



ANNUAL REPORT 2020

Kaysville Fire Department

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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 an Advanced Emergency Medical Technician 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.



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 part-time Administrative Assistant, 3 full-time Captains (shift supervisors), 3 full-time Engineers (drivers), 9 full-time firefighters and 20 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, 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.

We have a contractual agreement with the Davis County Sheriff's Office (DCSO) to provide paramedic services to our response area. Under this unique program DCSO patrol deputies are also cross-trained as paramedics and respond with the area fire departments to Advanced Life Support medical calls.

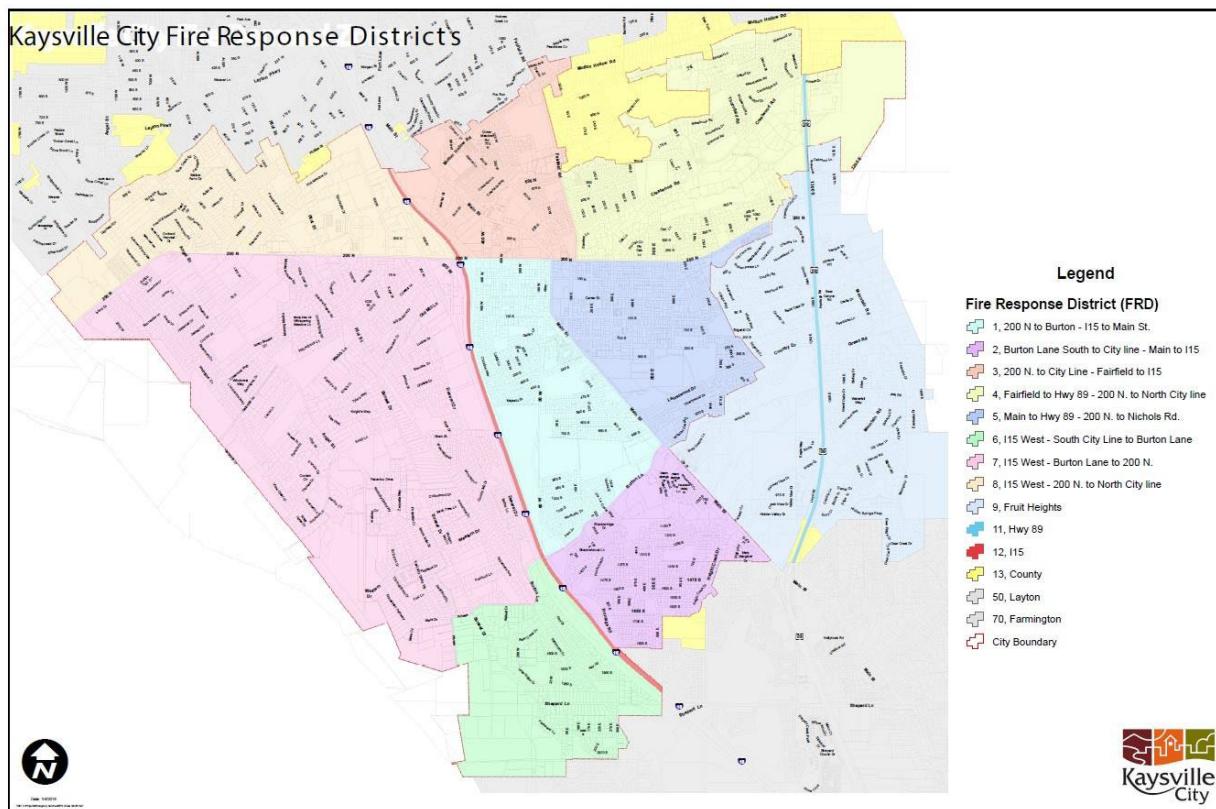
In 2020 our agency responded to **1,678** incidents (this was an 11% increase in call-volume from the previous year). Of those incidents, **64%** were emergency medical incidents and **36%** were fire, rescue, hazardous material or good intent/citizen assist calls.



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: 158 (9% of all responses in 2020)

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

- Total Incidents: 66 (4% of all responses in 2020)

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

- Total Incidents: 414 (25% of all responses in 2020)

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

- Total Incidents: 130 (8% of all responses in 2020)

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

- Total Incidents: 237 (14% of all responses in 2020)

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

- Total Incidents: 34 (2% of all responses in 2020)

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

- Total Incidents: 178 (11% of all responses in 2020)

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

- Total Incidents: 74 (4% of all responses in 2020)

District 9 (City of Fruit Heights)

- Total Incidents: 205 (12% of all responses in 2020)

District 11 (Highway 89)

- Total Incidents: 19 (1% of all responses in 2020)

District 12 (Interstate 15)

- Total Incidents: 44 (3% of all responses in 2020)

District 13 (Unincorporated Davis County/Mutton Hollow Township)

- Total Incidents: 31 (2% of all responses in 2020)

District 30 (Automatic/mutual-aid given to Syracuse Fire Department)

- Total Incidents: 1 (Less than 1% of all responses in 2020)

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

- Total Incidents: 15 (1% of all responses in 2020)

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

- Total Incidents: 70 (4% of all responses in 2020)

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

- Total Incidents: 1 (Less than 1% of all responses in 2020)

South Weber (Automatic/mutual-aid to South Weber Fire Department)

- Total Incidents: 1 (Less than 1% of all responses in 2020)



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.



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 2020 we were compliant with these standards to only 49% of our responses, meaning we arrived on scene “on time” to 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 73% of the time.
- Our compliance to the standard from least to most compliant is as follows:
 - Zone 13 (Unincorporated Davis County/Mutton Hollow Township): 19% Compliant
 - Zone 11 (Highway 89): 21% Compliant
 - Zone 9 (Fruit Heights): 23% Compliant
 - Zone 7 (West of I-15, Burton Lane to 200 North): 25% Compliant
 - Zone 6 (West of I-15, Burton Lane to South City Line): 29% Compliant
 - Zone 8 (West of I-15, 200 North to North City Line): 31% Compliant
 - Zone 4 (Fairfield Rd to East City Line, 200 North to North City Line): 37% Compliant
 - Zone 12 (Interstate 15): 48% Compliant
 - Zone 2 (Burton Ln to South City Line, I-15 to Main St): 50% Compliant
 - Zone 3 (200 North to North City Line, I-15 to Fairfield Rd): 60% Compliant
 - Zone 1 (200 North to Burton Ln, I-15 to Main St): 72% Compliant
 - Zone 5 (Main Street to Highway 89, 200 North to Nicholls Rd): 73% Compliant

Why were we only compliant 49% 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. Chief Erickson has laid out in our 5 year plan to the city council that we as a city actively look at options to build additional fire stations in the near and long-term future to help us get to you and your family members quicker.

2. Back-to-back incidents quickly overwhelm our system. There are 6 firefighters on-duty at a time (2 on an ambulance and 4 on an engine); on most incidents all 6 duty-crew members respond, 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 2020 there were **271** times when we had two or more incidents going on 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 11-12 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://fireremarshal.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 can start 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!



STAFFING

As mentioned previously in this report, we are staffed with a crew of 6 firefighters 24/7. This crew is comprised of a full-time Captain (shift supervisor), a full-time Engineer (driver/operator), three full-time Firefighters (provide medical care and fire suppression) and a part-time Firefighter (provides 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 5 years is to increase our on-duty staffing from 6 firefighters to 10 firefighters, as well as build a second fire station on the west side of Kaysville that will be staffed with the 4 additional firefighters.



Our administrative staff is only made-up of the fire chief. Our goal in the next 6 to 7 years is to add a full-time deputy fire chief, a full-time fire marshal and (3) operations battalion chiefs to our administrative 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: 6 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: 9 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, (1) full-time administrative battalion chief and (1) part-time fire marshal
- 24/7 on-duty staffing: 12 firefighters
- 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: 7 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: 2 (with a 3rd being built)

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 (2) 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) 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.



Apparatus Quick Facts:



Ambulance 61 and Ambulance 62

- 2014 Horton/Ford F550 Ambulance
- 2015 Horton/Ford F450 Ambulance
- 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)
 - Advanced EMT level first responder unit



Truck 61

- 2013 Piece 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.



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 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, (9) 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)



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.



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 part-time Fire Inspector Jim Boren performed over 650 business and school inspections in 2020.
 - 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



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 2020. This resulted in over 120 hours of on-duty training per full-time employee in 2020.



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 Courses
- Participation in multiple county-wide active shooter/rescue task force trainings
- Training with Davis County Search and Rescue on remote-location rescues
- Utah Fire and Rescue's Chapter 5 rope rescue course for certification

2020 SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS

2020 was a year like no other for the fire department, and likewise, the community as a whole. In addition to responding to “regular” emergency medical, fire, rescue and hazardous materials incidents, our firefighters faced the challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic, an unprecedented earthquake and a significant east wind storm.



Covid-19 Pandemic: From the beginning of the pandemic our firefighters regularly engaged in training guided by local, state and federal health officials to ensure the safety of our crews and the public as a whole. New guidelines were set in place at the fire department and for our firefighters which included: no station tours or visits, limited interaction with the public, stopping all business inspections for a time and ensuring the appropriate level of personal protective equipment was worn for known or suspected Covid-19 medical emergencies.

Kaysville City was the recipient of CARES Act funds and a large portion of that funding was given to the fire department to help us with our response to the pandemic. A total of \$456,623.00 of CARES Act money was spent on the following items:

- EMS Equipment (LifePak cardiac monitors, AEDs, Stryker auto-load systems and Lucas CPR devices).
- EMS Supplies (Personal protective equipment, cleaning system/supplies and disposable medical devices).
- Hazard pay for all full-time and part-time personnel.
- Alternate Emergency Operation Center (EOC) equipment/installation at the fire department.

The Kaysville Fire Department also became a certified rapid testing center in the fall. Over 600 tests were administered by our firefighters.

March 28th, 2020 Earthquake: On March 28th an unprecedented earthquake shook much of the Wasatch Front, causing minor to significant damage throughout the region. Shortly after the earthquake took place the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was activated at the fire department, which had representation from elected officials, the City Manager, the Fire Chief, the Police Chief and other city department heads.

Our firefighters stayed busy after the earthquake responding to gas leaks and smells of natural gas in the area. Fortunately, damage from the earthquake was minor in Kaysville and Fruit Heights.



September 8th, 2020 Windstorm: Winds reaching over 100 miles-per-hour hit most of the Wasatch Front, with the most significant winds being in central Davis County. Our firefighters responded to nearly 40 incidents in relation to the windstorm, which included: power lines down, a wind-driven grass fire in a hollow, a structure collapse, a large tree that fell on a home, a significant gas leak and carbon monoxide incidents.

Thousands of residents lost power in the storm and much of the city was left covered in debris. In between emergency incidents our firefighters assisted the Power Department, Public Works and the Parks Department with removing hazards and debris from around the city.

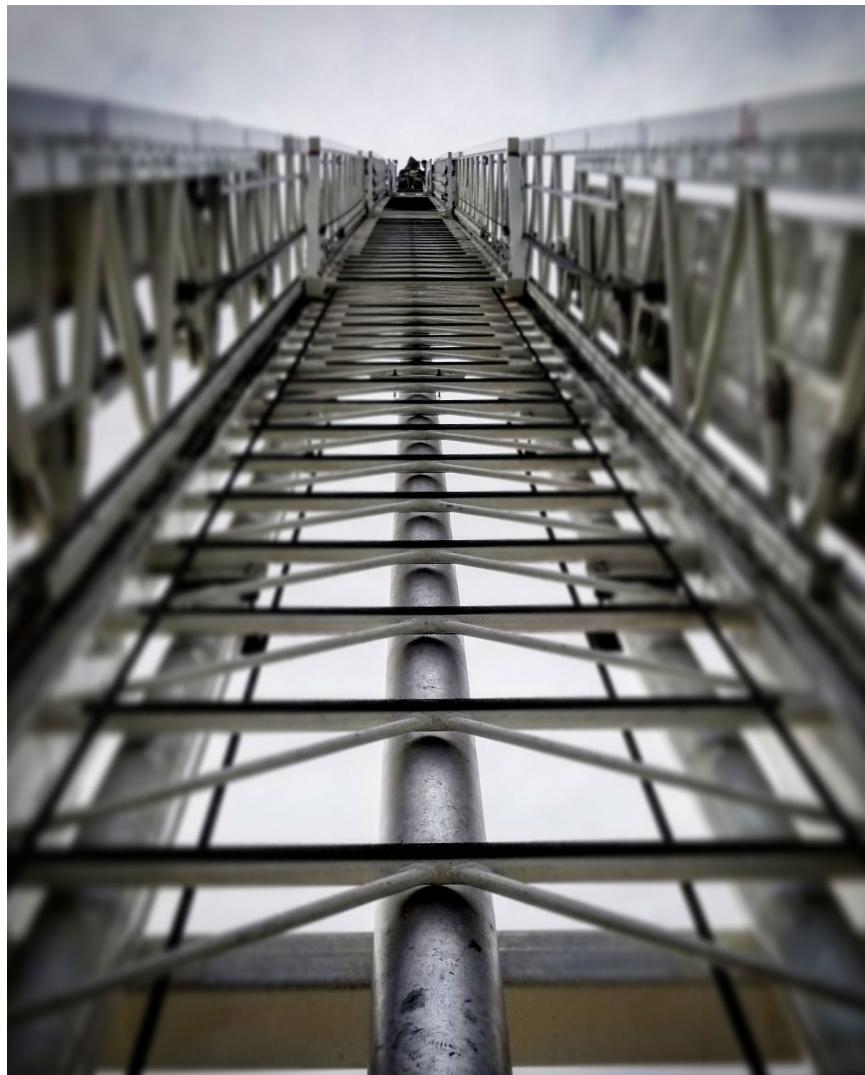
2020 SAVES

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

- April 2020: "C" shift responded to a report of a dog house fully involved in fire next to a residence. Upon their arrival crews found that the fire had spread to the exterior of the home. The fire was rapidly extinguished, stopping it before any damage was done to the interior or structure of the home. Approximately \$650,000 in property was saved.
- April 2020: "C" shift responded with Davis County Sheriff's Office Paramedics to a reported cardiac arrest. Upon their arrival crews found the patient unconscious, pulseless and not breathing. Resuscitative efforts following Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) guidelines were performed and a return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) was achieved. The patient was transported to an area hospital for further care.
- April 2020: "A" shift responded with Davis County Sheriff's Office Paramedics to a reported medical emergency. Upon their arrival crews found an adult patient complaining of chest pain and difficulty breathing. A 12-lead ECG was performed and the patient was found to be in ventricular tachycardia, an immediately life threatening heart rhythm that can lead to cardiac arrest if left untreated. Following ACLS guidelines, Amiodarone (an anti-arrhythmic medication) was administered and the patient's heart rhythm was converted back to a normal sinus rhythm.
- April 2020: "C" shift responded with Davis County Sheriff's Office Paramedics to a reported drowning. Upon their arrival crews found a pediatric patient unresponsive next to a swimming pool; family members were able to pull the patient out prior to EMS arrival. Following Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) guidelines, the patient's airway was managed and they were rapidly transported to an area hospital. The patient made a full recovery with no neurological deficits.
- May 2020: "B" shift responded with Davis County Sheriff's Office Paramedics to a reported cardiac arrest. Upon their arrival crews found the patient unconscious, pulseless and not breathing. Resuscitative efforts following Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) guidelines were performed and a return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) was achieved. The patient was transported to an area hospital for further care.
- August 2020: "A" shift responded with Davis County Sheriff's Office Paramedics to a reported self-inflicted cut wound. Crews arrived and found a patient unresponsive with serious hemorrhagic bleeding from a wound to the wrist. The patient's blood pressure

was critically low due to blood loss. A tourniquet was applied above the wound, two IVs were started and the patient was rapidly transported to an area trauma center. The patient received further treatment at the trauma center and was expected to recover.

- November 2020: “A” shift responded with Davis County Sheriff’s Office Paramedics to a reported cardiac arrest. Upon their arrival crews found the patient unconscious, pulseless and not breathing. Resuscitative efforts following Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) guidelines were performed and a return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) was achieved. The patient was transported to an area hospital for further care.
- November 2020: “B” shift responded with Davis County Sheriff’s Office Paramedics to a reported person on fire. Crews arrived and found a patient with serious burn wounds to most of their body and airway after being on fire. The patient’s airway was rapidly secured via RSI intubation and the burn injuries were managed at the scene. A medical helicopter transported the patient to an area burn center. The patient has since been discharged from the hospital.



2020 HIGHLIGHTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In the summer our department was able to begin the build process of a new ambulance. The ambulance will be manufactured by Horton Emergency Vehicles. We will take delivery of the ambulance in the spring of 2021.
- The Kaysville City Council approved 6 new full-time positions for our department, allowing us to place 2 more firefighters on-duty all of the time. These new positions will help us provide a more effective and efficient response while also allowing for better area coverage. These positions were approved in September of 2020 and began working in January of 2021.
- The Davis County Sheriff's Office, in coordination with the local fire departments, announced that the County will be transitioning to a fire department-based paramedic program no later than December 31st of 2022. Kaysville Fire and Kaysville City have been preparing for this transition of services by placing additional LifePak cardiac monitors in services, ordering video intubation kits, purchasing additional medications, hiring several paramedics and sending more EMTs to paramedic school.
- After 31 years in the fire service Firefighter Kori Taylor retired in June of 2020. Kori has worked for Gold Cross Ambulance, Kaysville Fire, Farmington Fire and at his current employment with University of Utah AirMed.
- Engineer Kelton Vine was nominated by his peers as the Kaysville Fire Department Firefighter of the Year. Kelton has been with Kaysville Fire for four years and works full-time on "A" shift.
- We were able to purchase several new LifePak AEDs, allowing us to place an AED on every response vehicle that operates out of our fire station.

We thank the community, Kaysville City Manager Shayne Scott, Kaysville Mayor Katie Witt, 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:

PAUL J. ERICKSON
Fire Chief