



FACTS AT A GLANCE

Police

Districts and Officers

- The Cheyenne Area is divided into six Police Response Areas as shown on the Police Response Areas map (with the department considering a seventh due to growth). The City jurisdiction does not extend beyond City limits. At dispatch, a GIS system automatically indicates whether a property is city or county jurisdiction. County Sheriffs serve county areas.
- The community has the following stations:
 - 2020 Capital (Headquarters)
 - 517 Van Lenen (Substation)
 - Frontier Mall (Fridays and Saturdays – Substation)
- The current City Police force has 96 Authorized Officers with a current force of 91 officers, including specialty officers.
- Several "Specialty Officers" are on the force; these do not count toward the general Level of Service because they are focused. These include: an airport officer, five school resource officers, a juvenile diversion officer, a domestic violence officer, and two different task force officers.

Level of Service

- The general Level of Service (LOS) Standard nationwide is about 2.0 officers per 1,000 residents. This LOS is a little heavy for the crime rate in Cheyenne, which is low. For the Cheyenne area 1.8 is probably more appropriate.

Funding

- Generally cars and facilities are funded through the 5th Penny Sale Tax with some equipment under the 6th Penny Sales Tax. Each Cruiser averages seven years of service. The department replaces twelve cars each year. In the last ten years, the department has broken even with the growing sales tax allocation versus the increasing cost for cars. In a growth period, the income from general sales tax lags behind the need to supply new officers. An increased percentage of future 6th Penny Sales Tax may be needed to dedicate to public safety or an impact fee.

Sources: Cheyenne Police Department

See Map: Police Response Areas



TRENDS AND KEY ISSUES

- The biggest concern is growth. Some redistricting will need to take place as our community expands outward and becomes more dense within the existing boundaries. The area south of Lincolnway and west of Central is experiencing significant growth and will likely require redistricting. The growth to the East could require an additional two officers per area because the district cannot reasonably be split into two based on the high call load.
- The department will likely need a new substation in the Northeast part of the City and may look into the possibility of a new headquarters.
- One issue facing the community is planning for safety. The Cheyenne PD is beginning to look into the CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) program which is a program that considers safety issues in the design of developments. Such design considerations include having windows on all sides of the building to provide visibility of the property and neighboring properties and providing front doors that are fully visible from the street.
- Cheyenne may need to consider new funding sources to hire new officers commensurate with growth. An impact fee may be necessary.

Cheyenne Fire and Rescue

- Cheyenne Fire and Rescue provides fire prevention and protection services, public information and training, and emergency medical services to 20-plus square miles around the city. In addition, the department provides emergency response to "all hazards" incidents; general home and business fire safety/evacuation instruction; fire extinguisher education; classes that provide information about hot liquid burns, swimming pool and spa safety, babysitting safety and juvenile fire setter education; a smoke detector program; first time inspections; fire code complaints, compliance, fire cause and origin investigations; residential home and business inspections; and building plan reviews. The main headquarters for the department is at 2101 O'Neil Avenue, downtown.
- The oldest station is the Dell Range Station which is 45 years old. Many things have changed and make the station outdated, including the need to accommodate new equipment and to update facilities to accommodate an increasing number of female firefighters.
- Cheyenne Area fire stations generally cost \$1.2 million for the station (not including land). This includes \$600,000 for an engine and associated equipment. Costs run \$750,000 per year for staffing.
- The new Fire Training Facility has received lots of agency use by local and statewide agencies, including police, swat teams and hazardous materials agencies.
- Currently, the fire department reviews all city development applications for conformance with the 2003 International Fire Code.

Level of Service

- The response time goals are 4 minutes or less, based on road system and traffic.
- All officers are sworn officers.
- Staffing per station is a minimum of 12 officers. This consists of three people per day for three shifts plus one extra person for 24 -our coverage.
- The number of people per station is based on the time studies and the call volume.
- 75-80% of calls are for medical emergencies. More than 90% of personnel are EMT trained. CFD is moving to provide one paramedic per truck by June 2005.



100' Ladder Truck at Main Headquarters

Sources: Fire Department,
www.cheyennecity.org/fire.

Maps: Fire Districts



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TRENDS AND KEY ISSUES

- A professional study regarding "time and distance" service for each station need to be completed. This would provide a better picture of response times for each station and help to determine the proper location for additional stations and districts. It would also help efforts to plan for growth in areas that can already be served, and designate impact fee areas for future district and capital improvements.
- Because fire stations are stationary, unlike roving police units, the service areas are much less flexible. New development will equate a need for new stations.
- Generally, funding for new facilities would come from a vote on the 5th or 6th penny tax ballot and the State Land and Investment Board (SLIB) has provided funding in the past. This is an unstable source of funding and would not be adequate to respond to rapid growth as tax flow increases generally lag 1-2 years behind demand.