

2012  
FRANKLIN  
FIRE DEPARTMENT



ANNUAL REPORT

# Franklin Fire Rescue: 2012 Annual Report

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**Honorable Mayor Thomas Taylor  
Members of the Common Council  
Members of the Police and Fire Commission  
Franklin Residents**

2012 brought significant change to the Franklin Fire Department. After nearly ten years with the Department, Fire Chief James Martins retired at the end of 2012. In addition to Chief Martins' departure, there was significant turnover in all ranks of the department. Through a combination of retirements and duty-related disability, FFD lost four department members with combined fire service experience of nearly 70 years, necessitating the promotion of a new Battalion Chief, a new Fire Lieutenant, and the hiring of four Firefighter/EMTs (started in January of 2013). Along with this turnover, FFD saw record emergency call volume of 3381 calls for service – nearly a 4% increase over 2011, and an increase of over 8% in just the last four years.

Despite these challenges, FFD has continued to meet strategic goals and has been able to implement programs and policies designed to improve operations, while enhancing safety and efficiency. The Department strives to provide high quality, “all hazards” response to the citizens and guests to our community in a fiscally responsible manner. In 2012 FFD worked with neighboring departments and the Public Policy Forum to identify opportunities to share services - up to and including a workable plan for a full consolidation of five municipal fire departments, in what would become one of the largest fire departments in the State. Regardless of what degree of formal consolidation takes place, FFD remains committed to working cooperatively and proactively with surrounding departments, organizations, and stakeholders in order to improve fire and emergency medical services response in the City, the County, and throughout the region.

Respectfully,

Adam J. Remington

Acting Fire Chief

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### **Mission:**

The members of the City of Franklin Fire Department will protect the people and property of Franklin to the best of our ability at all times. We will strive to effectively prevent injuries and property damage. We will provide rapid and professional response in the event of emergencies, and we will perform these functions with "**Courage, Integrity, and Honor.**"

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## **Elected Officials**

<b>Mayor:</b>	Thomas Taylor
<b>Alderman 1<sup>st</sup> District:</b>	Steven Olson
<b>Alderman 2<sup>nd</sup> District:</b>	Timothy Solomon
<b>Alderman 3<sup>rd</sup> District:</b>	Kristen Wilhelm
<b>Alderman 4<sup>th</sup> District:</b>	Steve Taylor
<b>Alderman 5<sup>th</sup> District:</b>	Doug Schmidt
<b>Alderman 6<sup>th</sup> District:</b>	Ken Skowronski

## **Fire and Police Commissioners:**

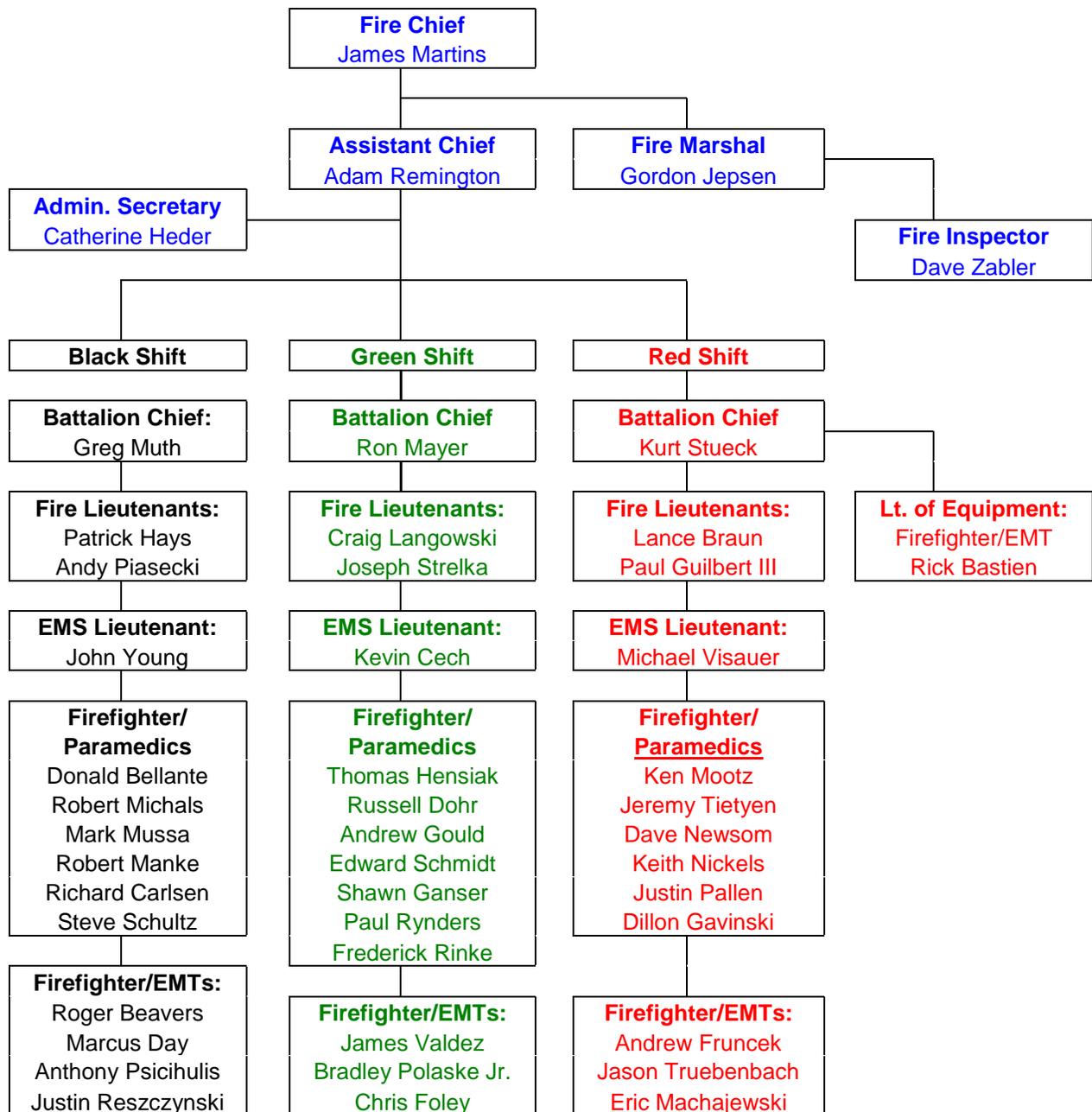
<b>Chairman:</b>	Robert Donohoo
<b>Commissioner:</b>	David Lindner
<b>Commissioner:</b>	Sandy Maher-Johnson
<b>Commissioner:</b>	John Nelson
<b>Commissioner:</b>	James Sass

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## **Department Organization:**

Franklin Fire Rescue is a full-service fire department, staffed 27 hours per day, seven days a week every day of the year. The department consists of 42 shift employees divided into three platoons or “shifts.” The Fire Chief, Assistant Chief, and Fire Marshal work a 40 hour, Monday through Friday schedule, but respond for fire alarms and other emergencies at all hours. An Administrative Assistant and Fire Inspector also work daytime (M-F) schedules.



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## **Staffing by Fire Station:**

The Franklin Fire Department provides advanced (paramedic) and basic emergency medical services, and fire suppression to a resident population of 35,520, 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. Personnel and equipment are distributed as follows:

### **Fire Station #1 (8901 W Drexel Ave)**

**5 Personnel:**

**Officer In Charge** (1 Person)

**1 BLS Ambulance** (2 firefighter EMTs)

**1 ALS/BLS "Med" Unit** (2 firefighter/paramedics)

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



### **Fire Station #2 (9911 S 60<sup>th</sup> St.)**

**2 Personnel:**

**1 ALS/BLS "Med" Unit** (2 firefighter/paramedics)

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

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## Fire Station #3 (4755 W Drexel Ave)

### 4 Personnel:

1 BLS Ambulance (2 firefighter EMTs)

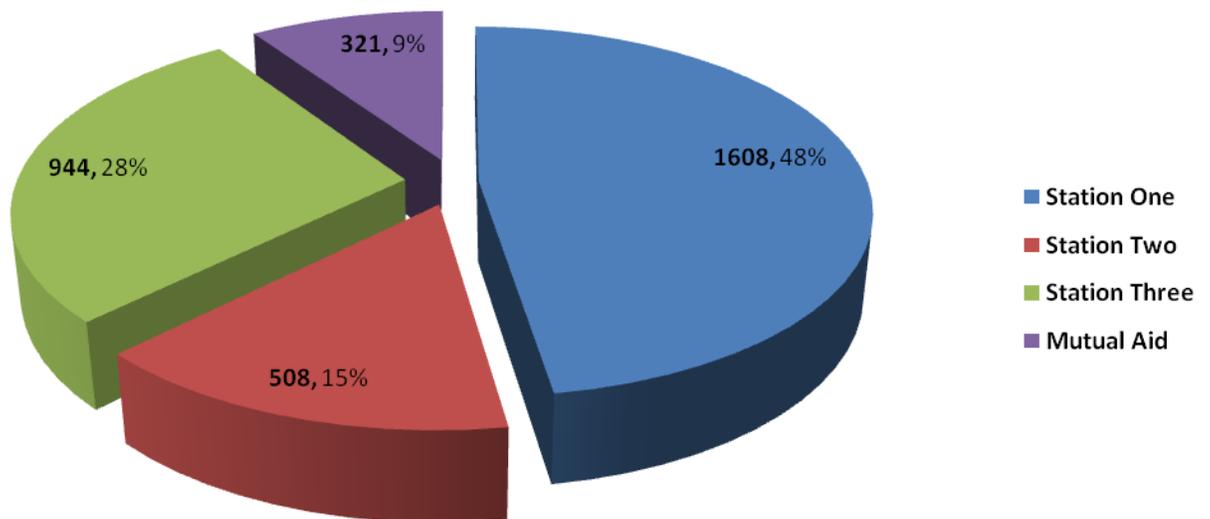
1 ALS/BLS "Med" Unit (2 firefighter/paramedics)

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

Truck 2 (Cross-staffed when one or both ambulances are in quarters; responds in lieu of E-3 for commercial and multi-family occupancies)

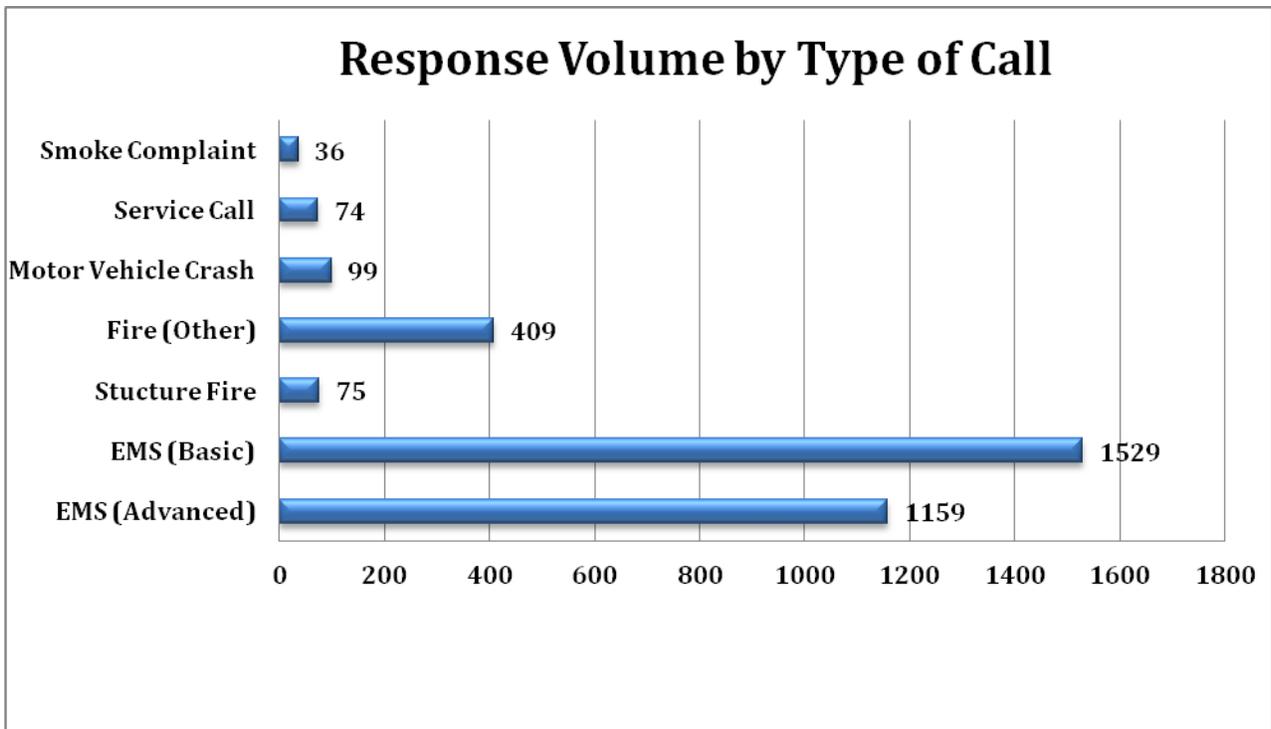
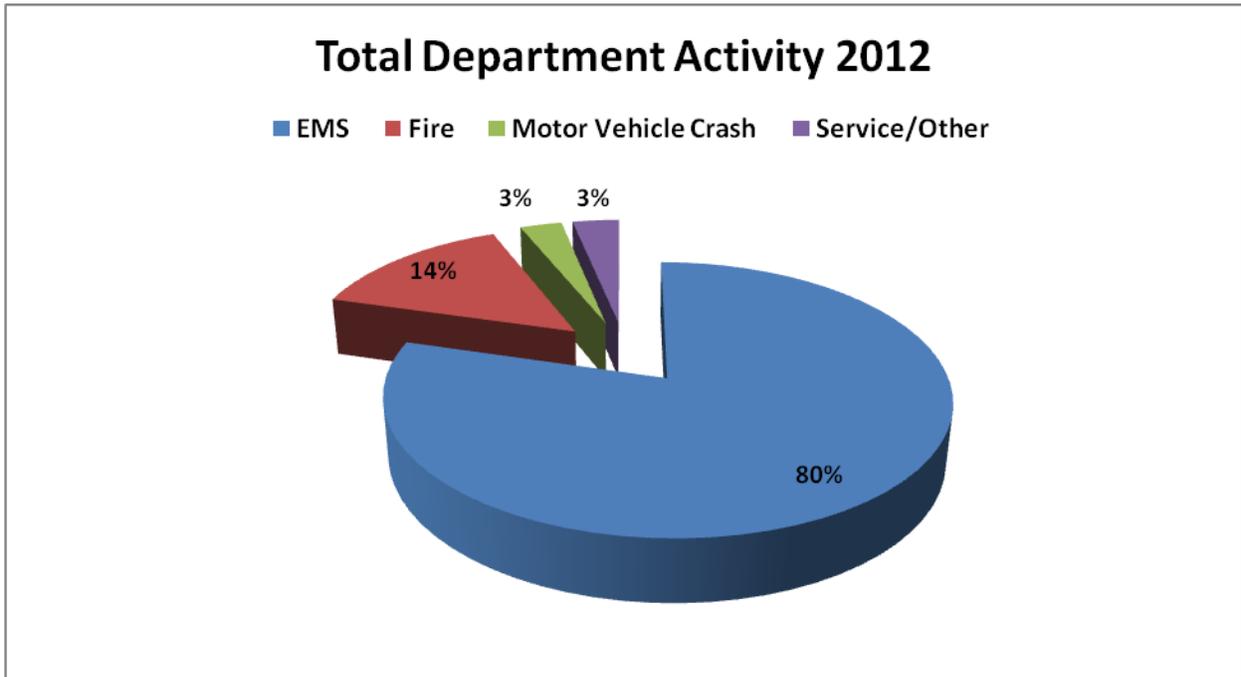


## Run Volume by Fire Station

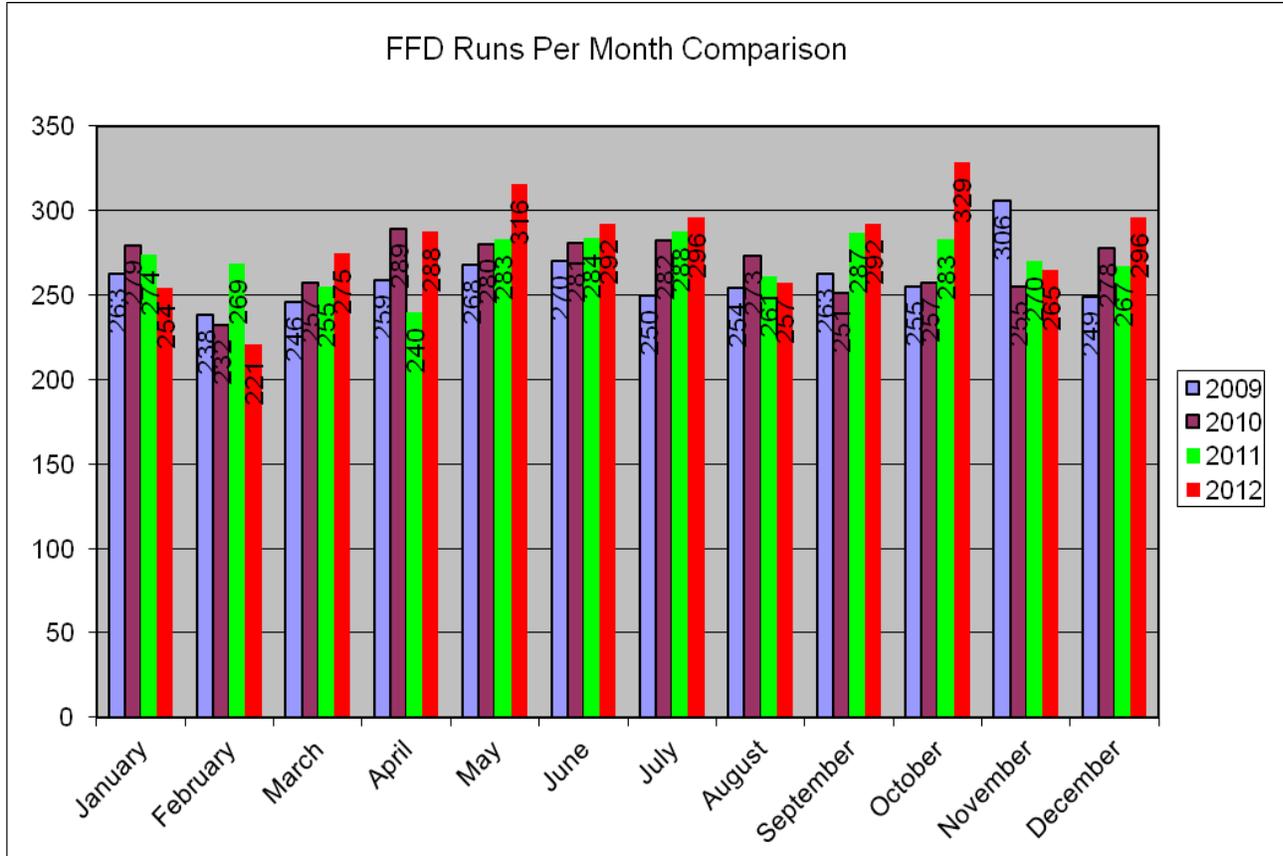


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## 2012 Call for Service Statistics:



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**Left:** Ambulance 1, a 2012 Ford/Med Tec, in front of its quarters at 8901 W. Drexel Ave.

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## **Consolidation Study:**

Consolidation of municipal fire departments into larger entities intended to enhance efficiency and reduce operating costs has been a topic of discussion within the Fire Service for decades. The most prominent model for fire department consolidation in the state of Wisconsin is the North Shore Fire Department ( <http://www.nsfire.org/> ), which serves the communities of Bayside, Brown Deer, Fox Point, Glendale, River Hills, Shorewood, and Whitefish Bay. In 2011 elected officials from the communities of Franklin, Greendale, Greenfield, Hales Corners, and Oak Creek commissioned Public Policy Forum to study the potential for sharing services and/or consolidation of fire departments serving the south and southwest portion of the county.

While consolidation is ultimately a political decision, fire chiefs and officers from all of the communities involved worked together with Public Policy Forum to identify resources and activities that could potentially be combined or shared. The study looked at three different models for cooperation, from coordinating support services – such as fire inspection, training, and vehicle maintenance – through a full consolidation model similar to NSFD. If true consolidation is considered, the theoretical “Southern Milwaukee County Fire Department” would be one of the largest in the state, with ten fire stations serving a population of over 125,000 in a service area of over 80 square miles.

The study touched only briefly on the extent that departments are already working cooperatively through mutual aid response agreements (see MABAS), joint classes and trainings, shared resources and teams, and regional grant acquisitions. Regardless of what political decisions are eventually reached regarding shared services and consolidation, the Franklin Fire Department is committed to working with surrounding fire departments and other agencies in order to improve services and enhance efficiencies throughout the City, County, and Region.

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## **Bureau of Emergency Medical Services:**

For fire departments that also provide emergency medical services (EMS), responses for EMS-related calls typically comprise between 70 and 90% of annual “Call for Service” volume. In 2012, 80% of FFDs call volume was EMS related. All personnel on the Department are licenced by the State of Wisconsin as Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs). The vast majority of are actually licensed to provide a higher level of care as a EMT-Paramedic. Additionally, every emergency response vehicle, whether fire engine, ambulance, or command vehicle, are 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’s firefighter/paramedics operate within the scope of the Milwaukee County EMS System (MCEMS), and will respond outside of city boundaries, when requested. (More on the Milwaukee County EMS System can be found at: <http://county.milwaukee.gov/EMS> ). FFD fire-fighter/paramedics can initiate intravenous access, give medications, and insert a breathing tube into a patient’s trachea to assist in ventilation. MCEMS 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 atop 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.

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Often, FFD personnel are asked why two ambulances respond for many EMS calls. Usually, the closest available BLS unit responds along with the paramedic ambulance unit for an ALS-level dispatch. This is because most ALS (and many BLS) responses require more than the two personnel normally assigned to a single ambulance, in order to properly treat the patient.

Regardless of the type of call that they are dispatched on, FFD paramedics and EMTs work together seamlessly and with the highest degree of professionalism. The most serious medical calls, such as cardiac arrests, require teamwork and coordination. 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. In the period of 2008 through the end of 2012, the Franklin Fire Department had the highest success rate in the MCEMS system for “saves” of patients in cardiac arrest, with nearly 20% surviving and being discharged from the hospital. The Milwaukee County EMS System is rated as one of the top EMS systems in the country, and the Franklin Fire Department takes great pride in its paramedics and EMTs and in the level of EMS care that they provide on a daily basis.

## **EMS Continuing Education**

In 2012, Milwaukee County EMS went to a web-based continuing education module, essentially using interactive teleconferencing technology to replace classroom sessions. This allows all continuing education to be conducted entirely on-duty while still meeting the strict educational standards of the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians. County-wide, this educational model has reduced overtime costs by hundreds of thousands of dollars. In 2012, FFD also began combining EMT and paramedic refresher sessions. EMTs can attend the teleconference sessions along with the paramedics, or are allowed to view recorded versions at a later date. The result is that the EMT’s training content more closely mirrors that of the paramedics that they work with in the field every day, and better prepares them for the challenge of attending a paramedic training program in the future. The following is a sample of the minimum biannual training requirements to stay certified as a paramedic :

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
<u>Flexible Content</u>	<u>18.0 hours</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.0 hours</b>

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## **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 2012, 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”. In 2012, FFD participated in the following arms of the ROC studies:

### **Rapid Anticonvulsant Medication Prior to Arrival Trial (RAMPART)**

The intent of this study was to determine the efficacy of intramuscular (IM) Midazolam versus intravenous (IV) Lorazepam in the pre-hospital treatment of seizures. Most seizures are brief and stop by themselves; however, those that don't stop in seconds or minutes are a dangerous life-threatening medical emergency. RAMPART was a blinded research study to determine which drug and which administration route worked best in stopping prolonged or recurrent seizures. Results of this study have yet to be published.

### **Continuous Chest Compression (CCC)**

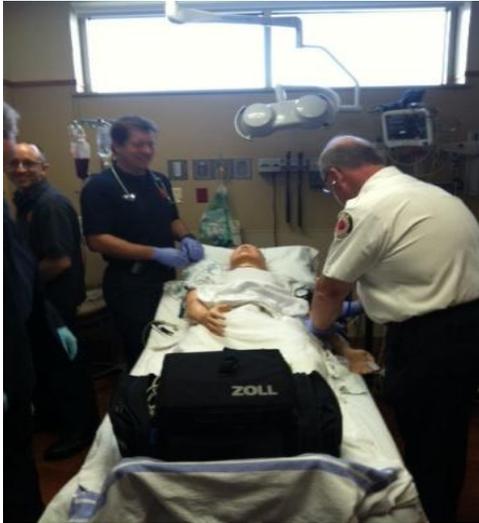
This study compares traditional CPR (repeated cycles of 30 compressions, followed by two ventilations) to a continuous chest compression model (CCC). This CCC model prioritizes chest compressions over the need for immediate advanced airway and frequent ventilation. Evidence suggests that greater blood pressure to 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. This study will be ongoing through 2013.

### **Training with Wheaton Franciscan Hospital Emergency Department**

The Franklin Fire Department enjoys a strong working relationship with Wheaton Franciscan Hospital -Franklin. In spring of 2012 FFD personnel were invited to join Wheaton Franciscan Emergency Department for in-hospital training sessions. 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. Department paramedics and EMT's had the opportunity to train with Physicians and RNs using a SIMs Manikin. The life-like manikin

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allows the hospital to prepare staff for real patients, allowing students to practice 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.

Respectfully Submitted,

Michael Visauer, Paramedic Lieutenant

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## **Bureau of Training and Operations:**

### **Cross Staffing**

Department personnel are often asked what “the Engine Guys” are doing while the paramedics and EMTs are busy handling all of the EMS/ambulance calls. In reality, all fire apparatus are “cross-staffed” by the ambulance personnel assigned to that fire station. For example, at Station #3, there are two paramedics assigned to Med-283 and two EMTs assigned to Ambulance 3. If they are dispatched for a non-EMS related call for service (i.e., any type of fire, natural gas leak, smoke or carbon monoxide investigation), Station 3 personnel would leave their ambulances in quarters, and respond in Engine 3. This type of staffing was formerly unique to FFD and a few other departments in the area; however, as larger fire departments face budget cuts and staffing reductions, the “cross-staffing” model is becoming more common. While cross-staffing is cost effective, the disadvantage to this system is that with EMS call volume rapidly increasing, there is greater potential for a fire station to be empty or understaffed for a fire alarm because personnel are busy handling EMS calls.

### **Training in 2012 focused on two primary operational objectives:**

1. Enhancing safety for firefighters and survivability for fire victims.
2. Continued emphasis on enhancing the Department’s technical rescue capabilities to in order to address current and future life-safety hazards.

Following is a brief overview of some of the the major department training initiatives of 2012:

### **Fire Operations – Transitional Fire Attack**

In 2011, the Department began testing hose and nozzle combinations with the goal of combatting the much more rapid development and spread of fire which is becoming prevalent due to lightweight construction techniques and high hydrocarbon content in modern fixtures and furnishings. (More can be found on the hazards of modern furnishings at <https://www.ul.com/room fire/room fire.html> )

In 2011, FFD adopted a strategy of “transitional” fire attack, in which one crew member performs a rapid “knockdown” of fire from the exterior of the structure as the other members of the crew are positioning at the point of entry, donning their facemasks, and performing forcible entry (if necessary). Once the entry team is in place and ready to go, the fire attack “transitions” from exterior to interior, as the team advances into the building. This strategy is not appropriate in for all structure fires. However, when it is used effectively, conditions for the interior firefighters and survivability for victims are improved, and the potential for a catastrauphic fire event such as a flashover is decreased.

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Beginning in 2012, FFD begin adapting the transitional strategy for use in the many multi-story apartment complexes in the city – in particular, high-density senior housing such as Brenwood Park, Clare Meadows, and the Woods complex. FFD conducted fire drills at several of these locations, and performed simulated fire attack while simultaneously evacuating or “sheltering-in-place” participating residents. FFD simulated fire attack concentrated on “Hi-Rise” fire operations. High-rise occupancies are defined as third floor and above, and firefighting operations become much more man-power and labor intensive in these situations as heavy hoselines must be deployed up multiple flights of stairs as occupants attempt to escape down those same stairwells.

Several other area fire departments also participated in the drills. The Department plans to continue these fire drills on an annual basis.

### **MABAS Division 107 “RIT” Drill**

A “Rapid Intervention Team” (or RIT) is an engine or truck company that is dedicated to the rescue of firefighters who become injured, trapped, or disoriented in a structure fire. RIT crews typically operate as a crew of four personnel, and must carry with them all the tools necessary to find and extricate a trapped firefighter in zero-visibility conditions, or following a floor or roof collapse. In 2012, FFD participated in a large scale RIT drill with fire departments from throughout Milwaukee County. The drill was the culmination of a two-year training initiative to ensure that all local departments have the same level of training, equipment, and capability in performing this critical fireground task. The drill scenario, which took place in September, involved multiple firefighters trapped in a simulated roof collapse of a large warehouse. Overall, the drill demonstrated that individual fire crews were able to utilize their training and skills effectively while operating as RIT teams, and interagency interoperability between different departments was generally very good. However, the drill highlighted the need for larger and more organized incident command structure at major incidents.



**Left:** A firefighter operates in low-visibility conditions while attempting to locate a trapped firefighter following a simulated roof/ceiling collapse.

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**Below:** Fire crews from throughout the county participate in a debriefing following a RIT training evolution.



## **Nozzle/Hose Replacement**

In 2012 The Franklin Fire department transitioned back to smoothbore nozzles on all attack hoselines. Smoothbores had been a firefighting staple for the past 200 years, but were largely replaced by “fog” stream nozzles across the nation in the 1970’s. Fog nozzles were designed to convert the water stream into small droplets that would more readily absorb the heat of the fire, convert to it to steam, and “snuff” out the fire. This steam conversion often disrupted the thermal layering of the fire (highest heat near the ceiling, cooler air at the floor) and brought the superheated air and steam down onto the firefighters and victims.

In keeping with the Department’s philosophy of a rapid, direct fire attack utilizing the maximum possible “gallons per minute” (GPMs), the Department transitioned back to smooth-bore nozzles in 2012. Smooth-nozzles produce a solid water stream, offering greater reach and penetration, and greater water flow capacity at lower pump pressures. The nozzles also produce less nozzle reaction, making them easier to handle and advance for firefighters. They are also far less expensive and are virtually maintenance free compared fog or combination nozzles.

During the process of testing and evaluating the new nozzles, Department personnel noticed widely fluctuating flow rates – in some cases a fraction of the expected flow rate for a given size and type of hose. The primary attack hoses are over 20 years old, and some sections were badly degraded. The Department tested several brands of hose, evaluating them for rate of flow, ease of deployment, and cost. The Department requested, and the Common Council approved budgeting for replacement of all attack hoselines in 2013.

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## **Technology Initiatives**

Over the past several years, FFD has sought to incorporate technology that could improve operational effectiveness and further the goal more efficient and cost effective of a “paperless” data and records management system. This started several years ago, with the Department going replacing paper Patient Care Records (PCRs) for EMS responses with a real-time wireless electronic PCRs (E-PCRs). E-PCRs can be downloaded to a receiving hospital - giving them access to a patients condition, vital signs, and information in the patients past and present medical history – while EMS crews are still in the field. This can give the Emergency Department time to call in specialists or activate a cardiac catheterization team before the patient even reaches the door – sometimes even bypassing the Emergency Department completely.

In 2010-11, the Department added computer-aided dispatch (CAD) software to the laptop computers used in the ambulances for E-PCRs. The CAD software enables the ambulance or engine to receive information directly from the dispatch center, so that important information, such as names, phone numbers, or door access codes are not transmitted over the radio. The software also allows personnel to view the status of each ambulance and fire apparatus in the city. In future goal is to link the CAD system to a GPS sensor in the vehicle which will allow the closest apparatus to be dispatched to an emergency call.

In 2012, Department personnel worked directly with the City’s Geologic Information System (GIS) department to create a web-based “digital” map book. The site is accessed by a secure internet link, and shows responding units a map with aerial photos of the building or area that they are responding to. Using this map, an incident commander in the field can access critical information such as location and size of water and gas mains, and sewer and watershed location and flow direction (which is valuable information in the event of a fuel or chemical spill). This digital map book is a highly valuable tool, and is unique in the area. The eventual goal is to hyperlink the map to pre-plan information for buildings and locations that present specific hazards. Commanders in the field will be able to “click” on a given building, and bring up information on materials stored or processed on the site, fire hazards, life-safety hazards, and alarm and fire sprinkler system information.

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## **Special Operations/Technical Rescue:**

Special rescue situations are thankfully rare; however, they are extremely high risk events for the victim, for bystanders and would-be rescuers, and for first responders. Examples of special rescue situations include water rescue, trench/excavation collapse, machinery entrapment, confined space rescue, and rope rescue situations. While these events are not common, the Fire Department is still the primary agency charged with responding to and mitigating these hazards, and performing or coordinating victim rescue. Such “low frequency/high risk” activities have a much greater potential for injury and fatality for first responders as well as for the victim. For these reasons, the FFD management staff has elected to adopt an “all hazards” approach to rescue operations – recognizing that these threats, though uncommon, are present; and providing personnel with the tools and training necessary to solve the problem, rather than relying on other agencies to respond (if available, and from greater distance) while time - and opportunity for a positive outcome - are wasted.

### **Technical Rescue Team Background**

The Technical Rescue Team (TRT) was first formed in 1998 as the Confined Space Rescue Team that included participation from the four 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 both other workers on site 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. Initial training focused specifically on trench/excavation rescue, in order to prepare for any potential hazards associated with the Ryan Creek Interceptor sewer project that began in 2011 and extended through late 2012. 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 preparing for the special risks and challenges associated with technical rescues. 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. TRT members maintain their skills knowledge and abilities on a day to day basis. Having select members of the department trained in specialized rescue lends their expertise and problem solving skills to the day to day operations of the Department. These individuals are leaders, and provide resources even on incidents that may not warrant a TRT response.

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The experience and training that TRT members bring to the Department enhance even routine incidents. This team and provides highly and technically trained personnel that extend the capabilities of fire-rescue and medical response to confined space rescue, high angle/low angle rescue, trench/excavation rescue and heavy equipment/machinery extrication. The team responds to mitigate both natural and man-made disasters on a local and mutual aid/MABAS level.

## **2012 Technical Rescue Team Accomplishments**

- All members of the team have been successfully certified to the technician level for trench rescue.
- In an effort to take on the additional responsibilities and enhance its capabilities the TRT is continuing to conduct trainings with the Oak Creek Fire Department and other departments in MABAS Division 107.
- A larger focus has been placed in the area of machinery and equipment rescue. This is partly due to the teams' recent expansion, and in keeping the members trained and prepared for industrial accidents that occur within the team's response area.
- The members of the TRT were evenly distributed between the three duty shifts of the department. This disbursement allows for a better chance to have a TRT member on the initial response to an incident so that they can aid in the recognition of special hazards, advising for the activation of the TRT, and setup of the initial operation prior to the TRT full response.

## **TRT Short Term and Immediate Goals**

- To provide a reliable, dedicated and properly equipped Technical Rescue Team for the City of Franklin, Zone-D and surrounding communities.
- In an effort to take on the additional responsibilities the Technical Rescue Team endeavors to continue joint trainings with other communities in MABAS 107.
- Continue and complete training for all new and existing members to a minimum of NFPA Operations level in the TRTs four core facets of technical rescue.
- Maintain a state of readiness through training and pre-planning for the Ryan Creek Interceptor sewer project and other target hazards.
- The Metro Landfill and its expansion are viewed as a target hazard, for confined spaces. Plans are being made to identify and train in the confined spaces at their facility.
- Develop monthly drills that members can execute while on shift. This is in an effort to keep the skills of members fresh during the times between large scale trainings.
- Find funding for a replacement supplied air breathing apparatus (SABA) used for confined space rescue in atmospheres that are immediately dangerous to life or health. The current system has reached the end of its service life. There are no replacement parts available, and due to its age the system is no longer serviceable. If funding for a replacement system is not found the operational capabilities of the TRT will be compromised.

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## TRT Long Term Goals

- Franklin's goal is to have all members certified to technician level in at least four different facets of technical rescue within three years.
- 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 the Team will respond to.

Respectfully Submitted,

Lt. Paul Rynders, Technical Rescue Team Commander

**Right:** Truck 2, a 2000 KME AerialCat, on a training evolution at Fire Station Two



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## Dive Squad

The department began sponsoring SCUBA training for volunteer Dive Squad members in 2010. Franklin Fire Department now has 15 members that are SCUBA certified and capable of initiating an underwater search within minutes of receiving a 911 call. The department continues to maintain four complete sets of gear, allowing back-up and safety divers to also suit up.



SCUBA diving requires continuous training throughout the year in order to maintain proficiency. In 2012, the Department acquired full-face AGA masks from the Franklin Police Department. These masks were completely overhauled by the manufacturer and have been placed in service. The masks contain wireless surface to diver voice communication systems, enabling a safer and far more effective search operation.

Throughout 2012 Squad members performed training dives in multiple local ponds and lakes. This allows members to pre-plan of some potential rescue sites. By pre-diving these sites the Squad can gain knowledge about water depth, clarity, access points, and any specific hazards that may be present below the surface.

A potential submersion incident is very labor intensive, involving not only multiple divers, but also rope tenders, EMS personnel, communications and safety personnel, and incident command staff. Training for our on-shift personnel has continued in these vital support positions. This training, for both divers and support personnel will be on-going in 2013.

2012 saw the first deployment of the Franklin Dive-Rescue Squad, as members responded to assist the Wind Lake Fire Department in the search for a missing swimmer.

Respectfully Submitted,  
Patrick Michael Sean Hays  
Battalion Chief-Master Diver



# Franklin Fire Rescue: 2012 Annual Report

## 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 2012, FFD responded to numerous MABAS requests in neighboring communities, and on several occasions, relied on our MABAS partners from surrounding departments to assist with incidents within in the City of Franklin. Below is a sample of an FFD MABAS Box alarm card for a structure fire.



<b>DEPARTMENT NAME:</b> Franklin		<b>BOX ALARM TYPE:</b> Structure Fire		<b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b> December 9, 2011		<b>MABAS DIVISION</b> 107	
<b>BOX ALARM #</b> 2-11		<b>LOCATION OR AREA:</b> Franklin, both sides of 68th Street West to 124th Street		<b>AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE:</b> <i>James Martins</i>			
<b>LOCAL DISPATCH AREA:</b>							
<b>ALARM LEVEL</b>	<b>ENGINES</b>	<b>TRUCKS</b>	<b>AMBULANCES</b>	<b>CHIEFS</b>	<b>SPECIAL EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>CHANGE OF QUARTERS to Franklin Fire Station #1</b>	
Still	Franklin Franklin	Franklin	Franklin ALS	Franklin			
Working Still	Hales Corners	Greendale	Tess Corners ALS	Greenfield Hales Corners Greendale	Greenfield RIT Request WE Energies	FFD Off Duty Call Back	
<b>MABAS BOX ALARM:</b>							
<b>ALARM LEVEL</b>	<b>ENGINES</b>	<b>TRUCKS</b>	<b>AMBULANCES</b>	<b>CHIEFS</b>	<b>SPECIAL EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>CHANGE OF QUARTERS to Franklin Fire Station # 1</b>	
BOX	Oak Creek Tess Corners	South Milwaukee	West Allis ALS	Oak Creek South Milwaukee	Hales Corners Utility 620 Milwaukee Fire Bell	Cudahy Engine St. Francis Truck Raymond Ambulance	
2ND	Cudahy New Berlin	St. Francis		Cudahy New Berlin	Wauwatosa RIT 128th ARW Air Compressor	West Allis Engine Caledonia Truck	
3RD	Raymond West Allis	Caledonia	Raymond BLS	St. Francis Wauwatosa	ARES	City of Brookfield Engine North Shore Truck	
4TH	City of Brookfield Wind Lake	North Shore		Raymond West Allis		Elm Grove Engine Town of Brookfield Ambulance	
5TH	Elm Grove Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Town of Brookfield ALS	North Shore Wind Lake		South Shore Engine	
<b>INTERDIVISIONAL REQUEST</b>		1st Choice 106	2nd Choice 102	3rd Choice 101			
<b>INFORMATION</b> FFD Station 1 is located at 9901 West Drexel Avenue. Nearest cross-streets are Hwy 36 and Drexel Avenue MABAS Knox Box is located at service door to garage area on north side of the station							

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## **Major Incidents - 2012:**

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 9, 1:01AM**

**3300 Blk. W. Franklin Terrace**

Units dispatched for report of a fully-involved vehicle in a driveway. Franklin Police Officers arrived to find that the fire had extended to the attached garage and roof of the house. The FPD Officers forced entry at the rear of the home to search for occupants, and found heavy smoke inside. Engine 3 arrived and stretched a hose line to the garage to hold the fire in check while a second line was pulled to perform an interior fire attack from the rear entrance. The fire was quickly brought under control with the help of fire companies from Greendale, Hales Corners, and Oak Creek.

**March 15, 10:00 AM**

**7700 Block W. Terrace Dr.**

Franklin Fire Department was requested to assist Franklin Police department in its search for a missing elderly male. Several Fire Department units responded and searched adjacent wooded areas on foot. FFD also contacted Flight for Life and coordinated an arial search by helicopter. The victim was located by family members several hours later, and was treated and transported by FFD paramedics.

**March 30, 5:52 PM**

**8400 Blk. Tuckaway Shores Dr.**

Engine 1 and Battalion 2 were dispatched for report of a carbon monoxide detector alarming. While investigating, personnel discover smoke coming from the soffit off an adjoining apartment and the incident was upgraded the incident to a full Fire Alarm response. The occupant of the adjoining unit was found deceased in a car with the engine running in a closed garage. Several apartment units were charged with smoke and toxic gases, but no fire was found. Fire crews evacuated and ventilated several apartment units.

**April 6, 10:07 AM**

**7700 Blk. S. 51<sup>st</sup> St.**

Engine 3 and Battalion 2 were dispatched for report of smoke detector activation at a large senior housing complex. Upon investigation, smoke was found in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floor hallways. Evacuation was ordered and the incident was upgraded to a Fire Alarm response, bringing additional FFD units and a mutual aid truck company from Greendale. The source of the smoke proved difficult to locate, however a thourough investigation involving multiple companies on multiple floors determined that the source of the smoke was a faulty furnace. The building was ventilated and residents were allowed to return to their apartments.

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**April 6, 6:46 PM**

**8900 Blk. S. 27<sup>th</sup> St.**

Units were dispatched at the Fire Alarm level for a report of a fire in the kitchen of a restaurant. All Station #1 personnel were out of quarters on a previous EMS call and were unable to respond. The response was upgraded to the Working Still alarm level, bringing fire companies and chief officers from Oak Creek, Greendale, Greenfield, and Hales Corners. Fire was found in the kitchen wall behind the deep fryers. The building was evacuated, and crews were able access and extinguish the fire, and ventilate the building.

**April 23, 5:46 PM**

**6800 Blk. S. 34<sup>th</sup> St.**

Fire units were dispatched for a report of a working structure fire. While en-route incident was upgraded to a Working Still alarm level due to visible smoke and multiple 911 calls. Fire companies and chief officers from Greendale, Greenfield, Hales Corners and Oak Creek responded. Upon arrival, have smoke and fire was showing from the attic and rear of a two story house. Engine 3 performed an exterior knock-down of the majority of fire volume at the back of the building, allowing Engine 1 personnel to make entry and perform interior attach on the second floor. Engine 2 personnel extinguished the remaining fire in the attic. High winds contributed to the speed with which the fire spread, and damage to the structure and contents was significant.

**May 6, 7:37 PM**

**9700 Blk. S. 35<sup>th</sup> St.**

With severe storms in the area and several simultaneous fire and EMS calls in progress, FFD was dispatched for a report of a possible house fire. Fire units were able to free from previous calls to respond. An off-duty battalion chief and the assistant chief arrived first and found smoke showing from the roof of a home, with fire showing near the chimney. A rapid search of the first and second floors confirmed that there were no occupants in the home, and that the fire was primarily the in the attic. The incident was upgraded to the Working Still alarm level, bringing in several neighboring mutual aid companies for assistance. Engine 1 arrived and stretched an attack line through the front door to the second floor. The fire was quickly brought under control, however, smoke, fire, and water damage to the home were extensive. A lightning strike to the roof was the suspected cause of the fire.

**July 11, 3:19 PM**

**9700 Blk. W. College Ave.**

Fire units were dispatched for a reported grass/brush fire at the Wehr Nature Center. The incident was upgraded to a Working Still alarm level due to a large amount of smoke in the area. Battalion 2 found a moderately large grass fire that posed a potential threat to several multi-family apartment buildings to the west. Arriving unguines were positioned to protect the structures, and Brush Truck 207 (4x4) arrived to extinguish the remaining fire. There was no damage to any structures, and the fire was believed to be caused by minors playing with matches/fireworks.

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**September 2, 2:05 PM**

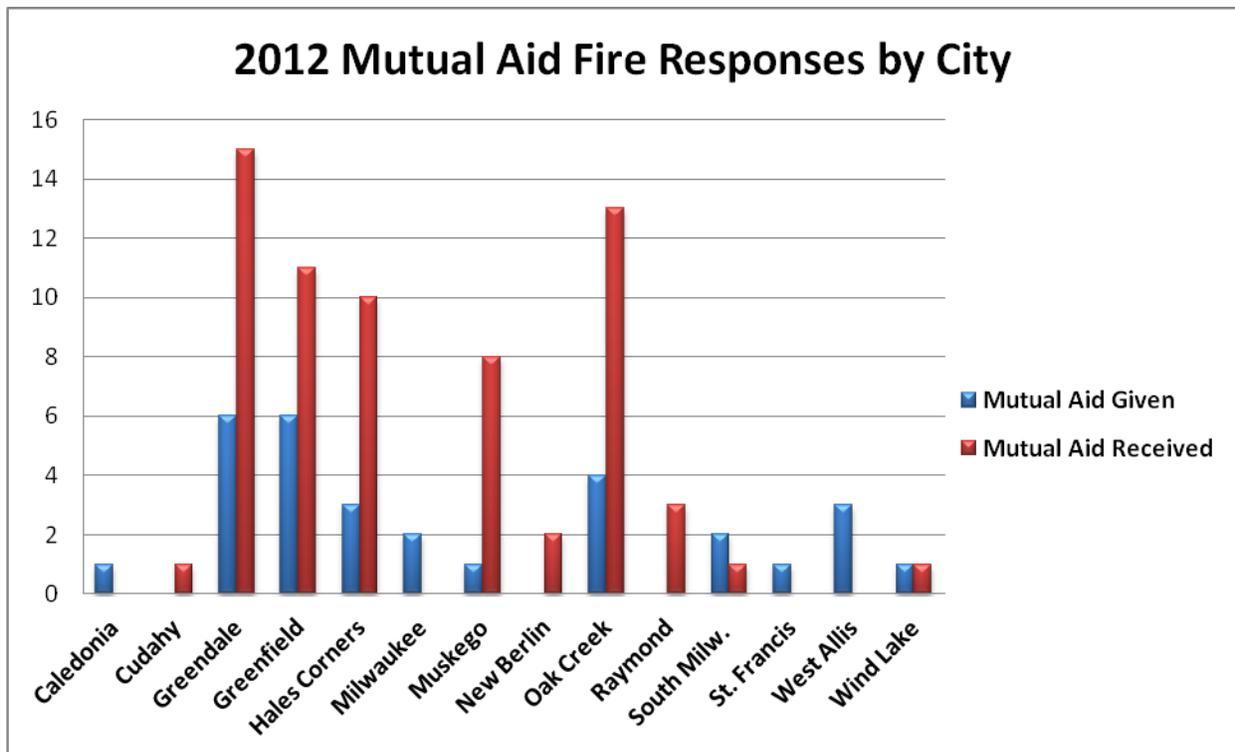
**9500 Blk. W. Puetz Rd.**

The Fire Department was dispatched for a reported barn fire. Several units were unavailable, as they were committed on the scene of previous EMS calls. While en-route the incident was upgraded to the Working Still alarm level due to heavy smoke and multiple 911 calls. Battalion 2 arrived on scene first, and found that an abandoned barn was fully involved in fire, with fire beginning to spread to a house, outbuildings, and foliage. Access from Puetz Road was impassible, and crews had to enter from Loomis Road, laying several hundred yards of supply hose in the process. The fire was extinguished, along with multiple grass/brush fires, however the structure was a complete loss.

**October 9, 5:34 PM**

**8000 Blk. S. 35<sup>th</sup> St.**

FFD was dispatched for a reported house fire. Med 11 and Ambulance 1 were committed on the scene of a previous EMS call. Engine 3 arrived first, finding heavy fire showing through the roof of the structure. Engine 3 stretched a handline and began an exterior (defensive) fire attack. Battalion 2 and Assistant Chief arrived and the incident was upgraded to a MABAS Box Alarm level, bringing mutual aid resources from multiple neighboring departments. High winds contributed to the start and rapid spread of the fire, and a natural gas leak at the scene hampered firefighting operations. The fire was eventually brought under control, however the structure and contents were a near-total loss.



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## **Major Incidents - Mutual Aid Provided, 2012**

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

**March 9, 11:54 AM** **3800 Blk. S. 38<sup>th</sup> St., Greenfield**  
Franklin Engine and Chief requested for a working structure fire in the City of Greenfield. Engine 1 crew and Assistant Chief were assigned to standby as a Rapid Intervention Team ("RIT"). RIT teams are designated and assigned to perform rescue of firefighters should they become lost or trapped in a structure fire.

**March 12, 4:45 AM** **6300 Blk. W. Howard Ave., Greenfield**  
Franklin Engine and Chief requested for a working structure fire in the City of Greenfield. Engine 1 and Assistant Chief were assigned to standby as a Rapid Intervention Team ("RIT").

**March 31, 11:47 AM** **3800 Blk. W. Edgerton Ave., Greenfield**  
Franklin Engine and Chief requested for a working structure fire in the City of Greenfield. Engine 1 crew and Assistant Chief are assigned to standby as a Rapid Intervention Team ("RIT").

**April 6, 1:36 PM** **6000 Blk. W. Thornapple Dr., Greendale**  
Franklin Engine and Chief requested for a working Still level alarm to the Village of Greendale. The fire was confined to the exterior of the structure, and Engine 3 personnel assisted with overhaul and ventilation. Assistant chief assigned as safety officer.

**May 23, 3:57 AM** **900 Blk. Milwaukee Ave., South Milwaukee**  
Franklin Engine 3 responded to multiple-alarm structure fire in the City of South Milwaukee. Upon Arrival, Engine 3 was assigned to establish a RIT team. Due to the size and nature of the occupancy, Engine 3 had to perform multiple tasks - such as placing ladders and forcing doors - in order to ensure that firefighters had egress routes should an evacuation or rescue of firefighters be required.

**June 16, 3:35 PM** **5000 Blk. S. 65<sup>th</sup> St., Greenfield**  
Engine and Chief requested for a structure fire in the City of Greenfield. Engine 1 and Assistant chief responded. Engine 1 crew was assigned to ladder the roof to ventilate the structure and check for fire extension.

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**June 20, 10:27 AM**

**Change of Quarters: City of Milwaukee**

Franklin Engine requested for a "Change of Quarters" to the City of Milwaukee. MFD had multiple companies fighting a greater alarm fire. FFD Engine 3 transferred to cover MFD's Engine 11 in Bay View.

**June 20, 11:39 AM**

**10100 Blk. S. Warwick Way, Oak Creek**

With several suburban departments already covering city of Milwaukee fire stations, a Franklin Engine and Chief were requested for a working house fire in Oak Creek. Truck 2 responded in lieu of Engine 3 (which was covering a change of quarters assignment in the City of Milwaukee). Truck 2 personnel laddered the roof and cut holes to ventilate and access remaining hot spots. The fire reignited due to strong winds and hot/dry conditions, and Truck 2 personnel assisted in extinguishing and overhauling the structure. FFD Assistant Chief also responded and was assigned as Safety Officer.

**July 10, 12:32 PM**

**Wind Lake**

Wind Lake Fire Department requested assistance from the Dive Squad to help locate a swimmer who had gone missing the previous weekend. Dive team members assembled and responded to the Wind Lake boat launch. FFD Battalion Chief Ron Mayer, who lives on the lake, volunteered his time and the use of his boat to shuttle divers and stage them at the search area. FFD Divers worked with sonar operators from the Wisconsin DNR and Milwaukee Police Department to locate and clear potential targets. The victim was located and recovered by another agency later that evening.

**July 7, 11:18 AM**

**Change of Quarters: City of Milwaukee**

Franklin Engine and Chief requested for a "Change of Quarters" to the City of Milwaukee. MFD had multiple companies fighting a greater alarm fire. FFD Engine 3 and Assistant Chief transferred to cover MFD's Engine 11 in Bay View. Engine 3/AC2 responded to an EMS call along with a MFD paramedic unit while in quarters.

**August 5, 1:35 PM**

**7500 Blk. S. Howell Ave., Oak Creek**

Franklin Paramedic Ambulance and Chief requested for Life Safety Box Alarm for a Mass Casualty/Active Shooter incident at the Sikh Temple of Wisconsin. Med 282 and Assistant Chief responded to staging area. Med 282 was requested to the scene to treat a victim. Lieutenant Lance Braun and Firefighter/Paramedic Thomas Hensiak entered what was still a very active and chaotic hot zone. With the help of Cudahy Firefighters Matthew Kolosovsky and Jeffrey Pederson, they rapidly extricated, treated, and transported a critically injured victim.

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**September 21, 10:52 AM**

**10000 Blk. W. Forest Home Ave., Hales Corners**

Franklin Engine 1 and Assistant Chief responded to assist Hales Corners Fire Department in the investigation/mitigation of a possible fuel spill. FFD personnel found fuel leaking into the storm sewer system from a leaking gas station fuel pump.

**October 21, 5:35 AM**

**700 Blk. W. Madison Ave., South Milwaukee**

Franklin Engine 1 responded for a MABAS Box alarm assignment for a reported structure fire in the city of South Milwaukee. FFD personnel replaced an interior fire attack crew that was operating on the third floor. FFD personnel assisted in extinguishing the fire and overhauling the building.

**October 29, 1:15 PM**

**2100 Blk. W. College Ave., Oak Creek**

A Franklin Fire Department paramedic unit was requested to respond to a mobile home fire in Oak Creek. Minutes later, an engine and a battalion chief were also dispatched. While Med 283 treated and transported a victim, Engine 1 and Battalion 2 assisted in extinguishing the fire.

**December 31, 10:18 PM**

**8100 Blk. W. National Ave. West Allis**

FFD paramedic unit was requested at a MABAS box alarm assignment for a structure fire. Med-11 responded to the city of West Allis, and in total covered three EMS responses during the duration of the incident.

**Right:** Engine 3, a 2002 KME Panther, in its quarters at 4755 W. Drexel Ave.



# Franklin Fire Rescue: 2012 Annual Report

## **Bureau of Fire Prevention:**

### **Fire Safety Education**

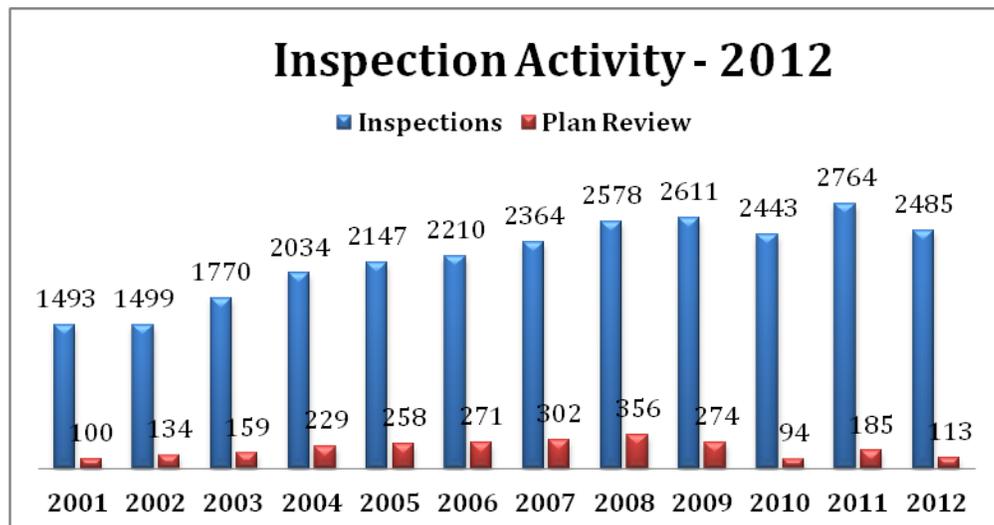
Fire / Safety education activities were limited in 2012 due to budget constraints. As in years past, the Kindergarten classes and many pre-school classes were taught the *Firefighter is Your Friend* program. The FYF program is designed to develop a positive relationship with an age group of children that tend to try to “hide” from fire and from firefighters that may be searching for them. Firefighters visit the classrooms to familiarize children to the protective gear and breathing apparatus that firefighters wear, and to emphasize the importance of not hiding, and that firefighters are there to help.

We also worked with the Second grade classes on home evacuation drills, utilizing the Survive Alive trailer. For this grade, we emphasized the *Stay Low and Go* and *Know Two Ways Out* programs, and to have a common meeting place outside for your family.

FFD personnel also participated in National Night Out, showing off the Department’s 102-foot ladder truck and handing out fire education materials. The most popular event though, was the Survive Alive trailer. Families were encouraged to go through the training together and it worked well. With various age groups present, firefighters could emphasize 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.

In the future, the Fire Department hopes to bring back the Fire Safety Day and expand the public education to other grades in the schools. Safety Day was a very popular event and a means to educate families on all multiple safety aspects. Expanding our public education program would allow for additional safety topics to be addressed.

### **Fire Inspection**



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## **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. These range from a 1934 Pirsch engine, which is strictly a vintage showpiece, to our newest piece, which is a 2012 Ford F-450 Med Tec Ambulance. The maintenance, appearance, and upkeep of the Department's vehicles are tasks that require constant vigilance. Without reliable equipment we cannot be a reliable department.

All of the Franklin Fire Department's pumpers are currently in good shape; however they require extensive maintenance and ongoing repairs in order to keep them in serviceable condition.

Car 220 has reached the end of its serviceable life and needs to be replaced. The vehicle that replaces car 220 will then become the command vehicle for the officer in charge of the daily shift and the current command vehicle will become the east side paramedic first responder (PFR) /officer vehicle.

The Department took delivery of one new vehicle in 2012. This new ambulance went in service in December of 2012 as Ambulance #1. The ambulance that was previously ambulance #1 was moved to a back up position to be used when one of the front line ambulances are down for maintenance or repair. This ambulance is also fully stocked and available for use by call back personnel when needed. Prior to this ambulance being placed in service the FFD did not have a back up ambulance.

Of the five vehicles that are at or past their anticipated replacement date, three of them are still performing well and are not in need of replacement. 207 which is the grass fire unit and 227 and 226, which are staff cars are both serviceable. The department anticipates replacing these vehicles when the police department has better units that are scheduled to be replaced. 22101 is the backup ambulance and is in poor condition. As mentioned above, car 220 is in poor condition and is need of replacement.

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The Fire Department currently replaces 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 we have multiple runs happening at the same time or when an ambulance is out of service for maintenance. In the current rotation a new ambulance should be purchased every two years. This leaves an ambulance as a front line unit for ten years and as a backup unit for two years, for a total of a 12-year life span. This rotation will need to be addressed in the near future to purchase ambulances quicker than every 2 years. With the added call volume as well as additional duties there are more miles being put on ambulances. FFD currently has two ambulances with over 100,000 miles. It should be noted that trade magazines have stated that the number of miles on emergency vehicles can be tripled to determine the true wear on an ambulances due to the amount of idling required and hard driving they endure.

The Department of Public Works mechanics continue to be utilized to a great extent every year, primarily for routine maintenance such as oil changes, scheduled repairs, and repairs that are beyond the limitations of the fire department Lieutenant of Equipment to perform. The ability of Lt. Bastien and the DPW mechanics to perform this work has saved the Fire Department an extraordinary amount of time, money, vehicle down time, and future problems.

The new equipment that is being purchased is becoming more complex and sophisticated every year. With the added capabilities of this equipment comes more technical maintenance. Lieutenant of Equipment Richard Bastien is also a firefighter and EMT; he does the vast majority of the maintenance in-house. This maintenance is becoming more specialized and done primarily while on shift, when responding to emergency calls and receiving the required trainings is the priority. The need for a dedicated mechanic should be addressed in the near future.

**Below is an evaluation of our current equipment, estimated date of replacement and 2012 maintenance costs:**

ID#	Years of service	Year and type of vehicle	Model and Mfg.	Condition	Anticipated replacement	2012 Maintenance costs
200	8	2005 Car	Chevy Trail Blazer	Good	2014	\$679.04
201	Not in service	1934 - Pumper	Ford / Pirsch	Show piece only	None	\$0.00
203	6	2007 - Pumper	KME Predator	Very Good	2027	\$596.93

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204	11	2002 - Pumper	KME Panther	Good	2022	\$343.82
206	14	1999 – Pumper	Pierce / Freightliner	Good	2019	\$2000.28
207	16	1996 – Brush	Ford	Good	2011	\$123.06
208	12	2000 - Ladder	KME	Good	2025	\$2142.85
220	14	1999 - PFR	Chevy Suburban	Very Poor	2009	\$424.93
221	9	2004 – command	GMC Sierra	Good	2019	\$630.90
222	5	2008 - Car	Chevy Tahoe	Good	2013	\$399.14
225	9	2004- Inspector	Chevy Silverado	Very Good	2017	\$844.37
226	6	2007 – Car	Ford Crown Victoria	Good	2013	\$837.54
227	15	1998 car	Ford Crown Victoria	Fair	2011	\$806.79
22101	12	2001 -Ambulance	Ford / McCoy Miller	Poor	2013	\$2408.77
22103	9	2003- Ambulance	Ford / McCoy Miller	Fair	2014	\$2432.65
22106	7	2006 -Ambulance	Ford / McCoy Miller	Good	2016	\$6721.34
22108	4	2008 -Ambulance	Ford / McCoy Miller	Very Good	2018	\$486.59
22109	3	2009 -Ambulance	Ford / Med Tec	Very Good	2020	\$1196.65
22112	1	2012 -Ambulance	Ford / Med Tec	New	2024	\$0.00
295	9	2005 Tender	Peterbuilt /U.S. Tanker	Excellent	2029	\$488.61



**Left:** Engine 1, a 2007 KME Predator, in front of its quarters at 8901 W. Drexel Ave.

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## **BUILDING AND GROUNDS 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, we take pride in the appearance of our 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 to extend the life of our equipment and the building itself. For the past several years, the members of this department have handled most of routine maintenance, including lawn care, plumbing and electrical repairs, and servicing of generators and other equipment and systems. Some of the work does need to get contracted out. We have several contractors that we use and we do get bids for major projects. Areas that are contracted out include HVAC, major overhead door repairs, and more complex electrical and plumbing repairs and installations.

### **Fire Station One (8901 W. Drexel Avenue)**

This station houses the most employees and equipment. Daily staffing includes five duty personnel on a 24 hour shift schedule. Monday through Friday there are also four full time administrative employees (Fire Chief, Assistant Chief, Fire Marshall, and Secretary) that work a 40 hour work week. A part time inspector working 20 hours per week is also stationed here. Equipment includes Engine 1 which is equipped with extrication and heavy rescue equipment, Med 11, Ambulance 1, Battalion 2 (shift commander), a water tender, and several staff cars that are kept outside when not in use. The original station was built in 1980 and was staffed only during daytime hours, with Paid-On-Call responding from home on during nights and weekends. In 1989 The Franklin Fire Department became a career department (staffed 24 hour/7days 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. 2012 saw one major capital update with the replacing of the front overhead bay doors.

Station one is in need of major changes and additions. The inspection department has outgrown its current office and records storage space and needs to be enlarged to handle their increasing workload. Because of healthcare privacy laws, additional secured medical record storage space is also needed. Dormitory bathroom areas are in need of remodeling in order to address privacy concerns and compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). (The Department’s 2013 approved capital budget includes a line item to fund necessary bathroom updates and repairs). The apparatus bay needs additional turnout gear lockers, resurfacing of the bay floor, and replacement of the rear garage door openers (which are the original units from 1980, and are nearing the end of their serviceability).

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The storage shed/garage and hose tower are in need roofing repair and/or replacement. There is also concern of minor roof leaks throughout the building that will need to be repaired (Fire Station #1's roof is tentatively scheduled for major repair/replacement in 2013).

### **Fire Station Two (9911 S. 60<sup>th</sup> Street)**

This station houses two duty personnel on a 24 hour schedule. The station was built in 2002. Equipment includes Med 282, Engine 2, the brush fire rig, Survive-Alive house, and the Technical Rescue Team trailer. At this time, the station is in good condition and requires only routine maintenance.

### **Fire Station Three (4755 W. Drexel Avenue)**

This station houses four duty personnel on a 24 hour schedule. The station was built in 2009. Equipment includes Med 283, Ambulance 3, Engine 3, Truck 2 and Car 3. Car 3 is a utility vehicle currently utilized as the Dive Rescue Response Vehicle. At this time, this station is in good condition and requires only routine maintenance. However, the storage shed needs roof repairs and the lot is in need of improvements due to drainage after construction. There are also areas of the yard that require fill and re-seeding.

Respectfully Submitted,  
Patrick Michael Sean Hays  
Battalion Chief