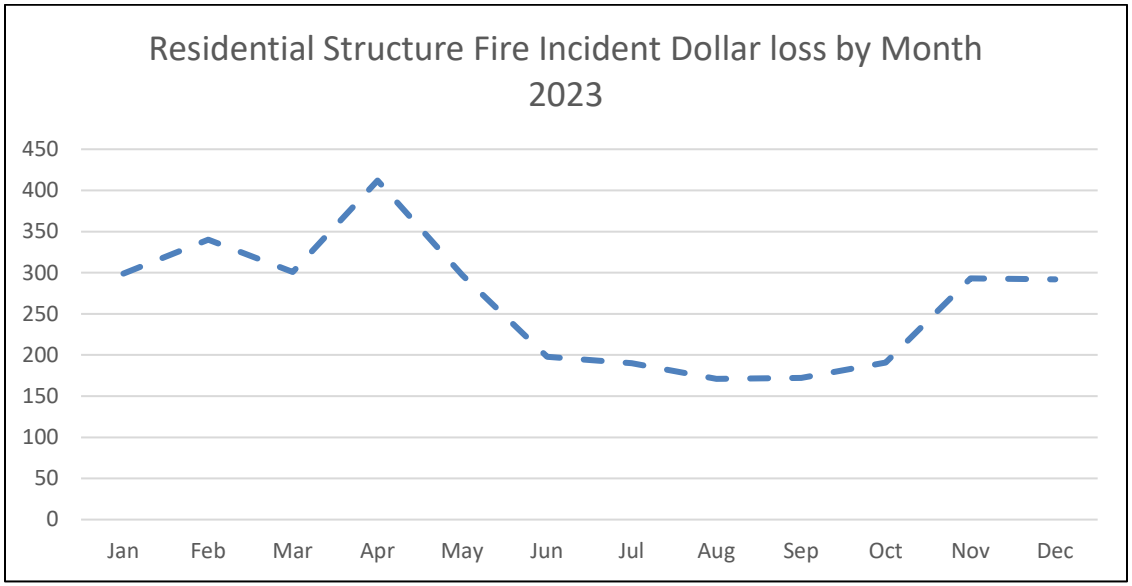


2023 All Residential Fire Dollar Loss by Month

Note: Data used is based only on those incidents where dollar losses were given. Actual dollar loss numbers are probably higher.

Higher dollar losses in residential fires occur in the transitional months of April and May, and again in October and November. An explanation might be heating appliances in need of maintenance, or the turning on and off of those appliances due to daily fluctuations in temperature. Another explanation might be the burning of grass and leaves around the home during the transitional months. The use of personnel and apparatus to combat these fires is considerable. Overall, residential fire dollar losses account for 63% of all fire dollar losses.

Month	Count	Sum Apparatus	Sum Personnel	Total Loss
Jan	299	1,059	2,245	$3,991,757
Feb	340	1,202	2,393	$1,699,530
Mar	301	1,047	2,038	$3,166,473
Apr	412	1,301	2,652	$6,442,445
May	297	944	1,813	$3,467,344
Jun	198	721	1,436	$4,315,400
Jul	190	657	1,262	$1,732,368
Aug	171	616	1,156	$2,342,614
Sep	172	581	1,215	$1,615,125
Oct	191	681	1,390	$1,460,411
Nov	293	1,072	2,107	$4,156,815
Dec	292	1,037	2,086	$1,997,373
Totals	3156	10,918	21,793	$36,387,655



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WILDLAND FIRES

Pictures provided by the Maine Forest Service

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Maine Forest Service Wildland Fire Data

The Maine Forest Service (MFS) is responsible for the detection, prevention, and suppression of wildland fires. They are often the responding fire service in Maine's unorganized townships. They assist and coordinate activities with Maine fire departments for organized town wildfires. The Office of State Fire Marshal is including the MFS Wildland fire data in our report to give a more complete picture of firefighting activities in the state. The Fire Marshal appreciates the Maine Forest Services' assistance with this portion of our annual report, and for their activities in general for and in the State of Maine.

2023 Wildland Fires Fought by the Maine Forest Service by Region and Cause

2023	Number of Fires	Acres	Average Acres/Fire
Southern Region	310	153.3	0.5
Central Region	141	151.0	1.1
Northern Region	45	13.7	0.3
Totals - Statewide	***496***	***318.0***	***0.6***

	Southern Region		Central Region		Northern Region		Statewide	
CAUSE	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres	Fires	Acres
Lightning	11	3.6	5	1.1	2	0.2	18	4.9
Campfire	21	8.1	7	1.8	0	0.0	28	9.9
Smoking	11	2.7	5	7.8	1	0.1	17	10.6
Debris	86	54.1	55	57.6	18	8.8	159	120.5
Arson	10	1.8	8	11.2	4	0.8	22	13.8
Equipment	68	16.6	26	58.4	5	0.5	99	75.5
RR	15	5.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	16	5.3
Child	15	8.2	4	0.8	2	1.5	21	10.5
Misc	32	17.7	6	2.3	1	0.1	39	20.1
Fireworks	2	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.4
Powerline	21	19.6	13	3.5	10	1.1	44	24.2
Structure	16	8.1	9	6.0	2	0.6	27	14.6
Under Invest.	2	7.5	1	0.2	0	0.0	3	7.7
Totals	**310**	**153.3**	**141**	**151.0**	**45**	**13.7**	**496**	**318.0**

2023 Maine Fire Department Wildland Fire Locations

The data below comes from NFIRS as reported by Maine Fire Departments. The data is difficult to interpret. A closer look suggests the distribution by area type favors more urban areas. This could possibly be because there are more reporting fire departments in more heavily populated areas.

Code	Description	Frequency		Exposures	Average Number						Man Hours	Total Man Hours	Average Response Time (min)
					Personnel			Apparatus					
		#	%		Suppression	EMS	Other	Suppression	EMS	Other			
1	Rural, including farms >50 acres	250	26.23%	0	3.26	0.26	1.09	1.56	0.18	0.64	5.63	1,407.13	9.06
2	Urban, heavily populated areas	158	16.58%	0	2.06	0.21	0.40	0.91	0.11	0.18	1.13	177.77	4.97
3	Rural/urban or suburban	397	41.66%	0	2.75	0.25	0.91	1.36	0.15	0.56	3.65	1,449.50	6.72
4	Urban -wildland interface area	148	15.53%	0	2.99	0.34	0.97	1.39	0.22	0.72	5.54	820.43	8.82
Totals		**953**	**100.00%**	**0**	**2.81**	**0.26**	**0.88**	**1.34**	**0.16**	**0.54**	**4.04**	**3,854.83**	**7.37**
Mutual Aid Given Incidents		**8**											

Code	Description	Frequency		Exposures	Average Number						Man Hours	Total Man Hours	Average Response Time (min)
					Personnel			Apparatus					
		#	%		Suppression	EMS	Other	Suppression	EMS	Other			
1	Rural, including farms >50 acres	286	28.77%	0	3.09	0.42	1.40	1.69	0.27	0.74	6.57	1,877.78	9.52
2	Urban, heavily populated areas	138	13.88%	0	1.88	0.21	0.27	0.82	0.12	0.21	0.78	107.62	5.01
3	Rural/urban or suburban	433	43.56%	0	2.66	0.38	1.06	1.42	0.22	0.59	5.96	2,579.05	10.64
4	Urban -wildland interface area	137	13.78%	0	3.13	0.35	1.30	4.91	0.25	4.15	6.42	878.93	9.39
Totals		994	100.00%	0	2.74	0.37	1.08	1.90	0.23	1.07	5.48	5,443.38	9.37
Mutual Aid Given Incidents		24											

2023 Maine Fire Department Wildland Fire Causes

Note: The numbers only reflect incidents where the cause was identified. Total number of reports with this data = 960

Description	Frequency
Open/outdoor fire	311
Undetermined	184
Debris, vegetation burn	112
Other cause	101
Smoking	87
Equipment	80
Misuse of fire	39
Natural source	35
Incendiary	11

2022 Maine Fire Department Wildland Fire Heat Sources

Note: The numbers only reflect incidents where heat source was identified. Total number of reports with this data = 957

Heat source data suggests that more people smoke outdoors rather than indoors. Combined, heat sources directly linked to smoking (cigarette, cigarette lighter) would account for the highest percentage of identified heat sources. Efforts to prohibit smoking in apartments and public assemblies, warnings about the dangers of secondhand smoke, and a general decline in numbers of people smoking may be a contributing factor to more smoking related fire starting outside the home.

Description	Frequency	
	#	%
Undetermined	421	43.99%
Hot ember or ash	130	13.58%
Cigarette lighter	68	7.11%
Cigarette	67	7.00%
Match	51	5.33%
Flame/torch used for lighting	36	3.76%
Arcing	34	3.55%
Spark, ember or flame from operating equipment	26	2.72%
Flying brand, ember, spark	23	2.40%
Incendiary device	14	1.46%
Chemical reaction	11	1.15%
Lightning	9	0.94%
Heat from direct flame, convection currents	9	0.94%

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Cumberland Fire Department propane training photo by Chief Dan Small

2023 Hazardous Materials Incidents Released

There were an estimated 12,243 hazardous condition calls in 2023 up 30% from 2022 and up 30% from 2019. As expected, petroleum-based fuel products are the most frequent spill type of hazardous materials combined at 58% of all releases. Accidental release accounted for 50% of the causes.

Number of reports with this data = 293

Code	Description			Average Personnel			Average Apparatus			Average Man Hours	Total Man Hours	Average Response time
		#	%	Suppression	EMS	Other	Suppression	EMS	Other			
0	Special hazmat actions required or spill >= 55 gal	23	0.03%	4.09	0.83	1.87	1.74	0.43	1.22	14.20	326.62	6.57
1	Natural gas: slow leak, no evac. or hazmat actions	29	0.04%	4.59	1.79	0.62	2.28	0.86	0.66	7.57	219.43	6.00
2	Propane gas - Less than a 21 lb. tank	45	0.07%	3.64	1.18	1.27	1.80	0.73	1.02	6.45	290.12	7.40
3	Gasoline - vehicle fuel tank or portable container	57	0.08%	2.53	0.68	0.77	1.14	0.35	0.49	4.06	231.70	7.84
4	Kerosene - fuel burning equipment/portable storage	11	0.02%	2.64	0.91	1.82	1.09	0.45	1.09	7.87	86.62	9.45
5	Diesel fuel/fuel oil - vehicle fuel tank/portable	44	0.07%	3.20	0.57	1.75	1.45	0.36	1.07	12.83	564.60	8.61
6	Household/office solvent or chemical spill	12	0.02%	1.92	1.17	1.58	1.08	0.75	1.17	12.27	147.25	10.50
7	Motor oil - from engine or portable container	70	0.10%	2.49	1.13	1.06	1.14	0.61	0.67	5.25	367.57	7.10
8	Paint - spills less than 55 gallons	2	0.00%	1.50	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.13	2.25	6.00

2023 Hazardous Materials Causes of Release

Number of reports with this data = 76

Code	Description	Frequency		Exposures	Average Number						Man Hours	Total Man Hours	Average Response Time (min)
					Personnel			Apparatus					
		#	%		Suppression	EMS	Other	Suppression	EMS	Other			
1	Intentional	2	2.63%	0	3.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	5.75	11.50	10.50
2	Unintentional release	38	50.00%	0	2.32	1.21	2.13	1.32	0.61	1.74	7.76	294.98	5.05
3	Container or containment failure	13	17.11%	0	3.92	1.46	1.54	1.85	0.85	1.23	11.71	152.22	8.31
5	Cause under investigation	1	1.32%	0	10.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	165.17	165.17	4.00
U	Cause undetermined after investigation	22	28.95%	0	2.09	1.27	1.14	1.18	0.73	1.05	3.11	68.47	7.18
Totals		**76**	**100.00%**	**0**	**2.64**	**1.22**	**1.68**	**1.41**	**0.66**	**1.41**	**546.58**	**692.33**	**7.55**
Mutual Aid Given Incidents		**2**											

2023 Hazardous Materials Population Density in Area of Release

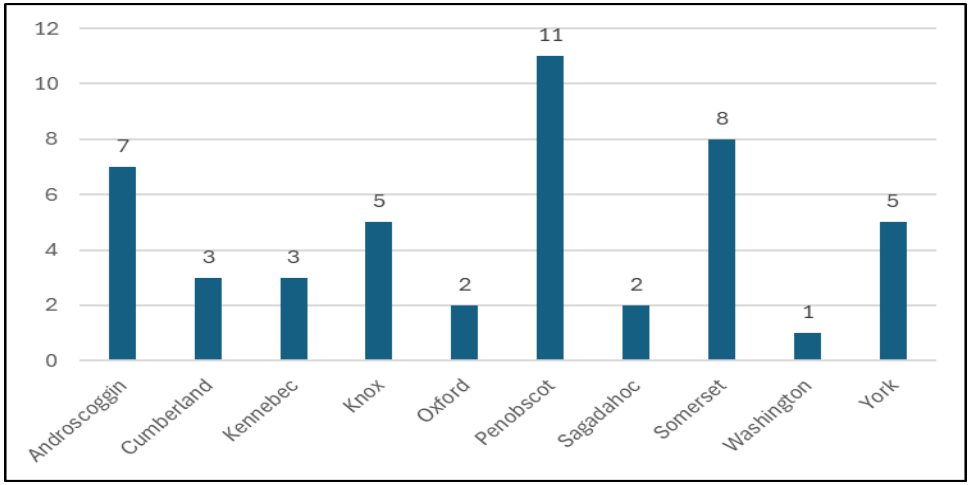
Number of reports with this data = 44

Code	Description	Frequency		Exposures	Average Number						Man Hours	Total Man Hours	Average Response Time (min)
					Personnel			Apparatus					
		#	%		Suppression	EMS	Other	Suppression	EMS	Other			
1	Urban Center - Densely populated	16	36.36%	0	2.19	1.25	0.69	1.44	0.63	0.75	2.19	35.08	6.06
2	Suburban - Predominantly single family residential	17	38.64%	0	2.53	1.35	1.59	1.35	0.71	1.24	18.72	318.28	6.12
3	Rural - Scattered small communities and farms	11	25.00%	0	2.91	0.64	2.09	1.09	0.45	1.09	13.78	151.53	10.09
Totals		**44**	**100.00%**	**0**	**2.50**	**1.14**	**1.39**	**1.32**	**0.61**	**1.02**	**688.50**	**504.90**	**9.16**
Mutual Aid Given Incidents		**2**											

YOUTH-RELATED FIRE INCIDENTS

There were an estimated 47 youth (17 and under) related fire incidents in 2023, which is an increase from 33 in 2022. This report focuses on all youth incidents, not just those determined to be intentional. These incidents are reported to the Fire Marshal's Office from Maine Fire Departments in addition to the investigations division of the Maine Fire Marshal's Office. This data is difficult to capture for numerous reasons. Subsequently, there are probably more incidents than there are represented in this report.

2023 Youth-Related Incidents by County (n=47)



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2023 Youth-Related Incident Dollar Loss by County

County	Property Loss	Contents Loss	Total Loss
Androscoggin	$150,000	$50,000	$200,000
Cumberland	$60,250	$20,000	$80,250
Kennebec	$15,000	$7,000	$22,000
Oxford	$0	$0	$0
Penobscot	$0	$500	$500
Sagadahoc	$0	$0	$0
Washington	$0	$0	$0
York	$1,000	$145	$1,145
Total	$226,250	$77,645	$303,895

2023 Youth-Related Incidents by Incident Type

Incident Type	Frequency
Building fires	8
Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue	1
Cooking fire, confined to container	1
Fire, other	3
Forest, woods, or wildland fire	2
Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire	1
Outside rubbish fire, other	2
Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	1
Special outside fire, other	1
Total	20

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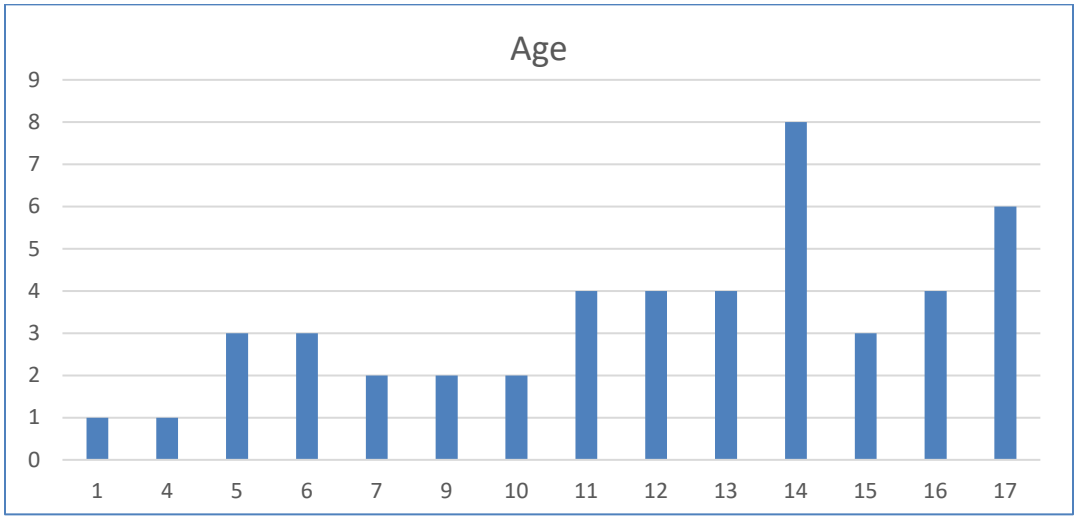
2023 Youth-Related Incidents by Heat Source

Heat Source	Frequency
Arcing	2
Cigarette lighter	6
Fireworks	1
Flame/torch used for lighting	1
Heat from other open flame or smoking materials	1
Hot ember or ash	2
Hot or smoldering object, other	1
Radiated, conducted heat from operating equipment	1
Undetermined	5
Total	20

2023 Youth-Related Incidents by Age and Gender (n=47)



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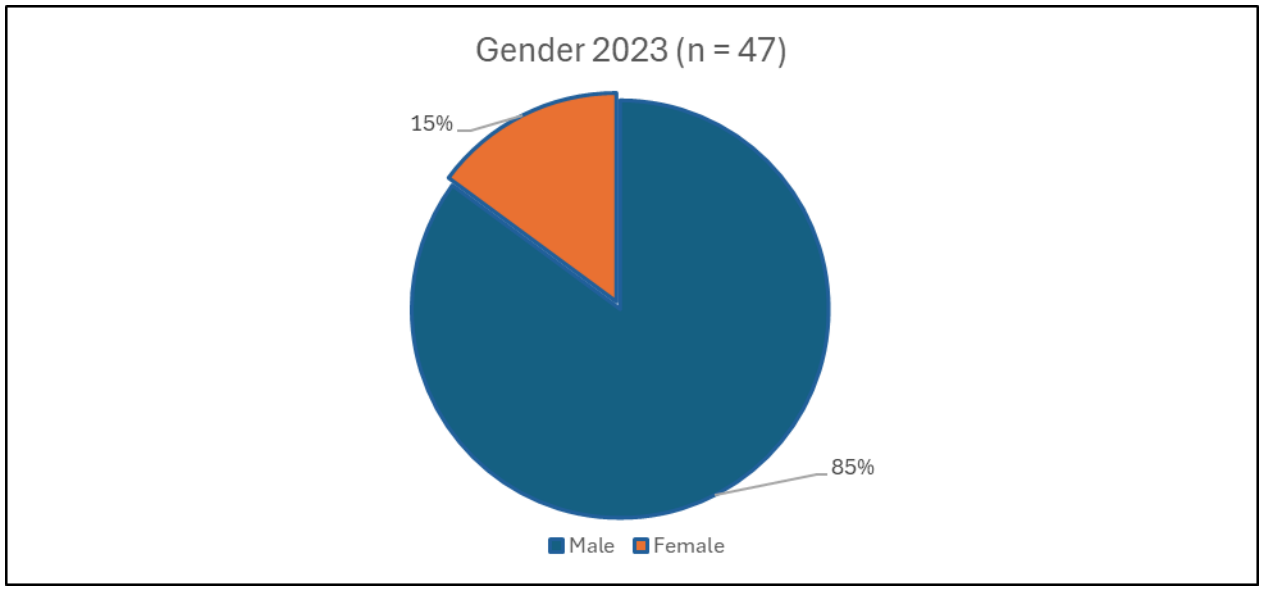

2023 Youth-Juvenile-Related Incidents by Property Use

Property Use	Frequency
1 or 2 family dwelling	9
Barracks, dormitory	1
High school/junior high school/middle school	1
Household goods, sales, repairs	1
Multifamily dwellings	2
Outside or special property, other	3
Playground	1
Residential street, road or residential driveway	1
Vacant lot	1
Total	20

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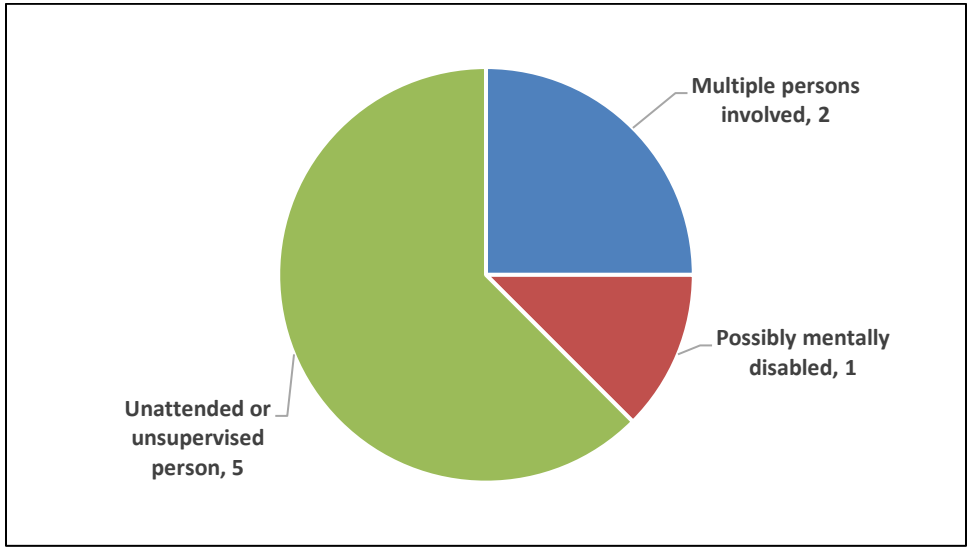
2023 Youth-Related Incidents by Possible Contributing Factors (in addition to age itself)



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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alarm: Any notification made to the fire department that a situation exists or may exist requires a response.

Area of Origin: The room or area within the property where the fire originated.

Automatic: As applied to fire protection devices, a device or system providing an emergency function without the necessity of human intervention.

Automatic Extinguishing System: A system that controls and extinguishes fires without the need for human intervention.

Building: A structure enclosed with walls and a roof and having a defined height.

Building Code Type: Building code classification of the building involved in the incident.

Building Fire (also **Structure Fire**): Any fire occurring inside or involving a building. A building fire may be a wastebasket, a mattress fire, or a roof fire; whether structural members were involved.

Casualty (fire): A person who is injured or killed at the scene of a fire (this includes injuries or deaths from natural or accidental causes sustained while involved in the activities of fire control, rescue attempt, or escaping from the dangers of the fire).

Combustible: A material or structure that will release heat energy on burning.

EMS: Emergency Medical Services

Fatality: An injury that is fatal or becomes fatal within 1 year of the incident.

Fire: Any instance of destructive and uncontrolled burning, including explosion, of combustible solids, liquids, or gases. Fire does not include the following, except where they cause fire or occur because of fire:

- Lightning or electrical discharge.
- Rupture of a steam boiler, hot water tank, or other pressure vessel due to internal pressure and not to internal combustion.
- Explosion of munitions or other detonating material.
- Accident involving ship, aircraft, or another vehicle.
- Overheat condition.

FDID: A unique five-character identifier assigned by the State to identify a particular fire department within the State. This identifier may also identify the county, fire district, or other jurisdiction in which the fire department is located. It is used to identify incident data that have been collected and reported by individual fire departments.

Hazardous Material: Any material that is an air-reactive material, flammable, or combustible liquid, flammable gas, corrosive material, explosive material, organic peroxide, oxidizing material, radioactive material, toxic material, unstable material or reactive material, and any substance or mixture of substances that is an irritant, a strong sensitizer, or that generates pressure through exposure to heat, decomposition, or other means.

Home Fire: Property use: 419 and 429 or Single Family (includes mobile homes) and Multifamily units.

Ignition: The physical and chemical processes involved in reaching a point of self-perpetuation of fire whether or not there is an open flame.

Incident: An event to which the reporting agency responds or should have responded. Included are "walk-ins" treated at the station. An incident may have more than one response. A rekindle is a separate incident.

Incident Report: A document prepared by fire department personnel about a particular incident. For understanding and legal purposes, this report should be in their own words. For summarization purposes, the information in this report can be classified into broad categories. The incident report is always part of the incident record or file.

Mobile Property Type: Property that was designed to be movable whether it still is (e.g., vehicles, ships, and airplanes).

Mutual Aid: Assistance provided under a written agreement that establishes general guidelines and procedures for providing and receiving assistance between fire departments (requested in addition to initial dispatch).

Structure Fire (Residential & Commercial): Any fire inside a structure or on, under or touching a structure. A structure fire may be an automobile fire in a tunnel, a leaking flange in a refinery tower, or a building.

Wildland: Land in an uncultivated, natural state, and covered by timber, woodland, brush, or grass. An area in which development is essentially nonexistent except for roads, railroads, power lines, and similar facilities.

Wildland Fire: Any fire involving vegetative fuels, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland. A wildland fire may expose and possibly consume structures.

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