



SW POLK FIRE DISTRICT

Annual Report for 2023 & 2024

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Mission Statement

We protect our communities from the adverse effects of fire and medical emergencies, and other hazardous situations.

ABOUT THE DISTRICT

The Southwestern Polk County Rural Fire Protection District was established in 1947 to “provide more adequate protection for rural residents, their homes, and crops,” while also lowering insurance premiums for properties within District boundaries. Since then, the nature of emergency responses has evolved. While fire calls have declined over the years, medical and rescue responses have steadily increased, with overall call volume rising by 93% since 2020. That has almost doubled in four years.



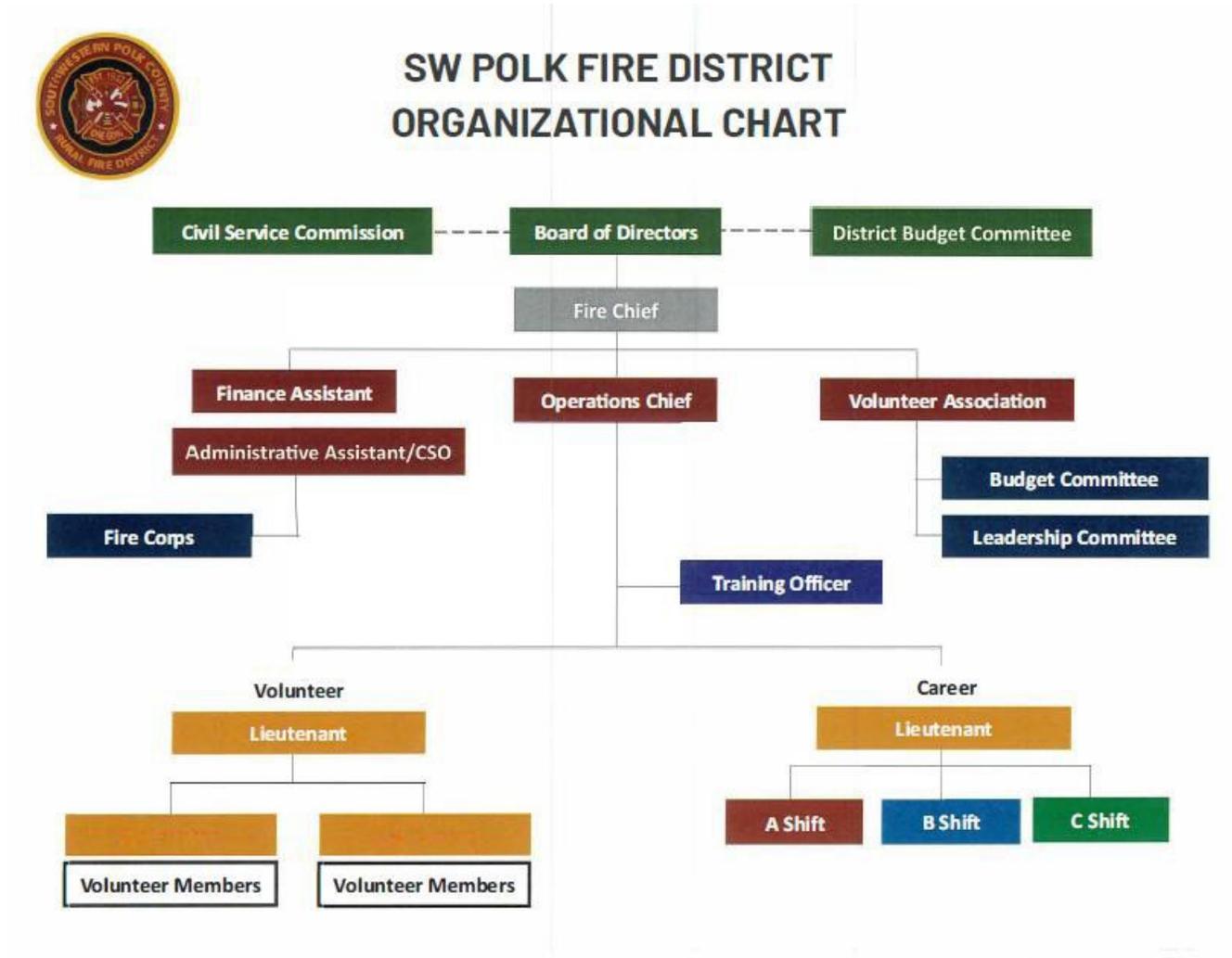
Today, SW Polk Fire District provides fire protection, emergency medical response, and ambulance transport services throughout rural Polk County, serving the communities of Bridgeport, Dallas, Falls City, Oakdale, Oak Grove, Perrydale, Rickreall, Salt Creek and more. The District also offers mutual and automatic aid to neighboring agencies in Polk, Yamhill, and Marion Counties.

The District operates as a combination district, staffed by both career and volunteer personnel. The Rickreall and Bridgeport Community Fire Stations are staffed 24/7 by career staff. In addition, our volunteers respond from all three stations when available.

Our District is located on the west side of Oregon’s beautiful Willamette Valley—just 40 minutes from the Pacific Coast and an hour from the Cascades—the District protects 123 square miles of farmland, forestland, and vineyards. Our ambulance service area (ASA) covers 91 square miles. The District provides service to a population of approximately 8,100 residents. See map on Page 8.



Organization



This organizational chart is a graphic representation of the relationships of the jobs and positions within the SW Polk Fire District. We anticipate the organizational chart may improve the community's understanding of the interactions within the District, presenting clear lines of communication and authority. The District's organizational chart is constantly updated, as our needs evolve.

Board of Directors



Rod Watson
President



Frank Pender
Vice President



Bob Davis
Secretary/Treasurer



Tom Jenkins



Tom Gilson

SW Polk Fire District is governed by a citizen elected Board of Directors (BOD), like other government entities. They are required to comply with all Oregon laws governing fire districts, as well as industry standards. The BOD hires a Chief Executive Officer, typically a Fire Chief, to manage the district's day-to-day fire and emergency medical services (EMS) operations. An advantage to boards like these is the ability to narrow in on important industry-specific concerns. While other governing bodies, like city councils, must divide their attention among many services, the fire district BOD scope is limited to fire and EMS. This allows the directors to "drill down" to a deeper understanding of critical life-saving services, and evaluate emerging trends, technologies, and available options.

Major Accomplishments

SW Polk Fire District continues to strengthen its role as an independent organization. At the end of 2021, the District launched 24/7 ambulance service with the goal of providing the fastest response possible for its citizens. We anticipate that this significant improvement will be reflected in future response data.

Thanks to the support of our community in 2022, citizens voted to approve an operational levy for additional staffing. Funding from this levy provided six employees to staff the Bridgeport Station and added a second ambulance to our fleet. These enhancements provided faster response times, particularly to the southern portion of our District, which had historically been underserved.



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OSFM Engine Program

Grant funding also played a critical role in improving operations, with nearly \$400,000 awarded in 2023 and 2024, for personal protective equipment, ambulance equipment, cyber security, and seasonal staffing. The seasonal staffing was supported by a Wildfire Staffing Grant from the Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM), which allowed us to hire two of our dedicated volunteers as summer employees. Their contributions extended beyond incident response to include coverage during statewide conflagrations, public outreach, fire code services, and fire prevention programs.

The Leary Firefighters Foundation Grant



Gary Sinise Foundation Grant



Our volunteer program also expanded in 2023 to include both response and support volunteer opportunities. Volunteers remain the backbone of our District, providing essential “bench strength” during emergencies and assisting in many other ways. Not every volunteer serves as a firefighter—many take on equally vital support roles such as fireground rehabilitation, water supply operations, equipment repairs, office tasks, and community outreach. It truly takes everyone working together to support the needs of our community.



SW Polk Fire District is equally committed to training and preparedness. Each year we continue to expand our training facility, which now includes a drafting site, training tower, covered training area, forcible entry prop, and more. These improvements ensure our personnel are better equipped to respond safely and effectively to the wide range of emergencies we are asked to mitigate.

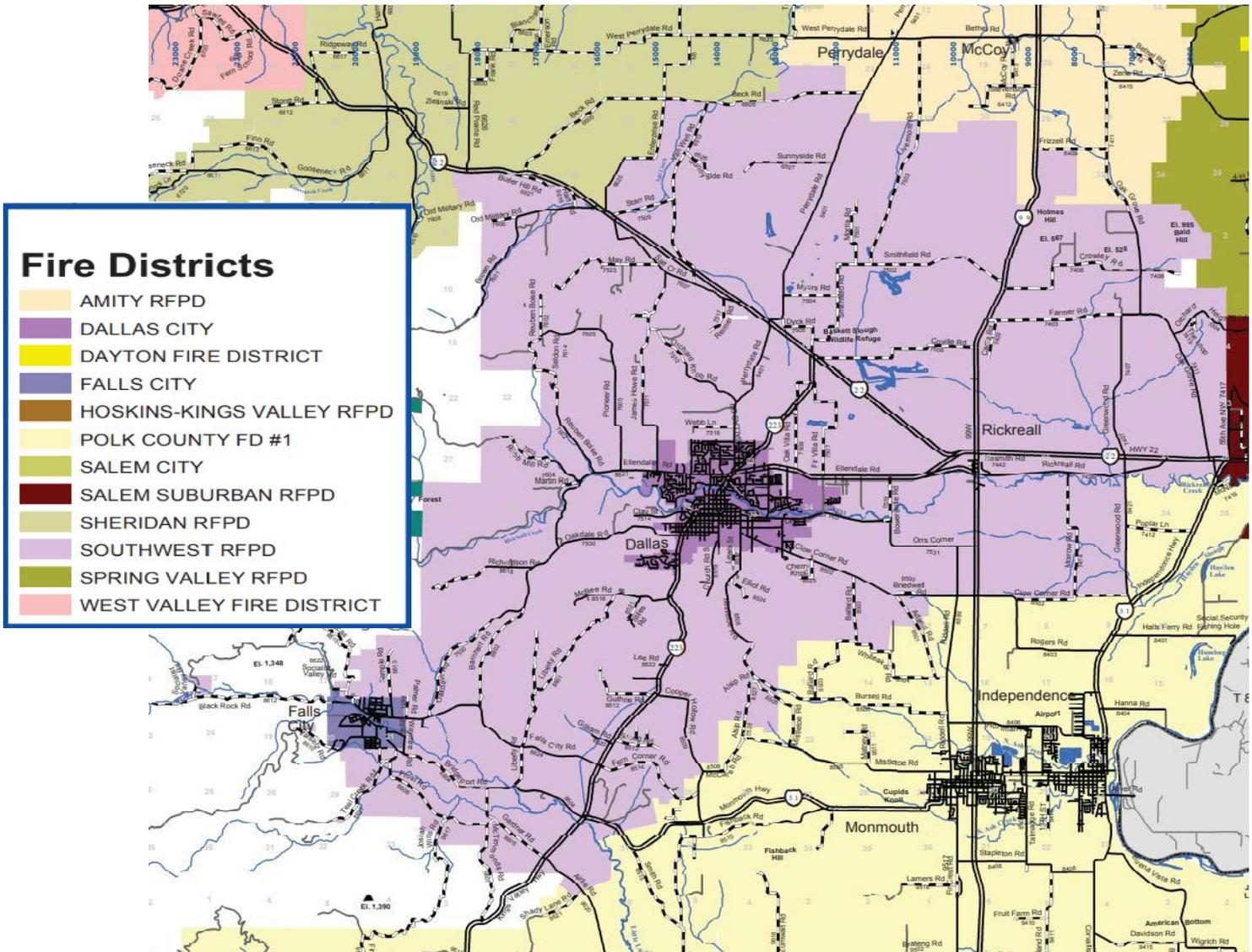
In 2022, a countywide study of the Ambulance Service Area (ASA) was conducted, with SW Polk providing data and input to a third-party consultant. The results, presented in 2023, informed the County leadership prior to assignment of ASA boundaries in 2024.

SW Polk was granted a 91-square mile ASA, primarily north of Highway 22; this represented only half of the area suggested by the third-party vendor and requested by SW Polk, see page 61 of the [study](#). This excluded the southern ASA around our Bridgeport-staffed ambulance. As a result, citizens in the south must continue to rely on ambulance services from the City of Dallas. We have formally requested that this decision be revisited, and we will continue to advocate for fair service coverage. In the meantime, we remain committed to strengthening mutual aid agreements and building partnerships with neighboring agencies to ensure the best possible service for our community.

Conclusion SW Polk Fire District is on a steady path of growth, innovation, and improved service delivery. Through expanded staffing, strong community support, volunteer engagement, grant funding, training investments, and regional collaboration, we are better equipped than ever to protect and serve the citizens of our District



Fire Districts Map



Operations Report

Introduction The Operations Division of SW Polk Fire District is responsible for both emergency and non-emergency fire and EMS responses. Additionally, it oversees the training and development of operational staff. The division operates 24/7 with a dedicated team of 12 Firefighter/EMTs and paramedics working in three shifts of 48 hours on duty and 96 hours off duty. Our personnel are stationed at Rickreall and Bridgeport, while our Salt Creek Station is staffed on weekdays with administrative personnel and is being developed into our primary volunteer station. As of the end of 2024, we have completed our third full year of 24/7 career staffing, marking significant growth and progress in our operations.

Fire Responses Fire responses in 2024 were coordinated through our three stations. Each station is equipped with a structural engine, a heavy or light brush engine, and an ambulance. On-duty staff respond from Rickreall and Bridgeport stations, with additional support requested through our mutual aid system as needed. Volunteer personnel respond alongside career staff or deploy apparatus as necessary. Throughout 2024, we responded to 171 fire incidents.

SW Polk Fire actively participated in particularly large and destructive fires or *conflagration deployments* as requested by the State of Oregon through the Oregon State Fire Marshal. Our responders, consisting of career, volunteer, and summer staff, responded to 13 conflagration incidents in 2024, compared to 7 in 2023. The year 2024 was historically significant for wildland fires in Oregon, with over 20 statewide conflagrations. Our participation in these incidents resulted in reimbursements of \$393,840 in 2024, an increase from \$237,891 in 2023, covering both time and apparatus costs.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and Ambulance Service Area Since becoming a licensed ambulance provider in 2021, SW Polk Fire has worked toward securing an Ambulance Service Area (ASA) within Polk County. A consultant was hired by the Polk County Board of Commissioners in late 2022 to update the Polk County ASA Plan, ensuring optimal service for residents. SW Polk Fire advocated for jurisdiction over all transport services within its fire district due to our strategically staffed stations in both the northern and southern regions, which would improve response times.

Following the review process, the Polk County Commissioners decided in December 2023 to maintain existing ASA boundaries, with the exception that SW Polk Fire would take responsibility for ambulance services north of and including Hwy 22 and in the Rickreall area. The southern area around Bridgeport Station remains under Dallas Fire's jurisdiction, despite consultant recommendations. On January 1, 2024, SW Polk Fire officially began ambulance service within Polk County ASA #2. Over the course of the year, we handled 1,249 medical responses throughout Polk County.

Conclusion The Operations Division has seen tremendous growth and success in 2024. With the continuation of 24/7 career staffing, increased fire and EMS responses, and the expansion of our ambulance service, we have strengthened our ability to serve the community effectively. Moving forward, we will focus on further refining our response capabilities, enhancing training, and continuing to build a resilient and efficient operations framework for the district.

Training Division Report

Introduction The Training Division of SW Polk Fire District plays a crucial role in ensuring that our personnel receive the highest quality instruction and hands-on experience in both Fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS). Our division is committed to developing the skills, knowledge, and readiness of our firefighters and EMS personnel to effectively serve the community. Throughout 2024, we have continued to enhance our training programs, ensuring that all personnel meet and exceed industry standards.

Training Responsibilities The Training Division, under the direction of our Training Officer, is responsible for providing structured and ongoing education for all SW Polk Fire District personnel. This includes:

- Fire training, including live fire scenarios, structural firefighting tactics, and wildland fire response.
- EMS training, ensuring all paramedics and EMTs stay current on life-saving procedures, protocols, and certifications.
- Specialized training for hazardous materials response, vehicle extrication, and technical rescue operations.
- Coordination with local, state, and national training organizations to ensure best practices and compliance with evolving standards.
- Continuous professional development for both career and volunteer personnel, fostering leadership and advanced skill-building opportunities.

Accreditation Achievement In our 75-year history, SW Polk Fire District has become an accredited agency through the Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST). This accreditation recognizes our commitment to excellence in training, operational readiness, and adherence to the highest standards in fire and EMS education. This accomplishment reflects years of dedication to improving our training programs and operational effectiveness.

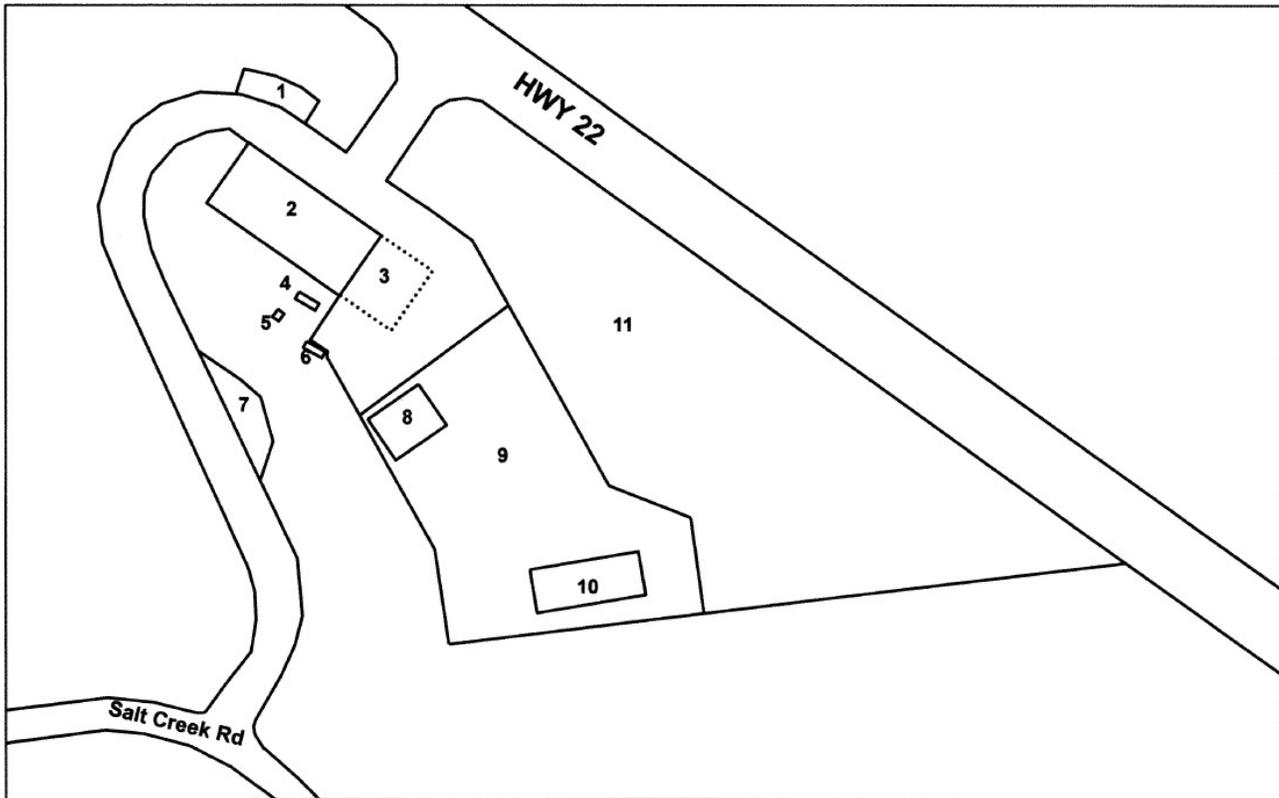
Training Grounds Development Over the past several years, SW Polk Fire District has been developing dedicated training grounds to enhance hands-on training for personnel. As of 2024, these training grounds are nearing completion and will feature a multi-story training building with:

- Smoke and live-fire rooms for real-world firefighting simulations.
- Dedicated spaces for search-and-rescue training.
- Advanced ventilation and fire behavior study areas.
- Tactical training scenarios to prepare firefighters for complex incidents.

The completion of this facility will provide invaluable hands-on experience for both new recruits and seasoned firefighters, reinforcing our commitment to realistic and comprehensive training.

Conclusion The SW Polk Fire District Training Division continues to be a cornerstone of our agency's success, providing the knowledge and skills necessary for our personnel to excel in fire and EMS services. With our DPSST accreditation and the near-completion of our state-of-the-art drill grounds, we are entering a new era of excellence in training and preparedness. We remain committed to ensuring that every firefighter and EMT under our command is ready to serve with the highest level of professionalism and capability.

Training Ground Site Map and Description



9/11/2025

1. Fire Station parking area – this area is used for parking for training purposes.
2. Salt Creek Community Fire Station – this area hosts our classroom training, medical hands-on training and other activities.
3. Future 2-bay expansion to the Salt Creek Community fire station – noted area only.
4. Emergency Generator – this area is for energized equipment training, spill containment, and airborne hazards.
5. Electrical power transformer – this area is for energy supply training, power company training and other activities.
6. 1000-gallon propane tank – this area is used for flammable and explosive vapor training, release containment and other flammable or combustible gas training.
7. 10,000-gallon water draft site – this area is used for pumper operator training, drafting training, water flow training, relay pumper training and much more.
8. Training tower – this three-story training facility provides many training options and scenarios. Some of these trainings include advancing hose lines, ladders, ventilation, search & rescue, ropes, EMS, self-contained breathing apparatus, and live-fire training.
9. Open training area – this area is used for driver training, scenario-based training, mass casualty, fire engine evolutions, extrication and much more.
10. Covered training area – this area is used for forcible entry training, ladder training, air management training, and much more.
11. Wildfire training area – this area is used for wildfire shelter deployment, live-fire training, fire line construction, and much more.

Emergency Response Zones

Emergency response zones are geographic areas established to organize and manage emergency operations efficiently. Their primary purpose is to ensure that fire, medical, and rescue resources are dispatched quickly and appropriately, based on the location and nature of the emergency.

Key purposes include:

1. Efficient Dispatching:

Response zones allow 911 dispatch centers to identify which fire agency, station, or unit is closest and best equipped to respond to an incident. This helps minimize response times and ensures rapid delivery of critical services.

2. Resource Allocation:

Zones help balance workloads and assign responsibility for specific areas. Each zone may have predetermined units or stations assigned to it, ensuring consistent coverage and preparedness across the district.

3. Operational Coordination:

Defined zones help coordinate mutual aid and automatic aid agreements between neighboring fire agencies. They clarify which agency has primary response authority and how assistance will be shared when incidents occur near jurisdictional boundaries.

4. Data and Planning:

Response zones support data analysis for incident frequency, response times, and resource needs. This information helps departments make informed decisions about station placement, staffing, training, and equipment purchases.

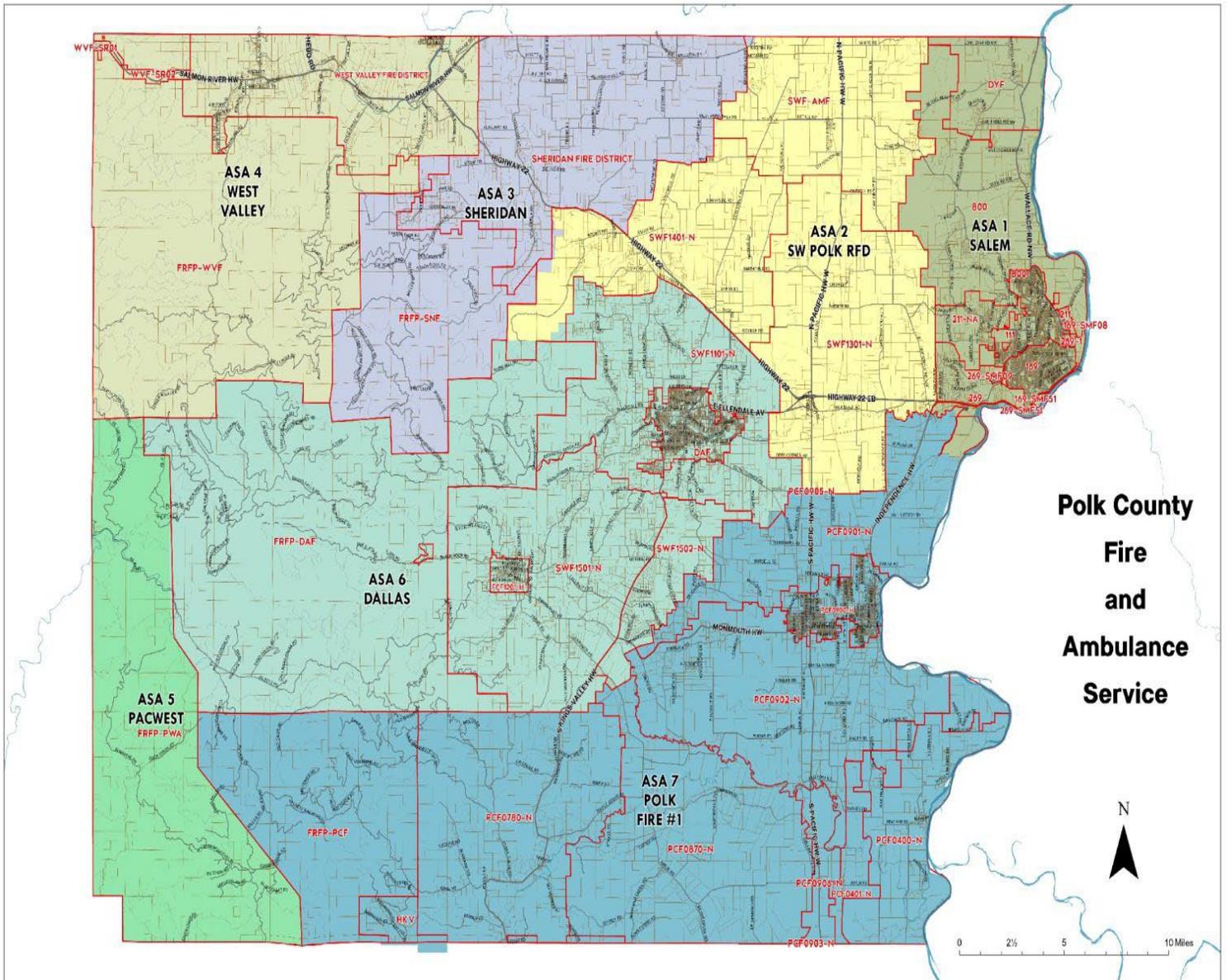
5. Accountability and Reporting:

Zones provide a structure for tracking performance metrics and reporting to governing boards, communities, and insurance agencies. They help measure how effectively the department meets service standards in different parts of the district.

Today, emergency response zones are gradually being replaced by **Geographic Information System (GIS)** dispatching, which determines and dispatches the closest appropriate unit, based on real-time geographic data. This system eliminates the limitations of boundary-based dispatching, resulting in enhanced efficiency and improved service delivery for all communities. **The Polk County Ambulance Service Plan** recognizes this advancement and identifies the county's first implementation of this enhanced dispatching capability.

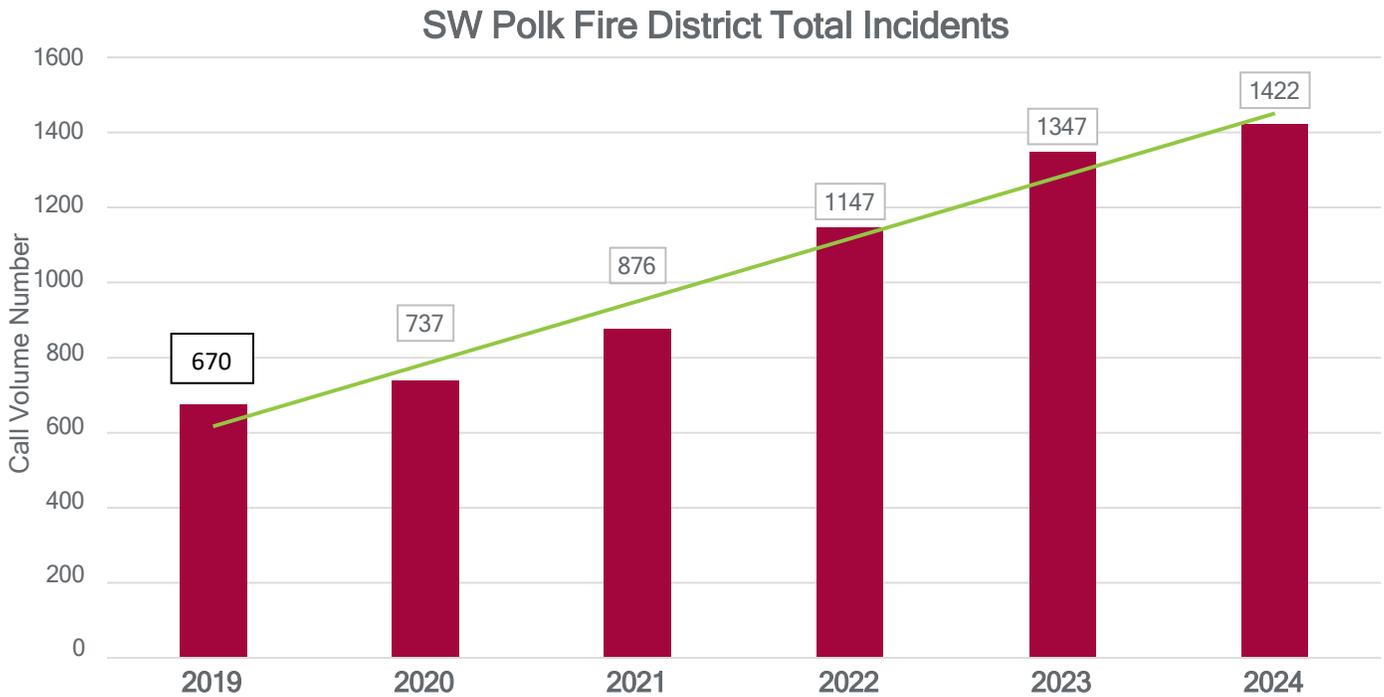
Polk County Emergency Response Zone Map on page 13.

Polk County Emergency Response Zone Map



Incident Summary

The chart below illustrates the steady increase in annual call volume from 2019 through 2024. In 2019, the District responded to approximately 670 incidents, and by 2024 that number had more than doubled to around 1,420 calls. Year-over-year growth varied, with notable increases of **19% in 2021** and **31% in 2022**, followed by a continued upward trend, though at a slower rate of **6% in 2024**. The overall trend line indicates consistent growth in demand for emergency services, reflecting the community’s population growth, increased service expectations, and expansion of emergency response capabilities. This rise underscores the importance of maintaining adequate staffing, equipment, and funding to meet the growing service needs of the SW Polk Fire District.

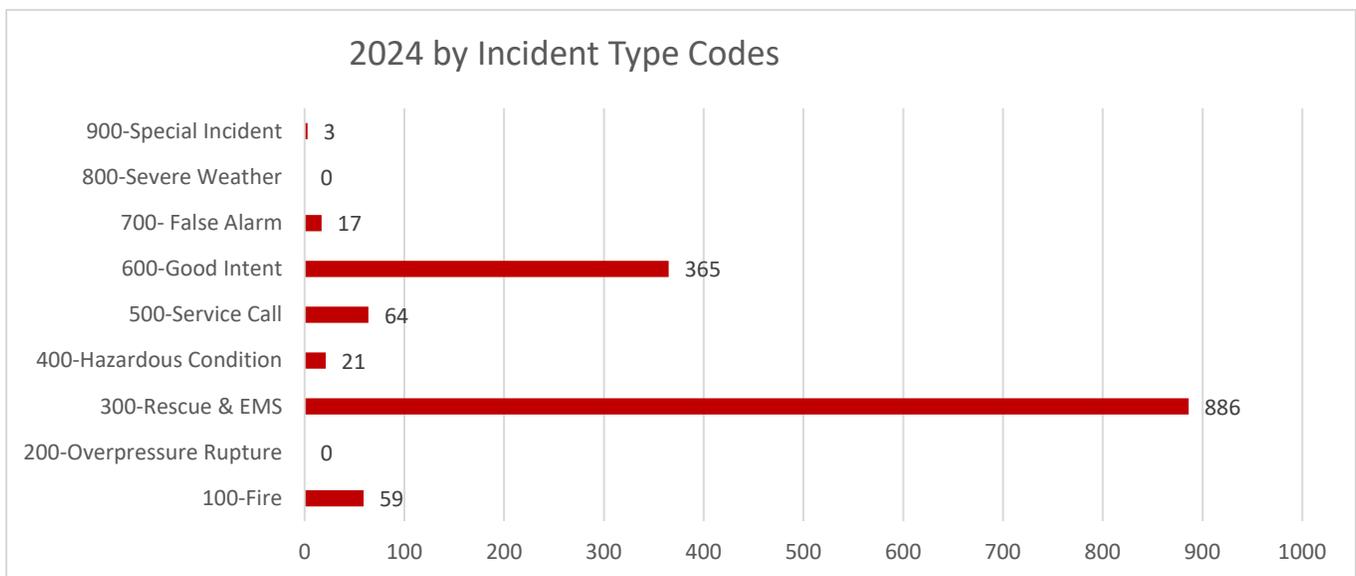


Fire incident type codes are standardized numerical codes used by fire departments to categorize and report the nature of an emergency incident. These codes follow the **National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS)** developed by the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA). Each code identifies the **primary situation** that emergency responders encountered when arriving on scene, helping ensure consistent reporting, analysis, and comparison of data across agencies.

Here's an overview of how they work:

Structure

- Incident type codes are three digits (e.g., 111, 131, 142).
- The first digit identifies the general category (e.g., fire, rescue, hazardous condition).
- The last two digits provide more specific details about the situation.



Common Fire-Related Incident Codes

100 Series – Fires

- 111 – Building fire (structure fires, including homes, businesses)
- 112 – Fires in structures other than buildings (e.g., silos, outbuildings)
- 113 – Cooking fire, confined to container (stove or oven fire)
- 118 – Trash or rubbish fire inside a structure
- 130 – Mobile property (vehicle) fire, other
- 131 – Passenger vehicle fire
- 138 – Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire
- 140 – Natural vegetation fire, other
- 141 – Forest, woods, or wildland fire
- 142 – Brush or grass fire
- 150 – Outside rubbish fire, other
- 151 – Outside rubbish, trash, or waste fire
- 160 – Special outside fire, other (e.g., outside gas or electrical equipment)
- 170 – Cultivated vegetation, crop fire, other
- 171 – Cultivated grain or crop fire



Other Related Categories

Though not strictly “fire” codes, these are often handled by fire agencies:

- 200 Series – Overpressure rupture, explosion, overheat, no fire
- 300 Series – Rescue & EMS incidents (e.g., 321 – EMS call, 322 – Motor vehicle accident with injuries)
- 400 Series – Hazardous condition (no fire) (e.g., 412 – Gas leak (natural gas or LPG))
- 500 Series – Service calls (e.g., 551 – Assist police or other government agency)
- 600 Series – Good intent calls (e.g., 611 – Dispatched and canceled en route)
- 700 Series – False alarms and false calls



Purpose

- Supports **data-driven decision making** (e.g., staffing, training, resource allocation)
- Enables **trend analysis** (e.g., rise in cooking fires or wildland activity)
- Improves **reporting consistency** to state and national databases
- Enhances **public transparency** and supports **grant funding justification**

For more in-depth information regarding what is included in each of the type codes, refer to <https://www.oregon.gov/osfm/Docs/NFIRSCodePoster.pdf>

Mutual Aid

Understanding Mutual Aid — and When Helping Stops Being Mutual

Mutual aid is more than a form of assistance, it's a practice rooted in solidarity, equality, and shared responsibility. As discussed, in *In Defence of Mutual Aid* (Autonomies, 2021), true mutual aid emerges when communities organize collectively to meet shared needs without hierarchy or expectation of profit. It differs from charity because it assumes that everyone both gives and receives help over time, depending on circumstance. The guiding principle is reciprocity—helping others as equals, not as dependents.

In the context of emergency services, mutual aid agreements are meant to embody that same spirit. Neighboring fire districts and departments support each other when incidents exceed local capacity. Ideally, this system ensures that no community faces a crisis alone and that the exchange of help balances out over time.

For mutual aid to really work, the help must go both ways. Our 2024 response data demonstrates that this balance can drift. This data indicates that 629 of our 1422 incidents were derived from mutual/automatic aid responses, either given or received. Over 90% of interagency incidents involved mutual/automatic aid given by SW Polk, while only a small fraction reflected mutual/automatic aid received (9%). When one agency consistently provides assistance but rarely receives comparable support, the relationship begins to move away from mutual aid toward dependency or inequity.

At that point, the principle of mutual aid—solidarity among equals—is compromised. Helping ceases to be mutual when one side bears a disproportionate burden, or when aid is given without reciprocal commitment or shared decision-making. It turns from solidarity into strain. True mutual aid isn't about keeping score, but it does depend not only on generosity but on fairness, transparency, and shared responsibility.

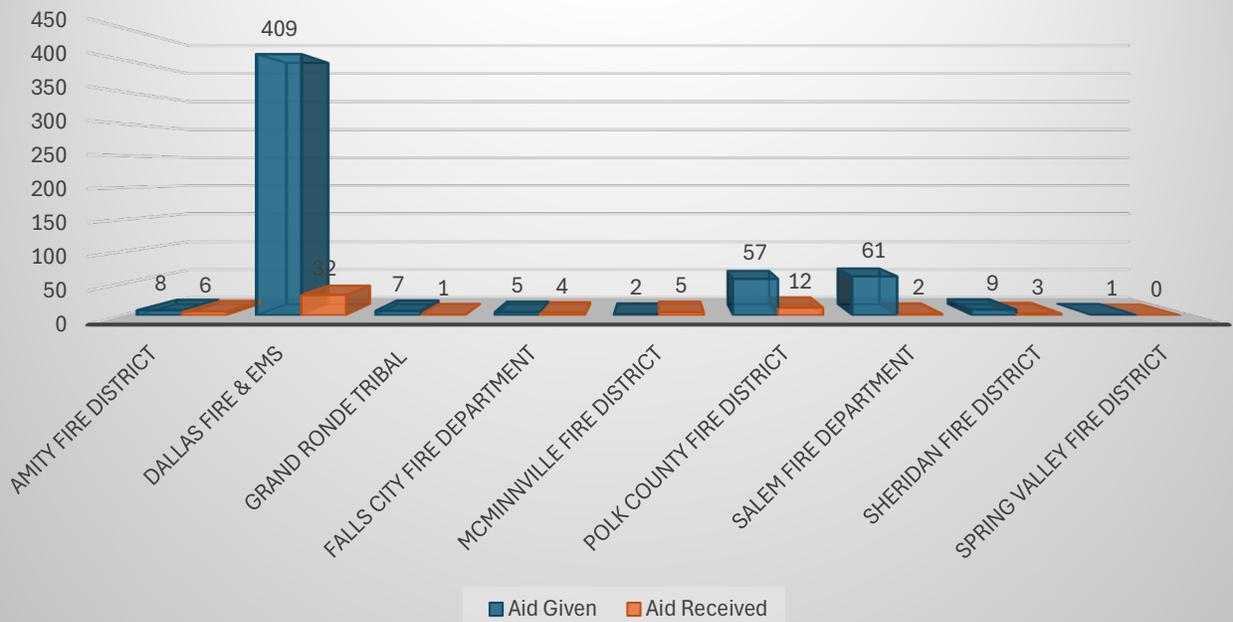
As we continue to serve our communities, it's worth asking: Are we helping in ways that strengthen everyone equally? Because when support flows both ways, everyone stands stronger.



The SW Polk Fire District remains deeply committed to mutual aid partnerships built on fairness, respect, and collaboration. Our district takes pride in being a strong and reliable partner, and we encourage all surrounding agencies to work with us toward maintaining balanced, reciprocal support across the region. Together, we can ensure that no community stands alone when help is needed most.



SW Polk Automatic/Mutual Aid



Ambulance Service Area

In Oregon, an Ambulance Service Area (ASA) is a defined geographic region served by a single ambulance service provider. This area can be a whole county, a portion of a county, or parts of multiple contiguous counties. ASAs are established as part of a county's Ambulance Service Plan (ASP) to ensure efficient and effective ambulance services.

Here's a more detailed breakdown:

- Single Provider:

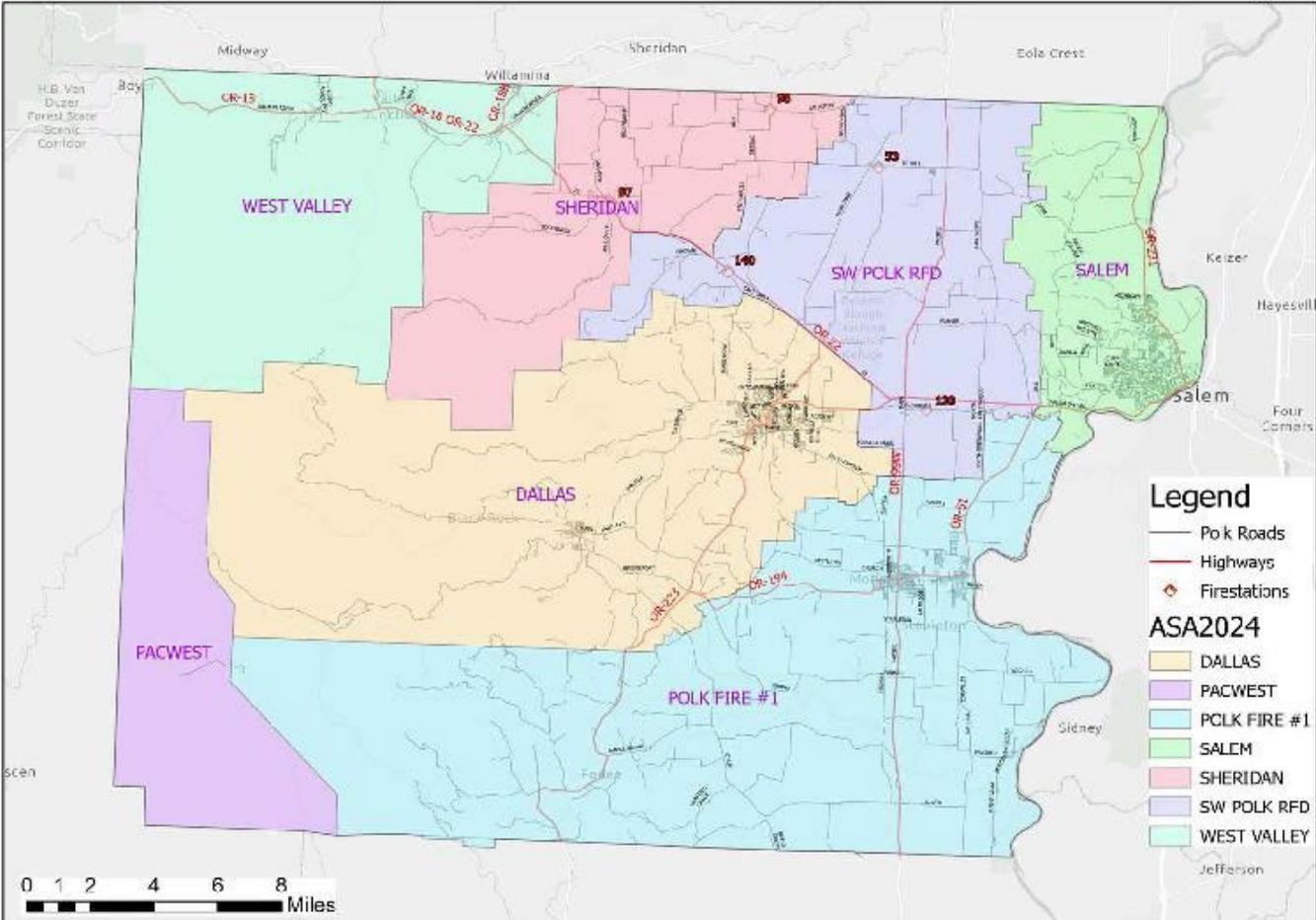
Each ASA is assigned to a specific ambulance service provider, meaning that one provider is responsible for providing ambulance services within that designated area.

- Geographic Scope:

An ASA can encompass various geographic units, including:

- A whole county.
- A portion of a county.
- Parts of two or more contiguous (next to each other) counties.
- Part of a County-Wide Plan:

Ambulance Service Areas - Polk County



Produced by Maxwell Mapping 08/04/2025

Annual Transport Disposition

Ambulance call dispositions have steadily increased each year, reflecting both higher overall call volume and expanding service demand. In December 2021, the District recorded its first ambulance transport. By 2024, that number had grown to 908 total incidents involving patient care decisions or ambulance use.

The most significant category throughout this period has been transport **by our ambulance**, which grew from just one (1) transport in 2021 to 226 in 2022, 212 in 2023 and more than doubled to 509 in 2024. This sharp increase underscores the community’s growing reliance on District resources and the importance of having staffed units available to meet demand.

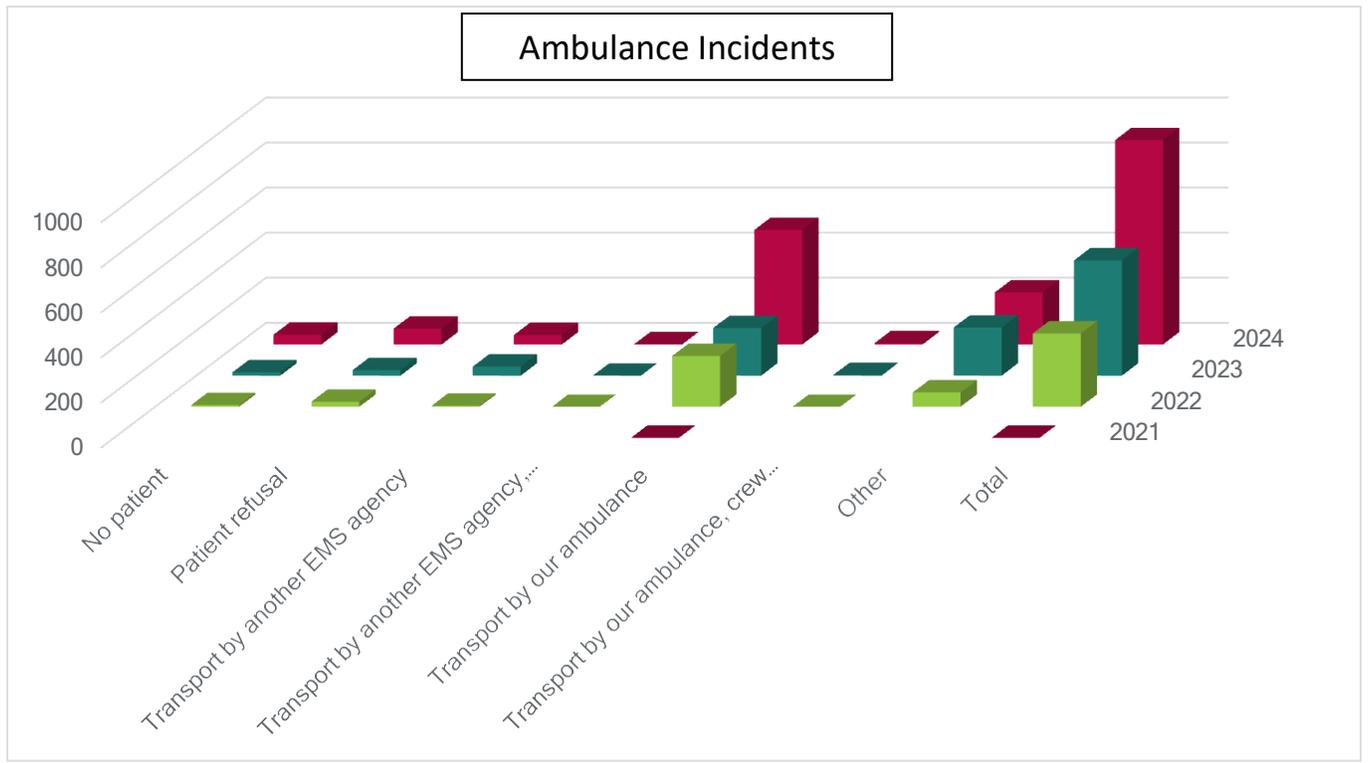
Other categories also saw growth. **Patient refusals** increased from 23 in 2022, to 71 in 2024, showing more patients chose not to be transported after evaluation. **Transports by another EMS agency**, as well as cases where our crew member(s) assisted on another agency’s ambulance also increased, highlighting the strong interconnectivity of regional EMS systems.

The **“Other” category** expanded notably, from 64 in 2022, to 232 in 2024. These incidents likely include cancelled calls, standby incidents, or other circumstances outside of standard transport outcomes.

Adoption of a **“closest unit” response model** would further enhance transport efficiency, ensuring patients receive the fastest possible care regardless of agency boundaries.

Overall, the data reflects not only rising call volume but also increasing diversity in patient outcomes. Factors driving these trends include population growth, higher medical call frequency, interagency collaboration, and patient choice. Together, they reinforce the need for sustained investment in staffing, equipment, and cooperative response systems to continue meeting the community’s evolving needs.

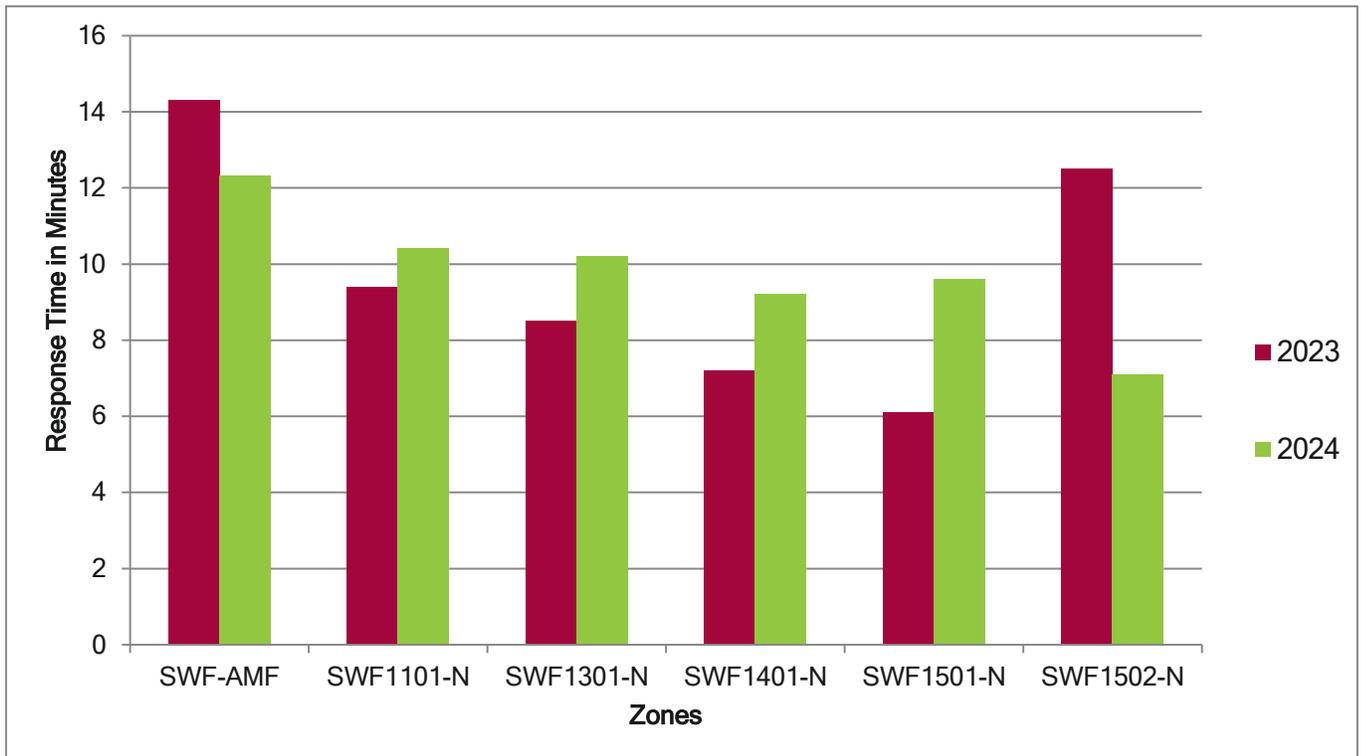
	2021	2022	2023	2024
No patient		8	15	44
Patient refusal		23	25	71
Transport by another EMS agency		5	41	43
Transport by another EMS agency, our crewmember		0	1	2
Transport by our ambulance	1	226	212	509
Transport by our ambulance, crew member from other agency		0	4	7
Other		64	214	232
Total	1	326	512	908



Ambulance Response Time

In reviewing ambulance response times, we see notable improvements across some zones between 2023 and 2024. The overall trend shows reduced times, with some areas experiencing significant decreases. For example, Zone SWF-AMF improved from 14:29 in 2023 to 12:26 in 2024, and SWF1502-N saw a major reduction from 12:50 to 7:09. Other zones, such as SWF1101-N, SWF1301-N, SWF1401-N, and SWF1501-N, show slight increases in 2024 but remain within a 10-minute average range. These response times remain markedly improved over the 20-30 minutes response times from five years ago. See response zone map on page 13.

Response times naturally vary due to several factors, including the location of the call, traffic conditions, and the distance from the nearest staffed station. Seasonal weather patterns, time of day, and call volume also play important roles. For example, heavy call loads or overlapping emergencies may delay response, while winter weather or rural road conditions can also add to travel time. Despite these challenges, the District continues to focus on staffing, training, and deployment strategies to ensure timely and reliable emergency medical service across all zones.



Facilities

In 2017, the citizens of SW Polk approved a bond measure for the construction of new fire stations. The Board of Directors developed and implemented a plan to construct the stations shown below. One is on Rickreall Road, one on Salt Creek Road, and one on South Kings Valley Hwy. In the Fall of 2021, the three stations became operational. Career staff were placed in the Salt Creek Community Fire Station to provide 24/7 coverage in December of 2021. Thanks to the voter-passed levy in May 2022, SW Polk was able to begin staffing the Bridgeport Station 24/7. Volunteers continue to respond when available. The benefits of the stations and staffing have garnered for our citizens quicker response times, less reliance on mutual aid, advanced life support services, improved general services and increased assistance for neighboring communities' emergencies. After our pilot project data demonstrated a one-minute quicker response time, we recently moved our career staff from Salt Creek Community Fire Station to Rickreall Community Fire Station.

Bridgeport Community Fire Station



6040 S Kings Valley Hwy

Rickreall Community Fire Station



9105 Rickreall Road

Salt Creek Community Fire Station



15455 Salt Creek Road

Apparatus

Our apparatus inventory has undergone some changes over the past year. We sold a water tender to Sixes Fire District, on the southern Oregon coast, and surplused an ambulance that was no longer serviceable. Additionally, we received a donated Ford pickup from Clackamas County, which will be used as another duty/command vehicle.

Most notably, we took delivery of a new Type 3 (Heavy Brush) fire engine through the Oregon State Fire Marshal "Engine Program Grant". This new apparatus will be instrumental in providing quick and effective responses to wildland and urban interface fires, enhancing our firefighting capabilities and community protection.



2024 Apparatus

Year	Make	Model	Type	Unit
2024	Navistar	Pumper	Engine III	HB 133
2001	International	Pumper	Engine III	HB 153
2011	Ford	Pumper	Engine VI	B 143
2021	Freightliner	Pumper/Tender	Engine I	E 131
2021	Freightliner	Pumper/Tender	Engine I	E 151
2021	Freightliner	Pumper/Tender	Engine I	E 141
2002	International	Tender	Tender I	T 132
2011	Ford	Ambulance	Medic I	M 154
2007	Chevrolet	Ambulance	Medic I	M144
2016	Ford	Ambulance	Medic I	M 134
1999	Chevrolet	Pickup	Command III	D 130
2001	Ford	Pickup	Command III	C 141
2005	Ford	Pickup	Command III	DUTY
2019	Ford	Pickup	Command III	C 140

Financial Summary

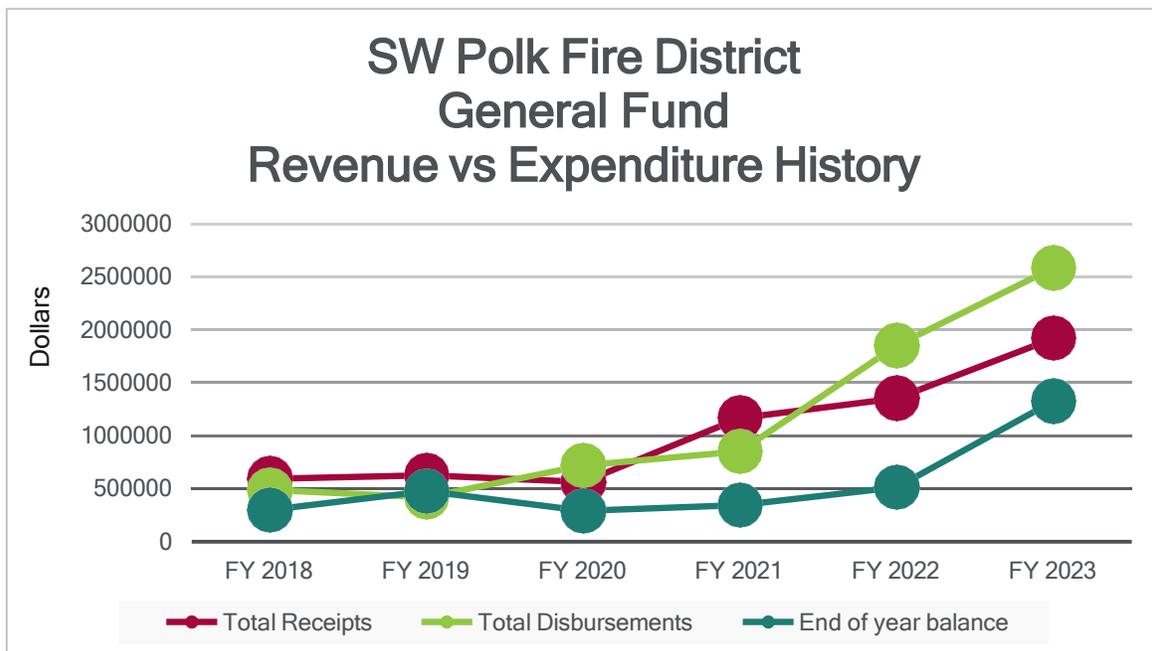
The SW Polk Fire District's General Fund financial history from FY 2018 through FY 2023 highlights both growth in revenue and increasing expenditures.

From FY 2018 through FY 2020, revenues (red line) and expenditures (lime green line) tracked closely, with expenditures occasionally outpacing receipts. This kept year-end balances (teal line) relatively modest. Beginning in FY 2021, revenues increased sharply, reflecting growth in tax receipts, grants, and other funding sources.

Despite this growth, expenditures rose at an even faster pace starting in FY 2022. These increases were directly tied to the Board of Directors' decision to expand services by initiating ambulance transport, hiring additional personnel, and staffing a second fire station and ambulance. By FY 2023, total disbursements exceeded \$2.6 million, while receipts reached just under \$2 million.

Although the end-of-year balance continued to climb, the widening gap between revenues and expenditures signals mounting fiscal pressures. Contributing factors include the impact of Paid Leave Oregon legislation, which increased sick leave use by 400%, as well as slower-than-expected revenue growth due to the Board of County Commissioners' decision not to approve the District's request for additional ambulance service area coverage near the Bridgeport Fire Station.

Overall, the District's financial trend demonstrates strong and necessary revenue growth but also highlights the challenge of sustaining operations when costs are increasing at a faster rate. This underscores the importance of pursuing sustainable funding strategies to ensure adequate reserves while continuing to meet the community's growing fire and emergency medical service needs.



Looking Forward

Help shape the future of your fire and emergency medical services

By strengthening Fire and Emergency Medical Services through focused investments in training, equipment, and staffing, we continue to enhance the quality of care and reduce response times across the district.

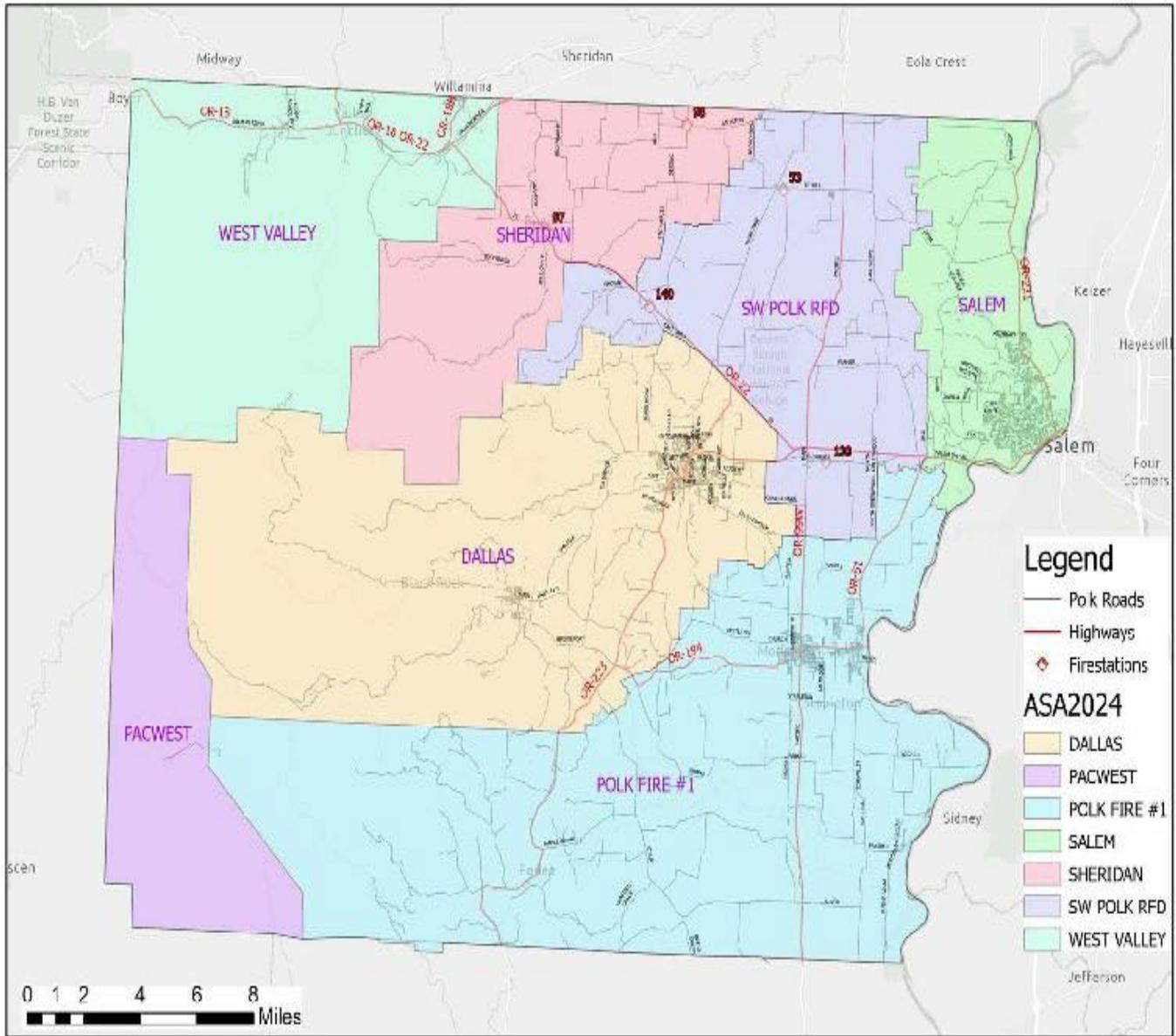
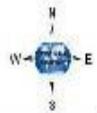
To be a part of shaping this future - take our quick community survey today!

See maps on pages 27-28.

**Polk County Fire & Emergency
Medical Services - Public Survey**

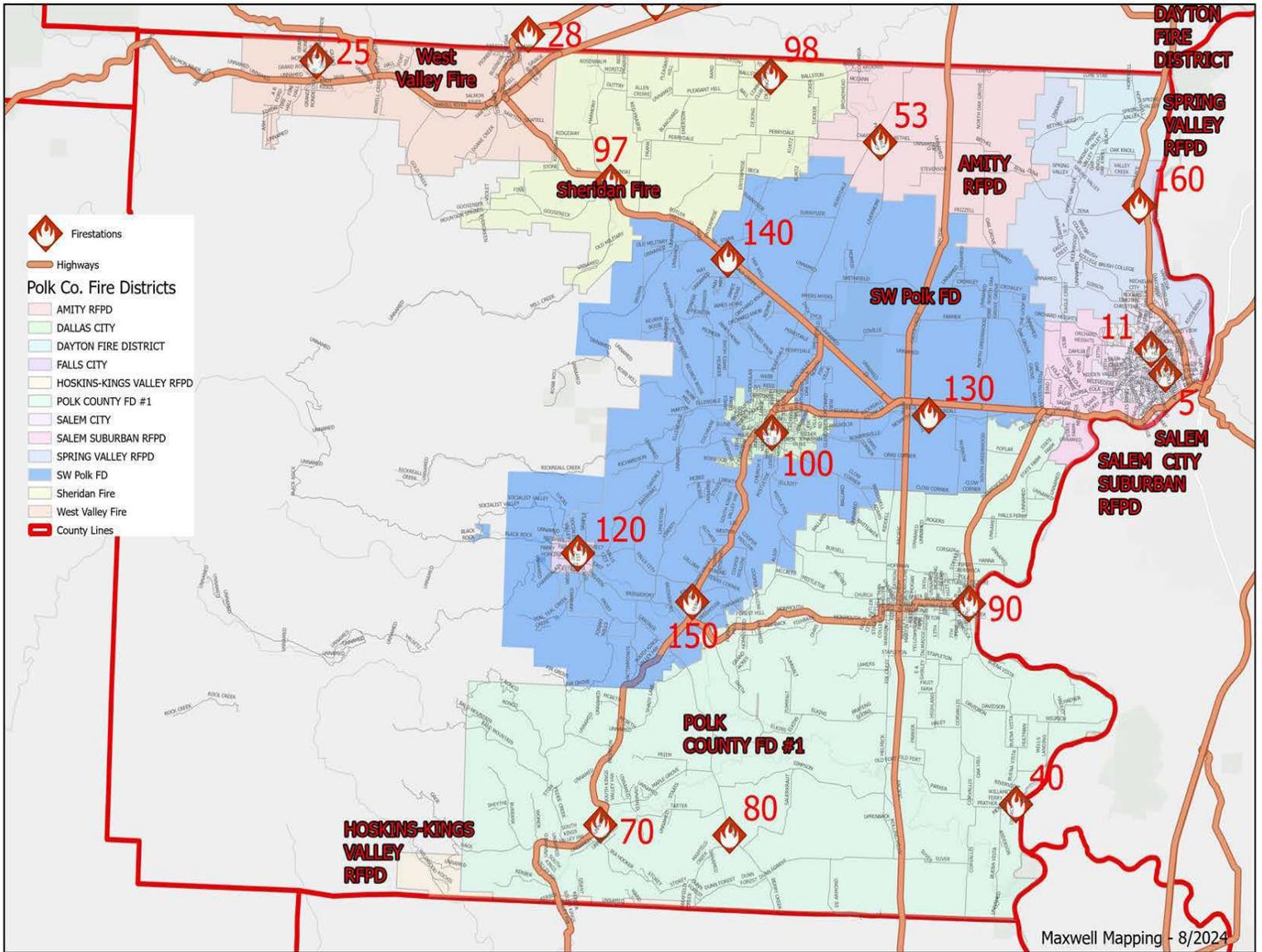


Ambulance Service Areas - Polk County



Produced by Maxwell Mapping 08/04/2025

Fire Service Districts – Polk County



Maxwell Mapping - 8/2024

Polk County Fire Districts

