



ANNUAL REPORT 2021



Kaysville Fire Department

Email: firedepartment@kaysville.gov

Facebook: Kaysville Fire Department

Instagram: [@kaysvillefire](https://www.instagram.com/kaysvillefire)

801-544-2860

175 S. Main Street

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kaysville Fire Department is a full-service fire department providing structure fire response, wildland fire response, technical rescue response, hazardous material response at the “Operations” level and emergency medical response under a Paramedic license.

We provide services to the city of Kaysville, the city of Fruit Heights (on a contractual agreement), the Mutton Hollow Township and areas of unincorporated Davis County. Our service area is approximately 13 square miles and has a live-in population of nearly 40,000 residents.



Chief Paul Erickson, Engineer Todd Smith, and Firefighter Jason Anderson on scene of a commercial structure fire.

Kaysville Fire operates out of a single fire station, located at 175 South Main Street in Kaysville. Our station is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year by a combination of full-time and part-time staff. We have a full-time Fire Chief, a full-time Administrative Assistant, 3 full-time Captains (shift supervisors), 3 full-time Engineers (drivers), 15 full-time firefighters and 22 part-time firefighters. Our duty crews work 48 hours on-duty, with 96 hours off-duty on a rotating “A,” “B,” or “C” shift schedule.

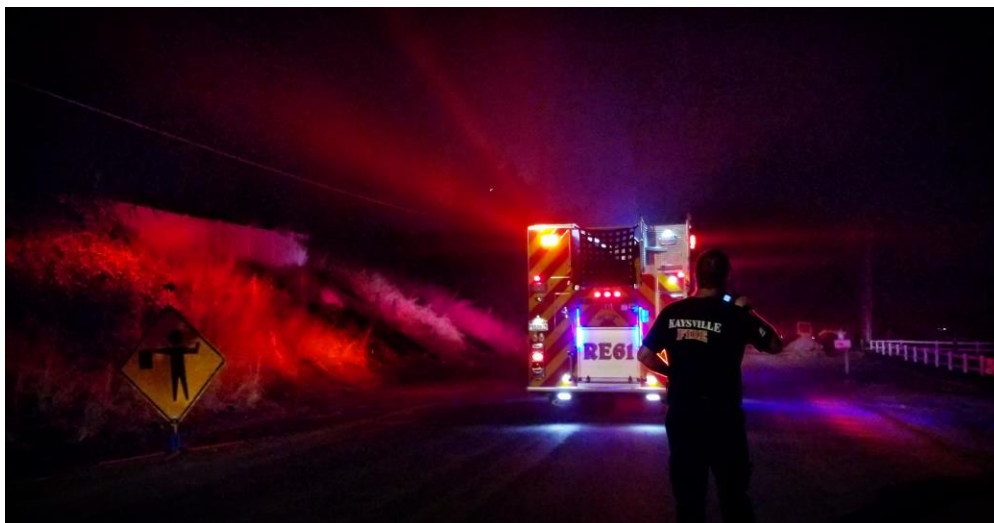
At a minimum all of our staff carry the following certifications: Firefighter I, Firefighter II, Hazardous Materials Awareness, Hazardous Materials Operations, Wildland Firefighter I,

Advanced Emergency Medical Technician or Paramedic, Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) and Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS). Many of our firefighters carry additional certifications in specialty areas and/or have higher education at the university level. To learn more about these certifications visit <https://www.uvu.edu/ufra/certification/index.html> and click on the links under the green “Certification Levels / Standards & Requirements” banner.

The Kaysville Fire Department is part of a county-wide mutual-aid and automatic-aid agreement. This means that we are automatically dispatched to structure fires and other large incidents in all of Farmington City and Southeast Layton City. Vice-versa, Layton Fire and Farmington Fire are automatically dispatched in Kaysville and Fruit Heights on all structure fires and other large incidents. Under this agreement we can be called to assist any fire department in Davis County at any time.

On July 27th of 2021 Kaysville Fire began a hybrid paramedic program with the Davis County Sheriff’s Office (DCSO). This program has allowed Kaysville Fire to provide paramedic services to our community, with “backup” support provided by the County if additional paramedics are needed. On May 1st of 2022 the County will no longer provide any paramedic services to Kaysville/Fruit Heights, as Kaysville Fire will be the exclusive provider of these services at that time.

In 2021 our agency responded to **1,963** incidents (this was a 17% increase in call-volume from the previous year). Of those incidents, **64%** were emergency medical incidents and **36%** were fire, rescue, hazardous material or good intent/citizen assist calls.

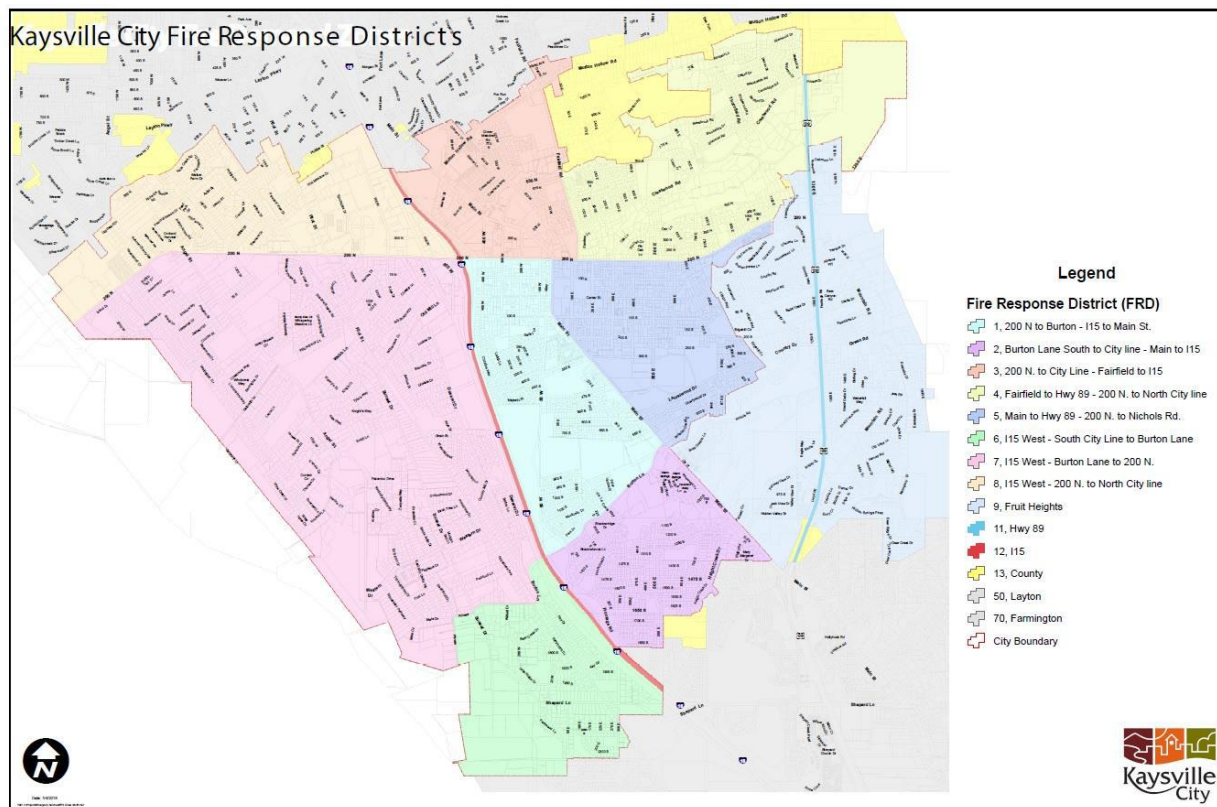


Captain Aaron Shupe on scene of a westside brush fire.

FIRE RESPONSE DISTRICTS

Our emergency response area is broken up into 12 Fire Response Districts (FRDs)(plus several out-of-area districts) to help us track where our emergency incidents are occurring. Those districts are as follows and will be referred to in the statistical data in this report:

ZONE
01 - 200 N to Burton - Interstate 15 to Main St
02 - Burton Lane South to City Line - Main to Interstate 15
03 - 200 North to City line - Fairfield to Interstate 15
04 - Fairfield to Hwy 89 - 200 North to North City Line
05 - Main to Hwy 89 - 200 North to Nichols Road
06 - Interstate 15 West - So Line to Burton lane
07 - Interstate 15 West - Burton lane to 200 North
08 - Interstate 15 West - 200 North to North City line
09 - Fruit Heights
11 - Highway 89
12 - Interstate 15
13 - Davis County
50 - Layton
70 - Farmington



EMERGENCY INCIDENTS BY DISTRICT

District 1 (200 North to Burton Ln, I-15 to Main St)

- Total Incidents: 185 (9% of all responses in 2021)

District 2 (Burton Ln to South City Line, I-15 to Main St)

- Total Incidents: 87 (4% of all responses in 2021)

District 3 (200 North to North City Line, I-15 to Fairfield Rd)

- Total Incidents: 504 (26% of all responses in 2021)

District 4 (Fairfield Rd to East City Line, 200 North to North City Line)

- Total Incidents: 147 (7% of all responses in 2021)

District 5 (Main Street to Highway 89, 200 North to Nicholls Rd)

- Total Incidents: 249 (13% of all responses in 2021)

District 6 (West of I-15, Burton Lane to South City Line)

- Total Incidents: 42 (2% of all responses in 2021)

District 7 (West of I-15, Burton Lane to 200 North)

- Total Incidents: 197 (10% of all responses in 2021)

District 8 (West of I-15, 200 North to North City Line)

- Total Incidents: 89 (4% of all responses in 2021)

District 9 (City of Fruit Heights)

- Total Incidents: 211 (11% of all responses in 2021)

District 11 (Highway 89)

- Total Incidents: 17 (1% of all responses in 2021)

District 12 (Interstate 15)

- Total Incidents: 76 (4% of all responses in 2021)

District 13 (Unincorporated Davis County/Mutton Hollow Township)

- Total Incidents: 30 (2% of all responses in 2021)

District 50 (Automatic/mutual-aid given to Layton City)

- Total Incidents: 38 (2% of all responses in 2021)

District 70 (Automatic/mutual-aid given to Farmington City)

- Total Incidents: 90 (5% of all responses in 2021)

District 80 (Automatic/mutual-aid given to South Davis Metro Fire)

- Total Incidents: 1 (Less than 1% of all responses in 2021)

NFPA 1710 RESPONSE TIMES

The National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) Standard 1710 *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments* gives fire departments nationwide response standards for fire and emergency medical responses, to include response times to these incidents.

Per the standard, we have 6 minutes from the time the call is received at the 911 dispatch center (Davis County Dispatch in Farmington) to the time we arrive on scene for emergency medical responses.



“A” shift crews on scene of a brush fire on the westside.

For single-resource (one fire engine or one ladder truck) fire responses we have 6 minutes and 20 seconds to arrive on scene from the time the call is received at the dispatch center.

For full assignment responses (one ambulance, two engines, one ladder truck, and one chief) we have 10 minutes and 20 seconds to have the entire assignment on scene from the time the call is received at the dispatch center.

Agencies must be compliant with these standards 90% of the time.

How compliant is the Kaysville Fire Department with these standards?

- In 2021 we were compliant with these standards on only 45% of our responses, meaning we arrived on scene “on time” to less than 1 out of every 2 incidents that we responded to.
- Out of the 12 Fire Response Districts (FRDs) in our response area we were closest to meeting the standard in Zone 5, being compliant 76% of the time.
- Our compliance to the standard, from least to most compliant, is as follows:
 - Zone 6 (West of I-15, Burton Lane to South City Line): 14% Compliant
 - Zone 7 (West of I-15, Burton Lane to 200 North): 18% Compliant
 - Zone 9 (Fruit Heights): 21% Compliant
 - Zone 8 (West of I-15, 200 North to North City Line): 26% Compliant
 - Zone 11 (Highway 89): 29% Compliant
 - Zone 4 (Fairfield Rd to East City Line, 200 North to North City Line): 32% Compliant
 - Zone 13 (Unincorporated Davis County/Mutton Hollow Township): 33% Compliant
 - Zone 12 (Interstate 15): 41% Compliant
 - Zone 2 (Burton Ln to South City Line, I-15 to Main St): 43% Compliant
 - Zone 3 (200 North to North City Line, I-15 to Fairfield Rd): 56% Compliant
 - Zone 1 (200 North to Burton Ln, I-15 to Main St): 69% Compliant
 - Zone 5 (Main Street to Highway 89, 200 North to Nicholls Rd): 76% Compliant

Why were we only compliant 45% of the time?

1. Operating out of one, centrally located fire station has proven to drastically slow our response times. As shown in the above statistics, we struggle getting to all of the west side of Kaysville and a lot of the east side of Kaysville and Fruit Heights on time. Kaysville Fire is actively looking for land on the west side of Kaysville to build a second fire station.

2. Back-to-back incidents quickly overwhelm our system. A single emergency incident can require the help of the entire on-duty crew, leaving our city completely uncovered for additional emergency incidents. During these times we rely on the mutual-aid of Farmington FD or Layton FD to cover second-out calls. Chief Erickson has laid out in our 5 year plan that we add more firefighters on-duty 24/7 to staff additional units so that we can better cover all of our calls.

a. In 2021 there were **330** times when we had two or more incidents occurring at the same time in Kaysville/Fruit Heights. During these times Kaysville City and

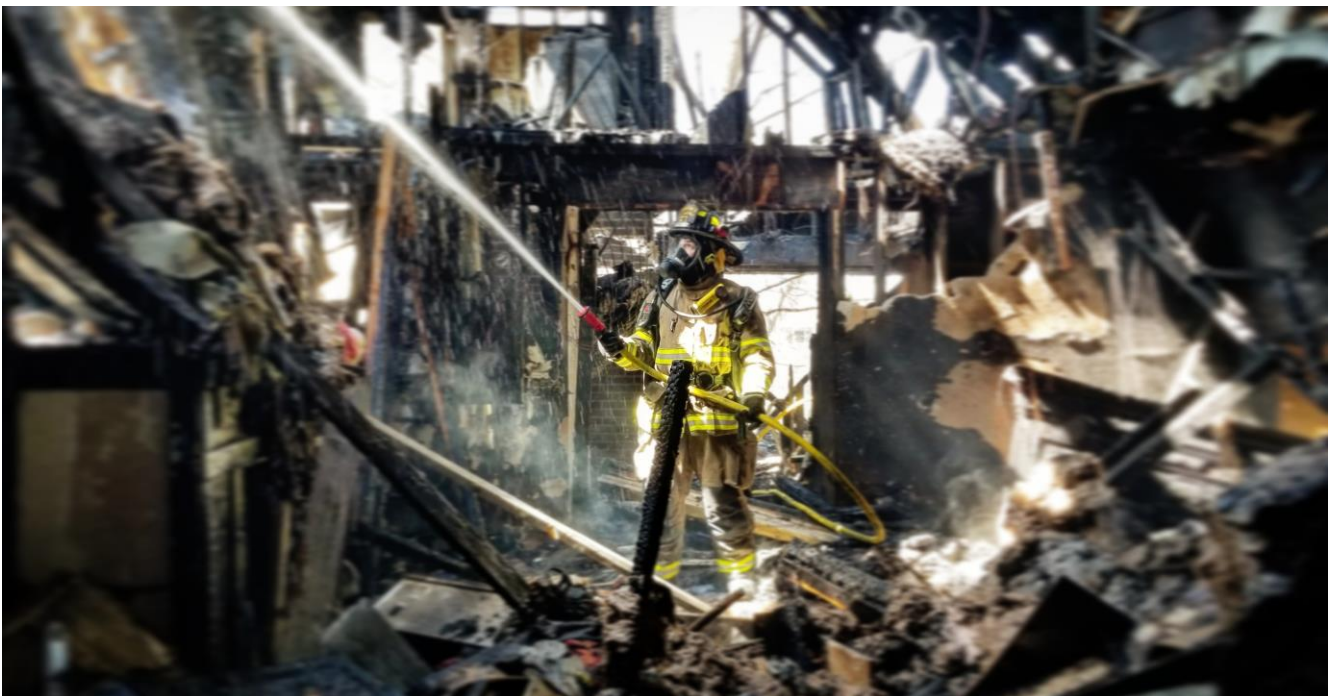
Fruit Heights City were left with **zero** fire/EMS coverage (other than that provided by mutual-aid from outside cities).

*See pages 10-12 of this report for further information on stations and staffing.

Why does it matter?

1. A typical house fire can double in size every 30 seconds to 1 minute! Newer construction homes are burning hotter and faster because of the materials used to build and furnish the home. What starts as a small fire in a room can very quickly become a well-involved structure fire. (see <https://firemarshal.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2015/04/Home-Fire-Sprinklers.pdf>)
2. When someone is not breathing (due to cardiac or respiratory arrest, allergic reaction, choking, etc.) 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 to 10 minutes of not receiving oxygen to the brain.

Seconds and minutes really do count when life and property are at risk!



“C” shift crews performing overhaul on a residential structure fire on Kaysville’s westside.

STAFFING

We are staffed with a crew of 8 firefighters 24/7. This crew is comprised of a Captain (shift supervisor), an Engineer (driver/operator), three Firefighter/Paramedics (provides Advanced Life Support medical care and fire suppression) and three Firefighter/AEMTs (provides Basic Life Support medical care and fire suppression).

In accordance with (IAW) NFPA 1710 the number of on-duty fire suppression members shall be sufficient to perform the necessary firefighting operations given the expected firefighting conditions. The number of personnel shall be determined through task analyses that take the following factors into consideration:

1. Life hazard to the public and firefighters on scene.
2. Provisions for safe and effective firefighting performance conditions for the firefighters.
3. Potential property loss.
4. Nature, configuration, hazards, and internal protection of the property involved
5. Types of fire ground tactics and evolutions employed and standard procedures, type of apparatus used, and results expected to be obtained at the fire scene

To meet the above NFPA 1710 standard, our goal over the next 2-3 years is to increase our on-duty staffing from 8 firefighters to 11 firefighters, as well as build a second fire station on the west side of Kaysville that will be staffed with 5 of the additional firefighters.



Engineer Kelton Vine and Firefighter Colton Bascom performing a 9/11 memorial stair climb.

Our administrative/command staff is only made-up of the fire chief. Our goal in the next 4-5 years is to add a full-time deputy fire chief, a full-time fire marshal and (3) operations battalion chiefs to our administrative/command staff.

In comparison, other local cities that are similar in size to Kaysville staff their fire departments as follows:

Syracuse Fire Department:

- City population: 25,000 residents
- Geographical size: 10 square miles
- Administrative staff: (1) full-time fire chief, (1) full-time deputy fire chief and (1) full-time fire marshal
- 24/7 on-duty staffing: 8 firefighters
- Number of fire stations: 1

North Davis Fire District (Cities of Clearfield, West Point and Sunset):

- District population: 45,000 residents
- Geographical size: 16.5 square miles
- Administrative staff: (1) full-time fire chief and (1) full-time deputy fire chief
- 24/7 on-duty staffing: 11 firefighters and 1 battalion chief
- Number of fire stations: 2

Roy Fire Department:

- City population: 38,000 residents
- Geographical size: 7.5 square miles
- Administrative staff: (1) full-time fire chief, (1) full-time deputy fire chief, and (1) part-time fire marshal
- 24/7 on-duty staffing: 12 firefighters and 1 battalion chief
- Number of fire stations: 2

South Ogden Fire Department:

- City population: 18,000 residents
- Geographical size: 4 square miles
- Administrative staff: (1) full-time fire chief and (1) full-time deputy fire chief
- 24/7 on-duty staffing: 8 firefighters
- Number of fire stations: 2

American Fork Fire Department (Cities of American Fork and Cedar Hills):

- Combined population of both cities: 40,000 residents
- Combined geographical size of both cities: 8 square miles
- Administrative Staff: (1) full-time fire chief, (1) full-time administrative battalion chief, (1) full-time fire marshal and (1) full-time fire inspector.
- 24/7 on-duty staffing: 14 firefighters
- Number of fire stations: 3

As supported by our response data, NFPA 1710 standards and the comparison of other similar cities in the area, **our current level of staffing is inadequate** for our response area.

APPARATUS

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 off of 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 west side fire station will staff an ambulance, the ladder truck and a battalion chief command vehicle.



Kaysville Fire and Kaysville Police on scene of a traffic accident with injuries.

Apparatus Quick Facts:



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-EMT level ambulances
- Medical capability:
 - 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)



Rescue 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
- 30 gallons of Class A firefighting foam
- Capability:
 - Structural firefighting (hoses, nozzles, forcible entry tools, saws, thermal imager, ground ladders)
 - Wildland firefighting
 - Vehicle rescue (Hurst cutter and spreader extrication tools, lifting airbags, cribbing, stabilizing struts)
 - Rope rescue (full complement of rope and rescue bags/kits)
 - Ice rescue (ice rescue suits, flotation devices, inflatable watercraft)
 - Water rescue (life jackets, flotation devices, throw bags)
 - Hazardous materials (dry absorbent, absorbent pads, 4-gas monitor, combustible gas detector)
 - Paramedic Engine/Advanced Life Support 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



Brush 61 and Brush 62

- 2011 Dodge 4x4 brush trucks
- 300 gallons of on-board water
- Class A and Class B firefighting foam
- Respond on all brush/grass fires, wildland fires, outside smoke investigations and illegal/unauthorized burning

TARGET HAZARD AREAS AND CONDITIONS

Target hazard areas are places in the community that pose a great amount of risk for property damage, and/or environmental damage, and/or major bodily harm or death to happen to members of the public if certain incidents at/in these locations were to occur.

Likewise, target hazard conditions are naturally occurring conditions in our region that pose great amounts of risk to life, property and/or the environment.



Wildland fire in the wetlands west of Kaysville and Farmington.

Target hazards support the need for increased staffing, better response coverage, specialized training for our firefighters and specialized equipment and apparatus within our department.

The following are target hazard areas that we've identified as high-risk in Kaysville and Fruit Heights, as well as the possible hazard(s) that exist at/within them:

- **Interstate 15:** Major traffic accidents (MCI potential), transportation of hazardous materials (hazmat spills/exposure potential)
- **Highway 89:** Major traffic accidents (MCI potential), transportation of hazardous materials (hazmat spills/exposure potential)
- **UTA FrontRunner Rail System:** Derailment (MCI and extrication potential), train vs car accidents (MCI and extrication potential)

- **Union Pacific Rail System:** Derailment (MCI and extrication potential), train vs car accidents (MCI and extrication potential), transportation of hazardous materials (hazmat spills/exposures potential)
- **Wasatch Front Mountain Range:** Wildland fires in an urban interface (potential for loss of life and property)
- **Hollows/woodland/wetland areas in city limits:** Wildland fires in an urban interface (potential for loss of life and property)
- **Davis Technical College:** Mass gathering (MCI potential), industrial programs (industrial accident potential)
- **(2) High schools, (2) alternate education schools, (3) junior high schools, (8) elementary schools and (2) charter elementary schools and (1) head start school:** Mass gathering (MCI potential)
- **Deseret Mill and Pasta Plant:** Flour dust explosions (potential to level many of the surrounding neighborhoods), industrial accidents (MCI and technical rescue potential)
- **Commercial/Industrial Buildings (600 West, 650 West, Boro Street, Market Street, 900 West/Kays Drive, Sportsplex Drive and Flint Meadow Drive):** Industrial accidents (MCI and technical rescue potential), hazardous materials storage (hazmat spills/exposure potential)
- **Boondocks Fun Center:** Mass gathering (MCI potential)
- **Cherry Hill Water Park:** Mass gathering (MCI potential), pools and waterslides (drowning/water rescue potential)
- **Major natural gas and crude oil pipelines in city limits:** Hazardous material storage (hazmat spills/exposure potential)
- **Ponds Park:** Four fishing ponds (water rescue and ice rescue potential)
- **Davis Sewer District:** Hazardous material storage (hazmat spills/exposure potential), industrial accidents (MCI and technical rescue potential)
- **Residential and Commercial Buildings:** Structure fires (residential and commercial structure fires pose a great threat to the safety of the public and our firefighters)
- **Mountain and hollow hiking and biking trails:** Recreational accidents (remote rescue potential for injured/unwell hikers and bikers)



Rescue Engine 61 at the scene of a bicycle accident in Fruit Heights.

Note: Identifying a specific building/business does not mean that it is currently unsafe; rather, it shows that if certain incidents were to occur at these locations, the incident has the potential to make these buildings/businesses become unsafe.

The following are target hazard conditions that we've identified as high-risk in Kaysville and Fruit Heights, as well as the possible hazard(s) that exist from them:

- **Wasatch Fault Line:** Earthquakes (MCI potential)(Disruptions in major utilities)(urban search and rescue/technical rescue potential due to building collapses)
- **East Winds:** Historically east winds have caused major disruptions in the power system and major property damage, requiring isolation of hazardous conditions and technical rescues from the fire department
- **Snow:** Historically large snowstorms have caused major traffic accidents, disruptions in power and they have slowed the response of emergency responders to emergency scenes.
- **Summer heat:** The extreme summer heat has historically factored into brush/wildland fires, caused disruptions in power and exposed the public to heat-related medical emergencies.
- **Spring and Summer rain:** Major rainstorms have contributed to the flooding of homes/buildings and roadways and have caused mudslides on the east bench, all of which endanger life and property in the community.



Rollover traffic accident with injuries on I-15 in Kaysville.

FIRE AND RISK PREVENTION

The Kaysville Fire Department 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.
 - Fire department presence at public events such as the Fruit Heights Founder Days and Kaysville City Fourth of July celebration.
 - Annual Fire Prevention open house in October.
 - Social media presence on Facebook and Instagram.
- Fire code enforcement
 - Fire Chief Paul Erickson and Firefighter Jim Boren performed over 650 business and school inspections in 2021.
 - Most 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



Firefighter Shani Nelson and Firefighter Jason Anderson presenting a fire safety message to kindergartners.

ANNUAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Our firefighters provide a wide-range of complex services to the community from structural firefighting to active shooter rescue taskforce - and everything in between. We strive to make “everyday a training day,” to remain proficient in the skills that we already know and to add new skills to our toolboxes.

On average, each of our full-time staff logged 5 hours of on-duty continuing emergency medical training and 5 hours of on-duty continuing fire, rescue, hazardous material and/or incident command training every month in 2021. This resulted in over 120 hours of on-duty training per full-time employee in 2021.



Kaysville Fire and Kaysville Police at the scene of a traffic accident with injuries.

In addition to on-duty training, our firefighters participate in a 2 hour department-wide training once a month. These trainings are usually presented by an outside guest, which in 2021 included presentations from emergency room doctors, a neurologist, an endocrinologist, labor and delivery nurses and flight paramedics from AirMed.

Our firefighters also participated in a multitude of outside trainings, most of which were for certification. These trainings included:

- Utah Fire and Rescue’s Winter Fire School (16 hours of fire, rescue and/or leadership training per employee that participated)
- Utah Fire and Rescue’s Apparatus Driver/Operator course for certification
- Utah Fire and Rescue’s Basic Vehicle Extrication Course
- Utah Fire and Rescue’s Investigator Course for certification

- Utah Fire and Rescue's Fire Officer Course for certification
- Utah Fire and Rescue's Fire Instructor I Course for certification
- Dive International's Ice Rescue Course for certification
- FEMA/National Fire Academy Emergency Medical Quality Control class for college credit at the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland
- FEMA/National Fire Academy Excellence in Leadership series for college credit hosted at the Layton Fire Department
- Utah Fire and Rescue's Command Training Center for residential and commercial responses
- Northern Utah Trauma System conference in Logan, Utah for continuing education
- Participation in multiple county-wide active shooter/rescue task force trainings
- UTA FrontRunner training on emergencies involving their trains
- UTA hosted a mass casualty bomb training at their Layton FrontRunner station. Multiple Kaysville Firefighters participated in the training event.
- Training with Davis County Search and Rescue on remote-location rescues
- Utah Fire and Rescue's Chapter 5 rope rescue course for certification

Engineer Todd Smith and Engineer Kelton Vine are apart of the Davis County Technical Rescue Team, which is made up of firefighters from all over Davis County. As team members they become certified in vehicle and machinery extrication, low-angle rescue, high-angle rescue, trench rescue, ice rescue, and confined space rescue. They can be activated at any time not only in Davis County, but throughout Northern Utah to participate in urban search and rescue responses. The team typically trains together once a month.



"C" shift firefighters training on a forcible entry prop.

2021 SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS

In 2021 we responded to dozens of fire, rescue and emergency medical emergencies that posed great amounts of risk to and/or had significant negative impacts on life, property or the environment. These high-risk incidents are very man-power intensive and require a timely response to mitigate the emerging problem. Below are examples of just some of these calls:

- January 6th, 2021: “C” shift crews, with automatic-aid from Layton and Farmington, were dispatched to a residential structure fire in Fruit Heights. Upon their arrival, crews found a fully-involved vehicle on fire beneath a covered awning, with flames pushing into a row of townhomes. It was confirmed that one occupant was still inside of the residence; this prompted the dispatch of a second alarm, with additional crews responding from South Davis Metro Fire and North Davis Fire. The occupant was safely removed from the home and the fire was knocked down before causing extensive damage to the structure.
- March 17th, 2021: “B” shift crews responded to a single-vehicle rollover on I-15 with multiple patients injured. A vehicle extrication was performed to free entrapped victims. One patient was transported by AirMed and the remaining patients were transported by ambulance.
- March 30th, 2021: “B” shift crews, with automatic-aid from Farmington and Layton, were dispatched to a residential structure fire on Sunset Dr. Upon their arrival, crews found a large home fully-involved in fire. A second alarm was dispatched, with crews responding from North Davis Fire and South Davis Metro Fire. Crews could not safely enter the structure, so an exterior attack was performed. The fire was controlled after several hours. 1 firefighter sustained minor burns to their face from radiant heat.
- April 17th, 2021: “B” shift crews, with automatic-aid from Farmington and Layton, responded to a residential structure fire on Creekside Lane in Kaysville. Crews arrived to find fire venting out of a bathroom window and smoke beginning to fill up a home. An interior attack was made and the fire was contained to the upper level of the home. No injuries were sustained from the fire.
- June 28th, 2021: “B” shift crews, with automatic-aid from Layton and Farmington, responded to a residential structure fire on Boynton Ln. in the unincorporated area of the Mutton Hollow township. Crews arrived to find a well-involved garage fire. The fire was quickly knocked down and no injuries were reported.
- June 29th, 2021: “C” shift crews responded to a 3-vehicle accident on southbound I-15 in Kaysville. A pickup truck traveling at a high rate of speed rear-ended 2 vehicles that were stopped in traffic. Crews found several patients with serious injuries, as well as two patients that were deceased. Additional resources were sent from Layton Fire, Farmington Fire, and AirMed. Vehicle extrications were performed on 2 different cars. 3 patients were transported to area trauma centers.
- September 5th, 2021: “A” shift crews, with automatic-aid from Farmington and Layton, responded to a residential structure fire on Burton Lane. Crews found a well-involved basement fire with flames venting out of windows on the front side of the house. An interior attack was made and the fire was quickly controlled. 1 firefighter was transported to an area hospital with heat-related illness.

- September 10th, 2021: “C” shift crews were dispatched to a wildland fire in the wetlands west of Kaysville. The fire was started by lightning from a passing storm. Crews could not initially access the fire, but as winds shifted, the fire was pushed towards much of the westside of Kaysville and Farmington. Additional resources responded from DNR, Farmington Fire, Layton Fire, and South Davis Metro Fire. The fire was stopped before it reached any structures. No injuries were sustained from the fire.
- September 30th, 2021: “A” shift crews responded to a traffic accident with injuries in the northeast side of Kaysville. Crews arrived to find a 2-vehicle accident with multiple patients that were injured. Additional resources were dispatched from Layton Fire and Farmington Fire, as well as AirMed. A vehicle extrication was performed to remove entrapped victims. 2 patients were transported to area trauma centers, and unfortunately, 1 patient was deceased at the scene.
- December 19th, 2021: “B” shift crews, with automatic-aid from Layton and Farmington, were dispatched to a residential structure fire near 2100 South 175 East. Upon their arrival crews found a single-family home fully-involved in fire, with flames venting through a collapsed portion of the roof. A second alarm was dispatched, and additional resources responded from North Davis Fire and Hill Air Force Base Fire. Crews could not safely enter the home, so an exterior attack was made. The fire was contained after an hour into the incident. No injuries were reported.



Truck 61 displaying the American flag on July 4th in front of Station 61.

2021 SAVES

The following saves were reported after our firefighters' timely and skilled actions saved a life or a significant amount of property:

- January 26th, 2021: "A" shift crews responded to a chest pain. Upon their arrival they found the patient to be having a ST elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), also known as a "heart attack." STEMI, if left untreated, quickly develop into cardiac arrest and death. The patient was stabilized and rapidly transported to a cardiac cath lab, where they received further treatment, resulting in a full recovery.
- February 14th, 2021: "A" shift crews responded to a chest pain. Upon their arrival they found the patient to be having a ST elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), also known as a "heart attack." As mentioned, STEMI, if left untreated, quickly develop into cardiac arrest and death. The patient was stabilized and rapidly transported to a cardiac cath lab, where they received further treatment, resulting in a full recovery.
- April 30th, 2021: "C" shift crews responded to a patient that kept losing consciousness. Upon their arrival, crews found a patient with a very slow heartbeat (bradycardia), leading to low perfusion. This condition, if left untreated, can quickly turn into cardiac arrest and death. The patient received cardiac pacing, which aided in their stabilization. The patient was taken to an area hospital; they fully recovered from the incident.
- March 11th, 2021: "B" shift crews responded to a report of a cardiac arrest. Upon their arrival they found the patient to be unconscious, pulseless, and not breathing. Advanced cardiac life support protocols were followed and the patient had a return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC). Before arrival at the hospital, the patient was attempting to breath on their own due to the life-saving actions of the crew. The patient received further care at an area ER.
- May 3rd, 2021: "A" shift crews responded to a motorcycle accident and found a patient with severe injuries, including a femur fracture. The patient was treated and stabilized by fire crews before being transported to an area trauma center. The patient was able to recover after the incident.
- May 31st, 2021: "C" shift crews responded to a car vs. bicycle accident. A single patient was found to have severe injuries, including a traumatic brain injury. The patient was treated and transported by Kaysville Fire to an area trauma center. The patient later had a full recovery and was able to visit with the crew that helped them.
- June 1st, 2021: "A" shift crews responded to a bicycle accident in a recreation area. Upon their arrival they found an unconscious patient with a traumatic brain injury from the crash.

The patient was treated and stabilized by KFD before being transported by AirMed to an area trauma center. The patient made a full recovery after the incident.

- August 21st, 2021: “B” shift crews responded to a report of a cardiac arrest. Upon their arrival they found the patient to be unconscious, pulseless, and not breathing. Advanced cardiac life support protocols were followed and the patient had a return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC). The patient received further care at an area ER.
- October 2nd, 2021: “B” shift crews responded to a report of a respiratory arrest due to a suspected drug overdose. Upon their arrival they found the patient to be unconscious, pulseless, and not breathing. Advanced cardiac life support protocols were followed and the patient had a return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC). The patient received further care at an area ER.
- October 28th, 2021: “C” shift crews responded to a reported traffic accident with injuries. On their arrival they found a patient in cardiac arrest, which appeared to have occurred before the accident, leading to the car accident. Advanced cardiac life support protocols were followed and the patient had a return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC). The patient received further care at an area ER.
- November 1st, 2021: “B” shift crews responded to a report of a cardiac arrest. Upon their arrival they found the patient to be unconscious, pulseless, and not breathing. Advanced cardiac life support protocols were followed and the patient had a return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC). The patient received further care at an area ER.
- December 20th, 2021: “C” shift crews responded to a cardiac arrest. Upon their arrival they found a patient unconscious, pulseless, and not breathing. Following advanced cardiac life support treatment plans, the patient had a return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC). The patient was stabilized and transported to a cardiac cath lab.
- December 21st, 2021: “C” shift crews responded to a report of patient that felt like they were going to pass out. It was found that the patient was in a cardiac rhythm called ventricular tachycardia, which if left untreated, can quickly turn into cardiac arrest and death. Advanced cardiac life support protocols were used to stabilize the patient and they were transported to an area hospital for further treatment.
- December 24th, 2021: “A” shift crews responded to carbon monoxide poisoning. The patient was found to be unresponsive and in respiratory arrest. The patient was treated and transported by fire crews. The patient eventually went into cardiac arrest, but through advanced life support procedures given by the crew, they were resuscitated. The patient was transported to a hyperbaric chamber for further treatment.

2021 HIGHLIGHTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In the summer of 2021, Kaysville Fire took delivery of a brand-new Horton ambulance, built on a Ford chassis. The ambulance replaced a 12-year-old reserve ambulance. A second ambulance was ordered in the fall of 2021 and should arrive this spring, to replace a 7-year-old frontline ambulance.
- Two new Chevy Traverse SUVs were ordered to replace aging chief vehicles.
- A Ford F150 already owned by the department received several upgrades to go in-service as our department's first paramedic "rescue" truck.
- Covid-19 continued to challenge our community and our department throughout the year. We had several firefighters go out sick with the illness, but due to the help of other firefighters taking overtime, we were able to provide full fire and EMS coverage to our communities during those times. Kaysville Fire performed over 1,300 Covid-19 tests in 2021.
- In the spring and summer we performed our annual service and financial obligations to the NFPA Firewise program, which gives federal aid to wildland fire responses in our community.
- We welcomed several new firefighters to the department, including Firefighters Cameron Bledsoe, Mitch Probert, Ryan Goran, Andrew Leonard, Dallin Peck, and Colton Alvey.
- Kaysville Fire used approximately \$100,000 from the American Rescue Plan (ARP) to purchase life-saving equipment that will benefit the public and our responders. The money outfitted every Kaysville Police Department patrol vehicle with an AED; purchased medical equipment for our ambulances and paramedic program; and purchased brand-new handheld radios used to communicate at emergency scenes.

We thank the community, Kaysville City Manager Shayne Scott, Kaysville Mayor Tami Tran, the Kaysville City Council, Fruit Heights City Manager Brandon Green, Fruit Heights Mayor John Pohlman and the Fruit Heights City Council for their continued support. We consider ourselves very fortunate to work in and serve these incredible communities!



Reviewed/Approved by:

FIRE CHIEF PAUL J. ERICKSON