

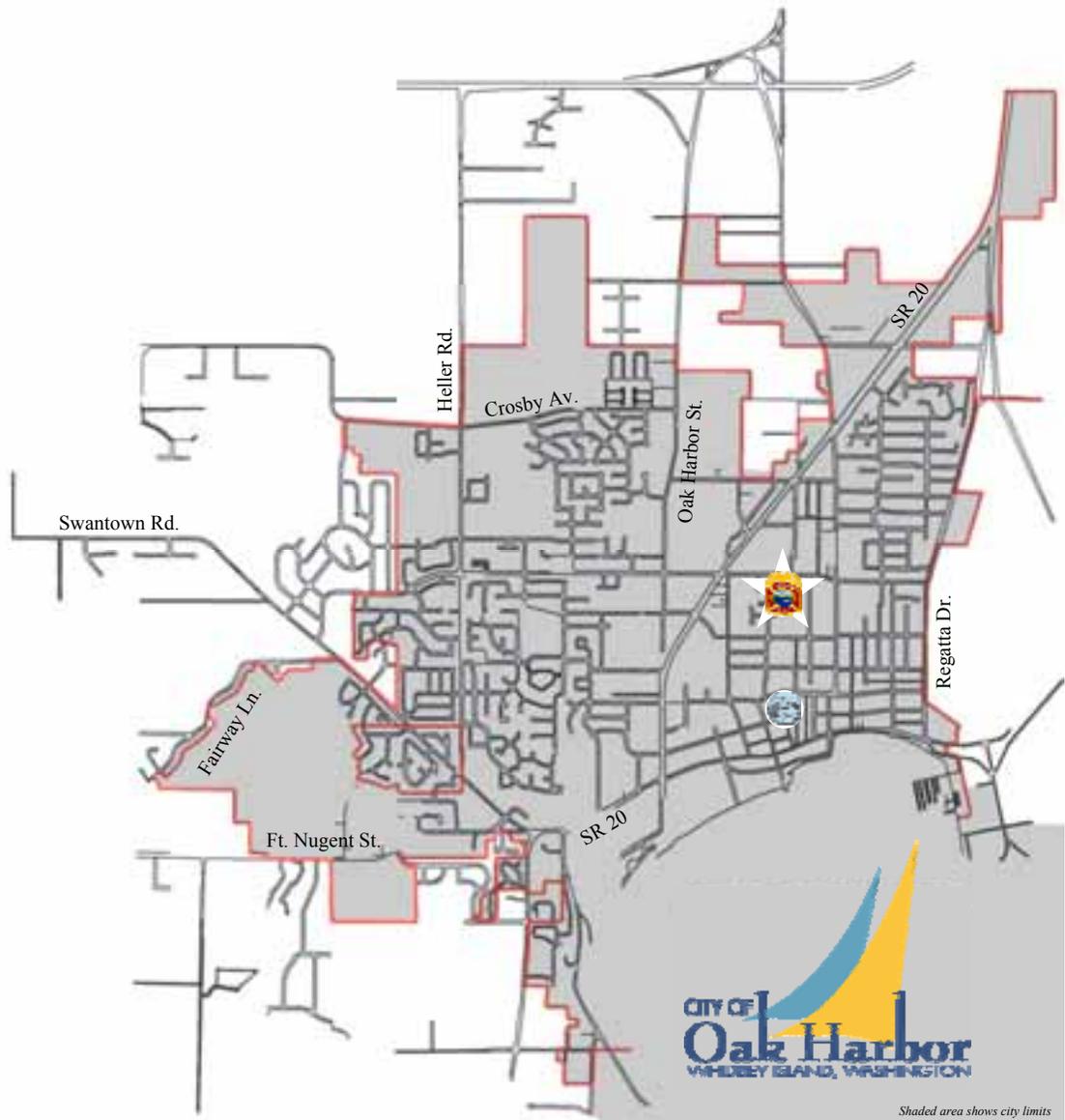
2006 annual report

Oak Harbor Fire Department



Annual Report 2006

Cover Photos: Left-Top & Middle: National Night Out, August 2006, photo by A. Braunstein. Left-Bottom: Lt. Anderson, May 2006, photo by R. Mirabal. Center: September 11th Memorial, 2006, photo by A. Braunstein. Right: Motor Vehicle Accident, July 2006, photo by A. Braunstein.



Contents

Area Map	3
Chief's Message	4
Vision, Goals, and Objectives.....	5
Statistics	5
Personnel	8
Revenue	12
Fire Prevention.....	14
Suppression	16
Training	23
Public Education	26
Apparatus	30
Maintenance	32
Firefighter's Association	34
Credits	35

CHILDREN'S MESSAGE

Each year, the department is able to report good news and 2006 was no exception. Unfortunately, first and foremost, there were two tragic events that occurred.

Every firefighter hopes to go through their career without experiencing a fire fatality. On February 8th at 6:45 a.m. and on December 17th at 3:20 p.m., our department responded to fires that resulted in fatalities. Each fire was in a multi-family dwelling and the fires were contained to a single unit. One involved discarded smoking materials and the other involved unattended cooking. Unfortunately, both fires were preventable. As a department, our hearts go out to these families for their loss.

Public Education is, without a doubt, key in preparing our citizens for fires and accidents due to natural and man-made disasters. This minimizes the devastating impacts each can ex-



Fire Chief Mark Soptich. Photo by R. Velasquez

pose on our citizens. As reflected in this report, numerous hours were invested in providing Public Education on various subjects ranging from disaster preparedness to fire safety. We strive to provide the best Public Education possible to prepare and prevent the preventable.

Our personnel are our greatest asset. We enjoy the ability to operate a combination department comprised of career and paid-on-call personnel. With that in mind, we do our utmost to provide an enjoyable working environment. An environment that retains cur-

rent personnel and that attracts others with the same interest of wanting to serve and give back to their community.

Safety is a top priority which is practiced throughout the department. I am glad to report that there were no major or life threatening injuries to department personnel in 2006.

The following are some major goals met in 2006:

- Implemented a new compensation scale for paid-on-call personnel based on certification levels and service time. The new system is comparable to other neighboring departments and has proven to be a tool that has motivated personnel to further improve their skills.
- Implemented a third party testing process to establish and maintain an active eligibility list to fill vacant and new career positions. The process involved review and approval from the Civil Service Commission and approval from the City Council to enter into an agreement with Public Safety Testing, Inc. This program reaches out to a higher number of potential applicants, is impartial, and is a substan-

tial cost-savings to the department.

- Station improvements included carpet replacement in specific areas, roof upgrades, and asphalt sealing.
- Conducted the annual full scale exercise in conjunction with other emergency service agencies. Simulations included a major bus accident, a single vehicle accident, and a building collapse. Each scenario required rescue and extrication operations, attending to multiple injuries and triggering mass casualty operations. The exercise provided invaluable information where improvements have been implemented.

In summary, this report identifies the accomplishments of the Administrative, Suppression, Prevention, Training, and Maintenance Divisions. It takes the hard work and dedication of many individuals working as a team to produce the accomplishments we experience.

MARK SOPTICH
CHIEF

“Our personnel are our greatest asset.”

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 Fire-fighter 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.



2006 Statistics

General

Area Served in Sq. Miles	9.4
miles of city streets...	67.62
Population (as of 04/2006)	22,290
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	\$58,753

Personnel

UNIFORMED FULL TIME	10
Number of Shifts.....	2
Full Time Firefighters per Shift	3
Average Hours per week	43
UNIFORMED PAID-ON-CALL	33
Number of Shifts.....	2
POC Firefighters per Day Shift	1
POC Firefighters per Night Shift	5
Administrative Support.....	2

Emergency Incident Responses

Fire Insurance Rating.....	4
Incidents Responses (all)	1,502
Fire	78
Medical	724
Fire Loss	\$233,580.00
Injuries	7
Fire Service, Full Time.....	0
Fire Service, POC	5
Civilians	0
Casualties.....	2



Oak Harbor Fire Department

Area Served: 9.4 square Miles

Population: 22,290

Fire Insurance Rating: 4

Fire Stations: 1

Type of Department: Combination

Fire Apparatus

1 Aerial Ladder Truck

4 Engines

1 Medical Unit

1 Support Unit

1 Command Unit

Staffing

1 Full Time Fire Chief

1 Full Time Battalion Chief

4 Full Time Lieutenants

4 Full Time Firefighters

33 Paid-On-Call Firefighters

(includes 1 part time pre-fire plans)

1 Full Time Administrative Assistant

1 Full Time Office Assistant

City Government

Mayor

Patricia A. Cohen

Council Members

Danny Paggao (Mayor Pro Tem)

Paul Brewer

Jim Campbell

Sheilah Crider

Larry Eaton

Eric Gerber

Sue Karahalios



City of Oak Harbor Vision Statement:

Oak Harbor... Whidbey Island's Premier Waterfront Community

City Mission Statement:

The City of Oak Harbor is committed to delivering quality services to its citizens in the most effective manner.

City Goals:

Goal 1: Promote a healthy and growing business community

Goal 2: Improve the appearance and livability of the community

Goal 3: Encourage a safe community

Goal 4: Build and enhance community partnerships

Goal 5: Deliver superior quality service to our customers

Goal 6: Protect and enhance capital investment in the City

Goal 7: Promote a healthy work environment and employee excellence

Goal 8: Annual review of the City's overall performance



CONTINUOUS COVERAGE TO THE CITY



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

A/B Shift: Twelve-hour shifts Tuesday through Sunday, 0700-1900 hours (0700-2100 on Mondays). Shifts alternate a working schedule of four consecutive days on shift and four consecutive 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: Twelve-hour shifts, 7 days a

week, 0700-1900 hours. One POC firefighter on DAY shift completes a four-member crew for A/ B Shift.

D-Shift NIGHT: Twelve-hour shifts, 6 nights per week, 1900-0700 hours (2100-0700 on Mondays). 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

Dir. of Emergency Services
19 years of service
Member Since 1987



Ray Merrill
Battalion Chief

Fire Prevention / Code
17 years of service
Member Since 1989



Romy Velasquez

Administrative Assistant
17 years of service
FT Member Since 1990



Angela Braunstein

Office Assistant
2 year of service
Member Since 2005



Craig Anderson
Lieutenant

Training & Public Education
11 years of service
FT Member Since 1995



Corky Bridgeford
Lieutenant

Maintenance Division
11 years of service
FT Member Since 1996



Mike Engle
Lieutenant

A Shift
9 years of service
Member Since 1997



Mike Buxton
Lieutenant

B Shift
14 years of service
Member Since 1992

PAID-ON-CALL CAPTAINS



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



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



*2006 Island County Recruit Firefighter Academy Graduates, L to R: M. Kugler, R. Gonzales, J. Day, and J. Lebaron.
Photo by R. Merrill, May 2006*

CERTIFICATIONS

obtained by
Oak Harbor Fire Department
personnel in 2006

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)

Thomas Cross
Pedro Velasquez
Andrew Carroll
Andrew Figgs
Jeremy Deater
Levi Buttrey

Island Co Recruit Academy Graduates

IFSAAC Firefighter I
Justin Day
Richard Gonzales
Molly Kugler
Joseph Lebaron

Inspector I
Don Baer

PERSONNEL

years of service
R. Velasquez, Administrative Assistant



	SERVICE YRS THRU 2006	MEDICAL CERTIFICATION	NAME		TITLE	COMMENTS
1.	.25	EMT	WALDRON	V	RECRUIT	Hired May, Resigned Aug.: career change, paramedic
2.	.50	EMT	MIRABAL	R	RECRUIT	Hired May
3.	1.00	EMT	KUGLER	M	RECRUIT	Hired January
4.	1.00		DAY	J	RECRUIT	Hired January
5.	1.00		GONZALES	R	RECRUIT	Hired January
6.	1.00		LeBARON	J	RECRUIT	Hired January
7.	1.25		MANN	K	FIREFIGHTER	Resigned May: career change, armed services
8.	2.00	EMT	HEISERMAN	J	FIREFIGHTER	
9.	2.00		BRAUNSTEIN	A	OFFICE ASST	
10.	2.00		CARROLL	S	FIREFIGHTER	
11.	2.00		LEMME	R	FIREFIGHTER	
12.	2.50	EMT	FIGGS	A	FIREFIGHTER	Resigned Sept.: relocated to Bellingham, education
13.	2.75	EMT	JAMERSON	J	FIREFIGHTER	Resigned Feb: relocated to Everett
14.	3.00	EMT	BUTTREY	L	FIREFIGHTER	Resigned April: relocated to Selah
15.	3.00	EMT	MONROE	S	FIREFIGHTER	Resigned Jan.: relocated to Anacortes
16.	3.50	EMT	BAER	D	FIREFIGHTER	
17.	3.50	EMT	DEATER	J	FIREFIGHTER	Resigned Aug.: relocated to Pullman, education
18.	3.75	EMT	CARROLL	A	FIREFIGHTER	
19.	3.75	EMT	CROSS	T	FIREFIGHTER	
20.	3.75	EMT	HEILMAN	J	FIREFIGHTER	
21.	3.75	EMT	VELASQUEZ	P	FIREFIGHTER	
22.	3.75	EMT	VILLAFLO	R	FIREFIGHTER	
23.	4.75	EMT	BEBEE	B	FIREFIGHTER	

	SERVICE YRS THRU 2006	MEDICAL CERTIFICATION	NAME		TITLE	COMMENTS
24.	4.75	EMT	MARTIN	D	FIREFIGHTER	
25.	6.75	EMT	GOODIN	J	FIREFIGHTER	
26.	6.75	EMT	McCALMONT	S	FIREFIGHTER	
27.	9.25	EMT	ENGLE	M	LIEUTENANT	
28.	9.25	EMT	LAMAR	J	FIREFIGHTER	
29.	10.00	EMT	ROBERTS	J	FIREFIGHTER	
30.	11.00	EMT	BRIDGEFORD	E	LIEUTENANT, MAINTENANCE	
31.	11.50	PARAMEDIC	ANDERSON	C	LIEUTENANT, TRAINING	
32.	12.25	EMT	SCHROER	P	SHIFT OFFICER	
33.	14.00	EMT	BUXTON	T	LIEUTENANT	
34.	14.75	FR	WRIGHT	D	FIREFIGHTER	
35.	16.25		BREILEIN	J	FIREFIGHTER	
36.	17.00		VELASQUEZ	R	ADMINISTRATIVE ASST	
37.	17.25	EMT	MERRILL	R	BATTALION CHIEF	
38.	19.25		SOPTICH	M	CHIEF	
39.	20.25	EMT	GARDEN	C	SHIFT OFFICER	
40.	20.25	EMT	WALLIN	R	CAPTAIN	
41.	21.50	EMT	FARIS	D	SHIFT OFFICER	
42.	26.25		JANSEN	D	FIREFIGHTER	
43.	28.50		HORNSBY	J	INC SAFETY OFFICER	
44.	31.00		RODGERS	R	SHIFT OFFICER	
45.	33.25	EMT	HANCOCK	R	CAPTAIN	



REVENUE

A. Braunstein, Office Assistant

Line	Type	Bars Acct. Code	Break Down	Amount
1	Donations and Contributions	001.55.367.000.0000		\$2,195.00
	WalMart Corporation		\$1,000.00	
	Norm Dyer Memorial Fund		\$1,195.00	
2	Fire Control Services			\$39,398.00
	Pre-Hospital Medical Alarms	001.00.338.022.0000	\$36,930.00	
	Pre-Hospital Participation Grant	001.33.334.040.0000	\$1,463.00	
	FEMA Disaster Recovery Fund (Feb. Storm)		\$1,005.00	
3	Fire Facility Rental	001.00.362.040.0000		\$3,626.00
	Fire Station 81			
4	Fire Recruit Training	001.00.341.022.1000		\$2,400.00
	4 Recruits at Academy 2006			
5	Fire Protection Services: Permit Fees	001.00.338.022.1000		\$5,525.00
6	Incident Report Fees	001.00.341.090.0000		\$20.00
7	Other Miscellaneous Revenue			\$1,498.00
	Taxable	001.00.369.092.0000	\$555.00	
	Non Taxable	001.00.369.090.0000	\$943.00	
8	Surplus Auction Items Sold	001.55.395.010.0000		\$4,091.00
Total 2006 Revenue				\$58,753.00



The North Region EMS and Trauma Care Council awarded OHFD **74 bicycle helmets** (a \$218.00 value) through a grant funded by the Washington Traffic Safety Commission. These helmets were distributed to children throughout the year and during the annual National Night Out event in August at Windjammer Park.

MVA

In 2006 Oak Harbor Fire Department responded to over 147 Motor Vehicle Accidents (MVAs) within the city limits of Oak Harbor. This number represents about 10% of all incidents—one MVA every-other-day.

ONE-THIRD OF THESE ACCIDENTS INVOLVED INJURIES.

The Oak Harbor Police Department reported 390 reportable collisions within the City limits in 2005 and 332 non-reportable collisions.

The top three causes:

- 1) Failure to yield right-of-way,
- 2) Inattention, and
- 3) Excessive Speed. They noted a 58% increase over the previous year in the number of MVAs in the City



This one had a green.

RED means STOP

2006 National Stop On Red Week: August 6-12

OAK HARBOR, WA (July 2006):
Two severe accidents in four days:
One FATAL, one very NEAR-FATAL at the same intersection.
Please SLOW DOWN & PAY ATTENTION

Oak Harbor Fire Department (112) © 2006 - Gulf Road & 22nd St

FIRE PREVENTION

code division
R. Merrill, Battalion Chief

It's often said, the best fire we put out is the one that we didn't respond to. Fire prevention is the key to fire safety. According to a report issued by the National Fire Protection Association during 2005 there were 1,602,000 fires reported in the United States. Of that number 511,000 were structure fires causing 3,105 deaths, over 15,000 injuries and more than \$9.2 billion dollars in damages. Nationwide there is a fire department responding to a fire

every 20 seconds and on average every 83 seconds a home is on fire. Every 29 minutes a civilian is injured and a death occurs every 2 hours and 23 minutes.

The importance of fire prevention can not be understated.

Fire prevention for every new building begins on the proverbial drawing board. The International Family of Codes, adopted by the State of Washington and the City of Oak Harbor which includes: the Building Code, Fire Code, Mechanical

Code, Electrical Code, and Residential Building Code, to name but a few of the entire family of codes, is the basis for the design and safety features of a building. Due to major fire and life safety incidents, such as the MGM Grand Fire of 1980 (killing 84 guests), Happy Land Social Club fire of 1997 (killing 87 people), the Station Nightclub fire of 2003 (killing 100 people), and to underscore the hundreds of people killed in single or multi-family homes annually, new or improved fire and life safety requirements are adopted.

During the design phase the occupancy group classification (or the specific use) of the building is determined and the appropriate life safety requirements are applied. The specific use of the building will dictate the level of fire and life safety protection required.

The ultimate goal is to ensure the safest and most hazard

free building possible. The Building Code addresses the basic or minimum building requirements, and the types of materials utilized in constructing buildings. The Code also establishes

Most Common Inspection Violations in Oak Harbor

- 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.

means of egress, travel distances to exits, building lighting, size of doors, hallways, and exit and emergency lighting.

The greater the life-hazard the more safety equipment or more restrictive design of the building is required. The safety items may include fire alarm



Olympic View Apartment Fire, February 2006. Photo by M. Saptich.

systems, fire sprinkler systems, fire evacuation systems, the protection of the hood and duct cooking areas, or a combination of all the listed items. Where the



Battalion Chief Merrill. Photo by OHFD Staff

chance of loss of life is high, such as apartment or condominium complexes, assembly areas (meeting rooms, churches, schools, restaurants) and elderly care facilities the greater the need for life safety equipment.

The size, both in total square footage and over-all height of the building will also play an important role in determining the minimum required safety equipment.

The International Fire Code, as adopted by the City, is the ba-

sis for all fire and life safety items enforced by the Fire Department. Additionally the Oak Harbor Municipal Code has a section that provides more restrictive requirements than the Fire Code. The more restrictive elements include fire alarm systems for most commercial occupancies, water flow requirements, and the remodeling of existing buildings.

The building owner or the tenant is responsible for the ongoing safety, upkeep and code compliance requirements for their respective buildings. Some examples of lawful conduct:

- Not exceeding the maximum occupant load of the building. This occupant load is determined by the total square footage and the proposed building use.
- Maintaining fire exits and the all required exit lights and illumination.
- Maintaining all portable

- fire extinguishers.
- Completing annual confidence testing and certification of fire alarm and fire sprinkler systems
- Competing semi-annual hood and duct fire suppression system confi-

- dence testing.
- Proper storage of flammable and combustible materials.
- And if required, conducting annual fire drills and on-going staff training.

Customer Service

Periodically Oak Harbor Fire Department surveys those we serve to learn how we are doing. During 2006 we sent letters to 83 businesses after their annual inspections. The letter included a self-addressed, anonymous questionnaire and comment card. Thirty-two of these cards were returned.

The inspectors received 100% "Yes" answers to the four questions on the card:

Did the Fire Inspector...

1. ...explain the reason for the inspection process?
2. ...explain the inspection process?
3. ...answer questions to your satisfaction?
4. ...show respect for your property and privacy?

Comments included:

"We are a small business and appreciate your courtesies."

"We welcome the yearly inspection by the OHFD as this helps us maintain a safe work environment for all employees and a safe store for our customers to shop."

"Professional and friendly, as they are every year."

"They were quick and professional!"

"We appreciate the service!"

"Great job."

"Always a pleasure."

"Always kind and courteous"

"Professional as usual"

	Sent	Rec'd
Inspections	83	32
New Occupancies	8	3
Public Education	0	0

SUPPRESSION

2006 Fire Experience

January _____

NW 3rd Avenue. Small garage fire. Cooking oil left unattended on 2-burner stove with LP tank attached. Caused \$400 in damage

February _____

NW Whidbey Avenue. Single unit apartment fire with minor damage to adjoining units. Civilian fire fatality, damage estimated at \$53,000.00.

March _____

April _____

SE SR 20. Motorcycle accident with fire, spilled gasoline ignited motorcycle. Motorcycle valued at \$6,000.00 destroyed.

SW Orcas Street. Vehicle fire caused by faulty windshield wiper motor. Fully engulfed upon arrival, caused \$500.00 in damage.

SW 11th Court. Grease fire on stove, spread to cabinets. Damage to kitchen: \$2,500.00.

May _____

June _____

SR 20 & SW Scenic Heights Street. Vehicle fire, started in carburetor area. Damage estimated at \$500.00

SR 20. Two vehicle fires in parking lot, vehicles left unattended and unlocked. Lit paper ignited fires. Damages estimated at \$800.00.

SE Jerome Street. Attempted portable restroom fire. Ignition of t-shirt placed beneath toilet seat. Damage of \$500.00

July _____

August _____

NE Izett Street. Vehicle fire. Occurred during attempt to start vehicle using jumper cables connected in opposite positions. Damage to fenders on two vehicles estimated at \$125.00.

NW Cathlamet Drive. Arson fire in kitchen after forced entry into house. Damage contained to kitchen. Suspect arrested. \$3,000.00 damage.

N Oak Harbor Street. Arson fire in abandoned vehicle started with a roman candle firework.

E. Whidbey Ave. & NE Barron Drive. Vehicle fire started in engine compartment after having electrical work done. Damage to vehicle is \$200.00.

SR 20. Vehicle fire started in alternator. Estimated \$500.00 in damage.

September _____

SE Pioneer Way. Malfunctioning dryer caused sheets in dryer to ignite. Damage estimated at \$400.00.

NW Roeder Drive. Vehicle fire inside of garage. Owner using rear bumper to hold shoe-shine materials (included heated wax). Unattended wax heater ignited vehicle. No damage to structure. Damage to vehicle: \$600.00.

NW Crosby Ave. Vehicle fire ignited while attempting to start vehicle with starter fluid. Contained to engine compartment.

October _____

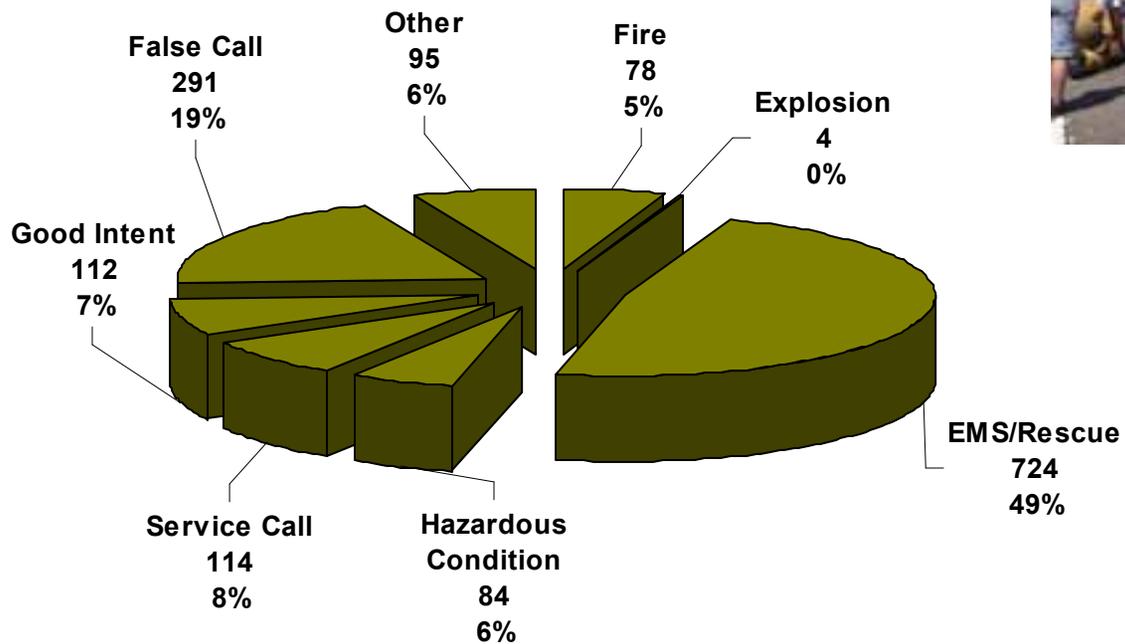
November _____

SE Barrington Drive. Exterior wall apartment fire caused by unattended smoking materials. Damage to porch \$5,000.00.

December _____

SW Heller Street. Four-plex condo, fire contained to one unit. Fire caused by unattended cooking materials, one civilian fire fatality. Damage estimated at \$125,000.00.

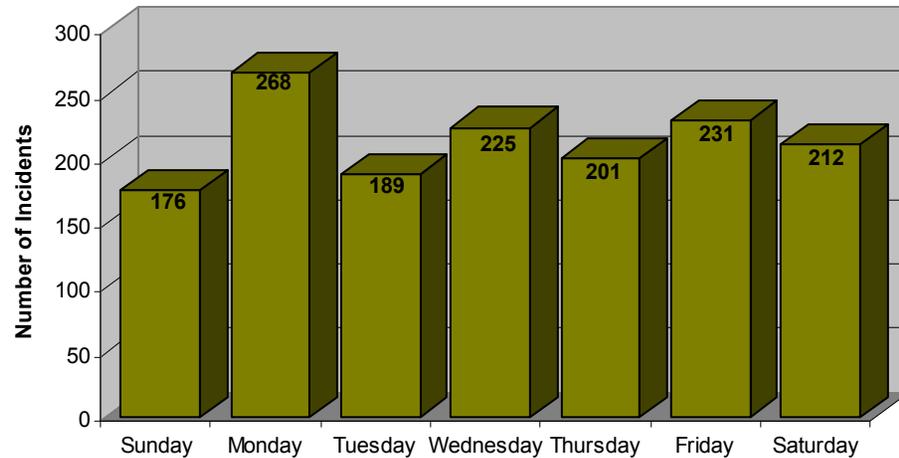
2006 Incidents: 1502 Incidents by Type



Three Vehicle Motor Vehicle Accident. A. Braunstein, July 2006

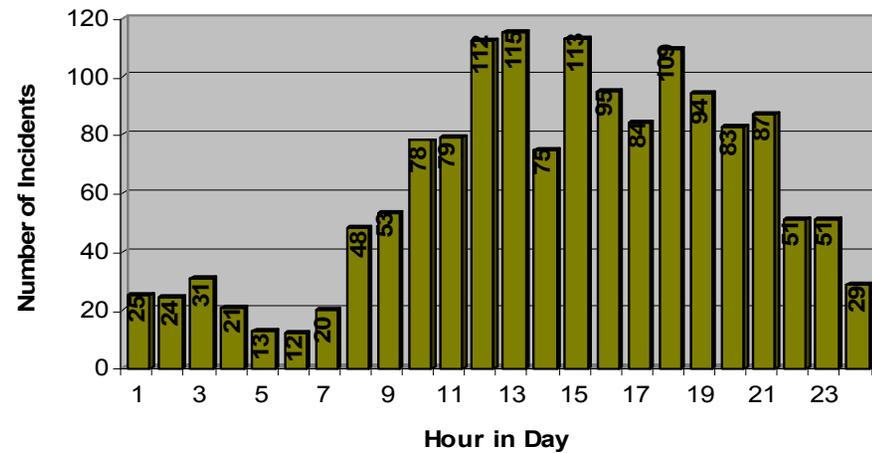
SUPPRESSION

Incidents by Day of Week - 2006



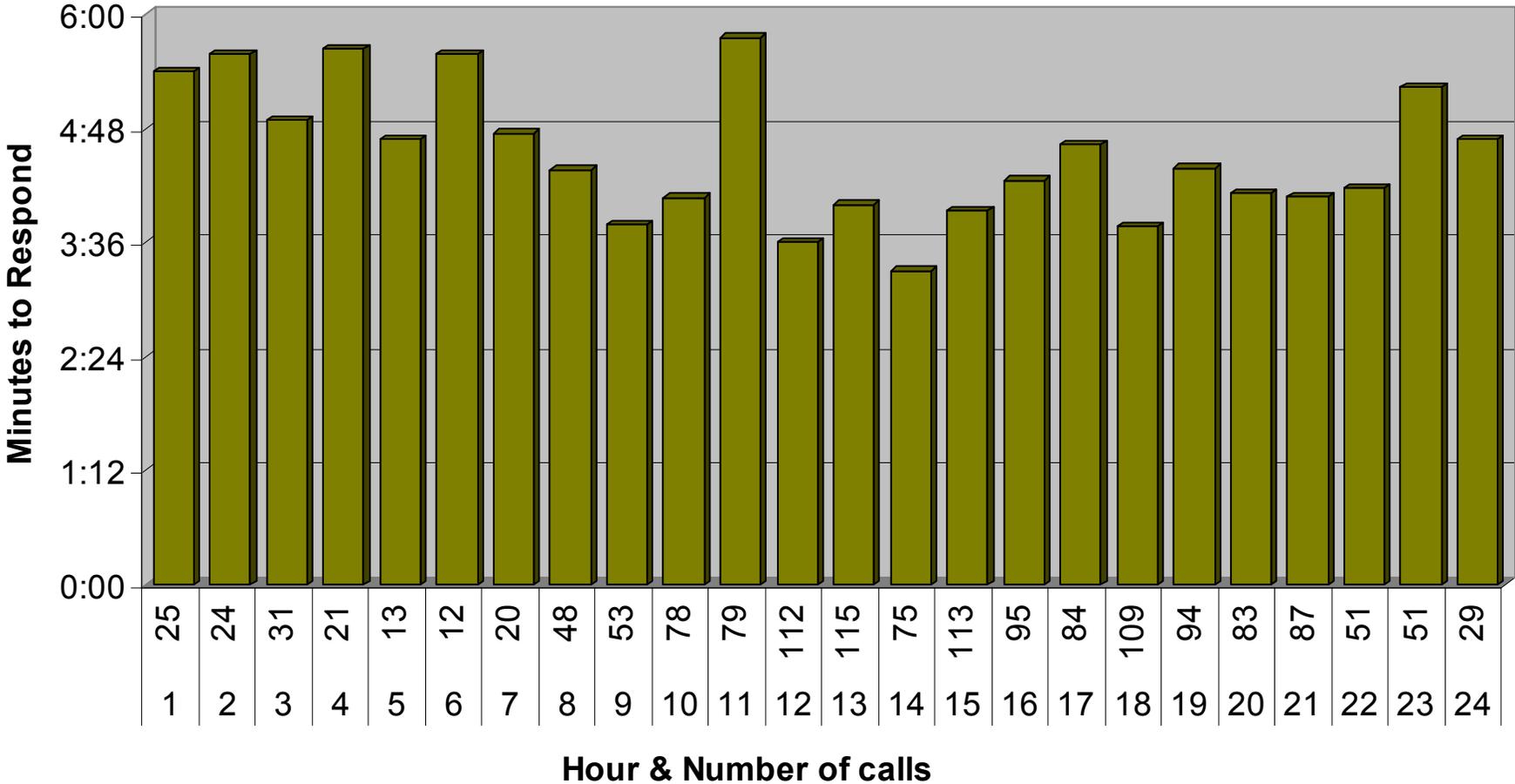
Roof Repelling Training, July 2006. Photo by OHFD Member

Incidents by Time of Day - 2006



MVA: Motor Vehicle Accident, July 2006. Photo by A. Braunstein

Number of Incidents and Avg Response Time by Hour - 2006



SUPPRESSION

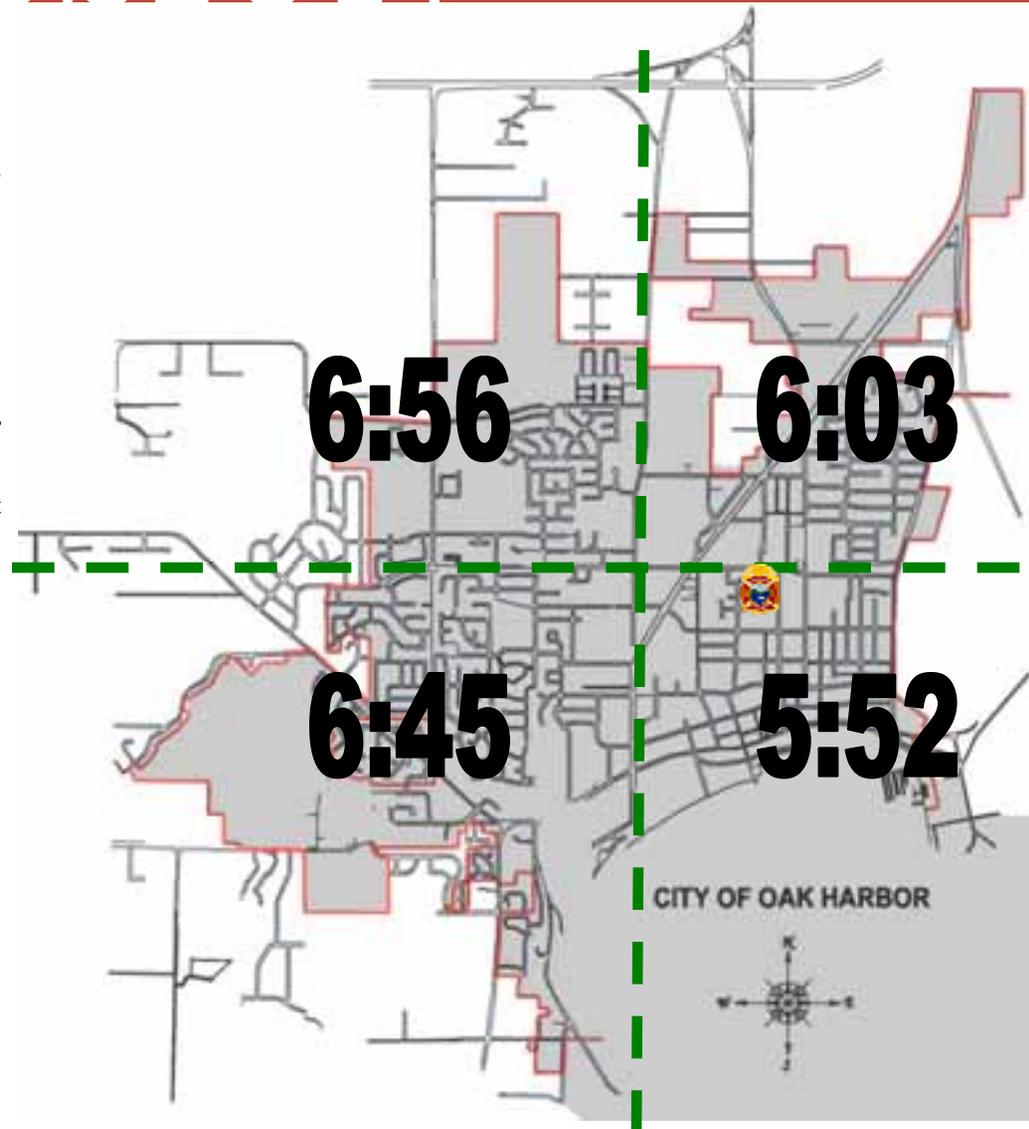
Response Time By Quadrant for all incident types in year 2006

The difference between life and death depends largely on response time-the time it takes firefighters to get to the scene. Response time is what a person perceives as the time they finish dialing the last 1 in 911 to the time the fire department gets there and knocks on the door. Seven minutes can feel like an eternity while you are watching your home burn, your loved one gasp for breath or your child in pain.

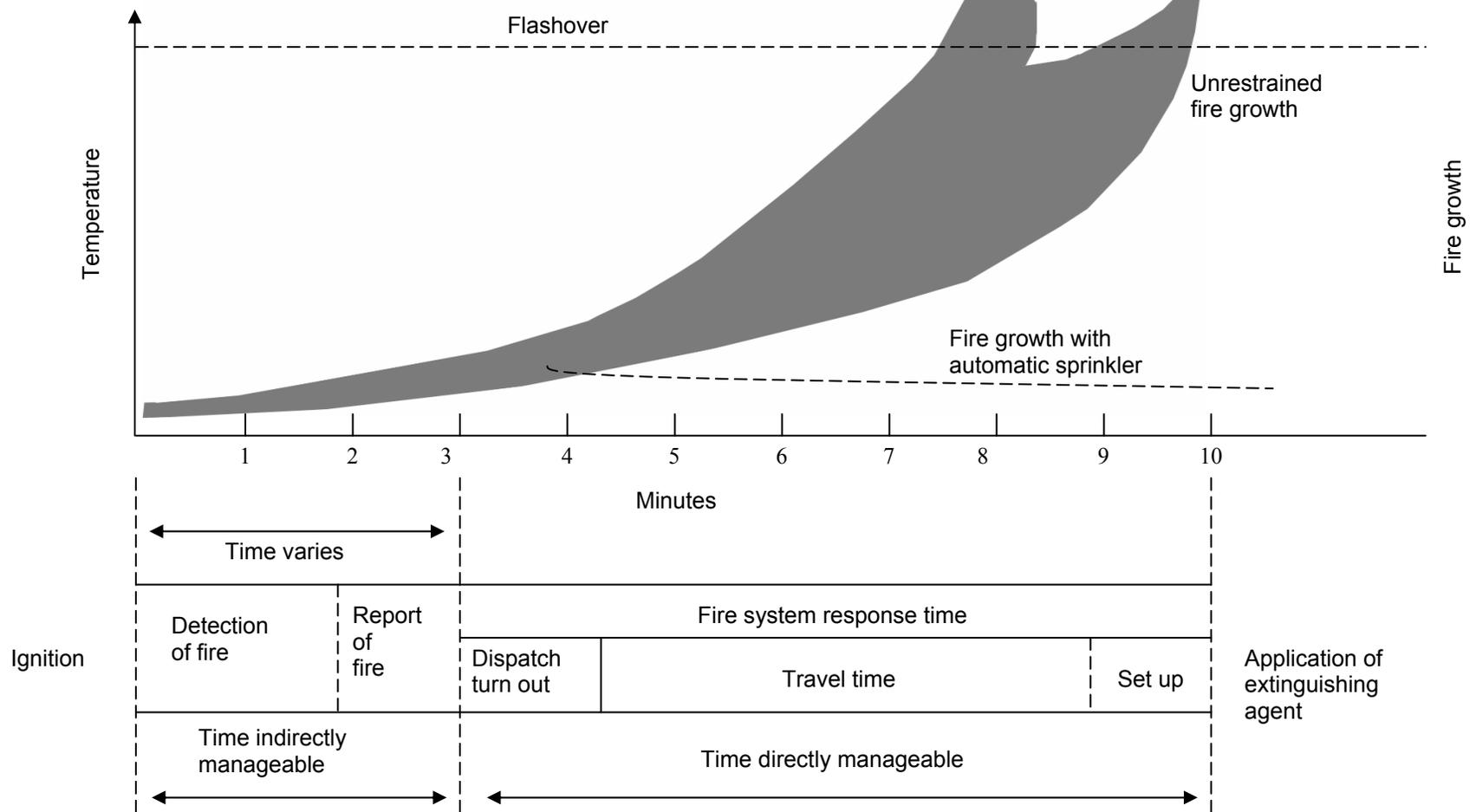
With the City's population rising, the fire department is constantly looking for ways to improve its response time. It takes 90 seconds (average) for the Island County 911 dispatch center, ICOM, to answer an emergency call and dispatch the appropriate agency, apparatus and personnel. The remaining time is consumed by personnel getting

into their gear, into the apparatus and driving to the scene. You will see that the shortest response time is within the south west quadrant, the quadrant nearest to Station 81.

The public can help shorten response time. In an emergency, call 911 as soon as possible and give a calm, clear explanation and location of the emergency. It is vital that drivers of vehicles hear the sirens, see the flashing lights of emergency vehicles and move out of their way. This means having your vehicle's mirrors properly adjusted so you can see traffic behind you and keeping your car stereo low enough to hear what is going on outside of your vehicle. Moving to the right for emergency apparatus is not a courtesy, it's the law.



Fire growth over time and the sequence of events that may occur from ignition to suppression.

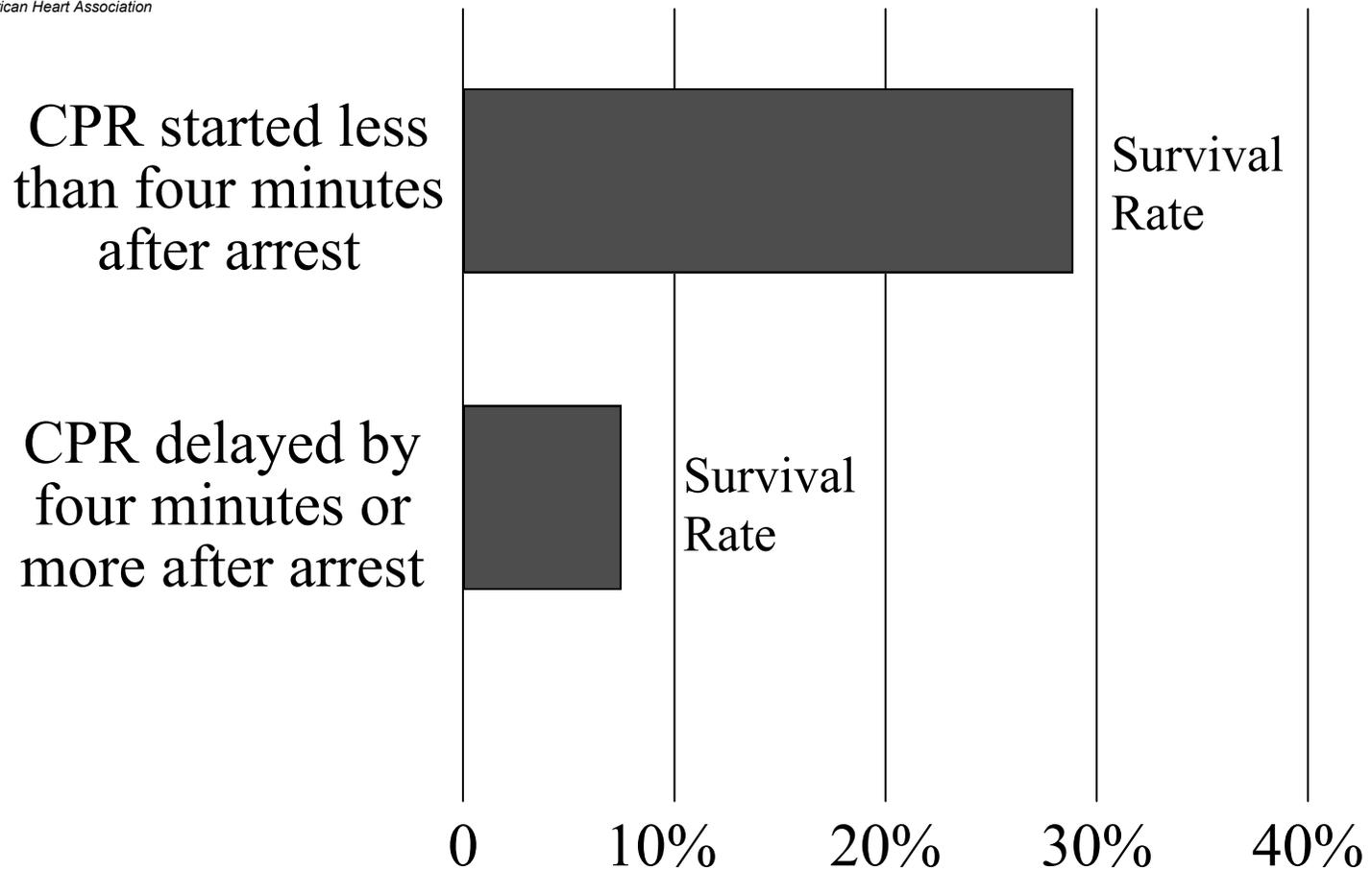


SUPPRESSION

Speed is important.

Survival rate of heart attack victims when CPR is available:

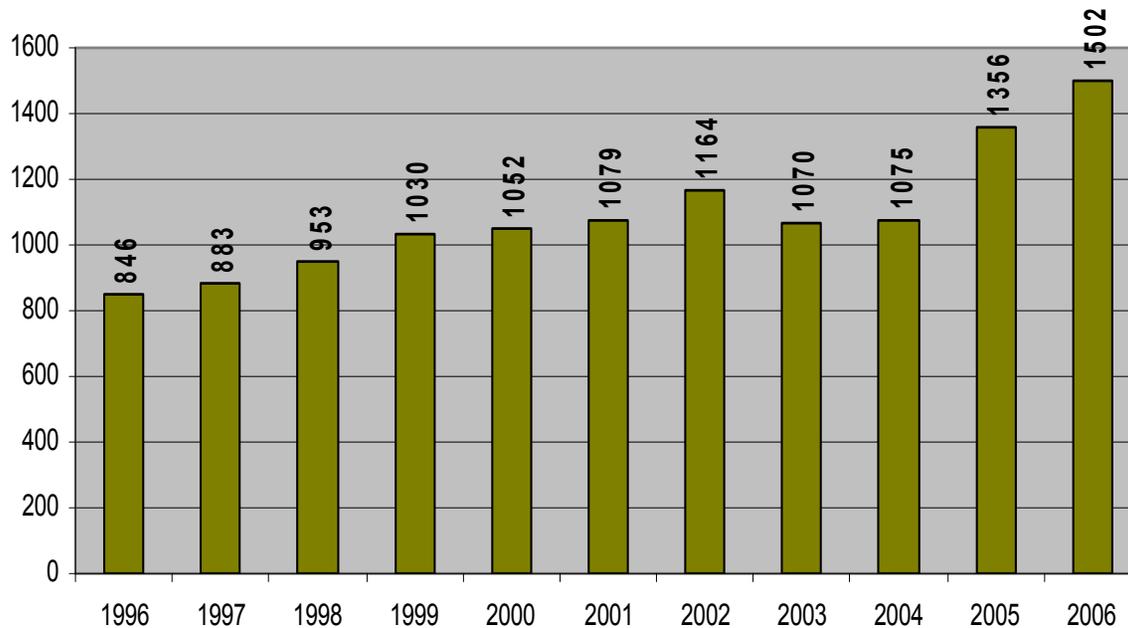
Source: Heartsaver Manual, American Heart Association





July 2006. Photo by OHFD Staff

Incidents Per Year: Ten Year Trend



PRESS RELEASE

February 8, 2006

Oak Harbor woman dies in blaze

First fire fatality in several years

An Oak Harbor woman died in her apartment early Wednesday morning after fire engulfed her unit.

all, 16 firefighters were on the scene and helped make sure the fire did not spread to nearby apartments in the complex.

Her name and age have yet to be released; but fire officials say she is in her mid-40s. It's not clear how the blaze started.

The unit where the fire started is a total loss. However, no one else was injured in the blaze.

The woman's neighbor called to report the fire at about 6:45 a.m.

An investigation team made up of the City's Fire Department, Oak Harbor Police Department and Region 3 fire investigators, along with the Island County coroner, is investigating the fire.

The incident occurred at the Olympic Apartments, along Whidbey Avenue, across the street from the Kmart shopping complex.

Two Oak Harbor Fire Department engines, a ladder truck and various support vehicles responded to the blaze. In

It's the City's first fire fatality in two or three years, according to Fire Chief Mark Soptich.

UNTRAINING

support services
C. Anderson, Lieutenant

“In the heat of the fight you don’t remember very much. You don’t think very fast. You act by instinct, which is really training. So you’ve got to be trained for the fight so that you will react exactly the way you did in training.”

Realistic training and continual dedication to perfecting our performance was a common trait put forth by department personnel in 2006. Fire personnel once again rose to the ongoing challenge of maintaining required certifications while also perfecting their fire and

EMS skill. Oak Harbor Fire Department personnel performed numerous hours of sweat equity in a real world, full speed approach to training. Fighting fires constitutes only one portion of the numerous aspects that today’s firefighter must be trained to handle.

Emergency medical response, hazardous materials, building collapse, vehicle extrication and confined space are just a few of the many facets of required training that must be performed throughout the year. For the Oak Harbor Fire Department, the real measure

of our efforts put forth during training is seen in our performance when responding to the emergencies of the citizens that we protect.

“On behalf of Oak Harbor School District, I would like to thank you for volunteering for our schools. The Lunch with Fireman Program has been a wonderful success, bringing excitement to both students and firefighters! We appreciate your efforts and because of your involvement you have made our children very happy this last year. We hope to continue with this fantastic partnership.”

- M. Wallin,
OHSD Community
Resources Coordinator



“What happens when a 3-year-old gets behind the wheel...” Photo by OHFD Member, August 2006

“Thank You for coming to our school and for keeping us safe!”
- The Children of Moving & Grooving

TRAINING HOURS



Natural Gas Leak — Sometimes it's a dirty job. 2006. Photo by R. Mirabal.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Hours</u>
ANDERSON, C.	310.58	JAMERSON, J*	20.75
BAER, D.	135.33	JANSEN, D.	37.50
BEBEE, B*	53.25	KUGLER, M.	329.50
BRAUNSTEIN, A (Office Assistant)	17.00	LAMAR, J.	155.50
BREILEIN, J.	33.00	LEBARON, J.	225.33
BRIDGEFORD, C.	53.50	LEMME, R.	156.75
BUTTREY, L*	116.40	MANN, K*	17.50
BUXTON, M.	140.50	MARTIN, D.	74.25
CARROLL, A.	277.25	MCCALMONT, S.	118.58
CARROLL, S.	165.50	MERRILL, R.	144.75
CROSS, T.	287.25	MIRABAL, R.	47.50
DAY, J.	218.08	MONROE, S.*	0
DEATER, J*	150.50	ROBERTS, J.	22.00
ENGLE, M.	122.75	RODGERS, R.	65.50
FARIS, D.	117.50	SCHROER, P.	235.25
FIGGS, A*	193.30	SOPTICH, M.	116.75
GARDEN, C.	69.70	VELASQUEZ, P.	250.83
GONZALES, R.	236.50	VELASQUEZ, R. (Admin. Assistant).....	21.25
GOODIN, J.	54.50	VILLAFLOR, R.	127.75
HANCOCK, R.	95.75	WALDRON, V*	9.50
HEILMAN, J.	79.25	WALLIN, R.	82.75
HEISERMAN, J.	114.50	WRIGHT, D.	79.00
HORNSBY, J.	207.00	TOTAL TRAINING:	5,557.38 HOURS

* Indicates partial year

PUBLIC EDUCATION

support services
C. Anderson, Lieutenant

FIRE SAFETY / STATION TOUR

Jan 17 th	His Kids Pre-School	16 Students (3-5 y/o) 10 Adults	0930- 1030
Jan 17 th	His Kids Pre-School	16 Students (3-5 y/o) 8 Adults	1300-1400
Jan 27 th	His Kids Pre-School	17 Students (3-5 y/o) 10 Adults	0930- 1030
March 9 th	Daisy Troop	15 Students (5-6 y/o) 4 Adults	1800-1900
March 15 th	O.H. Special Needs	28 Students (3-6 y/o) 20 Adults	0930-1045
March 15 th	O.H. Special Needs	28 Students (3-6 y/o) 20 Adults	1330-1445
March 29 th	Children's Academy	16 Students (3-5 y/o) 10 Adults	1130-1245
April 2 nd	Ranger Kids	7 Students (5-8 y/o) 2 Adults	1800-1830
April 12 th	Oak Harbor Head Start Program	18 Students (3-5 y/o) 15 Adults	0930-1100
April 12 th	Oak Harbor Head Start Program	18 Students (3-5 y/o) 12 Adults	1300-1430
May 13 th	Neighborhood Group	10 Students (4-5 y/o) 6 Adults	1400-1515
May 16 th	To School With A Firefighter	2 Students (11 y/o) 1 Adult	0800-0900
May 30 th	To School With A Firefighter	2 Students (8-10 y/o) 1 Adult	0800-0900
June 7 th	Cub Scout Pack	25 Students (7-12 y/o) 6 Adults	1730-1830
Oct. 11 th	Shining Stars Daycare / Preschool	6 Students (3-5 y/o) 2 Adults	1000-1115
Oct. 25 th	OH Christian School (Kindergarten)	25 Students (5-6 y/o) 5 Adults	0930-1100
Oct. 26 th	Little Britches Day Care	7 Students (2-5 y/o) 2 Adults	0930-1115
Oct. 26 th	Daycare	7 Students (2 y/o) 3 Adults	1000-1115
Nov. 2 nd	Teddy Bear Daycare	12 Students (2-6 y/o) 4 Adults	1400-1500
Nov. 16 th	Tiger Cubs	9 Students (5-7 y/o) 9 Adults	1600-1730

TOTAL: 284 STUDENTS and 150 ADULTS

TOTAL: 23.25 HOURS

GENERAL SAFETY / HOLIDAY SAFETY

May 5 th	AARP Safety Program	6 Adults	1130-1230
May 10 th	Oak Harbor Senior Center	20 Adults	0930-1030
June 15 th	AIMD Safety Stand Down	450 Adults	1345-1500
Aug. 30 th	VAQ 141	180 Adults	0800-1900
Oct. 4 th	Kiwanis A.M.	30 Adults	0700-0815

TOTAL: 686 ADULTS

TOTAL: 15.5 HOURS

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

May 25 th	LDS Church	16 Adults	1900-2030
Sept. 12 th	Living Word Fellowship Church	16 Students (12-18 y/o) 4 Adults	1900-1930
Nov. 15 th	Oak Harbor Public Works Employees	28 Adults	1130-1230
Nov. 16 th	Oak Harbor City Hall Employees	15 Adults	1130-1230

TOTAL: 16 STUDENTS and 63 ADULTS

TOTAL: 4 HOURS

FIRE EXTINGUISHER TRAINING

May 20 th	Deception Pass Power Squadron	20 Adults	1000-1200
June 14 th	Whidbey Island Manor	15 Adults	0830-0930
June 14 th	Whidbey Island Manor	15 Adults	1900-2000
July 19 th	Oak Harbor City Hall	18 Adults	0815-0915
July 19 th	Oak Harbor City Hall	12 Adults	0915-1015
Sept. 26 th	Sno-Isle Library	35 Adults	1315-1430
Nov. 30 th	OHHS Special Needs	12 Adult Students	0800-0930
Dec. 14 th	OHHS Special Needs	12 Adult Students	0800-0930

TOTAL: 139 ADULTS

TOTAL: 10.25 HOURS

JUVENILE FIRE STARTER PREVENTION

Jan. 9 th	2 Males	2 Students (4-6 y/o) 2 Adults	1530-1630
June 22 nd	1 Male	1 Student (10 y/o) 1 Adult	0930-1130

TOTAL: 3 STUDENTS and 3 ADULTS

TOTAL: 3 HOURS

SPECIAL EVENTS

Jan. 18 th	Lunch w / a Firefighter (Hillorest)	300 Students (K - 5) 25 Adults	1130-1300
Feb. 15 th	Lunch w / a Firefighter (Oak Harbor)	300 Students (K - 5) 50 Adults	1130-1330
March 22 nd	Lunch w / a Firefighter (Olympic View)	150 Students (K - 5) 20 Adults	1130-1200
April 15 th	O.H. Assembly of God Easter Event	100 Students (All Ages) 75 Adults	1000-1100
Aug. 1 st	National Night Out	400 Students (All Ages) 200 Adults	1430-2000
Aug. 19 th	Rotary Club Soap Box Derby	150 Students (All Ages) 100 Adults	0900-1230
Aug. 26 th	Light House Christian Center	200 Students (All Ages) 100 Adults	1100-1300
Aug. 26 th	Shell Refinery	350 Students (All Ages) 150 Adults	0900-1430
Oct. 7 th	Fire Prevention / Safety at Home Depot	100 Students (All Ages) 50 Adults	0800-1400
Oct. 18 th	Lunch w / a Firefighter (Broadview)	300 Students (K - 5) 25 Adults	1125-1225
Dec. 9 th	OHHS Football Team Parade (Wally)		1030-1130

TOTAL: 2350 STUDENTS and 795 ADULTS

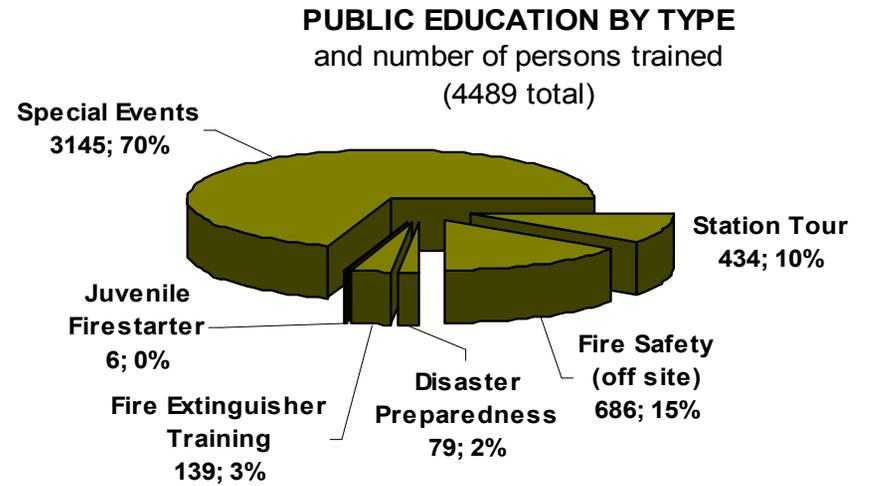
TOTAL: 27.50 HOURS

2006 TOTAL: 2653 (2-18 Y/O) STUDENTS and 1836 ADULTS

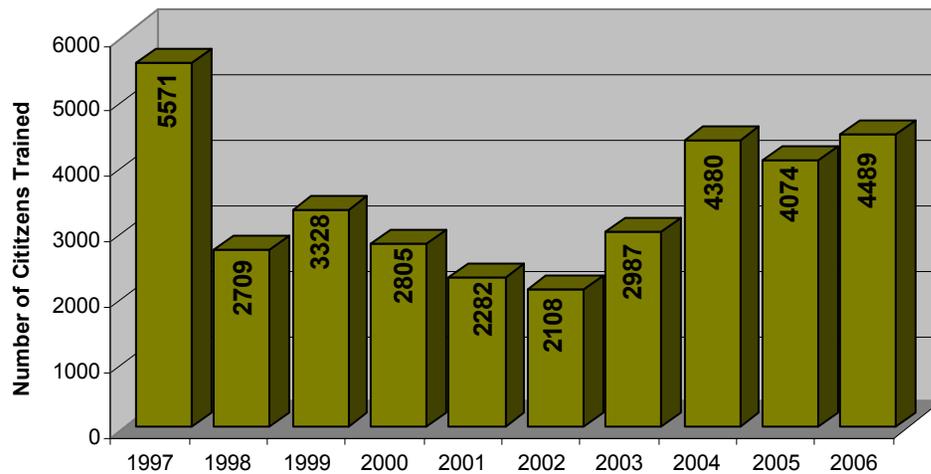
TOTAL NUMBER OF CITIZENS EDUCATED: 4489

TOTAL EDUCATION TIME: 83.50 HOURS

**** Hours listed does not include time involved in preparation, set-up, or take down. ****



Trend in Number of Citizens Trained by Year



Photos this page by A Braunstein, October 2006

72 HOUR KIT

SUPPLY CHECKLISTS

When preparing for an emergency, consider the limitations in resources and transportation that come with living on an island. Americans are asked to have basic supplies on hand to survive a disaster for three days. Whidbey Islanders are strongly encouraged to maintain supplies for at least seven days.

Review the lists below and create a kit customized to your household's needs.

Recommended Items to Include in a Basic Emergency Supply Kit:

- Water, one gallon per person, for drinking and sanitation
- Food, non-perishable (include can opener if necessary)
- Radio and extra batteries
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- First-aid supplies and guide
- Whistle to signal for help
- Dust mask, to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Local maps (with evacuation routes)

Additional Items to Consider Adding to an Emergency Supply Kit:

- Important family documents (stored in waterproof container): copies of birth & marriage certificates, insurance policies, bank account records, etc.
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person.
- Complete change of clothing per person including a long sleeved shirt, long pants, underwear, socks and sturdy shoes.
- Household chlorine bleach and medicine dropper – in an emergency, disinfect water: 16 drops of liquid, unscented bleach per gallon of water, let stand 30 minutes.
- Emergency Cash (include coins)
- Emergency reference materials
- Fire Extinguisher
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Prescription medications and glasses
- Infant formula and diapers
- Pet food and extra water for your pet
- Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items
- Mess kits, plastic cups, plates and utensils, paper towels
- Notebook and pencil/pen
- Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children



READY Oak Harbor?



EMERGENCY preperation

The Fire Department provides critical coordination and leadership for the City's Emergency Management Program and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). As the Emergency Management Director, Chief Mark Soptich is responsible for ensuring that the City's emergency operations plan is current and that the City's staff is prepared to respond to any type of disaster that may occur.



Photo by R. Velasquez, December 2006

Why Prepare

There are real benefits to being prepared.

- Being prepared can reduce fear, anxiety and losses that accompany disasters. Communities, families, and individuals should know what to do in the event of a fire and where to seek shelter during an earthquake. You should be ready to evacuate your home and take refuge in public shelters and know how to care for your basic medical needs.

- When prepared, you can reduce the impact of disasters and sometimes avoid the danger completely.

The need is real.

- Each year disaster disrupts hundreds of thousands of lives. Each has lasting effects to both people and property.
- Government agencies will respond to community disasters, but you may be on your own for hours, even days, after disaster strikes.
- You should know how to respond to any disaster that may occur in our area such as earthquakes, volcano eruptions, severe weather, flooding, tsunami, or terrorism.
- You should also be ready to be self-sufficient for at least three to seven days. This may mean providing for your own shelter, first aid, food, water, and sanitation.

Resources

Government Sites

Agency for Toxic Sub. & Disease Registry.....	www.atsdr.cdc.gov
Be Ready Campaign.....	www.ready.gov
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.....	www.cdc.gov
Dept of Health and Human Services.....	www.hhs.gov/disasters
Dept of Homeland Security.....	www.dhs.com
Environmental Protection Agency.....	www.epa.gov
Federal Emergency Management Agency.....	www.fema.gov
Food and Drug Administration.....	www.fda.gov
Nat. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.....	www.noaa.gov
National Weather Service.....	www.nws.noaa.gov
Nuclear Regulatory Commission.....	www.nrc.gov
US Fire Administration.....	www.usfa.fema.gov

Local Government Sites

City of Oak Harbor.....	www.oakharbor.org
Island County.....	www.islandcounty.net
Oak Harbor Fire Department.....	www.oakharborfire.org
Public Health Emer. Prep. and Response.....	www.doh.wa.gov/phepr/default.htm
WA Military Dept. Emergency Mngmt.....	Div. www.emd.wa.gov
WA State Government.....	access.wa.gov

Non-Government Sites

American Red Cross.....	www.redcross.org
Institute for Business and Home Safety.....	www.ibhs.org
National Fire Protection Association.....	www.nfpa.org
National Mass Fatalities Institute.....	www.nmfi.org
National Safety Compliance.....	www.osha-safety-training.net

PANDEMIC influenza

A flu pandemic will be more serious than the seasonal flu. Not as many people get sick from seasonal flu because people have developed some immunity to the virus and because so many protect themselves by getting flu shots. However, a pandemic would be caused by a new type of flu virus. People would have no immunity to it and no vaccine would exist to prevent it. It would take months to develop and produce a vaccine that works against a new pandemic flu virus. Because of this — and because people would have no immunity — a new flu virus would spread rapidly. Hundreds of thousands in our country could get sick and many could die.

What to expect if an outbreak occurs.

No one knows how bad the next flu pandemic will be, but everyone should be prepared for the worst.

- It may be difficult to get medical care. Large numbers of sick people may overwhelm hospitals and clinics. Doctors and nurses will get sick, too, so hospitals and clinics may be short-staffed.
- Supplies and service will be limited. Many people will be unable to work, affecting how long businesses, banks, government offices and other services are open.
- You may be asked to stay away from others. Staying home will help stop the spread of the virus. Events may be cancelled, and theaters and schools closed. If necessary, health officials will issue orders to keep people who have the virus separated from others.
- It will take months to develop a vaccine against the new virus, so flu shots will not be immediately available.
- Medicines for flu symptoms may be in short

supply.

- Travel may be difficult. Routes and schedules for buses, trains or planes may change or be restricted. Gasoline may also be in short supply.
- You may be asked to wear a mask. Masks may be required in hospitals, clinics or doctor's offices, as well as other places that are open to the public.
- A flu pandemic could last a long time. The 1918 flu pandemic lasted 18 months. In some cases, pandemics weaken for a while and then recur.
- Health officials will keep you informed. They will work with the media to provide timely information and advice. Web sites from government health agencies will also have updated information.

What to do

Protect your health—Prevent the spread of germs.

The flu virus is spread from person to person when an infected person coughs, sneezes or touches things that others use. Do these simple, effective things to help protect yourself and others:

- Cover your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze. It is best not to use your bare hand. Cough into your sleeve or cover your mouth and nose with a tissue.
- Wash your hands. The best way to protect yourself from viruses is to wash your hands often. Soap and water are best, but when they are not available, use alcohol-based hand gel or disposable wipes.
- Don't touch your eyes, nose or mouth. The flu

virus is often spread when a person touches something that has the virus on it and then touches his or her eyes, nose or mouth.

- Stay home when you're sick or have flu symptoms. Drink extra water, get plenty of rest and check with your health care provider as needed.

Home care

Learn basic care-giving. Know how to care for someone with a fever, body aches and lung congestion. During a flu pandemic you will be provided with specific instruction for caring for those who are sick as well as information about when to call a health care provider.

Learn how to recognize and treat dehydration.

Watch for weakness, fainting, dry mouth, dark concentrated urine, low blood pressure or a fast pulse when lying or sitting down. These are signs of dehydration. The flu virus causes the body to lose water through fever and sweating. To prevent dehydration, it is very important for a person with the flu to drink a lot of water — up to 12 glasses a day.

Learn more

WA State Dept of Health www.doh.wa.gov/panflu/
Island County Public Health www.islandcounty.net
US Dept of Health & Services www.pandemicflu.gov
Center for Disease Control & Prevention
..... www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic
World Health Organization www.who.int

Adapted from Preparing for Pandemic Influenza: A personal and family guide. Washington State Department of Health. DOH Pub 820-029 2006

APPARATUS



Photos this page by OHFD Staff

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

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.



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.



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



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

MAINTENANCE

support services
C. Bridgeford, Lieutenant

The standards put forth by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) are guidelines that dictate how nearly every aspect of the fire service is to operate. Oak Harbor Fire strives to follow these standards and provide the safest equipment, apparatus, training and operating methods for our personnel and community. The maintenance division's share of that goal includes, but is not limited to, annual testing and preventive maintenance on equipment, fire pumps, facilities, personal protective equipment (PPE). The following is a

breakdown of Maintenance Division's responsibilities.

APPARATUS

Four Engines: Two 1998 Seagraves, one 1988 E-One, one 1979 Seagraves each equipped with 1500 gallon 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. NFPA 1911 requires an annual pump test on each fire engine that responds as a pumper. The test averages 3 hours. If the pump fails it must be repaired and retested.

Truck: Ladder 81 is a 1992 Seagraves aerial and carries volumes of equipment ranging from mass casualty medical supplies to ladders, ventilation fans, saws, lighting, salvage and rescue gear. The truck has a 100-foot aerial ladder and is useful in reaching rooftops with limited access. It is required by NFPA 1914 to be inspected annually. The inspection takes an average of five hours and is conducted by third party inspectors who send a field inspector to complete the testing.

Aid Unit: Aid 81 is a 1989 Ford diesel and is the designated response vehicle for medical calls. It also carries our extrication equipment to include the jaws, airbags and various other cutting tools used on motor vehicle accidents.

Support Vehicle: Support 81 is a 1986 Chevrolet one ton equipped with a generator, lights and water vacuums. It is used to pull the Air Trailer to scenes when

required as well as other support functions.

Air Trailer: The air trailer is a new addition this year. It contains 8—6000 lb. DOT air cylinders and a Scott Revolve Air charging unit for servicing SCBA bottles.

Support & Disaster Vehicles: Frequently utilized are the Fire Marshal Van, Training Officer Van, Utility 81 and Command vehicles. We also have two tractor trucks, a stake bed truck, a bus, special operations trailers, generators and a light unit that are used for disaster preparedness. Most of this equipment has been acquired through military surplus. One generator has been arranged to supply power to City Hall when the power goes out.

Annual preventive maintenance and repair work is done on each vehicle and piece of disaster equipment. Much of the minor repairs are done here at OHFD while the annual servicing and major repair work is scheduled at City Shops. NFPA 1915 and 1071 stipulate accurate record keeping and high quality assurance when

emergency vehicles need repair.

FACILITIES

Facilities include Station 81, the training ground and the training tower. The training tower and grounds have repair work done as needed to include doors, windows, lighting and other miscellaneous items.

The career and paid-on-call members of Oak Harbor Fire Department take great pride in maintaining the lawn, landscaping and parking lot at Station 81. In addition to our firefighters' efforts we also have quarterly preventive maintenance done on the heat/ventilation/air conditioning system along with annual preventive maintenance on the truck doors, a fire inspection, sprinkler and fire alarm confidence tests. The interior of the station receives equal pride in effort by routine cleaning, painting, and minor repairs. We had some plumbing and lighting upkeep and received bids for roof repairs for 2005.

The drill grounds are often used by outside departments on mutual aid drills including EOD units from the base and



Photo by A. Braunstein

police department training. The pump test pit beneath the training tower and test equipment is used to test all fire engine pumps from Central Whidbey Fire & Rescue, Puget Sound Federal Fire Department, and North Whidbey Fire & Rescue along with OHFD. All departments test their own engines.

EQUIPMENT

NFPA 1981 requires semi annual testing and maintenance on self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA's). OHFD has 29 air packs, 53 air bottles and 45 face pieces to maintain. This requires certification and attention to detail to insure reliability in a hazardous environment. In 2004 we purchased a new testing system to ensure breathing apparatus are at their best.

NFPA 1932 pertains to ground ladder testing. OHFD has 400-feet of ground ladders to test annually which takes an average of three days a year. Test equipment was fabricated to avoid renting, borrowing or hiring out for testing. This will prove to be a cost savings over time.

NFPA 1961 requires that all fire hose be tested annually.

A combined 233 pieces of hose, totaling 13,200 feet, were tested.

Grant money has trickled down to Island County in the form of seven new portable radios, and brand new Holmatro rescue jaws, cutters and power unit. These new items will prove useful in most any rescue situation.

Hydrants

In order to retain the cities insurance rating, every hydrant in the city must be inspected. There are nearly 900 hydrants each taking an average of 20 minutes to inspect, label and record data. Tracking the out-of-service and newly installed or removed hydrants is necessary when responding to fire emergencies. Discrepancies are reported to the water department for repair.

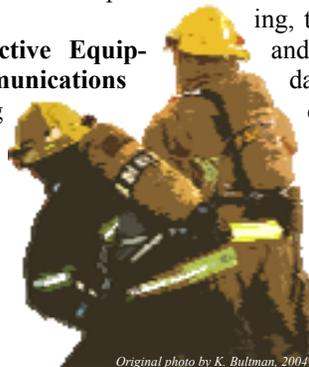
Personal Protective Equipment and Communications

Keeping bunker gear in stock and in good repair is a constant challenge. Each firefighter is equipped and uniformed with

NFPA compliant protective clothing. We purchase new sets of bunker gear as needed to replace worn out and aging gear.

We also strive to keep our radios and pagers in good operating condition. Over the past five years we have purchased approximately 30 replacement Motorola pagers. We plan on purchasing more in 2007 to keep up with technology and to be able to use the maintenance plan that is available for pagers under five years in service.

All station maintenance and equipment testing is conducted by career and POC staff throughout the year. Each piece of equipment tested and/or receiving maintenance is documented. This requires coordination in scheduling, time on the phone, and many hours of data entry. The fire department and its members prove to be a fairly self sufficient and talented group and it is a privilege to be part of such a capable team.



Original photo by K. Bultman, 2004

OHFD Maintenance Division 2006 Accomplishments:

- Tested 400 feet of ladders.
- Pump testing for OHFD, CWF&R, PSFF & NWF&R completed using tower pits.
- Annual Ariel inspection resulting in a minor repair to the hydraulic mounts.
- 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 were done.
- Put into service as an Air Supply Unit.
- Tested 13,250 feet of hose.
- Completed annual testing of all communications equipment.
- Installed new computers into the engines and ladder truck.
- Installed GPS units with the new computers.
- Completed the repairs to the fourth floor of the tower.
- Replaced control unit and brain pack for Door 6 in the apparatus bay.
- Received bids to replace the remaining four control units and all seven bay doors.
- Received bids to install exhaust removal system for the apparatus bay.
- Made the 30 KW generators adaptable to 50 amp or 30 amp systems.
- Completed preventative maintenance on all scheduled equipment.
- Completed the repairs to the roof of Station 81.
- Got bids for the installation of two new emergency communication antennas.
- Replaced the tile and carpet in kitchen, library, Dorm 1 and laundry.
- Replace carpet on the east side admin offices.
- Painted the east side admin spaces.
- Completed the installation of emergency hand pumps at the marina fuel farm.
- With the help of City Public Works we have acquired a maintenance contract with Cummins Diesel for all of our diesel generators.

ASSOCIATION

R. Wallin, President

In 2006, the Oak Harbor Firefighters Association enjoyed many opportunities to work together, to participate in some leisure activities, and to strengthen the ties that bind us together in service. Among the activities that we had together, outside of training or responding to emergencies, were a Summer Picnic at the beach with our families, our Annual Salmon Barbeque, supporting the Child Safety House at the Shell Refinery Open House in Anacortes, Shopping with a Firefighter at Christmas, delivering Santa and presents around town, and our Annual Christmas Party.

The Annual Salmon Barbeque gives us the opportunity to get together with our history. It is an

honor to get to see our retired members, if only once a year, and to hear about some of the great stories of the "big fires" that they encountered.

For many of us, the Shopping with a Firefighter and the present delivery to the children of our community has become a favorite tradition. Such great joy and excitement by some of our more underprivileged children can only bring a smile to our more hardened firefighters. I am not sure who gets more out of the opportunity, the kids or us.

So much of our time is involved around training for and responding to emergencies of all varieties. Equally as important, is the opportunity to join to-

gether in other activities that give us opportunity to support one another and to get to know one another on a more personal basis. Some of these activities give our families an opportunity to get to know each other better, and to become a larger support network for us and for each of them.

Thank you for your support in 2006, and good luck to the newly elected officers for 2007.

Bob Wallin, President

OAK HARBOR FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION



Christmas gift delivery, December 2006. Photo by Stan Anderson



Shopping with a firefighter, December 2006. Photo by Stan Anderson

annual report 2006

Oak Harbor Fire Department

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Oak Harbor, Washington

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Lieutenant Craig Anderson, Training and Public Education

Lieutenant Corky Bridgeford, Maintenance

POC Captain Robert Wallin, OHFF Association

Credits

The Oak Harbor Fire Department gratefully acknowledges the following for the use of photographs appearing in this report: Craig Anderson, Stan Anderson, Angela Braunstein, Ray Merrill, R. Mirabal, Mark Soptich, and Romy Velasquez. Charts and graphs courtesy of Angela Braunstein.

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