

PARK CITY FIRE DISTRICT

June–July Report

Administrative Control Board | 2026



Sawmill Fire Wildland Deployment

Executive Overview

During June and July, Park City Fire District operated amid record call volume, very high to extreme fire danger, and sustained regional demand for wildland resources. Although monsoonal moisture helped limit significant local wildfire activity, the District maintained elevated readiness through additional holiday and Red Flag Warning staffing. PCFD personnel and apparatus supported multiple regional and interstate assignments, including deployments to the Babylon Fire, Northern California, Oregon, and Washington. These assignments provided valuable operational experience while requiring careful management of home-unit staffing, crew rotations, and fatigue.

Locally, crews responded to several complex incidents, including a commercial structure fire, multiple vehicle and brush fires, a multi-patient stabbing, and a heavy-vehicle rollover requiring extrication. Platoon reports reflected continued improvement in inter-company coordination, communication, and performance during high-intensity incidents. Training reinforced this operational readiness through integrated mayday and firefighter-rescue scenarios, technical-rescue evolutions, backcountry response exercises, pediatric medical scenarios, and preparation for the upcoming Task Performance Test.

The District also continued advancing key organizational priorities. The entry-level firefighter process moved through ride-along evaluations, recruit-camp planning progressed toward an early September start, and personnel continued preparing for promotional examinations and completing professional-development task books. Fire Prevention maintained strong plan-review and inspection activity while expanding the chipping program and

incorporating red-carded chipping personnel into suppression staffing. Administrative efforts remained focused on the FY2027 budget, succession planning, fleet and capital needs, apparatus branding, mental-health management protocols, cybersecurity, and bringing the new Engine 37 into service.

Looking ahead, the District will maintain heightened wildland vigilance through August while supporting deployed personnel, preserving local response capacity, completing identified training and equipment improvements, preparing for recruit camp and seasonal staffing changes, and continuing budget and long-range organizational planning.

Wildland Operations and Fire Season

Fire danger remained very high to extreme throughout much of the reporting period. PCFD staffed an additional wildland engine on July 4 and July 24, the two traditional fireworks holidays in Utah, despite restrictions and the absence of private fireworks shows. Additional resources were also staffed on two Red Flag Warning days, with more elevated fire-weather periods anticipated as the season continues.

Local WUI activity remained limited. Crews responded to several isolated lightning-caused single-tree fires, all of which were quickly controlled, and a minor grass fire adjacent to I-80 in late July. Monsoonal rains materially reduced local fire activity, but fuel conditions and ongoing restrictions continue to warrant a high level of vigilance.



Single tree fire from lightning strike at the 910 Ranch

Regional and Interstate Deployments

- Late-June wildland activity included the Sawmill Fire and other regional assignments supporting direct attack, structure protection, and mop-up operations.
- A Utah task force deployed to the Babylon Fire near Monticello for nine days of structure-protection operations.
- Engine 3146 completed a 14-day Northern California assignment and worked the Twain Fire; a follow-on PCFD crew later returned to Northern California for another assignment.
- PCFD personnel assigned to Utah Task Force 1 initially deployed through EMAC to Oregon's Grasshopper Incident before an emergent reassignment to Washington's Spokane Complex.

These assignments are providing valuable operational experience while also requiring continued attention to home-unit staffing, crew rotations, and fatigue management.

Emergency Response and Operations

In addition to record call volume, crews managed several complex incidents during the reporting period while maintaining strong coordination across companies and platoons. Notable responses included:

- A commercial fire at the Holiday Inn Express, where crews located a mechanical-room fire and extinguished extension into the exterior wall and ceiling.
- Multiple vehicle fires, including a fully involved vehicle on I-80 that was contained without extension into adjacent wildland fuels.
- A July 24 multi-patient stabbing response involving three patients, including an AirMed hot-load at City Park and transports to Intermountain Medical Center and Park City Hospital.
- A dump-truck rollover requiring heavy-vehicle extrication in the Colony, along with additional tree-strike and brush-fire responses.
- June responses included brush fires in Henefer and near I-80 mile marker 142, as well as a garbage-truck fire.

Platoon reports consistently noted improving inter-company communication, coordination, and scene performance during high-intensity incidents. Increased July 4 staffing and special-event standby coverage were completed successfully.

Training and Operational Readiness

Training during June and July emphasized integrated, high-complexity scenarios combining fireground operations, firefighter rescue, technical rescue, backcountry response, and critical-care medicine.

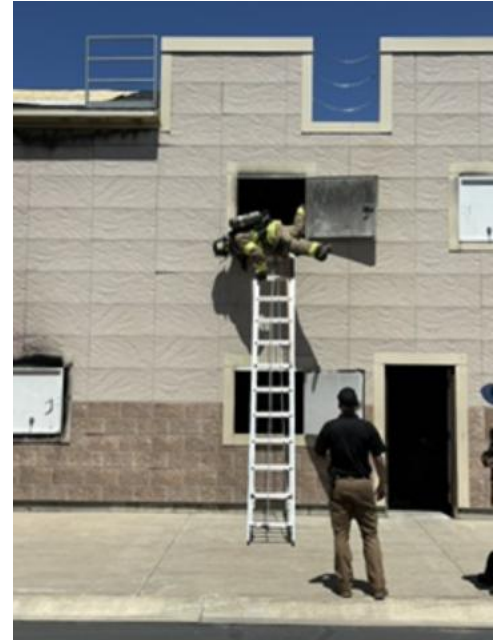
Mayday and firefighter rescue. Multi-company crews completed scenarios incorporating READY checks, PCAN reports, IRIT functions, the Mayday SOG, ladder and rope rescue, firefighter CPR, burn care, ventilator management, and cricothyrotomy. The fastest third-floor victim removal was completed in 3 minutes, 45 seconds using a firefighter escape bag.

Technical rescue. Crews completed structural-collapse and shoring evolutions, a simulated suspended window-washer rescue, rope-rescue pick operations, and heavy lifting and stabilization of a bus. Training identified a need for continued emphasis on fundamental rope-gear management while operating from pitched, unprotected roofs.

Backcountry response. PCFD crews trained with Park City Mountain Resort Patrol on notifications, route finding, patient access, low-angle rescue, and medical transfer on steep terrain. The exercise identified the need for a backcountry-specific low-angle rope package, which is expected to be placed in service following August training.

Medical training. Scenarios focused on pediatric anaphylaxis and respiratory distress or failure, tailored to crew certification levels. Most crews performed well; limited remedial training and competency re-demonstration are scheduled for August.

Task Performance Test. All crews completed practice evolutions at the training tower, and no failures are anticipated during the upcoming testing cycle.



Mayday drill at training tower

Personnel, Staffing, and Professional Development

The entry-level firefighter process progressed through ride-along evaluations during June and July. Platoon members supported candidate evaluations while continuing rookie, driver/operator, engineer, officer, EMT, rescue, and wildland task-book development. The District is finalizing the next phase of hiring and preparing for another recruit camp in the near term, scheduled to commence in early September.

Career development remained active across all platoons. Personnel prepared for upcoming engineer and captain examinations, completed officer and driver/operator task books, and received mentoring through acting assignments and station-level training.

Fire Prevention

The Fire Prevention Division completed 147 plan reviews, 49 routine inspections, 113 construction inspections, and 78 re-inspections during July. Average plan-review turnaround remained strong at 1.95 days. The seasonal chipping program is underway and is projected to process more piles than last year, while staff continued wildfire-preparedness outreach with local HOAs. Our three chippers were all wildland fire certified (i.e. “Red Carded”) in

the spring, and all three have worked a suppression shift with our duty crews on holidays and/or red flag staffing days, enhancing our ability to staff on these higher demand days.

August priorities include activating new plan-review and inspection software, updating public station-visit protocols, and coordinating school visits for grades K–6.



EMAC deployment to Oregon and Washington

Administrative Report

FY2027 Budget: Division managers and program stewards presented proposed needs using a consistent framework focused on unmet needs, strategic goals, operational challenges, Strategic Plan alignment, and supporting data.

Captain Reporting: Monthly Captain reports are transitioning to direct Battalion Chief review to strengthen supervision, improve communication, and identify performance or personnel concerns earlier.

Mental Health Protocol: Administration continued developing a standardized supervisory response for employee mental-health absences or crises, including follow-up, HR involvement, peer support, immediate safety measures, and fitness-for-duty review when appropriate.

Apparatus and Facilities: Captain Reed Wycoff began leading an apparatus-branding review focused on recognition, employee pride, visibility, functionality, cost, and fleet consistency. The District also accepted the new Engine 37 and is preparing it for service.

Fleet and Capital Planning: Long-range replacement planning continues using proposed cycles of seven years for engines, four years for ambulances, and five years for light-duty vehicles, while accounting for vendor capacity, remount options, delivery timelines, and capital needs.

Website and Cybersecurity: Staff continued refining the new pcf.d.gov website, migrating District content, reviewing compliance, and advancing cybersecurity awareness and employee training.

