

City of Scottsbluff, Nebraska

Tuesday, February 20, 2024

Regular Meeting

Item Reports1

Council to receive the 2023 Annual Fire Department Report.

Staff Contact: Thomas Schingle, Fire Chief

Agenda Statement

Item No.

For Meeting of: 20 February 2024

AGENDA TITLE: Council to receive the 2023 Annual Fire Department Report

SUBMITTED BY DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Fire

PRESENTATION BY: Tom Schingle, Fire Chief

SUMMARY EXPLANATION: Council to receive a copy of the 2023 annual fire report and a brief overview of the contents of that report.

BOARD/COMMISSION/STAFF RECOMMENDATION: _____

Does this item require the expenditure of funds? yes X no

Are funds budgeted? yes no

If no, comments: _____

Estimated Amount _____

Amount Budgeted _____

Department _____

Account Description _____

Approval of funds available _____

City Finance Director

EXHIBITS

Resolution Ordinance Contract Minutes Plan/Map

Other (specify) 2023 Scottsbluff Fire Department Annual Report

NOTIFICATION LIST: Yes No Further Instructions

Please list names and addresses required for notification.

APPROVAL FOR SUBMITTAL: _____

City Manager

Rev: 12/14/ City Clerk



Scottsbluff Fire Department

2023 Annual Fire Report

Thomas Schingle, Fire Chief

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Message from the Chief

Scottsbluff Fire Department

Organized in 1900

Protecting 6.6 square
miles

Population 14,389
(2020 census)

9 Firefighters

3 Lieutenants

3 Captains

1 Fire Prevention
Officer

1 Fire Chief

The Scottsbluff Fire Department experienced a number of changes and opportunities in 2023. A first in a very long time, four new personnel were hired to replace members who retired or otherwise departed. Two members retired, both of whom had more than twenty years with the Department. A big thanks to Lieutenants Bruce Meier and Chad Hobbs for their dedicated service.


A new County-wide radio system went live near the beginning of 2023. This multi-million-dollar project helped to streamline radio communications between the Communication Center and responders in the field. This was a multi-agency cooperation and collaboration undertaking.

We revisited Department goals, which had not been formally done since 1997. During our goal-setting meetings, we identified six areas we want to focus on over the next three to ten years. Reimagining Department response and professional development are included in these goals.

Once again, calls for service increased from 2,524 (in 2022) to 2,748. That is an 8% increase from last year, a 20.8% increase from five years ago, and a 33.5% increase from twenty years ago. Statistical trends are constantly evaluated to improve emergency response.

Submitted for your perusal, we are pleased to present the Scottsbluff Fire Department's 2023 Annual Report.

Stay safe,



Tom Schingle

Mission Statement and Core Values

“The Scottsbluff Fire Department is committed to doing our job, treating people right, having an all-in attitude, and giving an all-out effort in the performance of our duties.”

Excellence- We will achieve professional excellence in all aspects of our duties.

Compassion- We believe in empathy and kindness towards the needs of those we serve.

Courage- We will display the mental strength and moral character to do what is right for the protection of our coworkers and community.

Respect- We will serve our community and each other with dignity, integrity, appreciation, and kindness.

Department History

The Scottsbluff Fire Department has a long and proud past. During the late 1840s and 1850s, thousands of people migrated west through the Scottsbluff area. By 1874, the Mormon Trail was established along the north side of the North Platte River. The City of Scottsbluff was founded in 1900. At this time, the City was protected by volunteer firefighters.

In 1916, the City hired its first firefighter. This individual maintained and drove the City's first motorized fire truck. This one individual assisted the volunteer contingent by responding during the business week. At other times, the volunteers were responsible for responding with the fire truck.

This approach met the needs of the community until early 1926, at which time three fire department shifts were created with one paid apparatus driver/operator per shift. It appears that the department was adversely impacted by the Great Depression and became all-volunteer. The department returned to paid firefighters in the late 1930s and evolved into 24-hour, paid coverage in the early 1940s. This coverage was complete with several paid officers.



The City of Scottsbluff and the Scottsbluff Rural Fire Protection District entered into an automatic-aid agreement by the late 1940s. This agreement was necessary due to a severe human resource shortage caused by World War II. In 1953, the City and the Scottsbluff Rural Fire Protection District entered into a formal agreement for joint operations. The contract called for the City to pay all necessary workers' compensation insurance fees for volunteer members, but no other money would be exchanged. This agreement continued until 1995, when the two separated.

The department continued to grow in the early to mid-1950s. However, in the late 1950s, the City experienced an economic downturn and the department experienced a substantial reduction in the department's paid-coverage. The department, again, increased its dependence on volunteer staffing to meet its needs.

In 1965, the community suffered a tragic event; a structure fire took the lives of two young children. The initial apparatus had been delayed in responding by a train. Following the fire, the City Council rapidly approved the purchase of a new fire apparatus and fire station, located on the south side of the railroad tracks. The City also approved paid staffing of the new station. By the late 1960s, paid staffing was seven personnel per shift.

In the 1970s, staffing levels continued to fluctuate. The station south of the tracks was no longer maintained and Station 1 was staffed with six personnel. The administrative staff included a fire chief, assistant fire chief, fire marshal, training chief, and a secretary.

Escalation of costs forced the deletion of the training officer position in 1995; the same year the City and Rural departments ceased joint operations. The secretary position was eliminated in 1996 and the fire marshal was transferred to Developmental Services. The lieutenant rank was also deleted in 1996. During this same time, the department was experiencing an increase in call volume. The department experimented with part-time, paid firefighters in an attempt to maintain staffing. An attempt to maintain volunteer ranks was also tried, yet several left to continue with Scottsbluff Rural after the split.

In 2003, the part-time firefighter program ended and the fire marshal was moved back to the fire department. This brought the total career force to 17; a fire chief, a fire marshal, three captains, and twelve firefighters. However, in 2006, one career position was cut, bringing the total number of firefighters to eleven.

In 2012, the need to change the volunteer-side of the department was evident. Nationally, there was a trend of far fewer volunteers than in years past. Locally, the number of active volunteers in the department had declined to four personnel. In January of 2013, shift-work began for volunteers where they would work a 12- or 24-hour shift with the paid firefighters.

Unfortunately, the volunteer ranks continued to dwindle and in 2018, the volunteer program was cancelled.



Today, the department is all-career, one of seven in the State of Nebraska (Bellevue, Grand Island, Lincoln, Omaha, Omaha Airport, and Scottsbluff). Staffing levels remain at 17, with a

fire chief, fire prevention officer, three captains, three lieutenants, and nine firefighters. Through an automatic-aid agreement established in 2009, the Gering Fire Department and the City respond to all structure fires in each of the respective response districts.

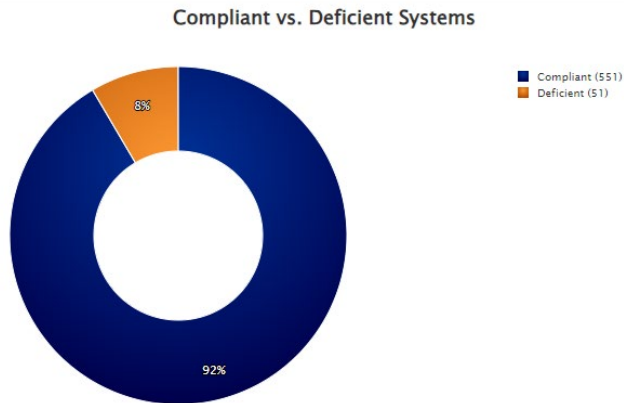
Fire Prevention and Life Safety

The Life Safety Division is composed of Fire Inspections, Plan Review, Fire Investigations, Community Services, and Education. These divisions are tasked with the responsibility of preventing the loss of life and property to both the members of the department and the public we serve.

In July 2023 Scottsbluff Fire Department hired a new Fire Prevention Officer, Chris Perales, Jr. Chris is a local who has been involved in the fire service for 10 years, although new to the fire code realm. While he may be new to this area of the fire service, he has quite a grasp on code interpretation and plan review. He completed his testing for Fire Inspector I and is working toward obtaining State delegation.

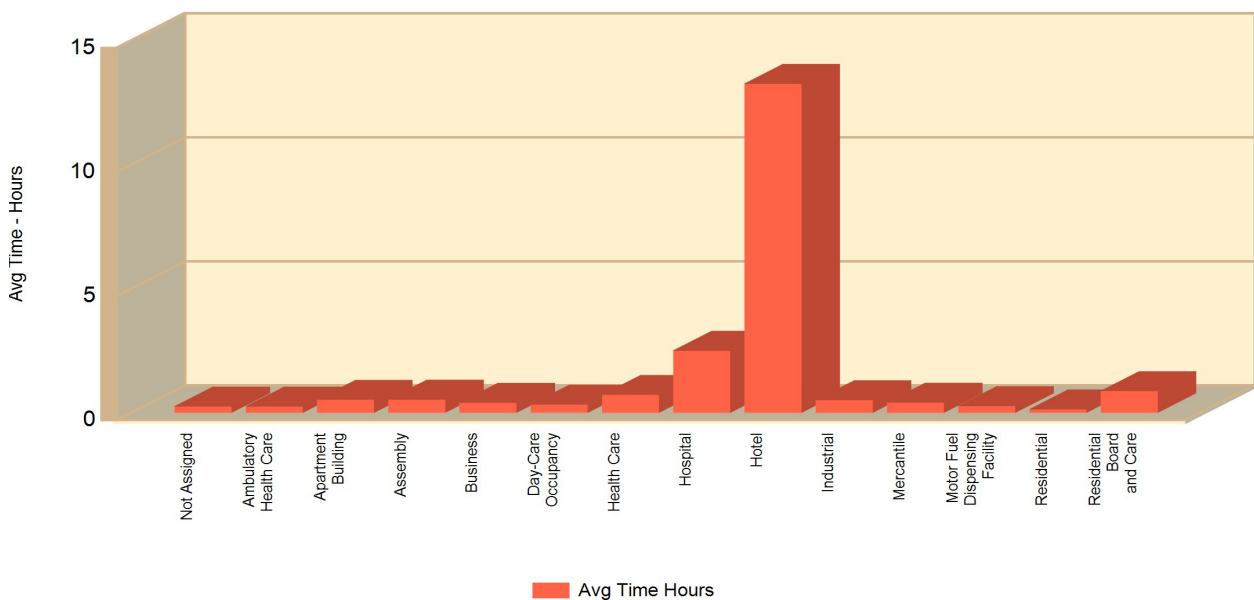
We continue to have great success with the third-party inspection program to track testing and maintenance of fire protection systems throughout the city for code compliance. Reports that are submitted are reviewed and any deficiencies reports generate a letter to the customer outlining requirements. Outstanding deficiencies may require additional attention and follow-up

actions; including re-inspection, customer contact, and code review. This past year, we have broken the ninety-percent compliance mark, a first since we started using the system.



A total of 161 inspections were performed in 2023. The chart below shows the average time spent on inspections by type of occupancy. The largest amount of time was spent on hotels, followed by the hospital.

Average Inspections Time for Occupancy Type



Community outreach is one of our top priorities when it comes to sharing fire prevention and life safety activities. Among numerous tours and public education events, we also were able to help our own City employees with education on the use of automatic-external defibrillators (AEDs). This past year, nine AEDs were purchased to place in City buildings and facilities.



Adults with Disabilities Workshop

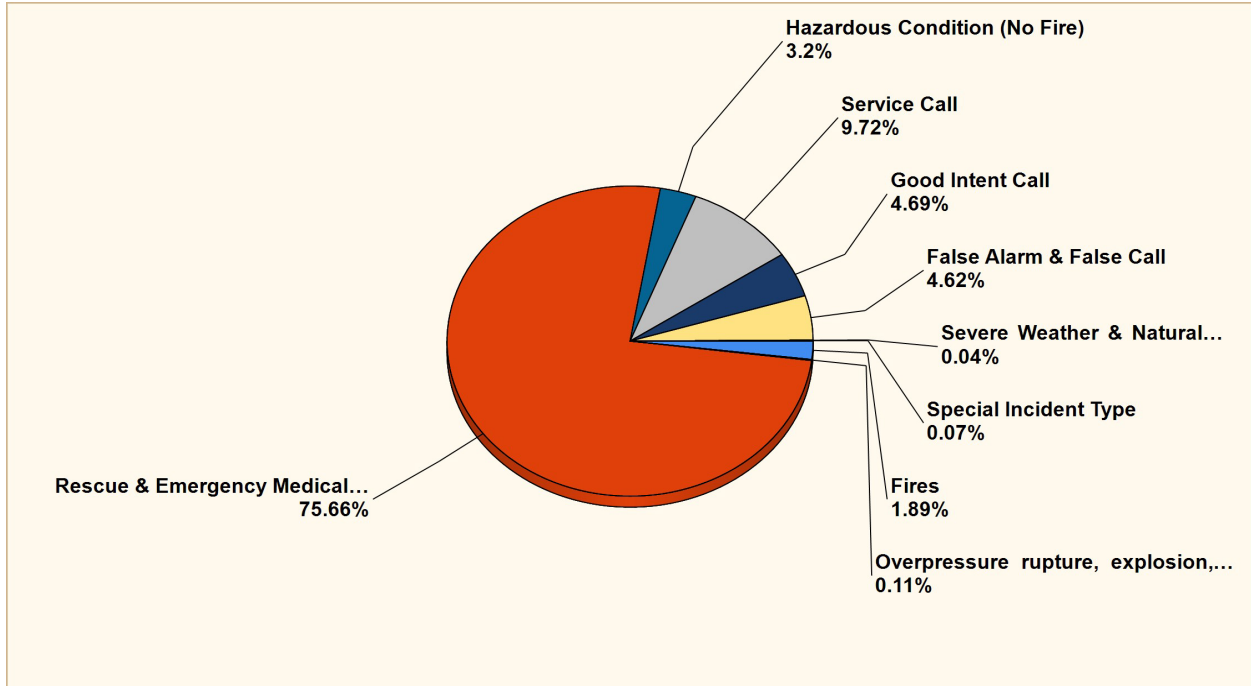


Repairing lights at Cleveland Field



Showing equipment and talking safety at the Scouts event

Calls for Service: Response Category



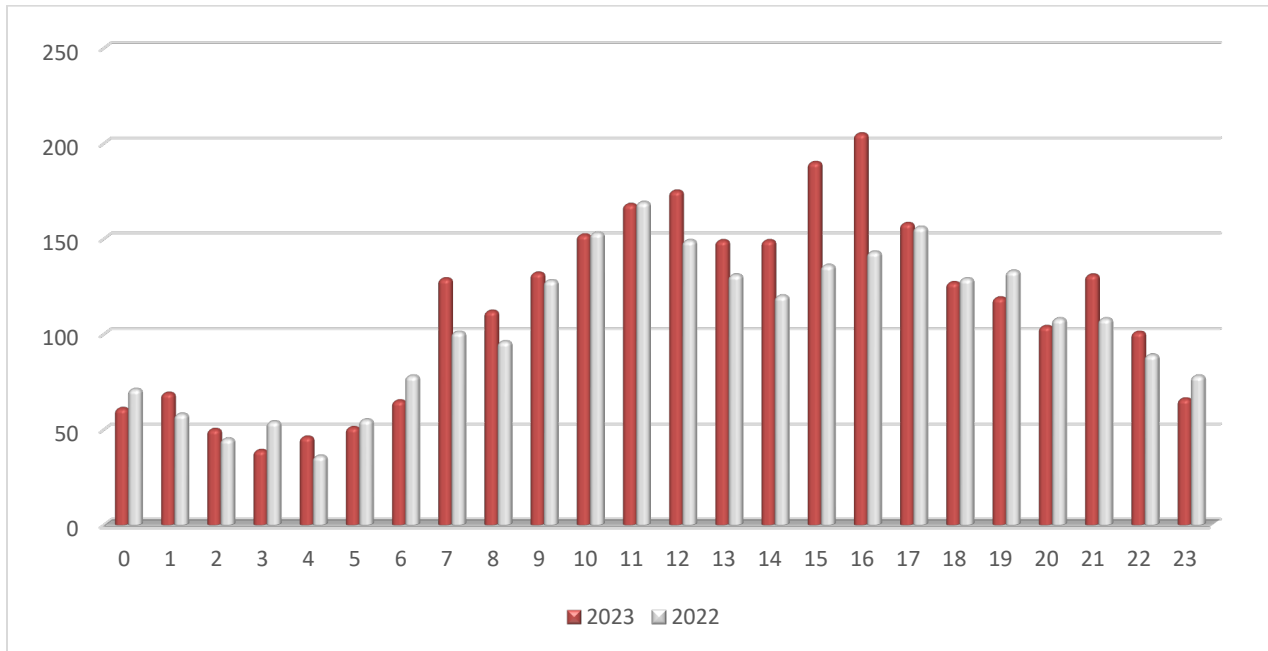
MAJOR INCIDENT TYPE	2023 #CFS	% of TOTAL	2022 #CFS	% of TOTAL
Fires	52	1.89%	93	3.72%
Overpressure rupture, explosion, overheating - no fire	3	0.11%	6	0.24%
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	2079	75.66%	1846	73.3%
Hazardous Condition (No Fire)	88	3.2%	58	2.30%
Service Call	267	9.72%	255	10.22%
Good Intent Call	129	4.69%	133	5.27%
False Alarm & False Call	127	4.62%	104	4.16%
Severe Weather & Natural Disaster	1	0.04%	1	0.04%
Special Incident Type	2	0.07%	19	0.75%
TOTAL	2748	100%	2524	100%

The nine major categories are established by the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS), which are further broken down into sub-categories. When comparing these numbers, between 2023 and 2022, the percentages remain relatively the same, with the exception of fires, despite the volume being higher in most categories. The following page shows the CFS for each sub-category for each month of 2023.

Calls for Service: Category (cont.)

INCIDENT TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Accident, potential accident										1		
Attempted burning, illegal action								3				
Chemical release, reaction, or toxic condition	2	1	1	4	1	3	2	3	2	5		1
Citizen complaint	1						1					
Combustible/flammable spills & leaks	2	2	1	3	2	4	5	1	5	3	3	4
Dispatched and canceled en route	5	5	6	5	5	6	8	10	6	8	8	5
Electrical wiring/equipment problem	1	1			1	6	2	3	2	4	1	2
Emergency medical service (EMS) Incident	166	174	176	156	187	177	173	178	157	173	196	160
EMS call where party has been transported				1								
Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition								2				
Explosion (no fire)							1					
Explosive, bomb removal						1						
Extrication, rescue					2							
False alarm and false call, other		1					1		1			1
Good intent call, other					1	2			1			
Malicious, mischievous false alarm	2	1			1		1	1	2	1	1	
Medical assist	1									1		
Mobile property (vehicle) fire			1	1			1	1	2		1	
Natural vegetation fire				1	2			1	2			
Other incident type								1				
Outside rubbish fire	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1
Public service assistance	13	28	25	29	12	14	16	32	23	22	21	19
Search for lost person				1								
Smoke, odor problem	1	1					1	1				
Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke	4	2	1	4	1		3		3	5	10	2
Structure Fire	2	2	4	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	7	2
System or detector malfunction		2		3	1	3	6	6	1	1	4	
Unauthorized burning	1			3	1		1		1			1
Unintentional system/detector operation (no fire)	8	5	6	5	10	15	9	8	7	7	4	2
Water or ice-related rescue							1					
Water problem												1
Wrong location, no emergency found	1	3	2		2	2			1			1
Total	211	229	224	219	230	237	235	253	218	233	257	202

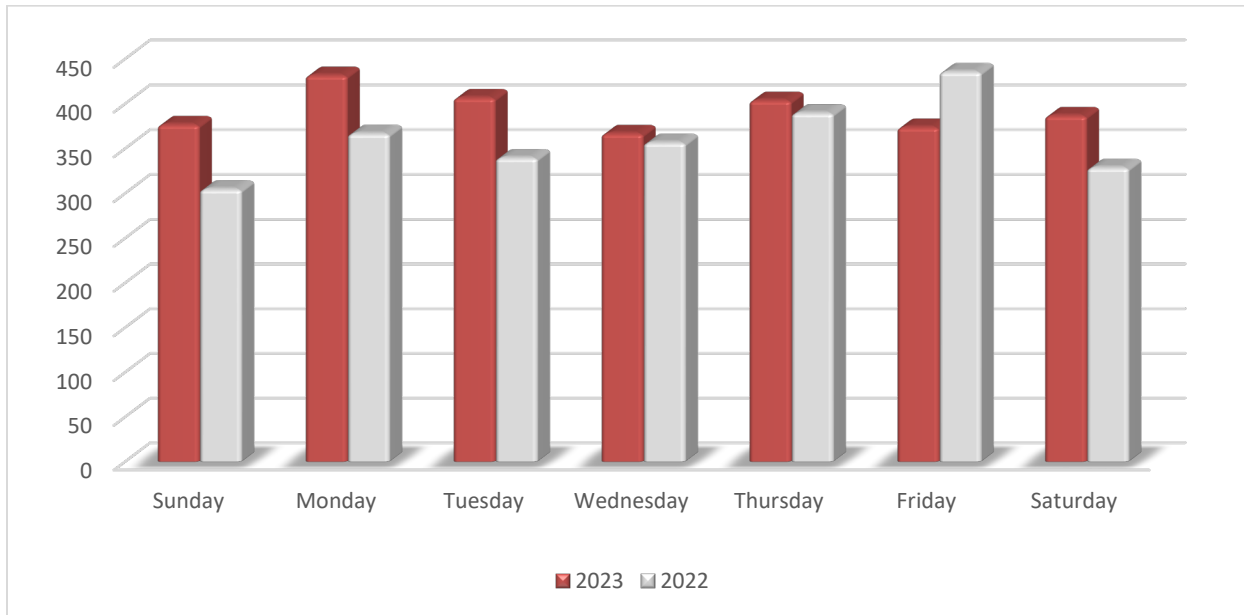
Calls for Service: Time of Day



2023				2022			
HOUR (A.M.)	#CFS	HOUR (P.M.)	#CFS	HOUR (A.M.)	#CFS	HOUR (P.M.)	#CFS
12:00 a.m.	61	12:00 p.m.	175	12:00 a.m.	71	12:00 p.m.	149
1:00 a.m.	69	1:00 p.m.	149	1:00 a.m.	58	1:00 p.m.	131
2:00 a.m.	50	2:00 p.m.	149	2:00 a.m.	45	2:00 p.m.	120
3:00 a.m.	39	3:00 p.m.	190	3:00 a.m.	54	3:00 p.m.	136
4:00 a.m.	46	4:00 p.m.	205	4:00 a.m.	36	4:00 p.m.	143
5:00 a.m.	51	5:00 p.m.	158	5:00 a.m.	55	5:00 p.m.	156
6:00 a.m.	65	6:00 p.m.	127	6:00 a.m.	78	6:00 p.m.	129
7:00 a.m.	129	7:00 p.m.	119	7:00 a.m.	101	7:00 p.m.	133
8:00 a.m.	112	8:00 p.m.	104	8:00 a.m.	96	8:00 p.m.	108
9:00 a.m.	132	9:00 p.m.	131	9:00 a.m.	128	9:00 p.m.	108
10:00 a.m.	152	10:00 p.m.	101	10:00 a.m.	153	10:00 p.m.	89
11:00 a.m.	168	11:00 p.m.	66	11:00 a.m.	169	11:00 p.m.	78

Scottsbluff Fire had the highest call volumes at 11:00 a.m. (same as 2022) and 4:00 p.m. (compared to 5:00 p.m. in 2022), and experiences a higher call volume in the afternoon/evening hours compared to the morning hours. In 2023, significant call volume increases were observed during the 7:00 and 8:00 a.m. hours, and the 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, and 9:00 p.m. hours compared to 2022.

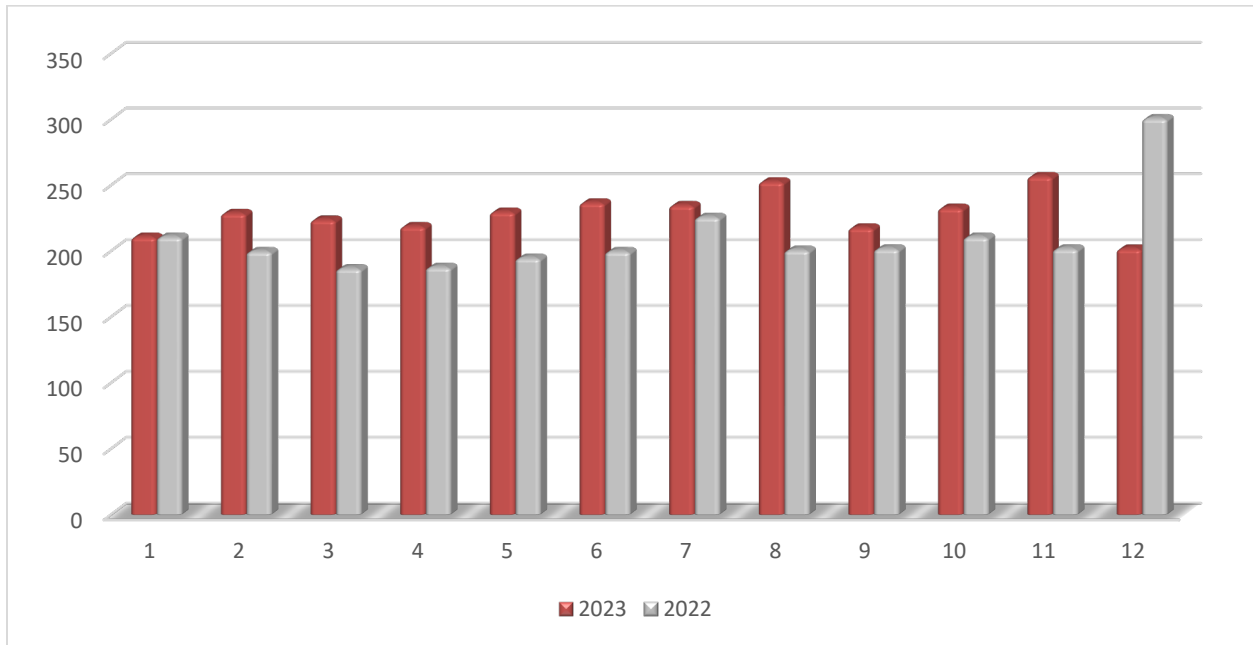
Calls for Service: Day of Week



DAY OF THE WEEK	2023 # CFS	2022 # CFS
Sunday	377	305
Monday	432	367
Tuesday	407	340
Wednesday	367	357
Thursday	404	390
Friday	374	436
Saturday	387	329

Scottsbluff Fire responded to more calls for service on Mondays, followed by Tuesdays and Thursdays, respectively, in 2023, compared to Fridays, Thursdays, and Mondays in 2022. Wednesdays had the lowest call volume in 2023. Calls appeared to be more evenly distributed throughout the week in 2023, with only a sixty-five-call difference between the highest and lowest. In 2022 there was a 131-call difference between highest and lowest.

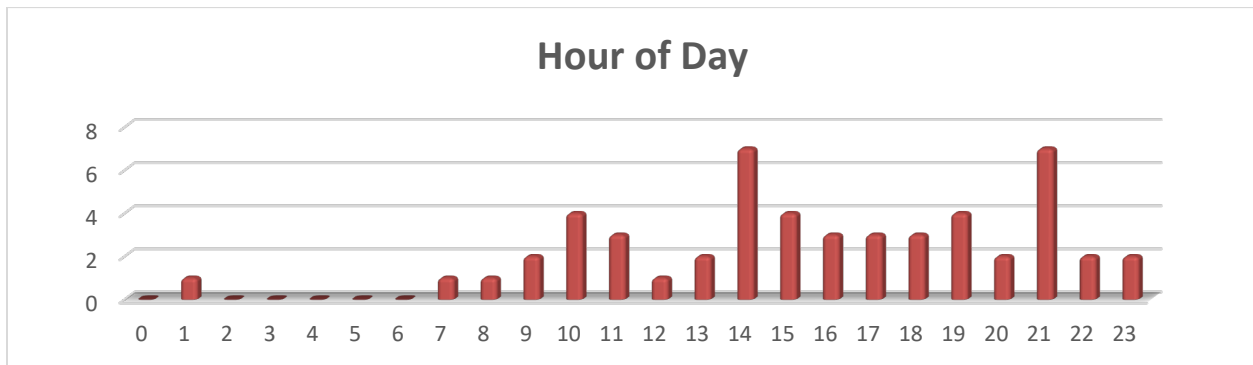
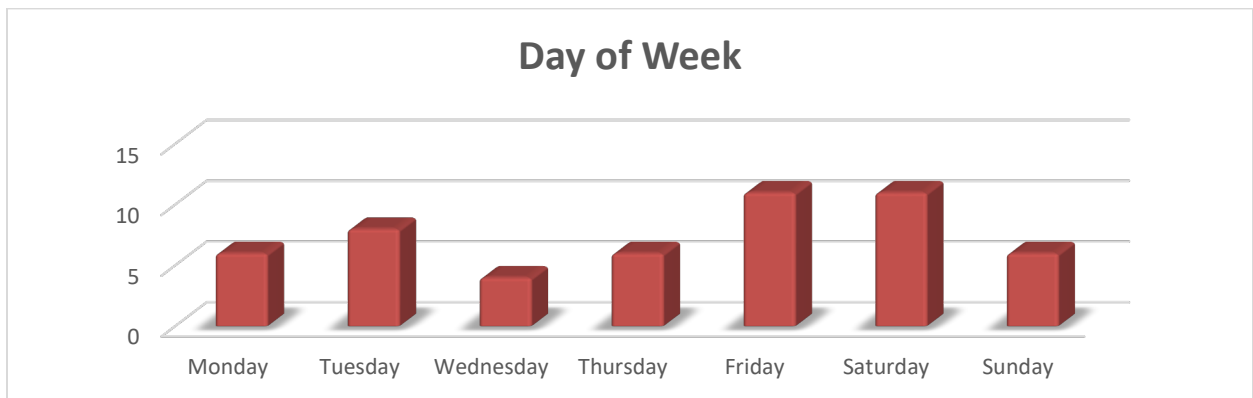
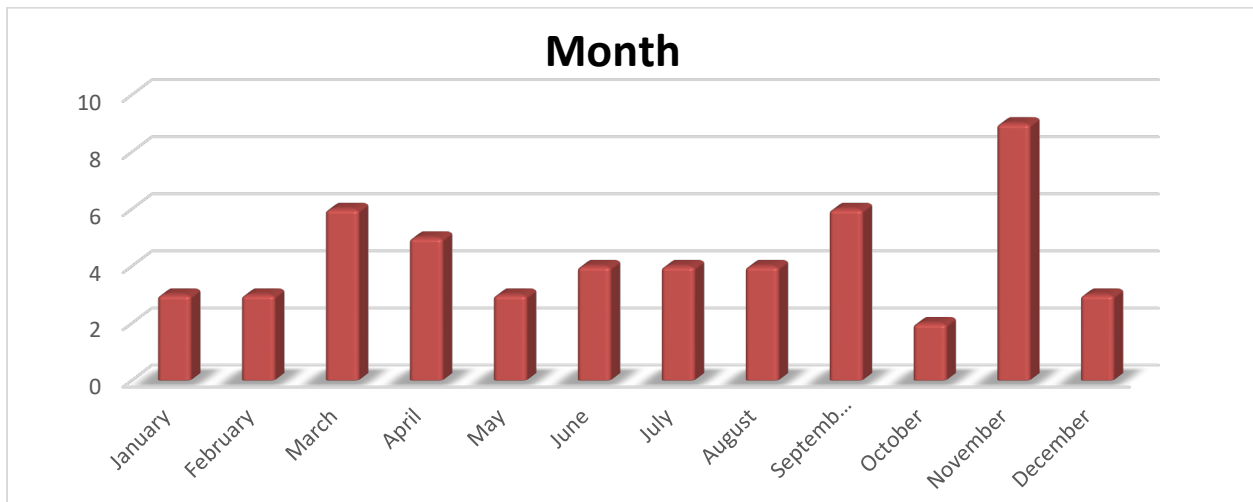
Calls for Service: Month



MONTH	2023 #CFS	2022 #CFS
January	211	211
February	229	200
March	224	187
April	219	188
May	230	195
June	237	200
July	235	226
August	253	201
September	218	202
October	233	211
November	257	202
December	202	301

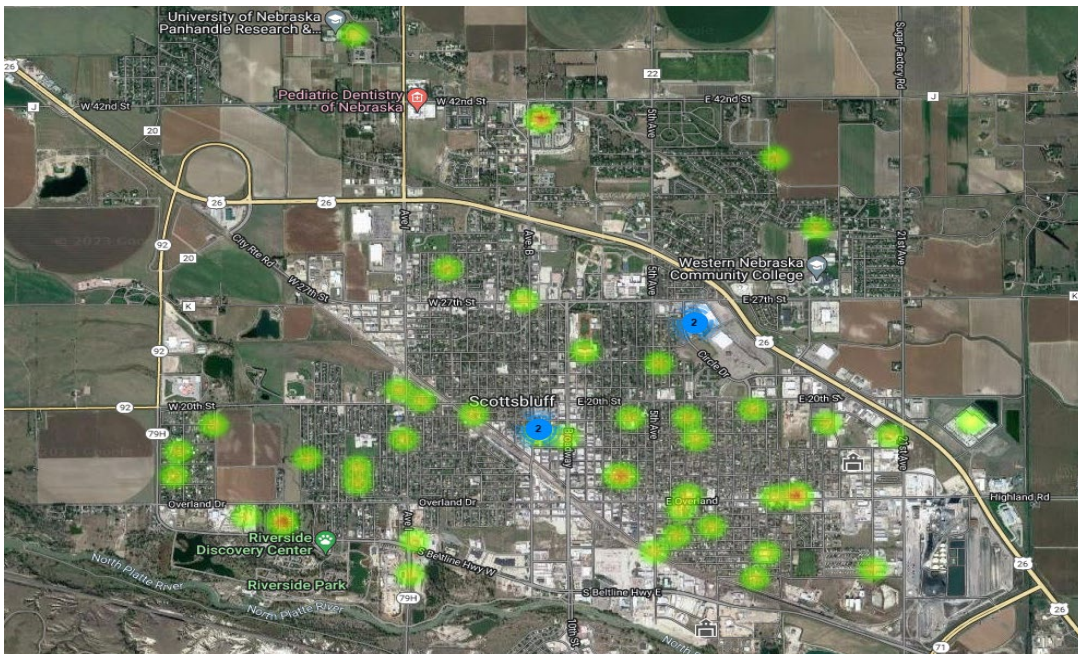
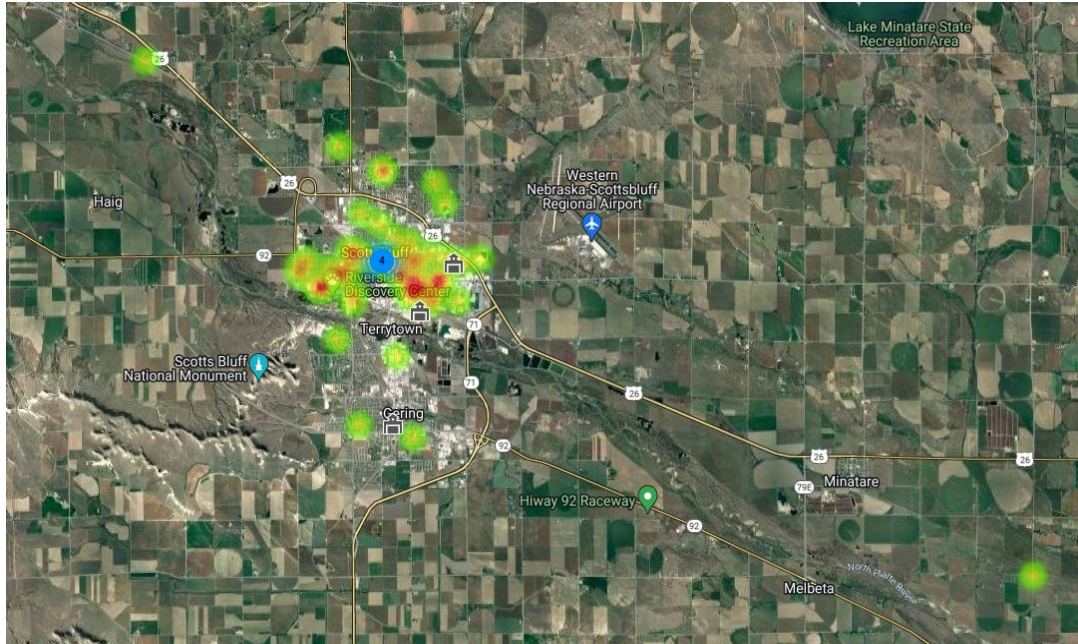
The highest call volume month in 2023 was November, compared to December in 2022. Calls for service in 2023 tallied more than 200 calls every month for the first time in Department history.

Calls for Service: When Fires Occurred



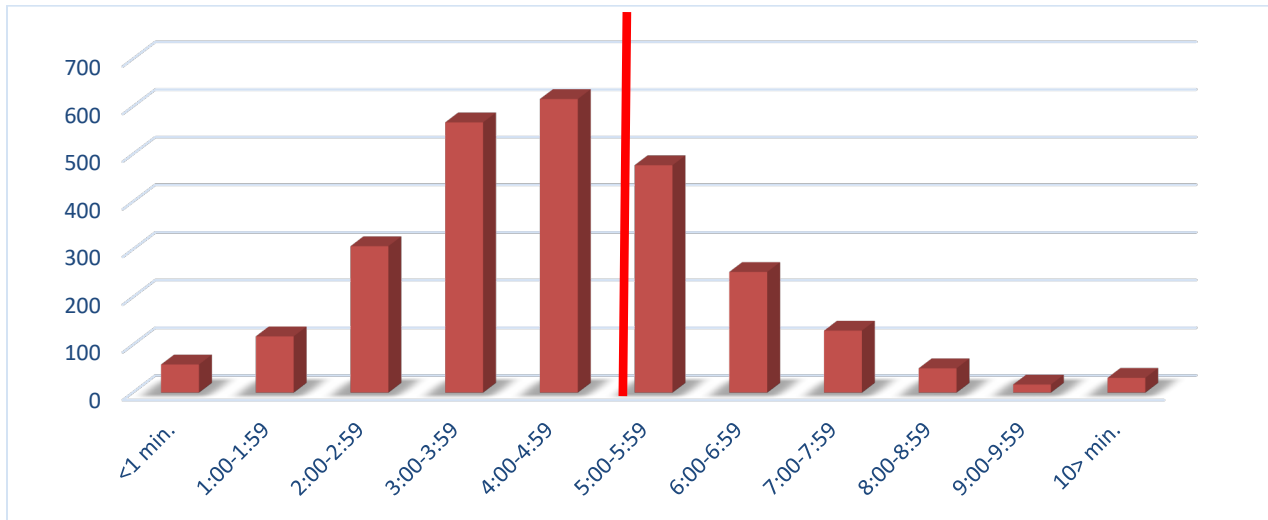
In 2023, approximately 17 percent of all fires occurred in the month of November, approximately 42 percent of all fires occurred on a Friday or Saturday, and approximately 27 percent of all fires occurred at 2:00 and 9:00 p.m.

Calls for Service: Where Fires Occurred



The top map shows all fire responses to which Scottsbluff Fire responded in the County and the bottom map shows the general location where fire responses occurred in the City of Scottsbluff only. The green spots indicate a least one incident response and graduate to yellow and red for more frequent responses to those general areas. These include all types of fires including structure, grass, and vehicle.

Calls for Service: Response Times



The Scottsbluff Fire Department responded to 1,667 calls for service in less than five minutes (63.5%) with an average response time* of four minutes, thirty-six seconds (4:36). The average response time to medical incidents was four minutes, nine seconds (4:09), where the average response time to fire incidents was four minutes, thirty-seven seconds (4:37) inside the city limits, and ten minutes, twenty-three seconds (10:23) outside the city.

The National Fire Protection Association standard for response time is five minutes (5:00) for medical incidents and five minutes, twenty seconds (5:20) for fires ninety percent (90%) of the time. The standard allows a turnout time (ability to receive the call and get on the truck) of one minute for medical incidents and one minute, twenty seconds for fire incidents and a drive time of four minutes. We met a 5:20 response time forty-one percent of the time to fires within the city limits. However, of the fifty-nine over the 5:20 standard, the average of those was five minutes, fifty seconds (5:50) to all fires within the City limits.

Our average turnout time was one minute, twenty seconds (1:20), so the biggest factor driving the higher response times is the distance to scenes, or the ability to drive to the scene within four minutes. Other factors included overlapping incidents, in which we could not respond due to being engaged with another incident. Overlap occurred twenty-one percent of the time. Other factors include delays by trains and inclement weather.

*Response time is calculated from time of alarm (when the fire department is notified) to time of arrival.

Calls for Service: Response Times (cont.)



In the Spring of 2023 we decided to further define our response zones. The past few years the City was divided into six zones for tracking purposes, so we split those zones into four additional zones to better track response times. The map shows the newly defined zones in the City limits. Since the switch was made several months into the year, the

previous zones of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 will still be listed. Not shown on the map are the zones for our mutual-aid areas, which all fall into the 70 series, with the exception of anything outside of Scotts Bluff County, which is listed as 80. The following tables show overall, average response time for all incidents, emergent (lights and sirens) incidents only, and non-emergent (no lights, no sirens) incidents only.

ZONE	AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME IN MINUTES (DISPATCH TO ARRIVED)
10 - Northwest City	5.24
11 - Northwest Corner Zone 10	6.14
12 - Northeast Corner Zone 10	5.38
13 - Southwest Corner Zone 10	4.71
14 - Southeast Corner Zone 10	4.47
20 - Northeast City	6.21
21 - Northwest Corner Zone 20	6.05
22 - Northeast Corner Zone 20	8.24
23 - Southwest Corner Zone 20	4.51
24 - Southeast Corner Zone 20	6.16
30 - West Central City	4.02
31 - Northwest Corner Zone 30	4.59
32 - Northeast Corner Zone 30	3.23
33 - Southwest Corner Zone 30	4.74
34 - Southeast Corner Zone 30	3.11

40 - East Central City	4.56
41 - Northwest Corner Zone 40	3.94
42 - Northeast Corner Zone 40	4.40
43 - Southwest Corner Zone 40	4.06
44 - Southeast Corner Zone 40	5.06
50 - Southwest City	4.19
51 - West Side Zone 50	5.52
52 - East Side Zone 50	3.71
60 - Southeast City	5.31
61 - West Side Zone 60	4.54
62 - East Side Zone 60	6.10
70 - 2 Mile Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction	6.85
71 - Terrytown	5.78
72 - Scottsbluff Rural Fire Protection District	8.66
73 - Gering City	7.21
74 - Gering Rural Fire Protection District	7.48
75 - Minitare/Melbeta Fire Protection District	15.02
76 - Mitchell Fire Protection District	25.25
77 - Morrill Fire Protection District	14.95
80 - Outside Scotts Bluff County	53.95

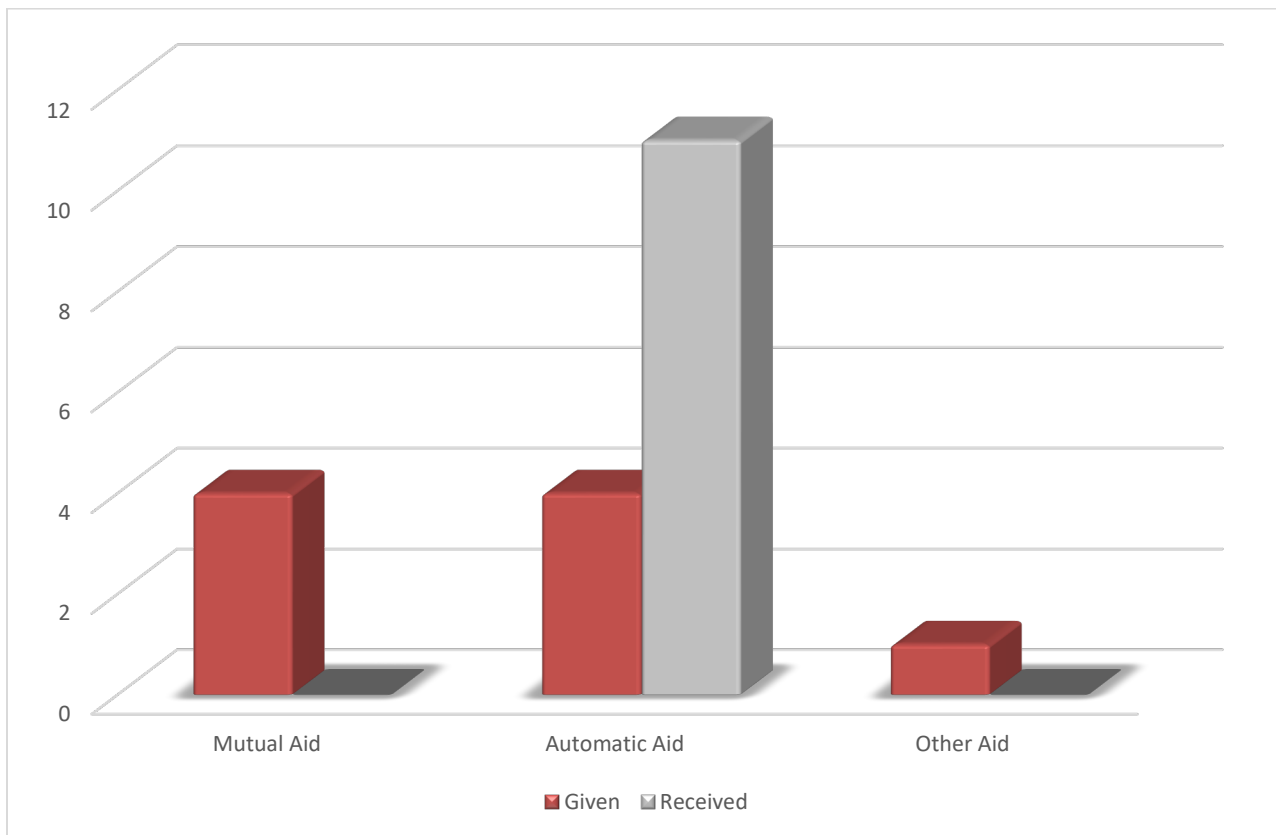
ZONE	AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME (in minutes) EMERGENT
10- Northwest City	4.42
11- Northwest Corner Zone 10	5.13
12- Northeast Corner Zone 10	4.87
13- Southwest Corner Zone 10	4.28
14- Southeast Corner Zone 10	3.99
20- Northeast City	5.83
21- Northwest Corner Zone 20	5.10
22- Northeast Corner Zone 20	7.56
23- Southwest Corner Zone 20	4.33
24- Southeast Corner Zone 20	5.32
30- West Central City	4.11
31- Northwest Corner Zone 30	4.69
32- Northeast Corner Zone 30	3.12
33- Southwest Corner Zone 30	4.39
34- Southeast Corner Zone 30	3.05
40- East Central City	4.10
41- Northwest Corner Zone 40	3.45
42- Northeast Corner Zone 40	4.17
43- Southwest Corner Zone 40	3.67
44- Southeast Corner Zone 40	4.64
50- Southwest City	4.28
51- West Side Zone 50	5.02
52- East Side Zone 50	3.77
60- Southeast City	4.37
61- West Side Zone 60	4.40
62- East Side Zone 60	5.57
70- 2 Mile Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction	5.50
71- Terrytown	7.45

72- Scottsbluff Rural Fire Protection District	8.36
73- Gering City	6.38
75- Minitare/Melbeta Fire Protection District	15.02
76- Mitchell Fire Protection District	25.25
80- Outside Scotts Bluff County	53.95

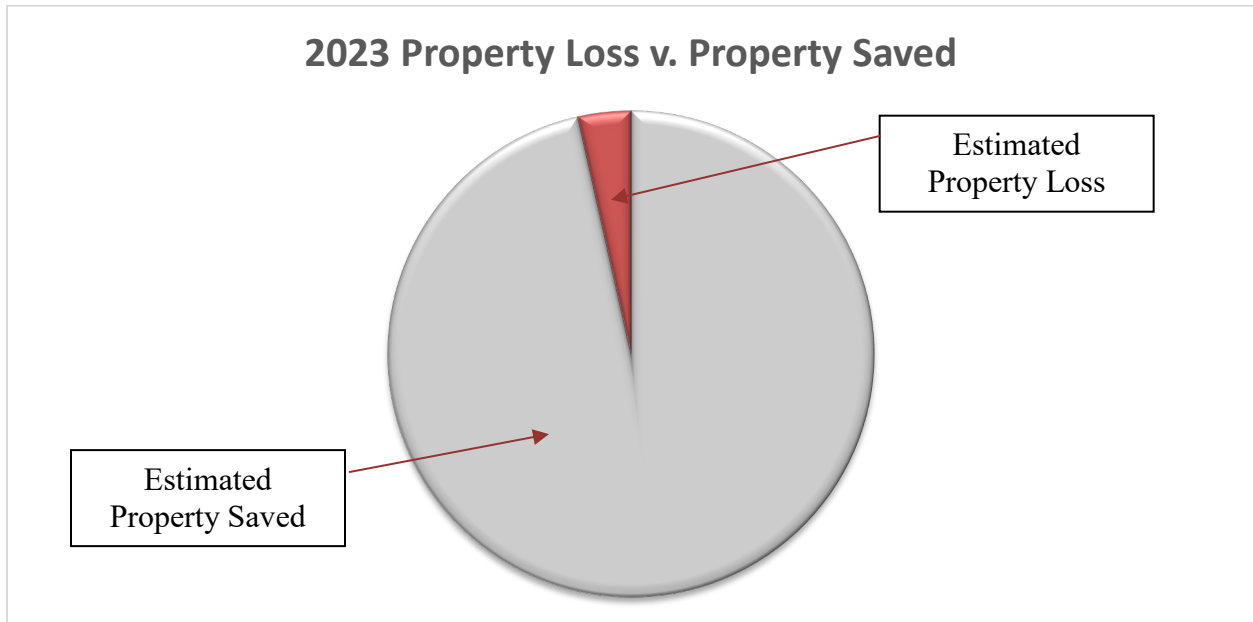
ZONE	AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME (in minutes) NON-EMERGENT
10- Northwest City	5.70
11- Northwest Corner Zone 10	6.85
12- Northeast Corner Zone 10	5.95
13- Southwest Corner Zone 10	5.49
14- Southeast Corner Zone 10	4.93
20- Northeast City	6.42
21- Northwest Corner Zone 20	6.65
22- Northeast Corner Zone 20	10.08
23- Southwest Corner Zone 20	4.74
24- Southeast Corner Zone 20	7.39
30- West Central City	3.96
31- Northwest Corner Zone 30	4.52
32- Northeast Corner Zone 30	3.34
33- Southwest Corner Zone 30	5.28
34- Southeast Corner Zone 30	3.15
40- East Central City	4.83
41- Northwest Corner Zone 40	4.44
42- Northeast Corner Zone 40	4.83
43- Southwest Corner Zone 40	4.36
44- Southeast Corner Zone 40	5.52
50- Southwest City	4.06
51- West Side Zone 50	6.30
52- East Side Zone 50	3.63
60- Southeast City	6.10
61- West Side Zone 60	4.72
62- East Side Zone 60	6.61
70- 2 Mile Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction	7.75
71- Terrytown	4.12
72- Scottsbluff Rural Fire Protection District	10.12
73- Gering City	8.86
74- Gering Rural Fire Protection District	7.48
77- Morrill Fire Protection District	14.95

Calls for Service: Aid Given and Received

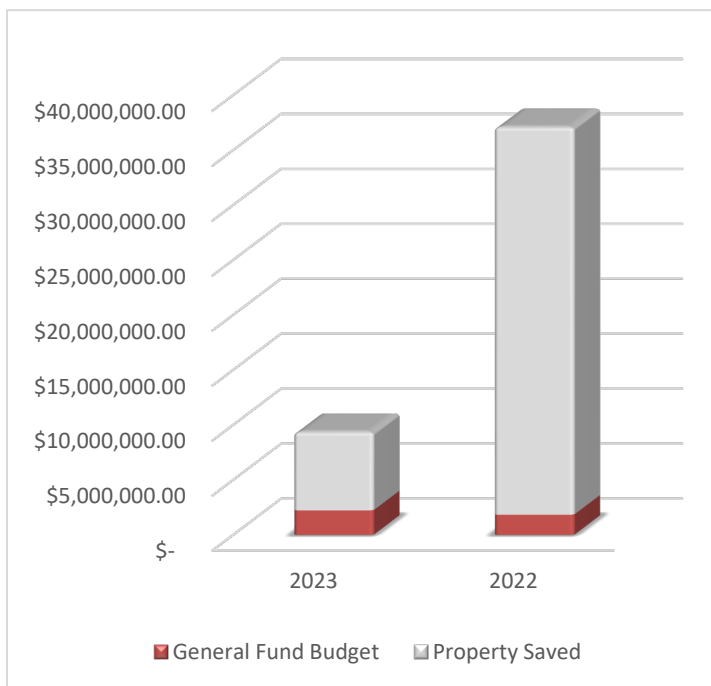
Scottsbluff Fire Department has an automatic-aid agreement with Gering Fire Department in which both agencies are simultaneously dispatched (automatically) for all structure fires. All public safety agencies in Scotts Bluff County have a mutual-aid agreement in which resources may be requested and sent, if available. We thank our fellow agencies for the assistance we provide each other and our great working relationship.



Calls for Service: Estimated Fire Loss



In 2023, it is estimated that there were \$249,610 in property loss resulting from fire. The estimated property valuation of those fires was \$6,871,252 indicating ninety-seven percent (97%) of property was saved.

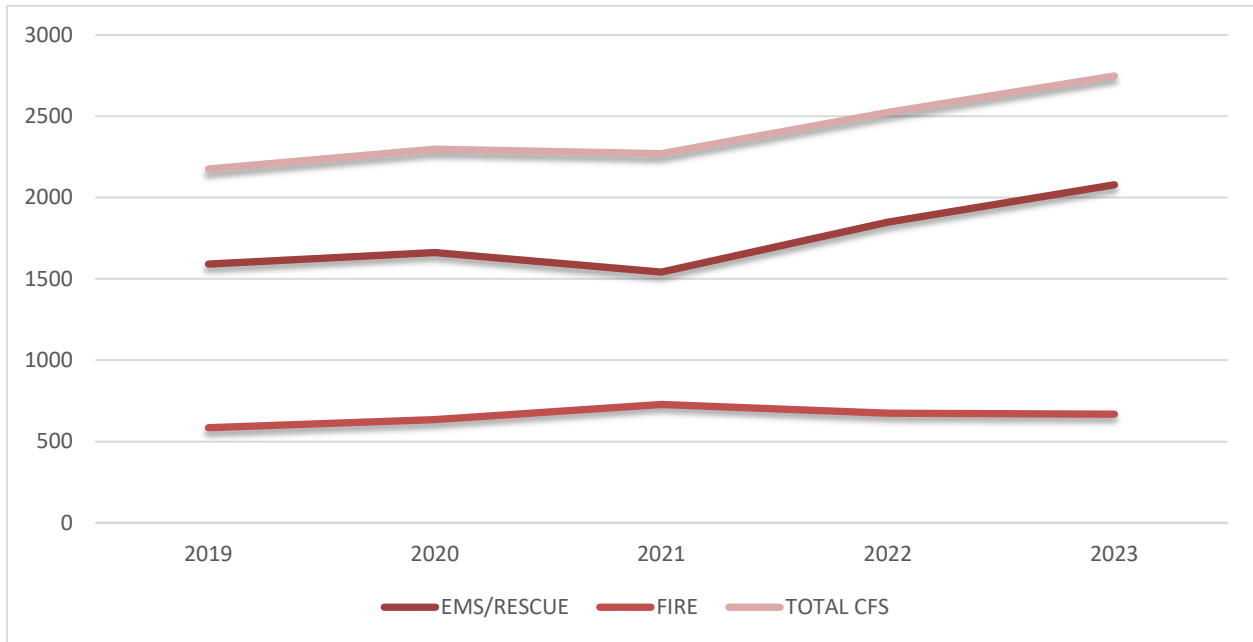


The majority property loss due to fire is found in residential structures where no fire protection systems exist. Residential sprinkler systems would help to increase life safety and reduce property loss.

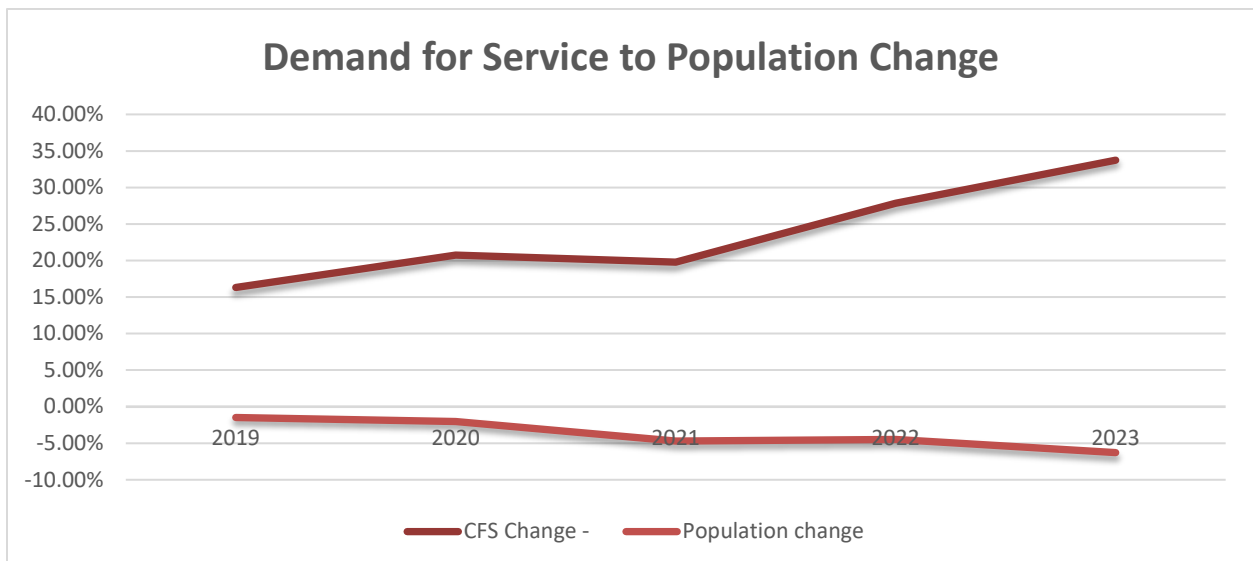
The chart to the left shows the amount of property saved compared to the general fund to operate Scottsbluff Fire. The large difference in 2022 was due to the higher number of commercial properties involved in fire, which have higher property values.

Smoke alarms and fire extinguishers are a simple and cost-effective way to help increase life safety and reduce property loss.

Calls for Service: Five Year Comparison



A comparison of calls for service shows an increase in emergency medical (EMS) calls from the year previous, and a slight decrease in fires, fire alarms and other emergency incidents. The overall trend, compared to the past five years, shows an increase in EMS incidents and steady numbers for fire incidents. The chart below shows our population change in relation to the demand for services. The population has remained relatively unchanged, yet demand for services have increased in the past years.



Apparatus

Apparatus	Year/Make/Model	Features/Use
Engine 1	2016 KME Pumper	Primary pumper, 1500 GPM pump, 750 gallons of water, extrication equipment
Engine 2	1996 Becker/Freightliner Pumper	Reserve pumper, 1500 GPM pump, 750 gallons of water
Engine 3	2002 Pierce Dash Pumper	Primary pumper, 2000 GPM pump, 750 gallons of water, CAFS, extrication equipment
Rescue 1	2017 SVI/Freightliner	Special Operations- technical rescue, hazardous materials, dive rescue, heavy extrication
Tower 1	2010 Pierce Arrow XT	Aerial platform (100 foot), 1500 GPM pump, 300 gallons of water
Brush 1	2008 Dodge 3500	Type 6 engine, 300 gallons of water, forestry hose, 250 GPM pump,
Unit 1	2017 Ford F150	Department general use
Unit 2	2020 Chevy Silverado	Fire Chief/Investigation/Response
Unit 3	2020 Chevy Silverado	Fire Investigation/Inspection
Unit 11	2000 Chevrolet G30	Passenger Van/Personnel Carrier
Dive Bus	2000 Bluebird	Dive Rescue equipment, breathing air cascade
Zodiac	1998 Zodiac Rubber Inflatable Boat	Used to get divers to dive areas and negotiate waters
SeaDoo	2002 Sea Doo, personal watercraft	Used to clear dive areas
Hazmat Trailer	1998 Pace, 28 foot enclosed trailer	Hazmat response, decontamination equipment, breathing air cascade
UTV	2005 Polaris UTV	Utility vehicle with snow plow

In 2023, due to a close call, we have revamped our response system. We now run two engines and have repurposed Rescue 1 to special operations. We acquired another pumper (Engine 3) to assist with this response model to ensure our community is receiving the highest level of service.



Welcome Engine 3

Quick Facts

- 2226.57 Personnel Response Hours
- 2878.5 Training Hours (179.91 hrs/person)
- 376 Ride-along Hours
- 44.25 Public Education Hours
- General Fund of \$154.94 per capita

Department Statistics

Average Years of Service: 8 years

Average age of members: 35.8 years

Average time on-scene of incident: 13 minutes, 58 seconds

Average number of responding personnel to structure fires: 6.52

Average number of responding personnel to all CFS types: 2.67

Top three responders:

Salem Harsh- 588 calls for service
Sean Gwin- 583 calls for service
Cody Scott- 576 calls for service

Calls for Service by Shift

A Shift- 944
B Shift- 909
C Shift- 895

Calls for Service by Apparatus

Rescue 1- 979
Engine 1- 745
Engine 2- 951
Tower 1- 533
Brush 1- 23
Dive Bus 1- 1
Unit 1- 38
Unit 2- 35



Personnel Hired, Promoted and Retired

The Scottsbluff Fire Department hired four new members in 2023 to replace four vacancies and celebrated the careers of two dedicated members, both of whom retired with more than 20 years! Many thanks to our Civil Service Commissioners for their dedication with the promotional and hiring processes!

Hired



Joey Munoz
June 19, 2023
B Shift Firefighter

Chris Perales, Jr.
July 17, 2023
Prevention Officer

Nolan Forbes
November 28, 2023
C Shift Firefighter

Joe Imhof
November 28, 2023
A Shift Firefighter

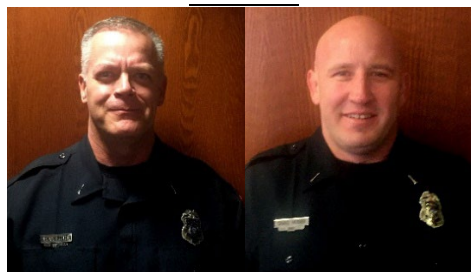
Promoted



Mike Levick
August 28, 2023
B Shift Lieutenant

Jesse Lauruhn
December 18, 2023
C Shift Lieutenant

Retired



Bruce Meier
Jun 1997-Jul 2023
B Shift Lieutenant

Chad Hobbs
Dec. 2002-Dec. 2023
C Shift Lieutenant

Special Operations Teams

The Scottsbluff Fire Department is equipped to handle a variety of specialized operations which include hazardous materials, technical and dive rescue emergencies, and brush/wildfires. In 2023, we have started to reconfigure equipment and apparatus to enhance our response capabilities based on our size and staffing. Rescue 1 has now been repurposed to carrying almost all initial hazardous material, dive rescue and rope rescue equipment. It is the best apparatus to pull the hazmat trailer, which is being reconfigured as well. The goal is to condense equipment to one or two vehicles and the trailer, so that everything can be brought to a scene more readily and quickly. Fortunately, there were no major incidents in 2023.

