Council Report Backs

2024-25 Budget Questions – Part 3

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Question 1 PCI Data Receipt and Analysis Report	**Question From** Cyr	**Answer From** PW

The draft PCI data was delivered to Public Works on October 31. Engineering Staff will be reviewing the data with the vendor over the upcoming weeks. PCI data is used to help understand the overall condition of the City's road network and to help select future road projects. The previous 2020, 2014, and 2017 CIP data reports were used to identify the larger projects for the 2024 budget, i.e., larger road projects are selected several years in advance of when the project commences. As those projects are identified staff explores possible grant opportunities to assist in funding. If grants are secured/received, those projects then have fixed schedules.

The PCI data is also used annually to select pavement preservation projects. Typically, those projects are selected in the winter. Then streets are driven in the spring and evaluated for possible winter affects to determine if pavement preservation is still the proper treatment. The pavement preservation funding is split as equally plausible through the five council districts.

Question 2	**Question From**	**Answer From**
OSF Glen Oak from Berkley to Pennsylvania	Riggenbach	PW

Staff are currently having discussions with OSF on the costs of completing the work on Glen Oak from Berkley to Pennsylvania. The discussions are looking at options to use the existing master redevelopment agreement the City has with OSF.

Staff has amended the CIP Sheet providing for a pavement mill and overlay and update ADA ramps in 2024. Estimated project cost, $650,000 with funding via the East Village Growth Cell TIF. See attached amended CIP Sheet.

BUDGET CALL 2024: Community Investment Plan (FY24 - 28)

Glen Oak from Berkeley to Pennsylvania

Purpose	Mill and overlay NE Glen Oak Ave from N Berkeley Ave to E Pennsylvania
Description	Glen Oak Ave near the hospital is in poor condition, with a PCI of 33. This project would mill and overlay the pavement and update ADA ramps.

Project Status	Department	Project Type	Criteria	Investment Status	Priority	Matrix Level	Council District(s)	QCT %
Approved	Public Works	Transportation	Maintenance-Replacement	New	High	Level 1	03	100

TName	Past	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Future	Total Amt
Expense								
Engineering	$ 0	$ 100,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 100,000
Construction	$ 0	$ 560,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 560,000
Other	$ 0	$ 10,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 10,000
	$ 0	**$ 670,000**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 670,000**
Funding								
East Village TIF	$ 0	$ 670,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 670,000
	$ 0	**$ 670,000**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 670,000**

Question 3	**Question From**	**Answer From**
Sidewalks Funding from Morton Square to Riverfront	Riggenbach	PW

Staff has developed a cost estimate and added a CIP sheet to the proposed budget for a multi-use path along Evans Street from Morton Square Park to Constitution Park. The estimated project cost is $1,300.000. See the attached CIP sheet for further details.

BUDGET CALL 2024: Community Investment Plan (FY24 - 28)

Evans St Sidewalk to Constitution Park

Purpose	To connect Morton Square Park to the Riverfront
Description	Construct an 8 ft path along Evans Street to Constitution Park. The project will include crossing Adams and Jefferson which will require IDOT coordination. Pedestrian safety improvements such as bumpouts and rapid flashing beacons will be needed. Pedestrian railroad crossings will require Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) approval as well as approval from the railroad. Alternate location would be on Bond from Evans to Morton. Phase 1, 2024, to take path from the Park to Jefferson. Phase 2, 2025 for the remainder of project from Jefferson to Constitution Park

Project Status	Department	Project Type	Criteria	Investment Status	Priority	Matrix Level	Council District(s)	QCT %
Submitted	Public Works	Transportation	Maintenance-Replacement	New	High	Level 1	03	100

TName	Past	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Future	Total Amt
Expense								
Construction	$ 0	$ 385,000	$ 645,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,030,000
Engineering	$ 0	$ 115,000	$ 155,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 270,000
	$ 0	**$ 500,000**	**$ 800,000**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 1,300,000**
Funding								
Capital	$ 0	$ 500,000	$ 800,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,300,000
	$ 0	**$ 500,000**	**$ 800,000**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 1,300,000**

Question 4 Moffat Cemetery Improvements	**Question From** Jackson	**Answer From** PW

Staff has added CIP Sheet for infrastructure improvements in 2024. Estimated project cost, $150,000 via the Eagle View TIF. See attached CIP Sheet.

BUDGET CALL 2024: Community Investment Plan (FY24 - 28)

Moffatt Cemetery Infrastructure Improvements

Purpose	Construct parking spaces, paving around the flag pole and signage.
Description	Construct parking lot entrance, two parking spaces, paving around the flag pole and signage.

Project Status	Department	Project Type	Criteria	Investment Status	Priority	Matrix Level	Council District(s)	QCT %
Submitted	Public Works	Other	Expansion of Existing Program	New	High	Level 2	01	100

TName	Past	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Future	Total Amt
Expense								
Engineering	$ 0	$ 35,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 35,000
Construction	$ 0	$ 115,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 115,000
	$ 0	**$ 150,000**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 150,000**
Funding								
Eagle View TIF	$ 0	$ 150,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 150,000
	$ 0	**$ 150,000**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 150,000**

Question 5 Elimination of Building Permit Fees	**Question From** Kelly	**Answer From** Kelly

Attached is proposal from Councilman Kelly that will be discussed at this meeting.

BUDGET PROPOSAL

ELIMINATION OF BUILDING PERMIT FEES

In 2023, Peoria's building permit fees are estimated to amount to $1.284 Million. While not an inconsiderable sum, losing it would not make much of a dent in our budget, at least in the near future. It's true that these fees are a very small part of any building project. However, eliminating the fee would be a real headline. And, after all, why do we fine people for doing something good and needed in our city? We just do it because everyone else does it. And that is why we will stand out if we eliminate the fee (or fine).

If a business wishes to spend $1 million on a structure, the current building permit fee would be $9,000 ($1 million X 0.009). Once completed, their annual real estate tax to the city on that investment would be ~$3,960. So, their fee would be over twice what we collect in taxes.

The fee is not a major discouragement to investment, but it is a discouragement nevertheless. It raises little money and all cities charge it, which can make our elimination of it a positive signal to the marketplace.

Building Permit Fee Schedule

Job Type	Fee (Multiplied by the applicant's construction cost)
Residential – for jobs @ $5,000 or more	0.008
Commercial	0.009 for first $5 million 0.002 for value over $5 million
Demolition	$50.00

There is no fee for residential jobs with costs under $5,000.

Anything that promotes investment and employment in our city should be examined. Let's get rid of this small penalty on investment in Peoria.

Question 6 Fire Staffing for Fire Rescue	**Question From** Grayeb	**Answer From** CM/Finance

Below is the formal response from Chief Sollberger.

CITY OF PEORIA FIRE DEPARTMENT

FROM THE OFFICE OF SHAWN SOLLBERGER

REPORT BACK FOR RESCUE 1

NOVEMBER 1ST, 2023

Madam Mayor, City Council and City Manager

This is a report back for 2024 City of Peoria Fire Department operational consideration. Included in this document:

1. Rescue 1 implementation plan from my office.
2. Unit Hour Utilization UHU report through October 31st, 2023.
3. Incident totals for the fire department for 5 years from 2019-YTD
4. Subsequent pie chart breakdown of incident types for 5 years from 2019-YTD.
5. Station 3, Station 10, Station 11 and Station 16 YTD data, territories that border Station 11's territory, where Rescue 1 is stationed.
6. Effective Response Force ERF data for all building fires in the City of Peoria for 4 years 2020-YTD.
7. Rescue 1 YTD call volume as a jump crew = 650 incidents.
8. Rescue 1 YTD call volume on vehicle extrications = 42 incidents.
9. Rescue 1 YTD call volume on structure fires = 144 incidents.

The City of Peoria Fire Department responds to a wide variety of incident types, primarily emergency medical calls and structure fires. The response models for each type varies, depending on the severity of the call taken from ECC dispatch. Our response times for EMS calls in all 12 fire station locations are solid. Our fire response throughout the City of Peoria for ERF times is lacking, as it has been since 2019. If a rescue squad is put back in service, the ERF times would improve. Additionally, an apparatus that is currently responding to a structure fire would not be dispatched to the fire scene and would be available in its territory for a 911 call from dispatch.

Starting next week, I will be reviewing our current EMS response model with Dr. Matt Jackson as our project medical director, ECC Director Brandon Blayney and Advanced Medical Transport. This level of review will take some time to dictate the best resource to respond based off of the incident type and available resources. I would like the time to do this level of review of our EMS medical responses to make the best suggestions moving forward for City Council consideration. If it is determined after this review that more resources are needed from the fire department, I will make the recommendation through my office. I requested that Peoria Firefighters Local 50 assist in this level of review as the responding firefighter paramedics, and they respectfully declined to participate.

Any additional information will be provided, upon request.

Respectfully submitted,
Shawn Sollberger, Fire Chief
City of Peoria Fire Department

CITY OF PEORIA FIRE DEPARTMENT

FROM THE OFFICE OF SHAWN SOLLBERGER

RESCUE 1 IMPLEMENTATION

NOVEMBER 1ST, 2023

Rescue 1 and Rescue 2 were shut down due to budget cuts in 2018. These duties and responsibilities were repurposed to our truck companies. A rescue squad could positively impact a town our size covering 50.2 square miles and considering the incident call volume relative to fire incidents and rescue including extrications. YTD call volume for Rescue 1 as a jump crew is 605. Rescue 1 has responded to 144 fires and 42 extrications.

EMS call volume for the Peoria Fire Department is 84% of our overall incidents. EMS overlapping is significant where a company is on an EMS call in their territory and another EMS call comes in. Rescue 1 could potentially be the backup for EMS in the following territories: Station 3, Station 10, Station 11, Station 13 and Station 16.

Fire incidents and extrication calls are significant events that require substantial on scene time. While the call volume does not match the EMS incidents, the on-scene time far exceeds a standard EMS response, almost 3 to 1, according to the ERS data.

1. Station 3	1406 incidents	201 overlap	14.3%
2. Station 10	1599 incidents	265 overlap	16.6%
3. Station 11	1299 incidents	171 overlap	13.1%
4. Station 13	2513 incidents	534 overlap	21.25%
5. Station 16	1555 incidents	270 overlap	17.3%

**EMS overlap occurs most frequently during the daytime hours, 0900-1900 hours.

2 person Rescue 1 stationed at Station 11

- Responds to all fire incidents and auto extrications in the City of Peoria, establishing safe rescue procedures on the most significant events.
- Responds to all rescue incidents, including extrications.
- Serve as EMS backup to all overlapping calls in bordering territories.
- Third person added any day we have extra personnel, due to accrued time off.
- Conforms to NFPA 1407 standards of 2 in- 2 out, working in teams in safe environments.
- Response times for EMS can still be safely attained for backup EMS on overlapping calls.

Funding to support (2) overtime positions daily for 2024:

1. Our newly implemented Fire Recovery program has produced $93,000 YTD
2. Our newly implemented ALS intercept program with surrounding communities and lift assists billing has produced $60,000 YTD
3. Training Tower billing has produced $150,000 YTD
4. Our newly implemented Fire Garage billing for mechanical work for East Peoria is at $47,000. With potential of growth with Princeville and Chillicothe requesting mechanical service work.

Respectfully submitted,

Shawn Sollberger, Fire Chief

City of Peoria Fire Department

The EMS Economic and Staffing Crisis Creates an Opportunity for Improved System Design

Using data to evaluate your community's EMS costs, ambulance staffing levels, and response time expectations to help prevent your EMS systems from collapsing.

by Matt Zavadsky | Oct 01, 2023 | PM MAGAZINE - ARTICLE

Fifty-five. That's how many communities lost their ambulance provider in the past two years, according to local and national media reports tracked by the American Ambulance Association (AAA) and the Academy of International Mobile Healthcare Integration (AIMHI). That media tracking system has identified 1,089 local and national media stories focused on emergency medical services (EMS). Of these, 641 (59%) highlighted the EMS staffing crisis and 363 (33%) highlighted the EMS economic crisis. Common sense tells us those two themes are likely linked.

This article will articulate the extent of the root causes of the EMS delivery crisis, as well as the steps many communities are taking to help prevent their EMS systems from collapsing.

EMS Economics 101

EMS agencies are funded typically from two sources: fees for services provided and public funding (i.e., tax subsidy). If the cost of operating the system is greater than the fees generated from service delivery, a tax subsidy will most likely be required. Fee for service reimbursement for EMS comes from several sources: Medicare, Medicaid, commercial insurance, or the patient. The percentage of patients in your community covered by insurance, and the insurance type, is referred to as the "payer mix." Medicare generally reimburses less than the cost of providing the service, and Medicaid reimburses even less than Medicare. Commercial insurers are generally required to pay a percentage of the usual and customary rate (UCR), typically 80%, but the determination of the UCR is left up to the insurer, resulting in a classic "fox watching the hen house" scenario.

When an insurer underpays the cost of ambulance service, the patient is often sent a "balance bill," the balance of the ambulance bill remaining after insurance pays what they want to pay. Balance billing has been a point of consternation for consumer advocacy groups for years. Often called a "surprise bill," perhaps the term could be more appropriately called a "surprise payment." Oh, and patients without health insurance (about 20% of the payer mix in most communities) generally do not pay their ambulance bill at all.

Here's an example of how this works. Anytown, USA, has a fire-based ambulance service. The community of 10,000 people generates 1,100 EMS calls and 825 transports annually. (Not all responses result in a patient being transported to the hospital.) To effectively respond to those 1,100 EMS calls, the fire department staffs one ambulance 24 hours per day. This ambulance costs $850,000 a year to staff and operate. Simple math reveals that the *cost per call* for Anytown Fire Department (FD) is $772.73 ($850,000 divided by 1,100 calls) and the *cost per transport* is $1,030.30 ($850,000 divided by 825 transports). Since EMS is only paid for transport, to break even, Anytown FD would need to generate, on average, $1,030.30 of revenue per transport. Anything less than that amount would require a tax subsidy to cover costs. For point of reference, the average Medicare reimbursement for an emergency ambulance call is $480, and Medicare typically represents about 40% of an EMS agency's payer mix.

EMS Workforce and Economic Crisis—Connected!

The most expensive part of EMS service delivery is the cost of readiness, that is, having enough resources *available* (i.e., not committed to a response) to meet the community's desired 911 EMS response time. Personnel costs are the largest investment for an EMS agency, regardless of the agency type (fire-based, third governmental service, private, etc.) The shorter the desired response time, the more "ready" units that are required to be standing by waiting for a call, meaning higher cost. The longer the desired response time, the fewer units that will need to be ready to respond, meaning lower cost.

ICMA members are aware of what's been happening to wages prior to, but more significantly after, the pandemic. The national workforce shortage is affecting virtually every profession, and EMS is no exception. However, the demand for EMTs and paramedics has grown dramatically, which has resulted in wages for EMS workers skyrocketing much faster than the general market. The demand increase is rooted in two main factors. First, volunteer agencies are less able to attract and retain volunteers, and as result, they are hiring EMTs and paramedics. Second, hospitals, saddled with their own nurse staffing crisis, are alternatively hiring EMTs and paramedics to work in hospitals and other healthcare settings. In Fort Worth, Texas, the average wage for a paramedic is $30/hour. A local hospital recently advertised for paramedics to work in their emergency department at $48/hour to start, with an $8,000 sign-on bonus. A local fire department recently advertised for paramedics to staff their ambulances at a starting annual salary of $90,000 ($31/hour) with a $10,000 sign-on bonus. This is what is driving up 70% of the cost of providing EMS.

To make matters worse, the pipeline for certified EMTs and paramedics is drying up. Many training programs shut down during the pandemic, decreasing the number of people able to become certified. And many people making career choices weigh the work-life balance of a 24/7, nights and weekends EMS schedule, time away from family and friends at holidays and life events, plus the risk of death. A career in EMS is not favorable to a work-life and personal safety balance, especially when compared with the frequent utilization of work-from-home hours in other industries.

The EMS staffing crisis is across all types of agencies. Baltimore, Maryland's fire department was recently the subject of media reports regarding poor EMS response performance, and they cited staffing as the major cause.

To attract people to EMS, the wages must be significantly higher than they can get paid working at Amazon or Walmart. That drives up costs.

Additionally, costs are dramatically increasing for ambulances, equipment, supplies, medications, and everything else it takes to run an EMS agency. A recent survey by the National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians revealed cost increases for these essential items of over 12% since 2019. Despite skyrocketing expenses, the reimbursement rates for EMS from Medicare, Medicaid, and commercial insurers have been essentially unchanged for years.

Approaches to EMS Redesign for Sustainability

Necessity is the mother of invention, and crisis makes the previously unthinkable acceptable. Many innovative EMS systems are making logical, evidence-based system design changes to help mitigate the economic and workforce crisis.

Tiered Deployment

Many systems put a paramedic on every ambulance, sometimes even two. The reality is that most EMS calls do not require Advanced Life Support (ALS) care, and even fewer calls are truly life-threatening. The Metropolitan Area EMS Authority, the public EMS agency better known as MedStar Mobile Healthcare, in Fort Worth, Texas, recently reviewed over 400,000 911 EMS responses and found that only 2.05% of the patients received potentially life-saving medical interventions, and only about 30% received ALS care. This means that for most EMS responses, a Basic Life Support (BLS) response, comprised of two EMTs on the ambulance, would be more than fine. Since EMTs are more available for hire than paramedics, you can increase your staffing by hiring and deploying BLS units with EMTs to respond to calls not likely to require ALS care (most of the calls).

Houston Fire Department staffs 56 of its 103 daily staffed ambulances (54%) at the EMT/BLS level. The Colorado Springs Fire Department recently won an Excellence in EMS Award from the Congressional Fire Services Institute (CFSI) for the innovative practice of sending a community paramedic only to low-acuity 911 calls and not sending an ambulance unless the community paramedic requests the ambulance response. This preserves ambulance resources for higher acuity calls.

MedStar implemented a tiered deployment model in 2022. Since then, the average daily staffing of ambulance unit hours (a "unit hour" is one ambulance on duty for one hour) covering MedStar's 430 square mile, 1.1 million population service area jumped from 752 in 2021 to 871 in 2023. This has reduced personnel workload and helped mitigate a rising cost per unit hour. A recent benchmark survey of AIMHI members revealed that 36% of the member systems have transitioned from an all-ALS ambulance deployment to a tiered deployment (ALS/BLS) to better match resources with EMS response needs and enhance ALS provider utilization and experience.

Right-Sizing Response Times

The vast majority of 911 EMS responses are for patients not experiencing life threatening medical issues, and, as we know, the biggest cost driver for EMS delivery is response times. In recent months, some innovative, data-driven EMS systems have changed response time goals based on the acuity of the patient, with life-threatening calls still getting the shortest response times (10 minutes or less)and very low-acuity calls having longer response time goals. In October 2021, the response time goal for a subset of low-acuity 911 EMS calls in Charlotte, North Carolina, was changed to 60 minutes. According to John Peterson, executive director of MEDIC, the Mecklenburg County public EMS agency, they've responded to 21,000 EMS calls over the past 20 months that met criteria for the 60-minute response time goal with no adverse patient outcomes. And, they have received minimal complaints about the response time. Peterson credits the low complaint rate with the practice their 911 call takers use when taking a call that is determined to be low priority. They inform the caller that their call is important to them, and they will be there within the hour, and that if anything changes, to call 911 back. This practice sets the caller's expectations to the response time goal.

> *Very, very few 911 calls for EMS are for life-threatening emergencies that require a fast response and advanced life support care — generally less than 10%.*

To further focus on maximizing response times for high-acuity calls, in April 2023, MEDIC implemented widespread response configuration changes based on the initial learning to include low-acuity response time goals ranging from 15 minutes up to 90 minutes depending on the Emergency Medical Dispatch Pro-QA determinant.

In Richmond, Virginia, to control rising public expenses for the public EMS agency, the Richmond Ambulance Authority is implementing a similar plan, with low-acuity 911 EMS responses having a response time goal of 60 minutes.

Balancing Service Level with Economics

The EMS economic crisis leaves communities with a tough decision to make: maintain current service levels and increase (or initiate) public funding or use evidence-based processes to modify service levels based on actual data from the community. With response times being the largest cost driver for EMS, this will likely mean changing response time expectations for some low-acuity calls and using the right response plans based on patient need.

Community leaders should keep two important things in mind when engaging in discussions regarding EMS performance goals. First, very, very few 911 calls for EMS are for life-threatening emergencies that require a fast response and advanced life support care—generally less than 10%. Prioritizing patients based on clinical need has been done in hospital emergency rooms for decades. In the ER, patients with low-acuity conditions wait, sometimes for quite a while, while higher-acuity patients are treated. Twenty-seven percent of the patients MedStar brings to their large public hospital by ambulance following a 911 call are brought directly to the waiting room to wait, just like those who walked into the ER.

Second, most studies that have been done comparing ambulance response times to patient outcomes have found no difference for any response time greater than five minutes, and the five minutes only matters on about 2% of EMS responses. A frank, transparent, and data-driven community conversation regarding things like costs, ambulance staffing levels (ALS vs. BLS), and response time expectations can help build support for logical EMS system redesign.

We often say that the community expectation regarding EMS service levels, especially response times, is the intersection of what your wallet can withstand and your stomach can bear. Be strong, be bold, and lead!

MATT ZAVADSKY is senior manager, EMS, of the Center for Public Safety Management, LLC.

Peoria Fire Department Apparatus Utilization

This report is provided to quantify the task of a department wide UHU report. Due to there not being an industry standard of measure to determine fatigue, the Fitch Study has introduced the UHU, or Unit Hour Utilization to help break down the percentage of time firefighters are assigned to a particular incident. According to the Fitch and Associates "the fire service has traditionally viewed UHU's above 25 or 30 percent as the threshold for a 24-hour shift." In order to ensure unit availability and that response times are held to national standards, going above this threshold leads to firefighter fatigue and common mistakes in the field and extended lead times for fire and medical calls for service. For the Peoria Fire Department, our total year to date responses for 2023 is 17,401 with EMS being 84% of call volume and 16% of those calls being fire related. These numbers are consistent with the previous two years. Our projected annual total will exceed 21,000 calls for service.

Besides the emergency calls of service, Peoria Firefighters are required to maintain a schedule of training and incident report writing. According to the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA), a job requirement of a Peoria Firefighter is to be a certified Illinois Department of Public Health EMT-Basic or Paramedic, with some even going further to obtain their pre-hospital RN licenses. PFD currently has over 100 EMT-Basic firefighters, 65 licensed paramedics, and 4 pre-hospital nurses on staff. Along with these certifications comes annual continued education requirements. EMT-Basics are required to complete 60 hours of continued education and paramedics are required to complete 100 hours of continued education. Those who have achieved nurse status, continuing education requirements are 150 hours per year.

All trainings, EMS or Fire, are logged into our system software, Vector Solutions. For 2022, over 59,571 hours were completed and YTD 2023, over 42,542 hours have been logged. As of January 1, 2022, each firefighter is required to recertify every 4 years through the Office of the State Fire Marshall for every certification they possess. The PFD trains annually on the recertification process. Below are a few examples of the certifications held and the hours of training required to complete the certification for fire related education.

Basic Operations Firefighter	180 hours
Advanced Technician	40 hours
Fire Apparatus Engineer	40 hours
Fire Company officer Phase 1	40 hours
Fire Company Officer Phase 2	80 hours
Incident Safety Officer	40 hours
Advanced Company Officer Phase 1	40 hours
Advanced Company Officer Phase 2	80 hours
Vehicle Machinery Operator	40 hours
Vehicle Machinery Technician	40 hours
FSVO	40 hours
HazMat Operations	40 hours
HazMat Technician	80 hours

Equating this amount time into a shift perspective, 1 hour of training equals 4% of their time on shift. EMS and Fire training require a basic *monthly* training of 15-20 hours. Broken down into 24-hour shifts, firefighters will train for 1.5-2 hours per shift, every shift day to maintain those hours. This amounts to 6-8% of their time on shift. This time does not include training for specialty teams such as HazMat, Dive, Technical, Rescue, Drone, and SWAT which require additional training and education.

Daily apparatus standards contribute to 8% of a firefighter's time on shift. Checking equipment daily, such as pump checks, aerial checks, medical supplies, and a multitude of other tasks, generally take 1 hour to complete or 4% of the day. On top of daily inventory on an apparatus, physical training is also required by the CBA. Each firefighter is required to participate in 1 hour of physical training each

shift. This contributes another 4% to a firefighter's day. Combined with monthly required training, almost 16% of a firefighter's day is accounted for and spent, every day, before they even respond to a call or incident.

IDPH, or the Illinois Department of Public Health, mandates a report for all EMS calls. In addition to these reports, NFIRS requires a report for all fire related calls. Writing these reports takes time and vary in required information. For instance, EMS calls make take less time depending on the services provided.

Basic Life Support..... 15-20 minutes

Advanced Life Support..... 30-45 minutes

Cardiac Arrest .....1 hour

Fire Report .....30-45 minutes

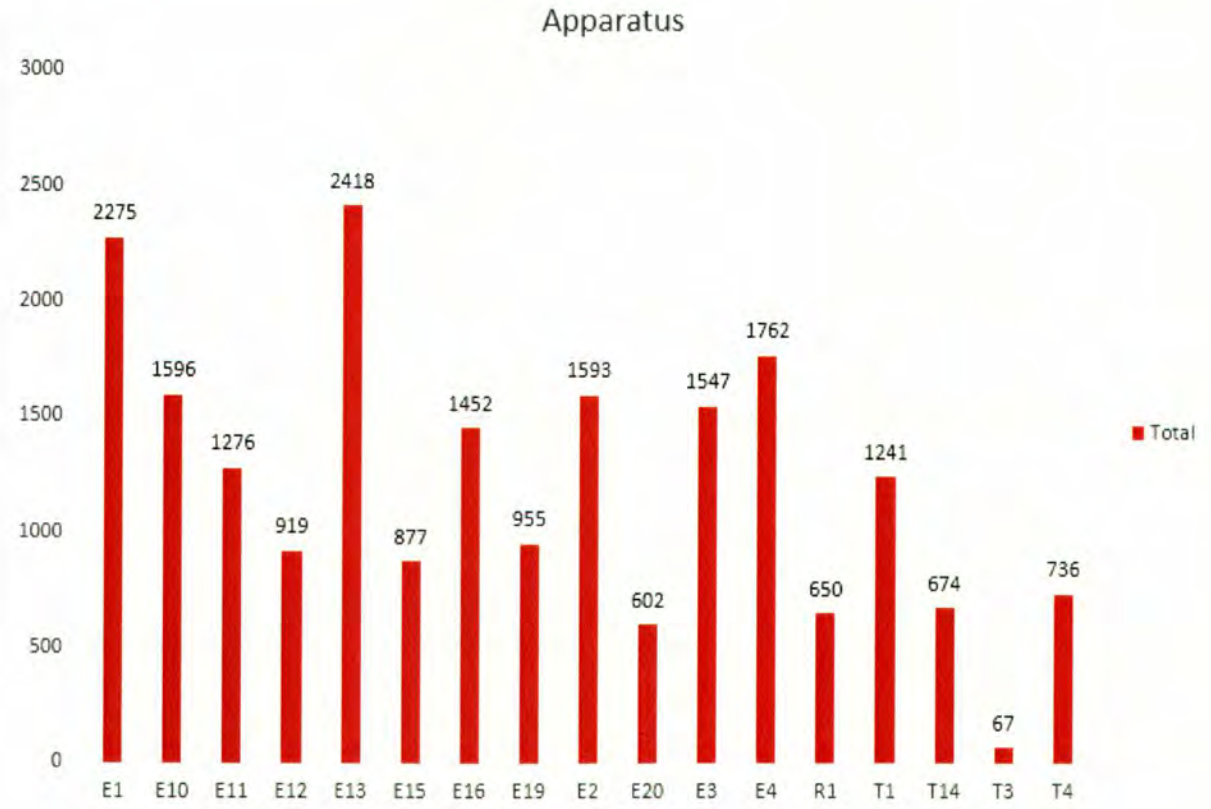
EMS calls not only consist of responding and report writing, but also require a medical restock of supplies usually consuming 15-30 minutes after an incident. Same with fire calls. The cleaning of equipment (drying hoses, cleaning tools, washing gear) can take up to an hour.

The PFD does not just respond to calls and put out fires. Our firefighters are tasked with other jobs within the department. The UHU does not account for those additional tasks in their report on utilization. Firefighters are required to perform 16 business inspections annually. These inspections from start to finish can account for 6-8% of time spent on the job usually taking between 1.5-2 hours to complete. Our firefighters are additionally tasked with preplanning for high-risk and high-risk facilities. These include, but are not limited to, hospitals, schools, event centers and high-rise buildings. Developing strategies for quick evacuations and fire prevention initiatives can require 2-3 hours.

Fire Prevention is a large part of our department. Due to a popular smoke detector program, in 2022, 115 smoke detectors were installed in homes across Peoria. For 2023, firefighters have installed 205 smoke detectors from January 1st to October 31st. Each install takes on an average 1 hour. In the Prevention division, public education is a huge portion. This includes school visits, fire drills, business visits, residential high-rise education, fire safety, station tours, and numerous other programs. For 2022, over 1,024 hours were spent on these

programs and is on track to increase in 2023 with 975 hours already recorded. With Fire Prevention week this past October, our fire prevention staff along with suppression personnel visited all elementary schools, public and private, in the CIty of Peoria. The manhours associated with this work exceeded over 1,200 hours in public safety and fire safety for the public.

Each apparatus faces its own call volume depending on their location. Below is a breakdown of each apparatus and their call volume year-to-date.



These incident totals per apparatus are YTD, through October 31st, 2023.

2023 Peoria Fire Department UHU (Unit Hour Utilization)				
Apparatus	Incident Call Time	Report Writing	Non-Emergent	Totals
Engine 1	9.5%	5%	16%	30.5%
Engine 2	8.1%	4.75%	16%	28.85%
Engine 3	7.5%	4.75%	16%	28.25%
Engine 4	8.55%	5%	16%	30.55%
Engine 10	7.75%	4.5%	16%	28.25%
Engine 11/ Rescue 1	8%	4.75%	16%	28.75%
Engine 12	4.75%	3.0%	16%	23.75%
Engine 13	12%	6%	16%	34%
Engine 15	5.10%	4%	16%	25.1%
Engine 16	8%	5%	16%	29%
Engine 19	5.6%	4%	16%	25.6%
Engine 20	4%	3%	16%	23%
Truck 1	6.2%	4.2%	16%	26.4%
Truck 4	4.3%	3.5%	16%	23.8%
Truck 14	4%	3.2%	16%	23.2%

**All incident information is provided through our Fire Reporting Software (ERS) and EMS Report Software (ESO).

**Each apparatus has a total incident hours associated YTD, through October 31st, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

Shawn Sollberger

Fire Chief, City of Peoria Fire Department

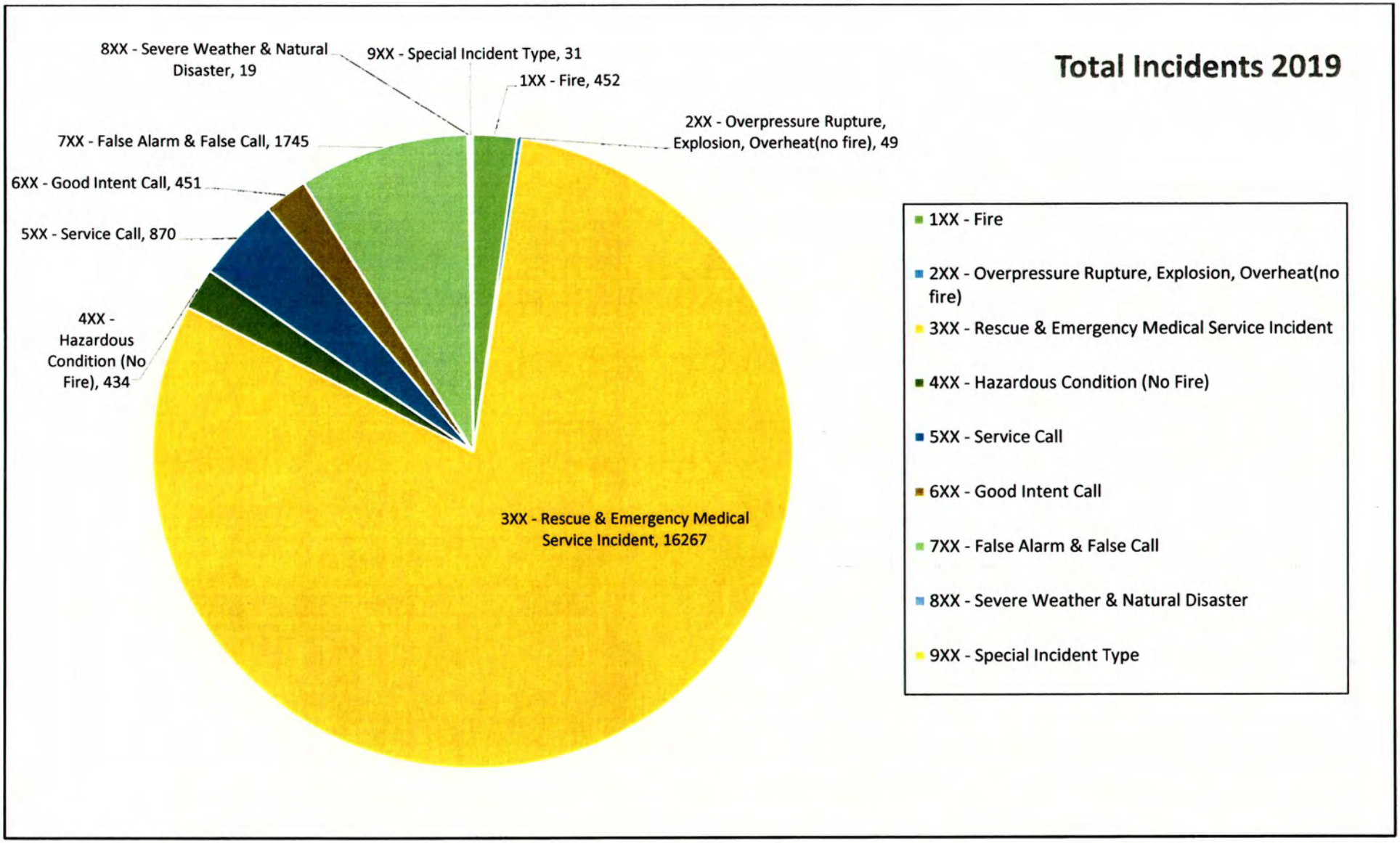
Report Completed 10/31/2023.

Total Incidents 2019 thru YTD

Years	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023-YTD
Total Incidents	20,315	19,555	20,408	20,323	17,401
Total Fires	449	553	654	815	626
Contained to Room of Origin %	65.46 %	60.60 %	51.19%	50.96%	46.50%
Property Loss	$5,480,135.00	$6,446,107.00	$7,079,836.00	$126,167,672.00	$9,685,435.00
Pre Incident Value	$207,053,630.00	$116,034,612.00	$371,929,620.00	$3,394,568,954.00	$1,020,346,734.00
Civilian Injuries	32 Injured 1 Death	39 Injured 0 Death	61 Injured 5 Death	27 Injured 0 Death	25 Injured 2 Death
Intentional Set Fires	95	153	129	151	126
Total Extrications	71	56	67	68	52

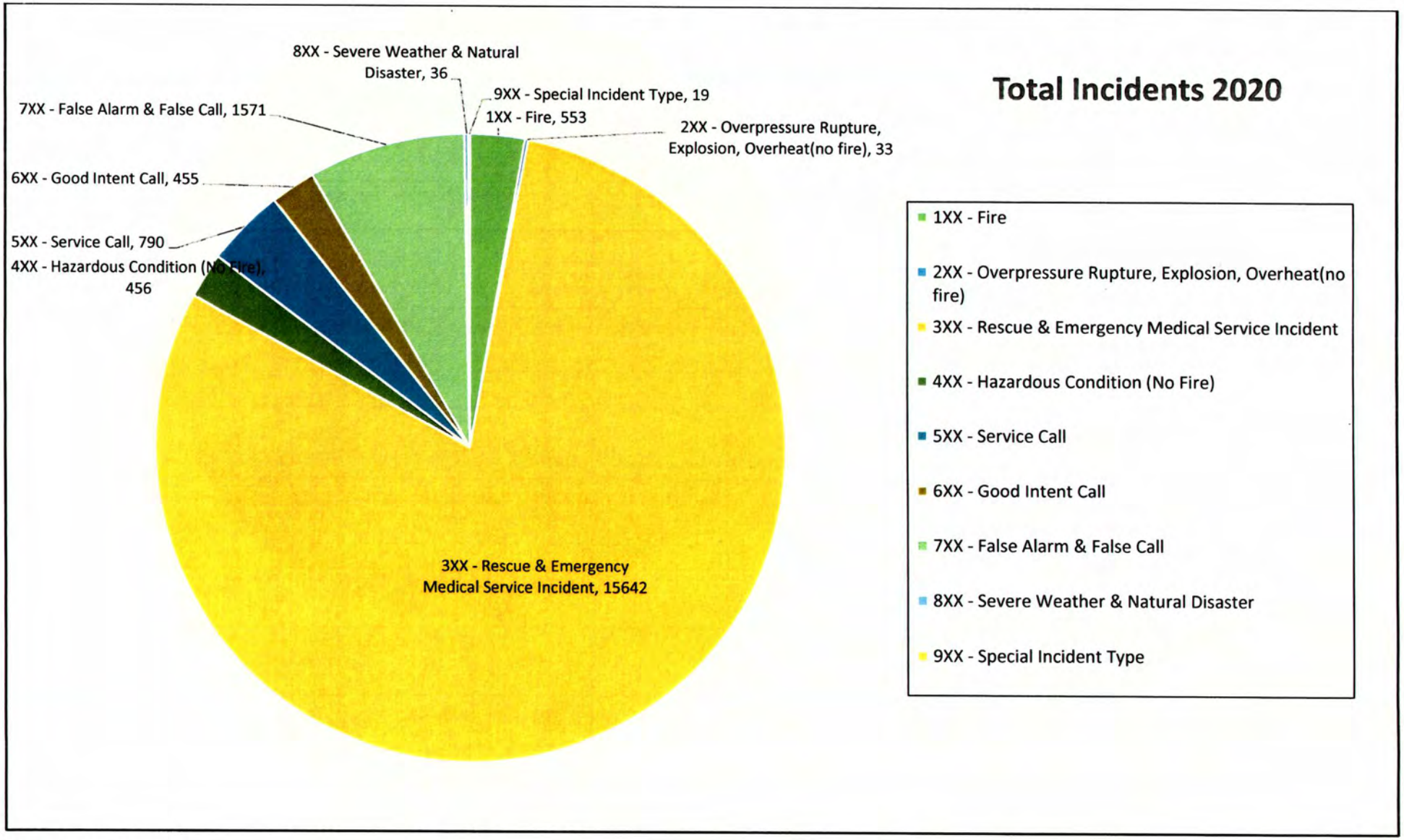
Updated 10/31/2023

Report Completed 10/31/2023.



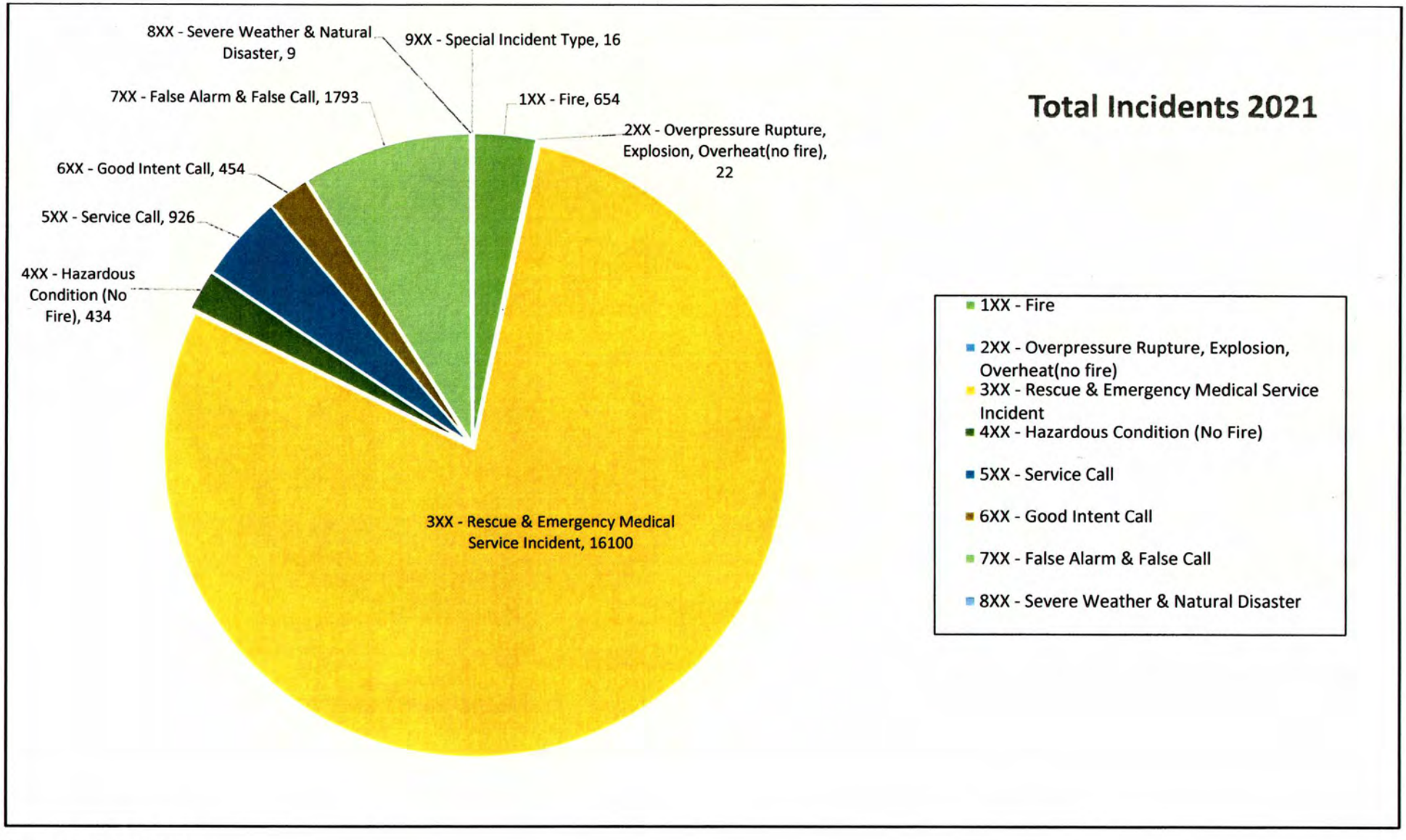
Updated 10/31/2023

Report Completed 10/31/2023.



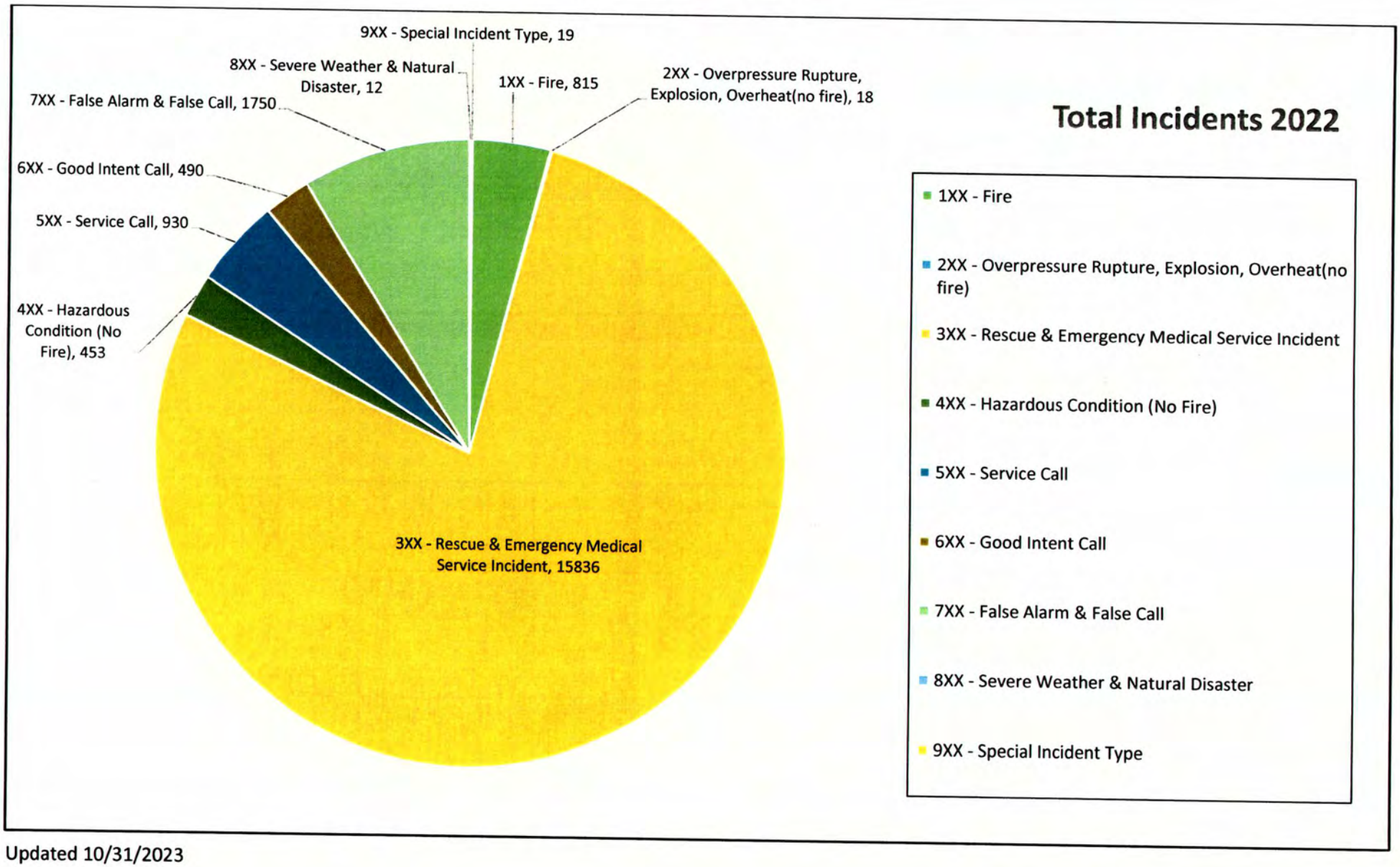
Updated 10/31/2023

Report Completed 10/31/2023.



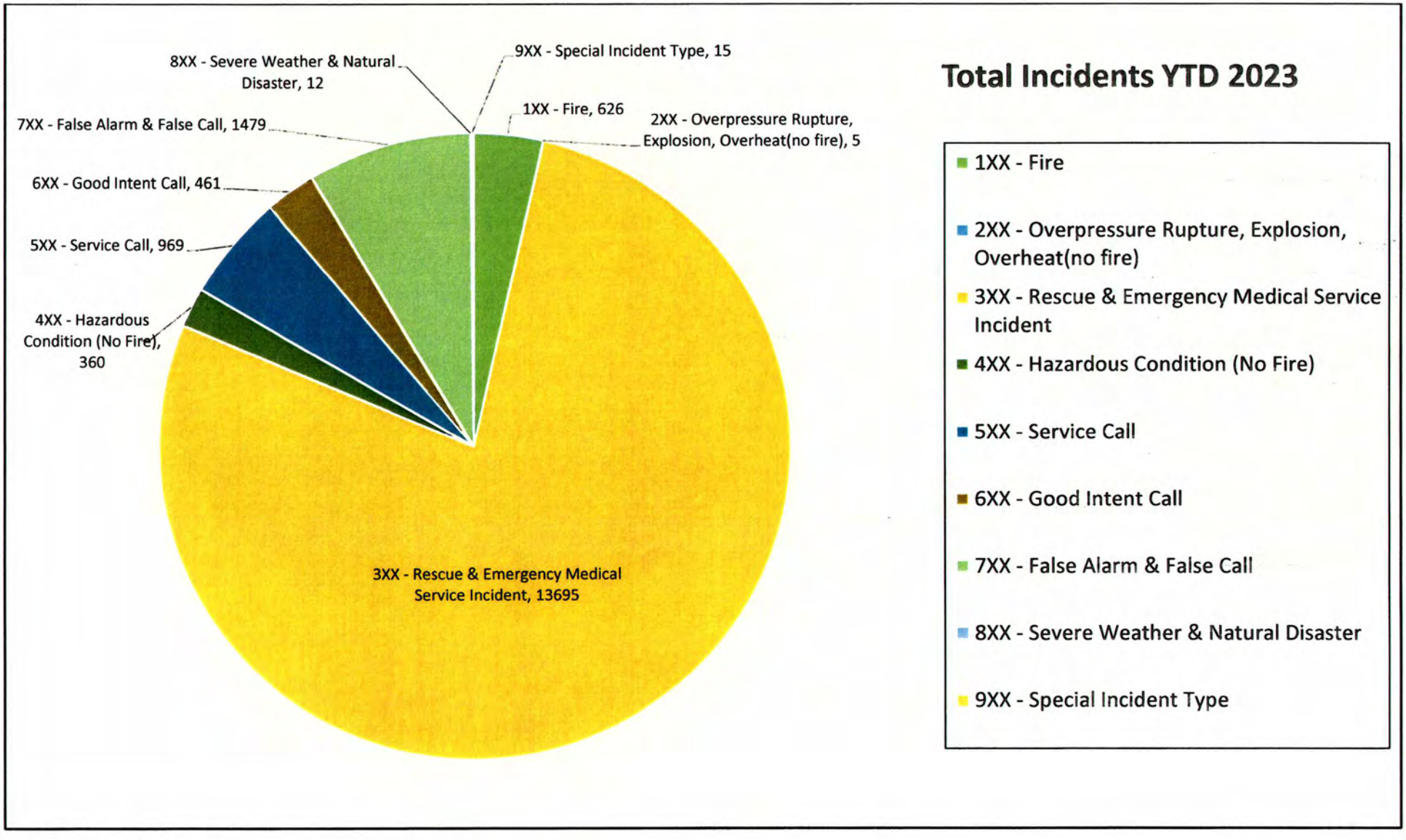
Updated 10/31/2023

Report Completed 10/31/2023.



Updated 10/31/2023

Report Completed 10/31/2023.



Updated 10/31/2023

City of Peoria Fire Department

Peoria, IL

This report was generated on 11/1/2023 11:16:46 AM

Station 3 Maps

Incident Statistics

Zone(s): 03 - 301, 03 - 302, 03 - 303, 03 - 304, 03 - 305 and 13 more | Start Date: 01/01/2023 | End Date: 10/31/2023

INCIDENT COUNT	
INCIDENT TYPE	**# INCIDENTS**
EMS	1108
FIRE	298
TOTAL	1406

TOTAL TRANSPORTS (N2 and N3)			
APPARATUS	**# of APPARATUS TRANSPORTS**	**# of PATIENT TRANSPORTS**	**TOTAL # of PATIENT CONTACTS**
TOTAL			

PRE-INCIDENT VALUE	LOSSES
$4,662,570.00	$313,778.00

CO CHECKS	
424 - Carbon monoxide incident	2
736 - CO detector activation due to malfunction	7
746 - Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	2
TOTAL	11

MUTUAL AID	
Aid Type	**Total**
Aid Given	6
Aid Received	1

OVERLAPPING CALLS	
# OVERLAPPING	**% OVERLAPPING**
201	**14.3**

LIGHTS AND SIREN - AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME (Dispatch to Arrival)

Station	EMS	FIRE
Fire Central	0:04:29	0:05:49
Station 03	0:04:35	0:04:43
Station 04	0:07:15	0:04:35
Station 08	0:04:55	0:04:19
Station 10	0:26:20	0:04:35
Station 11	0:04:14	0:05:18
Station 13	0:03:58	0:06:07
Station 15	0:04:10	
Station 16	0:02:57	
Station 19	0:05:49	0:03:51

Only Reviewed Incidents included. EMS for Incident counts includes only 300 to 399 Incident Types. All other incident types are counted as FIRE. CO Checks only includes Incident Types: 424, 736 and 734. # Apparatus Transports = # of incidents where apparatus transported. # Patient Transports = All patients transported by EMS. # Patient Contacts = # of PCR contacted by apparatus. This report now returns both NEMSIS 2 & 3 data as appropriate. For overlapping calls that span over multiple days, total per month will not equal Total count for year.

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Station 20	0:07:40	
	AVERAGE FOR ALL CALLS	0:04:40

LIGHTS AND SIREN - AVERAGE TURNOUT TIME (Dispatch to Enroute)		
Station	**EMS**	**FIRE**
Fire Central	0:01:01	0:01:26
Station 03	0:01:13	0:01:09
Station 04	0:02:27	0:01:06
Station 08	0:00:49	0:01:22
Station 10	0:01:12	0:00:38
Station 11	0:01:08	0:00:51
Station 13	0:00:57	0:00:40
Station 15	0:01:03	
Station 16	0:00:36	
Station 19	0:00:49	0:01:20
Station 20	0:00:19	
	AVERAGE FOR ALL CALLS	0:01:12

AGENCY	AVERAGE TIME ON SCENE (MM:SS)
City of Peoria Fire Department	14:42

Only Reviewed Incidents included. EMS for Incident counts includes only 300 to 399 Incident Types. All other incident types are counted as FIRE. CO Checks only includes Incident Types: 424, 736 and 734. # Apparatus Transports = # of incidents where apparatus transported. # Patient Transports = All patients transported by EMS. # Patient Contacts = # of PCR contacted by apparatus. This report now returns both NEMSIS 2 & 3 data as appropriate. For overlapping calls that span over multiple days, total per month will not equal Total count for year.

EMERGENCY REPORTING
emergencyreporting.com

City of Peoria Fire Department

Peoria, IL

Station 10 Maps

This report was generated on 11/1/2023 11:19:24 AM

Incident Statistics

Zone(s): 10 - 1001, 10 - 1002, 10 - 1003, 10 - 1004, 10 - 1005 and 18 more | Start Date: 01/01/2023 | End Date: 10/31/2023

INCIDENT COUNT	
INCIDENT TYPE	**# INCIDENTS**
EMS	1220
FIRE	379
TOTAL	1599

TOTAL TRANSPORTS (N2 and N3)			
APPARATUS	**# of APPARATUS TRANSPORTS**	**# of PATIENT TRANSPORTS**	**TOTAL # of PATIENT CONTACTS**
TOTAL			

PRE-INCIDENT VALUE	LOSSES
$11,851,810.00	$1,686,997.00

CO CHECKS	
424 - Carbon monoxide incident	7
736 - CO detector activation due to malfunction	13
746 - Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	9
TOTAL	29

MUTUAL AID	
Aid Type	**Total**
Aid Given	5
Aid Received	1

OVERLAPPING CALLS	
# OVERLAPPING	**% OVERLAPPING**
265	**16.57**

LIGHTS AND SIREN - AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME (Dispatch to Arrival)		
Station	**EMS**	**FIRE**
Administration		0:08:25
Fire Central	0:04:20	0:06:33
Station 03	0:05:16	0:04:41
Station 08	0:02:12	
Station 10	0:04:18	0:04:56
Station 11	0:04:30	0:05:56
Station 12	0:04:47	0:04:47
Station 13	0:05:38	
Station 15	0:06:21	0:06:12
Station 16	0:05:03	0:09:06

Only Reviewed Incidents included. EMS for Incident counts includes only 300 to 399 Incident Types. All other incident types are counted as FIRE. CO Checks only includes Incident Types: 424, 736 and 734. # Apparatus Transports = # of incidents where apparatus transported. # Patient Transports = All patients transported by EMS. # Patient Contacts = # of PCR contacted by apparatus. This report now returns both NEMSIS 2 & 3 data as appropriate. For overlapping calls that span over multiple days, total per month will not equal Total count for year.

EMERGENCY REPORTING
emergencyreporting.com
Doc Id: 1645

Station 19	0:05:20	0:09:06
	AVERAGE FOR ALL CALLS	0:04:27

LIGHTS AND SIREN - AVERAGE TURNOUT TIME (Dispatch to Enroute)

Station	EMS	FIRE
Administration		0:01:23
Fire Central	0:01:00	0:01:20
Station 03	0:00:58	0:00:53
Station 08	0:00:47	
Station 10	0:01:07	0:01:16
Station 11	0:01:02	0:01:05
Station 12	0:01:22	0:01:09
Station 13	0:01:35	
Station 15	0:01:26	0:02:29
Station 16	0:00:57	0:00:47
Station 19	0:00:47	0:00:51
	AVERAGE FOR ALL CALLS	0:01:07

AGENCY	AVERAGE TIME ON SCENE (MM:SS)
City of Peoria Fire Department	18:39

Only Reviewed Incidents included. EMS for Incident counts includes only 300 to 399 Incident Types. All other incident types are counted as FIRE. CO Checks only includes Incident Types: 424, 736 and 734. # Apparatus Transports = # of incidents where apparatus transported. # Patient Transports = All patients transported by EMS. # Patient Contacts = # of PCR contacted by apparatus. This report now returns both NEMSIS 2 & 3 data as appropriate. For overlapping calls that span over multiple days, total per month will not equal Total count for year.

EMERGENCY REPORTING
emergencyreporting.com

City of Peoria Fire Department

Peoria, IL

Station 11 Maps

This report was generated on 11/1/2023 11:20:55 AM

Incident Statistics

Zone(s): 11 - 1101, 11 - 1102, 11 - 1103, 11 - 1104, 11 - 1105 and 11 more | Start Date: 01/01/2023 | End Date: 10/31/2023

INCIDENT COUNT	
INCIDENT TYPE	**# INCIDENTS**
EMS	1015
FIRE	284
TOTAL	1299

TOTAL TRANSPORTS (N2 and N3)			
APPARATUS	**# of APPARATUS TRANSPORTS**	**# of PATIENT TRANSPORTS**	**TOTAL # of PATIENT CONTACTS**
TOTAL			

PRE-INCIDENT VALUE	LOSSES
$5,605,730.00	$291,077.00

CO CHECKS	
424 - Carbon monoxide incident	4
736 - CO detector activation due to malfunction	10
746 - Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	6
TOTAL	20

MUTUAL AID	
Aid Type	**Total**
Aid Given	2

OVERLAPPING CALLS	
# OVERLAPPING	**% OVERLAPPING**
171	13.16

LIGHTS AND SIREN - AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME (Dispatch to Arrival)

Station	EMS	FIRE
Administration	0:01:02	0:07:48
Fire Central	0:02:26	0:06:15
Station 03	0:02:47	0:03:31
Station 08	0:08:19	
Station 10	0:03:37	0:06:48
Station 11	0:04:19	0:05:29
Station 13	0:04:04	0:04:41
Station 15	0:05:43	0:05:51
Station 16	0:05:10	0:06:00
Station 19	0:05:08	0:06:18
Station 20	0:03:36	0:05:13

Only Reviewed Incidents included. EMS for Incident counts includes only 300 to 399 Incident Types. All other incident types are counted as FIRE. CO Checks only includes Incident Types: 424, 736 and 734. # Apparatus Transports = # of incidents where apparatus transported. # Patient Transports = All patients transported by EMS. # Patient Contacts = # of PCR contacted by apparatus. This report now returns both NEMSIS 2 & 3 data as appropriate. For overlapping calls that span over multiple days, total per month will not equal Total count for year.

EMERGENCY REPORTING
emergencyreporting.com
Doc Id: 1645

	AVERAGE FOR ALL CALLS	0:04:14

LIGHTS AND SIREN - AVERAGE TURNOUT TIME (Dispatch to Enroute)		
Station	**EMS**	**FIRE**
Administration	0:00:05	0:02:25
Fire Central	0:00:22	0:01:10
Station 03	0:00:23	0:00:48
Station 08	0:01:06	
Station 10	0:00:44	0:01:07
Station 11	0:01:03	0:01:09
Station 13	0:00:54	0:01:01
Station 15	0:00:29	0:01:04
Station 16	0:01:00	0:01:25
Station 19	0:00:57	0:01:08
Station 20	0:00:52	0:00:18
	AVERAGE FOR ALL CALLS	0:00:58

AGENCY	AVERAGE TIME ON SCENE (MM:SS)
City of Peoria Fire Department	13:52

Only Reviewed Incidents included. EMS for Incident counts includes only 300 to 399 Incident Types. All other incident types are counted as FIRE. CO Checks only includes Incident Types: 424, 736 and 734. # Apparatus Transports = # of incidents where apparatus transported. # Patient Transports = All patients transported by EMS. # Patient Contacts = # of PCR contacted by apparatus. This report now returns both NEMSIS 2 & 3 data as appropriate. For overlapping calls that span over multiple days, total per month will not equal Total count for year.

EMERGENCY REPORTING
emergencyreporting.com
Doc Id: 1645

City of Peoria Fire Department

Peoria, IL

Station 13 Maps

This report was generated on 11/1/2023 11:22:19 AM

Incident Statistics

Zone(s): 13 - 1301, 13 - 1302, 13 - 1303, 13 - 1304, 13 - 1305 and 19 more | Start Date: 01/01/2023 | End Date: 10/31/2023

INCIDENT COUNT	
INCIDENT TYPE	**# INCIDENTS**
EMS	1858
FIRE	655
TOTAL	2513

TOTAL TRANSPORTS (N2 and N3)			
APPARATUS	**# of APPARATUS TRANSPORTS**	**# of PATIENT TRANSPORTS**	**TOTAL # of PATIENT CONTACTS**
TOTAL			

PRE-INCIDENT VALUE	LOSSES
$389,757,665.00	$904,287.00

CO CHECKS	
424 - Carbon monoxide incident	9
736 - CO detector activation due to malfunction	6
746 - Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	5
TOTAL	20

MUTUAL AID	
Aid Type	**Total**
Aid Given	5
Aid Received	3

OVERLAPPING CALLS	
# OVERLAPPING	**% OVERLAPPING**
534	**21.25**

LIGHTS AND SIREN - AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME (Dispatch to Arrival)		
Station	**EMS**	**FIRE**
Administration	0:06:37	
Fire Central	0:04:42	0:06:27
Station 03	0:05:22	0:05:46
Station 08	0:04:43	
Station 10	0:04:55	0:02:31
Station 11	0:05:51	0:06:43
Station 13	0:04:23	0:05:40
Station 15	0:03:05	0:05:15
Station 16	0:04:57	0:05:46
Station 19	0:07:16	0:08:49

Only Reviewed Incidents included. EMS for Incident counts includes only 300 to 399 Incident Types. All other incident types are counted as FIRE. CO Checks only includes Incident Types: 424, 736 and 734. # Apparatus Transports = # of incidents where apparatus transported. # Patient Transports = All patients transported by EMS. # Patient Contacts = # of PCR contacted by apparatus. This report now returns both NEMSIS 2 & 3 data as appropriate. For overlapping calls that span over multiple days, total per month will not equal Total count for year.

EMERGENCY REPORTING
emergencyreporting.com
Doc Id: 1645
Page # 1 of 2

Station 20	0:06:12	
	AVERAGE FOR ALL CALLS	0:04:45

LIGHTS AND SIREN - AVERAGE TURNOUT TIME (Dispatch to Enroute)		
Station	**EMS**	**FIRE**
Administration	0:00:43	
Fire Central	0:00:30	0:00:56
Station 03	0:00:53	0:01:04
Station 08	0:01:08	
Station 10	0:00:33	0:00:20
Station 11	0:01:04	0:01:14
Station 13	0:01:08	0:01:14
Station 15	0:00:09	0:01:11
Station 16	0:01:00	0:00:51
Station 19	0:01:01	0:01:12
Station 20	0:00:32	
	AVERAGE FOR ALL CALLS	0:01:08

AGENCY	AVERAGE TIME ON SCENE (MM:SS)
City of Peoria Fire Department	16:33

Only Reviewed Incidents included. EMS for Incident counts includes only 300 to 399 Incident Types. All other incident types are counted as FIRE. CO Checks only includes Incident Types: 424, 736 and 734. # Apparatus Transports = # of incidents where apparatus transported. # Patient Transports = All patients transported by EMS. # Patient Contacts = # of PCR contacted by apparatus. This report now returns both NEMSIS 2 & 3 data as appropriate. For overlapping calls that span over multiple days, total per month will not equal Total count for year.

EMERGENCY REPORTING
emergencyreporting.com
Doc Id: 1645
Page # 2 of 2

City of Peoria Fire Department

Peoria, IL

Station 16 Maps

This report was generated on 11/1/2023 11:23:43 AM

Incident Statistics

Zone(s): 16 - 1604, 16 - 1605, 16 - 1606, 16 - 1616, 16 - 1617 and 27 more | Start Date: 01/01/2023 | End Date: 10/31/2023

INCIDENT COUNT	
INCIDENT TYPE	**# INCIDENTS**
EMS	1304
FIRE	251
TOTAL	1555

TOTAL TRANSPORTS (N2 and N3)			
APPARATUS	**# of APPARATUS TRANSPORTS**	**# of PATIENT TRANSPORTS**	**TOTAL # of PATIENT CONTACTS**
TOTAL			

PRE-INCIDENT VALUE	LOSSES
$7,563,010.00	$130,885.00

CO CHECKS	
424 - Carbon monoxide incident	3
736 - CO detector activation due to malfunction	11
746 - Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	3
TOTAL	17

MUTUAL AID	
Aid Type	**Total**
Aid Given	1
Aid Received	2

OVERLAPPING CALLS	
# OVERLAPPING	**% OVERLAPPING**
270	**17.36**

LIGHTS AND SIREN - AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME (Dispatch to Arrival)		
Station	**EMS**	**FIRE**
Fire Central	0:08:24	
Station 04	0:00:41	
Station 10	0:05:24	
Station 11	0:05:34	0:05:33
Station 13	0:04:53	
Station 15	0:05:22	0:05:04
Station 16	0:04:17	0:05:01
Station 19	0:04:48	0:05:15
Station 20	0:04:40	
	AVERAGE FOR ALL CALLS	0:04:35

Only Reviewed Incidents included. EMS for Incident counts includes only 300 to 399 Incident Types. All other incident types are counted as FIRE. CO Checks only includes Incident Types: 424, 736 and 734. # Apparatus Transports = # of incidents where apparatus transported. # Patient Transports = All patients transported by EMS. # Patient Contacts = # of PCR contacted by apparatus. This report now returns both NEMSIS 2 & 3 data as appropriate. For overlapping calls that span over multiple days, total per month will not equal Total count for year.

EMERGENCY REPORTING
emergencyreporting.com

LIGHTS AND SIREN - AVERAGE TURNOUT TIME (Dispatch to Enroute)		
Station	**EMS**	**FIRE**
Fire Central	0:00:55	
Station 04	0:00:11	
Station 10	0:00:56	
Station 11	0:01:04	0:01:22
Station 13	0:01:01	
Station 15	0:01:06	0:01:07
Station 16	0:01:01	0:01:09
Station 19	0:01:00	0:01:04
Station 20	0:01:04	
	AVERAGE FOR ALL CALLS	0:01:02

AGENCY	AVERAGE TIME ON SCENE (MM:SS)
City of Peoria Fire Department	14:52

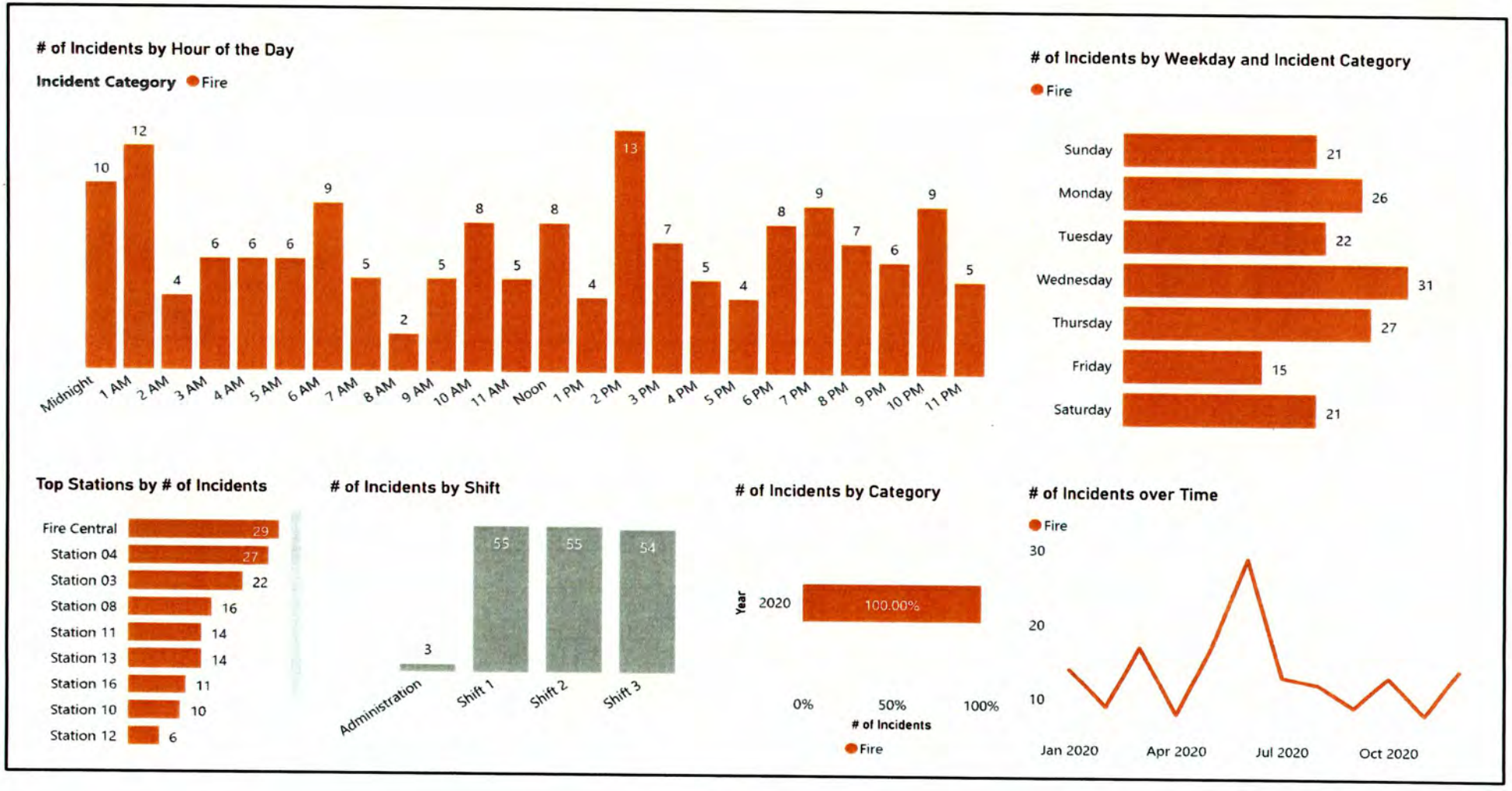
Only Reviewed Incidents included. EMS for Incident counts includes only 300 to 399 Incident Types. All other incident types are counted as FIRE. CO Checks only includes Incident Types: 424, 736 and 734. # Apparatus Transports = # of incidents where apparatus transported. # Patient Transports = All patients transported by EMS. # Patient Contacts = # of PCR contacted by apparatus. This report now returns both NEMSIS 2 & 3 data as appropriate. For overlapping calls that span over multiple days, total per month will not equal Total count for year.

EMERGENCY REPORTING
emergencyreporting.com
Doc Id: 1645
Page # 2 of 2

Peoria Fire Department

Effective Response Force of 16 at 8 mins: Filter Total Fire Incidents, City Calls Only, Lights and Sirens

2020 Building Fires
163 Incidents



Peoria Fire Department

Effective Response Force of 16 at 8 mins: Filter Total Fire Incidents, City Calls Only, Lights and Sirens

2020 Building Fires
163 Incidents

SETTINGS

Total Response Time

Effective Response Force: 16

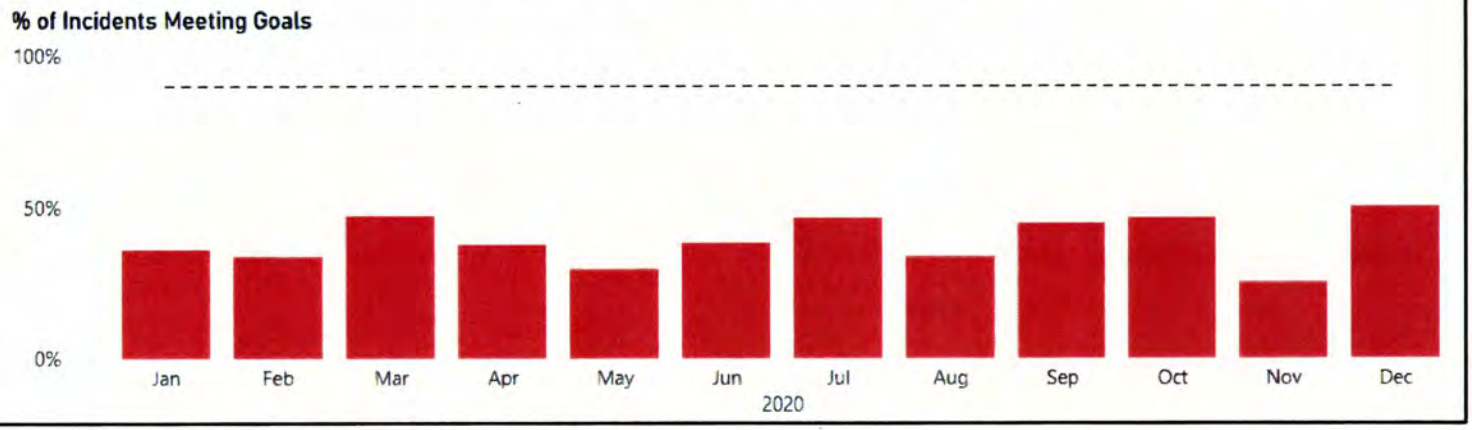
Time Goal: 8 min 0 sec

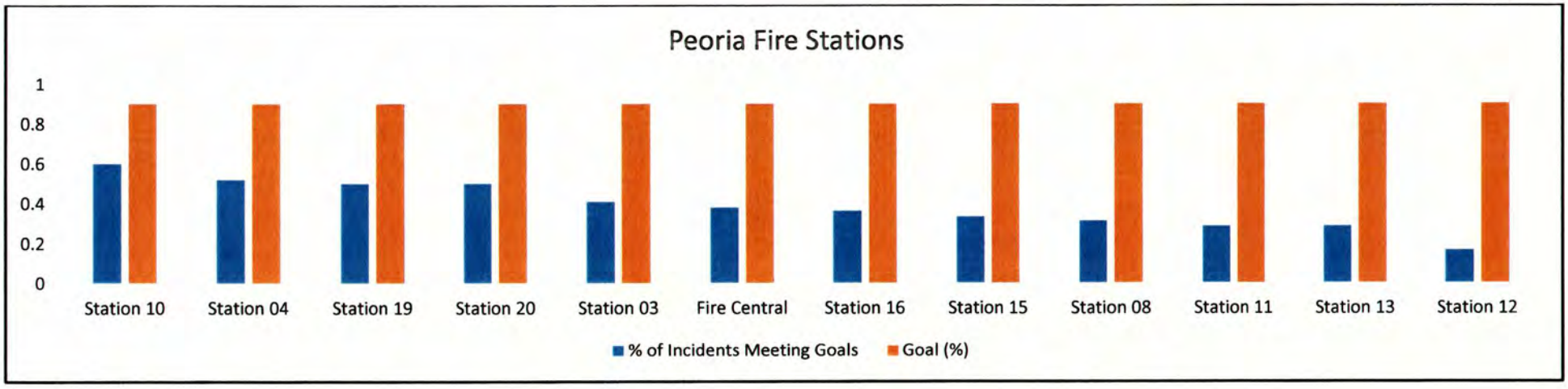
Percentile Goal: 0.90

(Updates to settings may take up to one minute to apply)

Definitions

64 (39%) of incidents are meeting the Total Response Time goal of 8 min and 0 sec with an effective response force of 16 personnel



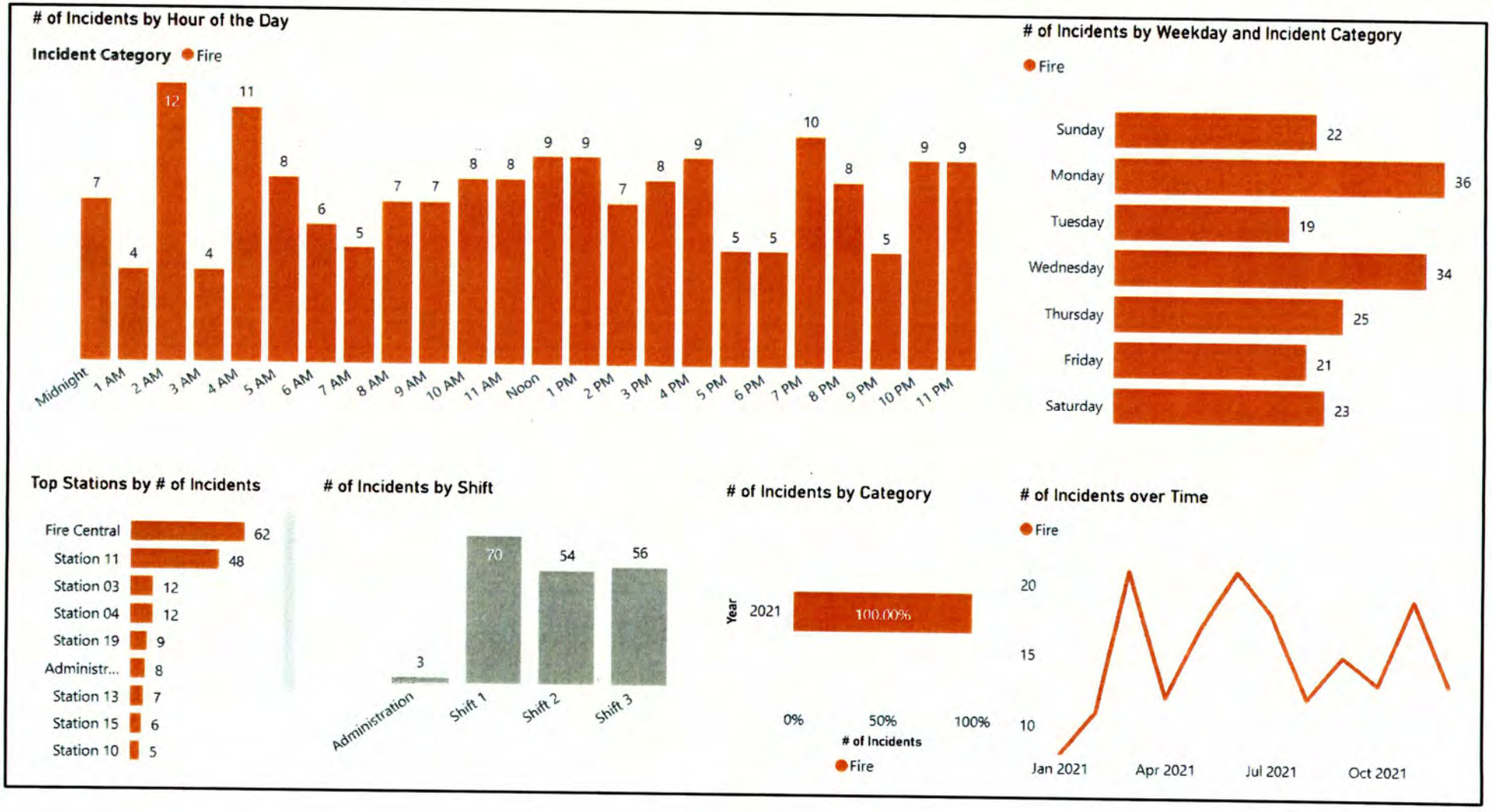


Peoria Fire Department

Effective Response Force of 16 at 8 mins: Filter Total Fire Incidents, City Calls Only, Lights and Sirens

2021 Building Fires

180 Incidents



Peoria Fire Department

Effective Response Force of 16 at 8 mins: Filter Total Fire Incidents, City Calls Only, Lights and Sirens

2021 Building Fires

180 Incidents

SETTINGS

Total Response Time

Effective Response Force: 16

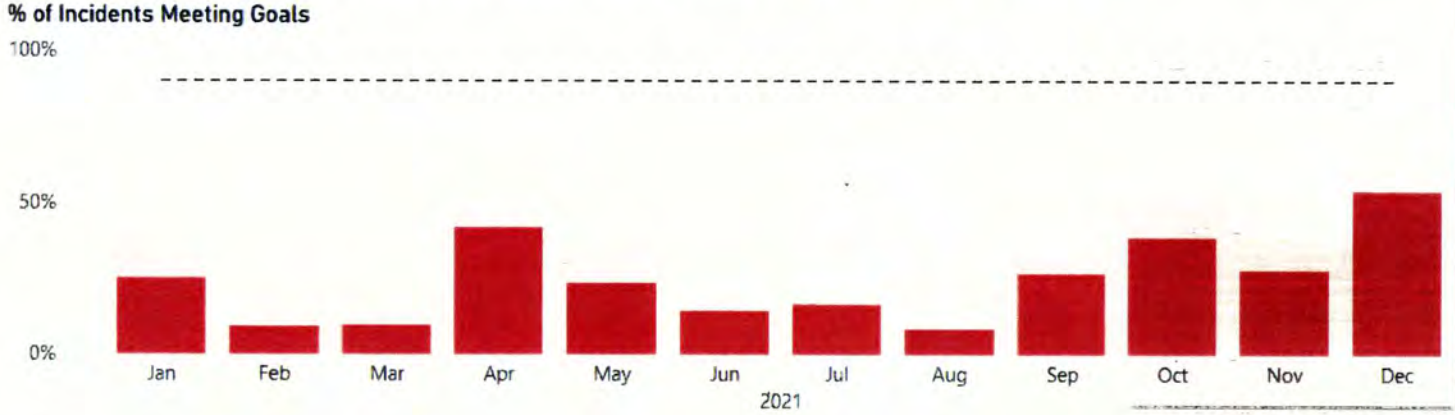
Time Goal: 8 min 0 sec

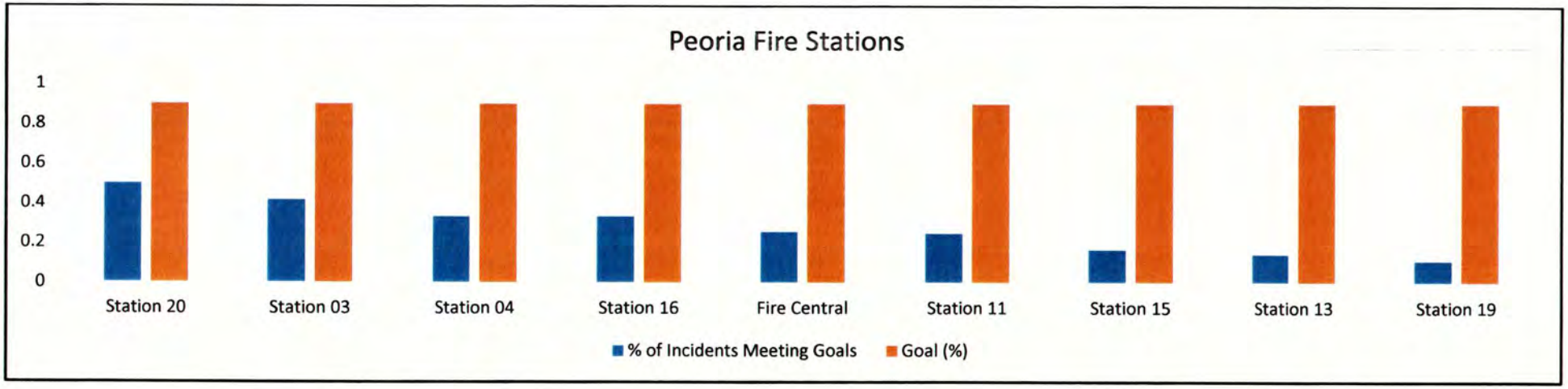
Percentile Goal: 0.90

(Updates to settings may take up to one minute to apply)

Definitions

42 (23%) of incidents are meeting the Total Response Time goal of 8 min and 0 sec with an effective response force of 16 personnel



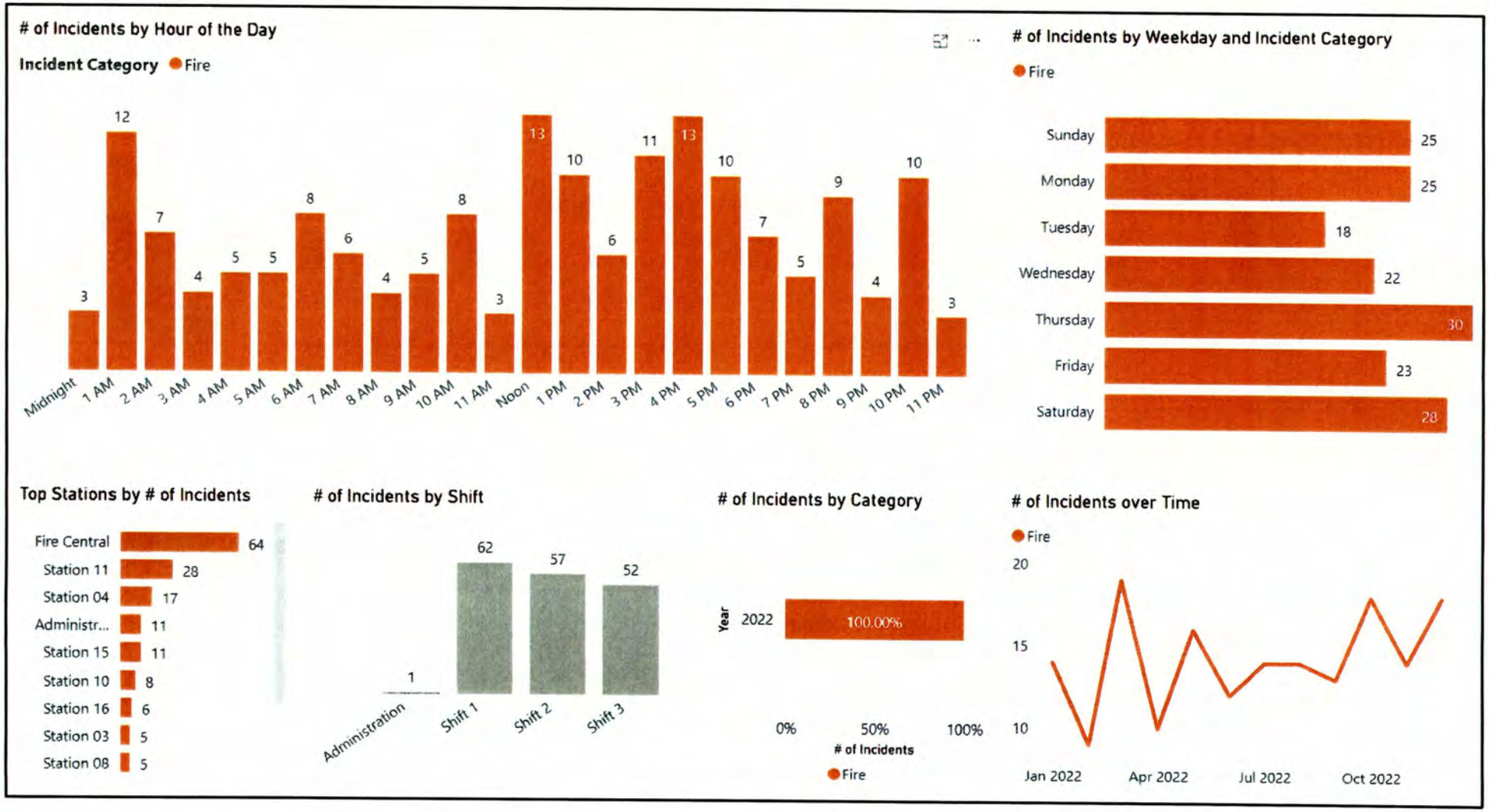


Peoria Fire Department

Effective Response Force of 16 at 8 mins: Filter Total Fire Incidents, City Calls Only, Lights and Sirens

2022 Building Fires

171 Incidents



Peoria Fire Department

Effective Response Force of 16 at 8 mins: Filter Total Fire Incidents, City Calls Only, Lights and Sirens

2022 Building Fires

171 Incidents

SETTINGS

Total Response Time

Effective Response Force: 16

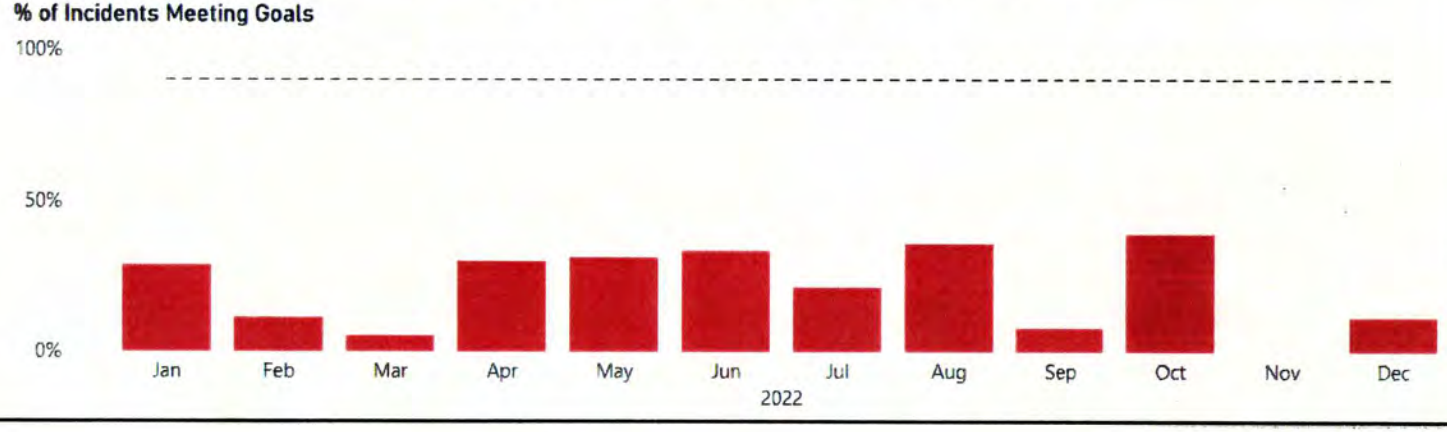
Time Goal: 8 min 0 sec

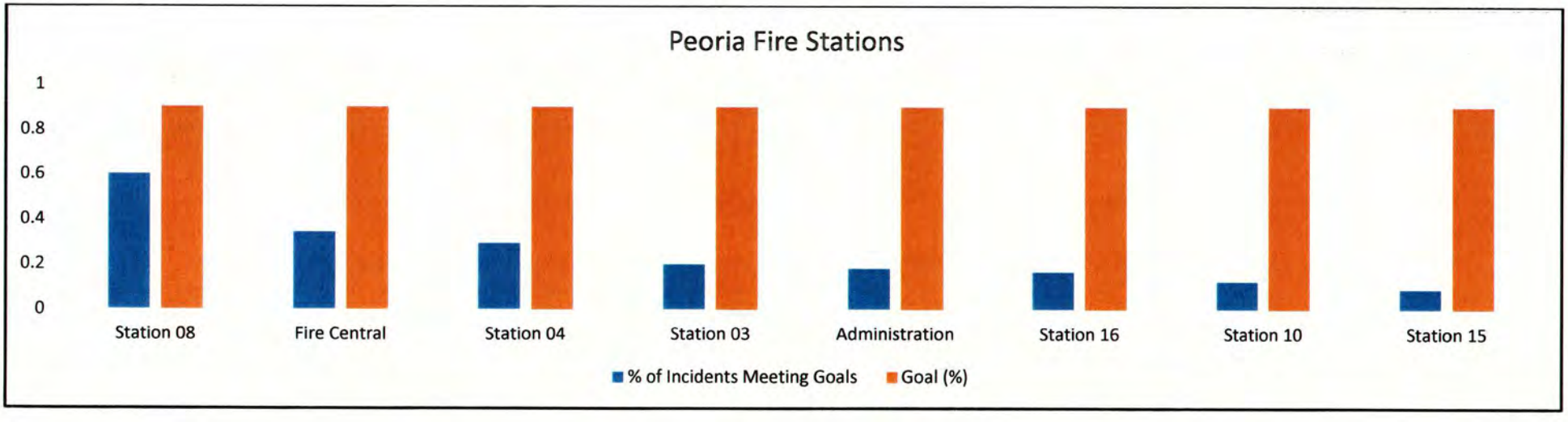
Percentile Goal: 0.90

(Updates to settings may take up to one minute to apply)

Definitions

36 (21%) of incidents are meeting the Total Response Time goal of 8 min and 0 sec with an effective response force of 16 personnel



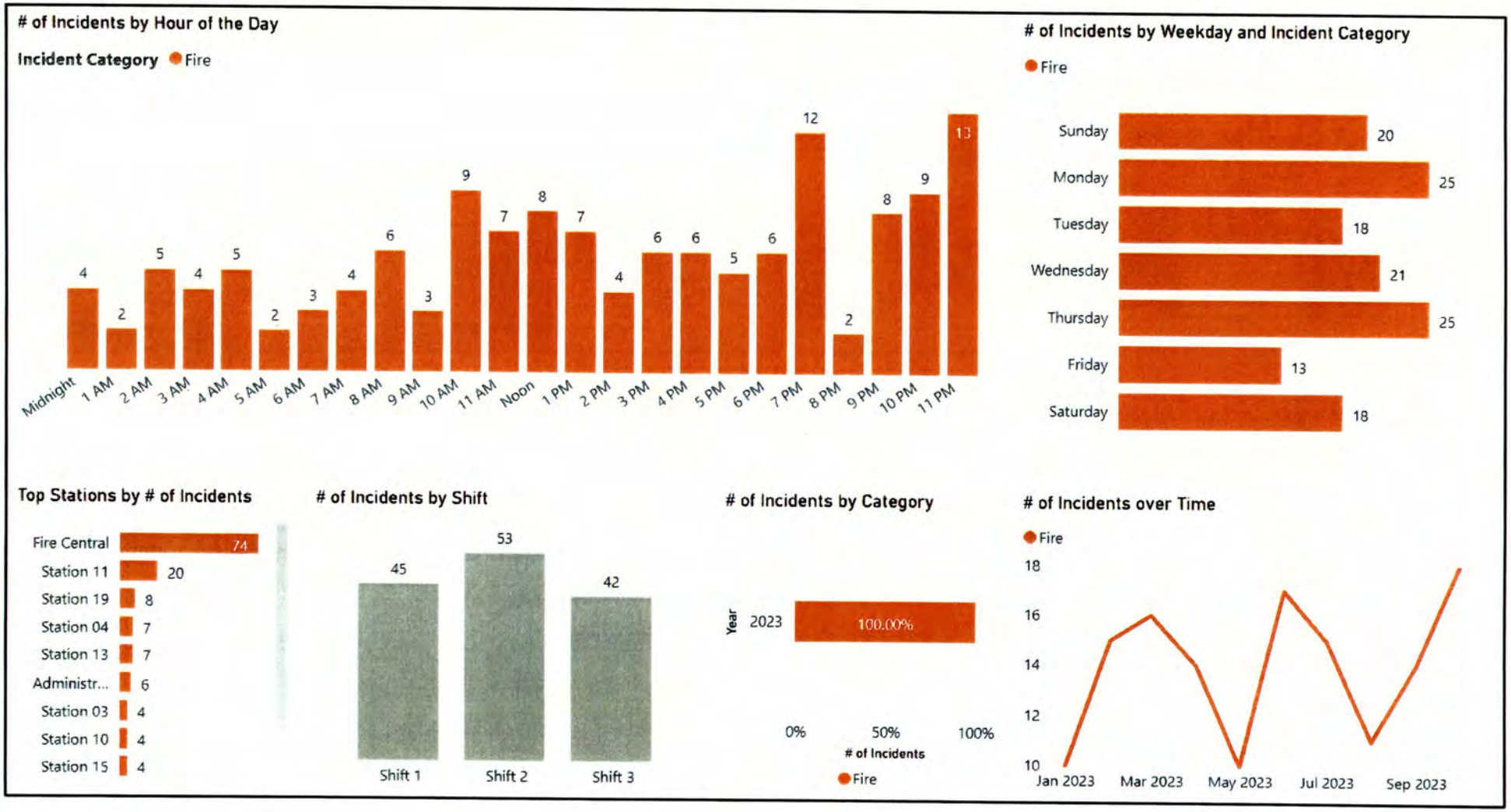


Peoria Fire Department

Effective Response Force of 16 at 8 mins: Filter Total Fire Incidents, City Calls Only, Lights and Sirens

2023 as of October 31, 2023 Building Fires

140 Incidents



Peoria Fire Department

Effective Response Force of 16 at 8 mins: Filter Total Fire Incidents, City Calls Only, Lights and Sirens

2023 as of October 14 2023 Building Fires

140 Incidents

SETTINGS

Total Response Time

Effective Response Force: 16

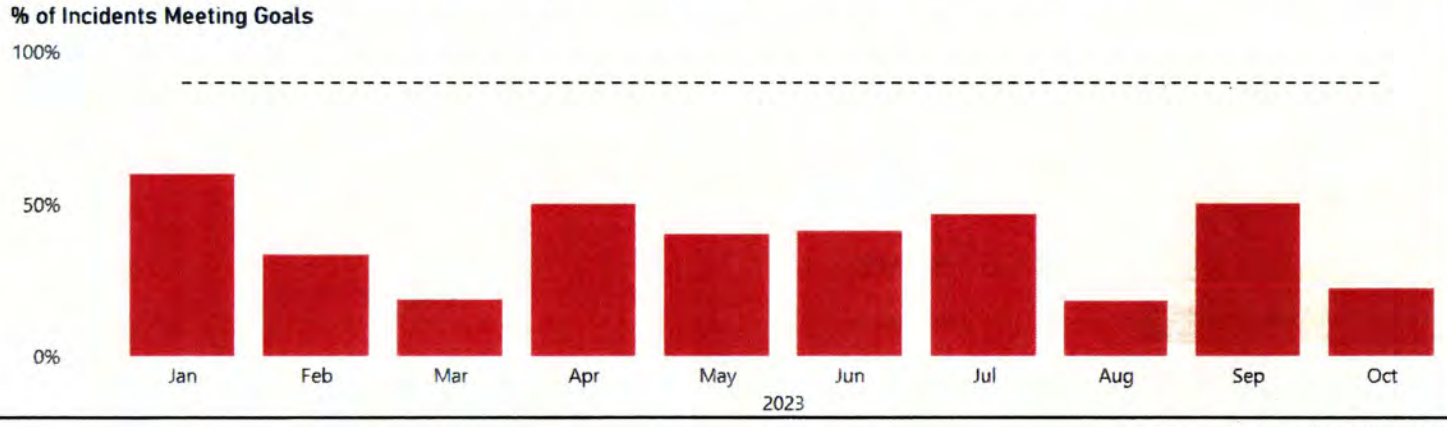
Time Goal: 8 min 0 sec

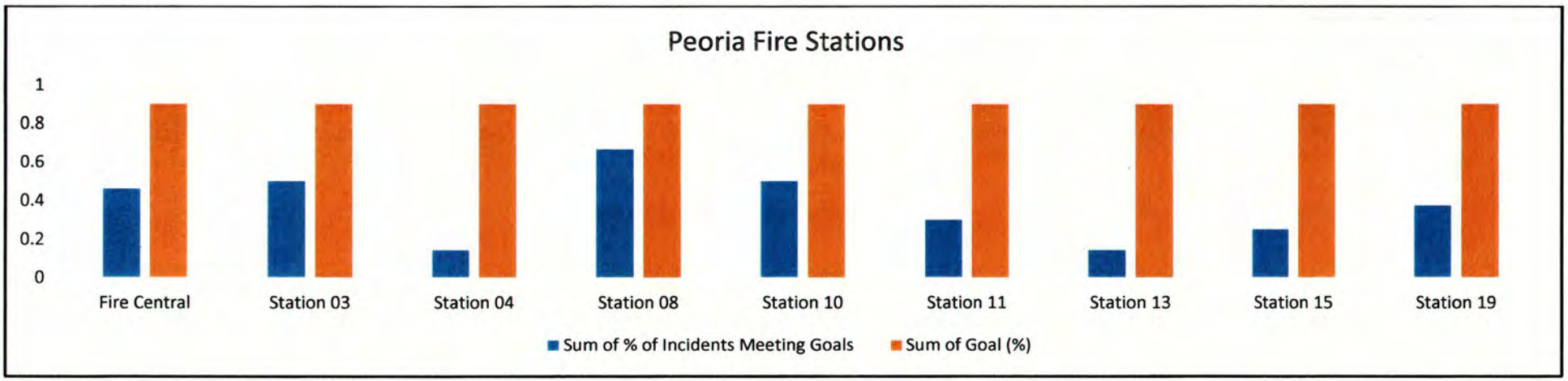
Percentile Goal: 0.90

(Updates to settings may take up to one minute to apply)

Definitions

52 (37%) of incidents are meeting the Total Response Time goal of 8 min and 0 sec with an effective response force of 16 personnel



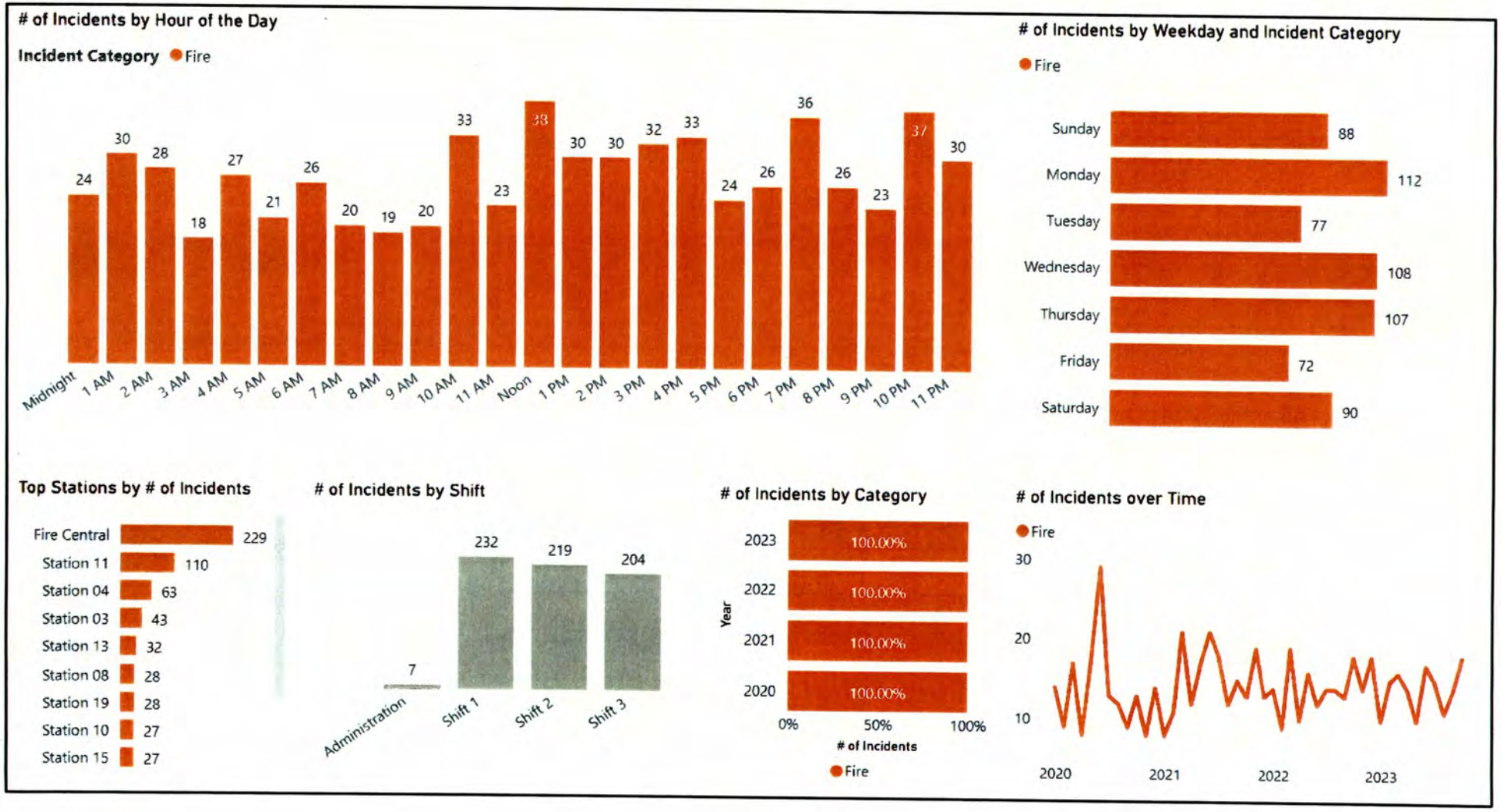


Peoria Fire Department

Effective Response Force of 16 at 8 mins: Filter Total Fire Incidents, City Calls Only, Lights and Sirens

2020 thru October 31 2023 Building Fires

654 Incidents



Peoria Fire Department

Effective Response Force of 16 at 8 mins: Filter Total Fire Incidents, City Calls Only, Lights and Sirens

2020 thru October 31 2023 Building Fires

654 Incidents

SETTINGS

Total Response Time

Effective Response Force: 16

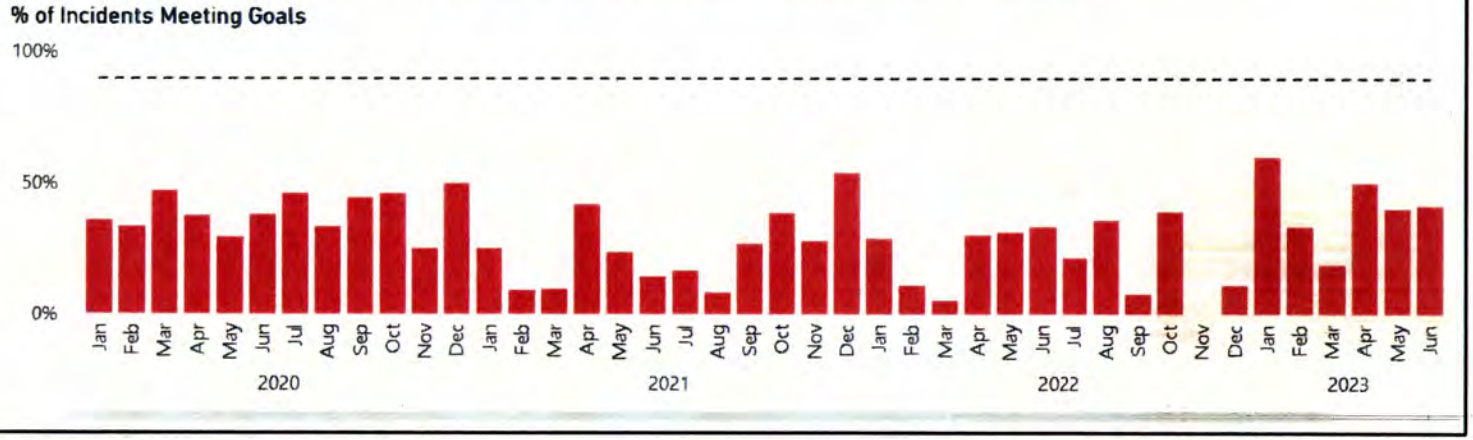
Time Goal: 8 min 0 sec

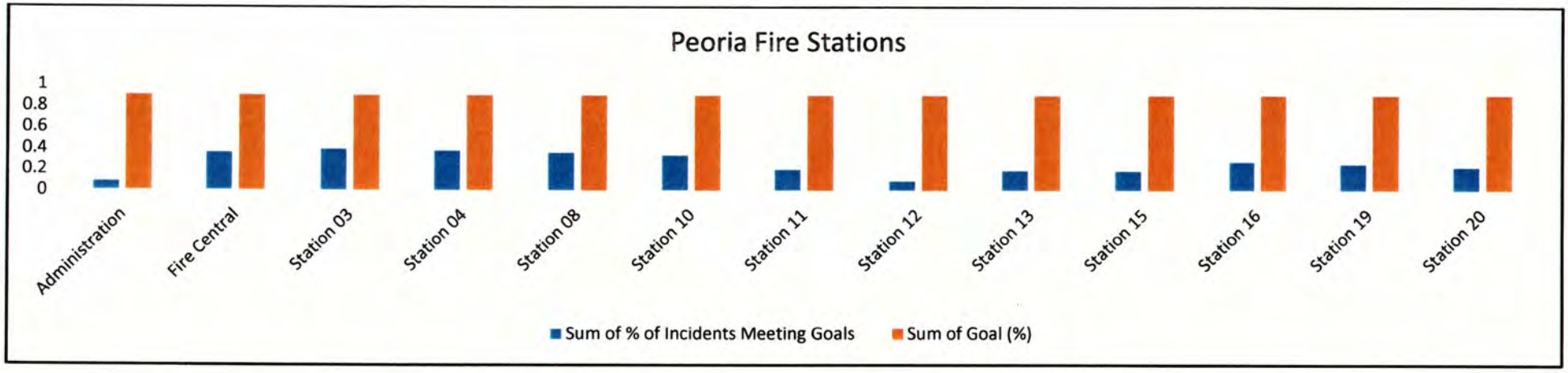
Percentile Goal: 0.90

(Updates to settings may take up to one minute to apply)

Definitions

194 (30%) of incidents are meeting the Total Response Time goal of 8 min and 0 sec with an effective response force of 16 personnel



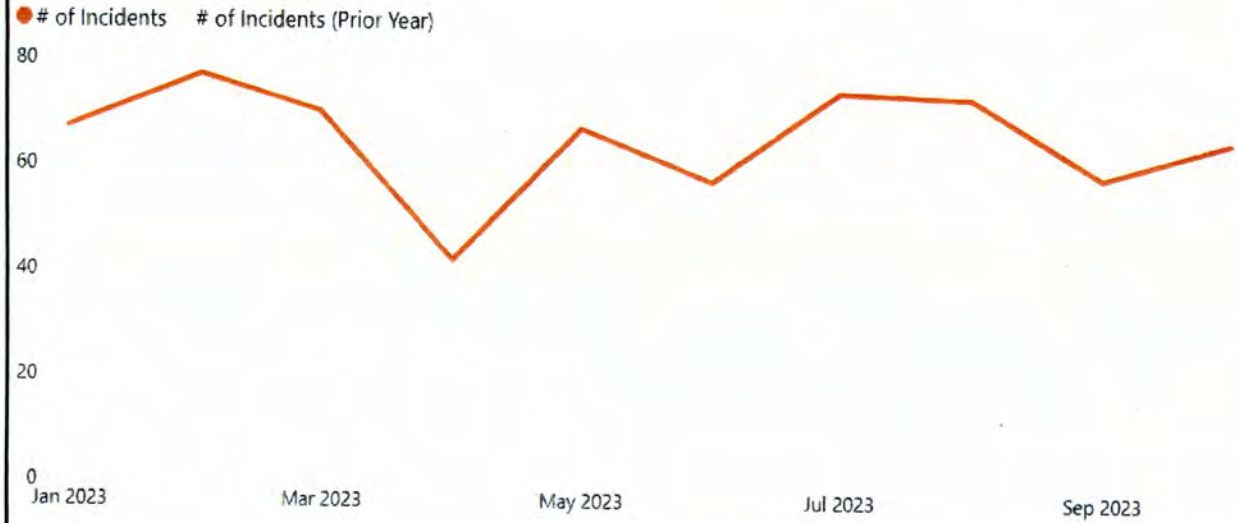


Peoria Fire Department

Rescue One Call Volume

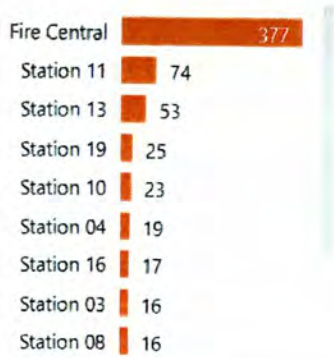
01/01/2023 thru 10/31/2023

# of Incidents by Month

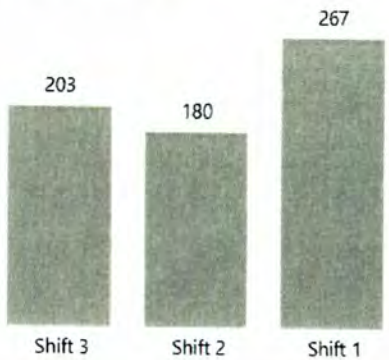


Incident Series	# of Incidents
1XX - Fire	154
2XX - Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat(no fire)	3
3XX - Rescue & Emergency Medical Service Incident	302
4XX - Hazardous Condition (No Fire)	21
5XX - Service Call	26
6XX - Good Intent Call	41
7XX - False Alarm & False Call	101
8XX - Severe Weather & Natural Disaster	1
9XX - Special Incident Type	1
Total	**650**

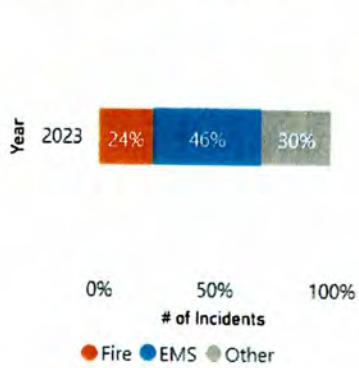
Top Stations by # of Incidents



# of Incidents by Shift



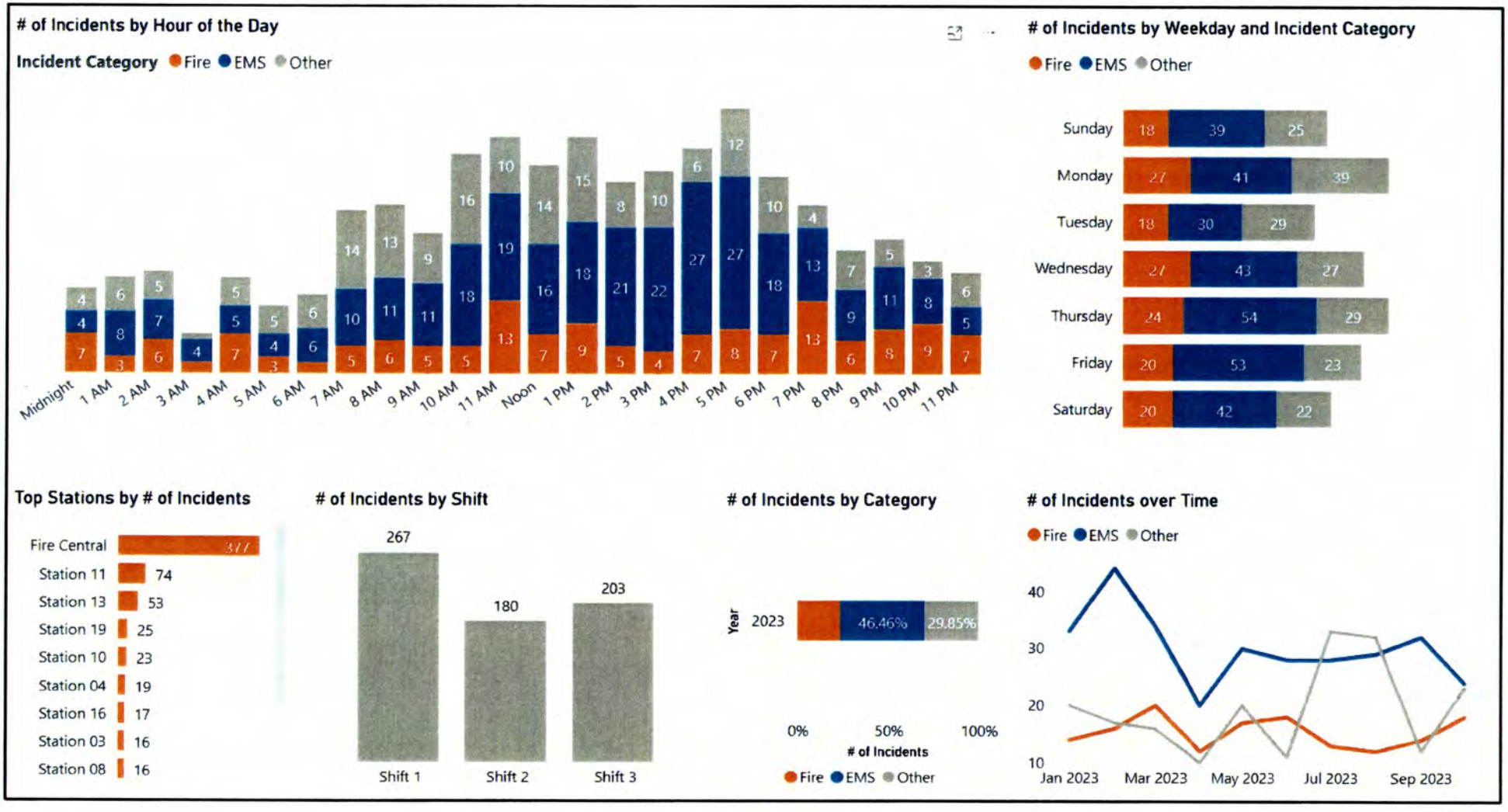
# of Incidents by Category



Peoria Fire Department

Rescue One Call Volume

01/01/2023 thru 10/31/2023

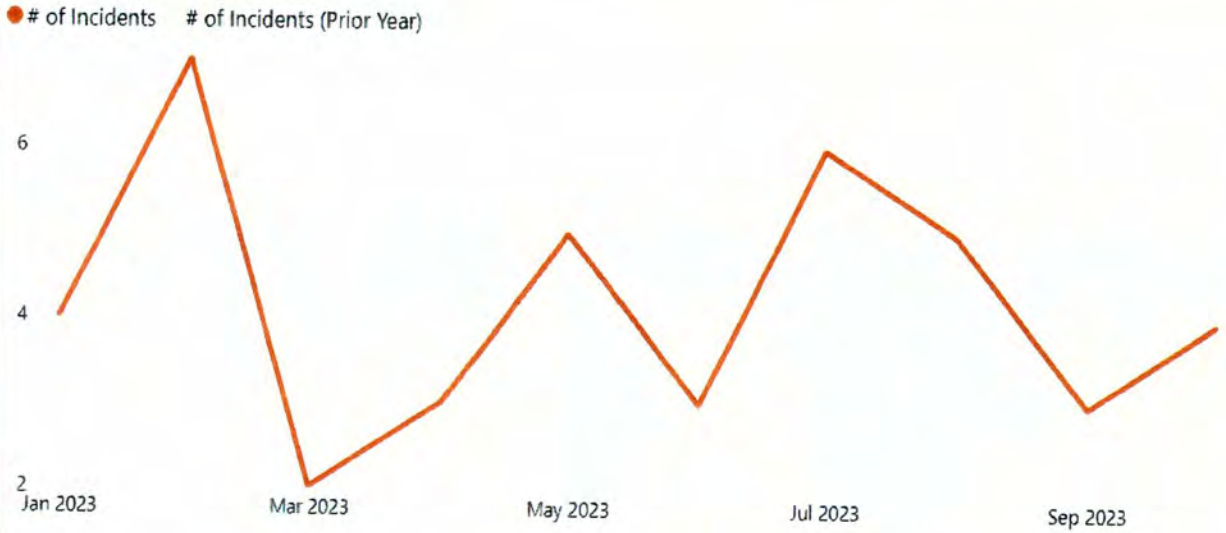


Peoria Fire Department

Rescue One Extrication Incident Volume

01/01/2023 thru 10/31/2023

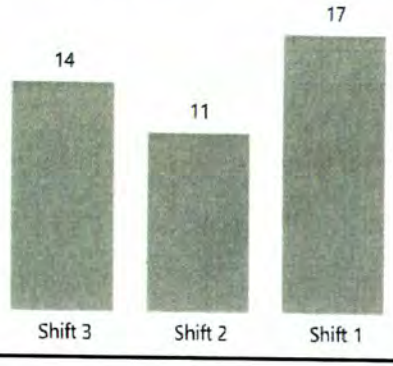
# of Incidents by Month



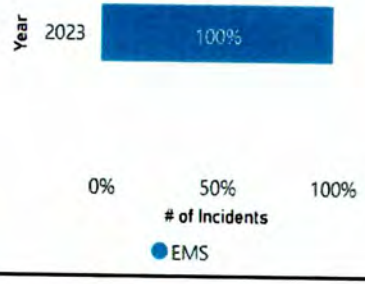
Incident Series	# of Incidents
3XX - Rescue & Emergency Medical Service Incident	**42**
35X - Extrication, rescue	**42**
352 - Extrication of victim(s) from vehicle	23
353 - Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator	16
355 - Confined space rescue	1
356 - High-angle rescue	1
357 - Extrication of victim(s) from machinery	1
Total	**42**

Top Stations by # of Incidents

# of Incidents by Shift



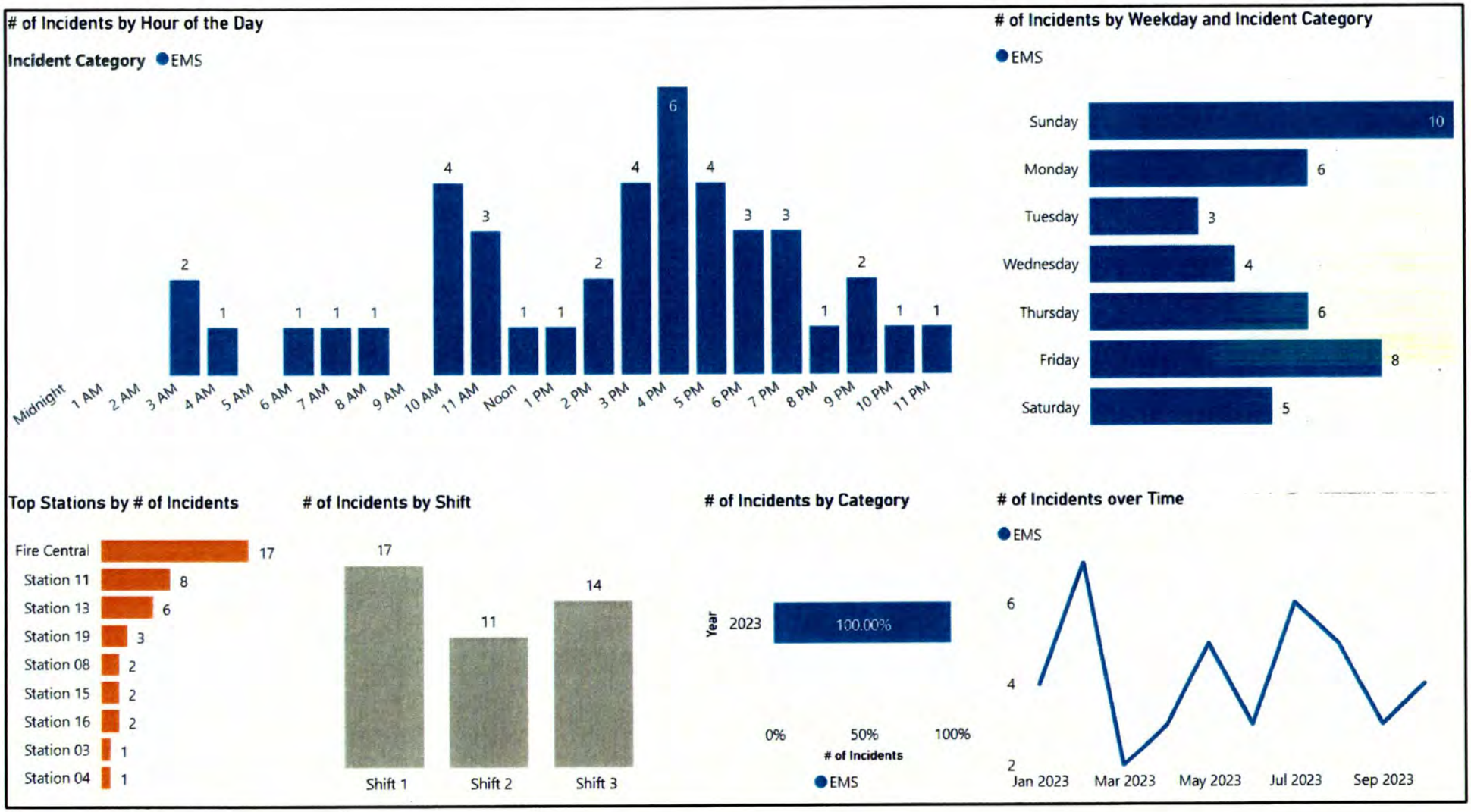
# of Incidents by Category



Peoria Fire Department

Rescue One Extrication Incident Volume

01/01/2023 thru 10/31/2023

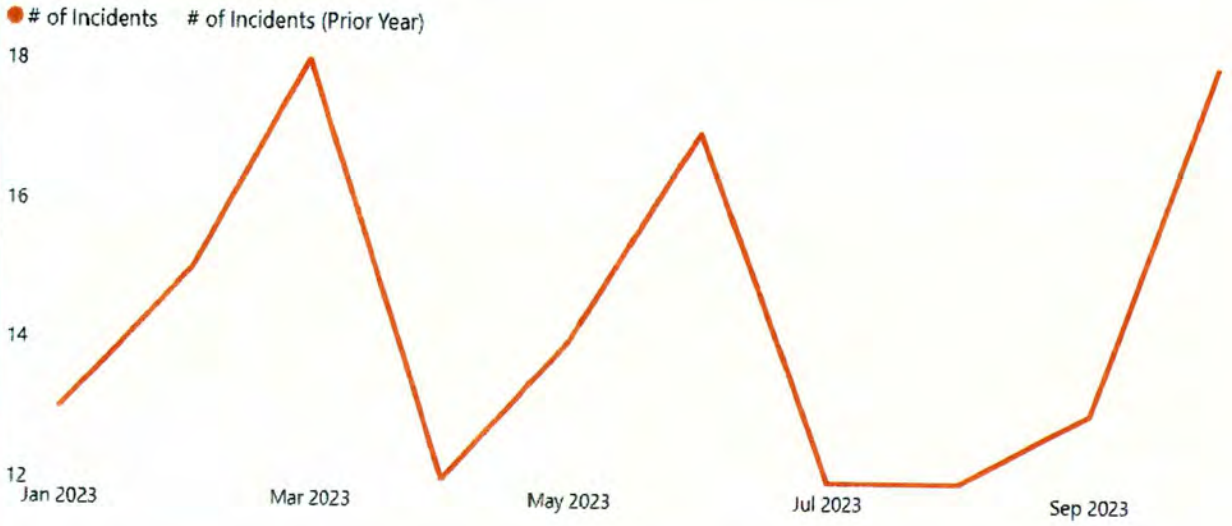


Peoria Fire Department

Rescue One Structure Fire Incident Volume

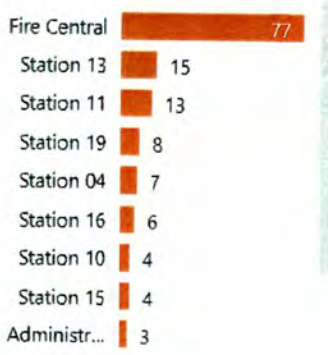
01/01/2023 thru 10/31/2023

# of Incidents by Month

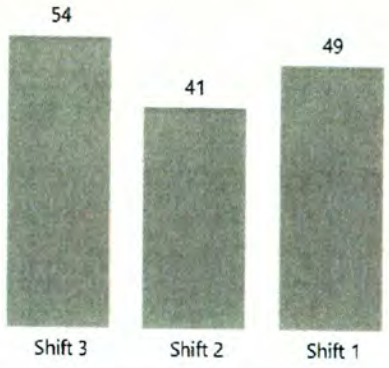


Incident Series	# of Incidents
1XX - Fire	**144**
11X - Structure Fire	**144**
111 - Building fire	92
112 - Fires in structure other than in a building	1
113 - Cooking fire, confined to container	47
114 - Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue	3
118 - Trash or rubbish fire, contained	1
Total	**144**

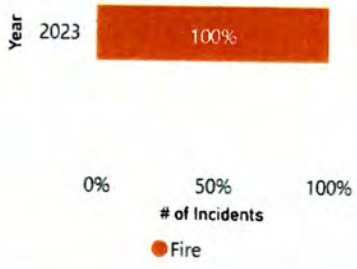
Top Stations by # of Incidents



# of Incidents by Shift



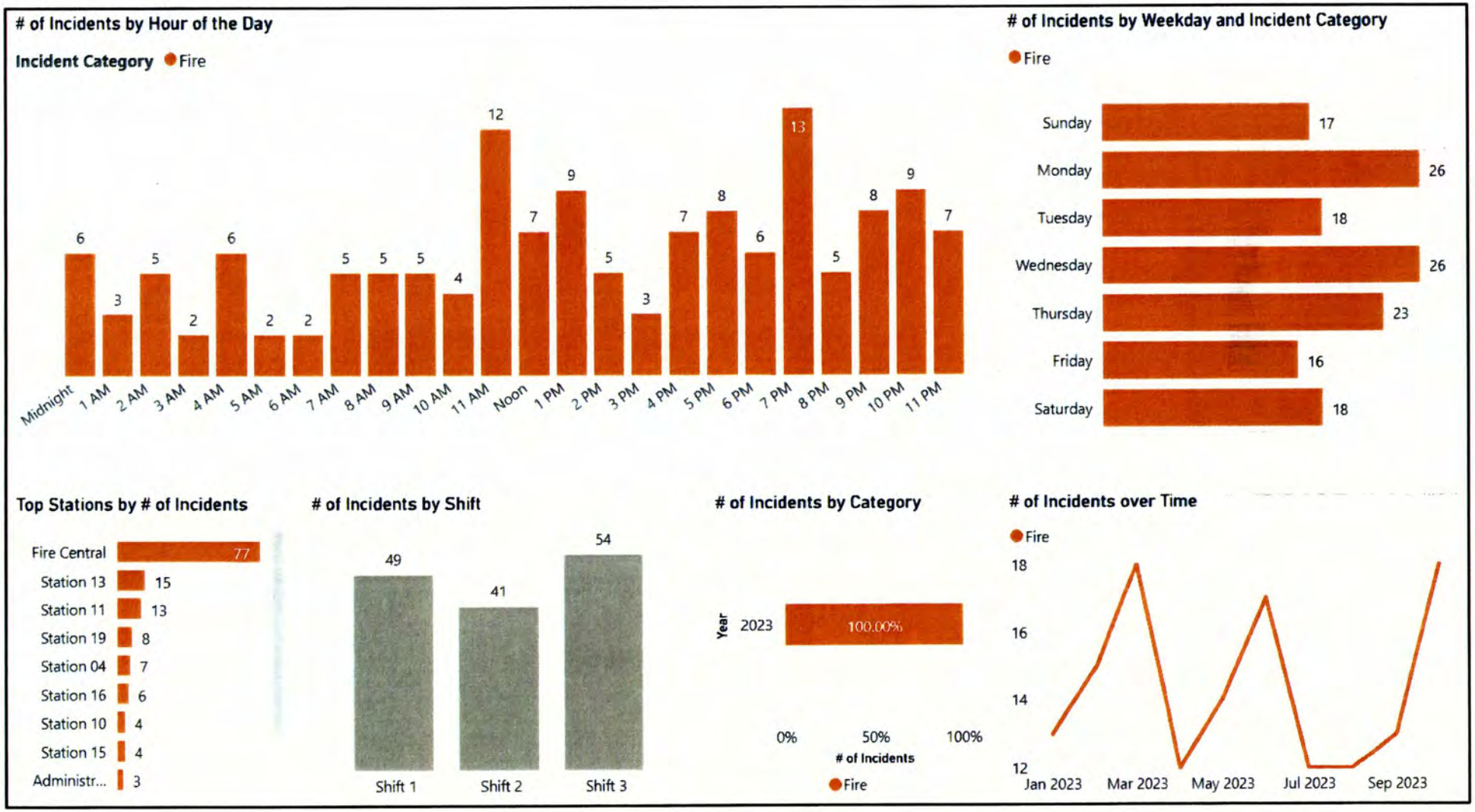
# of Incidents by Category



Peoria Fire Department

Rescue One Structure Fire Incident Volume

01/01/2023 thru 10/31/2023



Question 7	**Question From**	**Answer From**
Updated General Fund Projections	All	Finance

Below are the updated General Fund Projections through 2030 considering each of the motions above. There are 4 additional projections. The first is if all budget motions are accepted. The second is with just the building permit cuts. The third is with just the fire department additions. The last is with just the sidewalks projects. The Glen Oak project and the Moffat Cemetery Improvements do not have General Fund impacts as those are paid via those TIF funds. While the sidewalk project is paid out of the capital fund, the Capital Fund balance would be negative if the costs were not offset by a general fund transfer so staff is recommending making those transfers.

CITY OF PEORIA
NEXT YEAR / CURRENT YEAR BUDGET ANALYSIS - GENERAL FUND
5-Year Projection - All Council Motions

		2023 PROJECTION	2024 BUDGET	2025 BUDGET	2026 PROJECTION	2027 PROJECTION	2028 PROJECTION	2029 PROJECTION	2030 PROJECTION
REVENUES									
	LOCAL TAXES	(53,792,120)	(51,892,190)	(52,930,034)	(53,988,634)	(55,068,407)	(56,169,775)	(57,293,171)	(58,439,034)
	LICENSES & PERMITS	(3,479,600)	(2,126,010)	(2,168,530)	(2,211,901)	(2,256,139)	(2,301,262)	(2,347,287)	(2,394,233)
	FINES & FORFEITURES	(550,510)	(688,750)	(702,525)	(716,575)	(730,907)	(745,525)	(760,436)	(775,644)
	FEES & USER CHARGES	(3,734,210)	(3,486,550)	(3,556,281)	(3,627,407)	(3,699,955)	(3,773,954)	(3,849,433)	(3,926,422)
	MISC / OTHER CHARGES	(4,601,360)	(3,262,000)	(3,087,240)	(3,265,499)	(3,165,209)	(3,076,161)	(2,997,520)	(3,057,471)
	LOCAL SOURCES	(66,157,800)	(61,455,500)	(62,444,610)	(63,810,016)	(64,920,617)	(66,066,677)	(67,247,847)	(68,592,803)
	STATE SOURCES	(60,481,102)	(56,331,790)	(50,514,244)	(51,024,015)	(52,044,495)	(53,085,385)	(54,147,093)	(55,230,034)
	FEDERAL SOURCES	(6,985,888)	(7,188,340)	(1,452,347)	-	-	-	-	-
	OTHER FIN SOURCES	-	-						-
TOTAL	***REVENUES***	**(133,624,790)**	**(124,975,630)**	**(114,411,201)**	**(114,834,031)**	**(116,965,112)**	**(119,152,062)**	**(121,394,939)**	**(123,822,838)**
	TRANSFERS IN	(476,000)	(711,000)	(725,220)	(739,724)	(754,519)	(769,609)	(785,001)	(800,701)
TOTAL SOURCES		**(134,100,792)**	**(125,686,630)**	**(115,136,421)**	**(115,573,755)**	**(117,719,630)**	**(119,921,671)**	**(122,179,941)**	**(124,623,539)**
EXPENSES									
	PERSONNEL EXP	66,772,632	68,647,420	70,363,605	72,122,695	73,925,763	75,773,907	77,668,255	79,609,961
	BENEFITS EXP	2,098,376	789,654	749,073	764,054	779,335	794,922	710,820	746,361
	CONTRACTUAL EXP	31,729,466	33,074,848	25,664,024	25,345,297	26,424,738	27,182,368	29,648,046	33,241,007
	SUPPLIES EXP	6,918,039	8,007,252	6,481,301	6,499,990	6,629,830	6,762,267	6,892,352	7,030,199
	CAPITAL EXP	-	-						
TOTAL	**EXPENSES**	**107,518,513**	**110,519,173**	**103,258,004**	**104,732,037**	**107,759,666**	**110,513,464**	**114,919,473**	**120,627,529**
	TRANSFERS OUT	20,068,079	9,445,660	13,623,225	11,711,357	9,013,916	11,002,678	13,815,251	14,506,014
	CIVIC CENTER DEBT	6,514,200	7,902,763	7,371,963	6,928,813	7,894,813	4,594,313	1,987,563	1,987,563
TOTAL USES		**134,100,792**	**127,867,596**	**124,253,192**	**123,372,207**	**124,668,395**	**126,110,455**	**130,722,287**	**137,121,105**
NET		**-**	**(2,180,966)**	**(9,116,770)**	**(7,798,451)**	**(6,948,764)**	**(6,188,784)**	**(8,542,346)**	**(12,497,565)**
Fund Balance		**57,199,159**	**55,018,193**	**45,901,423**	**38,102,971**	**31,154,207**	**24,965,423**	**16,423,077**	**3,925,512**
Recommended FB		**33,525,198**	**31,966,899**	**31,063,298**	**30,843,052**	**31,167,099**	**31,527,614**	**32,680,572**	**34,280,276**
Difference		**23,673,961**	**23,051,294**	**14,838,125**	**7,259,919**	**(12,892)**	**(6,562,190)**	**(16,257,495)**	**(30,354,764)**
			43%	37%	31%	25%	20%	13%	3%

CITY OF PEORIA
NEXT YEAR / CURRENT YEAR BUDGET ANALYSIS - GENERAL FUND
5-Year Projection - Building Permit Fees Cut

		2023 PROJECTION	2024 BUDGET	2025 BUDGET	2026 PROJECTION	2027 PROJECTION	2028 PROJECTION	2029 PROJECTION	2030 PROJECTION
REVENUES									
	LOCAL TAXES	(53,792,120)	(51,892,190)	(52,930,034)	(53,988,634)	(55,068,407)	(56,169,775)	(57,293,171)	(58,439,034)
	LICENSES & PERMITS	(3,479,600)	(2,126,010)	(2,168,530)	(2,211,901)	(2,256,139)	(2,301,262)	(2,347,287)	(2,394,233)
	FINES & FORFEITURES	(550,510)	(688,750)	(702,525)	(716,575)	(730,907)	(745,525)	(760,436)	(775,644)
	FEES & USER CHARGES	(3,734,210)	(3,486,550)	(3,556,281)	(3,627,407)	(3,699,955)	(3,773,954)	(3,849,433)	(3,926,422)
	MISC / OTHER CHARGES	(4,601,360)	(3,262,000)	(3,087,240)	(3,265,499)	(3,165,209)	(3,076,161)	(2,997,520)	(3,057,471)
	LOCAL SOURCES	(66,157,800)	(61,455,500)	(62,444,610)	(63,810,016)	(64,920,617)	(66,066,677)	(67,247,847)	(68,592,803)
	STATE SOURCES	(60,481,102)	(56,331,790)	(50,514,244)	(51,024,015)	(52,044,495)	(53,085,385)	(54,147,093)	(55,230,034)
	FEDERAL SOURCES	(6,985,888)	(7,188,340)	(1,452,347)	-	-	-	-	-
	OTHER FIN SOURCES	-	-						-
TOTAL	***REVENUES***	**(133,624,790)**	**(124,975,630)**	**(114,411,201)**	**(114,834,031)**	**(116,965,112)**	**(119,152,062)**	**(121,394,939)**	**(123,822,838)**
	TRANSFERS IN	(476,000)	(711,000)	(725,220)	(739,724)	(754,519)	(769,609)	(785,001)	(800,701)
TOTAL SOURCES		**(134,100,792)**	**(125,686,630)**	**(115,136,421)**	**(115,573,755)**	**(117,719,630)**	**(119,921,671)**	**(122,179,941)**	**(124,623,539)**
EXPENSES									
	PERSONNEL EXP	66,772,632	67,447,420	68,321,432	70,149,476	71,492,386	73,243,198	75,028,532	76,904,246
	BENEFITS EXP	2,098,376	789,654	749,073	764,054	779,335	794,922	710,820	746,361
	CONTRACTUAL EXP	31,729,466	33,074,848	25,664,024	25,345,297	26,424,738	27,182,368	29,648,046	33,241,007
	SUPPLIES EXP	6,918,039	8,007,252	6,481,301	6,499,990	6,629,830	6,762,267	6,892,352	7,030,199
	CAPITAL EXP	-	-						
TOTAL	**EXPENSES**	**107,518,513**	**109,319,173**	**101,215,831**	**102,758,818**	**105,326,290**	**107,982,755**	**112,279,751**	**117,921,814**
	TRANSFERS OUT	20,068,079	9,445,660	13,623,225	11,711,357	9,013,916	11,002,678	13,815,251	14,506,014
	CIVIC CENTER DEBT	6,514,200	7,902,763	7,371,963	6,928,813	7,894,813	4,594,313	1,987,563	1,987,563
TOTAL USES		**134,100,792**	**126,667,596**	**122,211,019**	**121,398,988**	**122,235,018**	**123,579,746**	**128,082,565**	**134,415,390**
NET		**-**	**(980,966)**	**(7,074,597)**	**(5,825,232)**	**(4,515,388)**	**(3,658,075)**	**(5,902,624)**	**(9,791,850)**
Fund Balance		**57,199,159**	**56,218,193**	**49,143,596**	**43,318,363**	**38,802,976**	**35,144,901**	**29,242,277**	**19,450,426**
Recommended FB		**33,525,198**	**31,666,899**	**30,552,755**	**30,349,747**	**30,558,755**	**30,894,936**	**32,020,641**	**33,603,847**
Difference		**23,673,961**	**24,551,294**	**18,590,841**	**12,968,616**	**8,244,221**	**4,249,964**	**(2,778,365)**	**(14,153,421)**
			44%	40%	36%	32%	28%	23%	14%

CITY OF PEORIA
NEXT YEAR / CURRENT YEAR BUDGET ANALYSIS - GENERAL FUND
5-Year Projection - Fire Rescue Additions

		2023 PROJECTION	2024 BUDGET	2025 BUDGET	2026 PROJECTION	2027 PROJECTION	2028 PROJECTION	2029 PROJECTION	2030 PROJECTION
REVENUES									
	LOCAL TAXES	(53,792,120)	(51,892,190)	(52,930,034)	(53,988,634)	(55,068,407)	(56,169,775)	(57,293,171)	(58,439,034)
	LICENSES & PERMITS	(3,479,600)	(3,410,010)	(3,478,210)	(3,547,774)	(3,618,730)	(3,691,104)	(3,764,927)	(3,840,225)
	FINES & FORFEITURES	(550,510)	(688,750)	(702,525)	(716,575)	(730,907)	(745,525)	(760,436)	(775,644)
	FEES & USER CHARGES	(3,734,210)	(3,486,550)	(3,556,281)	(3,627,407)	(3,699,955)	(3,773,954)	(3,849,433)	(3,926,422)
	MISC / OTHER CHARGES	(4,601,360)	(3,262,000)	(3,087,240)	(3,265,499)	(3,165,209)	(3,076,161)	(2,997,520)	(3,057,471)
	LOCAL SOURCES	(66,157,800)	(62,739,500)	(63,754,290)	(65,145,890)	(66,283,208)	(67,456,520)	(68,665,486)	(70,038,796)
	STATE SOURCES	(60,481,102)	(56,331,790)	(50,514,244)	(51,024,015)	(52,044,495)	(53,085,385)	(54,147,093)	(55,230,034)
	FEDERAL SOURCES	(6,985,888)	(7,188,340)	(1,452,347)	-	-	-	-	-
	OTHER FIN SOURCES	-	-						-
TOTAL	***REVENUES***	**(133,624,790)**	**(126,259,630)**	**(115,720,881)**	**(116,169,904)**	**(118,327,703)**	**(120,541,905)**	**(122,812,579)**	**(125,268,830)**
	TRANSFERS IN	(476,000)	(711,000)	(725,220)	(739,724)	(754,519)	(769,609)	(785,001)	(800,701)
TOTAL SOURCES		**(134,100,792)**	**(126,970,630)**	**(116,446,101)**	**(116,909,629)**	**(119,082,221)**	**(121,311,514)**	**(123,597,580)**	**(126,069,532)**
EXPENSES									
	PERSONNEL EXP	66,772,632	68,647,420	70,363,605	72,122,695	73,925,763	75,773,907	77,668,255	79,609,961
	BENEFITS EXP	2,098,376	789,654	749,073	764,054	779,335	794,922	710,820	746,361
	CONTRACTUAL EXP	31,729,466	33,074,848	25,664,024	25,345,297	26,424,738	27,182,368	29,648,046	33,241,007
	SUPPLIES EXP	6,918,039	8,007,252	6,481,301	6,499,990	6,629,830	6,762,267	6,892,352	7,030,199
	CAPITAL EXP	-	-						
TOTAL	**EXPENSES**	**107,518,513**	**110,519,173**	**103,258,004**	**104,732,037**	**107,759,666**	**110,513,464**	**114,919,473**	**120,627,529**
	TRANSFERS OUT	20,068,079	9,445,660	13,623,225	11,711,357	9,013,916	11,002,678	13,815,251	14,506,014
	CIVIC CENTER DEBT	6,514,200	7,902,763	7,371,963	6,928,813	7,894,813	4,594,313	1,987,563	1,987,563
TOTAL USES		**134,100,792**	**127,867,596**	**124,253,192**	**123,372,207**	**124,668,395**	**126,110,455**	**130,722,287**	**137,121,105**
NET		**-**	**(896,966)**	**(7,807,090)**	**(6,462,578)**	**(5,586,173)**	**(4,798,941)**	**(7,124,707)**	**(11,051,573)**
Fund Balance		**57,199,159**	**56,302,193**	**48,495,103**	**42,032,525**	**36,446,352**	**31,647,411**	**24,522,704**	**13,471,132**
Recommended FB		**33,525,198**	**31,966,899**	**31,063,298**	**30,843,052**	**31,167,099**	**31,527,614**	**32,680,572**	**34,280,276**
Difference		**23,673,961**	**24,335,294**	**17,431,805**	**11,189,473**	**5,279,253**	**119,797**	**(8,157,867)**	**(20,809,145)**
			44%	39%	34%	29%	25%	19%	10%

CITY OF PEORIA
NEXT YEAR / CURRENT YEAR BUDGET ANALYSIS - GENERAL FUND
5-Year Projection - Sidewalk Improvements

		2023 PROJECTION	2024 BUDGET	2025 BUDGET	2026 PROJECTION	2027 PROJECTION	2028 PROJECTION	2029 PROJECTION	2030 PROJECTION
REVENUES									
	LOCAL TAXES	(53,792,120)	(51,892,190)	(52,930,034)	(53,988,634)	(55,068,407)	(56,169,775)	(57,293,171)	(58,439,034)
	LICENSES & PERMITS	(3,479,600)	(3,410,010)	(3,478,210)	(3,547,774)	(3,618,730)	(3,691,104)	(3,764,927)	(3,840,225)
	FINES & FORFEITURES	(550,510)	(688,750)	(702,525)	(716,575)	(730,907)	(745,525)	(760,436)	(775,644)
	FEES & USER CHARGES	(3,734,210)	(3,486,550)	(3,556,281)	(3,627,407)	(3,699,955)	(3,773,954)	(3,849,433)	(3,926,422)
	MISC / OTHER CHARGES	(4,601,360)	(3,262,000)	(3,087,240)	(3,265,499)	(3,165,209)	(3,076,161)	(2,997,520)	(3,057,471)
	LOCAL SOURCES	(66,157,800)	(62,739,500)	(63,754,290)	(65,145,890)	(66,283,208)	(67,456,520)	(68,665,486)	(70,038,796)
	STATE SOURCES	(60,481,102)	(56,331,790)	(50,514,244)	(51,024,015)	(52,044,495)	(53,085,385)	(54,147,093)	(55,230,034)
	FEDERAL SOURCES	(6,985,888)	(7,188,340)	(1,452,347)	-	-	-	-	-
	OTHER FIN SOURCES	-	-						-
TOTAL	***REVENUES***	**(133,624,790)**	**(126,259,630)**	**(115,720,881)**	**(116,169,904)**	**(118,327,703)**	**(120,541,905)**	**(122,812,579)**	**(125,268,830)**
	TRANSFERS IN	(476,000)	(711,000)	(725,220)	(739,724)	(754,519)	(769,609)	(785,001)	(800,701)
TOTAL SOURCES		**(134,100,792)**	**(126,970,630)**	**(116,446,101)**	**(116,909,629)**	**(119,082,221)**	**(121,311,514)**	**(123,597,580)**	**(126,069,532)**
EXPENSES									
	PERSONNEL EXP	66,772,632	67,447,420	68,321,432	70,149,476	71,492,386	73,243,198	75,028,532	76,904,246
	BENEFITS EXP	2,098,376	789,654	749,073	764,054	779,335	794,922	710,820	746,361
	CONTRACTUAL EXP	31,729,466	33,074,848	25,664,024	25,345,297	26,424,738	27,182,368	29,648,046	33,241,007
	SUPPLIES EXP	6,918,039	8,007,252	6,481,301	6,499,990	6,629,830	6,762,267	6,892,352	7,030,199
	CAPITAL EXP	-	-						
TOTAL	**EXPENSES**	**107,518,513**	**109,319,173**	**101,215,831**	**102,758,818**	**105,326,290**	**107,982,755**	**112,279,751**	**117,921,814**
	TRANSFERS OUT	20,068,079	9,445,660	13,623,225	11,711,357	9,013,916	11,002,678	13,815,251	14,506,014
	CIVIC CENTER DEBT	6,514,200	7,902,763	7,371,963	6,928,813	7,894,813	4,594,313	1,987,563	1,987,563
TOTAL USES		**134,100,792**	**126,667,596**	**122,211,019**	**121,398,988**	**122,235,018**	**123,579,746**	**128,082,565**	**134,415,390**
NET		**-**	**303,034**	**(5,764,917)**	**(4,489,359)**	**(3,152,797)**	**(2,268,232)**	**(4,484,984)**	**(8,345,858)**
Fund Balance		**57,199,159**	**57,502,193**	**51,737,276**	**47,247,917**	**44,095,120**	**41,826,888**	**37,341,904**	**28,996,046**
Recommended FB		**33,525,198**	**31,666,899**	**30,552,755**	**30,349,747**	**30,558,755**	**30,894,936**	**32,020,641**	**33,603,847**
Difference		**23,673,961**	**25,835,294**	**21,184,521**	**16,898,170**	**13,536,366**	**10,931,952**	**5,321,263**	**(4,607,801)**
			45%	42%	39%	36%	34%	29%	22%