

2023

ANNUAL

REPORT

KAYSVILLE CITY
FIRE DEPARTMENT





| | | | |
|----|---------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Mission Statement | 14 | Education & Training |
| 2 | History | 15 | Rapid Sequence Induction (RSI) |
| 6 | Department Overview | 16 | Health & Wellness |
| 7 | Administration | 17 | Fire & Risk Prevention |
| 8 | Fire Station | 18 | Significant Incidents & Saves |
| 9 | Apparatus | 19 | Accomplishments |
| 12 | Response Data | 20 | Thank You! |

Kaysville Fire Chief Paul Erickson has approved this annual report for public distribution. The information and statistics given throughout the report reflect the calendar year January 1-December 31, 2023.



Fire Chief Paul Erickson

"It has been my pleasure to serve as the fire chief of Kaysville City since October of 2017. During my time with Kaysville Fire we have increased our full-time staffing, acquired new equipment, implemented a fire department-based paramedic program, and reduced risk in the community through education and prevention. Please review this report to see what your fire department accomplished in 2023 and what we have planned for the future!"

Stay connected with us!



Kaysville Fire Department



@kaysvillefire



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www.kaysville.gov

Kaysville Fire Vision Statement

The Kaysville Fire Department is committed to providing premier care for our community through fire prevention, and safety, reducing loss of life, property damage, and environment conservation from the adverse effects of fire, medical emergencies, and hazardous conditions.



Mission Statement

Arrive Safely, mitigate emergencies in a timely manner, save lives, and everyone comes home.

Values Statement

Provide Leadership, Transparency, Teamwork, Integrity, Respect, Diversity, Service, Compassion and Excellence

The Kaysville Fire Department (KFD) was established in 1911 as a volunteer fire department. Throughout its history the department occupied various fire stations in the downtown area until the current station, located at 175 S. Main St., was built in the year 2000.

Kaysville Fire remained a volunteer organization until 2002 when the department started providing ambulance service for the cities of Kaysville and Fruit Heights.

Today KFD is a career, all-hazards fire department, providing structure fire, wildland fire, technical rescue, hazardous materials, and paramedic response to Kaysville City. Kaysville Fire also provides automatic-aid into the cities of Fruit Heights, Farmington, and Layton.

Pictured: Kaysville firefighters testing a fire hydrant at modern-day Center St. & Main St. (1920).



KAYSVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT HISTORY

History of Kaysville Fire Department Through 1997 as
Compiled by
Davis Kaysville Company Daughters of Utah Pioneers

We have no records to tell us how the early citizens of Kaysville fought their fires. It was probably the standard bucket brigade where every neighbor who could, grabbed a bucket or whatever container was handy and did the best they could to quell the flames.

With so few streams or large irrigation ditches to supply the needed water, not many structures could be saved. On October 10, 1892, the first mention of what to do about fires was discussed by the city council members.

August 4, 1910, the price of hose and a hose cart reel was discussed. Hose could be obtained for 90 cents per foot in 500-foot lots and the cart for \$75.

1911

March 16, 1911, Councilman George Swan reported that a fire station had been installed on the Relief Society grounds on Main Street. The small shed, which had been used as a tool house by the city, had been brought to the lot and painted and the hose cart and fire hose placed in it ready for use.

1922

In March of 1922, Ernest Peterson presented a list to the city council of 79 taxpayers willing to be taxed to buy a firefighting apparatus. Peterson was appointed Fire Chief in September. He and Joe Galbraith got together and made a fire engine using an old Hudson car. It had a water tank, a pump, and a hose.

1929

In 1929 the fire department moved into the Wessel Building on First North. This building, two stories at the time, had many uses: a candy kitchen, John Barton's undertaking parlor, and a meeting place for the Woodsmen of the World. This building served as the city fire station for ten years.

1939

In 1939 the city was in the process of constructing a new city office building on the east side of Main Street. World War II delayed the building of this structure so the city offices and fire station were housed in the Williams Building on the corner of Main and First North until the other building was completed.

1947

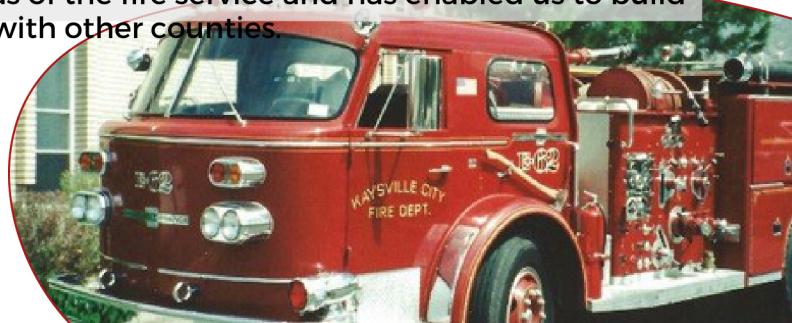
The next make-shift station was the library building (former blacksmith shop, auto repair shop). The library was moved to the north end of the new city office building. Here the three fire trucks, by this time, were housed from 1947 until 1969 when the first fire station built specifically for this purpose, was completed.

1970

Around 1970, the fire department was organized into two companies, each headed by an assistant fire chief. The companies were on call alternate months (24 hours a day while on call). One company would respond to small fires, while both handled larger ones.

2000

We moved into the new fire station and changed to a new radio system. The new station has served the firefighters well and the new radio system allows us to communicate with all the emergency responders in seven counties. This has improved our ability in all the areas of the fire service and has enabled us to build good relationships with other counties.



2002

One of the biggest changes in the history of the Kaysville Fire Department was adding an ambulance service. This created two positions for firefighters to be at the station twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. This doubled the number of ambulances available to our city and reduced the overall response time.

2003

Striving to give the community a much higher level of service and better medical care the ambulance service was upgraded from EMT-Basic to EMT-Intermediate. This allowed the medics to use several life-saving drugs and provide better airway management in an emergency. To incorporate this change, all medics were required to become certified at this level.

2005

The Engineer position was created and 5 full-time crew members were given the promotion. The new fire engines are complex with increased computer technology, the engineer is assigned to drive and pump the apparatus. Each engineer position requires hours of training to become state-certified.

2008

A new ambulance was added, bringing the ambulance fleet to three. This gave us the ability to respond to a larger column of calls and provide aid in larger-scale events. We received a grant from the Bureau of Emergency Medical Services and used it to purchase an Auto Pulse. This device is attached to a patient and will do constant and effective CPR during a cardiac arrest, allowing the medics to perform other vital care.

2010

Significant upgrades were made to the station's rescue equipment, this added additional capability to the rescue truck. The equipment is used to stabilize large vehicles after accidents, and the walls or floors of a building after a collapse. The cutter with the vehicle extrication equipment was also upgraded and could cut through the new metals in current vehicle construction. The old cutter wasn't able to do this safely.

2017

Fire Chief Brett Larkin retired after 37 years of dedicated service to Kaysville City. Chief Paul Erickson was appointed by the City Council effective October 15th. Chief Erickson joins the Fire Department with a distinguished career of fire protection expertise, including the past 11 years as Fire Chief at Hill Air Force Base

2024

As we look towards the future and the opportunities for career growth and advancement are great as our city and department continue to grow.

- July 2024: Hire 3 more full-time firefighters and pursue competitive pay raises following an area wage study.
- 2025-2026: Build a second fire station (Station 62) to provide services to our expanding west side.
- 2025-2026: Hire four more firefighters and 1 battalion chief per shift, for a total of fifteen new positions to staff Fire Station 62.

The Kaysville Fire Department (KFD) provides fire, rescue, hazardous materials, and emergency medical response to the City of Kaysville, Utah and parts of Unincorporated Davis County.

Our response area encompasses more than 10 square miles and has a live-in population of 35,000 residents.

KFD operates out of a single, centrally-located fire station that is staffed with 8 firefighters 24/7. All of our firefighters are cross-trained as Advanced-EMTs or Paramedics.

KFD has 23 full-time employees: The Fire Chief, an Administrative Assistant, 3 Captains (shift supervisors), 3 Engineers (drivers), and 15 Firefighters. KFD also employs 14 part-time Firefighters.

KFD responded to 1,950 incidents in 2023. Of those incidents, 58% were medical responses and 42% were fire, rescue, or hazardous materials responses.

Each day KFD primarily staffs (1) ambulance, (1) paramedic squad and (1) fire engine. KFD also cross-staffs (1) second-out ambulance, (1) ladder truck, and (1) brush truck.





STATION 61 FIRE CHIEF Paul J. Erickson

Fire Chief Paul Erickson started his career in May of 1984 as a firefighter with the United States Air Force. During his time with the USAF he held the ranks of firefighter, engineer, captain, assistant fire chief, and fire chief. He served as a chief officer over the following bases: Ramstein AFB (Germany), Menwith Hill AFB (United Kingdom), all bases in Afghanistan (on deployment), and finally Hill AFB in Layton, Utah. Chief Erickson retired from Hill in October of 2017 when he accepted the position of Fire Chief with Kaysville City.

ADMISTRATIVE ASSISTANT Aryel Daniels

Aryel has been working in administration for 12 years in a variety of fields.

She has a Bachelors Degree in Business Management and is a certified paralegal. She worked in the legal profession prior to joining the Kaysville

Fire Department in August of 2023. She oversees the department with focus on organizing operations, improving critical functions, and promoting the achievement of department goals to ensure operational success.



A SHIFT CAPTAIN Cameron McKinnon

Captain McKinnon started his fire service career with the Kaysville Fire Department in 2010. He has also worked for the Farmington Fire Department and the Davis County Sheriff's Office in their 911 division. Captain McKinnon currently serves as our department's Public Information Officer (PIO), managing our social media presence. He also provides support to Administration and serves as our fire training officer.



B SHIFT CAPTAIN Jason Taylor

Captain Taylor began his career in 2004. He has held the ranks of firefighter, paramedic, and Captain. He has worked for Ogden Fire, Roy Fire, and Kaysville Fire. He earned his paramedic license from Weber State University in 2007. He served on the Public Education Team at Roy Fire for 8 years. Captain Taylor serves as our medical training officer and he is an instructor for CPR, Pediatric Life Support, and Advanced Cardiac Life Support.



C SHIFT CAPTAIN Aaron Shupe

Captain Shupe began his career in 1997. Before coming to Kaysville in 2016, he worked for the South Ogden and Syracuse Fire. He has held the ranks of firefighter, engineer, Lieutenant, and Captain. Captain Shupe is a hazardous materials and technical rescue technician. He served on the Weber County Search and Rescue Team as a rescue and recovery diver. He manages equipment and apparatus at KFD and is the drone pilot for the department.



STATION 61

Fire Station 61 was constructed in 2000. It was built as a central location for emergency response in Kaysville. The fire station has administrative offices, a large training room, eight bedrooms for on-duty firefighters, and five pull-through bays that house fire and ambulance apparatus. This station was designed to serve Kaysville City for fifty years.

As our call-volume and city population have almost doubled in size since the build of Station 61, KFD continues to recognize the need for a second fire station. A second fire station would reduce response times, increase firefighter and public safety, and would double emergency medical and fire response coverage in the city.

We maintain an apparatus fleet of (3) Advanced-EMT level ambulances, (1) rescue engine (combination heavy rescue and fire engine), (1) ladder truck, (2) reserve engines, (2) brush trucks, (1) 6x6 brush/remote transport unit, (1) paramedic “rescue” truck, (1) hazardous materials trailer and (2) command vehicles.

Due to our limited amount of on-duty staffing, we “cross-staff” these units, meaning that based on dispatch information we select which piece of apparatus we are going to take to an emergency incident and we move our firefighter turnout gear from truck to truck as needed.

Cross-staffing is not ideal as it slows down our out-the-door times as we move our turnout gear from one truck to the next. Cross-staffing also limits the amount of resources that we can send to an emergency incident.

When a future west side fire station is built our need to cross-staff will greatly diminish. The current Main Street fire station will staff an ambulance, the rescue engine and a paramedic vehicle. The westside fire station will staff an ambulance, the ladder truck and a battalion chief command vehicle.



Engine 61

2019 Pierce Quantum custom-built pumper Combination fire engine and heavy rescue

750 gallons of on-board water
1,500 gallon-per-minute water pump
Structural & wildland firefighting
Vehicle rescue, rope rescue, ice rescue
Advanced EMT level first responder unit.



Truck 61

2013 Pierce Quantum custom-built ladder Combination pumper and aerial ladder

105' aerial ladder
500 gallons of on-board water
2,000 gallon-per-minute water pump
Class A and Class B firefighting foam
First-in on all commercial responses
First-in on all mutual-aid/auto-aid responses



Engine 62

2007 Pierce Quantum custom-built pumper

Fire suppression apparatus
750 gallons of on-board water
2,000 gallon-per-minute 2-stage water pump
40 gallons of firefighting foam
Structural firefighting, wildland firefighting
Vehicle rescue



Engine 63

2001 Pierce Quantum custom-built pumper

750 gallons of on-board water
2,000 gallon-per-minute 2-stage water pump
40 gallons of firefighting foam
Structural & wildland firefighting
Vehicle rescue



Brush Trucks 61 & 62

2011 Dodge Pickup

Brush 61 and Brush 62 are identical 2011 Dodge pickup trucks set up for brush/wildland fires. These units carry water, hoses, and hand tools that are essential to fighting fires in tough terrain such as fields, hills, and mountain areas.



Medic 61

**2014 Ford F-150
(soon to be 2024 Chevrolet 2500 HD)**

ALS quick response vehicle
Fire Suppression support vehicle
Advanced Life support equipment: Lifepak 15 AED and Heart monitor, Advanced Airway equipment, Trauma and Pediatric specific Equipment, RTF tactical response gear, and blood Draw Capabilities for Law Enforcement

Ambulance 61, Ambulance 62, and Ambulance 63

2022 Horton/Ford F450 Ambulance

2021 Horton/Ford F450 Ambulance

2014 Horton/Ford F450 Ambulance (Reserve Unit)

Advanced airway management (oxygen, suction, basic and advanced airways), Bandaging/bleeding control (gauze, bandages, tourniquets)

Advanced cardiac life support (12-lead LifePak cardiac monitor and defibrillator, Lucas automated CPR device, epinephrine, amiodarone and atropine), Pediatric life support, Pre-hospital trauma life support, Fluid/IV management, MCI/Mass shooting ready, Pain and anxiety management (fentanyl, morphine and versed).



MEDIC VEHICLE**ESTIMATED DELIVERY: SPRING 2024***2024 Chevy Silverado 2500 HD - 4WD Crew Cab***ALS quick response****Fire Suppression support****Advanced Life Support:**

- Lifepak 15 AED and Heart monitor
- Advanced Airway equipment,
- Trauma specific Equipment
- Pediatric specific Equipment
- RTF tactical response gear
- Blood Draw Capabilities for Law Enforcement

AMBULANCE**ESTIMATED DELIVERY: SUMMER 2025***2025 Horton/Ford F450 Ambulance*

Advanced airway management
Bandaging/bleeding control
Advanced cardiac life support (12-lead)
LifePak cardiac monitor and defibrillator
Lucas automated CPR device
Pediatric life support
Pre-hospital trauma life support
Fluid/IV management
MCI/Mass shooting ready
Pain and anxiety management

**ENGINE****ESTIMATED DELIVERY: SUMMER 2025***2019 Pierce Quantum custom-built pumper
Combination fire engine and heavy rescue*

750 gallons of on-board water, 1,500 gallon-per-minute water pump
30 gallons of Class A firefighting foam,
Structural firefighting
Wildland firefighting
Vehicle rescue
Rope rescue
Ice rescue
Water rescue
Hazardous materials, Advanced EMT level first responder unit.

Kaysville Fire's emergency response is built to get you the help you need as fast as possible.

The goal is to get the right resources of firefighters and equipment to your emergency in time to make a lifesaving difference.

A number of factors enter into this equation including:

- Station location and design
- Traffic and travel times
- Staffing levels
- Dispatch time
- How quickly the emergency is reported

Guided by national standards, Kaysville Fire has established benchmarks reported annually.

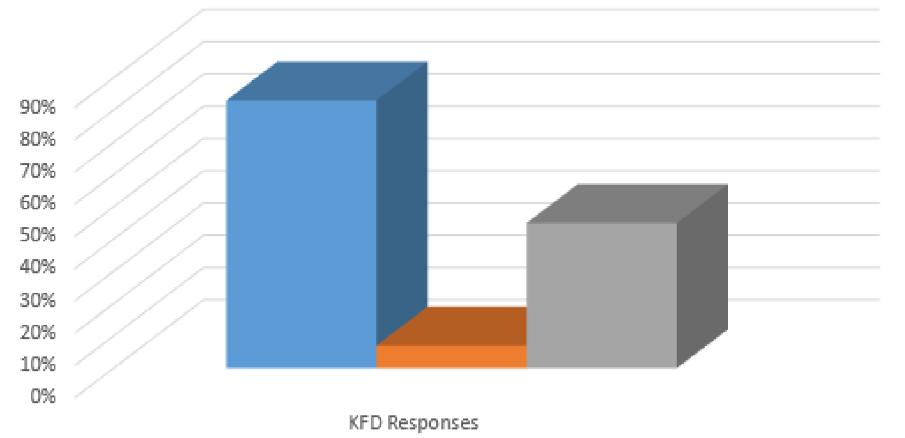
6 minutes and 20 seconds on 90% of emergency calls

Kaysville Fire's Response Time Standard, as guided by the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA), is 6 minutes and 20 seconds from 911 dispatch to fire department arrival. The goal is to meet this standard on 90% of all emergency calls. The chart to the right shows the percentage of 911 calls that Kaysville Fire responded to within the standard.

Why Seconds Count

- **House Fires:** Fire can more than quadruple in size in seconds. Today's house fires burn faster than ever. Modern furnishings, open space and lightweight construction all contribute to the rate at which home fires burn.
- **Cardiac Arrest:** When someone is not breathing brain tissue starts to die in as little as 4 minutes due to a lack of oxygen going to the brain. A patient's chances of survivability greatly diminishes around 9 minutes of not receiving oxygen.
- **Traumatic Injuries:** Our goal is to deliver patients with severe bleeding or damage to vital organs to an operating room within the "golden hour" of the event. The golden hour is the period of time immediately after a traumatic injury during which there is the highest likelihood that prompt medical and surgical treatment will prevent death.

% Of Calls That KFD Arrived in 6 Min 20 Sec or Less



■ Emergency (Lights/Sirens) 83% ■ Non-Emergency (Normal Driving) 7% ■ All Calls 45%



1,950

Total Responses

44

Fires

3

Explosions

1,185

Medical Calls

84

Hazardous
Condition

141

Service Calls

259

Citizen Assists

234

False
Alarm/Cancel

An entry-level firefighter completes 660 hours of firefighting and emergency medical technician training to meet the baseline requirements to join our team.

After being hired on they receive training in wildland firefighting, Pediatric Advanced Life Support and Advanced Cardiac Life Support - which provides 56 hours of additional training during their probationary period with the department.



After their probationary year, firefighters continue on to receive technical and leadership training, backed by nationally-recognized certifications, in areas such as hazardous materials and technical rescue. Each of these courses is between 40 and 120 hours long; there are nearly two dozen of these technical courses available to our firefighters.

Firefighters who choose to go to paramedic school will complete 2 semesters of pre-requisite college courses followed by 1,200 to 1,800 hours of classroom instruction and clinical rotations.

Every fire and emergency medical certification requires continuing education to maintain the certification. In 2023, our average full-time employee logged 180 hours of continuing education, for a total of 4,500 hours of training completed by our employees for the year.

Starting in October of 2023, select Kaysville Fire Department paramedics began performing rapid sequence induction (RSI) intubations. RSI is used when a patient presents with issues that will make intubation difficult (they're too responsive, they have an intact gag reflex, they are clenching their jaw, etc.). Using a series of medications, the paramedic sedates and then temporarily paralyzes the patient, allowing for the intubation tube to be placed.

Five KFD paramedics met the experience and training requirements to perform RSI intubations. Those requirements include:

- Five years of experience as a full-time paramedic in a busy EMS system (each of the candidates selected have previously worked for busy metro EMS systems and/or flown as flight paramedics).
- Completing a 16-hour difficult airway course.
- Performing 30 intubations in the operating room under the supervision of an anesthesiologist.
- Completing 40 hours of in-house airway management and pharmacology classes.
- Receiving a final review & sign-off from our department's medical control doctor.

Kaysville Fire is now one of two fire departments in Davis County and one of about half a dozen in the entire State of Utah that can perform field RSI intubations.

We're excited to have another tool in our toolbox that will provide a higher level of care to patients in our community and lead to better outcomes.



Whether working inside of a home that is on fire or cutting a patient out of a car, firefighters are regularly exposed to strenuous conditions on the job.

During a structure fire, firefighters put on 60 lbs of safety gear and then move 40 lbs of tools and charged hose lines while working in temperatures that exceed 500 degrees F. In addition to moving this weight, it is expected that they can drag an unconscious adult out of a home by themselves when necessary.

To ensure our personnel are physically fit for the job, each firefighter sees a physician annually to receive a check-up and blood screening. Additionally, they are put through two separate physical agility tests every year that mimic the physical tasks of wildland and structural firefighting:

1. Wildland firefighter test:

- Also called a "pack test." Firefighters wear a 45 lb. vest and walk 3 miles in 45 minutes or less.

2. Structural firefighter test:

- Referred to as the Physical Agility Test (PAT Test). Firefighters don their full turnout gear, put on breathing air, and move through a eight-station course that makes them pull, lift, flip, & strike up to 200 lbs. of weight in 6 minutes or less.

In addition to experiencing high physical demands, our firefighters are often exposed to taxing mental and emotional events. On average, firefighters will experience three traumatic events (TE) every working year on the job. This includes exposure to severe trauma or death in the patients that they treat or experiencing "close call" events themselves, such as being hurt or nearly killed while working at an emergency scene.

Kaysville City has an employee assistance program (EAP) that allows our firefighters to receive free, anonymous mental health counseling to help process traumatic events. Additionally, the Kaysville Police Department was awarded a grant that allows them to keep a mental health counselor on staff that is available to our firefighters. Finally, our department participates in both a city and county peer support group that any first responder can reach out to for help.



KFD participates in a variety of fire and risk prevention activities to include:

Public education

- 150 fire station tours and education activities.
- Public education presentations at kindergartens, elementary schools and boy scout meetings.
- Easter egg hunt March/April.
- Fire department presence at public events such as the Kaysville City Fourth of July celebration.
- Truck or Treat at City Hall in October.
- Annual Fire Prevention open house in October.
- Social media presence on Facebook and Instagram.

Fire code enforcement

- KFD performed over 650 business and school inspections in 2023.
- Home-based businesses in the city now do an annual self-inspection that is mailed out to the business owner and returned to the fire department.

Building plan review



Remarkably, our firefighters achieved 20 significant “saves” within our community in 2023. The prompt and decisive actions of our personnel resulted in the revival of cardiac arrest patients, the rescue of a family from a mudslide, and numerous other impactful interventions. Here is a breakdown of all of the save reports for the year:

8

Cardiac arrest resuscitations

2

Technical rescues

7

Life-threatening cardiac or stroke patients stabilized

2

Traumatic brain injuries stabilized

1

Carbon monoxide poisoning victim rescued

2023 was a year full of goals accomplished, milestones met, and the results of thousands of hours of hard work coming to fruition for our firefighters and our department:

- Three KFD firefighters (Engineer Tyler Reece, Firefighter Cameron Cessna and, Firefighter Tyson Hatch) completed a 1,200-hour paramedic program, allowing them to practice advanced life support in the pre-hospital setting. One more KFD firefighter started paramedic school in the fall (Firefighter Cameron Bledsoe). He is set to complete school in June of '24. One more firefighter, Garrett Matthews, will start paramedic school in Fall of '24.
- An order was placed for a new Pierce fire engine that will replace a 22-year-old unit.
- KFD's social media campaigns continued to go viral throughout the year, leading us to gather the largest social media following of any fire department in the state! KFD now has over 18,000 followers on Facebook! Our most-viewed post was seen by nearly one million people.



We thank Kaysville Mayor Tami Tran, the Kaysville City Council, and the Kaysville City Management staff for their continued support. Most importantly, we thank you, our citizens, for allowing us to serve you in the capacity that we do! We consider ourselves very fortunate to work in and serve Kaysville City!

Reviewed/Approved by:



FIRE CHIEF PAUL J. ERICKSON

