



ZION FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT

2016 Annual Report

Table of Contents

Chief's Message	4
Personnel/Organizational Chart	5
Retirements and New Hires	6
Fire Stations and Apparatus	7
Lake County Call Volume	9
Personnel Statistics	10
Department Statistics	11
Response Statistics	12
Nature of Incidents	14
Fire Prevention Bureau	15
Fire Training/EMS Training	16
Public Education	17
CPR Program	18
Frequently Asked Questions	19



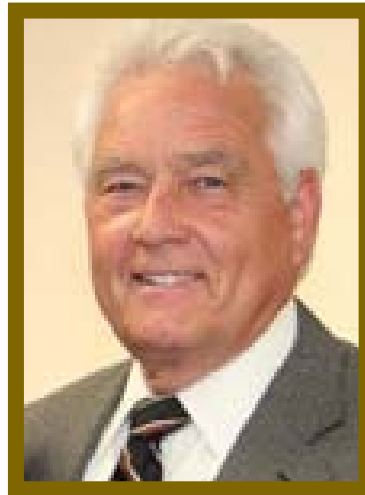


CITY OF ZION

City Clerk—Diane Burkemper

Fire & Police Commission

Debbie Lewis
John Idleburg
Shawn White



Mayor
Al Hill



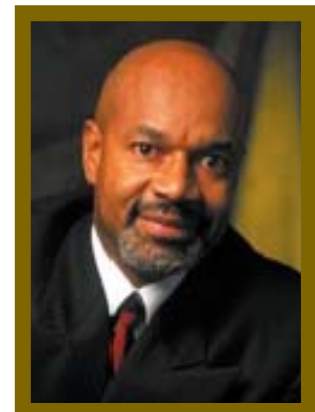
Commissioner
Lloyd DeTienne



Commissioner
Richard Frierson



Commissioner
Mike McDowell



Commissioner
Billy McKinney

MISSION STATEMENT

It shall be the function of the Fire and Rescue Department and the duty personnel thereof to prevent and extinguish accidental or destructive fires occurring in the City, to provide emergency medical treatment to those persons in need in the City, to transport such persons, when necessary, to a hospital, and to enforce all ordinances relating to fire hazards.

VISION STATEMENT

We, as the ZFRD, are motivated to become the model of professional and efficient delivery of fire, emergency medical care, and other related services for the City of Zion, its visitors, and other fire service agencies. We strive to be a dynamic organization by continuing to improve through innovation, education, and teamwork to exceed the expectations of our customers and make Zion the place to live and visit.

CORE VALUES

Integrity – We will hold ourselves to the highest degree of honesty, moral character, and trust to maintain the confidence among those we serve and interact and will accept the responsibility for our decisions and actions.

Service – We will deliver service with respect while maintaining the highest professional standards at all times among those we serve and interact.

Reliable – We will be committed to being proficient and effective in seeking out methods and resources to meet or exceed the expectations among those we serve and interact.

From the desk of the Fire Chief....

As the Fire Chief of the Zion Fire and Rescue Department, it is with great pride and accomplishment that I present the citizens and visitors to the City of Zion, our Annual Report for the calendar year 2016. This report only highlights a small amount of the activities and achievements that reflect the dedication and professionalism of the personnel that make up the fire department. As you will see in this document, the members of the Zion Fire and Rescue Department have one goal in mind, to meet and exceed the expectations of our customers by providing the highest level of service possible. The data contained within this report is a testament to the professionalism and dedication of all the members of the department.

As with most municipalities and fire agencies, 2016 was a fiscally challenging year. We were faced with the challenge of deleting several hundred thousand dollars from our budget. Through creativity, the Zion Fire and Rescue Department was able to sustain the majority of its services and avoid layoffs. Our Chief Officers and Local 1999 stepped up to the challenge by streamlining processes, evaluating and refining programs, and researching methods of how we could do more with less. As we move into 2017, we will continue to seek methods to further reduce our costs and maintain services as we face the current economic conditions affecting us all. Much of our success comes from the great relationship and partnership between our labor and management, working as one cohesive group to meet the needs of the City of Zion. Our delivery of emergency services will continue to be our top priority.

We owe it to our customers to be the best we can, to be well trained, and always be willing and able to respond when needed. In keeping with our vision statement, we will continue to work to exceed the expectations of our customers and make Zion a safe place to live and visit. We responded to 4,342 incidents in 2016, which is an increase of 4% over 2015. We were ranked the 8th busiest department out of 33 fire departments in Lake County. In addition to emergency response incidents; training, fire inspections, public education, and other non-incident activities continued to fill our workday.

It is my honor and privilege to serve the City as Fire Chief. Our accomplishments are only possible through the efforts of our greatest asset, the members of the Zion Fire and Rescue Department and it is to each of them that I express my gratitude. On behalf of the members of the Zion Fire and Rescue Department and myself, I also extend my gratitude to Mayor Al Hill, Commissioner Lloyd DeTienne, Commissioner Billy McKinney, Commissioner Mike McDowell, and Commissioner Richard Frierson for their support and service to the City. I know firsthand the time and effort that is put into the City to make sure it is a great place to live and work. Despite the conditions faced, they have never lost focus on the need to provide public safety services for the City of Zion.

If you have any questions regarding the Zion Fire and Rescue Department, please do not hesitate to contact me via e-mail at johnl@zion.il.us or you can call me at (847) 746-4042. Please visit our section on the City of Zion web page or look us up and "Like" us on Facebook at "Zion Fire-Rescue Department". We welcome visitors who wish to learn more about the fire department and the services we provide. Feel free to stop by and see us sometime!

Sincerely,



Personnel



Retirements



FF/PM Denny Decker
28 years of service
March 1988-May 2016



FF/PM Bill Haske
25 years of service
May 1991-May 2016



FF/PM Rick Gripko
34 years of service
September 1982-September 2016



Admin. Assistant Lorrie Minghi
6 years of service
January 2010-October 2016

New Hires



FF/PM Matthew Dykiel
Hired May 2016



FF/PM Ashley Rebou
Hired May 2016



FF/PM Jay Vance
Hired June 2016

Station One Apparatus



Station One
1303 27th Street



Engine 1811
2007 Pierce-Arrow XT
ALS equipped



Engine 1822
1992 3D Custom Pumper



MICU 1841
2014 AEV Ambulance



MICU 1843
2004 Horton Ambulance



Battalion 18
2016 Chevrolet Tahoe



ATV 1871
2005 Polaris Ranger



Fire Chief 1890
2009 Ford Expedition



Deputy Chief 1891
2004 Ford Explorer

Station Two Apparatus



Quint 1832
1999 Pierce
105 Foot Aerial Ladder



MICU 1842
2012 AEV Ambulance



Utility Pick-Up 1892
2007 Ford F250



Hazmat Trailer

The inspection, testing, preventive maintenance, replacement schedule and emergency repair of all apparatus fall under the guidance of Lieutenant Rocky Campanella. It is critical that all of our apparatus are ready and reliable to respond to emergency incidents. Maintenance is a combination of in-house daily checks as well as preventive maintenance and repairs conducted by the City of Zion Public Works fleet maintenance division. Typically the life expectancy of our apparatus is shown below. The determining factor for replacement is based on actual use and reliability. The City budget also plays a large role in the replacement schedule based on the cost replacement. Listed next to the lifespan is the average replacement cost for Zion apparatus at today's market. Exact costs are based on options and customization by individual fire departments.

<u>Apparatus Type</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Replacement Cost</u>
Ambulance:	5 years frontline, 5 years in reserve	\$190,000
Ladder Truck:	15 years frontline, 5 years reserve	\$1.5 million
Engines:	12 years frontline, 8 years in reserve	\$500,000

2016 Lake County Call Volume

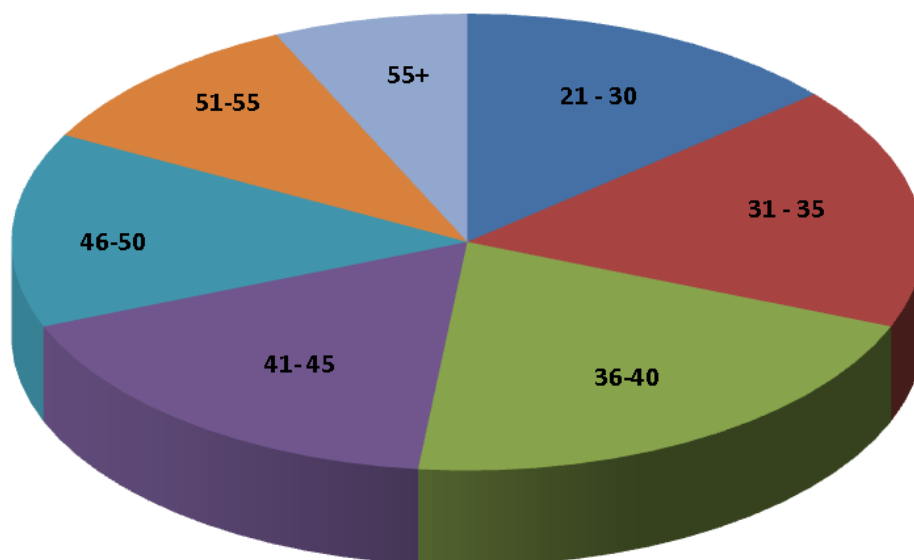


Lake County, IL Fire Departments / Districts Call Volume Summary

#	Agency	2016	2015	+/- (16 / 15)	% (16 / 15)
1	Abbott / AbbVie	616	659	-43	-7%
2	Antioch	2,879	2,712	167	6%
3	Barrington	1,886	1,851	35	2%
4	Barrington-Countryside	1,928	1,979	-51	-3%
5	Beach Park	1,484	1,344	140	10%
6	Buffalo Grove	4,748	4,814	-66	-1%
7	Cary	1,839	2,011	-172	-9%
8	Countryside	4,908	4,376	532	12%
9	Deerfield-Bannockburn	2,766	2,766	0	0%
10	Fox Lake	3,667	3,663	4	0%
11	Fox River Grove	654	657	-3	0%
12	Grayslake	3,997	3,659	338	9%
13	Great Lakes	3,120	3,673	-553	-15%
14	Gurnee	6,220	6,166	54	1%
15	Highland Park	5,177	4,899	278	6%
16	Highwood	336	1,293	-957	-74%
17	Knollwood	566	521	45	9%
18	Lake Bluff	635	603	32	5%
19	Lake Forest	3,308	3,079	229	7%
20	Lake Villa	2,791	2,830	-39	-1%
21	Lake Zurich	3,771	3,916	-145	-4%
22	Libertyville	4,276	4,275	1	0%
23	Lincolnshire-Riverwoods	3,382	3,077	305	10%
24	Long Grove	1,477	1,537	-60	-4%
25	Mundelein	3,186	3,129	57	2%
26	Newport Township	1,164	1,187	-23	-2%
27	North Chicago	2,833	2,639	194	7%
28	Round Lake	4,569	4,630	-61	-1%
29	Wauconda	4,109	4,043	66	2%
30	Waukegan	11,087	10,792	295	3%
31	Wheeling	4,629	4,463	166	4%
32	Winthrop Harbor	931	928	3	0%
33	Zion Fire	4,342	4,170	172	4%
TOTAL CALLS		103,281	102,341	940	1%

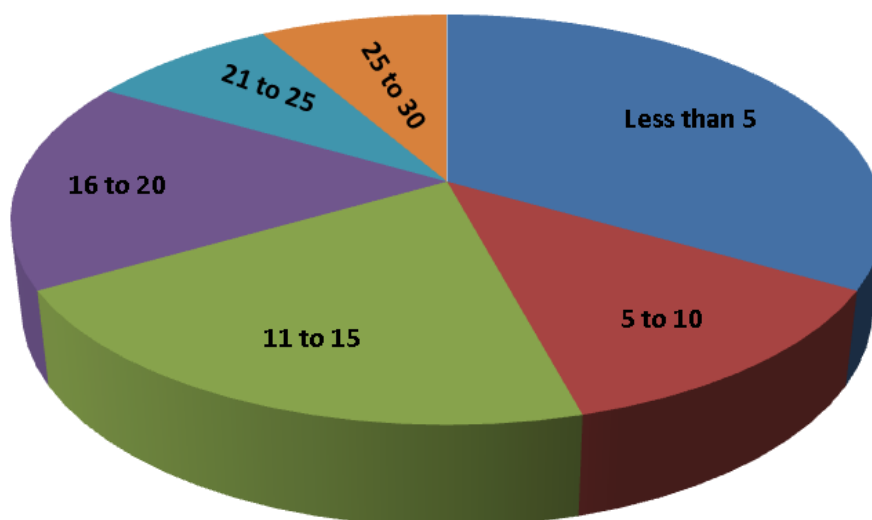
Personnel Statistics

Full Time Age Range



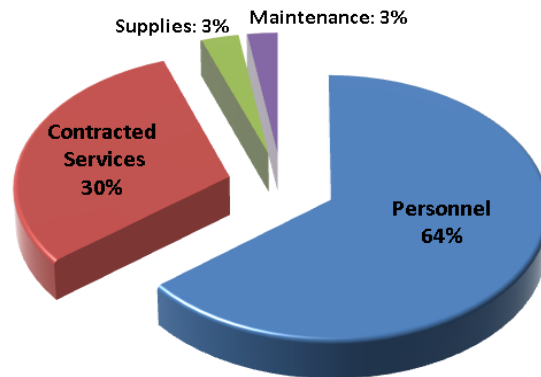
3 retirees in 2016
2 age 55+ and 1 age 51

Personnel Years of Service

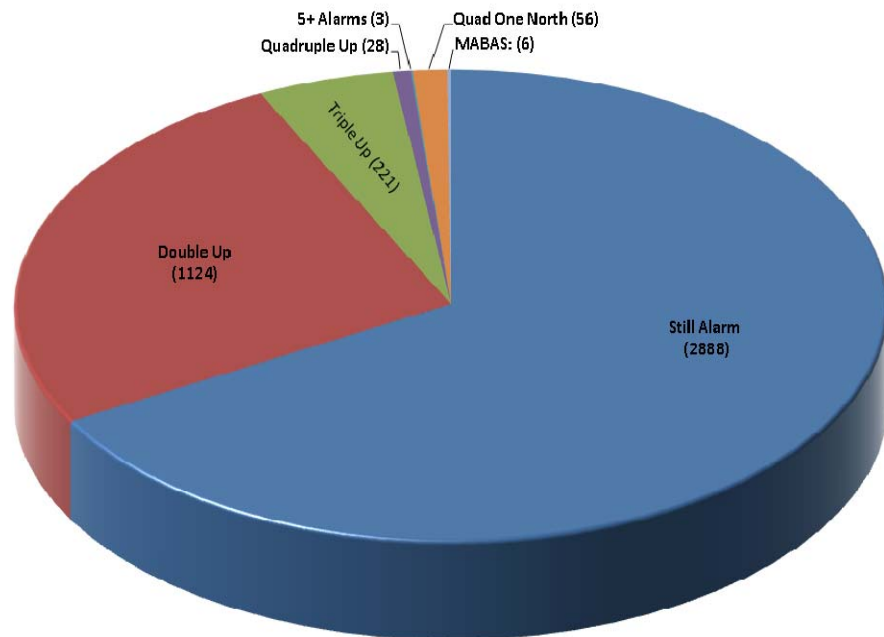


Department Statistics

FY16 Fire Department Budget May 1, 2016 - April 30, 2017 \$3,979,038



Type of Alarm Summary



DEFINITION OF ALARM TYPES:

STILL ALARM: One call

DOUBLE UP: Two calls simultaneously

TRIPLE UP: Three calls simultaneously

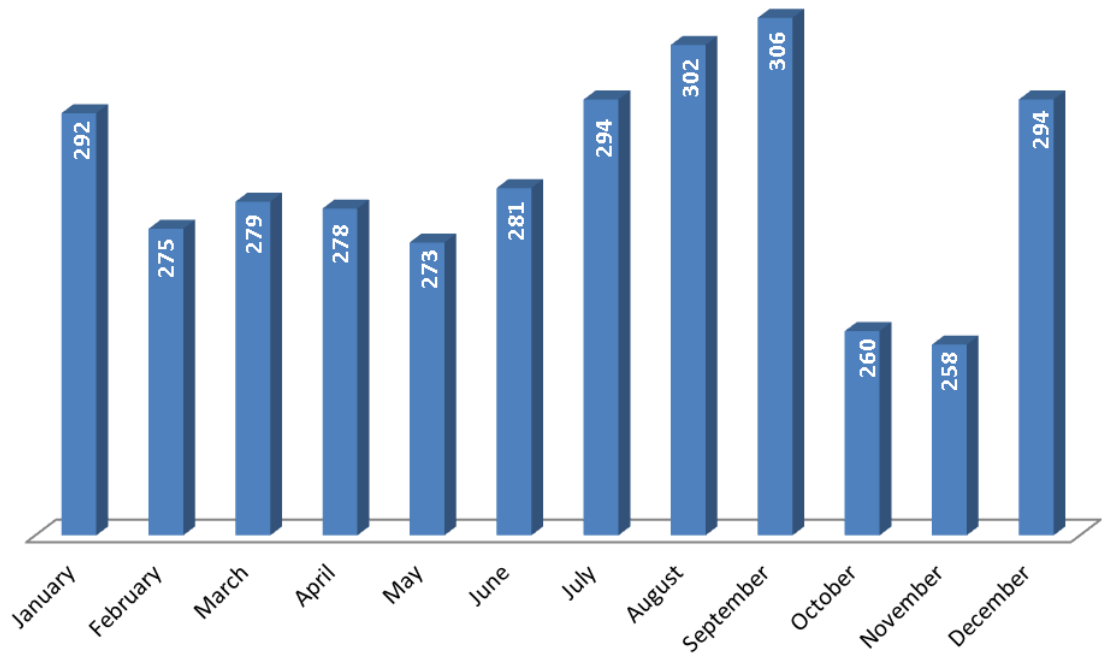
QUADRUPLE: Four calls simultaneously

5+: Five calls simultaneously

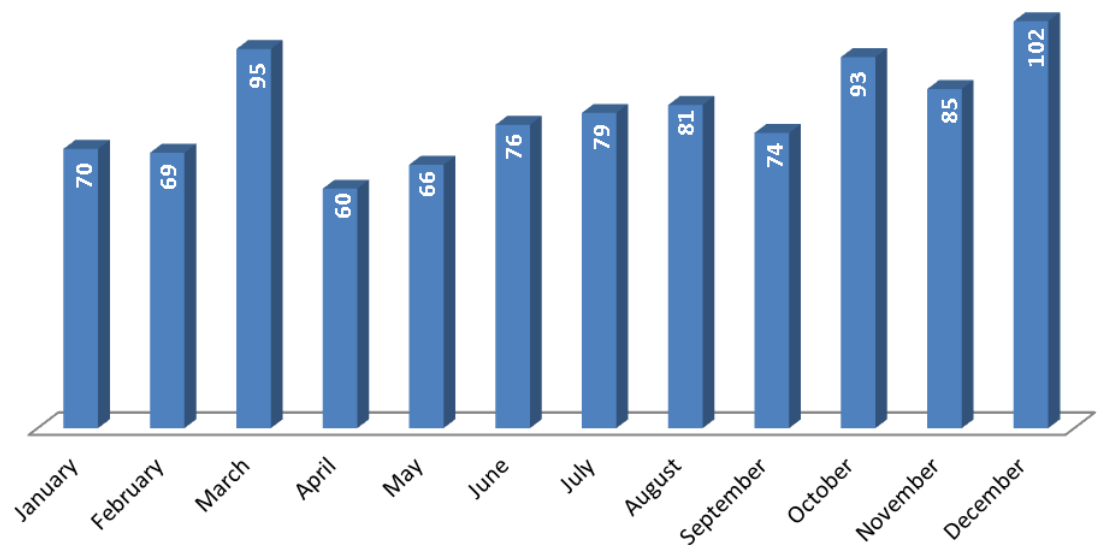
Q1N: Beach Park, Newport, Pleasant Prairie, Winthrop Harbor, and Zion respond simultaneously to a structure fire

Response Statistics

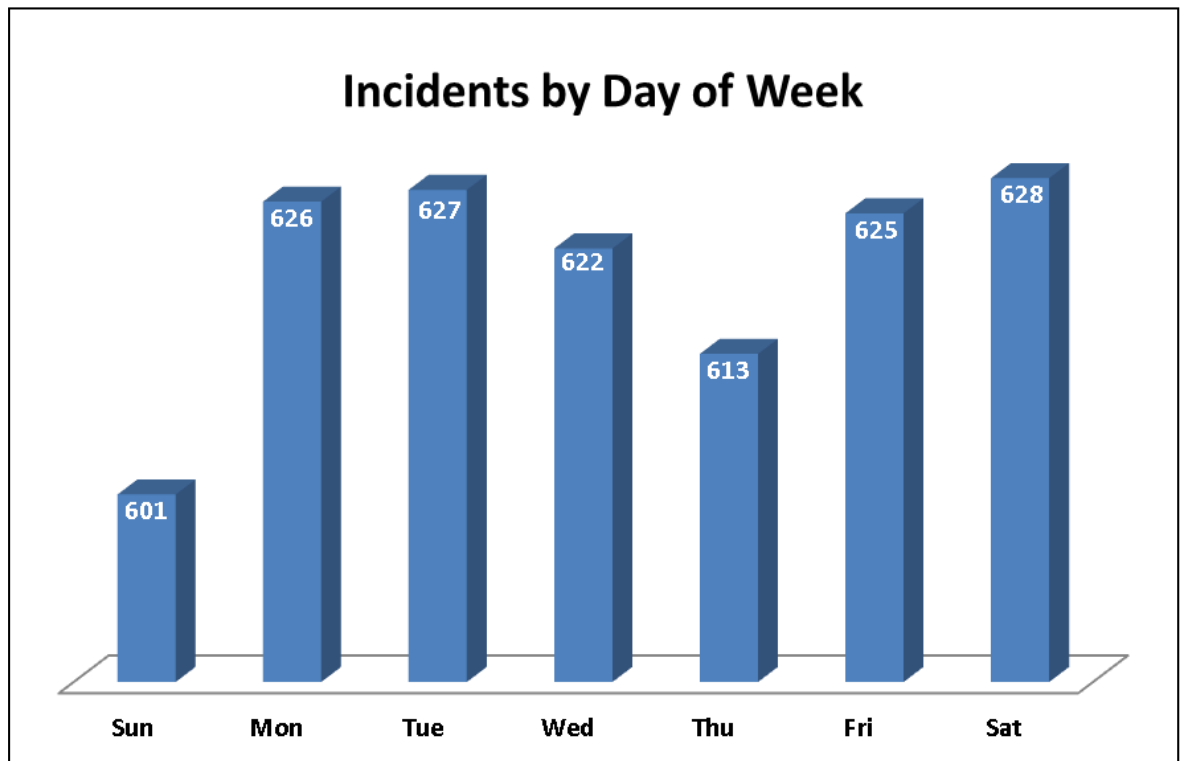
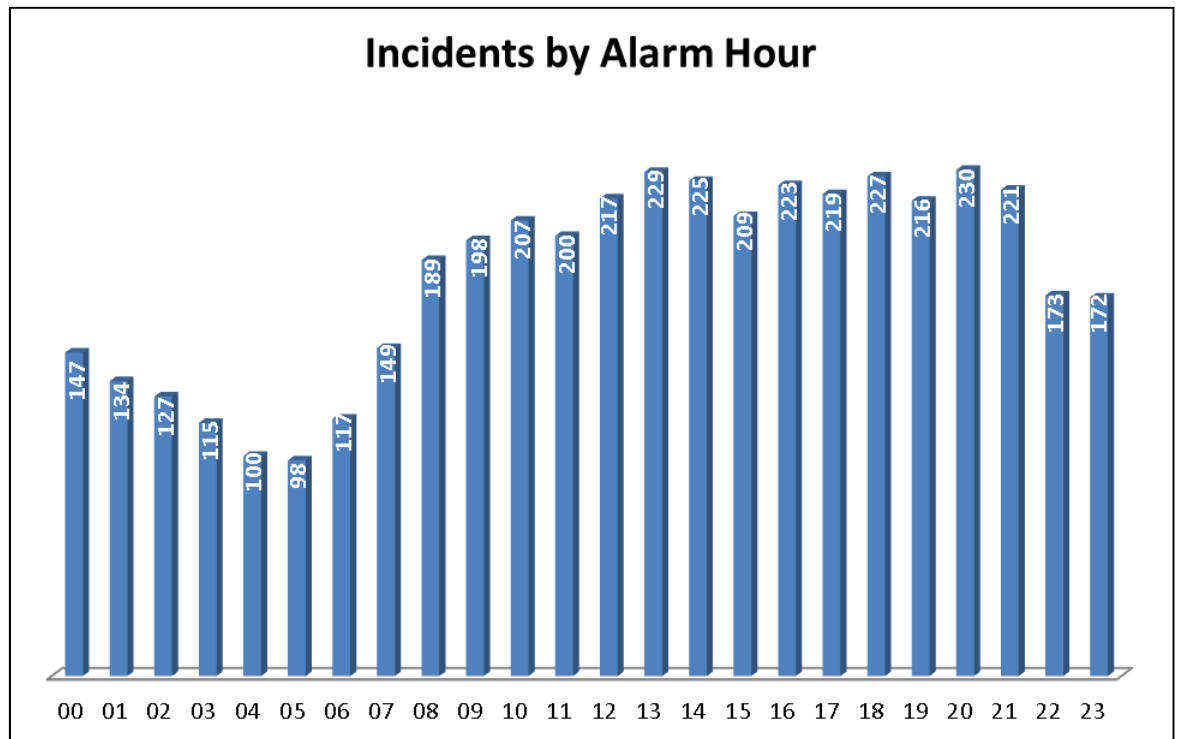
EMS Incidents by Month



Fire Incidents by Month

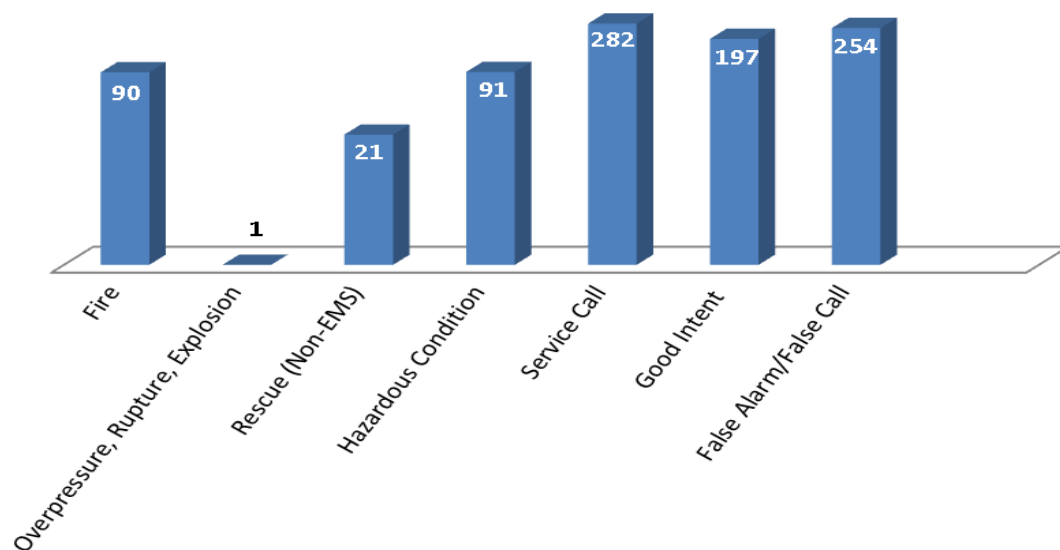


Response Statistics

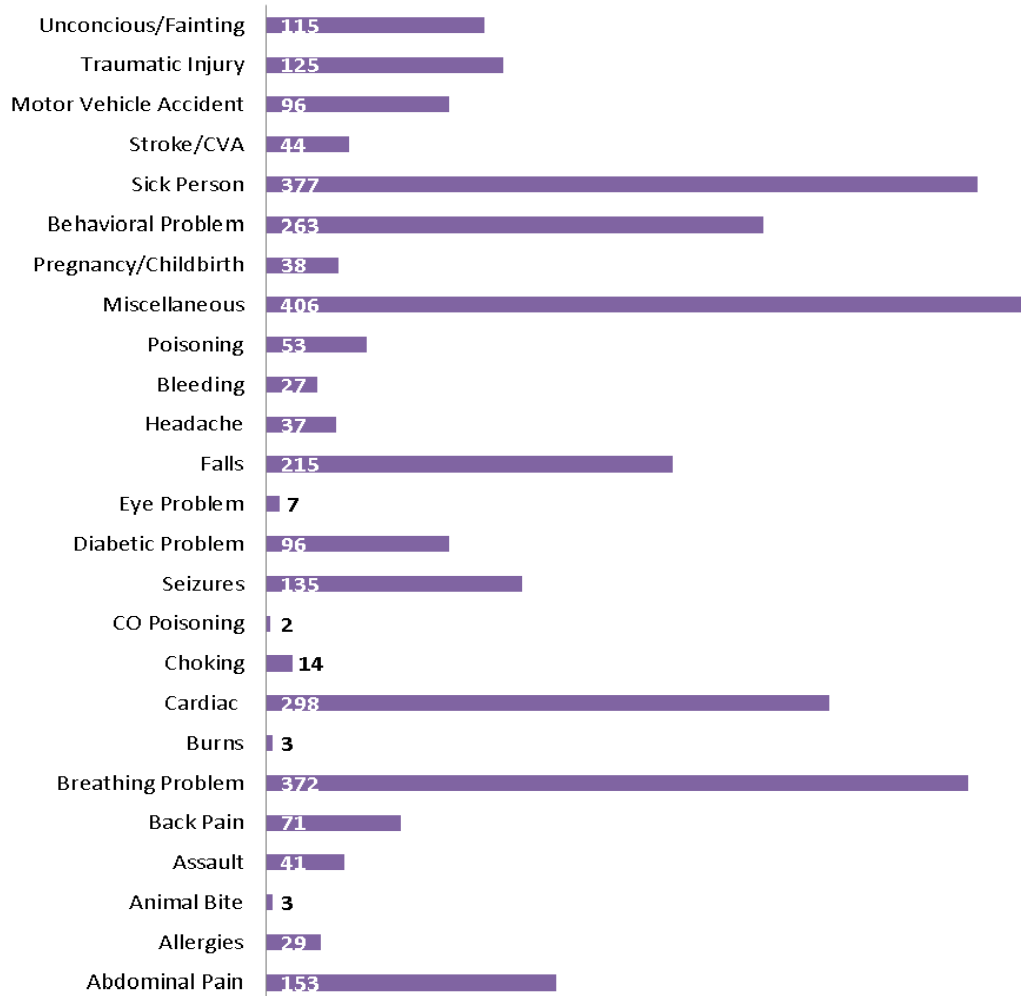


Nature of Incidents

Nature of Non-EMS Incidents

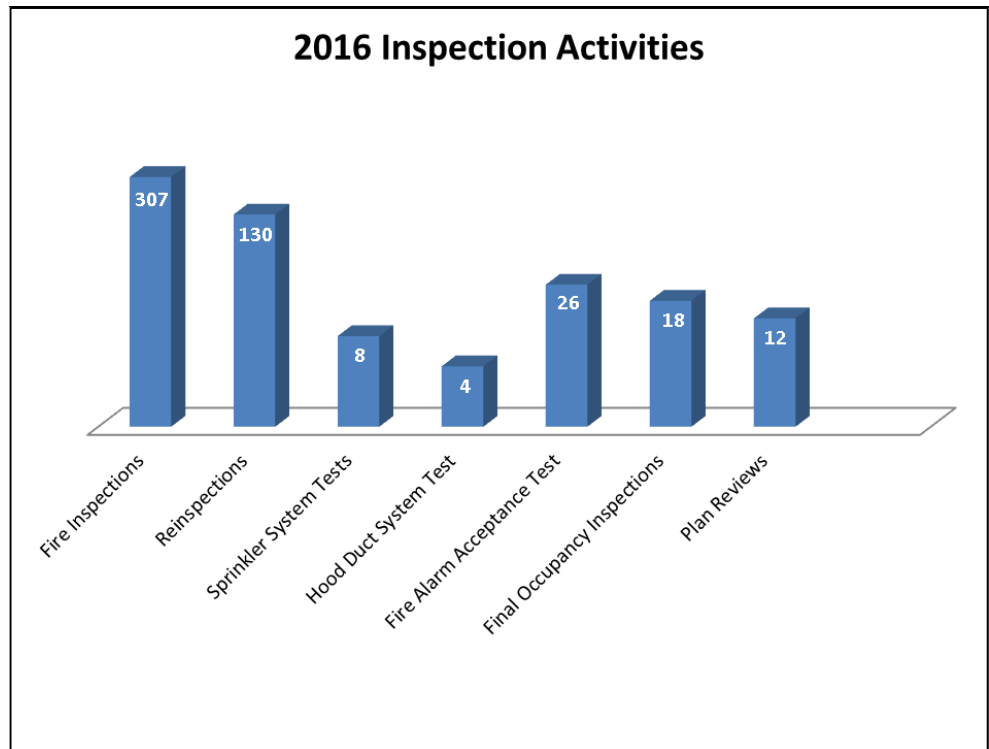


Nature of EMS Incidents



Fire Prevention Bureau

Fire prevention services are provided to the residents and visitors of Zion through the Fire Prevention Bureau overseen by the Fire Chief who also serves as the Fire Marshal. Nearly everyone who lives in, works in, or visits Zion is positively impacted by the bureau's services. All places of employment and multi-family residential buildings with greater than 3 units are inspected by the bureau. The Bureau is also responsible for inspections on all new construction, for certificates of occupancy, plan reviews, fire systems testing as well as general code compliance. Inspections and plan reviews are conducted by on-duty personnel as part of their shift responsibilities.



Fire Training/EMS Training



ZFRD staff participated in approximately 1355 classes totaling 4102 hours of training in 2016. This is an average of 54 classes per member with an average of 158 hours of training per member.

Fire Training must conform to requirements of the following agencies:

- ZFRD/City of Zion
- Illinois Department of Labor
- Insurance Services Office
- Occupational Health & Safety Agency
- Office of the State Fire Marshal



Staff attend approximately 8 classes monthly led by shift trainers. Training can be video, classroom, hands-on, or combination and is coordinated by our training officer, Battalion Chief Alan Eppers. He is responsible for planning, outlining, scheduling, administering, and evaluating courses and classes.

Each staff member must attend a minimum of 30 hours of EMS continuing education annually to remain certified as a paramedic. Continuing Education consists of in-house training and outside instruction from the North Lake County EMS System at Vista Health. As in our fire training, our EMS training can be video, classroom, hands-on, or a combination and is coordinated by our medical officer, Lieutenant Jason Messick. As the medical officer, Lt. Messick is responsible for all aspects of our EMS program including training, coordination with the North Lake County EMS System, quality assurance and service delivery.

Public Education

Our Public Education program is coordinated by Lt. Mark Klamut. The goal of our public education program is to reach out to the community and promote safety methods related to fire and rescue services. Many of the programs we deliver or assist with include but are not limited to:

- Fire safety talks for every Kindergarten through fourth grade student in Zion Schools
- Annual Open House
- Station tours
- Career fairs
- Health fairs
- Lake County Fire Expo
- Blood drives
- Block parties
- Community CPR classes
- Fire extinguisher training
- Internships with the Lake County High School Technology Campus

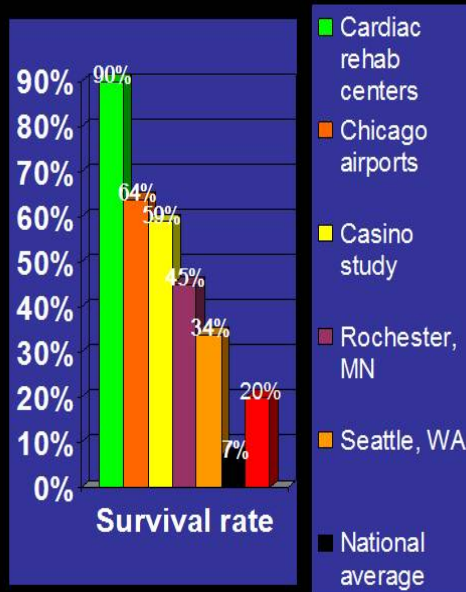


Find us on
Facebook at Zion Fire-Rescue Department

Website: www.cityofzion.com/fire-rescue-department

CPR Program

Why is early CPR and Defibrillation so important?



- Nationally less than 7% now survive
- Time to CPR and defibrillation is critical.
- If even 20% survive, 50,000 lives could be saved each year
- More people can survive.

We urge everyone to take a CPR class. You will never know when your ability to perform CPR might save the life of a family member, friend, coworker or even a complete stranger. It is now easier than ever to learn CPR. The American Heart Association now provides internet based classes in Heartsaver CPR for the general public. You can access the American Heart Association courses at www.onlineaha.org.

After completing the eLearning course that best fits your needs, please call the Zion Fire and Rescue Department to schedule the appropriate skills test. The skills test will take approximately one (1) hour. The skills testing will cost \$35 and once completed successfully, we will process the paperwork for you to obtain your CPR card.

**To schedule a skills test, please call
(847) 746-4038 during business hours.**



Frequently Asked Questions

Have you ever wanted to ask.....

Why does a fire truck come when you call for an ambulance?

Every shift member of the Zion Fire and Rescue Department is also cross-trained as a paramedic. There has been much advancement in the field of pre-hospital medicine over the years and paramedics can now perform many additional life saving techniques than in earlier years. On critical calls, an engine will accompany the ambulance to provide an additional two paramedics to assist with patient care allowing the paramedics to deliver effective care more rapidly. Additionally, the layout of many homes may require additional staff to safely remove the patient by navigating around furniture or up and down stairs. Some responses may require a third paramedic to transport a patient to the hospital and the initial response of an engine with the ambulance eliminates critical time waiting for additional help to arrive to drive the ambulance to the hospital.

What is the difference between a fire truck and a fire engine?

Although most people consider the vehicle we respond on as "fire trucks", there is actually a difference between each. A fire truck, also known as a ladder or aerial truck, carries multiple ground ladders of varying length and purpose and is usually used to reach upper floors of buildings. You will usually find a hydraulic ladder attached to the top of the truck which can typically reach any where from 65 to 105 feet. A truck typically carries rescue equipment for forcible entry, numerous power tools such as chain saws, ventilation fans, and lighting equipment.

A fire engine, also known as a fire pumper, carries thousands of feet of fire hose, nozzles, hose couplings and other equipment. It also carries up to 750 gallons of water in a tank for a quick attack on a fire which is critical to fire control until they can establish a dedicated water supply from a fire hydrant. It can also carry various tools, fans, and equipment that may be used on various incidents.

Why do you leave fire apparatus idling when they are parked outside?

The fire engines and ambulances carry a wide array of very important equipment that we use to treat patients, fight fires and communicate with each other. Many of these items, especially the medications and medical devices we carry, would be subject to damage in certain temperature extremes. In the summer it is necessary to keep these items cool and in the winter it is necessary to keep them warm to ensure that the electronic equipment will operate properly and the medications are not affected by dramatic temperature changes. In addition, a large number of items on the fire engines and ambulances require a constant charge to guarantee optimal and prolonged use. This includes but is not limited to suction units for clearing a patient's airway, thermal imaging cameras for seeing through smoke, portable radios for communication, spare batteries for cutting tools, on-board dispatch computers and flashlights for rescue operations. If the engines and ambulances are shut down completely for lengthy periods of time, without an outside power source, there is a slight possibility of them not starting again when needed. We do try to shut them down whenever the amount of time and temperature conditions will allow but these instances are less common than not and occur on a case-by-case basis. Manually shutting down each and every piece of equipment that causes a drain on the system is simply not possible. When the emergency vehicles are in the station they are always plugged into a power source to keep the equipment and batteries charged, but when the vehicles are out of the station they need to rely on the power generated by allowing the vehicles to idle or run when parked.

What should I do when I see or hear an emergency vehicle coming towards me when I'm driving?

When it is safe to do so, you should pull over to the right and stop until all emergency vehicles have safely passed. If you cannot safely maneuver to the right, simply stop and stay stopped so the vehicles can go around you safely.

Frequently Asked Questions

Why do we block traffic lanes at accidents?

Flashing lights and activities easily distract drivers which is dangerous for personnel working accident scenes or near roadways. In order to maintain the safety of our personnel and the patients, we block traffic lanes with our apparatus. Blocking extra lanes keep our personnel safe when they go back to the apparatus to get more equipment and help protect the victim we are trying to stabilize. Scott's Law, 625 ILCS 5/11- 907(c), mandates that when motorists are approaching a stationary authorized emergency vehicle, and the authorized emergency vehicle is giving a signal by displaying alternately flashing red, red and white, blue, or red and blue lights or amber or yellow warning lights, a person who drives an approaching vehicle shall reduce the speed of your vehicle, yield the right-of-way by changing lanes away from an authorized emergency vehicle and proceed with due regard to safety and traffic conditions.

Why do firefighters work 24-hour shifts?

The 24-hour shift is a typical fire service shift. Although you can find varying schedules, most will revolve around a 24-hour on-duty cycle. This is closely related to the nature of our work and was developed for consistency among personnel and the tasks we perform. The traditional 8 hour work day would require more personnel to be on-duty to cover the three shifts. Our firefighters work a 53 hour work week which is averaged among the 24-hour on duty and 48 hour off duty schedule. This type of schedule is the most cost-effective work schedule to provide fire protection and is the most common.

What is a typical work day for the Zion Fire and Rescue Department?

Personnel that work the 24-hour shift report to their assigned station by 7:00 am and will remain on duty until 7:00 am the next day. Administrative personnel work an 8 hour day, typically 8:00 am-5:00 pm, but their start and end times may vary depending on their daily schedule. The day typically starts with a morning "pass-down" where off going and oncoming shift personnel discuss items that need to be attended to. During the next couple of hours personnel conduct their daily fitness stretching, check out all of the apparatus and equipment to make sure everything is in proper working order and clean; perform house chores such as mopping floors, cleaning bathrooms and living quarters, vacuuming carpets, making any necessary minor repairs, and washing the bay floors. Around 9:00 am, personnel participate in scheduled medical and/or fire training. This training can last up to 3-4 hours and will usually finish right before lunch. Lunch is scheduled between Noon and 1:00 pm. Working on individual areas of responsibility, conducting fire prevention bureau inspections, finishing any training or house chores that were not completed in the morning, conducting public education events and working out are just a sample of the activities that occur after lunch. Once all daily activities are completed, usually around 4:00-5:00 pm, personnel are free to read, study for classes, watch TV, workout, or go to bed. Although this is considered their personal time, they remain in the station and must be ready to respond to any emergency call. Any part of the daily schedule can be and often is disrupted by emergency calls. When this occurs, personnel will adjust the daily schedule to make sure all the necessary tasks are completed, if possible, before they go home the next morning.

Why do we see fire department crews shopping at the local stores?

Because the crews work a 24-hour shift, they will eat their lunch and dinner at their respective stations as a group. On holidays or various occasions, both stations will get together for a meal. Personnel pay for their food out of their own pockets and share the cost. At some point during the day, personnel from each station decide among themselves what they want for lunch or dinner that day and one of the crews will make a quick trip to the grocery store to purchase food for the shift. The cost of the meals is then divided between everyone that eats. Crews at the store remain in service to respond to calls during this time. Sometimes the crews will eat a meal together at one of our local restaurants. We allow this to keep them engaged with the City of Zion. They must remain in service and available to quickly respond.

Frequently Asked Questions

My smoke detector is chirping, what does that mean?

Most modern smoke detectors will chirp to alert you the batteries are low, you should replace the batteries and test your smoke detector. Smoke detectors can be purchased at any hardware or large commercial department store.

How often should I change the batteries in my smoke detectors?

We recommend you change the batteries in your smoke detectors every 6 months; an easy way to remember is to change batteries when you reset your clock for daylight savings time.

Does the Fire Department fill fire extinguishers or dispose of fire extinguishers?

The Zion Fire and Rescue Department does not fill fire extinguishers. If you have an extinguisher that needs refilling, you can find a local fire extinguisher business through the internet or yellow pages.

Can I burn leaves or have a recreation fire in my yard?

You cannot burn construction/demolition material, treated wood and/or lumber, grass, leaves, yard waste, rubbish or other combustible materials in the City of Zion at any time. The burning of fuels for legitimate campfire, recreational and cooking purposes, or in domestic fireplaces, is allowed provided that no garbage shall be burned in such cases. Any outside fire pit used for recreational fires shall be five feet in diameter or less and 25 feet from any structure or tree line. There shall be noncombustible materials (rocks, concrete blocks, brick or similar) to identify the perimeter or a manufactured fire pit may be used. For more detail on the Open Burning Ordinance, please visit www.cityofzion.com, Municipal Code, Section 34-58.

Does the fire department fill swimming pools?

Our apparatus must stay in service and ready to respond at all times. We cannot chance being committed to filling a pool and needing the vehicle, hose and water supply for a structure fire response.

Why are windows broken and holes cut in roofs by firefighters?

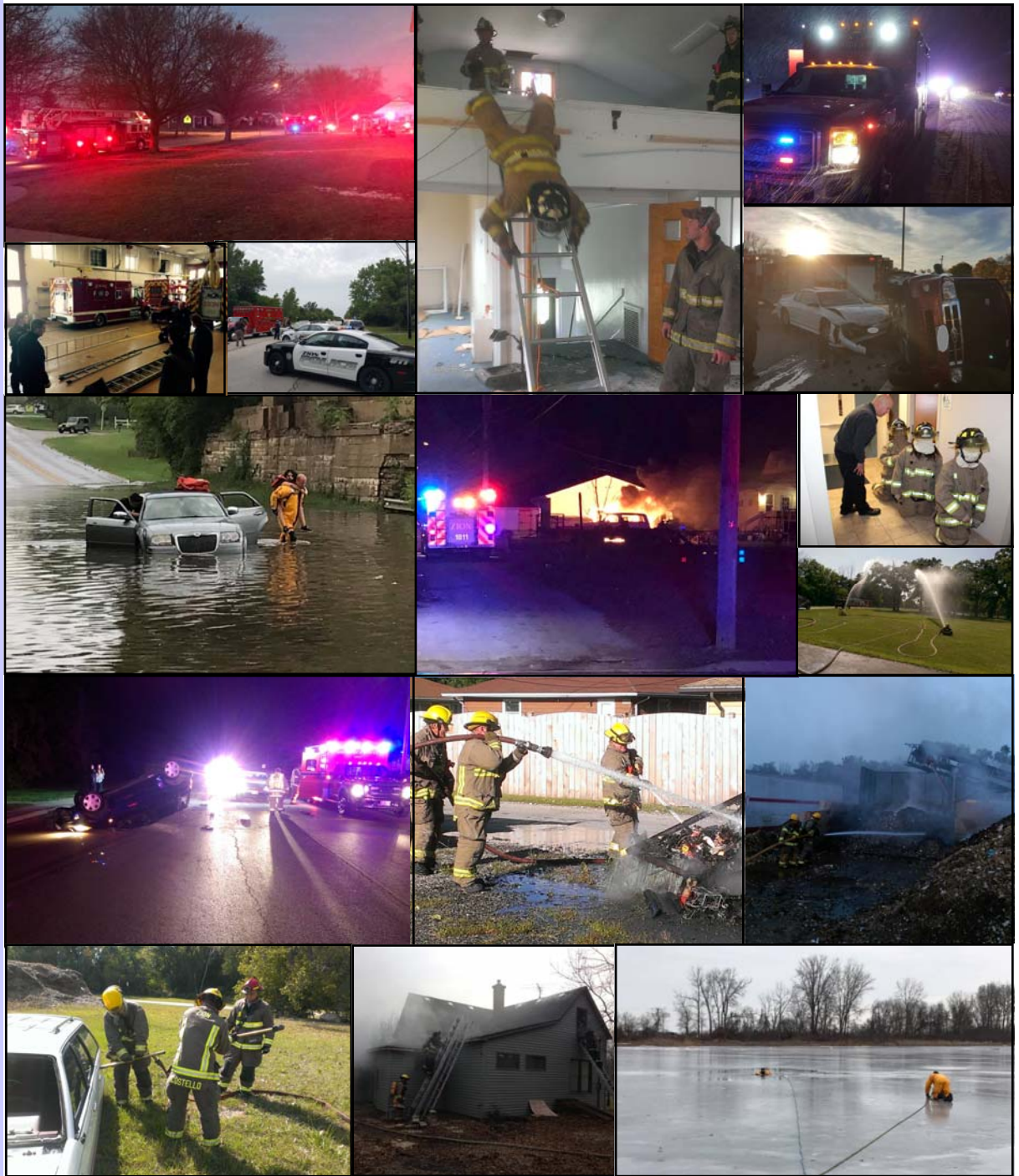
As a fire burns, it moves upward and outward. Breaking the windows and /or cutting holes in the roof, known as ventilating, stops the damaging outward movement and enables fire fighters to fight the fire more efficiently, resulting in less damage to structure in the long run.

What is the City's Insurance Services Office (ISO rating) for fire protection?

The City of Zion is currently rated as an ISO 4. The ISO rating is an evaluation of the fire department and its ability to provide fire protection based on training, staff, water supply, communications. An extensive survey is conducted and each area above is examined closely. After an analysis of the data is conducted, an ISO rating is assigned between 1 and 10, with 1 being the highest possible rating that can be achieved. Insurance companies may choose to take into account an ISO rating when establishing the cost of premiums for customers within a jurisdiction.

Can I get my blood pressure taken?

Stop by Fire Station One at 1303 27th Street and the firefighters will be able to take your blood pressure, free of charge. Please use the main door on the East side of station. You may also call (847) 746-4038 for more information or to schedule a time to come in.



To learn more about information in this annual report, fire department operations, or how we may be of assistance to you or your group please contact the Zion Fire and Rescue Department at (847) 746-4038.

www.cityofzion.com/fire-rescue-department