RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT HANDBOOK

by

Lawrence R. Fick

A Thesis
Presented to the Faculty
of the
School of Forestry
Oregon State College

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Bachelor of Science
June 1947

Approved:

[Signature]
Professor of Forestry
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INTRODUCTION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SECTION I RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS IN OREGON</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire District Defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasons For Forming Rural Fire Protection Districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtaining Help in the Formation of a Fire District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suggested Size for District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals in Rural Fire Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of Fire Equipment Now in Use in Rural Fire Protection Districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Fire Losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advantages of a Fire District as Shown by Insurance Rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SECTION II RURAL FIRE PROTECTION LAWS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submit Question of Formation of a District to a Vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election of Directors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election Rules and Regulations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

Until the Rural Fire Protection Law was passed in 1939, the rural areas in Oregon that did not lie within the limits of a city or town, or within the area patrolled by the Oregon State Board of Forestry, did not receive any appreciable amount of fire protection. It is true that some of the cities would send their pumpers to rural fires, and that some of the forestry pumpers were sent to the aid of farmers, but such a situation was far from satisfactory. When the Law was passed in 1939 enabling rural people to form districts for the purpose of providing the property within their area with fire protection, it was an advancement comparable to rural electrification and the establishment of water districts as to its importance to the people affected. Up to the present time, 83 districts, all of which are still operating, have been formed under the law. Some of these districts own and operate their own fire departments, but many of them contract with near-by towns for protection. It is the responsibility of those people living in rural regions of fairly dense population to investigate the possibility of creating a fire district in their area. Such a district not only affords protection for property and results in lowered insurance rates, but also provides protection for the lives of the people in the district.

This handbook provides the necessary information needed by those wishing to form rural fire protection districts in those areas not now receiving fire protection.
SECTION I

RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS IN OREGON

Fire District Defined

A rural fire protection district is a defined territory located outside of the boundaries of incorporated cities and towns; not in the area patrolled by the Oregon State Board of Forestry, and organized under the law for the purpose of providing protection to the inhabitants and property within the district. To be formed into a district, a territory must be contiguous, and not include railway rights of way, unless by consent of the owners, as well as meeting the qualifications listed in the definition. The Rural Fire Protection Law authorizing the formation of these districts was passed in 1939.¹

Reasons For Forming a Rural Fire Protection District

There are two reasons why a rural fire protection district should be formed wherever practicable in rural areas:

1. They provide fire protection for the structures, crops, and other inflammable material within the district.
2. They cause the insurance rates to be lower within the district than those charged in unprotected areas.

¹ Laws Relating to Rural Fire Protection, State Printing Department, Salem, Oregon, 1945, p. 5.
Obtaining Help in the Formation of a Fire District

The Rural Fire Protection Law makes it the duty of the State Fire Marshall's Department to cooperate in the formation and administration of the rural fire districts. They give this help by drawing up the necessary petitions, giving information about the district organization, making available standard forms for use in conducting the business of the districts, and by answering questions that might be asked by those interested in organizing a district.

Present Situation

At the present time there are 83 fire protection districts in the State of Oregon, the majority of which are located in the central Willamette Valley. The extent of the area protected by these Willamette Valley fire protection districts should be set as a goal by the people in other agricultural regions of the state where, at present, there is no organized fire protection. There are four ways that the fire protection districts are providing the necessary protection:

1. Some districts enter into a contract with a near-by town to the effect that the district will pay an annual sum and the town will provide the fire protection.

2. Some districts maintain their own departments.

3. Some districts buy their equipment, but contract with a near-by town to operate it.

4. Some districts combine contract protection and district departments thereby having protection from two sources. A break-down as to the type of protection used in the districts at the present time is given in Table 1.

Table 1.
Types of Protection Used by the Rural Fire Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Protection</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide own department</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase equipment and contract crew</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination of own and contract</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is probably better for those districts lying close to a city or town that has good fire equipment to contract their protection, but if no such arrangements are practicable, a district can provide good protection by setting up its own fire department as 29 percent of the districts now in operation have done. At the present time, two percent of the districts have protection from two sources. One of the districts organized under the Rural Fire Protection Law is even providing protection for an incorporated town.¹

Suggested Size of District

The law does not limit districts as to size, but there are several factors that should be given consideration when determining the area to be taken in by a given district:

1. Is there a near-by town from which the district can obtain its protection through contract? If so, there are no limits

¹ Interview with Mr. E. A. Taylor, Chief Deputy Fire Marshall, Salem, Oregon, January 18, 1947.
to the minimum size, and the district boundaries should be set up for the convenience of the people concerned. However, there is a distance limit beyond which this protection cannot extend, since no part of the district can be more than twenty minutes run from the city fire station.  

2. A district that provides its own fire protection must have a valuation high enough to finance the purchase of adequate equipment and again no part of the district can be more than twenty minutes run from one of the fire houses. It would be ideal to have the fire districts in each county merge to form large county-wide units, each having several fire stations and being coordinated by use of two-way radio equipment.

**Goals In Rural Fire Protection**

The rural fire protection program could be furthered in two ways: one, the districts in the Willamette Valley could merge into county-wide units and take in all land not within the limits of incorporated cities or towns, and not patrolled by the State Board of Forestry; and two, the agricultural areas located mainly in the Rogue River, Umpqua River, and Columbia River Valleys, and certain coastal areas could be formed into fire protection districts. Mr. E. A. Taylor, Chief Deputy Fire Marshall, believes that within three to five years there will be a complete system of fire protection coverage from Portland to south of Eugene coordinating various departments by the use of two-way radio equipment installed in the fire
stations and mobile equipment.¹

Types of Fire Equipment Now in Use in Rural Fire Districts

At present, the fire equipment is primarily of the city pumper type, with emphasis being placed on mobility of operation. A standard model has a 500 gallon tank and a 150 gallon per minute pump mounted on a one and one half ton chassis (See Appendix A). Several of the districts have installed high pressure fog apparatus on their trucks as auxiliary equipment, and others have installed two-way radio equipment that is proving very effective. In the future, it is probable that there will be more use made of fog and equipment designed specifically for rural use. Many districts use the city pumper type of equipment since it is this equipment that gives a better rating on the Insurance Rating Bureau Schedules. The rate for fire insurance is based, in part, on the efficiency of the department and the type of equipment that it uses.²

Taxation

The tax levy, for the year ending June 30, 1947 for the rural fire protection districts, ranged from no tax for the Harrisburg district to a tax of 9.1 mills for the Zumwalt district.

¹. Interview with Mr. E. A. Taylor, op. cit.
². Ibid.
For this period, the 42 districts lying in Lane, Marion, Linn, Yamhill, Clackamas, Benton, and Polk counties had an average tax levy of 2.8 mills. Since the tax levy must be based on estimated expenditures for the following year, and since a district cannot increase its levy more than six percent above the highest levy of the preceding three years, it is imperative that wise planning be used in making up the estimate. The districts should buy enough equipment the first year to bring the levy near to the maximum of four mills. If it so happens that the levy for the following two years is low, it would be advisable to again arrange for a tax of four mills for the fourth year of operation. In this way, a district can be assured of its ability to levy a tax of four mills if it is needed to carry on business.

**Rural Fire Losses**

Although most people realize that the rural fire losses are quite large, few have a conception of their extent. Insured farm buildings, outbuildings, and crops in Oregon in 1945 were damaged by 369 fires with a resulting loss to property of 39.23 percent of the total value involved, while during the same period there were 6,291 insurance claims resulting from fires in dwellings, apartments, and flats that resulted in only 8.56 percent loss of the value involved. The only type of structures that rated as high in percentage of value loss due to fires was warehouses and meat packing houses. Three fires
in Oregon in 1945 exceeded rural fires in percentage of value loss, but this is too small a sampling on which to base any conclusions. The cities and towns in Oregon had a total of 6,112 fires in insured buildings in 1945 with an average loss of 5.33 percent of the value involved, while the rural and farm losses for the same period were 21.04 percent of the value involved in 2,680 claims.¹ These figures show that the loss in relation to value involved in rural fires is about four times as great as that suffered in cities and towns. In the State of Oregon over a period of ten years, 1934-1944, there was a fire in a rural building every 36 hours with an average actual loss of $1,008.00 per claim.² During 1943, more than one-half of the national loss of life and property from fire occurred in rural communities.³ Such statistics bring sharply to mind the great need for improvement in the field of rural fire protection. Due to the conditions under which Rural Fire Protection Districts are forced to work, such as sparse population, poor water supplies, large areas of coverage, and lack of proper communication, rural fire protection will probably never be able to equal the protection afforded by city departments. However, the goal to strive for is the improvement of the protection in rural areas.

¹ Department of State Fire Marshall, Annual Report for the Calendar Year 1945, State Printing Department, Salem, Oregon, 1945, p. 32.
The improved, or new fire protection, in the outlying districts will result in lower insurance rates as well as affording protection to the lives and property of the people within the district.

Advantages of a Fire District as Shown by Insurance Rates

The insurance rates for property in rural fire protection districts and in cities and towns are computed in the same manner. These rates are based on the classification system listed in the Standard Schedule for Grading Cities and Towns of the United States With Reference to Their Fire Defenses and Physical Condition. The Schedule contains a series of instructions that tell how to charge the points of deficiency to departments that do not meet the highest standards, and explaining how to arrive at the class of the district. Table 2, is a list of the possible points of deficiency that can be charged to a district under the various headings.¹

Table 2
Deficiency Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Supply</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Department</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Alarm</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Department</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Laws</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazards</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural Conditions</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Department of State Fire Marshall, Annual Report for the Calendar Year 1945, op. cit., p. 11.
These points of deficiency, charged according to the rules set down in the Standard Schedule, provide a uniform system of classification throughout the country. Some of the points taken into consideration in the schedule are as follows:

1. Water supply, which is graded as to adequacy, reliability or source, and other factors mainly applicable to city areas.

2. The fire department, which is graded as to number of officers and operators, efficiency of crew, amount of equipment, condition of equipment, fire drills, alarm methods, and building inspections.

3. Fire alarms, which are graded as to operation, condition, guard against failure, and transmission of phone alarms.

4. Police department, which is rated as to its cooperation with the fire department.

5. Building laws, which are rated as to fire limits, construction and protection of buildings.

6. Hazard, which is rated as to heating, lighting, explosives, and inflammable material.

7. Structural conditions, which are rated according to the area of the district, width of streets, accessibility of the area, and other structural deficiencies.

8. In addition to the above factors, attention is also given to climatic factors such as high winds, excessive snow, severe cold weather, hot weather, dry weather, or any unusual or exceptional conditions.
Table 3 shows how the districts are graded in accordance with the number of deficiency points that they receive.

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Points of Deficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class one</td>
<td>0 to 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class two</td>
<td>501 to 1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class three</td>
<td>1,001 to 1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class four</td>
<td>1,501 to 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class five</td>
<td>2,001 to 2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class six</td>
<td>2,501 to 3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class seven</td>
<td>3,001 to 3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class eight</td>
<td>3,501 to 4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class nine</td>
<td>4,001 to 4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class ten</td>
<td>More than 4,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or without a water department and having a fire department grading class ten.

Forty-three of the rural fire protection districts in Oregon have been given a National Board (Protection) Classification. These ratings vary from a class four in the Garthwick Rural Fire Protection District in Clackamas County to class ten in four of the districts. The figures in the Classification of Oregon Cities and Towns, October, 1, 1946, indicate that 35 percent of the districts now in operation have a classification of nine or ten. This figure compares very favorably with that for the cities and towns in Oregon since 224 incorporated towns, or 61 percent of the total, have a similar rating. In other words, 35 percent of the rural fire districts have fire departments that are as good as those in 61 percent of the incorporated cities and
towns, and 14, or 17 percent, of the districts have a rating of class eight or better. The following example shows the advantage of the lower insurance rates caused by the fire protection afforded by the rural fire districts. A rural dwelling, located on a farm of over five acres, lighted with electricity, and having a shingle roof, interior finish of plaster, inside plumbing including a bath, a noncontinuous exterior foundation, and a brick chimney, would have an insurance rate of $.90 per $100.00 per year, while the same house in a fire district rating class eight would have an insurance of $.50 per $100.00 per year. If the roof were of composition or metal, and the outside foundation were continuous, the rate unprotected would drop to $.55 per $100.00 per year, but if there were metal stove pipes or concrete chimneys, the rate would rise sharply. The minimum saving afforded to the persons in a class eight district would be $.05 per $100.00 per year.
SECTION II
RURAL FIRE PROTECTION LAWS

The rules and regulations governing the formation and operation of a rural fire district are set forth in the manual, Laws Relating to Rural Fire Protection, which is distributed by the State Fire Marshall's Department. The discussion of the law in this report will deal only with the parts concerned with fire protection and not with the section dealing with lighting facilities. The following information was taken from the section of the manual that gives the Rural Fire Protection Law.

Petition

The first step in the formation of a district is to secure and circulate petitions. The State Fire Marshall's Department prepares these petitions upon the request of the people in the proposed district. The petitions so prepared are circulated until they contain the signatures of 25 percent of the holders of title or evidence to title of lands lying in one body and whose names appear as such upon the last county assessment rolls, or the holders of duly recorded contract or purchase of real property within the district. They are then presented to the county court or board of county commissioners. These petitions must be accompanied by a sum of thirty dollars to cover the expenses incident to the election.
Hearings

The county court or board of county commissioners will then declare the intention of the people to organize the territory into a rural fire protection district, naming the district and describing its boundaries. This order shall fix the time and place of the hearing which shall not be less than thirty days after the adoption of the order. The county clerk will publish the notice of the intention of the county court or board of county commissioners to form such a rural fire district, giving the time and place fixed for the hearing. This notice shall be inserted in some newspaper of general circulation published in the county and circulated in the proposed district, or if there is no such paper, a paper of general circulation, circulated in the district. The notice shall follow the form given on page 47 in Appendix B. This notice shall be published once a week for two successive weeks prior to the time fixed for the hearing. At the hearing, any persons interested may appear and present oral or written objection to the granting of the petition and the formation of the district. The county court or board of county commissioners will hear all objections, and if they feel that sufficient reason has been presented they may exclude certain areas from the district. If prior to the date of the hearing 50 percent of the holders of title to land adjacent to the proposed district present a petition to the county court or board of county commissioners asking permission to become a
part of the district, the court or board may change the boundary to include such lands. If the county court or board of county commissioners decides to grant the petition for the formation of the district, it will enter an order on the record to that effect. This order will contain the name of the district, and the description of the area that it contains. The district will be considered as established when the entry is made in the record.

Submit Question of Formation of a District to a Vote

If 25 percent of the owners of real property in the proposed district shall file a petition with the county court or board of county commissioners on or before the date of the hearing, objecting to the formation of the district, the court or board will submit the question to the electors of the proposed district. The order for the election shall set forth the boundaries of the district as listed in the petition or as modified by the court or board. This special election will be held not less than thirty-one days, nor more than fifty days after the date of the order. The county clerk shall set the time and place for the election and shall appoint the election board. The ballot shall follow the form given on page 54 in Appendix B.

Election of Directors

At this same election, there shall be elected five directors of the district. Each director must be an elector
and a free holder in the district. In any district heretofore or hereafter organized, in which 60 percent or more of the property is used for business, industrial, or farming purposes and is non-residential in character, property owners, or the duly authorized officers or representatives of any corporation owning property in said district shall be qualified to vote and to hold office as director. Petitions for candidates for the office of director shall contain the names of not less than fifteen voters entitled to vote at such election, and shall be filed with the county clerk not less than ten days prior to the date set for the election. The ballot at the election will therefore contain the question of the formation of the district, and the names of all electors properly petitioned for as directors. The election board shall return the canvass of the vote, together with the ballot cast, to the county clerk. On the seventh day after the election, the county court or board of county commissioners shall order a special session and proceed to canvass the vote. If it appears that a majority of the votes cast in the election were in favor of the formation of the district, the county court or board of county commissioners shall cause to be placed upon the record the proclamation declaring the district to be formed. The county court or board of county commissioners will also canvass the votes for directors and cause the county clerk to issue certificates of election to the five candidates receiving the highest number of votes. In the event that written objection to the formation
of the district is not filed before the hearing, and the county court or board of county commissioners has made an order establishing the district, the court or board shall, at the time of the establishment of the district, order that an election be held to enable the voters to choose the five directors for the district. The election shall be conducted in the manner just described.

**Election Rules and Regulations**

The rules for a general election shall govern the hours that the polls are to be kept open, the notice of election, and the procedure for the election. The ballots will be prepared by the county clerk. The judges and clerk of the election shall each receive four dollars, to be paid by the county from the thirty dollar deposit made by the people of the district.

**Board of Directors**

The board of directors shall exercise the powers and authority granted to the district by the law except where specifically stated. Within ten days after the results of the election are made public, the directors who received the highest number of votes shall meet and organize. The first step is to take and subscribe to an oath of office to the effect that they will "support the constitution of the United States and of the State of Oregon and the Laws thereof, and will faithfully discharge the duties of directors to the
best of their ability." Next, they shall determine by lot the length of term that each is to serve. The shortest term shall be until January 1, of the year following, and the longest term shall be until January 1, of the fifth year. This arrangement causes the term of one director to expire each year.

Meetings of Board of Directors

The directors shall designate a meeting place within the district, and shall hold at least one regular meeting monthly. Special meetings can be called when they are deemed necessary. At the time of the first meeting the directors shall choose from among their numbers a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer (the secretary and treasurer may be the same person). The officers so chosen will hold office till the first meeting in January or till their successors are elected and qualified. A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business, and in the absence of the president and vice president, any of the members of the board may preside at the meeting. The treasurer shall give bonds to the district conditioned for the paying over by him of all money coming into his hands as treasurer. The amount of the bond shall be, from time to time, fixed by the board of directors. The expense incident to giving such bond will be paid out of the general fund of the district.
Duties of the Board of Directors

The board of directors shall transact all business pertinent to the establishment of the district, and shall make arrangement for adequate fire protection. They can provide the fire protection in several different ways:

1. They may establish a fire department within the district.
2. They may arrange with some other agency to provide the district with protection on a contract basis.
3. They may buy the fire equipment, but contract with some other agency to maintain and use it to provide protection for the district.
4. They may provide a department within the district and also contract with some other agency to give additional protection.

In any case, they will provide an adequate system of signals, which may be a siren, bell, or whistle. The equipping and other details concurrent to the establishment of a fire department will be discussed in more detail in the next section.

The board of directors may hire such assistants as may be necessary from time to time and pay them the standard wage rate. The directors may be re-imbursed for the expenses incurred by them for the benefit of the district, but no director may be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with, or on behalf of, the district.
The Board Shall Make an Accounting of its Activities

The board of directors in each district shall render an accounting of the administrative and financial affairs of their district to the county court or board of county commissioners as of the thirtieth day of June in each year. The report not to be filed later than July 15 of the same year. The Board shall also provide the State Fire Marshall with such information as he may require, including the monthly and annual reports rendered on forms prepared for the purpose.

Funds

In order to provide funds sufficient to meet expenses incurred by the district, the board of directors can levy a tax not to exceed four mills on the dollar, on all assessable property within the district. Upon a majority vote of the electors in the district, the tax levy can be raised to a maximum of ten mills on the dollar. Also to provide funds for its expenses, the district can borrow money and sell and dispose of general obligation bonds. The amount of these bonds shall never exceed five percent of the assessed valuation, for state and county purposes, of all property within the limits of the district, nor shall they bear interest in excess of six percent. These bonds shall not be sold for less than par value. The bonds will be issued by the directors when instructed to do so by the electors of the district. The district shall agree to pay to the bearer of the bonds, on the
first day of January and July, in each year, the interest of
the preceding period. The bonds shall be sold only at public
sale and after notice has been given by the board of directors.
This notice is to be placed in a newspaper in general circu-
lation in the county in which the district is located at
least once a week for two successive weeks. The district may
receive gifts, donations, and bequests from any source whatso-
ever, as long as it is consistent with the terms of the law.
The district may set up a sinking fund from current revenue
to cover future expenses if it may be desirable.

District Elections

The general elections in the rural fire protection dis-
tricts are to be held on the first Monday in December of each
year, and the directors elected at that time will take office
the following January 1, to serve a term of five years.
Directors will be elected to fill any vacancies that might
exist at the time of the general election, but vacancies
that occur between elections will be filled by appointment
until the following general election. The directors can call
a special election at any regular meeting, and the notices
are to be published in the same manner as for general
elections. At a meeting in November, not less than fifteen
days prior to the election, the board of directors shall
select three judges of election who shall be electors at
said election, and who shall constitute the election board.
The directors shall also select the polling place and publish notice of the election ten days prior to the date set. The secretary of the directors shall prepare sample and official ballots upon which shall be placed the names of all persons for whom proper petitions have been submitted. The petitions to place a name on the ballot must be filed with the secretary at least fifteen days before the date of election and shall contain the names of at least fifteen electors. The election will be conducted by the judges of the election, the votes counted and canvassed by the directors, and the secretary will issue a certificate of election to the person who receives the highest number of votes.

**Disposition of Funds**

All funds that are collected in the name of the district through the levy of taxes, all donations and other contributions, and all borrowed money received on behalf of the district will be deposited by the treasurer of the district with the county treasurer to the credit of the district fund. This money shall be withdrawn only by a warrant that shall bear the signature of the treasurer and the countersignature of the president of the district.

**Mutual Fire Protection**

Any fire protection district may enter into a contract with another agency or with a private party to consolidate or cooperate for mutual fire protection and prevention. Any
rural fire protection district may contract to provide another agency with fire protection.

Action on Fires Lying Outside of the District

Whenever a fire occurs without the boundaries of the rural fire protection district, the district crew and equipment may go to the fire and give assistance. The cost of such service is to be borne by the city, town, district, or private party receiving the aid. The charge is to be based on the contract, if one is in effect, or on the actual expenses reasonably incurred in furnishing the service.

Disolving a District That Proves Unsatisfactory

In the event that a district proves unsatisfactory, it may be dissolved by following a procedure similar to that used in forming the district. First, a petition signed by a majority of the electors in the district must be presented to the county court or board of county commissioners. The court or board will then hold a hearing on the petition not less than ten days and not more than thirty days after it has been received. They shall publish notice of the hearing by one insertion in a paper of county-wide circulation at least seven days prior to the date set for the hearing. At the hearing, the county court or board of county commissioners shall hear and pass upon the petition, along with any objections that might be presented at that time. The court or
board has the power to grant or deny the petition or to present the question to the people of the district at an election for that purpose. Such elections will be conducted in the same manner as those for the formation of the district. If, at the election, the majority of the votes cast are in favor of the dissolution of the district, or if the court or board deems it wise to dissolve the district, they shall enter upon the records a notice of the fact. Any assets belonging to the district become the property of the county. In the event that there is a surplus after all of the debts have been paid, the sum shall go into the general fund of the county. If the indebtedness is greater than the assets, the district will not be dissolved until all obligations have been met. The last elected board of directors will levy taxes to provide the money needed.

Unpaid Warrants

All warrants issued by a district, which are unpaid for lack of funds, shall, upon being registered with the county treasurer, draw interest at a rate not to exceed six percent, provided that the amount of the warrant does not exceed the income for the district for the year in which the indebtedness was incurred. The rate of interest is to be fixed by the directors.

Territorial Additions to a District

Any territory contiguous to a fire protection district
and not within the boundaries of a city or town or other rural fire protection district, and not patrolled by the State Board of Forestry, can become a part of that district by:

1. Presenting a petition containing the names of all landowners in the adjacent area, receiving the approval of the board of directors of the district involved, and having a majority vote of the electors in the district in favor of the addition; or

2. Presenting a petition containing the names of fifteen voters in the adjacent area, receiving the approval of the board of directors of the district involved, receiving a majority vote in favor of the inclusion of the territory by the electors in the district, having a hearing by the county court or board of county commissioners that is favorable, and receiving a majority vote of the voters in the adjacent area indicating their willingness to join the district.

The new area shall become a part of the already organized district, if it can meet the requirements for such action, and shall become subject to all indebtedness, bonded or otherwise, at the time that the county court or board of county commissioners places the entry on the record.

**Formation of a District Lying in Two or More Counties**

A contiguous territory meeting the requirements for a district as described in section I, except that the land
lies in two or more counties, may be formed into a rural fire protection district in the following manner. The people in the area in each county will proceed as heretofore described for the formation of a district. The territories that indicate their desire to form into a district and are declared as such by the county court or board of county commissioners, will join and form a combined district. Any area that rejects the proposal shall not be included in the district. The election of directors in this type of district will be carried out by the county court or board of county commissioners very much in the same manner as for a district lying totally within one county, except that when two counties are involved, two directors from each county and one at large will be elected. When there are more than two counties involved, there will be one director elected from each and the remaining directors will be elected at large. The directors will conduct the general election in the manner as described for regular districts. They shall notify the county court or board of county commissioners of each county of the name and address of the person elected as director. When a tax is levied by such a district, it shall be certified to the county clerk and assessor for each county, giving the total assessed valuation of the district and the valuation in each county. The taxes shall be levied at the same rate by each of the counties involved. All reports required by law will be made to the county court or board of county commissioners of all
counties having territory within the district. All funds shall be placed in a bank whose deposits are insured pursuant to federal statute and shall be withdrawn only by a properly signed warrant. Such a district may be dissolved as provided by law. The petition will go to the county court or board of county commissioners of the county having the greatest assessed valuation within the district. The assets of such a district shall go to each county having territory within the boundaries in proportion to the valuation.

**Merger of Districts**

The rural fire protection districts already in operation may merge to form joint districts. A proposal to merge may be submitted to a vote by the directors or by a petition signed by ten percent of the qualified voters as shown by the last vote for the office of director. If such a proposal receives a majority vote in the districts involved, the joint district shall be deemed to have been formed and the board of director shall notify the county court or board of county commissioners of such a merger. The directors of the two districts shall act as a joint board until the following general election at which time the electors of the combined district shall select a new board from the combined area. Upon the formation of such a district, the assets and liabilities of each shall become the assets and liabilities of the new district.¹

SECTION III

FIRE PROTECTION AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

The three main divisions of a program for providing rural areas with fire protection are:
1. Convincing the people of the advantages of a rural fire district.
2. Taking the necessary action to form a district.
3. Providing fire protection and an education program.

Methods of Providing a District With Fire Protection

There are four ways in which a rural fire district can be provided with fire protection:
1. They can appoint a fire chief and fire crew, acquire a fire house, buy the necessary equipment, and train the crew in its use.
2. They can purchase the equipment and contract with some nearby town to furnish the men to use it. This method provides trained crews for the equipment, but it is the opinion of Mr. Don Hayne, Albany Fire Chief, that such arrangements would lead to loss in efficiency in the fire department due to too many supervisors.
3. They can contract with some existing agency to provide the fire protection. This method is applicable where the district is located near some town that is able and willing to provide the district with protection on a contract basis. The outside boundary of the district cannot be
They can combine the systems of providing a department within the district and contracting with some outside agency for protection.

**Contract Protection**

The districts that contract their protection from a previously established district, city, or town pay an annual sum to the agency providing the protection. A small district may pay an annual sum of about $1,000.00 a year for protection, while a larger district may pay a sum of about $10,000.00 a year.

**Purchase Equipment and Contract Its Use**

A district that buys its equipment and contracts with some other agency to operate it will enter a contract with the agency to that effect. The district will pay an annual sum for the maintenance and use of the equipment.

**Provide a Department Within the District**

The districts that provide their own fire protection will follow a plan of organizing a department similar to the following:

1. Appoint a fire chief.
2. Select a fire crew.
3. Obtain an adequate fire house within twenty minutes run of any part of the district.
4. Buy the necessary fire equipment.
5. Train the fire crew and develop it into a coordinated unit.

The first step in the setting up of a fire department is the appointment of the fire chief. The person selected for this position should be trained in the art of fire control and prevention, should be available for duty most of the time, and should be willing to serve as fire chief. The fire crew should be selected for their physical fitness, their willingness to serve, and their availability for duty. The fire house, or fire houses, should be located within twenty minutes run of any part of the district, and should be so constructed that the equipment will be protected from extremes of weather. The house should be equipped with sleeping quarters for at least one man, a toilet and washing facilities, hose drying racks, automatic battery charger, and other equipment that might be deemed necessary. The board of directors will announce their intention to buy fire equipment of the type deemed to be the most practical for their district and will accept bids on this equipment. Since most of this equipment is sold less chassis, the district will have to buy this separately (see Appendix A for equipment lists and sample costs). After the bids have been received, the board of directors will select the company that they wish to make up the equipment and place the order with them.

Training the Fire Crew

It will be the duty of the fire chief to train the men in the methods of fire fighting. The men should be taught
how to use the equipment that the district owns to the best advantage. This can be accomplished by outdoor drills with the equipment, and by indoor meetings with fire control experts. Even after the men learn how to use all of the equipment, they should continue to hold meetings and drills at least once each month for the purpose of review and of keeping abreast of the new developments in fire fighting technique. The men should be assigned specific jobs on the equipment such as truck driver, nozzle man, or pump tender and they should learn these tasks well. However, a system of exchanging jobs during some of the drills would guarantee that there would always be someone on the equipment to perform a missing man's duties. It would be a good policy, when the crew is still in the formative stage as a fire fighting unit, to hold meetings after the fires to discuss the action that was taken on a fire and the action that should have been taken. This type of discussion, while the thoughts are still fresh in the minds of the fire fighters, can be an invaluable aid in the development of the efficiency and technique of a new department. If questions are brought up at these meetings that no one present can answer, it would be wise to invite someone more experienced in fire control to the next meeting or drill and to discuss the problem again at that time.

Dispatching Card File

In order to reduce the time necessary for the fire equipment to reach a fire, it is advisable for each district to set
up a file system similar to the one in use by the Albany Fire Department. The following information is placed on a file card:

1. The number assigned to the farm or buildings.
2. The number of buildings and the type of construction.
3. The water available for fire fighting purposes and its location.
4. The number of the road that will provide the quickest route to the fire (each road in the district is designated by number).
5. Any other information that might be desired by the fire crew.

The use of a file system reduces the chance of misunderstanding the location of the fire, gives the fire crew needed information, and speeds up dispatching.

**Education Program**

It has been said that the best methods of control are prevention. This rule is applicable to rural fires where there is an inevitable loss of time in getting the equipment to the fire after the alarm has been given. A program of fire prevention could be started through the use of a public education program, which could be accomplished in several ways:

1. Hold public meetings at which the fire chief and the directors could explain to the people the best ways to prevent fires. Fire control experts could be invited as guest speakers, for it is human nature to put more
confidence in the word of a recognized expert in a field than in the word of a friend or neighbor, even though both persons might have the same information.

2. Encourage the farm youth to take home and fill out hazard rating sheets. This program could be carried out through the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and 4-H Clubs. The benefits of such a program would be two-fold: first, the farm people would be encouraged to remove the hazards from their property, and second, the fire department would get the information as to where the fires were most likely to occur and where a program of hazard removal should be practiced. Such hazard rating sheets could check on the following information: defective chimneys, stoves or furnace pipes, electric wiring and devices, hot ash disposal, fireplace screens, hazardous roof, material subject to spontaneous combustion, gas and oil storage, conditions for dust explosions, debris in fields and around buildings, lamps and lanterns, lightning rods, wire to pump going through house, use of other than standard fuses, fire tools in good shape and in a convenient place (shovel, water, ax, saw, hoe, sacks, back pumps, chemical extinguishers, orchard sprayers, plows, discs, and grass burners).

3. Place posters in conspicuous places to warn the people of the hazards most prevalent in the district, and of the hazardous seasons of the year. These posters could
also be used to inform the people that they must have fire permits before burning during the fire season and where such permits can be obtained. During the fire season, it will be the duty of the fire chief to issue fire permits in his district. The permit blanks can be obtained by writing to the State Foresters Office in Salem and requesting the number that will be needed. It is required that all burning done after May 15, or an earlier date if the season is very dry, be covered by permit. This system of permits offers the Fire Chief an opportunity for fire education in his district in as much as he can advise the best ways to burn, refuse to issue permits when the risk is too great, and keep check on all burning in his district at all times. The chief should try to get all people to take out permits before burning by education and reasoning, but if any individuals refuse to comply with the law, it is his duty to take steps against the violator.

4. Publish articles on fire control and fire prevention in the local papers to keep the people fire conscious.

5. Use the fire crew in hazard removal work so that the people in the district can see them in action. This would serve as good practice for the crew, and would show the people how to burn safely.

As a part of the education program, the Fire Chief can prepare and distribute suggested lists of fire tools and equipment
that could be kept available around the farms for initial action on fires. If a few tools were always kept in the same place, it would be an aid toward controlling fires before they became very large. Under the best conditions, it will be several minutes before the pumpers can arrive at a rural fire. It is during this time that the education program can pay its biggest dividends for if a farmer knows how to attack a fire, and keeps tools ready for that purpose, he may be able to prevent most of the damage. It is well to remember that all fires were small once and that if they had been discovered and attacked in time, the loss would have been kept at a minimum.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Department of the State Fire Marshall, Annual Report for the Calendar Year 1945, State Printing Department, Salem, Oregon, 1946.

Howard-Cooper Fire Engines, Howard-Cooper Corporation, Portland, Oregon, 1946.


Oregon Fire Losses, A Ten-Year Record of Insured Fire Losses 1934-1944, State Printing Department, Salem, Oregon, 1945.

Oregon Forest Laws, State Printing Department, Salem, Oregon, 1945.


Rural Fire Protection, Oregon State Board of Forestry, Salem, Oregon, 1944.


Interview with Mr. Don Hayne, Albany Fire Chief, Albany, Oregon February 1, 1947.

Interview with Mr. E. A. Taylor, Chief Deputy Fire Marshall, Salem, Oregon, January 18, 1947.
APPENDIX A

FIRE EQUIPMENT

Table of Contents

Dealers..........................38
Costs..............................38
High Pressure Fog Equipment.....40
Two-Way Radio......................42
Equipment Used in a Well-Organized District........43
APPENDIX A

FIRE EQUIPMENT

Dealers

The concerns in this region that make up fire equipment for rural fire protection districts are:

1. Howard-Cooper Corporation, 307 South East Hawthorne, Portland, Oregon

2. American-LaFrance Foamite Corporation, 328 South West 11th. Street, Portland, Oregon

3. Mack-International Motor Truck Corporation, 7 North East Oregon, Portland, Oregon


Costs

The following prices, quoted by the Howard-Cooper Corporation, are given as a guide to the price range rather than as exact prices, in as much as the equipment is sold by bid:

**Triple Combination Pumping Engine**

**Equipped with:**
- 500 gallon per minute Seagrave pump
- 150 gallon per minute Edwards booster pump
- 200 gallon booster tank
- 150 feet of 3/4 inch booster hose mounted on a live reel
- 2-10 feet suction hoses
- Search light, electric siren, miscellaneous other items
- Ladder
- Heat exchange pump

District to furnish a 1½ ton, 160 inch wheel base chassis

Cost, less chassis $3,950.00
Rural Fire Truck
Equipped with:
- 150 gallon per minute Edwards pump
- 500 gallon tank
- 150 feet of 3/4 inch hose mounted on a live reel
- Searchlight
- Ladder
- Electric siren
- Miscellaneous other equipment

District to furnish a 1 1/2 ton, 160 inch wheelbase chassis

Cost, less chassis $3,600.00

Chief's Pickup
Equipped with:
- 150 gallon per minute Edwards pump
- 100 gallon tank
- 150 feet of 3/4 inch hose mounted on a live reel
- Some accessories

District to furnish a 1/2 ton or 3/4 ton pickup chassis

Cost, less chassis $3,000.00

Howard-Cooper Corporation will put a variety of fire equipment on the trucks at list price plus a small installation cost. For example, a district might want a 500 gallon per minute Seagrave pump on their rural fire truck, or it might be desirable to have a heat exchanger unit on the rural trucks.1

The Nelson Equipment Company sells trucks equipped with, the fairly recent development in fire fighting, High Pressure Fog. These trucks come equipped with fog pumps plus the standard accessories and are priced as follows:

Models 400F and 500F
Equipped with:
- Bean Royal pump, 60 gallon per minute at 800 pounds pressure
  or
- Bean Royal pump, 40 gallon per minute at 800 pounds pressure
Transmission power take-off
  or
- Separate engine controlled from the drivers seat
400 to 500 gallon tank
2-high pressure live reels
200 feet of 3/4 inch high pressure hose on each reel
Suction hose and strainers
2-high pressure fog guns and swivels
Ladder, siren, extra lights, and miscellaneous other equipment

Cost, F.O.B. San Jose, less Chassis $4,500.00

Portable Fire Fighter, Model 101F
Equipped with:
- Bean, 4 gallon per minute high pressure pump
  4 cycle Briggs & Stratton, or A.B. Wisconsin, engine
- 150 feet of high pressure hose
- 10 feet of suction hose
- 1-master fog gun with swivel

Cost, F.O.B. San Jose $395.00

High Pressure Fog Equipment

At the present time, high pressure fire fighting equipment is rapidly gaining popularity. Although it is not designed to entirely replace the conventional high volume pumps, it does have many advantages:

1. It uses a small amount of water, thereby proving very effective on rural fires where a large supply of water is usually lacking.
2. It combines blasting, cooling, and smothering effects, to combat the fire.
3. Its use results in very little water damage.
4. It is effective on chemical and electrical fires as well as fires of a less difficult nature.
5. It has the advantage of quick attack, since the equipment is ready for use as soon as the power take-off is engaged or the auxiliary engine is started.

At present the high pressure fog equipment has the disadvantage of not being fully recognized by the Oregon Insurance Rating Bureau. However, if a district can afford to own two trucks it would be well to have one of them equipped with fog. The portable fog units can be installed on the conventional equipment at a small cost and when so used prove very effective on brush and grass fires. One of these small pumps can operate for about one hour on a 200 gallon tank of water. The use of high pressure fog equipment is increasing as is shown by the following examples:

1. The Detroit, Michigan fire department installed fog pumps on their ladder trucks. The pumps operated at a pressure of 900 pounds per square inch, measured at the pump. This department put out 85 percent of its fires during one period with nothing but fog. They have ordered $100,000.00 worth of more fog equipment.

2. The Lansing, Michigan fire department, using the same size pumps as the Detroit department, put out all of its fires
in a three month period with fog. As was previously stated, high pressure fog will not replace high volume pumpers in the cities where unlimited supplies of water are available, but it will be used to an advantage in conjunction with such equipment, and on rural fires and small fires where the amount of water available is limited.¹

Two-Way Radio

Two-way radio equipment can be installed in a fire house or in the fire trucks at a cost of about $600 per unit. The use of this equipment adds greatly to the efficiency of the fire department in several ways:

1. Its use enables the trucks to call for additional help at any time that it is found to be needed.
2. Its use enables the dispatcher to re-direct the trucks if it is found that they have been sent to the wrong location.
3. Its use enables the dispatcher to send the trucks to a second fire without their having to drive back to the fire house for directions.²

Mr. Ivan L. Pearson, Fire Chief of McMinnville, is sure that the benefits derived from using radio communication will offset the cost of installation. He feels that it is probable that the equipment would pay for itself in some single experience where the quick calling of reserves could prevent great damage.

¹ Interview with Mr. E. A. Taylor, op. cit.
² Ibid.
Equipment Used in a Well-Organized District

The various districts over the state are using different combinations of equipment depending upon their size, valuation, hazards, and other factors. The equipment list for the McMinnville Fire District is given here as an example of what an efficient district is using.

1. A City Pumper equipped with:
   - 500 gallon per minute pump
   - 150 gallon per minute booster pump
   - 350 gallon booster tank
   - 2-reels of 1 inch booster hose, 200 feet of hose on each
   - 750 feet of 2½ inch fire hose
   - 900 feet of 1½ inch fire hose
   - 1-35 foot extension ladder
   - 1-12 foot roof ladder
   - 6-5 gallon Indian pump cans
   - 1-Edwards Type 85 portable pump
   - 1-All-Service gas mask
   - Complete assortment of solid stream and fog nozzles

2. A Rural Pumper equipped with:
   - 250 gallon per minute pump
   - 1000 gallon tank
   - 300 feet of 2½ inch hose
   - 600 feet of 1½ inch hose
   - 100 feet of 1 inch booster hose
   - 1-24 foot extension ladder
   - 1-12 foot roof ladder
   - 1-All-Service gas mask
   - 1-500 gallon portable canvas tank
   - 2-5 gallon Indian pump cans
   - 1-10 foot collapsible ladder
   - Assortment of solid stream nozzles
   - Assortment of hand tools such as axes, shovels, brush hooks
   - Two-way radio

3. A Chief's Truck equipped with:
   - 150 gallon per minute pump
   - 250 gallon tank
   - 250 feet of 1 inch booster hose in two connected lines
   - 550 feet of 1½ inch fire hose
   - 1-Edwards Type 85 portable pump
   - 1-500 gallon portable canvas tank
   - 1-500 gallon per hour volume pump used to refill tanks
   - 1-20 foot extension ladder
1-10 foot roof ladder
2-1¾ quart carbon tetrachloride extinguishers
1-15 pound carbon dioxide fire extinguisher
complete assortment of fog and solid stream nozzles
Two-way radio

4. OCD Trailer-Mounted Pumper equipped with:
   500 gallon per minute pump
   600 feet of 2½ inch hose

   The district also has ten 55 gallon steel barrels with clamp top lids used for hauling additional supplies of water in pick-ups. A Hi-Lift pump is used for securing water beyond the normal depth of suction. The list of the equipment used by the McMinnville Fire Department was furnished by Ivan L. Pearson in a letter dated February 16, 1947.
APPENDIX B

SUGGESTED FORMS TO BE USED BY RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

Table of Contents

| Petition for Formation                  | 46 |
| Court Order Calling for Hearing         | 47 |
| Notice of Hearing                       | 47 |
| Request to Include Adjacent Individual Property | 48 |
| Request to Include Adjacent Territory   | 48 |
| Proclamation of Formation of District and Order for a Special Election | 49 |
| Order Calling for Election of Question of Formation of District | 50 |
| Election Notice                         | 51 |
| Petition to Place Names on the Ballot   | 51 |
| Notice of Annual Election of Director   | 52 |
| Ballot Form for Election of Director    | 53 |
| Notice of Tax Levy                      | 53 |
| Annual Report to County Court           | 54 |
| Special Election Notice                 | 54 |
| Ballot for Election on Formation of District | 54 |
| Contract Form for Contracting Fire Protection | 55 |

Petition for Formation of Rural Fire Protection District

To the Honorable County Court, or
Board of County Commissioners, of

County, State of Oregon:

The undersigned petitioners, qualified* under section 99-3002, O. C. L. A., respectfully ask that the following described territory be formed into a Rural Fire Protection District under the provisions of said law:

Beginning at

Signature: 

Address:

* over

(Back)

(Explanation on back of petition for formation of a Rural Fire Protection District.)

The qualifications of petitioners entitled to ask for the formation of a Rural Fire Protection District are set out in section 99-3002, of the act relating to such districts: "When twenty-five (25) per cent or more of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands lying in one body and whose names appear as such upon the last county assessment rolls, or the holders of a duly recorded contract of purchase of real property within the district, shall present a petition to the county court or board of county commissioners of any county setting forth the boundaries of said proposed district, and asking that the district so described be formed into a rural fire protection district under the provisions of this act, the said county court or board of county commissioners shall make an order declaring their intention to form or organize said territory into a rural fire protection district, * * * ."

The boundaries of the proposed district should be so clearly set out in the petition that there be left no doubt as to the exact territory included, and this can best be done by describing the exterior lines of the district. As each district will have its own peculiar shape no set rule can be made for the description thereof; however, as a general rule it is safe to start at some point on the exterior boundary of the district and follow around the exterior lines of the district until the beginning point is again reached.
IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON  
IN AND FOR ______ COUNTY  

In the Matter of the Proposed  
Formation of ________  
Rural Fire Protection District  

ORDER  

This matter coming on regularly before the Court on the petition of more  
than 25 per cent of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands lying within  
the following described boundaries, to wit:  

(here follows description of boundaries)  

It is hereby ordered that a hearing be had on the matter of such proposed  
formation, and that ______ the ______ day of ______ 19__, at ______ o'clock  
in the ______ of said day, in the County Court Room of the ______ County  
Court House in _______, Oregon, be set as the time and place of said hearing.  

It is further ordered that the Clerk of the Court publish notice of the  
intention of the Court to form or organize said territory into a rural fire  
protection district to be known as ______ Rural Fire Protection District,  
in ______ a newspaper of general circulation published in ______ County,  
Oregon, and circulated in said proposed district. Said notice to be published  
once each week for two successive weeks prior to the time set for this hearing.  

Dated ______ 19__.  

County Judge  

Commissioner  

Commissioner  

Attest:  

County Clerk and  
Clerk of said Court  

NOTICE OF HEARING  

By order of the County Court of ______ County, Oregon, issued ______, 19__,  
a.m.  
notice is hereby given that on ______, ______, 19__, at ______ p. m. of said day  
in the County Courtroom in the Court House at ______, a hearing will be held  
on the proposed formation of a rural fire protection district to be known as  
the ______ Rural Fire Protection District, the exterior boundaries of which  
are as follows:  

(here follows description of boundaries)  

Dated: ______, 19__.  

County Clerk
(A suggested form to be used by individuals desiring to be included in a proposed rural fire protection district.)

TO INCLUDE INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY LYING ADJACENT

To the Honorable County Court, or
Board of County Commissioners, of
—— County, State of Oregon:

The undersigned property owner, qualified under Section 99-3003, O.C.L.A., respectfully asks that the lands owned by himself, lying and being adjacent to lands included in the proposed —— Rural Fire Protection District, be included therein.

The lands are described as follows:

(here follows description of boundaries)

Signed: ______________________________

Dated: ____________________________

(A suggested form to be used by those property owners of territory whose lands lie adjacent to the proposed —— Rural Fire Protection District.)

TO INCLUDE ADJACENT TERRITORY

To the Honorable County Court, or
Board of County Commissioners, of
—— County, State of Oregon:

The undersigned petitioners, qualified under Section 99-3003, O.C.L.A., respectfully ask that the lands owned by them, lying and being adjacent to the lands included in the proposed —— Rural Fire Protection District or lands lying and being adjacent to the lands lying and being adjacent to the lands in said proposed district, be included therein.

The lands of said petitioners are described as follows:

(here follows description of boundaries)

Signed: ______________________________

Dated: ____________________________

Signed: ______________________________

Signed: ______________________________
(A suggested form to be used by the County Court in proclaiming a rural fire protection district formed and for the calling of election for a board of directors.)

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON
IN AND FOR ——— COUNTY

In the Matter of the Formation of the ——— Rural Fire Protection District ORDER

This matter coming on regularly to be heard before the Court pursuant to an Order issued out of said Court on the ——— day of ———, 19—, wherein ———, the ——— day of ———, 19—, at ——— o'clock of said day, in the County Courtroom in the ——— County Court House at ———, Oregon, was set as the time and place for a hearing on the intention of the Court to form or organize the following described territory into a rural fire protection district to be known as the ——— Rural Fire Protection District, to wit:

(here follows description of boundaries)

Said Order further directed the Clerk of this Court to publish notice of the Court's intention to form or organize such proposed district, as by law required, and it appearing to the Court that such publication has been duly made, and there being no objection or insufficient objection offered to the formation of said district and the Court being fully advised in the premises,

It is therefore Ordered that the hereinbefore described territory be and the same hereby is incorporated into and shall be known as the ——— Rural Fire Protection District.

It is further Ordered that pursuant to Section 99-3009, O. C. L. A., a special election be held in said district for the election of five directors of said district on the ——— day of ———, 19—.

It is further Ordered that the County Clerk be instructed to post notices of said election, as by law required, to select three judges and three clerks of said election and to name the place within said district where said election shall be held.

Dated ————, 19—.

ATTEST: ————

COUNTY CLERK

COUNTY COURT
(A suggested form to be used by the County Court calling for an election on the question of the formation of the district, providing there has been sufficient objection to warrant such election.)

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON
IN AND FOR ——— COUNTY

In the Matter of the Formation of the ——— Rural Fire Protection District

ORDER

Whereas, on the ——— day of ———, 19—, this Court made and entered an Order declaring its intention to form or organize a rural fire protection district to be known as the ——— Rural Fire Protection District, comprising the territory within the following described boundaries, to wit:

(here follows description of boundaries)

and,

Whereas, in said Order, ———, the ——— day of ———, 19—, at ——— o’clock of said day and the County Courtroom in the ——— County Court House at ———, Oregon, was set as the time and place of hearing the matter of the formation of such proposed district, and

Whereas, since the making of such Order there has been filed in this Court written objections to the formation of such proposed district signed by twenty-five per cent of the owners of real property, or holders of duly recorded contracts of purchase of real property within the said proposed district; now,

THEREFORE, it is hereby Ordered that a special election be held within said proposed district on the question as to the formation of said district, and for the election of five directors of said district, all in accordance with the provisions of sections 99-3004 and 99-3005, O.C.L.A., such election to be held within said district on the ——— day of ———, 19—, between the hours of ——— a. m. and ——— p. m.

It is further Ordered that the County Clerk shall appoint the judges and clerks of election, name the place for holding such election, post notices thereof, and prepare the ballot to be used at such election.

Dated: ____________________________

————, 19—.

ATTEST: ____________________________

COUNTY CLERK

COUNTY COURT
(A suggested form to be used by the County Clerk giving notice of an election for the purpose of electing a board of directors.)

**ELECTION NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that on the ______ day of ______, 19__, at the (designate building in which election is to be held), in the ______ Rural Fire Protection District, in the County of ______, Oregon, a Special election will be held for five Directors of said District, which election will be held at 8 o'clock in the morning and will continue until 8 p.m. of said day.

Dated this ______ day of ______ 19__.

__________________________________
County Clerk.

(To be used in conjunction with the creation of a district.)

**Petition to Have Name Placed on Ballot for Office of Director**

To ____________________________________________________________

County Clerk of ______ County, Oregon.

The undersigned voters petition you to place upon the ballot to be used at the election for directors of the ______ Rural Fire Protection District on ______, 19__, the name of ______ for director of said district.

Name: __________________________________________ Address: __________________________________________

________________________________________

(This petition must be signed by not less than 15 qualified voters and be filed with the county clerk not less than 10 days before the election.)

(A suggested petition form to be used in electing a board of directors where the district involves more than one county.)

**Petition to Have Name Placed on Ballot for Office of Director**

To ____________________________________________________________

County Clerk of ______ County, Oregon.

The undersigned voters petition you to place upon the ballot to be used at the election for directors of the ______ Rural Fire Protection District on ______, 19__, the name of ______ for director, as one of the two directors for ______ County.

Name: __________________________________________ Address: __________________________________________

(This petition must be signed by not less than 15 qualified voters and be filed with the county clerk not less than ten (10) days before the election.)
Petition to Have Name Placed on Ballot for Office of Director at Large

To County Clerk of ———, County, Oregon.

The undersigned voters petition you to place upon the ballot to be used at the election for directors of the ——— Rural Fire Protection District on ———, 19—, the name of ——— for director of said district.

Name: Address:

(To be used in conjunction with the creation of a district.)

NOTICE OF ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTOR

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Section 99-3010, O. C. L. A., an election will be held on Monday, December ———, 19—, for the purpose of electing a director of said district for the term expiring December 31, 19—.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of said district held November ———, 19—, ———, ——— and ——— were selected as judges of said election; the place of holding said election was (here name location), selected by said Board.

Date Secretary of District

(Post in three public places in said district at least ten (10) days before election.)

Petition to Have Name Placed on Ballot for Office of Director

To ————, Secretary, ———— Rural Fire Protection District.

The undersigned electors of the above-named district hereby petition you to place upon the ballot to be used at the election for director of said district the name of ——— for director.

Name: Address:

(To be used in districts which have been established.)

(Post in three public places in said district at least ten (10) days before election.)

(To be used in districts which have been established.)

Petition to Have Name Placed on Ballot for Office of Director

To ————, Secretary, ———— Rural Fire Protection District.

The undersigned electors of the above-named district hereby petition you to place upon the ballot to be used at the election for director of said district the name of ——— for director.

Name: Address:

(To be used in conjunction with the creation of a district.)

(To be used in districts which have been established.)

Petition to Have Name Placed on Ballot for Office of Director

To ————, Secretary, ———— Rural Fire Protection District.

The undersigned electors of the above-named district hereby petition you to place upon the ballot to be used at the election for director of said district the name of ——— for director.

Name: Address:

(To be used in conjunction with the creation of a district.)

(To be used in districts which have been established.)
Official Ballot for ——— Rural Fire Protection District ——— County, Oregon, ———, 19——

Mark X between the number and name of each candidate to be voted for.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Director</th>
<th>Vote for Five</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Assign a number to each candidate; arrange them alphabetically; leave at least five blank lines for write-ins.)

NOTICE OF TAX LEVY

To the County Assessor and the County Clerk of ——— County, Oregon:

You are hereby notified that on ———, 19——, pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State of Oregon, the Board of Directors of the ——— Rural Fire Protection District, the levying board of said taxing district, did determine and declare a total tax levy of $———, or such amount as shall be not in excess of ——— mills on the dollar of assessed value, upon the taxable property within said district as shown by the assessment rolls list compiled by the assessor of ——— County.

A copy of the budget, as approved and adopted by the levying board, for the year ending June 30, 19——, is submitted herewith.

The assessor of ——— County, Oregon, hereby is directed to extend properly said total levy upon said assessment rolls of said county.

Director—President

Director—Secretary—Treasurer

Director

Director

Director

Dated at ———, Oregon, ———, 19——.
ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COUNTY COURT

To the Honorable County Court of —— County, Oregon:

In compliance with the provisions of section 99-3010, O. C. L. A., the Board of Directors of —— Rural Fire Protection District respectfully submit an accounting of the financial affairs of said district for the period ending June 30, 19—.

Cash on hand July 1, 19— . . . . $————
Cash received from all sources,
    July 1, 19— to June 30, 19— . . $————
Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $————

Expenditures:
    (itemized)
Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $————

Balance on hand of Treasurer, June 30, 19— . . $————

(Give outline of district's activities during preceding fiscal year, including calls to fires, new equipment bought, equipment on hand, etc.)

SPECIAL ELECTION NOTICE

Bond issue, etc. Additional Tax Levy

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of —— Rural Fire Protection District, held ——, 19—, said Board did call for a special election for the purpose of providing funds for defraying expenses for the establishment, equipment and maintenance of the district and to pay the indebtedness and to levy a special tax not to exceed —— mills on the dollar for said purposes.

Said election shall be held on ——, 19—, and the polls shall be open from 8:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. of said day.

The polling place (or places) shall be at (designate building).

___________________________________, Secretary
___________________________________ Rural Fire Protection District

(To be posted in three conspicuous places within the district not less than ten (10) days before the date of said election.)

BALLOT TITLE

Shall that portion of —— County, State of Oregon, described as (insert description) and not now included as a rural fire protection district under the laws of Oregon be so organized?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTRACT

THIS CONTRACT AND AGREEMENT, Made and entered into this ——— day of ———, ———, by and between the City of ———, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon, party of the first part, and the ——— Rural Fire Protection District, a municipal corporation, party of the second part.

WITNESSETH

That the first party is a regularly incorporated City of the State of Oregon and maintains fire fighting equipment and a force of men to man same, and the second party is a Rural Fire Protection District organized for the purpose of furnishing to its electorate fire protection under the provisions of Title 99, Chapter 30, O. C. L. A., as amended.

That negotiations have been had between the two municipalities and it is therefore agreed that the City of ——— commencing ———, ———, shall upon notice by telephone or otherwise afford any fire prevention and fire protection aid that can be reasonably furnished by the City for the protection of the property in the second party's rural fire protection district, it being understood that the City of ——— shall have first claim upon its own fire fighting equipment and that the claim of the second party shall be secondary to the necessities of the first party in protecting its own property.

It is further provided that the City's dispatchers, the commanding officer of the fire department, or any unit thereof, shall exercise his judgment from the information received as to the amount and type of equipment which may be spared from the City at the time, and the amount and type of equipment to be dispatched to said district, and no faulty judgment or ill-advised action on the part of said dispatcher or commanding officer of the fire department, or unit thereof, shall create any liability against that individual or against the City or defeat the right of the City to compensation as herein provided.

That the parties hereto agree that the second party shall in its regular budget and levy in the year of ——— make a ——— mill levy for fire protection and agrees to pay to the City of ——— a sum computed upon ——— mills of the assessed valuation of the district as shown in its levying in the year of ———.

It is understood and agreed that the return from the levy shall be paid to the City of ——— as rapidly as same are collected and the second party binds itself no further than to make the levy and turn over the receipts therefrom.

This contract shall be in full force and effect commencing ———, ———, and terminating ———, ———, it being the purpose and intent of the agreement that it shall be renewable as experience determines the propriety of the levy and the services.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused these presents to be executed by their officers thereunto duly authorized this ——— day of ———, ———.

In the presence of:

________________________

________________________

CITY OF ————, a municipal corporation
By ————
By ————

——— RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, a municipal corporation
By ————
By ————
By ————
By ————