



FLASH POINT

The Newsletter of Lane Fire Authority

"Neighbors Volunteering To Help Neighbors"

Spring/Summer Edition: 2014

Featured in this issue of Flash Point:

Be a hero - donate blood
Home dryer safety
Summer safety check list
Urgent need for rural volunteers

Remember: Burn season ends on or before June 15th.

Be certain to call (541) 726-3976 to see if it is a burn day. When you are allowed to burn you must have in your possession an LFA burn permit (available at your nearest LFA fire station).

Be a Real Hero - Donate Blood

by Terri Tierney, LFA Firefighter



Want to make a significant contribution to our community using only an hour of your time? How about donating a pint of blood?

Have you thought about donating blood and never done it? Or perhaps you have donated before but gotten out of the habit. Now is a great time to get started. Lane Blood Center is the sole provider of blood products to Lane County hospitals, and about 40 percent of their blood supply comes from blood drives.

The Fern Ridge Community Blood Drive is held approximately every eight weeks at our main fire station at 88050 Territorial Hwy. To donate you must be at least 16 years old, in good health, and weigh at least 110 pounds. The entire process takes about an hour. It begins with showing a valid picture ID. You will fill out a short medical questionnaire and have your pulse, temperature, iron level, and blood pressure checked. The donation itself only takes 10-12 minutes. Then you get to relax for a few minutes and enjoy the snacks. The most important part of your donation . . . you've just saved up to 3 lives! What could be easier or more rewarding?



Stop in and donate at our next drive on August 23, 2014, from 1:30 to 5:30 PM. For questions concerning blood donations, please contact Lane Blood Center at (541) 484-9111.

Here are some facts about donating blood:

- Every three seconds, someone needs a blood transfusion.
- Giving blood is safe and it doesn't cost you money.
- One pint of blood from one donor can save up to three lives.
- 20 percent of blood recipients are children, many are cancer patients.
- Giving blood is 100 percent safe. It is not possible to get AIDS or any disease by donating blood. A new sterile needle is used for each donor and discarded afterwards.
- About 60 percent of the population are eligible to donate blood, yet less than 4 percent do.
- At least 500 pints of blood must be collected daily to meet the needs of most hospitals.
- The U.S. imports more than 20 percent of our blood supply.
- If donors gave two to four times a year, it would prevent blood shortages and reduce or eliminate the need to import blood products.
- It takes 10 minutes to donate blood (30-60 minutes for the entire experience).
- The average adult body has 10-12 pints of blood. Doctors say that healthy adults may give regularly because the body quickly replaces the blood you donate.

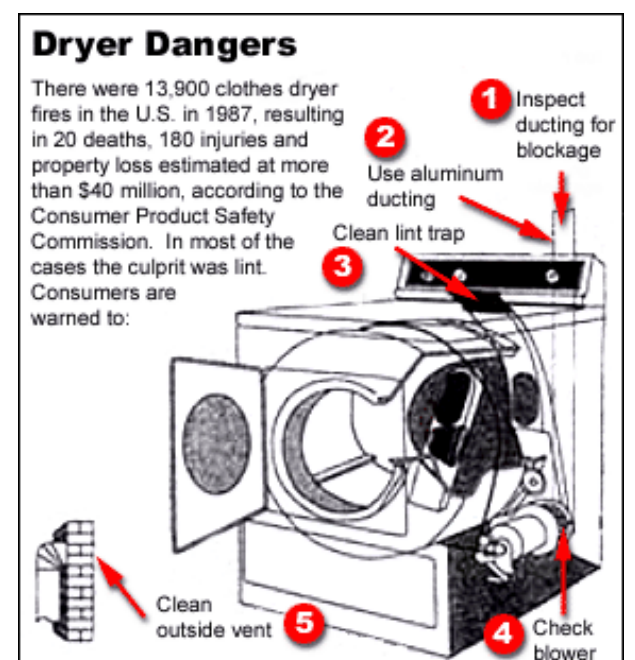
Home Dryer Safety



In the past year, there have been several home fires within Lane Fire Authority's district whose origins could be traced to clothes dryers. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has

published the following information to help educate the public on taking precautions when using home clothes washers and dryers.

Dryers and washing machines were involved in one out of every 22 home structure fires reported to U.S. fire departments in 2006-2010. The leading cause of clothes dryer and washer fires was failure to clean them.



Facts and figures

- In 2010, an estimated 16,800 reported U.S. non-confined or confined home structure fires involving clothes dryers or washing machines resulted in 51 civilian deaths, 380 civilian injuries and \$236 million in direct property damage.
- Clothes dryers accounted for 92% of the fires; washing machines 4%, and washer and dryer combinations accounted for 4%.
- The leading cause of home clothes dryer and washer fires was failure to clean (32%), followed by unclassified mechanical failure or malfunction (22%). Eight percent were caused by some type of electrical failure or malfunction.

Dryer safety tips

- Have your dryer installed and serviced by a professional.
- Do not use the dryer without a lint filter.
- Make sure you clean the lint filter before or after each load of laundry. Remove lint that has collected around the drum.
- Rigid or flexible metal venting material should be used to sustain proper air flow and drying time.

- Make sure the air exhaust vent pipe is not restricted and the outdoor vent flap will open when the dryer is operating. Once a year, or more often if you notice that it is taking longer than normal for your clothes to dry, clean lint out of the vent pipe or have a dryer lint removal service do it for you.
- Keep dryers in good working order. Gas dryers should be inspected by a professional to make sure that the gas line and connection are intact and free of leaks.
- Make sure the right plug and outlet are used and that the machine is connected properly.
- Follow the manufacturer's operating instructions and don't overload your dryer.
- **Turn the dryer off if you leave home or when you go to bed.**

Clean Your Dryer Vent Regularly

Improper dryer vents are a much bigger and more common safety problem. Here are a few tips to keep your clothes dryer running safely and efficiently.

- Use metal dryer ducts to help prevent dryer fires. *Consumer Reports* says that flexible dryer ducts made of foil or plastic are the most



problematic because they can sag and let lint build up at low points. Ridges can also trap lint. Metal ducts, either flexible or solid, are far safer because they don't sag, so lint is less likely to build up. In addition, if a fire does start, a metal duct is more likely to contain it

- No matter which kind of duct you have, you should clean it regularly. In addition, remove the visible lint from the lint screen each time you use your dryer. This not only will reduce the risk of a fire, but your clothes will dry faster and your dryer will use less energy. If dryer film is a worry, there is certainly no harm in occasionally cleaning the lint filter with warm soapy water and a small brush.
- Clean inside, behind, and underneath the dryer, where lint can also build up.

- Take special care when drying clothes stained with volatile chemicals such as gasoline, cooking oils, cleaning agents, or finishing oils and stains. Wash the clothing more than once to minimize the amount of these chemicals on the clothing, and line dry instead of using a dryer.

- Avoid using liquid fabric softener on all-cotton clothing made of fleece, terry cloth, or velour. In our flammability tests, liquid fabric softener added to rinse water accelerated the burning speed of these fabrics. If you want a softener, use dryer sheets instead.

- Buy dryers that use moisture sensors rather than ordinary thermostats to end the auto-dry cycle. Thermostats can allow the dryer to run longer than necessary.

- Occasionally wipe the sensor with a soft cloth or cotton ball and rubbing alcohol to keep it functioning accurately. Sensors are usually located on the inside of the dryer, just below the door opening, and can be hard to find. They are usually two curved metallic strips, shaped somewhat like the letter "C".

It bears repeating: remember, turn off your dryer when you leave your home or go to bed.

Remembering LFA Firefighter Ross Stang



Lane Fire Authority mourns the death of one of its members, Firefighter Ross Stang, who lost his life in a motorcycle crash on Monday evening, May 12, 2014. Ross had been a member of the department twice. He was a member of Lane County Fire District Number One from October, 2000 to September, 2001. In July of 2013, Ross joined Lane Fire Authority and was on the department for ten and a half months. Our deepest sympathy is extended to Ross's family. He will be missed by his brother and sister firefighters.



FireMed Membership for 2014-2015: Renewal Reminder

If you are a current member of FireMed you should have received your renewal application during the month of May. If you are a member and have not received your renewal packet, please call (541) 726-3636.

FireMed is one of the cheapest insurance policies you can find, and well worth the relatively small yearly investment. The cost of a FireMed Basic membership, which includes the benefit of ground ambulance is \$65. By comparison, the minimum out-of-pocket charge for being transported by ambulance is \$1,800. There is also an option for FireMed Plus membership, which includes coverage by Life Flight Network in the event that a member is transported by an air ambulance (helicopter). The cost of FireMed Plus is \$110. A minimum out of pocket charge for an air ambulance transport can be as much as \$18,000.

We encourage our patrons to apply for a FireMed membership. If you live in a rural area north or west of Veneta, please consider FireMed Plus. The fee is an economical way to prepare for an unforeseen medical emergency. The chance of being transported by an air ambulance is more likely than one might think. A helicopter is requested for not only traumatic medical situations, but also for time-sensitive medical emergencies such as a stroke or heart attack. The general rule used for air transport is if a patient's transport time can be reduced by a minimum of 20 minutes and the time saved will make a difference in the patient's treatment and recovery, then a helicopter will be considered. (For reference, driving time from the intersection of Highway 126 and Territorial Highway to RiverBend Hospital is 20 minutes).

If you would like more information on the FireMed program, please call their office at (541) 726-3636. You can also get more information from the local FireMed website at www.firemed.org

Note: We repeat this article annually to help our patrons prepare for our dry summer months. It is suggested that you post this article in a prominent location as a handy reminder on what you can do to minimize the summer fire danger around your home.



2014 Summer Fire- Safety

By Capt. Stan Turner

A large majority of the homes in our fire district, both in urban and rural settings, are in moderate to heavily forested areas. Consequently, no matter where you live, with the approach of the drier summer and fall months, it is once again time to take inventory of your preparedness for the possibility of a wildland fire threatening your home and property. Below is our annual checklist. PLEASE take a few moments to read it carefully. We offer more in-depth information on wildland fire protection at our main station on Territorial Highway in Veneta (541-935-2226). You can also get detailed information from the Oregon Department of Forestry, Western Lane District, located two blocks south of our main station on Territorial Road (541-935-2283).

As you review this check list, keep in mind that many of the items apply year-round. At the end of this list is a series of emergency scenarios to test your preparedness - read them and see how prepared you are.

2014 Summer Safety Check List:



___ Is your address clearly visible from both sides of the road?

___ Is the driveway/road to your home and other structures accessible for fire equipment? It needs to be at least 12 feet wide, have 13 ½ feet of height clearance, with negotiable curves and adequate room for turning vehicles around.

___ Do you have trees with branches that hang over any portion of your house or other structures (barns, outbuildings, etc.)? Remove the overhanging limbs, thin trees, prune their lower limbs to 15 feet above the ground and thin the trees or remove them from around your home.

___ Have you cleaned all debris from your roof and out of your rain gutters?

___ Have you removed items that burn easily from at least 30 feet around the house and at least 200 feet away on the downhill side?

___ Is your firewood stored 30 to 100 feet upslope from your house?

___ Have you blocked off the open space under your deck with solid sheeting or fine-mesh wire (openings no larger than 1/8th inch)? In addition, do you have fine-mesh wire covering exterior attic and foundation vents?

___ If you are re-roofing your home, have you considered using fire-resistant roofing materials such as Class-A asphalt shingles, metal sheets, or cement tiles? If you are planning to build a new home, consider fire-resistant siding such as cement board, brick, or cement block.

___ Have you developed a "fire plan" with your family including escape routes and a place to meet once outside your home?

___ Have you protected/preserved your family records, documents, and photographs? A relatively quick and easy way is to use a computer and scanner to copy them, copy them onto discs, and store copies in a safe deposit box or with a close friend or relative living outside the area.

___ Have you put together an emergency evacuation kit should you have to leave your property in the event of a major wildland fire? The following is a partial list of documents and personal possessions you might want to consider taking with you: insurance policy numbers; treasured family photos; contact phone numbers including addresses of key people and agencies that may need to be contacted; prescription medications and a list of medications taken by family members; other important documents: house and vehicle keys, money, credit cards, checks, personal identification; prescription glasses/contact lenses; and if you have pets, don't forget their food, medication, and other essential supplies. In addition, consider assembling a Survival Kit which would include several days supply of food, water, eating utensils and cooking gear, a battery-powered radio or TV; first aid kit; and a flashlight.

As an exercise to see how prepared you are for a disaster, consider the following:

A wildland fire is quickly approaching and when it reaches your property, it will destroy your home and nearly everything else.

1. If you had only enough time to take one 12" by 18" and 12" deep cardboard box of personal possessions (knowing that you would lose virtually everything else to a fire) what would you take?

2. What about an inventory of your possessions? Would you be able to make an accurate list of everything you have lost?

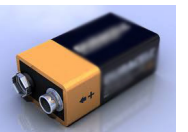
3. Would your insurance be sufficient to help you begin to recover your property losses?

4. Would you have the resources to live independently away from your home?

5. Would you be able to evacuate your home with only a short warning?

6. What would you do about your pets? Your livestock?

9 Volt Batteries Can Be A Fire Hazard



Did you know that 9-volt batteries can be a fire hazard if they are not stored properly? The National Fire Protection Association has reported that it is quite likely that nationwide, several house fires were inadvertently started by 9-volt batteries.

The 9-volt battery is easily identifiable - both the positive and negative terminals protrude from one end of the battery. Because of the location of the terminals and their proximity to each other they can short out if they come in contact with conducting metal such as paper clips, steel wool, the metal clip on a pen, another 9 volt battery, etc.

In order to reduce the chances of a fire, here's what you can do. Separate your 9-volt batteries, store them where they won't be tossed around or come in contact with something that could cause the terminals to short. One excellent suggestion is to put electrical tape over the terminals of both fresh and discarded batteries and store them standing up.



Our Rural Stations Have An Urgent Need For More Volunteers

In nearly every issue of *Flash Point* we have made an appeal for individuals willing to make the time commitment to train and become a volunteer firefighter (and EMT) with Lane Fire Authority. With each appeal, comes the grim news that membership at our rural stations continues to dwindle. The continued reduction in the number of volunteer firefighters is a national trend and presents a significant dilemma for the future. A majority of communities in the United States rely on volunteer fire and EMS services. It is only larger cities that can afford paid departments. Yet, with fewer and fewer individuals stepping forward to volunteer, coverage becomes less and less reliable.

The men and women of Lane Fire Authority are dedicated to serving the patrons of our district. But there is a dose of reality mixed in with that dedication. As the number of volunteers declines at our stations, our response times increase - it takes us longer to get to an emergency medical call, or to a structure fire. What was once "saving a life" may soon become an "if only."

Look over the number of volunteers at our stations (below) and please make a commitment to volunteer. The steps involved to become a volunteer are outlined in a separate article.

<u>Station</u>	<u>No. of Personnel</u>
Alderwood Station	01
Alvadore Station	06
Butler Road Station	03
Crow Road Station	01
Franklin Station	07
Fox Hollow Station	01
Irving Station	45
Lorane Highway Station	03
Noti Station	04
Spencer Creek Road Station	03
Veneta Station	24
Walton Station	05

How to Become a Volunteer Firefighter with Lane Fire Authority

By Mark Boren, Training Officer

At one time, becoming a volunteer fire fighter involved little more than showing up at the station, being issued some gear and being told when to respond to a call. Today, because of the complexity of equipment and the concern for safety, training by necessity has been greatly expanded.

Steps to Becoming a Volunteer:

1. A prospective volunteer needs to begin by determining whether he or she will be able to commit to an eleven-weekend training academy that will involve 15 to 20 hours for each of those weeks. Given the time commitment, this decision should be made with family members. Further, if you are a student you need to decide if you will have time to do your school work, plus possibly participate in sports and other extra curricular activities.
2. If you are satisfied you have the time to make such a commitment, you need to contact either Captain John Maxwell at Station 115 (Irving neighborhood) or Lt. Mark Boren at Station 101 (Veneta) to make an appointment to discuss your interest. Make sure you give yourself about an hour for the meeting. At the conclusion of the meeting, Capt. Maxwell or Lt. Boren will give you a packet consisting of a standard application, driving and criminal history verification sheet, permission to participate if under 18, volunteer firefighter job description, and a check off sheet of things to accomplish prior to starting an eleven-weekend academy. The check off sheet will walk you through the process.
3. Once you have submitted your application, we will perform a background check.
4. Next, Captain Maxwell will schedule you for a physical ability test.
5. Upon successful completion of the background check and physical ability test, you will be asked to attend a minimum of two weekly department "drills" (weekly training sessions).
6. You will next be scheduled to begin an eleven-week basic training academy which will cover all the classroom requirements for NFPA Firefighter I. Firefighting is a hands-on activity and our goal is to give you as much practical

experience as possible during the Academy. In addition, an integral part of the Academy includes assigned reading and online vidoes that will need to be viewed in preparation for weekend classes. At the conclusion of each class you will be given a multiple choice test, which will require a passing score of 80% .

7. Upon successful completion of the academy you will be issued a Firefighter I task book to complete during a 6 month probationary period. Throughout your career with Lane Fire Authority, you will be required to attend at least 75% of our weekly drills.

The next academy will start in mid-September. If you are interested in committing to a great community organization, give us a call (541-935-2226) after the first of July. Ask for Mark Boren or John Maxwell and we will get you started on the process.

Julie Meriwether Hired As Lane Fire Authority's New Administrative Assistant

Lane Fire Authority welcomes Julie Meriwether as the department's new Administrative Assistant. Julie began work in February and is the cheerful voice who frequently answers our phones as she performs a myriad of tasks at the front desk of our main station on Territorial Road.



Though Julie was born out of state, she grew up in the Veneta and Noti area and graduated from Elmira High School. She began her career working at the Fern Ridge School District Office and was then hired as the secretary of Noti Elementary School where she worked for seventeen years. Julie's last three years working for Fern Ridge were spent at Elmira Elementary School.

Julie enjoys gardening and hunting deer, elk and wild boar (in Arizona). She has recently taken up "Cowboy Mounted Shooting" which is a black powder competition involving firing pistol and rifle blanks at targets while mounted on horseback.

Julie's daughter and son-in-law live in Washington State. She is proud to have two grand-daughters, one is two years and the other is three months old.

Julie's experience at the school district has well equipped her for working at the Fire Authority's main desk where her duties have ranged from welcoming visitors to helping walk-in medical patients. (Note: please remember, **do not** drive to one of our stations if you have a medical emergency, call 911!) If you happen to drop by our main station, please say hello to Julie Meriwether. We feel very fortunate to have her join Lane Fire Authority.

From the Chief's Desk

Terry Ney, Fire Chief



Strategic planning for station locations....what's that? There are many reasons why fire stations are located where they are. Sometimes it's because they are in the middle of a "population center" within the district, which is why there is a station in Veneta. This theoretically puts them closest to the greatest number of call locations, as well as putting them close to a larger population of potential volunteers. But in many rural areas there really aren't "population centers", so what other factors affect station placement? This is where strategic planning comes into play.

The Insurance Services Office, or ISO, is an agency which grades fire suppression factors and provides data to insurance companies, which the insurers then use to determine premiums on property insurance. The ISO standards state that fire stations should be located within five road miles of a property for it to provide effective fire protection. So our strategic planning tries to locate stations within a five mile radius around the maximum number of homes.

Another factor is how we get from the station to the call location. Strategic planning looks at routes of travel in different directions. Ideally a station is

located near a major intersection allowing efficient travel in three or four directions on good roads.

A third factor is the availability of land to build a station. In the past the fire district often was given land to build a station by a landowner. This was a good deal for both the district and the landowner, but usually it was not a result of strategic planning, and therefore didn't always result in locating the station where it did the most good for the greatest number of citizens.

A fourth factor is what we call "target hazards". We have locations in our district which produce either a larger than average call volume, or the potential severity of a call is higher. An example of the former might be a care facility that has a high number of medical calls, or a stretch of highway that isn't engineered as well as it could be and we see a disproportionate number of accidents. An example of the latter might be an industrial facility which is an important part of the local economy. It probably doesn't have a higher number of calls, but a fire there would be devastating or would require a lot of resources to handle it.

We now have tools that allow us to look at the location of calls over time, and consider how they are located in relation to our stations. This process, utilizing Geographic Information Systems, or GIS, can pull data from our incident reporting system and plot it on maps. Recently one of our student residents has been taking GIS courses from Lane Community College, and has been doing GIS data analysis of this sort for us. It allows us to not only look at our present situation, but to ask "what if" questions. For example, what if we moved a fire station? The example I used recently was "what if we moved the Franklin Station 113 from its present location at Territorial Highway and Franklin Road south to the intersection of Territorial and Clear Lake Road?" We plotted the call data within five road miles of each location, for a five year history. From the present location, there were 1,307 medical calls within five road miles over the past five years. If we looked at the same time period for a theoretical station at Territorial and Clear Lake, there would be 2,148 medical calls within five road miles. From a strategic perspective, this is a significant increase.

Also, this alternate location has routes of travel in four directions (north and south on Territorial, east on Clear Lake Road, and west on Lawrence Road), whereas

the present location only has routes of travel in three directions. Again, there is a strategic advantage to be gained.

As a result of this information, we are in the process of looking at several of our fourteen stations with this sort of strategic analysis in mind. We want to work to reduce the number of homes that fall outside of the "five mile rule" that ISO identifies for fire protection. We want to provide the most efficient response to all calls for service. We need to make sure we have good access to target hazards that we have identified. And finally, we need to be good stewards of the public's tax dollars that we are entrusted with.

We are just beginning this strategic planning process, and no decisions have been made. The example I cite above is just that, an example. But rest assured, our management team is working to do strategic planning that makes the most sense for the citizens we serve.

Lane Fire Announces the Promotions of Chris Heppel and Steve Strain



Lane Fire Authority is pleased to announce the promotion to Assistant Chief of two of its officers: Chris Heppel, currently Lane Fire Authority's Division Chief in charge of EMS, and Steve Strain, who retired from Eugene Fire Department in 2010 and has served our community as a volunteer Captain/Paramedic since 1998. Both men will officially assume their new positions on July 1, 2014.

Prior to joining the fire/EMS service, Chief Heppel had a distinguished career in the U.S. Air Force, which included serving on the crew of a B-5; receiving numerous awards for his leadership and flight engineering skills; being recognized for his outstanding skills as an instructor; participating in Operation Desert Storm; and being a key member of numerous support missions conducted by the Air Force. Chief Heppel retired from active duty in 2007 with the rank of Master Sergeant.

Chief Heppel became a certified Paramedic in 1999 and in 2007, when he moved to Eugene, he joined Lane Rural

Fire/Rescue as a volunteer. Shortly after he joined Lane Rural, he was hired as a Division Chief with the responsibility of overseeing the department's ambulance service. When Lane Rural Fire/Rescue and Lane County Fire District Number One functionally consolidated, Division Chief Heppel's responsibilities expanded to cover both fire districts. Chris Heppel's promotion moves him from being a Division Chief to Assistant Chief.

Captain Steve Strain worked for the Eugene Fire Department for over thirty years. First hired in 1980, Captain Strain became a Paramedic in 1982, joined the Eugene Water Rescue Team in 1985 and the Hazardous Materials Team in 1988. He was promoted to Captain in 1990 and promoted to District Chief in 1998. Also in 1998, Steve joined Lane County Fire District Number One as a volunteer Captain/Paramedic. In 2010, Captain Strain retired from the Eugene Fire Department.

As a member of Lane County Fire District Number One and then Lane Fire Authority, Captain Strain has been recognized several times as the department's Instructor of the Year.

Captain Strain's promotion will move him from a volunteer Captain's position to a half-time paid position as Assistant Chief of Training and Volunteer Services. As an Assistant Chief, Steve will assist in the coordination of the training of all department members and the recruitment and retention of department volunteers.

Congratulations to Division Chief Heppel and to Captain Strain on their promotions to Assistant Chief.

My March 2014 Guatemalan Experience with the Cascade Medical Team



This past March, two members of Lane Fire Authority, Sue West and Stan Turner, traveled to Guatemala with the Cascade Medical Team. The team spent seven days in Guatemala's western highlands, treating over 850 patients,

primarily of Mayan descent. Treatment was provided for medical problems ranging from minor aches and pains to debilitating hernias, gallbladder inflammations, plastic surgery for burns, repairs of cleft lips and palates and a variety of gynecological problems. The Cascade Medical Team, headquartered in Eugene, is part of Helps International. Helps is dedicated to improving the health and economic wellbeing of Guatemalans. These efforts help to significantly reduce the number of people who make the decision to take great risks to come to the United States to work and then send money home in order for families to survive economically.

Sue West, who is a firefighter/EMT with Lane Fire Authority, was asked by *Flash Point* to comment on her experiences working in Guatemala with the Cascade Medical Team. Sue said of her experience:



Photo courtesy Elizabeth Clark Photography

"This was my first trip with the Cascade Medical Team, and it did not take long to see why volunteers return year after year. The experience was everything I hoped it would be, and I am thankful for having been a part of this mission."

"Every day there was a long line of patients waiting outside our compound. Many had never been treated by a doctor, yet had hernias, painful scars and untreated wounds that had been present for months, sometimes years."

"I worked in the Clinic where patients were taken after they were triaged and sorted. At the Clinic we had a dentist, two pediatricians, two general doctors and a gynecologist. My job was to take and record patient vitals including blood pressure, heart rate, temperature and weight. On an average day, I would individually see over 50 patients."

"I do not speak Spanish nor one of the many Mayan dialects spoken in the region, but I found that 'I care' is understood in any language. There were ways to communicate that went far beyond the spoken word including a smile or a gentle touch on the arm. We

had interpreters, but for most of the people I saw, the simple act of showing them compassion and paying attention to their medical problems was clearly appreciated. I can't count the number of individuals who told me how much they appreciated our work."

"The children were beautiful, and we entertained them with balloons and pictures to color. The older people were especially endearing to me with their weathered faces and stoical expressions. The Mayan men are primarily farmers who till the land by hand, and the women are weavers and make beautiful textiles. The Mayans live simply in small homes with wood or cement block walls and corrugated iron roofs. Everyone works hard, including the children, and they carry heavy loads on their backs. It is no wonder they have so many untreated medical issues."

"These people were gracious and appreciative of the services they received. I am thankful for the experience and am looking forward to returning on next year's team!"

LFA Firefighters StairClimb for the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society

On March 16, 2014, eight firefighters from Lane Fire Authority competed in the Scott Firefighter Stair Climb in Seattle, Washington. The Lane Fire Authority team was joined by three firefighters from neighboring departments.



The Stair Climb is an annual fundraiser for the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society and is sponsored by Scott Safety, a manufacturer of breathing apparatus for firefighters. Each year there are over 1,500 participants. Many are from fire departments in the United States and Canada but there are also competing firefighters from departments around the world.

The Stair Climb is a grueling competition. Each participant wears full protection gear (bunker pants, turnout coat, gloves, hood, helmet, an air tank and a mask) and is timed as he or she climbs 69 flights, a total of 1,311 steps, to the top of Seattle's tallest building, Columbia Center (formerly known as the Bank of America Tower). Each participant solicits donations and firefighters are recognized both for the

total amount of money they raise and where they finish in their age group. In 2014 the total amount raised by the Stair Climb participants for the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society was just under two million dollars.

This year the following firefighters were on the team representing Lane Fire Authority: Steve Bates, Lucas Broich, Caleb Burgess, Katy Garcia, Austin Larson, Ben Sitowski, Mara Solano, and Liz Ward, all from Lane Fire. They were joined by Gram Stephen and Chris Anderson from Junction City and Chris Anderson from Santa Clara fire departments. Three of its members, Austin Larson, Chris Anderson and Steve Bates had times for their climbs in the middle or higher for all participants in their age groups. The LFA team raised over \$5,000. Katy Garcia was the top fund raiser, with \$1,519 in donations.

Flash Point congratulates the LFA team for their hard work and support of the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society. On their behalf **Flash Point** thanks the many sponsors who so generously made donations.

"Why do they do that?"

By Assistant Chief Steve Strain



The other day I ran into an old high school friend who asked me what I did now that I was retired. I told him I was a volunteer firefighter. He said that seemed kind of risky and wondered why I did that. He said most people he knows are so busy with work and family, that they barely have enough time for an occasional round of golf, or are content to sit in front of the TV where they can relax. He asked me if I just wanted to be a "hero"? When I got to thinking about it, I realized that it must seem strange for anyone outside the fire service culture to understand why anyone would run into a burning building that everyone was running out of. Why would anyone drop what they are doing and respond to a call for help without pay?

Every day our firefighters make sacrifices to protect our lives and our property. Their challenges are awesome; their contributions to our safety overwhelming; the risks to their lives, enormous. Sadly, we have witnessed vivid illustrations of these sacrifices in firefighters who have been killed in the line of duty.

They were heroes, not because of the way they *died*, but because of the way they *lived*. A firefighter doesn't have to *die* to be a hero. Heroism lives in the heart of each firefighter every day. Heroism is not in the *sacrifice*; it is in the *risk*. The Bible says; "What greater love does a man have than to lay down his life for his friends." Another way this quotation can be said: "What greater love does anyone have than to risk their lives for their neighbors?"

How many precious lives have been saved *routinely* every day because fires were promptly extinguished? How many businesses remain in operation to keep people employed? How many people have been safely removed from the wreckage of a traffic accident? How many hearts continue to beat because a volunteer was willing to drop what they were doing to respond in the time of need?

Because of the dedicated service of our firefighters.... what child now lives to grow up and become a great surgeon, composer, or even President? Perhaps that child may even become a future firefighter who will carry on the noble tradition of giving, of caring, of serving, of heroism.

I believe that in the heart of every well-adjusted human being there is a genuine love for our fellow humans. Suppose you were driving down the road and saw a man drowning in a pond. What would you do? I think you'd stop and do whatever you could to save him. Suppose, while walking down the street you saw a child in the path of an oncoming vehicle. What would you do? I think you'd immediately rush to save that precious life, risking your own. Why? Because we care about each other. We value every life as precious.

One way to find an outlet for this caring, this desire to serve, is by being a firefighter. Every man and woman in our fire service is a hero....every day, ready and willing at the sound of the alarm to respond and, if required, make the supreme sacrifice to protect you and me and other citizens. If there is

heroism in your heart; if there is a deep caring for your fellow humans, join our fire service. Our motto is; "neighbors helping neighbors."

We *need* you. Your neighbors *need* you. The Lane Fire Authority motto says it all, we are your "*Neighbors volunteering to help neighbors.*"

Crow Valley Rural Fire Protection District

by Fred Scalise

The Crow Valley, located south of Veneta and to the west of Eugene, was first settled in the late 1850s. By 1874, a village of sufficient size to warrant a post office had been established at the crossroads of the Territorial Highway and Central Road. Farming and logging have been the mainstay industries of the valley.

By the end of the 1950s, many of the homes in the Crow area were old and dry, contained retrofitted electrical wiring, and were heated by oil or wood-burning furnaces. The local landscape was also dotted with old barns and farm sheds, often packed tight with hay or straw, farming equipment and fuels, and a variety of agricultural chemicals. Fires were common, and tended to burn hot, fast, and large. When a fire did occur, it meant an agonizingly-long wait for apparatus from Veneta or Eugene to make its way to the Crow area over winding and sometimes treacherous country roads.

By the early part of the 1960s, many Crow Valley residents recognized the need for reliable, locally-based fire response services. A series of house fires in the early to mid-1960s, coupled with the prospect of substantially-increased property insurance premiums in the near future, served as the impetus for forming a new fire district.



Local residents approved the creation of Crow Valley Rural Fire Protection District (RFPD) in an election held on August 2, 1966. The new district encompassed approximately 59 square miles of territory and centered more or less around the unincorporated community of Crow.

The District was able to obtain two pieces of surplus apparatus from the Los Angeles County Fire Department: A 1936 Seagraves fire engine, and a 1939 Seagraves fire engine / tender (2,500 gallon water tank) combination (nicknamed “Big Bertha” by Crow Valley volunteers). Although well-worn and obsolete by the time they got to Crow, both pieces of apparatus were none the less functional and reasonably reliable.

Crow Valley volunteers soon got their first test, responding with the 1939 Seagraves pumper to battle the stubborn Oxbow Ridge fire along the Siuslaw River, southwest of Crow (August – October 1966; at the time this was the fifth largest forest fire to have occurred in the State of Oregon).



Paul and Eathyl Bloom, who both played important roles in the creation of the District, allowed the fire trucks to be parked at the gasoline service station they owned on the northeast corner of the intersection of Territorial Road and Central Road. This was the District’s first “fire station”. The Blooms later sold a parcel of land behind (east of) the gasoline station to the District, on which a real fire house was eventually constructed.

Money problems plagued Crow Valley District from day one. From 1966 through 1980, the District operated without a tax base. Each year, local residents voted on a levy to fund fire department activities for the following year. The approved budgets were small: \$ 10,000 to \$ 20,000 per year – barely enough to cover operating costs. This annual financial uncertainty meant it was almost impossible to plan for capital improvements such as the purchase of new apparatus and equipment, or

upgrading or construction of fire station facilities.

Crow Valley RFPD survived these years only because of the willingness of community and District volunteers to donate materials and labor, and because of a unique relationship with the Los Angeles County Fire Department that supported the District with affordable apparatus and firefighting equipment into the late 1970s.

Despite severe financial constraints, the District still managed, in its first 8 years of existence, to acquire additional apparatus and expand its presence in the community.



Early-on, a one-truck, tin-sided “car shed” was erected in a field near the corner of Gimpl Hill and Pine Grove Roads (eastern side of District: Spencer Creek Station). In 1971, the District’s headquarters and 3-bay main station (Crow Station) was finally constructed. A two-bay apparatus barn was built on rented land on Wolf Creek Road, near the southwest corner of the District, that same year.

Crow Valley voters approved a bond measure in 1973, and the District was able to purchase their first (and for a long time thereafter their only) brand new fire engine - a 1974 Ford. Still, until the late 1980s, the bulk of Crow Valley RFPD’s fire engines were used; often acquired as surplus from the Los Angeles County Fire Department. Even so, Crow Valley was luckier than many rural fire districts. Although the Crow Valley fire engines were old and used, they had at least been professionally designed and built for firefighting, and had been well maintained. The Crow Valley fleet of fire engines was vastly superior to the apparatus being used by many of the neighboring fire districts.

Water tankers (tenders) and rescue vehicles were sometimes another matter. For many years, water was brought to fires in large semi-trailer tanks pulled by tractor trucks (gasoline delivery tankers that had been converted to water tenders). These were big, cumbersome, and often times frighteningly dangerous

to drive on narrow, winding country roads. It wasn’t until the mid-1980s that the District began to replace the semi-trailers with more stable, single chassis water trucks. But even then, the rigs were either converted fuel delivery trucks or cut-down logging trucks, with tanks that contained little or no internal baffling to keep the water from sloshing and bumping the truck all over the road as it negotiated corners and hills.

A variety of used vehicles were acquired and converted into rescue apparatus by District volunteers. In the 1960s and early 1970s, “first aid cars” were station wagons and panel vans outfitted with emergency lights and some basic first aid supplies. By the late 1970s, volunteers were converting box-bed pickup trucks into “rescues” equipped with emergency medical equipment and extrication tools.

By 1974, the District expanded to a total of about 85 square miles. To better serve the east side of the District, the old Spencer Creek “car shed”, which was often surrounded by water and unusable in the winter, was replaced by a new 4-bay station in 1975. The “car shed” was loaded on a flatbed truck, and moved to Gillespie Corners (Territorial Road and Lorane Highway) to provide better response coverage for the southern end of the District.



Significant additions of territory in the Spencer Creek area, along Lorane Highway, Bailey Hill Road, and Fox Hollow and McBeth Roads between 1976 and 1981, resulted in a District that was 103 square miles in size.

Voters approved the first tax base for the District in 1980. With stable year-to-year funding, the District was finally able to begin a program of modernizing its response fleet and facilities. One of the first projects was the construction of a new 2-bay station on Lorane Highway, near intersection with Fox Hollow Road, in 1981, to replace the inadequate and

dilapidated Gillespie Corners “car shed”.

In 1986, the tax base was doubled to \$200,000, in order to replace three “critically obsolete” fire engines (1957 and 1959 models), and build a new fire station to provide better response coverage for the southeast corner of the District.

Four brand new, custom-built Pierce fire engines were acquired in 1989, using a seven year lease-to-purchase program. These were the first fully enclosed, four door fire engines in Lane County - which provided a safer and considerably drier environment for the volunteers responding to emergency incidents.

In 1993, a 2-bay fire station was constructed near the corner of Fox Hollow Road and McBeth Road. This was the last station to be built for Crow Valley RFPD.

Yellow Fire Trucks ?



Marty Nelson, a relatively new volunteer with Crow Valley RFPD in 1972, was tasked that summer with re-painting one of the District’s pieces of apparatus. Drawing from a recent study that had concluded that lime-yellow was the most visible, and thus most appropriate, color for emergency vehicles, then chief Gary Higgins and Marty decided to paint a 1948 Seagraves fire engine that unusual and decidedly non-traditional color.

Thus, Crow Valley RFPD became the first fire department in the area, and one of the first in the country, to have a yellow fire engine. The color caught on (at least after the initial shock), and District apparatus slowly evolved, through the 1970s and 1980s, from red to yellow. By 1989, Crow Valley’s entire fleet was painted this distinctive lime-yellow color.

Community support, dedication and ingenuity of District volunteers to build a functional fire department from scratch with limited funds, and equipment either scrounged or home-built, allowed Crow Valley RFPD to not only survive, but to grow and become a significant local emergency response agency. But recognizing the economies of scale that an even larger fire district could attain, Crow Valley RFPD began exploring the possibility of a merger with neighboring Fernridge RFPD (former Veneta, Elmira-Noti, and Walton RFPDs) in 1992. A merger was completed in 1995, creating Lane County Fire District No. 1.

In July 2012, Lane County Fire District No. 1 and Lane Rural Fire / Rescue completed a functional consolidation to create the Lane Fire Authority which currently provides firefighting, rescue, and emergency medical services to almost 300 square miles of territory located to the west, southwest, and northwest of Eugene.

Fire Chiefs: Crow Valley Fire Protection District (1966 – 1995)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates of Service</u>
Roy Burch	1966 – 1967 first District chief
Gary Higgins	1967 – 1977
Marty Nelson	1977 – 1995

1995: merger with Fernridge RFPD creates Lane County Fire District No. 1

The following individuals provided information and materials for this article: Marty Nelson, Rod Smith, and Stan Turner

See something we got wrong? Have information or photographs that you would be willing to share? Let us know. Call Fred Scalise at 541-935-1742.

Next Issue: Alvadore Rural Fire Protection District.



Regulated Use Closure - 2014

By Matt Mackey, Wildland Fire Supervisor
Western Lane District, Oregon Department of Forestry

Matt Mackey, Wildland Fire Supervisor of the Western Lane District, Oregon Department of Forestry, wants to remind the patrons of Lane Fire Authority that as the summer dries out our grasslands and forests, all lands within the Western Lane Forest Protection District will be subject to "regulated use closure." The objective of this closure is to restrict those public activities that can and will result in wildfires. Some of the activities that are restricted are:

- Smoking in areas that have flammable vegetation.
- Open fires are prohibited, including campfires, cooking fires, and charcoal fires except in designated campgrounds or on private property (such as a campfire pit within 100 feet of your residence) with the permission of the landowner.
- Chain saw use is prohibited between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. Chainsaw use is permitted at all other hours provided the following fire fighting equipment is present with each operating saw: One axe, one shovel, and one operational 8 oz. or larger fire extinguisher. In addition, a fire watch of at least one hour is required following the use of each saw.
- Mowing of dried and cured grass is prohibited between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. except for the commercial culture and harvest of agricultural crops. However, it is acceptable to mow **green** grass around your home so long as it is watered down.
- The use of fireworks and exploding targets is also prohibited.

If you plan on heading out into the forest to camp, fish, hunt or to enjoy other recreational activities you will need to have the following in your vehicle:

- One axe, one shovel and one gallon of water or a 2 ½ pound or larger fire extinguisher readily available.

The use of motorized vehicles, including All Terrain Vehicles (ATV) is prohibited except on improved roads. Improved roads are paved and graveled roads must be free of flammable material.

A frequent summer question is "can we have a campfire?" There is a balance between fire safety and enjoying a summer evening activity. If you plan to have a warming or campfire, please be aware of the following:

1. The campfire site must be inspected by personnel from the Oregon Department of Forestry to make sure it is in a safe and appropriate location.
2. The campfire site must be within 100' of the residence.
3. Brush must be cleared at least 50' around the site.

If you have any questions about the fire season, regulated use closure, having a residential warming/camp fire, or any other forestry related questions please call your local Oregon Department of Forestry office. Those living in western Lane County can call (541) 935-2283.

Fighting wildfires has become very expensive and results in the loss of both resources (i.e. timber) and property so please be careful this summer while out camping, hiking, hunting, or just working around your home.

When Regulated Use Closure goes into effect, you will see orange signs posted throughout the Western Lane's district. Be sure to keep an eye out for these signs and follow the requirements. Being found in non-compliance can be a very costly outcome.

The Fire Authority is Looking for Dwellings for the Purpose of Live Fire Training

Lane Fire Authority is continually looking for donated structures that can be burned for training purposes. Although after June 15th we will not be able to conduct live fire training exercises until the fall, individuals interested in donating structures are invited to contact Lane Fire Authority Training Officers John Maxwell or Mark Boren at (541) 935-2226.

The advantages to donating a structure for fire training are numerous. For the owner, it is a means of demolition that is considerably less expensive and for the Fire Authority, it provides hands-on training in addressing structure fires.



There are several requirements should you have a structure you wish to donate:

- You must be the owner and the title must be free and clear.
- An asbestos inspection must be completed and all asbestos removed.
- A representative from Lane Fire Authority must inspect the structure and make approval based on safety and appropriate use.

LFA Annual Awards Banquet

On Saturday, March 8, 2014, Lane Fire Authority held its annual awards banquet recognizing the contributions of its members. The following individuals were recognized:



Volunteer of the Year:

Cory Bates - Walton Station
Bob Buckridge - Noti Station
Brent Burgess - Lorane Hwy. St.
Mike Burkert - Franklin Station
Brad Crocker - Spencer Creek St.
Don Hutto - Alvadore Station
Brian Johnson - Elmira Station
Fred Scalise - Butler Rd. Station

Maddy Slayden - Irving Station
Mike Speiser - Fox Hollow St.
Brian Wilson - Veneta Station

Longevity Awards:

Three Years:

Cory Bates
Austin Larson
Terry Ney
Emma Scalise

Five Years:

Mike Burkert
Chelle Burkert

Ten Years:

Brian Johnson

Fifteen Years:

Tom Bruvold
Susan Jenkins
Markus Lay

Twenty Years:

Robert Holmes



Twenty-five Years:

Greg Deedon

LFA is Starting a Fire and Emergency Services Explorer Program

By Assistant Chief Steve Strain

Lane Fire Authority is planning to sponsor a Fire/EMS Explorer Post open to young men and women between the ages of fifteen (or age 14 and a graduate of eighth grade) to twenty. An open house is scheduled for Tuesday, June 3, 2014, 7:00 PM at the Veneta Station (88050 Territorial Highway).

Those who choose to become part of the LFA Explorer Post will have input into its activities which might include visits to fire vocational programs, participating in musters and water-ball tournaments, and making community presentations. In addition, they will learn first aid skills, participate in regional disaster drills and disaster

preparation exercises, and support activities at fires and emergency scenes.

What is Exploring? Fire and Emergency Services Exploring is a youth development program. At Lane Fire Authority it will be centered on fire and emergency services careers. This program is co-sponsored by the Boy Scouts of America and has been well received across the country.



The bottom line is that Fire and Emergency Services Exploring is an action-oriented hands-on career or volunteer discovery program. Exploring is based on unique and dynamic relationships between youth and the organizations in their community. Lane Fire Authority will be initiating the Fire and Emergency Services Explorer Post by matching their people and program resources to the interests of young people in the community. The result is a program of activities that helps youth pursue their special interests, grow, and develop.

The program has five areas of emphasis:

1. Career Opportunities – Real-world career skills.
2. Leadership Experience – Leadership skills employers are looking for.
3. Life Skills – Conflict resolution, problem solving, and relationship skills.
4. Citizenship – Learn the democratic process and respect for others.
5. Character Education – Ethical decision making.

The advantages of the Explorer program to Lane Fire Authority and the community are numerous. We hope to cultivate future employees, prepare community leader leaders, transition youth from school to workplace, improve teamwork and communications

skills, and instill commitment to the welfare of the community.

If you or someone you know would like to become a member of our Explorer Post as a Fire and Emergency Services Explorer, or just want to see what the program is all about, come to our **Open House: Tuesday, June 3 at 6:00 PM at Lane Fire Authority, Station 101, 88050 Territorial Rd., Veneta. Please join us.**

LFA's Volunteer Firefighters Association Announces Its 2014 Scholarship Awards



Each year the Volunteer Firefighters Association of Lane Fire Authority recognizes students who are planning a career in a medically related field or in firefighting by awarding five academic scholarships. Scholarships are awarded in the following categories: two \$500 scholarships awarded to students who live in the fire district; one \$500 scholarship awarded to a family member of a Lane Fire Authority firefighter; and two \$1000 scholarships, awarded to members of the fire department. We are pleased to announce the following awards for 2014:

High School Scholarship:

- Samantha Clemow - Crow High School

Lane Fire Authority Family Member Scholarship:

- Karly Boren - Elmira High School

Lane Fire Authority Firefighter Scholarships:

- Micah Fillinger
- Brian Sayles



In September, 2013, *Flash Point* Celebrated Its Tenth Year of Continuous Publication



In the fall of 2013, *Flash Point* celebrated its 10th anniversary of continuous bi-yearly publication. The name began with the Crow Valley Fire Department in the 1980s as a yearly newsletter. When Crow Valley merged with Lane County Fire District One, the publication ended. Then in 2003, LCFD#1 revived the newsletter as a way to expand its public education program, providing information on fire safety and emergency medical procedures. The newsletter began as a quarterly publication, but evolved to being distributed twice-a-year. The copy you are reading is the twenty-third edition of *Flash Point*. If you are a long-time reader of *Flash Point* you may notice that we repeatedly print several seasonal articles. For example, "Your Summer Safety Check List" has been printed in our Spring-Summer newsletter since the inception of *Flash Point*. Hopefully the reason is obvious. We are all about fire prevention and safety. Each season brings with it certain risks which we would like to minimize through our public education program.

We hope you find the information we've provided in *Flash Point* over the years informative and useful. Suggestions for articles as well as ideas for newsletter improvement are always welcome. Please email editor, Stan Turner, at stanturner@lanefire.org or call (541) 935-2226.

Training News

by Mark Boren, LFA Training Officer

Spring time means new recruits! We are in the fourth weekend out of 11 of the LFA Firefighter I recruit academy. We have eight new recruits: four from in-district and four from out-of-district. Since the Eugene/Springfield Fire department does not have volunteers, we have around 30 people that live in town and volunteer at our main station in

Veneta and our Irving station located at 29999 Hallett St. These people are usually looking to pursue a paid career in the fire service. They are expected to complete the recruit academy, attend our regular weekly drills and pull a 24-hour shift every sixth day. The application process for our fall recruit academy will start around the first of July. Please contact Captain John Maxwell at our Irving Station or myself to make an appointment to get an application packet.



Live Fire Training-Erickson Rd
Picture By: Rene Filley

An additional note. While we are pleased with the number of Lane Fire recruits in the academy, we are still in acute need of volunteers from our rural areas (please see the article on the number of responders to our rural stations). Response time and a good depth of personnel can make a significant difference on life-saving medical calls and structure fires!

Lane Fire Authority Summer Health Tips

Lane Fire Authority wishes everyone a safe and enjoyable summer. Here are some suggestions and guidelines to reduce the risks of a crew from the department having to visit you on an emergency call:

First, enrich yourself and be prepared for those unforeseen emergencies:

- Take a CPR class or a refresher.
- Take a first aid class.
- Take swimming lessons.
- Review our Summer Safety Check List on page 3.

Second, take some common-sense precautions. The following list is courtesy of the CDC:

Sun and Heat: Studies show more than a million cases of the most common forms of skin cancer are diagnosed each year, and that even a few serious sunburns can increase your risk of getting skin cancer. You can protect yourself during the time of day when the

sun's UV (ultraviolet) rays are strongest – between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. – by wearing long sleeves and pants, and by applying sunscreen and a protective lip balm with an SPF of 15 or higher. Be sure to reapply frequently especially after swimming.

Heat exposure caused 8,015 deaths in the United States from 1979-1999. Most heat-related deaths occur in the hot summer months, and the elderly, the very young and people with chronic health problems are most at risk. Because even healthy people can fall victim to summer heat, take the following precautions to reduce your risk:

- Drink plenty of water or other non-alcoholic beverages;
- Wear lightweight, loose-fitting clothing that is light in color;
- Reduce strenuous activities or do them during the cooler parts of the day.

Water Safety: Thousands of Americans drown each year, and thousands more are injured or killed in boating accidents. Drowning is the second leading cause of injury-related death for children age 14 and under. Follow these common-sense precautions for safe summer fun in the water:

- Always have an adult closely supervise young children any time they are swimming, playing or even bathing in water;
- Never swim alone or in unsupervised locations. Teach your children to always swim with a buddy;
- Never drink alcohol before or while swimming, boating or water skiing, and never drink alcohol while supervising children;
- Learn to swim, as swimming lessons benefit adults and children age 4 and up;
- Properly maintain your pool to help prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Never swallow pool, lake, or river water.

Food Safety: Summer is the season for outdoor barbecues and picnics; however, food-related illness can put a damper on those outdoor fests. CDC estimates that 76 million Americans get sick from food-related illness every year. More than 300,000 end up hospitalized and about 5,000 die each year from foodborne illness. Protect yourself and your friends and family in these ways:

- Cook meat, poultry and seafood thoroughly. Use a meat

thermometer to be sure your grilled meats are “done.” Ground beef, for example, should be cooked to an internal temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit.

- Don't cross-contaminate one food with another. Wash your hands, utensils and cutting boards after they have been in contact with raw meat or poultry and before they touch another food;
- Bacteria can grow quickly at room temperature, so refrigerate leftover foods promptly;
- Wash produce thoroughly to remove visible dirt, and discard the outermost leaves of a head of lettuce or cabbage.



Win a Trip on a Fire Engine for Your Family or Friends

Attention kids young and old(er): Would you like to win a trip on a Lane Fire Authority fire engine (maximum of 5 riders)? Write us an essay of at least two paragraphs in length telling us why you would like to go on a ride. Send your response to: Lane Fire Authority, Attention *Flash Point*, P.O. Box 398, Veneta, Oregon. Your entry must be postmarked no later than June 30, 2014.



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