

ROSWELL FIRE DEPARTMENT

Monthly Report

September 2026



Roswell Fire Department

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Roswell Fire Department

September 2026 Community Service & EMS Report

540 September EMS transports	\$347,387 September gross EMS charges	124 Fire prevention inspections	8 Fire investigations	3 Special events supported
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What the department did for the community

September combined emergency response, municipal ambulance service, fire prevention, training, apparatus readiness, facility work, and public outreach. Fire and EMS crews responded to structure fires, cardiac arrests, serious vehicle collisions, swift-water and flood-related emergencies, grass and vegetation fires, and other medical emergencies. The department also maintained continuous public-safety coverage during the National Championship Air Races.

Emergency response & EMS

Integrated Fire and EMS staffing allows firefighters, EMTs, Advanced EMTs, and paramedics to begin care quickly while ambulance crews prepare patients for transport. This model is intended to keep emergency medical response and transport coordinated.

Prevention & readiness

Inspections, plan review, investigations, training, apparatus maintenance, pre-incident planning, and facility work reduce risk before emergencies occur and help crews arrive prepared when incidents happen.

Council takeaway

The department is providing more than emergency response alone. The monthly workload includes medical transport, fire suppression, rescue, prevention, inspections, training, equipment readiness, planning, and community engagement. These functions work together to protect life, property, and continuity of service.

Source note: Department activity narrative and prevention data are from the supplied September report. EMS billing and transport figures are from EMS Management & Consultants reports through September 30, 2026.

Department Leadership & Key Personnel

The following personnel are listed by name in the department Staffing Outlook. Including the roster gives City Council a clear view of the leadership, EMS, prevention, shift-command, maintenance, and administrative personnel responsible for coordinating the work summarized in this report.

Position	Employee	Unit / Ext.
Fire Chief	Steve Chavez	701
Deputy Chief	Daniel Fuller	702
Deputy Chief	Derek Washichek	703
Training Chief	Steeler Jordan	711
EMS Chief	Randy Bunch	712
EMS Captain	Tamara Portillo	714
Fire Marshal	Jared Olive	721
Deputy Fire Marshal	Chris Casey	722
Deputy Fire Marshal	Preston Washington	723
Deputy Fire Marshal	Clayton Ness	724
A-Shift Battalion Chief	Jared Jennings	Bat 1
B-Shift Battalion Chief	Cory Mealand	Bat 1
C-Shift Battalion Chief	Kevin Hernandez	Bat 1
Fire Mechanic	Jesse Duke	Service 1
Sr. Admin Assistant	Milenna Gonzalez	-
Sr. Admin Assistant	Ariana Jurado	-

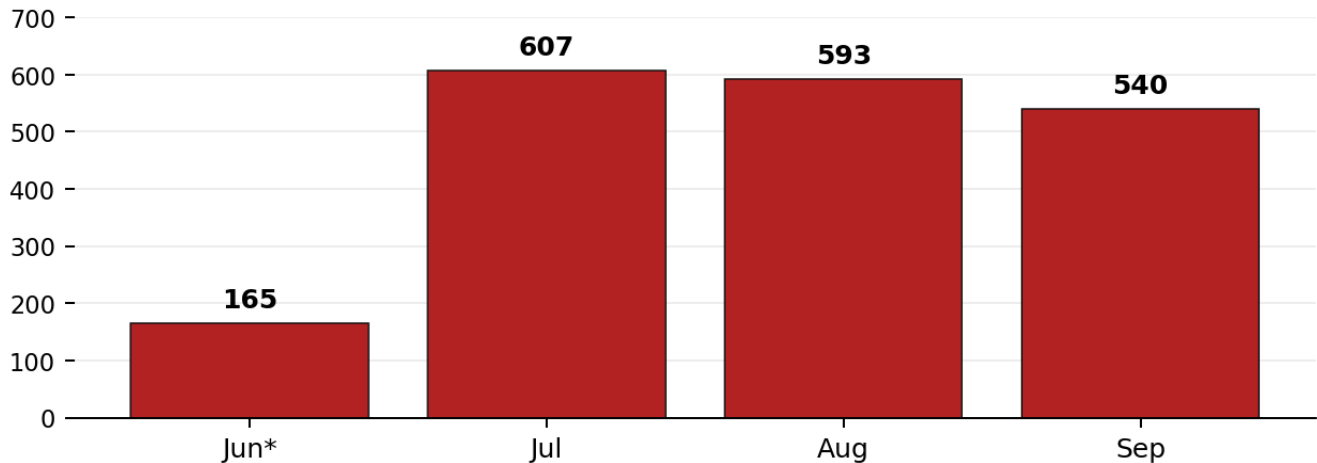
Staffing outlook

The same staffing page reports 24 of 24 lieutenant positions filled, 23 of 30 engineer positions filled, 19 of 27 firefighter positions filled, and a recruit academy in session with 10 recruits and five openings. The source document does not provide individual names for every lieutenant, engineer, firefighter, or recruit, so this report does not invent or infer those names.

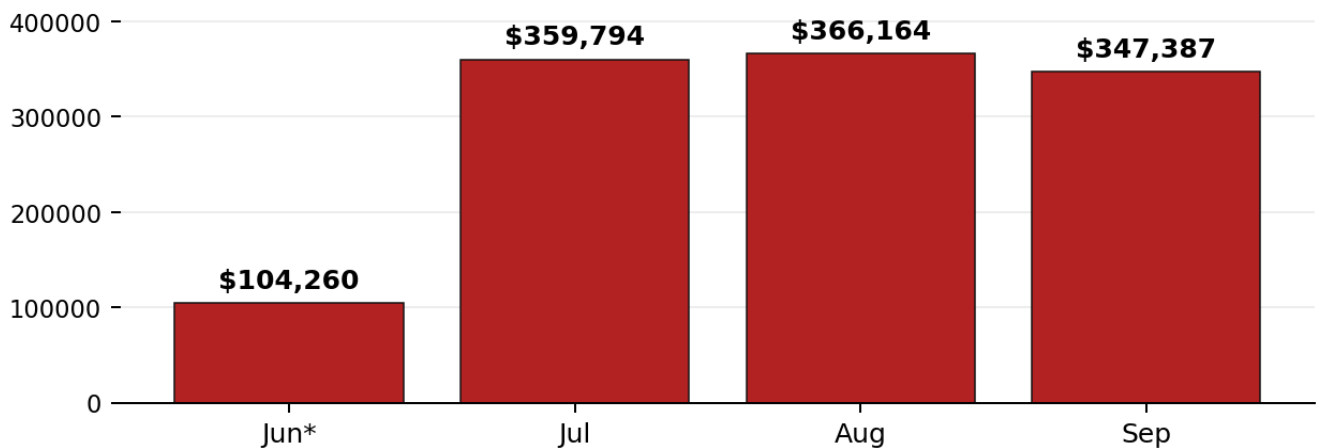
Municipal EMS: Service Volume and Financial Activity

The municipal ambulance service began June 17, 2026. Through September 30, the service completed approximately 1,905 patient transports and generated approximately \$1.18 million in gross charges. The charts below show service-month activity; June is a partial month and should not be compared directly with full months.

EMS Transport Volume by Service Month



Gross Charges by Service Month

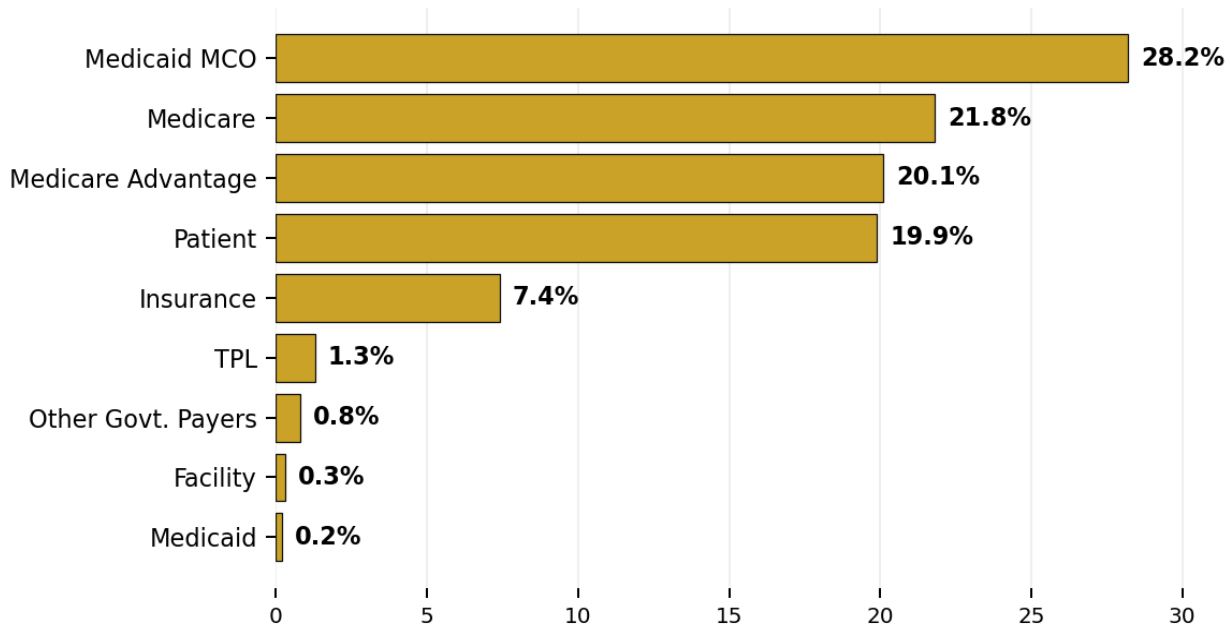


What this means: September recorded 540 transports, 8.9% fewer than August. Gross charges were \$347,386.96, down 5.1% from August, while gross charges per trip increased to \$643.31. Gross charges are billed amounts, not cash collected. Recent service months are still moving through claim submission, payer processing, contractual adjustments, and reimbursement.

Who the EMS System Serves: Payer Mix

Payer mix shows how billed accounts are distributed among payer categories. It helps Council understand the reimbursement environment surrounding municipal ambulance service, but it does not show how much each payer ultimately pays or how quickly payment is received.

12-Month Payer Mix

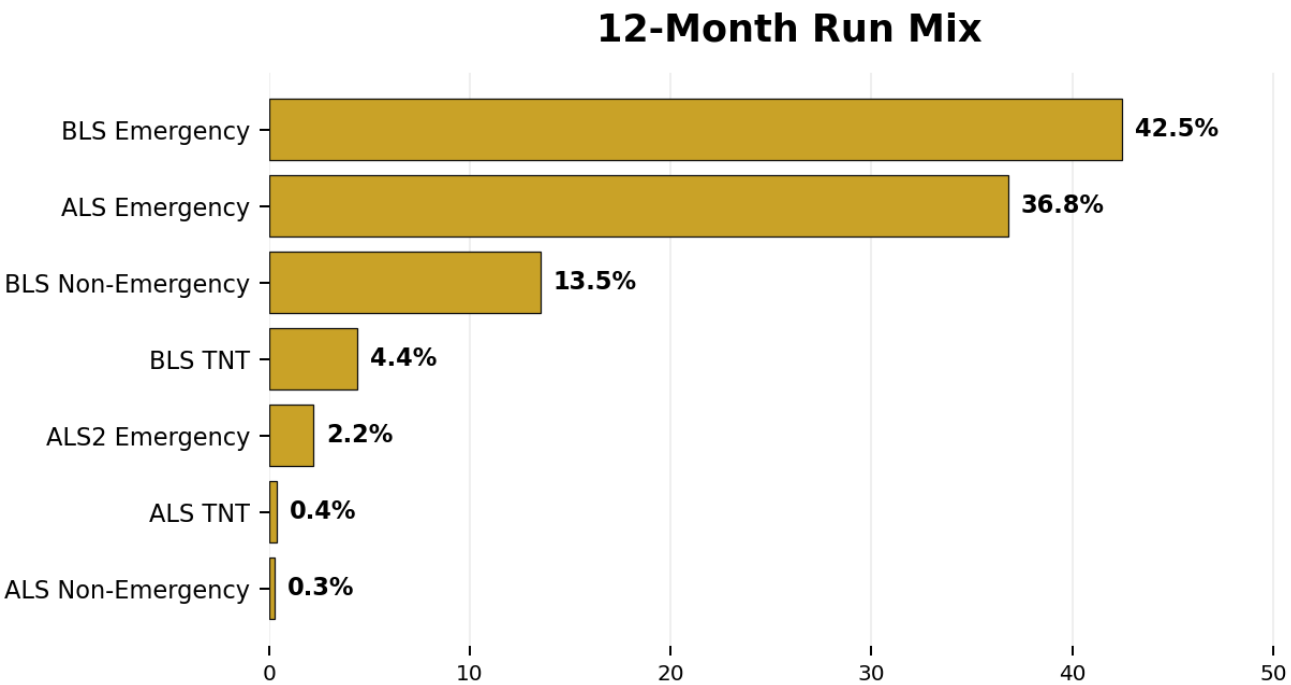


Four categories make up 90.0% of the 12-month payer mix: Medicaid MCO (28.2%), Medicare (21.8%), Medicare Advantage (20.1%), and Patient (19.9%). Insurance represents 7.4%, with the remaining categories each representing 1.3% or less.

Why this matters: A concentrated payer mix affects the timing and complexity of reimbursement. The department and its billing partners must coordinate documentation and claim processing across Medicare, Medicaid, managed-care plans, commercial insurance, hospitals, patients, and other payers. The source report supports the payer distribution, but not a final collection rate by payer.

What Kind of EMS Calls Are Being Transported?

Run mix describes the service categories assigned to transports. It provides operational context for the type and acuity of ambulance work being performed.



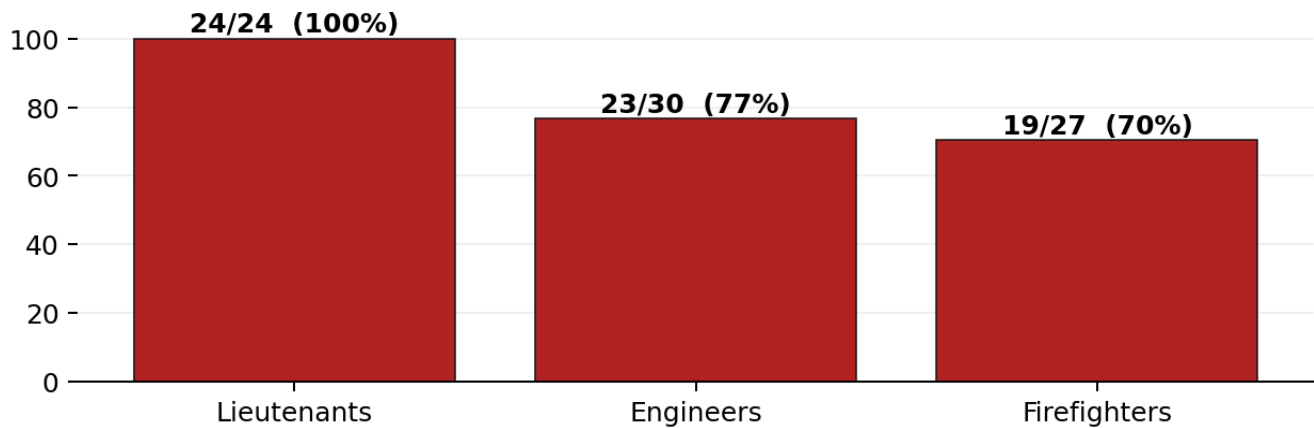
BLS Emergency is the largest category at 42.5%, followed by ALS Emergency at 36.8%. Together they represent 79.3% of the 12-month run mix. Including ALS2 Emergency (2.2%) brings the emergency-designated categories shown in the source report to 81.5%. BLS Non-Emergency represents 13.5%; the remaining categories are comparatively small.

Why this matters: The mix is heavily weighted toward emergency-designated service. That supports the department's continued emphasis on coordinated Fire/EMS response, advanced medical capability, ambulance readiness, and training for cardiac, trauma, pediatric, respiratory, behavioral, and other high-acuity emergencies.

People, Training and Operational Readiness

The department reported 24 of 24 lieutenant positions filled, 23 of 30 engineer positions filled, and 19 of 27 firefighter positions filled. A recruit academy was in session with 10 recruits and five openings shown in the staffing table.

Operational Staffing Fill Rate



Training continued across fire and EMS disciplines. Topics listed in the report include Vent Enter Search, rope operations, apparatus positioning, fireground leadership, hazardous materials, airway management, behavioral emergencies, toxicology, pharmacology, stroke assessment, trauma, pediatric emergencies, respiratory and metabolic disorders, medical documentation, swift-water rescue, and pre-incident planning. The Fire Prevention section separately reports 27 staff training hours for September.

Why this matters: Staffing and training directly support response capacity. Cross-disciplinary preparation helps personnel work as one system during fires, medical calls, rescues, severe weather, and large public events. The report also notes National Registry EMT testing, certification progress, company-officer development, and preparation for specialty training.

Apparatus readiness work included delivery and inspection of Brush 3, air-pack testing and evaluation, preventive maintenance and repairs, equipment inspections, communications-system enhancements, and improvements to apparatus storage and organization.

Training detail: The report also documents Recruit Academy progression, National Registry EMT testing, hazardous-materials certification testing, company-officer development, EMS continuing education, Firefighter Survival training, department-wide leadership development, and preparation for upcoming specialty-training programs. Fire Prevention personnel completed training on CO2 systems, the 9/11 Memorial Stair Climb, food-truck inspections, Air Races inspections, cloud-check/review enhancements, compliance-engine review, annual law-enforcement safety, mental wellness, racial sensitivity, cultural bias, bloodborne pathogens, and legal updates. The Fire Prevention summary reports 27 staff training hours.

Why Council should know: Training is not separate from service delivery. It is how the department maintains safe, consistent performance during fires, EMS calls, hazardous-material incidents, technical rescue, inspections, large events, and unusual emergencies. Continuing education also supports certifications and helps personnel remain prepared as the department expands municipal EMS responsibilities.

Facilities, Station Improvements and Pre-Incident Planning

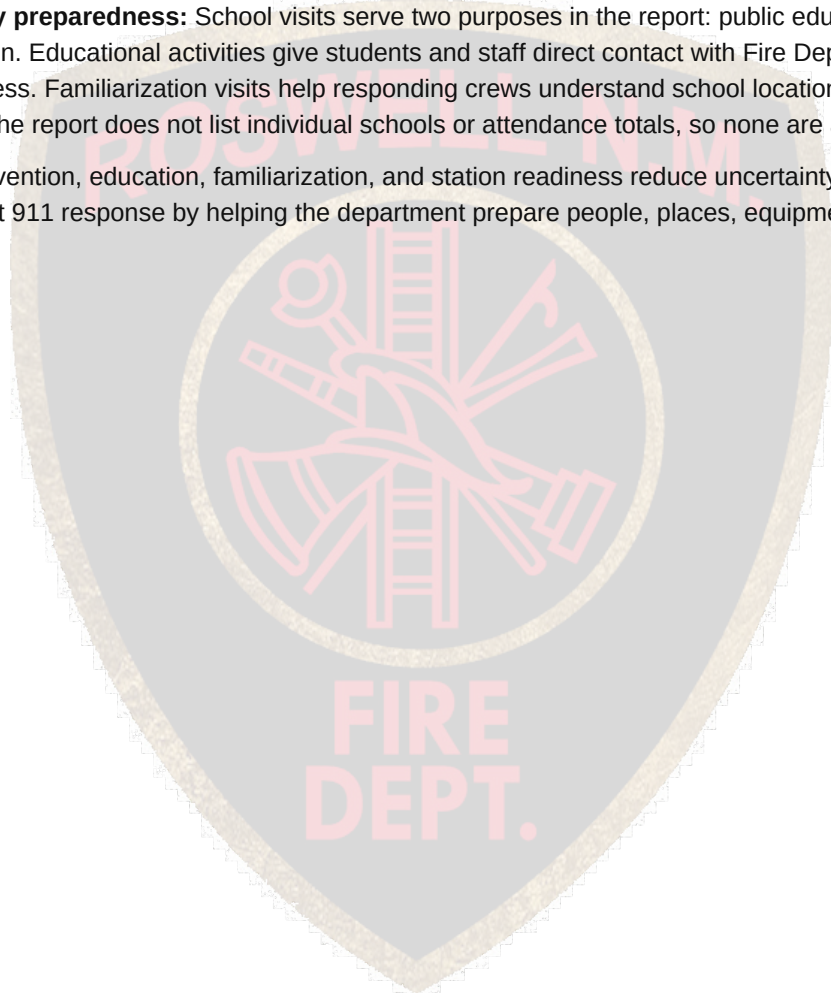
The department continued facility-improvement work during September. The report identifies ongoing renovation activities at Station 1 and Station 5, station appearance improvements, and maintenance and organization projects throughout several stations.

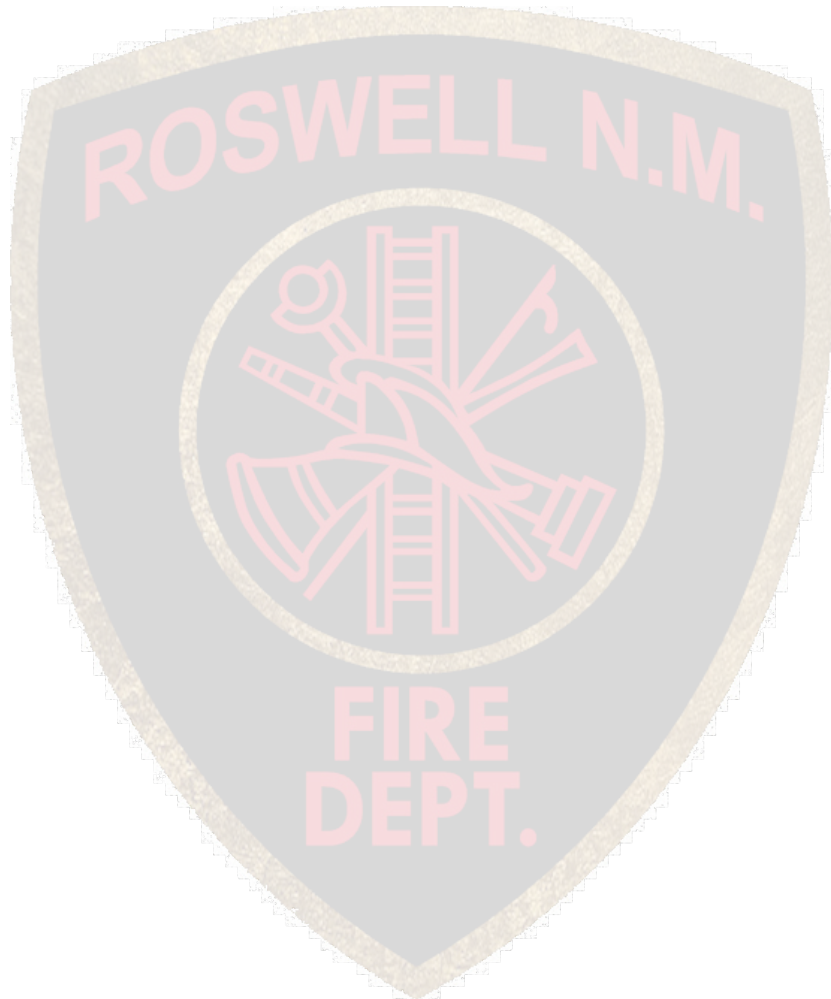
Why the remodels matter: Station projects support the places from which crews live, train, maintain equipment, and respond. The source report does not provide project costs or completion percentages, so this Council summary does not estimate them. It does show that facility work is being carried forward alongside daily emergency operations.

Personnel also completed familiarization visits throughout the city, including schools, commercial occupancies, and industrial facilities. These visits improve operational awareness and pre-fire emergency planning by helping crews become familiar with locations before an incident occurs.

School and community preparedness: School visits serve two purposes in the report: public education/outreach and operational familiarization. Educational activities give students and staff direct contact with Fire Department personnel and reinforce safety awareness. Familiarization visits help responding crews understand school locations and site conditions before an emergency. The report does not list individual schools or attendance totals, so none are added here.

Community value: Prevention, education, familiarization, and station readiness reduce uncertainty before emergencies occur. They complement 911 response by helping the department prepare people, places, equipment, and response plans in advance.





Fire Prevention: Inspections, Plans and Investigations

The Fire Prevention Bureau reported 124 inspections in September. The original report also shows inspections by inspector, inspection type, and property classification, with occupant-related inspections representing the largest property-classification share shown on the chart. This work is intended to identify hazards, improve code compliance, educate business owners and occupants, and reduce preventable fire risk before an emergency occurs.

Plan review activity

The September report lists plan reviews for Washington Elementary (fire alarm system), Mountain View Middle (fire alarm system), Spring River Dental (remodel), Teen Challenge at 1210 N. Main (remodel), and 210 N. Richardson (remodel/construction). The report notes that some plans were reviewed while others required changes or were awaiting fees. Plan review is a prevention function: it gives the department an opportunity to identify fire/life-safety issues during construction or remodeling rather than after occupancy.

Permits and mobile food vendors

Four permits were issued during the month. The Fire Prevention section also documents mobile food vendor activity and inspections connected with community events. These inspections help verify that temporary or mobile operations meet applicable fire-safety requirements while allowing public events and local business activity to proceed safely.

Fire investigations

Eight investigations were documented in September. The investigation table includes structure, vehicle, and other incidents with causes classified as incendiary, accidental, or undetermined, and statuses shown as closed/resolved, closed, or open. The narrative also describes follow-up enforcement and case work, including warrants associated with specific incidents. Investigation work helps determine origin and cause, identify patterns, support enforcement when necessary, and feed lessons back into prevention and public education.

Inspection trend

The original report's 2026 monthly inspection chart shows inspection activity throughout the year and 124 inspections for September. The report also tracks monthly fire investigations, plan reviews, public education, and special events, giving Council a broader view of prevention workload beyond emergency response alone.

Fire Prevention, Community Outreach and Special Events

Measure	September activity	Community purpose
Inspections	124	Identify hazards, improve compliance, and educate owners/occupants before an emergency.
Investigations	8	Determine origin/cause, document incidents, and support enforcement or prevention when appropriate.
Permits issued	4	Review regulated activities and help ensure code requirements are addressed.
Special events	3	Provide public-safety presence and prevention support at community events.
Fire Prevention training	27 staff hours	Maintain technical knowledge and readiness for inspection, investigation, and administrative duties.

Community outreach

Events and community involvement: The department reported participation in the 9/11 Memorial Stair Climb, National Championship Air Races, Pinata Fest, school visits and educational activities, fire-station tours, first-responder appreciation events, Honor Guard events, community standby assignments, youth and school outreach programs, and church/community engagements. The Fire Prevention section specifically identifies Pinata Fest (September 11), Avflight mobile-refueler inspections (September 14), and Air Races activity (September 16) as special-event/other assignments. These activities extend the department's role beyond emergency response by providing visible public-safety support, prevention work, education, standby coverage, and relationship-building throughout the community.

National Championship Air Races

Fire and EMS personnel provided continuous public-safety coverage during the ten-day National Championship Air Races. Staffing included seventeen fire personnel and twelve EMS personnel assigned to race operations. Daily coverage focused on aviation emergency preparedness, fire suppression, hazardous-material mitigation, medical response, crowd safety, and incident management.

Operational activity at the Air Races: Department personnel successfully managed sixteen in-flight emergencies involving race aircraft, multiple aircraft mechanical emergencies and precautionary landings, numerous patient contacts and medical evaluations, multiple patient transports from the race venue, and continuous readiness for mass-casualty incidents and aviation-related emergencies. Personnel also participated in daily operational briefings, emergency action planning, EMS coordination meetings, training evolutions, and logistical support activities throughout the event.

Why this mattered to the community: The Air Races required the department to support a large special event while maintaining emergency-response capability throughout the city. The source report states that the operation received positive feedback from organizers, participants, and stakeholders and demonstrated the department's ability to support large-scale special events while maintaining emergency response capabilities throughout Roswell.

Schools, public education and community presence

The report documents school visits and educational activities, youth and school outreach, fire-station tours, first-responder appreciation events, Honor Guard events, church and community engagements, and community standby assignments. Personnel also completed familiarization visits at schools, commercial occupancies, and industrial facilities. These activities combine public education with pre-incident planning: residents learn about safety and the department, while crews gain familiarity with locations they may later need to protect during an emergency.

Facilities and Department Support Work

Facility work continued at Station 1 and Station 5, along with station appearance improvements and maintenance and organization projects at several stations. Apparatus and equipment work included Brush 3 delivery/inspection, air-pack testing and evaluation, preventive maintenance and repair, equipment inspections and documentation, communications-system enhancements, and apparatus-storage improvements. These behind-the-scenes activities support reliable response by keeping stations, vehicles, protective equipment, communications, and supplies ready for daily operations.

Overall message to City Council

The September report reflects a department operating across the full public-safety cycle: prevention before an incident, rapid response during an emergency, medical treatment and transport when needed, investigation and documentation afterward, and continuous training, maintenance, planning, and community education to prepare for the next call.

Prepared from the Roswell Fire Department September activity report and EMS Management & Consultants billing/activity reports supplied for Council reporting. Percentages are rounded as shown in source reports.

