

L7.00:14

14 of 28

Final Report--
Fire Protection Section

*National Archives:
Reel 54, Folder 90

67/14

C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Granada Project

Amache, Colorado

FINAL REPORT

OPERATIONS DIVISION--FIRE PROTECTION SECTION

by

Paul W. Newland, Fire Protection Officer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Granada Project
Amache, Colorado

ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT
APPOINTED PERSONNEL

On August 12, 1942 the Amache Fire Department was formed and set under a modern pattern such as most cities sponsor. Mr. Verne Campbell, appointed Fire Protection Officer under whose supervision the department was organized, served in this capacity until July 15, 1944 at which time he was transferred to the Minidoka Center.

From May, 1943 to December 15, 1944 Mr. Jeremiah M. Sullivan served as Assistant Fire Protection Officer.

Mr. Glenn B. Rumley, formerly of Heart Mountain Center, was transferred to Granada Project July, 1944 and assumed the duties of Fire Protection Officer, serving in that capacity until February, 1945 at which time he was appointed Fire Protection Advisor, relieving W. E. Hoffman, with office at the Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

Paul W. Newland served as Mr. Rumley's assistant from January, 1945 until February, 1945 when Mr. Rumley took over duties in Washington, D. C. Mr. Clifford E. Parker, Assistant Fire Protection Officer from the Tule Lake Center, was detailed to Granada on a 30-day assignment, serving as Acting Fire Protection Officer, calendar month of March, 1945.

Mr. Newland was designated as Acting Fire Protection Officer, receiving appointment as Fire Protection Officer effective June 1, 1945.

The responsibilities of the Fire Protection Officer were to instigate all fire prevention activities at the center; to enforce all regulations on fire prevention and control; to develop special technique for meeting local fire hazards such as those caused by terrain, semi-arid climate, high winds, scarcity of water supply, operation, and hazardous construction; to develop and administer detailed plans of a complete fire protection program; to develop technique for evacuation in time of fire; to organize an educational program of fire protection among the evacuee population as a whole; to supervise the selection and training of a complete fire protection staff; to direct the day-by-day work of fire prevention and control; and to take complete charge at all fires.

ORGANIZATION OF EVACUEE PERSONNEL

As requested by Administrative Notice No. 81 an order to secure a crew of 59 evacuee firemen was issued and the organization formulated as follows:

<u>Title of Position</u>	<u>Number</u>
Fire Chief	1
Assistant Chiefs	3
Captains	6
Engineers	6
Auto-Firemen	6
Firemen	30
Fire Inspectors	4
Safety Inspectors	1
Clerk Stenographers	2
Total	<u>59</u>

The duties and responsibilities of the evacuee fire department personnel were to carry out all orders affecting life and property as directed by the Fire Protection Officer and/or his assistant. Evacuee firemen in the discharge of their duties had authority to enter buildings within the Center on official business at any time.

Fire inspectors and safety inspectors were trained in their duties and constantly reminded of the responsibilities and obligations to the welfare of the community.

The efficiency of the evacuee department should be measured by the relatively low fire loss at this center and credit should be given to the Chief Officer for instigating fire prevention programs and developing techniques for meeting local hazards.

During the organization of this section a group of evacuees who had served as Fire Watchers in the assembly centers felt it their responsibility to volunteer their services to the Fire Department. This small group of men served in the Fire Department for a few days until the arriving evacuees could get adjusted to their new environment. This group went out among the evacuees and sold the importance of fire protection; thus, in a few weeks the Fire Department was over-manned. The fascination and thrill of working on a Fire Department set up after the pattern of a modern city seemed to lure the men to this section. Through this method of recruiting some undesirable employees were hired but were terminated as soon as the department was put on an efficiency basis.

After the Fire Department was fully manned, a standard training program was initiated giving the evacuees the most modern methods in fire fighting and control. This program was adopted from the standards set up by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, International Associations of Fire Chiefs, Office of Civilian Defense, and other approved agencies. Emphasis was placed in training the personnel in salvaging and overhauling so as to hold the fire loss from smoke and water damage to a minimum. Daily drills were held teaching firemen standard hose evolutions, ladder raises, rope work, ventilating, life rescue, elevating small tools and appliances, etc. In the Department's training school firemen were taught fire chemistry, proper care of fire hose, care and maintenance of all fire fighting equipment, and the need for daily inspection of the same. All firemen were

given a thorough course in the limitations and use of the all-service gas mask. It was required that all firemen take a Standard American Red Cross First Aid course. Those desiring it were given special training in advanced first-aid and also other life-rescuing evolutions so as to be able to cope with any emergency that might arise within the Center. The evacuees accepted this training course with enthusiasm and were more than willing to do diligent work.

The low fire loss recorded at this Center is a proof of the successful results of the training provided for the firemen and inspectors.

The most serious problem encountered within the Department's training program was the constant turnover of evacuee personnel due to the WRA's policy of encouraging relocation, short-term leaves and seasonal leaves whereby personnel would request short-term leave in order to accept private employment outside the center. Due to pecuniary reasons this personnel accepted outside employment during different seasons of the year and at times this department was undermanned as far as evacuee personnel was concerned, this having no reflection whatsoever on this section's administrative policies. However, it should be pointed out that WRA staff members were organized into units of volunteer firemen and it may be concluded that Granada Project enjoyed adequate fire protection throughout its history. Records of loss due to fires and number of alarms responded to are tabulated and complete reports of same are contained herein.

METEOROLOGICAL - TERRAIN

Apache Relocation Center was located 1½ miles southwest of Granada in the southeastern section of the state on a slope overlooking the Arkansas River Valley. The climate is semi-arid, prevailing high winds, and low precipitation.

We encounter occasionally grades of approximately 6 to 10 percent in parts of the center. The soil is sandy and shifts rapidly in high winds. Rain storms or flash floods cause erosion on the banks of open road side drainage ditches making access to fire hydrants temporarily impossible. Several of these are regarded as secondary Plugs. Secondary should mean not suitable for standard 4½-inch pumper connections but available for 2½-inch hydrant lines which may be connected with pumper truck and pressure boosted higher if necessary.

Note: Refer to Utility System Map, Engineering Section's Report.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction is typical throughout the center with few exceptions, consisting of concrete foundations, brick or concrete floors, walls of wood studding, exterior of granule siding, roofs of wood sheeting covered with roll roofing and supported by wood joists. Interior walls, ceilings and partitions are of Nu-wood or plaster board. The residential sections are laid out in 29 blocks, each block having 12 barrack buildings divided into six one-room apartments. These buildings are heated by stoves, the same being U. S. No. 1 space heaters, chimney construction of terra cotta tile extending to roof level and entering into metal roof-jack. These terra cotta chimneys accommodate two U. S. No. 1 space heaters. Due to deterioration caused by rapid radiation and cooling, same is in constant need of repairs or replacement. Before each heating season it was necessary to go into each attic and give these flues rigid inspections; however, several fires resulted from cracks and openings. However, all were held within the space of origination due to prompt alarms and quick response by the Fire Department. There should be no reflections against the Inspection Bureau as all fires originated between ceiling and roof level. Inasmuch as semi-annual inspections are made within the attics, it was impracticable to maintain a force of inspectors adequate to carry on such work and at the same time maintain close inspection throughout the center.

Each block is afforded one mess hall and these were also heated by U. S. No. 1 space heaters, with metal stacks entering through the ceiling and terminating directly into metal roof-jack. Inasmuch as these stoves were not stationary they necessitated most frequent inspections. A few fires have originated due to dislocation of metal stack from roof-jack; however, these losses were very minor and most of these fires were suppressed by workmen within the buildings using first-aid appliances. The most serious hazards enclosed within the mess halls were the kitchen ranges. In the original installation these ranges were set too close to the walls and were a constant menace; however, this condition was soon remedied by moving the ranges farther away from the walls. The problem then resolved itself into keeping the canopies and air-vent shafts free from the accumulation of greases.

On February 24, 1944 the 7K Mess Hall, Granada Project, suffered the loss of \$1,000 to building and \$800 to contents, or a total of \$1,800. As near as can be ascertained this fire was probably caused by spontaneous ignition and should not reflect against the installation or nature of construction. This fire had gained considerable headway and had broken out through the roof at the time of arrival of the Department.

Each block was accommodated by a combination of laundry, latrine, and boiler room. During the first few months of the center's operations, rubbish or waste paper baskets were installed within these buildings. Due to unthoughtfulness of smokers disposing of cigarettes in same, it was necessary to move these containers from the buildings. The boilers were accommodated by a metal stack entering into a brick chimney and the problem encountered there was either dislocation of stack or to deterioration. This was constantly kept in mind and there was no origination of fires within the boiler rooms.

Each block also had its individual recreation hall and recreational programs were held within these buildings under the supervision of the Fire Protection Section. Motion pictures were also shown in mess halls bi-weekly under the same supervision and there has never been an alarming situation occur at this project during public assemblies.

The typical construction also includes such buildings as warehouses, administrative offices, also elementary and high schools. There are few exceptions to typical construction, these being the hospital buildings, motor pool garage, and three office buildings. These are all of wood construction supported either by concrete foundations or wood risers.

At the hospital we find a group of sixteen buildings. The construction is of wood frame elevated approximately four feet above grade, supported by wood risers, exterior walls of wood sheeting on wood joists covered with fiber shingles. Interior walls and ceilings were Mu-wood or plaster board. Roofs were of wood sheeting or wood joists covered with granule roll roofing. This structure is heated entirely by steam and the only problem encountered relative to heating was the maintenance of close inspection in order to keep combustible or stored materials a safe distance from radiators. This series of buildings are connected by corridors leading to all wards, warehouses, mess halls and an open covered walk-way extending to boiler rooms and laundry building. Due to the excessive length of corridors they are equipped with automatic closing fire doors. Construction of same could serve only as a temporary stop inasmuch as the construction of these doors is wood frame covered on both sides with plaster board. The continuous building construction by these doors is of combustible material, making their usefulness in part theoretical. All wards, corridors and mess halls are equipped with automatic sprinklers; other sections of this building have automatic or manual alarm systems. This system is entirely non-coded. Due to the area covered by these structures and the non-coded system of alarm, a serious problem which may be encountered is expediting the laying of hose lines and hooking up pumpers to sprinkler system in event of emergency. In the past more or less frequent alarms have come over this system entirely due to interruptions which have proved entirely mechanical.

Due to the occupancy, storage, nature of construction, and inasmuch as this building is only partially equipped with automatic sprinkler system, frequent inspections are mandatory. We have seldom found it necessary to point out violations of fire regulations within the hospital. This Department has never been called to suppress a fire within these buildings. The cooperation received from the administrative staff has indeed been comforting.

Due to war emergency and immediate needs for housing facilities many safety installations were sacrificed. The lack of critical materials and the allotment of time for construction has greatly reduced building construction from standards most frequently practiced. The foregoing paragraphs are intended as a brief outline of the general principles governing the development and spread of fire. They must constantly be kept in mind in order to promote fire prevention programs and to effect suppression during fires.

Note: Refer to Engineering Section's Drawing No. 23, "Hospital Walks, Automatic Sprinkler, and Fire Alarm System."

ADMINISTRATION

The Fire Department was set up as a division of the Operations Section. The Fire Protection Officer is directly responsible to the Chief of Operations, with all measures relative to safety to life and property being brought to his attention.

Comparatively few changes have been made from the original organization and procedure. Administrative Instruction No. 81 was superseded on October 30, 1943 by Fire Protection Handbook 40.4. Many of the problems encountered before the issuance of Fire Protection Handbook 40.4 were included in the handbook and gave more definite authorization to the solution of problems previously encountered.

Fire Protection Section, being an emergency unit, rendered many valuable services which were not in line with its responsibilities; such as, responding and assisting in emergency first-aid, working with electricians locating and repairing breaks in power lines, assisting the plumbing department during the time of ruptured water mains, and numerous other activities which were conducive to the operation of the Center.

Due to the close cooperation of the Engineering and Maintenance Department, fire hazards were removed in the prescribed time, although this section experienced labor shortages due to short-term leaves, etc. The official procedure for the removal of fire hazards as prescribed in Fire Protection Handbook was carried out. Most fire hazards were removed after an issuance of WEA Form 205, "First Notice of Existing Fire Hazards". In cases where desirable corrections were not obtained, "First Notice of Violation" was followed with "Second Notice of Violation", Form 206, which was seldom issued at this Center.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The problem of putting across fire prevention education was presented in both English and Japanese translations. Frequent newspaper articles carried lessons in fire prevention and fire's devastating effect on life and property. Every approach of presentation was tried but best results were gained from newspaper articles and posters which were both picturesque and literal. Special posters were designed and essay contests were sponsored by this Department in both the Elementary and High Schools. Winners of these contests received Merit Awards from the Fire Department and several of these original posters were reproduced in the local Silk Screen Shop and copies of same distributed to all evacuee apartments, mess halls, schools, and public buildings. Plays given by the Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts and other Civic Organizations impressed the residents with the importance of fire prevention and protection.

Fire Protection Officers met with Block Managers and discussions were held concerning local hazards and operational activities. Representatives of this Section took every opportunity to meet with Elementary and High School children who aided in disseminating fire prevention knowledge to their parents. Fire Protection Officers met with all Civic Organizations when there was need for special precautionary measures such as hazards due to Christmas and New Year's festivities, possibilities of fires originating at the beginning of each heating season, changes in meteorological features due to seasonal changes of weather conditions. As a result of successful fire prevention education and activities a record was compiled and presented to the National Fire Protection Association's International Contest. Anacleto Fire Department was awarded second place in the state of Colorado and a Record of Merit Certificate was presented to this Department in recognition of its cooperation for the 1944 Fire Prevention Week and a Special Merit Award, ranking in the 80 to 90 percent group in the National Contest. This is an outstanding accomplishment as some 2,100 cities competed and this Center was rated among the top reports submitted.

During the clean-up for Fire Prevention Week in April, 1945, this office compiled several newspaper articles urging the residents to cooperate in this program and stressing the point of the urgent need for such a program. Such newspaper articles also described conditions within the center which should receive prompt attention, referring to the importance to safety of life and property. Posters were designed by this office, reproduced by the local Silk Screen Shop, distributed and posted throughout the center. These posters, accompanied by a full report of this Center in compliance with the national program, were mailed to The National Fire Protection Association, National Board of Fire Underwriters, and to Mr. Glenn B. Rumley, WRA Fire Protection Advisor, and favorable comment has been received.

At this late date in the relocation program, coupled with adverse weather conditions, we cannot report this campaign as a thorough or extensive program in its effectiveness. However, this program provided the opportune time to present to both the War Relocation Program staff members and the evacuee residents the practice of good fire prevention and protection. We contend that this program served its effectiveness as a fine educational program. Proof of this lies in the monthly reports that followed the campaign dates.

MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT

One General Built, one and one-half ton with dual rear wheels; five hundred gallon center mount pump; Ford Triple Combination Apparatus; serial number 426857; U.S.A. number 50831; W.R.A. number 592.

One Ford Ward La France, rear dual wheels; five hundred gallon capacity pump "Center-mount"; one and one-half ton triple combination truck; serial number 411256; U.S.A. number W50983; W.R.A. number 593.

This equipment has served constantly for the past three years without major repairs.

During the month of June, 1945, limited manpower became apparent and in order to facilitate the rapid laying of hose line and to utilize manpower to a better advantage, hose beds on both apparatus have been altered. Formerly, truck #593 carried 1000 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose on a single bed. This load has been bisected; we now provide two separate hose beds carrying 700 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose, respectively.

The alteration of the hose bed on truck number two is as follows: a partition was installed in the left-hand side of the hose bed and this alteration provides a space of 8 inches by 6 feet in which lay coupled and ready for immediate use 150 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose connected by a "wye shut-off" and reduced to two individual lines of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose, each carrying a combination spray and fog nozzle connective. In the main hose bed, this truck carries 1100 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch single-jacket hose.

Although neither one of these trucks has been used on actual fires since installations, both have been viewed during practices and the advantages obtained were apparent.

For information regarding water supply, storage, and distribution system general layout, refer to Utility Section Map containing Engineering Sections report covering water lines, water line valves, availability of fire hydrants, water service lines, plug fittings for future extensions, pumps, storage tanks, and pumping capacities of which data is compiled in the following pages.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

First-aid appliances installed can be enumerated as follows: 880 $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallon pump type, 75 two and one-half gallon foam type, 9 two and one-half gallon soda acid type, 45 four and one-half gallon pump type, 20 five gallon back-pak type, 9 one gallon C.T.C. pressure type, and 44 one quart C.T.C. These appliances on numerous occasions have demonstrated their effectiveness and their installation in this type of construction cannot be over emphasized.

LIQUIDATION OF EVACUEE DEPARTMENT

Since January, 1945, a complete revision of Volunteer Organizations has been undertaken. This includes both evacuee and WRA staff members; however, the evacuees have relocated so rapidly that it was impractical to follow a set training program for their organization. Block Managers are urged to keep this program in effect regardless of continuous terminations due to relocation.

The date of May 10, 1945, applications for membership of the Amache Volunteer Fire Department were submitted to WRA staff members. A total of 28 men responded immediately. There have been four applications since, making a total of 32 members who have submitted themselves to the organization and training program. The organization was well formulated by May 15 and these men devoted approximately two hours per week during the first month of the organization's existence.

Due to the typical construction throughout the center, it was not necessary to carry on extensive training programs thereafter. The program is carried out in weekly drills of one hour each and these men have displayed initiative and ability during practices. Procedure of organization training were as prescribed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and National Fire Protection Association. Training provided was from set standards, supplemented by adopted practices to conform with local conditions.

During the month of June, 1945, evacuee personnel had decreased to half of its stipulated strength and it became necessary to turn one of the motorized pieces of apparatus over to the exclusive use of the Volunteer Department. This set-up called for evacuees to respond immediately with one triple-combination pumper and Volunteer Personnel to cover in at the Fire Station to man another pumper in the event of a second alarm.

In August, 1945, this center was informed of its closing date, October 15, 1945. The department's procedures and the functions of personnel were scrutinized and a program was formulated to carry through the ensuing weeks with many diversions from past policies.

In August, this project employed an Assistant Fire Protection Officer and a plan for the recruitment of 4 firefighters was underway. Four men were hired during September and gradually took over the duties of manning the Fire Station.

As of October 1, 1945, all evacuees had been terminated from the department's employ. The force now consists of the following:

1 Fire Protection Officer.	4 Firefighters.
1 Assistant Fire Protection Officer.	21 Volunteer Firemen.

The final movement of evacuees and the curtailment of the project's operation took place on October 15, 1945.

The above listed personnel remain at Granada Project for the protection of the Center's structures and property. Volunteer Firemen are terminating weekly as the liquidation of administration proceeds.

It should be noted that many fire protection problems were encountered during the year of 1945 that had not been encountered in previous years. However, the actual origin of fires or the alarms of fire were held at a low minimum.

IMPORTANT FACTS ON FIRE LOSSES
REPORTED BY WRA, GRANADA PROJECT

November 1, 1945.

Fiscal years ended June 30, 1943 to
June 30, 1945 and Final Report Period end-
ing Nov. 1945.

	Year ended June 30, 1943		Year ended June 30, 1944		Year ended June 30, 1945		Final Report Period July 1, 1945 to Nov. 1945.		Total, 3 fiscal years 1943 to 1945 and final report per. ending Nov. 1945.	
	No. of Property Fires	Damage	No. of Property Fires	Damage	No. of Property Fires	Damage	No. of Property Fires	Damage	No. of Property Fires	Damage
Total for all fires	*59	\$422.00	*41	\$3,096.00	*11	\$656.07	*4	\$1490.81	*115	\$5,664.88
Fires resulting in property damage of \$500 or more	None	0.00	2	2,530.00	None	0.00	1	1200.00	3	3,730.00
Fires of known cause resulting in prop. damage of \$500 or more	None	0.00	1	730.00	None	0.00	1	1200.00	2	1,930.00
Fires resulting in prop. dam- age of \$500 or more in which cause is unknown	None	0.00	1	1,800.00	None	0.00	None	0.00	1	1,800.00

*Includes the total of both genuine and false alarms.
LAST REPORT OF FIRE AT THIS PROJECT - Oct. 10, 1945.

hnr/PWNewland

Date	Alarm	Location	Cause	Officer in Charge at Fire	Loss	
	How Received				Building	Contents
1. Sept. 4, 1942	Telephone	6L-12-A	Defective Fuse	V. Campbell	\$0.00	\$0.00
2. Sept. 26, 1942	Still	Kindling Pile	Careless Smoker	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
3. Sept. 28, 1942	Still	Workers' Mess	Carelessness	V. Campbell	10.00	0.00
4. Oct. 4, 1942	Observed	Kindling Pile	Unknown	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
5. Oct. 15, 1942	Still	*Contractors Vehicle	Carelessness	Driver	*20.00	0.00
6. Oct. 21, 1942	Not Reported	7F Mess Hall	Defective Fuse	V. Campbell	10.00	0.00
7. Oct. 26, 1942	Telephone	9E Mess Hall	Defective Fuse	V. Campbell	5.00	0.00
8. Oct. 27, 1942	Telephone	8H Electric Pole	Shorted Wires	V. Campbell	300.00	0.00
9. Oct. 28, 1942	Telephone	Same	Outbreak	V. Campbell		
10. Oct. 30, 1942	False Alarm	9E Block				
11. Nov. 2, 1942		8H Electric Pole	Continuation as of Oct. 27 and 28th.			
12. Nov. 7, 1942	Still	Truck in front of F.I.	Brake Drums		Damage Slight	
13. Nov. 14, 1942	Telephone	9L Electric Pole	Overload	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
14. Nov. 21, 1942	Telephone	6E Block	False Alarm		0.00	0.00
15. Nov. 28, 1942	Telephone	8H Lavatory	Carelessness	Out on Arrival	0.00	0.00
16. Dec. 8, 1942	Telephone	Outside Center	Overheated Engine	Out on Arrival	0.00	0.00

TOTALS

Carry Forward 325.00 \$0.00

* - Not a Government Loss
Continued on Sheet #2.

Date	Alarm	Location	Cause	Officer in Charge at Fire	Loss	
	How Received				Building	Contents
17. Dec. 11, 1942	Telephone	12K Laundry	False Alarm		\$0.00	\$0.00
18. Dec. 14, 1942	Still	Filling Station	Carelessness	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
19. Dec. 14, 1942	Telephone	11K Apt. C & D	Defective Flue	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
20. Dec. 15, 1942	Telephone	X. Y. Ranch	"Uncontrolled" Grass	J. M. SULLIVAN	0.00	0.00
21. Dec. 20, 1942	Telephone	6L-10-F	Carelessness	V. Campbell	75.00	0.00
22. Dec. 25, 1942	Telephone	8H Terry Hall	False Alarm			
23. Jan. 1, 1943	Telephone	8H Hess Hall	False Alarm			
24. Jan. 14, 1943	Telephone	8L-10-BF	Sun's rays thru glass	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
25. Jan. 15, 1943	Still	1 1/2 mi. off center	"Uncontrolled" Grass	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
26. Jan. 15, 1943	Telephone	9H Ash Pit	False Alarm			
27. Jan. 16, 1943	Telephone	7F and 8F Ash Pits	False Alarm			
28. Jan. 17, 1943	Telephone	11G-1A	Carelessness	V. Campbell	5.00	7.00
29. Jan. 20, 1943	Telephone	6H, 8H, 8F, 8G, 9G	During high wind wet	down ash pits		
30. Jan. 21, 1943	Telephone	7H-3-B	Defective Flue	J. M. Sullivan	5.00	
31. Jan. 22, 1943	Telephone	Various Locations	During high wind wet	down ash pits		
32. Jan. 29, 1943	Telephone	7F Ash Pit	False Alarm			

TOTALS

\$ 85.00	\$7.00
325.00	0.00
\$410.00	\$7.00

Balance Brought Forward
Carry Forward

Continued on Sheet #3

Date	Alarm	Location	Cause	Officer in Charge at Fire	Loss	
	How Received				Building	Contents
33. Feb. 1, 1943	Still	X. Y. Ranch	Smoker, "grass"	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
34. Feb. 4, 1943	Telephone	Trash Dump	Hot Ash	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
35. Feb. 21, 1943	Telephone	12H Mess Hall	Unknown	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
36. Mar. 1, 1943	Telephone	11H-1-D	Defective Flue	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
37. Mar. 2, 1943	Telephone	7H-6-B	Unknown	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
38. Mar. 2, 1943	Still	Granada	Uncontrolled Burning	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
39. Mar. 17, 1943	Telephone	Hospital "Trash"	Intentional Set	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
40. Mar. 20, 1943	Still	Koon Ranch	Uncontrolled Burning	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
41. Mar. 21, 1943	Still	X. Y. Ranch	Brush Burning	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
42. Mar. 30, 1943	Telephone	Truck at 7H	Gasoline Spill	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
43. Mar. 30, 1943	Telephone	No. of Granada	Prairie Fire	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
44. Apr. 5, 1943	Telephone	7F Mess Hall	Overheated Stove	V. Campbell	5.00	0.00
45. Apr. 6, 1943	Telephone	7H Mess Hall	Smoker	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
46. Apr. 8, 1943	Telephone	Pump House	Overload, Transformer	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
47. Apr. 13, 1943	Still	X. Y. Ranch	Carelessness, Grass	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
48. Apr. 14, 1943	Telephone	80 Mess Hall	False Alarm			

TOTALS

Continue on Sheet #4

Totals Carried Forward
Total Carry Forward

\$ 5.00	\$0.00
410.00	7.00
\$415.00	\$7.00

Date	Alarm	Location	Cause	Officer in Charge at Fire	Loss	
	How Received				Building	Contents
49. Apr. 17, 1943	Telephone	YM House Hall	Eviction	F. Campbell	\$0.00	\$0.00
50. Apr. 18, 1943	Telephone	Koon Ranch	Cigarette Smoker	F. Campbell	0.00	0.00
51. May 1, 1943	Telephone	Various	During high wind, "wet down ash pits"		0.00	0.00
52. May 5, 1943	Signal	L. T. Ranch	Burning Grass	J. W. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
53. May 6, 1943	Signal	L. T. Ranch	Burning Grass	J. W. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
54. May 14, 1943	Telephone	Various	During high wind, "wet down ash pits"		0.00	0.00
55. May 15, 1943	Telephone	Various	During high wind, "wet down ash pits"		0.00	0.00
56. May 27, 1943	Telephone	Various	During high wind, "wet down ash pits"		0.00	0.00
57. May 31, 1943	Telephone	Hospital Ash Pit	During high wind, "wet down ash pits"		0.00	0.00
58. June 12, 1943	Telephone	GH Ash Pit	During high wind, "wet down ash pits"		0.00	0.00
59. June 15, 1943	Telephone	GH Ash Pit	During high wind, "wet down ash pits"		0.00	0.00

TOTALS

Total \$ 0.00 \$0.00

Total brought forward \$15.00 7.00

Total for reporting period Aug. 12, 1942 to and including June 30, 1943 \$15.00 \$7.00

Date	Alarm	Location	Cause	Officer in Charge at Fire	Loss	
	How Received				Building	Contents
60. July 7, 1943	Still	6G Mess Hall Coal Pile	Spontaneous Ignition	V. Campbell	\$0.00	\$0.00
61. July 8, 1943	Telephone	11F Boiler Room	Carelessness	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
62. July 21, 1943	Still	West End of Camp Transformer	Spontaneous Coal Pile	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
63. July 27, 1943	Telephone	North of Hospital	Overloading	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
64. Aug. 3, 1943	Telephone	10L Electric Pole	Shorted Wires	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
65. Aug. 9, 1943	Telephone	8E-6-D	Carelessness	V. Campbell	0.00	5.00
66. Aug. 15, 1943	Hospital Alarm	Hospital	False		0.00	0.00
67. Aug. 28, 1943	Telephone	High School Grounds	Ash Pile		0.00	0.00
68. Sept. 5, 1943	Telephone	11E Apt. 7A	Carelessness	Out on Arrival	10.00	0.00
69. Sept. 12, 1943	Telephone	Garage "Truck"	Back Fired	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
70. Sept. 20, 1943	Telephone	Meat House	Carelessness	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
71. Sept. 29, 1943	Telephone	11K Coal Pile	Spontaneous Ignition	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
72. Sept. 30, 1943	Telephone	XY Ranch "Weeds"	Carelessness	Out on Arrival	0.00	0.00
73. Sept. 30, 1943	Telephone	8F Outdoor Stage	Children with Matches	V. Campbell	25.00	0.00
74. Oct. 11, 1943	Telephone	9F Co-op Store	Trash Pile		0.00	0.00
75. Oct. 15, 1943	Telephone	11H-3-B	Electrical Appliance	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
TOTALS					\$35.00	\$5.00

WRA Granada Project

FIRE RECORD REPORTS

From 7-1-43 To 6-30-44

Date	Alarm	Location	Cause	Officer in Charge at Fire	Loss	
	How Received				Building	Contents
76.Oct.18,1943	Alarm System	Hospital	False		\$0.00	\$0.00
77.Oct.19,1943	Telephone	Koen Ranch, "Weeds"	Uncontrolled "Burning"	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
78.Oct.22,1943	Still	XY Ranch, "Grass"	Sparks	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	0.00
79. Nov.11,1943	Telephone	Block 6F	Electrical Wires	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
80.Nov.11,1943	Telephone	XY Ranch "Weeds"	Carelessness	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
81.Nov.12,1943	Still	Gasoline Station	Short circuit in Electric Grease Gun	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
82.Nov.18,1943	Still	Workers Mess Hall	Smoker Carelessness	V. Campbell	3.00	0.00
83.Nov.20,1943	Telephone	XY Ranch	Careless Smoker	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
84.Dec.23,1943	Telephone	6H Apt. 1B and C	Carelessness "Radiation"	Sullivan	10.00	0.00
85.Jan.2,1944	Telephone	6H Apt. 5A and B	Sun-ray thru glass	J. M. Sullivan	1.00	0.00
86.Jan.3,1944	Telephone	11H Apt. 6b	Electrical Appliance	V. Campbell	115.00	615.00
87.Jan.6,1944	Telephone	Ford Truck	Electrical Short	J. M. Sullivan	0.00	3.00
88.Jan.29,1944	Telephone	9L Apt. 12E	Electrical Wiring	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00
89.Feb.4,1944	Telephone	6G Automobile	Overhead Brakes	put on arrival	0.00	0.00
90.Feb.15,1944	Telephone	12F Apt. 5F and E South of Block	Defective Flue	V. Campbell	15.00	0.00
91.Feb.22,1944	Telephone	9L "Grass Fire"	Burning trash	V. Campbell	0.00	0.00

TOTALS

\$144.00 \$623.00

Balance carried forward from sheet #5

 35.00 5.00
 \$ 179.00 \$628.00

[illegible]

TOTALS

Totals carried foreward from sheets #5 and #6

Total for reporting period from July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944

\$1439.00	850.00
179.00	628.00
<u>\$1618.00</u>	<u>\$1478.00</u>

[illegible]

TOTALS

TOTALS
Total for reporting period July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945
Total carried forward from sheet #7

\$552.59	\$103.48
<u>\$1618.00</u>	<u>\$1478.00</u>
\$2160.59	\$1581.48

Amache

Relocation Center

May 21, 1945

Date

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY

Schedule A

Item	Well No.	Other Source (Name)	Well Depth (ft.)	Pump Depth (ft.)	Static Level (ft.)	Draw Down (ft.)	Dis-charge head (ft.)	Dia-meter Casing (in.)	Dis-charges to Item	Capacity		Remarks
										Well GPM	Other Source GPM	
1	1		785	500	286	500	6'	10"	8" pipe	165		Wells #1 and
2	2		774	460	(from top) 286	460	0	10"	to Pump	193		#2 Pump draws
3	3		980	400	292		-10'	10"	Sump.	258		water down to
4	4		770	400	300		-20'	10"	"	246		Pump Depth
												when well
												capacity is
												considerably
												reduced.
Totals (Capacity columns only)										862	None	

Remarks: (additional needs, etc.)

None

May 28, 1945 Date

SOURCE PUMPS - Schedule A-1

Items	Suction		Discharge				Pump				Motor		
	From Items	Diam In.	to Items	Diam. In.	Head Sq.In. lbs.	GPM	Make and Type - Model	Also used as Auxil.	Speed RPM	VOLT	HP	Speed RPM	Model: MAKE: TYPE
1	Well #1	6"	Sched. E.It.2	8"	gravit 5 lbs.	500 cap.	Worthington Turbin 8"	No.	1500 to 1800	220/440 40		1500 1800	U.S.Motor A C Current Type CFU. Ser.#322159
					flow to tank Sch.	165 Direct Connected to ac-Vertical Motor. Ser.				3 phs.			
2	Well #2	6"	Sched. E. It.	8"	B. "	500 Same as No. 1	tual. No. T-2243 Ser. No.	No.	1500 1800	220/440 3 phs.40		1500 1800	Same as #1 Ser.No301387
			1			cap. T 2250 193							
3	Well #3	6"	Sch.E It."	8"	5 lbs. act. gravity	500 cap.	Amarillo Rt. Angle	No.	"	220/440 50 3 phs.		"	Same as #1 Ser. #403261
					flow T-B258	act. Pump Drive 3;l;l No. 1B1165 H.P. 52							
4	Well #4	6"	"	"	"	500C Auxilliary Drive 246A.Ser.No. T-2228		No.	"	" 60	"	"	Ser#313142
							Same as #1						
Total - GPM Column only													

[illegible]

Relocation Center

Date _____

AUXILIARY SERVICE PUMPS (Schedule C-1)

Granada

May 24, 1945

Relocation Center

Date

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY
ELEVATED STORAGE (Schedule D)
(Tanks or Reservoirs)

Item	Location	Built Matl.*	Size (in feet)				Capacity Gals.	Elevation			Received from		Discharges to	
			Diam.	Depth	Width	Length		Tank	Camp	Head	Items	Diam.**	Items	Diam.**
1	SW Corner of Camp	Built Mat. B	17'6"	14'0"			25,000	3.744	3.525	219	W.I. Pipe	8"	W.I. Pipe	8"
									to	89	Schedule E			
									3.655		Items 1 to 3		Items 4 to 5	
Total ("Capacity" column only)							25,000				**Main Diameter			

*Tank: Fill in A for steel; B for redwood; E for Concrete. Towers: C for steel; D for pine.

Remarks: Elevated Tank acts as storage surge tank for surplus water and system pressure stabilizer.

Distributing System: Type: (Gravity, direct pumping, etc.) A direct pumping system connected to elevated tank for surplus water.

Water Meters Installed: None

WATER MAINS (Schedule E)

Item	P i p e				Expan. Joints	Valves		Fire Hydrant-No. Installed				Remarks
	Material	How Jointed	Size	Length		Gate	Hydrant	4x2 1/2 x 2 1/2	4 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 2 1/2	2 1/2 x 2 1/2	2 1/2	
1	W.I. Gas	Screw Coupl.	10"	890 Ft		2		0				Pump House to Main Wells to PH. & Tank Warehouse Area. Block Distribution " " Warehouse Area
2	Pipe	" "	8"	5880 "		3		0				
3	"	" "	8"	2455 "		4		6				
4	"	" "	8"	14440 "		18		6				
5	"	" "	6"	23910 "		5		66				
6	"	" "	6"	2280 "		34		7				
Totals:				49855 "		66		85				

May 5, 1945 Date

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

(Schedule F)

Item	Station No.	Apparatus (Chasis)		Pump		Make	Stage	Capacity	Mount	Date in ser.	Amount of hose (ft.)		
		Type	Make	Mfg. No.	Cyl						2 1/2"	1 1/2"	1"
Truck #1	Only	Combination Pumper	Ford La-France	411256	8	Company Waterous	Single	500 GLP	Center	10-20-42	1000'	200'	150'
Truck #2	Only	Combination Pumper	Ford La-France	426857	8	General	Single	500 GLP	Center	10-20-42	1000'	150'	150'

Trucks - 99 H.P. respectively

FIRE HOSE
(Schedule G)

Cotton Jacket, Rubber-lined							On hand--this date				
Item	Amount	Size	Make	Date		Rec'd. from	4"	2 1/2"	2"	1 1/2"	3/4"
				Mfg'd.	Rec'd.		No.		no.		
1	2000'	2 1/2"	S.J. Quaker	No records found	10/19/42	U.S.E.D.	No.	3900'	no.	1000'	150'
2	2000'	2 1/2"	D.J. Quaker	No records found	11/23/42	U.S.E.D.					

Two - Fifty Foot section
S.J. unfit for service

REPORT AND PROCEDURES
ADMINISTRATIVE

The following is a list of various forms, reports and etc. used by the Amache Fire Department, which in part, are self explanatory.

Arranged as per Attached:

1. Report of Fires, WRA 98.
2. Volunteer Department, Organization.
3. Volunteers Rules and Regulations, Appointed Personnel.
4. Block Firemen - Rules.
5. Volunteers, Block Firemen.
6. Permits for Public Assembly.
7. Regulations for Public Assembly.
8. Mess Hall Inspection Report.
9. Home Inspection Report.
10. Fire Phone Inspection Report.
11. WRA 205, First Notice of Violation.
12. WRA 206, Second Notice of Violation.
13. WRA 207, Final Notice of Violation.
14. Monthly Drill Report, Fire Department.
15. School Fire Drill Record.
16. Automotive Equipment Inspection Report.
17. Administrative Instructions, Report.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
REPORT OF FIRE

Center _____
Date _____
Fire Report No. _____

To be mailed within 5 days after Fire

1. _____ in charge of fire.
(Acting)(Ass't) Fire Protection Officer)
2. Location of fire: _____ a. Camp No. _____
3. FIRE ALARM received by: _____ telephone: _____ box: _____ still. (Indicate by X)
a. Alarm received: _____ a.m. _____ p.m. _____, 194____
b. Fire extinguished _____ a.m. _____ p.m. _____, 194____ c. (_____) Spread Fire(s).
d. Loss of life: _____
e. Injuries sustained: _____
4. REPORT OF BUILDING FIRE a. Typical _____ building.
b. Building used as: _____; c. Size: _____ 'x _____'; d. _____ Story: _____ ft.
e. Location of fire in building _____
f. Construction of building: _____; g. Roof: _____; h. Floor: _____
i. If heating equipment contributed to the fire, answer questions on back of this form.
j. WRA official responsible for building: _____; Title _____
k. Name of occupant: _____; l. occupation: _____
m. Owner: _____; n. insurance carried: \$ _____; o. value: \$ _____
p. Losses sustained to:

	BUILDING	CONTENTS	TOTAL
(1) Government:	\$ _____	_____	_____
(2) Private:	\$ _____	_____	_____
(3) Total:	\$ _____	_____	_____
5. REPORT OF VEHICLE FIRE a. Type of vehicle: _____;
b. Year mfg. _____; c. make: _____; d. condition: _____ e. value: \$ _____
f. License: _____; g. WRA No.: _____; h. assigned to: _____
i. Driver _____; j. address: _____; k. Gov. Operator No. _____
l. Owner: _____; m. address: _____; n. insurance: \$ _____
o. Losses sustained to:

	EQUIPMENT	CONTENTS	TOTAL
(1) Government:	\$ _____	_____	_____
(2) Private:	\$ _____	_____	_____
(3) Total:	\$ _____	_____	_____

p. Equipment assigned on Trip Ticket No. _____ at _____, 194____
6. REPORT OF OTHER FIRES: a. Description: _____
b. ANSWER ALL RELATED QUESTIONS UNDER ITEMS 4 AND 5.
7. CAUSE OF FIRE (Give detailed answer)
8. Report any unsatisfactory operation or failure of: a. Fire apparatus or equipment;
b. Fire hydrants; c. water-supply; d. any other matter that interfered with firefighting operations. Also recommendations made for correction.
9. ACTION TAKEN TO PREVENT SIMILAR FIRES IN FUTURE
10. HEATING EQUIPMENT FIRES:
a. Purpose of equipment: _____; b. Make and type _____
c. Size or capacity: _____; d. Fuel or voltage and amps.: _____
e. Installed by: (Indicate by use of X) (1) _____ Original Contractor; (2) _____ WRA; (3) _____ Installation (____ had)
(____ did not have) approval of Fire Protection Officer:

(OVER)

f. Permit was issued by Fire Protection Officer on: _____ 194 _____

(1) Permit had been denied; (2) No approval had been requested.

g. Give detailed description, under "Remarks", of installation, showing materials used for protection, clearances from combustible materials, type of ventilated-thimble, type of roof-jack, how ventilated shields were installed; remarks on fuel supply and control; excessive number of extension cords; bridged fuses or evidence of electrical overloading or improper use. Confine remarks to items contribution to fire or its spread; include a diagram or photo, if available.

11. Did any non-compliance with: a. WRA Regulations or Official text-books; b. negligence; or c. carelessness, contribute in any way to loss or damage of Government property? _____ (Yes or No) (Note: If the answer is Yes, what action taken or recommended.)

12. What fire extinguishing equipment was installed and amount of such extinguishers used?

13. Fire Department equipment used: (Do not repeat items listed in No. 14.)

14. Wind from _____ at _____ M. P. H.; Temperature: _____ Deg. F Precipitation: _____

COMPANY & PLATOON	REGULAR FIREMEN WORKED	MILEAGE		TIME								HOSE USED - FEET			
		SPEED- OMETER	TACH- OMETER	OUT		IN		WORKED		PUMPED		2½"	1½"	1"	¾"
				HR.	MIN.	HR.	MIN.	HR.	MIN.	HR.	MIN.				
Totals															

_____ Other persons assisted in fighting the fire.

15. Check enclosures: _____ Federal Fire Council reports. _____ Board of Survey report.

_____ Property Officer's list, priced by Finance Officer. _____ Detailed estimate of repairs or replacement. _____

_____ Reports, under item 8. _____ Reports under item 10. _____ Photos. _____ Reports under item 11. List Others: _____

16. REMARKS:

Project Director

Organization of Personnel
Amache Volunteer Fire Department
(as of May 22, 1945)

Chiefs are to act as Director-Supervisors and assume authority to assist the fire protection officers. Captains and Lieutenants, in addition to this authority, assume the status of working foremen supervising the laying of hose lines, assisting in hooking up pumpers, directing hose streams, etc. Acting officers are in authority according to rank.

This department has a very adequate number of personnel desirous of serving this organization; however, we must anticipate a wide variation in crews assembled in case of alarm, therefore, all officers and members must acquaint themselves with all phases of pumper operations, evolutions of laying hose lines, etc. The efficiency of the department whether volunteer or otherwise, may be measured in the abilities of its chief officers. We should bear in mind that fire fighting is a serious profession, keeping in mind also that acting officers have their responsibilities and their authority should not be questioned during fires.

Paul W. Newland - F.P.O.

Robert W. Smith - Acting Ass't.

Platoon A

Wm. McP. Fuller	Chief
H. F. Halliday	Captain
L. W. Fanslan	Lieutenant
J. G. Bohon	Sr. Engineer
G. W. Robinson	Engineer
V. E. Seyfried	Plugman*
J. W. Galvin	Plugman*
J. E. Neal	Fireman
H. F. Goldhammer	Fireman
W. J. Knodel	Fireman*
I. H. Hensley	Fireman
M. P. McGovern	Fireman
D. F. Drummond	Fireman
H. J. Vatcher	Fireman
J. L. Herbert	Pump Oper.

Platoon B

W. B. Wroth	Ass't. Chief
Elzie Brown	Captain
J. H. Beitel	Lieutenant*
E. Hollingsworth	Sr. Engineer*
Theo. A. Beaman	Engineer*
C. M. Shrader	Plugman*
D. A. Brown	Plugman
John TerBorg	Fireman
J. L. Reeves	Fireman
Jacob Gerrild	Fireman
William Wells	Fireman
A. O. Mead	Fireman*
W. A. Easton	Fireman
L. W. Kraus	Fireman
D. C. Liebel	Electrician

* Persons not living on the project.

MEMBERS WILL RESPOND TO ANY AND ALL ALARMS.

Paul W. Newland
Fire Protection Officer

-28-
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF GRANADA FIRE DEPARTMENT--VOLUNTEERS
6-15-45

P E R S O N N E L

The fire department shall have:

- a. One fire chief
- b. One assistant chief

For each piece of apparatus and each platoon thereof:

- a. One Captain
- b. One Engineer
- c. Five Fireman

*One fire alarm operator who will remain at the fire station during the department's response to alarm will be appointed by platoon captain.

C H I E F

The Fire Protection Officer or in his absence the Chief shall be first in command of personnel of the Fire Department, his authority and decision shall not be questioned.

A S S I T A N T C H I E F

The Assistant Chief shall be second in command. In the absence of the Chief, his duties devolves upon the Assistant Chief. It is therefore necessary that he acquaint himself with the duties of that authority.

R E S P O N S E T O A L A R M

At no time will apparatus leave the fire station without at least one qualified Engineer and four firemen unless authorized to do so by the Fire Protection Officer. Response to alarm should include a total of not less than five members and when a total of seven firemen are assembled, the apparatus should proceed to the area of alarm, immediately.

C A P T A I N S

The rank of the Captain is next below that of Assistant Chief. They shall have full charge of their respective companies.

They shall supervise command at fires when first to arrive and shall exercise full control until relieved by a superior officer.

They shall not allow their apparatus to be driven at a rate of speed greater than can be maintained with safety. Existing traffic regulations shall be strictly observed at all times. No one except a member of the department shall be allowed to ride upon the apparatus at any time, responding to an alarm or returning from same.

They shall promptly report to the Chief of the Department any incompetency, neglect of duties, disobedience of orders, or violations of the rules and regulations, by any member of their respective companies.

E N G I N E E R S

Engineers shall be the drivers. Engineers shall have the same rating as Captains, and next in command.

Upon the arrival of the Company at the fire the Engineer shall operate the pump in a manner that the greatest efficiency will be derived from same. It is a departmental rule that no water will be played on buildings until actual blaze is visible.

Engineers shall carefully examine the motor and all mechanical parts after each run, see that the fuel tank and oiling system is kept properly lubricated and that the motor, pumps and other mechanical parts are kept clean and serviceable at all times. They shall inform their commanding officer whenever material, supplies or repairs may be required.

They shall perform such other duties as may be required by the officer in command.

F I R E M E N

Firemen shall perform such duties as their superior officers may prescribe.

When a man becomes a member of the Fire Department, he is expected to serve the department faithfully and to the best of his ability. In order to do this he should keep in mind that wasted time during practice may mean lost motion during fires.

The efficiency of the department is dependent on the team-work of the officers and members and the absolute loyalty of the members to their Chief and their department at large.

* To remain at station to answer telephones or additional alarms.

Paul W. Newland
FPO

RULES FOR BLOCK FIREMEN

1. The first duty of a fireman is the saving of life. If a fire occurs in a given barrack, notify all occupants in that barrack. Then evacuate the building of infants and invalids, if, in your judgment, they are in apparent danger.
2. The second duty of a fireman is the saving of property. In order to accomplish this, avoid becoming excited. Avoid the unnecessary use of water until the fire is located; then direct the stream of water at the base of the fire. Avoid the destruction of doors and windows as much as possible in forceful entry. Special attention should be given to the contents of the building and every effort be made to save it from fire or water damage. Avoid opening of doors and windows. These should be opened only long enough to enter until the regular firemen are there and have a charged line of hose ready to work with.
3. Barrack firemen should remain at their barrack until location of fire is established. Then they should proceed to fire with fire extinguishers or any other aid at their disposal. At the scene of the fire they will be under the direction of the foreman of that block in keeping crowds back and away from the fire, and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the foreman.

GENERAL RULES

Know where your fire reporting phone is located. The fire department telephone number is #60.

See that the light above the fire reporting phone is on each night.

Know the location of the fire extinguishers in your barrack. Know how to operate one. Each one should be operating in good order; if not, notify the fire department at once.

On the arrival of the fire department, direct them to the fire so that no time will be lost in arriving at the scene of the fire.

Another good fire-fighting agent of which we have an abundance in the center is sand. Scoop it up with a bucket or shovel and throw it on the fire.

HELP PREVENT FIRES

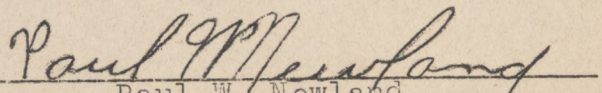
Fire Protection Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE FIRE DEPARTMENT

June 22, 1945

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR VOLUNTEER FIREMEN

1. There shall be two volunteer firemen in each block and two auxiliary firemen in each barrack appointed by Block Managers. The Block Manager may act as volunteer fireman if he so desires.
 - a. One of the two volunteer firemen shall be chosen to act as foreman of the group of firemen in his block.
 1. It shall be the duty of a foreman to lead his group in all emergencies.
 - b. Volunteer firemen may hold regular jobs but must be able to leave the job at the first warning of fire.
 - c. Any volunteer member who no longer wishes to act in the capacity of a fireman shall inform the Block Manager so that he may be replaced.
 - d. Vacancies in Fire Department may be filled from the voluntary membership.
2. The signals to be recognized as fire warnings are any signals of alarm.
 - a. The first duty of volunteer firemen shall be to secure the safety of the residents.
 1. If the fire is in your block, use your own judgment without waiting for orders and move the residents to a place of safety.
 - b. It will be decided at the fire by the Chief Fire Officer in charge, what the final movement of residents is to be. You shall assist the police in carrying out these orders. Do not allow the residents to remove any personal property other than valuables, such as money, watches, jewelry etc.
 - c. Other personal property in danger of damage by fire shall be removed by you with the assistance of the police and by auxiliary firemen.
 - d. Volunteers and auxiliary firemen shall assist the police in keeping the residents from going to the fire, off the roadway and from between the buildings, leaving the streets clear for traffic.
 - e. Next to saving life, the most important duty of a volunteer is to help prevent the spread of fire.
 1. Watch for sparks and flying brands. Waste no time in getting men supplied with fire extinguishers on the roofs of all buildings endangered by sparks. Use the men appointed for this or enlist any other help you can.
 - f. Volunteers may be called upon to assist the Fire Department in laying and manning hose lines.
3. The volunteer firemen will conduct fire prevention classes to their respective block auxiliary firemen and any further assistance needed in instructing these classes will be given by the Fire Department members.
4. Watch the bulletin board within your block. All communications to you from the Fire Chief will be posted on this board.
5. Regular meetings should be held and attendance at the meetings is necessary. Please make every effort to attend.


Paul W. Newland
Fire Protection Officer

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Granada Relocation Center

PERMIT FOR PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

Date of Application _____ Location _____

Date and Time of Activity _____ From _____ TO _____

Estimated Attendance _____ Shall Be Limited to _____ Persons
(Fire Dept. fills this.)

Key Arrangement _____ Sponsor _____

Is there a charged admission? Yes _____, No _____, Admission Price _____

Approved by _____ Address _____

This person must be present during activity and responsible for arrangement.

Disregarding any one of the following regulation as set forth by the Fire Department will be considered sufficient cause for curtailment of this activity and all future permits will be revoked.

No building shall be decorated for the purpose of ornamentation without the approval of the Fire Protection Officer.

Smoking is prohibited within this building during this assembly.

The Fire Department insist that all doors be unlocked and unbarred.

If this building is used for the purpose of showing motion pictures or larkened for any other reason there must be at least one 25 watt light bulb lighted within immediate vicinity of each door intended as an exit. (These may be colored bulbs but not less than 25 watt.)

No person shall at any time place an encumbrance of any kind whatsoever in the path of any exit intended as a means of fire escape.

Instructions for seating arrangements and regulations for places of public assembly are posted in this building and must be strictly adhered to.

This permit is issued for Mess Halls and Recreation Halls only and is required when over fifty persons gather in any one building, except for serving regular meals in Mess Halls.

Members of the Fire Department and Police Departments will strictly enforce all regulation pertaining to Fire Prevention, health and welfare of this community.

Signed _____ Address _____
Person in chargeApproved _____ Approved _____
Block Manager Police Dept.Approved _____ Approved _____
Recreation Dept. Fire Protection Officer

REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

Taken from Fire Protection Handbook 40.4-6

Any building where more than fifty people are assembled at any one time shall be considered a place of public assembly. Mess halls shall be required to meet the requirements of this section, except that no permit shall be required from the fire department when used for serving of regular meals. The Fire Protection Officer shall be notified before any building is used for a place of public assembly and he shall issue a permit for such use, provided all provisions of these regulations and the official text-books are complied with. When assemblies are to be held on a regular schedule, a permit may be granted for a stated period. All such permits shall expire on the last day of each month.

- A. The number of persons admitted shall be limited to a safe number.
- B. Doors, exits and aisles shall not be blocked. Doors shall not be bolted, fastened or locked during occupancy.
- C. All doors shall open outward.
- D. There shall be no less than two approved exits. Safe stairs or ramps shall be provided from the exit doors to the ground.
- E. All exits shall be marked by signs having white letters not less than four inches in height on a red background.
- F. Flammable decorations, flammable light shades and open fires shall not be allowed.
- G. Smoking shall not be permitted, and proper signs shall be posted to this effect.
- H. There shall be no rubbish or other fire hazards in or about the building.
- I. No display, event or condition shall be permitted which might endanger life.
- J. No showing of motion pictures shall be allowed which might endanger the audience. In particular, nitrate base films may not be shown except from an approved fireproof projection booth.
- K. All fire extinguishers and other first-aid fire fighting equipment shall be full, in good working order, and in their proper places. Access lanes to reach such equipment shall be kept open at all times.
- L. No person shall at any time place an encumbrance of any kind whatsoever before or upon any exit intended as a means of escape from fire. It shall be the duty of every member of the police and fire department who shall discover any fire escape encumbered in any manner to report it to the Bureau of Fire Prevention and the said Bureau shall immediately take necessary action.

NOTE:

Adequate exits with proper provisions for their prompt emergency use are the most important of the several factors in life safety from building fires.

Signed: Paul W. Newland
Acting Fire Protection Officer

Accepted 3/1/45

防火會令規定

防火記録帳 四・四一六

如何なる建物か之を謂ふも幸へ以上度に集合する時は防火會令を見
 做さる。食事時間以外の食堂や集合には必要手續を要し又他の如
 何なる建物内が防火會令を催すとも先づ防火委員に通知し而して正
 式の許可を得、總ての規則を嚴守するものなり。

尚定期的會合の場合、場合はその期間中の許可は免給せらるが毎月米
 日に大許可は無効となるものなり。

- 凡、建物に準じ集合人員は安全範圍内に限定する事。
- 凡、下等、出、通廊等は塞がぬ事、スロープは使用中は鎖をかけぬ事。
- 凡、スロープは外側に開くものなり。
- 凡、出口は二ヶ所以上たるべき事。

- 凡、各出口には四寸以上の赤色の上に白字を以て「出口」の明瞭に示す事。
- 凡、燃え易き装飾品又は燃え易き燈籠の鏝の使用をカプリヤ
 等には嚴禁する事。
- 凡、喫煙を絶体し禁煙之明瞭に張り出す事。
- 凡、場内又は場外に燃え易きものを取り散らすべし。

- 凡、人命に危険性あるものに對しては許可せぬ事。
- 凡、見物人に危険を生ずる活動寫眞の映寫を禁ずし硝酸鉛重性ニ
 一の映寫は防火設備のある映寫室を使用する事。
- 凡、總ての消火器具数は非常の場合真正に使用せざる様に備へる事。

- 凡、如何なる場合たゞも出口に妨害物を置く事を禁ずし保安課並に
 消防局は之に對し全責任あるものにして之を充見せし場合は
 防火當局に直に通報し而して同局に依り處置を執るものなり。
- 註「出口」の敷正然たる事は非常の場合人命保護上
 必要と缺くべからざるものなり。

消防代理局長

ポール
 ニーランド

WRA-GRANADA-126, Rev.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

MESS HALLS
INSPECTORS REPORT

Date _____ 1945

Building Location _____

Manager's Name _____

Type and Construction of Building _____ temporary frame

Area of Building _____ Feet 120 x 40

Condition of Chimneys _____

Kind of Roof _____ roll roofing

Type Oven and Stove US #5 Name US Radiator Corp.

Electric Wiring _____ open _____ Fuses _____

Food supply room (condition of) _____

Ashes (kind of receptacle) _____

Waste Paper (amount and location of) _____

Mops and Oily Rags (location of) _____

REMARKS: _____

Inspector _____

AMACHE FIRE DEPARTMENT FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTION DATE _____

LOCATION	SECTION	OCCUPANT OR RESIDENT	OTHER USE
<u>BUILDING</u>		<u>HEATING EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>RECOMMENDATION</u>
Construction _____		Protection Beneath _____	
In Good Repair _____		Stovepipe secure _____	
Dilapidated or unsafe _____		Combustible material near _____	
Windows and Doors Intact _____			
Kind of Roof _____		Metal Ash Container _____	
<u>HOUSEKEEPING</u>		<u>ELECTRICAL</u>	
Rubbish _____		Wiring _____	
Newspaper _____		Appliance Cords _____	
Matches (Kind, Location) _____		Fuses _____	
Kindling _____		<u>OUTSIDE OF HOUSE</u>	
Coal _____		Rubbish, Trash _____	
Attic _____		Where Disposed _____	
Mops, Oily Rags _____		Garage _____	
Fire Extinguishers _____		Other Buildings _____	
<u>CHIMNEYS</u>		Exposures _____	
Built From Ground Up _____		Other Hazards _____	
Cracks _____		<u>FLAMMABLES</u>	
Mortar _____		(Amount and Storage) _____	
Clean _____		Fuel Oil _____	
Repairs Needed _____		Gasoline _____	INSPECTOR
		Kerosene _____	

AMACHE FIRE DEPARTMENT FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTION DATE _____

LOCATION	SECTION	OCCUPANT OR RESIDENT	OTHER USE
<u>BUILDING</u>		<u>HEATING EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>RECOMMENDATION</u>
Construction _____		Protection Beneath _____	
In Good Repair _____		Stovepipe secure _____	
Dilapidated or unsafe _____		Combustible material near _____	
Windows and Doors Intact _____			
Kind of Roof _____		Metal Ash Container _____	
<u>HOUSEKEEPING</u>		<u>ELECTRICAL</u>	
Rubbish _____		Wiring _____	
Newspaper _____		Appliance Cords _____	
Matches (Kind, Location) _____		Fuses _____	
Kindling _____		<u>OUTSIDE OF HOUSE</u>	
Coal _____		Rubbish, Trash _____	
Attic _____		Where Disposed _____	
Mops, Oily Rags _____		Garage _____	
Fire Extinguishers _____		Other Buildings _____	
<u>CHIMNEYS</u>		Exposures _____	
Built From Ground Up _____		Other Hazards _____	
Cracks _____		<u>FLAMMABLES</u>	
Mortar _____		(Amount and Storage) _____	
Clean _____		Fuel Oil _____	
Repairs Needed _____		Gasoline _____	INSPECTOR
		Kerosene _____	

PHONE INSPECTION

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>LIGHT</u>	<u>LIGHT COVER</u>
<u>Warehouse #7</u>			
<u>Warehouse #11</u>			
<u>Pioneer</u>			
<u>Military Police</u>			
<u>No. Hospital</u>			
<u>So. Hospital</u>			
<u>6H</u>			
<u>6G</u>			
<u>6F</u>			
<u>6E</u>			
<u>8E</u>			
<u>8F</u>			
<u>8G</u>			
<u>8H</u>			
<u>8K</u>			
<u>10L</u>			
<u>10K</u>			
<u>10H</u>			
<u>10G</u>			
<u>10F</u>			
<u>10E</u>			
<u>12E</u>			
<u>12F</u>			
<u>12G</u>			
<u>12H</u>			
<u>12K</u>			
<u>Pumphouse</u>			

Inspected by:

Platoon _____

Date: _____

WRA-205

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Granada
Relocation Center
Amache
FIRE DEPARTMENT

FIRST NOTICE OF VIOLATION

No. _____

Date _____

To: _____

(Title)

A VIOLATION of Section(s) _____ of Administrative
Instruction No. _____ has been noted at _____

(location and name of building, if any)

This condition creates a fire hazard and endangers lives and
government property.

The violation cited is _____

You are hereby requested to make the required corrections by
_____, 194_____, and to sign and return this notice
to the Fire Department AFTER corrections have been made.

Fire Protection Officer

Corrections completed

on _____ 194_____

(Signature of responsible person)

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Granada
Relocation Center
Amache
Fire Department

SECOND NOTICE OF VIOLATION

No. _____

Date _____

To: _____

(Title)

This is a Second Notice of Violation of Sections(s) _____
of Administrative Instruction No. _____ at _____

(location)

This condition creates a fire hazard and endangers life and govern-
ment property.

Description of violation: _____

A First Notice regarding this violation was served on _____ 194____,
but no correction has been made.

You are hereby requested to make the required corrections by _____
194____, and to sign and return this notice to the Fire Department
AFTER corrections have been made.

Fire Protection Officer

REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN:

Date _____

The following action has been taken regarding this Second Notice of
Violation:

(Title)

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GRANADA
RELOCATION CENTER
Amache
FIRE DEPARTMENT

FINAL NOTICE OF VIOLATION

No. _____
Date _____

To: _____

(Title)

This FINAL NOTICE of Violation is served to request the immediate correction of the fire hazard noted at _____

(location)

Description of violation: _____

This condition violates Section(s) _____ of Administrative Instruction No. _____. It not only creates a fire hazard but endangers life and government property.

A First Notice regarding this violation was served on _____, 194____ and a Second Notice was served on _____, 194____.

A reinspection was made on _____, 194____ by Fire Protection Officer _____ who found that this hazardous condition had not been corrected.

Our are instructed to report on this form by _____, 19 ____.

Project Director

REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN:

The following action has been taken regarding this Final Notice of Violation:

(Title)

- 40 -

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

FIRE CONTROL DIVISION

MONTHLY DRILL REPORT

_____, 194__

_____, Region _____, Project _____

Engine Co. No. _____, Platoon _____ Fire Engine No. _____

_____, Miles and _____ Tachometer miles registered in these drills.

The following drills or instructions were given to regular members of this Company during the Month of _____:

The following drills or instructions were given to regular members of this Company during the month:

<u>Number of Drills or Meetings</u>	<u>Kind of Drills</u>	<u>Instructions Meetings</u>	<u>No. of Hours</u>	<u>Total Man-hours</u>
_____	Hose and Equip.	_____	_____	_____
_____	First Aid Rescue	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	Fire Control	_____	_____
_____	_____	Fire Prevention	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total-	_____	_____	_____	_____

Fire Chief

Fire Protection Officer

Project Director

Captain
Commanding Officer

SCHOOL FIRE DRILL RECORD

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

GRANADA RELOCATION PROJECT

Amache, colorado

School _____ Grade _____ High

Location _____

Type of Building _____ No. of Rooms _____

No. of Exits _____

Condition of Exit Doors _____

Type of Signal System _____

No. of Pupils _____ No. of Teachers _____

Discipline in Building _____

Discipline on Grounds _____

Time required to vacate building: _____ Min. _____ Sec.

Time required to vacate to safe area _____

Principal in Charge _____

Remarks _____

Drill conducted by: _____

Date: _____

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

AUTOMOTIVE INSPECTION

VEHICLE _____ MAKE _____ MODEL _____ REGISTRATION NO _____

ENGINE SERIAL NO. _____ SPEEDOMETER READING _____ DATE _____

SYMBOLS: OK, approved; I, dismantle, inspect; R, repair; Rep., replace; W, weld;
A, adjust; S, serviceable.

EXTERNAL INSPECTION	INT. INSP.	FINAL INSP.	REMARKS
Appearance			
Headlights			
Windshield Wiper			
Steering tie rods			
Drag link			
Mirror			
Battery and cables			
Taillight			
Stoplight			
Tires			
Spare Tire			
Lubrication			

HOOD UP, MOTOR STOPPED	INT. INSP.	FINAL INSP.	REMARKS
Fan belt			
oil Filter			
Air Cleaner			
Horn			
Transmission Oil			
Crankcase Oil			

DRIVING TEST	INT. INSP.	FINAL INSP.	REMARKS
Clutch Pedal Clearance			
Foot Brakes			
Hand Brakes			
Steering			

INSPECTOR _____

OK

Form approved 7-7-42
R. W. S.

- 4 -

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

REPORTS:

_____ PLATOON

FIRES _____

EQUIPMENT USED _____

LOSSES _____

FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTIONS
MADE _____

FIRE HAZARDS FOUND _____

FIRE HAZARDS NOT REMOVED _____

FIRE HAZARDS REMOVED _____

NOTICES SERVED AND ACTION
REQUESTED COMPLETED _____

NOTICES SERVED AND ACTION
REQUESTED PENDING _____

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS INSTALLED (all types) _____ on hand _____

1. Pump Type	2½ gal. _____	5. Foam Type	2½ gal. _____
2. Pump Type	5 gal. _____	6. Foam Type	_____ gal.
3. Knapsack Type	5 gal. _____	7. CO 2	_____ lbs.
4. Soda Acid Type	2½ gal. _____	8. CO 2	_____ lbs.
	9. CTC	1 gal. _____	
	10. CTC	2 qts. _____	
	11. CTC	1 qt. _____	
	12. CTC	Hand Grenade _____	

USED AT FIRES _____ INSPECTED (routine) _____

RECHARGED AT FIRES _____ RECHARGED (routine) _____