Cheyenne Fire Rescue

Community Risk Assessment

and

Standards of Cover

2024

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CITY OF CHEYENNE GOVERNANCE

Mayor

Patrick Collins

Cheyenne City Council

Ward I

Pete Laybourn

Scott Roybal

Jeff White

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Bryan M. Cook

Dr. Mark Rinne

Tom Segrave

Ward III

Dr. Michelle Aldrich

Richard Johnson

Ken Esquibel

CHEYENNE FIRE RESCUE PLANNING STAFF

Fire Chief

John Kopper

Deputy Chief

Andrew Dykshorn

Accreditation Manager

Battalion Chief Kipp Sanders

Accreditation Task Force

Lieutenant Ryan Anderson

Lieutenant Kevin Parks

Engineer Kelsey Raile

Office Manager

Sandy Garcia

CITY OF CHEYENNE CHARTER

CHEYENNE CHARTER.

CHAPTER 82.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF CHEYENNE.

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wyoming:

Cheyenne. SEC. 1. That all that portion of the territory of Wyoming situated on Crow Creek, in the county of Laramie, where the Union Pacific Railroad crosses the same, laid out and platted as a town-site by the Union Pacific Railroad company, under and by the name of Cheyenne, together with all the additions that may hereafter be made thereto according to law, is hereby declared to be a corporation by the name of the City of Cheyenne.

Corporation. SEC. 2. The said city of Cheyenne is hereby made a body corporate and politic, and invested with all the powers and attributes of a municipal corporation, and may, by its corporate name, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, complain and defend in any court of record in this territory or elsewhere; may have a common seal and may alter the same at pleasure; and may take, hold, lease, purchase, convey and dispose of any real, personal or mixed estate for the use of said corporation.

Powers. SEC. 3. The corporate powers of said city shall be vested in a board of trustees to consist of five members, each of whom shall be a resident householder of said city. Said city shall be divided into four wards, as follows, viz., to wit: All that portion of said city lying and being north of

sixteenth street and east of Ferguson street, shall be known and hereafter designated as the first ward.

Second, That portion of said city lying west of Ferguson street and north of Sixteenth street, shall be known and hereafter designated as the second ward.

Third, That portion of said city lying and being south of Sixteenth street and west of Ferguson street, shall be hereafter known and designated as the third ward.

Fourth, And all that portion of said city lying and being south of Sixteenth street and east of Ferguson street, shall be known and designated as the fourth ward; *Provided*, That———— and———— shall constitute the first board of trustees, who shall hold their offices until the thirty-first day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and one of said board of trustees shall hereafter be a resident of, and chosen from each of said wards, and one shall be elected by the city at large. Trustees.

SEC. 4. The board of trustees shall have power at their first meeting to appoint one of their members president of the board, who shall be "ex-officio," mayor of said city, and who shall perform and discharge all such duties as shall be prescribed by the ordinances of said city. President.

SEC. 5. Said board of trustees shall also elect one of their number vice-president of the board, who, during the absence of the president from the city, or his inability to act from any cause, shall do and perform all such duties as are required by the ordinances of said city, and of right appertaining to the office of president of the board. Vice president.

SEC. 6. Said board of trustees shall also have power at their first meeting, or as soon thereafter as possible, to appoint a city clerk, who shall be "ex-officio" city assessor; a city marshal, who shall be "ex-officio" city collector, and and a treasurer; and said board shall also have power to appoint any other officers for the better government of said city not herein provided for, whenever in their judgment the public interests demand such an appointment. Clerk and assessor.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of said board of trustees

CHEYENNE FIRE RESCUE MISSION, VISION, AND VALUES

Mission

Cheyenne Fire Rescue will preserve life and property, promote public safety, and foster lasting partnerships to enhance the quality of life in our community.

Vision

To be a progressive, innovative, and humble organization that leads the community in all aspects of public safety. We will be continually committed to organizational excellence and self-improvement.

Values

- ***Integrity***- is a personal choice, an uncompromising and predictably consistent commitment to honor moral and ethical values and principles.

Cheyenne Fire Rescue will make sound decisions and judgments because we want to do the right thing at the right time for those whom we are responsible for: Our Community.

- ***Professionalism***- is the skill, good judgment, and polite behavior that is expected from a person who is trained to do a job well.

We will treat every citizen and incident with the utmost respect and care as if we were dealing with our own families or property. Our professionalism will exceed all others and we will be the leaders in our industry in this great State of Wyoming.

- ***Pride***- is to especially proud of a particular quality or skill.

A true professional takes pride in his or her work. We will conduct ourselves honorably, being satisfied only when our actions reflect favorably upon ourselves and our organization.

- ***Accountability***- subject to having to report, explain, or justify being answerable and responsible.

We are advocates for the citizens of Cheyenne. We will take ownership of our actions, be honest with ourselves, and make every attempt to do right by others.

- ***Service***- contributing to the welfare of those in need.

Service is our business. We have taken an oath to serve the citizens of Laramie County and those visiting our region. We will do so in such a way that it positively impacts ourselves, our department, and our community.

- ***Dedication***- a feeling of very strong support for our loyalty to someone or something.

Members of Cheyenne Fire Rescue will remain dedicated to the public in which we serve, our profession, and our co-workers. We will achieve this by showing an unwavering commitment to uphold the values which we have proclaimed to embrace.

MESSAGE FROM THE FIRE CHIEF

Cheyenne Fire Rescue (CFR) is committed to serving the citizens of Cheyenne with the best possible service based on community expectations. CFR has dedicated itself to evaluating, improving, and communicating its level of service delivery to the citizens, executive leadership, governing body, and organizational members of the City of Cheyenne. We have utilized this process to understand better and communicate our services and evaluate internal policies and procedures for organizational effectiveness. Self-evaluation and organizational awareness have been key to this process and reflect the professional nature of Cheyenne Fire Rescue to be better for our community members. Completing a comprehensive Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and Standards of Cover (SOC) based on community expectations and definitive service delivery has created an authentic self-evaluation of Cheyenne Fire Rescue's mission, vision, and values.

This process has encouraged new opportunities for evaluating many facets of our organization to determine what works or needs attention. The Standards of Cover and Community Risk Analysis will help identify our organization's capabilities, limitations, and needs as the community grows into the future. It forces us to look internally and self-evaluate our processes, procedures, and response protocols to customize needs based on industry consensus standards. Its primary focus will be to identify, assess, evaluate, and document community response needs based on the foundations of risk analysis and organizational self-assessment.

Cheyenne Fire Rescue is committed to ensuring that our response force is valuable to our citizens by evaluating the services we provide. Our fundamental goal is self-assessment and improvement while fulfilling the requirements for accreditation through the Commission on Fire Accreditation International® (CFAI®). The mission, vision, and values of Cheyenne Fire Rescue are the core of our organization's existence and purpose to serve our citizens. Cheyenne is a small family-centric community that embodies the servant attitude of teamwork, understanding of purpose, positive attitude, respect for others, and personal accountability.

Our vision and purpose for this process and self-evaluation is to determine if we are offering the best possible service to our members and community. Self-awareness is key in this process to determine if the services we provide are adequate and based on risk assessment analysis principles. It provides our organization the opportunity to address staffing, fire station locations, call volume, dispatching, community target hazards, public education, population demographics and densities, socio-economic factors, and response system efficiencies and reliability. We want to ensure that our approach is collaborative, gathering input from first responders, community partners, citizens, and the governing body to understand our community's needs and risks better.

Our Standards of Cover will be the guideline and basis for the services we provide to the City of Cheyenne and surrounding response districts. It will also be the foundation to help us reduce identified risks through Community Risk Reduction (CRR) efforts. We feel our efforts are essential to ensure the safety of our members and citizens from those identifiable risks.

We look forward to the process and are eager to learn from the accreditation process. Albert Einstein is reported to have said, “Once you stop learning, you start dying.” This is also true for organizations that want to stay relevant to their customers and provide the best service possible.

Respectfully,

John B. Kopper

Fire Chief

Cheyenne Fire Rescue

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cheyenne Fire Rescue provides fire suppression, emergency medical services, technical rescue, hazardous materials response, and community risk reduction to over 65,000 residents and visitors who live and work in Cheyenne. Cheyenne is the capital of Wyoming and the largest city in Wyoming. Cheyenne Fire Rescue was founded in 1909 and has grown to 100 members operating out of six (6) fire stations. CFR deploys five (5) engine companies, one (1) ladder company, one (1) support unit, one (1) battalion chief, one (1) type 6 brush truck, and one (1) type 3 brush truck. CFR operates three (3) specialty teams including a 17-member technical rescue team, a 27-member hazardous materials response team, and a wildland team.

CFR is led by Fire Chief John Kopper and assisted by a Deputy Chief, three (3) Battalion Chiefs of Suppression, a Battalion Chief of Administration, and a Battalion Chief of Support. The Community Risk Reduction division oversees and conducts code inspections, plan reviews, permit inspections, and fire safety programs in the community and for special events. The Training Division is led by the Lieutenant of Training and operates the CFR training facility that conducts firefighter training, as well as special operations training for technical rescues and hazardous materials response. Emergency Medical Services are overseen by the Lieutenant/Coordinator of EMS.

In 2022, CFR began to pursue international accreditation through the Center for Public Safety Excellence. The process includes identifying and classifying risks to the community, and self-assessment of the department's capabilities on the road to continual quality improvement. This document is a snapshot of the community makeup and the baseline performance of the department. Our goal is to create transparency between Cheyenne Fire Rescue, the governing body of the City of Cheyenne, and the public that we serve.

In 2024, CFR opened three new fire stations, replacing two aging fire stations (Station 3 and Station 5) and adding station 4. Cheyenne is growing at a fast pace as annexation continues to change the landscape and size of the city and increase the response area of CFR.

DOCUMENTATION OF AREA CHARACTERISTICS

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY

The City of Cheyenne had its beginning in 1867 when the Union Pacific Railroad came through on its way to the West Coast. The town site was first surveyed by General Grenville Dodge and was named for an Indian tribe that roamed the area (originally called 'Shey' an' nah', belonging to the tribe of Algonquian, the largest family of Indians on the North American Continent). Settlement came so fast that the nickname "Magic City of the Plains" was adopted. On August 8, 1867, the first charter for the government of the City of Cheyenne was established. On August 10, 1867, H. M. Hook was elected mayor. At the time, Cheyenne was situated in the Dakota Territory and had a population of approximately 600 people. The following December, a permanent city charter was granted by the Dakota Territory legislature. On January 5, 1914, the commissioner form of government was formally adopted by the City of Cheyenne. Cheyenne was proclaimed to be "a City of the First Class" organized under the provisions of the State of Wyoming with all the powers and obligations thereto on July 9, 1945.

CITY OF CHEYENNE GOVERNANCE

The City of Cheyenne operates as a Mayor-Council form of government and is classified as a first-class city according to Wyoming Statutes. The Cheyenne City Council is composed of nine members elected on a non-partisan basis. Three council persons are elected from each of the three wards established within the city and serve staggered four-year terms. The council's function is primarily legislative. The governing body is comprised of all nine council members and the mayor, both are elected at-large for a four-year term. The mayor is in a full-time position, serves as the city's CEO, and is responsible for administrative functions.

HISTORY OF CHEYENNE FIRE RESCUE

Cheyenne is the capital and most populous city in Wyoming and the county seat of Laramie County. Approximately 65,000 people reside within Cheyenne's 36.66 square miles.

Like many other towns along the newly constructed Union Pacific Railroad, Cheyenne had fire problems from the beginning. The primarily wood and wood shingle buildings that made up the downtown area were especially subject to fire created by passing coal-burning locomotives, wood and coal-burning stoves and heaters, kerosene lanterns used for light, and smokers. It is

said that the worst fire occurred in 1873 and consumed two-thirds of the downtown area before it was extinguished.

There would be four separate fire companies by 1890, the year of Wyoming's statehood. Three were in downtown Cheyenne, while the fourth was in Cheyenne's south side, where it could respond quickly without having to cross the railroad yard with its many sets of tracks and its massive array of machine, repair, and storage shops.

The fire department was first organized in 1909 and had two paid companies. By 1912, Company No. 1 had a chief and 14 firefighters, two horses, a hose wagon, and 2,000 feet of 2 ½ -inch hose. Company No. 2 had a chief, ten men, a chief's buggy, one 65' aerial truck fully equipped, one Seagrave combination hose and chemical wagon, one hose wagon in reserve, and 5,000 feet of 2 ½-inch cotton hose. They also boasted of having six horses.

Today, Cheyenne Fire Rescue is staffed by 100 individuals who are dedicated to protecting the community and serving the residents of Cheyenne. A dynamic and progressive all-hazards emergency service organization, Cheyenne Fire Rescue has a vision of becoming the leader in fire and emergency services along the front range by 2028. The agency has embarked on several dynamic initiatives to propel the organization to the "Leader of the Front Range" in service delivery, community engagement, and community risk reduction.

Cheyenne Fire Rescue has established partnerships with surrounding emergency services organizations. The department is committed to developing these partnerships to provide citizens, businesses, and visitors with the finest emergency services delivery to make the region safer, better, and stronger in the coming years.

A practitioner in continuous process improvement, Cheyenne Fire Rescue remains focused on demonstrating leadership, professionalism, and service while working toward being the region's number one fire and emergency services delivery agency.

Aerial Ladder Fire Truck, approx. 1910

2024 Ladder Truck

HISTORICAL TIMELINE OF CHEYENNE FIRE RESCUE

1870-1909 - Cheyenne Fire Early Fire Companies

1916 - Inter-Ocean Hotel Fire (5 fatalities) – President Roosevelt was said to have stayed there on a visit to Cheyenne.

1918 – 1st horseless truck was introduced.

1920s – Firefighter John S. Federhern was shot and killed, mistaken for a police officer.

1931 – Bond was passed to construct a fire station at 20th & Carey (currently the County bldg.) Also purchased with the bond were a 1931 American LaFrance Aerial Truck, a 1931 American LaFrance Pumper, and an REO Royal Eight Chief's car. The total bond was $68,000.00.

1934 - 16th Street "House of Ill Repute" fire. (5 "Ladies of the Night" perished)

1940s – Many firefighters were deployed in support of WWII. A substation was added at the airport for the increase in air traffic. Eagles Lodge fire destroyed the structure and the old Garrett Building at 17th Street and Carey.

1957 – Skyway Restaurant Fire

1960s – Major fires included Geyser Laundry, Cheyenne Bar and Liquors, The Firebird Motel, and the G.I. Forum

1963 – Cole Fire Station opened at 1400 Dell Range Blvd.

1970s – Major fires included Meade Lumber at 2222 Bent Ave., The Mayflower Café and Tavern, and Atlas Pawn

1980s – Major fires included the Westgate Apartment Complex on Osage Ave. and the Historic Plains Hotel downtown.

1981-1985 – Stations #2, # 3, and #6 opened for service.

1987 – Fire Station #4 closed and 12 firefighters were furloughed.

1992 – Fire Station #1 (Headquarters) opened for service.

2002 – Training Center Complex opened.

2004 – Advanced Life Support (ALS) Paramedic services were started and Mary's Bake Shop fire, Region 7 Emergency Response Team established

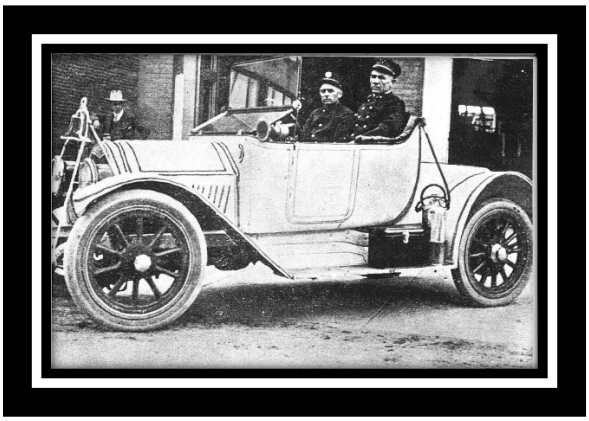
2009 – Centennial Celebration

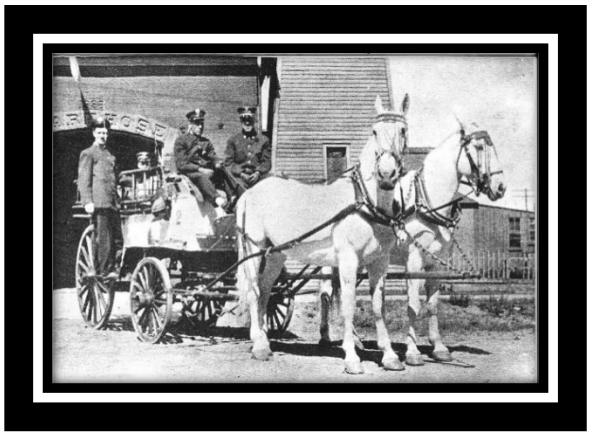
2010 – Historic Hitching Post Fire

2021 – The second Hitching Post Fire and Winter Storm Xylia. 6th Penny Special Purpose Tax passed to construct 3 fire stations and purchase four new apparatus for $21,000,000.00

2023 – Wildland Special Operations Team created. Staffing increased to 100 sworn firefighters

2024 - Construction finished on all three fire stations. Fire Station #4 reopened and Stations #3 and #5 were replaced. Three 2024 Pierce Enforcers and One Pierce Platform Ladder Trucks were put in service.





AGENCY FUNDING AND FINANCES

As a department, within the structure of the City of Cheyenne, the agency is funded as a component of the city's general fund budget. Our general fund budget for the fire department is approximately 95% of salaries and benefits, with the rest covering fuel, maintenance, and utilities. Cheyenne Fire Rescue receives money from a "fifth penny" tax that is designated as a voter-approved optional general-purpose tax for the purpose of equipment, vehicles, and professional development. Our organization receives $2,029,288.00 total, or $507,322.00 per year which amounts to 4% of the total collected tax.

The "fifth penny" tax is used for the maintenance and development of fire protection and training facilities, fire equipment, emergency medical equipment and supplies, communications equipment, training equipment, protective clothing, medical evaluations, computer and software upgrades, vehicles, and matching grant opportunities. This funding is critical in ensuring firefighters are trained and equipped to provide fire and rescue protection services.

Cheyenne Fire Rescue also receives developmental public safety impact fees for the purpose of capital improvement and/or future infrastructure, vehicles, and equipment. The fee is collected during the development phase of new construction for residential and commercial facilities. Fund balances fluctuate and are driven by development, thus directly impacted by the economic climate. Annual adjustments are made to the fees in January based on inflation and the construction cost index for twenty (20) cities, as issued by the current Engineering News-Record.

The agency also actively competes every 4-5 years for a Special Purpose Tax (SPOT) or "sixth penny" for capital improvements that are not covered under reserves, development impact fees, or general funds. The tax is voted on by all residents of Laramie County.

Our fiscal year begins July 1st each year. Budget preparations begin in January and are required to be submitted to the Mayor and City Treasurer by March 1st for review. In January of each year, the members of the department are requested to submit budget items for consideration. The agency's senior staff reviews those submittals including those items that are properly justified and develops a proposed budget to be submitted to the Mayor and City Treasurer. Budget discussions with the Mayor and City Treasurer occur in April. The recommended budget is presented to the Mayor and City Council for consideration in May with work sessions and public hearings following through May and June, with adoption by June 30th of each fiscal year.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE JURISDICTION

On December 10, 1869, it was so determined "Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wyoming: that all that portion of the territory of Wyoming situated on Crow Creek, in the county of Laramie, where the Union Pacific Railroad crosses the

same, laid out and platted as a town-site by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, under and by the name of Cheyenne, together with all the additions that may be hereafter be made thereto according to law, is hereby declared to be a corporation by the name of the City of Cheyenne. The corporate powers of said city shall be vested in a board of trustees to consist of five members, each of whom shall be a resident householder of said city. The board of trustees shall provide for the extinguishment of fires, and to that end may appoint a fire warden."

Cheyenne Fire Rescue is legally established under Wyoming State Statute 15-1-103, Cities and Towns, general powers of the governing body, (xxiii) Provide for the organization, support, and equipping of a fire department and: (A) Prescribe rules, regulations and penalties for governing the department; (B) Establish regulations for the prevention of and extinguishing of fires; (C) Make cooperative agreements or execute contracts for fire protection under W.S. 15-1-121.

COMMUNITY LAND USE AND ZONING

All public services, including emergency response, are influenced by Cheyenne's intentional approach to growth management in the region, partnered and collaborated with multiple divisions and response partners. The City of Cheyenne Land Use and Zoning is funneled through the Development Department that has four major divisions that manages current and long-range planning for the community. The divisions are made up of the development division (current planning), the planning division (long-range planning), the Metropolitan Planning Organization, and the Downtown Development Authority. The Development Division works with developers, consultants, residents, and the public to ensure that development complies with applicable plans, policies, and codes. This includes a review of rezoning applications, planned unit developments (PUDs) subdivision plats, annexations, site plan review, sign, and zoning enforcement. The Division provides the primary staff support for the Cheyenne Planning Commission and Board of Adjustment. The Planning Division provides long-range planning services, reviews development proposals within the City's nine Historic Districts, implements and manages the greenway system, coordinates future park planning, prepares long-range planning documents, manages the Brownfield Revolving Loan Fund, and provides technical planning support to the City. The Division provides primary support to the Planning Commission, Historic District Commission, and the Brownfields Revolving Loan Committee. The Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) is responsible for developing multi-modal transportation policies and coordinating the various federal, state, and local agencies involved in long-range transportation planning and project development. The MPO maintains transportation elements of PlanCheyenne and is involved with all aspects of growth, development, and quality-of-life improvements for the Cheyenne Area. The geographic area the MPO is involved with is a twenty-year growth area known as the Metropolitan Planning Boundary. The MPO is comprised of four staff members, a Director, a

Senior Engineer/Planner, a Transportation Planner II, and a GIS Specialist. The MPO is a multi-jurisdictional agency working closely with City and County Planning Staff, Boards, and governing bodies. The Cheyenne Downtown Development Authority (DDA) is a municipal authority. The DDA's purpose is to engage in activities in support of business recruitment and development. Close cooperation between the City and the DDA is both expected and anticipated. To the extent that this cooperation can be provided within the framework of the normal course of carrying out the duties of each entity, the cooperation can and will be provided as each entity requests and as each entity can satisfy those requests.

PRIMARY SERVICE AREA

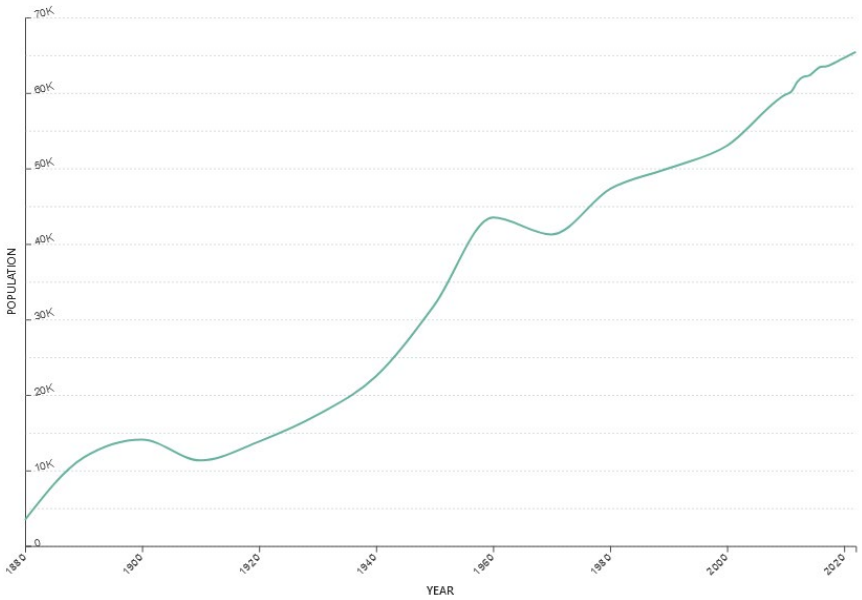
Cheyenne Fire Rescue is located within Laramie County and serves the City of Cheyenne. Cheyenne is the capital city of Wyoming and is situated in the southeast corner of the state approximately 8 miles north of the Colorado border and 40 miles to the west of the Nebraska border. CFR covers the incorporated city limits of Cheyenne, a 36.66 square mile area. Within CFR's jurisdictional boundaries are five static planning zones, each zone correlates with a response area. The land use within the jurisdictional boundaries varies in age from the historical areas of downtown and the residential area known as the Avenues, built in the late 1920s, to the current growth areas of the eastern and southern zones. Land use ranges from commercial, light industrial, mid-rise hotels, high-rise hotels, and apartment buildings.

Figure 1

COMMUNITY PROFILE

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Cheyenne is in Laramie County, Wyoming. It is also the county seat of Laramie County. In 2020, the population was 65,435. Cheyenne is the largest city in Wyoming and 592nd in the United States. Cheyenne is currently growing at a rate of 0.62% annually and its population has increased by 10.04% since the most recent census, which recorded a population of 59,466 in 2010. Spanning over 36.66 miles, Cheyenne has a population density of 1,784 people per square mile.



Cheyenne, Wyoming Population Growth

Figure 2

Demographic Quick Facts		
Source: U.S. Census 2020	**Cheyenne**	**Laramie County**
Population	65,435	100,512
Under 5 years of age	6.2%	6.3%
Over 65 years of age	17.0%	16.5%
Housing		
Housing Units	27,599	44,388
Owner Occupied Housing	69.47%	72.6%
Median Household Income	$64,598.00	$69,369.00
Poverty	10.36%	7.4%
Population per Sq Mile	2,036	34.2
Race and Origin		
White alone	87.30%	91.90%
Black or African American alone	1.70%	2.50%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.60%	1.10%
Asian alone	1.50%	1.40%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.20%	0.20%
Two or More Races	6.70%	3.00%
Hispanic or Latino	15.90%	14.90%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	77.10%	78.60%

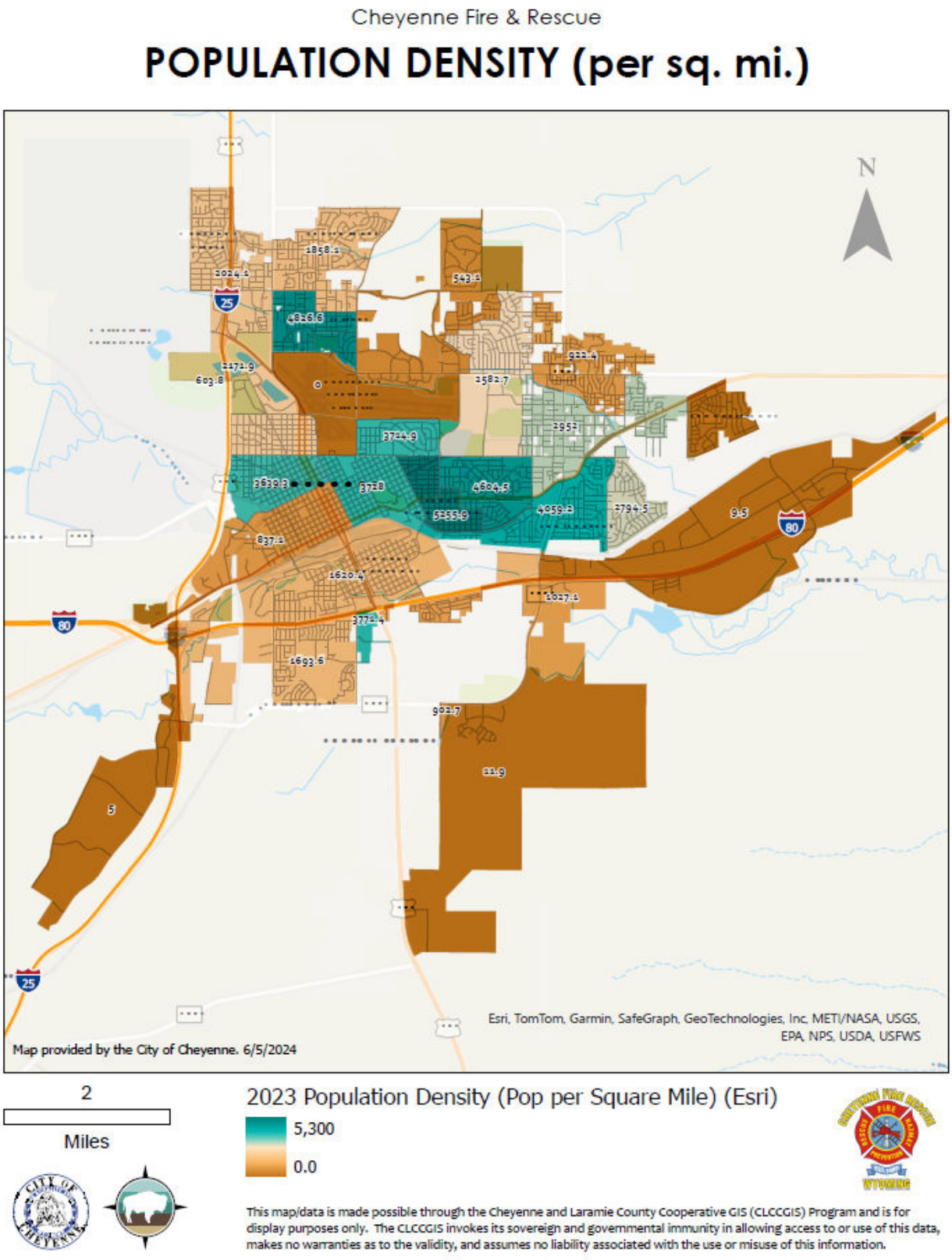
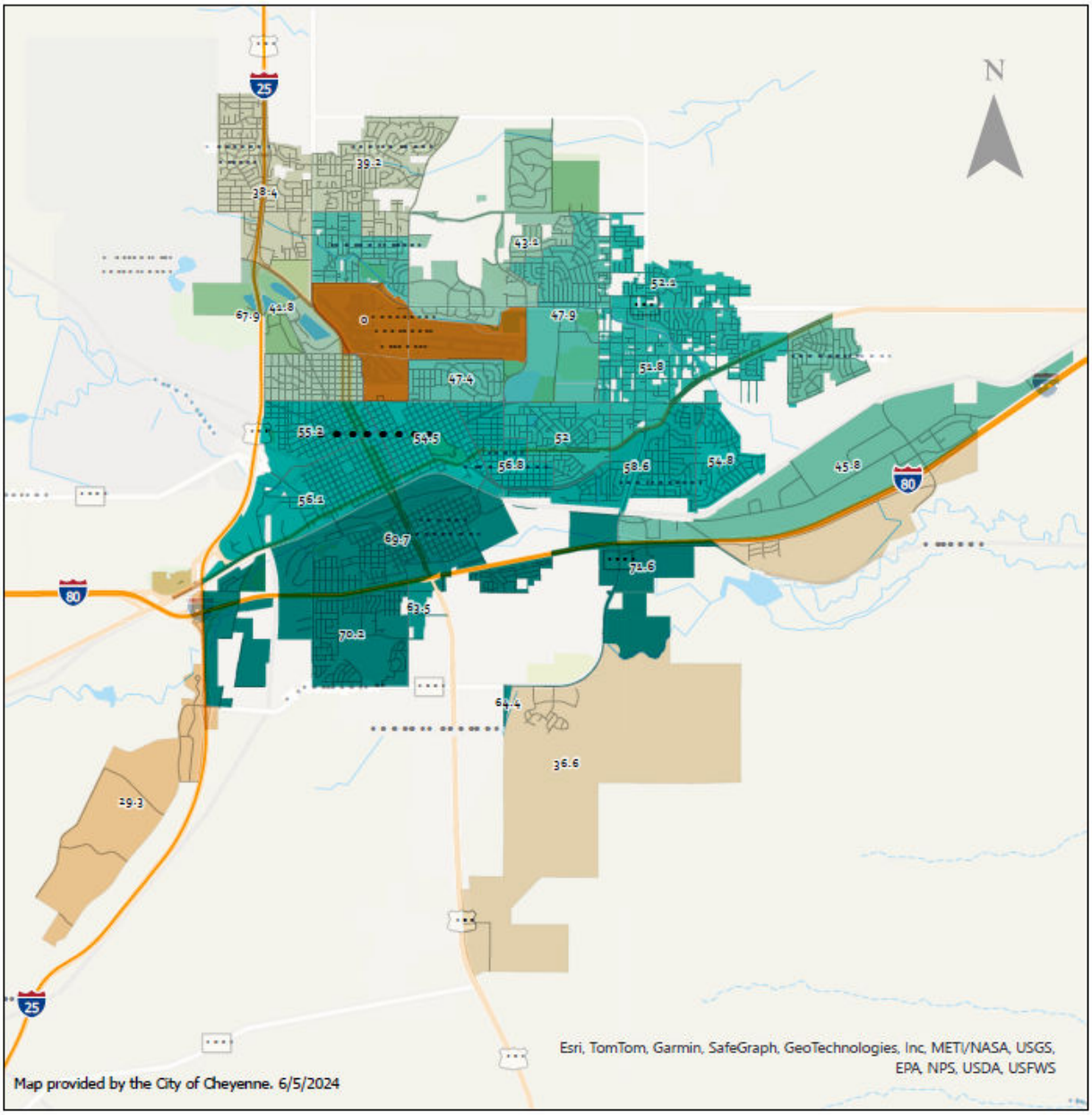

Cheyenne Fire & Rescue
POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. mi.)
N
1858.1
2024.4
543.4
4826.6
2171.9
603.8
933.4
2582.7
2952
3724.9
3639.3
3728
4604.5
5355.9
4059.2
2794.5
9.5
837.4
1620.4
2027.1
3772.4
1693.6
902.7
11.9
5
Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS
Map provided by the City of Cheyenne. 6/5/2024
2
Miles
2023 Population Density (Pop per Square Mile) (Esri)
5,300
0.0
This map/data is made possible through the Cheyenne and Laramie County Cooperative GIS (CLCCGIS) Program and is for display purposes only. The CLCCGIS invokes its sovereign and governmental immunity in allowing access to or use of this data, makes no warranties as to the validity, and assumes no liability associated with the use or misuse of this information.

Figure 3

Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

DIVERSITY INDEX



2

Miles

2023 Diversity Index (Esri)

72

0.0

D.I. summarizes racial and ethnic diversity, indicating the likelihood that two individuals, chosen at random from the same area, belong to the same race or ethnic group. The index ranges from 0 (no diversity) to 100 (highest diversity).

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Figure 4

Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

MEDIAN AGE

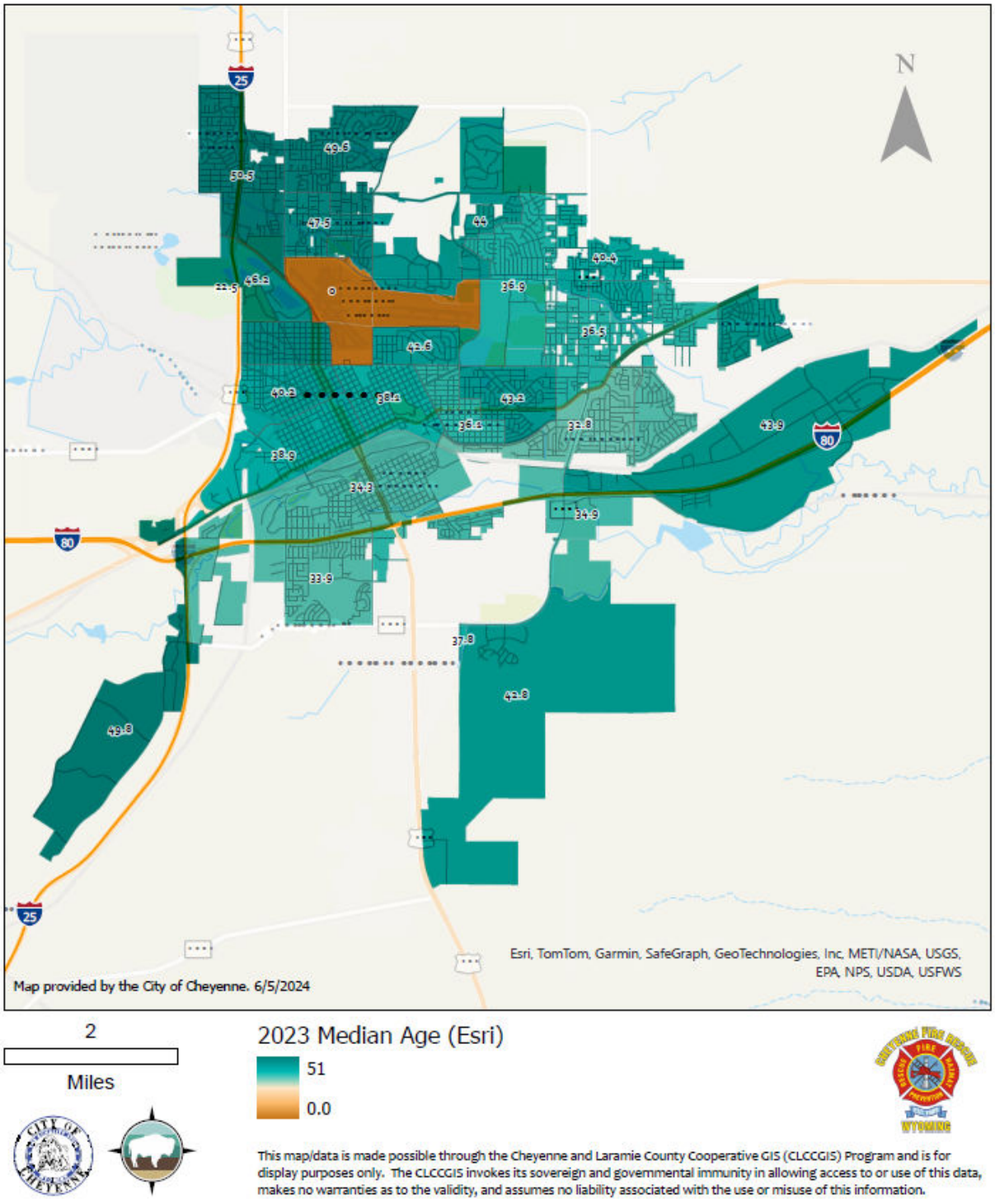


Figure 5

Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

MEDIAN FEMALE AGE

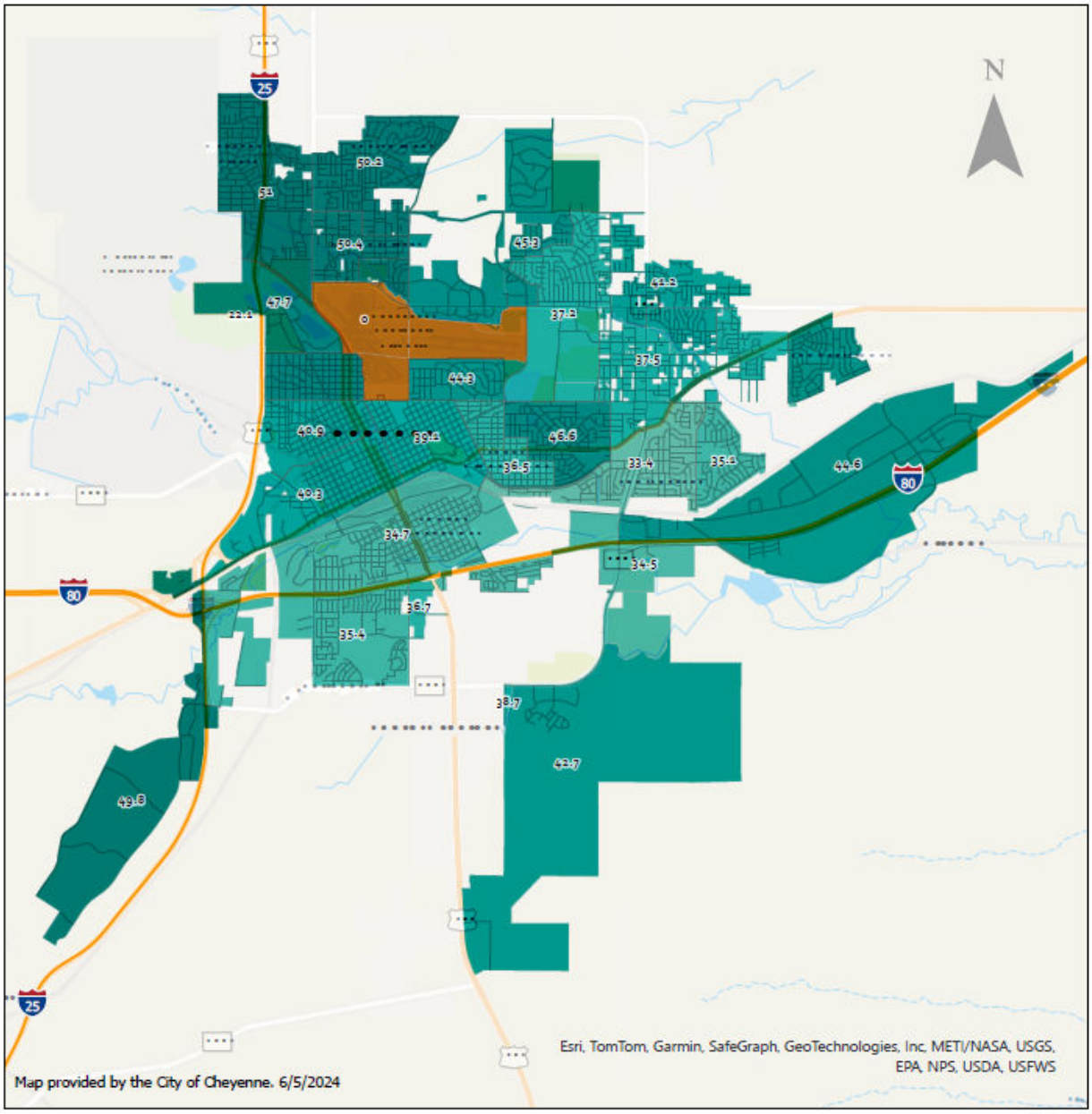


Figure 6

Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

MEDIAN MALE AGE

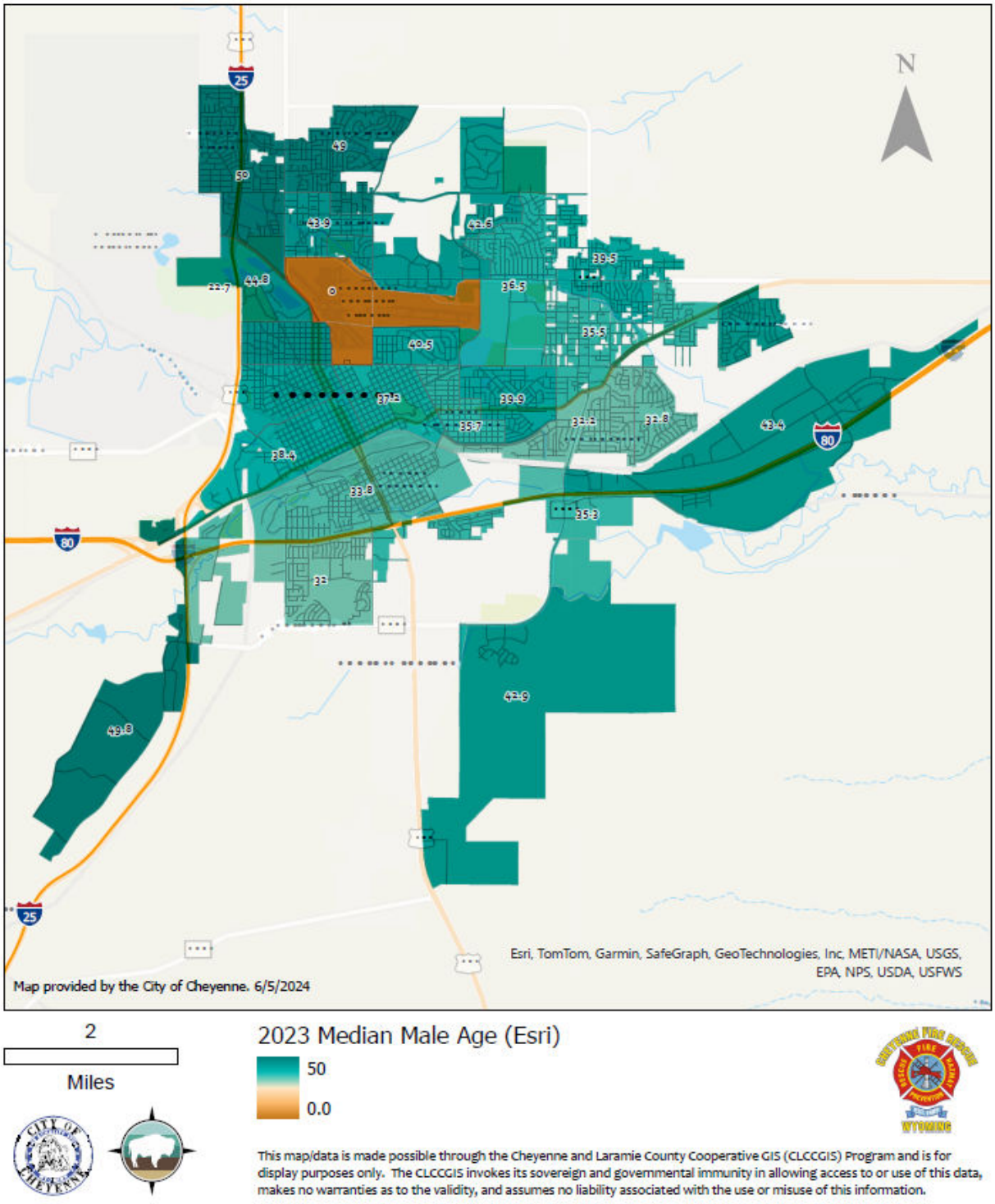


Figure 6

ECONOMY

Within the Cheyenne area, cattle and sheep ranching are important to the region. In addition, oil is a significant economic element. The major economic elements for Cheyenne are the military, light manufacturing, agriculture, transportation, and tourism.

EMPLOYMENT

CFR serves a diverse workforce population that is experiencing growth in the tech industry with the influx of Microsoft, Facebook/Meta data centers, and the National Weather Service Supercomputer. The largest employer is F.E. Warren Airforce Base, followed by Laramie County School District #1, and Cheyenne Regional Medical Center.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Workforce by Industry and Gender
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	142
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	557
Construction	1,882
Manufacturing	1,198
Wholesale Trade	478
Retail Trade	4,465
Transportation & Warehousing	1,860
Utilities	263
Information	660
Finance & Insurance	947
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	714
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	1,526
Management of Companies & Enterprises	0
Administrative & Support & Waste Management Services	828
Educational Services	2,917
Health Care & Social Assistance	4,736
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	534
Accommodation & Food Services	2,320
Other Services, Except Public Administration	1,453
Public Administration	3,733
Total	31,213

Table 2

Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

PERCENT POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

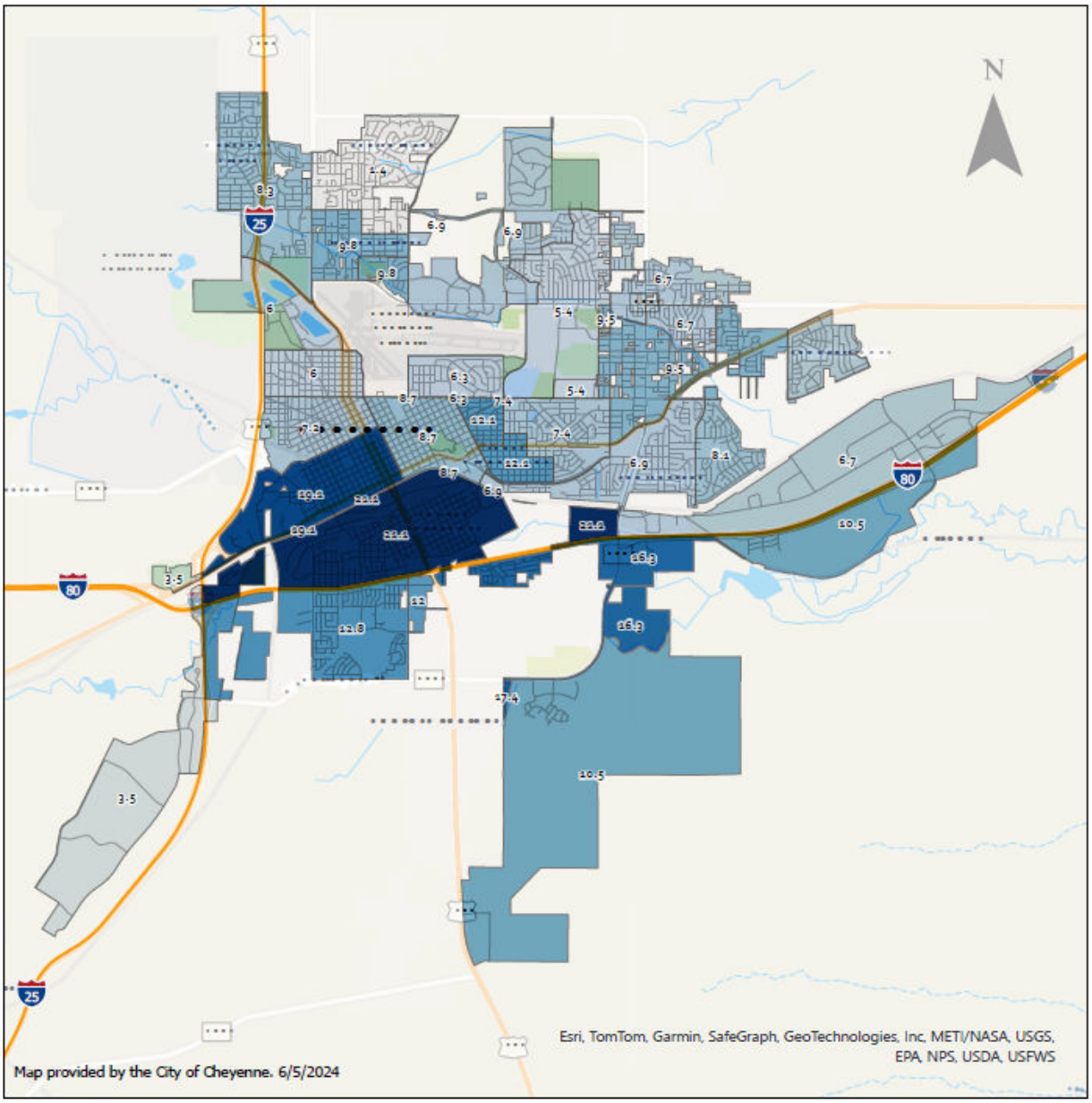


Figure 7

CLIMATE

In Cheyenne, the summers are warm and mostly clear. The winters are long with freezing temperatures of snow, wind, and partly cloudy weather. Over the year, the temperature typically varies from 19°F to 83°F and is rarely below 2°F or above 91°F. The wetter season lasts 4.7 months, from April 10 to September 1, with a greater than 16% chance of a given day being a wet day. May is the wettest month in Cheyenne, with an average of 8.1 days of at least 0.04 inches of precipitation. Rain alone is the most common form of precipitation. Snow is common for 4.0 months, from November to March. April has the most days of snow in Cheyenne, with an average of 13 inches. The length of days in Cheyenne varies significantly over a year. The shortest day is in December with 9 hours of daylight and the longest is in June with 15 hours of daylight. Wind in Cheyenne is common. The windier part of the year lasts 6 months from October to April with wind speeds of more than 30-40 miles per hour with gusts of 50-60 miles per hour. The windiest month of the year is January. The calmer time of year lasts for 6 months, with the calmest month being August with an average hourly wind speed of 8.1 miles per hour.

Climate Averages		
	Cheyenne, Wyoming	United States
Rainfall	16.5 in.	38.1 in.
Snowfall	58.3 in.	27.8 in.
Precipitation	91.9 days	106.2 days
Sunny	236 days	205 days
Avg. July High	84.2°	85.8°
Ave. Jan Low	16.4°	21.7°
Comfort Index	6.8	7
UV Index	4.7	4.3
Elevation	6086 ft.	2443 ft.

Source: National Weather Service

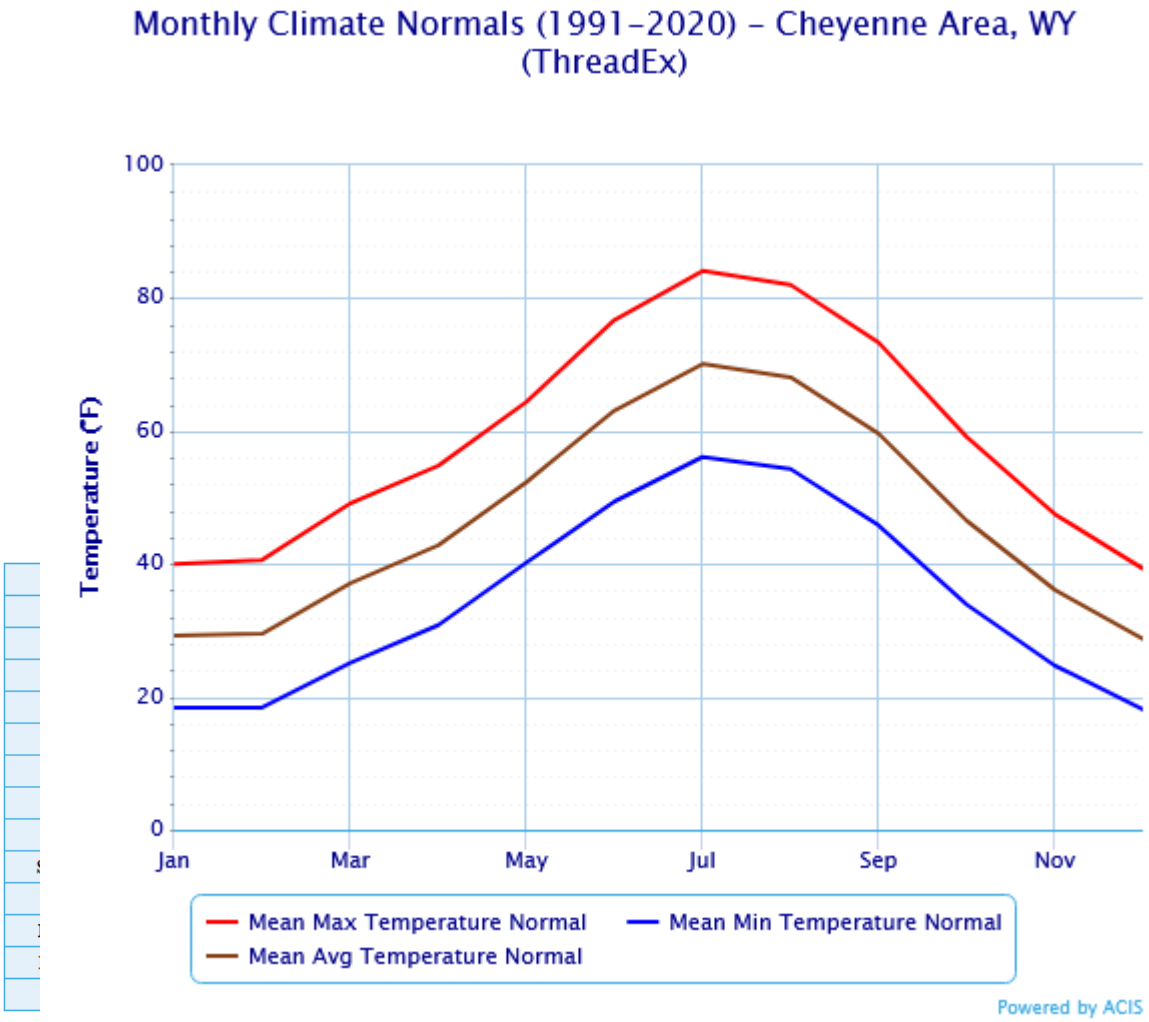


Figure 8

Source: https://nowdata.rcc-acis.org/cys/

RESPONSE AREA CHARACTERISTICS

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Geology of Cheyenne is a high desert and contains only modest variations in topography elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 171 feet and an average elevation above sea level of 6,096 feet. Within 10 miles of the city center typography contains only modest variations in elevation (984 feet). The Cheyenne area is noted as the Cheyenne Tablelands and is the erosional remains of Tertiary fluvial and volcanic sediments from basin fill in the northern Denver Basin. The sediments draped over the crystalline basement rock of the Laramie Range and the folded Phanerozoic formations of the Denver Basin, extending onto the Great Plains of Nebraska.

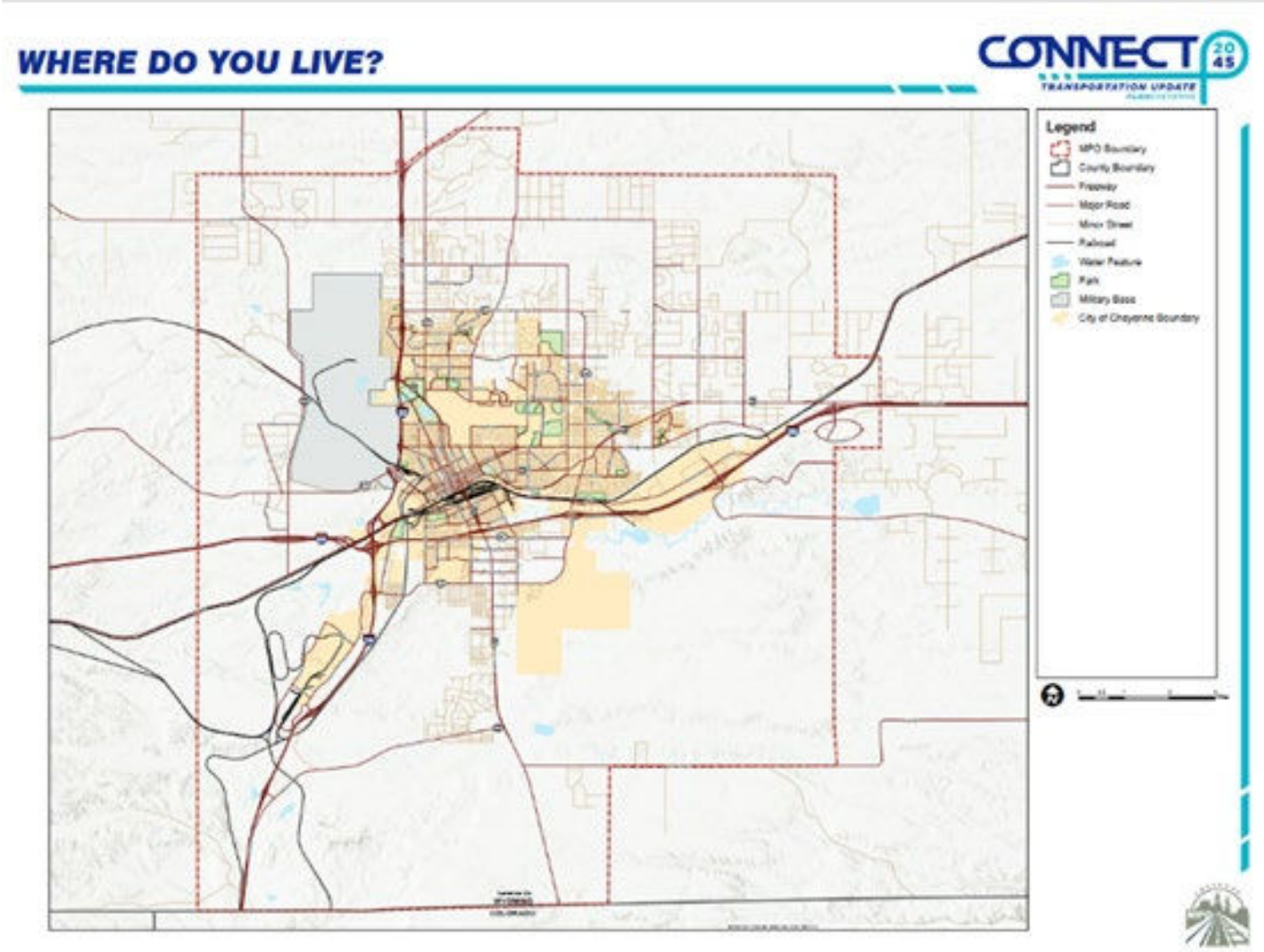
SCHOOLS

Laramie County School District 1 covers 1,592 square miles in southeast Wyoming and includes three rural elementary schools, 26 city elementary schools, three junior high schools, three high schools, one alternative high school, and a charter school. Approximately 2,200 staff members serve more than 14,000 students.

TRANSPORTATION

The Cheyenne Area Transportation Master Plan is the responsibility of the Cheyenne Metropolitan Planning Organization. Cheyenne has a robust roadway system that encompasses major roadways and connectors that allow for easy access to the city. Roadwork is primarily the responsibility of the City of Cheyenne Streets and Alley Department. The city is bordered on the west by Interstate 25 running north/south and on the south by Interstate 80 running east/west. Within the city, Lincolnway Street is the major road to the south running east/west, Dell Range Boulevard is the major road dividing the city in half and runs east/west, Storey Boulevard is the major road on the north side of the city running east/west. Running north/south are three main roads, Yellowstone on the west side of the city, Converse Avenue at the midpoint, and College Drive on the east side.

Cheyenne Area Transportation Master Plan



GROWTH AND REAL ESTATE

Cheyenne is expected to grow at an estimated rate of approximately two percent per year soon. Real estate is in great demand with people joining the community from areas like California, Colorado, Texas, and Utah due to the low tax structure for Wyoming and the relatively low cost of real estate compared to other areas. Annexation is occurring faster than in the previous 30 years. In the last three years, the city has grown 20% in land size without a significant growth in the population index.

WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Cheyenne has a robust and well-maintained water distribution system. On an annual basis hydrants are tested and color-coded based on GPM by the Board of Public Utilities (BOPU). Approximately 70 percent of the water used in Cheyenne comes from mountain streams in the Medicine Bow and Laramie Mountain Ranges. Much of this water comes from a trans-basin trade system, known as Stage I/II. It is a three-part system that moves water from one side of a mountain to another, trades water across a valley, and then pipes water across two mountain ranges to Cheyenne (Source: BOPU)

SURROUNDING JURISDICTIONS

The City of Cheyenne is fully surrounded by volunteer fire districts. Cheyenne Fire Rescue maintains healthy and effective relationships with all emergency service agencies with borders that are adjacent to or within CFR's response area.

Laramie County Fire Authority

The Laramie County Fire Authority borders the city to the north and has three stations located on the city boundary at 5800 North College Drive, 8843 Yellowstone Road, and 2856 Horse Creek Road. LCFA has county pockets within the city limits that they respond to. LCFA is a volunteer agency that provides structure fire, wildland, and EMS response covering 1,100 square miles and has an annual call volume of 1,200. LCFA will provide mutual aid upon request.

Laramie County Fire District #1

Fire District #1 borders the city to the south and has two stations located at 207 E. Allison Road and 6805 Winchester Boulevard, which covers 180 square miles and responds to 1,400 calls. LCFD #1 services include structure fire, wildland, and EMS response. LCFD #1 includes the South Side Water District which is supplied by city water. LCFD #1 provides mutual aid upon request.

Warren Air Force Base Fire Department

Warren Air Force Base borders the city on the west and is self-contained with its fire department. FE Warren Air Force Base covers approximately 4,000+ acres. FE Warren Fire Department provides 24/7/365 career staffing and response to FE Warren AFB and mutual aid upon request. FE Warren Fire Department responds to approximately 300 calls annually.

Wyoming Air National Guard Crash Rescue

Wyoming Air National Guard Crash Fire Rescue (WANG) is located at the Cheyenne Regional Airport and has primary jurisdiction for all incidents on airport property involving commercial and C-130 military aircraft. CFR has mutual aid agreements with WANG for both on-site and off-site incidents.

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

Cheyenne is bordered by the Laramie County Fire Authority to the north, The Wyoming Air National Guard located in the north-central portion of the city, FE Warren Air Force Base to the west, and Laramie County Fire District #1 to the south and east.

CFR is a member of the Cheyenne/Laramie County Fire and Emergency Services Mutual Aid Agreement which has mutual aid agreements in place for all agencies in Laramie County. The document is updated and signed by all county fire chiefs every five years.

DESCRIPTION OF AGENCY PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

SERVICES DELIVERED BY THE AGENCY

Cheyenne Fire Rescue (CFR) is an all-career fire department utilizing full-time paid firefighters. CFR covers a 36.66 square mile area within the incorporated city limits of the City of Cheyenne. CFR is an "all hazards" fire department that provides emergency services including fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response, wildland firefighting, and technical rescue response including high/low angle rescue, trench rescue, and confined space rescue.

CFR is committed to providing the highest level of customer service to the citizens and visitors of Cheyenne in all areas of response and utilizes our mission, vision, and values to provide direction to department development and to guide our customer service.

Fire Suppression

Cheyenne Fire Rescue provides fire suppression as the Authority having Jurisdiction (AHJ) within the incorporated boundaries of the City of Cheyenne. CFR responds to an average of 150 structure fires per year. Fire suppression is divided into several categories including structure fires (which includes residential, commercial, and outbuilding fires), vehicle fires, and miscellaneous fires (dumpster, trash, and yard waste). CFR's benchmark for response to all fires is four minutes or less 90 % of the time for first-in units.

Emergency Medical

Cheyenne Fire Rescue provides Emergency Medical Services (EMS) to the City of Cheyenne. CFR provides paramedic-level Advanced Life Support (ALS) by having at least one certified paramedic, and two EMTs on each apparatus on a 24/7/365 basis. CFR is assisted by American Medical Response (AMR) as the contract holder for EMS transport services throughout the City of Cheyenne and Laramie County.

Hazardous Materials

Cheyenne Fire Rescue personnel are trained at the Operations and Technician level and respond to a variety of hazardous materials incidents. The Hazardous Materials Response Team, which is currently made up of twenty-eight (28) members, responds to all hazardous materials calls within the city limits. The team also acts as Regional Response Team #7 for the State of Wyoming. As Response Team #7, the team responds to requests and activation from State Homeland Security, to assist in hazardous materials calls in Laramie, Platte, and Goshen Counties.

Technical Rescue

Cheyenne Fire Rescue provides technical rescue services daily by staffing the ladder company with a minimum of four members certified to the operations and/or technician level. This is a specialized apparatus that is bid on by qualifying members for a period of two years. CFR has a Technical Rescue Team, consisting of eighteen (18) members. The team is activated and responds to calls in the City of Cheyenne involving confined space rescue, high and low-angle rescue, collapse rescue, and trench rescue.

Wildland Firefighting

The Wildland Team was established in 2023 and is a growing team of members training to handle local brush and grass fires within the city. The team is also advancing its experience by deploying resources outside the state on large wildfires at both the State and Federal levels. CFR recently procured a Type 3 and a Type 6 wildland engine which are cross-staffed daily.

Fire Prevention/Investigation

Cheyenne Fire Rescue staffs the Community Risk Reduction (CRR) division Monday – Friday 0700 - 1700. The CRR division is staffed by four (4) certified inspectors and a Battalion Chief of CRR who performs commercial building inspections and code enforcement. The CRR inspectors are on a rotating call schedule for investigations of structure fires and fires that are suspicious. The CRR Division also conducts community outreach training at local schools and by request from organizations.

Administration

The Cheyenne Fire Rescue Administrative Office oversees the administrative tasks of CFR including setting the direction of the department through policy development, promotional and entrance level testing, accreditation, hiring, payroll, public records requests, and community relations through the various social media platforms.

CHEYENNE FIRE RESCUE ORGANIZATION

Cheyenne Fire Rescue Organization and Daily Staffing

CFR is organized under a fire chief who is the department head and reports directly to the mayor of the City of Cheyenne. Beneath the Fire Chief is a Deputy Chief, who oversees the Battalion Chief of Administration, the Battalion Chief of Support, the Battalion Chief of CRR, three Battalion Chiefs of Suppression, and the Suppression Division. The Battalion Chief of Administration, Battalion Chief of Support, and Battalion Chief of CRR are all 40-hour positions.

CFR is divided into four divisions which include Administration, Community Risk Reduction (CRR), Operations, and Support. The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and the Training Division operate under the Support Division.

Suppression Division

The Deputy Chief supervises the Suppression Division. The Suppression Division comprises the largest group of CFR employees and encompasses all fire suppression personnel. The Suppression Division is divided into three shifts of 29 career personnel per shift working at one of five stations and functions as a one-battalion system. Each shift is staffed with seven lieutenants, seven engineers, and fourteen firefighters. Shifts operate on a 48/96 schedule. Station Two, Station Three, Station Five, and Station Six all house a single-engine company. Station One houses one engine company, one ladder company, and a battalion chief. Each shift has at its command a battalion chief whose responsibilities include supervision and command of all response companies within their assignment. Within each company, at least one of the three personnel is a certified paramedic. The minimum daily staffing is 22 uniformed personnel. Each engine is staffed with a minimum of three personnel with a lieutenant, an engineer, and a minimum of one firefighter. The ladder is staffed with four personnel including a driving engineer, a support engineer, a lieutenant, and a firefighter.

The Suppression Division is responsible for all incident response and mitigation including fire suppression, EMS, hazmat, and technical rescue. Suppression is responsible for ensuring that minimum staffing levels are maintained and that each apparatus has appropriately defined positions.

Minimum Daily Staffing Chart

Apparatus	Minimum Staffing
Engine 1	3
Ladder 1	4
Battalion 1	1
Engine 2	3
Engine 3	3
Engine 5	3
Engine 6	3
Support 1	2
Total	**22**

Administration Division

The Administration Division includes the Fire Chief, the Deputy Chief, the Battalion Chief of Administration, an Office Manager, and an Administrative Assistant. The Administration Division is responsible for strategic leadership, financial planning, budgeting, reporting, payroll, accounts payable, accounts receivable, customer service, human resources management, policy development, accreditation, hiring, compliance with the Insurance Services Office Grading Schedule (ISO), and promotional examinations.

Community Risk Reduction Division

The Community Risk Reduction Division is led by the Battalion Chief of CRR and is comprised of four uniformed CRR Lieutenants and a civilian plans reviewer. The Battalion Chief of CRR is also the Fire Marshal. The CRR Division is responsible for commercial plan reviews, inspections, and enforcement of commercially operating businesses, and public education. 2,478 inspections were performed from 2020-2023.

Support Division

The Support Division is led by the Battalion Chief of Support who supervises the Lieutenant of EMS and the Lieutenant of Training. The Support Division is responsible for maintaining facilities and apparatuses, EMS training and credentialing, and fire training and credentialing. The Lt. of Training leads the training section and is responsible for developing an annual training plan for CFR. In addition, they are responsible for developing and training recruit firefighters through

biannual fire academies. CFR has partnered with the career departments in Wyoming and created the Wyoming Professional Fire Academy. Academies are held at the CFR Training Facility in Cheyenne and departments from around the state send their recruits and instructors. Academies typically range from 10-12 weeks depending on the number of recruits. The EMS section is led by the Lt of EMS/Coordinator who is responsible for maintaining compliance with the Joint Powers Board and CFR. The Lt. of EMS coordinates the required certifications through scheduling classes and training and monitors license statuses for the department.

Agency Organization Chart

OVERALL JURISDICTIONAL STATISTICS

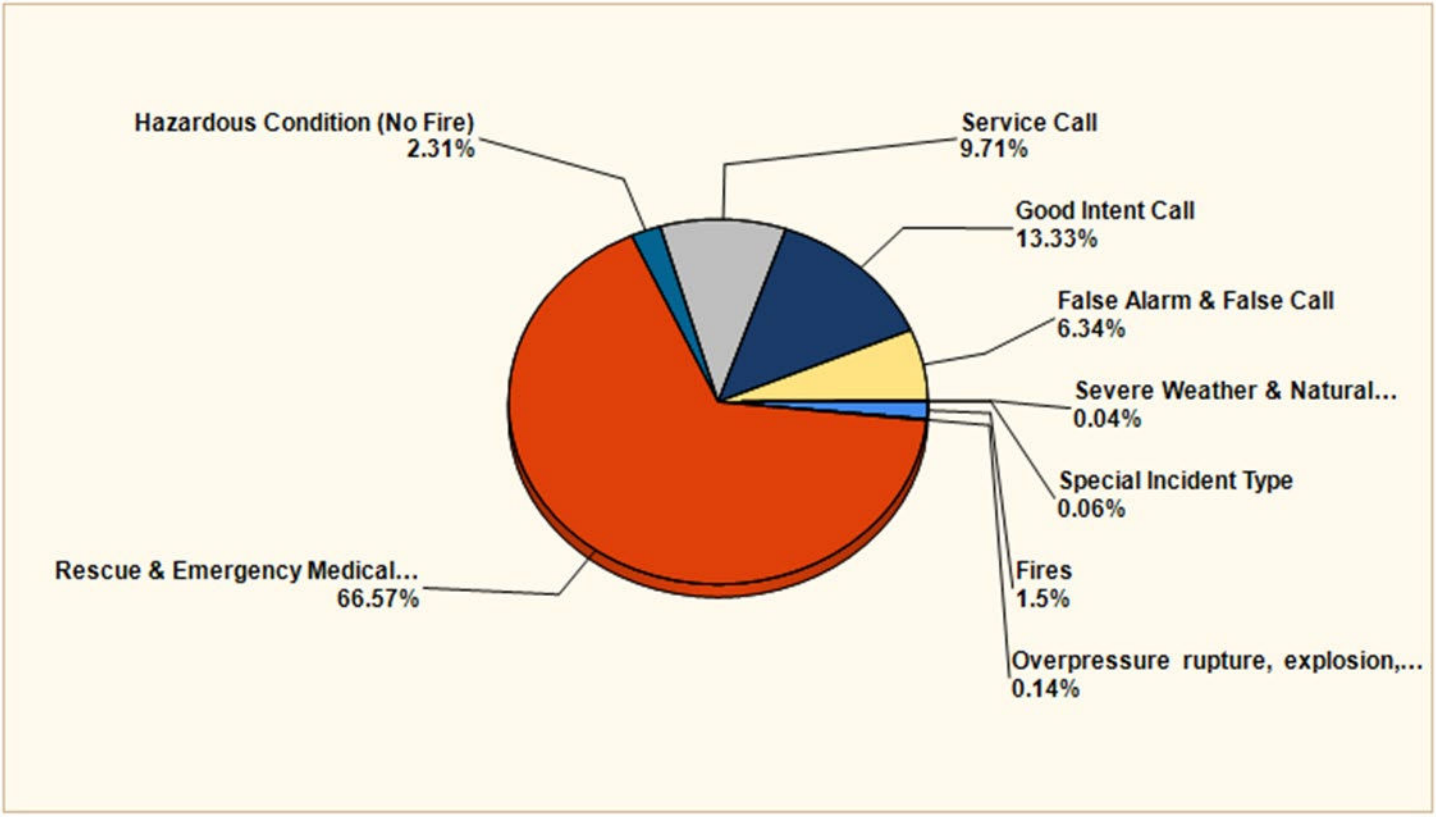
CFR responded to 10,147 calls for service in 2023, an increase of 966 calls or 9.5% from 2020. To gain a perspective of risk, the types, and frequency of emergency incidents that CFR responds to were evaluated utilizing the incident categories from the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). CFR utilized the records management system Emergency Reporting from 2018 to 2024. In March 2024, CFR began using Image Trend as the agency records management system.

Incident Volume by Year 2020-2023

Call Breakdown by National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) Category

Incident Series	2021	2022	2023
1XX - Fire	109	152	156
2XX - Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat (no fire)	4	11	28
3XX - Rescue & Emergency Medical Service Incident	7,232	6,681	6,529
4XX - Hazardous Condition (No Fire)	263	206	242
5XX - Service Call	917	1,025	1,017
6XX - Good Intent Call	1,124	1,414	1,550
7XX - False Alarm & False Call	630	698	614
8XX - Severe Weather & Natural Disaster	4	3	6
9XX - Special Incident Type	8	4	5
Total	**10,291**	**10,194**	**10,147**

Breakdown by Major Incident Types 2021-2023

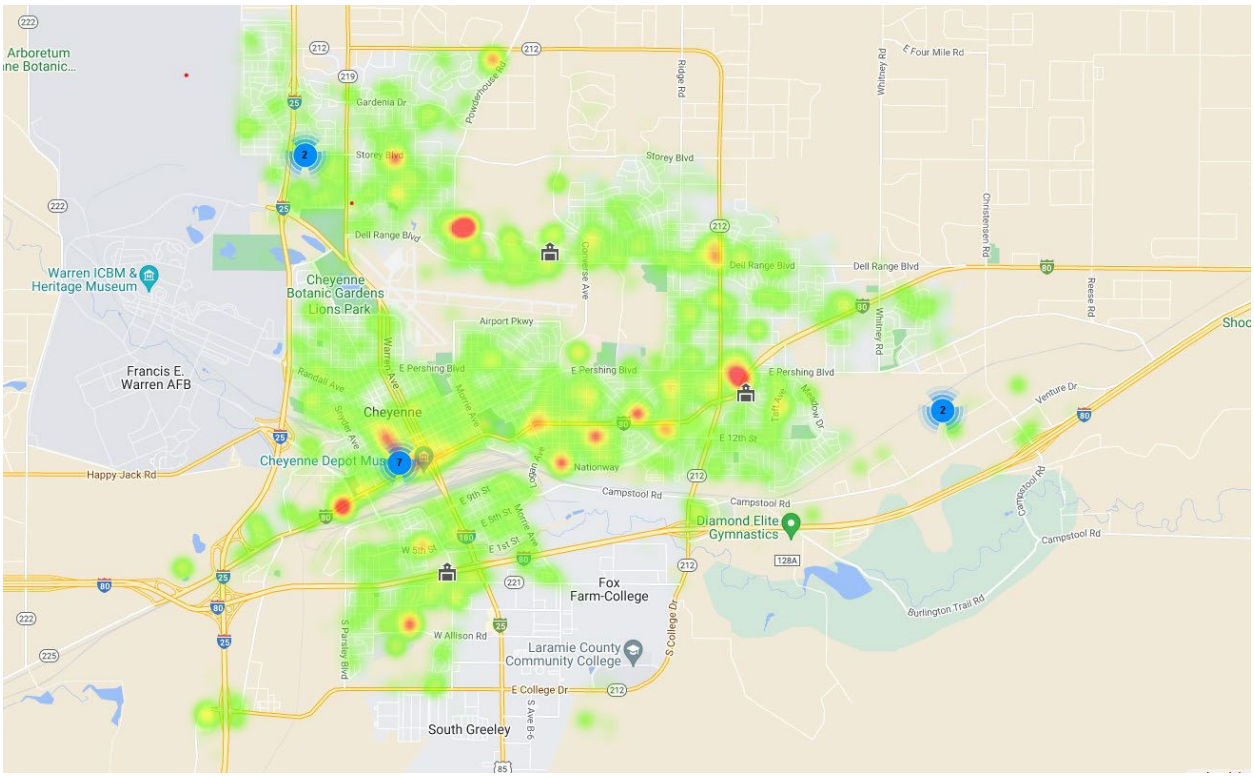


MAJOR INCIDENT TYPE	# INCIDENTS	% of TOTAL
Fires	462	1.5%
Overpressure rupture, explosion, overheat - no fire	43	0.14%
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	20456	66.57%
Hazardous Condition (No Fire)	711	2.31%
Service Call	2984	9.71%
Good Intent Call	4095	13.33%
False Alarm & False Call	1948	6.34%
Severe Weather & Natural Disaster	13	0.04%
Special Incident Type	17	0.06%
TOTAL	30729	100%

Property Values Versus Loss and Save Due to Fire

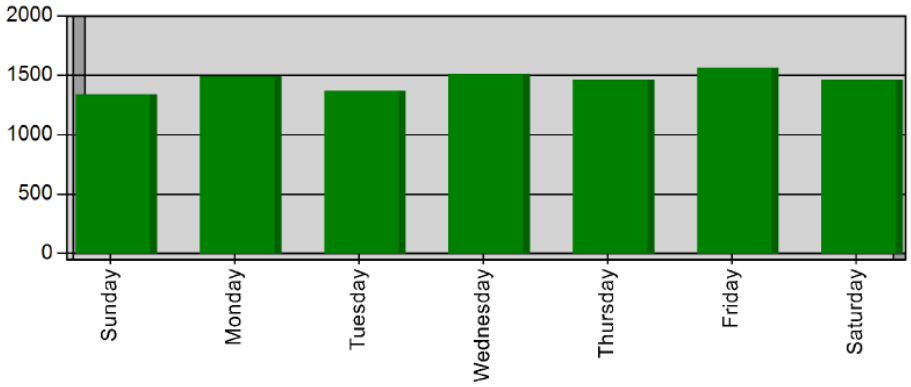
Year	Number of Fires	Pre-Incident Value	Losses	Saved
2023	156	$202,454,511	$5,760,561	$196,693,950
2022	152	$51,398,540	$3,453,536	$47,945,004
2021	155	$8,231,753	$547,048	$7,684,705

Heatmap of all Responses in all Planning Zones 2021-2023



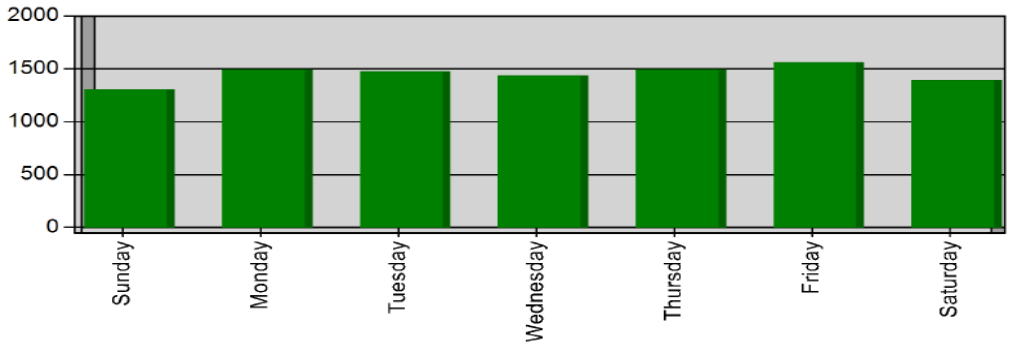
Agency Incidents by Day of the Week

2021



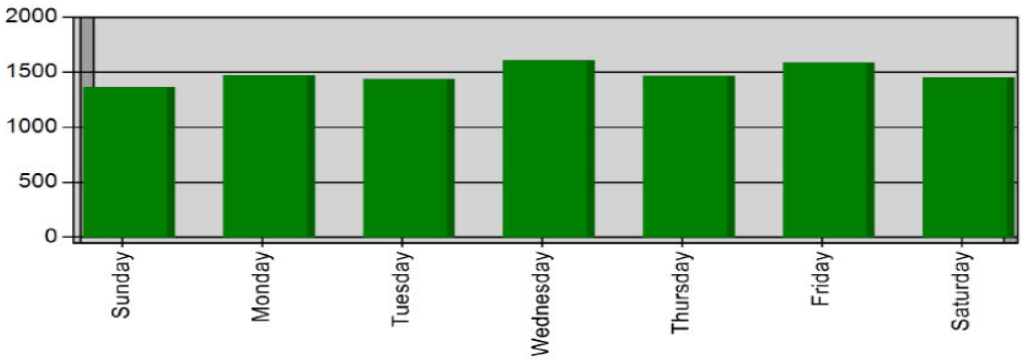
DAY OF THE WEEK	# INCIDENTS
Sunday	1337
Monday	1490
Tuesday	1370
Wednesday	1509
Thursday	1464
Friday	1560
Saturday	1464
TOTAL	**10194**

2022



DAY OF THE WEEK	# INCIDENTS
Sunday	1307
Monday	1492
Tuesday	1475
Wednesday	1435
Thursday	1493
Friday	1559
Saturday	1393
TOTAL	**10154**

2023



DAY OF THE WEEK	# INCIDENTS
Sunday	1365
Monday	1471
Tuesday	1438
Wednesday	1605
Thursday	1467
Friday	1586
Saturday	1451
TOTAL	**10383**

ALL HAZARDS RISK ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Cheyenne is the capital city of Wyoming and thus has risks associated with it that go above the standard risk of a city. As the seat for Wyoming State Government, there is a risk of terrorism and civil unrest that pose a potential threat to the citizens and responders of Cheyenne. The following is a breakdown of the risks based on a risk assessment of the city.

INFRASTRUCTURE RISK ASSESSMENT

Services and Utilities

Water Treatment

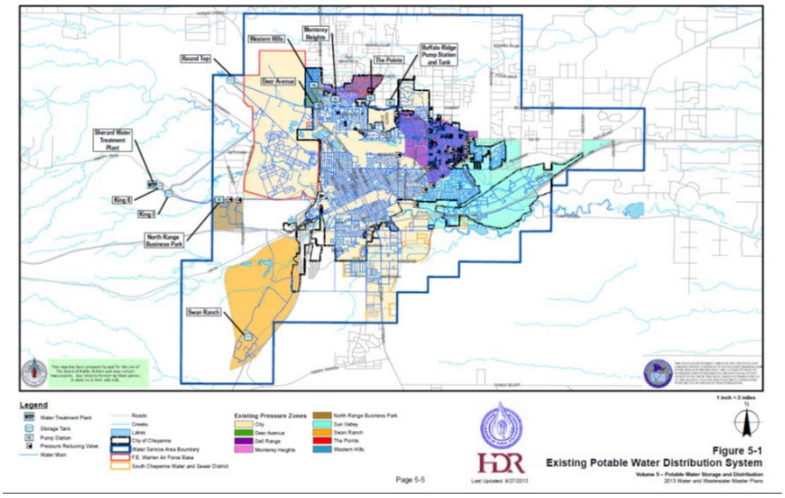
*Critical Infrastructure

Hazard Level – Moderate to High

Identified Risk – Chemical release, Terrorism

The Sherard Water Treatment Plant is located outside the city limits on the western border. The plant provides potable water for the City of Cheyenne.

Water Distribution



*Critical Infrastructure

Hazard Level – Moderate to High

Identified Risk – Chemical release, Terrorism.

The water distribution system for potable water for the City of Cheyenne is provided and managed by the Board of Public Utilities (BOPU). The city water network is delivered by more than 2.7M feet of underground piping. Water pressure is maintained through 8 potable water pressure zones in addition to gravity flow.

Sewer System

Hazard Level – Low

Identified Risk – Earthquake

BOPU operates the sewer system in Cheyenne and is the transport system for wastewater collection and treatment.

Storm Drainage

Hazard Level – Moderate to High

Identified Risk – Flooding, Hazmat

Storm drains and a network of ditches and pipes are present throughout the city. In the event of a large-scale storm, they can overfill causing flooding in prone areas.

Power Plant

*Critical Infrastructure

Hazard Level – Moderate to High

Identified Risk – Fire, Electrocution, Terrorism

Four power plants operate to provide electricity for the City of Cheyenne. One plant is natural gas-fired and three plants are wind turbines.

Communications Network

*Critical Infrastructure

Hazard Level – Low Moderate

Identified Risk - Fire, Explosion, Terrorism

Cheyenne has a strong public communications network through landline telephones and cellular networks from all the major cellular providers. WyoLink is Wyoming's Statewide, Public Safety, Interoperable Radio Communications System. WyoLink provides communications for public safety and service agencies across Wyoming, within and outside, of their home areas. The system is interoperable, meaning that agencies can directly communicate with each other in larger-scale events and operations, whether they are nearby or even across the state.

Energy Sector

Petroleum Refining

Holly Frontier Refinery

Hazard Level – Moderate to High

Identified Risk – Fire, Explosion, Hazmat runoff, Terrorism

Holly Frontier Corporation, headquartered in Dallas, Texas, is an independent petroleum refiner and marketer that produces high-value light products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, and other specialty products. In 2020, Holly Frontier converted the refinery to process renewable diesel and ceased petroleum refining. The plant produces 200 million gallons of renewable diesel annually.

Petroleum Tank Farms

Plains All American

Hazard Level – Moderate to High

Identified Risk - Fire, Explosion, Hazmat runoff, Terrorism

Plains All American Pipeline LP (PAAP), a subsidiary of Plains GP Holdings LP, is a midstream energy company. It owns and operates transportation and terminalling, storage,

and carries out the marketing of crude oil and refined petroleum products. The terminal, which is accessible by pipeline, rail, and road primarily stores petroleum products.

Key specifications of the storage terminal

Storage Capacity (bbl): 600,000

Tank Size Min (bbl): 150,000

Tank Size Max (bbl): 150,000

Number of Tanks: 4

Suncor Energy USA Pipeline Company

Hazard Level – Moderate to High

Identified Risk - Fire, Explosion, Hazmat runoff, Terrorism

Suncor Energy (U.S.A.) Pipeline Company, an indirect subsidiary of Suncor Energy Inc., operates crude oil pipeline transmission systems from a storage facility in Guernsey, WY, to Suncor Energy (U.S.A.) Inc.'s refinery in Commerce City, CO.

TRANSPORTATION:

Interstates

Interstate 25 and Interstate 80

Hazard Level – Moderate to High

Identified Risk – Fire, Explosion, Hazmat, Entrapment, Struck by Vehicle

Cheyenne sits at the intersection of two major interstates. Interstate 25 runs north to south, and Interstate 80 runs east to west. Both Interstates operate 24/7/365 and are a major transportation hub for interstate commerce. Commerce transported does include general cargo

and hazardous materials. Interstate 80 is a corridor for Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Shipments. The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant is the nation's only repository for the disposal of transuranic waste generated by atomic energy defense activities.

Airport

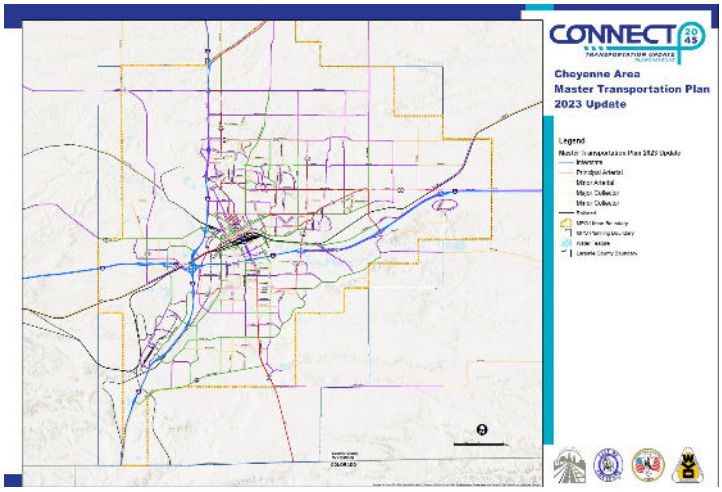
*Critical Infrastructure

Cheyenne Regional Airport is in the center of the city. Large commercial and military aircraft (C-130) take off and land 24/7/365. The airport has a 24-hour staffed control tower and Air Guard Crash Fire Rescue has primary jurisdiction. CFR provides auto aid to the airport for crashes and responds to the hangers for fire.

Hazard Level – Moderate to High

Identified Risk – Chemical release, Terrorism.

Transportation Network



*Critical Infrastructure

Hazard Level – Moderate to High

Identified Risk - Fire, Explosion, Hazmat, Entrapment, Struck by Vehicle

Cheyenne has a robust network of major and connector streets. Streets are utilized to move people and commerce around the city and will be the main form of evacuation. Per city ordinance, hazardous materials shipments are on designated routes only. The Cheyenne Metropolitan Planning Organization is responsible for traffic planning and produces an annual plan for roadway development.

Railroad

Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR), Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF)

Hazard Level – Moderate to High

Identified Risk – Fire, Explosion, Hazmat, Terrorism

Cheyenne is a major hub for UPRR. UPRR operates more than 874 miles of track in Wyoming. The rail yard in Cheyenne has a major maintenance facility and turntable. In 2021, 747,474 rail cars passed through Cheyenne. UPRR freight loads contain everything from automobiles, general freight, and hazardous materials. BNSF has a major hub in Cheyenne with more than 932 miles of track in Wyoming. BNSF freight loads included automobiles, general freight, and hazardous materials.

WEATHER AND TOPOGRAPHY RISK

Topography

The City of Cheyenne, with an overall flat terrain topography, has risks associated with those factors. The factors include a lack of natural windbreaks, which can result in high sustained winds that occur most frequently during the winter months. In the spring and summer, heavy rainstorms can affect flood-prone areas which have the potential to reach a saturation point very quickly due to the soil type.

Ice Rescue at Lakes

There are three major bodies of water in Cheyenne, including Lake Absarraca, Sloan's Lake, and Lake Minnehaha. These bodies of water form ice during the winter months and include recreational activities such as ice fishing that draw people out on the ice. Ice conditions can change rapidly, and people and animals can fall through the ice requiring rescue. CFR has responded and rescued people and animals who have gone through the ice.

Weather

Wind

Cheyenne is a wind-prone region and has frequent weather-driven wind events. The topography of the Cheyenne area is relatively flat, open prairie. The elevation of Cheyenne is 6,080 feet above sea level. Windstorms can occur without warning and sustain for many days at a time. Cheyenne's most common high wind period spans from October through April. Wind events can cause property damage, downed power lines, loss of power, and cause wind-driven fire events. Wind events above 100 mph have been recorded.

Flooding

Although not common, Cheyenne has experienced both flash flooding and sustained flooding in certain regions of the city. The 1985 Flash Flood was responsible for 12 deaths. Flash flooding is typically induced by a severe thunderstorm. Low-lying areas are prone to flooding and can cause electrical hazards, drowning, and fast-moving debris.

Tornado

Tornados in Cheyenne are not a regular occurrence, but the probability is higher during the hot, summer months associated with thunderstorms. On July 16, 1979, the most destructive tornado in Wyoming's history occurred in Cheyenne and was responsible for property destruction and one death.

Winter Storms

Winter storms are a common hazard starting in September and concluding in mid-May. The winter in Cheyenne can be cold, windy, and harsh at times. On average, Cheyenne receives 20 winter storms where snow accumulation is 1" or greater. Cheyenne's historical annual snowfall is 70 inches with the snowiest month being April. The risks associated with winter storms like sub-zero temperatures, blowing snow causing blizzard conditions, dangerous roads, and power outages. On March 13-15, 2021, Winter Storm Xylia produced 31" of snow crippling the city and most of Laramie County.

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms occur in Cheyenne regularly throughout the summer months. They can bring gusty winds above 50 mph, and heavy downpours causing flooding, lightning, and hail. Wyoming, more broadly, experiences a significant amount of cloud-to-ground lightning strikes, especially on the eastern plains, which includes Laramie County where Cheyenne is located. This area sees more than three times lightning strikes compared to the western half of the state, indicating a higher likelihood of thunderstorm activity (UW Data Repository Service).

1979 Tornado

1985 Flood

EVENTS AND PUBLIC GATHERINGS – CIVIL UNREST RISK

Cheyenne Frontier Days

Cheyenne Frontier Days termed "The Daddy of 'em All" occurs during the last full week of July. This has occurred since 1897 with the world's largest outdoor rodeo and Western Celebration. The first Frontier Days was held as a cowboy roundup that featured bronco busting and steer roping contests as well as pony races. 126 years later, Cheyenne Frontier Days is a 10-day festival featuring the world's best PRCA rodeo action and Western entertainment. Cheyenne Frontier Days includes PRCA rodeo & slack events, concerts, Professional Bull Riders, USAF Thunderbirds, parades, pancake breakfasts, a Western Art Show and sale, a carnival, an Old West Museum, and an Indian Village. Multiple crews and an Incident Command structure are present throughout the 10-day event which includes the pancake breakfasts and parades, and Frontier Park for the rodeos and night shows. According to Cheyenne Frontier Days, an average of more than 500,000 people attend all Frontier Days events annually.

New Year's Eve Celebration

The New Year's Eve ball drop occurs in Civic Commons Park across from the City Municipal building. The gathering brings in potentially thousands of people. Crews are dedicated to the event.

4th of July Fireworks

The Fourth of July fireworks occur at Lions Park and include a city-sponsored major fireworks show. People spend the day in the park barbequing and the event concludes after the fireworks display. There are no official attendance numbers, but estimates are in the thousands. Crews are dedicated to this event.

Friday Nights on the Plaza

Occurs every June 1st through August 31st at the Depot Museum commons area downtown. The event brings in hundreds of people and includes a free concert. Crews are in attendance providing EMS standby coverage at this event.

Super Day

Super Day is an annual celebration in June that kicks off July as National Parks and Recreation Month. This is hosted by the City of Cheyenne Community Recreation & Events Department to promote greater awareness of the value and availability of local recreation and leisure

activities. Superday has grown over the years to become a major annual event for Cheyenne bringing in vendors and thousands of participants.

PLANNING ZONE RISK ANALYSIS

Planning Zones

The planning zones (PZ) that have been chosen are based on the station response areas for ease of data analysis. The planning zones were initially created using a 1.5-mile circle on a map to determine the location of the stations. With the current and prospective growth future stations and response areas will be data-driven based on travel times determined by road miles and call heat mapping.

Using GIS studies from the City of Cheyenne GIS Department, CFR has analyzed all response zones for response times based on the posted speed limit and road miles. The 5:15 minute response time is the target for the primary unit in their first due response area at the 90th percentile and the 10:20 time is for Effective Response Force (ERF) at the 90th percentile, which is the time for all units of a multiple unit response to be on the scene.

Planning Zone 1

PZ 1 is serviced by Station 1 and covers the southwestern boundary of Cheyenne, also known as the "downtown area," and comprises a majority of the historic district of the city. PZ 1 services a large area of primarily low-density residential with some medium-density residential in pockets, and some high-density residential mainly in the Downtown area. There is a high volume of mid-rise story hotels in the west part of the area, with most high-rise hotels in the city located downtown. PZ 1 has the majority of high-rise buildings and tends to have a larger population during business days and hours due to the large number of office buildings including the city administrative building and the State of Wyoming buildings. PZ 1 covers the smallest geographical area at 3.47 sq. miles.

Planning Zone 2

PZ 2 is serviced by Station 2 and covers the southern boundary of Cheyenne. PZ 2 is primarily low and medium-density residential with some areas of high-density residential apartment complexes and several pockets of commercial areas. PZ 2 has a concentrated area of mid-rise hotels. PZ 2 encompasses much of the response area to Interstate 80 and a portion of Interstate 25. Due to the proximity to Laramie County Fire District 1, mutual aid requests from that agency are higher than in the other zones. PZ 2 covers the largest geographical area at 11.2 sq. miles.

Planning Zone 3

PZ 3 is serviced by Station 3 and covers the eastern boundary of Cheyenne. PZ 3 has a mix of low, medium, and high residential areas and has a large contingent of assisted living facilities and nursing homes. PZ 3 has a large commercial area primarily located to the west and central sides of the zone. The CFR fire training complex is in this area to the east. Engine 3 which operates out of Station 3 is the busiest engine company for CFR and is the busiest engine company in the State of Wyoming. PZ 3 covers the second-largest geographical area at 9.03 sq. miles.

Planning Zone 5

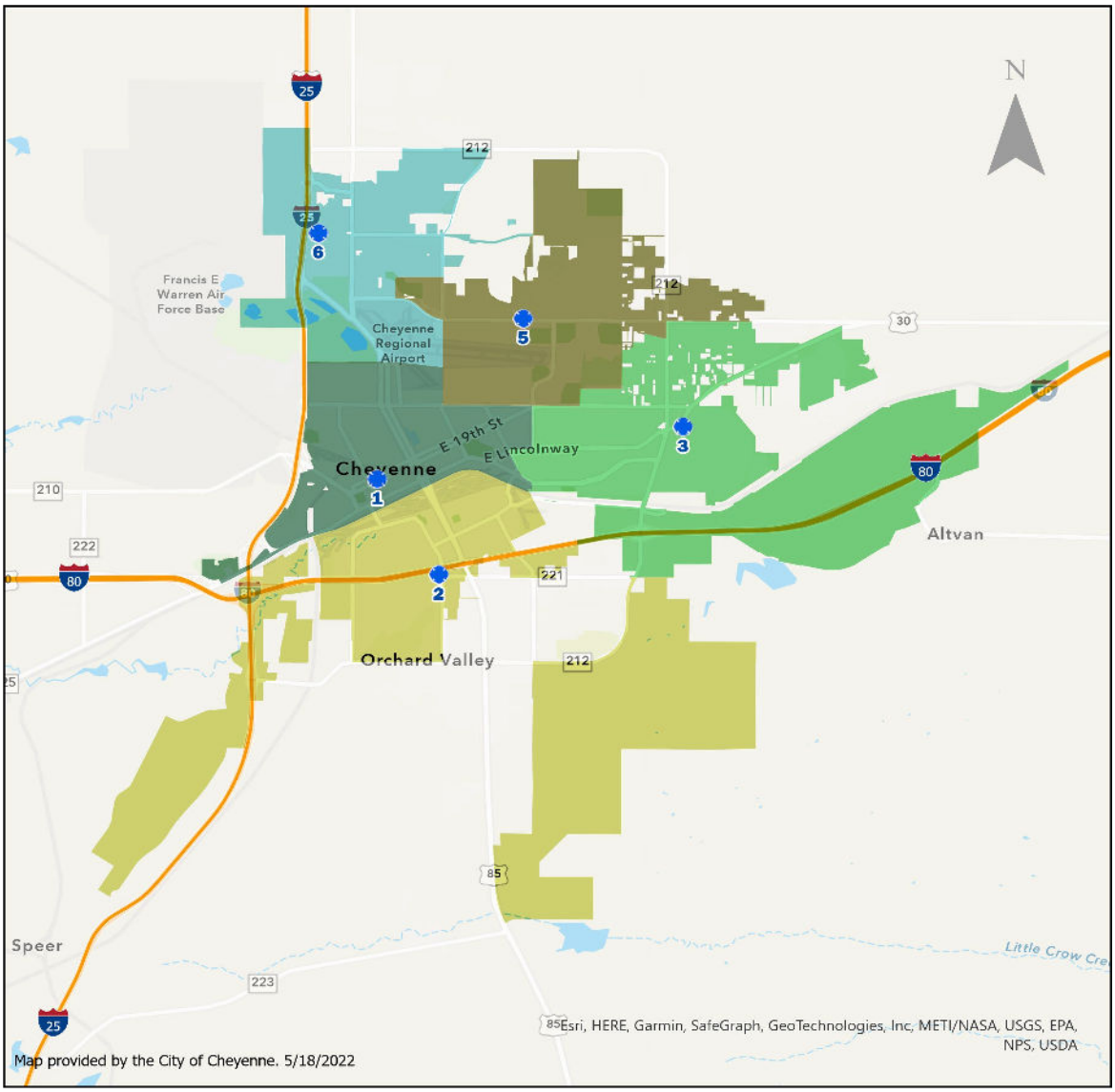
PZ 5 is serviced by Station 5 and covers the northeastern portion of the city. PZ 5 encumbers the largest high-density commercial area in the city along the Dell Range Blvd. corridor. PZ 5 has a wide mix of low-, medium-, and high-density residential areas and has the highest growth rate for large high-density apartment complexes in the city. Many mid-rise hotels and large commercial "big box" stores are in the central part of the area. PZ 5 covers the third largest geographical area at 4.94 sq. miles.

Planning Zone 6

PZ 6 is serviced by Station 6 and covers the northwestern boundary of the city. PZ 6 has primarily a mix of low and medium residential with the smallest number of high-density residential structures. The commercial concentration for the zone occurs along Yellowstone Rd. corridor. PZ 6 is responsible for coverage of the Cheyenne Regional Airport and a mutual aid agreement is in place with the Wyoming Air National Guard Fire Department for mutual aid assistance. PZ 6 covers the 5th largest area at 4.55 sq. miles.

Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

FIRE STATION RESPONSE AREAS



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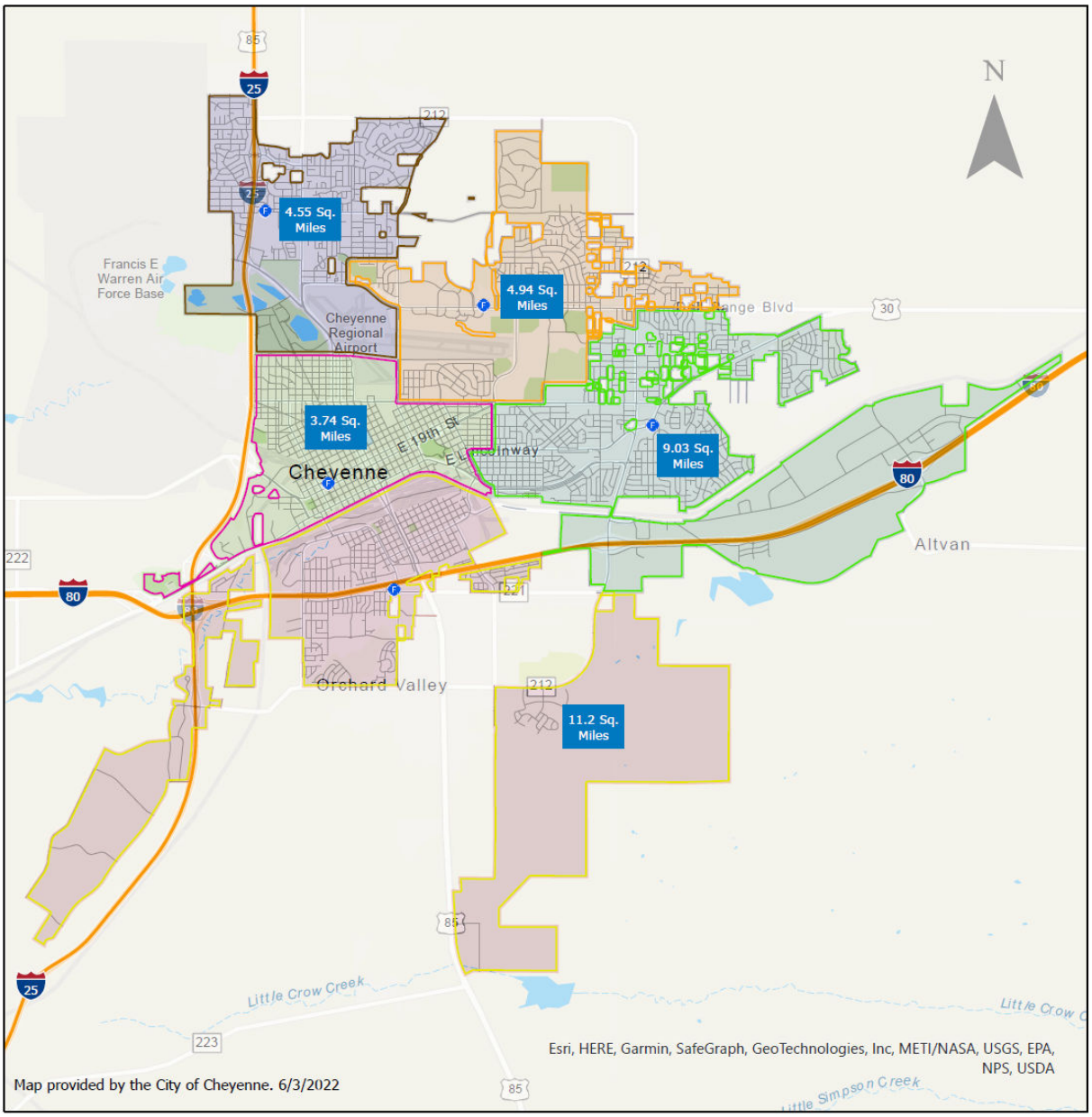
Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

AREA OF STATION ZONES



2
Miles

Station Response Areas

1 2 3 5 6

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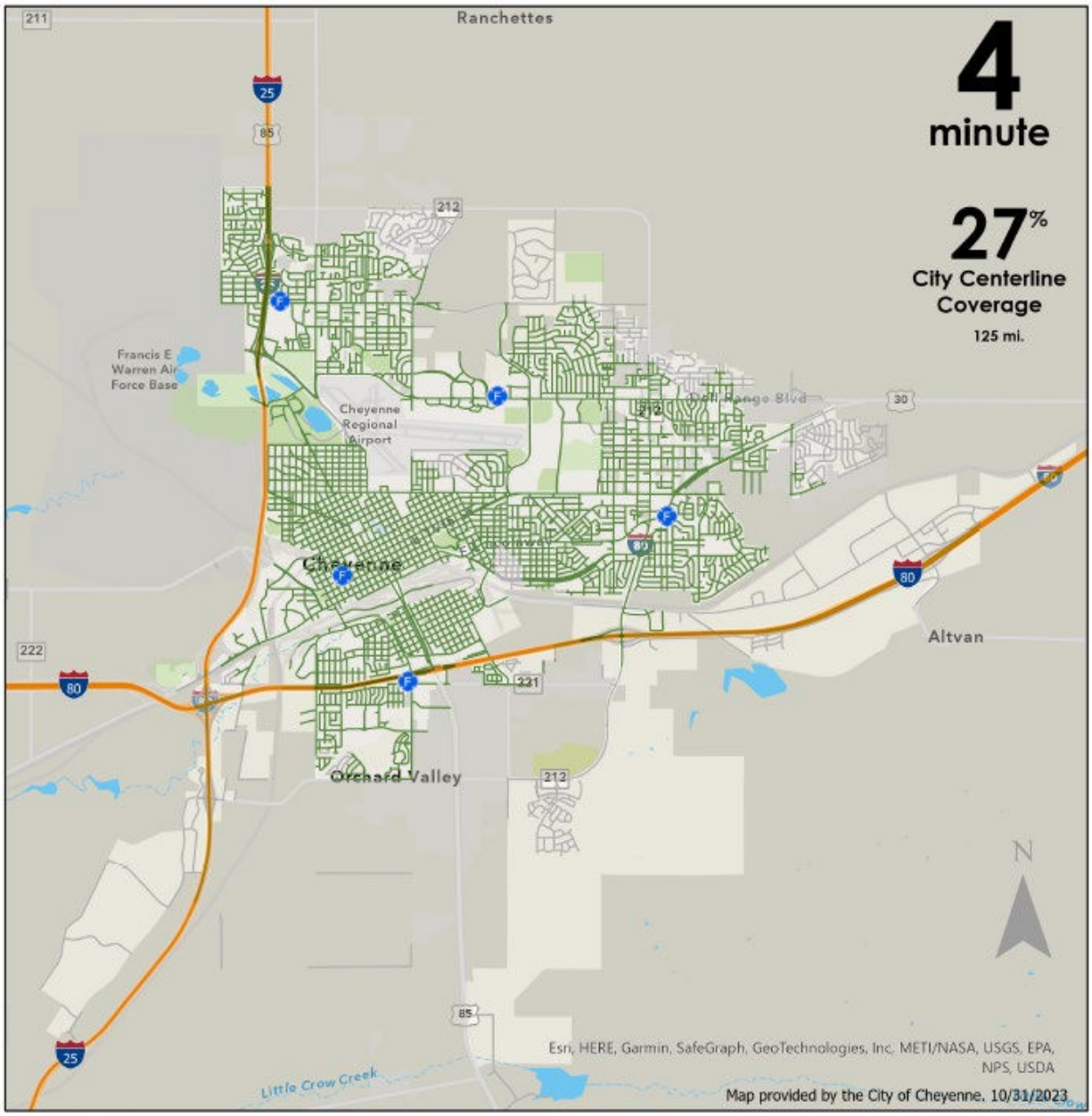
Four Minute Drive Time

Stations 1, 2, 3, 5, 6



2

Miles

Legend

Firehouse

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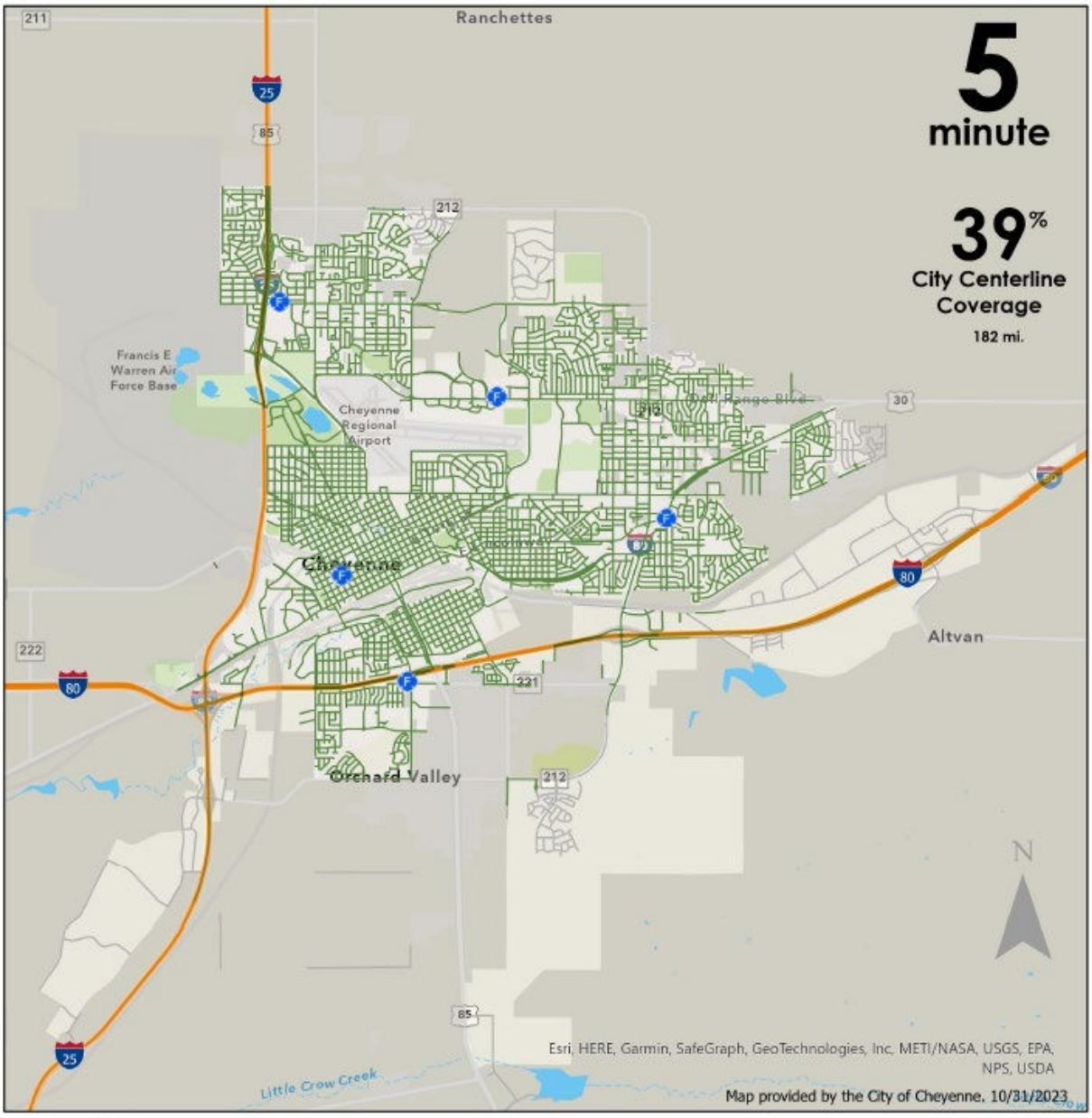
Five Minute Drive Time

Stations 1, 2, 3, 5, 6



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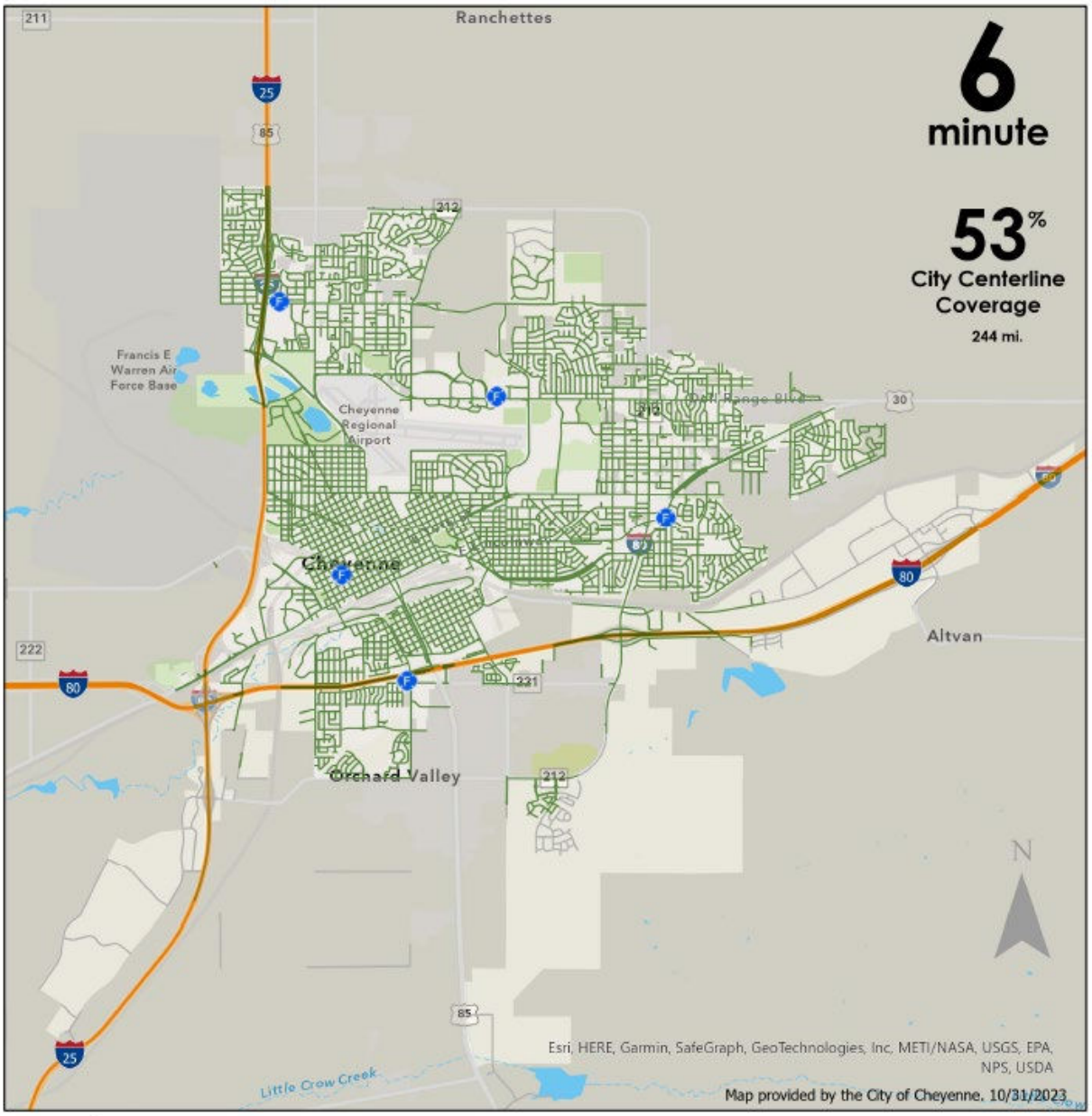
Six Minute Drive Time

Stations 1, 2, 3, 5, 6



2

Miles

Legend

Firehouse

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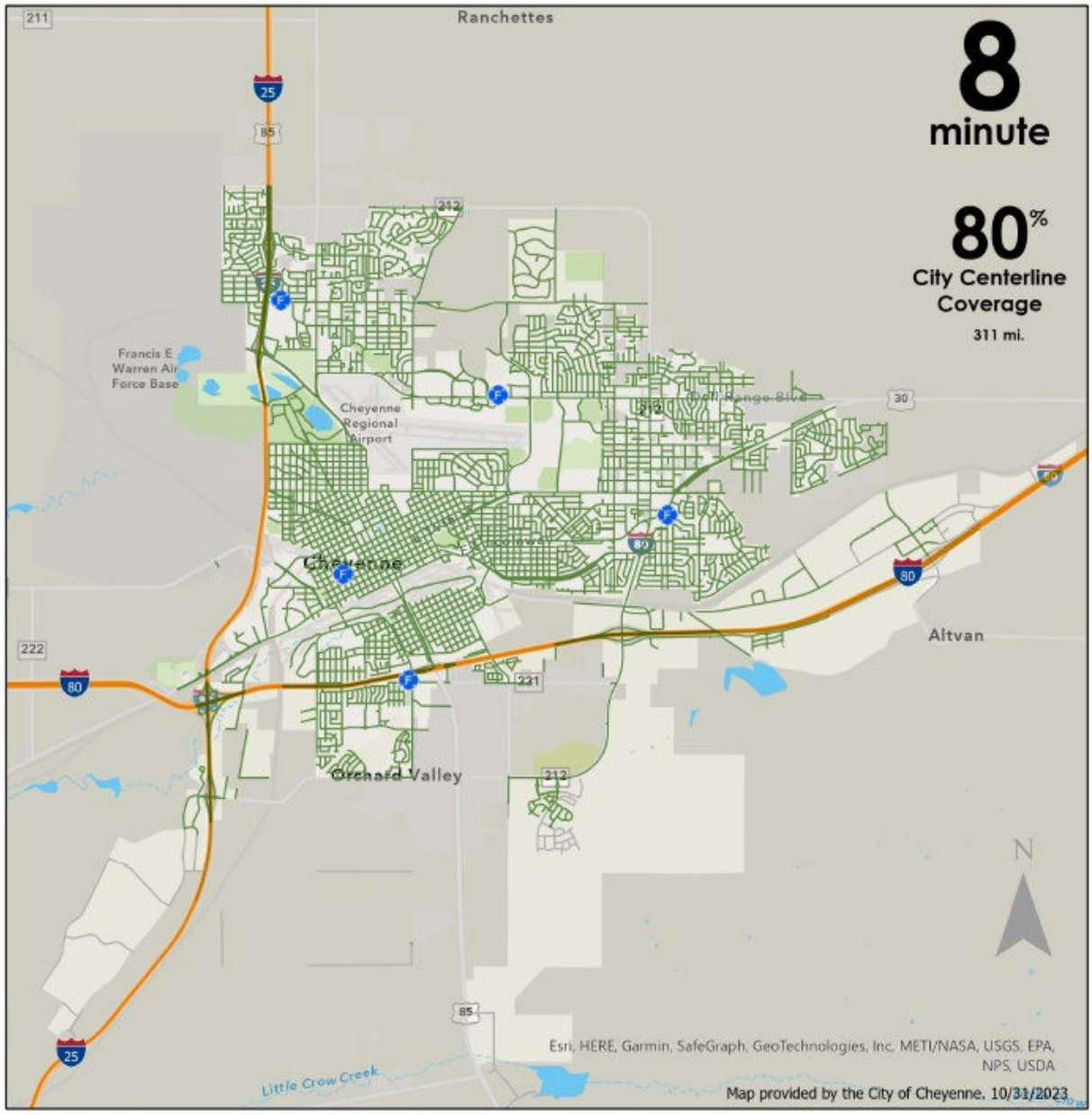
Eight Minute Drive Time

Stations 1, 2, 3, 5, 6



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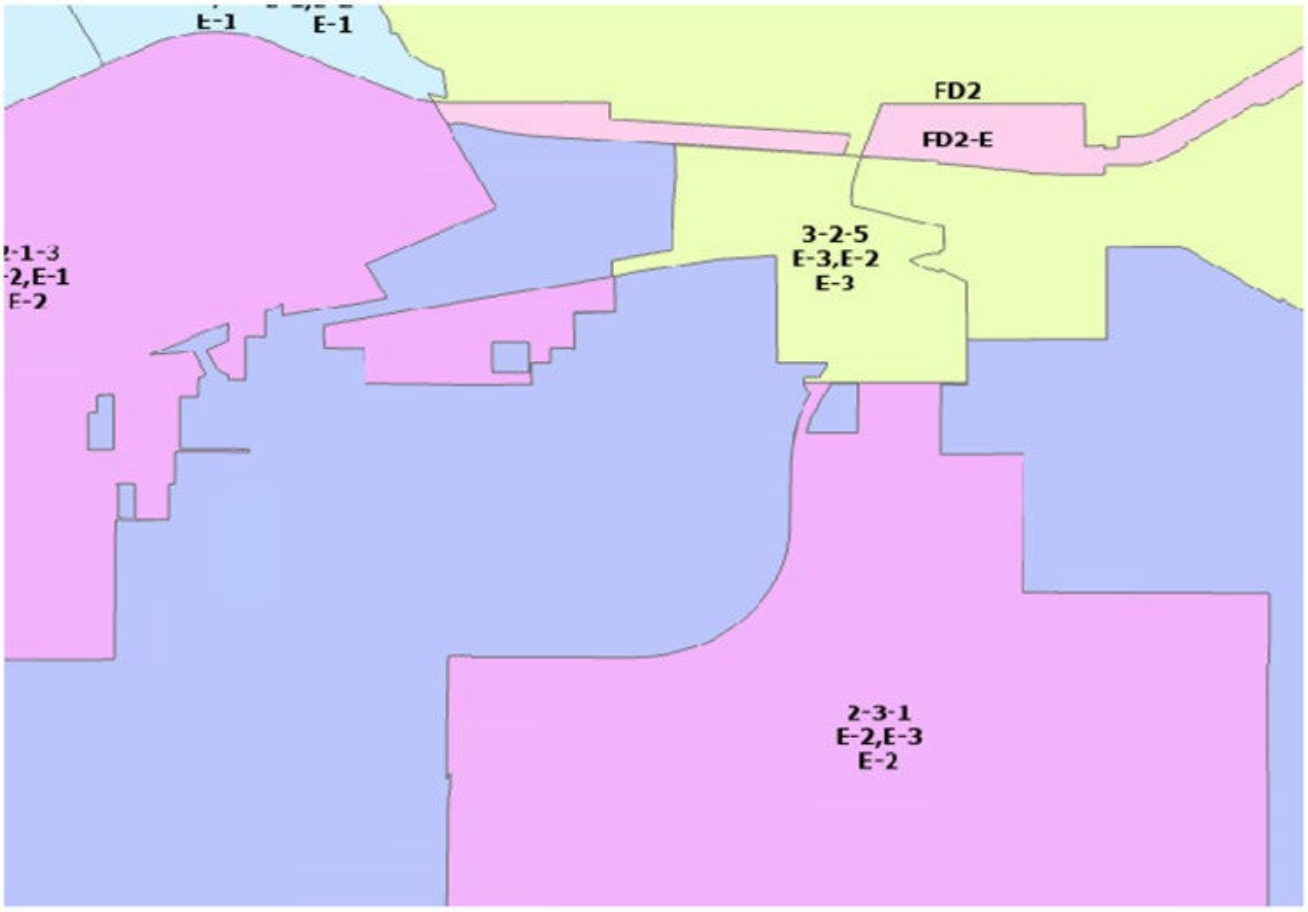
Annexations

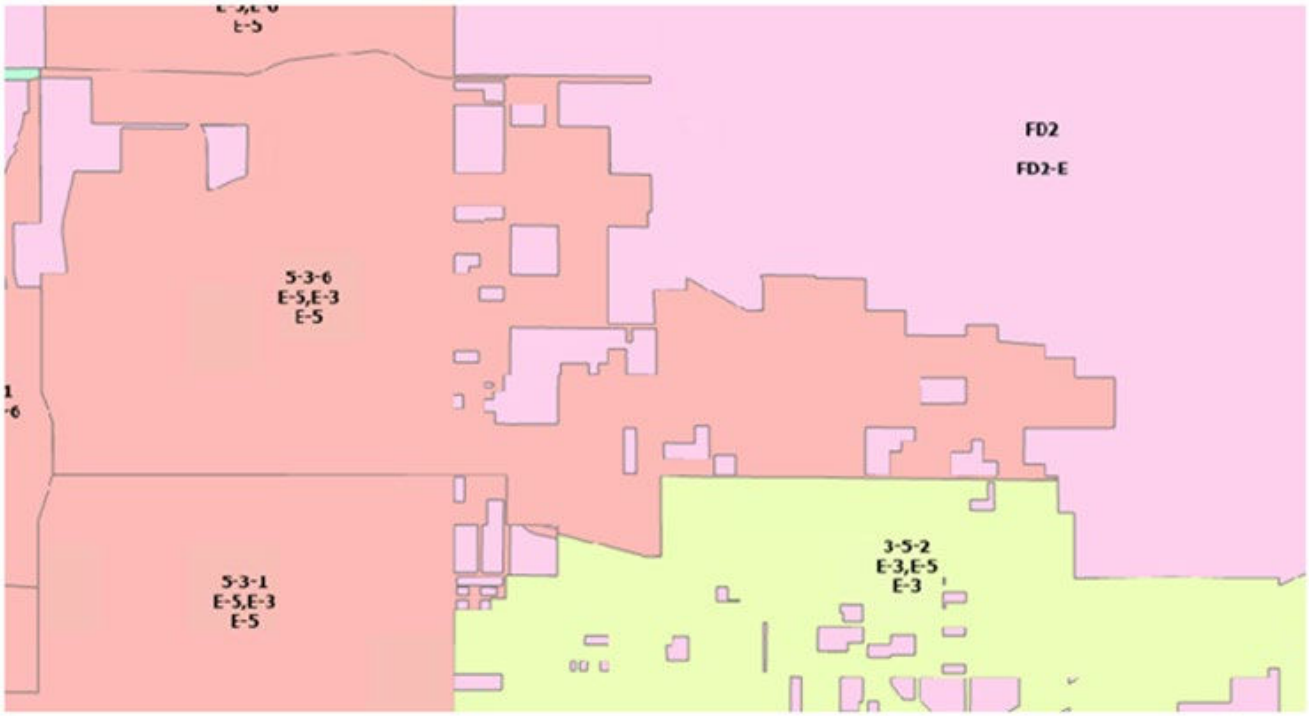
Service area adjustments are occurring and expanding the service boundaries for the city and are driven by annexations.

September 15, 2021

Sweetgrass development south of Fox Farm Rd will be Station 2's primary response area with the multi-company responses to 2-3-1 and E2, E3.



North of Dell Range and East of College will be Station 5's primary response area with multi-company response adjusted to 5-3-6 and E5, E3.



FIRE STATION 1

STATIC PLANNING ZONE 1

716 W. 19th St.

Built in 1992 - Serving Downtown and Ward 1

Description

Built-in 1992, Station 1 encompasses 3.74 sq. miles and is located on the city's western side in a light commercial, retail, and residential area. Station 1 houses Engine 1, Ladder 1, and Battalion 1, with a minimum of 8 personnel. Reserve and Cross staffed apparatus at this station include Ladder 2, Fire Boat 1, and Rescue 1.

Planning Zone Risk

Station 1's area includes the historic downtown area, and the Union Pacific Train Depot, an area that hosts live events such as Friday Nights on the Plaza, the pancake breakfast for Frontier Days, and the New Year's Eve Ball Drop. Major buildings in this area include the Wyoming State Capitol building and associated government buildings, Cheyenne Regional Medical Center, and the Joseph C. O'Mahoney Federal Building. Station 1's area contains the City of Cheyenne Government buildings as well as the Public Safety Center, which houses CFR Administration, the Cheyenne Police Department, and the Laramie County Combined Communication Center (LCCCC). This zone includes the historic residential area referred to as the "Avenues," built in the 1920s through the 1950s which has balloon frame construction and a reduced water supply due to water main size. The area contains six elementary schools.

Building Types and Counts

Number of Residential	1,061
Number of Commercial	5,814

Major geographical features

This area includes Holiday Park, a large recreation area with a small lake. The area is primarily flat and densely populated urban. The downtown area contains the bulk of mid-rise and high-rise buildings.

Transportation Network

***Highways/roads*:** Interstate *25* is the western border of Zone 1. Lincolnway is a main east/west thoroughfare that runs through the zone with Central Avenue and Warren Avenue being the main north/south thoroughfare in this zone.

Railroad: The Union Pacific Railyard is on the southern edge of this zone with tracks running along Lincolnway, and a Burlington Northern Santa Fe rail spur running to the north.

Apparatus Fire Station 1				
Designation	**Manufacturer and Model**	**Pump**	**FEMA Typing**	**Year**
Engine 1	Pierce	1500 gpm	Engine – Fire (Pumper) - Type 1	2007
Ladder 1	Pierce	2000 gpm	Aerial Apparatus – Fire Type 1	2013
Battalion 1	Ford F-250	n/a	Fire Officer - Type 1	2021
Fire Boat 1	Lund	n/a	Fire Boat – Not Typed	1972
Ladder 2	Pierce	2000 gpm	Aerial Apparatus - Type 1	2001
Rescue 1	Ford F-550	n/a	Regional Response Team Rescue Truck	2016

Service Demand

Total Calls

Year	Number of Calls	Percent Change	In Area	Out of Area
2023	3706	-7.55%	2587	1119
2022	3986	6.35%	2703	983
2021	3748	13.66%	2731	1017
2020	3236	Null	2447	789

*Includes E-1, L-1, BC-1

Unit Availability

Year	Total Calls**	Overlapping Count	Percent Overlapping	Unit Availability*
2023	2650	649	24.49%	75.51%
2022	2787	640	22.96%	77.04%
2021	2793	663	23.74%	76.26%

*Unit availability goal for CFR is 80%

** Does not include dispatched and canceled en route

Turnout Times min/sec (Dispatch to Enroute)

2021	2022	2023
1:41	1:28	1:20

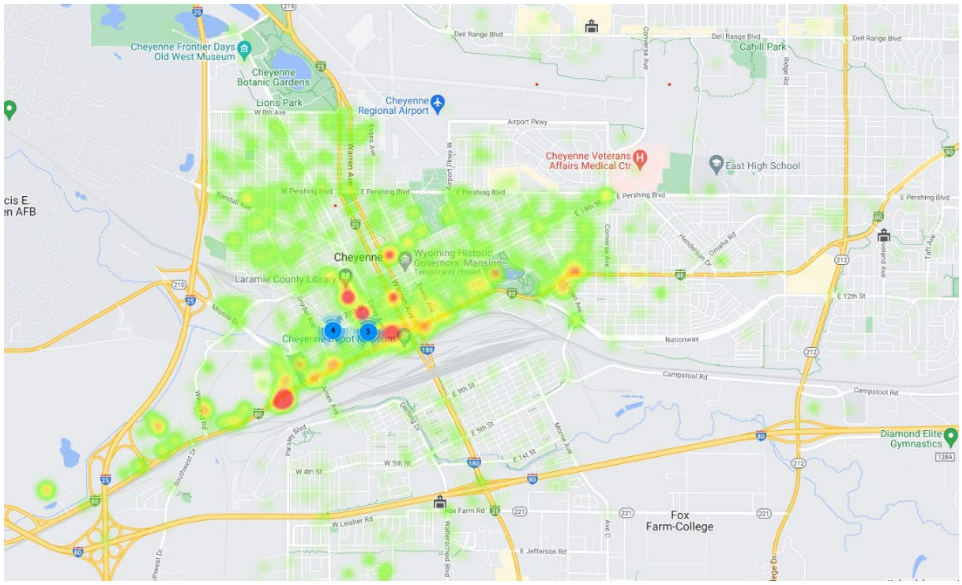
***The adopted standard is 60 sec for EMS and 80 Sec for fire/MVA**

Response Times (Enroute to On-Scene min/sec)

2021	2022	2023
5:22	5:31	5:52

***The adopted standard is 5:15 min for first due and 10:20 min for ERF**

Heatmap of Incidents 2020-2023

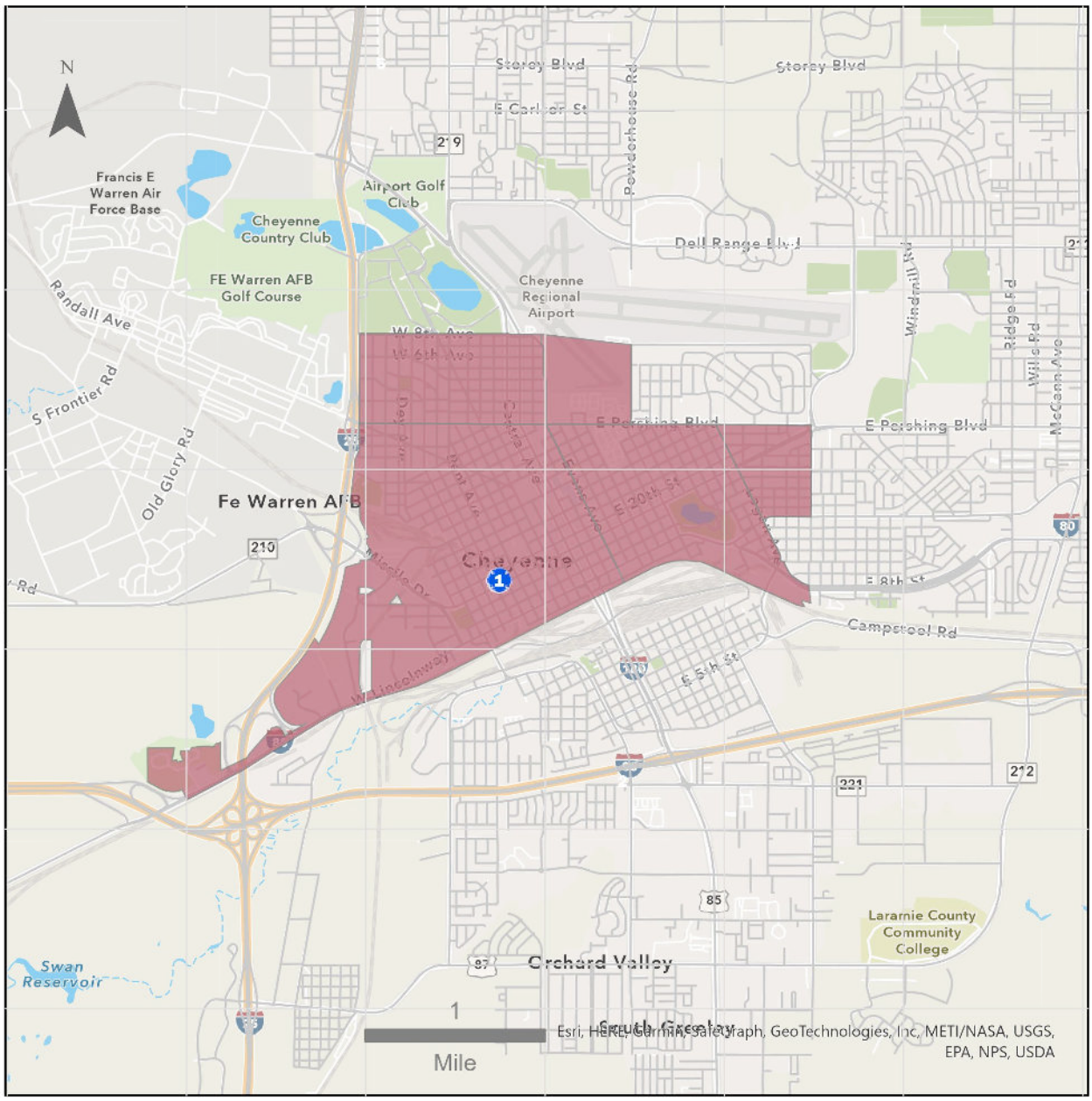


Calls by Hour

Time	2023	2022	2021
00:00 - 00:59	79	71	82
01:00 - 01:59	64	61	81
02:00 - 02:59	64	62	77
03:00 - 03:59	67	61	56
04:00 - 04:59	37	52	64
05:00 - 05:59	54	55	45
06:00 - 06:59	73	59	63
07:00 - 07:59	107	91	94
08:00 - 08:59	114	115	103
09:00 - 09:59	139	130	110
10:00 - 10:59	127	158	157
11:00 - 11:59	137	156	133
12:00 - 12:59	150	144	162
13:00 - 13:59	144	160	153
14:00 - 14:59	174	181	137
15:00 - 15:59	134	152	150
16:00 - 16:59	147	135	176
17:00 - 17:59	136	154	144
18:00 - 18:59	148	123	130
19:00 - 19:59	137	155	153
20:00 - 20:59	125	127	131
21:00 - 21:59	114	118	138
22:00 - 22:59	99	104	98
23:00 - 23:59	88	88	83

Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

STATION 1 RESPONSE ZONE



Map provided by the City of Cheyenne. 4/22/2022

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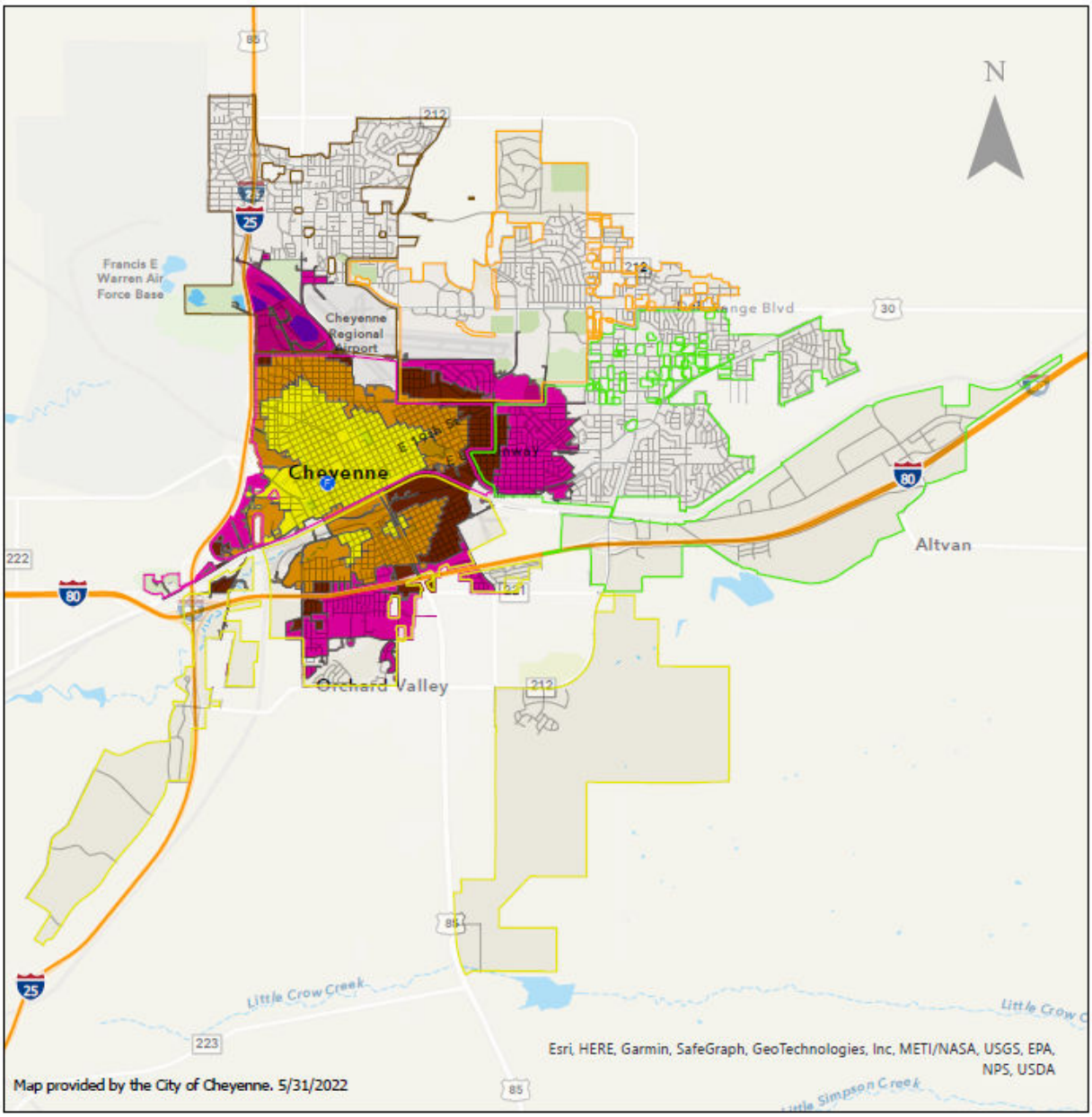
Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

STATION 1 DRIVE TIMES



2

Miles

Drive Times

- 4 Minutes
- 5 Minutes
- 6 Minutes
- 8 Minutes

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FIRE STATION 2

STATIC PLANNING ZONE 2

514 W. Fox Farm Rd

Built in 1985 - Serving Wards 1 & 3 and Downtown

Description

Station 2 is the largest zone and encompasses 11.2 sq. miles and covers the south side of Cheyenne. Station 2 was built in 1985 and houses Engine 2, a single-engine company with a minimum staff of three personnel.

Planning Zone Risk

Station 2's area is currently the fastest growing with the growth occurring to the south due to annexation. The bulk of the zone is urban with some large areas of open grasslands. There are some smaller commercial areas in the area with the bulk of the area made up of multi-family, and single-family residential. The area is first due to Frontier Oil, a large oil refinery, situated near a residential area. There are 6 elementary schools, 1 junior high school, and 2 senior high schools in the area.

Building Types and Counts

Number of Residential	4,637
Number of Commercial	547

Major geographical features

Zone 2 does not contain any large bodies of water and the make-up is primarily flat with little elevation change. Zone 2 contains a large amount of wildland-urban interface with large areas of grasslands. Crow Creek is a low-flow creek running through the northern part of the area and can be a flood hazard in the spring and summer.

Transportation Network

Highways/roads: Zone 2 has two interstates in the area with I-80 running east/west through the northern border and I-25 running north to south along the western border. Zone 2 has some

challenges as the largest annexation in city history has spread the area out to the west and east making response times to these areas longer.

Apparatus Fire Station 2				
Designation	**Manufacturer and Model**	**Pump**	**FEMA Typing**	**Year**
Engine 2	Rosenbauer Commander	1500 gpm	Engine – Fire (Pumper) Type 1	2018
Reserve Engine 4	Pierce Quantum	1500 gpm	Engine – Fire (Pumper) Type 1	1998

Service Demand

Total Calls

Year	Number of Calls	Percent Change	In Area	Out of Area
2023	1953	8.14%	1361	592
2022	1794	2.67%	1372	422
2021	1746	-5.26%	1290	456

Unit Availability

Year	Total Calls**	Overlapping Count	Percent Overlapping	Unit Availability*
2023	1440	165	11.46%	88.54%
2022	1402	137	9.77%	90.3%
2021	1386	144	10.39%	89.61%

* Unit availability goal for CFR is 80%

** Does not include dispatched and canceled en route

Turnout Times (Dispatch to En route min./sec.)

2021	2022	2023

1:41	1:27	1:31

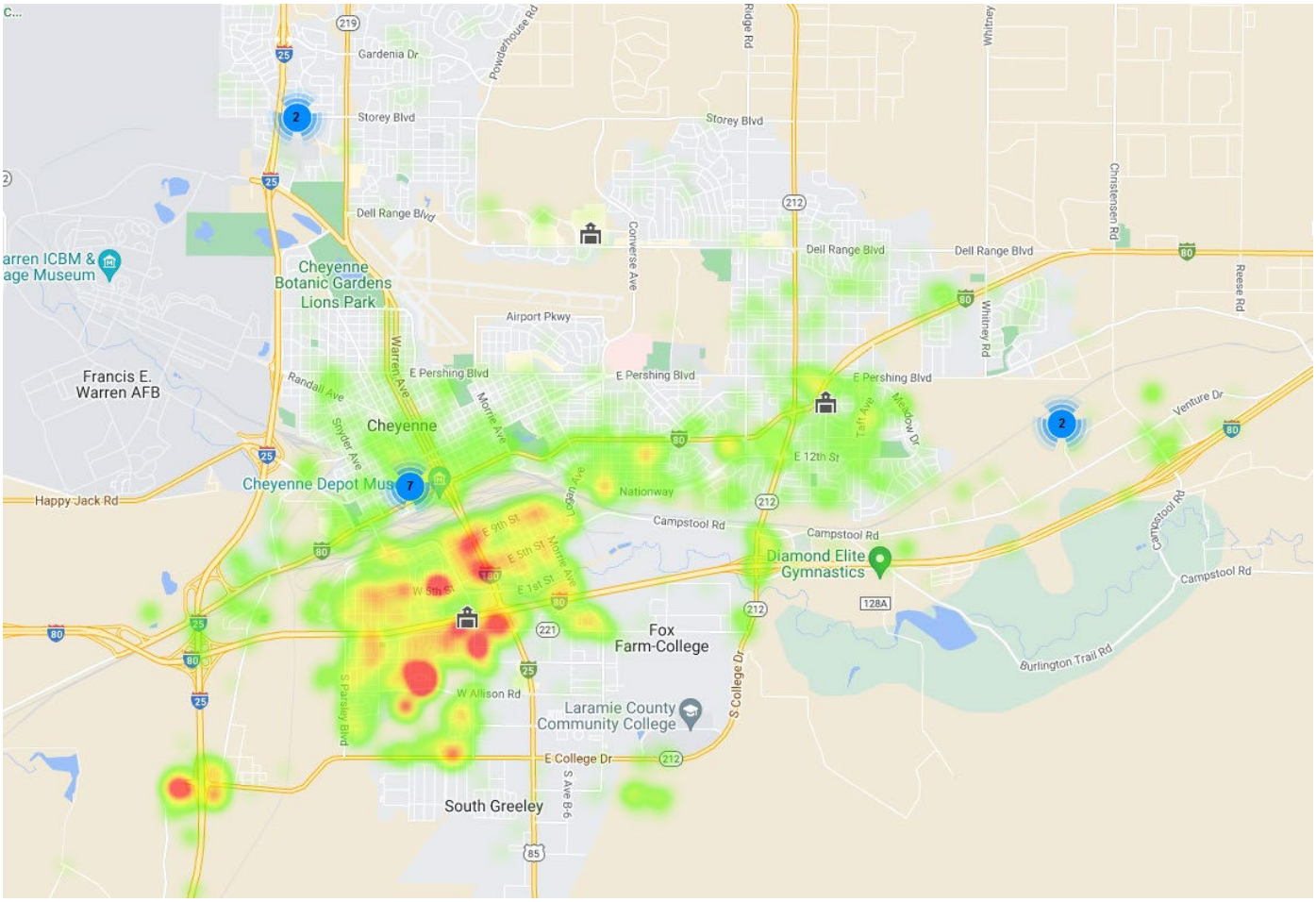
***The adopted standard is 60 sec. for EMS and 80 sec. for fire/MVA**

En route Times (En route to On-Scene min./sec.)

2021	2022	2023
5:43	6:00	6:25

***The adopted standard is 5:15 min for the first due and 10:20 min for ERF**

Heatmap of all Incidents 2020-2023

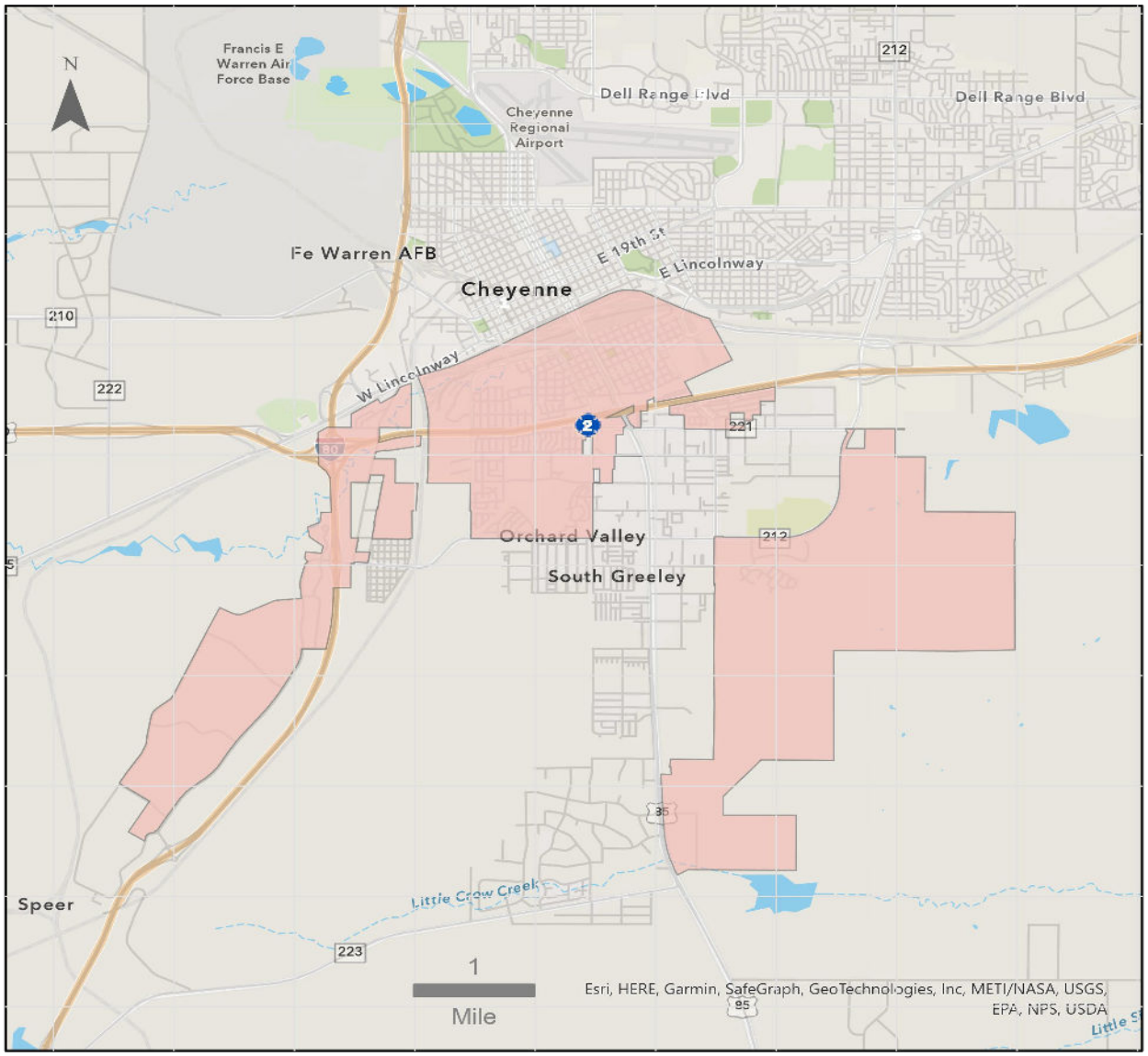


Calls by Hour

Time	2023	2022	2021
00:00 - 00:59	49	44	40
01:00 - 01:59	41	50	42
02:00 - 02:59	39	47	38
03:00 - 03:59	51	37	38
04:00 - 04:59	34	22	33
05:00 - 05:59	44	37	36
06:00 - 06:59	38	41	37
07:00 - 07:59	72	63	59
08:00 - 08:59	90	84	72
09:00 - 09:59	93	89	72
10:00 - 10:59	113	112	83
11:00 - 11:59	106	108	102
12:00 - 12:59	118	85	112
13:00 - 13:59	116	112	94
14:00 - 14:59	110	104	91
15:00 - 15:59	115	105	112
16:00 - 16:59	117	93	117
17:00 - 17:59	92	90	103
18:00 - 18:59	115	100	87
19:00 - 19:59	106	83	79
20:00 - 20:59	81	93	90
21:00 - 21:59	86	83	78
22:00 - 22:59	69	60	70
23:00 - 23:59	58	52	61

Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

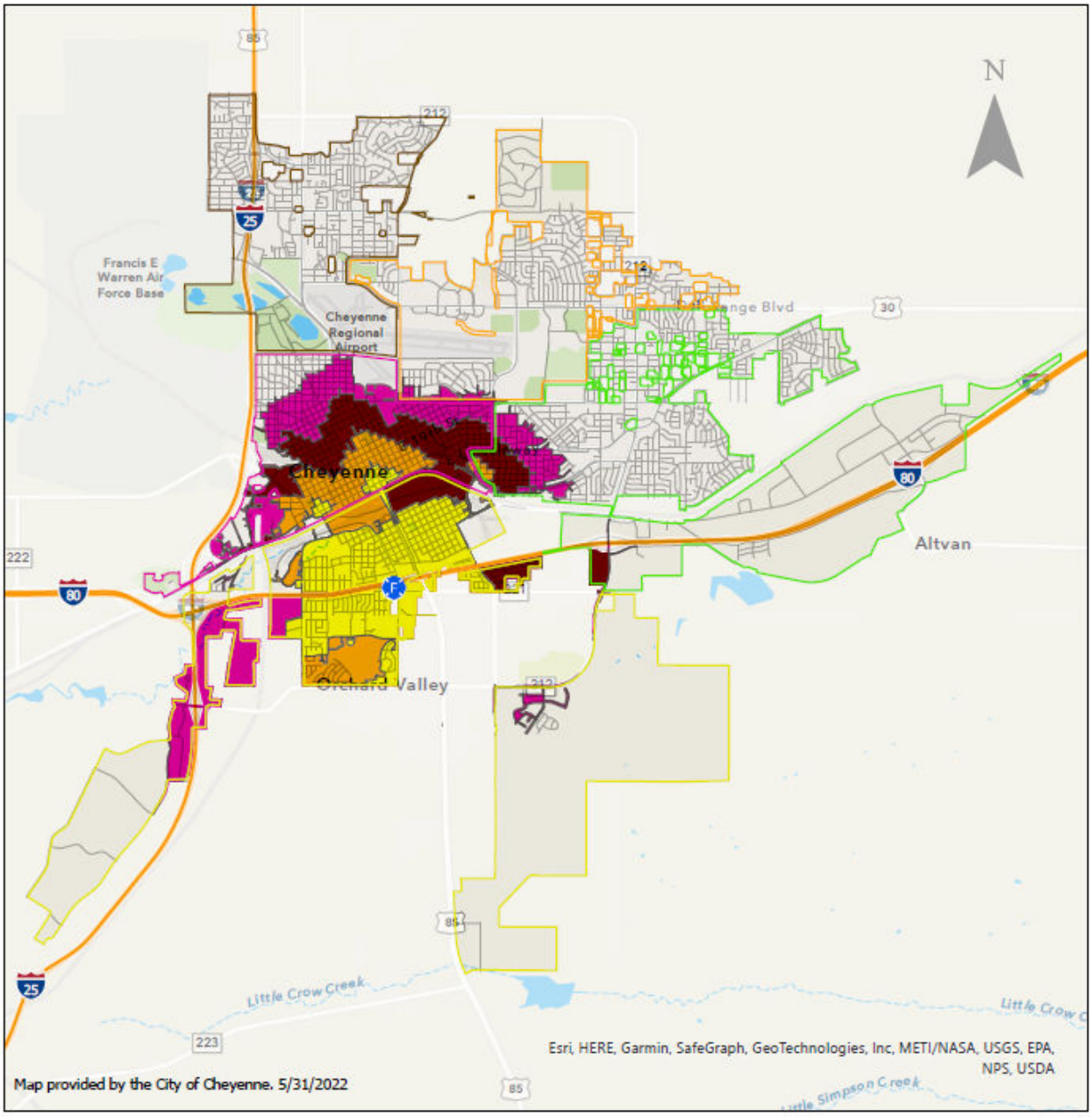
STATION 2 RESPONSE ZONE



Map provided by the City of Cheyenne. 4/22/2022

Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

STATION 2 DRIVE TIMES



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FIRE STATION 3

STATIC PLANNING ZONE 3

1720 Cleveland Ave.

Built in 1981 - Serving Ward 3

Description

Station 3 encompasses 9.03 sq. miles and covers the east side of Cheyenne. Station 3 houses Engine 3, a single-engine company with a minimum staffing of three personnel. Station 3 has the largest call volume within the City of Cheyenne.

Planning Zone Risk

Station 3 has significant areas of commercial and retail development along with large areas of both multi-family and single-family residential. The area has four assisted living and rehabilitation facilities including Aspen Winds, Whispering Chase, Polaris Rehabilitation, Care Center, Granite Rehabilitation and Wellness, and the satellite campus Cheyenne Regional Medical Center – East.

There are three permanent trailer parks. This area includes the Cheyenne Business Park which contains large commercial and tilt slab constructed buildings including Sierra Trading Post, Magpul, Eagle Claw, Wyoming Liquor Commission, and Lowes Distribution along with a Microsoft Data Center.

Building Types and Counts

Number of Residential	9,318
Number of Commercial	954

Major geographical features

Station 3's area contains large areas of grasslands on its eastern and southern boundaries. There are no large bodies of water in this area. The area is relatively flat with no significant changes in elevation.

Transportation Network

***Highways/roads*:** Running through the center of the area is College Dr. which is a major north/south roadway with Lincolnway being the major east/west roadway. Campstool Rd. is the major roadway covering the southern and eastern portions of the area. A portion of Interstate 80 is located on the southern boundary.

Railroad: *The Union Pacific Railroad is in the southern portion of the area and runs east/west.*

Apparatus Fire Station 3				
Designation	**Manufacturer and Model**	**Pump**	**FEMA Typing**	**Year**
Engine 3	Pierce ArrowXT	1500 gpm	Engine – Fire (Pumper) Type 1	2011
Support 1	Ford F150	NA		
Reserve Engine 15	Pierce Dash	1500 gpm	Engine – Fire (Pumper) Type 1	1999

Service Demand

Total Calls

Year	Number of Calls	Percent Change	In Area	Out of Area
2023	2893	2.35%	2606	287
2022	2825	-5.59%	2577	248
2021	2983	9.98%	2656	331

Unit Availability

Year	Total Calls**	Overlapping Count	Percent Overlapping	Unit Availability*
2023	2900	680	23.45%	76.55%
2022	2728	478	17.52%	82.48%
2021	1386	144	10.39%	89.61%

*Unit availability goal for CFR is 80 ** Does not include dispatched and canceled enroute

Turnout Times (Dispatch to En route min./sec.)

2021	2022	2023
1:37	1:28	1:25

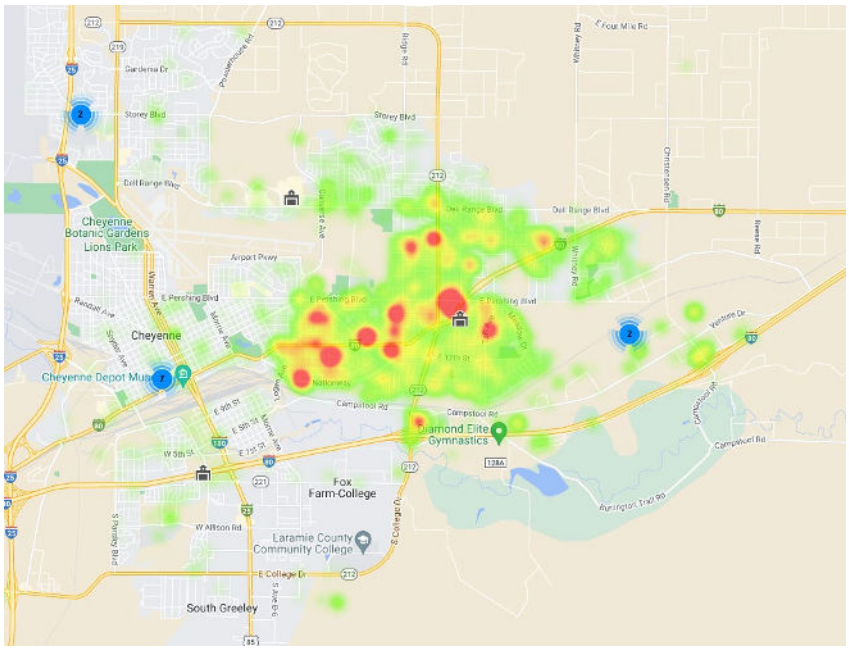
***The adopted standard is 60 sec. for EMS and 80 sec. for fire/MVA**

En route Times (En route to On-Scene min./sec.)

2021	2022	2023
5:42	5:37	5:56

***The adopted standard is 5:15 min. for first due and 10:20 min. for ERF**

Heatmap of all Incidents 2020-2023

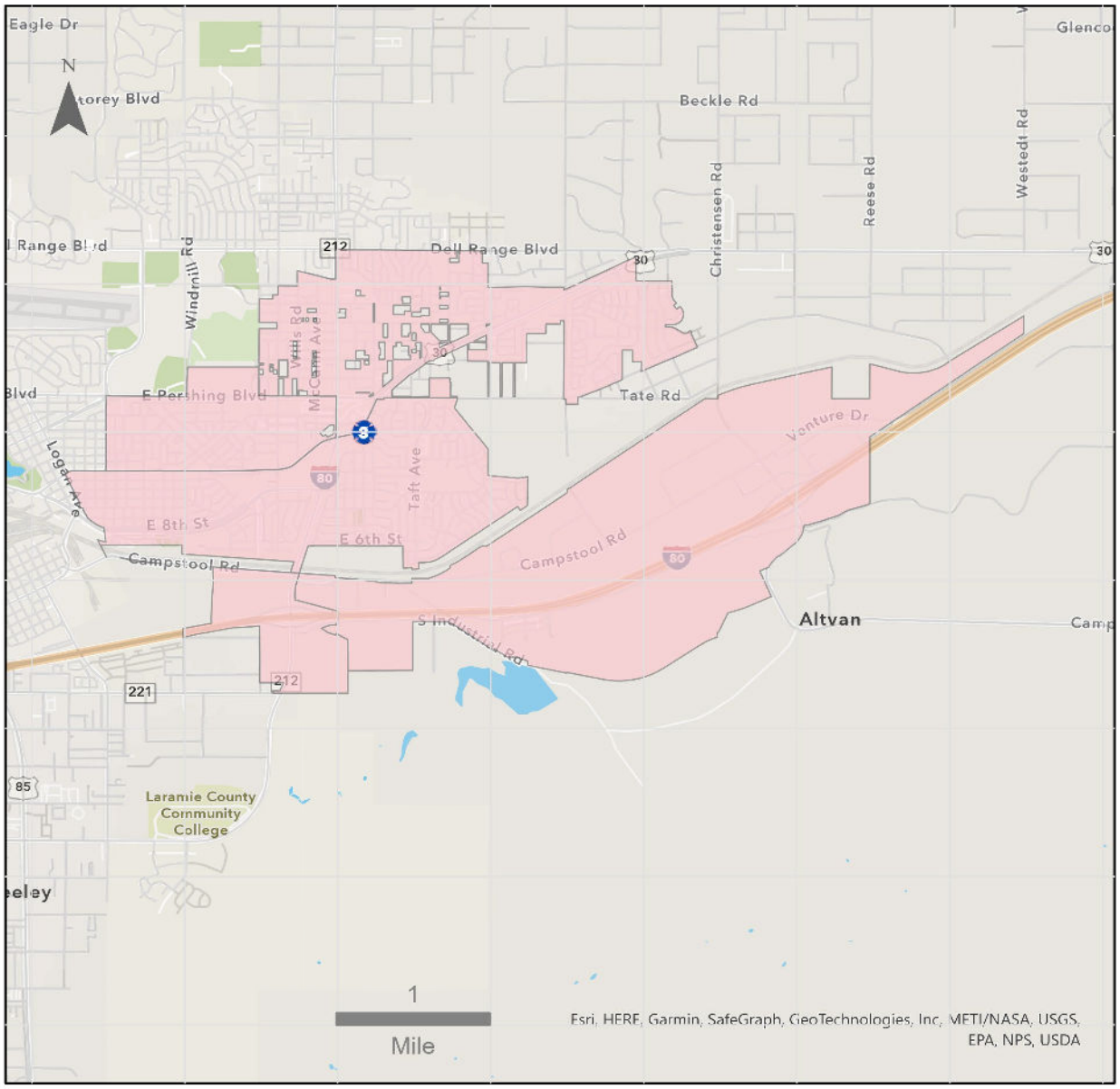


Calls by Hour

04:00 - 04:59	70	64	50	50
05:00 - 05:59	56	58	77	81
06:00 - 06:59	86	74	89	81
07:00 - 07:59	122	115	97	103
08:00 - 08:59	138	129	127	114
09:00 - 09:59	142	133	151	122
10:00 - 10:59	156	171	140	149
11:00 - 11:59	142	166	167	150
12:00 - 12:59	157	164	189	164
13:00 - 13:59	181	156	158	138
14:00 - 14:59	153	146	152	138
15:00 - 15:59	171	168	169	149
16:00 - 16:59	166	177	173	141
17:00 - 17:59	159	146	166	135
18:00 - 18:59	175	144	153	142
19:00 - 19:59	146	139	156	141
20:00 - 20:59	119	130	148	134
21:00 - 21:59	122	128	119	114
22:00 - 22:59	87	89	106	106
23:00 - 23:59	80	75	99	94

Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

STATION 3 RESPONSE ZONE



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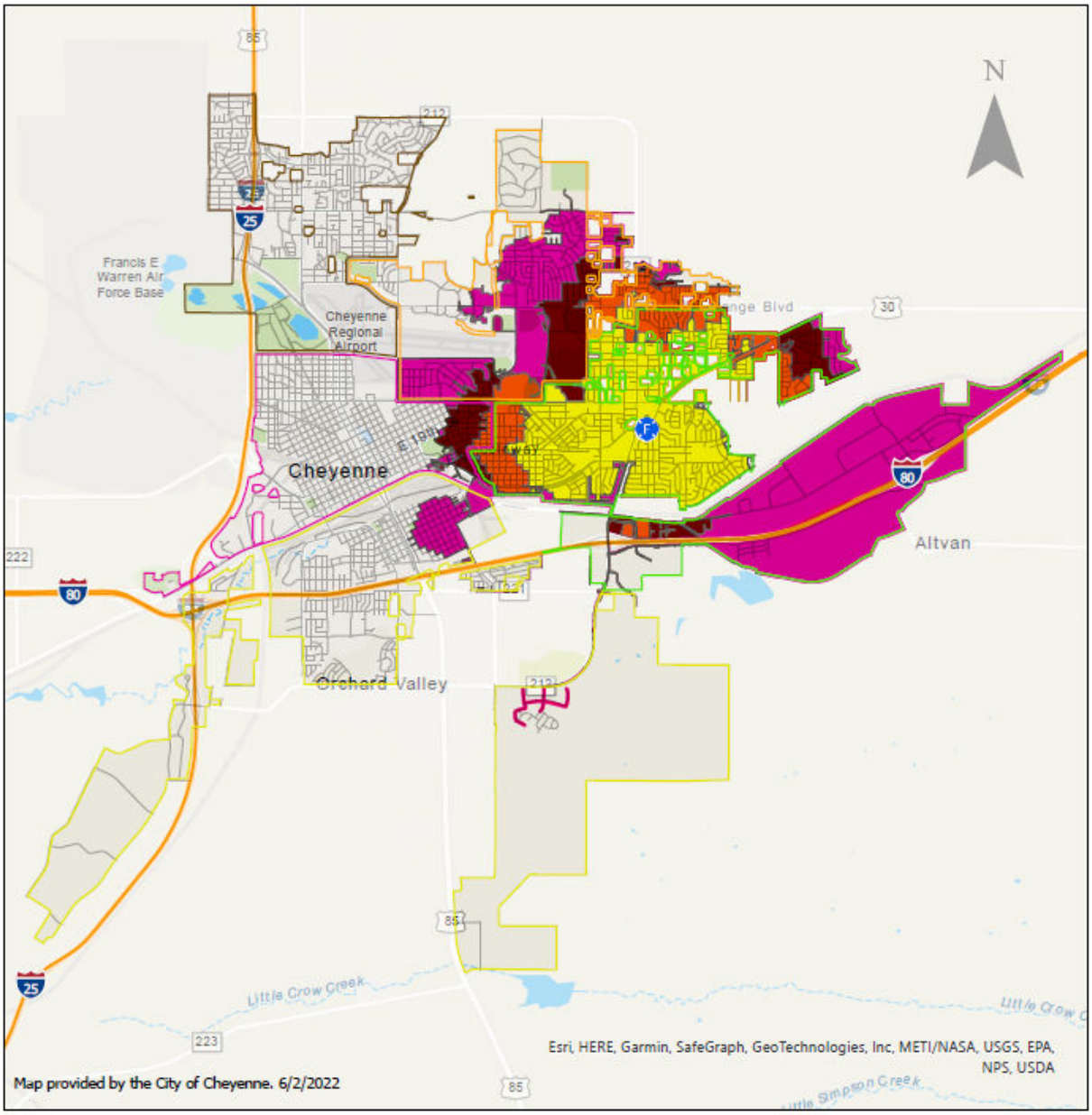
Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

STATION 3 DRIVE TIMES



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FIRE STATION 5

STATIC PLANNING ZONE 5

2014 Dell Range Blvd.

Built in 1963 - Serving Wards 2 & 3

Description

Station 5 is the oldest of the fire stations and was built in 1963 and is slated to be replaced in 2023. Station 5 houses Engine 5, a single-engine company, with a minimum of three-person crew.
Station 5 is located on Dell Range Blvd. in the north-central part of the city.

Planning Zone Risk

Station 5 covers an area that is a mix of commercial and residential. The area includes the newest but the 5th largest commercial and retail area in Cheyenne along Dell Range Blvd. This commercial zone includes Frontier Mall, multi-story hotels, retail strip malls, and the largest contingent of big box stores including Walmart and Lowes. Commercial buildings require sprinklers and fire protection systems. Residential houses are industry-standard construction with little to no balloon frame construction. Station 5's area has a robust water supply grid. Station 5 covers an urban area with a mix of single-family and multi-family residential structures. The area has three large elderly care facilities including Sierra Hills, Lifecare, and Pointe Frontier. This area contains 2 elementary schools.

Building Types and Counts

Number of Residential Structures	5,456
Number of Commercial Structures	292

Major Geographical Features

Clear Creek runs through Station 5's area and divides the area from Dell Range to the north. Clear Creek normally has minimal flow but during the spring and summer, it can run high and cause flooding.

Transportation Network

Station 5's area has a mix of major arterial and surface streets which allow for quick and easy access to all areas of the response zone. Dell Range Blvd. is the central access artery that runs east to west, Converse Ave. is the major artery that runs north to south. Station 5's current location on Dell Range Blvd. is central to the zone and provides a centralized response. Traffic has increased with the population growth of Cheyenne and can pose challenges to response during peak traffic times.

Apparatus Fire Station 5				
Designation	**Manufacturer and Model**	**Pump**	**FEMA Typing**	**Year**
Engine 5	Pierce Enforcer	1500 gpm	Engine – Fire (Pumper) Type 1	2015

Service Demand

Total Calls

Year	Number of Calls	Percent Change	In Area	Out of Area
2023	2190	1.27%	1704	486
2022	2162	1.34%	1893	269
2021	2133	12.28%	1798	335

Unit Availability

Year	Total Calls	Overlapping Count	Percent Overlapping	Unit Availability
2023	1821	242	13.29%	86.71%
2022	1957	248	12.67%	87.33%
2021	1993	344	17.26%	82.74%

*Unit availability goal for CFR is 80 ** Does not include dispatched and canceled en route

Turnout Times (Dispatch to En route min./sec.)

2021	2022	2023
1:37	1:18	1:22

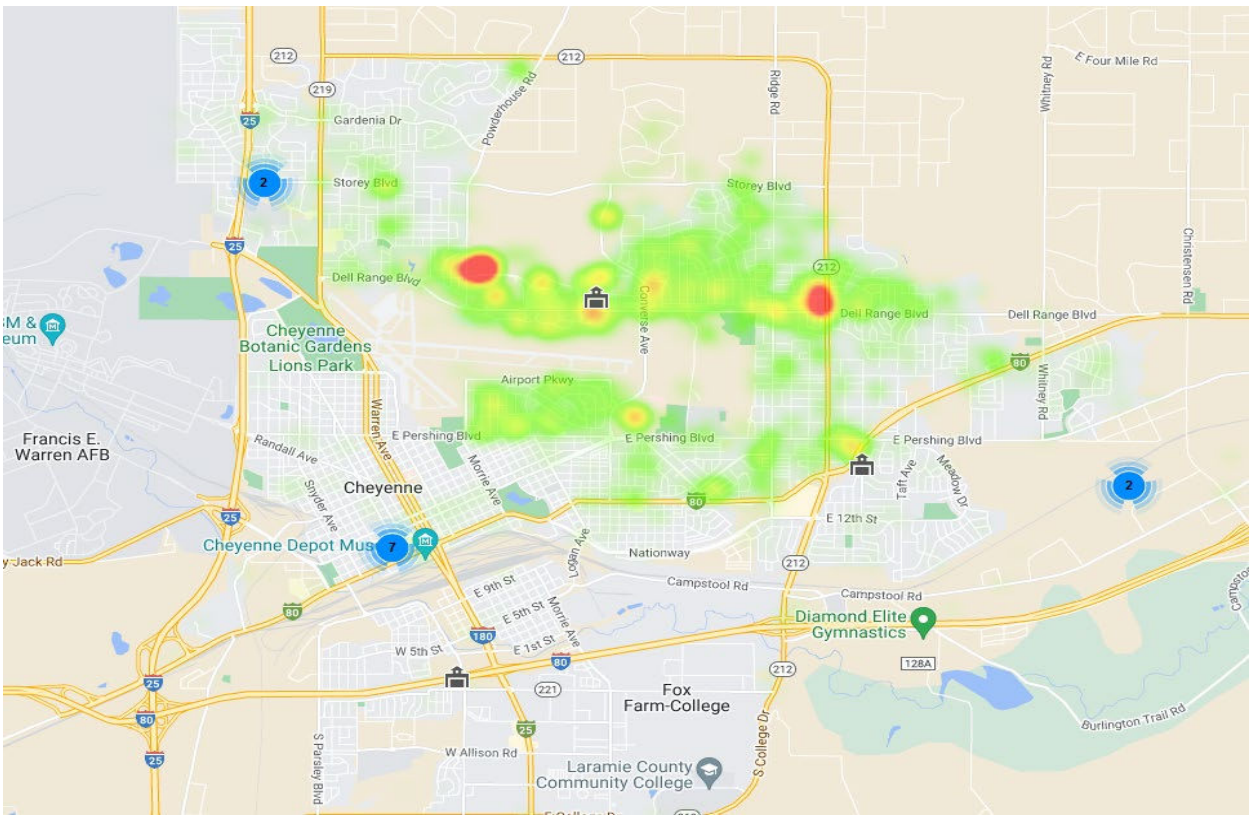
***The adopted standard is 60 sec. for EMS and 80 sec. for fire/MVA**

En route Times (En route to On-Scene min./sec.)

2021	2022	2023
5:40	5:39	6:04

***The adopted standard is 5:15 min. for the first due and 10:20 min. for ERF**

Heatmap of all Incidents 2020-2023

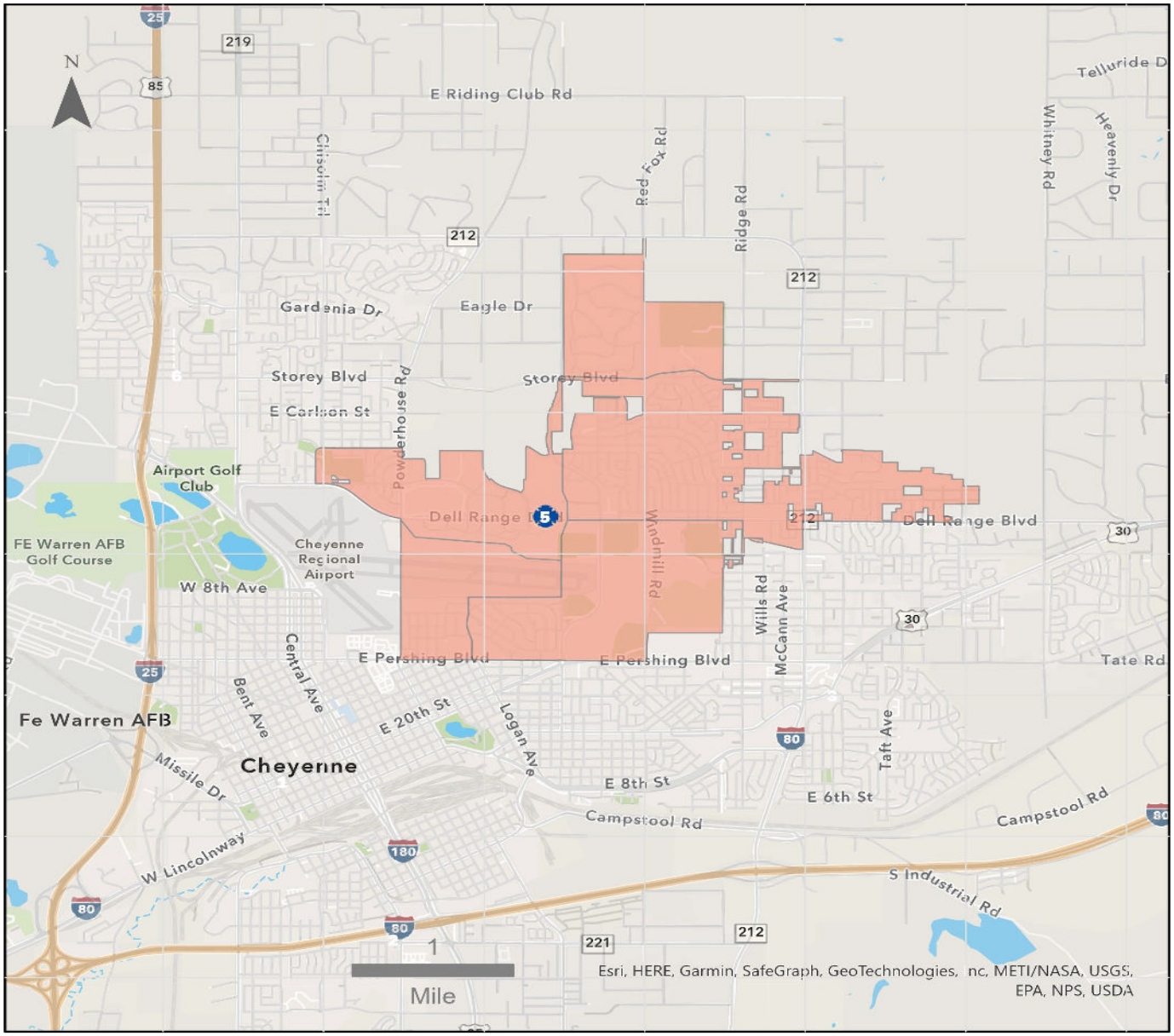


Calls by Hour

Time	2023	2022	2021
00:00 - 00:59	49	35	58
01:00 - 01:59	51	36	45
02:00 - 02:59	37	37	43
03:00 - 03:59	42	42	36
04:00 - 04:59	31	44	45
05:00 - 05:59	46	42	30
06:00 - 06:59	64	69	56
07:00 - 07:59	75	76	69
08:00 - 08:59	102	99	105
09:00 - 09:59	129	100	105
10:00 - 10:59	126	135	103
11:00 - 11:59	118	143	126
12:00 - 12:59	130	125	126
13:00 - 13:59	162	141	137
14:00 - 14:59	135	148	140
15:00 - 15:59	140	141	113
16:00 - 16:59	137	143	127
17:00 - 17:59	133	123	151
18:00 - 18:59	108	130	128
19:00 - 19:59	102	83	110
20:00 - 20:59	76	103	97
21:00 - 21:59	90	57	81
22:00 - 22:59	55	64	78
23:00 - 23:59	52	46	52

Cheyenne Fire Rescue

STATION 5 RESPONSE ZONE



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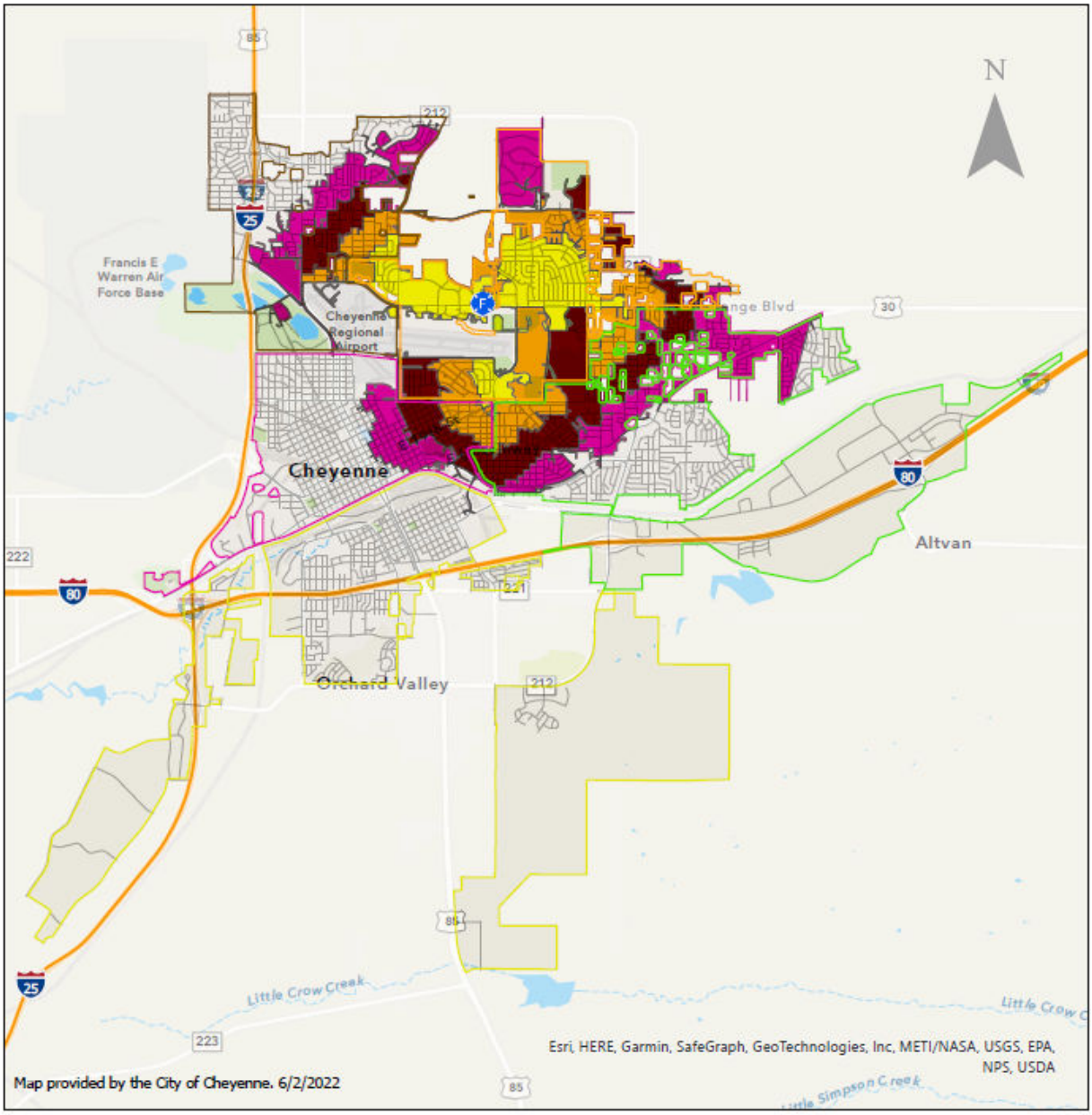
Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

STATION 5 DRIVE TIMES



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FIRE STATION 6

STATIC PLANNING ZONE 6

444 Western Hills Blvd.

Built in 1982 - Serving Wards 1 and 2

Description

Station 6 was built in 1982 and encompasses 4.55 sq. miles and serves the north side of the city. Station 6 houses Engine 6, a single-engine company staffed with a minimum of three.

Planning Zone Risk

The area contains a mix of residential and commercial. Yellowstone Rd. is a primary business zone and includes both government buildings and retail. Commercial areas contain strip malls, office buildings, and several mid-rise and high-rise buildings. Schools in this area include 4 elementary, 1 junior high school, and 1 senior high school.

Building Type and Count

Number of Residential	4,607
Number of Commercial	397

Major geographical features

Zone 6 includes two major bodies of water including Lake Absoraka, and Sloans Lake. Lyons Park is the largest recreational park in the city and houses the Aquatic Center, botanical Gardens as well as the greenway- biking and walking paths.

Transportation Network

Yellowstone Rd. is the major roadway running north to south and divides the area. Gardenia borders the north and provides access to the east/west. Storey Blvd. is the east/west major roadway at the center point and Dell Range Blvd. borders the southern part of the zone and provides access to the East. Station 6 is the first due coverage for the Cheyenne Regional Airport, which also houses the Wyoming Air National Guard and a fleet of C-130's. Interstate 25 borders the western part of the area and runs north/south.

Apparatus Fire Station 6				
Designation	**Manufacturer and Model**	**Pump**	**FEMA Typing**	**Year**
Engine 6	Pierce Velocity	1500 gpm	Engine – Fire (Pumper) Type 1	2007
Reserve Engine 11	Seagrave	1250 gpm	Engine – Fire (Pumper) Type 1	1995

Service Demand

Total Calls

Year	Number of Calls	Percent Change	In Area	Out of Area
2023	1567	-0.89%	1272	295
2022	1581	2.40%	1326	255
2021	1543	6.74%	1277	270

Unit Availability

Year	Total Calls**	Overlapping Count	Percent Overlapping	Unit Availability*
2023	1345	168	12.49%	87.51%
2022	1346	114	8.47%	91.53%
2021	1342	160	11.92%	88.08%

*Unit availability goal for CFR is 80

** Does not include dispatched and canceled en route

Turnout Times (Dispatch to En route min./sec.)

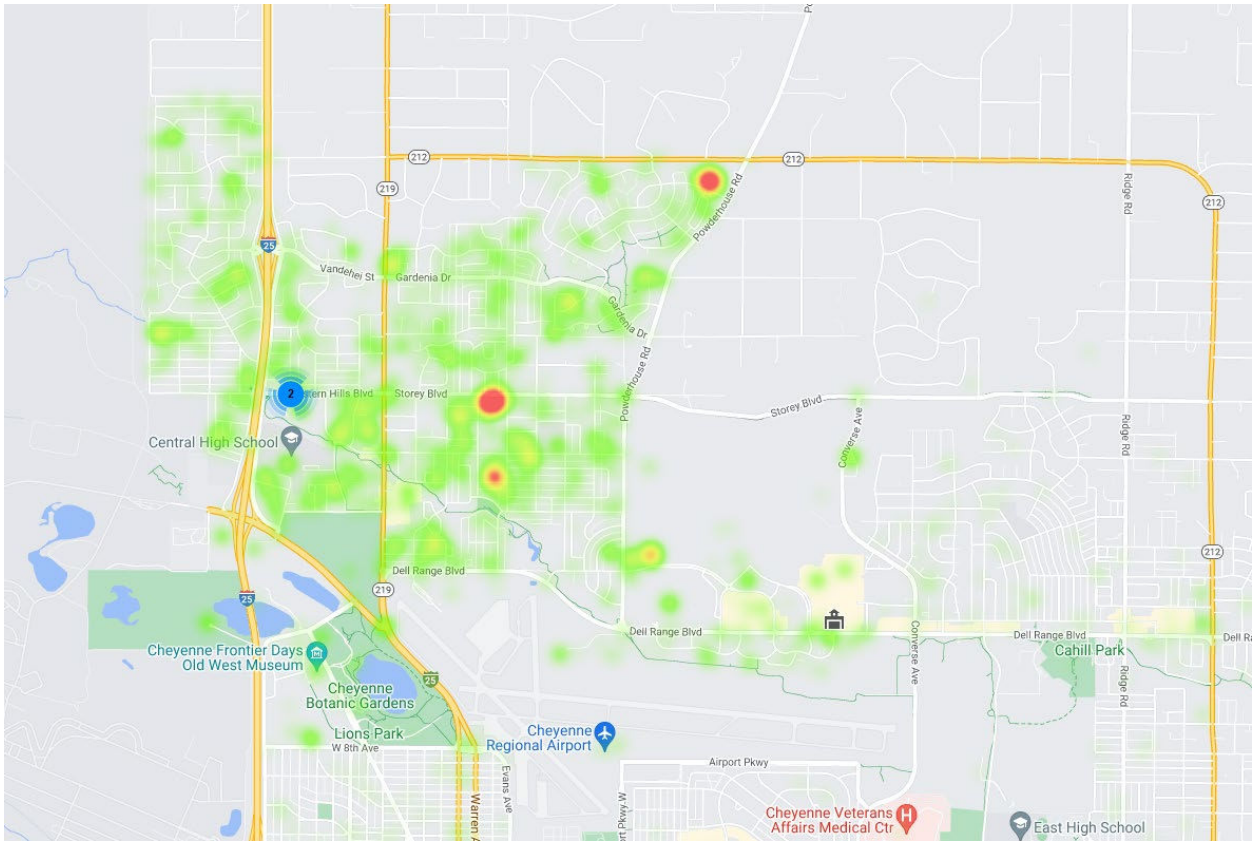
2021	2022	2023
1:34	1:13	1:12

***The adopted standard is 60 sec. for EMS and 80 sec. for fire/MVA**

En route Times (En route to On-Scene min./sec.)

2021	2022	2023
5:48	5:34	6:10

Heatmap of all incidents 2020-2023

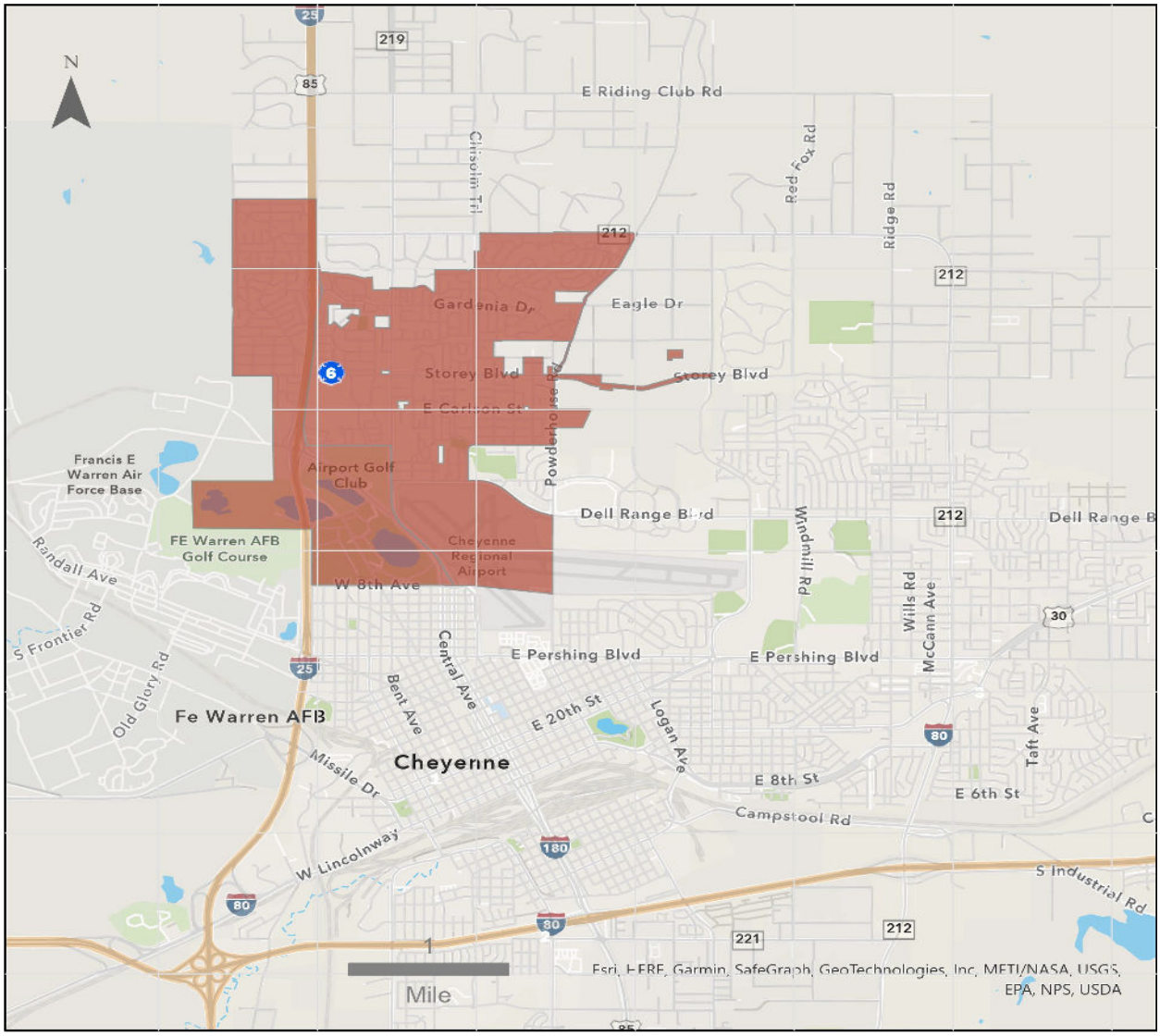


Calls by Hour

Time	2023	2022	2021
00:00 - 00:59	38	36	36
01:00 - 01:59	25	23	25
02:00 - 02:59	26	30	24
03:00 - 03:59	27	28	26
04:00 - 04:59	22	30	27
05:00 - 05:59	37	35	34
06:00 - 06:59	43	33	36
07:00 - 07:59	54	52	51
08:00 - 08:59	74	69	88
09:00 - 09:59	114	81	97
10:00 - 10:59	103	98	125
11:00 - 11:59	75	112	100
12:00 - 12:59	94	96	102
13:00 - 13:59	89	104	99
14:00 - 14:59	121	82	90
15:00 - 15:59	79	95	109
16:00 - 16:59	100	90	102
17:00 - 17:59	88	89	103
18:00 - 18:59	72	91	76
19:00 - 19:59	76	62	56
20:00 - 20:59	71	69	52
21:00 - 21:59	51	67	56
22:00 - 22:59	40	54	50
23:00 - 23:59	37	35	34

Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

STATION 6 RESPONSE ZONE



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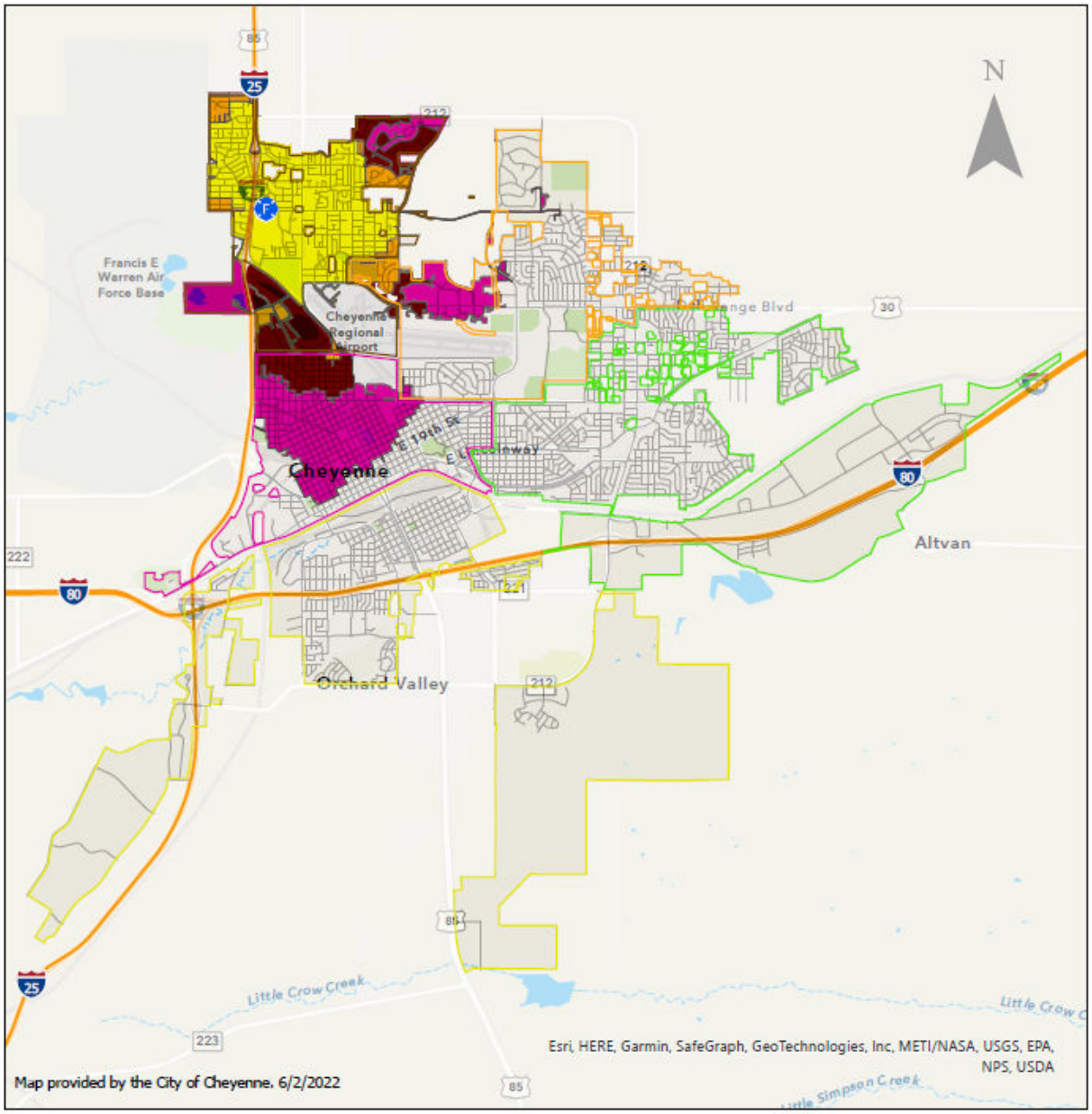
Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

STATION 6 DRIVE TIMES



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FIRE TRAINING COMPLEX

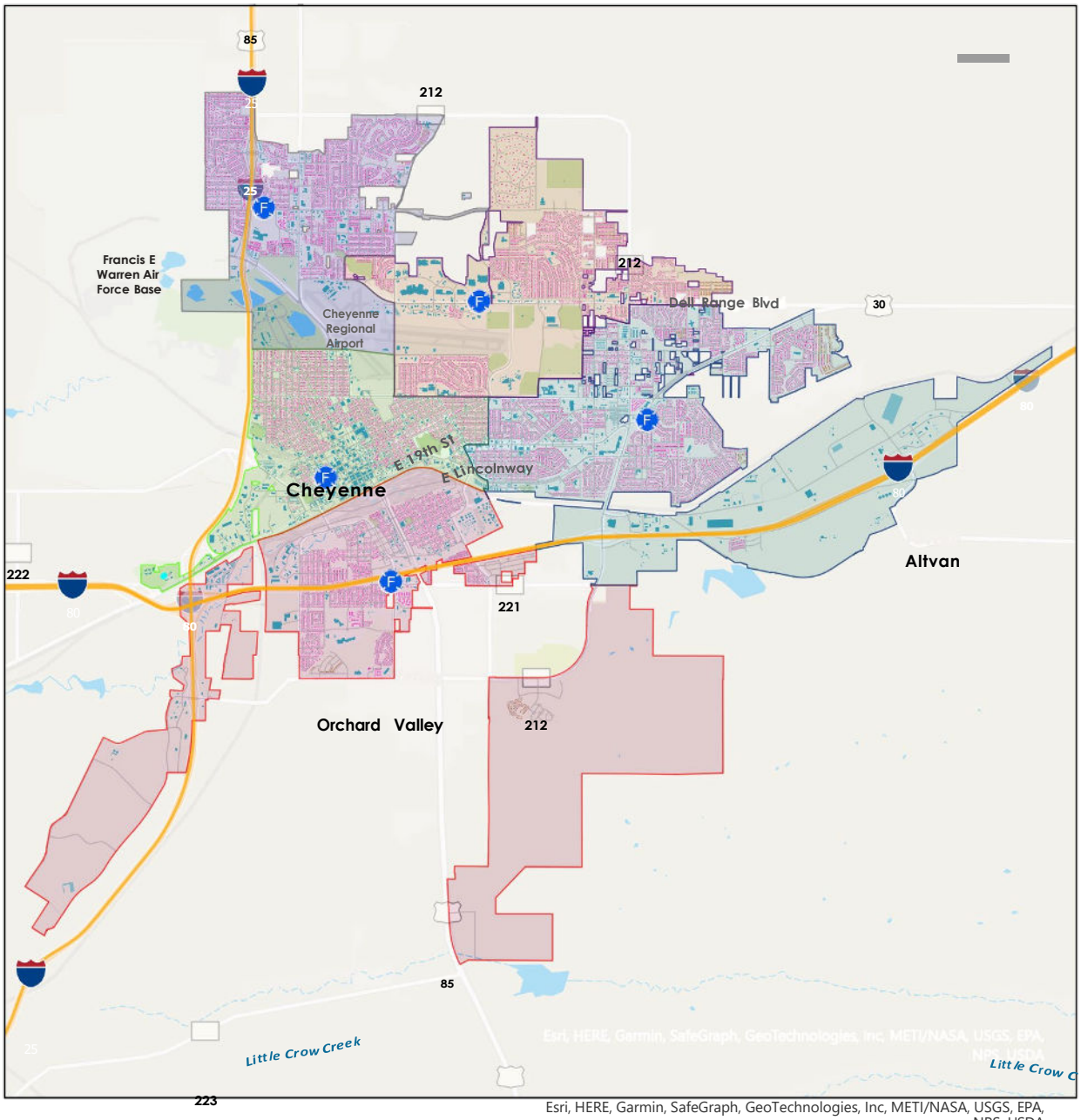
7222 COMMERCE CIRCLE

Description

The complex consists of a multipurpose classroom, a six-story tower, and a two-story burn building. This complex provides Cheyenne firefighters and surrounding agencies an opportunity to train and participate in scenarios and evolutions together. The Fire Training Complex is staffed Monday through Friday from 0700-1800 by the Battalion Chief of Support, the Lieutenant of Training, and the Lieutenant of EMS/Coordinator.

Cheyenne Fire & Rescue

COMMERCIAL/RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES



Map provided by the City of Cheyenne. 5/25/2022

2

Miles

Category	FS1	FS2	FS3	FS5	FS6
Commercial	**1,061**	**547**	**954**	**292**	**397**
Residential	**5,814**	**4,637**	**9,318**	**5,456**	**4,607**

RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk Assessment Methodology: Probability & Impact Analysis

Cheyenne Fire Rescue (CFR) recognizes that there are hazards in the community that pose a risk to life and property. These potential hazards include fires, medical emergencies, hazardous materials, technical rescue situations, and aircraft emergencies. An incident refers to an active hazard requiring the intervention of public safety resources to minimize loss or harm. A hazard's level of risk is described by the probability of an incident occurring and the consequences of the incident coupled with the impact the incident has on the organization.

CFR utilized the two-axis approach to risk methodology to identify the risk classification for each of the potential hazards. The risk classification is based on frequency/probability of occurrence and consequence to the community to determine the overall risk classification. When considering risk, moving up the left axis of the chart indicates the increased frequency/probability of the risk, and moving Left to right increases the consequence. Risks that have an increased consequence outcome move up the right axis. Each hazard is assigned risk classification(s) based on the overall frequency, probability, and consequence.

Hazard Categories and Risk Classifications:

FIRE RISK

FIRE SUPPRESSION

Probability vs. Consequence - Fire Suppression Risk			
	Consequence		
	Low -Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
High Frequency/Probability	Vegitation Fire Outside Rubbish Fire Small Grass Fire		
Low Frequency/Probability	Vehicle Fire	Single-family residential structures Two-family (duplex) residential structures	Commercial Occupancy High Rise Multi Family

Low-Risk Fire

Low-risk fire incidents usually involve the response of a single fire suppression unit (Engine or Ladder) with pump capabilities. These types of fire incidents should normally be minor in intensity, magnitude, or scope and may be effectively handled by a single company.

The following types of fires are the most common low-risk fire incidents:

- Vehicle fires (passenger, RV, road freight, etc.)
- Grass/Brush fires

• Dumpster / Rubbish fires: The following NFIRS codes and descriptions show the incident types that are classified as low-risk fire incidents:

Low Risk Fire Incidents	
NFIRS Code	Description
100	Fire, Other
122	Fire in motor home, camper, recreational vehicle
130	Mobile property (vehicle) fire, other
131	Passenger vehicle fire
132	Road freight or transport vehicle fire
136	Self-propelled motor home or recreational vehicle fire
137	Camper or recreational vehicle
138	Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire
140	Natural vegetation fire, other
141	Forest, woods, or wildland fire
142	Forest, woods, or wildland fire
143	Grass fire, includes fire confined to area
150	Outside rubbish fire, other
151	Outside rubbish, trash, or waste fire
152	Garbage dump or sanitary landfill fire
153	Construction or demolition landfill fire
154	Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire
155	Outside stationary compactor/compacted trash fire
160	Special outside fire, other
161	Outside storage fire on residential or commmercial/industrial property
162	Outside equipment fire
163	Outside gas or vapor combustion explosion
164	Outside mailbox fire

Moderate-Risk Fire

Moderate-risk fire incidents involve fires in buildings or structures and require a full structural response alarm. The moderate-risk classification includes fires involving single or duplex residential structures, with fire typically confined to a single room and content with little risk of extension to surrounding exposures. Fires occurring within the following structure/building types are considered moderate-risk fire incidents:

- Single-family residential structures / Two-family (duplex) residential structures

The following NFIRS codes and descriptions show the incident types that are classified as low-risk fire incidents:

Moderate Risk Fire Incidents	
NFIRS Code	Description
111	Building Fire
112	Fires in structure other than in a building
113	Cooking fire, confined to container
114	Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue
115	Incinerator overload or malfunction, fire confined
116	Fuel burner / boiler malfunction, fire confined
117	Commercial Compactor fire, confined to rubbish
118	Trash or rubbish fire, contained
121	Fire in mobile home used as fixed residence
123	Fire in portable building, fixed location

High-Risk Fire

High-risk fire incidents, like moderate-risk fires, also require a full structural response alarm. High-risk fires have the potential to involve not only a structure but exposures as well. The high-risk classification includes fires involving multi-family (apartment) structures, high-rise, and commercial occupancies. These incidents often involve the request for additional assets in the form of 2nd and 3rd alarms. The Laramie County Field Operating Guide (FOG) is a mutual aid agreement that utilizes mutual aid companies from neighboring jurisdictions. The FOG alarm assignments are built into the CAD when requested.

Fires occurring within the following structure/building types are considered high-risk fire incidents:

- Multi-family residential structures (apartments)
- High-Rise
- Commercial Occupancy

The following NFIRS codes and descriptions show the incident types that are classified as high-risk fire incidents:

High Risk Fire Incidents	
NFIRS Code	Description
111	Building Fire

Includes fires in High-Rise, Multi-Family, and Commercial Structures

NON-FIRE RISK

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS)

Probability vs. Consequence - EMS Risk			
	Consequence		
	Low -Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
High Frequency/Probability	Alpha EMD Determinants Bravo EMS Determinants	Charlie EMD Determinants Delta EMD Determinants	Echo EMD Determinants
Low Frequency/Probability			Mass Casuality

Low-Risk Emergency Medical Incidents

Low-risk emergency medical incidents usually involve a single unit (Engine, Ladder, Support) response. These incidents usually do not require additional resources beyond the initial responding apparatus and the responding ALS personnel from American Medical Response (AMR). Based on CAD EMD determinates these are Alpha and Bravo level incidents.

The following NFIRS codes and descriptions show the incident types that are classified as low-risk emergency medical incidents:

Low Risk Emergency Medical Incidents	
NFIRS Code	Description
300	Rescue, EMS incident, other
311	Medical assist, assist EMS crew
320	Emergency medical service incident, other
321	EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury

Moderate-Risk Emergency Medical Incidents

Moderate-risk emergency medical incidents involve a multi-unit response due to the high mechanism of injury, responder, and patient safety concerns regarding incidents in the roadway, and the need for vehicle stabilization. Based on CAD EMD determinates these are Charlie and Delta Level Incidents.

Incidents in this classification include:

- Motor Vehicle accidents with injuries
- Pedestrian(s) hit by vehicle

The following NFIRS codes and descriptions show the incident types that are classified as moderate-risk emergency medical incidents:

Moderate Risk Emergency Medical Incidents	
NFIRS Code	Description
322	Motor vehicle accident with injuries
323	Motor vehicle / pedestrian accident (MV Ped)

High-Risk Emergency Medical Incidents

High-risk emergency medical incidents involve a specialized response based on the situation found by the first arriving company. These incidents typically involve multiple patients and should be defined as mass casualty incidents (MCI). Based on CAD EMD determinates these are Echo Level Incidents The response to these incidents is specific to the needs requested by the first arriving company.

Incidents in this classification include:

- Motor vehicle accident involving multiple vehicles:
  - City Transit bus / Charter Bus / School Bus
  - Three (3) or more vehicles
  - Any MVA with 10+ patients
- Mass injuries in the crowd
  - Vehicle used as a weapon in the crowd
  - Terrorist bombing
- Active threat situation
  - Active shooter
  - Hostage situation with SWAT

The following NFIRS codes and descriptions show the incident types that are classified as moderate-risk emergency medical incidents:

High Risk Emergency Medical Incidents	
NFIRS Code	Description
381	Rescue or EMS standby; hazardous conditions
322	Motor vehicle accident with injuries
323	Motor vehicle / pedestrian accident (MV Ped)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCIES

Probability vs. Consequence - Hazmat Risk			
	Consequence		
	Low -Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
High Frequency/Probability	• Carbon Monoxide Calls • Spills of flammable liquids < 5 gallons • Spills of chemicals with low safety hazards < 5 gallons • LPG or Natural Gas Leaks		
Low Frequency/Probability		Chemical spills • Flammable liquid spills < 5 gallons • Refrigeration leaks • Radioactive conditions • Biological hazards	Chemical spills • Flammable liquid spills < 5 gallons • Refrigeration leaks • Radioactive conditions • Biological hazards

Low-Risk Hazardous Material Incidents

Low-risk hazardous material incidents include a limited emergency condition, which can be controlled by a single unit response. These incidents are usually confined to a small area and do not require evacuations other than the involved structure or immediate outdoor area. These incidents do not require the use of specialized chemical protective clothing.

These low-risk hazardous material incidents include:

- Carbon Monoxide Calls
- Spills of flammable liquids < 5 gallons
- Spills of chemicals with low safety hazards < 5 gallons

- LPG or Natural Gas Leaks

The following NFIRS codes and descriptions show the incident types that are classified as low-risk hazardous material incidents:

Low Risk Hazmat Incidents	
NFIRS Code	Description
231	Chemical reaction rupture of pressure or process vessel
400	Hazardous condition, other
410	Combustible/Flammable spills & leaks, other
411	Gasoline or other Flammable liquid spill, Class I
412	Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)
413	Oil or other combustible liquid spill, Class II or III
420	Chemical release, reaction or toxic condition
421	Chemical hazard (no spill or leak)
424	Carbon monoxide incident

Moderate-Risk Hazardous Material Incidents

Moderate-risk hazardous material incidents include an elevated response including specialized equipment and trained hazardous material technicians. The incidents require the use of protective clothing and usually self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). The incidents can usually be controlled by an initial hazmat response.

These moderate-risk hazardous material incidents include:

- Chemical spills
- Flammable liquid spills < 5 gallons
- Refrigeration leaks
- Radioactive conditions
- Biological hazards

The following NFIRS codes and descriptions show the incident types that are classified as moderate-risk hazardous material incidents:

Moderate Risk Hazmat Incidents	
NFIRS Code	Description
422	Chemical spill or leak
423	Refrigeration leak
430	Radioactive condition, other
431	Radiation leak, radioactive material
451	Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected

High-Risk Hazardous Material Incidents

High-risk hazardous material incidents have the potential to require an increased amount of equipment, air monitoring, or protective clothing based on the type of material, size, and complexity of the incident. These incidents usually require mitigation efforts to stop and contain the release of these materials. These types of incidents are similar to those within the moderate risk classification; however, they possess the potential to cause a greater impact on the organization and require additional resources outside of the standard response. An activation of the CFR Hazmat Team from off-duty CFR hazardous material technicians and/or a Regional Response Hazmat Team 7 activation will be necessary.

The following NFIRS codes and descriptions show the incident types that are classified as high-risk hazardous material incidents:

High Risk Hazmat Incidents	
NFIRS Code	Description
422	Chemical spill or leak
423	Refrigeration leak
430	Radioactive condition, other
431	Radiation leak, radioactive material
451	Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected

TECHNICAL RESCUE INCIDENTS

Probability vs. Consequence - Technical Rescue			
	Consequence		
	Low -Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
High Frequency/Probability	• Lost person (search) • Extrication / Removal of the patient (non-technical, e.g. child stuck in playground equipment) • Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator • Swimming pool/recreation area water		
Low Frequency/Probability		Extraication of Victims(s) from vehicle	Structural Collapse • Trench rescue • Confined Space rescue • High-angle rescue • Machinery extrication

Low-Risk Technical Rescue Incidents

Low-risk technical rescue incidents involve limited rescue conditions or potential that can usually be handled by a non-technical rescue response. These incidents receive a primary response from a ladder company.

Low-risk technical rescue incidents include:

- Lost person (search)
- Extrication / Removal of the patient (non-technical, e.g. child stuck in playground equipment)
- Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator
- Swimming pool/recreation area water rescue

The following NFIRS codes and descriptions show the incident types that are classified as low-risk technical rescue incidents:

Low Risk Technical Rescue Incidents	
NFIRS Code	Description
340	Search for lost person, other
341	Search for lost person on land
342	Search for person in water
350	Extrication, rescue, other
353	Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator
361	Swimming / recreational water areas rescue
370	Electrical rescue, other

Moderate- Risk Technical Rescue Incidents

Moderate-risk technical rescue incidents involve incidents where victims are trapped within vehicles requiring technical extrication for safe removal. These events require specialized tools and equipment to stabilize the vehicle(s) involved and perform the victim extrication.

The following NFIRS codes and descriptions show the incident types that are classified as moderate-risk technical rescue incidents:

Moderate Risk Technical Rescue Incidents	
NFIRS Code	Description
352	Extrication of victim(s) from vehicle

High-Risk Technical Rescue Incidents

High-risk technical rescue incidents represent the most challenging and complex rescue situations. These incidents will likely be extended in duration and require the use of special knowledge and resources. These incidents receive a primary response from both heavy rescue companies.

These high-risk technical rescue incidents include:

- Structural collapse
- Trench rescue
- Confined Space rescue
- High-angle rescue
- Machinery extrication

The following NFIRS codes and descriptions show the incident types that are classified as moderate-risk technical rescue incidents:

High Risk Technical Rescue Incidents	
NFIRS Code	Description
343	Search for person underground
351	Extrication of victim(s) from building / structure
354	Trench / below-grade rescue
355	Confined space rescue
356	High-angle rescue
357	Extrication of victim(s) from machinery
360	Water & ice-related rescue, other
362	Ice rescue
461	Building or structure weakened or collapsed

CRITICAL TASKING AND EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE ANALYSIS – FIRE

Low and Moderate Risk Fire

Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Incident Command	1
Pump Operations	1
Attack Line	1
Total ERF Needed	3

Dispatched Units	Personnel
1 Engine	3
Dispatched	3

Moderate Risk Fire Critical Tasking

Critical Task	Personnel
Incident Command	1
Safety Officer	1
Pump Operations	1
Attack Line	3
Search & Rescue	2
Ventilation	2
Exposure	2
Rapid Intervention Team	3
Other (Hydrant/ Backup Line)	3
Total	17

Dispatched Units	Personnel
4 Engine	12
1 Ladder	4
Battalion Chief	1
Support	2
Dispatched	19

The first due unit shall be capable of, but not required to simultaneously perform the following tasks:

- Providing 1500 gpm from a static water source (tank water) of a min capacity of 500 gallons.
- Initiate command and perform size up and Initial Radio Report.
- Perform 360 or advise if they cannot.
- Request additional resources as needed (i.e. 2nd or 3rd Alarm).
- Establishing and advancing an attack line flowing at a minimum of 150 gpm.
- Establish an uninterrupted water supply.
- Contain the fire.
- Rescue at-risk victims.
- Perform salvage operations.

Effective Response Force

The Effective Response Force (ERF) shall be capable of:

- Establishment of incident command outside the hazard zone for overall coordination and direction of the initial full alarm assignment with a minimum of one member dedicated to this task.
- Establishment of a Safety Officer.
- Establishment of a Rehab Group with a minimum of one EMS crew.
- Establish an uninterrupted water supply of a minimum of 1500 gpm with supply lines maintained by the pumping apparatus engineer.
- Establishment of an effective water flow application rate of 300 gpm from two handlines, each of which has a minimum flow rate of 150 gpm with each handline operated by a minimum of two members.
- One team of two members conducts search and rescue.
- One team of two members soften the structure, control utilities, and place ground ladders for secondary egress as needed.
- One team of three members shall establish a Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) to perform a tactical 360 and place equipment in the RIT staging area.
- Establishment of an on-deck crew consisting of a minimum of two members.
- If aerial operations are conducted, a minimum of four members shall accomplish this task (two engineers, one on the pedestal, one on the ground, and an officer and firefighter on the platform.

High-Risk Fire

Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Incident Command	1
Accountability	1
Safety Officer	1
Pump Operations	1
FDC Pump Operations	1
Attack Line	4
Search & Rescue	4
Ventilation / Utilities / Ladders	4
Exposure / Backup Line	2
Rapid Intervention Team	3
Water Supply	1
Lobby Control / Elevator Control	3
Total	26

Dispatched Units	Personnel
5 Engine	15
1 Ladder	4
Battalion Chief	1
Support	2
Dispatched	22

Second Alarm	Personnel
CFR 2nd Battalion Chief	1
CFR Deputy Chief	1
CFR Structure Engine	3
Structure Engine - LCFA	3
Structure Engine - WANG	3
Aerial - LCFA	4
Air Cart - LCFA	1
Dispatched	16

Third Alarm	Personnel
CFR 3rd Battalion Chief	1
CFR Fire Chief	1
Structure Engine - F.E. Warren	3
Structure Engine - District 1	3
Aerial - F.E. Warren	4
Aerial - District 1	4
EMA On Call	
CFR Medic 1	1
Dispatched	17

The first due unit shall be capable of, but not required to, simultaneously perform the following tasks:

- Providing 1500 gpm from a static water source (tank water) of a min capacity of 500 gallons.
- Initiate command and perform size up and Initial Radio Report.
- Perform 360 or advise if they cannot.
- Request additional resources as needed (i.e. 2nd or 3rd Alarm).
- Establishing and advancing an attack line flowing a minimum 150 gpm.

- Establish an uninterrupted water supply.
- Contain the fire.
- Rescue at-risk victims.
- Perform salvage operations.

Effective Response Force

The Effective Response Force (ERF) shall be capable of:

- Establishment of incident command outside the hazard zone for overall coordination and direction of the initial full alarm assignment with a minimum of one member dedicated to this task. Two command officers shall be present.
- Establishment of a Safety Officer.
- Establishment of a Rehab Group with a minimum of two EMS crews.
- Establish two uninterrupted water supplies of a minimum of 1500 gpm each with supply lines maintained by the pumping apparatus engineer. First due shall make a connection to FDC. Second due shall utilize a separate water supply and operate hand lines or master stream.
- Establishment of an effective water flow application rate of 500 gpm from two handlines, each of which has a minimum flow rate of 250 gpm with each handline operated by a minimum of two members.
- Establish a Staging area two floors below the fire floor.
- Establish Fire control.
- Two teams of two members each conduct search and rescue and evacuate the building.
- One team of two members softens the structure, controls utilities, and places ground ladders for secondary egress as needed.
- One team of three members shall establish a Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) and perform a tactical 360 and place equipment in the RIT staging area on the staging floor.
- Establishment of an on-deck crew consisting of a minimum of two members.
- Conduct a roof assessment as necessary.
- If aerial operations are conducted, a minimum of four members shall accomplish this task (two engineers, one on the pedestal, one on the ground, and an officer and firefighter in the platform.

CRITICAL TASKING AND EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE ANALYSIS - EMS

Low-Risk EMS

Critical tasking for low-risk emergency medical incidents is based on a single-unit response from Cheyenne Fire Rescue and American Medical Response. The critical tasking for low-risk emergency medical incidents is as follows:

Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Patient Management	1
Patient Treatment	1
Total ERF Needed	2

Dispatched Units	Personnel
1 Engine	3
or	
1 Ladder	4
or	
1 Support	2
Dispatched	2 - 4

The Effective Response Force (ERF) shall be capable of:

- Provide scene safety.
- Provide appropriate care to the patient.

Moderate-Risk EMS

Critical tasking for these incidents includes personnel and equipment that can safely render aid to patients while ensuring the victim(s) and the responders are protected from traffic in and around the incident scene.

Critical tasking for moderate-risk emergency medical incidents is as follows:

Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command / Safety	1
Scene Control / Blocking	1
Vehicle Stabilization	2
Patient Treatment	1
Total ERF Needed	5

Dispatched Units	Personnel
2 Engine	3
or	
1 Engine	3
1 Ladder	4
or	
1 Engine	3
1 Support	2
Dispatched	5-7

The Effective Response Force (ERF) shall be capable of:

- Provide scene safety.
- Provide appropriate care to the patient.

High-Risk EMS

Critical tasking for incidents in this classification reflects a CFR "full complement" response. American Medical Response (AMR) will provide additional ALS transport units at a minimum of two (2) per ambulance and a supervisor.

Critical tasking for high-risk emergency medical incidents is as follows:

Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Accountability	1
Safety	1
Staging	1
Triage	4
Patient Treatment	6
Scene Control	2
Transport (By AMR)	2
Total ERF Needed	18

Dispatched Units	Personnel
3 Engine	9
1 Ladder	4
1 Support	2
Battalion	1
AMR Transport	2
AMR Supervisor	1
Dispatched	19

The Effective Response Force (ERF) shall be capable of:

- Provide scene safety.
- Provide appropriate care to the patient.

CRITICAL TASKING AND EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE ANALYSIS – RESCUE

Low- Risk Technical Rescue

Critical tasking for these incidents is minimal based on the low presence of safety hazards and risks to the public and responders. The presence of rescue technicians in both the response and the critical tasking allows for technical expertise should the situation elevate.

Critical tasking for these incidents is as follows:

Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command / Safety	1
Elevator Control / Support	1
Rescue / Mitigation	2
Total ERF Needed	4

Dispatched Units	Personnel
1 Ladder	4
Dispatched	4

The first due unit shall be capable of, but not required to simultaneously perform the following tasks:

- Establish command and give an Initial Radio Report
- Block the scene with an apparatus for safety.
- Request additional resources as needed.
- Safely provide necessary extrication.
- Provide appropriate care to the patient.
- Stage tools and equipment
- Provide life safety for responders and citizens.
- Plan for extrication/entanglement/entrapment, utilize necessary hand tools and powered equipment.

Moderate-Risk Technical Rescue

Critical tasking for these incidents includes personnel and equipment that can safely perform the victim extrication while ensuring the victim(s) and the responders are protected from traffic in and around the incident scene.

Critical tasking for moderate-risk technical rescue incidents are as:

Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Safety	1
Vehicle Stabilization / Extrication	4
Patient Treatment	2
Scene Control / Blocking	1
Support	2
Total ERF Needed	11

Dispatched Units	Personnel
2 Engines	6
1 Ladder	4
1 Battalion	1
Dispatched	11

The first due unit shall be capable of, but not required to simultaneously perform the following tasks:

- Establish command and give an Initial Radio Report
- Block the scene with an apparatus for safety.
- Request traffic control.
- Size-up extrication.
- Stage tools and equipment.
- Provide appropriate patient care.

Effective Response Force

The Effective Response Force (ERF) shall be capable of:

- Provide scene safety and ensure traffic control.
- Request additional resources as needed.
- Safely provide necessary extrication.
- Provide appropriate care to the patient.

High-Risk Technical Rescue

Critical tasking for these incidents is elevated due to the complex and technical nature of these incidents. The technical rescue response includes a minimum of six rescue technicians. Critical tasking for high-risk technical rescue incidents is as follows:

Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Incident Command	1
Safety Officer	2
Rescue Group	8
Hazmat Group	4
Patient Care	2
Support	4
Total ERF Needed	21

Dispatched Units	Personnel
3 Engines	9
1 Ladder	4
1 Battalion	1
1 Support	2
Dispatched	16

Requested Units	Personnel
Technical Rescue Team	17
Total ERF	33

The Effective Response Force (ERF) shall be capable of:

- Safely position personnel and apparatus, initial radio report, establish command and provide ongoing size up.
- Provide life safety for responders and citizens.
- Establish hazard control zones (Hot, Warm, Cold) and a perimeter.
- Isolate the scene and deny entry.
- Determine the need for RERT 7.
- Evacuate the area.
- Survey with a four-gas monitor.
- Obtain wind speed and direction.
- Mitigating the hazard
- Establish a Respiratory Protection Plan.
- Plan for extrication/entanglement/entrapment, utilize necessary hand tools and powered equipment.
- Establish rope systems, mechanical advantage, and anchoring.
- Provide proper patient packaging and medical treatment and safe transport via ground and air.
- Isolate the scene and deny entry.
- Evacuate the area and shut down equipment.
- Survey with four-gas monitor.

- Obtain wind speed and direction.
- Establish a Respiratory Protection Plan Need
- Establish rope systems, mechanical advantage, and anchoring.
- Provide proper patient packaging and medical treatment and safe transport via ground and air.

CRITICAL TASKING AND EFFECTIVE RESPONSE FORCE ANALYSIS - HAZMAT

Low-Risk Hazardous Materials Incident

Critical tasking for these incidents is based on the presence of safety hazards or the potential associated with these events. The critical tasking is based upon the initial response of one engine, if upon arrival a more critical event, then it will be upgraded to Moderate or High Risk.

Critical tasking for these types of events is as follows:

Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command / Safety	1
Investigation / Mitigation	2
Total ERF Needed	3

Dispatched Units	Personnel
1 Engine	3
Dispatched	3

The first due unit shall be capable of, but not required to simultaneously perform the following tasks:

- Establish command and give an Initial Radio Report.
- Establish control zones (Hot, Warm, Cold).
- Isolate the scene and deny entry.
- Determine need for RERT 7.
- Evacuate the area.
- Survey with a four-gas monitor.
- Obtain wind speed and direction.

Effective Response Force

The Effective Response Force (ERF) shall be capable of:

- Establish command and give an Initial Radio Report
- Establish control zones (Hot, Warm, Cold) and a perimeter.
- Isolate the scene and deny entry.
- Determine the need for RERT 7.
- Evacuate area.
- Survey with a four-gas monitor.

- Obtain wind speed and direction.
- Mitigating the hazard

Moderate-Risk Hazardous Materials Incident

Critical tasking for these incidents is based on the presence of safety hazards or the potential associated with these events. The critical tasking is based upon the initial response, upon arrival a more critical event, then it will be upgraded to high-risk.

Critical tasking for these types of events is as follows:

Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Command	1
Safety	1
Recon / Product Identification	2
Back-up (Two Out)	2
Air Monitoring	1
Decon	2
Mitigation	2
Total ERF Needed	11

Dispatched Units	Personnel
2 Engine	6
1 Ladder	4
1 Battalion	1
Dispatched	11

The first due unit shall be capable of, but not required to simultaneously perform the following tasks:

- Establish command and give an Initial Radio Report.
- Establish control zones (Hot, Warm, Cold).
- Isolate the scene and deny entry.
- Determine need for RERT 7.
- Evacuate the area.
- Survey with a four-gas monitor.
- Obtain wind speed and direction.

Effective Response Force

The Effective Response Force (ERF) shall be capable of:

- Establish command and give an Initial Radio Report
- Establish control zones (Hot, Warm, Cold) and a perimeter.
- Isolate the scene and deny entry.

- Determine the need for RERT 7.
- Evacuate area.
- Survey with a four-gas monitor.
- Obtain wind speed and direction.
- Mitigating the hazard

High-Risk Hazardous Materials Incident

Critical tasking for these incidents is based on the presence of safety hazards or the potential associated with these events. Critical tasking for these types of events is as follows:

Critical Task	Minimum Personnel
Incident Command	1
Safety Officer	1
Operations	1
Recon	2
Entry team	2
Backup Team	2
Decon	2
Science/Research	1
Support	1
Medical	1
Assistant Safety	1
Entry Team Leader	1
Total ERF Needed	16

Dispatched Units	Personnel
3 Engines	9
1 Ladder	4
1 Battalion	1
1 Support	2
Dispatched	16

The first due unit shall be capable of, but not required to simultaneously perform the following tasks:

- Establish command and give an Initial Radio Report.
- Establish control zones (Hot, Warm, Cold).
- Isolate the scene and deny entry.
- Determine the need for RERT 7.
- Evacuate the area.
- Survey with a four-gas monitor.
- Obtain wind speed and direction.

Effective Response Force

The Effective Response Force (ERF) shall be capable of:

- Establish command and give an Initial Radio Report
- Establish control zones (Hot, Warm, Cold) and a perimeter.
- Isolate the scene and deny entry.
- Determine the need for RERT 7.
- Evacuate area.
- Survey with a four-gas monitor.
- Obtain wind speed and direction.
- Mitigating the hazard

CURRENT DEPLOYMENT AND PERFORMANCE

CFR provides fire protection, technical rescue, hazmat response, and emergency medical services to an area that includes urban, suburban, and rural environments. While most of the City of Cheyenne is urban and suburban the recent annexations over the previous three (3) years have increased the rural areas. While these areas are slated for eventual development, they are currently most open prairie grasslands. Each response area is a designated planning zone for ease of data collection.

STAFFING

Cheyenne Fire Rescue Operations Division is comprised of three rotating shifts of 30 personnel per shift with a daily minimum staffing of 22 per shift that operates out of five stations. Station 1 has an engine company, a ladder company, and the on-duty Battalion Chief. Each of the other stations houses a single-engine company. CFR operates a fire boat for water rescue, a hazardous materials response apparatus, and a technical rescue response apparatus that are cross staffed as necessary.

Each engine company has a minimum of three staff including a lieutenant, an engineer, and a firefighter. The ladder company is staffed with a lieutenant, two engineers (designated driver and operator,) and a firefighter. CFR is a one-battalion format utilizing one battalion chief operating out of a command vehicle.

FIRE

Cheyenne Fire Rescue is the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) for all fire suppression within the incorporated city limits for the City of Cheyenne. Fire suppression is one of the core service deliveries by CFR. The Fire Suppression program includes response and mitigation of structure fires in residential occupancies, commercial occupancies, and non-residential outbuildings identified as NFIRS codes 111, 120, 121, 122, and 123. Classification of the building fire type is dependent on what the incident commander determines on-scene. Recent changes to the collective labor agreement have added an engine to a structure fire response with the balance being four engines, a ladder, and a Battalion Chief. In 2024, Support 1 was brought online and is staffed daily with two firefighters which responds to structure fires and provides additional manpower. The daily staffing was raised to 22 from 20 with the addition of Support 1. This brings the structure fire response from 17 to 19 with 4 engines each with a min. of 3 personnel, 1 ladder with a min. of 4 personnel, a Battalion Chief with min. of 1 personnel, and Support 1 with min. of 2 personnel.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

CFR Provides Advance Life Support (ALS) services to the City of Cheyenne by staffing each engine and the ladder with a minimum of one Paramedic on a 24/7/365 basis. CFR currently has 40 certified Paramedics. CFR does not provide transport capabilities which are provided through a contract with the Cheyenne/Laramie County Joint Powers Board to an ambulance transport service which is currently American Medical Response (AMR). Each apparatus has a full complement of ALS supplies which is in alignment with the requirement for the ambulance service as outlined by the Cheyenne/Laramie County Joint Powers Board.

RESCUE (BASIC AND TECHNICAL)

Cheyenne Fire Rescue classifies most rescue incidents, including technical rescues, vehicle entrapments, and elevator rescues, as multiple-unit response incidents. A simple rescue, such as a vehicle lockout with a child inside would at least initially be dispatched as a single-unit response incident. The department classifies technical rescue incidents as ones involving high-angle, confined space, trench, structural collapse, ice rescue, or those involving land search for victims. The response for this type of incident is the closest engine and rescue or ladder, a battalion chief, and a safety officer. The department's benchmark travel time to rescue calls is 5 minutes 20 seconds or less 90 percent of the time for first-in units.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

All Cheyenne Fire Rescue personnel are trained at the Hazardous Materials Operations level. Hazardous materials calls are dispatched as either single or multiple resource incidents depending on the call type. The initial response for a low-risk incident is one engine company for a minimum staffing of three personnel. The first-in-engine company lieutenant evaluates the situation to determine the need for additional units to respond. The need for additional units and personnel could include CFR units or a request for Regional Response Team 7 (RERT 7) activation. The department's benchmark time for a response force to arrive on the scene to confirm, identify, and start the mitigation process if the incident is within the department's scope of response. The benchmark travel time for the first-in apparatus is 5 minutes 20 seconds or less 90 percent of the time for hazardous materials events.

PERFORMANCE GOALS

The intentions of CFR publishing standards of cover include a historical description of the past four years regarding response performance in the identified risk categories. The Standards of Cover document is a contract with the community of Cheyenne and creates a baseline transparency between the current performance and the agency goals. The best representation is through a study of probability and consequence for each of the major identified risk categories. The goals of the agency are the foundation on which CFR performance is measured. Improvement in response capability must be aligned with a data-driven performance improvement plan.

The performance goals for CFR have been formulated utilizing three (3) years of data from 2021-2023 to determine the baseline for the department and compare them to the benchmarks that have been put into place. The difference between the two is the gap that was determined and will drive the goal setting and decision-making to achieve those goals.

The benchmarks used to gauge the progress of CFR and determine when goals are met or improvements are needed were initially set by adopting the benchmark times of NFPA 1710 and include alarm handling times, dispatch to enroute time, turnout time, total response time, and effective response force time. CFR has analyzed the data for all benchmarks and have made adjustments to the dispatch to enroute time as well as the total response time to create an obtainable goal. CFR utilizes a benchmark for a turnout time of 60 seconds or less on an EMS call and 80 seconds or less on a fire call. The benchmark of travel time is five minutes and twenty seconds (5:20) or less 90 percent of the time. The effective response force (ERF) goal of having all apparatus on-scene of a multi-unit response is set at ten minutes and twenty seconds (10:20) 90 percent of the time.

FIRE SUPPRESSION RESPONSE

Low-Risk Fire

Low Risk Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2023	2023	2022	2021
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:30	5:10	5:48	5:09	4:33
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:43	2:25	2:41	3:05
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	5:20	5:52	4:53	7:22	5:23
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	10:20	14:47	9:47	23:04	11:30
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on **Distribution**	7:10	8:19	8:48	10:59	5:12
			n=239	n=74	n=82	n=83
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	13:10	18:22	17:41	8:03	5:23
			n=232	n=74	n=80	n=78

Moderate-Risk Fire

Moderate Risk Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2023	2023	2022	2021
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:30	3:33	3:46	3:57	2:57
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:53	2:51	2:52	2:58
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	5:20	4:47	4:49	4:59	4:35
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	10:20	12:05	14:51	10:53	10:32
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on	7:10	8:46	8:33	8:56	8:51
	Distribution		n=219	n=81	n=68	n=70
	Total Response Time ERF	13:10	13:15	26:18	16:32	22:49
	Concentration		n=203	n=73	n=65	n=65

High-Risk Fire

High Risk Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2023	2023	2022	2021
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:30	3:24	3:11	4:24	2:37
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:47	2:48	2:49	2:45
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	5:20	4:51	3:56	6:35	4:02
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	10:20	20:02	16:23	33:59	9:44
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on	7:10	8:02	7:35	9:09	7:22
	Distribution		n=96	n=33	n=34	n=29
	Total Response Time ERF	13:10	26:59	19:29	44:28	16:22
	Concentration		n=96	n=33	n=34	n=29

EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE

Low-Risk EMS

Low Risk EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2023	2023	2022	2021
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:30	3:28	4:53	4:09	1:24
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:13	2:06	2:08	2:26
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	5:20	6:34	7:08	6:16	6:18
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	10:20	6:46	7:08	6:44	6:26
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on	7:10	11:01	13:36	10:46	8:42
	Distribution		n=19115	n=6055	n=6306	n=6754
	Total Response Time ERF	13:10	11:24	13:36	11:40	8:58
	Concentration		n=19115	n=6055	n=6306	n=6754

Moderate-Risk EMS

Moderate Risk EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2023	2023	2022	2021
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:30	6:44	7:47	9:16	3:11
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:09	1:56	2:05	2:28
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	5:20	5:05	4:03	5:39	5:33
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	10:20	7:51	7:57	8:29	7:09
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on	7:10	9:41	9:18	14:13	5:33
	Distribution		n=847	n=280	n=245	n=322
	Total Response Time ERF	13:10	14:30	19:15	18:42	5:33
	Concentration		n=847	n=280	n=245	n=322

High-Risk EMS

High Risk EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2023	2023	2022	2021
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:30	7:42	10:07	9:47	3:14
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:13	2:05	2:07	2:29
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	5:20	4:30	4:44	4:40	4:07
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	10:20	8:13	9:15	8:14	7:12
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on	7:10	8:40	10:30	8:43	6:48
	Distribution		n=843	n=243	n=270	n=330
	Total Response Time ERF	13:10	16:56	21:01	18:25	11:23
	Concentration		n=843	n=243	n=270	n=330

TECHNICAL RESCUE

Low-Risk Rescue

Low Risk Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2023	2023	2022	2021
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:30	9:04	8:24	3:52	14:56
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:09	2:03	2:19	2:07
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	5:20	7:18	7:22	6:55	7:37
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	10:20	10:37	7:22	11:49	12:42
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on	7:10	10:48	11:05	10:31	10:48
	Distribution		n=50	n=22	n=14	n=14
	Total Response Time ERF	13:10	16:17	56:27	13:27	50:58
	Concentration		n=50	n=22	n=11	n=14

Moderate-Risk Rescue

Moderate Risk Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2023	2023	2022	2021
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:30	2:53	NA	7:32	1:09
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	1:08	NA	2:01	1:25
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	5:20	10:25	NA	24:39	6:37
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	10:20	15:28	NA	36:52	9:34
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on	7:10	2:57	NA	2:47	6:04
	Distribution		n=4	n=XXX	n=2	n=2
	Total Response Time ERF	13:10	16:26	NA	39:22	9:57
	Concentration		n=4	n=XXX	n=2	n=2

High-Risk Rescue

High Risk Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2023	2023	2022	2021
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:30	13:06	8:40	2:54	27:45
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:40	1:28	3:00	3:32
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	5:20	4:16	3:32	6:38	2:40
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	10:20	10:48	9:34	7:52	15:00
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on	7:10	9:56	9:08	9:54	10:48
	Distribution		n=12	n=6	n=3	n=3
	Total Response Time ERF	13:10	3:37	13:17	10:42	58:54
	Concentration		n=12	n=6	n=3	n=3

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

Low-Risk Hazmat

Low Risk Hazmat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2023	2023	2022	2021
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:30	4:13	6:16	3:06	3:17
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:54	2:42	2:49	3:12
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	5:20	9:05	5:09	6:05	16:03
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	10:20	14:36	17:46	13:12	12:51
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on	7:10	11:05	11:02	10:45	11:28
	Distribution		n=335	n=106	n=105	n=124
	Total Response Time ERF	13:10	2:54	41:57	18:35	20:12
	Concentration		n=314	n=106	n=89	n=119

Moderate-Risk Hazmat

Moderate Risk Hazmat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2023	2023	2022	2021
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:30	4:49	1:24	1:05	12:00
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:31	1:53	1:32	4:08
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	5:20	6:37	4:20	9:32	6:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	10:20	7:59	4:20	9:32	10:05
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on	7:10	8:43	7:00	9:32	9:37
	Distribution		n=7	n=3	n=1	n=3
	Total Response Time ERF	13:10	16:02	7:00	9:32	31:34
	Concentration		n=7	n=3	n=1	n=3

High-Risk Hazmat

High Risk Hazmat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance		Benchmark (Target)	2020-2023	2023	2022	2021
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	1:30	4:49	1:24	1:05	12:00
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	1:20	2:31	1:53	1:32	4:08
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit Distribution	5:20	6:37	4:20	9:32	6:00
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	10:20	7:59	4:20	9:32	10:05
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on	7:10	8:43	7:00	9:32	9:37
	Distribution		n=7	n=3	n=1	n=3
	Total Response Time ERF	13:10	16:02	7:00	9:32	31:34
	Concentration		n=7	n=3	n=1	n=3

EVALUATION OF CURRENT DEPLOYMENT AND PERFORMANCE

As the City of Cheyenne grows through annexation, the resources of Cheyenne Fire Rescue will continue to be stretched. CFR currently operates with a 66% call overlap, meaning 66% of the time we have multiple calls going at the same time. This results in "out of the system" where an apparatus is on a call and there is another call in their area which requires another engine to come out of their area to take. In 2024, the implementation of Support 1 full-time has helped to ease this overload, but the gap remains. There have been substantial changes made to the system in 2024 that are not reflected in this Standards of Cover due to the dynamic change and the lack of data to date to support it. In March and April of 2024, three new stations were opened. The station locations were selected based on a combination of GIS response time analysis and available land. Station 3 and Station 5 were moved to new locations and Station 4 was added to the system. The Ladder was relocated to new Station 3, a more centralized location. With only one ladder in service, this was important in an attempt to centralize the ladder response in as much of an equal distance to all response areas as possible. Mutual Aid Agreements and the use of the Laramie County Field Operations Guide (FOG) for multiple alarm responses allow for the utilization of ladder companies from fire districts that are located on the northern, southern, and western boundaries of the city. During the transition to the new response model, Engine 3 was taken out of service and replaced with Support 1. Ladder 1 and Support 1 are located at Station 3. The goal is to provide a quicker and more agile EMS response while maintaining fire coverage with the Ladder. In April 2024, CFR went to proximity-preferred dispatching for EMS calls in an attempt to maximize efficiency for the closest unit to the call for service. Over the previous three years, there has been a reduction in turnout and travel times for all fire and EMS risk categories, although CFR is not to goal consistent progress is being made.

PLAN FOR MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING RESPONSE CAPABILITIES

Over the past three years, CFR has tracked response times and drafted a policy to set forth goals to reduce all response times to meet our goals. Improvement is needed in alarm handling times and CFR is working with the Laramie County Combined Communication Center (LCCCC) to accomplish this goal. Internally, we are working on a reduction of turnout and travel times to meet the established benchmarks of one minute twenty seconds (1:20) for turnout and five minutes twenty seconds (5:20) for first-due travel times. In January 2024, land was purchased to relocate Station 2 to accommodate for annexation and expansion of services. In May 2024, the process to purchase land to relocate Station 6 was initiated. The relocation of Station 6 would centralize it to the areas where it experiences the highest call volume, thus reducing the response times. In March 2024, CFR changed to the Image Trend RMS which will allow for more accurate data collection and analysis of the response data.