

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

SUMMER 2018

WIND CAUSES HOUSE FIRE TO DAMAGE 6 OTHER HOMES

BY MARK GROESCHEL, FIRE CHIEF, KEWASKUM FIRE/RESCUE

On **Monday April 30, 2018** at **1:36pm** the **Kewaskum Fire Department** was dispatched to a structure fire in the Village of Kewaskum. I (Fire Chief Groeschel) was at home (approximately 3 blocks away) when the call came in. Upon leaving my residence, I immediately called for a **working still** due to the large amount of black smoke seen, and a few seconds later, called for **Washington County MABAS Division 111 Box 18-1-1**.

Prior to Kewaskum Fire Department units going enroute, Washington County Dispatch informed us that there were now 2 structures on fire. Kewaskum Engine 62 and Fire Chief Groeschel went enroute and at 1:42pm arrived on scene. Upon arrival, it was noted that the structure at **845 Odawa Circle** was completely involved, and the residence to the east, **835 Odawa Circle**, was burning with flames advancing west to east.

Winds at this time were in the 23-25 MPH range. Once on scene, I immediately upgraded to a **second box for engines only** due to the amount of flying embers and due to the amount of fire rolling across the residences' front sidewalks.

Engine 62 drove past the fire to the end of the cul-de-sac on Odawa Circle and connected to the hydrant, then laid in with 5" LDH (large diameter hose). Engine 62 initially used its deck gun while crews pulled

two 1.75" pre-connects and a 2.5" hand line, advancing them toward the structure involved. Once those hand lines were in place, another 3" hand line was pulled and connected to the "Blitzfire" monitor (a device that can flow up to 500 gallons per minute with minimal manpower) that was placed in front of the residence. The C (rear) and D (right side) sector became known as the "Charlie Division" with Lt. Groeschel as the Sector Officer.

I (Chief Groeschel) had set up a command post in front of 814 Odawa Circle and commanded operations from there. The 845 Odawa address was a complete loss, burning to the ground.

Kewaskum Truck 60 arrived 2nd due, hit the hydrant on Ojibwe Path and laid a 5" supply line to Odawa Circle. Truck 60 drove up Odawa Circle a way, and set up its ladder to begin fire suppression efforts at the 835 Odawa Circle residence (#1 exposure).

While the aerial ladder was being set up, crews from Truck 60 pulled two 1.75" pre-connects and advanced them toward the burning structure.

At this time the house was 80% involved in fire on the upper level. Kewaskum Asst. Chief Herriges set



Inside This Issue:

MABAS Aids in Issue of Evacuating 51 Flooded Residents in Ashwaubenon	4
Div. 148 In Action: MABAS Minimizes Potential for Larger Church Fire	8
It's Not Too Late to Register for Conf	9
Div. 107 in Action: 140-year-old Church on Fire in Downtown Milwaukee	10
How the Milwaukee Fire Department Utilizes MABAS	12
Support MABAS Training By Purchasing Apparel	13
MABAS Conf: A Great Opportunity for Chiefs & Ranking Officers	14
Conference Topic: Rendering Safe an Explosive Ridden Apt Building	14
What Is MABAS?	15
MABAS Division Map	16

up a personnel staging area on the corner of Odawa Circle and Ojibwe Path. As mutual aid companies arrived to the staging area, crews were sent to the Charlie division to help in extinguishing the fire. Once the aerial ladder was set up in place, the water stream was directed to the middle of the structure to stop the fire from advancing.

Boltonville Fire Chief arrived on scene and was assigned as the
(Continued on page 2)



Condition encountered upon arrival (Photo by Dave Schultz)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE BY KEVIN BIERCE, CHIEF, PEWAUKEE FIRE DEPARTMENT, AND PRESIDENT, MABAS WISCONSIN



Greetings!

I hope everyone is enjoying the summer and getting ready for another great MABAS conference!

The past several months we have seen just how dynamic the use of

MABAS can be for the Incident Commander.

Gary has put together another great newsletter, with examples of the lessons learned across the State.

It shows how valuable MABAS can

be for everyone; from rural to metro, the system works for all.

Take the time read about these events and feel free to share. Till the next box, be safe!

WIND CAUSES HOUSE FIRE TO DAMAGE 6 OTHER HOMES - CONTINUED

(Continued from page 1)

"Alpha Division" sector officer (sectors A and C).

As mutual aid companies arrived to the staging area, they were sent to the alpha division to assist with fire extinguishment. Crews battled the fire on the Alpha and Charlie side, and once the fire was knocked down, crews were tasked with going into the structure and extinguishing the remaining hotspots.

The first floor of the residence was a complete loss while the lower level of the structure sustained some fire damage but mostly heat, smoke and water damage.

West Bend Engine 3 arrived on scene and hit a hydrant on Ojive Path, laid a 5" supply line down the road and then hand laid a 2.5" line to the South of the residences to aid in extinguishment of both fires.

While in command. I noticed that the wood chips in front of the house at

824 Odawa Circle (#2 exposure) were starting to burn, and then a bush in front of the residence burst into flames.

I pulled a booster line off of Brush Truck 84 and advanced it towards the front of the house. By then, the vinyl siding on the front corner of the house (southeast side) began burning.

There was a row of cedar bushes along the southeast property line that also burst into flames.

I utilized the booster line to knock the fire down in the front of the house and then moved to the property line and extinguished the burning bushes.

I then moved back to the front of the house and extinguished the remaining fire on the corner of the house.

At this time a Boltonville and Campbellsport Asst. Chief arrived on scene and took

over the extinguishment operation.

A 360-degree assessment was made, and the house was checked and no fire spread was found. It was also found that the vinyl siding on the south and west side of the residence was melted but there was no flame impingement.

(Continued on page 3)



824 Odawa Circle (Photo by Kewaskum PD)



WIND CAUSES HOUSE FIRE TO DAMAGE 6 OTHER HOMES - CONTINUED

(Continued from page 2)

Due to the high winds and extreme heat, the residence next door to the west at **855 Odawa Circle** (#3 exposure) sustained heat damage to the east side of the residence. Although the vinyl siding had melted off of the residence, there was no flame damage to the structure.



855 Odawa Circle (Photo by Kewaskum PD)

The house across the street to the northwest at **844 Odawa Circle** (#4 exposure) also sustained heat damage to the south side of the residence. The vinyl siding began to bubble but did not melt, and there was no fire damage. There was some heat damage to a pull-behind camper parked in the driveway.

In addition, the residence directly across the street to the north at **834 Odawa Circle** (#5 exposure) similarly sustained heat damage to the south side of the home. The vinyl siding began to bubble but did not melt, and there was no flame damage to the residence.

While fighting the house fires on Odawa Circle, the **Kewaskum Fire Department** was dispatched at **2:21 pm** to another house fire at **429 Jefferson Drive** which was located to the north of the fires on Odawa Circle approximately **four blocks away**.

Kewaskum Engine 64, Campbellsport Truck 406, Beechwood Engine 14, Fillmore Engine 65 and Jackson Engine (from change of quarters) responded, and at 2:26pm arrived on scene.

Captain James Warnkey assumed Jefferson St. Command. Truck 406 arrived on scene and hit a hydrant and then stretched a pre-connect to the rear of the house. A 360-degree assessment of the residence showed no active fire as the fire had been knocked down with fire extinguishers by a neighbor, a Kewaskum Police Officer and a Washington County Sheriff Deputy.

The rear siding of the house and a deck post had been burning. Truck 406 utilized a hose line to cool the area that had been on fire. The burned exterior siding was pulled off of the structure to also check for extension, none was found. It is believed that this fire started from flying embers from Odawa Circle.

The Kewaskum Police Department also conducted interviews with several witnesses who stated that they were outside doing yard work when they noticed smoke.

They ran over to the residence and observed that the rear deck on the south side of the house (845 Odawa Circle) was on fire and that the vinyl

siding was just starting to burn and that the fire spread very rapidly.

We did have some communication issues as **IFERN** at the time was being used in an adjacent County. We switched over to **IFERN-2** and found out that **IFERN-2** was not working, so our Command channel remained on our County Fire channel.

MABAS Red was utilized throughout the incident as our fireground channel and when the second house fire call came in, Command assigned that fire to the **MABAS White** channel.

Although the outcome was not good, the incident went well. In all two structures were deemed a complete loss and five other homes were damaged.

There were a total of eight departments that responded to the incident as well as Kewaskum Police, the Washington County Sheriff's Office, and the Kewaskum Department of Public Works.

I would like to thank them all for a job well done.



845 & 835 Odawa Circle (Photo courtesy of Kewaskum Police Department)

MABAS AIDS IN ISSUE OF EVACUATING 51 RESIDENTS FROM FLOODED NURSING HOME

BY CHIEF ERIC J. DUNNING, ASHWAUBENON DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

A high pressure toilet was having mechanical issues at the **Maple Ridge Health and Rehabilitation Center** at **3205 San Luis Place** in Ashwaubenon on **March 27, 2018**. Building maintenance was called but the mechanical issue was never resolved. At **6pm**, a staff member at Maple Ridge attempted to fix the toilet and a bolt came off the toilet fixture causing a high flow rate of water to flood the bathroom area. The water continued to flow and a phone call was made at **8:46pm** from the Maple Ridge facility to the **Brown County Public Safety Communication Center** stating that they had some sort of water issue and the building was flooding.

20:46 (8:46pm) Call to Communication Center
Water problem, water flooded hallways and lower floor, no patients are in danger at this time, but there is a dining room and patient rooms downstairs and there is almost 3 inches of water. The water has been turned off. The caller is concerned about the residents due to the amount of water inside of the building.

20:47 **Ashwaubenon Public Safety (APS)** Dispatched.

20:48 First Public Safety Officer (PSO) arrives on scene.

20:51 No life safety issues, water flow is coming from a toilet in the upper level.

20:52 Lt Pasterski arrives on scene provide scene size up and takes command.

20:54 Engine 311 and E313 arrive on scene, Lt Pasterski and Lt Graul report that the dining room on the first floor is completely flooded.

20:56 Incident Command (IC) is established on the north side of the building next to E311.

21:00 IC reports the building is fully energized with electricity and residents need to be moved from the water effected areas.

21:02 IC contacts Village Building Inspector and requests him to report to the scene.

21:03 IC requests if there is any place to move the residents. 14 residents need to be moved to another location inside of the facility. Maple Ridge is calling in more staffing.

21:05 Report from inside of the facility that there is a couple hundred gallons of water on the floor flowing from the second floor to the first floor of the facility.

21:07 Chief Dunning arrives on scene and assumes Incident Command. Lt Pasterski will assume Adam division (first floor, Cormier level) and Lt Graul will assume Bravo Division (second floor, San Luis level). IC is trying to meet with management on scene to find a place for the residents to go to be sheltered in place. Accountability Officer is assigned to PSO Murphy and the incident command accountability board will be set up next to E311 in the Maple Ridge parking lot off Cormier Road on the Adam Division level.

21:10 Report from inside of the building eight additional rooms need to be moved. Staff is looking at placing residents in other parts of the facility. Maple Ridge administration looking at their emergency plan to have the patients moved across the street to Nativity Church. IC meets with interim facility manager Chris Pecor who has only worked at the Maple Ridge facility for a couple of weeks. The building manager John Mielke has been contacted and is reporting to the facility.

21:14 Adam Division reports that there may be a total of 50 residents in the building.

21:15 Adam Division reports no residents on ventilators, but four need electricity for oxygen.

21:23 Adam Division will be marking the cleared rooms with yellow tape.

21:23 Village Building Inspector Eric Bauman arrives on scene and reports into IC. The Village Building Inspector will be going inside of the Maple Ridge building to assess the situation.

21:44 Plans are being made for the residents to be evacuated from the building to be relocated across the street to Nativity Church as part of Maple Ridge's emergency plan. Maple Ridge is unable to make contact with a key holder at Nativity Church. IC has a face to face meeting with Adam and Bravo divisions to discuss the options of moving the residents across the street to Nativity Church. Maple Ridge was calling in additional staff to assist with the move. IC is informed that many of the residents are non-ambulatory and need the use of wheelchairs and other walking aids. Ten of the residents are bariatric (in excess of 300 pounds) bed bound and will need to be moved with cots with extra personnel for assistance.

21:45 IC requested the **MABAS Division 112 Life Safety Card 3-13 to the Box Level**, staging will be in the Nativity Church parking lot across the street from Maple Ridge. Staging officer was assigned to PSO Staeven with staging set up in south west corner of the parking lot with access to Cormier Road.

21:47 IC requests the Village Street Dept. to shutdown Cormier Rd from Oneida St to San Luis. San Luis is to be shut down from Cormier Rd to Target parking lot entrance. The plan is to evacuate the residents from Maple Ridge to Nativity. The road closures would reduce the risk of vehicle and pedestrian movements and contact.

21:47 A resident at Maple Ridge was having a medical emergency and needed to be transported to the hospital. De Pere AM 121 (ALS ambulance) was requested to the Cormier entrance for a patient transport to a local hospital.

21:51 Bravo Division reports to IC that there are 38 residents, of which 10 are confined to beds or wheelchairs. Captain Balcer from the De Pere FD reports to IC. Capt. Balcer is assigned as the EMS Division and is to meet up with Bravo Division to assist with resident assessment and triaging to determine what order the residents should be evacuated from Maple Ridge to Nativity Church.

Bravo Division would use the San Luis Place entrance to exit Maple Ridge and would utilize San Luis Place to Cormier Road as a means of travel to Nativity Church.

(Continued on page 5)

MABAS AIDS IN ISSUE OF EVACUATING 51 FROM FLOODED NURSING HOME - CONTINUED

(Continued from page 4)

Adam Division would use the lower entrance off Cormier Road to exit Maple Ridge and cross Cormier Road to access Nativity Church.

21:59 Maple Ridge management confirms with IC that a total of 51 residents would need to be evacuated from the facility.

22:06 Media is informed by IC to stage at Oneida and Cormier. Captain Crocker from the Ashwaubenon Public Safety Department is assigned as the PIO.

22:12 E621, E211, E1721, and Green Bay Metro FD (GBMFD) Asst. Chief Goplin arrives on scene and has a face to face with IC. Chief Goplin requests to do a 360-degree walk-around to assess the situation. The plan at the time is to evacuate the residents from Maple Ridge to Nativity Church. Staff at Maple Ridge was in the process of preparing the residents with the anticipation for the evacuation to Nativity Church.

Village Building Inspector Eric Bauman reports to IC and provides a building report. According to the Building Inspector the Maple Ridge building cannot be lived in, all residents will need to leave and seek shelter somewhere else. There is water damage to the electrical systems, ceiling tiles, and the sheet rocked walls. The facility will need to be re-inspected by Department of Health Services before it can be reopened.

Medical Director Dr. Stroman arrives on scene and reports to IC. Dr. Stroman is assigned to work with EMS Division Chief Capt. Balcer for resident medical needs and assessments.

22:18 A resident at Maple Ridge is having a medical emergency and needs to be medically transported from Maple Ridge to a local hospital. Med431 is assigned to transport from the San Luis entrance of the Bravo Division level to St Mary's Hospital.

22:23 Maple Ridge is unable to make contact with key holder to open up Nativity Church. Chief Goplin reports back to IC with a scene size-up report. Chief Goplin reports that the plan to evacuate the Maple Ridge facility needs to be placed on hold and evaluated. The damage inside of the Maple Ridge facility is so severe that the residents will be displaced for an extended period of time, not just for a couple of hours. Rather than moving the residents twice, a facility or facilities will need to be found to take in the 51 residents.

Dr. Stroman is called back to IC to discuss long term evacuation placement for the 51 Maple Ridge residents. Dr. Stroman reaches out to the four local hospitals to check on available bed spaces. Chief Goplin makes a request to IC to have two additional battalion chiefs from GBMFD be dispatched to the Maple Ridge location.

22:41 Area needs to be taped off and secured; media is walking into the emergency scene.

A Deacon from Nativity Church reports to IC. IC informs the Deacon that Maple Ridge residents were not going to be evacuated to the church. IC would like the Nativity Church to remain open so that emergency personnel would have a place to use the restroom facilities, as the water supply to Maple Ridge was shut off.

22:48 Dispatch informs IC that a resident at Maple Ridge is having a seizure; De Pere A121 is dispatched to the Cormier entrance Adam Division level to transport to a local hospital.

IC is informed that local hospitals will not take in the residents from Maple Ridge because they do not need medical care. A doctor at the hospital would need to sign off and admit the Maple Ridge residents. This information is confirmed by Dr Stroman. Another location needs to be identified to evacuate the residents to. The Maple Ridge facility manager reports to IC that he is working with another Maple Ridge facility in Manitowoc (Bay North Ridge Manitowoc) to see if they have room to take any of the residents. The distance from the Ashwaubenon Maple Ridge facility to Manitowoc is 39 miles.

IC calls for a face to face meeting for all Division Chiefs at the IC location at E311 in the lower parking lot off Cormier Road. A plan has been developed to have all the residents at Maple Ridge to be transported to a health and rehabilitation facility in Manitowoc. This will be a 78-mile round trip.

GBMFD Battalion Chief Sellen is assigned to be the Transport Officer for the Adam Division and work with Adam Division Lt. Pasterski. GBMFD Battalion Chief Ehmann is assigned as the Transport Officer for the Bravo Division and to work with Bravo Division Operations Lt. Graul. A Maple Ridge resident roster was provided to IC and was forwarded to the Transportation Officers.

A short time later, the Maple Ridge facility manager reports back to IC that the Manitowoc facility can take all 51 residents. Dr. Stroman will be contacting the person in charge of the Manitowoc facility to confirm that they can take in the residents and provide the needed care for them.

More resources are going to be needed to do this movement of 51 residents to Manitowoc. Chief Goplin is reviewing the MABAS Life Safety Card to see what ambulances and engine companies will be needed for this move. Lt Mc Donough from APS is assigned to go back to station #1 and have hard copies made of maps and directions for all the incoming units that will be doing the transport to Manitowoc.

23:23 Chief Goplin 402 upgrades **Box Card 3-13** to the **2nd alarm level for engines and 3rd level for ambulances only. A special request** was made for a **bariatric unit from Oshkosh FD**. Incoming units are to use **IFERN** and staging will be at Nativity Church, 2270 S. Oneida St.

Staging Officer PSO Staeven is relieved of his Staging Officer duty and is replaced by Bellevue FD Battalion Chief Stenoff Schaefer.

The Lamers Bus Company is being contacted to see if they would have handicap accessible busses available for the transport to Manitowoc. No one was answering the phone at Lamers.

23:45 WI Emergency Management from Manitowoc County called the Brown County Communication Center, stating that Manitowoc Sheriff's Office (dispatch center) did not know what an ambulance strike team was.

(Continued on page 6)

MABAS AIDS IN ISSUE OF EVACUATING 51 FROM FLOODED NURSING HOME - CONTINUED

(Continued from page 5)

23:45 Transport Officer Ehmann at the Bravo level entrance gave all transporting EMS units his cell phone number. The transporting units were to call into the Transport Officer when they arrive in Manitowoc and when they are back in service. The Transport Officer would then inform the EMS unit if they needed to return back to Ashwaubenon or return back to service to their municipality.

When the EMS unit pulled up to the resident loading area, the EMS crew would be assigned an engine company to assist in the packaging and loading of the residents. Maple Ridge staff would be responsible for gathering the resident's medication and personal affects into a plastic bag with the residents name on the bag.

When the resident was brought outside to the loading area the resident and bag was checked off with Transport Officer. The Transport Officer would document the resident and what EMS service was providing the transport.

Contact was made with the Lamers Bus Company. Only one employee was on site at the time. The one employee would bring the handicap accessible bus to the Maple Ridge facility. IC does not know the size or capacity of the bus.

00:20 Lamers school bus was requested to the Cormier entrance with the wheelchair ramp to the awning side. The bus is a school bus with a wheelchair lift located to the rear of the bus. The bus is capable of transporting four wheelchair residents and 12 ambulatory residents.

(Continued on page 7)

Lessons Learned - Evacuation of an Elderly Care Facility

- When Public Safety arrived on scene it became clear that we had a serious situation to deal with.
- The only item that was stabilized was with the shutting off of the main water supply to the building. With the amount of water that had flowed over a long period of time it was cascading from the second floor to the first floor through every access point that it could find including electrical fixtures.
- One of the floors at Maple Ridge is a Alzheimer's care unit. A code needs to be entered every time the door is opened or the alarm system would be activated. Most residents at Maple Ridge need the use of wheelchairs and or walkers for assistance. Ten of the residents at the Maple Ridge are bariatric; the beds were not designed to be moved through door ways. Four of the residents were oxygen dependent.
- Facilities like hospitals, senior care centers, & independent living facilities, use up a tremendous amount of resources when you need to move their residents. You find out real quick, that when you request resources from outside of your area, it will take some time to get them to your scene.
- I think that when most Life Safety MABAS Cards are put together, we are thinking mass casualty incidents like active shooter, a school bus crash or a plane crash. A MABAS card gives you a plan; but you cannot draft a plan for every emergency and you have to at times to think outside of the box for a MABAS Card to fit the situation that you are in.
- The card was not fully used. After determining how many residents needed to be moved, all rescue squads in Brown County would have been depleted. The MABAS card was used through the 3rd alarm, then we jumped to **Interdivisional Ambulance Strike Teams**.
- Per the card, **Divisions 127 (Outagamie) & 128 (Manitowoc)** were used. **Div. 120** (Oshkosh FD) sent a bariatric ambulance. The MABAS Regional Coordinator had **Div. 115 (Dane)** on stand-by for additional bariatric units.

- Because of the area that was covered to create the strike teams, they did not muster before responding. The EMS units traveled from their home stations to the Maple Ridge location.
- Several of the EMS units made two trips to Manitowoc. The transport officer did a great job ensuring that no EMS units made a wasted trip. The transport officer gave every EMS unit his cell phone number for two reasons: (1) by cell phone the EMS unit could communicate to the transport officer their arrival time to Manitowoc; (2) the transport officer would inform the EMS unit if they were needed to return back to Ashwaubenon for another transport or not. The EMS units would then be released from Manitowoc and returned back their home stations.

The Numbers

- 51 residents transported, including two residents transported from Maple Ridge to a local hospital, later then transported to Manitowoc.
- 102 EMS/Fire personnel on scene
- 25 Ambulances
- 10 Fire apparatus
- 8 Chief officers.

The Issues

- Radio communication with the EMS units did not work. A common radio channel could not be identified or established for the EMS units coming from four different counties. The EMS units had to rely on cell phones as the means for communication to the transport officer.
- Because of the distance of travel from Ashwaubenon to Manitowoc and the time of day, finding a location to refuel EMS units became an issue.
- The plan of evacuating the residents to four local hospitals had to be scrapped after learning that the hospitals would not take the residents due to no medical necessity.

MABAS AIDS IN ISSUE OF EVACUATING 51 FROM FLOODED NURSING HOME - CONTINUED

(Continued from page 6)

00:57 12 residents loaded onto the bus and 4 wheelchair residents are loaded and are ready to be transported. An EMS crew of two paramedics and two EMTs were assigned to the bus. Dr. Stroman provided them with an EMS jump kit and an AED. The EMS crew had a cell phone and directed to call the Transport Officer if they ran into a medical issue or resident issues during the transport.

01:07 IC is notified by dispatch that the patient that went to Bellin is ready to be released from the ER. Accountability Officer reports to the Staging Officer to have one of the EMS units in staging to report to Bellin Hospital and transport the resident from Bellin to Manitowoc.

01:20 First ambulance to Manitowoc is unloaded and is returning back to the scene

01:22 Twenty residents have been transported

01:33 E1811, E511, E521, are released from the scene and back in service.

01:35 Twenty-five additional residents have been transported.

01:44 Second Lamers medical bus arrives on scene for wheelchair transports.

02:07 All remaining ambulances are requested to the San Luis entrance, Bravo division.

02:09 Last patient transported from Cormier entrance, Adam division.

02:10 Eight residents were remaining to be transported.

02:11 The first Lamers transport bus arrives in Manitowoc.

02:13 Adam Division declares that the entire floor has been cleared of all residents. Yellow tape was placed on all resident doors indicating that the room has been checked and the resident has moved out.

02:26 Northridge Health Care bus from Manitowoc arrives to pick up supplies at the Maple Ridge facility to be taken back to Manitowoc.

02:26 St Vincent's called to advise that the patient that was transported earlier is ready to be released. Staging Officer released an ambulance from the staging area. The EMS unit was directed to report to St Vincent's Hospital for a resident to be transported from St Vincent's to Manitowoc. Manitowoc Med 2 is sent to St Vincent's pick up the resident to be transported to Manitowoc facility.

03:10 All Maple Ridge residents have been evacuated; all emergency personnel have been released from the scene. Maple Ridge command was terminated.

03:30 AM IC received a phone call from the crew of Ashwaubenon Ambulance 313. The crew reported that several ambulances were at the Manitowoc location waiting to off load their transported Maple Ridge resident.

The Manitowoc facility had run out of beds and supplies. IC informed the crew that a Lamers bus along with a Maple Ridge transport van had departed from Maple Ridge with beds and supplies approximately 03:15 AM. The beds and the supplies were on their way to Manitowoc.

05:30 All EMS crews were clear from Manitowoc and were back in service.

MABAS WI CORPORATE SPONSORS

As a 501(c)(3) organization, MABAS Wisconsin relies on donations and sponsors to further its mission of mutual aid, associated systems and training. We thank the following organization for their sponsorship:

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 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.

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

How to Receive MABAS Emails

Visit the list server site, enter your email address & name and click "subscribe":
<http://mailman.wsfca.com/mailman/listinfo>

To view past newsletters, visit: www.mabaswisconsin.org

DIV 148: MABAS MINIMIZES POTENTIAL FOR LARGER CHURCH FIRE

BY BRUCE FUERBRINGER, BUFFALO COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

When someone hears about an incident that involved a MABAS Box activation, it's usually a major incident being reported. Most assuredly, MABAS is used a lot more than only those incidents that end up in the news headlines.

Such was the case for a fire in a church in **Fountain City** on **May 16, 2018**. It was an intentionally set fire, and the fire was ultimately put out quickly enough so that it didn't spread beyond the area of origin and destroy the church, although it did result in significant smoke damage throughout.

But had the situation been different, firefighters were ready to take on a bigger fight thanks to the timely activation of the MABAS Box system, which in this case brought mutual aid units from the area, including Winona, Minnesota, to the scene.

To understand the implications of this success story, however, we need to step back a little bit in time to when MABAS was first being developed in **Buffalo County**. As has been the case in other communities, MABAS was not immediately embraced as a system that could do any better than the systems that local fire departments had used locally for decades.

Yes, you could call it 'resistance to change,' and reluctance to have someone (or some group) from outside the area try and step in to convince local fire departments to embrace what was a foreign system at the time.

Getting buy-in to the Incident Command System back in the 80's and 90's met similar resistance.

Indeed, **Fountain City Fire Department Chief Tom Hentges** commented after the incident, how well the MABAS system worked.

"MABAS worked great. We were able to get the resources we needed in a timely manner, without any confusion. It helped that the 911 dispatcher on duty at the time was Matt Prieur, who is a member of our fire department as well as our Division's MABAS President. We read each other's thoughts as MABAS units were cued up for dispatch!"

Chief Hentges also admitted to his initial apprehensions regarding MABAS. *"It's kind of funny, because in the beginning I was not a huge fan of MABAS. I saw today how well it works."* He added, "If another chief has doubts, he can talk to me as an example of a 'convert' to the MABAS system!"

Chief Hentges wanted a ladder truck instead of a pumper that was in

the original Box Alarm. No problem – the adjustment was made. As the fire was in the morning on a weekday, finding personnel to respond was a challenge.

Dispatcher Prieur simply worked his way through the Box Alarms until they found the staffing they needed. In fact, Matt was on the phone with the Regional Coordinator anticipating the potential need for strike teams or a task force in the event the historic church became fully involved and threatened other nearby exposures.

Fortunately, that need did not materialize. But it goes to show how far ahead of the game they were preparing for a worst-case scenario using MABAS.

All things considered, the incident went as well as could be expected. The fire was discovered early by the church Priest. He was able to notify Chief Hentges right away, and since the church was across the street from the fire station, response time was great!

MABAS helped get needed resources on scene in a timely manner to prevent things from escalating. That's the way things should go. But it's nice to know that MABAS is there to help in the event the next incident isn't so cooperative!

Oh yes, the bad guy was caught too. Perfect!



(Photo by Tobias Mann, Winona Daily News)

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

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 Contributor Drew Spielman (Green Bay Fire Dept)
 Contributor Matt Gerber (Green Bay Fire Dept)
 Contributor Chuck Liedtke (Milwaukee Fire Bell Club)
 Contributor Tim Snopek (Waukesha County)

IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO REGISTER FOR THE 2018 MABAS CONFERENCE !!!

Division Presidents
Fire Chiefs
Company Officers
Dispatch Administrators



Firefighters
Dispatchers
Emergency Managers
EMS Providers

We are excited to bring the 8th annual MABAS-WI conference to the Holiday Inn and Conference Center in centrally located Stevens Point. The training opportunities for this year's conference will prove to be beneficial to all. If this is your first MABAS conference, or you're a seasoned veteran, there is no better place to learn alongside fire service personnel, emergency managers and 911 emergency dispatchers.

**The Conference registration cost is only \$125.00 (which includes 2 lunches and the Friday evening picnic).
Conference lodging cost is @ state rate: \$82.00 per night.**

The Holiday Inn Hotel Phone Number is: 715-344-0200 and press #3. When making reservations, we ask that you please reference the group name, Mutual Aid Box Alarm System-MABAS or the Group Block Code: MAB

Which Breakout Sessions you going to?

- Radio 101 for Firefighters?
- Fusion Center Update?
- Firefighter Rehab?
- MABAS & WDNR?
- WISCOM, Star Comm, ARMOR, MI 800 MHz ?
- Using Drones?
- You're not just Commanding your FD?
- Fire Ground Terms?
- Opioid Crisis?
- EMS Box Card Scenarios?
- Strike Teams, Task Forces, Mission Ready Pkgs?
- Activating the MABAS Box?
- WI Fire Service Emerg Resp Plan?
- Division President Duties?

DIV 107 IN ACTION: 140-YEAR-OLD CHURCH ON FIRE IN DOWNTOWN MILWAUKEE

BY DEPUTY CHIEF AARON LIPSKI, FIREFIGHTING DIVISION - OPERATIONS BUREAU, MILWAUKEE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Mid-afternoon on the comfortable but windy **Tuesday, May 15th, 2018**, **City of Milwaukee Fire Department** Dispatchers began receiving multiple calls reporting fire on the roof of the church at **1046 North 9th Street**. They quickly dispatched a **Full Structure Fire Assignment** (4 engines, 2 ladder trucks, 1 heavy rescue, 1 paramedic unit, 2 battalion chiefs, 1 safety officer). Located on the north end of downtown Milwaukee's Kilbourn Town neighborhood and leading into the afternoon rush hour, this report of fire had all of the hallmarks of a major emergency.

Initial arriving units found a very large ordinary-constructed church (masonry walls with wooden floor/roof supports), nearly 66,000 square feet with a pitched roof starting about 60 feet up at the eave line (equivalent to 5-6 stories up). Numerous steeples rose from the roofline to even greater heights.

The south side of the roof was being consumed in fire and throwing a tremendous amount of smoke. Steady wind fed the fire and was blowing the smoke due south, directly into a large area containing the Milwaukee Police Department's Administration Building, Milwaukee County Sheriff Safety Building, the Milwaukee County Courthouse, as well as numerous other corrections facilities.

The immediate exposures were: Alpha – street, Bravo – street, Charlie – parking lot, and Delta – alley and 5-story concrete parking structure (counterclockwise from 9th Street).

While setting up Truck Company 2's tower ladder for aerial master stream operations and conducting a rapid interior primary search of all of the areas of the church and its attached office building, a request for a **2nd Alarm** was transmitted. That brought double the complement of the **1st Alarm** and augmented the Command Staff.



Maintaining the "collapse zone"
(Photo by Chuck Liedtke)



Note the scaffolding on the right (Photo by DC Aaron Lipski)

Having been working alongside the 4th Battalion Chief in our Third Ward area (just south of downtown) evaluating some older high-risk structures, I was inbound quickly.

While responding through the north end of the Third Ward, I was struck with how much dark black smoke I was already able to see billowing south across the I-94 corridor. On arrival, I established a Command Post in a parking lot across from and to the south of the church's main point of entry on 9th Street.

The south half of the roof was now well involved. I noted that I could already see fire pushing from beneath and between the roof boards – we would find out later that all of the slate shingles on the south side had been removed as part of a major renovation project. Scaffolding erected along the outer walls suggested this as well.

Companies were working furiously to get water towers (high volume water flows from tip of aerial ladders) in operation. After a large section of the roof crashed down in a shower of

cinders, a larger collapse zone was established and the areas immediately around the building were cleared of personnel and apparatus.

With Truck Company 2's declaration that the entire church, the loft, the basement, and the office had been searched and were clear, there was little to be gained by exposing the firefighters to the risk of the outer walls collapsing.

Most major church fires we have experienced in Milwaukee have occurred in the very early hours of the morning when the fire can reach an advanced state before discovery and notification.

This church fire was already well advanced in the middle of a typically busy weekday, within sight of major interstate expressways and major thoroughfares. Like most large legacy churches, this was an extremely tall single-story (with a loft), had an enormous footprint, topped with a steeply pitched roof with dormers over twin bays jutting out perpendicular from the main space.

Such buildings have extremely thick outer masonry bearing walls and a roof structure that can be of heavy timber or glulam truss. In most cases, the ornate ceiling you can view from within the church is not the underside of the roof.

(Continued on page 11)

DIV 107 IN ACTION: 140-YEAR-OLD CHURCH ON FIRE - CONTINUED

(Continued from page 10)

The cockloft space between the ceiling (often arched) and the roof (often peaked) can be immense and unobstructed throughout.

With any advanced fire in ordinary constructed buildings, being directly outside the building can be as deadly as remaining inside the building. As the middle areas of the vast dimensional lumber or glulam trusses burn out and fall downward, tremendous outward lateral pressure can be exerted by the terminal ends of the roof structure against the long walls. This can lead to catastrophic collapse as the wall heaves, tipping outward. With 100 pounds per cubic foot of masonry at a deadfall, it is plain to see that serious injury or death can be the only result if members are allowed to remain in the collapse zone.

The physics of what was happening was unreal. Extremely old and perfectly dried (and completely exposed) wooden roof boards, rafters, and truss structure coupled with steady wind created perfect conditions for the fast-moving and all-consuming fire we were facing.

The fire advanced within 2-3 minutes from fire showing along the majority of the southern roof surface to completely engulfing the entire southern roof surface, entering the cockloft space, and jumping to numerous steeples.

The radiant heat, even across and down the street, was tremendous. The speed with which the previously involved steeples burned and with which a few of them then collapsed was stunning.

After speaking with my City-Wide Incident Safety Officer (Car 18), who was presently assuming the the Incident Commander role, I assumed Command and requested the **3rd Alarm**, establishing Staging around the corner at North 10th Street & West State Street.



One of the smaller steeples just before inward collapse
(Photo by DC Aaron Lipski)

With all Truck Companies from the 1st and 2nd alarms working or being set up, and all of the Engine Companies working to source and supply adequate water for the water towers and portable monitors, with more needed, the request for the **4th Alarm** was transmitted.

Due to the size of the fire building and the large complement of fire companies and support personnel requiring organization, the need to divide the command structure out and construct supporting communication plans were clear.

In short, we created an East Division (Battalion 4) and a West Division (B2) within **Operations** (Car 3), and the Staging Group (B1 and then B6) and EMS Group (Car 15 EMS Captain and then B5) within **Command**, which I transferred to our Incident Command Post (B1) upon its arrival.

Each Division and Group had a radio channel to speak within his or her area of responsibility, and could speak laterally to each other, or to Command as needed, without every other area being overburdened with excessive or impertinent information.

Beyond the 4th Alarm, a **special call was made for four additional Truck Companies and two additional Battalion Chiefs.**

With containment achieved, the collapse zone was maintained and efforts were made to extinguish and then hydraulically overhaul utilizing numerous water towers.

The fire was placed under control 1 hour and 45 minutes after the initial alarm, with crews remaining on scene for nearly another 4 hours beyond that. Our lifeline for these large and long-duration emergencies, the

Milwaukee Fire Bell Club, arrived and established necessary rehabilitation services for us, co-joined with our Incident Command Post and EMS Group. Enough cannot be said about the dedicated group of volunteers who make the Milwaukee Fire Bell Club work!

I cannot stress enough the importance of proper command, control, and communications. However, none of that matters a whit if the firefighters are not arriving in adequate numbers, with adequate equipment, and with adequate training and capabilities.

I was humbled and proud to watch over one-half of the on-duty Milwaukee Fire Department personnel tackle and control this major fire. They handled already difficult circumstances and evolving and changing positioning concerns with the agility and the can-do attitude of the proven.



Note the nearby Milwaukee downtown skyline.
(Photo by Bill Mokros)

HOW THE MILWAUKEE FIRE DEPT UTILIZES MABAS BY MILWAUKEE FIRE DEPT DEPUTY CHIEF AARON LIPSKI

The **Milwaukee Fire Department** enjoys strong shared service relationships with its numerous surrounding fire departments. This plays itself out every day as we utilize each other's fire and EMS personnel and resources, dropping jurisdictional boundaries and opting to utilize the closest, most appropriate resources regardless of community of origin.

This results in heavier areas of mixed responses nearer to our borders. Critical to the front-loading of proper amounts of proper unit types early in emergencies, **the majority of the resource sharing occurs before the MABAS box is pulled.**

The location of the church fire, about as far away from any of our city borders as one can be, caused the lion's share of resources to be drawn from Milwaukee. We did, however, receive Wauwatosa's Truck-51 and Battalion-5 and West Allis' B6 as special call units above the 4th Alarm.

Within the City of Milwaukee proper, we do institute a recall system for Battalion and Deputy Chiefs at the 3rd Alarm level or greater. In this case, we readily backfilled an additional Battalion Chief position on both the north and south sides as well as the

Firefighting Deputy Chief (overall shift commander) position in downtown Milwaukee.

Once the recall Firefighting Deputy Chief arrived and went in service, he prioritized back-filling City of Milwaukee fire stations. As this coincided very nearly with us attaining some control of the ongoing church fire, and accounting for a projected extended duration, **MABAS Division 107 Box 10-11 to the 4th Alarm level, for Truck Companies only, was requested.**

While not all communities were able to send Truck Companies, we were able to get Truck Companies from West Allis and Greenfield to backfill in

Milwaukee Fire Stations, which helped alleviate a great deal of stress on our system.

Looking forward, we are working on more immediate mechanisms for backfilling in each other's stricken communities. Until that change is in place, **MABAS is the ultimate stopgap.** Having the ability to simply ask and then receive is tremendous.

As we continue to work towards creating efficiencies and mutually supportive systems, we must remind ourselves to ASK for the help, and ask for the help early. MABAS provides that one-stop shop once the local resources have been (or are expected to be) overwhelmed.



Much of the façade withstood the flames. Miraculously, the congregation intends to rebuild. Milwaukee Area Technical College is the building on the left and provided space for church services. (Photos by Chuck Liedtke)

Milwaukee Fire Dept Staffing

Wisconsin's largest city covers 96 square miles and averages 215 EMS and 40 non-EMS (i.e. fire) calls each day. Staffed are:

30 Engines, 8 Trucks, 2 Heavy Rescues, 12 Paramedic Units, 5 Battalion Chiefs, 1 Deputy Chief, and 1 Incident Safety Officer - totaling 196 personnel .

At the church fire, 111 Firefighters were working (56% of total daily staffing!!!).

Milwaukee's MABAS cards list 5 alarm levels in the LOCAL DISPATCH AREA before the 5 MABAS Box alarm levels.

DEPARTMENT NAME:		BOX ALARM TYPE:		
Milwaukee		Structure Fire		
BOX ALARM #		LOCATION OR AREA:		
10-11		City of Milwaukee (north of Canal St.)		
LOCAL DISPATCH AREA:				
ALARM LEVEL	ENGINES	TRUCKS	RESCUES	AMBULANCE
1	4	2	1	1 (ALS)
2	4	2		1 (ALS)
3	3		1	
4	3			
5	3			
MABAS BOX ALARM:				
ALARM LEVEL	ENGINES	TRUCKS	SQUADS	AMBULANCE
BOX	West Allis North Shore	Greenfield		West Allis AL
2ND	Wauwatosa Hales Corners	Oak Creek		
3RD	Franklin Menomonee Falls	West Allis		North Shore A
4TH	South Milwaukee St. Francis	North Shore		
5TH	West Allis 128th	City of Brookfield		Wauwatosa A
INTERDIVISIONAL REQUEST		1st Choice 106	2nd Choice 111	3rd Choice 102

CHURCH FIRE RESPONSE				
1 st Alarm	15:46	E2, E1, E21, E32, T2, T9, R2, M7, C18, B1, B2		
2 nd Alarm	15:51	E30, E13, E27, E23, T5, T16, M3, C3		
3 rd Alarm	15:52	E18, E36, E11, B4, ICP, CAIR1, (R1 & R4 16:11:29)		
4 th Alarm	16:02	E35, E24, E34		
Spec Call 4 Trucks	16:12	T1, T3, T8 T51 from Wauwatosa		
Spec Call 2 Chiefs	16:28	B5 (Wauwatosa), B6 (West Allis)		
MABAS	17:59	"BOX 10-11 to the 4 th alarm level for Quarters for Trucks only"		
Spec Call 2 Engines	20:13	E26, E7 - Pick up Hose (fresh Cos)		
Cleared	21:17			

SUPPORT MABAS TRAINING BY PURCHASING APPAREL BY QUENTIN POPP, MABAS-WI TREASURER

The proceeds for all our marketing go toward the further training of all the MABAS-WI Divisions. The proceeds assist in paying training team members for their expenses during training missions.

The MABAS-WI Logo is applied to all the apparel, left crest on the shirts. The logos on the hats are a bit different because of the size.

The best way to purchase these items is through the MABAS Wisconsin website, www.mabaswisconsin.org. Anyone can call me directly as well and we can setup an order too, but the best way is through the website because payment can be processed there as well.

We always have a limited supply of t-shirts, baseball caps, beanie winter hats, and the POV decals on hand at the conference. There is a discounted rate at the conference because we don't need to cover shipping costs for the items sold at the conference.



Black Winter Beanie Hat



Black Reflective Baseball Cap



Denim Shirt



Polo Shirt



Short Sleeve T-Shirt



Women's Short Sleeve Dress Shirt



Women's Long Sleeve Dress Shirt



Men's Short Sleeve Dress Shirt



Men's Long Sleeve Dress Shirt



Fleece Zip Jacket



Unlined Windshirt



Lined Windshirt

VISIT THE MABAS WISCONSIN WEBSITE

Annual Conference [Click here to register !!!](#)

Newsletters [Click here view all issues !!!](#)

Marketing [Click here to get MABAS apparel !!!](#)

MABAS CONFERENCE: A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR CHIEFS & RANKING OFFICERS

BY GARY SCHMIDT

The **2018 MABAS Conference** has a spectacular mix of general presentations, break-out sessions, vendor displays, open-mic discussions, and social mixers to make contacts and engage your peers in conversations about MABAS strategies, best practices, and issue resolution.

Hearing about how actual incidents played out is of particular value to not only newly appointed chiefs or those with little experience with MABAS, but also **the ranking officers who back up the Chief and take command when the Chief is unavailable.**

The annual conference is not only for the Division Presidents - it is for those actively using or will use the system.

The Dispatch side of MABAS has gotten that message – more and more dispatchers attend the conference each year.

Please pass the word to the Fire personnel of the value of the conference and encourage them to attend.

Here are some examples of the **general presentations** that will be held at the 2018 conference:

- ◆ Responding to an Active Shooter Situation
- ◆ Mitigating an explosive ridden apartment building
- ◆ A mill explosion with structure collapse, active fire, mass casualties and communitywide power outage
- ◆ The lessons learned from a problematic 16-alarm apt bldg fire
- ◆ A mass Casualty response to the highway

Interacting with those directly involved is absolutely worthwhile and prepares one for the event that “will never happen to our community”.

CONFERENCE TOPIC: RENDERING SAFE AN EXPLOSIVE RIDDEN APARTMENT BLDG

BY ALAN MANNEL, CHIEF, BEAVER DAM FIRE DEPARTMENT



On **March 5, 2018** an improvised explosive device detonated in a second floor apartment in a 16-unit apartment building in Beaver Dam. The **Beaver Dam Fire & Rescue Department (BDFD)** utilized MABAS resources two times during the 12-day render-safe operation.

The first time was for the evacuation of 228 people. We used our **Disaster Box 12-1-9** to the **second alarm for ambulances only.**

BDFD was part of the unified command set up to manage this incident along with BDPD, WI DOJ, FBI and ATF.



The event concluded with the controlled burning of the 16-unit apartment building on **March 15th**. The successful controlled burn was made possible through cooperation and help from our friends and neighbors and Wisconsin MABAS.

On the day of the burn we had **132 firefighters, 27 departments, and 32 pieces of apparatus** assembled including a strike team of tenders from Dodge County Div. 129 and a tender strike team from Columbia/Sauk Counties. I (Chief Mannel) will be making a presentation on this unusual and complex incident at the **MABAS Wisconsin Conference in Stevens Point on August 10th**. See you there?



March 15th burn: note the shipping containers that were stacked to block heat transfer in the upper left photo (all photos by timsnopek.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, Indiana, and Michigan, 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.



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 or long duration incident, that may be tracking resources or logistics, running staging or work in an Emergency Operations Center (EOC).



MABAS – Wisconsin

Mutual Aid Box Alarm System

Organized 2004

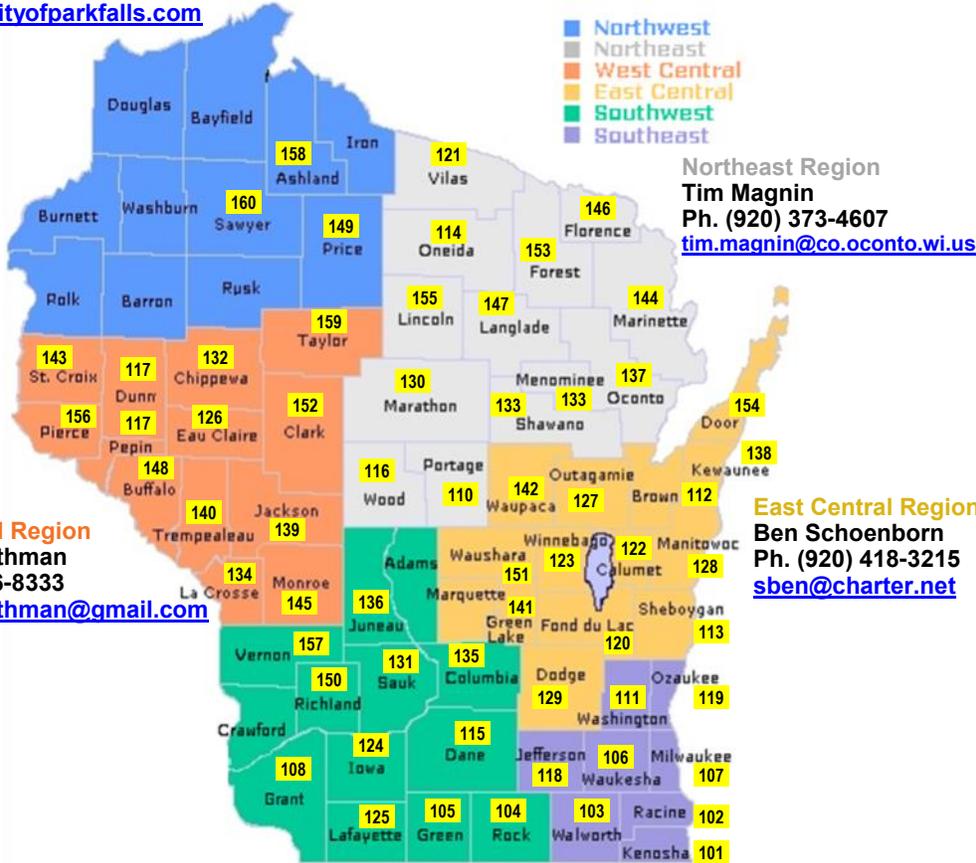
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MABAS OPERATING FREQUENCIES

IFERN

IFERN2

MABAS1 (WISCOM)

MABAS2 (WISCOM)

MABAS Alerting / intra-Divisional responses

Alternate intra-Divisional responses

Inter-Divisional Responses

Contact with Wisconsin Red Center

Regional Coordinators - WEM Coordination*

*Future use

MABAS 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