

A quarterly report of MABAS WISCONSIN activities to underscore its value to the community and to foster growth and improvement through the sharing of actual experience

LITHIUM ION BATTERY FIRE REQUIRES MABAS 3RD ALARM

BY RON MAYER, ASSISTANT CHIEF, FRANKLIN FIRE DEPARTMENT

Wednesday August 10, 2016 was becoming a very sunny, hot, and humid day, with temps in the high 80's and dew points reaching 70 degrees. Milwaukee County MABAS Division 107 was in the last hour of an ambulance movement timing drill being held at a high school parking lot just south of I-43.

A call was received at the Franklin Emergency Communication center at **10:59am** reporting a warehouse fire involving lithium ion batteries.

A full still from the Franklin Fire Department consisting of 2 engines, 1 truck, an ALS unit, the battalion chief and myself (as acting chief) was sent to the Franklin Industrial Park at **5251 W Franklin Drive** (about 5 miles south of the training drill, at the southern end of Milwaukee County).

This is the S&C Electric Company which manufactures a variety of industrial-sized power transmission, distribution, and uninterrupted power supply products.

The alarm was upgraded to a **working still at 11:03am**. This brought in mutual aid consisting of 2 engines, 1 truck, 1 ALS unit, a Rapid Intervention Team (RIT), 4 chiefs, and change of quarters.



(Photo by Franklin Fire Dept)

Upon making entry, approximately 100 feet into the building was a large metal storage/shipping container about 40' long, 8' wide, and 8' tall. In the back half of the container was eight large banks of lithium ion batteries, totaling about 800 volts DC.

The front half of the container had electrical switching equipment and an inverter to convert the DC power to 480 volts AC 3-phase power. Multiple banks of batteries were burning, creating large amounts of dark smoke with substantial heat.



(Photo by Gary Schmidt)

The initial arriving units found moderate to heavy smoke coming from a large overhead warehouse door that was open. The building was evacuated upon arrival.

Four company representatives all stated that there was a large bank of lithium ion batteries burning and that **using water could cause a violent reaction.**



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The **Milwaukee Fire department Haz-Mat team** was called at **11:14am** due to the material burning and the recommendation to not use water.

Initial staging of units was moved upwind. Once on scene, the Haz-Mat team monitored air quality and had area businesses shelter in place.

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(Photo by Chuck Liedtke)

MABAS-WISCONSIN IN ACTION

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE BY ED JANKE, VILLAGE OF HOWARD, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND PRESIDENT, MABAS WISCONSIN

The headline read:

GATLINBURG, Tenn. (AP) - Emergency officials in Tennessee say a wildfire has set 30 structures ablaze in Gatlinburg, including a 16-story hotel, and is at the edge of the Dollywood theme park.

Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) spokesman Dean Flener said in a news release that mandatory evacuations were underway for areas in and around Gatlinburg, including the south part of Pigeon Forge, where Dolly Parton's theme park is located.

Flener said strong afternoon winds fanned the wildfire on land in the great Smoky Mountains National Park and moved quickly onto private property. TEMA said no deaths have been reported.

Two days later the headline read:

GATLINBURG, Tenn. (AP) - Three more bodies were found in the ruins of wildfires that torched hundreds of homes and businesses in the Great Smoky Mountains area, raising the death toll to seven.

Search and rescue missions continued, and Sevier County Mayor Larry Waters said they had found three people who had been trapped since the fires started spreading wildly in high winds on Monday night. The mayor said the three were OK.

Ultimately, we learned that a total of 14 people died, more than 2400 structures burned, and two juveniles are in custody for starting the fire. A very tragic fire loss that will scar that community for years.

Chief Pete O'Leary, (City of Fond du Lac Fire) and I attended most of our Executive Fire Officer Classes with an outstanding Fire Officer by the name of Kevin Lauer. He had an opportunity to lead the response effort in Gatlinburg. As a TFCA (Tennessee Fire Chiefs Association) mutual aid responder, he commanded 120 apparatus, several incident management teams, and over 300 personnel.

Chief Kevin Lauer remarked on his Facebook page that this was the biggest response in their history and it went very well.

As I reflected upon Chief Lauer's short Facebook commentary, I attempted to place the Gatlinburg scenario into context; tens of thousands of acres burning, hundreds of structures threatened by fire. I concluded that we could face similar circumstances and threats here in Wisconsin.

There are questions I would ask us to ponder.

Are we ready to manage this level of conflagration?

Are we prepared to assist the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources with structural apparatus that will provide engines, tenders, UTV's and personnel for structural protection and suppression objectives?

MABAS-WI has worked with the folks from the DNR and I believe we are prepared. Our Regional Coordinators and Executive Board have discussed response plans. Our Wisconsin based Incident Management Teams are prepared.

Yes, I believe we are prepared.

WAUKESHA COUNTY MABAS DIVISION 106 IN ACTION

Oct 11, 2016: Fire spreading from a garage requires a MABAS Box at S12W29085 Summit Avenue in the Town of Delafield
(Photos by timsnopek.com)



To view past newsletters, visit:
www.mabaswisconsin.org
(scroll down for newsletter links)

Let us know when you have a circumstance where you found yourself "thinking outside the MABAS Box card"!

To receive MABAS emails, visit the list server site, enter your email address & name and click "subscribe":

<http://mailman.wsfca.com/mailman/listinfo>

LITHIUM ION BATTERY FIRE REQUIRES MABAS 3RD ALARM - CONTINUED

(Continued from page 1)

When we were first told that water could create a violent reaction, we tried attacking it with multiple Dry Chemical and Carbon Dioxide extinguishers with no success.



Additional help was needed, so we activated **MABAS Div 107 Card 2-11 to the box alarm level.**

DEPARTMENT NAME:	BOX ALARM TYPE:	EFFECTIVE DATE:				
Franklin BOX ALARM # 2-11	Structure Fire LOCATION OR AREA: Citywide	December 14, 2015 AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE: Adam Spangriss				
LOCAL DISPATCH AREA:						
ALARM LEVEL	ENGINES	TRUCKS	AMBULANCES	CHIEFS	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT	CHANGE OF
1st	Franklin Franklin	Franklin	Franklin ALS	Franklin		
Working	Hales Corners Oak Creek	Greenfield	New Berlin ALS	Greenfield Greenfield (RT) Hales Corners Oak Creek	Greenfield RT Request (RE Energized)	Coalfly RT West Allis
MABAS BOX ALARM:						
ALARM LEVEL	ENGINES	TRUCKS	AMBULANCES	CHIEFS	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT	CHANGE OF
BOX	Coalfly Tees Corners	South Milwaukee	West Allis ALS	Coalfly South Milwaukee	Hales Corners Utility 500 Milwaukee Fire 501	Milwaukee 1 New Berlin West Allis
2ND	Milwaukee New Berlin	Milwaukee	West Allis ALS	Milwaukee New Berlin West Allis (RT)	Wauwatosa Utility 501 West Allis RT	Raymond 10 St. Francis Oak Creek
3RD	Milwaukee Raymond	St. Francis	Oak Creek ALS	St. Francis Raymond	Milwaukee Command Post 100th ARW Mobile Air Unit	Wauwatosa Cedarburg Greenfield
4TH	Wauwatosa West Lake	Cedarburg	Greenfield ALS	Wauwatosa West Lake	Milwaukee RT Team ARCS	South Shore City of Brookfield
5TH	South Shore Waterford	City of Brookfield	Milwaukee ALS	City of Brookfield South Shore South Shore (RT)	North Shore RT	Milwaukee Vernon 20 Tolligan 1 Tees Corners
INTERDIVISIONAL REQUEST	1st Choice 106	2nd Choice 101	3rd Choice 119			

We also special called the **Milwaukee County Airport Fire Department** for their Halotron (a non-conductive gaseous agent) system, which also had little effect on the fire.



With large amounts of fire and smoke, with having multiple crews working or in staging, and with the heat index over 100°, we needed to rotate crews on a regular basis. **Box card 2-11 was escalated to a 2nd alarm at 11:53am and a 3rd alarm at 1:05pm.**

Multiple departments passed on their response, so filling the 3rd alarm exhausted all five alarm levels of the box card; interdivisional requests would be needed if further escalation was warranted.

In the end, we utilized two 2-1/2" lines non-stop for over an hour until all the material was sufficiently cooled. The run-off was a definite concern. The Metropolitan Milwaukee Sewerage District was notified and Milwaukee Haz-Mat covered the adjacent storm drains. The incident terminated around 7pm.



Conclusions and lessons learned.

- Communications went well considering the number of departments involved (units from Divisions 107, 106, and 102 utilizing 4 different radio systems responded).
- Updating pre-plan information is a must as business operations change. A business can grow and start storing/producing larger, more hazardous equipment. Finding out that you can't use water **after** the building is on fire is not a good situation
- The NFPA has been doing research on how to deal with these types of Energized Electrical Storage units. They have since developed a training that allows for the use of copious amounts of water using fog nozzles from a safe distance until all the material has been cooled, remembering that intact batteries could still be energized.
- NFPA does not recommend using foam because it could increase the conductivity of the water and create an even more hazardous situation.
- This was a challenging situation based on the material burning and the hot, humid weather. The assistance from all the area departments and the Milwaukee Fire Bell Club (for food, beverages, misting fans, towels, chairs, tents, and restrooms) was greatly appreciated.



These units are used as backup power for computer server farms, valued at over \$1,000,000 each. One was damaged by fire and another suffered heavy smoke damage. (Above photo by Franklin Fire Dept. All other photos this page by Chuck Liedtke)

MABAS-WISCONSIN IN ACTION

DIV 107 IN TRAINING - AMBULANCE MOVEMENT TIMING DRILL

BY ANDY JENSEN, LIEUTENANT, ST. FRANCIS FIRE DEPARTMENT, PRESIDENT, MABAS DIVISION 107

On Wednesday morning, August 10, 2016, Milwaukee County MABAS Division 107 conducted an ambulance movement timing drill. The objective was to physically move ambulances, via the MABAS system to a staging location, with the main goal of time stamping the process of interdivisional requests with Badger Red included.

A Secondary goal was conducting a MABAS radio drill with a focus on communication with interdivisional resources as well as Badger Red Center and Badger Red's notification responsibilities.

While worldly events influence local strategies, we did plan this drill before the Orlando Florida nightclub mass tragedy. Division 107 has practiced Active Shooter scenarios many times in recent years with joint operations with Law Enforcement and have developed Rescue Task Force (RTF) MABAS cards (an RTF is a group of specially trained law enforcement and firefighter/EMS personnel).

Our past experience in Division 107 with major Life Safety box responses has included the Oak Creek Sikh Temple shooting of 8/5/12 which

brought five ALS and ten BLS to that scene and the West Allis freeway snow storm crash of 12/8/13 that required twelve ALS paramedic units.

What we learned from those were:

- Call early and call often for extra help, especially when considering interdivisional. It's much easier to get resources going and turn them around if not needed. It's much harder to play the catchup game.
- Radio discipline is a key lesson learned. Across the board, one consistent failure involves communications. Everyone needs to practice radio discipline and understand what the options are.
- Command and staging have a vital role in organizing and maintaining resource flow. For an active shooter scene, there will be an enormous amount of law enforcement and fire department vehicles, and eventually there will be a rush of news media often from distant cities ("network-hubs"), loved ones flocking to the scene, and the curious general public.

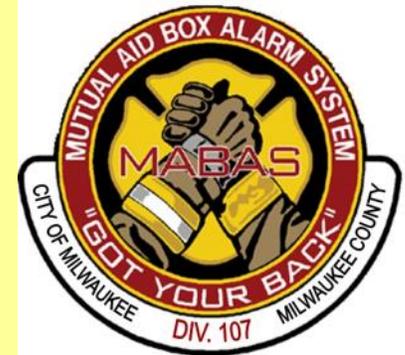
(Continued on page 5)



The Division 111 Ambulance Strike Team. For the purposes of the drill, only vehicles were needed, not actual ambulances. In many cases, interdivisional departments used other FD rigs in order to keep their ambulances in service (Photo by Chuck Liedtke).

How Are You Using MABAS?

Your contributions to the various columns will make this newsletter a success. Let us know about your MABAS response activity at garyschmidt@wi.rr.com. In particular, pictures of activity are needed.



MABAS Division 107 Operations – August Drill Summary

09:22 - Time of Incident.
 09:24 - MABAS Tones on IFERN with first ambulance in staging within 8 minutes.
 09:42 - Fifth Alarm requested.
 09:42 - Wauwatosa Division 107 Dispatch contacted Badger Red
 09:48 - MABAS Regional Coordinator received Badger Red phone call and notification of strike teams of ambulances requested from Divisions 102, 106, 111.
 10:16 - Final Division 107 resource in staging 34 minutes from time of tone. All responses were non emergent. At this point, on scene were:

Division 107 Ambulances -14
 Division 107 Chiefs - 6
 Division 107 Engines - 2
 Division Special Equipment - 2 (Airport FD Mass Casualty Unit / Fire Bell Rehab)

10:44 - Division 106 Strike Team arrival
 10:46 - Division 102 Strike Team arrival
 11:15 - Division 111 Strike Team arrival

Total apparatus responded - 39

On Scene Participant List Fire/EMS

Greenfield
 Greendale
 Hales Corners
 Franklin
 Oak Creek
 South Milwaukee
 St Francis
 Cudahy
 North Shore
 Wauwatosa
 Milwaukee County Airport
 Milwaukee City
 Milwaukee Fire Bell
 MABAS Wisconsin Southeast Regional Coordinator
 Division 102 Racine County
 Division 106 Waukesha County
 Division 111 Washington County

DIV 107 IN TRAINING - AMBULANCE MOVEMENT TIMING DRILL - CONTINUED



Lt. Jensen briefs the Div 107 responders, hailing them on MABAS Red to see if they followed radio directions given by the staging Chief (Photo by Gary Schmidt).



Division 107 ALS & BLS ambulances staged (Photo by Gary Schmidt).

(Continued from page 4)

We had never timed out the potential needs for an extraordinary amount of ambulances. Our main objectives of time stamping, radio drill, and physically moving the resources were completed.

We came up short on running accurate times stamps on the first 5 alarms. Since the resources went non-emergent, the times were lower than when they respond emergent to a real call. On the other hand, our interdivisional timings were realistic given those type of responses are expected to be non-emergent.

We have work to do with Badger Red to make that process as efficient as possible.

We also have work to do with the interdivisional communications, practice, and limiting to necessary transmissions.

Division 107 was extremely grateful for all the participation. The Greenfield Fire Department and the School District of Greenfield went above and beyond to let us work and accommodate everything (we used the high school parking lot to conduct the exercise).

From the local dispatchers, to Rock County (Badger Red), MABAS Wisconsin, and the Milwaukee Fire Bell, we were able to have participation from all avenues in the large system. I look forward to taking this to the next step and deploying resources into a hands-on event.



Franklin Asst. Chief Ron Mayer tracks the times of the drill. Within the hour, he would leave to command a 3rd alarm fire in Franklin (Photo by Gary Schmidt).



The Division 102 "Ambulance" Strike Team arrives (Photo by Gary Schmidt).

Largest Ambulance Response to Date By Gary Schmidt

More people live in Milwaukee County than anywhere else in the State. It is a densely populated urban area with pockets of economic and educational challenges, resulting in over 600 shooting victims each year.

Milwaukee County also has the most traffic, with 4 major freeway interchanges, the busiest in the State, intersecting I-41, I-43, and I-94 in various configurations.

One might expect the largest mass casualty incident to be either a multiple shooting or a large scale traffic accident. Surprisingly, the cause for the largest ambulance movement in Milwaukee County could have occurred in any county in Wisconsin.

In an industrial area that bisects Milwaukee County, one mile from Miller Park, Marquette University, and Potawatomi Casino, is the Falk Corporation, a 60+ acre manufacturing complex.

On December 6, 2006, workers were testing a backup heating system that piped propane underground to various buildings on the property. In one of the outbuildings, a leak was detected and evacuations began.

About 15 minutes later, a massive explosion occurred, the force of which was felt over 5 miles away. The Milwaukee Fire Department (MFD), not yet active on MABAS, went to 4 local alarms. This included 17 engines, 8 trucks, the heavy rescue structure collapse team and the Haz-mat team.

Four MFD paramedic units and twenty-one ambulances were sent by the four private ambulance companies in the area.

Forty-three workers were injured and three were killed. There were over 500 people on site in the area at the time.



The Falk Corporation explosion (Photo by Chuck Liedtke).

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MABAS-WISCONSIN IN ACTION

WHY 5 ALARMS ON BOX CARDS?

BY JIM LEY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS, MILWAUKEE FIRE DEPT; PRESIDENT, SEW-IMT; CURATOR, MILWAUKEE FIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM

MABAS originated in 1970 in the northwest Chicago suburb of Elk Grove. Elk Grove Lt. Don Kuhn was a former firefighter of the Chicago Fire Department (CFD) and knew of the value of CFD's greater alarm system that brought a rapid predetermined and organized deployment of additional resources.

Kuhn was convinced that the system could work in the suburbs. He brought the idea to his chief who supported it. By 1977 MABAS had grown to approximately 60 departments.

MABAS box cards are based on the Chicago Fire Department's five alarm system which had its beginnings in the telegraph street corner box alarms.

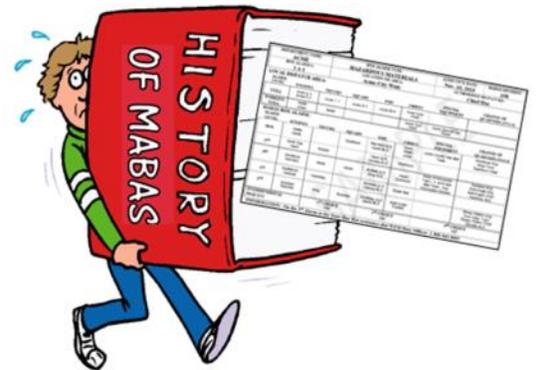
CFD cards had predetermined apparatus assignments based on CFD station locations. CFD's five alarm system went into service in 1927 and was an improvement over earlier cards. The card covered companies responding to the incident and also covered move-up companies to fill in gaps created by a large incident.

Fire departments across the country use various methods of sending what they feel is the appropriate amount of resources to a particular call type. Boston and New York can go over five alarms.

The Milwaukee Fire Department (MFD) did not go to a five alarm system until 1947 (although the NFPA had recommended it years earlier). Milwaukee had used a three alarm system going back to the late 1800's.

The beauty of the box card is it takes a lot of pressure off the incident commander and the dispatchers. Prior to MABAS, most suburban or rural departments had mutual aid agreements in place. But if the incident got larger and more resources were needed, the incident commander or dispatcher would have to try and line up more assistance on the fly.

During the stress of an emergency is not the best time to reach out to departments that you may not have a



relationship with. Having pre-arranged resources in place allows the incident commander to just ask for more help and it is on its way.

The box card works best when it is not overloaded. The traditional management standard of an officer being able to manage 5-7 resources applies to the box card.

So even if you are lucky to be able to fill all the lines of your card with resources, you need to be able to match it with command staff to manage them all.

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Large Scale Incidents and Incident Management Teams

Recent history has shown that success in mitigating large scale incidents strongly reflect on the incident's command structure. In 2012, the Burlington Egg Plant fire demonstrated what can happen if command resources do not match the incident.

Resources were called in faster than command could keep track of them. Units from distant localities were called in but in some cases were not tracked and command did not know who was on scene or where they were until after a physical inspection of the scene was conducted.

Many departments recognize how complex the management of a greater alarm fire can be and have taken advantage of assigning one of Wisconsin's **Incident Management Teams** on their box cards.

Wisconsin is fortunate to have developed a state wide system of incident management teams (IMT). Currently the southeast, southwest, northeast and north central regions have active teams along with teams in the State Patrol, Department of Corrections and Natural Resources.

These teams are comprised of incident command specialists from disciplines such as the fire service, law enforcement, EMS and hospitals and public works. An IMT can be requested through your local emergency manager and are free.

A team does not take command but assists where needed. In a large scale incident that may be tracking resources or logistics, running staging or work in an Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

If an incident goes on for multiple operational periods, it will likely become a declared emergency and Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) will assist with additional resources through MABAS interdivisional requests. If large enough, FEMA will respond. Even though state and federal agencies will come in to assist they are still going to rely on the local ICS framework that was developed in the opening minutes of the event.

WHY 5 ALARMS ON BOX CARDS - CONTINUED

(Continued from page 6)

While based on an idea from the days of horse-drawn steamers, today MABAS box cards have become more specialized as response and community needs dictate.

Beside the traditional structure fire card, there are water supply, target hazard, life safety, haz-mat, technical rescue, water rescue and disaster cards. Milwaukee County for 2017 has added a Disaster/RTF card for an active shooter scenario.

Milwaukee still uses five alarm response but MFD box cards now include Shared Service community partners (North Shore, Wauwatosa, West Allis, Greenfield and Oak Creek) integrated into the assignment. These cards are based on the closest stations regardless of boundaries. Milwaukee does not activate a MABAS response until a fifth alarm level is reached. In that case MABAS departments would backfill Milwaukee stations.

The resources assigned to a single

alarm assignment in Milwaukee have grown. For example, in 1982 when I began my fire service career, Milwaukee sent 3 engines, 1 ladder and 1 chief to a structure fire.

MFD's current first alarm is heavy in comparison. A structure fire receives 3 engines, 3 trucks, a rescue company, a paramedic unit two battalion chiefs and a safety officer. The main reason for the heavier assignment is that fires burn faster and hotter today and, as an urban area, Milwaukee has many homes built right next to each other.

The concept is to overwhelm the fire and hit it hard and fast. If resources are not needed they are quickly put back in service.

A second alarm gets three more engines, two more trucks, another paramedic unit and chief officer.

A third alarm receives three more engines, one truck, another med unit (rehab), the command post and the remaining rescue company for an expanded RIT.

Milwaukee's First Alarm SOG's

Each resource is tasked to a specific operation per department standard operating guidelines or SOG's. The first engine is the attack engine while the second engine supplies the first engine and is responsible for a second attack line. The third engine is responsible for a second, redundant source of water and as backup on deck.

The first truck company is responsible for rescue or forcible entry (usually with the first engine) and the second truck for performs ventilation. The third truck is always assigned to RIT (rapid intervention team). A rescue company can be used at the I.C.'s discretion but normally does truck functions.

A paramedic unit is assigned for firefighter or civilian injuries. Three command chiefs are assigned to fill command, operations and safety.

Fourth and fifth alarms each bring only three additional engines, maintaining a safe chief-to-resource ratio.

MABAS PROVIDED IMPETUS FOR SHARED SERVICES IN MILWAUKEE COUNTY

BY JIM LEY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS, MILWAUKEE FIRE DEPT; PRESIDENT, SEW-INT; CURATOR, MILWAUKEE FIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM

Editor's note: For over 150 years, the Milwaukee Fire Department (MFD) had to be self-supporting as there were few villages and towns nearby that could offer assistance. Then in the 1950's, Milwaukee began losing its tax base to the growing suburbs surrounding Milwaukee. Politics became ugly and if a suburb needed MFD's help, they would have to pay an hourly rate for each engine or ladder truck needed. A wall went up between Milwaukee and the suburbs. For several generations of firefighters and chief officers, this was the norm. Then came MABAS and with it a standardization of terminology, staffing, and communication. However, 60 years of distrust, frustration, and misperception remained. MABAS laid the groundwork for breaking down the wall; but it took outsiders, one with MABAS-IL experience, to make it happen.

In 2011, two new fire chiefs, Milwaukee's Mark Rohlfing (from South Dakota & Nebraska) and Wauwatosa's Rob Ugaste (from Illinois), wondered why there wasn't closer cooperation between the City of Milwaukee and its suburbs.

Over time, conversations with other communities developed into "Shared Services".

The basic concept is to send the closest, most appropriate fire department resource regardless of

where the emergency happens with respect to municipal boundaries.

The Shared Service departments of Milwaukee County, North Shore, Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, West Allis, Greenfield and Oak Creek, are moving to standardize their responses to like call types. For instance, prior to Shared Services, there was a wide variation in what constituted a full working fire alarm.

By January 1, 2017 all Shared Service communities will receive a

minimum of 3 engine and 3 ladders or 4 engines and 2 ladders, a paramedic unit and three chief officers on a full working first alarm.

A Milwaukee County High Rise standard operating guideline that had input from all departments in the county has been developed and training will take place in the spring of 2017.

The Shared Service communities have built the Shared Service response into their MABAS cards.

MABAS-WISCONSIN IN ACTION

MABAS WISCONSIN 2016 CORPORATE SPONSORS

As a 501(c)(3) organization, MABAS Wisconsin relies on donations and sponsors. For 2016, MABAS Wisconsin has announced the corporate sponsors to further its mission of mutual aid, associated systems and training:

Solberg is your one-stop resource for Class A and B firefighting foam concentrates and custom-designed foam suppression systems hardware. An Amerex Corporation company, Solberg has the expertise, capabilities and resources to serve the fire protection and firefighting industry.



At Solberg, we continually pioneer firefighting foam technologies to meet the latest demands of industrial and municipal firefighters.

RE-HEALING™ foam is an innovative high fire performing fluorine-free firefighting foam used to extinguish Class B fuels. FIRE-BRAKE foam concentrate is designed to be used for wildland, structural and other Class A fuel fires.

Founded in 1908, W. S. **Darley** & Company is a manufacturer and distributor of firefighting pumps, fire apparatus, and firefighting equipment. They remain a family owned and operated company.

Darley has a current customer base of more than 50,000, which includes federal, state and local governments as well as customers in over 100 countries. Darley is headquartered in Itasca, Illinois and has manufacturing, engineering and operations in Chippewa Falls, WI, where Darley currently employs about 150 dedicated people.



Darley has a strong presence in the state of Wisconsin with sales reps covering the entire state.

Paul Conway Fire is America's #1 Helmet Shield Manufacturer and an industry leader in providing the highest quality in protective gear and safety equipment since 1985. We take great pride in supporting the men and women who selflessly protect and serve our communities.

Paul Conway Safety division serves individuals and businesses within the industrial safety field. From first aid to hard hats, protective eyewear to fall protection, traffic safety,



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INTERSPIRO's strategic business areas are Firefighting, Diving and Maritime/Industrial. INTERSPIRO is a supplier of respiratory protection to fire and rescue services, defense/military organizations, industries, utilities, shipping, offshore and diving companies all around the World.

Our breathing apparatus has an outstanding reputation for reliability and performance. This is accomplished with innovative technical solutions and by applying the highest standards of quality to all parts of the value chain. Our innovation pedigree includes many technology milestones now considered to be standards in the industry.

Mutual Aid Labs provides world-class software to emergency services agencies without regard to their size. For too long size and budget has dictated the quality of technology available to these agencies, Mutual Aid Labs will provide software that revolutionizes processes and procedures, in such a way that it does not place undue burden on an agency's budget.



**Mutual Aid
LABS**

Mutual Aid Labs is the provider of **EMABAS** full electronic implementation of the *Mutual Aid* Box Alarm System (MABAS). EMABAS converts box cards from static data to dynamic documents that change as departments and agencies change; EMABAS transforms the manner in which you plan and respond. The desktop version of EMABAS provides the main interface for creating and using box cards. It also provides interfaces into resources, contacts, dispatch and reporting. Additionally the system has the ability to aid agencies in the use of MABAS during actual Calls.

DUTIES OF THE WEM FIRE SERVICES COORDINATOR BY TIM HAAS, WEM FIRE SERVICES COORDINATOR

Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) coordinates effective disaster response and recovery efforts in support of local governments.

WEM has two functional groups:

- ◆ Bureau of Response & Recovery
- ◆ Bureau of Planning and Preparedness

WEM in conjunction/cooperation with other state agencies operates the "State Emergency Operations Center (EOC)" for natural or man-made disasters.

The **Fire Services Coordinator** serves as the "conduit" between the Fire Service and WEM in cooperation/coordination with all levels of government (local, state and federal) and the private sector.

In particular, the Fire Services Coordinator is the liaison between state, local and federal fire service agencies, Department of Military Affairs (DMA), National Guard and the 72 Emergency Management Directors of each Wisconsin County.

This includes assisting local fire chiefs or area fire service leaders with coordination of emergency services at major/disaster scenes including coordinating activities of responding "state" assets with local authorities.

The Fire Service Coordinator is also available to assist with disaster and

recovery operations for extended periods of time.

Besides emergency functions, the Fire Service Coordinator has many administrative responsibilities with respect to planning and technical counsel for fire service authorities and Emergency Management directors. This includes homeland security contingencies, nuclear power plant emergencies, and other appropriate emergency preparedness programs.

As Fire Service Coordinator, some of my MABAS responsibilities are:

- participating as a voting member on MABAS-WI Executive Board;
- coordinating all training requests that come into MABAS-WI and scheduling/assigning as needed training activities;
- acting as the lead on the MABAS-WI Training Committee, working with the training team to develop, coordinate, and execute all aspects of the MABAS-WI Annual Conference;
- responding to large events to ensure coordination of resources, along with the MABAS Regional Coordinators;
- providing lead in state planning for implementation of MABAS;
- drafting legislation which strengthens/enhances emergency services at the State level (example: MABAS).

Who Is Tim Haas?

Before starting with Wisconsin Emergency Management, I spent 25 years at Alliant Energy working in a variety of positions.

I was an Engineering Technician Apprentice when I left the company working with the gas and electrical system.

I have almost 25 years in the fire service starting in South Beloit Illinois as a volunteer firefighter and provisional paramedic.

I was relocated to Linden Wisconsin with a promotion at Alliant Energy and began serving as a volunteer firefighter with that department.

Today I am the Fire Chief with the Linden Fire Department and have been so for the past 13 years.

I fought hard to bring MABAS to Iowa County. It was a long, four-year process of educating the local fire departments of the benefits of MABAS. Presently, nine of the ten departments are part of MABAS Division 124.

I have stepped down as the president of Division 124 when I accepted this position with WEM. I am also a member of the Iowa County Technical Rescue Team.

ANNUAL MABAS CONFERENCE BY ED JANKE, VILLAGE OF HOWARD, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND PRESIDENT, MABAS WISCONSIN

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The 6th Annual MABAS Wisconsin Command & Dispatch Conference in Stevens Point was a success with attendance comparable to last year.

The Training Committee is already working hard on developing the Command & Dispatch Conference for 2017.

Now's the time to schedule training for your firefighters, officers, emergency managers, and dispatchers in 2017!

MABAS-WISCONSIN IN ACTION

SIMULTANEOUS ALARMS - THINKING OUTSIDE THE MABAS BOX CARD

BY BILL RICE, CHIEF, GRAFTON FIRE DEPARTMENT & MABAS WI SOUTHEAST REGIONAL COORDINATOR

On Wednesday **November 9, 2016**, around 7pm, **two MABAS boxes were occurring at the same time 17 miles apart.**

One was in Jefferson County **MABAS Division 118** at **W6787 Prust Lane in Lake Mills. Box 30-3** originally was requested for tenders only for a grain bin fire, then escalated to a **full box alarm** and a **2nd alarm** for tenders.

At the same time, a 2-story apartment complex erupted in flames in **Whitewater** at **370 North Tratt Street. Walworth County MABAS Division 103** requested **Box 12-2** to the **4th alarm**.

Once I heard Lake Mills had a 2nd alarm, I started heading to the area. I spoke with Division 118 Dispatch Supervisor Todd Lindert and he said his county was very tapped out from the two fires.

The two box cards had significant overlap of the same resources. With numerous passes occurring, Div. 118 was using Div. 115 resources and Div. 103 was using Div. 104 resources.

The MABAS Southwest Regional

Coordinator, Bruce Hedrington, was aware of the situation as well as WEM Fire Services Coordinator Tim Haas.

I decided to activate an **Interdivisional Task Force from Waukesha County MABAS Division 106** to move to the area. Units responded non-emergent to their preplanned west end mustering area at the Aurora Summit Medical Center parking lot at I-94 & Highway 67.

The next step was to regroup at the Menards at I-94 and Highway 26, and send resources to areas that needed help or to staff empty stations. If not needed in Division 118 we would move south to shore-up Division 103.

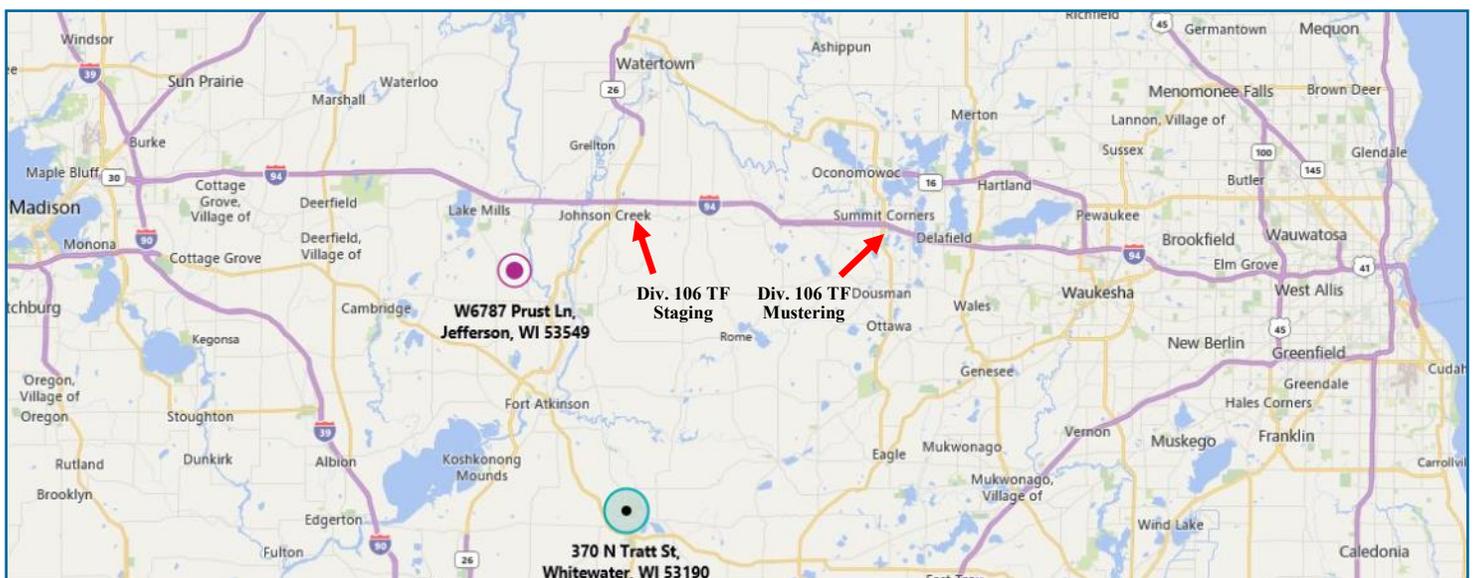
In the end, the Division 106 task force arrived at Menards and stood by for a little bit. Then the Lake Mills incident wrapped up.

I then called back to Whitewater and they asked for two engines to head to their "area." At that time, the rest of the Div. 106 Task Force was released. Engines from Mukwonago and Oconomowoc proceeded to the Whitewater area for assignment.



As the Regional Coordinator for the SE, I have participated in many Strike Team (ST) and Task Force (TF) deployments. There are two things I would like to see improved:

- Units responding to a Muster Point need to stay off of IFERN when communicating with their local Division Dispatch and use local channels. This keeps non-essential communications off IFERN to reserve IFERN for the stricken Division;
- Incident Commanders need to remember that a ST/TF takes time to get where they are needed. Call early if there is a chance a ST/TF will be needed.



Incident Reporting Is Very Important

This newsletter issue is focused on the largest MABAS deployments to date, however, MABAS is used every day to prevent local incidents from becoming large, thereby saving lives and saving money by minimizing property loss. The value of MABAS cannot be understated, yet it is difficult to communicate that message across the State without an effective method to track the MABAS success story.

Incidents Entered April, 2016 thru July, 2016				
Date & Time	Location	Div.	Host Agency	Box Type
4/1/2016 7:25	7780 W Grange Ave	107	GREENDALE FIRE DEPT	Commercial - Hydrant
4/4/2016 15:18	N 9213 Ash Rd	118	IXONIA TN FIRE & EMS	Structure - Non Hydrant
4/6/2016 15:18	5555 County Road A	130	MAINE TWP FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
4/15/2016 15:36	206 Silver Dr	118	WATERTOWN FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
4/15/2016 15:47	W277 S4747 Saylesville Rd	106	WAUKESHA TWP FIRE DEPT	Brush Fire
4/17/2016 11:35	N6318 PIONEER RD	119	WAUBEKA FIRE DEPARTMENT	Structure - Non Hydrant
4/17/2016 12:31	396 Game Ridge Tr	115	BROOKLYN FIRE AND EMS PROT DIST	Brush Fire
4/18/2016 12:04	N80 W17379 Cardinal Ct	106	MENOMONEE FALLS FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
4/19/2016 6:46	N48 W19055 Pleasant View Dr	106	MENOMONEE FALLS FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
4/19/2016 15:15	N2467 Vaughan Rd	142	WEYAUWEGA AREA FIRE DIST	Structure - Non Hydrant
4/20/2016 16:01	1859 Koshkonong Rd	115	COTTAGE GROVE VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
4/25/2016 15:22	3880 Oak Park Rd	115	DEERFIELD VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
5/1/2016 9:58	6078 River Rd	115	WAUNAKEE VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
5/5/2016 11:56	772 Canal Rd	115	MARSHALL VOL FIRE DEPT INC	Brush Fire
5/7/2016 22:19	515 E. Wisconsin Ave.	106	OCONOMOWOC FIRE DEPT	Commercial - Hydrant
5/7/2016 22:22	515 E Wisconsin Ave	106	OCONOMOWOC FIRE DEPT	Commercial - Hydrant
5/12/2016 17:14	3948 Vista Lane	115	BELLEVILLE VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
5/13/2016 11:23	W1064 Amidon Road	115	BROOKLYN FIRE AND EMS PROT DIST	Structure - Non Hydrant
5/14/2016 15:16	29235 Ketterhagen Road	102	BURLINGTON TWP VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
5/22/2016 12:00	1265 Lombardi Avenue	112	GREEN BAY FIRE DEPT	Life Safety
5/23/2016 15:13	1425 W Mequon Road	119	MEQUON FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
5/28/2016 13:56	3122 County Highway P	115	MOUNT HOREB FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
6/10/2016 12:00	14491 Berry Lake North Shore	137	UNDERHILL TWP VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
6/11/2016 12:00	3249 Guenther Road	130	KRONENWETTER VILLAGE VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
6/18/2016 22:29	705 W Wisconsin St	118	PALMYRA FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
6/19/2016 18:39	W374 S10845 Prairie Ln	106	EAGLE FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
6/20/2016 7:45	400 Block of Weston Avenue	130	WAUSAU FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
6/22/2016 3:29	N68 W37850 Hwy K	106	OCONOMOWOC FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
6/25/2016 12:00	2112 Baypoint Lane	106	LAKE COUNTRY FIRE & RESCUE	Structure - Non Hydrant
6/25/2016 17:20	2110 Bay Point Ln	106	LAKE COUNTRY FIRE & RESCUE	Structure - Non Hydrant
6/29/2016 12:00	N2110 Marquette Road	141	GRAND RIVER FIRE DISTRICT	Structure - Non Hydrant
7/5/2016 20:01	5914 Six Mile Road	119	BELGIUM VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
7/6/2016 0:44	7075 Gehin Road	115	BELLEVILLE VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
7/8/2016 7:19	W 3728 Hwy 106	118	FORT ATKINSON FIRE DEPT	Life Safety
7/9/2016 15:58	11140 W Copeland	107	HALES CORNERS FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
7/16/2016 19:55	W146 S7011 Catalina Dr	106	TESS CORNERS VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
7/25/2016 21:51	5144 Oak Park Rd	115	MARSHALL VOL FIRE DEPT INC	Structure - Non Hydrant

MABAS-WISCONSIN IN ACTION

Incident Reporting Is Easy To Do

MABAS Wisconsin has a tool in place to log the use of MABAS. The **Incident Entry Portal** can be accessed via <http://incident.mabaswisconsin.org> or through <http://www.mabaswisconsin.org> using the Databases drop down box.

To enter an incident, login with a UserID of *mabas* and a password of *wisconsin*. After the initial entry, Departments need their specific credentials to alter the incident information or to alter the other information on the site about their department. Departments should contact their Division President for the login information

Incidents Entered August, 2016 thru October, 2016

Date & Time	Location	Div.	Host Agency	Box Type
8/6/2016 16:21	1204 E Lincoln St	115	MOUNT HOREB FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
8/6/2016 16:42	3822 Garfoot Road	115	CROSS PLAINS-BERRY FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
8/10/2016 10:59	5251 S Franklin Dr	107	FRANKLIN FIRE DEPT	Commercial - Hydrant
8/12/2016 0:00	W1495 State Hwy 44	141	GRAND RIVER FIRE DISTRICT	Structure - Non Hydrant
8/22/2016 4:57	203 Fremont Street	128	KIEL FIRE DEPT	Target Hazard
8/24/2016 12:00	172 North Main Street	137	OCONTO FALLS VOL FIRE DEPT	Target Hazard
8/25/2016 18:44	5573 Cheryl Dr	115	FITCHBURG FIRE DEPT	Life Safety
8/26/2016 12:00	142 Central Ave	120	FOND DU LAC CITY FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
8/26/2016 16:19	6081 Portage Rd	115	SUN PRAIRIE VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
8/27/2016 12:00	313 E 2nd St	120	FOND DU LAC CITY FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
8/29/2016 21:05	651 Schiller St	115	SUN PRAIRIE VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
9/1/2016 20:57	1821 Outlook Ct	115	STOUGHTON VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
9/4/2016 17:48	227 James St	106	WALES GENESEE FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
9/6/2016 7:20	W 1255 Marietta Ave	118	IXONIA TN FIRE & EMS	Target Hazard
9/6/2016 7:20	W 1255 Marietta Ave	118	IXONIA TN FIRE & EMS	Target Hazard
9/11/2016 19:10	7026 Patton Rd	115	DE FOREST AREA FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
9/15/2016 3:12	5350 Westport Rd	115	WAUNAKEE VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
10/2/2016 12:58	N77 W30902 Hartman Ct	106	MERTON FIRE DEPT INC	Structure - Non Hydrant
10/2/2016 13:02	Hartman Court	106	MERTON FIRE DEPT INC	Commercial - Non Hydrant
10/3/2016 16:43	900 Armour Rd	106	OCONOMOWOC FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
10/8/2016 11:03	4319 Sampson Road	137	PENSAUKEE FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
10/11/2016 12:00	S12W29085 Summit Avenue	106	DELAFIELD TWP VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
10/11/2016 15:59	405 S Bird St	115	SUN PRAIRIE VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
10/11/2016 19:42	S12 W29085 Summit Ave	106	DELAFIELD TWP VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
10/16/2016 12:00	517 Sutherland Circle	106	OCONOMOWOC FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
10/19/2016 12:00	49 S. Main St.	142	CLINTONVILLE VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
10/21/2016 0:00	49 S. Main St.	142	CLINTONVILLE VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
10/21/2016 0:00	49 S. Main St	142	CLINTONVILLE VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
10/21/2016 12:00	N4329 Vista Drive	120	EDEN VOL FIRE DEPT	Structure - Non Hydrant
10/23/2016 10:16	N93 W17744 White Oak Cir	106	MENOMONEE FALLS FIRE DEPT	Structure - Hydrant
10/26/2016 13:26	520 Hartbrook Dr	106	HARTLAND VOL FIRE DEPT	Commercial - Hydrant
10/30/2016 9:15	113 W. Market Street	103	ELKHORN AREA FIRE DEPT	Commercial - Hydrant

If you see MABAS described in your local community news, please let us know at: garyschmidt@wi.rr.com

WHAT IS MABAS (MUTUAL AID BOX ALARM SYSTEM)? BY GARY SCHMIDT

Using MABAS, when your Fire Department responds to an incident, they respond with a preplanned set of resources/vehicles appropriate for the situation. This may be augmented further upon confirmation of a working incident.

This first alarm set of resources is often referred to as a Working Still.

When conditions require another "set of resources" or alarm, the Incident Commander (IC) will use MABAS to request resources from other departments ("mutual aid").

By using MABAS, the IC is assured of:

- √ A specific minimum number of firefighters per unit type
- √ A specific level of training/certification of responders
- √ The other departments will have the same radio frequencies
- √ The other departments will use the same terminology
- √ All costs and liabilities are borne by the outside departments coming to the stricken community
- √ Other departments will cover the community having the incident
- √ As many additional "sets" (alarms) as needed can be called for

This allows the IC to focus on the emergency at hand and the tactics to be deployed.

The inherent standardization by all MABAS departments enables a fast, efficient response to an escalating emergency situation.

This saves lives, minimizes property damage, and can prevent economic devastation to the local community.

In 2009, a meatpacking plant fire in Cudahy WI, had 16 additional alarm sets called for, involving 64 Fire Departments.

DEPARTMENT NAME: Union Grove	BOX ALARM TYPE: DISASTER	EFFECTIVE DATE: June 15, 2011	MABAS DIVISION: 102					
BOX ALARM#: 300-18	LOCATION OR AREA: Entire District	AUTHORIZATION SIGNATURE: Tom Czerniak Chief						
LOCAL DISPATCH AREA:								
ALARM LEVEL	ENGINES	TENDERS	TRUCKS	SQUADS	EMS	CHIEFS	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT	CHANGE OF QUARTERS
STILL	Union Grove		Union Grove	Union Grove	Union Grove	Union Grove		
WORKING STILL	Kansasville Raymond				Raymond	Kansasville Raymond	Kansasville Trailer	
MABAS BOX ALARM:								
ALARM LEVEL	ENGINES	TENDERS	TRUCKS	SQUADS	EMS	CHIEFS	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT	CHANGE OF QUARTERS
BOX	Town Burlington Somers		Caledonia	Antioch	South Shore Paris Kansasville	Caledonia	Fire Bells South Shore Mass Casualty	Wind Lake (Ambulance) City Burlington (Truck) South Shore (Chief)
2 ND	City Racine		City Burlington	Zion	Bristol Wind Lake	South Shore	Racine Tactical Command Red Cross	Rochester (Engine) Burlington (Ambulance) Oak Creek (Truck) Pleasant Prairie (Chief)
3 RD	Rochester		Oak Creek		Burlington Waterford	Pleasant Prairie	Air One	Newport (Engine) Randall (Truck) Salem (Ambulance) Town Burlington (Chief)
4 TH	Newport		Randall		Salem Tichigan	Town Burlington		Franklin (Engine) Kenosha (Truck) Winthrop Harbor (Ambulance) Kenosha (Chief)
5 TH	Franklin		Kenosha		South Milwaukee Winthrop Harbor	Kenosha		
INTERDIVISIONAL REQUEST	1 ST CHOICE Division 4	2 ND CHOICE Division 103	3 RD CHOICE Division 107					
INFORMATION: Union Grove - Yorkville Fire Department station located at 700 Main Street (Hwy 45) Union Grove, Wisconsin								

At left is the MABAS Box Alarm Card format that lists the preplanned resources.

MABAS is used in Wisconsin, Illinois, and other neighboring States, providing for a regional solution to a local problem.

Since all departments in all States using MABAS listen to the same radio frequency, one transmission will notify numerous departments. Such interoperability is key to the success of MABAS.



For more information about becoming a member of MABAS Wisconsin or to view all issues of this newsletter, visit:
www.mabaswisconsin.org
(scroll down for newsletter links)

Mission

MABAS Wisconsin is the organization that promotes the development, implementation, and sustainment of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) within the state of Wisconsin.



MABAS – Wisconsin

Mutual Aid Box Alarm System

Organized 2004

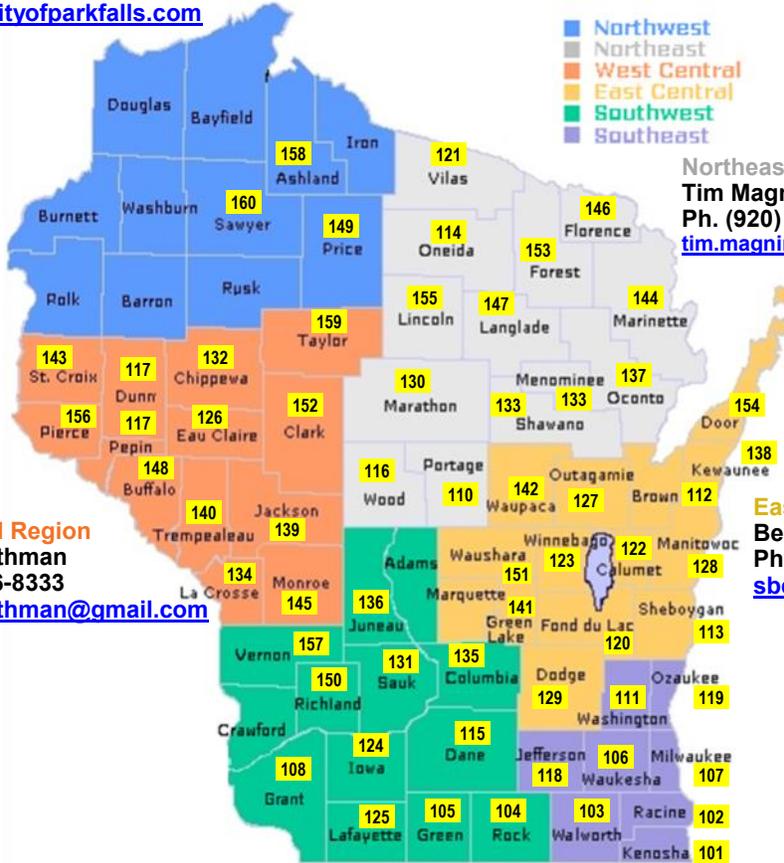
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Divisions

- 101 – Kenosha County
- 102 – Racine County
- 103 – Walworth County
- 104 – Rock County
- 105 – Green County
- 106 – Waukesha County
- 107 – Milwaukee County
- 108 – Grant County
- 110 – Portage County
- 111 – Washington County
- 112 – Brown County
- 113 – Sheboygan County
- 114 – Oneida County
- 115 – Dane County
- 116 – Wood County
- 117 – Dunn/Pepin County
- 118 – Jefferson County
- 119 – Ozaukee County
- 120 – Fond du Lac County
- 121 – Vilas County
- 122 – Calumet County
- 123 – Winnebago County
- 124 – Iowa County
- 125 – Lafayette County
- 126 – Eau Claire County
- 127 – Outagamie County
- 128 – Manitowoc County
- 129 – Dodge County
- 130 – Marathon County
- 131 – Sauk County
- 132 – Chippewa County
- 133 – Shawano/Menominee Cnty
- 134 – La Crosse County
- 135 – Columbia County
- 136 – Juneau County
- 137 – Oconto County
- 138 – Kewaunee County
- 139 – Jackson County
- 140 – Trempealeau County
- 141 – Green Lake County
- 142 – Waupaca County
- 143 – St. Croix County
- 144 – Marinette County
- 145 – Monroe County
- 146 – Florence County
- 147 – Langlade County
- 148 – Buffalo County
- 149 – Price County
- 150 – Richland County
- 151 – Waushara County
- 152 – Clark County
- 153 – Forest County
- 154 – Door County
- 155 – Lincoln County
- 156 – Pierce County
- 157 – Vernon County
- 158 – Ashland County
- 159 – Taylor County
- 160 – Sawyer County

MABAS OPERATING FREQUENCIES

- IFERN MABAS Alerting / intra-Divisional responses
 - IFERN2 Alternate intra-Divisional responses
 - MABAS1 (WISCOM) Inter-Divisional Responses
 - MABAS2 (WISCOM) Contact with Wisconsin Red Center
 - MABAS2 (WISCOM) Regional Coordinators - WEM Coordination*
- *Future use