

**1972**

**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

**Madison Fire Dept.**

MAYOR WILLIAM D. DYKE

1972-1973 ALDERMEN

DISTRICT

1 V. Paul Young  
2 Joseph Thompson  
3 Thomas George  
4 Dennis McGilligan  
5 Eugene Parks  
6 Richard Lehman  
7 William Offerdahl  
8 Paul Soglin  
9 Susan Kay Phillips  
10 Alicia Ashman  
11 John Healy

DISTRICT

12 Loren Thompson  
13 Richard Landgraf, Sr.  
14 Andrew Cohn  
15 Roger Staven  
16 Timothy Kiefer  
17 S. Michael Shivers  
18 W. Michael Ley  
19 George Forster  
20 Jane Ruck  
21 William Dries  
22 J. Dale Wilson

POLICE AND FIRE COMMISSION

Stuart Becker

Andrew Somers, Jr.

Thomas Stephens

Ellsworth Swenson

Mrs. Clarence Liddicoat

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ALPH A. MCGRAW  
CHIEF

# MADISON FIRE DEPARTMENT

325 W. JOHNSON ST. • MADISON, WISCONSIN 53703

TELEPHONE NO.  
255-9406

TO: The Mayor and Members of the Common Council  
Members of the Police and Fire Commission  
Madison, Wisconsin

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This Annual Report of the Madison Fire Department for 1972 is submitted for your information.

The number of emergency alarms responded to by the Fire Department shows an increase of approximately 7.5%, with a large part of the increase attributable to increased demands for emergency medical care service. While the calls regarding fires showed an increase, the actual number of fires was 10% less than 1971. We attribute this to increased citizen awareness.

I should add that the direct fire loss figure does not take into account the loss of time from work for the 67 people injured, the life insurance paid for the one fire death, the loss to the tax rolls of the City of Madison of the close-to-One-Million-Dollars-worth of property removed from the tax rolls, nor the pain and suffering incurred.

Incendiary fires have decreased. The majority of these fires, caused by unsupervised or poorly supervised children, represents one of the social problems facing the nation.

Many fires and accidents requiring our service are the direct result of carelessness or apathy by the members of the public, a fact that must be addressed to a greater extent by the Fire Department through increased efforts on the planning and training function as well as public education.

The home inspection program, in its second year of operation, was well received, and increased attention given to Fire Prevention Code enforcement resulted in an increase of approximately 50% of violations found and corrected.

A vastly improved emergency medical care program for Madison is expected to be the result of a program planned early this year and actually underway in December. This program, commonly referred to as "paramedic training", was commenced with the endorsement and approval of Mayor William Dyke and is being conducted by the University of Wisconsin Hospitals under the direction of Dr. Claude Taylor. It is a unique opportunity

for Madison to participate in a federally funded regional medical program available to only a few cities in the United States.

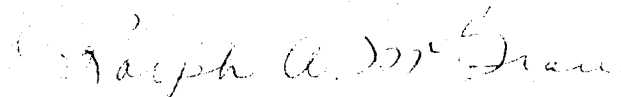
A second innovation to provide better service to our citizens was the installation of the radio alarm system, with the ability to transmit requests for emergency help for either police, emergency medical, or fire service from the outlying major traffic intersections.

A third innovation was the acquisition of video tape recording equipment in the Training Division, to upgrade our training program for fire prevention, fire suppression and emergency medical care by providing audio-visual as well as written instruction to the members of the Department.

Increased demands for services required the addition of a second radio frequency for the Department. Increased demands attributable to population and area growth of the city continue to provide challenges to the Fire Department.

The accomplishments noted above could not have been achieved without the cooperative spirit evidenced by both the Executive and Legislative branches of city government, as well as the assistance provided by all city departments. The appreciation of the Fire Department is hereby extended to them, with the hope for continued cooperation.

Yours very truly,



Ralph A. McGraw  
Chief

pme

ADMINISTRATION

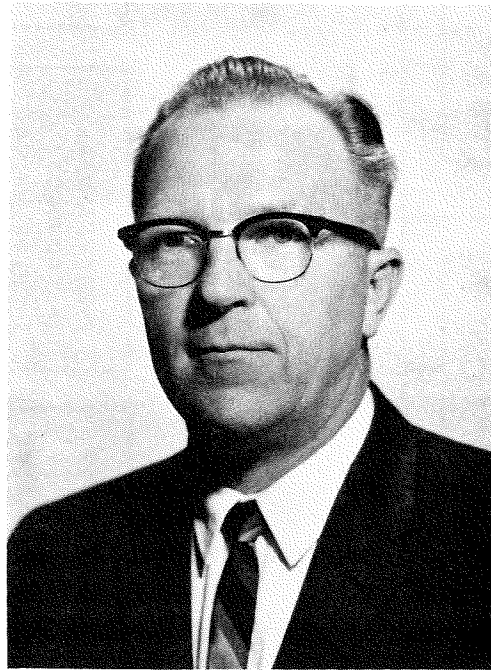


CHIEF MCGRAW



CHIEF MUENKEL

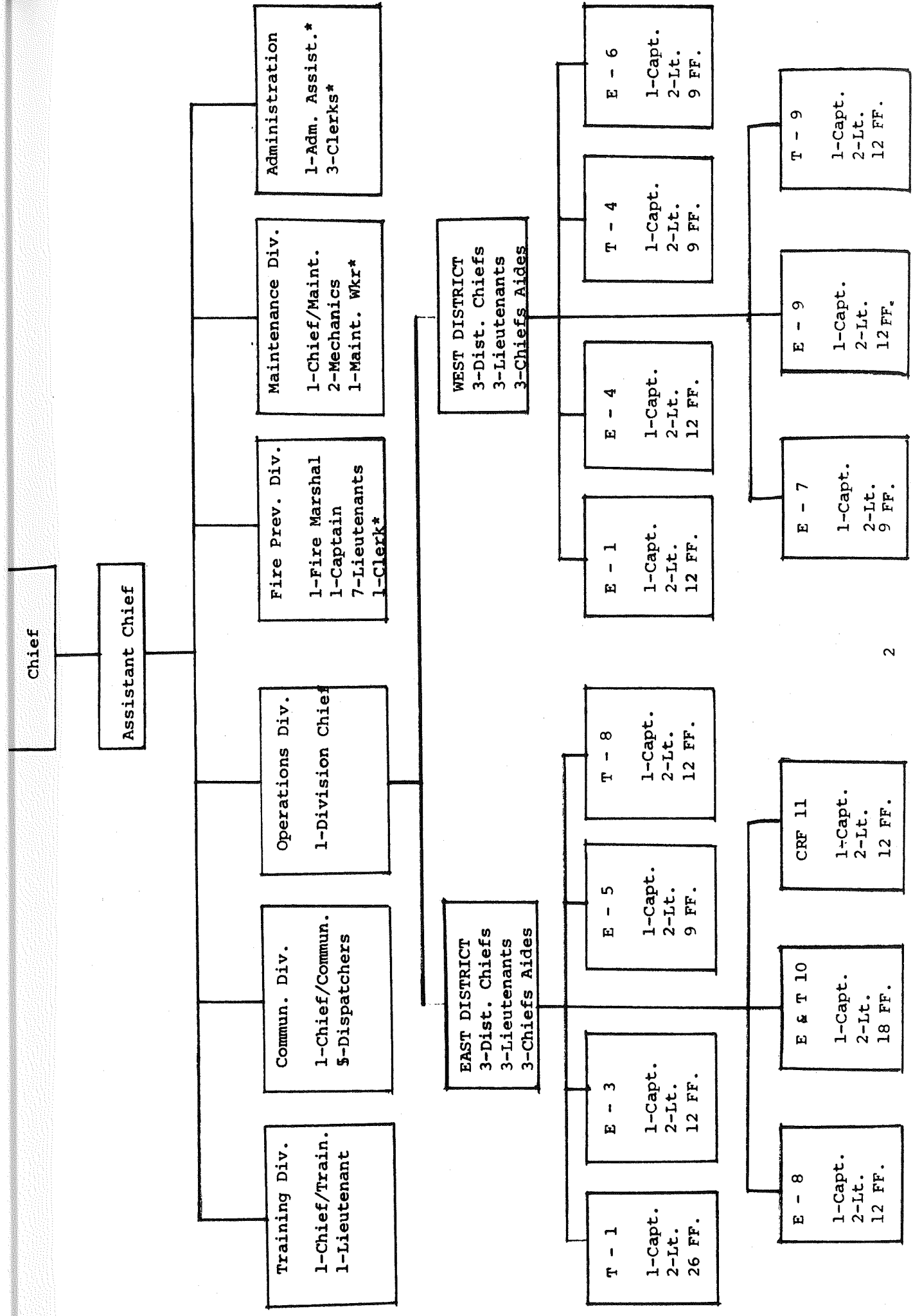
ADMINISTRATION



CHIEF MCGRAW



CHIEF MUENKEL





APPOINTMENTS - 1972

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>
*Barbara Sebranek (civil service)	February 7, 1972
Stephen Schwarz	March 6, 1972
Michael Meidl	March 6, 1972
James Otterson	March 6, 1972
Frederick Erickson	March 6, 1972
Stephen Roisum	March 6, 1972
Dwight Williams	March 6, 1972
Rodney Olson	March 6, 1972
Ronald Schultz	March 6, 1972
John Sullivan	March 6, 1972
Dennis Croft	March 6, 1972
*Sven Ranzen	March 13, 1972
*David Wheeler	March 13, 1972
Edward Pohlman	March 13, 1972
Terry Heimerl	March 13, 1972
Helen Spring (civil service)	May 22, 1972
Patricia Einfeldt (civil service)	June 5, 1972
 * Services terminated	 April 23, 1972

RETIREMENTS

Firefighter James Fraser	March 12, 1972
Firefighter Vernon Dahnert	April 2, 1972
Firefighter Phillip Statz	April 23, 1972
Lieutenant Ralph Triggs	June 10, 1972
Assistant Chief Joseph Buechner	July 2, 1972
Captain Walter Gavin	October 5, 1972

DEATHS

Lieutenant Arthur Hanson	February 9, 1972
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# PROMOTIONS - 1972

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PROMOTED TO</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Firefighter Ralph O'Brien	Lieutenant	February 17, 1972
Deputy Chief Eldon Maginnis	Assistant Chief	July 2, 1972
Firefighter Richard Gerou	Alarm Dispatcher	September 10, 1972
Firefighter Rodney Olson	Alarm Dispatcher	December 17, 1972
Captain Paul Toltzien	Deputy Fire Chief	December 31, 1972
Lieutenant Robert Mutch	Captain	December 31, 1972
Lieutenant Thomas Moore	Captain	December 31, 1972
Firefighter Dale Gritzmacher	Lieutenant	December 31, 1972
Firefighter Eugene Knudtson	Lieutenant	December 31, 1972
Firefighter Clair Dirienzo	Lieutenant	December 31, 1972

# REDUCTION IN RANK

Alarm Dispatcher Paul Schmelzer*	September 10, 1972
Alarm Dispatcher William Olson*	December 17, 1972

\* At request of employee

# RESIGNATIONS

Firefighter Robert Bangert	October 8, 1972
Judith Worth (civil service)	May 11, 1972
Barbara Nowinski (civil service)	January 14, 1972

1972

FIRE DEPARTMENT BUDGET BREAKDOWN

Fire Administration	130,798
Fire Training	47,291
Fire Prevention	151,850
Airport	247,640
Fire Communications	89,442
Fire Maintenance	79,270
Fire Ambulance	75,868
Fire Suppression	<u>2,930,406</u>
Total	\$3,752,565

1972

PERSONNEL DATA--MANPOWER

Total days lost for sickness	823
Total days lost for injury	57
Average daily absences	2.41
Average on duty strength	65
Smallest fighting force on duty	63
Largest fighting force on duty	70
Vacancies unfilled end of month	0
Man hours of overtime work	2,756
Appointments	17
Resignations	2
Promotions	13
Demotions	6
Transfers	100
Reinstated	3
Suspension	3

# FIRES BY PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION

(Occupancy or use of property where fire starts)	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
PUBLIC ASSEMBLY	21	8
EDUCATION	4	9
INSTITUTION	36	17
RESIDENCE	282	290
MERCANTILE, STORES	29	65
OFFICES	8	
UTILITIES	15	
INDUSTRIAL, MANUFACTURE	5	10
STORAGE	17	19
SPECIAL PROPERTIES		
Mobile	200	229
Miscellaneous outdoor	273	359
Other	2	2

# INSPECTIONS BY PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
PUBLIC ASSEMBLY	1,113	748
EDUCATION	572	355
INSTITUTION	487	89
RESIDENCE	9,564	8,465
MERCANTILE, STORES	3,742	3,079
OFFICES	872	1,389
UTILITIES	219	24
INDUSTRIAL, MANUFACTURE	709	931
STORAGE	685	754
SPECIAL PROPERTIES		
Mobile	1,113	1,012
Miscellaneous outdoor	247	1,214
Other	19,323	18,060

## HOW FIRES WERE CONTROLLED

### Method of Extinguishment

Fire Department equipment, water carried on pumper	394
Private portable fire extinguishers, inside hose streams	138
Fire department equipment, water from hydrants	123
Fire burned itself out	74
Fire smothered out	71
Fire department equipment other than hose lines, including portable extinguishers	59
Removed to safe area	26
Automatic extinguishing systems	<u>7</u>
TOTAL	892

# RESPONSE STATISTICS - 1971-1972

<u>Type of Situation Found</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Fire	1,008	892
Other Emergencies-No Fire	1,071	1,320
False Alarms	155	185
Emergency Rescue Response	3,641	3,911
False Rescue Alarms	32	25
Emergency Alerts(Aircraft)	131	121
Total	6,038	6,454

## FIRE CAUSES-1972

<u>Form of Heat Ignition</u>	
Open flame or spark	319
Fuel Fired or Fuel Powered Object	132
Electrical Equipment	134
Smoking Material	130
Hot Objects	124
Explosive Fireworks	29
Natural Source	7
Spreading from Other Fire	15
Total	892

Type of Material Ignited

Wood, Paper	259
Natural Products	165
Fabrics, Textiles	152
Flammable or Combustible Materials	132
Volatile, Solid	77
Chemical, Metal, Plastic	64
Gas (Natural, L.P.)	16
Miscellaneous	15
Material Compounded with Oil	<u>12</u>
Total	892

Act or Omission

Mechanical Failure or Malfunctions	227
Misuse of Heat of Ignition	311
Misuse of Material Ignited	113
Incendiary Act	104
Suspicion Act	71
Other Act or Omission	59
Construction or Installation Deficiency	<u>7</u>
Total	892





During the year 1972 the primary objective of the Fire Prevention Division was to place added emphasis on fire prevention by the education of the public as to the causes of fire. This education was extended to adult and juvenile as well as to the business community through a comprehensive fire inspection program which incorporated the extensive use of fire companies in conjunction with Fire Prevention Lieutenants having specific inspection assignments. Also, during the spring of 1972, many of the firefighter recruits were assigned to this division in pairs for periods of several weeks. These men received an indoctrination which included the basic functions of the division, plan review, pre-fire planning and field inspection work with Fire Prevention Lieutenants.

This program enabled the Fire Department to make 19,323 inspections, 15,368 by the Field Operations Division and 3,955 by the Fire Prevention Division. These totals also include 2,602 voluntary inspections made of single family dwellings during the months of April and May in cooperation with the Dane County Environmental Clean-In Campaign.

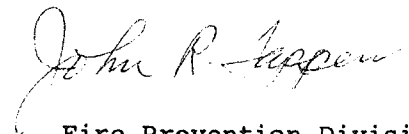
There were 230 incidents investigated by the division, of which 79

were accidental, 9 were suspicious, 18 undetermined and 124 incendiary.

In addition to inspection work, this division administered the public education programs which included 254 talks, demonstrations, and appearances on radio and television. The talks and demonstrations attracted a total audience of 8,854.

Even though the above listed items would lead one to believe that there could be no working hours to spare, this division devoted untold hours to the technical aspects of fire prevention. As of January 1, 1972 this division began the systematic enforcement of the Fire Prevention Code of the City of Madison, including the permit provisions. Fire Prevention Officers attended various schools and seminars to broaden their backgrounds and were assigned to work with properties wherein the hazard to life could be high. Officers were also assigned to plan review for new construction and to serve as liason with other city departments.

The efforts put forth by this division and the results achieved have proved that the job can be done, that there is a Fire Department, and that continued activity will help promote the orderly and safe expansion of the City of Madison.



Fire Prevention Division



The Communications Division once again experienced a very active year with a noticeable increase in emergency dispatching and related functions of the division. The total number of runs dispatched in 1972 come to 6,454, an increase of some 400 incidents over 1971.

In March, we placed 12 new Johnson Portable Radios in service and added another 4 in November for a total of 16 additional portable radios in 1972. To better utilize these radios, we then purchased and installed vehicle chargers in several pieces of apparatus. This will afford us greater assurance that the batteries have a full charge whenever they are to be put in service. The chargers are mounted in locations on the apparatus, which makes the radio very accessible to the responding officer.

The base station for our second radio frequency was installed and

put into operation in March, also. The transmitter is located at the Larkin Road site along with our main fire transmitter. The antenna for our main frequency was moved to 200' on the tower and the second frequency antenna was put at 100'. Cost of implementing our second frequency was less than \$100,00.

Installation of our Radio Alarm System was completed and 13 radio alarm boxes were put into service in April. We experienced a fair amount of activity from the boxes in the 8 and 1/2 months they were in service in 1972. There were 32 requests for police, 5 requests for an ambulance and 7 alarms for fire.

Several of the new men, who began work on the department in 1972, were assigned to the Communication Division for short periods of time at different intervals. Most of them felt they left the division with a much better understanding of the overall operation of the fire department and also some very beneficial experience.

Batteries were purchased and installed on our selective dispatching equipment so the entire system will remain operative in the event of a power failure anywhere in the city.

The Communication Division experienced a sharp increase in Fire Alarm Box Tests (due to monitoring the daily tests of all radio alarm boxes), Special Circuit Tests (Direct telephone lines), Radio Transmissions, and also handled approximately a 7% increase in all Emergency Telephone Transmissions.

*Donald M. Olson*

Communications Division

1972  
The Communications Division Handled Approximately

Radio Transmissions		146,050
Fire and Rescue Reports		6,454
Fire Prevention Referrals		291
Emergency Telephone Transmissions		6,783
Business Telephone Transmissions		124,817
Hours on Map Work		114
Hours on Fire Response Cards		341
Station Visits		214
Box, Circuit and Speaker Tests		8,734
Special Circuit Tests		
A.D.T.	639	
Direct Telephone	<u>1,855</u>	
		2,494
Calls out of City		11

BREAKDOWN OF FIRE AND RESCUE REPORTS

Box Alarms	156
Telephone	5,329
A.D.T.	57
Miscellaneous	<u>912</u>
	6,454

# DISTRICT CHIEFS

## EAST DIV.



DON HUGGINS



GLENN WILCOX



LYLE MEPHAM

## WEST DIV.



PAUL TOLTZIEN



ARTHUR WICKS



HARLAND LIPPOLT





The Madison Fire Department Division of Fire Suppression, keeping pace with current trends toward professionalism, has accelerated its efforts in the development of expertise in performance of duties beyond fire control and extinguishment. The division title connotes a misnomer, since its accomplishments have fragmented into diversified areas of proficiency establishing it as the primary medium through which most fire department programs are implemented.

Traditionally, fire services have striven toward "the saving of life and the protection of property". Based on this time honored premise, 1972 proved a successful year for Madison's fire department in accounting for substantial reductions in fire fatalities, injuries, and property damage from the previous year. Fatalities were decreased from three deaths to one, injuries reduced from 123 to 67, and property damage lowered 53½% from \$2,003,433.00 to \$932,558.00. These encouraging results are indicative of the effects of advanced training, inspection practices, surveys, public education, and pre-fire planning programs. Fire suppression companies responded to 4,440 incidents during 1972, while the Emergency Medical

services, completing the latter portion of the year with trained paramedics, answered an additional 3,936 emergency calls.

Fire Prevention activities, spearheaded by the company inspection program, have been upgraded through the advent of a specialized inspection training program. Fourteen fire suppression companies completed a total of 15,506 commercial, industrial, residential, and institutional inspections while in service and subject to emergency response. In addition, 1,994 building surveys were conducted, an increase of approximately 50% over the preceding year total. Home inspections during the spring clean-up campaign accounted for another 2,602 company inspections during the calendar year.

Pre-fire planning contributed immensely to the productive output of this division, 56 sets of finished building diagrams with corresponding characteristic information being compiled. Company assignment schedules, prepared to supplement each pre-fire planned structure, were reproduced for distribution to all fourteen fire companies.

Public education continues, with each department member an individual liason with Madison's citizenry through constant personal contact while in pursuit of divisional activities. Formal programming placed 692 hours of fire oriented educational programs before the public to help instill safety consciousness in the minds of participants. Company supervision of 162 programmed fire evacuation drills was conducted at municipal and state educational institutions. Much success in fire loss and injury reduction must be accredited to such public oriented programs.

Proficiency is recognized as being directly proportional to training and teamwork, this facet long being the forte of Madison's fire service.



A total of 7,785 company training hours, and over 34,000 man hours, were expended during 1972 to provide this municipality with qualitatively school-ed personnel. An additional 8,838 hours of specialized ambulance training was also completed, providing the city with its' first teams of highly competent paramedics for the recently adopted Emergency Medical Services program.

Station visits have become a way of life for many appreciative citizens, placing demands on a portion of each firefighter's day as they are accommodately guided through the various fire facilities. Stations, open to the public specifically during Fire Prevention Week each October, were also used for 214 scheduled group visits during the year. An additional 13,812 residents entered fire stations to register to vote in public elections, and 29,111 took advantage of the convenience of bicycle registration at the ten stations within this division.

Such are illustrations of the "changing face" of fire suppression forces as related to field operations activities in this present day of modern technology. The 5,215 man hours of formal classroom study, compiled by members in 1972 during off-duty hours, further exemplifies the strides being made toward the utmost proficiency in this broad scope of fire control and safety, as provided by Madison's Fire Suppression Division.

Fire Suppression Division  
Assistant Chief

*Eldon Magnus*



The new Sony Video Tape Recorder has become a very useful teaching aid for the training division. It has been used to record lectures on emergency care by doctors at the hospitals and then played back at the fire stations.

The most used piece of equipment has been the portable video camera. With this, we have been able to record an evolution performed by a company under simulated emergency conditons. After completing the evolution the company can then view their activities on a television set. Not only can the training officer evaluate the men and equipment but the men themselves can see if they are performing their duties efficiently with a minimal amount of wasted motion. Also, deficiencies can be spotted in equipment, procedures, or personnel and steps taken to correct them.

The equipment was also put to good use when a taped 25 minute presentation on extricating a victim from a wrecked automobile was shown to the people attending the seminar on Transportation and Care of the sick and injured sponsored by the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons at the Wisconsin Center.

During 1972, four inch hose was introduced to the Madison Fire Department. Before being put in service at #1 and #4 many tests were conducted at the training center with the companies involved. With this hose, quite high flows can be attained with inline pumping where previously the pumper had to return to the hydrant and hook up with soft suction. It will carry approximately the same G.P.M. as three 2½ inch lines of the same length.

Each line officer and man averaged 208 hours of on-duty training in 1972. Included is assigned training, unassigned training, building surveys (not inspections) and training conducted by the training officer. Sixty-one men also took part in the Home Study Programs conducted by the training division. The annual exam was also conducted by this division for all members of the department to maintain or establish their participation in the incentive program.

A new training progress system was developed and distributed to all stations. It provides guidelines for company officers and is a record of all training for every member of the department. This new system does not schedule a specific drill each day for every company, but gives the company officer the latitude to train on any evolution he feels his crew would get the most benefit from.

Twelve recruits completed nine weeks of training on May 5. During this time they became very proficient in the mechanics of handling hose, raising ladders, tying knots, wearing oxygen masks, practicing first aid, and using tools and equipment. They also studied fire prevention, radiological monitoring, and standpipe and sprinkler systems. The experience they looked forward to the most was working in the smoke shack and actual fire fighting. They were again evaluated on their skills and knowledge

after working with the companies in the stations for approximately 9 months. The results were satisfactory.

By using the slide-tape projector, a two part program of Fire Inspection Guidelines for Service Stations was completed and shown to 197 members.

Eight members of the Fire Department volunteered to be instructors in Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, Intubation, and Emergency childbirth to assist at the seminar of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons in August.

*Vincent J. Seier*  
*Chief of Training*

Training Division

## EMERGENCY MEDICAL TRAINING

On September 5, 1972 the Advanced Emergency Medical Technician training program was initiated thru the efforts of the Madison Fire Department and the U.W. Medical School under a federal grant given to Dr. Claude Taylor. It is designed to give the rescue personnel a larger part in the over all picture of emergency medical care. The men are trained to start intravenous fluids flowing, read electrocardiograms, and also administer certain drugs under the direction of a doctor who has radio contact with them. These new skills which the men have acquired, along with many they previously had, are making them an extension of the emergency room. Previously a large share of the people who died as a result of a sudden illness or accident, did so before arriving at a hospital. Studies have shown that with highly trained men and modern equipment, the pre-hospital death toll can be reduced. We expect that because of this program Madison will have one of the finest rescue ambulance services in the country.

The course consists of two phases, the first being eight weeks of intensive schooling on a 40 hour week. During this phase the men spend their mornings in the clinical areas (operating room, emergency room, outpatient department, etc.) picking up the skills they will be using later on such as drawing blood, intubating and taking blood pressures. In the operating room the E.M.T. not only observes the surgery to learn more about the working of the human body, but they also assist their Doctor-Instructor in maintaining the patient's vital signs. Their work in the other clinical areas is just as objective as well as most interesting. The afternoons are filled with classroom study and lectures given by staff doctors including cardiology, obstetrics,

trauma, and pulmonary problems as well as many others.

In the second phase the men live in the hospital on the 24 hour schedule for two more months. During this time they man the ambulance running out of the emergency room, the first eight weeks with a resident doctor on board. Besides manning the ambulance they attend classes during part of the day and work in the emergency room with the staff doctors and nurses.

Upon completing the sixteen weeks of training the men are given a very comprehensive examination, both written and practical. If this is completed satisfactorily, the U.W. Medical School issues the graduates a certificate attesting to their accomplishment.

During 1972 five men graduated and five more completed phase 1. This training program for rescue ambulance personnel is being continued in 1973 with a goal of approximately 40 graduates before the end of the year.





The preventive maintenance and repair of buildings and grounds which include 12 major physical plants and 40 vehicles has been accomplished this year by the Division of Maintenance, with considerable assistance from other Divisions.

The routine objectives of the Maintenance Division have become increasingly harder to accomplish due to the increased activity of the Fire Department and a shortage of personnel in the Maintenance Division.

The only major outlay for building maintenance this year was a replacement of a portion of the steam pipes of the heating system at #6 station, repairs to the rear ramp at #9 station, and painting portions of stations 3, 6, and 10.

A new system of identification for vehicles was inaugurated this year. All numbers from 900 to 999 were set aside for Fire Department vehicles only. These numbers, once assigned will remain with the vehicle until it is disposed of.

All of our major fire apparatus were taken into the shop once every six months for a thorough preventive maintenance check and identification. Unsched-

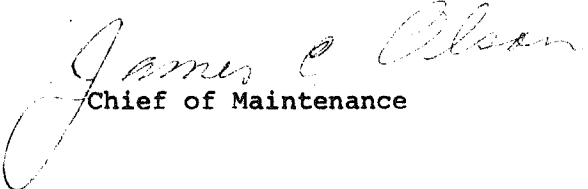


uled maintenance and repair were done as needed at other times.

The special service vehicles and cars were taken into the shop every 60 days for a preventive maintenance check and lubrication.

The annual required service test on pumpers and fire hose were completed as were various other yearly obligations concerning equipment, buildings, and grounds.

I wish to take this opportunity to extend my appreciation and thanks to all Fire Department Personnel for the fine cooperation given to the Division of Maintenance throughout the year.

  
Chief of Maintenance

#### MAJOR EQUIPMENT OUTLAY

One new ambulance was purchased this year to replace a 1965 model. The new ambulance is of the van type, which is the most economical and has enough interior space for conveying patients and accommodating the equipment and supplies that are necessary for our emergency medical services.

A new Ford Station Wagon was purchased and was assigned to the West District Chief.

## DEPRECIATION RECORD

### PUMPERS

A 4½% of the original cost per year for 20 years has been established as a fair depreciation write-off for the life expectancy of a pumper in first line service. An additional 5 years service as a second line apparatus can be expected and depreciated at the rate of 2% of the original cost, at which time the depreciation will be fully depreciated.

### AERIALS

A 4½% of the original cost per year for 20 years has been established as a fair depreciation write-off for the life expectancy of an aerial truck in first line service. An additional five years service as a second line apparatus can be expected and depreciated at the rate of 2% of the original cost at which time the apparatus will be fully depreciated. This method provides an estimated value for apparatus in first line services, plus a value for its extended service years as a second line apparatus. Upon the expiration of maximum life years of first line service, the apparatus are used for fill-in service while others are being serviced. The value of its protective service in time of conflagration or other emergencies must not be ignored either.

LIGHT VEHICLES (Cars, ambulances, special service vehicles)

A life expectancy of 8 years has been established for our Chief Officers Cars and other vehicles in this category. A depreciation write-off of 12½% per year of the original cost is taken. The vehicles are used for first line emergency service the first half of their life expectancy, then transferred to a less strenuous service or stand-by use when needed.

STATION NO.	DESCRIPTION	IDENT.	DATE PURCH.	ORIG. COST	LIFE YEARS	PERC. DEPR.	AMOUNT DEPR.	VALUE 1971	DATE TO RETIRE	YEARS OF SERVICE
1	Chief Car Ford STW	977	1972	3350	8	12½	418	2932	1980	1
1	1250 GPM PUM (WLF)	900	1970	40,600	20	4½	3654	36,946	1990	2
1	1250 GPM PUM (PPR)	909	1956	20,979	20	4½	15,104	5875	1976	16
1	1250 GPM FOAM (ALF)	912	1948	19,756	20	4½	19,361	395	1968	24
1	100 FT. AERIAL (PIR)	940	1949	35,862	20	4½	34,428	1434	1974	23
1	75 FT. SNORKEL (PIR)	947	1970	86,000	20	4½	7,740	78,260	1995	2
1	GRASS FIRE TRK. (1H)	964	1966	4800	8	12½	3600	1200	1974	6
1	CHIEF CAR DODGE STW	966	1968	2800	8	12½	1400	1400	1976	4
1	AMBULANCE (1H)	972	1967	5700	8	12½	3563	2137	1975	5
1	AMBULANCE (1H)	973	1965	5000	8	12½	4375	625	1973	7
ADM. BL.	INSP. CAR FORD STW	967	1965	2200	8	12½	1925	275	1973	7
ADM. BL	INSP. CHEV STW	960	1970	2440	8	12½	305	2135	1978	1
ADM. BL	TRAIN BR. FORD STW	968	1965	2200	8	12½	1925	275	1973	6
ADM. BL	CHIEF PER CAR CHEV STW	961	1970	2440	8	12½	610	1830	1978	2
3	1250 GPM PUM (PIR)	901	1968	38,000	20	4½	6840	31160	1988	4
3	CHIEF CAR (PLY) STW	965	1969	2800	8	12½	1400	1400	1978	4
SHOP	MAINT CHIEF CAR FORD STW	969	1965	From PD	8	12½			1973	7
SHOP	MAINT TRK (CHEV) VAN	970	1969	2000	8	12½	750	1250	1978	3
SHOP	MAINT TRK (CHEV) PANEL	971	1961	2018	8	12½			1969	11
4	1250 GPM PUMP (WLF)	902	1970	40,600	20	4½	3654	36946	1990	2
4	85 FT. AERIAL ( S EAG)	941	1960	41,781	20	4½	22,560	19,221	1960	12
4	UTILITY AND LIGHT (1H)	963	1960	6,000	8	12½	6,000		1960	12
5	1000 GPM (PIR)	910	1959	21,590	20	4½	11,658	9,932	1979	12
5	1250 GPM RES PUM (ALF)	913	1948	19,756	20	4½	19,361	395	1960	24
6	1250 GPM RUM (PIR)	904	1962	24,910	20	4½	11,210	13,700	1982	10
6	1250 GPM RES PUM PIR	903	1956	20,979	20	4½	14,160	6,819	1976	15
7	1000 GPM PUM (FWD)	905	1960	21,564	20	4½	11,645	9,919	1980	12
7	1250 GPM RES PUM (ALF)	911	1948	19,756	20	4½	19,361	395	1968	24
7	85 FT. AERIAL (PIR)	946	1950	30,862	20	4½	29,010	1,850	1975	22
8	AMBULANCE (1H)	974	1965	5,000	8	12½	4,375	625	1973	7
8	AMBULANCE FORD VAN	976	1970	5,800	8	12½	1,450	4,350	1978	2
8	1250 GPM PUM (PIR)	906	1968	38,000	20	4½	6,840	31,160	1988	4
8	85 FT. AERIAL (PIR)	942	1969	37,990	20	4½	22,224	15,766	1984	13
9	1000 GPM PUM (FWD)	907	1960	21,564	20	4½	11,645	9,919	1980	12
9	85 FT. AERIAL (SEAG)	943	1958	39,692	20	4½	25,006	14,686	1983	14
9	AMBULANCE CHEV VAN	975	1972	10,000	8	12½	1,250	8,750	1980	1
10	1250 GPM PUM (PIR)	908	1962	24,910	20	4½	11,209	13,701	1982	10
10	85 FT. AERIAL (PIR)	945	1950	30,862	20	4½	29,010	1,852	1975	22
11	LIGHT RESCUE (1H)	962	1969	19,400	8	12½	9,700	9,700	1978	4

# The Madison Fire Department Credit Union

325 West Johnson Street

MADISON, WISCONSIN 53703




The Madison Fire Department Credit Union was organized in September of 1931. We were the 35th group in the State of Wisconsin to be organized, and since that time the number of credit unions in Wisconsin has risen to over 700. At the time of organization our net worth was in the neighborhood of \$250,000. Now our assets total over \$700,000.00. Since 1968, a period of five years, our assets have increased nearly 55%, which is a rather remarkable growth.

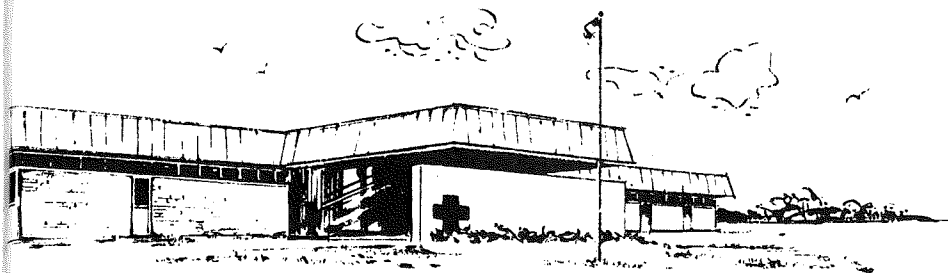
The motto of the credit union movement is "Not for profit, not for charity, but for service". Following are some of the services that have been added in 1972 and 1973.

By April 1973, we will have on hand Travelers Checks for the first time. These will be First National City Travelers checks and they will be offered at no charge or fee to the member. Also in 1973 our signature loan limit will be raised from \$1,000.00 to \$2,500.00. We will also offer in 1973 Kwik-Cash loans to the members that so desire them.

During 1972, we paid a dividend of 5-1/2% for the first six months period and a 6% dividend during the second period. Our interest rate has stayed at 3/4% per month or 9% annually, and we also paid a 10% rebate on interest during both periods.

All in all, 1972 was an excellent year and this is borne out by the fact that our assets increased nearly 15% during this year.

  
Darrell Fleming  
Treasurer



## *The American National Red Cross*

KENNETH M. O'CONNOR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
P. O. BOX 603 1202 ANN STREET  
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53701

DANE COUNTY CHAPTER

PHONE (608) 255-0021

Our appreciation is extended to the Dane County Chapter, American National Red Cross for disaster relief and assistance at the following fire calls:

### January 1972

2 24 E. Gorham St.  
15 237 Division St.  
29 1710 Northport Drive  
30 Rear of Zimbrick's

### February 1972

2 1134 E. Johnson St.  
9 2901 Harvey St.  
12 626 Havey Road  
17 West Dayton & Main St.  
19 530 Charles Lane  
19 Fisher St.

### March 1972

3 Sigma Phi Fraternity  
17 449 No. Baldwin  
25 2301 Atwood Ave.  
26 Picnic Point  
31 1345 Jennifer

### April 1972

1 232 So. Fair Oaks  
2 105 Crystal Lane  
11 2883 University Ave.  
20 3700 Milwaukee St.  
30 4245 Barby Lane

### May 1972

17 Howard Johnson Motel

### June 1972

8 46 Craig Ave.  
22 13 West Main Str.  
30 1246 Rutledge  
26 1617 Chadbourne

### July 1972

1 243 Bunting Lane  
3 Olbrich Park, plane down  
28 3717 Dawes  
29 1224 Jennifer  
31 2610 Myrtle  
31 504 Blackbird Lane

### August 1972

3 399 Starling Lane  
8 Baird St.  
13 418 Pawling St.  
22 1515 Monroe St.  
31 407 Pflaum Rd.

### September 1972

2 2916 Atwood Ave.  
14 709 Rethke  
18 1942 E. Dayton St.

### October 1972

6 1014 Stewart St.  
30 1333 Tompkins  
31 Johnson & Pinckney

### November 1972

3 1901 Melrose St.  
19 507 W. Main  
23 2916 Atwood Ave.

### December 1972

2 194 Bluejay  
4 Madison General Hospital  
10 200 E. Dean  
23 945 E. Williamson  
30 816 Bowman