



Crook County Fire and Rescue Standard of Cover



Effective by Crook County Fire & Rescue Board of Directors: February 17, 2022

Crook County Fire and Rescue was funded as a special district July 1st, 2001. This combined the City of Prineville Fire Department and Zone Two fire protection with the previously unprotected areas of Juniper Canyon and Powell Butte. The fire district was created by ballot measure in the fall of 2000.

Crook County Fire & Rescue is a special taxing district operating under the rules and laws in ORS 478. The district governance is conducted by a five member elected board of directors.

Crook County Fire & Rescue data and statistics:

- Population Served: 25,000 (Includes the City of Prineville and surrounding county)
- Fire District Area: 450 square miles
- Ambulance Service Area: 3,000 square miles
- Career Employees
 - Fire Chief
 - Deputy Chief
 - Division Chief
 - Finance Manager
 - Ambulance Billing
 - (3) Battalion Chiefs
 - (9) Lieutenants
 - (9) Career Firefighter/Paramedics
- Volunteer Firefighters
 - (12) Student Volunteer Firefighters
 - (12) Paid On Call Firefighters
- 2021-2022 General Fund Budget: \$9,789,041
- 2021-2022 Operating Budget: \$6,905,693
- 2021 total assessed property value: \$2,500,512,883
- Current tax rate: \$1.59 per thousand dollars of assessed value

Fire Board Priorities:

1. Minimize the direct and indirect impacts associated with fire, medical and rescue emergencies.
2. Ensure sustainability of service delivery by efficient use of our people, facilities, fleet, and finances.
3. Develop, promote, and demonstrate professionalism, innovation, and excellence throughout the organization.
4. Maintain District engagement in the community and a customer-based focus in the delivery of all services.
5. Maintain and improve the health, safety and well-being of the members of Crook County Fire and Rescue

Organizational Statements

Mission

Crook County Fire & Rescue exist to protect, preserve, and support the people and property within its service area by using available resources in a manner that demonstrates fiscal and functional responsibility and accountability.

Vision

Provide the best fire and EMS service possible with the money the community provides and support a work environment that attracts and maintains excellence.

Values

Integrity	Professionalism
Accountability	Humility
Candor	Dependable
Respect	Transparency

Credo

We are humble professionals that continually strive to maintain trust with our members and the people we serve
We maintain integrity at all times- we recognize we are always under the watchful eye of the community we serve
We will serve with care and compassion

Daily Shift Priorities

Be prepared and maintain readiness to respond to all request for service
Train consistently and effectively
Maintain mental and physical fitness
Communicate and care

Risk Management Statement

Responses will be carried out safely and efficiently
Responders will not risk their lives to save lives and/or property that is manifestly lost
Responders will calculate the risk versus the benefit when jeopardizing their safety to protect savable property
If necessary responders will risk their lives to protect a savable human life

Response Areas

Crook County Fire and Rescue provides fire, EMS and rescue services to three geographically distinct response areas, Prineville (Station 1201), Powell Butte (Station 1202), and Juniper Canyon (Station 1203).

Station 1201 (Prineville):

Location: 500 NE Belknap, Prineville

Equipment:

The apparatus stationed at 1201 fulfills the requirements from ISO as well as provide for an adequate response for most of the first alarm incidents inside the response area.

Apparatus stationed at 1201:

Medic
Medic
Medic
Structure Engine
Structure Engine
Interface Engine
Tender
BC Vehicle
Staff Vehicle
Staff Vehicle
Staff Vehicle
Rescue Trailer and Polaris Ranger
Type 6 Wildland Engine
Type 6 Wildland Engine

Response Area: The 1201 response area includes all areas within the fire district not included in the 1202 and 1203 response areas.

Topography: Station 1201's response area contains multiple topography types. Prineville and surrounding area is positioned in the Crooked River / Ochoco Creek flood plain below Ochoco Reservoir. Farmland and ranches make up a large portion of the private lands outside of city limits.

Challenges to typical response: Distance, bridges and culverts over private drives and roadways.

Primary topography: It is mostly comprised of high desert with steep rim rocks and plateaus. To the east and north the response area contains forested mountainous areas with steep terrain.

Transportation Networks: Most primary roadways are paved with engineered bridges. Secondary roadways are also paved with few being improved and maintained dirt or gravel. The rural areas are commonly dirt and gravel with various stages of improvement. Frontier risk areas can include unimproved and impassible roadways for larger apparatus requiring 4x4 and off-road capabilities.

Major thoroughfares: Highway 126, Ochoco Hwy (Highway 26 East), Madras Highway (26 West), O'Neil Highway, South Main / Highway 27 , Reservoir Road, Geo Millican, North Main / McKay, and Paulina Highway.

Airports: Prineville Airport

Waterways: North/South Fork of the Crooked River, Crooked River, Ochoco Creek, Ochoco Reservoir, irrigation canals and ditches.

Rail: Prineville Railway, Freight Depot Facility off Bus Evans Rd.

Urban Risk Areas (>1,000 people/square mile): The City of Prineville is the base of station 1201 response area. Prineville is populated by approx. 10,000 residents of the Districts 25,000 residents. It has a downtown area with multiple commercial and residential over commercial occupancies. This area also incorporates Les Schwab, Bend Tarp and Liner, Facebook, Apple, Wilco, fuel and oil storage, paint stores, mills and other commercial / industrial occupancies which include large solar farms. There are also large areas of the city and unincorporated urban area that is comprised of single/multifamily dwellings.

Suburban Risk Areas (500-1,000 people per square/mile): The largest portion of Prineville is suburban residential areas. The response area also includes Ochoco West and the industrial parks NW of Prineville above the grade.

Rural Risk Areas (<500 per square/mile): Station 1201 responds to a majority of the rural area in the district. This includes farmland and ranches within the northern and northwestern areas of the district. This also includes land South of Prineville along Highway 27 and East of Prineville near Ochoco reservoir. George Millican Rd and South of Prineville, east of Powell Buttes. The areas that are a rural response are bordered by frontier lands. This area includes large solar farm facilities along George Millican road.

Frontier Risk Areas (travel distance >8 mi): Frontier risk areas include all of the areas North and East of Prineville. It is largely urban interface on the borders of the entire fire district with a large risk in station 1201's response. The Ochoco National Forest borders and encompasses many of the properties under dual CCFR and ODF protection in the 1201 area. A large area of frontier coverage exists to the northwest of Prineville between Highway 26 West and O'Neil Highway. This section of private land is protected by CCFR and has little if any state or federal lands bordering or within it. There are similar areas throughout this response area located on Paulina Highway, and north of Ochoco Reservoir along the Mill Creek valley. The frontier areas are not only a risk for fire, they are very commonly the origin of high priority and complex medical calls resulting from motor vehicle and ATV accidents and time sensitive medical calls such as trauma, heart attacks and strokes.

Building Risks: Most if not all of the high risk occupancies in the CCFR district are located within the 1201 response area. These would include nursing homes, schools, storage facilities, mills, auto parts stores, business occupancies and large commercial / industrial occupancies. The most significant cluster of industrial occupancy includes 5,900,000 square feet of data center space with additional plans for 2,000,000 square feet.

The district is aware of the challenge, value, and response need these large data center buildings present. The District has voiced the concern as to how it will provide an appropriate and effective service to this cluster of maximum risk occupancies. All of the buildings are located on the western edge of the city limits of Prineville. The collective valuation is currently over \$4,400,000,000 and projected to increase in the future. Specific challenges and concerns for response to the data centers includes:

- Current response time to these facilities is roughly 12-15 minutes at a minimum. 12-15 minutes is figured to the entrance gate, access to the problem can take more time. This response time is measured to the gate. Accessing the patient or problem area can take an equal amount of time.
- There is one single access road from CCFR's main station to the industrial area. It can be closed due to weather or other emergencies.
- Responders have a limited knowledge and understanding of emergency response needs of large data centers. The District response may be challenged by a lack appropriate apparatus, equipment, and training to efficiently mitigate an emergency at large data center campuses.

Responses:

In 2021, the 1201 response area received 3,343 (including transfers) calls for service. This accounted for 83.5% of the total call volume for the district.

Station 1202 (Powell Butte):

Equipment:

The apparatus stationed at 1202 will fulfill the requirements from ISO as well as provide for an adequate response for most first alarm fire and medical incidents inside the response area.

Apparatus stationed at 1202:

Medic
Structure Engine
Interface Engine
Tender

Response Area: The 1202 response area includes the majority of the Powell Butte Community from the western edge of the district to the intersection of Westwood Drive and Houston Lake Road, and Wiley Road and Highway 126.

Topography: The majority of 1202's response area is comprised of flat farm and ranch land. To the north: ranches, farms, and BLM border a large rim rock along the Crooked River Canyon. To the east, the 1202 response area has scattered dual coverage with BLM in the Powell Buttes area but is mostly private land. The western and southern areas are comprised of smaller rim rocks and canyons with rocky slopes, sagebrush, and juniper.

Challenges to typical response: Location information / address marking, bridges and culverts over private access. Properties on the north end of response area are geographically further from the fire station. Adverse weather and driving conditions create prolonged response times.

Primary topography: Flat and rolling terrain with small drainages and shale rock slopes.

Transportation Networks: Most roads are paved and secondary roads are maintained gravel and dirt surfaces.

Major thoroughfares: HWY 126, Powell Butte Hwy, Riggs Rd.

Airports: None

Waterways: Irrigation canals and ditches

Rail: None

Urban Risk Areas (>1,000 people/square mile) None

Suburban Risk Areas (500-1,000 people per square mile): Subdivisions are: Twin Lakes Ranch, West Powell Butte Estates, Powell Butte View Estates, Brasada Ranch, Red Cloud Ranch, Mountain View Estates, Seven Peaks Estates, and Steel Hammer Ranch.

Rural Risk Areas (<500 per square mile): Southern and western areas near Powell Butte and along Powell Butte Highway.

Frontier Risk Areas (travel distance >8mi): Dual covered areas with BLM in and around the subdivisions to the South and West of the area. The subdivisions are within urban interface areas of rangeland comprised of sage brush and juniper. The Powell Buttes are within this risk area. There is a large area of dual coverage with BLM and the BIAC center to the west bordering West Powell Butte Estates.

Building Risks: Few high risk buildings are within the area with the exception of Powell Butte School, Powell Butte Church, Shilo Ranch Church, Baker Diocese Retreat, and large facilities within Brasada Ranch, including many transient overnight accommodations.

Responses:

In 2021 the station 1202 response area received 209 calls for service. This accounted for 5.2% of the total call volume for the department.

Station 1203 (Juniper Canyon):

Equipment:

The apparatus stationed at 1203 will fulfill the requirements from ISO as well as provide for an adequate response for most first alarm fire and medical incidents inside the response area.

Apparatus stationed at 1203:

Structure Engine

Interface Engine

Tender

Type 6 Wildland Engine

Response Area: The 1203 response area includes the majority of the Juniper Canyon area from the southern edge of the district along Prineville Reservoir, to the intersection of Lower Davis Loop and Juniper Canyon Road.

Topography: This area is comprised of high desert with sagebrush and junipers. The majority of rim rocks and canyons within the CCFR district are within this area. There are steep slopes and narrow canyons scattered throughout.

Challenges to typical response: Access, address marking, bridges and culverts, unimproved roads.

Primary topography: High desert with steep slopes and rim rocks.

Transportation Networks: Primary roads are paved with normal shoulders. Secondary roads are mostly paved with narrow or no shoulders. Roads within subdivisions can be paved, but many are unimproved dirt, or gravel. Some of these require 4x4 and off-road capabilities especially in winter months and during wildland fire access.

Major thoroughfares: Juniper Canyon Road, Davis Loop.

Airports: Dry Creek Airpark

Waterways: Prineville Reservoir

Rail: None

Urban Risk Areas (>1,000 people/sq. mi.): None

Suburban Risk Areas (500-1,000 people per sq./mi.): Subdivisions include High Desert Estates, Jerry Acres, Juniper Heights, Highlands Subdivision, Conifer Heights, Fairview North, Ochoco Land and Livestock, Long Horn Ridge, Ironwood Estates, Cimarron Hills, Dry Creek Airpark, Prineville Lake Acres 1 and 2, Falcon Ridge, Lost Lake Estates, Three Peaks, Lake View Cove, Mountain Ridge Estates, Idle Way Acres, Juniper Hills, Indian Rock Estates, Jasper Knolls, Bottero Park.

Rural Risk Areas (<500 per sq/mi): Rural makes up most of the response area. There is a large urban interface throughout Juniper Canyon that all borders frontier areas.

Frontier Risk Areas (travel distance >8mi): A large portion of the populated area includes frontier risks. Dual protection with BLM is scattered throughout. Large sections of private land are well within the district. The frontier areas are not only a risk for fire, they are very commonly the origin of high priority and complex medical calls resulting from Motor Vehicle and ATV accidents and time sensitive medical calls such as trauma, heart attacks, and strokes.

Building Risks: Mostly residential with a few storage facilities and a church.

Responses:

In 2021 station 1203 response area received 366 calls for service. This accounted for 9.1% of the total call volume for the department.

Types of calls by situation type:

Crook County Fire & Rescue was requested for service 4,002 times in 2021. Those request for service were for many different types of incidents. Of those requests, 86.9% were for medical related calls.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS): 3,351

Out of district patient transfers: 718

Motor vehicle crashes: 137

Rescue related calls: 4

Structure fires: 18

Brush/grass fires: 39

Car/vehicle fires: 19

Other related fires: 20

Natural gas, electrical hazard, fuel hazards: 29

Fire Alarms/ False Alarms: 115

Cancelled request for service: 189

Core Service Statement Current and Future

The programs of Crook County Fire and Rescue are the services, activities and responses the District provides. They are the operational work, the output of the machine, the services provided to the community. Everything we do at Crook County Fire and Rescue is done to support these service programs:

- Community Risk Reduction Fire & Life Safety
- Public Education
- Fire Investigation, Origin and Cause
- Emergency Medical Services(basic and advanced life support care) We will maintain equipment and resources to safely access patients anywhere in our ASA.
- Fire suppression (structural, wildland)
- Rescue (motor vehicle crashes and flat water/ice rescue, industrial accident response)
- Hazardous Materials (operations level)

Community Risk Reduction:

Community risk reduction is a broad term that encapsulates most of the services the district provides that are not included in emergency response. This category of services includes plan review for new construction, including access and water supply requirements, fire inspections for business and other public buildings. The district organizes fire prevention activities including school outreach programs and wildland fire education/mitigation resources to community members, City of Prineville, and Crook County Planning Departments. It also provides smoke alarm installation, CPR classes, and child passenger safety seats with installation resources, among others.

In order to positively and efficiently provide these resources to the community, CCFR staff foster positive relationships with local, state and federal agency partners including the City of Prineville, Crook County, OSFM/OSP, ODF, BLM, and the Forest Service. The district is focused on improving its Community Risk Reduction including implementation of a web-based program for tracking inspections on fire suppression equipment and fire alarm systems within Crook County, improving a pre-plan system to allow emergency responders access to property specific information during emergency responses, and pre-construction consultations with homeowners in the wildland-urban interface zones to discuss defensible space.

Emergency Response

Service Level Objectives:

Oregon Administrative Rule (437-002-182): Oregon Rules for firefighters requires fire departments to maintain a written policy describing their organizational structure, functions and training. In addition, OAR 437 Division 2, Subdivision L: Fire Protection describes specific parameters for firefighting and in particular limits interior firefighting to those departments that can maintain a specified level of response, provide regularly defined training, maintain and regularly test respiratory equipment, and sustain other critical requirements.

Deployment Goal:

Utilize the available resources in the most efficient manner to respond to all request for service with the right resource in the most efficient response manner.

Emergency Response:

Response levels are based on available staff and can change significantly in the event of multiple calls. Crook County Fire & Rescue strives to keep at least 5 career staff firefighter/paramedics and one battalion chief on-duty 24 hours a day throughout the district. This staff is supplemented by part-time firefighters and student/volunteer firefighters. Crook County Fire and Rescue relies on volunteers, part time and career employees to respond to personnel call backs and staff their stations to augment the on duty crew when needed.

Responding crews will act within the constraints of Crook County Fire and Rescue's Risk Management Statement. Until an adequate number of firefighters arrive the ability to perform interior structural firefighting and rescue lives that are savable in a safe manner may not be possible. If an emergency medical incident, structure or wildland fire escalates, auto-aid agreements, and mutual aid resources are utilized to ensure adequate resources are summoned to manage the emergency. This muster of resources can take significant time depending on the availability of off duty personnel and neighboring resources.

Dispatch:

All 911 request for service in Crook County are received by Crook County 911.

Crook County 911 notifies Crook County Fire & Rescue via radio of all request for service. The 911 dispatch center is a 24/7 available resource for members responding to incidents. Request for additional resources are made through the dispatch center.

Structure Fire Response:

Crook County Fire and Rescue will respond to all structure fires in the most efficient manner possible as determined by the battalion chief at the time of the call. Based on that level of response and operating under the Crook County Fire & Rescue Risk Management Statement, Crook County Fire and Rescue will:

Initially fight fires from the exterior, contain the fire to the building of origin, and protect nearby structures. This may require entry into the “hazard zone” with appropriate protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Perform interior firefighting and enter an IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health) environment only after providing 2-in and 2-out minimums prior to entry. Crook County Fire and Rescue personnel are trained and equipped to perform the above. The necessary staff cannot be guaranteed to perform entry into IDLH environments at all times. The necessary level of staff can be provided via personnel call-back and mutual aid request. This muster of personnel can take up to one hour.

Crook County Fire & Rescue members may enter an IDLH atmosphere immediately with the appropriate protective equipment to perform rescue of a known savable human life.

Utilizing a well-established risk management statement and developing operational and training guidelines Crook County Fire & Rescue utilizes the resources available to safely and effectively extinguish structure fires.

Crook County Fire and Rescue meets the level of training set forth by the State of Oregon’s Department of Public Safety Standards and Training and Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Emergency Medical Response:

Crook County Fire and Rescue will provide Basic Life Support and personnel on requests for service and will strive to provide Advanced Life Support personnel all requests when there is an immediate life threat.

Rescue Response:

Crook County Fire & Rescue responds to various rescue related request for service. These request may be related to water, ice, industrial accidents, and highway accidents.

Crook County Fire & Rescue strives to maintain operations level training for all members to mitigate emergencies requiring rescue type responses based on our risk management statement. In the event of a request requiring equipment or expertise outside of members training or equipment availability mutual aid resources will be requested.

Hazardous Materials Response:

Crook County Fire and Rescue will respond to all hazardous material incidents in the District. Members are trained to the Operations Level and are able to manage incidents at that level and within the guidelines of our Risk Management Statement.

If a hazardous material incident requires a response above the Operations level, Crook County Fire and Rescue will request a State of Oregon Hazardous Materials Response.

Planned Daily District Staffing Level:

Administrative Staff 1201 Prineville Fire Station:

Fire Chief (Paramedic)
Deputy Chief (Paramedic)
Division Chief (EMT-Basic)
(2) Administrative support staff

1201 Prineville Station:

1 Battalion Chief (Paramedic)
1 Lieutenant/ Paramedic
3 Firefighter / Paramedics

1202 Powell Butte Station:

1 Lieutenant/ Paramedic
1 Part-time or volunteer (EMT-Basic minimum)

1203 Juniper Canyon Station:

1 Lieutenant

1 Part-time or volunteer firefighter

(Based on staffing limitations there may be partial or full days that station 1203 is not staffed)

Response Time:

Response time includes turnout time (Time call is received from dispatch until responding to an incident) and response time (Travel time from responding to arrival at scene).

Crook County Fire and Rescue will strive to arrive on scene of requests for emergency service inside the fire district within 12 minutes 80% of the time. Response time will be directly dependent on road conditions, weather, traffic and travel distance.

In 2021 CCFR arrived on scene within 12 minutes of dispatch 81% of the time within the district boundaries.

CCFR recognizes the extreme level of risk on the western edge of the city. Considering response time standards CCFR cannot respond and arrive to the industrial area within 12 minutes. This industrial area has an assessed value in excess of \$4,400,000,000.

2021 Vital Statistics:

Crook County Fire and Rescue received 4,002 calls for service.

1201:

The 1201 response area accounted for 83.5% of the total calls for service within the district boundary.

- 3,343 (including transfers) total calls within 1201 area
- 718 Inter-facility transports

1202:

The 1202 response area accounted for 5.2% of the total calls for service within the district boundary.

- 209 total calls within 1202 area

1203:

The 1203 response area accounted for 9.1% of the calls within the district boundary.

- 366 total calls within 1203 area

Outside of the Fire District:

CCFR received 84 requests to respond outside of the fire district – of those 84 calls CCFR was cancelled 21 times. Out of district response includes areas outside of the fire district including mutual aid.

Cardiac Arrest Data:

In 2021, the national average of out of hospital cardiac arrest survival rates was 8.0%. Due to the district's call volume, CCFR used 2020 and 2021 years to obtain data. CCFR attempted to resuscitate 28 cardiac arrests and had an overall survival rate of 10.7%. The study is further broken down to witnessed ventricular fibrillation arrests. The 2021 national average survival rate for this type of cardiac arrest was 28.0%. CCFR responded to 2 witnessed v-fib arrests and surpassed the national average with a 50% survival rate.

Summary:

This standard of cover document outlines the response capabilities of Crook County Fire & Rescue. This tool communicates staffing and capabilities as they exist at the time of the document approval.

Crook County Fire & Rescue is capable of managing the above identified risk in a reliable and effective manner within the constraints of the Crook County Fire & Rescue Risk Management Statement and available resources. Recognizing 86.9% of calls for service are EMS related the organization is well suited to provide exceptional customer service that meets all State of Oregon response requirements.

For the majority of structure fires if the entire on-duty crew is available these incidents can be mitigated in a safe, effective, and efficient manner. If Crook County Fire & Rescue is managing multiple calls or is not staffed at the full level the ability to perform interior structure firefighting and saving savable life in a safe manner may not be possible.

If structure or wildland fires escalate, emergency personnel call-back, auto-aid resources, and mutual aid resources are utilized to ensure adequate resources are summoned to manage the request for service. This muster of resources and the level of response is dictated by availability and a minimum turnout and travel time of 45 minutes.