

Franklin Fire Department



Annual Report 2015



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**Honorable Mayor Stephen Olson
Members of the Common Council
Members of the Police and Fire Commission
Citizens of Franklin**

I am pleased to present the Franklin Fire Department's annual report for the year 2015. Once again, FFD experienced record call volume, answering 3,782 calls for assistance. This represents an increase in call volume of 5.5% over 2014, and an increase of over 33% in the last decade.

These "Calls for Service" can range from a fully-involved structure fire or a school bus accident, to a cardiac arrest, all the way down to a request to help ducklings that are trapped in a sewer grate. Responders never know what the next emergency call will be, and no two work shifts are ever alike. The team of highly-trained individuals that makes up the Franklin Fire Department answers each of these calls with enthusiasm, compassion, and professionalism. (And yes, FFD does occasionally rescue cats from trees, and animals that have fallen through the ice - not just because we are trained and equipped to do it safely, and those brave and well-meaning citizens who may attempt to do so in our absence, often are not - but also because it is usually, simply, the right thing to do).

Over the same ten-year period, FFD has had a net staffing increase of just two personnel (an increase of 4.7%), and along with the ever-increasing call volume comes the challenge of meeting increasing training requirements of the modern fire service. Technology is ever-changing. These changes improve quality of life for citizens, often with the unintended consequence of making the job of the firefighter significantly more dangerous. Modern lightweight building construction, together with contents and furnishings that are increasingly made of petroleum based or composite materials, mean that modern structure fires burn faster and hotter, and make structural collapse more likely. Furthermore, alternative fuel sources, hybrid vehicles, and even solar power technologies present unique hazards to the fire service. Firefighters must be trained and educated to adapt their response models to emerging technologies, while still dedicating enough "hands-on" training time to remain proficient in the low-frequency, high-risk activities that fire service personnel traditionally perform. The practice of Emergency Medical Services also continues to evolve rapidly, requiring near constant continuing education in order to stay abreast of new equipment, procedures, and treatment protocols.

The philosophy of the Franklin Fire Department in meeting these challenges is quite simple: Hire the best people, and train them to the highest degree possible. Franklin Fire Department personnel routinely demonstrate the ability to solve any problem that is thrown at them. As Fire Chief, and a lifelong Franklin resident, I am extremely proud of each and every member of the Department. Their dedication, ingenuity, professionalism, and compassion - as well as their respect for their community, their profession, and for each other - is displayed in everything they do.

Respectfully,

Adam J. Remington

Fire Chief



Mission:

The mission of the Franklin Fire Department is *to save lives, prevent harm, and protect property* - by providing a skillful, professional, and compassionate response to any emergency. We will strive to keep the community and each other safe. We will act at all times with *Courage, Honor, and Integrity*.

Vision:

The Franklin Fire Department will be a model for efficient operation and effective response to all emergencies.

- We will work within the community to protect and enhance the lives of our citizens and visitors.
- We will work cooperatively with our partners in other agencies to improve emergency services on a local and regional basis.
- We will employ industry best practices and strive for continuous improvement in all that we do.
- We will lead by example and will be a source of pride and a force for positive change within the community.

Statement of Values:

We value **Respect**. We will at all times display respect for our customers, our peers, and for each other.

We value **Innovation**. We are professional problem-solvers; our creativity and ingenuity are the most important tools that we can wield.

We value **Excellence**, both collectively and individually, and will strive for it in all that we do.

We value **Integrity**. We recognize that our citizens are the reason for our existence, and that the trust the public places in us is hard-earned and easily lost. We will honor that trust by acting at all times with honesty and integrity.

We value **Teamwork** and **Cooperation**. Together we are stronger, smarter, better.



Elected Officials:

Mayor:	Stephen R. Olson
Alderman 1st District:	Mark A. Dandrea
Alderman 2nd District:	Daniel M. Mayer
Alderman 3rd District:	Kristen Wilhelm
Alderman 4th District:	Steve F. Taylor
Alderman 5th District:	Doug Schmidt
Alderman 6th District:	Susanne M. Mayer

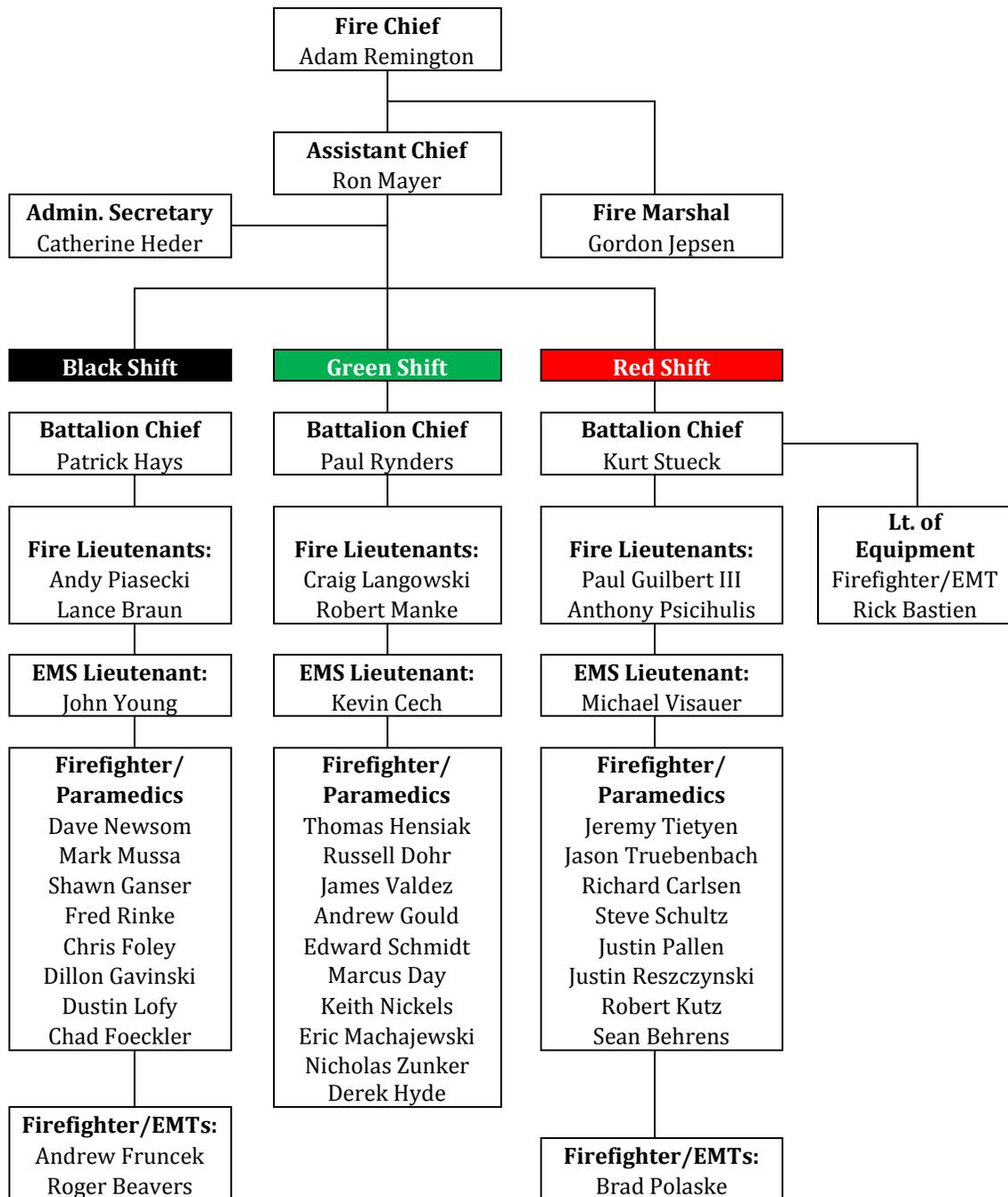
Fire and Police Commissioners:

Chairman:	Robert Donohoo
Vice Chair:	John Nelson
Commissioner:	David Lindner
Commissioner:	Sandy Maher-Johnson
Commissioner:	James Sass



Organization and Staffing

The Department is organized into three platoons or work shifts that work 24-hour duty shifts on a rotating basis. The administrative staff, consisting of the Fire Chief and Assistant Chief, works a 40-hour (M-F) week, but respond after hours to fires and emergency calls as needed. The Fire Marshal is responsible for code enforcement, and also works a 40-hour week. Support staff includes an Administrative Assistant.





Apparatus and Personnel Deployment

The Franklin Fire Department provides advanced (paramedic) and basic emergency medical services, and fire suppression to a resident population of over 35,700, in a geographical area covering 34.5 square miles. FFD has a minimum staffing of 11 personnel on duty per day (24/7), and operates out of three fire stations. Staffing levels and deployment have not changed since 2011. However, FFD has continued to increase the number of personnel trained and licensed at the paramedic level so that even Basic-level EMS patients are evaluated and treated by personnel with the highest-level of training available.

Fire Station #1

8901 W. Drexel Avenue



Fire Station #1 is the department headquarters and busiest fire station. The fire station is staffed with five personnel on a 24-hour basis and serves the area of the city north of Hilltop Lane and west of S. 68th Street. Station #1's paramedic ambulance (Med-11) also provides primary Advanced Life Support response to the Village of Hales Corners. Med-11 is staffed with two state-certified paramedics. Station #1 also houses a Basic Life Support (BLS) ambulance staffed with two EMTs at minimum. When a call for a fire-related emergency is received, all four personnel respond in Engine #1. The shift commander (Battalion #2) is also housed and responds from Station #1. The Department's administrative staff also works out of Station #1.

Fire Station #1

5 Personnel:

Officer In Charge (1 Person)

1 BLS Ambulance (2 firefighter EMTs)

1 ALS (Paramedic) Ambulance
(2 firefighter/paramedics)

Engine 1 (Cross-staffed when one or both ambulances are in quarters)

*Station #1 also houses Tender-1 (water tanker) and the Technical Rescue Team equipment trailer.



Fire Station #2

9911 S. 60th Street

Fire Station #2 was opened in 2002 and serves the developing southern portion of the City. The fire station is staffed with two to three personnel on a 24-hour basis. The crew at Station #2 staffs a paramedic ambulance (Med-282), and responds in Truck 2 or Engine 2 (depending on location and building type) for structure fires. The department's brush fire apparatus and "Survive Alive" public education trailer are also housed at Fire Station #2.

Fire Station #2

2-3 Personnel:

1 ALS Paramedic Unit (2-3 firefighter/paramedics)

Engine 2/Truck 2 (Cross-staffed when ambulance is in quarters)

*Station #2 also houses Utility-207 (Brush Fire Truck) and the Survive Alive (public education trailer/ mobile command post).



Fire Station #3

4755 W. Drexel Avenue

Station #3's primary response area includes the area of the City north of Hilltop Lane and east of S. 68th Street. Fire Station #3 was first staffed on a full time basis with a two personnel starting in 1994. A new station was constructed in 2009, and since 2011 Station #3 has been staffed with four personnel, with two personnel assigned to a BLS ambulance and two personnel staffing a paramedic ambulance. Both crews cross-staff Engine #3 when in quarters. Fire Station #3 also houses FFD's ice and dive/rescue vehicle.



4 Personnel:

1 BLS Ambulance (2 firefighter/EMTs)

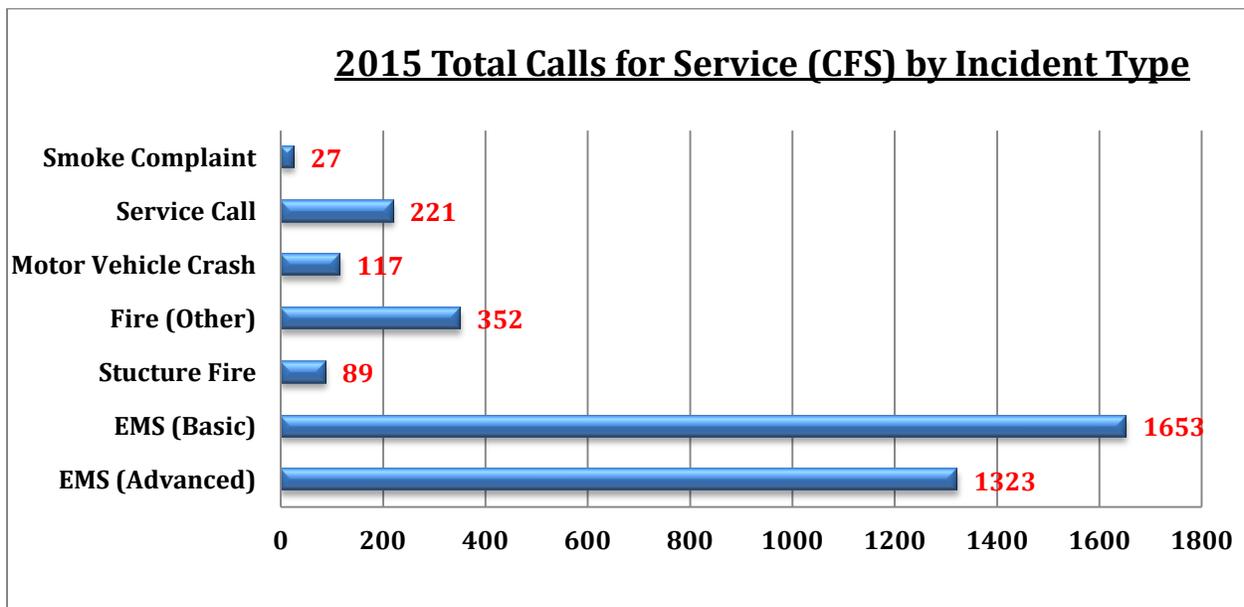
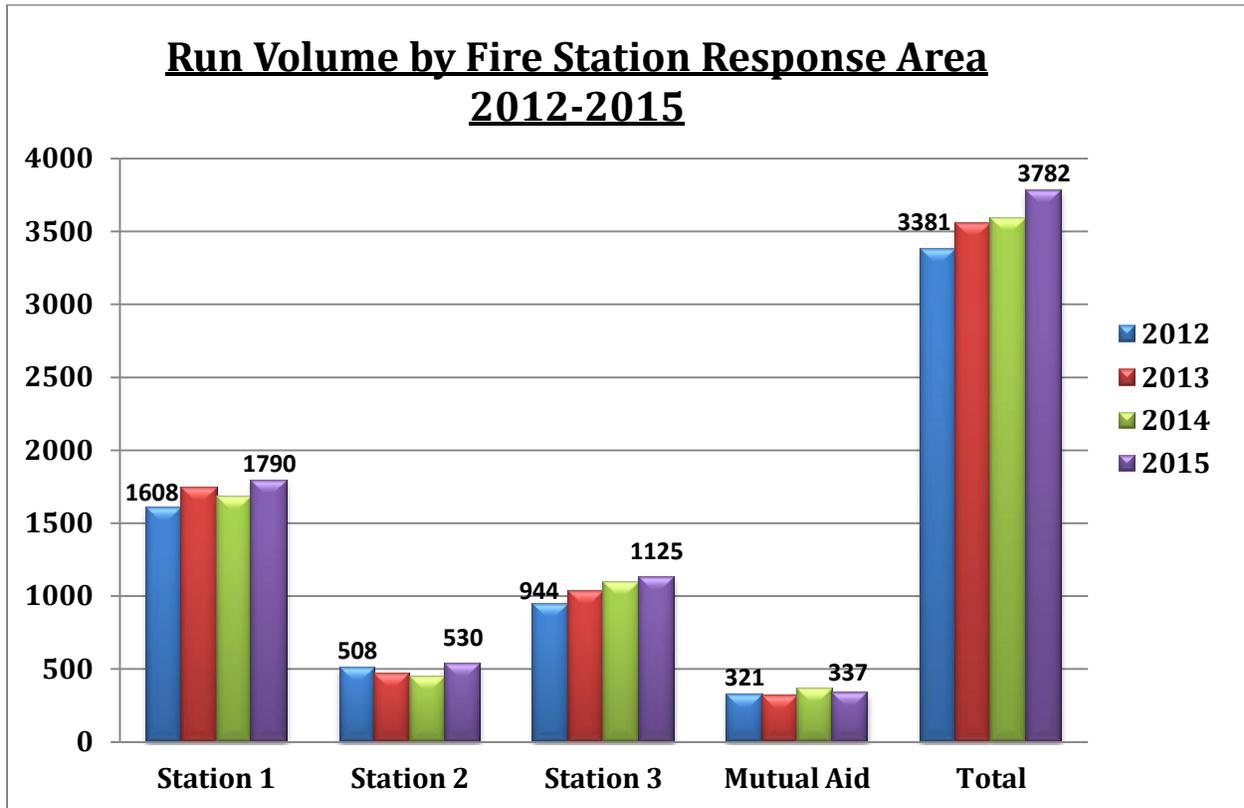
1 ALS (Paramedic) Ambulance (2 firefighter/paramedics)

Engine 3 (Cross-staffed when one or both ambulances are in quarters)

*Station #3 also houses Car-3 (SCUBA and ice rescue)



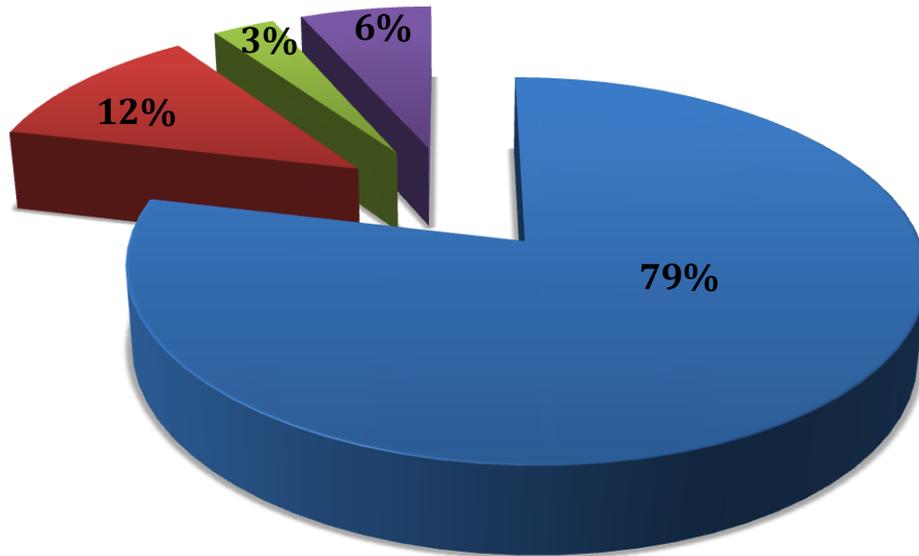
2015 Call for Service (CFS) Statistics



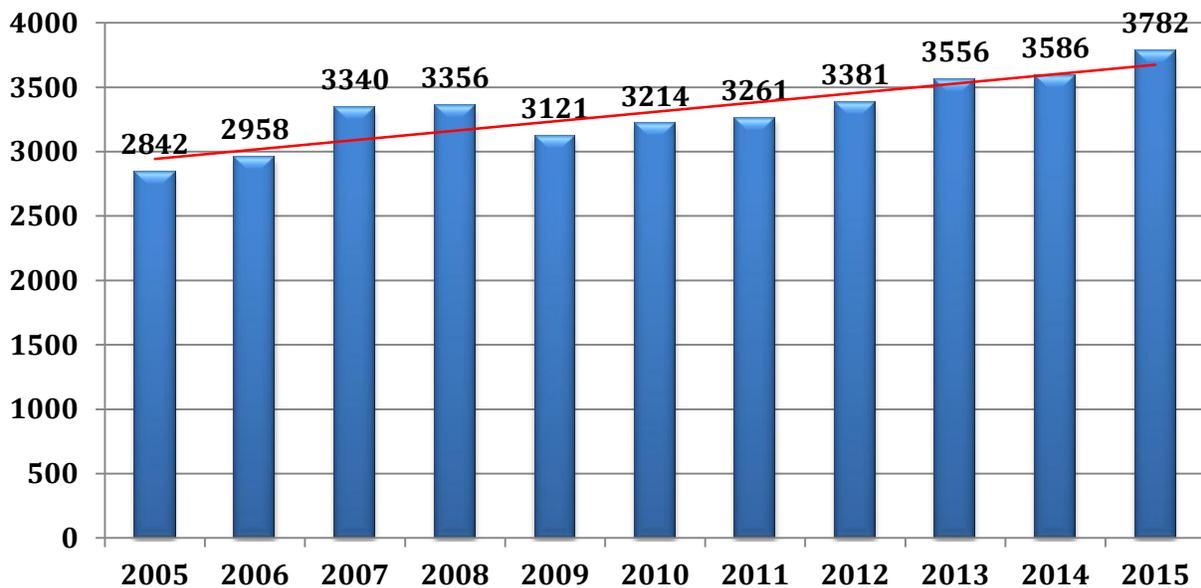


Total Department Activity 2015

■ EMS ■ Fire ■ Motor Vehicle Crash ■ Service/Other



Total Calls for Service: 2005-2015





Bureau of Emergency Medical Services

The Franklin Fire Department participates in a County-wide EMS system that provides medical direction, quality control, initial and continuing education for paramedics, and consistent access to emergency medical services throughout Milwaukee County. (More on the Milwaukee County EMS System can be found at: <http://county.milwaukee.gov/EMS>).

In 2015, EMS-related responses accounted for 2,976 of the Franklin Fire Department's 3,782 (79%) total calls for service. This approximately 80% EMS to 20% Fire response ratio is typical for fire departments that provide both Fire and EMS responses, and FFD takes pride in providing high quality EMS services to the community. All FFD personnel are trained as EMT-Basics, and nearly all department personnel are licensed to provide the higher EMT-Paramedic level of care. Additionally, every emergency response vehicle, whether fire engine, ambulance, or command vehicle, is equipped to provide some level of on-scene medical care.

Basic and Advanced Life Support

FFD provides both "Basic Life Support" (EMT) and "Advanced Life Support" (paramedic) level response, treatment, and patient transport. The department staffs two BLS ambulances. BLS units are staffed by a minimum of two firefighter/EMTs, with initial training of approximately 180 hours. EMTs must also attend continuing education throughout the year order to maintain their licensure.

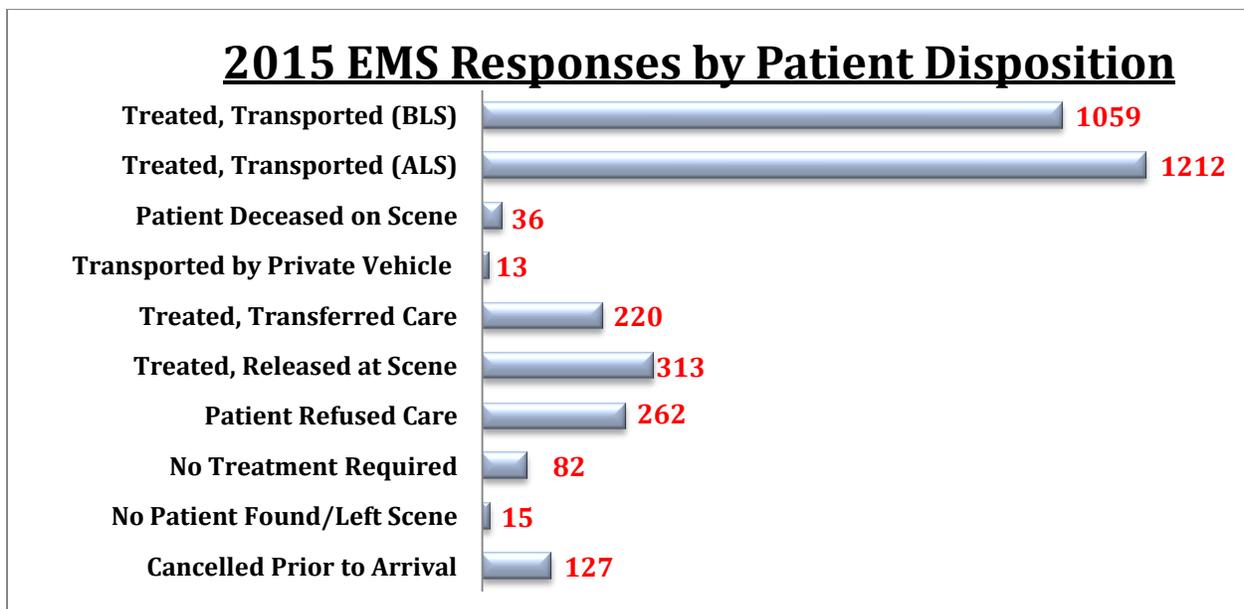
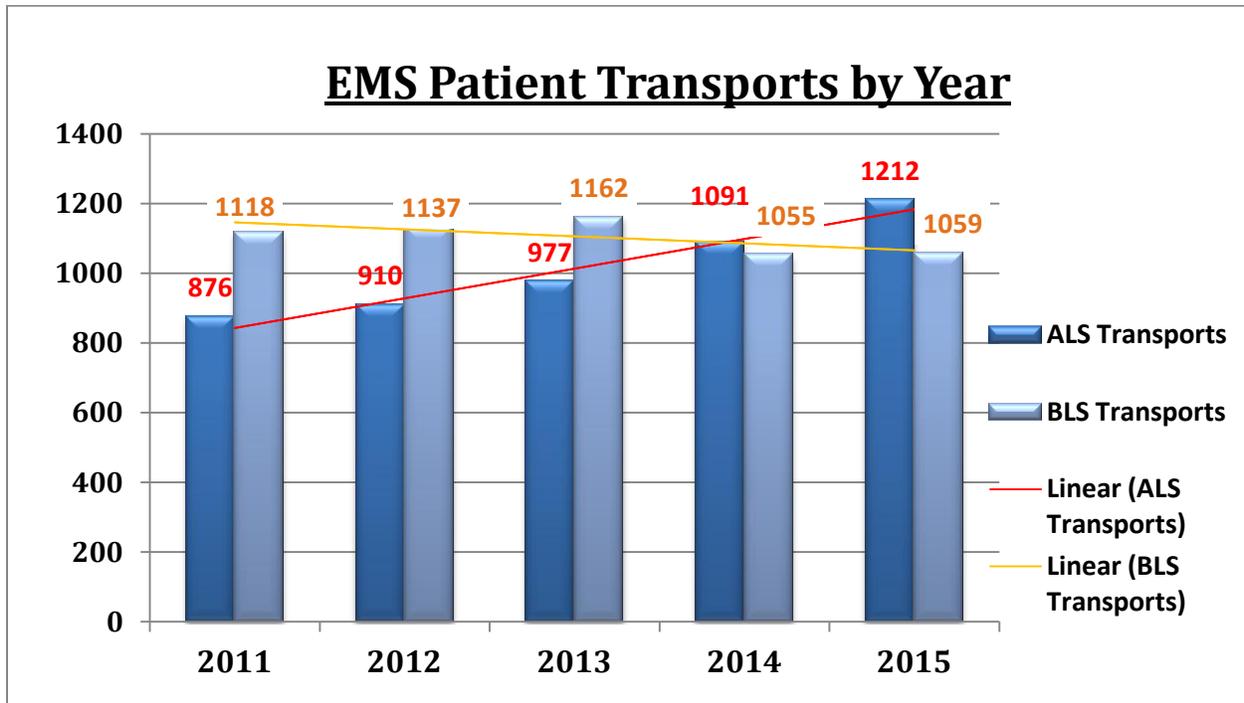
FFD currently has an ALS ambulance stationed at each of the city's three fire stations. ALS ambulances are able to treat the most serious patients, essentially "bringing the emergency room to the patient". FFD firefighter/paramedics can initiate intravenous access, give medications, and insert a breathing tube into a patient's airway to assist in ventilation. FFD firefighter/paramedics can administer and interpret 12-lead ECGs, allowing them to diagnose and treat cardiac events. Paramedics go through approximately 1,800 hours of initial training, and must attend periodic refresher and continuing education classes in order to update their knowledge and skills, and stay to atop of constantly changing trends in medical science and practice.

Tiered Response Model

An ambulance call can range from a simple "help up" call to assist an elderly or disabled resident, to a full cardiac arrest or a multiple-patient trauma incident. FFD uses a "tiered response" triage and computer-aided dispatch model to ensure that the resources that respond are appropriate for the severity of the reported illness or injury, and that the closest available unit is dispatched to the call. Dispatchers screen 911 calls as they come in, asking relevant questions in order to determine what level of care is required. Generally, BLS units are dispatched for less-serious calls, keeping ALS units available for truly life-



threatening emergencies. However, with current staffing there is nearly always at least one paramedic assigned on the BLS ambulance, who is able to provide an advanced patient assessment, and initiate ALS-level care if necessary. The most serious medical calls, such as cardiac arrests, require teamwork and coordination among both ALS and BLS personnel. Each team member has a particular job to do and function to perform, and many procedures must be done quickly and simultaneously if the patient is to have a chance at survival.





Dispatcher-Assisted Bystander CPR

In October of 2015, the Communications Division of the Franklin Police Department (which also dispatches FFD for fire and EMS responses) partnered with FFD and Milwaukee County EMS personnel to roll out a pilot program that provides CPR instructions to 911 callers who report a possible cardiac arrest. Studies have shown that CPR provided to cardiac arrest victims by bystanders prior to EMS arrival is a critical (and often missing) link in the “chain of survival” for these patients. If a 911-caller reports that a person is unresponsive and not breathing, FPD dispatchers immediately alert FFD paramedics, and then transfer the call to the Milwaukee County EMS communicators (that are also trained paramedics) who provide them instruction in providing “hands-only” CPR. In 2015, FPD dispatchers transferred ten calls to MC EMS for CPR instruction. The program will continue into 2016 and beyond. It is also planned that the program will be expanded to include instruction in basic first aid, and care for other medical problems such as seizures.

EMS Continuing Education

Paramedics and EMTs must attend regular continuing education classes in order to maintain their licensure, and to stay on top of constantly changing trends in pre-hospital emergency medicine. Currently, this training is delivered through a variety of means; including live teleconferencing with MCEMS educators, web-based training modules, and an annual hands-on practical “skills fair”. This allows all continuing education to be conducted entirely on-duty. Paramedics must also meet training requirements to maintain American Heart Association certification in Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) and Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS). FFD administration uses the same web-based training and records management platform (though with slightly less rigorous subject content) to meet the educational requirements in order to maintain EMT certification for those who are not trained to the Paramedic level.

The following is a sample of the minimum biannual training requirements to stay certified at the paramedic level:

Advanced Medical Assessment	4.0 hours
Advanced Trauma Assessment	4.0 hours
Airway	2.0 hours
Pharmacology	2.0 hours
Venous Access and Medication administration	2.0 hours
Cardiology	2.0 hours
12-lead Interpretation	1.0 hours
OB/GYN	1.0 hours
Operations	2.0 hours
Weapons of Mass Destruction Preparedness	2.0 hours
Pediatric Medical/Trauma Assessment	8.0 hours
Flexible Content	18.0 hours
Total	48.0 hours



Training with Wheaton Franciscan Hospital Emergency Department

The Franklin Fire Department continues to enjoy a strong working relationship with Wheaton Franciscan Hospital -Franklin. In 2015 FFD personnel were once again invited to join Wheaton Franciscan Emergency Department for in-hospital training sessions as part of their “EMS Recognition Week” activities. Pre-hospital healthcare professionals (first responders) and hospital professionals have different experiences but often need to possess the same skills sets and similar certifications and continuing education requirements. FFD paramedics and EMTs again had the opportunity to train with ER physicians and nursing staff using a high-tech simulation manikin. The life-like manikin allows the hospital to prepare staff for real patients, perfecting skills such as intubation, IV placement, and medication administration, as well as patient assessment. These training sessions were offered over three consecutive days, allowing all personnel to learn and train while on-duty.

In 2015, FFD personnel also assisted Wheaton Franciscan Hospital-Franklin in time trials for routing patients from the field, through the Emergency Department, and into their new Cardiac Catheterization lab.



FFD Paramedics train in Wheaton Franciscan-Franklin's new Cath Lab.

MCEMS Studies and Trials

The Franklin Fire Department and MCEMS participate in research in order to further enhance the quality of care delivered and to improve outcomes for the citizens of Milwaukee County. In 2015, Milwaukee County EMS and the Franklin Fire Department continued their participation in the National Institute of Health (NIH) sponsored Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium – more commonly known as the “ROC” studies. The stated goal of the consortium is to continuously “study the impact of promising clinical interventions on survival for patients with severe traumatic injury and cardiac arrest”. These studies are conducted at test sites (primarily urban centers with high-quality regional EMS systems in place) across the US and Canada.

It is important to note that some of these field studies meet the National Institute of Health (NIH)'s and FDA's requirements for “*Exception from Informed Consent*” (since the victim is unresponsive and not able to consent to their treatment at the time of



the emergency). Please go to <http://county.milwaukee.gov/EMS/EMSResearch.htm> for more information on the laws governing “Exception from Informed Consent”, and how you can “opt-out” of such medical research if you so choose.

Pre-hospital Tranexamic Acid (TXA)

The TXA study began in 2015. The purpose of the research is to determine whether TXA administered intravenously in the field improves long-term outcomes for patients with Traumatic Brain Injuries (TBI). The swelling caused by internal bleeding within the brain following a traumatic injury causes increased damage and permanent injury. TXA is thought to speed up clotting of the blood, reducing swelling of the brain and improving patient outcomes for these very serious injuries. More information on the TXA study can be found at:

<http://www.mcw.edu/Emergency-Medicine/Research/Resuscitation/Milwaukee-ROC-TXA-Trial.htm>

FFD also participated in the following arms of the ROC studies, both of which concluded in 2015:

Continuous Chest Compression (CCC)

This study compared traditional CPR (repeated cycles of 30 compressions, followed by two ventilations) to a continuous chest compression model (CCC). This CCC model prioritizes chest compressions over the need for immediate advanced airway and frequent ventilation. Evidence suggests that greater blood pressure in the blood vessels feeding the heart muscle is associated with a better return of spontaneous pulses in the cardiac arrest patient. Interruption in chest compressions - in order to ventilate the patient or perform other procedures - has been shown to reduce this pressure, leading to poorer patient outcomes. The study is evaluating whether minimizing these interruptions will improve survivability to hospital discharge. Though this branch of the study concluded in 2015, the findings of the research have not yet been published. More information can be found at:

<http://county.milwaukee.gov/EMS/EMSResearch/CCC.htm>

Amiodarone/Lidocaine/Placebo (ALPS)

This study examined the efficacy of the anti-arrhythmic medications Lidocaine and Amiodarone in treating certain cardiac arrhythmias that result in cardiac arrest, and whether either is more effective than a placebo. This branch of the study also concluded in 2015, though results have not yet been published. More information can be found at:

<http://county.milwaukee.gov/EMS/EMSResearch/ALPS.htm>

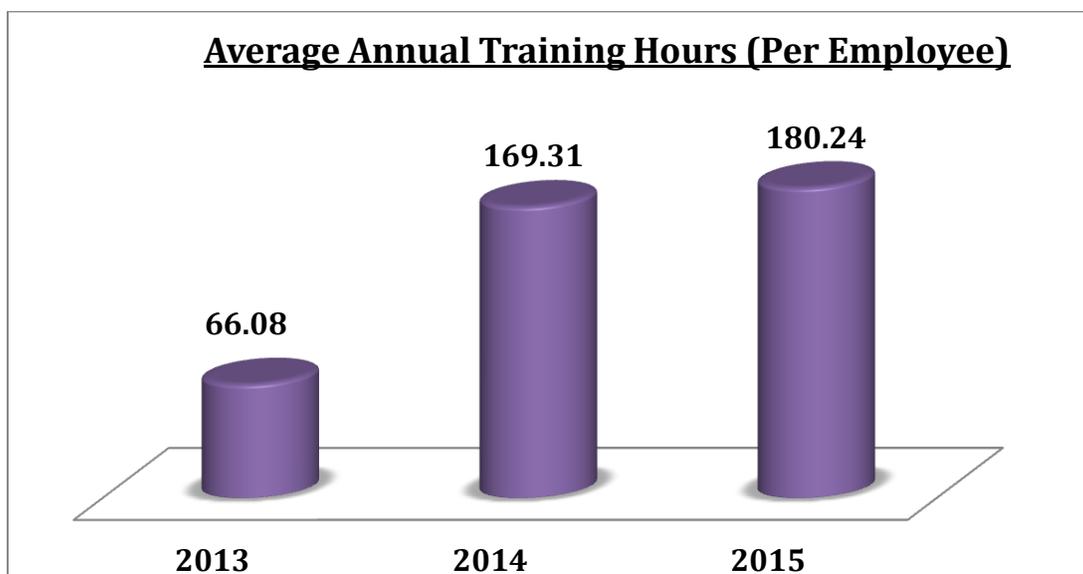


Bureau of Training and Operations

When FFD personnel are not actively responding to emergency calls, a significant portion of their 24-hour shifts is dedicated to meeting training requirements established by state law and industry standards. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) along with the Insurance Services Office (ISO) set standards for minimum training requirements in a variety of disciplines. Since firefighting is a stressful and physically demanding occupation, most work days, FFD personnel are required to participate in group fitness training in addition to more technical job-specific requirements.

Training is conducted through a variety of means. For several years the department has utilized an internet-based training and records management program. This platform allows personnel to access training modules in their stations while remaining available for emergency calls, and provides a more accurate means of logging training participation. This web-based instruction is valuable and helps the department meet established goals for required training hours; however, it does not substitute for the real-world “hands on” field training that is required for firefighters to operate proficiently and safely on an actual emergency.

2015 Training Statistics:



The primary future challenge for the Training Bureau is finding time to meet new training obligations while still maintaining operational readiness to respond to emergency calls. Budget constraints limit the ability to bring personnel in off-duty for training sessions. At the same time, new challenges; such as hybrid vehicle technology, alternative fuel sources, and lightweight building construction create hazards for firefighters that mandate the need for additional training hours. Also, as neighboring fire departments operate more and



more on a collaborative basis to meet the challenges of static or even declining staffing levels on a regional basis, there is further need for joint training on interoperable strategies, tactics, and communications. Meeting these new challenges in addition to the usual and customary fire and EMS trainings is increasingly difficult.

Technical Rescue Team

The Technical Rescue Team (TRT) was first formed in 1998 as the Confined Space Rescue Team that included participation from the 4 Zone-D fire departments. The Confined Space Rescue Team was formed due to the inherent dangers that are associated with confined space and technical rescues. National statistics show that six of every ten deaths involved with technical rescues are would-be rescuers. These would-be rescuers include on site employees and Fire Department personnel.

In 2011 the team re-organized the existing confined space team into a more capable “all hazard” technical rescue team. Team membership was also expanded to sixteen members. Extensive training added the specialties of high/low angle rescue, trench/excavation rescue and equipment/machinery rescue to its’ original scope of confined space rescue.

Currently members of the TRT plan and train jointly throughout the year. There are no private entities that are able to safely perform rescues in the multiple arenas that the TRT is trained and capable of working under. This unique ability of the TRT makes it an economic and efficient way to provide rescue services without an extensive delay from another agency. Having select members of the department trained in specialized rescue lends their expertise and problem solving skills to the daily operations of the Department. These individuals are leaders, and provide resources even on incidents that may not warrant a TRT response. The experience and training that TRT members bring to the Department enhance even routine incidents.

In 2013 all other Zone-D participating Departments have concluded their participation with the TRT. In 2014, the supplied air breathing apparatus required for confined space entry had met its end of life date. With a minimal call volume for these types of incidents it was decided to replace the breathing apparatus in 2019 when all of the breathing apparatus would be updated department wide. Having all of the apparatus updated at one time ensures interoperability that increases the safety to rescue personnel. During the interim Milwaukee Fire Department will be contacted to make any entries into confined spaces for rescue. Franklin Fire Department and its 16 member roster are currently self sustaining. This new change has given the FFD the ability to operate in a way that better fits our training schedule. In 2014 there were 4 large scale scenario based trainings.

2015 Team Accomplishments

- Added one new experienced member who filled a vacant roster position.
- Several collaborative training sessions were conducted with the Milwaukee Heavy Urban Rescue Team.
- A larger focus has been placed on conducting scenario based incidents that accurately portray realistic incidents that may occur within the City limits, our response area.



- Blended education modules have been developed to complete classroom learning prior to hands on training. This allows for better use of training hours available for live training evolutions.
- Aging equipment from the initial formation of the Confined Space Team is continued to be replaced.



Short Term and Immediate Goals

- To provide a reliable, dedicated and properly equipped Technical Rescue Team for the City of Franklin
- Endeavor to continue joint trainings with other communities in MABAS Div. 107.
- Continue to train new members to the technician level in special rescue operations.
- Continue training at the Metro landfill, as this is a new and expanding target hazard.

Long Term Goals

- Maintain funding for continued education courses and trainings for team members.
- Increase the frequency and regularity of large scale trainings.
- Conduct a community risk assessment for other potential rescue incidents that may require the specialized skills and equipment of other facets of technical rescue.
- Consider expanding the types of incidents to which the TRT will respond.



Technical Rescue Team members participate in a trench stabilization and rescue scenario.

Respectfully Submitted,

Battalion Chief Paul Rynders,

Technical Rescue Team Commander



Dive Squad

The Franklin Fire Department's Dive Squad is composed of 11 dedicated divers that have received SCUBA open water certification. This training introduces the new diver to the basics of SCUBA diving through hours of classroom with a master diver instructor. Then each new diver must perform basic swimming and diving skills in a pool setting before they finish with two open water dives to demonstrate what they've learned in order to receive their certification. Upon the completion of this course divers are then trained in house to prepare them to fill the role of a public safety diver. Public safety diving is quite different than recreational diving, and usually takes place in conditions of extreme cold and very poor visibility.

This in house training takes place every month to ensure that each diver's skills are kept sharp. These trainings reinforce basic search skills, SCUBA skill development, refine coordination between divers and shift personnel, and introduce new equipment and techniques. In 2015 the dive team completed the following training evolutions:

- Annual watermanship skills evaluations
- Eight- station obstacle course testing basic SCUBA and safety skills
- Vehicle-in-the-water search and victim rescue drills
- Search pattern skill development exercises
- Members trained on how to search and clear underwater obstacles such as boulders, logs, stumps, and debris for victim search and removal
- Safety Diver deployment to rescue Primary Diver
- Introduced the body recovery system and body recovery protocol
- Shift personnel participated in witness interview training
- Shift personnel participated in "last seen point" spotting and distance judging exercises.
- Shift personnel and divers trained at 35th and Cypress Lane to familiarize themselves with local bodies of water





The Dive Squad works with our surrounding communities and dive teams to develop relationships that we can use to further our skill development in training and create seamless cooperation during emergency responses. An example of this cooperation is an annual joint exercise with the City of South Milwaukee Fire Department. Since the City of Franklin does not currently have a boat to use as a diving platform, in the event of water rescue incident on a larger body of water, the South Milwaukee Fire Department would respond with its Zodiac boat. Every year the departments participate in a joint drill to ensure that FFD divers and line tenders are proficient in operating from the boat, and so that SMFD's personnel have the opportunity to practice boat operations and handling with divers aboard.

The Franklin Fire Department Dive Team had two call-outs in 2015.

- On July 30th the team was contacted by the Wind Lake Fire Department to assist them in the search for a missing boater. Four Franklin divers responded to assist with the search. They were assigned a section of Wind Lake to search and clear. It was during this search that they located, secured, and recovered the body of the missing boater. Through their actions, the Franklin Dive Squad members brought closure to a grieving family. As a result of their actions all four divers were awarded with letters of commendation.
- On September 8th at 0018 hours the Franklin dive team was requested to respond to the City of Milwaukee to assist Milwaukee fire Department in the search and recovery of two missing boaters in Lake Michigan. The boaters struck the breakwall near the Summerfest grounds at a high rate of speed, and the boaters were thrown from the craft and presumed drowned. Three on-duty divers responded to assist. While en route to the Summerfest staging area the request was cancelled because the boaters had been located.

Respectfully Submitted,

Shawn Ganser

Firefighter/Paramedic
Dive Squad Leader





Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS)

The Franklin Fire Department continues to work cooperatively with other agencies throughout the county, region, and State as part of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS). The purpose of MABAS is to increase the speed and efficiency of mutual aid responses for major incidents, and to improve interoperability of fire departments area wide. MABAS bylaws define common radio frequencies and common terminology, as well as minimum requirements for fire company personnel and apparatus. Participating departments agree to send pre-determined apparatus if requested by the stricken community. These assets are placed on a MABAS Box Alarm “card” which designates which units respond at a given alarm level. Typically, closer companies are designated to respond first, with resources from greater distances being called in as the alarm level escalates. MABAS agreements not only cover large fire alarm responses, but also may include technical rescue, mass casualty incidents, hazardous materials responses, and natural disasters. A larger incident may require inter-divisional “strike teams” to assemble and respond to an emergency in a MABAS division that may be several counties away. In 2015, FFD responded to numerous MABAS requests in neighboring communities, and relies on mutual aid assistance from surrounding departments on all working structure fires.

Below is a sample of a FFD MABAS Box Alarm Card.

DEPARTMENT NAME: Franklin		Structure Fire Non- Hydrant			EFFECTIVE DATE: December 15, 2014		MABAS DIVISION 107	
BOX ALARM # 2-12		LOCATION OR AREA: Citywide, non-hydranted areas			AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE: <i>Adam Remington</i>			
LOCAL DISPATCH AREA:								
ALARM LEVEL	ENGINES	TRUCKS	TENDERS	AMBULANCES	CHIEFS	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT	CHANGE OF QUARTERS	
Still	Franklin (3)		Franklin (@ OICs Request)	Franklin ALS	Franklin			
Working Still	Hales Corners Oak Creek	Greendale	Franklin Raymond Tess Corners 128th ARW	New Berlin ALS	Greendale Greenfield (RIT) Hales Corners Oak Creek	Greenfield RIT Request WE Energies	Cudahy Engine (St. #3) West Allis ALS (St. #1)	
MABAS BOX ALARM:								
ALARM LEVEL	ENGINES	TRUCKS	TENDERS	AMBULANCES	CHIEFS	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT	CHANGE OF QUARTERS	
BOX	Cudahy Tess Corners	South Milwaukee	Wind Lake Town of Vernon	West Allis ALS	Cudahy South Milwaukee	Hales Corners Utility 620 Milwaukee Fire Bell	New Berlin Engine (St.#1) Wauwatosa ALS (St.#1) Big Bend Tender (St.#1)	
2ND	Milwaukee New Berlin	Milwaukee	Tichigan Big Bend	Wauwatosa ALS	Milwaukee West Allis	Wauwatosa Utility 55 West Allis RIT	Raymond Engine (St.#1) St. Francis Truck (St.#3) Town of Waukesha Tender (St.#1)	
3RD	Milwaukee Raymond	St. Francis	Rochester Town of Waukesha	Oak Creek ALS	New Berlin St. Francis	Milwaukee Command Post 128th ARW Mobile Air Unit	Wauwatosa Engine (St.#1) Caledonia Truck (St.#3) Un.Grove-Yorkville Tender (St.#1)	
4TH	Wauwatosa Wind Lake	Caledonia	Union Grove-Yorkville	Greenfield ALS	North Shore Wauwatosa	Milwaukee RIT Team ARES	South Shore Engine (St.#3) City of Brookfield Truck (St.#1) Milwaukee ALS (St.#3)	
5TH	South Shore Waterford	City of Brookfield	North Shore	Milwaukee ALS	City of Brookfield South Shore	North Shore RIT	Vernon Engine (St. #1) Tichigan Truck (St. #3)	
INTERDIVISIONAL REQUEST		1st Choice 106	2nd Choice 101	3rd Choice 119				
INFORMATION FFD Station 1 is located at 8901 West Drexel Avenue (Hwy 36 and Drexel Avenue) FFD Station 3 is located at 4755 West Drexel Avenue MABAS Knox Boxes are located at service door to apparatus bays on north side of the stations								



2015 Major Incidents

The following is a brief overview of some of the major incidents that the Department responded to within the City of Franklin. In the majority of these incidents, Mutual Aid companies from other communities also responded to assist FFD:

January 5, 11:23 PM

7400 Blk W. Brunn Dr.

FFD units were dispatched for the report of a fire in an attached garage. First-due crews reported that the garage was fully involved. Engine 1 deployed an attack line to extinguish the fire, while Engine 3 pulled a second line to enter and protect the attached residence. The fire was quickly brought under control. The garage and its contents were a loss; however damage to the living area was minimized.

January 31, 3:38 PM

7700 Blk W. Cedar Ridge Ct.

FFD units were dispatched for the report of a fire in a garage attached to a multi-family condominium. First-due crews found fire and smoke showing from the garage and smoke from the attic space. The fire had extended to the kitchen through an open interior garage door. Engine 1 deployed an attack line into the residence, and the fire was rapidly brought under control. Damage to the garage was extensive and there was moderate smoke damage in the living areas.

March 3, 4:09 PM

8900 Blk. S. 79th St.

Units were dispatched for the report of a possible house fire. Battalion 2 arrived first, to find smoke showing from a single-family home and the alarm was upgraded to a working still. Batt-2 confirmed that there was a working basement fire, and that all occupants were out of the structure. Engine 1's crew accessed the basement, finding high heat and zero visibility conditions, and could not initially locate the seat of the fire. E-1 relocated to the first floor, to extinguish where the fire had burned up through the HVAC ducts. Crews were able to return to the basement and extinguish the fire after ventilating the basement. Several neighboring fire departments assisted.

June 6, 5:10 PM

12100 Blk. W. Rawson Ave.

Units were dispatched for the report of a possible house fire. Battalion 2 arrived first, finding smoke showing from the roof and eaves of a single-family home and the alarm was upgraded to a working still. E-1 forced entry and found the fire to be confined to the attic above the garage. Crews were then able to extinguish through the exterior soffits. The fire was caused by a tree branch dislodging a power line, which energized the house.

August 18, 2:56 PM

10500 Blk. W. Cortez Rd.

Units were dispatched for the report of a possible fire in an apartment building. Due to the size of the building, and location of the reported fire, the response was immediately



upgraded. Crews found and extinguished an electrical fire in the attic of the structure. Multiple mutual aid companies assisted with overhaul. One firefighter was treated for difficulty breathing and transported to the hospital.

August 20, 4:58 PM **11200 Blk. W. Bel Mar Dr.**

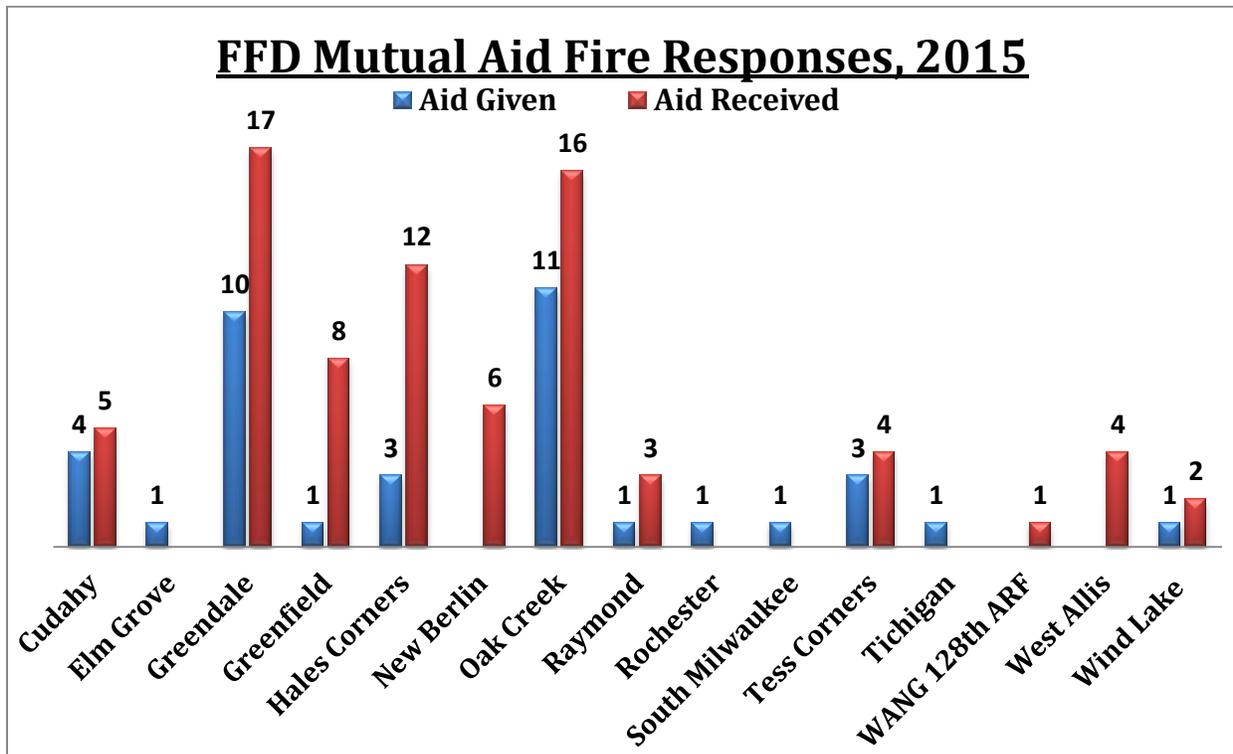
FFD units were dispatched for the report of a garage fire in an apartment building. Heavy smoke was visible and the alarm was upgraded during the response. Crews found heavy fire in an unattached garage. The fire was quickly knocked down but the contents, including two vehicles, were destroyed.

October 21, 3:06 AM **6700 Blk. S. 92nd St.**

FFD responded for a report of a building on fire at the Whitnall Park golf course. Upon arrival, a bathroom and maintenance building on the golf course was found to be fully engulfed in fire. FFD engines accessed the building via a golf cart path and extinguished the fire. The structure was a total loss.

December 7, 6:27 PM **3500 Blk. W. Central Ave.**

The Franklin Fire Department responded for the report of a basement fire in a single family residence. Upon arrival FFD personnel found a working basement fire that had vented through a window and was involving the exterior of the structure. Engine 2 laid an attack line to the exterior, and knocked down the majority of the fire. Engine 3 then entered the basement to extinguish hot spots. Several neighboring fire departments assisted.





2015 Mutual Aid Fire Responses

Following is a brief summary of some of the major events that the Franklin Fire Department responded to in order to assist neighboring communities:

January 8, 6:52 PM

5200 Blk. Mead Rd., Greendale

A Franklin Engine and Battalion Chief were requested for a house fire in the village of Greendale. FFD Engine 1 assisted with extinguishment and overhaul. Battalion 2 was assigned to supervise operations on the back side of the house.

January 25, 6:52 PM

10080 S. Chicago Rd., Oak Creek

A Franklin Engine and Chief were requested on a MABAS box alarm by the City of Oak Creek for an explosion and fire in a coal handling facility at the WE Energies powerplant. Battalion 2 was assigned to assist the incident commander. Engine 3 was assigned to monitor and report on conditions.

January 26, 2:30 PM

7600 Blk. S. Pioneer Rd., Muskego

Med 11 responded to assist the Tess Corners Fire Department, staffing their station for EMS calls while they fought a structure fire.

January 27, 2:34 AM

1500 Blk. Chestnut St., South Milwaukee

A Franklin Engine was requested on a MABAS box alarm for a structure fire in the City of South Milwaukee. FFD Engine 3 assisted with extinguishment and overhaul.

April 26, 11:16 AM

5300 Blk. Allenwood Ln., Hales Corners

A Franklin Engine and Battalion Chief were requested for a house fire in the village of Hales Corners. FFD Engine 3 assisted with extinguishment and overhaul. Battalion 2 was assigned to supervise operations.

May 5, 3:26 PM

8600 Blk. Westlake Dr., Greendale

A Franklin Engine and Battalion Chief were requested for a condominium fire in the village of Greendale. Upon arrival, FFD Engine 1 assumed care for a fire victim. Battalion 2 assisted with incident command and accountability.

July 28, 7:09 AM

108th Street and Janesville Rd., Hales Corners

Engine 1 and Chief 2 responded to the village of Hales Corners on a hazardous materials box alarm for a tanker truck that was leaking diesel fuel. Upon arrival, crews found several thousands of gallons of diesel fuel on the street and still leaking from the truck. Chief 2 assumed operations, while E-1's crew deployed a protective hoseline, and worked to plug



the leak. E-1 manned the hoseline for several hours while a contractor worked to clean up the spill.

July 30, 8:00 AM

Wind Lake

Franklin Dive Squad personnel responded to a request for assistance from the Wind Lake Fire Department. A boater had gone missing the previous day and was presumed drowned. Franklin divers were able to locate and recover the body – providing a sense of closure for family members that were on scene.

August 14, 6:52 PM

7800 Blk. S. 13th St., Oak Creek

Franklin Engine 1 responded to the City of Oak Creek for a structure fire. The crew assisted with extinguishment, and salvage and overhaul of fire in a single-family residence.

September 6, 6:23 PM

2400 Blk. W. Carroll Ave., Oak Creek

Franklin Engine 3 and Tender 2 responded to assist the Oak Creek Fire Department with a mobile home fire in a non-hydranted area. Tender 2 set up a portable water tank and Engine 3 pumped water to supply the Oak Creek engine.

October 11, 3:37 PM

22200 Blk. W. Seven Mile Rd., Town of Norway

Franklin Engine and Assistant Chief responded to assist the Wind Lake Fire Department for the report of a working structure fire in the Town of Norway. Engine 1 was assigned to work a handline on a defensive fire operation. A/C 2 assisted with communications and accountability.

October 17, 4:13 AM

400 Blk. W. Aspen Dr., Oak Creek

Franklin Engine 3 and Battalion Chief 2 responded to assist the Oak Creek Fire Department with a fire in a multi-family apartment building. E-3 was assigned to check for fire extension and extinguish hot spots in a second-floor apartment. Battalion 2 assisted the incident commander.

October 23, 4:08 PM

5200 Blk. S. 115th St., Hales Corners

A Franklin Engine and Battalion Chief were requested for a house fire in the village of Hales Corners. FFD Engine 1 was assigned as the Rapid Intervention Team (RIT). Battalion 2 was assigned to supervise RIT operations.

October 17, 4:13 AM

6000 Blk. Meadow Ct., Cudahy

Franklin Engine 1 and Battalion Chief 2 responded to assist the Cudahy Fire Department at a residential structure fire. Engine 1's crew assisted with extinguishment and salvage and overhaul. Battalion 2 assisted the incident commander.



Bureau of Fire Prevention and Education

Fire Safety Education

In 2015, the Franklin Fire Department once again provided fire prevention education in all elementary schools - both public and private - within the city. The educational materials that are distributed during these events are largely paid for through donations by local businesses.

At the kindergarten level, children are taught the *Firefighter is Your Friend* (FYF) program. The FYF program is intended to develop a positive relationship with children at an age when they are likely to try to hide from a fire and may be frightened of the firefighters that would be searching for them. Firefighters visit the classrooms to familiarize children with the protective gear and breathing apparatus that firefighters wear, and to emphasize the importance of not hiding from fire, and that firefighters are there to help. FFD firefighters also provide the FYF and other educational programs to all day cares and preschools upon request.

FFD also worked with all second grade classes on home evacuation drills, utilizing the Survive Alive trailer. At this grade level, the *“Stay Low and Go”* and *“Know Two Ways Out”* programs are emphasized, and children are encouraged to work with their families to create and practice fire exit drills for their home. Whenever possible the FFD Firefighters also bring fire apparatus, as the engines and truck make a lasting impression on the students.

In 2015, FFD again gave Fire Station tours to multiple Scout groups and other organizations. FFD also routinely participates in public safety awareness events in partnership with Franklin Businesses. FFD also participated in the Police Department’s Citizen Academy, demonstrating basic first aid and CPR techniques, and demonstrating how firefighters “run a code” in an attempt to resuscitate a cardiac arrest victim.

Safety Day

In May, FFD hosted its annual “Safety Day” open house event. The event was largely paid for through donations and sponsorship by local corporations and other organizations. FFD had all of its apparatus and equipment on display, and personnel were on hand to answer questions, give demonstrations, and conduct station tours. The Franklin Police Department also participated, and several neighboring Fire Departments sent personnel and had apparatus on display. Many of the sponsors had booths at the event and distributed health and safety information. A Flight for Life helicopter also landed and was on display.





National Night Out

In August, FFD once again participated in the Franklin Police Department's annual National Night Out program. FFD personnel displayed firefighting apparatus and equipment, handed out educational materials, and also taught families how to escape from a house fire using the Survive Alive trailer. Families were encouraged to go through the training together, and with various age groups present, firefighters emphasized the importance of having working smoke detectors, having a family escape plan for their house, and to call 9-1-1 once out of the home.

Fire Inspection

The Inspection Bureau of the Franklin Fire Department performs approximately 2500 fire inspections per year. All multi-family residential, commercial, and public occupancies must be inspected twice per year, per state law. Completion of these inspections allows the Department to participate in the state "2% Dues" program which directs a portion of all property insurance premiums back to local fire departments to encourage and fund fire prevention activities. The City currently receives approximately \$120,000 annually through the "2% dues" program.

The Department also conducts plan reviews for fire alarm and suppression systems in all new construction, change of use, and/or remodeling of existing structures. These systems must also be inspected at various points in their installation, and tested upon completion. Some of these reviews and inspections are currently conducted by Inspection Bureau personnel, with more complex plans and installations referred to professional fire protection consultants.





Bureau of Vehicle Maintenance

The Fire Department's Bureau of Maintenance is responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of all Department vehicles. The Department currently has 20 vehicles to maintain, ranging from a 1934 Pirsch engine, which is strictly a vintage showpiece, to the newest piece, which is a 2015 Ford F-450 Lifeline Ambulance. The maintenance, appearance and upkeep of the Department's vehicles are tasks that require constant vigilance. Without reliable equipment, the Department cannot complete its core mission.

Franklin Fire Department Vehicle Fleet Inventory

ID#	Years of service	Year/type of vehicle	Model and Mfg.	Condition	Scheduled Replacement	2015 Maint. Costs
200	11	2005 Car	Chevy Trail Blazer	Good	2016	\$725.35
201	N/A	1934 - Pumper	Ford / Pirsch	Show piece only	None	
203	9	2007 - Pumper	KME Predator	Good	2027	\$5,459.28
204	13	2002 - Pumper	KME Panther	Good	2022	\$2,040.33
206	17	1999 – Pumper	Pierce / Freightliner	Good	2019	\$7,214.38
207	18	1996 – Brush	Ford	Good	2011	\$395.28
208	15	2000 - Ladder	KME AerialCat	Good	2025	\$22,838.95
220	17	1999 - Utility	Chevy Suburban	Poor	2009	\$0.00
221	12	2004 –PFR	GMC Sierra	Good	2019	\$62.63
223	2	2014 - Command	GMC Sierra 2500	Good	2024	\$936.84
224	1	2007 Car	Ford Explorer	Good	2019	\$0.00
225	12	2004- Inspector	Chevy Silverado	Good	2017	\$468.76
228	2	2011 Car	Crown Vic	Fair	2016	\$11.39
22106	10	2006 -Ambulance	Ford / McCoy Miller	Poor	2017	\$7509.62
22108	8	2008 -Ambulance	Ford / McCoy Miller	Good	2019	\$4335.69
22109	6	2009 -Ambulance	Ford / Med Tec	Good	2021	\$3395.63
22112	4	2012 -Ambulance	Ford / Med Tec	Good	2023	\$2290.29
22113	2	2013 -Ambulance	Ford / McCoy Miller	Good	2025	\$2788.98
22115	1	2015 -Ambulance	Ford / Lifeline	New	2027	\$1644.29
295	12	2005 Tender	Peterbuilt /U.S. Tanker	Good	2029	\$1002.36



In 2015 all of the Department's "Heavy Pieces" (the three engines, the truck and the tender) were sent out for Department of Transportation (DoT) safety inspection by a licensed Emergency Vehicle Technician (EVT). These inspections turned up some previously unknown mechanical issues, and allowed for repairs to be made prior to a vehicle breaking down or becoming unsafe. Ladder Truck 208 (Truck 2) was also sent out to be re-certified as it is at the halfway point of its service life. The ladder truck did have several major repairs that were needed, including replacement of the main heel pin on which the aerial ladder hinges, upper and lower ram pins, aerial cables, wear pads, and tires. DoT safety checks will be scheduled annually for all fire apparatus in the future.

In 2015 ambulance 22103 was replaced by ambulance 22115. This was a major change for FFD as this is our first gasoline engine ambulance (all previous models are diesel-fueled) and the interior configuration was changed significantly. All of the front line ambulances are in good working order. The back-up ambulance is in rather poor condition and prone to untimely break downs. The use of the back-up ambulance has been limited due to its unreliability.

Franklin Fire Department practice has been to replace ambulances on a rotating basis, before they become unreliable. With the increasing call volume for ambulance service it is more important now than ever to have dependable front line ambulances as well as a reliable backup for those times when there are multiple emergency runs happening simultaneously, or when an ambulance is out of service for maintenance or repairs. In the current rotation a new ambulance is purchased every other year, leaving an ambulance as a front line unit for ten years and as a backup unit for two years, for a total of a twelve year service life.

The Department's Superintendent of Equipment, Lieutenant Richard Bastien, performs service, maintenance, and repairs that can be completed in-house. FFD continues to rely heavily on the services of Department of Public Works (DPW) mechanics for preventative maintenance, scheduled repairs, and repairs that are beyond the limitations of the Fire Department's personnel or facilities. For more extensive repairs, including repairs and maintenance involving the pumps and aerial ladders, the department relies on the dealership service center or (in the case of fire apparatus) a service center that employs licensed EVT's and is approved by the manufacturer.

Both vehicle maintenance lines came in over budget for 2015. The vehicle maintenance costs below do not include labor costs for repairs done in house by the Lieutenant of Equipment or DPW mechanics.

Respectfully Submitted,
Battalion Chief Kurt Stueck.

Bureau of Vehicle Maintenance





Bureau of Facilities Maintenance

Franklin Fire Department operates three stations that provide high quality Fire and EMS services to the citizens and visitors of the city. To Franklin firefighters, these fire stations are “home” for one third of their life. Like any homeowner, FFD personnel take pride in the appearance of the fire stations and grounds, and strive to blend into and enhance our neighborhoods. As with any building, annual and routine maintenance is completed to reduce costs and extend the life of our equipment and the building itself. For the past several years, department members have handled most of routine maintenance, including lawn care, plumbing and electrical repairs, and servicing of generators and other equipment and systems. FFD personnel do not have the expertise to complete all facilities repairs, and some services, including HVAC, major overhead door repairs, and more complex electrical and plumbing repairs and installations are contracted out to professional service technicians and building trades. As with any home, replacement of appliances and furniture items are occasionally required.

Fire Station One (8901 W. Drexel Avenue)

This station houses the most employees and equipment. The original station was built in 1980 and was staffed only during daytime hours, with Paid-On-Call responding from home during nights and weekends. In 1989 The Franklin Fire Department became a career department (staffed 24 hour/7 days per week), requiring re-modeling to the station to include sleeping quarters and a kitchen/eating area. A second addition to the station was completed in 1996 which increased apparatus bay space and added space to be used as a training room. In 2012, the rusted apparatus bay doors, and their operating mechanisms were replaced, improving reliability and energy efficiency. The new doors are glass, which significantly enhanced and updated the station’s appearance.

- Station One is currently in need of renovation and expansion, as the current office workspaces are inadequate for the needs and workload of the Department. Also the capacity of the building to store required records, such as building fire alarm and sprinkler plans, employee personnel records, and patient care reports, is already being exceeded – causing an overflow of records being stored in other parts of the station.
- The training room is in need of cosmetic repairs, including new paint, cabinet/countertop storage and flooring.
- The apparatus bay needs additional turnout gear lockers, resurfacing of the bay floor, a complete paint job that would cover the walls and ceiling, and replacement of the rear garage door openers (which are the original units from 1980, and are nearing the end of their serviceability). With the exception of the garage openers, the apparatus project should be completed by summer of 2016 as part of the capital budget.



- Minor roof leaks continue to be a concern and this project was scheduled for major repair/replacement in 2013 but was postponed until 2014 to combine it with other roofing needs in the City. Completion was further delayed, but is scheduled for early 2016.
- We are starting to have problems with water leaks in the front offices, this is being caused by the need for tuck pointing above the windows on the north side of the building, and this will likely be a capital budget priority in 2017.

As evidence of the negative effects of firefighting on the health and wellness of employees continues to mount, it is likely that other alterations will be needed in the near future. The Department requires members to participate in a physical fitness program. Station one is in need of a dedicated workout area to allow members to exercise and store equipment separate from apparatus, equipment, and turnout gear that may be contaminated by harmful byproducts of firefighting.

Fire Station Two (9911 S. 60th Street)

This station houses two duty personnel on a 24 hour schedule. The station was built in 2002, and is beginning to show its age.

- Station two now has occasional water leaks from the roof that require repair, which is scheduled to be completed early in 2016.
- The carpeting in the dormitory living area of this building is showing wear, and personnel are also unable to decontaminate the carpets thoroughly, as they can with hard surface flooring. This carpet will need to be removed and replaced with flooring in the very near future.
- The asphalt surface of the drive-through lot at this station was patched last year by the Department of Public Works, and further repairs are needed. Complete replacement/repaving will likely be required in the next three to five years.

Fire Station Three (4755 W. Drexel Avenue)

This station houses four duty personnel on a 24 hour schedule. The station was built in 2009.

- The interior flooring at station three is showing some wear, including three areas that have worn thru. This floor was intended to be sealed on a yearly basis, but due to lack of information was not. The interior flooring will need to be completely replaced in the future. The areas that have worn spots will be repaired under budget in 2016.
- The storage shed needs roof repairs and the lot is in need of improvements due to drainage after construction.
- This station is also in need of some minor landscaping caused by part of a new apron installed in the front of the station, and damage caused by plowing. Station



three also experiences flooding on the back area of our lot that has increased over the last few years because of construction on the lot behind our station.

- Additional blacktop apron space for outdoor storage of trailers (Technical Rescue, Survive Alive, and Haz-Mat Decontamination) is recommended and would be a future capital budget priority.

Respectfully Submitted,
Patrick Michael Sean Hays
Battalion Chief





2015 Safety Initiatives

Emergency Vehicle Preemption

In 2015, Emergency Vehicle Preemption (EVP) systems were installed in FFD's three paramedic ambulances. This is part of a cooperative effort between the Police and Fire Departments to improve emergency response times and to enhance the safety of motorists, pedestrians, and emergency responders by installing emergency vehicle preemption systems on all front line police and Fire/EMS response vehicles, and at most major intersections throughout the city.

EVP systems are activated when Police or Fire units respond to emergencies with their lights and sirens on. An EVP "emitter" in the responding vehicle sends a signal to a sensor installed on the traffic control signal at the intersection. The sensor can tell what direction the police car, ambulance, or fire truck is coming from and takes control of the traffic lights as it approaches the intersection. The emergency vehicle is given the green light, while the opposing lights turn yellow, then red – stopping the traffic coming from other directions. This eliminates the need for emergency vehicles to cross traffic against a red light.

Crossing busy intersections while responding to emergencies is a danger faced daily by Police and Fire Department personnel, and it also places the public at increased risk for accidental injury. (For this reason, the Fire Department has already been responding to some types of EMS calls for non-life threatening medical conditions without the use of lights and sirens for several years). Not only do EVP systems significantly reduce the chances of an accident while responding to an emergency, they have the added benefit of improving response times. The difference of a few seconds can literally mean the difference between life and death for the victim of a violent crime, serious accident, or a life-threatening medical emergency.

The State of Wisconsin and Milwaukee County Departments of Transportation pick up the majority of the traffic light sensor costs when they are installed as part of state or county highway upgrades or resurfacing projects - such as the recent South 76th Street (County Highway U) reconstruction, and the ongoing reconstruction of South 27th Street (State Hwy 241). Sensors will be installed in all of Franklin's major intersections by 2018, with the busiest receiving priority for 2016. All of the Franklin Fire Department's front-line emergency response vehicles will be equipped with the EVP emitter devices by early 2016.

WisSAFE Smoke Detector Grant Program

During October, Franklin Firefighter/Paramedics went door to door checking for smoke detectors in lower income neighborhoods in the City. Firefighters installed 25 smoke detectors free of cost, and also replaced missing or dead smoke detector batteries for multiple residents. The detectors were provided through a regional grant partnership with Menards's Stores and the charitable organization of the Wisconsin Professional Firefighter's Association. FFD intends to partner with these organizations for future grant opportunities, and will continue to seek alternative funding sources in order to keep the program going into 2016 and beyond.



2015 Meritorious Service Awards

Lieutenant Tony Psichulis, FF/PM Jeremy Tietyen

Letter of Recognition

**Battalion Chief Patrick Hays, Lieutenant John Young,
FF/PM Sean Behrens**

Letter of Appreciation

On July 30, 2015 the Wind Lake Fire Department called for assistance in locating an elderly man that had drowned the day prior in a tragic boating accident. FFD Divers Hays, Behrens, Psichulis, Tietyen, and Young volunteered for the assignment. Working through the Command system, the Franklin dive crew was given the assignment of searching a specific area. That area required special search techniques because of the heavy weeds in the area. Battalion Chief served as the surface team leader. Lieutenant Psichulis and Firefighter/Paramedic Jeremy Tietyen were designated as the primary dive team, with Lieutenant John Young and Firefighter/Paramedic Sean Behrens as the secondary dive team. The secondary dive team was prepared as a back-up team and worked as line tenders for the initial dive. Within a short time period, divers Psichulis and Tietyen were able to locate the victim. Treating him with the respect of a family member, the crew swam the victim to the surface and assisted in transferring the body into the rescue boat.

Lieutenant Lance Braun

Letter of Appreciation

Lieutenant Braun was appointed to Acting Battalion Chief during a period when one of the three sworn Battalion Chiefs was off for an injury and extended medical condition. Lieutenant Braun took on the new levels of duty and responsibility with enthusiasm and professionalism. His leadership provided direction and stability to the personnel of FFD's Black Shift during a challenging period.

Lieutenant Kevin Cech, Lieutenant John Young

Letter of Appreciation

Lieutenants Cech and Young worked together to organize and facilitate two pilot CPR programs in Franklin Schools. The first program provided CPR instruction to Franklin High School students who are considering careers in the medical field. The second initiative certified nearly the entire staff of the Indian Community School in CPR and automatic external defibrillator (AED) use. Studies show that "bystander" CPR prior to EMS arrival is a critical link in survivability, and their efforts make Franklin a safer place.

FF/PM Dustin Lofy

Letter of Appreciation

Firefighter/Paramedic Lofy took the initiative to develop a training program for vehicle extrications involving school buses. Accidents involving school buses are physically and emotionally taxing on first responders, and the training course that FF/PM Lofy developed, including performing hands-on extrication maneuvers on a real bus, ensures that FFD personnel will operate at the highest possible level in these difficult and high-pressure incidents.