

125 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE
1929 - 2004



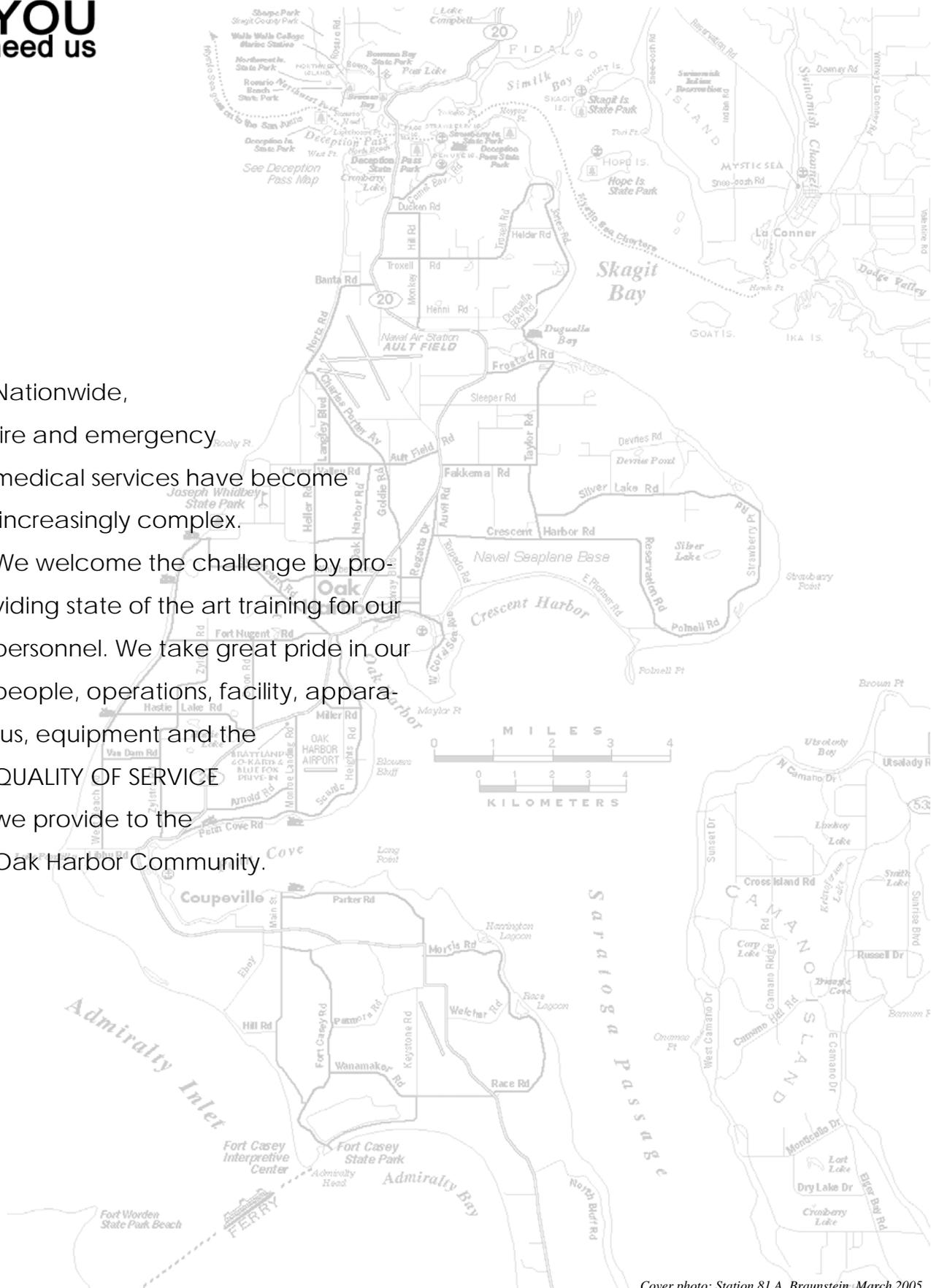
Annual Report

2005

Oak Harbor Fire Department

There
WHEN
YOU
need us

Nationwide,
fire and emergency
medical services have become
increasingly complex.
We welcome the challenge by pro-
viding state of the art training for our
personnel. We take great pride in our
people, operations, facility, appara-
tus, equipment and the
QUALITY OF SERVICE
we provide to the
Oak Harbor Community.



Cover photo: Station 81 A. Braunstein, March 2005

The **VISION** of *your* Oak Harbor Fire Department is: to continue to be recognized as consistently providing quality services in an efficient manner to our growing community.



Our MISSION STATEMENT is:

to provide professional and cost effective services by maintaining highly trained and highly motivated career and paid-on-call staff, combined with sufficient apparatus, equipment and facilities.

Our OBJECTIVES:

- To respond to fire, rescue, medical and hazardous incidents on land or water;
- To conduct fire and life safety inspections of existing businesses, multi-family dwellings, and public assembly facilities;
- To review plans and conduct on-site inspections of new developments and buildings to ensure fire and life safety code compliance;
- To provide public education in the areas of fire prevention, CPR, first aid, life safety, accident prevention, and disaster planning preparedness;
- To provide disaster equipment such as generators, lighting, mobile command units, and multiple casualty units during natural and manmade disasters;
- To provide training and technical support to fire and city personnel;
- To provide classroom facilities and assist with the instruction of the Juvenile Fire-Setter Intervention Program;
- To provide career opportunities with a Firefighter Pilot Program for high school students;
- To provide training facilities and assist at the Island County Recruit Academy;
- To conduct investigations of all fires to determine their cause and origin;
- To maintain the mutual aid agreement with all emergency service providers on Whidbey Island;
- To maintain and operate an Emergency Operations Center for the city;
- To conduct and participate in county-wide training at the department's training facility;
- To provide a back-up facility for I-COM, Island County Emergency Dispatch Center; and
- To provide meeting facilities for non-profit organizations.

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Ladder Ops. Photo by Kaitlyn Bultman, 2004.



Chief Soptich and Battalion Chief Merrill at an MCI Drill, May 2006. Photo by R. Velasquez.

2005 was one of the most eventful years to-date for the fire department. Several major projects identified for 2005 were completed or started. Projects include the following:

Personnel

- A full time Office Assistant was hired. This position was a position that was lost in 2001 due to budget cuts. Angela Braunstein was selected and has been a tremendous asset to department operations.
- Night shift coverage was increased from three to five personnel. Night shift coverage is provided by our Paid On Call (POC) personnel. The program has been very successful.
- A recruitment program and testing process was completed to establish an Eligibility List for POC personnel to fill vacated positions.
- The process to review and revise POC compensation began.

Projects

- An Automatic-Aid Program was established and implemented with North Whidbey Fire & Rescue. This program identified geographic areas whereby the citizens would benefit from a combined response from both departments. A needs assessment was completed to assign apparatus and number of personnel required for specific types of incidents. As a result of the combined efforts of both departments, fewer apparatus are required to respond than before the program was implemented when each individual department

responded separately. The program has produced positive results with quicker response times.

- The City-wide Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) was completed and approved by Washington State Department of Emergency Management. The plan is an all hazards plan that sets guidelines for each City department when disasters occur.
- The process was started to identify third party testing to establish lists for entry level career firefighters.
- The process to create a Strategic Plan for the fire department was implemented.

Capital purchases and Improvements

- The Department of Homeland Security Assistance to Firefighters Grant awarded \$214,686 to purchase 30 Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBAs), a Breathing Air Compressor, and a Mobile Fill Station. By working with the Everett Fire Department and an inter-local agreement, there was a considerable amount of savings when the SCBAs were purchased. The savings were used to purchase a robot for fire prevention programs and public education.
- With the fire station reaching 12 years of age, the scheduled replacement of flooring began in December 2005 along with other improvements to the station. New vinyl and carpet were installed in the kitchen/dining/break areas.

- The scheduled replacement of station computers and the purchase of laptops for apparatus also began in 2005. This program has been incorporated into the equipment rental fund which sets aside funds each year for the replacement of capital items.

Although I have highlighted major projects, they are not intended to overshadow the numerous daily tasks and smaller scale projects completed by each division within the fire department. Our divisions -- Administration, Suppression, Fire Prevention, Training, and Maintenance-- consistently strive to provide the best services available. As a special note, the term "division" is deceiving as four of the five divisions -- Maintenance, Training, Fire Prevention, and Administration-- are assigned one full time person and the fourth division, Suppression, is comprised of all four groups.

Our goal is to provide the best services safely, improving where possible, to an ever growing community. Our dedicated team of Career and Paid On Call personnel is an invaluable part of attaining our goal. Providing quality services is a priority.

Yours in Service,

Mark Soptich

Mark Soptich, Chief



Photo by J. Cordary, Sept. 2004

2005 Statistics

General

Area Served in Sq. Miles.....	9.378
miles of city streets...	63.82
Population.....	21,720*
Assessed Valuation.....	\$1,136,018,352
General Fund Budget.....	\$10,065,703
Adopted Fire Budget	\$2,075,759
Expended	\$1,909,840
Balance.....	\$165,919
Fire Control Expended.....	\$1,491,568
Federal Grant Expended	\$199,588
Capitol Outlay Expended.....	\$8,979
1998 LTGO Fire Bond Expended.....	\$176,998
Engine Bond 230 Expended.....	\$32,707
Dept. Revenues.....	\$250,016.44

Personnel

Uniformed Full Time.....	10
Number of Shifts.....	2
Full Time Firefighters per Shift	3
Average Hours per week.....	43
Administrative Support	2
Uniformed Paid-On-Call	37
Number of Shifts.....	2
POC Firefighters per Day Shift.....	1
POC Firefighters per Night Shift	5

Emergency Incident Responses

Fire Insurance Rating	4
Incidents Responses (all).....	1,356
Fire.....	27
Medical	698
Fire Loss.....	\$296,695
Injuries.....	6
Fire Service, Full Time	1
Fire Service, POC	5
Civilians	0
Casualties	0

* Source: WA State Office of Financial Management

There
^{WHEN}
YOU
need us



Station 81 photo by A. Braunstein, 2005

CITY OF OAK HARBOR

MAYOR

Patricia A. Cohen

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Danny Paggao - Mayor Pro Tem

Paul Brewer

Sheilah Crider

Jim Campbell

Eric Gerber

Larry Eaton

Sue M. Karahalios



CITY OF
Oak Harbor
WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASHINGTON

Early in 2005 the Oak Harbor City Council and Oak Harbor Chamber of Commerce Board Members unanimously adopted this new logo for the City of Oak Harbor, designed by Rodger Brooks and the City.

The City of Oak Harbor Fire Department provides all fire fighting and fire inspection services for the City. The department also provides emergency medical care, with Whidbey General Hospital being the primary responder for medical emergencies.

One measure of fire protection is the Department's Fire Protection Rating. The rating determines fire insurance premiums for citizens of Oak Harbor. Ratings are established by the Washington Survey & Rating Bureau who periodically assesses such issues as water supply, equipment condition, capital facilities, training and staffing. The current City Fire Rating is 4.

Fire Apparatus:

- 1 Aerial Ladder Truck
- 4 Engines
- 1 Medical Unit
- 1 Support Unit
- 1 Command Unit



Area Served: 9.378 square Miles

Population: 21,444

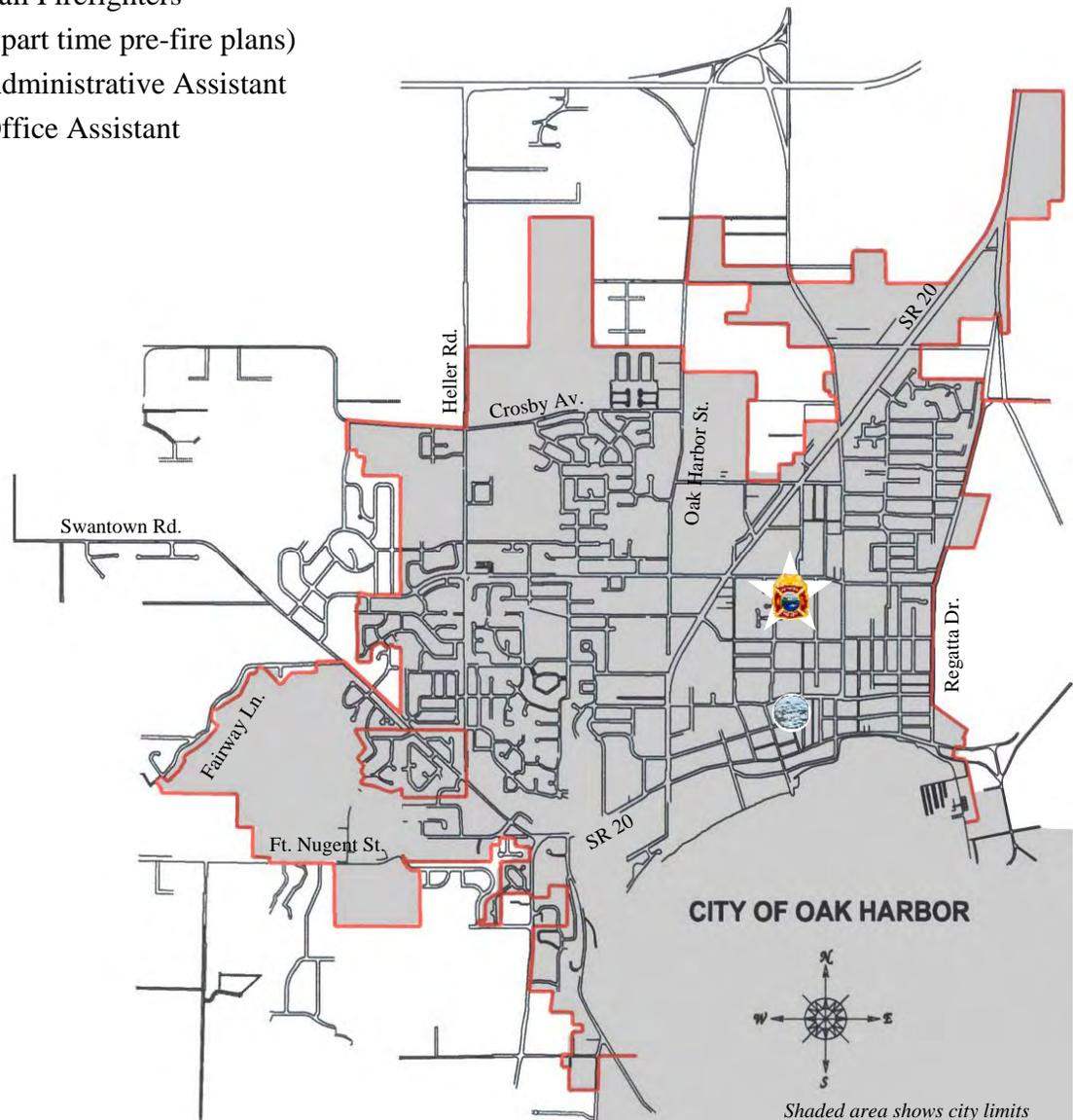
Fire Insurance Rating: 4

Fire Stations: 1

Type of Department: Combination

Staffing:

- 1 Full Time Fire Chief
- 1 Full Time Battalion Chief
- 4 Full Time Lieutenants
- 4 Full Time Firefighters
- 37 Paid-On-Call Firefighters
(includes 1 part time pre-fire plans)
- 1 Full Time Administrative Assistant
- 1 Full Time Office Assistant



There
WHEN
YOU
need us

WHO WE
ARE

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

WHAT WE
DO



Rather than the standard pyramid style organizational chart, we think of Oak Harbor Fire Department in circular form. Citizens of Oak Harbor (our “customers”) represent the core of our circle. Followed by firefighters (both career & paid-on-call), next is Command 8. Department personnel work together like eight spokes of a wheel. Each position has specific duties and responsibilities.

FIRE ADMINISTRATION Mark Soptich (Fire Chief) Command 8, Director of Emergency Operations, Internal & External Communications, Administration, Support Services, Paid-On-Call Firefighters, Career Incentive Program, D Shift, and High School Program.

CODES Ray Merrill (Battalion Chief): Command 8, Code Enforce-

ment, Plan Reviews, Investigations, A/B Shifts, Pre-Fire Plans, Safety Committee Chair.

SUPPRESSION Lt. Corky Bridgeford (A Shift) and Lt. Mike Buxton (B Shift): Occupancy Inspections, Emergency Responses, Training, Annual Testing, Apparatus, Pumpers, Hoses, and Hydrants.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Romy Velasquez (Administrative Assistant) and Angela Braunstein (Office Assistant): Personnel, Payroll, Accounts Payable, Revenue, Policy Review Committee, Paid-on-Call Interview Board, Uniforms, Supplies, Re-

ception
SUP360-240-1748
PRESSION PAID-ON-CALL: D Shift, Career Incentive Program, High School Program, Emergency Response, and Training.

MAINTENANCE Lt. Mike Engle (Support Services): Station 81 Facility Maintenance, Apparatus Maintenance, Protective Gear, Radio and Pages, Annual Testing: Apparatus/Pumpers/Hoses/Hydrants, and Emergency Response.

TRAINING Lt. Craig Anderson (Support Services): Internal and External Training, Training Committee Chair, Fire Prevention, Public Education, Audio Visual, Health & Fitness, and Emergency Response.

Encircling the entire department is the City of Oak Harbor administration, made up of the Mayor, City Council and the City Administrator.

CONTINUOUS COVERAGE TO THE CITY

Command 800: 24 hours a day. Chief Officers alternate Command 800 duty on a weekly basis.

A/B Shift: Fourteen-hour shifts on Mondays, 0700-2100 hours. Twelve-hour shifts Tuesday through Sunday, 0700-1900 hours. Shifts alternate a working schedule of four consecutive days on shift and four consecutive

secutive days off. One full time lieutenant and two full time firefighters are on duty per shift.

POC: Paid-On-Call Firefighters are equipped with pagers and respond from home or work when dispatched to emergency incidents.



D-Shift DAY: Ten-hour shifts, 7 days a week, 0830-1830 hours. One POC firefighter on DAY shift completes a four-member crew for A/B Shift.

D-Shift NIGHT: Twelve-hour shifts, 7 days per week, 1900-0700 hours. Maximum of five POC firefighters on

NIGHT shift perform various duties. Personnel occupy sleeping quarters in the station while on shift.

CIP: Career Incentive Program participants provide 96 hours per month by working shifts with full time and POC firefighters. A maximum of six CIP firefighters may participate in this program.



Mark Soptich
Fire Chief
Director of Emergency Services
18 years of service
Member Since 1987



Ray Merrill
Battalion Chief
Fire Prevention / Code
16 years of service
Member Since 1989



Romy Velasquez
Administrative Assistant
15 years of service
Full Time Member Since 1990



Angela Braunstein
Office Assistant
1 year of service
Member Since 2005



Craig Anderson
Lieutenant
Training & Public Education
10 years of service
Full Time Member Since 1995



Mike Engle
Lieutenant
Maintenance Division
8 years of service
Member Since 1997



Corky Bridgeford
Lieutenant
A Shift
9 years of service
Full Time Member Since 1996



Mike Buxton
Lieutenant
B Shift
13 years of service
Member Since 1992

There
WHEN
YOU
need us

PAID-ON-CALL CAPTAINS



Ron Hancock
Captain
Paid On Call
32 years of service
Member Since 1973



Bob Wallin
Captain
Paid On Call
19 years of service
Member Since 1986

**CERTIFICATIONS OBTAINED
by OHFD Personnel in 2005**

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)
Ramon Villaflor

Island Co Recruit Academy Graduates

IFSAC Firefighter 1

Shannon Carroll
Vinton Waldron
Robert Lemme
Kyle Mann

IFSAC Firefighter 2

Don Baer
Andrew Carroll
Tom Cross
Jeremy Goodin
Jeremy Jamerson
Jason Lamar
Tom Moser



*2005 Island County Recruit Firefighter Academy Graduates L to R: V. Waldron, S. Carroll, K. Mann, and R. Lemme.
Photo by R. Velasquez, May 2005*

“Thanks so much for giving us a tour of your fire station! We had a great time hearing about fire safety and how important it is to check our alarms and to have an escape route.

We also enjoyed seeing the fire trucks and all the gear you have to wear for protection. I never thought about the mask looking scary to a child, so I'm glad all the kids got to see that!

You were all really great with all the kids and we really appreciated your time. Thanks again!

– E. Hall, Homeschoolers on Whidbey; Dec. 2005



Never touch matches
lighters and candles.

Image from Matthew Sionson's Fire Safety Poster, 2005

A few examples of the many drawings, cards, and posters made by children and given to Oak Harbor Fire Department after learning basic fire safety during a tour of Station 81.



Image from Cory McClaskey's Fire Safety Poster, 2005



Fire Safety Poster by Nathan Villano, 2005



PERSONNEL YEARS OF SERVICE & INCIDENT RESPONSE
R. Velasquez, Administrative Assistant

OFFICERS: FULL TIME

IN ORDER OF SERVICE YEARS

NAME RANK	DIVISIONS	INCIDENTS 1356 TOTAL	
		#	%
SOPTICH FIRE CHIEF 18 yrs full time	ADMINISTRATION AND COMMAND 8 Support Serv Training / Maint Divisions, POC Firefighters, D-Shift, CIP, High School POC Firefighters, and Director Emergency Operations	417	31%
MERRILL BATTALION CHIEF, EMT 16 yrs full time	CODE AND COMMAND 8 Plan Reviews, A / B Shifts, Pre-Fire Plans, Safety Cmte Chair, Policy Review Cmte, Investigations, and POCFF Interview Board	581	43%
BUXTON LIEUTENANT, EMT 13 yrs full time	SUPPRESSION: B-Shift	391	29%
ANDERSON LIEUTENANT, Paramedic 10 yrs full time	SUPPORT SERVICES-TRAINING: Public Education, Training Cmte Chair, and Emergency Incident Responses	141	10%
BRIDGEFORD LIEUTENANT, EMT 9 yrs full time	SUPPRESSION: A-Shift	367	27%
ENGLE LIEUTENANT, EMT 8 yrs full time	SUPPORT SERVICES-MAINTENANCE: Apparatus, Facility, Gear, Equipment, and Emergency Incident Responses	140	10%

OFFICERS: PAID-ON-CALL

IN ORDER OF SERVICE YEARS

NAME RANK	DIVISIONS	INCIDENTS 1356 TOTAL	
		#	%
HANCOCK CAPTAIN, EMT 32 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift	253	19%
RODGERS DS OFFICER 30 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift	81	6%
FARIS DS OFFICER, EMT 20 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift	193	14%
WALLIN CAPTAIN, EMT 19 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift Training Cmte Member	108	8%
GARDEN DS OFFICER, EMT 19 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift	49	4%
SCHROER DS OFFICER, EMT 11 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift Training Cmte Member	298	22%

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: FULL TIME

VELASQUEZ, R ADMIN ASSIS- TANT 15 yrs full time	ADMINISTRATION Policy Review Cmte, and POCFF Interview Board	n/a
BRAUNSTEIN OFFICE ASSIS- TANT 1 yr full time	ADMINISTRATION	n/a

INCIDENT SAFETY OFFICER: PAID-ON-CALL

HORNSBY SAFETY OFFICER 27 yrs paid-on-call	CODE: Pre-Fire Plans, Safety Cmte Member	46	3%
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PERSONNEL YEARS OF SERVICE & INCIDENT RESPONSE

R. Velasquez, Administrative Assistant

FIREFIGHTERS: PAID-ON-CALL

IN ORDER OF SERVICE YEARS

NAME RANK	DIVISIONS	INCIDENTS 1356 TOTAL	
		#	%
JANSEN 25 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION	127	9%
BREILEIN 15 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift	71	5%
WRIGHT 13 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift First Responder	103	8%
ROBERTS 9 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift EMT	5	0%
GOODIN 5 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift EMT	95	7%
BEBEE 3 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift, CIP EMT, Safety Cmte Member	234	17%
MARTIN 3 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift EMT	130	10%
CARROLL, A 2 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift	338	25%
VILLAFLOR 2 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift, CIP EMT	269	20%
CROSS 2 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift First Responder	266	20%
HEILMAN 2 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift, CIP EMT	209	15%
VELASQUEZ, P 2 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift	167	12%
DEATER 2 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift	129	10%
MONROE 2 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift, CIP EMT	101	7%
BUTTREY 2 yrs paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift, CIP	88	6%
FIGGS 1 yr paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift	149	11%
HEISERMAN 3/4 yr paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift EMT	88	6%
LEMME 3/4 yr paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift High School POC Firefighter Program	87	6%
CARROLL, S 3/4 yr paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift	31	2%
MANN 3/4 yr paid-on-call	SUPPRESSION: D-Shift	21	2%

FIREFIGHTERS: FULL TIME

IN ORDER OF SERVICE YEARS

NAME RANK	DIVISIONS	INCIDENTS 1356 TOTAL	
		#	%
LAMAR 8 yrs full time	SUPPRESSION: A-Shift EMT, Training Cmte Member	348	26%
McCALMONT 5 yrs full time	SUPPRESSION: B-Shift EMT	391	29%
BAER 2 yrs full time	SUPPRESSION: B-Shift EMT, Safety Cmte Member	364	27%
JAMERSON 2 yrs full time	SUPPRESSION: A-Shift EMT	342	25%

HENSON 5 yrs paid-on-call	RESIGNATION: 03.01.2005 Due to family commitments, full time employment	0	0%
DAVIDSON 5 yrs paid-on-call	RESIGNATION: 03.01.2005 Due to family commitments	0	0%
MOSER 3 yrs paid-on-call	RESIGNATION: 12.31.2005 Due to relocation to eastern WA - full time employment	55	4%
HAMILTON 1 yr paid-on-call	RESIGNATION: 06.15.2005 Due to relocation out-of-state	68	5%
MIRABAL 3/4 yr paid-on-call	RESIGNATION: 09.01.2005 Due to full time employment	28	2%
WALDRON 1/2 yr paid-on-call	RESIGNATION: 08.01.2005 Due to relocation off Whidbey Island	0	0%

SOPTICH, K 3 yrs paid-on-call	RELEASED 11.01.2005	38	3%
SOPTICH, D ** 2 yrs paid-on-call	RELEASED 11.01.2005	140	10%
NIMMONS 1 yr paid-on-call	RELEASED 06.15.2005	21	2%
SOPTICH, J 1 yr paid-on-call	RELEASED: 11.01.2005	205	15%

**Includes Prior Service Year/s as POCFF

DEPARTMENT REVENUE
A. Braunstein, Office Assistant

Our 2005 revenue reflects a significant grant from the Department of Homeland Security, known as the Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG). The AFG funds are set aside to be used by the nation's firefighters and first responders to increase the effectiveness of firefighting and emergency response operations. The funds awarded to our department have been used to purchase new self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) equipment. SCBA gear provides clean breathing air to firefighters, making it a key component to safe firefighting.

Another sizeable portion of our yearly revenue is from Whidbey General Hospital. In 2005 we were paid over \$32,000 for our response to medical emergency calls (payments received for year 2004 and 2005 reflected below).



Firefighters using old SCBA gear. Photo by R. Velasquez.

Line	Type	Bars Acct. Code	Break Down	Amount
1	Donations and Contributions	001.55.367.000.00		\$3,250.00
	Wal-Mart Store #2319		\$3,000.00	
	Soroptimists International		\$250.00	
2	Fire Control Services			\$229,062.75
	Prehospital Medical Alarms*	001.00.338.022.00	\$47,589.00	
	Federal Firefighters Grant	001.55.594.050.64	\$180,000.00	
	Prehospital Participation Grant	001.00.334.040.90	\$1,290.00	
	Island Co. DES Grant	001.00.369.090.00	\$183.75	
3	Fire Facility Rental	001.00.362.040.00		\$6,798.00
	Fire Station 81			
4	Fire Recruit Training	001.00.341.022.10		\$2,400.00
	4 Recruits at Academy 2005			
5	Fire Protection Services: Permit Fees	001.00.338.022.10		\$6,306.00
6	Incident Report Fees	001.00.341.090.00		\$120.00
7	Other Miscellaneous Revenue			\$696.03
	Taxable	001.00.369.092.00	\$658.99	
	Non Taxable	001.00.369.090.00	\$37.04	
8	Restitution	001.55.369.091.00		\$1,383.66
	Safeco Insurance Claim		\$1,252.70	
	Other: Reimbursement		\$130.96	
Total 2005 Revenue				\$250,016.44

* \$15,543.00 collected for year 2004

FIRE PREVENTION CODE DIVISION

R. Merrill, Battalion Chief

At Oak Harbor Fire Department we spend much of our time and resources on fire prevention because keeping a fire from starting is the safest and most effective way to fight it. By preventing fires we are able to avoid dangerous risks and losses associated with fire. Enforcing International Fire Code laws and rules is an important aspect of fire prevention.



By law, all commercial buildings and businesses are required to maintain an alarm or fire suppression system. An alarm system alerts that a fire is present and sounds an alarm, while a suppression system releases an agent that begins to suppress or control the fire immediately. The type of system depends on the type of business that occupies the building. There are numerous types of fixed fire suppression systems. The most common are: 1) Wet sprinkler systems are filled with water under pressure and the sprinkler head has a fixed-temperature releasing mechanism incorporated into the design of the head. 2) Dry sprinkler systems are filled with air pressure; a valve holds the water pressure until a sprinkler head discharges the air. A

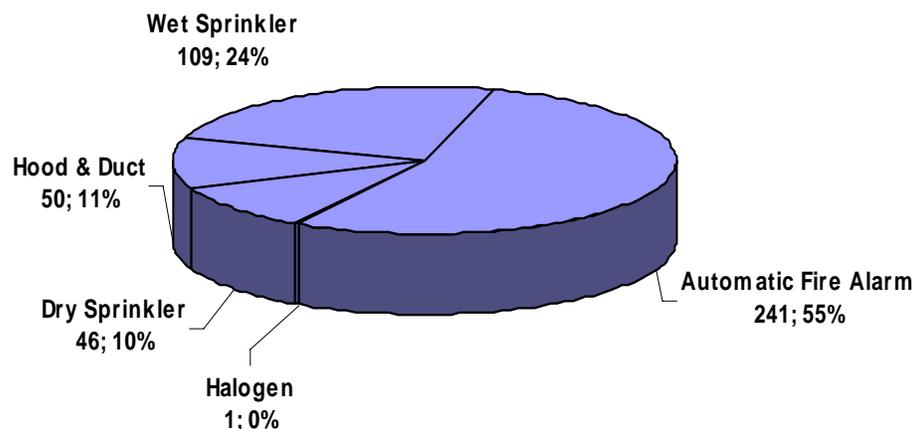
dry sprinkler system is used where the possibility of freezing temperatures exists. 3) Combination systems of wet and dry sprinklers systems, and 4) commercial cooking suppression systems, generally called hood and duct suppression system. These systems utilize either a dry or wet chemical extinguishing agent. These systems are above cooking surfaces (such as deep fat fryers, grills

and open burners).

All alarm and fire suppression systems require at least annual testing, inspection, and certification and many require semi-annual testing, inspection and certification. New and remodeled buildings must have their fire suppression plans reviewed, approved and inspected prior to occupancy.

With the continued growth within the City, the number of alarm and fire suppression systems is steadily increasing. At the end of 2005 there were 241 fire alarm systems, 155 fire sprinkler systems, 50 hood and duct suppression systems and one halogen system.

Commercial Fire Alarm and Suppression Systems active in Oak Harbor by Type



Fire is the third leading cause of accidental deaths in the United States. More than 150 workplace fires occur every day, yet most could be prevented. Recognizing fire hazards and learning how to correct them, can help prevent fires and save lives.

Oak Harbor Fire Department conducted 1,268 inspections in 2005. At the end of year there were 955 commercial occupancies in the City of Oak Harbor, 35 vacant buildings or portions of buildings and 240 residential structures (3-plex or larger) within the City limits. The fire department completed 100 % inspection of all residential units.

During an inspection, firefighters look for safety hazards. We all can look for these same types of hazards in our workplace and our homes:

- Keep work areas clean and free of debris.
- Keep equipment clean and in good operating condition.
- Never overload electrical circuits.



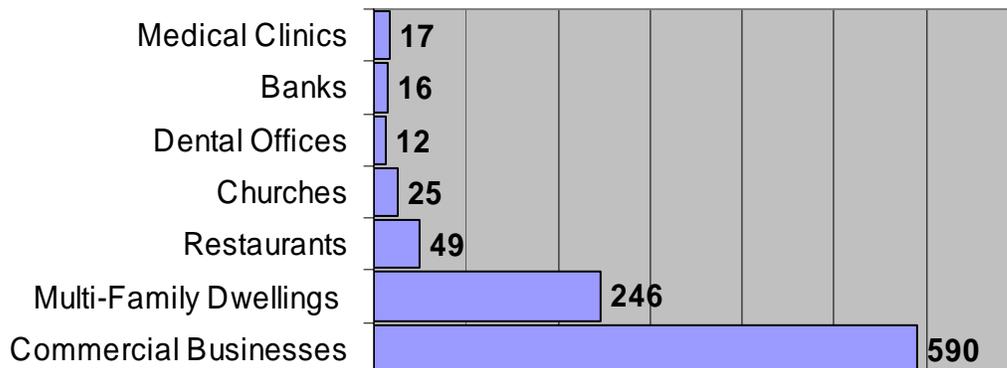
FF Baer and Lt. Buxton inspects a pull station. Photo by R. Quinn

- Store flammable and combustible materials in appropriate containers away from heat sources.
- Never leave open flames unattended.
- Keep fire exit routes clear and well marked.
- Know where alarm boxes are located.
- Learn how to use fire extinguishers and know where they are.

Most Common Inspection Violations

- The improper use of extension cords,
- The improper use of electrical power taps / power cubes,
- Non-working exit sign lights or emergency exit lighting,
- Fire extinguishers due for annual servicing.

Major Use of Commercial Buildings



Oak Harbor Fire Department Fire Experience in 2005

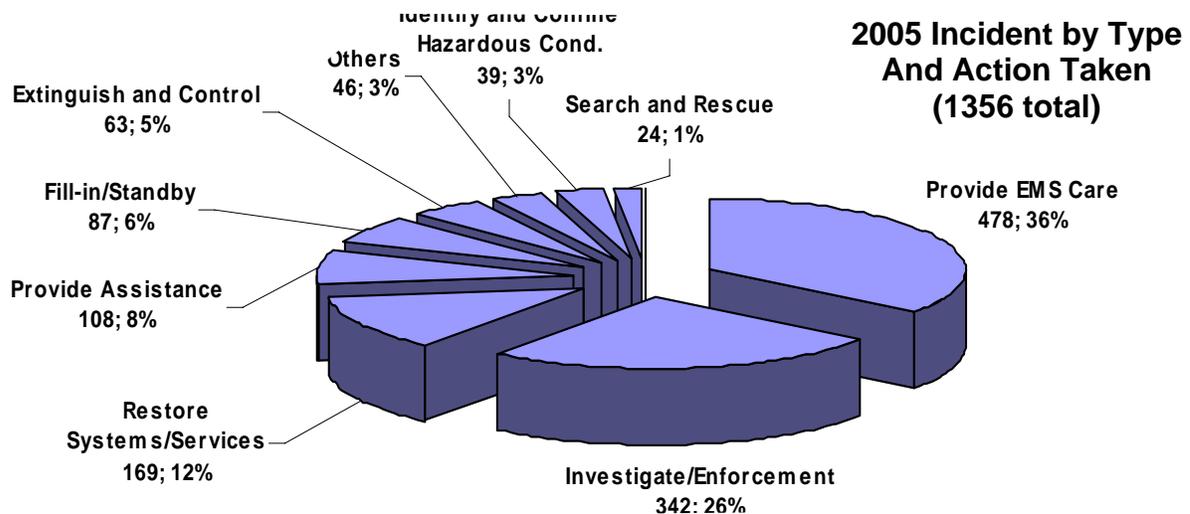
During 2005 the City of Oak Harbor lost an estimated combined total of \$243,470 due to fire damage occurring in 27 fires. Residential structure fires accounted for sixteen fires with a combined total loss of \$163,520 (includes value of structure and contents). It has been determined that two of these structure fires were intentionally set and, though investigations continue, no arrests have been made in connection to the fires. The remaining structure fires were determined to be of unintentional origin.

- Ceiling / roof fire: auto dealership. The exhaust pipe from the used waste oil-fired furnace was too close to the combustible roof materials. A roofing contractor had recently replaced the roofing material, and when the exhaust stack was replaced it was placed too close to the wooden roof deck.
- Second Story balcony fire: discarded cigarette butt (thought to be out) fell into a plastic planter, caught the planter and cardboard next to the planter on fire. Fire contained to deck wooden deck and exterior wall.
- Kitchen fire: single family residence, occupant was in the process of cooking and removed the lid from a frying pan, grease caught fire, stove's burner was on high and when the lid was removed the grease was hot enough to self-ignite.

Damage to kitchen.

- Condo fire: early morning – unoccupied (at the time of the fire) 4 unit condo 1 unit extensive damage, the remaining three units livable. Fire damage contained to the single unit. Occupants of the condo had left the unit at approximately 8:00pm the night before the fire, stayed out all night, fire caused by arching electrical wire in the wall, no fire alarm or sprinkler system in the building – sprinklers may have reduced the amount of damage. Had the occupants been home there was good chance there may have been fatalities.
- Balcony fire: Assisted living care facility. Smoking materials placed in a plastic planter box, the dried and dead plants ignited, and caused the plastic siding to ignite, fire contained to the exterior siding, maintenance worker used a dry chemical extinguisher to extinguish. Fire was smoldering upon FD arrival. No interior damage.
- Exterior wall fire: single family residence. A male fell asleep while smoking in a chair, cigarette fell into chair cushion, ignited the cushion and his pants, he threw the cushion outside and went back to sleep, cushion re-ignited, caught the cedar paneling of a hot tub on fire, which extended to the exterior wall of the home, melted a section of the hot tub, burnt the hot tubs cover, and damaged exterior doors.

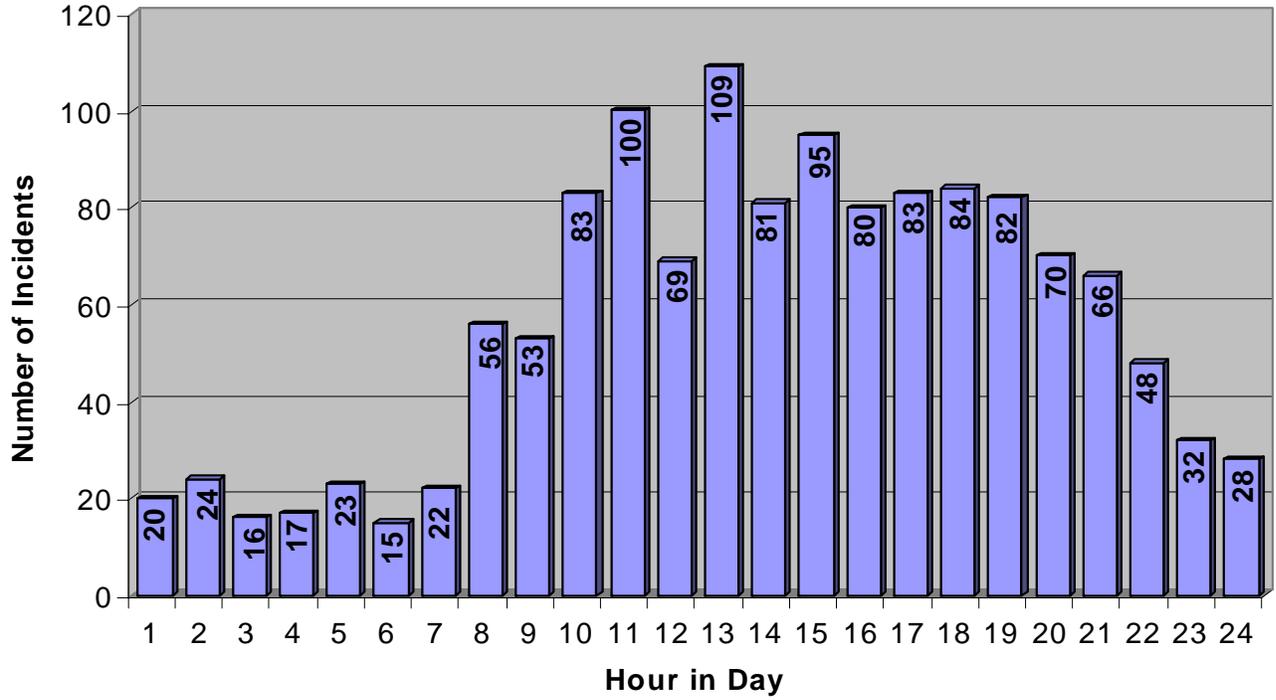
- Car fire, 1976 Volkswagen Beetle: while sitting in the back seat, a passenger felt heat from under the seat, as the passengers exited the vehicle the back seat caught fire, causing substantial damage to the vehicle. Cause of fire: the springs of the seat came into contact with the positive and negative terminals of the battery to create a direct short, the springs became hot enough to ignite the seat cushion material. At the same time as the fire the engine died, and the lights went dark.
- Residential Structure fire: house under construction. While utilizing a propane heater to heat the home and dry out the sheetrock taping compound, heater was placed on the paper floor covering, and allowed to operate unattended. As the fuel supply began to run low, the pressure of the fuel dropped, this allowed raw fuel to accumulate under the heater, while burning, causing the paper and the wooden floor to ignite. House was a total loss.
- Cooking Fires: there were 4 incidents of kitchen fires from unattended cooking, occupants either left the kitchen, or placed the burner on too high of a setting, causing oil to ignite. Minor damage to all kitchens, burnt cabinets, melted utensils, burn marks in the floor.



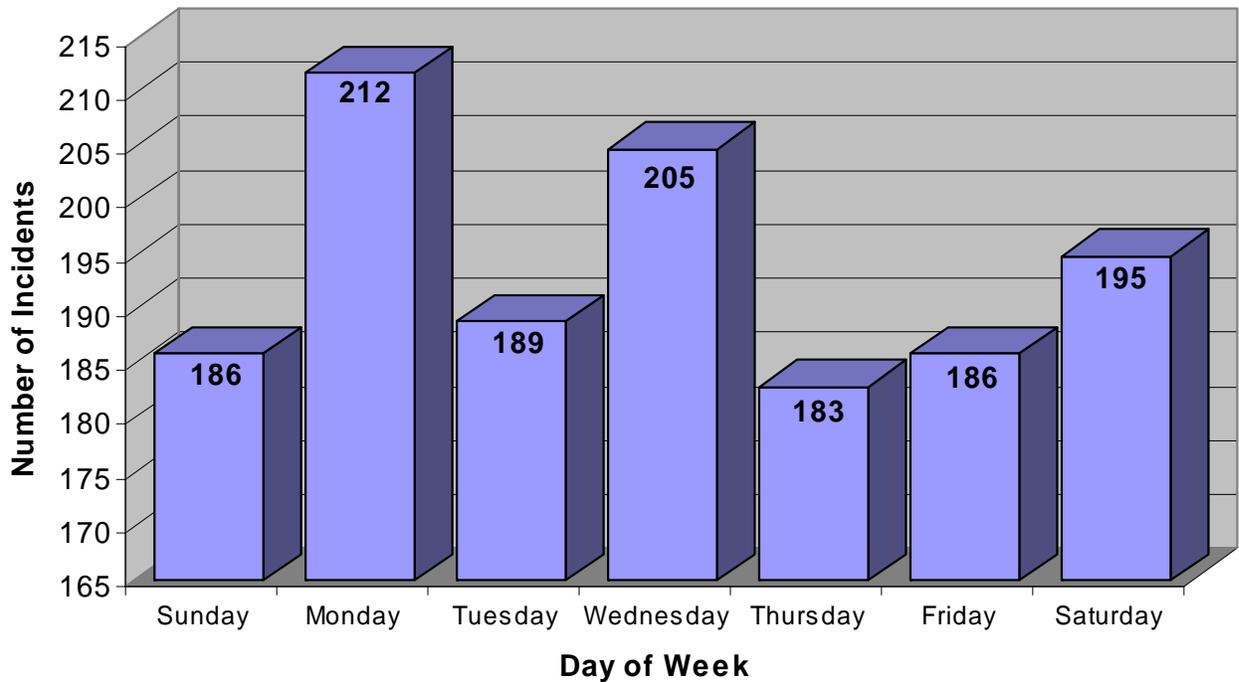
Building Fire Analysis by Occupancy

Occupancy	Cause	Fires	Bldg Loss	Content Loss	Total Loss	Est. Value	Death	Injury
Single Family Dwelling	Unintentional	6	\$19,050.00	\$5,500.00	\$24,550.00	\$19,300.00	0	0
	Intentional	2	\$525.00	\$0.00	\$525.00	\$525.00	0	0
	Equip. Failure	1	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	0	0
	<i>Sub Totals</i>	9	\$20,575.00	\$5,500.00	\$26,075.00	\$20,825.00	0	0
Adult Edu. Center	Und. Investigation	1	\$1,000.00	\$200.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,000.00	0	0
	<i>Sub Totals</i>	1	\$1,000.00	\$200.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,000.00	0	0
Assembly	Intentional	1	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	0	0
	<i>Sub Totals</i>	1	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	0	0
Construction Site	Intentional	2	\$1,550.00	\$0.00	\$1,550.00	\$1,550.00	0	0
	Unintentional	1	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	0	1
	<i>Sub Totals</i>	3	\$76,550.00	\$0.00	\$76,550.00	\$76,550.00	0	1
School	Intentional	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	0
	<i>Sub Totals</i>	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	0
Laundry, Dry Cleaning	Und. Investigation	1	\$500.00	\$200.00	\$700.00	\$500.00	0	0
	<i>Sub Totals</i>	1	\$500.00	\$200.00	\$700.00	\$500.00	0	0
Motor Vehicle or boat sales	Unintentional	1	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	0	0
	<i>Sub Totals</i>	1	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	0	0
Multifamily Dwellings	Unintentional	6	\$15,900.00	\$1,545.00	\$17,445.00	\$15,900.00	0	0
	Und. Investigation	1	\$100,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$120,000.00	\$100,000.00	0	0
	<i>Sub Totals</i>	7	\$115,900.00	\$21,545.00	\$137,445.00	\$115,900.00	0	0
Outbuilding/Shed	Und. Investigation	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	0
Public/Gov.	Intentional	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	0
Res. Board & Care	Unintentional	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	0
Totals		27	\$216,025.00	\$27,445.00	\$243,470.00	\$216,275.00	0	1

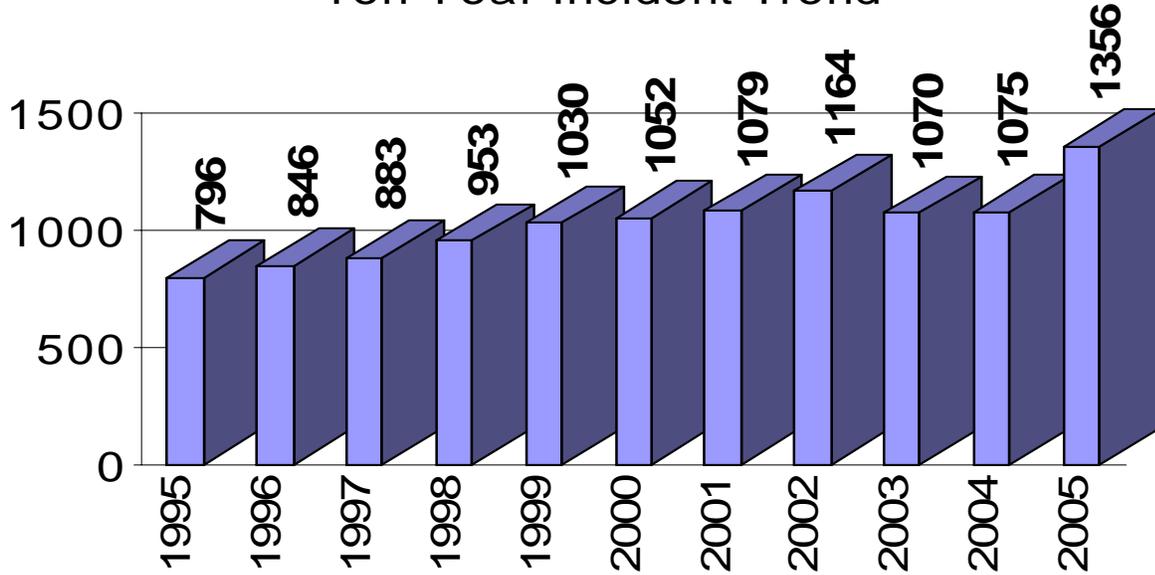
Incidents by Time of Day



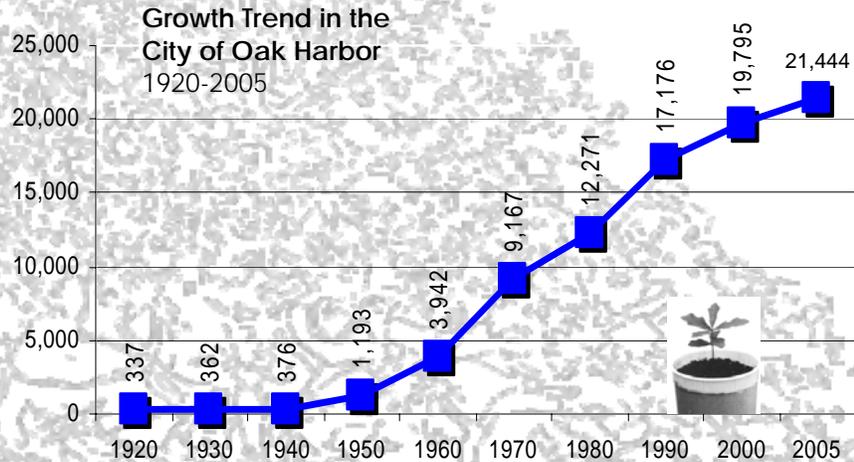
Incidents by Day of Week



Ten Year Incident Trend

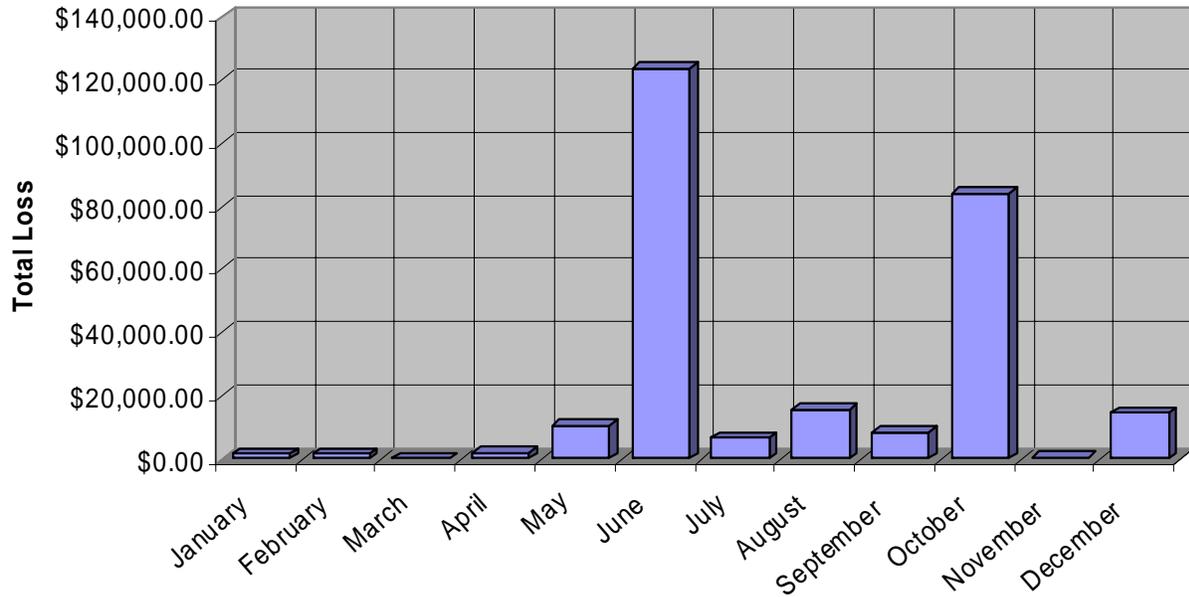


As the City of Oak Harbor grows, so does the need for fire prevention and code compliance services. There were 61 new Oak Harbor businesses in 2005 and 148 new residential structures. Some required new fire prevention systems, all required inspections and approval of occupancy.

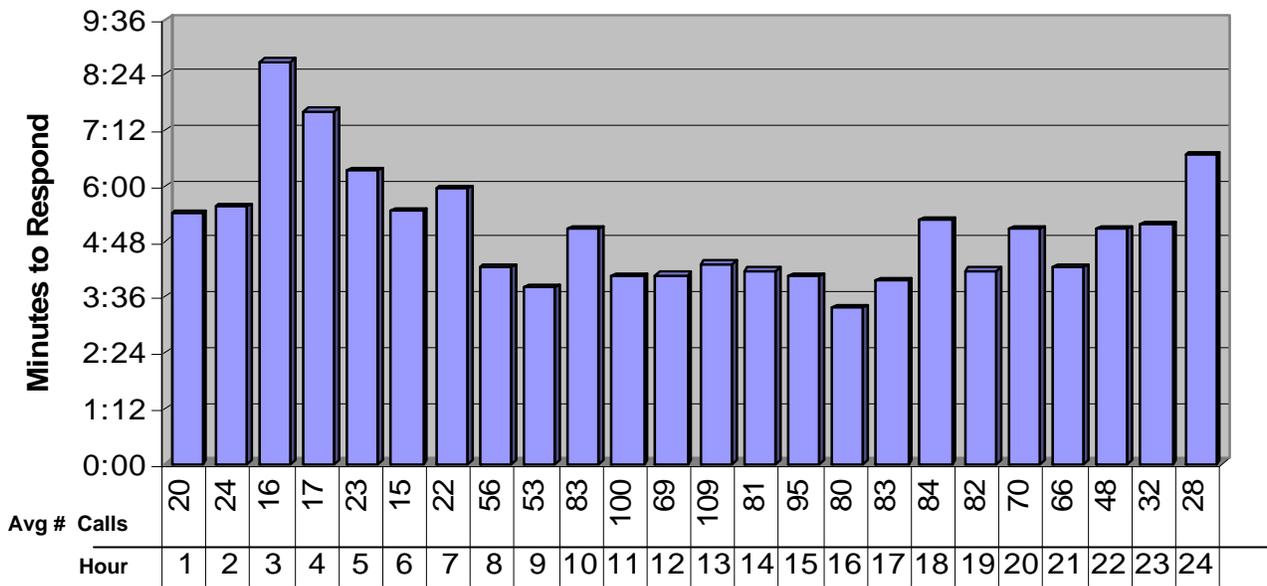


Data from Office of Financial Management; www.ofm.wa.gov

Total Fire Loss by Month



Avg Response Time by Hour



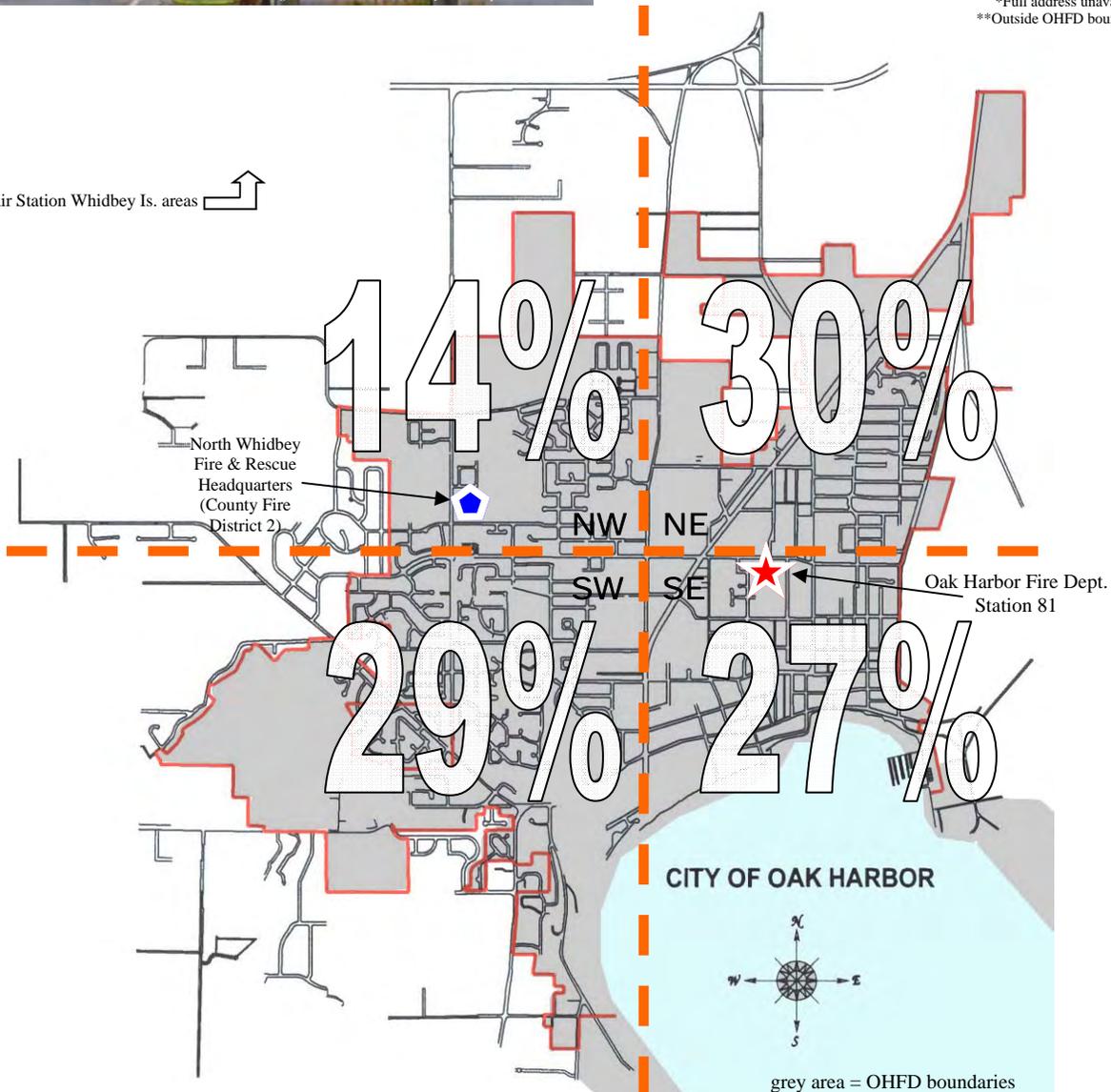


OHFD Incident Count by Quadrant

Northwest.....	10%.....	140
North*	4%.....	55
Northeast.....	55%.....	345
East*.....	5%.....	73
Southeast.....	24%.....	319
South*	1%.....	11
Southwest.....	27%.....	366
West*	2%.....	22
Other**.....	2%.....	26
TOTAL		1357

*Full address unavailable.
**Outside OHFD boundaries

Naval Air Station Whidbey Is. areas ↗



RECRUITING

A. Braunstein, Office Assistant

College Student

Business Owner

Picture

**Think YOU can't make a difference? Think again.
Become a Paid-On-Call Firefighter.**

Oak Harbor Fire Department is a combination department, made up of career and paid-on-call firefighters. For more information visit our website: www.oakharbor.org or call Station 81 at (360) 279-4700.

CITY OF
Oak Harbor
WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASHINGTON

2005 Paid-On-Call Recruitment Campaign. Each year the department advertises open positions for Paid-On-Call firefighters. Posters are displayed throughout the City and ads are placed in the newspaper and on the local cable channel.

Posters by A. Braunstein, 2006

BOOTS TO FILL

BECOME A PAID-ON-CALL FIREFIGHTER

Oak Harbor Fire Department is a combination department, made up of career and paid-on-call firefighters. For more information: (360) 279-4700 and www.oakharbor.org

Produced by CHEDD (A) © 2007 Oak Harbor

STRENGTH REQUIRED

OAK HARBOR FIRE DEPARTMENT

Part-Time Hero, Full-Time Rewards

BECOME A PAID-ON-CALL (VOLUNTEER) FIREFIGHTER

Oak Harbor Fire Department is a combination department, made up of career and paid-on-call firefighters. Contact us for more information: (360) 279-4700

www.oakharbor.org

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TRAINING DIVISION SUPPORT SERVICES

C. Anderson, Lieutenant

If you gave me six hours to chop down a tree, I would spend the first four sharpening the ax.

- Abraham Lincoln

Members of the Oak Harbor Fire Department spent close to 6000 hours training in 2005. These hours represent weekly training drills, recruit fire-

fighter academy training, special training events (such as mass casualty and hazardous materials

training), organized training sessions among firefighters, and specialized training courses.

Our firefighters have dedicated their time and energy so they will be prepared when called upon to respond to any emergency. We are proud of their hard work and sacrifice and the support given by their families allowing each of them to be a valuable part of OHFD. 🇺🇸

Training Hours by Participant

ANDERSON, C.	367.75	JANSEN, D.	45.50
BAER, D.	167.25	LAMAR, J.	141.00
BEBEE, B.	95.50	LEMME, R.*	269.00
BRAUNSTEIN, A. Office Asst*	9.00	MANN, K.*	224.00
BREILEIN, J.	12.50	MARTIN, D.	99.50
BRIDGEFORD, C.	99.50	MCCALMONT, S.	142.75
BUTTREY, L.	90.50	MERRILL, R.	166.75
BUXTON, M.	145.50	MIRABAL, R.*	48.50
CARROLL, A.	179.75	MONROE, S.	70.75
CARROLL, S.*	262.25	MOSER, T.	77.50
CROSS, T.	208.00	NIMMONS, C.*	17.50
DAVIDSON, A*	1.00	ROBERTS, J.	31.25
DEATER, J.	107.50	RODGERS, R.	74.50
ENGLE, M.	137.25	SCHROER, P.	341.25
FARIS, D.	129.50	SOPTICH, D.*	93.50
FIGGS, A.	112.25	SOPTICH, J.*	115.50
GARDEN, C.	81.00	SOPTICH, K*	18.25
GOODIN, J.	78.50	SOPTICH, M.	98.75
HAMILTON, G.*	57.25	VELASQUEZ, P.	134.00
HANCOCK, R.	114.75	VELASQUEZ, R. Admin. Asst.	43.75
HEILMAN, J.	164.25	VILLAFOR, R.	253.75
HEISERMAN, J.*	138.25	WALDRON, R.*	149.00
HENSON, J.*	2.50	WALLIN, R.	126.00
HORNSBY, J.	171.75	WRIGHT, D.	55.00
JAMERSON, J.	133.00		

Total Training Hours: 5,903.50

* indicates partial year.

TRAINING DIVISION SUPPORT SERVICES

C. Anderson, Lieutenant

Commitment to excellence through sweat and education

is a common characteristic found within Oak Harbor Fire Department personnel. Our firefighters have dedicated not only their time, but also an infinite supply of physical energy during training evolutions. The realistic “full speed” approach in training allows a firefighter to act on instinct when faced with a similar situation in an actual emergency incident. Today’s firefighters do much more than just fight fires. They must be knowledgeable and proficient in all aspects of emergency response. Fire suppression, emergency medical care, hazardous materials, building construction and vehicle extrication are just some of the areas in which today’s firefighters must be trained. Department personnel’s dedication to training continues to be high, even when dealing with an ever-increasing daily workload. As demands for inspections, maintenance and public education continue to increase, we must also recognize the need for additional high-quality, high level training.

- C. Anderson, Lieutenant

“Thanks to the efforts of all of you... It is nice of you to give your time, waking up in the middle of the night [to help me]. I can’t thank you enough.”

Ms. Terrell; October 19, 2005



Photos by R. Velasquez, May 2005

Special Training Exercises

In 2005 Oak Harbor Fire Department participated in multiple special training exercises, including two large scale mass-casualty incident (MCI) drills. The first MCI drill, hosted by Island County Emergency Services, took place at Fort Nugent Park on a hot day in May. Oak Harbor High School students volunteered to play the



role of patients sick with Norwalk Virus (a Norovirus which causes acute gastroenteritis after contaminated

food or water is consumed and is infamous for spreading on cruise ships). The students pretended to be ill with the fast-spreading disease. Firefighters from OHFD, North Whidbey Fire and Rescue, NAS Whidbey Federal Fire Department and Whidbey General Hospital Paramedics and EMTs joined forces to act as if the drill

were an actual emergency. They quickly separated those that were ill from those that were not and began treating the most ill in make-shift treatment areas within the park; designated by colored tarps, flags and tape.

The local EMS agencies teamed up again to train at a second MCI drill on a dark evening in November. The scenario began with an earthquake which caused a passenger bus to overturn, injuring 20 people and a van with six passengers to crash. Firefighters and emergency personnel worked quickly to free the passengers from the wreckage. During this drill, the crash "victims" were volunteers from the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)*, who looked the part with artificial bruises, blood and broken skin.

Another notable training drill involved a hazardous materials



scenario in which persons tapping into an ammonia storage tank created a leak while attempting to steal the dangerous chemical for the production of methamphetamines. The drill trained firefighters from OHFD and NAS Whidbey Federal Fire Department how to maintain the hazardous material and

treat persons affected by the chemical as well as the proper use of haz-mat protective clothing and gear. The drill included information designed to train firefighters of the potential for incidents caused by or involving methamphetamine labs and what to look for at such incidents.

* The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members also are encouraged to support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community. For more information, see www.citizen corps.gov/cert.

- A. Braunstein, Office Assistant



Photos by R. Velasquez, May & November 2005

TRAINING DIVISION SUPPORT SERVICES

C. Anderson, Lieutenant



Practice Burn

4th Avenue, Oak Harbor, WA

Occasionally firefighters are given the opportunity to *start* a structure fire. Sometimes, rather than demolishing an unwanted structure, the fire department is asked to burn it down. The burn gives new firefighters the valuable opportunity to experience the effects of fire and smoke in an actual residential structure. Practice burns help veterans too; officers are able to develop and carry out a coordinated attack, while building a stronger team.

When a property owner approaches the fire department with a burn request, several factors are taken into consideration before the department will commit to the burn.

- The property's title status.
- Confirmation of the absence of hazardous materials and/or carcinogens.
- The availability of a burn permit and demolition.
- The protection of nearby structures and trees.
- The intended use of the property once the structure is removed.
- Insurance coverage of the structure and property.
- Environmental consequences of the burn.
- The potential for run-off.
- The neighborhood and how it's

residents will be effected.

- The commitment of the owners to clean/clear debris in a timely manner after the burn.
- The weather on the scheduled burn date.

If the burn is a go, it is fully taken advantage of. Other agencies are often invited to participate in the practice, giving firefighters the opportunity to observe and work with another department. A structure will be ignited and extinguished several times, before it is allowed to completely burn down.

- A. Braunstein, Office Assistant
Photo by S. Merrill, 2005

There
WHEN
YOU
need us

DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES



Oak Harbor Fire Department personnel spend thousands of man-hours training each year to be prepared when a disaster strikes. Preparation and training enable firefighters to face emergency without fear, anxiety and loss.

The likelihood of you and your family surviving a house fire depends as much on having a working smoke detector and an exit strategy, as on a well-trained fire department. The same is true for surviving a terrorist attack or other emergency. We must have the tools and plans in place to make it on our own, at least for a period of time, no matter where we are when disaster strikes. Just like having a working smoke detector, preparing for the unexpected makes sense.

Get ready now.



MCI Drill, Photo by R. Velasquez, Nov. 2005

READY
Oak Harbor?

UNDERSTANDING your responsibilities before, during and after an emergency will ensure you and your family are ready for any situation.

KNOW
WHAT TO HAVE

HEAD Household disaster plan: (think it through, write it down) *What to do · Where to go · When to act · How to find each other · How to communicate in an emergency · Out of state contact · Workplace / School emergency plans · Wallet-size reference cards*

HAND Personal Go-Bag: (one per person) *Small bag/backpack · copies of important documents · emergency cash (\$50-\$100) & ATM cards · food and water · first-Aid kit and medications · flashlight and radio · extra house & car keys · copy of household emergency plan & contact info. · special needs*

HOME 72 Hour Kit: (stored in a portable container) *Water, 1gal/person · Food (non-perishable) · First-Aid, medications and bleach · Flashlight and Radio · Extra clothing, blankets · Sturdy shoes, gloves · Family needs (infants, elderly) · games or toys · Other supplies and tools*

For more information on becoming prepared for an emergency, see www.oakharborfire.org or www.ready.gov

PUBLIC EDUCATION, Support Services
C. Anderson, Lieutenant



The 2005 Fire Prevention Week theme helped us educate about the dangers of using candles. We learned some interesting statistics:

- In 2003, there were 388,500 reported home fires in the United States, resulting in 3,145 deaths, 13,650 injuries and \$5.9 billion in direct property damage. In the U.S., someone dies from a home fire roughly every three hours.
- Over the last decade, candle fires have tripled. In 2001 alone, an estimated 18,000 home fires started by candles were reported to fire departments, an all time high. These fires resulted in 190 deaths, 1,450 injuries and an estimated property loss of \$265 million.
- Roughly 70% of home fire deaths result from fires in homes with no smoke alarms or no working smoke alarms.
- Roughly half of all home fire deaths in the U.S. resulted from fires that were reported between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. But only one-quarter of home fires occur between those hours.



Logo and statistics reproduced from NFPA's Fire Prevention Week Web site, www.firepreventionweek.org. ©2005 NFPA.

"On behalf of the Cougar Spouses and Kids, I thank you for the time you took to educate and entertain our group last Saturday. Everyone enjoyed the time spent with [the OHFD firefighters] and left wiser in the ways of fire Safety."



Photo by H. Maurer, July 2005

19% of Oak Harbor residents participated in an OHFD fire safety educational program in 2005

The Public Education Division of the Oak Harbor Fire Department is making a positive influence on the Oak Harbor community. Our presence at large-scale, community events such as, Holland Happening Parade and Festivities, Independence Day Parade and Festivities, and National Night Out, has a positive impact on citizens; but cannot be counted as safety education.

In 2005 the department educated a total of 4074 citizens, down 7% over those educated in 2004. However, we nearly doubled the number trained during station tours, our most effective educational tool. Overall, 153 hours were spent training members of the community* (a 27% increase over 2004) and over 80 events were attended throughout the year.

* actual training time plus an estimated 26.4 hours in preparation time (20 minutes of preparation/clean up time per event), with a total number of 80 events occurring in 2005.



Photos by A. Braunstein, 2005

2005 Public Education

FIRE SAFETY / STATION TOUR

Jan. 19 th	Cub Scout Pack	10 Students (7-9 y/o) 5 Adults	Station 81	1600-1715
Feb. 2 nd	His Kids Pre-School	16 Students (3-5 y/o) 2 Adults	at Pre-School	0915-1030
Feb. 2 nd	His Kids Pre-School	16 Students (3-5 y/o) 2 Adults	at Pre-School	1245-1400
Feb. 3 rd	His Kids Pre-School	16 Students (3-5 y/o) 2 Adults	at Pre-School	0915-1030
Feb. 9 th	Little Lambs Pre-School	24 Students (4 y/o) 15 Adults	Station 81	0930-1030
Feb. 9 th	Little Lambs Pre-School	25 Students (4 y/o) 18 Adults	Station 81	1330-1430
Feb. 9 th	Oak Harbor Elem. Kindergarten	70 Students 5-6 y/o) 5 Adults	at O.H. Elem.	1400-1530
Feb. 10 th	Little Lambs Pre-School	20 Students (3 y/o) 12 Adults	Station 81	0930-1030
Feb. 10 th	Little Lambs Pre-School	26 Students (3 y/o) 18 Adults	Station 81	1330-1430
Feb. 16 th	Oak Harbor Elem. 1 st Grade	70 Students (6-7 y/o) 4 Adults	at O.H. Elem.	1400-1530
Feb. 17 th	OHHS Focus On The Future	10 Students (16-18 y/o) 10 Adults	OHHS	1730-1815
Feb. 23 rd	OHE Pre-School Special Needs	20 Students (3-4 y/o) 15 Adults	Station 81	0930-1030
Feb. 23 rd	OHE Pre-School Special Needs	20 Students (3-4 y/o) 15 Adults	Station 81	1330-1430
Feb. 24 th	Head Start Pre-School SVC	25 Students (4-5 y/o) 20 Adults	Station 81	0930-1030
Feb. 24 th	Head Start Pre-School SVC	25 Students (4-5 y/o) 20 Adults	Station 81	1330-1430
Mar. 2 nd	Tiger / Bear Cubs Scouts	9 Students (9 y/o) 5 Adults	Station 81	1600-1700
Mar. 12 th	PTA Der Kinderhuis	30 Students (2-8 y/o) 10 Adults	Der Kinderhuis	1200-1400
April 18 th	Girl Scout Troop #1445	9 Students (9-10 y/o) 3 Adults	Station 81	1500-1630
June 22 nd	Day Care	8 Students (2-5 y/o) 3 Adults	Station 81	0930-1030
July 13 th	Women's Group	15 Students (2-8 y/o) 10 Adults	Station 81	1000-1130
July 27 th	Japanese Exchange Group	18 Students (14-18 y/o) 6 Adults	Station 81	1300-1430
Aug. 25 th	NWMS Special Needs	2 Students (12 y/o) 2 Adults	Station 81	1000-1100
Sept. 7 th	Walk-In Group	1 Student (6 y/o) 2 Adults	Station 81	1600-1645
Sept 23 rd	Walk-In Home School Group	2 Students (5-6 y/o) 1 Adult	Station 81	1600-1700
Sept 29 th	Little Lambs Pre-School	16 Students 3 y/o) 12 Adults	Station 81	0930-1030
Sept 29 th	Little Lambs Pre-School	16 Students 3 y/o) 10 Adults	Station 81	1330-1430
Sept 30 th	Little Lambs Pre-School	18 Students 4 y/o) 12 Adults	Station 81	0930-1030
Sept 30 th	Little Lambs Pre-School	18 Students 4 y/o) 10 Adults	Station 81	1330-1430
Oct. 5 th	Day Care	8 Students (3-4 y/o) 2 Adults	Station 81	1000-1100
Oct. 10 th	Cub Scout Pack	18 Students (8-13 y/o) 10 Adults	Station 81	1300-1415
Oct. 11 th	K-Safe Program	10 Students (5-6 y/o) 8 Adults	Station 81	1000-1100
Oct. 11 th	K-Safe Program	22 Students (5-6 y/o) 10 Adults	Station 81	1330-1430
Oct. 13 th	Moving & Grooving	12 Students (3 y/o) 3 Adults	Goldie Rd	1030-1130
Oct. 13 th	Moving & Grooving	13 Students (4 y/o) 4 Adults	Goldie Rd	1330-1430
Oct 14 th	Hillcrest Elem. 1 st Grade	92 Students (6-7 y/o) 5 Adults	at HCE	1415-1530
Oct. 15 th	Navy Squadron Wives Group	3 Students (10 y/o) 8 Adults	Station 81	1500-1600
Oct. 18 th	O.H. Christian School 1 st Grade	21 Students (6-7 y/o) 6 Adults	Station 81	1300-1415
Oct. 20 th	OHCS Kindergarten	38 Students (5-6 y/o) 10 Adults	Station 81	0930-1045
Oct. 25 th	Broadview Elem. 3 rd Grade	45 Students (10-11 y/o) 16 Adults	Station 81	1300-1415
Oct. 26 th	Little Britches Daycare	11 Students (3-5 y/o) 6 Adults	Station 81	0930-1030
Oct. 26 th	Crescent Harbor Kindergarten	25 Students (5-6 y/o) 8 Adults	at CHE	1400-1515
Nov. 16 th	Crescent Harbor Kindergarten	46 Students (5-6 y/o) 3 Adults	at CHE	1000-1115
Nov. 30 th	O.H. Home School Group	30 Students (4-13 y/o) 25 Adults	Station 81	1330-1430

TOTAL: 949 STUDENTS and 373 ADULTS

TOTAL: 48.75 HOURS

DISASTER PREPARDNESS

Oct. 11 th	Cub Scout Pack 98	7 Students (8-11 y/o) 3 Adults	N.W. 2 nd	1830-1930
Nov. 19 th	Post Polio Survivors	16 Adults	SVC	1000-1100

TOTAL: 7 STUDENTS 19 ADULTS

TOTAL: 2.0 HOURS

PUBLIC EDUCATION, Support Services

C. Anderson, Lieutenant

FIRST AID / CPR TRAINING

May 25 th	Oak Harbor Police Department	8 Adults	Station 81	0915-1215
May 25 th	Oak Harbor Police Department	6 Adults	Station 81	1400-1700
June 1 st	Oak Harbor Police Department	7 Adults	Station 81	0915-1215
June 1 st	Oak Harbor Police Department	8 Adults	Station 81	1400-1700
June 2 nd	Oak Harbor Police Department	3 Adults	Station 81	1400-1700

TOTAL: 32 ADULTS

TOTAL: 15 HOURS

FIRE EXTINGUISHER TRAINING

Jan. 25 th	Whidbey Com. Physicians	54 Adults	on Site	0800-0900
April 7 th	SVC Maintenance Shop	15 Adults	at SVC	1300-1430
May 18 th	Wal-Mart Employees	20 Adults	at Wal-Mart	0700-0830
May 18 th	Wal-Mart Employees	20 Adults	at Wal-Mart	1500-1615
June 8 th	Whidbey Island Manor	15 Adults	on Site	0830-1000
June 8 th	Whidbey Island Manor	20 Adults	on Site	1930-2030
Aug. 31 st	U.S. Post Office	8 Adults	at Post Office	0745-0900
Oct. 10 th	Hillcrest Elem. Teachers	8 Adults	at HCE	1530-1645
Oct. 13 th	C.E.R.T. Class	25 Adults	Station 81	1830-2200
Oct. 19 th	Wal-Mart	20 Adults	at Wal-Mart	0645-0800
Oct. 19 th	Wal-Mart	18 Adults	at Wal-Mart	1515-1615
Oct. 19 th	Tiger / Cub Scout Den	20 Students (6-8 y/o) 12 Adults	Station 81	1800-1900
Oct. 25 th	Montessori School	20 Adults	Station 81	1730-1830
Nov. 11 th	Harbor Towers Staff	20 Adults	Harbor Towers	1040-1140
Nov. 15 th	Summer Hill Staff	28 Adults	Summer Hill	1430-1545

TOTAL: 20 STUDENTS 303 ADULTS

TOTAL: 20.25 HOURS

JUVENAL FIRE STARTER PRESENTATIONS

May 5 th	1 Male	1 Student (8 y/o)	Station 81	1500-1630
May 26 th	3 Students from 1 family	3 Students (7-13 y/o)	Station 81	1600-1830

TOTAL: 4 STUDENTS

TOTAL: 4.0 HOURS

SPECIAL EVENTS

Jan. 26 th	Lunch w/ a firefighter	300 Students (K-5) 30 Adults	at HCE	1130-1330
Feb. 26 th	Lunch w/ a firefighter	250 Students (K-5) 30 Adults	at OHE	1130-1330
Mar. 26 th	Easter Eggstravaganza	75 Students (All Ages) 30 Adults	on Site	1000-1100
June 9 th	Broadview Elem. PTA Winners	2 Students (9 y/o) 1 Adult	Station 81	0830-0915
Aug. 24 th	Day with A Firefighter	1 Student (11 y/o)	Station 81	0800-1900
Aug. 27 th	Lighthouse Christian Center	150 Students (All Ages) 75 Adults	at Church	1100-1300
Oct. 1 st	Home Depot Fire Safety Day	200 Students 100 Adults	Home Depot	0800-1400
Oct. 5 th	USPS (Haz-Mat Response)	3 Adults	Post Office	0830-0930
Oct. 8 th	Wal-Mart Fire Safety Day	50 Students (All Ages) 40 Adults	at Wal-Mart	1000-1400
Oct. 15 th	Wal-Mart Fire Safety Day	200 Students 100 Adults	at Wal-Mart	1000-1400
Oct. 26 th	Lunch w/ a firefighter	300 Students (K-5) 25 Adults	at BVE	1130-1330
Oct. 27 th	O.H. Headstart Parent Night	50 Students (3-5 y/o) 30 Adults	at OHE	1800-1900
Nov. 16 th	Lunch w/ a firefighter	300 Students (K-5) 25 Adults	at CHE	1130-1315

TOTAL: 1878 STUDENTS 489 ADULTS

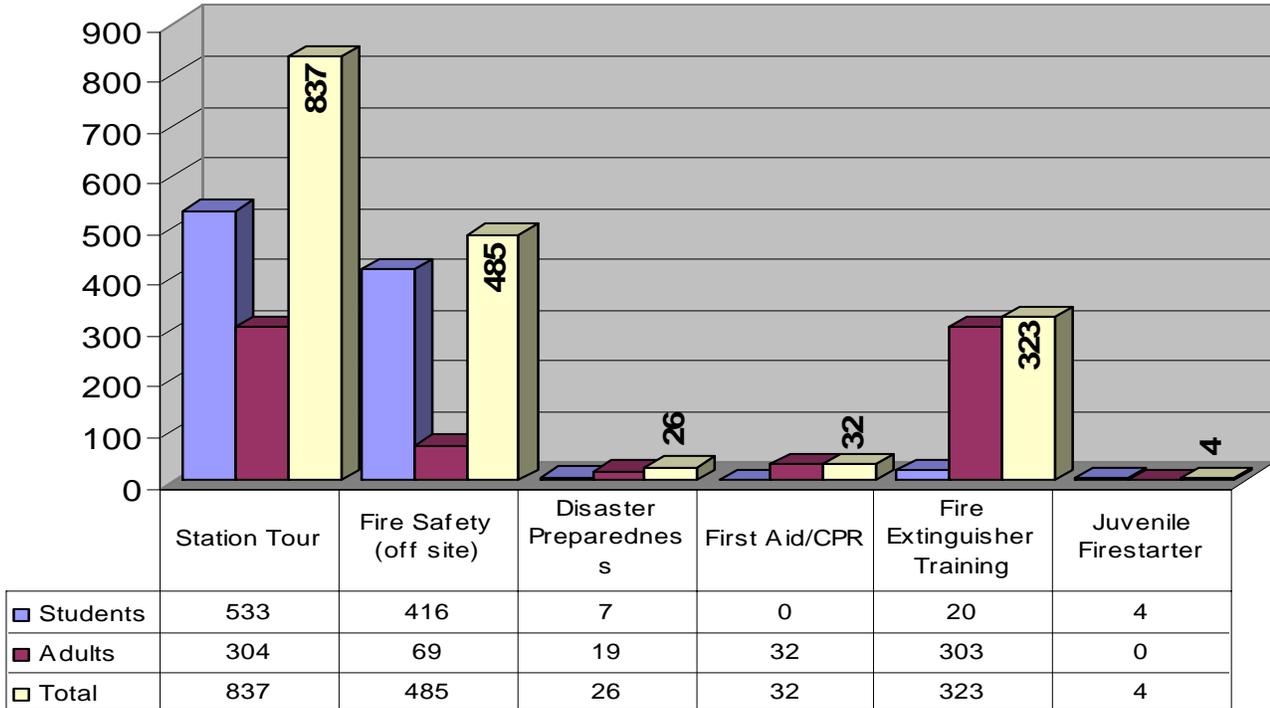
TOTAL: 38.50 HOURS

Total Number of Citizens Educated: 4074

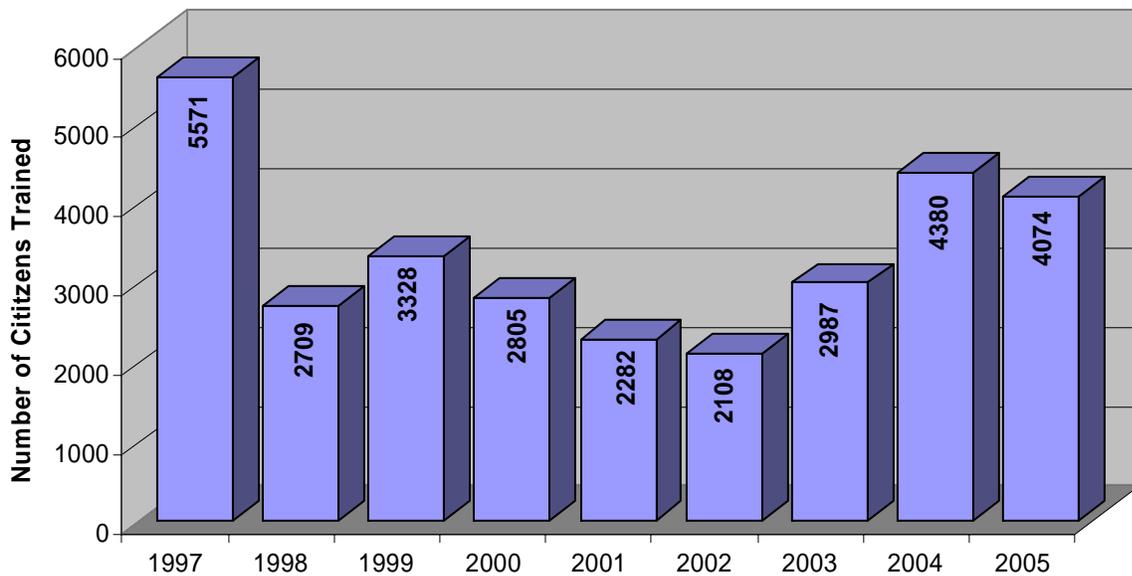
(2858 Students (2-18 y/o) and 1216 Adults)

Total Number of Hours: 126.50

Citizens Trained in 2005
(Special Events, totaling 2367, Not Included)



Trend in Number of Citizens Trained by Year



BICYCLE HELMETS

Oak Harbor Fire Department provides bicycle helmets to children free of charge. Thanks to a grant from the North Region EMS and Trauma Care Council, The City of Oak Harbor and The Oak Harbor Firefighters Association, OHFD has been providing free helmets to the community since 1996. Each helmet is properly fit to the child's head, and their name and emergency contact information is written inside of the helmet.

YOU HAVE ONLY ONE BRAIN. PROTECT IT!

**GOTTA BRAIN?
GETTA HELMET!**

OAK HARBOR FIRE DEPARTMENT
AND THE NORTH REGION EMS COUNCIL
HAVE MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO
PROTECT YOUR HEAD FOR **FREE**

RULES:

- While supplies last in sizes XS, S/M and L/XL
- Children must be accompanied by a parent or guardian
- Parent/guardian must complete a short questionnaire
- Child's name, and two emergency contact numbers will be written inside of helmet



Oak Harbor Fire Department
855 E. Whidbey Ave., Oak Harbor, WA 98277
(360) 279-4700 www.oakharbor.org

Accidents Happen!

720 bicyclists died in the U.S. during 2005 in collisions with motor vehicles.

1/2 of these deaths were children under age fifteen (15).

Traumatic brain injury
- the cause of death in 2/3 of these fatalities.

85% of these brain injuries could have been prevented if the rider had been using a properly fit helmet.

540,000 cyclist are injured in the U.S. each year, and 1 in 8 (67,000) has a brain injury.

\$2.3 Billion the indirect YEARLY cost of cyclists' injuries due to not using bicycle helmets

FREE OF CHARGE

- the bicycle helmet safety institute (www.bhsi.org)

OHFD Maintenance Division 2005 Accomplishments

- Tested 1300 feet of hose.
- Tested 400 feet of ladders.
- Pump tested four engines at OHFD and all engines from CWFR and NWFR were done here at OHFD.
- Annual Aerial inspection resulting in a major repair to the water way.
- Hydrant maintenance on approximately 900 hydrants
- Preventive and regular maintenance on all vehicles and small gas engines.
- Small repairs as needed on all hand tools and salvage equipment.
- Semi annual Bunker gear inspections... replacement (8 sets of new gear) and repairs to older sets.
- Personal protective equipment purchase and replacement to include: Helmets, boots gloves and Nomex hoods.
- Seven new hand held radios, a set of Halmatro rescue equipment and a utility cargo trailer purchased with Homeland Security grant.
- Annual sprinkler and alarm tests for Station 81.
- West side flooring replacement in kitchen and living areas.
- Repairs to the Tower, fourth floor balcony.
- Quarterly HVAC preventive maintenance performed.
- Annual truck bay door preventive maintenance.
- Received and placed in service two 30KW generators from military surplus.
- Affixed a 5KW diesel generator to a trailer for portable power.
- Installed equipment boxes and new tongue jacks on the 60KW and two 30KW generators.
- Evaluations for purchase of 30 new SCOTT air packs, 60 SCOTT air bottles, and a new high pressure breathing air compressor.
- Purchased and installed a new station air compressor.
- Purchased ten new Minitor V Motorola fire pagers.
- Purchased 1200 feet of 1-3/4 inch fire hose to provide alternate hose on two engines (one clean/one dirty).
- 1500 feet of five inch hose (purchased in 2004) placed into service.
- Preventive maintenance on all base station, mobile, and portable radios.
- Inventories on all radios, pagers, and equipment.
- Estimates gathered for repair of Station 81 roof leaks.
- Estimates gathered for kitchen counter top replacement.



Practicing on the training grounds south of Station 81.
Photo by A. Braunstein, 2005.

APPARATUS



Photo by A. Braunstein, March 2005

OHFD has four Engines, each equipped with 1500 Gallons Per Minute pumps, hose, ladders, fans, tarps, air bottles, tools and enough medical and other equipment to operate alone for a limited period of time. The NFPA requires an annual pump test on each fire engine that responds as a pumper. The test averages three hours and if the pump fails, repairs must be made, and the engine retested.



Engine 81
1998 Seagraves



Engine 812
1998 Seagraves



Engine 813
1988 E-One



Engine 814
1979 Seagraves

Command 800 & 801
2004 Chevrolet Tahoe
Driven by Command 8, usually first on scene and carries supplies necessary to direct the incident, as well as specialty equipment, such as: medical supplies, thermal imaging and photographic equipment.



Ladder 81
100ft. Aerial ladder
1992 Seagraves
Carries volumes of equipment ranging from mass casualty medical supplies to ladders, ventilation fans, saws, lighting, salvage and rescue gear.



AID 81
1989 Ford Diesel
Designated response vehicle for medical calls. Medic 81 is driven by paramedics and EMTs and carries supplies needed for immediate medical treatment and extraction equipment (necessary at some motor vehicle accident scenes).



Passenger Van
1996 Ford
Training Division



Support 81
1986 Chevrolet One Ton
Supports other apparatus by carrying portable Cascade air system, generator, lights and water vacuums.

There WHEN YOU need us

FACILITIES

Station 81 is located at 855 East Whidbey Avenue. Our 21,000 square foot facility was dedicated in 1992 and remains in excellent condition due to the dedication of our firefighters who maintain and care for it. The facility is divided into four portions: East Wing, Apparatus Bay, West Wing and Exterior Training Grounds

tem for training purposes. The classroom can accommodate 73 people and can be divided into two equally sized training rooms. Our training facility is utilized as part of the Island County Fire Academy, one of only nine internationally accredited academies in Washington State.

The east wing houses two



with structure and hose drying tower.

The east wing of the station houses our business offices, public reception area, drafting room and a 1,200 square foot training facility. The training facility is equipped with modern audio-visual equipment, including a rear-projection television screen that provides cable television, video, DVD, and is linked to the station's computer system.



additional rooms essential to the city: The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the back-up facilities for I-Com, Island County's main dispatch center. In the event of a citywide emergency or disaster, the EOC is the gathering place for all city departments (administration, police, fire, marina, etc.) and becomes the hub of action to overcome the emergency. It provides a station for each department with computers, radios, and land, cellular and satellite phone lines.

The west wing of Station 81 is home to our firefighters. We have dorm-style sleeping quarters for six Career Incentive Program participants and bunkroom quarters utilized by

Paid-On-Call firefighters working overnight shifts. Common areas include: kitchen, dining, lounge, patio, library facilities and fully equipped physical fitness areas.

The apparatus bay provides secure, indoor protection for our engines and other apparatus and houses our maintenance shop which is equipped for the repair and maintenance of small equipment such as Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBAs), nozzles, portable generators, hand tools, etc. There are automatic doors on both the south and north ends of the bay to allow for quick exit of all apparatus.

The station is equipped with a 60 kw diesel generator with an automatic transfer switch. The computers, apparatus bay doors, SCBA air compressor, base radios, EOC, I-Com, HVAC sys-

tems, and kitchen facilities are connected to this emergency power service. The station is protected by a National Fire Protection Association 13 wet-sprinkler system and an automatic fire alarm system. We have stand alone smoke alarms in all sleeping quarters and all personnel are trained in our evacuation plan. The station is secured by code-locked doors 24 hours a day with the added security of key-locked doors during non-business hours.



Station 81 photos by A. Braunstein, March 2005



Photo by J. Boyer, 2003

\$8,200.00

... the cost to outfit just one firefighter with a basic department uniform, fire protective gear, and a self-contained breathing apparatus.

Every time a firefighter races off to an incident he or she enters a potentially life threatening situation. Protective clothing, training, and proper equipment are ways that firefighters protect themselves. Protective clothing has changed dramatically since people started fighting fires.

Originally these clothes were designed to shed

water and to provide the firefighter with minimal protection from falling debris. Rubberized coats, pull-up boots, and leather helmets provided reasonable protection and were common in the early 1900s. Today's equipment protects firefighters from extreme temperatures (both hot and cold), supplies them with clean breathing, shields them from the hazards of falling debris and hazardous

materials, and prevents the transmission of disease. In the United States, the current protective gear combines new technology with safety standards set by The National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) in 1971.



Firefighters in Haz-Mat gear.
Photo by R. Velasquez, 2003

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: \$1836 per firefighter

Firefighters have several different types of protective clothing to wear, depending upon what kind of activity they are involved in. The style or colors may vary from department to department, but in general every firefighter will wear some variation of the clothing shown here.

**Turnout Gear Jacket \$824
Pants \$631**

A firefighter's TURNOUT GEAR is constructed in three layers:

- a thermal layer,
- a moisture barrier,
- and an outer shell.

The jacket and pants are made from a fabric called *Millennium* that is 60% Kevlar and is not only flame resistant (it won't break-down until temperatures exceed 1200°F) it is also designed to withstand punctures and bio hazards. Turnout gear is made to order for each firefighter and is marked with the firefighters name (like a football player) for easy identification. The gear's reflective bands helps to locate firefighters in the dark and make them more visible when attending incidents, such as motor vehicle accidents, at night.

Bunker Gear Boots \$250

Rubber or leather waterproof, steel-toed boots protect the firefighters' feet. The bunker gear boots are stored within the bunker pants; this and zippers (rather than laces) in the leather work boots make for quick changing when the alarm goes off. A certified firefighter can fully gear up in less than 60 seconds.



Head Protection

A fire-retardant flash hood covers the firefighter's head and neck, protecting ears and other parts that would be exposed under a helmet. When properly worn, no part of the firefighter's skin is exposed or unprotected. The fiberglass helmet has built-in eye protection (flipped up in this photo), and each helmet is color coded to easily identify the wearer:

**Flash Hood \$37
Helmet \$57**

- Yellow: Firefighters
- Red: Lieutenants and Captains
- White: Chief and Battalion Chief



Gloves \$37

Firefighting gloves are well insulated, but don't flex very well. For rescues (such as vehicle extrication), where fire isn't a concern, a pair of lighter weight, more flexible rescue gloves can be worn.

Personal Tools

Firefighters carry many small tools on their belts or in pockets for various jobs, some of these tools are:

Bunker Gear Tools & Equip.

- Spanner Wrench
- Wire Cutting Tool
- Door Stops
- Blue Line—40 ft.
- Flashlight
- Hose Strap (rescue)

Station Uniform Accessories

- Pager
- Small Flashlight
- Knife and/or Multi-tool (Leatherman®)
- Latex Gloves
- Watch
- Pen
- Glass-Breaking Tool

Photos by R. Velasquez 2005 and A. Braunstein

SCBA AND PASS: \$5500 per firefighter

Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) \$5000

SCBA gear consists of a high-pressure air tank, a mask, and a PASS (Personal Alert Safety System) device. Unlike underwater SCUBA gear, these tanks are worn with the valve facing down, not up, in order to protect it from being bashed while the wearer is working in a tight area, or crawling along a floor. Also unlike SCUBA gear, the firefighter's mask covers the entire face, with no mouthpiece — allowing for easy communication and greater comfort. This mask uses a positive pressure flow, which means that air is always being pushed into the mask as the firefighter breaths, keeping the



pressure inside the mask slightly higher than the outside air pressure. This ensures that any gaps in the mask won't allow smoke or toxic gasses inside. The airtanks carried by the Oak Harbor Fire Department are 2216 psi high pressure fiberglass-wrapped aluminum tanks, which will, under optimum conditions, provide 30 minutes of air. In reality, they supply 15-20 minutes, depending upon how hard the firefighter is working and exercising.



PASS (Personal Alert Safety System) \$550

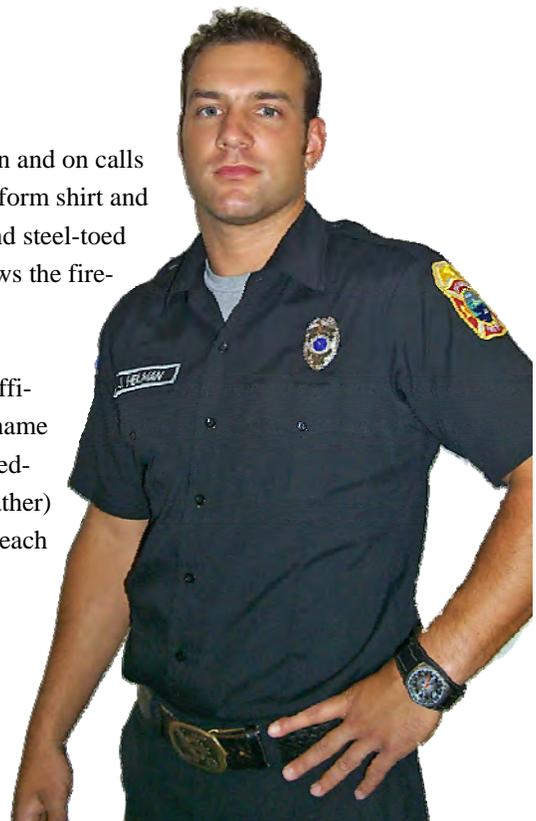
The PASS device, also known as a PAD (Personal Alert Device), is worn by firefighters in case they get injured or knocked unconscious. Once activated, the PASS device will set off a loud alarm and flashing light if it senses that the firefighter is completely motionless for approx. 30 seconds. This helps others locate and rescue the injured firefighter.

STATION UNIFORM: \$858 per firefighter

Station wear is what firefighters wear for general use around the station and on calls that do not require additional protection. Station wear consists of a uniform shirt and pants, made out of a fire-retardant cloth, such as cotton and Nomex, and steel-toed boots to protect their feet. The boots have laced-in zippers, which allows the firefighter to change boots quickly.

Uniform shirts are black for firefighters and white for administrative officers/staff. Shirts have a department patch on the left shoulder, badge, name patch and certification patches for EMTs, First Responders and Paramedics. Acceptable alternatives, depending upon the function (and the weather) are grey t-shirts or polo shirts, black sweatshirts, and/or black jackets each with department identification.

Uniform Shirt	\$37	Polo Shirt	\$20
Uniform Pants	\$107	Sweatshirt	\$30
Firefighter Badge	\$65	Jacket	\$333
Belt & Buckle	\$40	Cap	\$15
T-shirt	\$15	Work Boots	\$196



What happens when you dial 911?



A 911 call, placed within Island County will be answered by ICOM (Island County Emergency Services Communications Center).

Due to the variety of resources available, gathering correct and accurate information about the nature of the emergency, where it is, and how many people are affected is of paramount importance. The first thing the caller will hear is the ICOM dispatcher saying, "9-1-1, what's the nature of your emergency?"

Each part of the Emergency Response System plays an important role in getting the necessary help to the public, quickly, and efficiently.

If the call is placed from a regular telephone (home, business, or pay phone), the Enhanced 911 system will display the name and address registered to the phone number on the dispatcher's computer monitor (much like caller ID). However, the address displayed is not always the location of the emergency. If the call is placed using a cell phone, it's possible that the location will be displayed, but not



Photo by R. Velasquez

probable. The address of the cell tower transmitting the call will most likely be displayed. Regardless of how the call is placed, it's important for the caller to remain calm and be prepared to give as much detailed information as possible. The dispatcher will concentrate on learning the **WHAT, WHERE, WHEN & HOW MANY:**

WHAT: What is the emergency?

- Motor Vehicle Accident
- Structure Fire
- Smoke Alarm
- Medical Emergency
- Chemical Spill

WHERE: Exactly where is the emergency (to the best of your knowledge):

- My Kitchen, 855 E. Whidbey Ave., Oak Harbor
- Hwy 20, Northbound, just past Goldie Road.
- Dock C at Oak Harbor Marina
- In a field, off Hwy 20, about a mile south of Swantown Road.

WHEN: When did the emergency occur, how long has it been going on:

- My Father just passed out.
- The car went off the road about 10 minutes ago; I had to walk to this house to use the phone.
- I saw a truck with a big pool of something under it and I don't know when it started leaking.

HOW MANY: How many people are affected, how many vehicles, type of vehicles;

Often a caller may not know how many people are involved, if any. However the number and type of vehicles, type and size of structure and such can greatly help in estimating the size and nature of the response which will be sent.

- It's a minivan and I see one person standing and one in the drivers seat
- It's a tractor in the middle of the

field

- School bus and a bunch of kids
- It's the flower shop and there are two cars in front, no one is standing around.

It is important that the caller not hang up until the dispatcher disconnects. The dispatcher gathers and processes the necessary information very quickly and uses it to determine the proper agency and equipment to dispatch to the incident. Which agency is sent to the emergency, depends on the location, type of emergency and who is available. ICOM's user agencies include:

- Oak Harbor Fire Department
- Oak Harbor Police Department
- North Whidbey Fire & Rescue
- Central Whidbey Fire & Rescue
- South Whidbey Fire & Rescue
- Camano Island Fire & Rescue
- Coupeville Police Department
- Island County Sheriff's Office
- Langley Police Department
- Whidbey General Hospital

If the address of the incident lies within the city limits of Oak Harbor (the OHFD boundaries) or a nearby Mutual Response or Automatic Aid area, ICOM will notify our personnel by initiating a "tone out". Special tones are broadcast over our primary radio frequency that activate pagers carried by department personnel. ICOM has assigned a unique, identifying tone for each agency. The tone is followed by the dispatcher's voice calling out the apparatus needed, nature of the call and location/address of the call; and a brief summary of the emergency -- the **WHAT, WHERE, WHEN & HOW MANY** from above.

ICOM and its agencies have established a plan of action for the most common types of incidents. The pre-set plan is followed until more information is known about the incident, including what types of equipment and man-power are required. Station 81 is manned around the clock. The day shift is made up of one lieutenant, two full-time firefighters and one Paid-On-Call firefighter. The night shift is filled by five paid-on-call firefighters. When the tones go off the firefighters in the station quickly (but safely) get into their turn-out gear and leave the station with the apparatus that was toned out. If the call requires more manpower, dispatch will tone

Most incidents are attended by multiple agencies.

out all the paid-on-call firefighters and those that are able will come to the station. In order for an engine to leave the station, there must be one officer and at least 2 firefighters. As the apparatus are manned and begin to pull out of the station, each checks in with the dispatcher: "Engine 81, responding with 4", "Ladder 81 is in route with 6", "AID 81 responding".

Command 8 goes directly to the scene from wherever he is and is usually first on the scene. He assesses the situation and relays his findings over the radio to ICOM and all responding units, "800 on scene. Single story wood frame structure. Nothing showing, investigating." If a fire is found, then he would establish command and ask ICOM for the necessary manpower needed to fight the fire. If nothing is found upon investigation, he might tell all responding units to "code-green their response", which means do not respond, go back to the



Practice burn Goldie Rd, 2003. Photo by J. Boyer

station. Or, he may ask them to proceed "code-yellow" (normal speed, lights, but no sirens).

As each apparatus arrives on scene they announce their arrival over the radio. The ICOM dispatcher keeps a running time log that includes who is paged, who is in route, which has arrived and all radio transmissions during the incident. When the incident is over and the emergency is handled, each apparatus announces that it has completed its task and is back in service – ready for another emergency. Often all apparatus complete at the same time and Command 8 will say, "All Oak Harbor units are clear the scene and in service."

Many of the incidents in our area

are attended by multiple agencies. An involved, fatal motor vehicle accident call may have personnel from Whidbey General Hospital (paramedics and ambulance), Oak Harbor Fire Department, North Whidbey Fire & Rescue, Oak Harbor Police Department, State Patrol, Island County Sheriff's Department, Island County Coroner, Oak Harbor or Island County Public Works, and an auto wrecking company.

Each part of the Emergency Response System plays an important role in getting the necessary help to the public, quickly and efficiently. ICOM dispatchers are highly-trained professionals that help us get you the help that you need. 🚒



Vehicle Extraction Training. Photo by R. Velasquez



Lt. M. Buxton, station photo 2005

Personnel

- Implement the compensation scale for POC personnel to increase minimum wages.
- Propose an ordinance change to improve the Volunteer Incentive Program (VIP) for Paid-On-Call personnel.
- Implement the 3rd party testing process and establishment of an eligibility list for career firefighters.

Capital Purchases and Improvements

- Replace carpet in the administrative area of the station.
- Complete station roof repairs and improvements.
- Seal asphalt parking lot.
- Purchase laptops for remaining apparatus, continuation from 2005.

Projects

- Implement recommendations from the Strategic Plan as approved by City Council.
- Provide National Incident Management System (NIMS) training to City Council Members and employees who were unavailable to train in 2005.
- Provide emergency preparedness training to City employees.
- Conduct the annual City disaster drill.



POC FF A. Carroll, Photo by R. Velasquez, 2005

Oak Harbor Fire Department
2005 Annual Report

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Credits

The Oak Harbor Fire Department gratefully acknowledges the following for the use of photographs appearing in this report: Romy Velasquez, Angela Braunstein, Craig Anderson, Jay Cordary, John Hornsby, Sarah Merrill, Riley Quinn, Kaitlyn Bultman and John Boyer. Charts and Graphs courtesy of Angela Braunstein. All images used with permission.

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