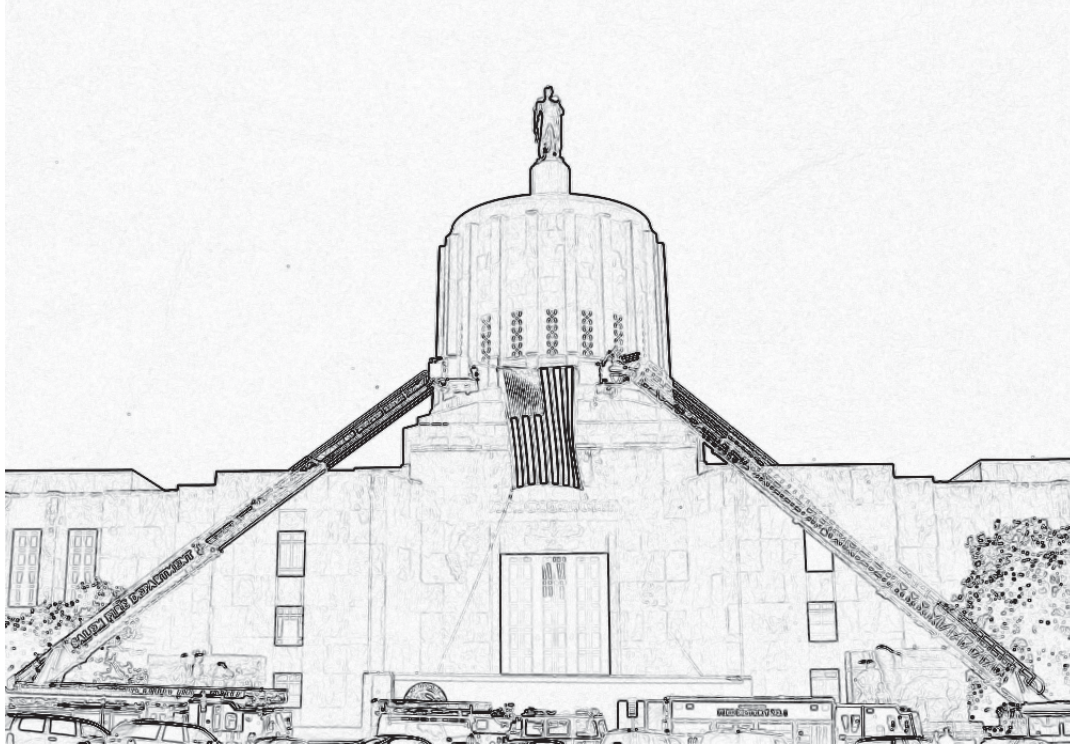


# Oregon State Fire Marshal



## 2005 Annual Report





## *Mission*

Protecting citizens, their property  
and the environment from fires  
and hazardous materials.

## *Vision*

We are technical experts  
working in a professional partnership  
with the fire service and others  
to deliver effective, innovative, mission-driven,  
community-based services and resources.

## *Values*

### **Dedicated to Mission:**

We believe our  
mission is worth  
the effort to accomplish.

### **Leadership:**

We build and foster an environment for success,  
internally and externally.

### **Proactive Customer Focus:**

Customers' needs for safe communities  
are our priority.

### **Competence:**

We are able to meet our mission,  
today and tomorrow.

### **Credibility:**

Our performance inspires others  
that our mission is valuable.

### **Collaboration:**

We partner and work with others  
to achieve our goals.

### **Trust:**

We expect ourselves, our partners  
and each other to be competent,  
reliable and sincere.

### **Statutory Authority**

Oregon Revised Statutes:  
Chapters 336, 453, 470,  
476, 478, 479, 480

Oregon Administrative Rules:  
Chapter 837



**Someone once said to me,  
“The trouble with life is, it’s so daily.”**

There’s some truth to that, isn’t there? We easily get caught up in the daily routine of our work life. Sometimes – sometimes frequently – we go home thinking we didn’t accomplish much at all. I often consider if what I did at work today helped us as an organization meet our mission to

serve Oregonians in a way that will protect lives, property and the environment from fire and hazardous materials.

Annual reports are one way we stop to reflect on and sum up the outcomes of our daily work lives. A few biggies right now . . .

- A record low in fire fatalities and not a single young child lost in 2005
- Deployment-ready structural collapse search and rescue capacity for any community in the state
- Agreement on and measurable steps toward tying fire code enforcement and administration authority to specific scopes of practice
- A new tool to build a regional response plan beginning with one high-risk commercial occupancy in one community

The outcomes noted in this report – and in departments’ reports from across this state – are the result of the daily efforts of the members of this organization, the fire service and our diverse partners. We have worked countless hours and scores of days. Even when our work life may be “so daily,” we are most uniquely fortunate that in our careers we get to see results that make a difference in the safety of our communities. We get to see results that give life in Oregon a quality worth working for. We get to see results that make a difference in human lives.

For all you do, every day, thank you.

Nancy Orr  
State Fire Marshal

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**Methodology used in the development of this report** Analyses in this research report are based primarily on data from the Oregon All Incident Reporting System (OAIRS). OAIRS is a data system maintained by the Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM). Oregon fire departments provide a report of each fire incident to which they respond. The report includes a description of the fire incident, including fire cause and other information.

In 2005, 85 percent of the 326 active Oregon fire departments reported. The 49 non-reporting departments experience between 0 and ten fires each year. Even though the database is missing between 0 and 490 fire reports,

for purposes of this report, we consider the data set to be complete. No estimates are used.

Other sources of data have been used in the preparation of this analysis. These include the National Fire Protection Association’s (NFPA) annual fire department survey; United States Fire Administration reports; population data from the Bureau of the Census; population estimates from Portland State University’s Center for Population Research and Census.

Trend analyses are based primarily on data from OAIRS as provided by Oregon fire departments in previous years. This data provides insight into Oregon’s fire “picture,” guiding the

direction of fire prevention and education efforts to reduce fire deaths, injuries and property losses.

Additional data is available on the OSFM website at [www.sfm.state.or.us](http://www.sfm.state.or.us)

**R** Note: This report contains data calculated as a rate based on a specified unit of population. A rate is a method of making comparisons of the number of occurrences between groups of different sizes. For example, using rate as the measure allows us to compare national with state data. (The symbol above will appear beside rate charts to identify them.) Other data in the report use raw numbers, i.e. the actual count.

# 2005 Summary

- Despite the state's increasing population, the fire death rate for Oregon continues to show a positive decline. In 2005, twenty-eight Oregon civilians died and 301 were injured in reportable fires. As in past years the most vulnerable part of the population continues to be children under the age of five and adults over the age of sixty-four.
- Although structure fires per capita remained relatively constant over the last five years, the estimated direct dollar losses from those structure fires during the same period have risen from \$94.9 million to \$129.5 million. The majority of structure fires continue to occur in Oregon homes. The top five causes of residential fires in Oregon are: failure to clean, abandoned or discarded material, heat source too close, unattended heat source and other electrical failure.
- Non-residential structure fires accounted for 22 percent of the 2005 reported structure fires. There were twelve major fires in 2005 with an estimated loss of \$1 million or more.
- The Community Capability Assessment Program (CCAP) was developed, and implementation began in 2005. CCAP is a systematic approach to evaluating a community's capability to respond to large scale incidents involving hazardous materials. It creates a network of individuals to review and evaluate the effectiveness of their hazmat response plans.
- Oregon had one conflagration declared in 2005. The Deer Creek Fire near Cave Junction involved 1,636 acres. Five homes and twelve other structures were lost. Cost for structural protection during the conflagration totaled \$441,650.
- Urban Search and Rescue bill, HB 2154 and the companion bill HB 2155 were approved. HB 2154 gives the Governor authority to assign local structural collapse resources to any Oregon community statewide. HB 2155 amends the Conflagration Act expanding the Governor's authority to assign firefighting resources across jurisdictional boundaries making firefighting resources available in response to a heightened danger of fire and/or a significant reduction in firefighting capabilities, in addition to catastrophic fire.
- Members of the Oregon fire service also answered the call for help in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina on the Gulf Coast in September. More than fifty, two-person recovery teams deployed to help fill a nationwide request from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

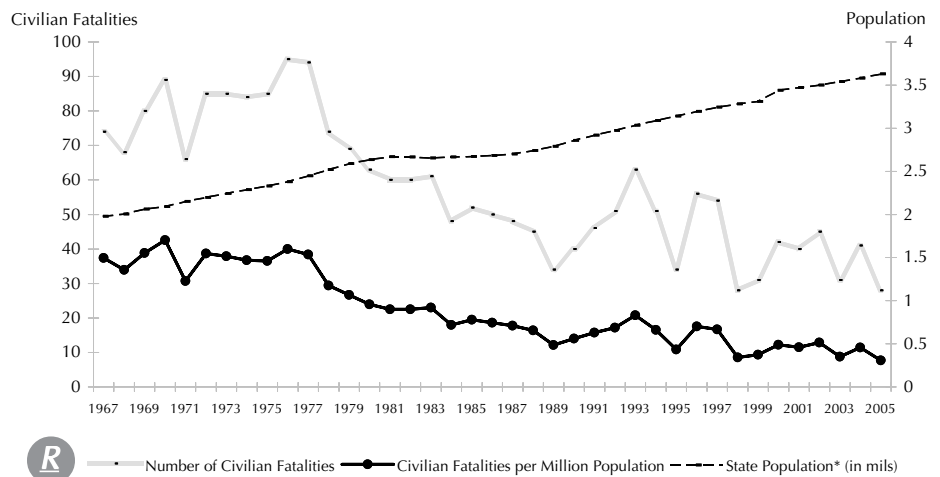
# Fire in Oregon by the numbers

Overall, the data covering a thirty-eight year period (1967-2005) indicate that, despite a consistently growing population, the death rate for civilians has trended downward. The Oregon fire death rate—deaths per million population—has been declining over the last four decades, as has the national fire death rate. Even though the overall trend has been downward, any given year may exhibit a spike in the numbers such as is seen in 2004. The 2005 death rate is 7.7; the lowest rate in Oregon’s history.

Proactive efforts in fire safety and prevention have contributed to this positive trend. Public education messages have raised public awareness. However, there are likely other contributing factors such as a change in fire and building codes. Improved technology in smoke alarm, detection and fire suppression systems has also likely had a positive impact.

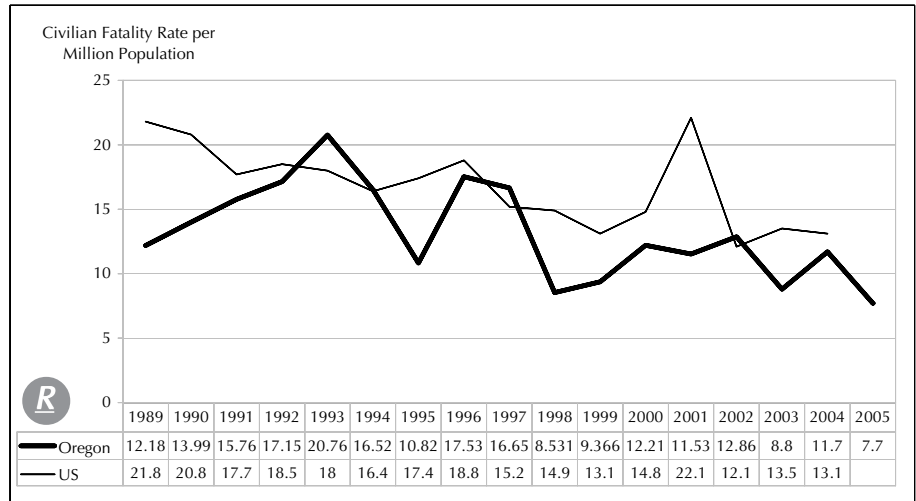
## Oregon Civilian Fire Deaths and Death Rate (1967-2005)

The death rate is calculated by dividing the number of Oregon civilian fire deaths by the estimated Oregon population as reported by Portland State University’s Center for Population Research and Census. The July 1, 2005, estimate of Oregon’s population, 3,631,440, has been used to calculate the 2005 death rate.



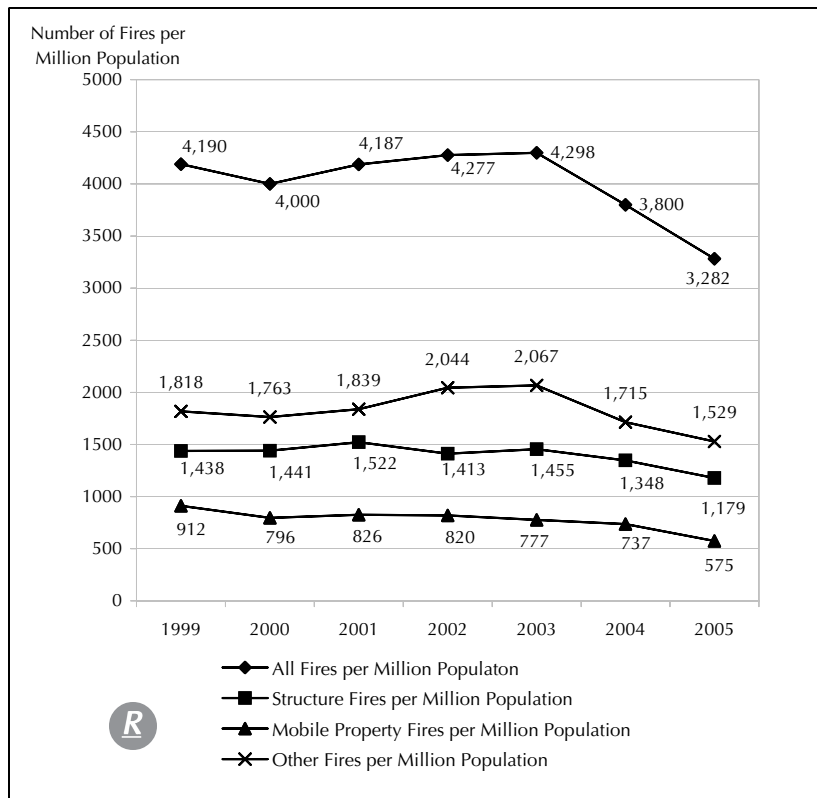
## Oregon and U.S. Civilian Fire Death Rate (1989-2005)

U.S. rates are based on estimates from the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) annual fire department survey. The estimates fall within 95 percent confidence intervals and are statistically significant at the .05 level. NFPA does not follow up on vehicle fire deaths with smaller fire departments to ensure the deaths were caused by fire, not trauma. The 2001 rate, 22.1, includes the 9/11 incident, without it, the rate is 13.4. At the time of publication, the U.S. 2005 rate was not available.



## Number of Fires per Million Population by Year

In 2005, the number of fires per million population in Oregon decreased 13.6 percent from 2004. All types of fires show a decrease; however, the greatest decrease is seen in Other Fires. Other Fires is a broad category made up of five different types of reportable fires: fires in cultivated vegetation, natural vegetation, refuse fires including dumpster fires, other outside fires with value, and fires not classified elsewhere. As shown in the graph at right, Other Fires have been increasing since 1998; however, a 10.8 percent decline from the previous year is seen in 2005. Combined with the 17 percent decline in 2004, Other Fires have decreased by 27.8 percent since the peak year 2003.





# Fire's impact on people

**Who is most likely to die in a fire?** A disproportionate number of mature adults die in Oregon fires each year. Currently, mature adults and young children can expect a relative risk of dying in a fire that is approximately two times higher than for the population as a whole.

**Vulnerable age groups** While children less than five years and adults sixty-five years or more comprise almost 19 percent of Oregon's population, data shows a disproportionate number of people in these age groups die in fires. From 1998 through 2005, 59.7 percent of Oregon fire deaths involved the very young and mature adults. People in these age groups are almost twice as likely to die in a fire.

For every age group, the greatest number of fire-related deaths occur in homes (includes one-and two-family dwellings, manufactured homes, and apartments).

**Mature adults** The U.S. Census Bureau (as of July 1, 2005) estimates that adults over age sixty-four comprise 12.5 percent of Oregon's population. A trend analysis of OAIRS data (1998 through 2005) shows that a disproportionate number of mature adults aged sixty-five and older

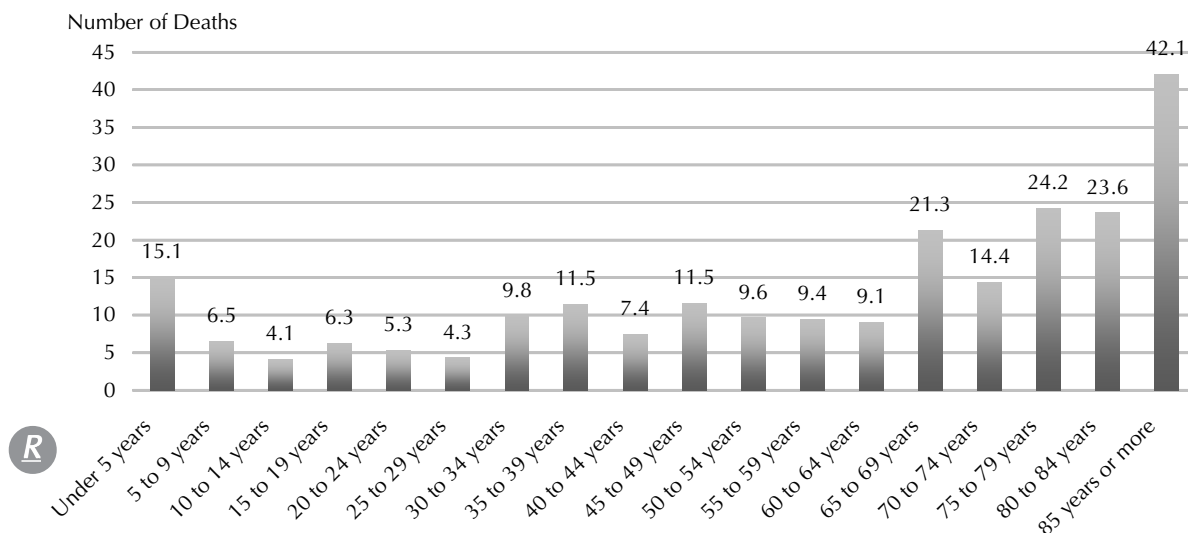
died in Oregon fires. People over age sixty-four represented 53.3 percent of all Oregon fire deaths in the seven year period.

This trend will likely continue as it is anticipated that the number of adults over age sixty-four will rise sharply between 2010 and 2030 when the baby boom generation enters retirement.

For 2005 alone, additional findings of the over sixty-four year age groups:

- This group made up 41 percent of all residential fire deaths.
- Almost 82 percent of fire deaths aged 65 or older occurred in a single-family dwelling.
- The heat source was a cigarette in over one of every five, or 22 percent of residential fires.
- For all fire types the gender mix is 55 percent female and 45 percent male.

Oregon fire deaths per 10,000 population by age group 1999-2005





**Note:** In the table to the right, the greatest number of civilian fire deaths occurred in 1976 and 1977. In both years, several fires involved multiple deaths. One fire, in 1977, took five lives.

## Injuries and fire

### Civilian Injuries

There were 301 civilian injuries caused by reportable fires in Oregon in 2005. The majority (83 percent) of civilians injured in 2005 were the result of structure fires. Another 7 percent of the injuries reported involved fires in mobile property.

Civilian injuries by type of fire and year

	Structure Fires	Mobile Property Fires	Other Fires	Totals
2005	251	21	29	301
2004	176	17	17	210
2003	172	33	19	224
2002	203	28	17	248
2001	208	26	30	264
2000	252	21	25	298
1999	236	30	7	273

### Firefighter Injuries

There were 105 firefighter injuries and no firefighter deaths associated with reportable fires in 2005. As in previous years, the majority of injured were men, while the age of the injured ranged from eighteen to sixty-nine. These injuries were related to eighty-one structural fires, seven mobile property fires and seventeen other types of fires.

Firefighter injuries by type of fire and year

	Structure Fires	Mobile Property Fires	Other Fires	Totals
2005	81	7	17	105
2004	83	1	14	98
2003	69	4	8	81
2002	83	3	8	94
2001	100	2	17	119
2000	100	7	8	115
1999	104	8	18	130

Oregon civilian fire deaths and death rate by year

Year	Fatalities	Fatalities per Million Population	State Population* (in mils)
2005	28	7.7	3.63
2004	42	11.7	3.58
2003	30	8.5	3.54
2002	45	12.9	3.50
2001	40	11.5	3.47
2000	42	12.2	3.44
1999	31	9.4	3.31
1998	28	8.5	3.28
1997	54	16.6	3.24
1996	56	17.5	3.20
1995	34	10.8	3.14
1994	51	16.5	3.09
1993	63	20.8	3.03
1992	51	17.1	2.97
1991	46	15.8	2.92
1990	40	14.0	2.86
1989	34	12.2	2.79
1988	45	16.4	2.74
1987	48	17.8	2.70
1986	50	18.6	2.68
1985	52	19.5	2.67
1984	48	18.0	2.67
1983	61	23.0	2.65
1982	60	22.5	2.66
1981	60	22.5	2.67
1980	63	23.9	2.63
1979	69	26.7	2.59
1978	74	29.4	2.52
1977	94	38.4	2.45
1976	95	39.9	2.38
1975	85	36.5	2.33
1974	84	36.8	2.29
1973	85	37.9	2.24
1972	85	38.7	2.20
1971	66	30.7	2.15
1970	89	42.6	2.09
1969	80	38.8	2.06
1968	68	33.9	2.00
1967	74	37.4	1.98

\* Estimates from Portland State University's Center for Population Research and Census.

## 2005 civilian deaths

<u>Type of fire</u>	<u># of deaths</u>	<u># of fires</u>	<u>Cause of ignition</u>
One- and two- family dwelling fires	5	5	Undetermined after investigation
	2	2	Abandoned, discarded cigarette
	1	1	Misuse of heat, cigarette
	1	1	Unlawful incendiary (intentionally set)
	1	1	Suicide
	1	1	Abandoned, discarded unknown smoking material
	1	1	Heat source too close to combustible
	1	1	Heat source too close to combustible, propane heater
	1	1	Overloaded equipment, extension cord
	1	1	Combustible too close, candle
<b>One- and two- family dwelling total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	
Apartment building fires	1	1	Failure to use ordinary care (cigarette)
	1	1	Abandoned, discarded cigarette
	1	1	Suicide
	1	1	Combustible too close, candle
<b>Apartment building total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Nursing home building fire</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Heat source too close to combustible, cigarette</b>
<b>Motel building fire</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Heat source too close to combustible, candle</b>
<b>Tent dwelling, field</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Undetermined after investigation, warming fire</b>
<b>Cardboard box dwelling, parking lot</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Undetermined after investigation</b>
<b>Outside fires</b>			
	1	1	Trapped by backyard burn inadequately controlled
	1	1	Suicide
<b>Mobile property fires (recreational)</b>			
	1	1	Suicide
	1	1	Mechanical failure
<b>Total 2005 fatal fires</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	

**Financial losses** In addition to injuries and loss of life, Oregonians experience financial losses from fires. Estimated direct dollar loss, as provided by the firefighter on the scene, has risen over the last five years from \$111.9 million in 2001 to \$144.1 million in 2005. (These estimated losses are not adjusted for inflation and do not reflect actual loss, insurance settlement or loss of business.)

Most of the financial loss is related to the loss of structures. In 2005, direct structure fire loss accounted for \$129.5 million of the total \$144.1 million estimated fire loss.

**What do the terms used to report fires mean?**

“All Fires” includes structure fires, mobile property fires, and other fires.

“All Structure Fires” includes both residential and non-residential.

“Residential Structures” includes one and two family dwellings, apartments, manufactured homes, and other residences (motels, hotels, boarding houses and dormitories).

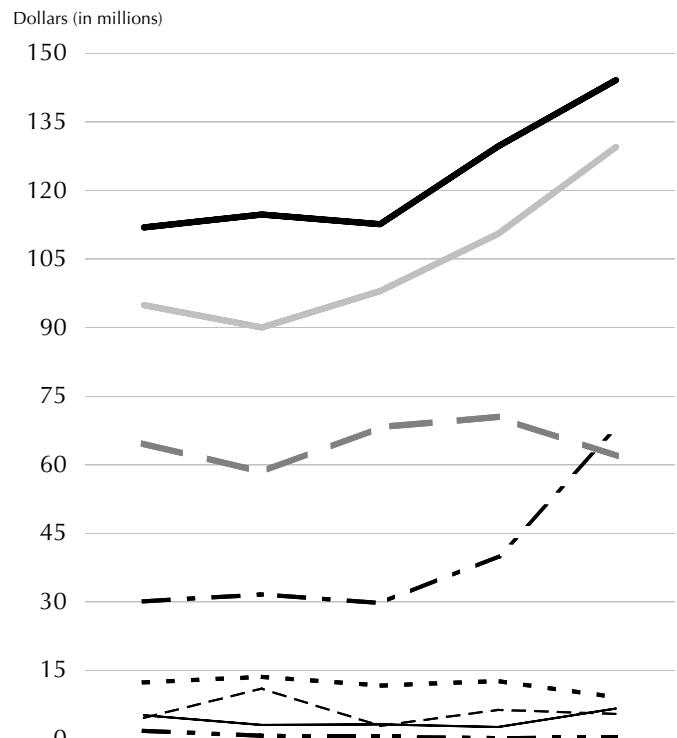
“Non-Residential Structures” includes manufacturing, business and office, education, health care, storage and other commercial buildings.

“Mobile Property” includes passenger vehicles, trucks, boats, aircraft, farm, and construction vehicles.

“Other Fires” is a broad category made up of five different types of reportable fires: fires in cultivated vegetation, fires in natural vegetation, refuse fires including dumpster fires, other outside fires with value, and other fires not classified elsewhere.

“Youth Involved Fires” includes juveniles seventeen years and younger.

Oregon estimated direct fire dollar loss by year



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
— All Fires Losses	111.9	114.7	112.6	129.6	144.1
— All Structure Fire Losses	94.9	90	98	110.5	129.5
- - Residential Structure Losses	64.7	58.4	68.2	70.5	61.9
- - Non-Residential Structure Losses	30.1	31.6	29.7	40	67.6
· · · Mobile Property Losses	12.4	13.6	11.7	12.7	9.1
- - - Other Fire Losses	4.6	11.1	2.9	6.4	5.5
— Youth Involved Fire Losses	5.2	3.1	3.2	2.6	6.7
- - Fireworks-Related Fire Losses	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3

# Fire's impact on property

**Structure fires** Structure fires per capita remained relatively constant over the previous six years, ranging from 1.4 to 1.5 per thousand population. In 2005 there was a decline to 1.2. The number of structure fires per million population remained about the same over seven years; however, the lowest number of fires per million population occurred in 2005.

**Mobile property fires** The 2,086 fires in this class represent 17.5 percent of the reportable fires and an estimated loss of \$9.1 million in 2005. This category includes buses, trackless trolleys and motorcycles. The 2005 mobile property fires resulted in twenty-one civilian injuries, two deaths, and seven firefighter injuries. Mobile property fires have declined over the last seven years.

**Other fires** Other fires continued to decrease to 1.5 fires per thousand population. Declines in 2004 and 2005 follow an increasing trend.

Establishing fire-resistant homes and landscaping, promoted by OSFM's new Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) program, directly impact the occurrence of these types of fires. Continuing to involve more communities in WUI activities will aid in further reduction.

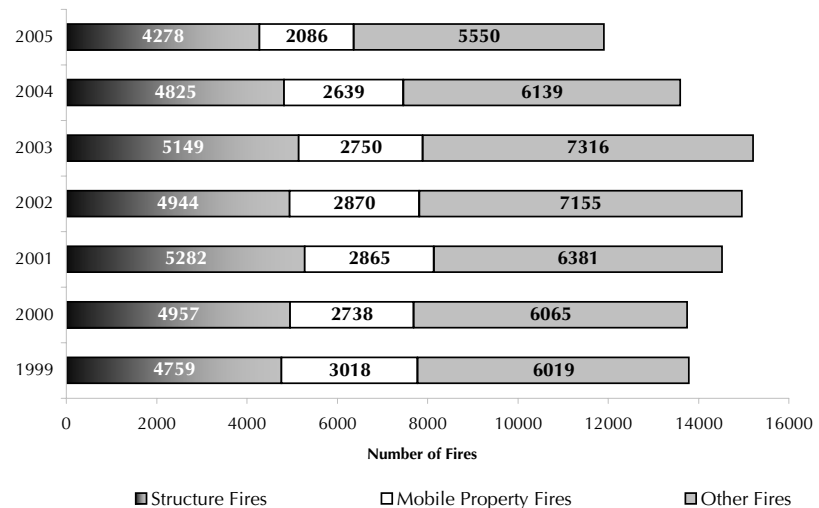
2005 summary statistics

	Mobile			Totals
	Structure Fires	Property Fires	Other Fires	
Number of Fires	4,278	2,086	5,550	11,914
Civilian Deaths	23	2	3	28
Civilian Injuries	251	21	29	301
Firefighter Injuries	81	7	17	105
Estimated Dollar Loss	\$129,479,473	\$9,130,831	\$5,512,985	\$144,123,289
Mutual Aid Given				1,669
Non-Fire Incidents				274,097
Total Reported 2005 Incidents				286,011

Seven year trends

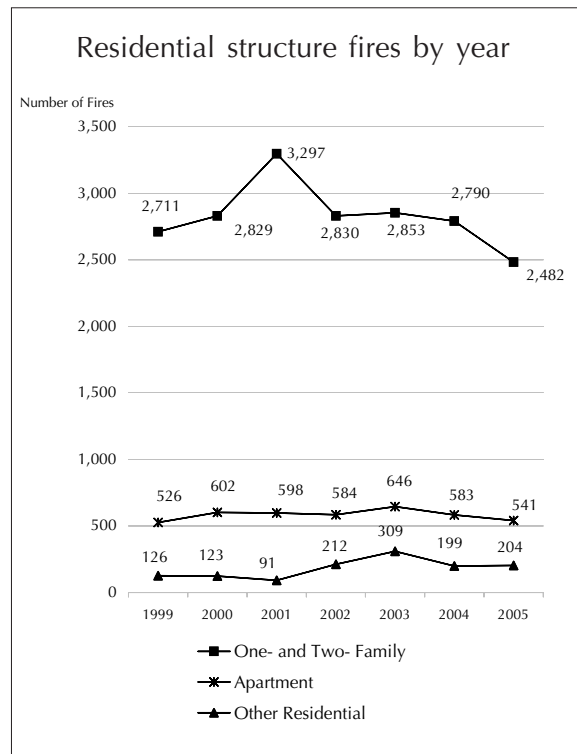
Year	Total Fire Service Activities	Non-fire Activities	All Fires	Mobile		
				Structure Fires	Property Fires	Other Fires
2005	286,011	288,170	11,914	4,278	2,086	5,550
2004	303,804	288,388	13,603	4,825	2,639	6,139
2003	244,359	227,172	15,215	5,149	2,750	7,316
2002	207,715	190,916	14,969	4,944	2,870	7,155
2001	237,545	221,224	14,528	5,282	2,865	6,381
2000	192,854	177,738	13,760	4,957	2,738	6,065
1999	212,369	197,119	13,868	4,759	3,018	6,019

Oregon fires by year





**Residential structure fires** The majority of structure fires in Oregon occur in homes. The leading fire causes are shown in the table below. In 2005, the members of the Oregon fire service distributed thousands of safety cards and posters containing educational information and safety tips for Oregonians about the top six causes of residential fires.



### R Loss rates for Oregon structure fires

Loss Rates	All Non-Residential Structure Fires	Residential Structure Fires
Average dollar loss per fire	\$71,780	\$18,544
Civilian injuries per 1,000 fires	29.7	68.5
Fatalities per 1,000 fires	2.1	6.5

### Number of residential structure fires by cause and year

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Fire Causes:</b>								
Failure to clean	532	482	504	480	468	474	418	392
Abandoned, discarded material	125	166	181	190	184	211	262	242
Heat source too close	186	188	171	226	212	217	250	257
Unattended heat source	241	218	250	214	198	234	178	190
Other electrical failure	159	157	142	176	164	145	156	152
Short circuit, ground fault	211	208	187	200	152	157	151	121
Failure to use ordinary care	99	113	118	120	86	110	115	88
Youth-caused fires	98	86	91	151	124	94	106	55
Unlawful incendiary or suspicious	200	191	142	159	80	91	99	99
Combustible too close	168	164	134	104	73	70	61	49
<b>Additional Data:</b>								
Number of residential structure fires	3,328	3,455	3,544	3,986	3,755	3,808	3,572	3,336
Estimated dollar loss (in millions)	\$45	\$64	\$51	\$65	\$58	\$68	\$71	\$62
Number of civilian injuries	101	192	191	176	180	159	165	221
Number of civilian deaths	23	26	35	32	30	21	33	21
Number of firefighter injuries	132	142	117	149	98	51	67	61

Note: Estimated dollar loss is provided by the firefighter on the scene and does not reflect actual total loss, insurance settlement or loss of business.

### Fires in homes and apartments by county 2005

County	# of Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Est. Dollar Loss
Baker	18	0	0	240,400
Benton	55	0	1	381,550
Clackamas	277	1	15	8,413,562
Clatsop	33	0	1	217,565
Columbia	66	0	2	795,385
Coos	71	2	4	1,084,870
Crook	22	1	0	650,220
Curry	14	0	0	422,000
Deschutes	115	1	7	2,782,175
Douglas	119	0	6	1,366,148
Grant	18	0	0	565,500
Harney	5	0	0	5,000
Hood River	20	0	0	456,000
Jackson	106	0	3	2,202,940
Jefferson	25	0	0	214,700
Josephine	63	2	5	816,060
Klamath	82	0	0	1,963,190
Lake	13	0	0	79,500
Lane	214	1	19	6,116,817
Lincoln	48	0	3	592,860
Linn	132	0	6	1,564,550
Malheur	20	0	0	210,400
Marion	243	1	21	4,184,755
Morrow	4	0	0	58,000
Multnomah	630	4	63	10,982,358
Polk	39	0	2	294,225
Sherman	1	0	0	7,000
Tillamook	39	0	4	1,176,101
Umatilla	75	1	1	1,481,175
Union	29	0	1	316,950
Wallowa	5	0	0	40,000
Wasco	22	0	2	237,200
Washington	332	3	37	6,052,116
Wheeler	1	0	0	300
Yamhill	67	2	5	1,884,050
<b>Oregon Totals</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>\$57,855,622</b>

Note: Estimated dollar loss is provided by the firefighter on the scene and does not reflect actual total loss, insurance settlement or loss of business. One- and two-family dwellings, apartments, mobile homes, and manufactured housing are included.

There is a tendency for fires and associated losses to cluster in the most populated areas of the state. These data, combined with the known causes of residential structure fires, are tools fire departments can use in planning educational campaigns.

The number of fires in homes and apartments has decreased by 10 percent from 2004.

**Non-residential structure fires** Non-residential structure fires accounted for 22 percent of the reported structure fires in 2005. These 942 fires resulted in an estimated loss of almost \$68 million and caused twenty-eight civilian injuries, twenty firefighter injuries and two civilian deaths. The highest number of fires occurred in business and office structures while the highest estimated dollar loss involved manufacturing structures. The highest number of civilian injuries in non-residential structure fires in 2005 involved education properties. Statewide initiatives to improve the quality of fire code administration and enforcement for commercial structures at the local level are crucial to reducing non-residential fires.

### Non-residential structure fires 2005

General Type of Property	Number of Fires	Estimated Dollar Loss	Civilian Injuries	Civilian Deaths	Firefighter Injuries	Firefighter Deaths
Public Recreation	115	3,664,996	1	0	1	0
Education	90	5,421,362	14	0	2	0
Health Care	36	95,886	3	1	0	0
Business & Office	201	13,994,200	3	0	3	0
Basic Utility/Agriculture	57	6,101,495	2	0	1	0
Manufacturing	156	32,100,014	2	0	4	0
Storage	121	3,009,565	1	0	8	0
Other Uses	166	3,228,978	2	1	1	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>67,616,496</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>



## Mobile property fires 2005

**Mobile property fires** Auto fires represent the greatest number of mobile property fires. Most of these occur as a result of motor vehicle accidents.

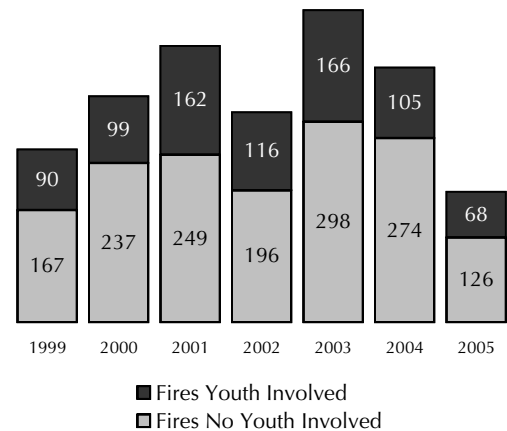
Mobile Property	Fires	Estimated Dollar Loss	Civilian Injuries	Civilian Deaths	Firefighter Injuries
Automobiles	1333	3,199,657	14	0	1
Semi-trucks	85	1,122,550	0	0	1
Motor homes	61	1,253,660	2	1	1
Heavy Industrial and Agricultural Equip.	60	1,585,195	0	0	0
Pickups and Vans	59	153,115	0	0	0
General Use Trucks, Over 1 Ton	42	173,695	0	0	0
Travel Trailers and Camping Trailers	29	185,550	0	1	0
Boats (motorized,commercial, other)	14	119,300	0	0	0
Aircraft	3	0	0	0	0
Other or Unidentified Types	400	1,338,109	5	0	4
<b>Total Mobile Property Fires</b>	<b>2,086</b>	<b>9,130,831</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>

**Other fires** Although these fires represent less than four percent or \$5.5 million of the total estimated loss from reportable fires in 2005, they represent over 46 percent of the fires reported. They are also responsible for twenty-nine civilian injuries, three civilian deaths, and seventeen firefighter injuries. Therefore, they are a critical part of Oregon's fire suppression activities.

## Other fires 2005

Type of Fire	Number of Fires	Estimated Dollar Loss	Civilian Injuries	Civilian Deaths
Fire in natural vegetation, trees, brush, grass	2,426	984,399	7	1
Refuse fire outside, including dumpsters	1,422	104,806	4	0
Other outside fires, where property has value	650	630,094	3	2
Fire in cultivated vegetation, crops, orchards	570	334,450	0	0
Fire, explosion; not classified above	482	3,459,236	15	0

**Fireworks-related fires** The 194 reported fireworks-related fires for the year 2005 show almost a 50 percent decrease from the 379 fireworks-related fires for the year 2004. Of the fireworks-related fires, 164 occurred from June 1 through July 31, 2005, and resulted in an estimated dollar loss of \$287,667. Youths, seventeen and younger, were responsible for sixty-eight (35 percent), of the 194 fireworks-related fires. This same age group was responsible for \$222,771 (77 percent), of the total estimated dollar loss.



## Fireworks-related estimated loss by year



Total Dollar Loss	\$108,735	\$565,045	\$1,825,417	\$688,570	\$639,174	\$416,694	\$292,832
■ Fires Youth Involved	\$25,385	\$252,460	\$712,285	\$304,365	\$540,381	\$216,532	\$222,771
■ Fires No Youth Involved	\$83,350	\$312,585	\$1,113,132	\$384,205	\$98,793	\$200,162	\$70,061

# Smoke alarms and fire in Oregon

Most residential fire fatalities continue to occur in residences without smoke alarms or where alarms are present but do not work. In 2005, a total of 64 percent of residential fire fatalities occurred in residences without an alarm or where the alarm was present but not working.

## 2005 Residential fire deaths and smoke alarms

27 percent of home fire deaths occurred in homes with no smoke alarms. Eighteen percent of these were in one- and two-family dwellings while 9 percent occurred in apartments.

Eighteen percent of the deaths were in homes that had smoke alarms but the alarms were not working. Of these 4.5 percent were in one- and two-family dwellings, 4.5 percent were in apartments and 9 percent resulted from a motel fire where two people died.

Forty-five percent of home fire deaths occurred in homes without smoke alarms. 22.5 percent of

those were in one- and two-family dwellings, 13.5 percent in apartments and 9 percent from a motel fire.

Thirty-six percent of home fire deaths occurred in homes with working smoke alarms. Thirty-two percent of those were in one- and two-family dwellings and 4 percent resulted from a nursing home fire.

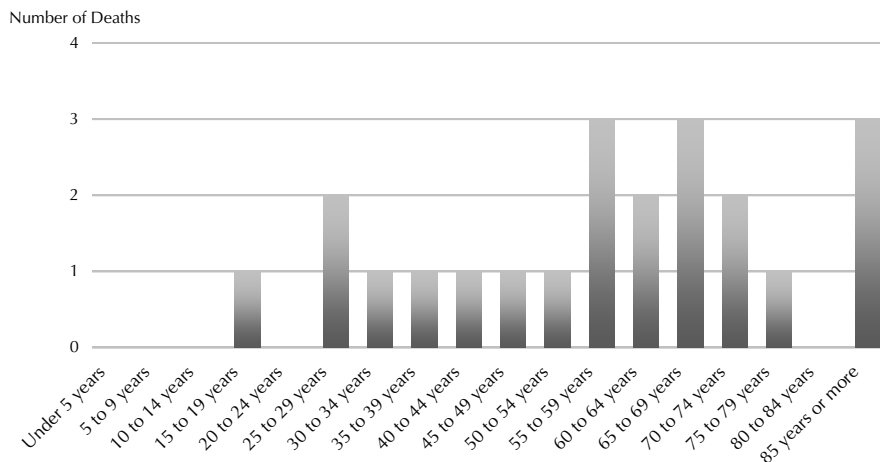
In 19 percent of the remaining fatalities the presence or performance of alarm(s) is unknown. Fourteen percent of the unknown occurred in one- and two-family dwellings and 5 percent occurred in apartments.

2005 Fire deaths in residential dwellings smoke alarm presence and performance

	1 & 2 Family Dwelling Deaths	Apartment Deaths	Other Residential Dwelling Deaths*	Total Residential Dwelling Deaths
No alarm present	4	2	0	6
Alarm present/not working	1	1	2	4
Alarm present/working	7	0	1	8
Alarm presence unknown	3	0	0	3
Alarm present/performance unknown	0	1	0	1
	15	4	3	22

\*Other residential dwelling includes nursing home and motel.

## Ages of residential fire fatalities in 2005



# Large loss fires

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In 2005, 11,914 reported fires in Oregon caused twenty-eight deaths and an estimated direct loss of \$144.1 million. There were twelve major fires in 2005 with an estimated loss of \$1 million or more. Three firefighters, five civilians and one law enforcement officer were injured in two of the twelve fires. The largest loss, estimated at \$5 million, resulted from a fire in a plywood manufacturing plant. These twelve fires represent \$26.9 million or 18.7 percent of the total estimated fire loss for 2005.

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**Douglas Co.** – Murphy Plywood Company. Probable cause of fire was an overheated fan motor. Thirteen fire departments provided mutual aid and three firefighters received minor injuries. Estimated Loss – \$5,000,000

**Douglas Co.** – Dixonville Ranch Supply. Food pellet manufacturing company. Electrical failure of air compressor caused combustible materials to ignite. Estimated Loss – \$1,100,000

**Jackson Co.** – Pilot Travel Center. Origin of fire was a dryer in a laundry room, cause was undetermined. One department provided mutual aid. Estimated Loss – \$2,000,000

**Lane Co.** – Santa Clara Elementary School. Cause of fire was children with a lighter. Estimated Loss – \$2,525,000

**Marion Co.** – Marion County Courthouse. The cause of fire was intentional and multiple areas of origin. One department provided mutual aid. Estimated Loss – \$4,000,000

**Marion Co.** – Farm. The cause of fire unknown, not investigated. A machine room in the hay barn was the area of origin. Three departments provided mutual aid. Estimated Loss – \$1,900,000

**Marion Co.** – Wilcox Farms. Cause was undetermined by investigation. Three departments provided mutual aid. Estimated Loss – \$1,066,000

**Multnomah Co.** – Lacamas Labs. Drug, Cosmetic, Pharmaceutical Manufacturing. Cause was undetermined. Five civilians and one law enforcement personnel received mild to severe injuries. Four buildings and four vehicles were damaged by the fire. Estimated Loss – \$3,000,000

**Multnomah Co.** – Boo Han Market/Video. Cause of fire was mechanical failure, malfunction of a natural gas furnace. Estimated Loss – \$1,200,000

**Washington Co.** – Industrial Building/Painting and Striping Company. Cause was a shorted-out battery cable in an industrial vehicle. Estimated Loss – \$2,500,000

**Washington Co.** – Master Machine & Tool. Cause determined as incendiary/suspicious. Four departments provided mutual aid. Estimated Loss – \$1,600,000

**Washington Co.** – North Plains Elementary School. Cause was determined to be a surge protector in the attic. Estimated Loss – \$1,050,000

# Cigarettes and residential fires

As the data in this report will show, cigarette-caused fires are a serious issue. Nationally, there is a movement to pass state-by-state legislation requiring the manufacture and sale of self-extinguishing cigarettes. This would significantly reduce the likelihood of fire deaths, injuries and property loss from cigarette-caused fires.



## Oregon data 2001-2005

Smoking materials caused:

- 8 percent of all residential fires
- 21 percent of residential fire fatalities\*
- 13 percent of residential fire injuries\*\*
- 1,485 residential fires
- 29 deaths
- 126 injuries
- an estimated \$27.7 million in property damage

Characteristics of smoking-caused fires:

- Almost 30 percent start in the bedroom, living room or family room.
- Bedding or upholstered furniture are the first items ignited in 44 percent of smoking-caused fires.
- Fire fatalities from smoking spike in the early morning hours when victims are asleep.
- Higher levels of property loss compared to other types of residential structure fires are typical.

\* *The fatality rate for smoking-caused fires is two and one half times higher than the overall residential rate.*

\*\* *There is a one and one half times greater likelihood for injuries from smoking-caused fires.*

## National data 2002\*

Smoking materials caused:

- 4 percent of all residential fires
- 19 percent of residential fire fatalities\*\*
- 9 percent of residential fire injuries\*\*\*

Characteristics of smoking-caused fires:

- Forty percent start in the bedroom, living room or family room.
- Bedding or upholstered furniture are the first items ignited in 35 percent of smoking-caused fires.
- Fire fatalities from smoking spike in the early morning hours when victims are asleep.

\*\* *The fatality rate for smoking-caused fires is four times higher than the overall residential rate.*

\*\*\* *Injuries are more than twice as likely from a fire caused by smoking materials.*

\**Residential Smoking Fires and Casualties, Topical Fire Research Series, Volume 5 - Issue 5, June 2005, FEMA/USFA/ National Fire Data Center (using data from the NFIRS national database).*

# In Oregon from 2001 through 2005...

Figure 1

Loss rates for residential smoking fires - comparing Oregon to the nation

Loss rates	Oregon (2001-2005)		National (2002)	
	Residential smoking fires	All residential structure fires	Residential smoking fires	All residential structure fires
Civilian injuries per 1,000 fires	84.8	53.4	87.7	35.9
Fatalities per 1,000 fires	19.5	7.7	25.1	6.5
Average dollar loss per fire	\$18,624	\$17,110	\$14,478	\$11,832

As Figure 1 indicates the fire death rate for residential smoking fires was nearly two and a half times higher than the overall residential fire death rate.

In the last five years, fires resulting from smoking materials were responsible for twenty-nine deaths and 126 injuries and remain one of the leading causes of deaths and injuries. Twenty-one percent of all residential fire deaths from 2001 through 2005 were from fires caused by smoking materials.

Likewise, residential smoking fires were about one and a half times as likely to result in injuries. Thirteen percent of all fire injuries were caused by smoking fires.

The higher death and injury rates of residential smoking fires are likely related to when and where smoking fires tend to occur, especially the bedroom when people are sleeping.

Figure 2 Residential fire death rate by fire cause		Figure 3 Residential fire injury rate by fire cause	
Smoking	22.7	Source of heat unattended	101.4
Incendiary/suspicious	17.0	Children with fire	97.6
Reckless act (not smoking)	10.0	Smoking	86.3
Heat source too close	9.2	Heat source too close	67.8
Electrical distribution	7.5	Reckless act (not smoking)	45
Children with fire	6.7	Incendiary/suspicious	42.4
Source of heat unattended	2.0	Electrical distribution	38.2

When compared to all top causes of deaths by fire, smoking fires generally result in the highest fatality rate for residential fires (Figure 2). Middle-aged and older adults account for most of the fatalities in residential smoking fires. The data indicate that 72 percent of smoking fire fatalities were persons aged forty or above. This same age group accounts for 62 percent of all residential fire fatalities. Children are less often victims of smoking fires—they comprise 18 percent of all residential fire fatalities and 10 percent of residential smoking fire fatalities.

When compared to all top causes of injuries by fire, smoking fires generally are surpassed only by source of heat unattended and children with fire (Figure 3).

Smoking fire-related injuries peaked at ages forty to forty-nine and accounted for 25 percent of all smoking fire-related injuries. However, of all residential fire-related injuries there were two age-range peaks at ages twenty to twenty-nine (19 percent) and forty to forty-nine (19 percent). Children represent 6.5 percent of smoking fire-related injuries.

Where a human factor was noted as contributing to fire ignition, the person responsible was reported to be asleep or ignited smoking materials were left unattended in the majority of cases.

## When residential smoking fires occur

Figure 4a  
Time of day ... fires causing deaths

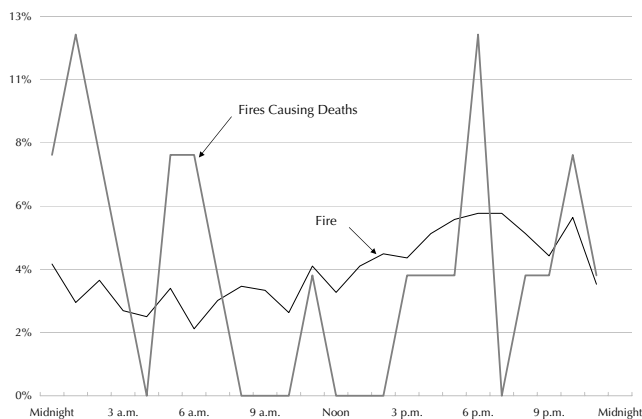
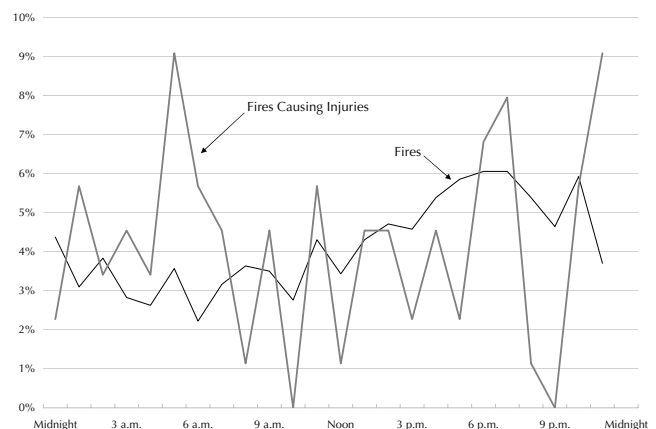


Figure 4b  
Time of day ... fires causing injuries



Smoking fires were relatively evenly distributed across the twelve months of the year, with a slightly lower incidence in October and June. Since the use of smoking materials is not a seasonal activity, this distribution is not surprising.

The time of day of residential smoking fires, however, followed a distinct pattern. Smoking fire incidence was lowest in the early hours of the morning and highest in the early evening. Although residential smoking fire incidence dropped in early hours of the day, fires that resulted in fatalities were at the highest during the very early hours of the morning when the victims were asleep. Smoking fires that resulted in injuries were at their highest in the early morning hours and lowest in the mid-evening hours.

## Other characteristics of smoking-caused fires

### Property type and fire location

Both smoking fires and all residential structure fires occur predominantly in one- and two-family homes. One- and two-family homes, along with apartments, account for over 90 percent of both smoking fires and residential fires in general.

When all the known causes of residential smoking fires are considered together, 17 percent of those fires originated in a bedroom and 11 percent in the living/family room.

### Items first ignited

Upholstered furniture and rubbish were the two items most often ignited in residential smoking fires. Taken together, they accounted for 18 percent of all residential smoking fires. The high incidence (44 percent) of smoking fires where the item first ignited was upholstered furniture or bedding corresponds with bedrooms and living/family rooms as the area of fire origin.



## **A safer approach to smoking**

Unlike pipes and cigars, commercially mass-produced cigarettes continue to burn if not puffed on. For over a quarter-century, fire safety advocates have sought legislation at both the state and federal level requiring safer cigarettes.

In 1979, the Oregon State Senate passed a memorial asking the U.S. Congress to create and enforce safety standards for cigarettes, becoming the first state to consider this issue. In the mid-1980s, a nationally-recognized standard was developed (ASTM E2187-04). Efforts to pass fire-safe cigarette legislation in Oregon have been undertaken as recently as 2005, when a bill passed the Senate, but was not given a hearing in the House.

New York became the first state to adopt legislation requiring cigarettes to meet the ASTM standard, with that state's law taking effect in mid-2005. Since then, laws based on the standard have been passed in Vermont, California, Illinois, and New Hampshire. A national law in Canada incorporating the ASTM standard took effect in October 2005.

A coalition of diverse groups is working in Oregon toward passage of fire-safer cigarette legislation in 2007. For information on the Oregon Fire Safety Coalition contact the Office of State Fire Marshal, 503-378-FIRE.

## **Significant cigarette fires in Oregon**

- January 5, 2005. An apartment fire in Portland severely burned a sixty-one-year-old woman who died two days later. Investigators reported the fire was caused by a cigarette.
- January 13, 2005. A two-alarm apartment fire in West Linn took the life of a forty-three-year-old woman and displaced three families. Investigators reported the fire was caused by a cigarette.
- February 27, 2005. In Medford, occupants of a single family dwelling discarded cigarettes into a wooden pot outside the front door. The fire caused losses of \$75,000 to the structure and \$10,000 to personal property.
- March 8, 2005. A triplex in Portland had \$150,000 in damage to the structure and \$75,000 to personal property from fire in the bedroom of one unit caused by an abandoned or discarded cigarette.
- May 30, 2005. A twenty-six-year-old Beaverton woman died eight days following burn injuries received from a lit cigarette that ignited her clothing.
- June 12, 2005. A woman in a single family residence in Portland fell asleep while smoking a cigarette and suffered life threatening injuries. Four other occupants ranging from eighty-six to five years were in the home at the time of the fire. Two others suffered moderate to minor injuries.
- July 21, 2005. Flames described as "two stories high" threatened a Keizer apartment complex after a discarded cigarette ignited bark dust and outdoor vegetation. Firefighters stopped the fire five feet from the building.
- July 31, 2005. A fifty-four-year-old Lakeside man was found dead in his bedroom after a cigarette started a fire in his two-story residence.
- November 30, 2005. A two-alarm apartment fire in Eugene critically burned a nineteen-year-old University of Oregon student and displaced the occupants of twelve apartments. The victim was flown to the Oregon Burn Center, where he spent two months before returning to his home state to recover further. The fire caused \$200,000 damage to the structure and \$10,000 to personal property.
- December 6, 2005. A nursing home patient in Portland died four days after suffering burns from a cigarette that ignited her clothing. The fifty-nine-year-old woman was smoking in an outside area designated for smoking.

# EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION

The Office of State Fire Marshal assists and supports the Oregon fire service during major emergency operations through the Conflagration Act (ORS 476.510). The Conflagration Act was established in 1940 as a civil defense measure and can be invoked only by the Governor. The act allows the State Fire Marshal to mobilize firefighters and equipment from around the state for fires that overwhelm local resources and allows for the funding of those resources.

Oregon had only one conflagration declared by Governor Kulongoski in 2005. The Deer Creek Fire near Cave Junction was declared on August 25. The fire involved 1,636 acres of mixed private and Bureau of Land Management land and initially threatened most of the homes and community infrastructure in the Illinois Valley. Of the 225 immediately threatened structures, five homes and twelve other structures were lost before additional firefighters arrived.

The OSFM Incident Management Red Team was activated and along with Oregon Department of Forestry Incident Management Team One formed a unified command. Twenty-nine agencies from Lane, Linn, Benton, Klamath, and Coos counties mobilized resources to assist in firefighting. All responding personnel were demobilized by August 29.

The cross-band repeater system, purchased by OSFM in 2004, significantly improved radio communications and firefighter safety at the Deer Creek Conflagration by allowing the deployed firefighters to communicate directly with incident command.

Cost for structural protection during the Deer Creek Conflagration totaled \$441,650. For the first time, costs for the structural protection were paid from Fire Insurance Premium Tax reserves rather than from Oregon State Police operating funds. The Federal Emergency Management Agency has reimbursed the State \$298,279. The remaining \$143,371 will be requested from General Funds held by the Emergency Board.



**Quick action and much effort saved many homes from the Deer Creek Fire. Unburned ground is the light area in the middle of the picture just in front of the house.**



**Pictured from left to right: DSFM Charlie Chase (Resource Unit Leader), DSFM Scott Goff (Logistics) and OSFM Administrative Specialist Pat Carroll (Logistics shadow) at the Deer Creek Incident Command Post.**

# URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE

Oregon's new Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Force 1 provides specialized technical rescue after buildings or other structures collapse. Task force members stabilize damaged structures, locate and extricate victims, identify risks of additional collapses and meet other needs at disaster sites. The task force has a wide range of emergency response capabilities, and each task force member completes a significant amount of specialized training.

Oregon US&R Task Force 1 supports the interval between immediate services provided by local fire service agencies and service of a federal US&R team. The task force envisions communities served by a statewide network of trained and equipped, multi-disciplinary teams providing timely technical expertise in disaster search and rescue. Task force objectives focus on training, funding, governance and partnerships supported by public-private resources. The Task Force 1 team includes technicians from Albany Fire Department, Clackamas County Fire District #1, Eugene Fire & EMS, City of Gresham, Hillsboro Fire Department, Portland Fire and Rescue, City of Salem, Springfield Fire & Life Safety, Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue.



US&R training event

A dedication ceremony for the Task Force in February included demonstrations of the new search and rescue equipment.

**Funding** Federal Homeland Security grants provide funding for training and equipment purchases. In 2005, the US&R Task Force was awarded grants totaling \$1.6 million to enhance training, technical rescue and communications equipment. Task force members attended FEMA-approved courses for task force leaders and purchased interoperable communications equipment to enhance responder safety and effectiveness.

**Growth** Efforts by the US&R Governance Board and the Office of State Fire Marshal led to the Oregon Legislature's amendments to ORS 476.520 and 476.590 allowing the task force to respond to structural collapse and provide technical search and rescue assistance statewide.

## 2006 Goals

Efforts in 2006 focus on training and team selection. FEMA search specialist and structural collapse courses are scheduled for spring 2006. In addition, the Oregon task force is laying groundwork for a joint exercise with state Incident Management Teams; funding for the exercise is provided by a Homeland Security grant through Oregon Emergency Management.

Download more US&R information at:

[http://egov.oregon.gov/OOHS/SFM/USAR\\_new.shtml](http://egov.oregon.gov/OOHS/SFM/USAR_new.shtml)

# GOVERNOR'S FIRE SERVICE POLICY COUNCIL

The Governor's Fire Service Policy Council (GFSPC) provides advice and guidance on policies, affairs and issues of common interest affecting the fire protection and life safety of Oregon citizens.

## Issues addressed by the GFSPC in 2005:

**Fire service stratification task force** The task force researched the value and practicality of stratifying fire departments based upon response capabilities. Several subcommittees worked on aspects of the task and discovered a natural break between fighting fire in the "exterior" of a structure as opposed to the "interior." The GFSPC forwarded the final report to the Oregon Fire Chiefs Association to work with the Department of Safety Standards and Training to create a deployment model and training standard.

**Legislative updates** The council submitted a letter to Governor Ted Kulongoski supporting the fire-safer cigarette legislation at the request of the bill's sponsors.

**'Best practice' volunteer incentive program** The council formed a task force to create 'best practices' for volunteer reimbursements that would comply with state and federal revenue and labor regulations. The council forwarded the task force recommendations to OFCA and OVFA for presentation to the Western Fire Chiefs Association.

**Code 3 at-fault best practices** The council chartered a task force to create criteria by which fault can be determined in Code 3 accidents. They addressed standard guidelines and training for investigation of all Code 3 crashes, consistent crash investigation and reporting policies, regular collection and review of crash statistics, initial and ongoing training for emergency vehicle operators, and appropriate guidance and related educational initiatives for citizen drivers.

**Fire sprinklers in manufactured housing** The manufactured housing industry approached the council for assistance in developing standards for factory-installed residential fire sprinkler systems in all manufactured housing built in Oregon. The

council's task force includes representatives from the Oregon Fire District Directors Association, Oregon Fire Marshals Association, Homebuilders NW, Oregon Manufactured Housing Association, Fleetwood Homes of Oregon, Western Fire Chiefs Association, Building Codes Division and OSFM. Recommendations from the task force are expected by November 2006.

**Standardized evacuation/mayday procedures task force** Several county fire defense boards voiced a need for a universal system of hazardous area evacuation, rescue notification and verbal/audible communications signals that can be used by all Oregon fire agencies. The council created a task force to develop recommendations. Adoption of recommendations is expected in 2006.

**GFSPC Retirements** Three members retired from the council. Jim Oeder, representing Oregon Volunteer Firefighters Association, Dennis McGanty, representing Property and Casualty Insurance Providers and Jeff Johnson, representing Oregon Fire Chiefs Association stepped down December 2005.

New council members are Scott Mullen, Bob Borra and Ed Wilson.



Incoming GFSPC Chair Gary Marshall (left) receives the gavel from outgoing Chair Jeff Johnson



# HURRICANE RESPONSE

Just as the Deer Creek Fire in Oregon closed down at the end of August, the Gulf Coast in Louisiana was hit by Hurricane Katrina in early September. Oregon firefighters were at the forefront of relief efforts from the state. Oregon fire departments sent more than fifty, two-person recovery teams to help fill a nationwide request from the Federal Emergency Management Agency for fire service personnel to lead community relations efforts. Many others responded with their National Guard units and the Oregon Disaster Medical Assistance Teams.

Oregon firefighters - ready with training, experience and the right attitude - demonstrated their willingness to do whatever needed doing. This landed them in critical leadership roles.

The Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM) tracked structural fire resources sent to assist. OSFM worked closely with responding departments and served as a statewide media contact, posting information and firsthand accounts of firefighters on-scene. Pictures and stories from Oregon firefighters in the recovery areas continue to be posted on the OSFM website.



Photo: Ted Whiteman, Hillsboro Fire

**Hillsboro Firefighter Joe Kaczenski (left) talks with a Hurricane Katrina survivor evacuated to Houston**



**A message of thanks stands amid the hurricane's destruction**

\*Other residential dwellings includes motels, hotels, boarding houses and dormitories.

# OREGON LIFE SAFETY TEAM

The Oregon Life Safety Team is a coalition of the Office of State Fire Marshal, more than fourteen professional associations, business partnerships and more than twenty-five regional representatives from around the state with the purpose to coordinate and implement consistent statewide fire prevention education.

In April the Oregon Life Safety Team launched the *Home Fire Safety is Up to You!* campaign during Fire Service Day at the capitol. Team members showcased safety posters, safety cards and banners focusing on the leading causes of home fires in Oregon. Firefighters and prevention specialists talked with legislators and the public, reinforcing the campaign message of personal responsibility in maintaining a fire-safe home.

Members of the Oregon fire service distributed more than 248,000 safety cards and 13,000 posters and banners bearing the campaign theme were also displayed at firehouses, businesses and events throughout the year.

Listed are some of the ways fire departments and other organizations around the state used the material to increase public awareness of the home fire safety message.

- West Valley Fire in Willamina distributed campaign material during a car seat clinic.
- The combustibles too close media ad appeared in the *Explore Grant County* magazine; 30,000 were distributed to county residents and visitor centers throughout the state.
- The Department of Consumer and Business Services and state Insurance Division included material in their statewide

public information and outreach campaigns on insurance education.

- The *Home Fire Safety is Up to You!* message appeared on an electronic reader board in the Klamath County town of Keno.
- The Seaside Fire Department displayed a campaign banner and distributed hundreds of safety cards at a fair for middle school youth.
- Gresham Fire & Emergency Services placed a campaign ad in the weekly newspaper the *Gresham Outlook*.
- The Insurance Information Service of Oregon and Idaho distributed thousands of safety cards and posters to various insurance companies.
- The television public service announcement aired on Roseburg television stations.
- Ashland Fire & Rescue collaborated with Southern Oregon University to include safety materials and messages in each edition of the campus newsletter and to display them in laundry rooms and other common areas.
- Materials were distributed at community events and fire departments throughout Oregon including Turner Fire District, Aurora Rural Fire Protection District, Spray Volunteer Fire Department, Sumner Rural Fire Protection District and others.

For Fire Prevention Week in October, OSFM staff promoted the Oregon Life Safety Team's *Before You Go Out, Blow it Out* candle safety campaign. The campaign was kicked off during a press event on candle fire safety hosted by Portland Fire and Rescue and Clackamas County Fire District #1.

While the campaign fit the national theme for fire prevention week, the Oregon campaign is ongoing. Oregon fire service members are encouraged to continue using the safety campaign in their own communities.



**This candle fire safety ad was displayed before every movie at Eugene area movie theaters during 2005.**



## 2005 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

**January-** The OSFM Incident Management Blue Team participates in the Complex Incident Management course in Arizona. The Blue Team is the first structural incident management team invited to attend, earning an exceptional score of ninety-one.

**February-** Oregon's new US&R team is officially dedicated. Team members demonstrate technical rescue equipment. Federal security grants provided over \$1 million in funding to the program.

**March-** Data Services collects the 2004 fire reports from 327 active departments representing 93 percent of Oregon fire departments. This is the best reporting year ever. This is noteworthy since volunteers staff more than 72 percent of Oregon's departments and districts.

OSFM launches the first Fire and Life Safety Awareness class to provide foundational training about ORS(s) and Attorney General opinions related to: powers and duties of the SFM and assistants to SFM, inspection procedures, due process and fire investigation.

**April-** The Oregon Life Safety Team (OLST) rolls out the statewide educational campaign *Home Fire Safety is Up to You!* during Fire Service Day at the Capitol. Team members distribute posters and safety cards. Smoke alarms are delivered to all state legislators by the Insurance Information Services of Oregon and Idaho (IISOI).

**May-** OSFM supports two national campaigns. For Arson Awareness Week, a partnership program between OSFM and two insurance companies focuses on school arson prevention. For Wildfire Awareness Week, OSFM creates and distributes a web-based toolkit for communities to provide homeowners with knowledge to survive and reduce the risk of wildfires.

**June-** OSFM is awarded \$277,925 in Homeland Security grants for detection equipment and communications planning for the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams.

OSFM approves new dispute resolution process to mitigate concerns about consistent fire code application. Aggrieved parties may dispute inspection findings of the local fire marshal and request a "second opinion." The process does not supersede the local exempt jurisdiction or State Fire Marshal's appeal process.

**June/July-** Oregon communities participate in education and enforcement activities about illegal fireworks. Partnering with trucking companies and the Washington State Fire Marshal, OSFM prevents over 1,000 pounds of illegal fireworks from entering the state.

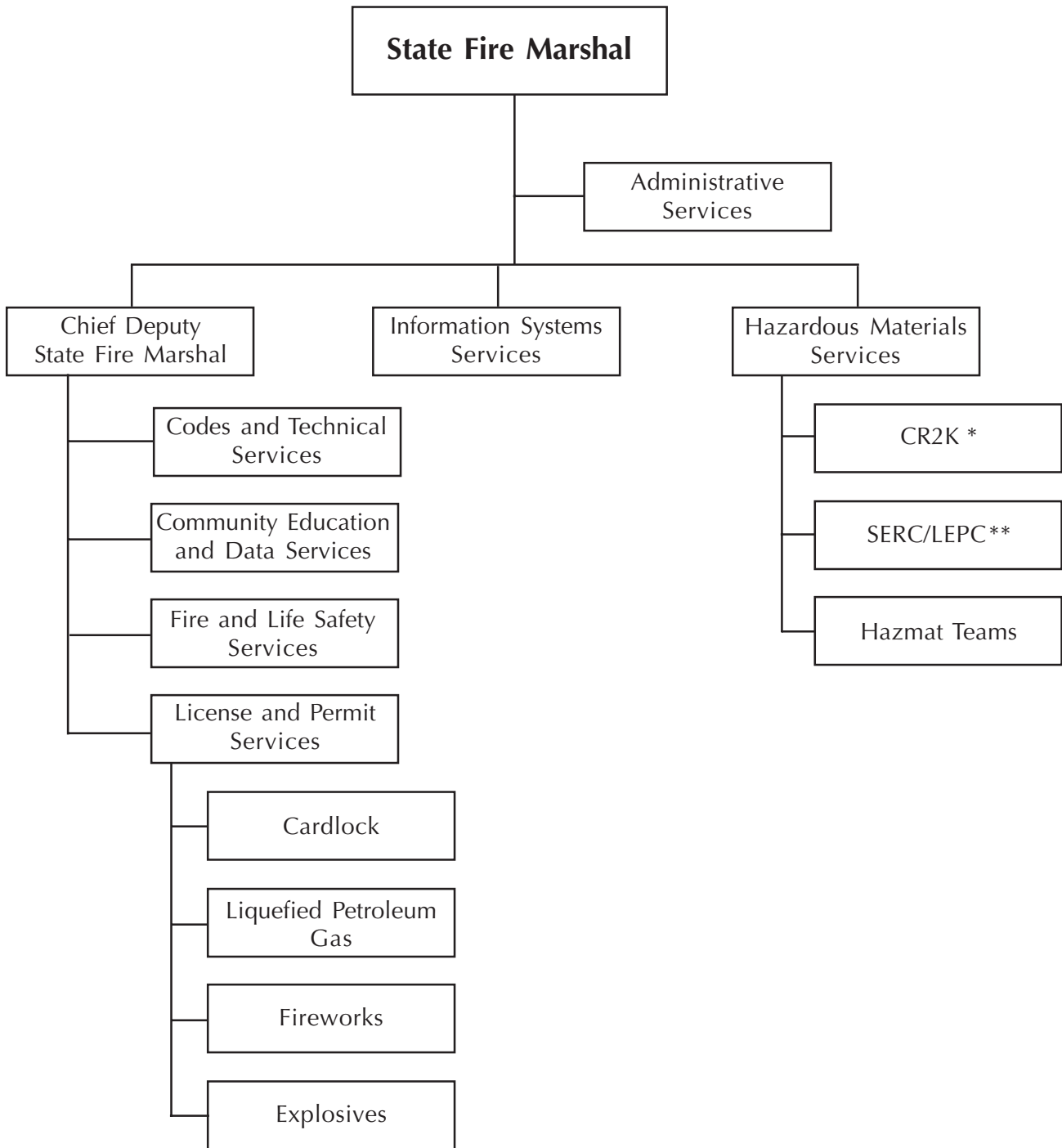
**August-** Deer Creek Fire, the only conflagration of 2005, occurs in Josephine County. Task force teams from five counties respond to assist Illinois Valley Rural Fire Protection District. The 1,548 acre fire destroys seven structures with no fatalities. Estimated total cost, \$5.2 million.

**September-** Post Hurricane Katrina, OSFM tracks structural fire resources sent to Louisiana. OSFM works with responding departments and serves as statewide media contact, posting information and firsthand accounts of firefighters on-scene.

**October-** For Fire Prevention Week, the OLST launches the seventh component of the *Home Fire Safety is Up to You!* campaign, candle safety. Resources include safety cards, press release template, fact sheets, print ad and a letter of endorsement from State Fire Marshal Nancy Orr.

**November-** OSFM, Oregon Department of Forestry and the IISOI hold a seminar bringing together members of the insurance industry, wildland agencies and structural fire service to facilitate these organizations working together to reduce structural losses from wildfire.

**December-** OSFM, in partnership with the International Association of Arson Investigators, develops a sixteen-hour class on investigation of youth-set fires. Working with experts in juvenile case-law and investigation from across the country, OSFM facilitates development of materials and pilot-tests the class.



\*CR2K - Community Right to Know  
 \*\*SERC - State Emergency Response Commission  
 \*\*LEPC - Local Emergency Planning Committee

# Administrative Services

## Division-wide support

Administrative Services provides division-wide support in administrative rules, legislative tracking, adoption and interpretation of the state fire code, administration of the State Fire Net, records management, fire service mobilization support and administrative support to the Governor's Fire Service Policy Council, the Urban Search and Rescue Task Force, the Oregon Fire Code Committee and areas including reception, budget and facilities services.

### 2005 accomplishments

#### Legislative

HB 2101 was approved with amendments. This bill maintained Homeland Security, Oregon Emergency Management and OSFM, as components within Oregon State Police. It also abolished the Interagency Hazard Communication Council and established the Oregon Homeland Security Council and a State Interoperability Executive Council. The Executive Council is charged with developing an Oregon Interoperable Communications Plan to achieve statewide wireless communications interoperability within six years.

Also approved was Urban Search and Rescue bill, HB 2154, which gives the Governor authority to assign local structural collapse resources to any Oregon community statewide. A companion bill, HB 2155, amends the Conflagration Act and expands the Governor's authority to assign firefighting resources

across jurisdictional boundaries. This makes firefighting resources available in response to a heightened danger of fire and/or a significant reduction in firefighting capabilities, in addition to catastrophic fire.

#### Conflagration

Governor Kulongoski invoked the Conflagration Act in response to a fire in Josephine County in August 2005. OSFM personnel staffed the Emergency Response Center and mobilized task force teams from five counties to assist Illinois Valley Rural Fire Protection District in battling the fire. The Deer Creek Fire covered 1,548 acres and seven structures were lost. The estimated cost for all agencies battling the fire amounted to \$5.2 million. Strong risk reduction activities, such as community wildfire protection plans and early initial attack on fires threatening structures, have



Administrative staff from left to right, top row: Randy Simpson, Nancy Orr; middle row: John Caul, Tina Toney, Pat Carroll, Laura Drager, John Wakefield; bottom row: Sue Garfoot, Shauneen Scott

For information about Administrative Services resources or State Fire Service Mobilization Plan contact Laura Drager at 503-373-1540, extension 211 or [laura.drager@state.or.us](mailto:laura.drager@state.or.us)

helped the state keep catastrophic fires at bay. OSFM staff train to be prepared to respond in any incident requiring the mobilization of state fire resources. For more information on the Deer Creek Fire, see the focus on page 22.

### **Incident Management Teams**

State Fire Marshal Nancy Orr, Deputy State Fire Marshal Kristina Deschaine and the OSFM Incident Management Blue Team participated in the *Complex Incident Management* course held in Tucson, AZ. The National Association of State Foresters sponsors the course with grants from the U.S. Forest Service. The Blue Team is the first structural incident management team to be invited to attend. The team earned an exceptional score of ninety-one demonstrating their abilities as a cohesive team in incident response.

### **Urban Search and Rescue**

State Fire Marshal Nancy Orr, Retired State Fire Marshal Bob Garrison and US&R Governance Board Immediate Past President Scott Parker officially dedicated Oregon's new US&R team in February 2005. The US&R team was awarded grants totaling \$1.6 million dollars from Homeland Security Grant Programs to enhance training, technical rescue and communications equipment. OSFM staff and US&R cache managers completed a complete equipment inventory and standardization of all cache trailers.

### **New Chief Deputy**

The administration rounded out its management team with the appointment of Randy Simpson as chief deputy. Simpson began his fire service career in 1977 in Ontario, Oregon. He became the department's Fire Inspector in 1987 then Deputy Fire Chief/Hazardous Materials Response Team Coordinator in 1992. Simpson served as Ontario's Fire Chief from 1997 to 2005. He is a member of the Oregon Fire Chiefs Association, Oregon Volunteer Firefighters Association, National Fire Protection Association and the International Code Council.

### **State Fire Marshal Awards**

Each year the State Fire Marshal recognizes individuals for outstanding performance in fire prevention and education. In 2005, the Golden Sparky and Life Achievement Awards were presented at the Oregon Fire Marshals Association annual conference.



**Chuck Chaffin (right) with Phil Sample, Lake Oswego fire marshal**

The Golden Sparky was presented to Lake Oswego Deputy Fire Marshal Chuck Chaffin for accomplishments as a residential fire sprinkler project manager and in juvenile firesetter intervention and education.

The Life Achievement Award was given to Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue retired Division Chief Tim Birr, for his passionate commitment and a legacy of excellence in fire safety information and community relations



**Tim Birr**



**Dick Smith (right) after receiving his award from DSFM Dave Jones (left)**

Dick Smith, retired from Youth Guidance Association and Multnomah County Firesetter Intervention network, received the Silver Sparky. Smith advocated for treatment of firesetting youth and was director of one of the first residential treatment centers accepting firesetting youth.

### **Strategic goals 2006 - 2007**

Build sufficient support for the Governor to introduce a fire-safer cigarette bill on our behalf.

Establish and implement formal workforce development.

Develop agency's '07-'09 budget request, meeting all timelines.

# Codes and Technical Services

## Fire code administration

Codes and Technical Services promotes the application and use of effective, uniform fire and life safety codes through code development, adoption, interpretation, technical research and legislative input. Staff partner with the State Building Codes Division and local jurisdictions in maintaining code consistency. Staff review plans and issue installation approvals for above ground flammable and combustible liquid tanks and liquefied petroleum gas tanks. Staff is responsible for tracking the maintenance and use of the statewide Fire Net radio system.

### 2005 accomplishments

#### Oregon fire code

In 2005, staff added seven amendments to the 2004 Oregon Fire Code in partnership with the Oregon Fire Code Committee. Amendments were made to Chapters 4, 9, 24, 33, 45 and Appendix B.

#### Fire Marshals Round Table

Deputy State Fire Marshal John Caul, with assistance from administrative specialist Pat Carroll and the Oregon Fire Marshal's Association, coordinated the annual Fire Marshals Round Table in October.

Discussions included: fire flow and access requirements, new Oregon Fire Code Appendix B – Fire Flow Requirements, fire district's ability to charge fees, and listed components versus listed assemblies.

DSFM Caul received the Award of Excellence from the Oregon Fire Marshals Association for his contribution to the outstanding success of the 2004 Fire Marshals Round Table.

#### International Code Council Committees

DSFM Caul continued to serve on two International Code Council (ICC) committees as a representative of the National Association of State Fire Marshals, the Western/Canadian Code Action

Committee and the International Fire Code Action Coordinating Committee. He attended International Fire Code hearings, testifying on code change proposals on behalf of the ICC committee and the Oregon Fire Code Committee.

In June, he also represented the Oregon fire service at the National Fire Protection Association hearings.

Deputy Caul tracked fourteen House and Senate bills through the 2005 legislative session. He served as the hearing officer for administrative rule changes to two of the OSFM License and Permit Services programs.

#### Strategic goals 2006-2007

Complete the review and amendment process of the 2006

International Fire Code for adoption as the Oregon Fire Code - 2007 edition.

Correlate amendments to the Oregon Fire Code - 2007 edition, Oregon Structural Specialty Code - 2007 edition, and Oregon Mechanical Code - 2007 edition where each code has similar chapters, prior to adoption of each code.



For questions on fire code issues contact Deputy State Fire Marshal John Caul at 503-373-1540, extension 269 or john.caul@state.or.us



# Community Education & Data Services

## Fire safety education with a statewide focus

Community Education Services works toward reducing residential fire deaths through educational initiatives, development and distribution of model programs and resource materials, and through the provision of fire safety information, emergency response and wildfire mitigation resources to the public and local fire safety partners.

Specific programs within Community Education Services are Juvenile Firesetter Intervention and Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). Staff publish *The Gated Wye*, a monthly newsletter for the fire service, *Hot Issues*, a quarterly newsletter about juvenile firesetting issues and *Networks*, a monthly newsletter for juvenile firesetter intervention networks.

### 2005 accomplishments

#### Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program

This program partners with community-based organizations and state and federal agencies to develop a continuum of care for firesetting youths and their families.

OSFM was named a strategic partner in the development of a youth fire investigation curriculum with the International Association of Arson Investigators (IAAI). Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program Coordinator Judith Okulitch chaired the curriculum development committee com-

posed of fire and arson experts from across the country, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives and the Criminal Justice Institute at Florida State University. The goal of the curriculum is to provide law enforcement and fire investigators with the tools needed to investigate, identify and interview youth who set fires and make appropriate referrals to the juvenile justice system. The class also showcases the various intervention programs offered by the juvenile department to hold youth accountable for their actions and the importance of mandating youth and families to complete the programs.

Judy Okulitch and Doug Perry, Eugene Fire & Rescue, taught a juvenile firesetter intervention class to more than twenty fire service and juvenile court counselors in August. This class gives participants the necessary knowledge to complete the task book required by DPSST for the

NFPA 1035 Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist I.

Judy Okulitch gave the keynote address at a juvenile firesetter intervention conference, *Hot Topics*, sponsored by the Washington County Juvenile



Community Education & Data Services staff left to right, back row: Carol Baumann, Dee Anna Morgan, Colleen Olson, Rich Hoover, Judy Okulitch, Tari Glocar; middle row: Tera Gneckow, Vi Pelley, Nicole Ohmart; front row: Donna Disch, Linda Palmer

For more information about Community Education Services programs and resources contact Tari Glocar, Manager at 503-373-1540, extension 273 or [tari.glocar@state.or.us](mailto:tari.glocar@state.or.us)

Firesetter network. She introduced Dr. David Kolko, a nationally recognized expert on youth firesetting and a strong supporter of the OSFM program. He presented information on the assessment and treatment of youth misusing fire. The Hillsboro conference brought together over seventy-five professionals representing the fire service, law enforcement, juvenile justice, social services, mental health and schools. Dr. Kolko also consulted with staff and the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) on the development of a treatment curriculum for youth incarcerated on arson charges. This curriculum is the culmination of more than three years of development work by OSFM and OYA treatment staff.

Over seventy middle schools in Oregon received the fire awareness curriculum, *It's Up to You!* The spring edition of *Hot Issues* which was dedicated to the curriculum was sent to all middle school principals in Oregon. In addition to having schools request the curriculum directly from OSFM, staff gave presentations at the Healthy Kids Learn Better conference in La Grande and a physical fitness conference in Eugene. The middle school fire awareness curriculum takes a proactive approach in teaching youths about the reality of fire, how the media influences their attitudes and behaviors toward fire, the physical and legal consequences of misusing fire and how to make responsible and safe decisions in fire prevention and survival. This curriculum meets the Department of Education's health education standards and is designed to be taught by health educators.

### **Wildland Urban Interface Program**

The Office of State Fire Marshal WUI program assists communities in reducing structural fire risk and loss in Oregon's wildland areas, especially those areas with little or no structural fire protection. Technical advice is provided at the regional, state and local level.

Staff worked with the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), contributing significantly to development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) in counties throughout the state. CWPPs require collaboration, prioritized fuel reduction and treatment of structural ignitability. Of Oregon's thirty-six counties, thirty have CWPPs.

The Insurance Information Service of Oregon and Idaho (IISOI) partnered with ODF and OSFM to host a statewide wildfire summit. It successfully

brought together structural and wildland fire agencies and the insurance industry to work on wildfire mitigation and education.

Staff worked closely with the Oregon Water Resources Department in establishing pond process criteria allowing communities and individuals to increase water availability for firefighting.

Each year Wildfire Awareness Week continues to grow. OSFM and IISOI led efforts in developing media toolkits supporting annual themes. ODF and the Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordinating Group's Prevention Working team review and distribute materials throughout the northwest.

OSFM's strong partnership with ODF has influenced planning, policies and strategies in approaching WUI fires. OSFM staff played a significant role in identifying necessary information and factors included in the statewide wildfire risk analysis.

### **Oregon Life Safety Team (OLST)**

OLST is a coalition of the Office of State Fire Marshal, more than fourteen professional associations, business partnerships and over twenty-five regional representatives from around the state. OLST's purpose is to coordinate and implement consistent statewide fire prevention education.

*Home Fire Safety is Up to YOU!*

OLST launched the *Home Fire Safety is Up to You!* campaign in April during Fire Service Day at the capitol (see highlight on page 26).

The *Home Fire Safety is Up to You!* campaign contains tools local communities can use to educate citizens about preventing home fires.

*Before You go Out, Blow it Out!*

For Fire Prevention Week in October, the OLST added a candle fire safety component to the *Home Fire Safety is Up to You!* campaign. The candle component, *Before You go Out, Blow it Out!*, put an Oregon twist on the national campaign which focused on candle fire safety. OSFM and OLST created a toolkit for the campaign containing a safety card and poster, a press release template and other items for local fire departments. The toolkit was made available for downloading from the OSFM website.



## Data Services

Data Services is responsible for the collection of statewide fire and incident data. This includes information on structure fires, mobile property fires, juvenile-set fires, school fires, civilian fire fatalities, hazardous materials incidents, large loss fires and faulty consumer products. Through the collection of data, Oregon's fire causes and other incidents are identified and analyzed, providing the Office of State Fire Marshal, the local fire service and others with valuable tools to assist in planning for fire prevention education, juvenile firesetter intervention programs, fire code changes, product recalls and inspection programs to help reduce Oregon fire fatalities, fires and property losses.

Staff transfer Oregon fire data to the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) database which assesses nationwide fire problems. Data submitted to NFIRS also fulfills FEMA requirements for Oregon departments applying for Assistance to Firefighters Grants. Many Oregon departments request information from data services to assist in applying for these grants. In 2005, \$10,014,874 in AFG grants was awarded to seventy-six Oregon fire departments

Data Services also provides information and analysis of fire data in response to requests from fire departments, citizens, news media, government entities and other interested parties. Staff

also provide information to other agencies such as the Consumer Product Safety Commission regarding fire-causing products that present a danger to consumers.

## Oregon All Incident Reporting System Review

OSFM and the Oregon Fire Chiefs Association collaborated in establishing a statewide task force to assess the Oregon All Incident Reporting System (OAIRS). The task force includes representatives from the state's fire service associations, Insurance Information Service of Oregon & Idaho, Oregon fire departments, the Oregon Department of Human Services Health Division, EMS & Trauma Section and OSFM staff.

The task force looked at the current reporting process including what, why and how information is collected and how to effectively collect information in the future. Systems used by other states for collecting incident information were also examined.

## Strategic goals 2006 - 2007

Work with community partners to complete a minimum of six door-to-door smoke alarm campaigns in each of 2006 and 2007.

Increase the number of juvenile firesetter intervention specialists by 10 percent.

Update OAIRS coding to NFIRS 5 standards.

## Download these and other resources at:

- *Gated Wye* and *Hot Issues* newsletters
- Fire safety information and brochures
- Home fire safety campaign
- Smoke Alarm toolkit
- Wildfire mitigation
- Juvenile firesetter intervention resources

[http://www.oregon.gov/OOHS/SFM/Community\\_Education.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/OOHS/SFM/Community_Education.shtml)

# Fire and Life Safety Services

## Investigation, code enforcement and consultation

Fire and Life Safety Services delivers services statewide through inspections, fire investigations, and coordination with community organizations, industry associations and local fire and building officials.

### 2005 accomplishments

In 2005, staff focused on reducing fire risks through training and collaboration with local partners. A principal goal of the unit is to increase the knowledge, skills and abilities of local fire department personnel regarding fire inspection methodology and prevention. Inspections by local authorities increased by 3 percent. This equates to a 10 percent increase in OSFM inspections meeting the unit's performance measure.

#### **Fire and Life Safety Awareness curriculum**

Mary Olson developed the Fire and Life Safety Awareness (FLSA) curriculum addressing the inconsistent application of the fire code. The training curriculum consists of two parts:

#### *FLSA I: Scope of Authority and Assembly Group A Occupancies*

Provides knowledge about the Oregon Revised Statutes and Attorney General Opinions related to powers and duties of the State Fire Marshal (SFM); the role and responsibilities of assistants to the SFM regarding inspections, due process and

investigation of fires; and the importance of recognizing and developing a plan with local businesses concerning fire and life safety in Assembly Group A occupancies.

The long-term goal of Fire and Life Safety Services is to have every Oregon fire chief and fire marshal complete FLSA I training. As of December 31, 2005, deputy state fire marshals delivered eighteen classes with 208 participants, representing 102 Oregon fire departments.

#### *FLSA II: Fire Department Access, Water Supply and Fire Flow*

This training consists of two parts:

Part A- Fire Department Access: Provides knowledge about the Oregon Fire Code relating to parameters for permits, construction documents and timing of installation, fire department access road specifications, fire department access into buildings and fire hydrant systems.

Part B- Water Supplies and Fire Flow: Identifies vari-



Fire and Life Safety staff from left to right, Gayle Johnson, Stacy Warner, Connie Dalke

**For more information about Fire and Life Safety Services programs and resources contact Stacy Warner, Manager at 503-373-1540, extension 252 or [stacy.warner@state.or.us](mailto:stacy.warner@state.or.us)**

## 2005 health care facility inspections

Occupancy	Inspections / Reinspections	Percent Inspected	Deficiencies	Abated
Nursing Home	135 / 120	100%	704	640
Hospital	9 / 5	73%	134	19
Ambulatory Surgical Center	15 / 5	22%	28	18

ous water supply sources, state and national regulations in calculating water supply, fire flows and required number and distribution of fire hydrants. Part B is intended for fire departments desiring to provide plan input only regarding fire department access and water supply requirements to their local building officials.

### Health care facilities

The health care deputies conduct federally mandated inspections in nursing homes, hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers.

In 2005, staff focused on the most frequently occurring deficiencies in updating the *Policies, Practices and Procedures for Licensed Care Facilities* manual. Staff delivered fourteen training sessions on the manual to 476 participants from health care facilities throughout the state.

### Code enforcement

Fire code enforcement is a primary activity for Fire and Life Safety Services. Unit staff conduct inspections, review plans and provide code consultations. Deputies conducted a combined 2,094 inspections in 2005 and abated 1,790 deficiencies.

Staff gave a presentation to managers at the state Child Care Division (CCD) regarding the inspection and administrative process for handling the thousands of inspection requests submitted each year. This decreased the number of requests from customers with 30 days or less remaining before their license expire.

Two vacant deputy positions were filled in 2005. One of the positions (Astoria) had been without a permanently assigned deputy since January 2004.

### Education

Administrative Specialist Michelle Turner provided fire safety education materials to the CCD and Senior and Persons with Disabilities Services (SPDS). Both units received materials supporting

the Oregon Life Safety Team's *Home Fire Safety Is Up To You!* campaign.

SPDS received several hundred safety cards promoting candle, cooking, housekeeping, and electrical safety for distribution to adult foster homes. CCD also took delivery of 5,000 safety cards for distribution to child care facilities statewide.

As a result of this relationship, OSFM gained another valuable avenue for distributing home fire safety resources to communities throughout the state.

### Fire investigation

Deputy state fire marshals investigated 238 fires in 2005 involving twelve deaths and an estimated loss of \$32,024,895. Five of the burned structures incurred losses of a million dollars or more: North Plains Elementary School, Edelweis Commercial Chicken Farm, Pilot Truck Stop Center, Murphy Plywood, and Master Machine & Tool.

The FLSS unit also revised a fire investigation training curriculum certified by the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training. Staff delivered five classes providing fire investigation training to 120 fire officials.

### Strategic goals 2006-2007

Reduce by 25 percent the most frequently cited deficiencies posing a fire safety risk for occupants in health care facilities.

Foster consistent interpretation and application of technical information related to fire and life safety regulation by providing awareness training to 85 percent of fire departments by June 30, 2007.

# Deputy State Fire Marshals



## Northwest Region



Left to right: Ted Megert, Tad Pedersen, Supervising Deputy Dave Jones, George Crosiar, Paul Nees, Chris Lyman



Left to right: Greg Davis, Sarah Poet, Scott Goff, Richard Smith and Supervising Deputy Dave Fields

## East Region



## Southwest Region



Left to right: Charlie Chase, Kristina Deschaine, Keith Brown, Michelle Stevens, Supervising Deputy Bob Wright



# Hazardous Materials Services

## Hazardous materials tracking, planning and response

Hazardous Materials Services is comprised of two units—Community Right to Know (CR2K) and Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams (hazmat teams). CR2K collects, validates and distributes information on hazardous materials manufactured, used, stored and disposed of in Oregon. This information is accessible to emergency planners and responders, and the public. CR2K staff also provide hazardous materials planning and response training assistance to all local and state agencies. Hazmat Teams staff work with and train local responders and industries to ensure communities are prepared to respond to hazmat events.

### 2005 accomplishments

#### Hazardous substance information

Hazardous Substance Information Surveys were issued to 49,334 business. Facilities receiving a survey are required to identify reportable quantities of hazardous substances, amounts on site, storage locations and other substance and demographic information.

2005 was the second year surveys could be submitted electronically. Approximately 2,224 facilities submitted electronically. Facilities reported that the electronic submission option is an efficient way of completing and submitting hazardous substance information. In addition to labor savings for facilities, electronic submission reduces data entry time by approximately 95 percent. CR2K continued to monitor industry growth in

Oregon and added 4,146 new facilities to the Hazardous Substance Information System. Staff responded to 9,153 requests via the hazardous substance information hotline for technical assistance related to CR2K reporting requirements, hazardous substance possession fees, the CR2K Web page, information packets, flyers and on-site presentations.

#### Auditing program

Staff conducted facility audits to ensure compliance with CR2K reporting requirements and to verify appropriate assessment of the hazardous substance possession fee. These audits were conducted for those facilities requesting a review. A total of 1,433 facility records review audits, 167 fee review audits and 142 on-site audits were completed.



CR2K staff from left to right, back row: Dave Miller, Mariana Ruiz-Temple, Mark Johnston, Chris Kuenzi, Gordon Simeral; middle row: Bob Albers, Jim Thaler, Lisa Bradley, Evelyn Burdett, Terry Wolfe; front row; Judi Baker, Patty Stams, Shelly Kendrick, Jim Mazza

**For more information about Hazardous Materials Services programs and resources contact the hazardous substance information hotline at 503-378-6835 or [sfm.cr2k@state.or.us](mailto:sfm.cr2k@state.or.us)**

The CR2K program seeks to increase the percentage of facilities submitting their survey in a timely manner to 92 percent by the end of 2006. Because of the CR2K activities and outreach programs, the percentage has increased each year. In 2005, 91.5 percent of the facilities submitted their survey in a timely manner.

### **Material Safety Data Sheets**

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and specific hazardous substance information are important tools. Emergency planners and responders use MSDS to target their planning needs. Responders use the information to determine appropriate action, equipment and techniques needed during an incident response. The public can use MSDS information in assessing health hazards, first aid measures and other general information.

CR2K continued updating the MSDS database with hazardous substance information provided by Oregon facilities. Hazardous ingredients, first aid measures, tracking numbers and characteristics of the substances are collected. In 2005, more than 2,379 new hazardous substances were added to the MSDS database. In Oregon, the chemical count stands at 35,845 unique hazardous substances.

### **Information distribution**

Staff distributes information collected by CR2K. Information can be technical in nature, so emphasis is placed on a usable, easy-to-understand format. Staff fulfilled 172 individual information requests.

Information is distributed by CD, the OSFM Web site, annual program reports and customized reports.

The hazardous substance inventory CD was distributed statewide to hazmat teams, emergency managers, health administrators, more than 332 fire departments and sixty-three individuals.

### **2005 Significant hazmat events**

February 4, 2005. HM15 Coos Bay and Oregon DEQ responded to an incident on Highway 42. A delivery truck spilled ten tons of Calprol fertilizer.

February 11, 2005. Corvallis Fire Dept., HM05, ODOT and OSP responded to a motor vehicle accident. One hundred fifty gallons of diesel and 18,000 pounds of Dolime fertilizer were spilled. Estimated loss: \$200,000.

May 27, 2005. Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue and HM09, coordinating with Oregon DEQ, responded to a fire at Specialized Pavement Markings. Estimated loss: \$2.5 million.

July 28, 2005. Gaston Fire Dept. and HM 09 TVF&R responded to an incident at Stimson Lumber. A sodium hydroxide cleaning mixture spread throughout the building. Sixteen civilians were deconned and transported to hospital.

November 5, 2005. Boring Fire Dept. and OSP responded to a gasoline-theft incident at an Exxon gas station. The fuel ignited, also igniting a nearby 500 gallon propane tank. Estimated loss: \$70,000.

December 21, 2005. Medford Fire Dept., working with Avista Gas, responded to a ruptured natural gas pipeline in Central Point.

### **Strategic goals 2006 - 2007**

Increase the accuracy of the hazardous substance information by increasing the number of compliance auditing activities by 5 percent.

Streamline the electronic survey submission process. Incorporate new technologies to increase the number of facilities reporting hazardous materials information electronically by 10 percent.

Increase the level of local response preparedness to hazardous materials incidents by implementing an effective community response capability assessment system in at least two communities.

### **Download these and other resources at:**

- **Hazardous Substance Information Survey Database**
- **HazMat Incident Database**
- **Material Safety Data Sheet Database**
- **Hazardous Substance Information Reports**
- **Hazardous Substance Incident Reports**

<http://egov.oregon.gov/OOHS/SFM/CR2K.shtml>



# Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams

## Overview

In 1989, the Oregon Legislature directed the Office of State Fire Marshal to establish a state-wide Hazardous Materials Emergency Response system to assist with hazardous materials incidents beyond the capability and resources of local communities. The program creates partnerships between industry, which funds the system, local governments providing response services and resources, and the state, which provides administration and support for the program. To date, Oregon is one of the few states able to establish and maintain a program of this type.

Fifteen Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams (hazmat teams) are strategically located throughout the state to provide a maximum two-hour incident response time. The Hazmat Teams program is supported by the Hazardous Materials Teams unit (HazMat Teams unit). The HazMat Teams unit consists of three personnel: an operations manager provides program oversight and cost recovery; a training coordinator facilitates team training activities, identifies available training opportunities and provides general support; and a resource coordinator is responsible for purchase and maintenance of the state-owned equipment provided to the hazmat teams.

Hazmat teams consist of career and volunteer firefighters. Some teams also include members from law enforcement and public works. Team

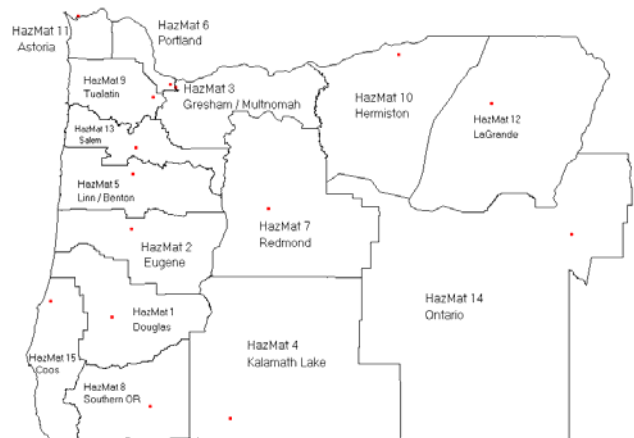
members undergo 180 hours of training to become hazardous material technicians and they participate in annual recertification and other specialty training.

## Agencies participating in the hazmat teams program:

- HM01 Roseburg Fire Department  
Winston-Dillard RFPD
- HM02 Eugene Public Safety
- HM03 Gresham Fire Department  
Multnomah County
- HM04 Klamath Co. Fire District #1
- HM05 Albany Fire Department  
Corvallis Fire Department  
Lebanon Fire Department
- HM06 Portland Fire & Rescue
- HM07 Redmond Fire Department
- HM08 Medford Fire Department  
Ashland Fire & Rescue
- HM09 Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue
- HM10 Hermiston Fire & Emergency Services
- HM11 Astoria Fire Department
- HM12 LaGrande Fire Department
- HM13 Salem Fire Department
- HM14 Ontario Fire Department
- HM15 Coos Bay Fire & Rescue  
Charleston RFPD



**HazMat Teams staff from left to right:  
Bruce Armstrong, Jamie Kometz, Sue Otjen**



**Distribution of Regional Hazardous Materials  
Emergency Response Teams**

### Incident summary

In 2005, hazmat teams responded to more than 100 hazardous materials incidents, meeting state response criteria.

In addition to incident response, teams provided additional resources through telephone advisories to local responders, industry representatives and others throughout their respective regions.

Source Type	2005 Telephone Advisories
Abandoned Material	21
Control/Mitigation	4
Fixed Site	11
General Info	35
Highway	5
Spill	34
Unknown Odor	19
Water	5
Other	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>142</b>

### Standards of coverage

In 2005, the HazMat Teams unit staff, along with a Teams Advisory Group (TAG) project committee and staff from Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue, developed standards of coverage for Oregon's teams. These standards were developed after evaluating the teams' current practices, regulatory requirements, historical response data and a comprehensive risk analysis. Results of these analyses were used to make formal statements about the level of service Oregon's teams can be expected to deliver.

The purpose of the standards of coverage is to address these questions:

- What are the types of risk factors within Oregon related to hazardous materials incidents?
- What is Oregon's risk profile and are current levels of resources adequate based on applicable laws, standards and expertise of the OSFM?
- How will Oregon teams' retrospective performance compare with previously established goals?
- What are the performance deficiencies and how might they be addressed?

Standards of coverage assist OSFM with determining:

- if changes are necessary in location, number, or size of teams;
- if teams have the equipment, resources and support system needed to meet performance expectations;
- the demand for service in each region;
- and what the goals of the teams' staffing and response times should be.

The standards of coverage document is available for downloading at: [http://www.oregon.gov/OOHS/SFM/Regional\\_HazMat\\_Emergency\\_Teams.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/OOHS/SFM/Regional_HazMat_Emergency_Teams.shtml)

### Outreach

In 2005, hazmat teams conducted seventy-seven outreach events and training sessions across the state. Most training was conducted at local fire departments within the response regions and often included representatives from industries within the region. Outreach training conducted by the teams ensures local responders are prepared to respond quickly and safely in the event of a hazardous material incident. Additionally, teams participated in training and exercises with local law enforcement, the Oregon National Guard 102nd Civil Support Team, Federal Bureau of Investigation and local, county and state emergency management.

### Individual compliance

To track individual team member competencies, the Teams Training Advisory Committee (TTAC), made up of training officers from each of the fifteen teams, developed the Hazardous Materials Technician individual compliance training program. Completion of the training on a biennial basis by team members meets requirements of the federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.120(q) (6) for maintaining the competence level of Hazardous Materials Technician. Implementation of the

compliance program allows the state to measure the teams' performance in meeting the goal of increasing the number of individuals trained to the technician level to 90 percent.

### **Strategic goals 2006 - 2007**

Monitor activities related to the Hazardous Materials Technician individual compliance training program. Some teams implemented an early form of the program in July 2004. All teams began using the program July 1, 2005, as a requirement of their intergovernmental agreement with OSFM. Tasks are to be completed over a twenty-four month period. First notifications of completion are expected in July 2006, with the balance due July 2007.

Continue working with team administrators to identify new opportunities for outreach activities within their regions.

Encourage increased participation in outreach delivery activities by all teams. Develop a means of monitoring outreach activities conducted by regional teams, but not reimbursed by the state.

Continue the Regional Hazardous Material Emergency Response Team equipment replacement program focusing on weather stations, for use with CAMEO/ALOHA plume modeling dispersion software, and replacement of decontamination equipment to increase decontamination capacity.



**Decontamination drill**



**Refresher training**



**Ammonia tank leak**

# License and Permit Services

## Certificates, permits and licenses

License and Permit Services administers four statewide programs: Explosives, Fireworks, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Cardlock. The unit establishes licensing standards and processes, assists with statute revision, promulgates administrative rules and assists with code development and code interpretation. Staff also enforce regulations for fireworks and explosives storage, use and possession; inspects LPG tanks, explosives magazines and cardlock fuel dispensing facilities.

### 2005 accomplishments

#### Explosives

Staff strengthened the working relationship with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (BATFE), resulting in better coordination of our respective explosive programs, more cooperative exchange of information and training, and reductions in duplicative services.

Staff processed and issued 185 certificates for possession of explosives and 208 registrations of explosive magazines.

#### Fireworks

There were several successful outcomes in dealings with companies selling fireworks illegally in Oregon.

Three unlicensed fireworks companies selling fireworks in Oregon via the Internet agreed to take the items back at their cost. A fourth company agreed to place a notice on

their website indicating they cannot sell fireworks to residents in Oregon.

Staff, in partnership with several fire and police departments, developed plans for destroying seized illegal fireworks twice a year. Fire and police departments will be able to seize illegal fireworks year-round and turn them over to OSFM or designated partners for destruction. Destruction of the seized fireworks will occur twice a year. Final agreements with participating departments and destruction of the first of the seized fireworks are planned for 2006.



License & Permit staff from left to right: Jay Hardwick, Anita Phillips, Charissa Divine, Joann Noffsinger, Becky Daugherty, Kathy Beebe, Tom King

#### Liquefied Petroleum Gas

More than 240 residential LPG tanks were inspected in 2005, and 88 percent found in compliance upon first inspection.

For more information about License and Permit Services programs and resources, contact Anita Phillips, Manager at 503-373-1540, extension 264 or [anita.phillips@state.or.us](mailto:anita.phillips@state.or.us)



All LPG examinations and forms were revised. Staff developed additional examinations and licenses specific to types of fitter licenses such as recreational vehicle, heating ventilation and air conditioning, and internal combustion.

Administrative rules were updated to conform with current National Fire Protection Association standards.

In addition to providing assistance to the LPG industry on technical issues, staff delivered presentations and training on LPG licensing requirements and cathodic protection of underground tanks.

### Non-Retail Fuel Dispensing

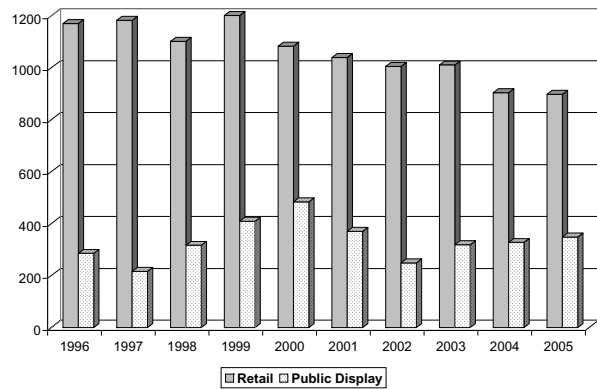
Cardlock staff provided training, educational resources, and technical assistance to new facility operators and others in the cardlock industry, helping them meet state licensing requirements.

Staff updated safety training information and facility signage requirements. They inspected 333 cardlock facilities and the records of 122 cardlock operators.

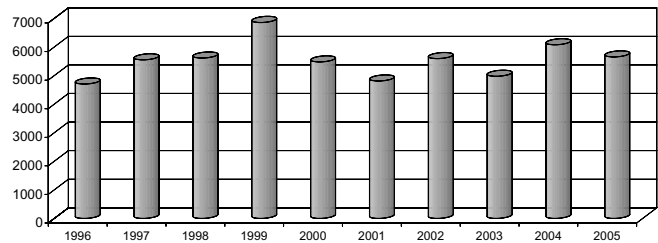
Staff, in partnership with the cardlock advisory committee, updated Oregon Administrative Rules to include requirements for weekly site visits. Working with the cardlock advisory committee and cardlock operators, staff developed a new site inspection form to ensure weekly inspections are completed at each facility.

Staff created and distributed a newsletter notifying cardlock operators about new requirements.

### Fireworks permits issued



### LPG tanks installed



### Strategic goals 2006 - 2007

Complete revisions to all fireworks administrative rules and develop administrative rules dealing with special effects/close proximity fireworks.

Finalize agreements with fire and police departments to implement the fireworks destruction plan and begin bi-annual fireworks burns.

### Download these and other resources at:

- Cardlock license application
- Fireworks display and sales applications
- Explosives rules and applications
- LPG brochure

[http://www.oregon.gov/OOHS/SFM/Licensing\\_Unit.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/OOHS/SFM/Licensing_Unit.shtml)

# Information Systems Services

## Internal computer programming and technical support

ISS provides technical expertise in computer programming, system management and new technology allowing OSFM team members to operate at peak efficiency.

### 2005 accomplishments

#### System upgrades

Over the past year, the Information Systems Services (ISS) unit continued to address reliability and productivity by improving the network system performance and infrastructure. ISS upgraded workstations and servers as well as network peripherals such as switches, routers and firewalls. These upgrades allow OSFM staff to continue providing a high level of service to members of the fire service, state and local governments and the citizens of Oregon.



**Manager  
Scott Showers**

Lisa Bradley, formally the ISS 3 Helpdesk Technician, assumed a new programming position dedicated to the Community Right to Know and HazMat Teams programs.



**Programmer  
Lisa Bradley**

#### Programming

The ISS unit is standardizing the programming language for OSFM software programs. Once standardized, the programs will be migrated from the Access format to SQL database format. As the migration takes place, ISS will begin developing web-based interfacing. The web-based interface will be designed for use by OSFM staff as well as fire service, state and local governments, emergency responders, businesses and the citizens of Oregon. This will result in better data accuracy as we eliminate the need to convert and import data files. Data will also be available in real-time.



**Programmer  
Stephan Wright**

#### Strategic goals 2006 - 2007

Provide a sound base of knowledge in each unit by continued development and use of the helpdesk and unit trainers.

Provide solid reliable connectivity to any and all staff that may require access from remote locations.

Review, evaluate and replace or upgrade life cycle equipment and software.

Provide a no-fail fault tolerant backup system.

Provide a solid infrastructure and uninterrupted service to the entire OSFM staff both local and remote.

Review and implement the 2005 - 2007 IRM Plan.

Design, develop and implement plans and procedures to migrate data from existing access databases to the SQL database environment.



**Office of State Fire Marshal**  
**503-373-1540 FAX 503-373-1825**  
**Phone extensions by unit**

**ADMINISTRATION**

<b>Orr, Nancy</b>	<b>State Fire Marshal</b>	<b>209</b>
Drager, Laura	Support Svcs. Supv.	211
Dunn, Sharon	Reception	200
Garfoot, Sue	Reception	205
Peterson, Shannon	Exec. Support Spec.	206
Scott, Shauneen	Sr. Policy Advisor	210
Simpson, Randy	Chief Deputy	216
Toney, Tina	US&R Program Coord.	212
Wakefield, John	Sr. Budget Analyst	202

Olson, Mary	Training & Dev. Spec.	251
Pedersen, Tad	Deputy	503-325-5515 x24
Poet, Sarah	Deputy	541-296-9363 x24
Smith, Richard	Deputy	541-889-7735
Stevens, Michelle	Deputy	541-776-6114 x272
Wright, Bob	Supv. Dep.	541-440-3389

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SERVICES**

<b>Otjen, Sue</b>	<b>Manager</b>	<b>262</b>
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**INFORMATION SYSTEMS SERVICES**

<b>Showers, Scott</b>	<b>Info. Systems Spec.</b>	<b>423</b>
Bradley, Lisa	Computer User Support	235
Osgood, Lucy	Computer User Support	207
Wright, Stephan	Programmer/Analyst	203

**CODES**

Caul, John	Codes Deputy	269
Carroll, Pat	Admin. Specialist	276

**COMMUNITY ED. & DATA SERVICES**

<b>Glocar, Tari</b>	<b>Manager</b>	<b>273</b>
Baumann, Carol	Training & Dev. Spec.	240
Disch, Donna	Program Analyst	275
Gneckow, Tera	Web Support	266
Hoover, Richard	Public Affairs Spec.	217
Morgan, Dee Anna	Admin. Specialist	416
Okulitch, Judy	Juv. FS Prog. Analyst	230
Olson, Colleen	Training & Dev. Spec.	228
Ohmart, Nicole	Com. Ed. Asst.	366
Palmer, Linda	Research Analyst	244
Pelley, Vi	Admin. Specialist	237

**COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW**

<b>Miller, Dave</b>	<b>CR2K Operations Mgr.</b>	<b>261</b>
Baker, Judi	Survey Processor	291
Burdett, Evelyn	Survey Processor	294
Claypool, Kathy	(Program Asst)	265
Johnston, Mark	CR2K Comp. Auditor	246
Reighard, Pat	Survey Processor	292
Simeral, Gordon	CR2K Comp. Auditor	282
Stams, Patty	Survey Processor	293
Thaler, Jim	CR2K Comp. Auditor	213
Thurman, Rachel	Temp. Survey Processor	263
Tighe, Scott	CR2K Comp. Auditor	297
Wolfe, Terry	CR2K Program Coord.	219

**HAZMAT INFO. MGR.**

<b>Ruiz-Temple, Mariana</b>	<b>Hazmat Info. Mgr.</b>	<b>238</b>
Brauer, Bill	CR2K Liaison	233
Kendrick, Shelly	Info. Assistant	239
Kuenzi, Chris	CR2K Liaison	214
Mazza, Jim	CR2K Comp. Auditor	242

**HAZMAT TEAMS**

<b>Ruiz-Temple, Mariana</b>	<b>Interim Oper. Mgr.</b>	<b>227</b>
Armstrong, Bruce	Teams Resource Coord.	222
Kometz, Jamie	Teams Training Coord.	280

**FIRE & LIFE SAFETY**

<b>Warner, Stacy</b>	<b>Manager</b>	<b>252</b>
Brown, Keith	Deputy	541-888-2677 x335
Chase, Charlie	Deputy	541-776-6114 x237
Colvin, Mike	Deputy	541-440-3389
Crosiar, George	Deputy	541-967-2043
Dalke, Connie	Office Mgr.	204
Davis, Greg	Deputy	541-883-5713 x255
Deschaine, Kristina	Deputy	541-726-2572
Fields, Dave	Supv. Dep.	541-388-6113
Goff, Scott	Deputy	541-276-4076
Johnson, Gayle	Compliance Spec.	257
Jones, David	Supv. Dep.	255
McClaghry, Sandi	Support	256
Megert, Ted	Deputy	503-731-3020 x250
Nees, Paul	Deputy	289

**LICENSE & PERMIT SERVICES**

<b>Phillips, Anita</b>	<b>Manager</b>	<b>264</b>
Beebe, Kathy	L&P Support	272
Daugherty, Becky	Licensing Assist.	285
Divine, Charissa	L&P Admin. Spec.	274
Hardwick, Jay	Inspector	278
King, Tom	Cardlock Inspector	287
Noffsinger, Joann	Cardlock Inspector	286
Vacant	Licensing Assist.	270

## Employees at the Office of State Fire Marshal donate generously to the community.

### ***Toy Drive***

The annual Governor's Toy Drive was a part of the Administrative Services Unit responsibilities in 2005. Through creativity and hard work, many fund raising events were held to provide funds to buy toys for needy children for Christmas. The fund-raisers included soup lunches, numerous Jeans and Popcorn Days, a massage clinic, barbecue and baked potato feeds, coffee with cinnamon rolls, ice cream sales and more. Toys were purchased with the \$1,000 raised, then delivered to the State Capitol. Many children enjoyed gifts they may not have received otherwise.



**Shauneen Scott (left) and Pat Carroll with carts full of toys for the annual toy drive**

### ***Business Partnership***

Our business partnership with Lake Labish Elementary School provided many hours of delight to both employees and students. Students in kindergarten through 5<sup>th</sup> grade benefited from employee reading tutors as well as donations of "prizes" to motivate students. A memorable event each year is the Dr. Seuss' Birthday "Read Across America" day. Several employees participated.

A fire ripped through the school just before the start of classes in September, displacing the students. They were transferred to a nearby school for the 2005-6 school year. When the school board considered whether to rebuild or abandon the school, testimony from our office was instrumental in their consideration to rebuild. We look forward to their return to a refurbished school for the 2006-7 school year.



**A group of Lake Labish students ready for a day of learning**

## Food drive

Each February, state employees participate in a governor-sponsored fund raiser for the Oregon Food Bank (OFB) Network. In 2005, OSFM collected an equivalent of 1,379 pounds of food.

Hunger rates in Oregon tend to be higher than the national average for almost all categories of households. They are significantly higher in three categories that aren't usually at risk: double-income households, households without unemployed people and households with two parents and children, according to Oregon State University Department of Agriculture, Resource Economics. Working Oregonians in two-income households have a hunger rate almost four times higher than those in the rest of the nation. Two-parent households with children have hunger rates more than three times higher than the national average. Male blue collar workers in Oregon have a hunger rate two times higher than workers in the rest of the nation.

An estimated 190,000 people each month ate meals from emergency food boxes in 2005 in Oregon, according to the OFB the *State of Hunger Report*. A typical emergency food box contains a three- to five-day supply of groceries.

For more information on ways to help, visit the OFB website at <http://www.oregonfoodbank.org>.



# The budget reflects OSFM priorities and long-term strategies

The following criteria guide budget development.

- Develop budget needs based upon identified program priorities and goals.
- Provide mandated services effectively and efficiently. Measure outcomes.
- Coordinate delivery of emergency services and support for fire, hazardous materials response and structural collapse emergency services and support specialized for extraordinary needs of local communities.
- Plan, develop and promote statewide fire prevention strategies, initiatives and models.
- Maintain involvement in and coordination of multi-jurisdictional teams and task forces in all program areas.
- Focus effort toward partnerships that produce results for community-based protection, education, and intervention needs.
- Continue development of and investment in automation and communication technology to improve services and meet our mission.

**To accomplish its mission, OSFM has adopted these strategies.**

*Partnering* - OSFM delivers community safety services that are comprehensive, effective and of high value through partnering with the fire service and others, including citizens, interest groups, and public safety and natural resource agencies at all levels of government.

*Results-focused customer service* - OSFM services are planned, developed and delivered collaboratively with stakeholders. All program managers strive for timely response and the development of competent, empowered, problem-solving employees. Each program has adopted performance measures for key mission areas, and each manager works with their employees to develop a biennial work plan to accomplish its goals. Process and outcome improvement is emphasized at all levels in all programs.

*Workforce development* - This is a key component to competent employees, effective problem identification and solving, effective communication, and leadership development. The success of our services in meeting our mission relies upon our employees.

## 2005

The legislature approved a budget that restored funding for two deputy state fire marshals and a support position in the License and Permit Services unit. Bringing on two more deputies will relieve supervising deputies of district services, allowing them to focus on enhancing fire code enforcement consistency and competence.

The legislature also approved a new spending limitation to replace our aging FIRENET radio system, fund expenses of our incident management teams, and provide for statewide fire prevention education campaigns and resources, including a new fire safety house and a major overhaul of the elementary school curriculum.

# Oregon State Fire Marshal

## 2005 Financial Report

For the period January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005

<b>Program Related Revenues <sup>2</sup>:</b>	Fire Programs	\$ 8,086,429
	Fireworks	128,045
	Cardlock	281,040
	Liquefied Petroleum Gas	290,008
	Explosives	41,304
	Community Right to Know	1,471,369
	Hazardous Materials Response Teams	1,501,603
	Grants	1,185,015
	Conflagration Reimbursements <sup>3</sup>	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>		<b>\$ 12,984,812</b>
<b>Expenditures for:</b>	Payroll	\$ 5,232,528
	Travel	249,682
	Training	189,604
	Office Services and Supplies	369,088
	Intra-Governmental Services	359,442
	Information Services Software and Equipment	83,950
	Professional Services	195,792
	Facilities Rent, Utilities and Maintenance	542,750
	Hazardous Materials Teams Medical Monitoring	78,432
	Hazardous Materials Equipment, non-grant	323,348
	Office Furniture and Equipment	236,995
	Grant Expenditures <sup>3</sup> :	
	- Hazardous Materials Equipment and Supplies	56,137
	- Urban Search and Rescue Equipment and Supplies	631,112
	- Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning & Training	196,821
	2005 fire costs from Deer Creek fire <sup>3</sup>	441,650
	Arson Investigation	1,026,918
	Department of Public Safety, Standards and Training	481,725
<b>Total Expenditures</b>		<b>\$ 10,695,974</b>
<b>Operating Funds carried forward to 2006</b>		<b>\$ 2,288,838</b>

### Footnotes:

<sup>1</sup> The 2005 Financial Report is prepared using "Cash Basis" accounting.

<sup>2</sup> Program Related Revenues consist of but, are not limited to all of the following major user funded sources: Fire Insurance Premium Tax; Mental Health Facility Inspection billings; Fireworks Permits; Cardlock Licenses and Fees; Liquefied Petroleum Gas Licenses, Examination, Installation and Fees; Explosives Registration, Possession and Examination Fees; Hazardous Substance Possession Fees, Petroleum Load Fee; Grants and; Fire Reimbursements.

<sup>3</sup> Grant or Fire revenues and expenditures normally do not match up during any one specific accounting period. Expenditures are made during one period, reported during a later period and normally reimbursed during a subsequent accounting period.



## Grant awards to Oregon...Assistance to Firefighter Grant Program

<u>Fire Department</u>	<u>Federal Share</u>	<u>Activity Level</u>
<b>Applegate Valley FD # 9</b> Jacksonville	\$190,000	<u>Vehicle Acquisition</u> Vehicle Acquisition (\$200,000)
<b>Bend Fire &amp; Rescue</b> Bend	\$173,126	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$17,403) PPE (\$164,335) Training (\$34,670)
<b>Boardman RFPD</b> Boardman	\$218,500	<u>Vehicle Acquisition</u> Vehicle Acquisition (\$230,000)
<b>Brownsville RFD</b> Brownsville	\$118,446	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$8,520) PPE (\$116,160)
<b>Burns Vol. Fire</b> Burns	\$54,654	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$59,200)
<b>Butte Falls Vol. Fire</b> Butte Falls	\$79,467	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$33,650) PPE (\$50,000)
<b>Cascade Locks Fire &amp; Rescue</b> Cascade Locks	\$127,819	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$23,195) PPE (\$102,796) Training (\$8,555)
<b>Charleston RFPD</b> Coos Bay	\$148,944	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$156,183)
<b>City of Albany FD</b> Albany	\$283,320	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$314,800)
<b>City of Brookings Fire/Rescue</b> Brookings	\$24,700	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$20,000) Training (\$6,000)
<b>City of Carlton</b> Carlton	\$77,919	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$17,200) PPE (\$64,820)
<b>City of Milton-Freewater FD</b> Milton-Freewater	\$48,141	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$17,435) PPE (\$33,240)
<b>City of Reedsport Vol. Fire</b> Reedsport	\$68,400	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$72,000)
<b>City of Toledo</b> Toledo	\$44,365	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$16,700) PPE (\$30,000)
<b>Cloverdale RFPD</b> Sisters	\$107,704	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$32,735) PPE (\$80,638)
<b>Coburg RFPD</b> Coburg	\$102,952	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$108,370)
<b>Columbia River Fire &amp; Rescue</b> St. Helens	\$206,790	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Modify Facilities (\$229,766)
<b>Coos Bay Fire &amp; Rescue</b> Coos Bay	\$133,475	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$62,500) Wellness/Fitness (\$78,000)
<b>Coquille Fire &amp; RFPD</b> Coquille	\$72,922	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$76,760)
<b>Cornelius FD</b> Cornelius	\$1,000,000	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$441,000) PPE (\$1,175,985)
<b>Crescent-Odell Lakes RFPD</b> Crescent Lake	\$121,600	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$40,000) PPE (88,000)





<b>Days Creek Vol. Fire</b> Days Creek	\$7,819	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$4,530) PPE (\$3,700)
<b>Dexter RFPD</b> Dexter	\$199,557	<u>Vehicle Acquisition</u> Vehicle Acquisition (\$205,000)
<b>Dora-Sitkum RFPD</b> Myrtle Point	\$12,426	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$13,080)
<b>Elsie-Vinemaple RFPD # 11</b> Seaside	\$24,225	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$25,500)
<b>Evans Valley FD #6</b> Rogue River	\$86,739	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$43,324) PPE (\$47,980)
<b>Forest Grove Fire &amp; Rescue</b> Forest Grove	\$157,257	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$174,730)
<b>Fossil Vol. Fire</b> Fossil	\$57,000	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$60,000)
<b>Gearhart FD</b> Gearhart	\$184,300	<u>Vehicle Acquisition</u> Vehicle Acquisition (\$194,000)
<b>Gresham Fire &amp; Emer. Services</b> Gresham	\$79,591	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Wellness/Fitness (\$99,488)
<b>Haines FPD</b> Haines	\$95,406	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$24,095) PPE (\$76,332)
<b>Hubbard RFPD</b> Hubbard	\$87,647	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$55,103) Wellness/Fitness (\$37,157)
<b>Illinois Valley RFPD</b> Cave Junction	\$44,939	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$47,304)
<b>Jackson County FD # 4</b> Shady Cove	\$52,440	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$55,200)
<b>Jefferson County FD #1</b> Madras	\$123,025	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$9,500) PPE (\$120,000)
<b>Jefferson RFPD</b> Jefferson	\$53,437	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$9,000) PPE (\$47,250)
<b>Keizer FD</b> Keizer	\$203,805	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$45,300) PPE (\$181,150)
<b>Klamath County FD #4</b> Klamath Falls	\$126,350	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$22,000) PPE (\$20,000) Training (\$91,000)
<b>Lafayette FD</b> Lafayette	\$77,539	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$12,400) PPE (\$69,220)
<b>Lake Oswego FD</b> Lake Oswego	\$201,555	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$51,000) PPE (\$172,950)
<b>Lane Rural Fire &amp; Rescue</b> Eugene	\$111,827	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Modify Facilities (\$117,712)
<b>Lookingglass RFD</b> Roseburg	\$213,750	<u>Vehicle Acquisition</u> Vehicle Acquisition (\$225,000)
<b>Lorane RFPD</b> Lorane	\$33,972	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$35,760)



<b>McKenzie Fire &amp; Rescue</b> Springfield	\$206,245	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$46,100) PPE (\$171,000)
<b>Medford FD</b> Medford	\$202,008	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$252,510)
<b>Mist Birkenfeld RFPD</b> Mist	\$78,451	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$10,100) PPE (\$72,480)
<b>Mohawk Valley RFD</b> Marcola	\$249,698	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$47,000) PPE (\$215,840)
<b>Molalla RFPD # 73</b> Molalla	\$134,591	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$149,545)
<b>Monroe RFPD</b> Monroe	\$37,692	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$39,675)
<b>Moro RFPD</b> Moro	\$14,930	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Modify Facilities (\$15,715)
<b>Multnomah County RFPD 14</b> Corbett	\$69,198	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Modify Facilities (\$41,640) PPE (\$31,200)
<b>Newport FD</b> Newport	\$63,784	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$67,141)
<b>North Bend FD</b> North Bend	\$174,090	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$183,253)
<b>N. Douglas County Fire &amp; EMS</b> Drain	\$58,520	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$17,200) PPE (\$44,400)
<b>N. Sherman County RFPD</b> Wasco	\$20,002	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Training (\$21,055)
<b>Oakridge FD</b> Oakridge	\$38,343	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$40,361)
<b>Odell RFPD</b> Hood River	\$47,350	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$4,440) PPE (\$43,950)
<b>Ontario Fire &amp; Rescue</b> Ontario	\$179,555	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$47,115) PPE (\$141,890)
<b>Philomath Fire &amp; Rescue</b> Philomath	\$173,280	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$182,400)
<b>Phoenix FD</b> Phoenix	\$251,750	<u>Vehicle Acquisition</u> Vehicle Acquisition (\$265,000)
<b>Pine Grove RFPD</b> Hood River	\$48,260	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$4,440) PPE (\$44,880)
<b>Portland Fire &amp; Rescue</b> Portland	\$554,585	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$173,875) Modify Facilities (\$145,471) PPE (\$197,925) Wellness/Fitness (\$175,960)
<b>Rockaway Beach Vol. Fire</b> Rockaway Beach	\$124,142	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$55,770) PPE (\$74,906)
<b>Sandy RFPD # 72</b> Sandy	\$250,087	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$11,250) PPE (\$252,000)



<b>Sheridan FD</b> Sheridan	\$147,060	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$154,800)
<b>Silverton FD</b> Silverton	\$178,030	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$187,400)
<b>S. Lane County Fire &amp; Rescue</b> Cottage Grove	\$259,200	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Modify Facilities (\$53,000) PPE (\$235,000)
<b>Stanfield FD #7-402</b> Stanfield	\$114,950	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$12,840) PPE (\$108,160)
<b>Stayton RFPD</b> Stayton	\$106,567	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$104,500)
<b>Sutherlin FD</b> Sutherlin	\$71,889	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Modify Facilities (\$75,672)
<b>Tillamook FD</b> Tillamook	\$197,125	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$40,000) PPE (\$167,500)
<b>Vernonia RFPD</b> Vernonia	\$114,000	<u>Operations and Safety</u> PPE (\$120,000)
<b>Washington County FD # 2</b> North Plains	\$25,244	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$20,848) PPE (\$7,200)
<b>Westside FD</b> Hood River	\$97,602	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$13,990) PPE (\$86,805) Training (\$1,944)
<b>Williams RFPD</b> Williams	\$38,000	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$40,000)
<b>Wolf Creek RFPD</b> Wolf Creek	\$50,796	<u>Operations and Safety</u> Equipment (\$2,180) Modify Facilities (\$29,000) PPE (\$22,289)



# Glossary

**Abandoned, Discarded Material:** Usually applies to tossed cigarette but includes other smoking materials, burning matter and hot ashes.

**Civilian:** Anyone other than a firefighter. This includes public service personnel such as police officers, civil defense staff, non-fire medical personnel and utility company employees.

**Casualty:** Reported injury or death, whether civilian or firefighter, as a direct result of a fire.

**Combustible Too Close:** Combustible material placed too close to a source of heat, such as a pillow placed against a baseboard heater or paper stored near a woodstove or furnace.

**Death:** A civilian or firefighter who dies; or is injured and becomes a fatality, within one year, as a direct result of a fire.

**Death Rate:** The number of civilian deaths per million population for a given year.

**Estimated Dollar Loss:** Loss provided by the firefighter on scene but does not reflect actual total loss, insurance settlement or loss of business.

**Failure to Clean:** Failure to clean chimneys, dryer lint trap, stove or oven grease/food build-up.

**Failure to Use Ordinary Care:** Failure to use ordinary care under the circumstances.

**Fire:** Any instance of uncontrolled burning.

**Heat Source Too Close:** Heat source used or placed too close to a combustible, such as candles in unsafe places, welding or cutting operations.

**Incendiary:** Based on evidence, the conclusion made that a fire was deliberately set.

**Injury:** Physical damage suffered by a civilian or firefighter as a direct result of a fire and that requires treatment by a medical professional (physician, nurse, paramedic, EMT) within one year of the incident, or physical damage which results in at least one day of restricted activity immediately following the incident.

**Injury Type:** Injuries include, but are not limited to, chemical, electrical and thermal burns, cuts, asphyxiation, dehydration, sprains and bleeding.

**Mechanical Failure, Malfunction:** Includes, but not limited to, power surge or overheat, part failure, leak or break, and lack of maintenance or worn out.

**Misuse of Heat Source:** Includes, but not limited to, youth playing with matches or lighter, inadequate control of open fires such as burn barrels or vagrant warming and cooking fires.

**Misuse of Material:** Includes, but not limited to, youth putting paper to a stove burner, placing a candle close to a curtain, using a container improperly like ashes in a paper bag, or flammable liquid or gas spilled or released accidentally near fire.

**Mobile Property:** Mobile property includes any vehicle designed to operate normally on highways, e.g., automobiles, motorcycles, buses, trucks, trailers etc. Other mobile property includes trains, boats, ships, aircraft, farm and construction vehicles.

**Mutual Aid:** Assistance given to one fire department, whether fire or non-fire aid, by another fire department outside of its normal service area.

**Non-Fire Incidents:** Incidents include, but not limited to, steam, air, gas or chemical overpressure ruptures, emergency medical calls, rescues, hazardous conditions, service calls, animal problems, assist other governmental agencies, standby or move-up to out of service area fire stations, floods and other natural conditions.

**Operational Deficiency:** Includes but not limited to, unattended kitchen stove, insufficient sized extension cord for appliance, improper start-up or shut down procedures such as woodstove flue closed or door left open, and collision, overturn, knockdown e.g. lamp overturned and motor vehicles accidents.

**Other Electrical Failure:** Power surge or heat from overloaded electrical equipment.

**Other Fires With or Without Value:** Can be fires in natural or cultivated vegetation such as trees, brush, grass, crops, orchards, nursery stock. Refuse fires outside, such as dumpsters or other outside receptacles, outside storage fire on industrial commercial property, not rubbish. Other outside fires include but are not limited to, barbecues, tree houses and portable toilets.

**Per Capita:** Per person average.

**Property:** Anything of value. Includes but not limited to buildings, structures, mobile property, land, roadways, water.

**Property Damage:** All forms of damage to structures, contents, machinery, mobile property, vegetation or anything else involved in the fire but not indirect losses, such as business interruption or temporary shelter provision.

**Rate:** A rate is a method of making comparisons of the number of occurrences between groups of different sizes.

**Reckless Act:** The person responsible for the fire failed to use ordinary care and exercised wanton disregard for life and property.

**Short Circuit, Ground Fault:** Electrical short in a structure's fixed wiring, receptacles, outlets switches, ground fault interrupters, car wires or wires touching vegetation.

**Residential Dwellings:** Single family and duplexes which include mobile homes, manufactured homes and child and adult foster care dwellings with up to five people. Multifamily dwellings include condominiums, town houses, row house, tenements or flats. Other residential dwellings include motels, hotels, boarding houses, dormitories, sorority and fraternity houses.

**Structure:** This includes buildings, attached decks, open platforms, bridges, roof assemblies over open areas, tents, air-supported structures, and grandstands.

**Structure Fire:** Any fire inside, on, under, or touching a structure.

**Suspicious:** Evidence that indicates the possibility that a fire was deliberately set.

**Trend:** The general direction in which something tends to move.

**Unlawful Incendiary or Suspicious:** Fires intentionally set, or believed to be intentionally set.

**Unattended Source of Heat:** Unattended burning candle, food cooking on stove.

**Youth Caused Fires:** Youth through seventeen years, involved in fires. Includes, but not limited to, children misusing a heat source (lighters, matches, fireworks) or placing a combustible in a heat source (woodstove, fireplace, heater), or an incendiary, suspicious or reckless act.



**DEPARTMENTS REPORTING IN 2005**

Adair RFPD  
Adrian RFPD  
Agness-Illahe Vol  
Albany FD  
Amity Fire District  
Applegate RFPD #9  
Arlington FD  
Ashland F&R  
Astoria FD  
Aumsville RFPD  
Aurora RFPD  
Azalea Vol  
Baker City FD  
Baker RFPD  
Bandon RFPD #8  
Banks Fire District #13  
Bay City FD  
Bend FD  
Black Butte Ranch RFPD  
Blodgett-Summit RFPD  
Blue River FD  
Bly RFPD  
Boardman RFPD  
Bonanza RFPD  
Boring Fire District  
Bridge Vol RFPD  
Brookings FD  
Brownsville RFD  
Burnt River Fire & EMS Dept  
Butte Falls Vol FD  
Canby RFPD  
Cannon Beach RFPD  
Canyon City FD  
Cape Ferrello RFPD  
Carlton FD  
Cascade Locks Fire & EMS  
Central Oregon Coast F&R  
Charleston RFPD  
Chemult RFPD  
Chiloquin-Agency Lake RFPD  
Christmas Valley RFPD  
Clackamas County Fire District #1  
Cloverdale RFPD  
Coburg RFPD  
Colton RFPD #70  
Columbia River F&R  
Coos Bay F&R  
Coquille FD  
Cornelius FD  
Corvallis FD  
Cove RFPD  
Crescent RFPD  
Crook County F&R  
Crooked River Ranch RFPD  
Dallas FD  
Days Creek RFD  
Dayton Fire District  
Deadwood Creek Fire Service  
Depoe Bay RFPD  
Dexter RFPD  
Diamond Lake Vol  
Dora-Sitkum RFPD

Douglas County Fire District #2  
Drakes Crossing RFPD  
Dufur Vol FD  
Dundee FD  
Eagle Valley RFPD  
East Umatilla County RFPD  
Echo RFPD  
Elgin RFPD  
Elkton RFPD  
Elsie-Vinemaple RFPD  
Enterprise FD  
Estacada RFD #69  
Eugene Fire & EMS  
Evans Valley Fire District #6  
Fairview RFPD  
Forest Grove F&R  
Garibaldi FD  
Gaston RFPD  
Gates RFPD  
Gearhart Vol FD  
Gladstone FD  
Glendale RFPD  
Glide RFPD  
Gold Beach FD  
Goshen RFPD  
Grants Pass Dept of Public Safety  
Greater Bowen Valley RFPD  
Gresham Fire & Emergency Services  
Haines Fire Protection District  
Halsey-Shedd RFPD  
Hamlet Vol FD  
Harbor RFPD  
Harriman RFPD  
Harrisburg F&R  
Helix RFPD  
Hermiston Fire & Emergency Services  
Hillsboro FD  
Hines FD  
Hood River FD  
Hoodland RFPD  
Hoskins-Kings Valley RFPD  
Hubbard RFPD  
Huntington FD  
Idanha-Detroit RFPD  
Illinois Valley RFPD  
Imbler RFPD  
Irrigon RFPD  
Jackson County FD #3  
Jackson County RFPD #4  
Jackson County RFPD #5  
Jacksonville FD  
Jefferson County RFPD #1  
Jefferson RFPD  
John Day FD  
John Day-Fernhill RFPD  
Jordan Valley FD  
Joseph FD  
Junction City RFPD  
Juniper Flats RFPD  
Keating RFPD  
Keizer Fire District  
Kellogg RFD  
Keno RFPD

Klamath County FD #3  
Klamath County FD #4  
Klamath County Fire District #1  
Klamath County FD #5  
Knappa-Svensen-Burnside RFPD  
La Grande FD  
La Grande RFPD  
Lafayette FD  
Lake Creek RFPD  
Lake Creek RFPD #8  
Lake Oswego F&R & Life Safety  
Lakeview FD  
Lane County Fire District #1  
Lane Rural F&R  
Langlois RFPD  
LaPine RFPD  
Lebanon FD  
Lewis & Clark RFPD  
Lexington FD  
Lookingglass RFD  
Lorane RFPD  
Lostine FD  
Lowell RFPD  
Lyons RFPD  
Malin RFPD  
Manzanita Dept of Public Safety  
Mapleton FD  
Marion County RFPD #1  
Maupin FD  
McKenzie F&R  
McMinnville FD  
Meacham RFPD  
Medford F&R  
Medical Springs RFPD  
Mid-Columbia F&R  
Mill City RFPD  
Millington Fire District #5  
Milo RFPD  
Milton-Freewater FD  
Milton-Freewater Rural FD  
Mist-Birkenfeld RFPD  
Mitchell Vol FD  
Mohawk Valley RFD  
Molalla RFPD #73  
Monroe RFPD  
Moro FD, City of  
Moro RFPD  
Mt. Angel Fire District  
Mt. Vernon FD  
Multnomah County FD #8 PDX  
Multnomah County RFPD #14  
Myrtle Creek FD  
Myrtle Point FD  
Nehalem Vol FD  
Nestucca RFPD  
Netarts-Oceanside RFPD  
New Pine Creek RFPD  
Newberg FD  
Newport FD  
North Bay RFPD  
North Bend FD  
North Douglas County Fire & EMS  
North Lincoln F&R District #1

North Powder FD  
North Sherman County RFPD  
Nyssa FD  
Oakland RFPD  
Odell RFPD  
Olney Walluski F&R  
Ontario F&R  
Ontario RFPD #7-302  
Ophir RFPD  
Paisley Vol FD  
Parkdale RFPD  
Payette RFPD-Oregon  
Pendleton Fire & Ambulance  
Philomath F&R  
Phoenix FD  
Pilot Rock RFPD  
Pine Grove RFPD  
Pine Hollow Vol  
Pine Valley RFPD  
Pistol River Fire District  
Pleasant Hill RFPD  
Polk County Fire District #1  
Port Orford Vol FD  
Portland Bureau of F&R&EMS  
Powder River RFPD  
Powers FD  
Redmond F&R  
Reedsport Vol FD  
Riddle RFPD  
Rockaway FD  
Rogue River RFPD  
Rogue Valley Intl Airport FD  
Roseburg FD  
Rufus Vol FD  
Rural Metro FD  
Salem FD  
Sandy RFPD #72  
Santa Clara RFPD  
Sauvie Island Vol FD  
Scappoose RFPD  
Seal Rock RFPD  
Seaside F&R  
Seneca Vol FD  
Shaniko Vol FD  
Sheridan FD  
Silver Lake RFPD  
Silverton RFPD  
Sisters-Camp Sherman RFPD  
Siuslaw Valley F&R  
Sixes RFPD  
South Lane County F&R  
South Sherman FPD  
Sprague River Vol  
Spray Vol FD  
Spring Valley RFPD  
Springfield Fire & Life Safety  
Squaw Valley N Bank RFPD  
Stanfield RFPD  
Stayton FD  
Sublimity RFPD  
Sunriver FD  
Sutherlin FD  
SW Polk County RFPD

Sweet Home Fire & Ambulance District  
Swishhome-Deadwood RFPD  
Tangent RFPD  
Thomas Creek/Westside RFPD  
Tillamook Fire District  
Tiller RFD  
Toledo FD  
Tualatin Valley F&R  
Turner FD  
Tygh Valley Vol FD  
Ukiah FD  
Union Emergency Services  
Upper McKenzie RFPD  
Vernonia RFPD  
Walla Walla County FD #4  
Warrenton FD  
Washington County FD #2  
West Side RFPD  
West Valley Fire District  
Westfir FD  
Wheeler Point Volunteer Fire Assoc.  
Winchuck RFPD  
Woodburn Fire District  
Yachats RFPD  
Yamhill FPD

### **Non-Reporting Departments in 2005**

These non-reporting departments had not yet submitted fire reports as of May 18, 2006. Their reports may have had an effect on the statistics.

Alsea RFPD  
Athena FD  
Burns FD  
Camas Valley Vol RFD  
Canyonville South Umpqua FD  
Clatskanie RFPD  
Condon FD  
Cresecent-Odell Lakes RFPD  
Fair Oaks RFPD  
Falls City FIRE DEPT  
Fossil Vol FD  
Gardiner RFPD  
Granite City FD  
Grants Pass Rural FD  
Greenacres RFPD  
Greensprings F&R  
Hauser RFPD  
Heppner FD  
High Prairies Vol FD  
Ione FD  
Lakeside RFPD  
Merrill RFPD  
Monitor RFPD #58  
Monument FD  
Mosier FD  
North Gilliam County RFPD  
Oakridge FD  
Oregon Outback RFPD  
Prairie City FD  
Prospect RFPD  
Scio RFPD  
Scottsburg RFD  
Siletz RFPD  
St Paul RFPD  
Sumner RFPD  
Sumpter FD  
Surprise Springs Rural F&R  
Tenmile RFPD  
Tri City Fire District #4 (Douglas)  
Umatilla RFPD  
Union Emergency Services RFPD  
Vale FD  
Vale Rural Fire Inc  
Wallowa FD  
Westport-Wauna RFPD  
Williams RFPD  
Winchester Bay RFPD  
Winston-Dillard RFPD #5  
Wolf Creek RFPD



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