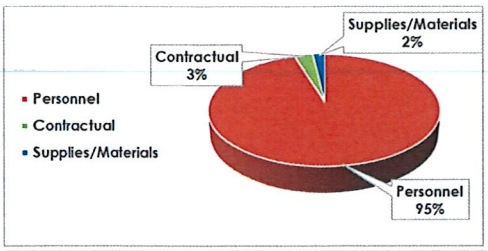
PEORIA FIRE DEPARTMENT

2017 ANNUAL REPORT

Veteran's Day Parade

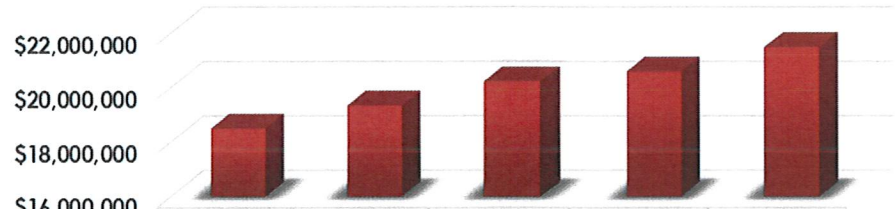
PEORIA FIRE DEPARTMENT

2017 BUDGET



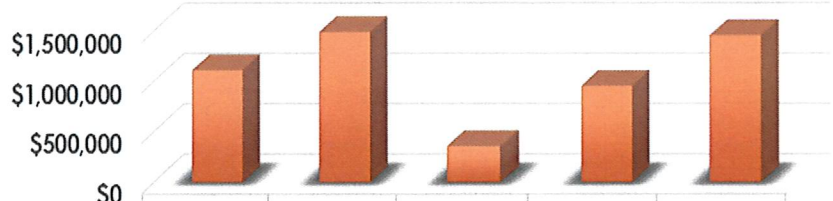
Personnel	$20,447,901
Contractual	$636,536
Supplies/Materials	$393,304
Total Budget	$21,477,741

Budget History



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fire Budget	$18,492,006	$19,335,268	$20,216,905	$20,583,475	$21,477,741

Capital Budget



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Capital Budget	$1,107,510	$1,487,000	$354,480	$950,000	$1,452,000

BUDGETED PERSONNEL

total: 220

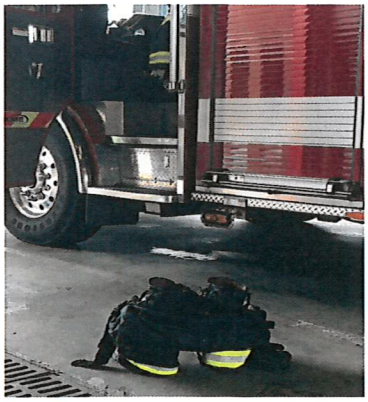
Commissioned	
Chief	1
Assistant Chief	1
Division Chiefs	3
Suppression	192
Prevention	
B/C of EMS	1
EMS/QAO	1
Investigators	2
Inspectors	2
Hazmat	2
Training	2
Garage	2
subtotal	209
Non-Commissioned	
Admin Specialist III	1
Admin Specialist II	1
Fiscal Tech II	1
Management Analyst	1
OEM	1
Cadets	6
subtotal	11

DEMOGRAPHICS

Caucasians	175
African Americans	28
Hispanics	2
Asians	2
Men	206
Women	1

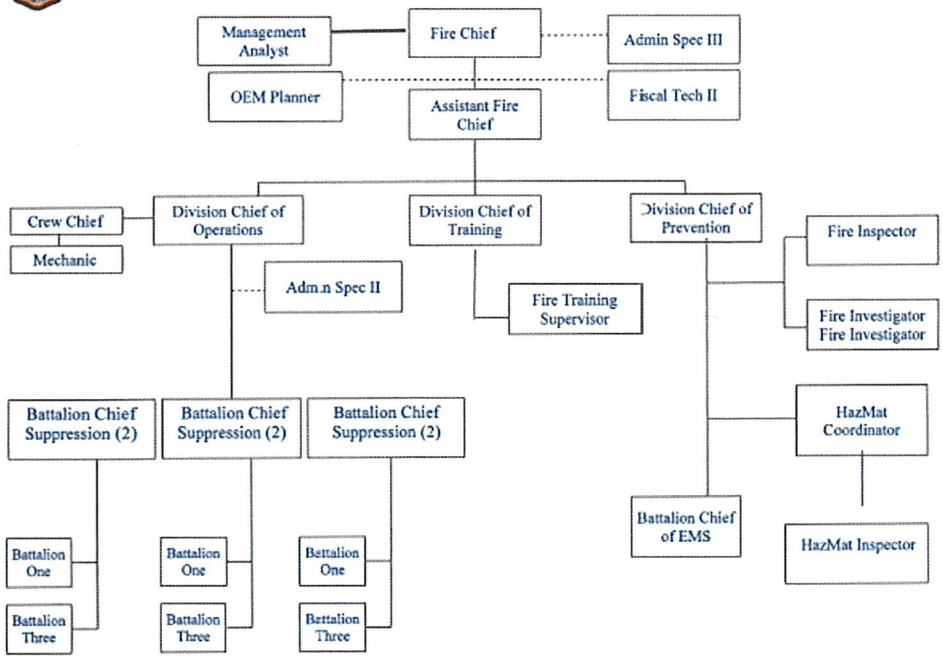
2018 Budget Talks

Cuts to the fire department dominated the city budget debate which saw the city trying to come up with an $8 million budget shortfall. In the end, six positions were lost.



PEORIA FIRE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

By Title



NEW IN 2017

Two of the three new E-One Typhoon Pumpers

New Machines

Three new E-One Typhoon pumpers were put into service in 2017, each one with a 1250 gallon-per-minute capacity. Two were from the 2016 budget year. The new pumpers went into service as Engine 10 at Station 10 on Wisconsin, as Engine 13 at Station 13 on Richwoods and as Engine 16 at Station 16 on Northmoor. When a new machine is put in service, the one it replaces is moved to a different fire station and the oldest frontline apparatus is then placed in reserve status. Truck 14 was sent for refurbishment. In certain situations, it can be more cost effective to refurbish than to replace. Machines are purchased based on funding from the City budget and a strategic replacement plan that strives to ensure all machines are safe and reliable.

Our process for purchasing a machine takes about a year, involving many meetings of our specifications committee, which determines the features the firefighters and the fire administration want in each new machine. These specifications take into account specific firefighting tactics and use for the structure types and streets in Peoria.

Command and all other vehicles are also rotated down the line in order to maintain the fleet. In 2017, two Chevy Tahoes, three Ford Explorers and two F-250's were also put into service. These vehicles replaced various vehicles with the average age of over 15 years.

"Fire Trucks"

All vehicles in the Peoria Fire Department are collectively known as "machines".

- Engines carry water.
- Trucks have the long ladders.
- Squads carry rescue tools.

They are not all "Fire Trucks".

Engine	New Machines	Replaces	Mileage	Engine Hours
E-10	2017 E-One Typhoon	2001 Pierce Saber	Odometer Broken	14,162
E-13	2017 E-One Typhoon	1999 Pierce Saber	159,666	12,965
E-16	2017 E-One Typhoon	1994 Pierce (Reserve)	130,388	12,259

Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

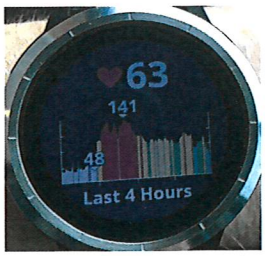
Capital funding allowed us to purchase 16 new Self Contained Breathing Apparatus Air Packs (SCBA) with Standard Harness and 72 air tanks. SCBA tanks are high pressure tanks worn by firefighters that provide breathable air in a hostile environment and provide life-saving air in emergency situations to downed firefighters and citizens trapped inside structures. They also provide critical protection from harmful chemicals and carcinogens. SCBA tanks are required to be replaced every 15 years and are retired on a rotating basis annually.

Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

Thermal Imaging Cameras

Two Thermal Imaging Cameras were purchased in 2017 to replace broken and obsolete cameras that were over nine years old. Thermal Imaging Cameras are life-saving devices that are used to detect hidden "hot spots" in walls and ceilings. These cameras allow firefighters to detect and extinguish fires before they become large and more dangerous and to find citizens in buildings by detecting them through their body heat.

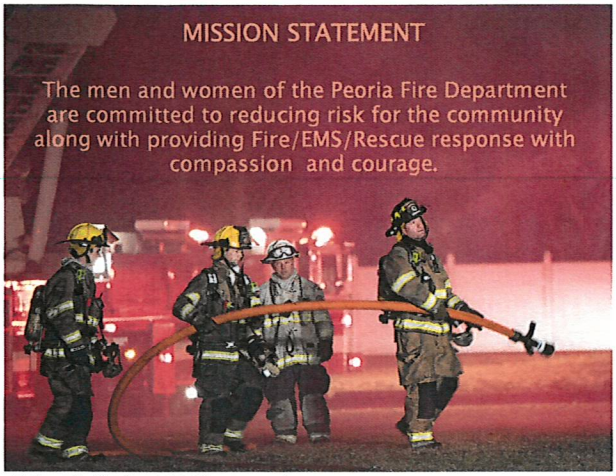
Thermal Imaging Camera



This watch shows a firefighter's sleeping heart rate of 48 bpm jump to 141 bpm at the sound of the alarm.

Locution Alerting System

A new alerting system, one of the most critical systems used by firefighters, went live in November. The change was made in an effort to decrease stress caused by the effect of going from sleeping to being on the scene of an emergency in just a few minutes. The new Locution Alerting System will lessen this effect. It has been proven firefighters are at a much greater risk of dying from heart attacks than the general population. Previously heard in all stations, the new system's alerting tones are only heard in the fire station that is being dispatched.



Elsburgh Clarke, MD Photography

Active Shooter Preparedness

Members of the Peoria Fire Department (PFD) and the Peoria Police Department participated in annual training on how to deal with a mass casualty or active shooter incident. The training focused on a Rescue Task Force which involved police officers leading firefighters into what is likely to be an unsafe situation.

Working together, the goal is to speed up patient treatment and get them to the hospital. Firefighters do not typically enter a scene until it is deemed safe. Another big issue is communication. Problems with communication can be worked out during training. The PFD has specially equipped Rescue Task Force Bags to deal with these situations. The fire department also responds to all individual shootings.

CPR Outreach

Being able to perform CPR greatly improves survival rates for cardiac arrests. Working to better serve the community, the PFD's goal is to teach CPR to 8,000 people over the next two years. The more people that get trained, the better the survival rates. The fire department hosted clinics at the courthouse, the HOI Fair and at several businesses. Over their lunch hour, individuals learned within minutes how to save a life using CPR.

Accreditation - A Work in Progress

The Peoria Fire Department is currently in the accreditation process, which is a process of performing an internal evaluation to see if the Department is meeting the expectations of leadership and the community. The process supplies mechanisms to evaluate expenditures that are directly related to service delivery in the community and provides a well-defined response and resource evaluation.

In 2017, the department has been gathering the data to prepare the Community Risk Assessment, which will determine community risk and safety needs. The performance of the department is also being evaluated and will be used in the Standards of Cover document. Standards of Cover determine how many machines and firefighters are sent on each call, based on what type of call it is.

The PFD has developed the following response time goals: The first arriving engine company will have a maximum travel time of 4:00 minutes. The Effective Response Force (ERF), which is all the machines tasked to a call type, will have a maximum travel time of 8:00 minutes.

In order to facilitate change, a strategic planning session was held where members of the community were invited to give feedback, rank their priorities and identify areas of concern. A strategic plan and new mission statement were developed and this information is being used to create future objectives and strategies for continuous improvement. A fire department cannot truly operate effectively without understanding the expectations and concerns of its "customer" base.

The accreditation process provides a formalized system for goal development and establishes a method for achieving higher levels of performance and quality.

Fire Prevention and Safety

Building inspections are a critical part of fire prevention and safety. A new inspection program was rolled out this year that will allow the fire department to better utilize the information collected. This will also be extremely helpful when it comes to the accreditation process. The program will allow the department to mine the data in a timely manner.

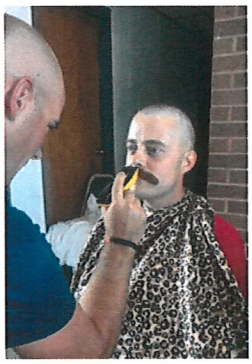
Night Out Against Crime

Fire Safety demos at Trewyn School

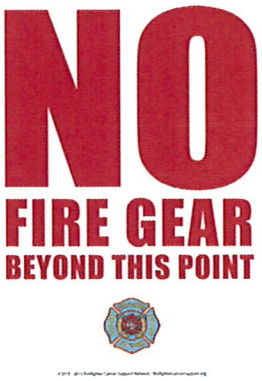
In support of Nick Riordan, who is fighting cancer, many fellow firefighters shaved their heads, and even moustaches, because "No one fights alone".

Cancer Prevention Initiative

According to the National Fire Protection Association, about six out of ten career firefighters will die from cancer, which is the leading cause of death for firefighters in the U.S. A study by the Center for Disease Prevention and Control says firefighters are twice as likely to be diagnosed with cancer. Researchers say one big reason for the increase in cancer rates is that firefighters today are fighting different fires. Modern structures are full of synthetics, plastics and chemicals that can burn much faster and are more toxic. In light of this research, the Peoria Fire Department Administration is fostering a cancer prevention initiative as part of their renewed commitment to the health and safety of all Peoria firefighters.



The goal is to make our stations and working environment as safe as possible. All fire stations currently do not allow for gear to be stored away from the diesel exhaust of the machines and a few hundred thousand dollars is not in the budget to buy each firefighter a second set of gear. There are measures that can be taken, but in many cases, it will require a culture change. In the past, it was a badge of honor to have the dirtiest fire gear. That attitude, which may still exist, is not supported by the statistics. Change, however, is a process and takes time. A new standard operating procedure on gear and body decontamination is currently being written which includes the following:



- All machines will have a working exhaust system and it will be used (captures diesel exhaust).
- Firefighters will wear their self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) at all times at a working fire.
- Gear will be sent in to be washed after each fire ASAP.
- Wipes will be used to decontaminate face, neck and hands ASAP.
- Hoods will be exchanged/washed after every fire.
- Gear is to be carried in a sealed rubber tub when in a personal vehicle.
- No gear is to be taken into the living quarters of the stations.
- Fire machine interiors will be wiped down after returning to quarters.

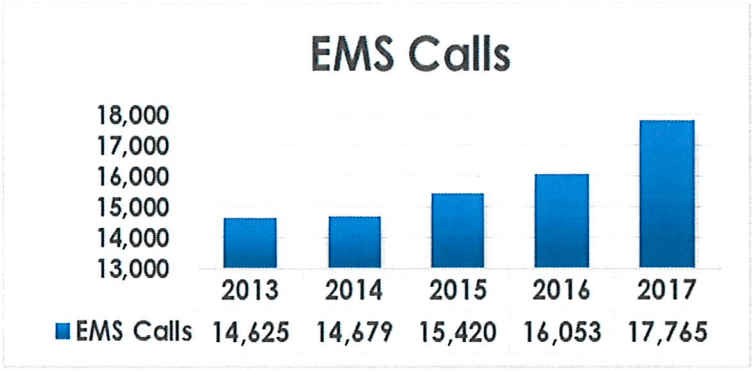
None of these measures are new and are just the start of the ongoing fight against cancer. Change is not easy, but this is a matter of life and death. Having the ability to wash gear more frequently is part of this process to promote safety and prevention. An Assistance to Firefighters Grant will be written in 2018 requesting funds for three extractors and three dryers.

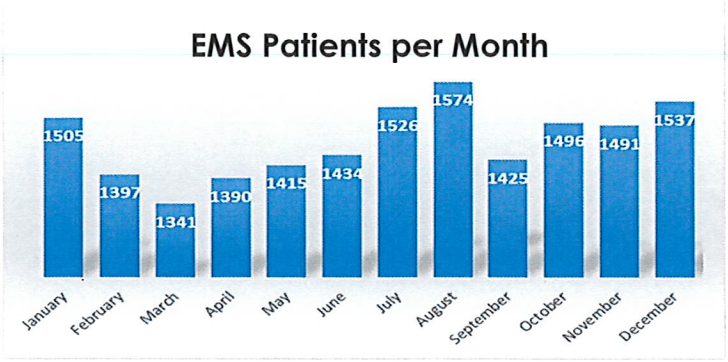
Firefighters responded to a fire on the upper floors of Glen Oak Towers on Main Street. The fire was quickly brought under control in under 15 minutes. Four people were rescued and taken to the hospital, however one man later died from smoke inhalation.

A firefighter on his way home on July 21 saw this house ablaze and called dispatch. Fortunately, there was no one home. Six engines, two trucks, a rescue squad, four command vehicles and an investigator, for a total of 32 firefighters responded to this fire. Three firefighters sustained minor injuries. An explosion was determined to be the cause of the fire. The house was a total loss.

EMS STATISTICS

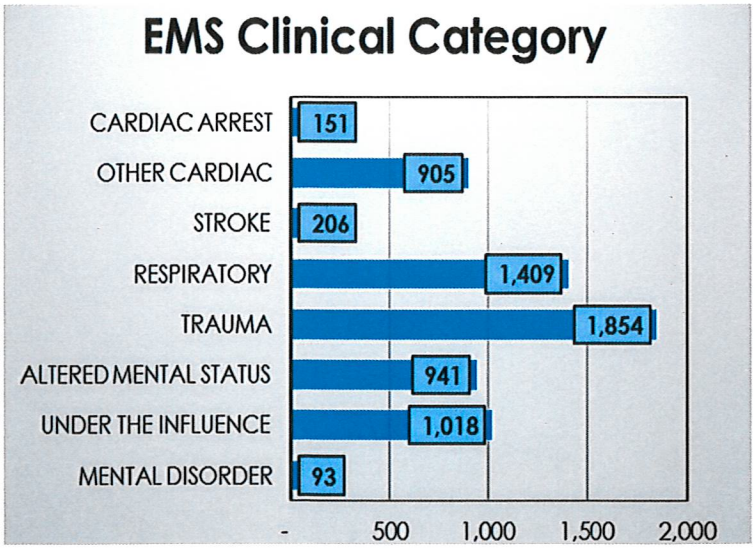
Total 2017 EMS Calls	16,263
Advanced Life Support	1,417
Basic Life Support	14,846





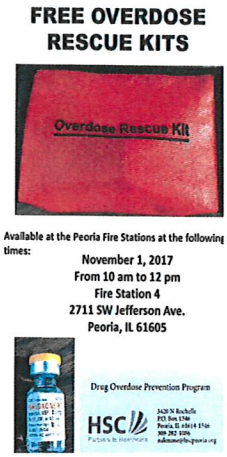
Advanced Life Support Program

The Peoria Fire Department was able to move forward with the Advanced Life Support (ALS) First Responder program with two engines, E-1 and E-3. ALS machines are able to do invasive procedures such as start IVs, intubate patients, perform cardioversion in patients with an unstable rhythm, pace cardiac patients and perform needle decompression. Also administer drugs to combat 1) seizures, 2) super ventricular tachycardia, 3) severe asthma, 4) severe anaphylaxis and 5) cardiac arrest. ALS paramedics are also able to administer narcotic medication to help with pain relief. Providing advanced life support more quickly by the most knowledgeable medical personnel on the scene can result in better patient outcomes.



Opioid Epidemic

The PFD joined in the fight against opioids in part by sponsoring opioid overdose kit giveaways at various fire houses throughout the year. The kit contains three doses of Naloxone (Narcan) and three retractable syringes in a little red bag. Instruction was also given on how to administer the drug. It is safe and easy to use. Firefighters also took part in the Peoria Recovery Project open house at the Civic Center. In 2017, firefighters administered 294 doses of Narcan to 233 patients and saw a total of 426 overdoses.



Emergency Services Pathway

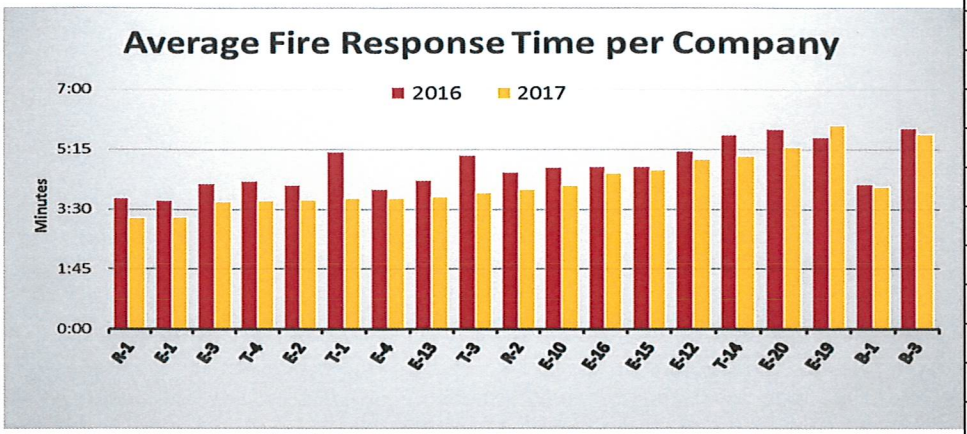
In 2016, The Peoria Fire Department embarked on a joint venture with the Peoria Public Schools District 150 and Illinois Central College to establish a Fire Science and Emergency Medical Services pathway to prosperity. Led by Battalion Chief Roland Tenley with instructors Engineer/Paramedic Tony Cummings, Retired Division Chief Phillip Maclin, Captain/Paramedic Joe Troglio, and Engineer/Paramedic Tom Stimeling, a curriculum was developed to incorporate dual credit college courses in a high school setting.

Currently, 28 District 150 Juniors and Seniors are afforded the opportunity to attend Woodruff Career and Technical Center for the Emergency Services Pathway. These young adults attended classes every school day completing Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, Emergency Medical Responder, and Introduction to Fire Science during their first semester and Emergency Medical Technician, Fire Science Strategies and Tactics, and Fire Apparatus and Procedures during their second semester. Upon completion of this rigorous schedule and after their 18th birthday, the student will attain 16 college credit hours, an American Heart Association Basic Life Support CPR certification, Emergency Medical Responder Certification, and an Emergency Medical Technician Certification.

Number of Calls	Average Fire Response Time	Average Turnout Time
19,675	4:25	1:26

RESPONSE TIMES

Fire response time is the sum of turnout time and travel time.

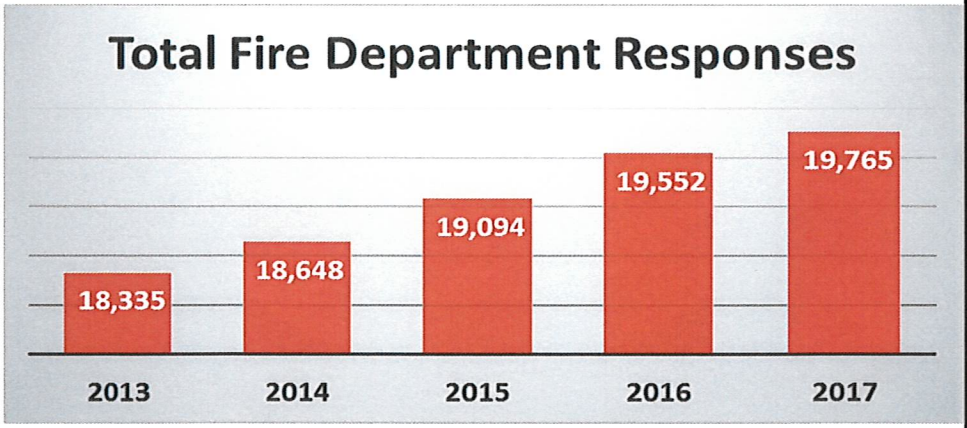


2017 Busiest Companies

Busiest Company Overall
R-1 2,880 runs

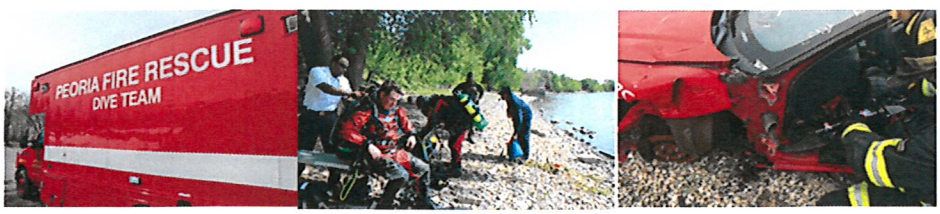
Busiest Engine Company
E-13 2,805 runs

Busiest Truck Company
T-14 1,075 runs



TRAINING HOURS

Recruit Training……..280 hours; 9 weeks per class.
Company Training……..16 hours per month; 192 hours per year.
Driver Training……..12 hours per year.
Company Officer Training……..12 hours per year.
Fire Academy Battalion Training…..18 hours per year.
Special Teams Training……96 hours a year.
EMS Training……..80 hours per year.



Average Fire Response Time per Company

Company	2016	2017
R-1	3:49	3:16
E-1	3:45	3:17
E-3	4:15	3:44
T-4	4:19	3:45
E-2	4:13	3:46
T-1	5:11	3:50
E-4	4:05	3:50
E-13	4:21	3:52
T-3	5:05	3:59
R-2	4:35	4:05
E-10	4:44	4:12
E-16	4:45	4:33
E-15	4:45	4:40
E-12	5:12	4:58
T-14	5:41	5:03
E-20	5:50	5:19
E-19	5:37	5:57
B-1	4:14	4:09
B-3	5:52	5:42

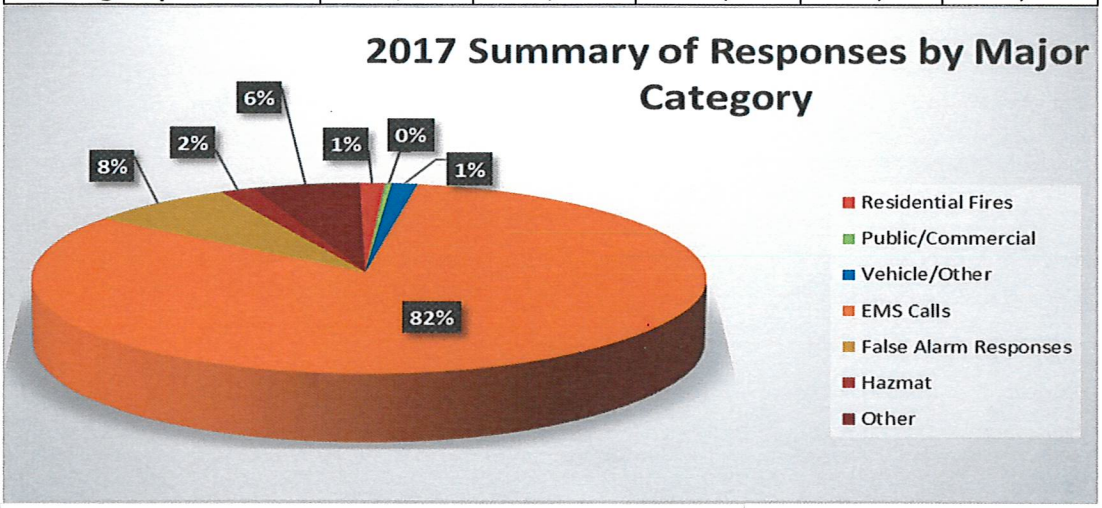
Responses per Company

Company	2016	2017
R-1	2,908	2,880
E-13	2,839	2,805
E-4	2,762	2,612
E-3	2,606	2,413
E-10	2,310	2,296
E-1	2,274	2,085
E-16	2,142	2,081
R-2	2,025	1,974
E-2	2,043	1,968
E-19	1,216	1,336
E-12	1,149	1,167
T-14	973	1,075
T-3	1,125	1,049
T-1	1,001	908
E-15	871	840
E-20	805	779
T-4	662	748
B-1	1,174	1,016
B-3	1,007	1,031
Total	31,892	31,063

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Summary of Responses by Major Category

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Residential Fires	242	229	214	258	252
Public/Commercial	71	51	50	61	63
Vehicle/Other	243	259	252	266	260
EMS Calls	14,625	14,679	15,420	16,053	16,263
False Alarm Responses	1,575	1,771	1,645	1,637	1,498
Hazmat	432	452	480	385	349
Other	1,147	1,207	1,033	892	1,080
Total Fire Department Responses	**18,335**	**18,648**	**19,094**	**19,552**	**19,765**
Dollar Loss	$ 5,773,745	$ 3,409,096	$ 4,626,995	5,356,169	$ 3,662,371
Building Inspections	1,897	1,833	1,085	1,123	1,583



NEW RECRUITS

Demarco Tillman

RETIREMENTS

Engineer Mark Andrews
Martin Baker
B/C of Special Operations
Captain Mark Connor
Captain Martin Flores
Captain Bryan Grant
Captain Ronald Hawotte
Captain Scott Johnson (resigned)
Ron Jones
Division Chief of Operations
Phillip Maclin
Division Chief of Prevention
Captain Daniel O'Neil
Captain Barry Rolett
Captain Fritz Schoenbein
Battalion Chief Kent Seiler
Captain John Smith
Captain Terry Westhafer
Captain Brian Wilson
HazMat Inspector

CADETS

Richard Andrews III
Cristian Astorga Nunez
Kadin DeVos
Jabria Laster
Abigail Scott
Marcus Simmons

PROMOTIONS

To Fire Battalion Chief
Ralph Phillips

To Battalion Chief of EMS
Roland Tenley

To EMS/QAO
Clinton Kuhlman

To HazMat Coordinator
Marvin Roderick

To HazMat Inspector
Scott Venzon

To Captain
Ryan Calhoun
Kelly Couri
Jon Davis
Nicholas Ellen-wood
Jack Forcine
Kurt Hanold
Andre Harper
Justin Jeffries
Michael Johnston
Hiroyuki Kinoshita
Andre Petty
Marvin Roderick
Franklin Smith
Roger Traver
Joseph Troglio

To Engineer
Timothy Brown
Dustin Burke
Eric Crowhurst
Ian Domenighini
Brian Fox
Michael Gawelek
Lance Koss
Brian Nutter
Michael Pomeroy
Adam Rupp
Jay Simmons
Matthew Smith
Blaise Steffen
Andrew Swenson
Nathan Wallick
Jason Whalen

Line of Duty Death
Captain Gary Stauthammer

Editor: Pamela Reel