

Mukwonago Fire Department Annual Report 2003





Mukwonago Fire Department Mission Statement

Is to provide a range of programs designed to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants of the village and town of Mukwonago from the adverse effects of fire, sudden medical emergencies or exposure to any dangerous condition created by either man or nature



Mukwonago Fire Department Vision Statement

The Mukwonago Fire Department will continually strive to exceed our citizen's expectations. Working within a healthy, safe and innovative environment that enhances the professional and efficient delivery of emergency services. We also strive to be an organization providing community safety education and information, keen to anticipate, influence and embrace change

Administration

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“Message from the Chief”

December 31, 2003

Honorable Fire Commissioners
Honorable Village Board
Honorable Town Board
Citizens of the Village and Town of Mukwonago Fire Department

Ladies and Gentleman,

I submit for your review and welcome your comment of the activities of your Fire Department.

2003 began with moving into our new quarters in the Village of Mukwonago. A great deal of time, effort and planning went into this new facility. We are all very excited about having moved into this modern building.

Preparations then began for the hiring of our first fulltime firefighter paramedic. Advertisements were placed in local and State papers for this position. Our first attempt did not bring us a satisfactory number of applicants. The position was reposted and we obtained a sufficient number of applicants to move forward with testing and interviews. Late in October of 2003, Matt Sura a highly qualified and motivated individual, with a strong background as a paramedic was offered the position of Firefighter/Paramedic. Upon successful completion of background, physical and psychological testing, Matt started his duties in mid November 2003. We also have three people enrolled in the paramedic class at Gateway Technical College, Lt Beth Brester, John Rolfe and Mike Wos. All three paramedic students are doing well in their studies and are expected to complete class early in June 2004.

We were also fortunate to have been able to purchase, at the unbelievable price of \$75,000 a 1984, 110' aerial unit from the City of Delafield. Our current unit had been in service for Mukwonago since 1990 and had developed more mechanical problems than could be justified to be repaired. This new unit was placed into service in late July. Our old unit was sold at auction and brought the amazing price \$10,000. This brought the actual cost of the new aerial to \$65,000, a true bargain indeed.

On behalf of all the members of the department and myself, I would like to thank all of you for your encouragement and support.

Yours truly,

Jeffrey A. Rolfe
Chief of Department

Department Information

Department Locations

Fire Station 1
Headquarters

Address: 1111 Fox Street
Phone: 262-363-6426
Fax: 262-363-6454
Email: Chiefrolfe@centurytel.net



Fire Station 2:

Address: W320 S8215 Beulah
Phone 262-363-6427



Department Staff Assignments

Administration

Fire Chief Jeff Rolfe
Assistant Chief Fred Purdy
Deputy Chief Jeff Cooper
Deputy Chief Andy Wegner

Fire Inspectors

FF John Rolfe
FF Michael Wos
FF Matt Sura
FF Tom Surges Jr.

Training

Training Captain Dave Unti
Training Captain Lori Whalen

Explorers

Lieutenant William Butka
Lieutenant Beth Brester

Administration: Leadership

Chiefs

Name: Jeffery Rolfe
Rank: Chief of Department

Name: Fred Purdy
Rank: Assistant Chief

Name: Jeff Cooper
Rank: Deputy Chief

Name: Andy Wegner
Rank: Deputy Chief

Captains

Name: Dan Hanseder
Rank: Captain, Company 2

Name: Dave Kirchner
Rank: Captain, Company 3

Name: Jon Petrie
Rank: Captain, Company 4

Name: Fred Schalow
Rank: Captain, Company 1

Name: Dave Unti
Rank: Captain, Company 5 and Fire Training

Name: Lori Whalen
Rank: Captain, EMS Training

Lieutenants

Name: Dave Berg
Rank: Lieutenant, Company 3

Name: Beth Brester
Rank: Lieutenant, EMS

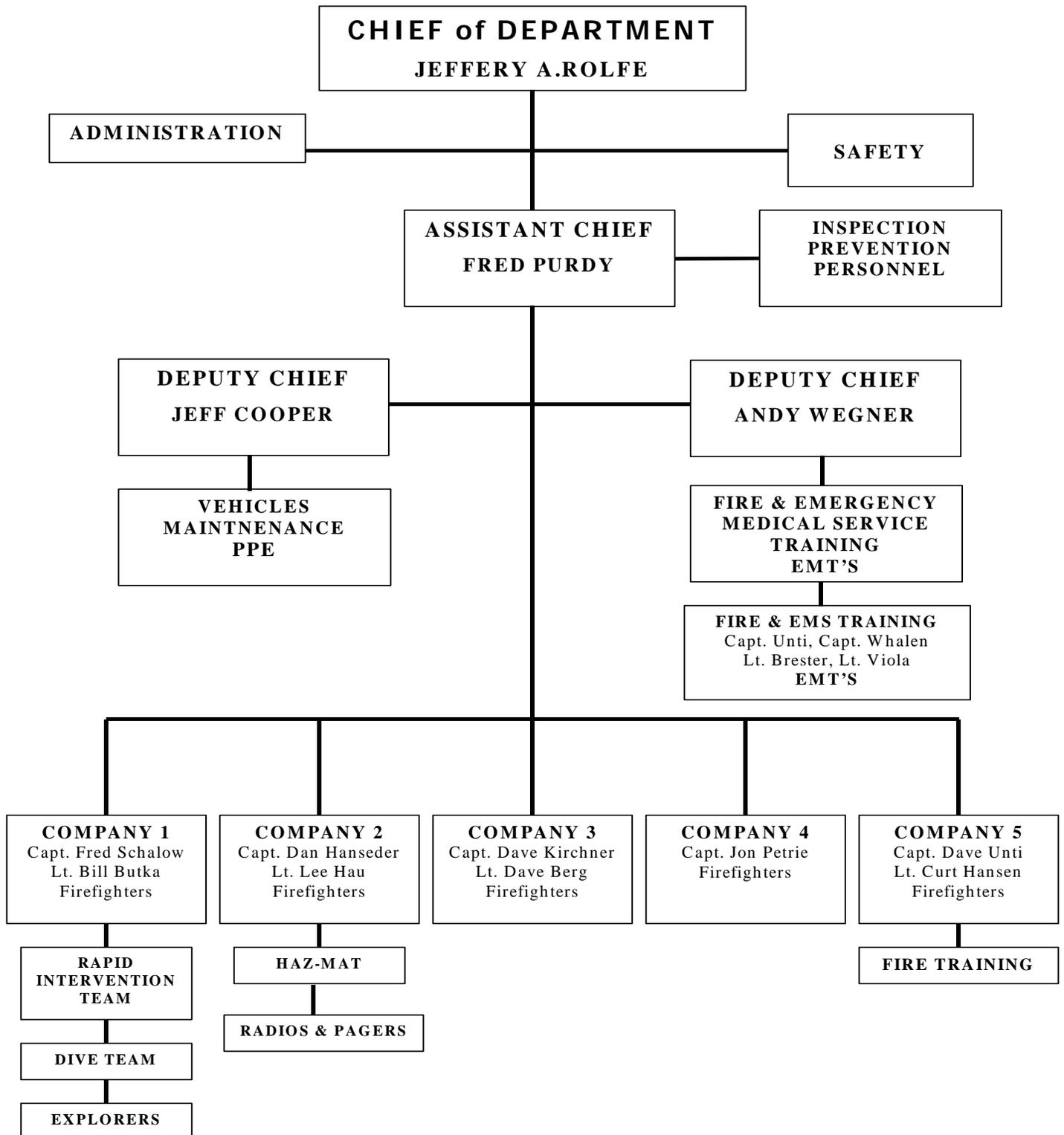
Name: William Butka
Rank: Lieutenant, Company 1

Name: Curt Hansen
Rank: Lieutenant, Company 5

Name: Lee Hau
Rank: Lieutenant, Company 2

Name: Tim Viola
Rank: Lieutenant, EMS

Administration: Organizational Chart



Membership

Companies: 2003

Company 1: Average 10 to 11 Firefighter/EMT'S
Company 2: Average 10 to 11 Firefighter/EMT'S
Company 3: Average 10 to 11 Firefighter/EMT'S
Company 4: Average 10 to 11 Firefighter/EMT'S
Company 5: Average 10 to 11 Firefighter/EMT'S

New Personnel: 2003

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mike Adler | 10. Chris Orlowski |
| 2. Jason Bausch | 11. John Rolfe |
| 3. Alicia Brissette | 12. Kevin Sadowski |
| 4. Anthony Caravello III | 13. Zachary Schmidt |
| 5. Randy Goodchild | 14. Charlene Siebold |
| 6. Jessie Jablonowski | 15. Matt Sura |
| 7. Adam Kreger | 16. Roman Tyler |
| 8. Mike Matoushek | 17. Nathan Wagner |
| 9. Dale Myszewski | 18. Lisa Wos |

Retirements: 2003

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 Glen Pinkowski | 2. Lori Whalen |
|------------------|----------------|

Membership who left: 2003

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Mike Adler | 7. Mike Matoushek |
| 2. Jason Baush | 8. Adam Staffieldt |
| 3. Kevin Coats | 9. Matt Stasik |
| 4. Michael Craycraft | 10. Tom Surges |
| 5. Dan Hanseder | 11. Mike Talaga |
| 6. Mark Hammond | 12. Amanda White |

A Few Roles of the Membership

Receive orders from a superior officer and carry out such orders in the normal course of all duties.

Are responsible for all firefighting duties involved in the evolution necessary to save lives and property, combat, extinguish and/or prevent fires and rapidly and effectively perform these duties as required under emergency conditions frequently involving considerable hazards

Provide medical assistance and administer delegated emergency medical procedures to stabilize the patient's condition and prepare them for transport to medical care facilities.

Perform rescue operations, where necessary, to prevent or attempt to prevent loss of fire or further injury from any cause.

Perform fire ground operations by protecting exposures, confining, controlling and extinguishing the fire, salvaging and overhauling the structure and perform these activities in accordance with department policies and procedures.

Perform rescue operations by performing a primary and secondary search, stabilizing the scene and the victim's injuries, and providing a means of egress so the victim is removed from an area of danger to an area of safety while preventing injury to the rescuer or additional injuries to the victim.

Operate fire apparatus such as pumpers, aerial devices, tankers, rescue trucks, ambulances and support vehicles within the vehicle's design parameters so that the apparatus is used safely and effectively.

Perform public relations such as providing public assistance, making presentations, participating in special activities, performing demonstrations and projecting a professional image in order to enhance the public's perception of firefighters and the fire service, keeping in mind the primary goal of educating the public in fire safety.

Perform administrative duties related to records and required documentation, thus promoting an overall efficient operation of the organization

The men and women of the Mukwonago Fire Department pride themselves interacting with the public, whether it be a emergency call or a presentation, use will always see the highest levels of professionalism any department could ask for...

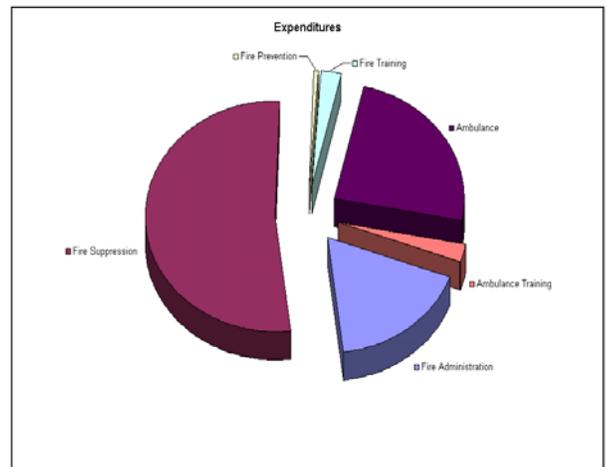
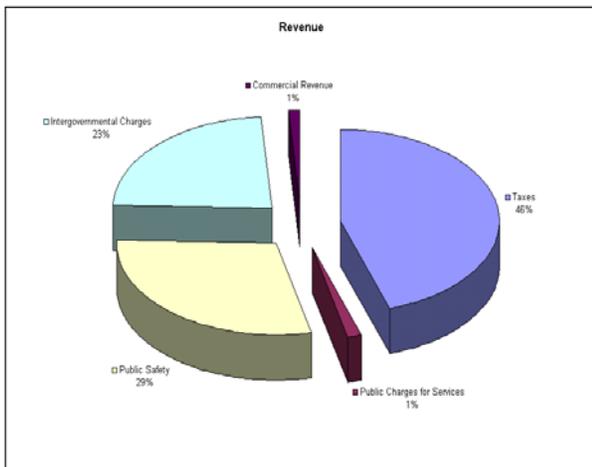
The Maltese Cross

The badge of a firefighter is the Maltese Cross. This Maltese Cross is a symbol of protection and a badge of honor. Its story is hundreds of years old. The symbol is essentially borrowed from the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, a charitable organization that helped the sick and poor by building hospitals and clinics. Later, they assisted the Knights of the Crusades in an effort to assist the Island of Malta from which the famous Maltese Cross derives its name.



**Mukwonago Fire Department
Unaudited Income Statement
Data as of April 2004**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	Variance
Revenue:					
Taxes	301,146	341,996	394,631	433,261	38,630
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Public Charges for Services	(189)	2,913	5,984	13,575	7,591
Public Safety	125,268	104,201	104,960	277,865	172,905
Intergovernmental Charges	216,498	196,077	219,805	224,601	4,796
Commercial Revenue	11,839	2,073	1,130	11,335	10,205
Other General Revenue	-	1,586	400	-	(400)
Other Financing Sources	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fire/Ambulance Fund Revenue	\$654,562	\$ 648,847	\$726,910	\$960,637	\$233,727
Expenditures:					
Fire Administration	120,298	116,114	129,906	129,677	(229)
Fire Suppression	339,678	353,750	365,337	392,884	27,546
Fire Prevention	5,956	2,803	3,966	3,946	(20)
Fire Training	29,810	19,177	29,047	19,620	(9,427)
Ambulance	144,074	287,886	164,843	181,937	17,094
Ambulance Training	13,172	10,430	13,605	18,367	4,762
Other Financing Sources	-	6,079	-	-	-
Total Fire/Ambulance Fund Expenditures	\$652,987	\$ 796,239	\$706,706	\$746,431	\$ 39,725
Net Income:	\$ 1,575	\$ (147,392)	\$ 20,204	\$214,206	\$194,002



**Mukwonago Fire Department
Budget 2003
Data as of April 2004**

	Actual 2003	Budget 2003	Remaining Balance	Percent %
Revenue:				
Taxes	433,261	433,261	0	100.0%
Intergovernmental	0	0	0	0.0%
Public Charges for Services	13,575	1,500	-12,075	905.0%
Public Safety	277,865	75,800	-202,065	366.6%
Intergovernmental Charges	224,601	223,941	-660	100.3%
Commercial Revenue	11,335	14,700	3,365	77.1%
Other General Revenue	0	0	0	0.0%
Other Financing Sources	0	0	0	0.0%
Total Fire/Ambulance Fund Revenue	<u>960,637</u>	<u>749,202</u>	<u>-211,435</u>	<u>128.2%</u>
Expenditures:				
Fire Administration	129,677	181,934	52,257	71.3%
Fire Suppression	392,884	384,438	-8,446	102.2%
Fire Prevention	3,946	5,819	1,873	67.8%
Fire Training	19,620	24,900	5,280	78.8%
Ambulance	181,937	129,752	-52,185	140.2%
Ambulance Training	18,367	22,359	3,992	82.1%
Total Fire/Ambulance Fund Expenditures	<u>746,431</u>	<u>749,202</u>	<u>2,771</u>	<u>99.6%</u>
Capital Projects Fund				
Fire	128,410	53,513	-74,897	240.0%
Ambulance	61,555	62,700	1,145	98.2%
Total Capital Equipment	<u>189,965</u>	<u>116,213</u>	<u>-73,752</u>	<u>163.5%</u>

Training Division

*Progressive Education
Components of Training
Other Duties of the Training Captains*



Practice Barn Burn 2003

Progressive Education through year around training

2003 Training Program Summary

During 2003 all hours of formal training within the department were coordinated through the Training Division with some training sessions conducted by the Company Captains under the direction of the Training Captains.

The Mukwonago Fire Department has two Training Captains; the EMS Training Captain who is responsible for all EMS trainings during the month and the Fire Training Captain who is responsible for all Fire Suppression training during the month. The Mukwonago Training Department hosts two required monthly trainings: one firefighting and one Emergency Medical Services. Depending on the scenario, it is common to have the EMS and Fire Training Captains working in one scenario.

Also, on a monthly basis the Training Captains outline programs for each individual company to perform during a company practice. These trainings can range from one hour to two hours depending on the complexity of the scenario.

Training Captains are responsible for keeping all training records of an individual, the company, and the instructors who assist in the training program.

It is also the responsibility of the Training Captains to review, research, develop and prepare topics for discussions on latest technologies that help and hinder the fire service.

The Training Captains are highly involved with keeping the firefighters/EMT'S licenses and certifications up to date. To help keep all certifications in order our department works in conjunction with Waukesha County Technical College in Pewaukee Wisconsin, Gateway in Burlington Wisconsin and Waukesha Memorial Hospital in Waukesha Wisconsin.

The material being used by this department is also used by fire departments across the United States and is the most up-to-date materials available to the officers and firefighters.

The Mukwonago Fire Department has and will continue in the future to certify all Firefighters and EMT'S to the highest standards in compliance with the state of Wisconsin and NFPA.



Practice Burn 2003

Components of training overseen by the Training Captains

Every effort is made to ensure that trainings conducted and locations provided, create diversity and realism. This allows firefighters and EMT'S to train in "real life" settings found in actual emergency situations.

Division	Training Hours
Fire Suppression	143.5
EMS Training	83.5
Practice Burns	16.0
Other	99.5
Total	342.5

Firefighter EMT Certification

The Mukwonago fire Department teaches to all firefighters curriculum compliance with *NFPA 1001 Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualifications*. To achieve the highest standards the Mukwonago Fire Department coordinates all certification programs through the Waukesha County Technical College Firefighter/EMS curriculum and Gateway's EMS program as well.

Driver Training Certification

The Training Captain keeps a record of all members' driving licenses, conducts driving "obstacle" courses and requires any individual that wants to operate the pumpers or aerials to take a specialized state certification course through Waukesha

County Technical College before they are allowed to use the apparatus in fire suppression. The Mukwonago Fire Department holds its members to the highest driving standards setup by the Department of Transportation and *NFPA 1002 Standards on Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*

Other Certifications/Course Offerings

The Mukwonago Fire Department encourages all personnel to continue to grow in the department through specialized certifications and courses:

- Instructor
- Fire Inspector
- Officer
- CPR Instructor
- Vehicle Extrication
- Rapid Intervention Training (R.I.T.)
- Dive team training
- Cold Water Rescue
- Advance medical care programs
- Paramedic

Special Needs Training

Additional training is offered to any individual in the Mukwonago Fire Department that requests it. We have many individuals that offer study groups on their personal time with no expense to the fire department, they simply volunteer to help.

Other duties of the Training Captains

The Training Captains may attend all fires and trainings for the purpose of evaluating fire fighter and EMS operations. Notes and pictures taken in these instances are helpful when conducting post incident evaluations.

Testing of Fire Department Hose

It is the responsibility of the Training Captains to ensure that fire department hose is maintained and in good repair. Annual testing is part of that responsibility. All hose testing was completed for 2003

Hose Testing Results

Taken out of service

- 2 ½ - 150' length #80-2005
- 5" - 100' length #92-5025



Additional Training Activates Covered

6 Wheeler Operations
Apparatus Operations
Basic EMS Review "EMS 101"
Basic Firefighter Review "Firefighter 101"
Communications
CPR / Defibrillation
Drafting
Drug Review
EMS Protocols
Entanglement and Trapped Victim
Fire Streams
Foam Fire Streams
Forcible Entry
Hazardous Material
Hose Lays
Hydrant Operations
Incident Command
Ladders
Legal Aspects of EMS
Medical Terminology
Medical Scenarios
Pediatrics Emergencies
Overhaul
Ropes and Knots
Run Reviews
Safety
Salvage
Saws and pry tools
SCBA Donning
Scene Size Up
Search and Rescue
Tanker Operations
Trauma Situations
Truck Checks
Vehicle Extrication
Ventilation
Wall Breaches
Water/Ice Rescue
Wild land Fires

Fire Suppression and Rescue Responses Statistical Analysis 2003

What is a Firefighter
Divisional Assistance and Core Values
Fire Suppression Response Summary
Annual Response Total
Shift, Day and Time Analysis
Five-Year Dollar Loss and Village/Town Loss
Response Volume by Firefighter

Firefighters

Every Firefighter works to ensure that they are performing in a sensitive and caring manner, through the provision of excellent preventative, educational and emergency services

If you look in a Webster's dictionary a firefighter is simply defined as one who fights fires. In previous years that were most likely true, but today, Mukwonago's firefighters do so much more than fight fires.

No dictionary accurately describes today's firefighter. From the firefighter cleaning the apparatus bay, showing kids the fire apparatus to the fire inspector who inspects a property to ensure compliance with fire safety requirements; that is a firefighter. From those who maintain our emergency vehicles or provide customer service to those creating leading edge training programs, that is a firefighter.

Whether we are training, putting out a fire, preventing one from starting, writing a report, teaching safety education or simply attending a community event; we are firefighting.



Fire Suppression Division

The Mukwonago Fire Department is renowned for having one of the most progressive, innovative and highly skilled Fire Suppression Divisions. The Fire Suppression Division currently consisted of 66 fire fighting personnel in 2003. The experience, knowledge and training that each fire fighter possesses are great and varied. Fire Suppression is made up of individuals committed to providing a superior level of emergency services.

Firefighters respond to a variety of emergency situations including; all fire related calls, various types of rescue calls, hazardous materials incidents, motor vehicle extrications, ice/water rescue responses, as well as public education, public relation activities and increasing number of medical calls as Mukwonago's population increases. The ever-increasing demand on the fire service has made it necessary for firefighters to continually upgrade their skills.

Divisional Assistance

In addition to their specific Suppression duties personnel also assist others Divisions in the following areas:

FIRE PREVENTION

- Conduct lectures and tours
- Perform inspections
- Various educational programs
- Training

COMMUNICATIONS

- Computer programming and updates
- Work with Dispatch effectively

MECHANICAL

- Building maintenance
- Building renovations
- Assist in vehicle maintenance/repair
- Assist in equipment maintenance/repair

TRAINING

- Deliver specialized training programs
- Driver/operator training
- CPR, first-aid and De-fib training
- Firefighter/EMT certifications
- New recruit training

Core Values

INTEGRITY

Openness, honesty, loyalty and honor; leading through example to achieve a common goal by actions

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Commitment to continually expand the abilities of personnel, encourage continuous education and advancement opportunities as becoming officers

ACCOUNTABILITY

All personnel, management and otherwise providing a level of accountability to each other and the community and the implementation of responsible measuring

TEAMWORK

Develop and maintain a sense of family camaraderie and loyalty to one another and to the community and provide a sense of help and encouragement for all and by all

INNOVATION

Progressive, pro-active, modern, open and creative. Open and receptive to all input and feedback

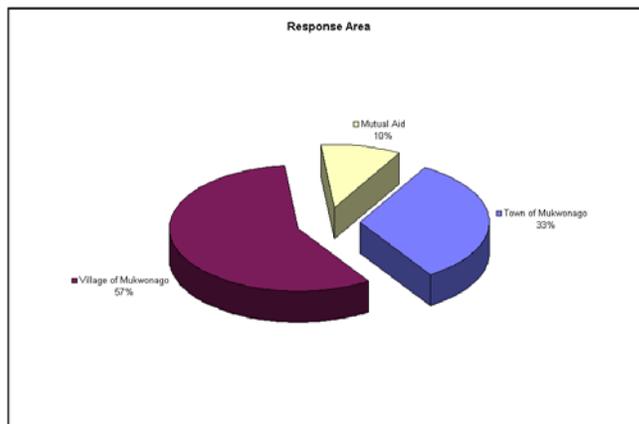
Fire Suppression: Response Summary

The Mukwonago Fire Department in 2003 responded to 230 incidents. This is an increase of 13% from 2002.

Response Type	2003	2002	'+/-
Hazmat Incident	10	14	(4)
MVA	72	64	8
Other	120	89	31
Structure Fire	17	21	(4)
Vehicle Fire	11	12	(1)
Grand Total	230	200	30

A few examples of the other categories would be Spill or Leaks, Unauthorized Burns, Alarm Malfunctions and No locates.

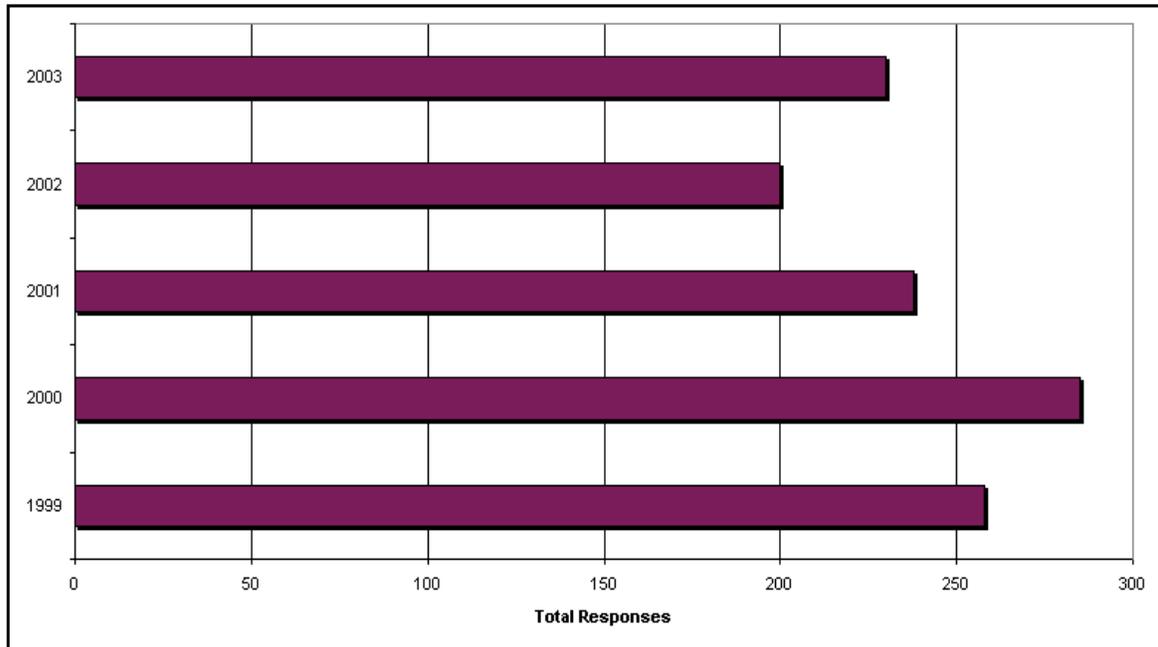
Location Type	Response	Percent
Assisted Living Facility	1	0.4%
Farm	1	0.4%
Industrial	4	1.7%
Nursing Home	3	1.3%
Other	5	2.2%
Public Building	26	11.3%
Public Outdoors	15	6.5%
Residence	70	30.4%
Restaurant/Bar	3	1.3%
School	6	2.6%
Street/Highway	92	40.0%
Waterway	4	1.7%
Grand Total	230	



In 2003 the Mukwonago Fire Department responded to 132 calls in the Village, 75 calls in the Town and 23 Mutual Aid Calls.

Fire Suppression: Annual Response Total

The Mukwonago Fire Department averages about 225 fire calls per year. Looking back to 1999 you can see that the number of responses has dropped by about 12%



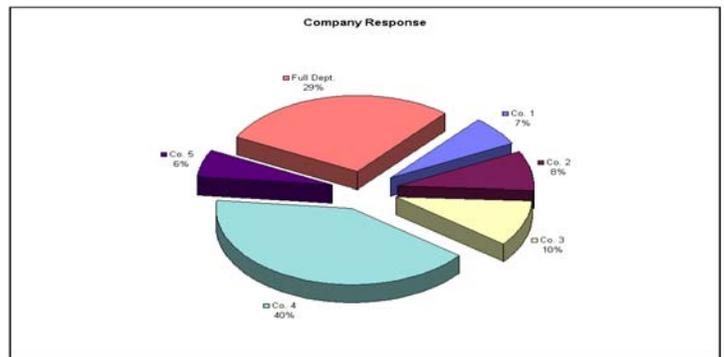
3462 is the first out engine on any fire response. 3462 resides at the Mukwonago Fire Station 1. 3462 transports 4 firefighters, 1 officer and the Driver/MPO.

Fire Suppression: Shift, Day and Time Analysis

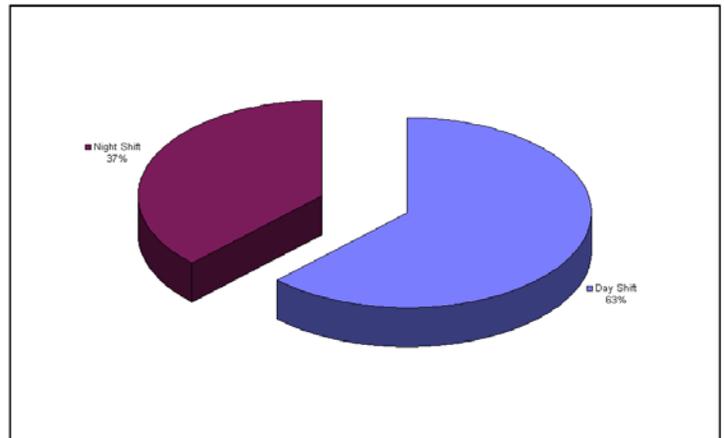
The Mukwonago Fire Department is divided into five company rotations. The average company has one Captain, one Lieutenant and nine firefighters. The busiest day by far is Friday with 20.9% of the calls. Also, the busiest time of the day is the day shift 06:00-18:00 with 59.7% of the call volume

Total Company Responses for 2003

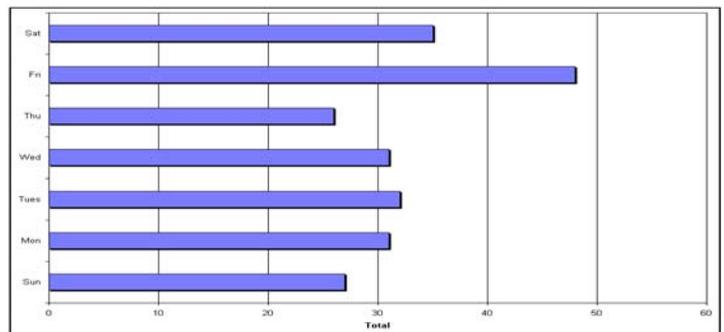
Company	Response	Percent
One	15	6.5%
Two	19	8.3%
Three	22	9.6%
Four	95	41.3%
Five	13	5.7%
Full Dept.	66	28.7%
Total	230	



The Mukwonago Fire Department responded to 230 calls this year. Of this, 144 or 63% of the volume were during the day shift.

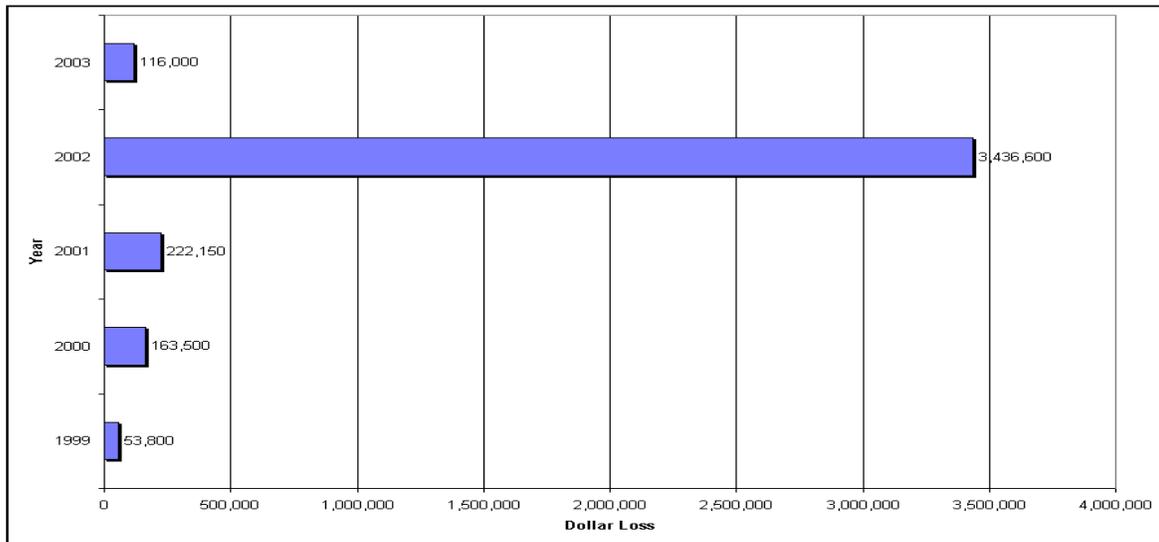


The busiest day for the Mukwonago Fire Department in 2003 was Friday with 20.9% of the calls and Saturday with 15.2% of the call volume

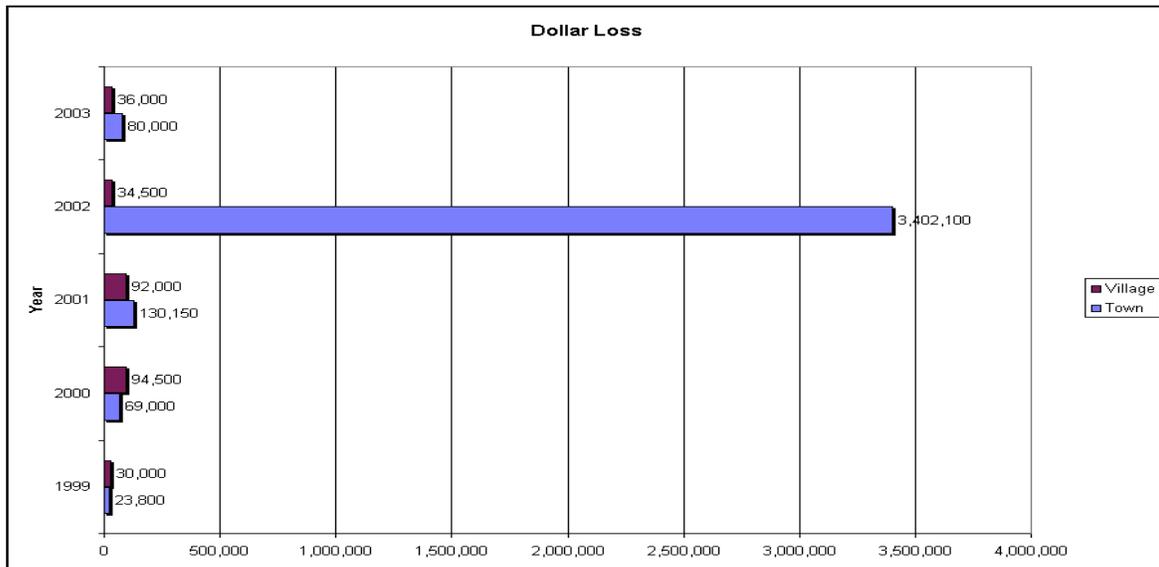


Fire Suppression: Dollar Loss

The Mukwonago Fire Department in 2003 responded to 230 incidents. Total dollar loss for 2003 was \$116,000. The three million dollar loss from 2002 represents mostly the Rainbow Springs Hotel Fire.



Dollar Loss By Year



Dollar Loss By Town and Village

Fire Suppression: Response By Firefighter

Below is a summary of all calls responded to by each individual firefighter in 2003. Some members in the list below are probationary personnel that have not completed Fire one and some are EMTs that respond to the scene to provide ambulatory care if necessary.

Firefighter	Total	Firefighter	Total
01 , Jeffrey Rolfe , #243	103	33 , Kevin Haag , #268	44
02 , Fred Purdy , #239	76	34 , Barb Rozek , #278	35
03 , Jeff Cooper , #208	31	35 , Lori Whalen , #248	6
04 , Andy Wegner , #202	89	35 , Roman Tuler , #234	4
05 , Kevin Gardner , #242	27	36 , Adam Staffeldt , #299	4
06 , Michael Craycraft , #291	9	36 , Kevin Sadowski , #240	9
07 , Tom, Jr Surges , #253	32	37 , Joe Rice , #265	53
08 , Gordon Wells , #260	50	38 , John Rolfe , #264	80
09 , Bethany Brester , #221	46	39 , Rod Schmidt , #219	24
10 , Paul Giblin , #285	35	40 , Dale Myszewski , #277	38
11 , Tim Viola , #259	22	41 , Randy Goodchild , #229	25
12 , Kevin Coats , #206	13	42 , Gisela Wells , #222	33
12 , Nate Wagner , #231	10	43 , William DeMeyer , #290	12
12 , Nathan Wagner , #231	3	44 , Christopher Stein , #297	75
13 , William Butka , #284	42	45 , Curt Hansen , #214	69
14 , Kevin Slotty , #244	39	46 , Jon Petrie , #226	48
15 , Adam Kreger , #224	10	47 , Brian Jablonowski , #227	45
15 , Jason Bausch , #274	2	48 , Fredric Schalow , #215	51
16 , Rich Wielebski , #251	84	49 , Gregg Jablonowski , #255	28
17 , Glenn Pinkowski , #237	41	50 , Judee Purdy , #270	39
18 , Scott Purdy , #230	21	51 , Christopher Holmstrom , #271	46
19 , Lee Hau , #204	78	52 , Troy Kassens , #273	46
20 , Ryan Staker , #256	85	53 , Gregory Hemm , #223	41
21 , Michael Adler , #220	9	54 , Jessie Jablonowski , #298	17
22 , Dave Kirchner , #235	34	55 , Todd Beschta , #207	60
23 , Dave Berg , #218	44	57 , Michael Matoushek, Jr. , #296	6
24 , George Jozwiak , #238	78	58 , Sherry Coats , #266	19
25 , Alicia Brissette , #212	38	59 , Charlene Siebold , #294	44
26 , Michael Kebbekus , #233	32	60 , David Bodden , #267	77
27 , Daniel Bednarek , #217	83	61 , Jerry Prager , #275	21
28 , Andrew Sutilla , #225	17	62 , Michael Wos , #201	83
29 , Matthew Stasik , #276	13	63 , Mark Hammond , #241	8
29 , William Wargolet , #295	1	64 , Brian Curik , #236	5
30 , Amanda White , #262	2	64 , Zachary Schmidt , #289	14
30 , Anthony Caravello, III , #211	9	65 , Keith Hanson , #216	14
31 , David Unti , #209	26	65 , Matt Sura , #245	1
32 , Daniel Hanseder , #272	11	66 , Lisa Wos , #283	17

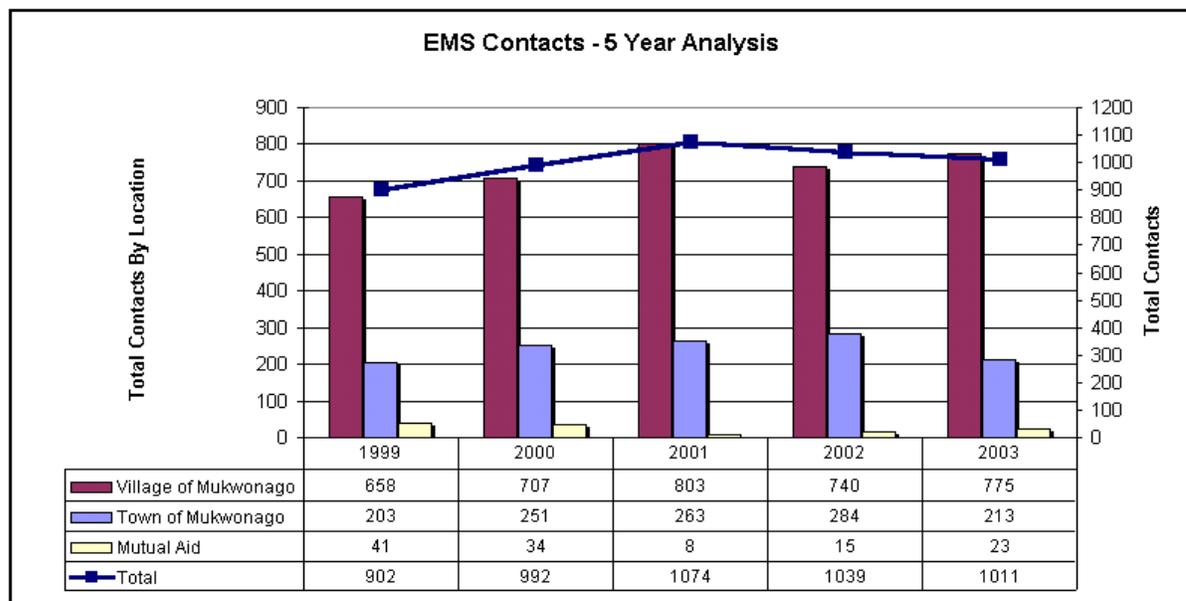
Emergency Medical Services Statistical Analysis 2003

EMS Response 2003
EMS Response by Day and Time
EMS Response by Station
EMS Response By Ambulance Utilization
EMS Response by Patient Contact Location and Run Type
EMS Response by Situation Found
Advanced Life Support
Patient Contact Volume by EMT'S and Receiving Physicality

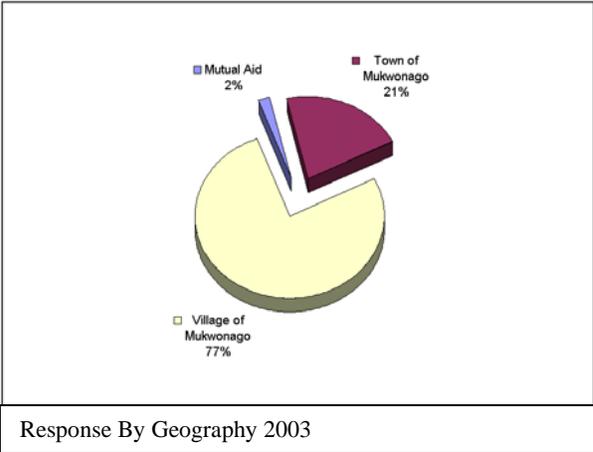
EMS Response

The Mukwonago Fire Department Ambulance crews are required to respond to all Emergency calls including fire suppression. The crews that represent the Mukwonago Fire department are presently set at two basics and one IV-Tech onboard. Below are graphs and illustrations that represent the types and locations of calls that the Mukwonago Fire Department responded to with an Ambulance in 2003. All comparisons in this analysis compare 2003 to 2001 to show some historical trending. The error margin for the analysis is 0.4%

In 2003, the Mukwonago Fire Department had 1,011 patient contacts, which is a 5.87% decrease from 2001. However, if we compare 1999 to 2003 we have total contacts increasing by 12.08%



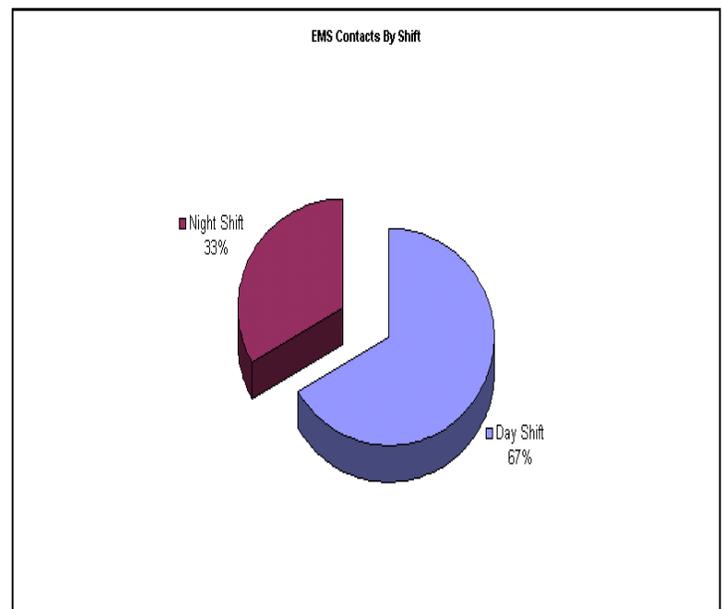
- In the last five years the majority of patient contacts were in the Village of Mukwonago, averaging 73.4%
- Mutual aid over the past five years averages 2.4% of the call volume



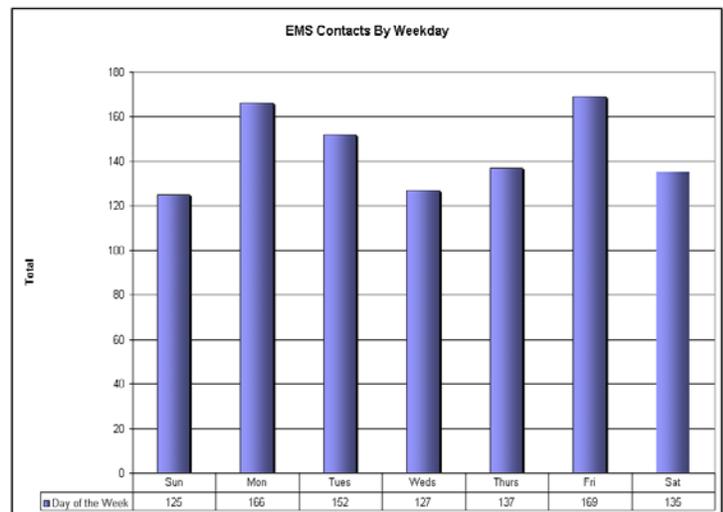
EMS Response: Day and Time Analysis

The Mukwonago Fire Department Ambulance crews are split into two categories: the 06:00-18:00 (day shift) and the 18:00-06:00 (night shift). Each member of the department that is a licensed EMT, when “on call”, is required to respond to all emergency calls during their “shift”. The ambulance crews of the Mukwonago Fire Department go beyond the call of duty in the event of medical emergencies. It is not strange to see an EMT respond to a neighbor’s house at 0400 even if they are not “on call”. Our EMT’S pride themselves in compassion for their patients, no matter what time the tone goes off.

In 2003, the Mukwonago Fire Department had 1,011 patient contacts with 67% of the call volume occurring during the 06:00-18:00, the day shift. This is a 9.59% increase since 1999



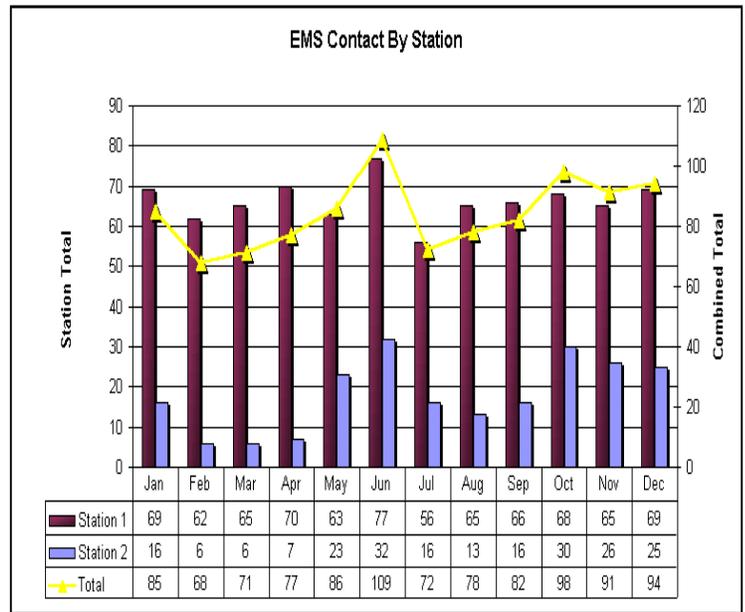
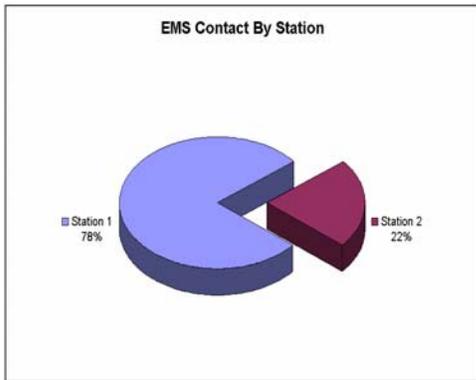
In 2003, the busiest nights for the Mukwonago Fire Department were Friday with 16.7% of the calls and Monday night with 16.4%. EMS response over the past 5 years by weeknight remains constant with Friday and Monday’s being the busiest nights.



EMS Response: By Station

The Mukwonago Fire Department has two Fire stations: the Headquarters, which is located in the Village of Mukwonago; and the Station 2 which is located in the Town of Mukwonago.

In 2003, the Mukwonago Fire Department had 1,011 patient contacts with 78% of the ambulances responding from Station 1.



EMS Response: Ambulance Utilization

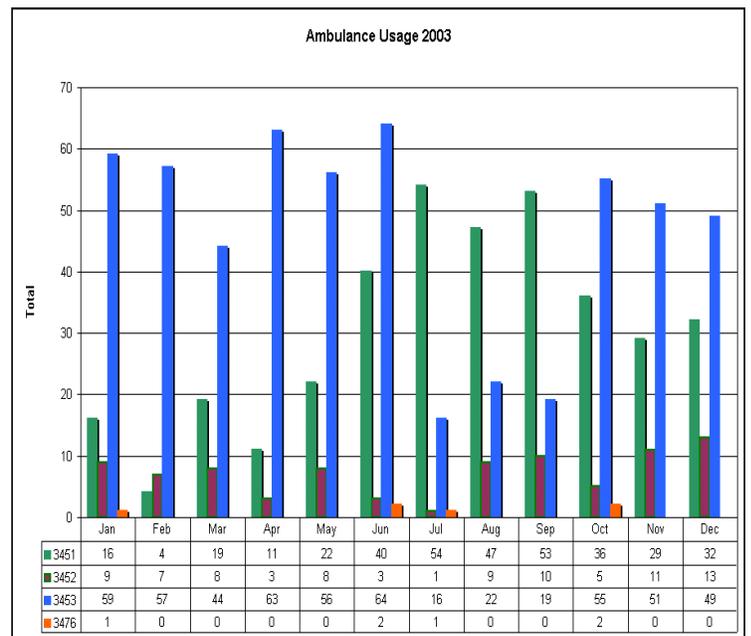
The Mukwonago Fire Department currently has three ambulances: 3451, 3452 and 3453. In the event that all ambulances are on another call 3476 the Mukwonago Heavy Rescue truck can respond to medical calls. 3476 carries a defibrillator and a medical bag, however 3476 cannot transport to the hospital.

In 2003, the Mukwonago Fire Department used 3453* for 54.9% of the ambulance responses. This is a major increase from the past 5 years when 3451 and 3453 were utilized equally.

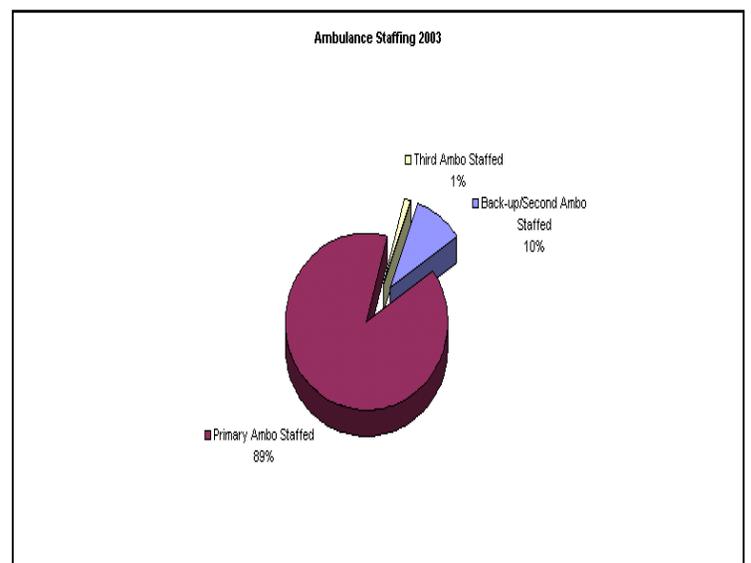
Excludes 2003:

- 3451 Historical Average 35%
- 3452 Historical Average 27%
- 3453 Historical Average 35%

* In 2003, 3452 starting becoming unreliable so 3453 handled the majority of the calls until the purchase of the new 3452 which was used sparingly during its phase in period



In 2003, the Mukwonago Fire Department responded with the primary ambulance crew 897 times or 89% of total call volume.



EMS Response: Patient Contact Location and Run Type

The Mukwonago Fire Department categorizes each patient contact by run type and by location of patient contact.

In 2003, the Mukwonago Fire Department had 1,011 patient contacts with 40.9% of the ambulances responding to a residence. Also, 20.3% of locations were categorized as Street/Highways in 2003.

Location	Responses	Percent
Assisted Living Facility	48	4.7%
Farm	2	0.2%
Industrial	12	1.2%
Medical Clinic	115	11.4%
Nursing Home	60	5.9%
Other	17	1.7%
Public Building	66	6.5%
Public Outdoors	28	2.8%
Residence	414	40.9%
Restaurant/Bar	5	0.5%
School	35	3.5%
Street/Highway	205	20.3%
Unclassified	4	0.4%
Total	1011	

In 2003, the Mukwonago Fire Department had 1,011 patient contacts. When responding, 67.7% contacts required transports to a hospital.

Run Type	Responses	Percent
Ambo Call, No Transport	190	18.8%
Ambo Call, Transport	684	67.7%
Fire	72	7.1%
MVA	61	6.0%
Other	4	0.4%
Grand Total	1011	



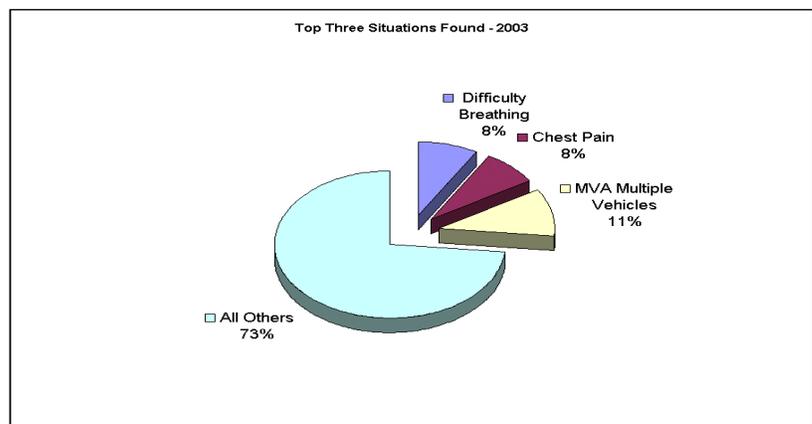
EMS Response: Situations Found

The Mukwonago Fire Department categorizes each patient contact with a “situation found” at the scene. Situation found can be anything from a stroke to a motor vehicle accident. When the dispatcher initiates the EMS response they let the EMTS responding know what type of call it is, based on the caller’s information. This allows the EMTS responding to create a picture of what they might expect Data below contains all “situations found” in 2003.

Situation Found EMS	Total	Percent	Situation Found EMS	Total	Percent
Abdomal Pain/Problems	37	3.7%	Illness	13	1.3%
Abrasion	2	0.2%	Intoxication Suspected	5	0.5%
Airway Obstruction	2	0.2%	Laceration/Cut	9	0.9%
Allergic Reaction	8	0.8%	Mutual Aid - To Scene	5	0.5%
Altered LOC	35	3.5%	MVA 1 Vehicle	37	3.7%
Amputation	2	0.2%	MVA Car vs Bike	3	0.3%
Avulsion	1	0.1%	MVA Multiple Vehicles	107	10.6%
Back Pain	34	3.4%	MVA Other	6	0.6%
Behavioral/Psych.	3	0.3%	MVA Rollover	6	0.6%
Bleeding	15	1.5%	Nausea	6	0.6%
Burn	4	0.4%	No Locate	1	0.1%
Cardiac Arrest	1	0.1%	No Patient	48	4.7%
Cardiac Symptoms	12	1.2%	Numbness or Tingling, Paresthesia	3	0.3%
Chest Pain	81	8.0%	Overdose	8	0.8%
Chills	2	0.2%	PNB	9	0.9%
Choking	1	0.1%	Poison/Drug Ingestion	2	0.2%
Contusion/Bruise: Minor Trauma	3	0.3%	Possible Heart Attack	1	0.1%
Dehydration	4	0.4%	Possible Suicide	4	0.4%
Diabetic Symptoms	14	1.4%	Pregnancy/OB Delivery	2	0.2%
Difficulty Breathing/Shortness of Breath	83	8.2%	Respiratory Distress	11	1.1%
Dislocation	7	0.7%	Seizure	17	1.7%
Dizziness/Fainting/Weakness	45	4.5%	Sickness, Other	11	1.1%
DOA	3	0.3%	Stand-By at Scene	34	3.4%
Drug Reaction	2	0.2%	Stand-By at Station	12	1.2%
Fall	79	7.8%	Stings/Bites	2	0.2%
Fever/Hyperthermia	4	0.4%	Strain or Sprain	1	0.1%
Fracture	6	0.6%	Stroke	11	1.1%
GI Bleeding	1	0.1%	Swelling	5	0.5%
Gunshot Wound: Projectile Wound	1	0.1%	Toxic Inhalation	2	0.2%
Headaches	8	0.8%	Traumatic injury	45	4.5%
Heat Stroke	1	0.1%	Unclassified	77	7.6%
Hypertension	3	0.3%	Vomiting	4	0.4%
			Total	1011	

26.81% of total situations found in 2003 can be categorized into three categories by number of contacts:

1. MVA Multi-Vehicles: 107
2. Difficulty Breathing: 83
3. Chest Pain: 81



EMS Response: Advanced Life Support “ALS”

The Mukwonago Fire Department in 2003 had 229 patient contacts that required the use of Advanced Life Support Skills. This is an increase from 2001 by 8.3%. The advanced skills used by the IV-Techs are more “advanced” training which required them to take an additional 40 hours of classroom and practical applications. EMT-IV Techs are also required to attend in-house training each month for skills and enhancements and an additional Department of Transportation refresher every two years of 15 hours. Some advanced areas that are covered are nebulizer breathing treatments for asthma, nitroglycerin for chest pain, glucagons for suspected diabetic episodes, Narcan for suspected drug overdose, aspirin for heart attacks and intravenous fluid infusion for patients that are either having a medical or traumatic episode. With the increasing number of ALS calls, the Mukwonago Fire Department is evolving into a Paramedic service.

A Paramedic is an EMT-Basic or EMT-Intermediate who has completed training based on the EMT-Paramedic National Standard Curriculum. Paramedics are trained in all aspects of Basic Life Support and Advanced Life Support procedures relevant to pre-hospital emergency care. The paramedic has advanced training in patient assessment, cardiac rhythm interpretation, defibrillation, drug therapy, and airway management. Also the Paramedic’s other responsibilities include public education, health promotion, and participation in injury and illness-prevention programs.

Once the Paramedic program becomes available to the citizens of Mukwonago, the public will benefit from having the highest level of pre-hospital care any community could ask for.

EMS Response: By Individual and Physicality

EMT	Responses	EMT	Responses
01, Jeffrey Rolfe , #243	31	34, Barb Rozek , #278	157
02, Fred Purdy , #239	78	35, Lori Whalen , #248	45
03, Jeff Cooper , #208	94	36, Adam Staffeldt , #299	44
04, Andy Wegner , #202	115	38, John Rolfe , #264	134
05, Kevin Gardner , #242	18	39, Rod Schmidt , #219	17
07, Tom, Jr Surges , #253	70	40, Dale Myszewski , #277	111
08, Gordon Wells , #260	67	42, Gisela Wells , #222	111
09, Bethany Brester , #221	118	43, William DeMeyer , #290	8
10, Paul Giblin , #285	24	44, Christopher Stein , #297	153
11, Tim Viola , #259	53	45, Curt Hansen , #214	78
12, Kevin Coats , #206	19	46, Jon Petrie , #226	53
13, William Butka , #284	10	47, Brian Jablonowski , #227	61
14, Kevin Slotty , #244	84	48, Fredric Schalow , #215	49
17, Glenn Pinkowski , #237	2	49, Gregg Jablonowski , #255	12
18, Scott Purdy , #230	3	50, Judee Purdy , #270	151
19, Lee Hau , #204	101	53, Gregory Hemm , #223	135
20, Ryan Staker , #256	1	55, Todd Beschta , #207	55
22, Dave Kirchner , #235	15	56, Karen Petrie , #282	2
23, Dave Berg , #218	44	58, Sherry Coats , #266	57
24, George Jozwiak , #238	47	59, Charlene Siebold , #294	1
26, Michael Kebbekus , #233	1	60, David Bodden , #267	81
27, Daniel Bednarek , #217	43	61, Jerry Prager , #275	8
28, Andrew Sutilla , #225	12	62, Michael Wos , #201	246
29, William Wargolet , #295	1	63, Mark Hammond , #241	11
31, David Unti , #209	56	65, Keith Hanson , #216	1
33, Kevin Haag , #268	12	65, Matthew Sura , #245	20

The Mukwonago Fire Department, in 2003 transported 684 patients to a Hospital. The 684 patients that were transported consisted of over 67.7% of the total patient contacts for the year 2003. Compared to 2001, the Mukwonago Fire Department transports decreased by 4.2%. The primary hospital that our patients are transported to is Waukesha Memorial Hospital. In 2003, 633 patients or 92.5% of the patients were transported to Waukesha.

	2001	Percent	2003	Percent	Percent Change
Burlington Memorial Hospital	5	0.70%	10	1.5%	0.76%
Children's Hospital, Milwaukee	6	0.84%	9	1.3%	0.48%
Elmbrook Memorial Hospital	3	0.42%	3	0.4%	0.02%
Froedert Hospital, Milwaukee	6	0.84%	2	0.3%	-0.55%
Lakeland Medical Center	1	0.14%	18	2.6%	2.49%
Oconomowoc Hospital	2	0.28%	1	0.1%	-0.13%
St. Luke's Hospital, Milwaukee	5	0.70%	2	0.3%	-0.41%
Veteran's Administration Hospital	1	0.14%	1	0.1%	0.01%
Waukesha Memorial Hospital	684	95.80%	633	92.5%	-3.25%
West Allis Memorial Hospital	1	0.14%	5	0.7%	0.59%

Community Relations

Public Relations



Fathers Day Parade 2003

Public Relations

Fire Prevention Week History

On a balmy evening in October 1871, Daniel “Pegleg” Sullivan was sitting outside his house enjoying the usual warm weather. His contentment was suddenly shattered by the sight of flames inside the barn of his friends, Patrick and Catherine O’Leary, who lived across the street. Daniel rushed to the barn to help but the fire was already too far advanced and not much could be saved.

The fire, aided by strong, restless wind, spread at lightening speed through the predominately wooden structures of greater Chicago. By the following day, October 9 when the fire was finally brought under control by the use of explosives, much of Chicago had been devastated. At least 300 people had perished and some 18,000 buildings were destroyed. Almost one third of Chicago’s population of 300,000 was left homeless.

Therefore, on each October 9th, the people of Chicago commemorated the fire with parades and ceremonies. In 1911, The Fire Marshals Association of North America officially declared that date as Fire Prevention Day.

Fire Prevention Week in Mukwonago

During Fire Prevention Week, members of the Mukwonago Fire Department visit local schools to educate children of all ages. The volunteers who visit the schools or organizations present the children with educational speeches, handouts and demonstrations they could participate in.

Public Education

The Mukwonago Fire Department doesn’t stop with only visiting the schools and talking with children. Mukwonago FD hosts numerous CPR courses in the community, station tours that allow kids of all ages to see the equipment we use and learn how we train in order to preserve life and property safely. Also several members work with the Boys and Girls Scouts of America to lecture on First Aid, Emergency Preparedness and Safety.

The Fire Department is always prepared to provide resources when a community group or organization needs assistance or requires our help. Each event we participate in only gives us the opportunity to educate more of our citizens.

Mechanical Division

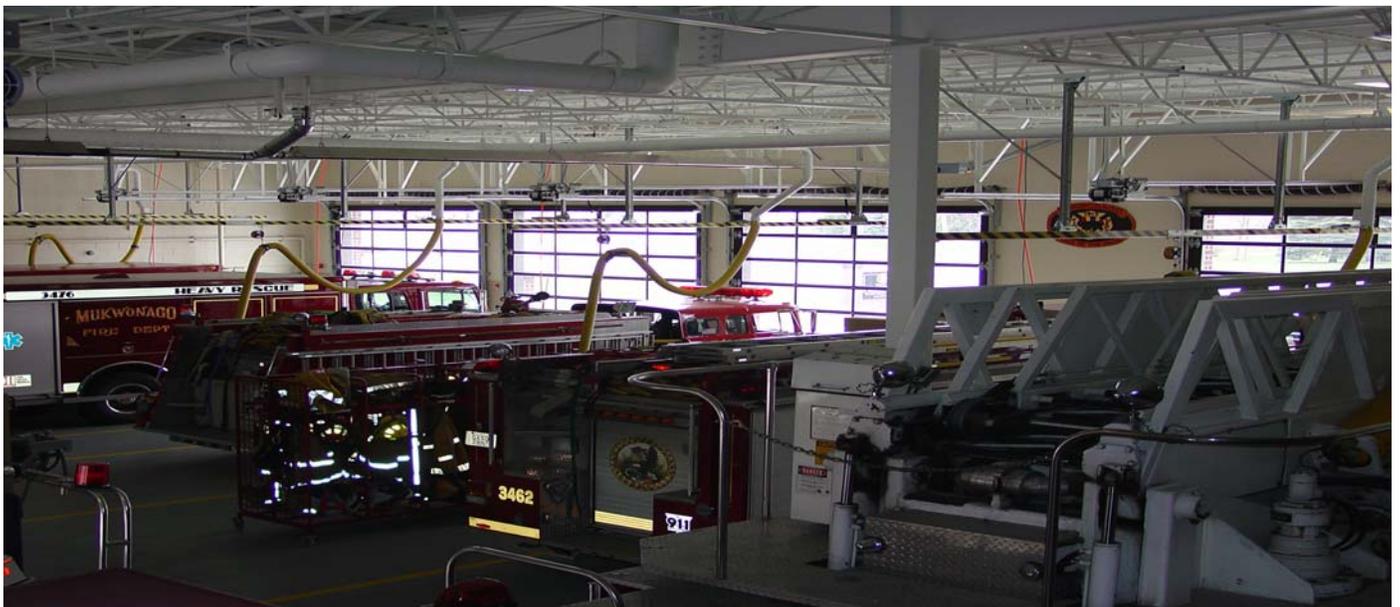
*Maintenance to Apparatus
Apparatus Showcase*

Mechanical Division

NFPA 1002 Standard on Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualification states that all Fire Departments perform routine tests, inspections, servicing functions and maintenance on all apparatus. Maintenance is defined as keeping an apparatus in the state of usefulness or readiness. Some of the maintenance performed by the Mukwonago Fire Department Motor Pump Operators are visual inspections, looking for leaking fluid and low tire pressures, check all fluids, check for and physical damage to the body of the apparatus, tears in seatbelts and instrument gauges working properly.

The Mukwonago Fire Department currently has 19 vehicles in service. The Miscellaneous vehicles: 3488: the Chiefs vehicle, 3486: Student Car, 3485: a full-sized van and 3489: Multi-purpose Pickup truck.

Vehicle Description	Count
Aerial	1
Ambulance	3
ATV/Trailer	1
Boat	1
Crash Rescue	1
Engines	3
Grass Truck	1
Haz-Mat/Govt Trailer	1
Misc Personnel Vehicles	4
Tanker	2
Water Operations	1
Total	19



Mechanical Division: Ambulances



Vehicle: 3451 – 1995 Ford Med Tech Ambulance
Year Purchased: 1995
Approximate Cost: \$76,000
Replacement Year: 2010
Replacement Cost: \$155,600

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: 68,173
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: 9,718

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: 3,250
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: 430



Vehicle: 3452 – Freightliner/Sprinter
Year Purchased: 2003
Approximate Cost: \$60,000
Replacement Year: 2013
Replacement Cost: \$135,000

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: 12,062
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: 1,475

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: N/A
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: N/A



Vehicle: 3453 – 2000 Freightliner Med Tec
Year Purchased: 2000
Approximate Cost: \$130,000
Replacement Year: 2015
Replacement Cost: \$210,000

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: 43,163
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: 13,508

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: 1,966
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: 598

Mechanical Division: Engines



Vehicle: 3461 – 1990 Spartan Darley
Year Purchased: 1990
Approximate Cost: \$190,000
Replacement Year: 2020
Replacement Cost: \$488,200

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: 43,163
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: 13,508

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: 2,026
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: 159



Vehicle: 3462 – 2002 Pierce Enforcer
Year Purchased: 2002
Approximate Cost: \$285,000
Replacement Year: 2027
Replacement Cost: \$500,000

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: 4,740
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: 1,411

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: 413
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: 180



Vehicle: 3463 – 1977 Ford Pierce
Year Purchased: 1977
Approximate Cost: \$110,000
Replacement Year: 2007
Replacement Cost: \$325,000

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: 44,484
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: 647

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: N/A
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: N/A

Mechanical Division: Specialty Apparatus



Vehicle: 3471 – Pierce Aerial Platform 110 Feet
Year Purchased: 2003
Approximate Cost: \$ 75,000
Replacement Year: 2023
Replacement Cost: \$ 750,000

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: 42,661
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: 491

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: 3,765
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: 80



Vehicle: 3476 – 1997 3D/Freightliner Crash Rescue
Year Purchased: 1997
Approximate Cost: \$130,000
Replacement Year: 2017
Replacement Cost: \$263,700

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: 10,574
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: 1,108

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: 1,381
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: 169



Vehicle: 3481 – 1989 Chevy
Year Purchased: 1990
Approximate Cost: \$35,000
Replacement Year: 2010
Replacement Cost: \$88,600

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: 12,599
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: 483

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: N/A
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: N/A

Mechanical Division: Tankers



Vehicle: 3491 – 1996 International US Tank
Year Purchased: 1995
Approximate Cost: \$80,000
Replacement Year: 2020
Replacement Cost: \$300,000

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: 3,652
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: 306

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: 413
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: 49



Vehicle: 3492 – 1985 GMC Monroe
Year Purchased: 1995
Approximate Cost: \$90,000
Replacement Year: 2010
Replacement Cost: \$230,000

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: 11,049
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: 347

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: 601
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: 25

Mechanical Division: Water Operations



Vehicle: 3487 – 1988 Chevy
Year Purchased: 1998
Approximate Cost: Donated by WE Energies
Replacement Year: 2018
Replacement Cost: \$ 40,000

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003:
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003:

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003:
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003:



Vehicle: 3496 – 1998 Rescue One
Year Purchased: 1997
Approximate Cost: \$13,000
Replacement Year: 2017
Replacement Cost: \$23,000

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: N/A
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: N/A

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: N/A
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: N/A

Mechanical Division: Personnel Vehicles



Vehicle: 3489 – 4x4 4 Door 2000 Chevy
Year Purchased: 2000
Approximate Cost: \$ 30,000
Replacement Year: 2019
Replacement Cost: \$ 40,000

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: 18,469
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: 5,852

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: N/A
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: N/A



Vehicle: 3485 – 1988 Ford Passenger Van
Year Purchased: 1988
Approximate Cost: \$18,000
Replacement Year: 2008
Replacement Cost: \$45,300

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: 73,623
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: 5,348

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: N/A
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: N/A



Vehicle: 3486 – Mercury
Year Purchased: 2003
Approximate Cost: \$ 800 (Cost of Repairs)
Replacement Year: N/A
Replacement Cost: \$ 15,000

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: 122,599
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: 821

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: N/A
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: N/A

Mechanical Division: Miscellaneous



Vehicle: 3486 – 6x6 and Trailer
Year Purchased: 1997
Approximate Cost: \$ 8,500
Replacement Year: 2010
Replacement Cost: \$ 10,000

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: 134
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: N/A

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: N/A
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: N/A



Vehicle: Hazmat/Emergency Govt. Interstate Trailer
Year Purchased: 1994
Approximate Cost: \$ 4,000
Replacement Year: 2020
Replacement Cost: \$ 6,500

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: N/A
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: N/A

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: N/A
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: N/A



Vehicle: 2000 Ford Expedition
Year Purchased: 2000
Approximate Cost: Lease
Replacement Year: 2004
Replacement Cost: \$25,000

Vehicle Odometer Reading Year End 2003: N/A
Vehicle Odometer Reading for 2003: N/A

Vehicle Hour Meter Year End 2003: N/A
Vehicle Hour Meter for 2003: N/A

