

Introduction

Fifty years ago, on February 1, 1966 the Painesville Township Fire Department was open for business to serve the residents and visitors. The birth of the department was far from painless, as a matter of fact it was very ugly. Looking back at the newspaper articles and other correspondence you could not imagine the passionate level of opinion from those involved, particularly those opposed to the start of the department.

In this document, you will find an overview of the department, first 50 years. We know we could not cover everything that happened during that time, nor can we list every member who has ever been a part of the department in this document, there are 400+ names. We included a lot of newspaper clippings within the pages of this document. We could have paraphrased the articles, we felt the reader should read the articles as the community did back in that time.

I wish to thank those members past and present that helped in this 50-year celebration, to the elected officials past and present for their support, to all those who gave of their time to be a member of this department. None of this would be possible without the support and help of our citizens, we dedicate this 50th year Anniversary book to our community and ask for another 50 years of support.

Thank you

Frank Whittaker

Fire Chief



1 TABLE OF CONTENTS

2	History of Painesville Township	3
3	Early Fire Protection	8
4	Corrville, the town you have never heard of.	15
5	The Birth of the Township Fire Department	18
6	: The Early Days 1966 to 1980s	27
7	The Ahrens Fox	42
8	Changing times 1980's to 2000.....	45
9	The Modern era 2000 to 2016	49
10	Technical & Specialized Services	56
11	The Fleet.....	67
12	Finances.....	72
13	The Chief's.....	76
14	The Future	79

2 HISTORY OF PAINESVILLE TOWNSHIP

The Western Reserve (Commission, 2004)

As well as being occupied by several Indian peoples, the area that would become Painesville Township was at one time claimed by Quebec, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. The French explored and possibly occupied the region in the 1600's and early 1700's, and claimed it by right of exploration and discovery. The English entered the area in battle against the French for control of the western lands in the late 1750's and early 1760's. England defeated the French at Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh), Quebec, and Niagara, establishing their right over the lands of the Western Reserve.

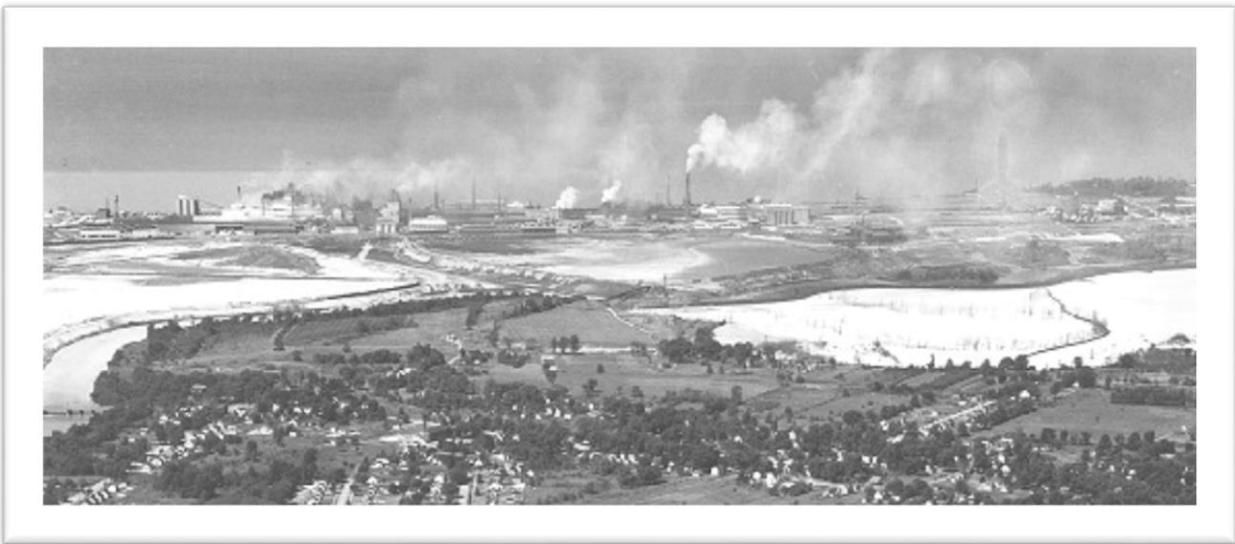
Painesville Township was one of eight townships formed in August 25, 1800 as part of Trumbull County, making Painesville Township the first governmental unit in what today is Lake County. The first decade of the 19th century was a busy time for the township. Connecticut ceded the Western Reserve in 1800, with the condition that Congress guarantee land titles already granted there. That same year, John Walworth became the township's first settler, creating a settlement on the Grand River called Blooming Grove. A school was also established that year, along with the Little Red Tavern, said to be the township's first frame structure.

The first frame schoolhouse in the township was built in 1809, followed by the first church in 1810. In 1811, the county seat was moved back to Chardon. However, Painesville would again be the county seat in 1840, when Lake County was established on March 6, 1840, from land given by Cuyahoga and Geauga Counties, and derived its name based upon its location on the southern shore of Lake Erie...

In 1832, the central portion of Painesville Township, southeast of New Market, was incorporated by a special act of the State Legislature. In 1851, it became a village, and in 1902 became the City of Painesville. In 1812, the settlement of Grandon was laid out on the east side of the Grand River at its mouth with Lake Erie. Grandon was established to advance the interests of Painesville by providing it with a port. Lots were sold, warehouses built, and the settlement became a vibrant commercial center.

Richmond, across the Grand River from Grandon, was established in 1832, when a land speculator named Thomas Richmond began to sell lots. The settlement assumed that the future Ohio Canal would terminate on the Grand River. By 1835, Richmond had 2,000 residents, and was a strong rival to Grandon, competing in the shipbuilding industry. Richmond Village was incorporated in 1888, and later renamed Grand River Village. Through the years, the City of Painesville, Fairport Harbor Village and Grand River Village would expand through annexation, eventually dividing the remaining township into four dis-contiguous areas. The origins of Lake County's significant nursery industry are in Painesville Township, where the Jesse Storrs Nursery was established in 1854. In 1870, a resort area called Linden Beach was established at the north end of Hardy Road. In 1898, a second resort called the Shore Club was founded west of Linden Beach. Both beach resorts survived until 1925, when the Diamond Alkali Company purchased the property.

Figure 1 Diamond Alkali site 1940's



A group of glass manufacturers founded Diamond Alkali in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1910 to produce soda ash, an important component in the glass industry. Diamond Alkali built a large industrial plant in Painesville Township in 1912. Diamond Alkali changed its headquarters from Pittsburgh to Cleveland in 1948. In 1967 the company merged with Shamrock Oil and Gas of Amarillo, forming Diamond Shamrock. At its peak, 3,000 workers were employed at Diamond Alkali facilities in the township; when it closed on 31 December 1976, 1,200 employees were effected.

In 1896, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Interurban Railroad built a streetcar line through Painesville, linking the township with Cleveland. Competition from steam railroads and personal automobiles contributed to the fate of the interurban, and the route was abandoned in 1925. Through the 1960s, the Lakeland Freeway (State Route 2) and the State Route 44 expressway were built, both crossing Painesville Township. Although early post-World War II era development was the result of urban spillover from the City of Painesville, now the township's fortunes are more closely tied with that of Lake County.

At one time Painesville Township had the largest amount of industrial and chemical facilities in the County. In addition to the Diamond Shamrock facilities the Township was home to many industrial facilities. The



Figure 2, IRC Fibers, The Rayon 1941

Industrial Rayon Fibers Company built a large plant on the lake front in 1940's. This plant was one of the first factories producing the "new" nylon fibers. The Township today still is the home of several industrial facilities, the old Glyco facility is now Hardy Industrial Technology and Hardy Animal Nutrition. The old Robintech is now NOVA. The old Rayon is now P.E.T Products, a chemical company.

Avery-Dennison (Fasson) has a production facility on Hardy Rd. They recently built a significant expansion, adding another coating line. Omega Sea, on Bacon Rd is a fish food production facility.

The Uniroyal Facility was around the old Diamond Magnesium plant on Fairport Nursery Rd. The facility was known as Naugatuck at the time. The facility produced PVC materials in addition to other chemical products. The facility closed in the 80's



Figure 3, Uniroyal Plant 1960's
An interesting fact on the old Uniroyal (Diamond Magnesium Plant) site.

The Manhattan Project, formally constituted in August 1942, was the code name for the federally funded research program to develop the atomic bomb. Fearing potential weapons applications of atomic research underway in Nazi Germany, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in October 1939, authorized study on the feasibility of atomic weapons. Much of the theoretical research for the Manhattan Project was conducted at the Metallurgical Laboratory (Met Lab) at the [University of Chicago](#), and at an affiliated site in the Western suburbs which would become the [Argonne National Laboratory](#).

After they concluded their experiments some of the radioactive steel used in the testing was buried at the Diamond Magnesium site. Sometime later the materials were dug up and moved to a nuclear waste facility. During a flyover by a nuclear survey aircraft, a hot spot was noted in this area. It was radioactive "rust" from the steel that contaminated the soil.

In the early 50's Clifton's Products an oil additives company, moved to Freedom Rd in Painesville Township. They renamed the company Lubrizol. Today Lubrizol is an international company with plants all over the globe. The Township plant has carved a niche in small batch and specialty additives market. The plant has recently started a major capital project, adding a new warehouse and packaging facility. This \$100 mil facility will not only add to the tax base but will create jobs in the community. Lubrizol sets the standard for chemical facilities, they have an incredible commitment to the communities in which they have plants. The Painesville Township facilities has its own Fire

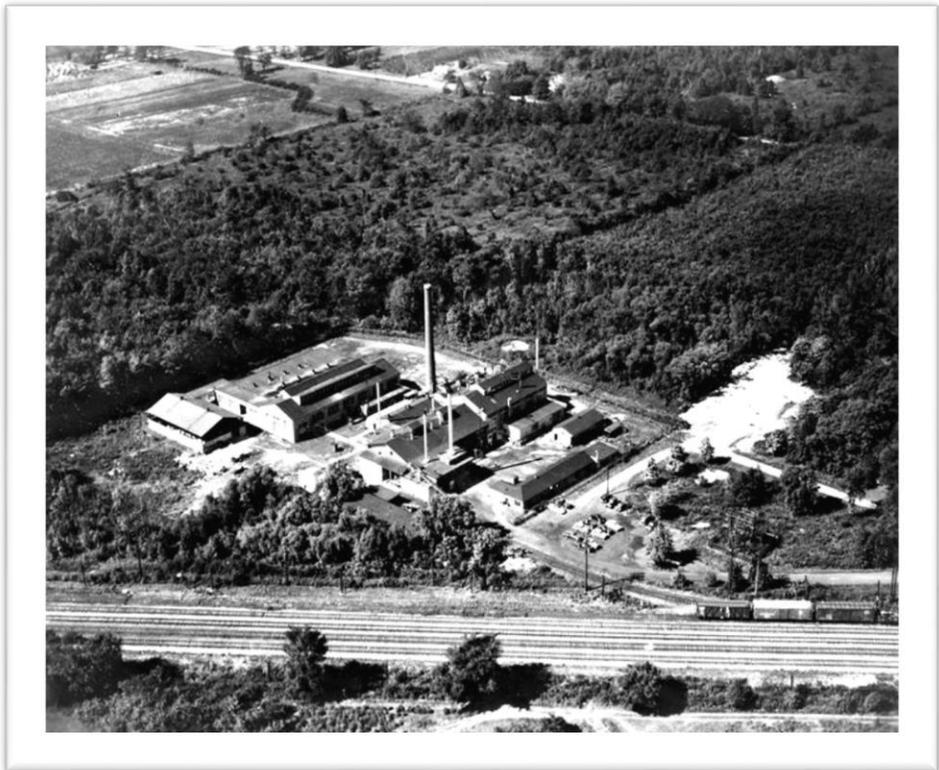


Figure 5 Lubrizol 1956

& EMS capability, they recently purchased a \$900,000 specialized foam fire engine, they have two foam fire engines. This equipment and the highly trained people that man it is available to all of Lake County Fire Departments.



Figure 4 Lubrizol Fire Engine



Figure 6 HazMat Training at Lubrizol Training grounds

3 EARLY FIRE PROTECTION

Painesville City provided fire services to the Township over the years leading up to 1966. The fire station was located on South St Clair St in the city at that time. Painesville City Fire Department



was officially founded in 1841. Prompted by a large construction fire at the site of the “new” County Court House, the loss delayed completion of the structure until 1852. (Takacs, 1991)

Figure 6, Painesville Fire Department

A group of nearly 50 men were organized into Painesville Fire Company No 1. A rotary hand operated pumper was purchased. Soon after, a Hook and Ladder Company was formed and worked under the direction of Engine Company No 1. As time went on several more Fire Companies were formed, Torrent Fire Company No 2 and Contest Company No 3.

With the advent of multiple Fire Companies in Painesville the cost of keeping them continued to escalate. By 1871 the Town of Painesville incorporated all the volunteer fire companies into a cohesive all volunteer Village Fire Department. This organization was supported by property taxation and administered through the elected officials. This marked the end of the “Fire Companies” as they existed in Painesville

In 1871 the City purchased a “Silsby” horse drawn steamer-pumper. It was made in Seneca NY, one of only 300 made. The cost of that unit with 1000 ft of fire hose was \$5,250.00. At some point in time there was an understanding that the township would purchase the fire equipment to use on Township calls, the city would staff and house the equipment.



1927 we find the first record of a “Township” purchased fire engine, a class B Pumper American La France 350 gpm “scout”.

Figure 7, Silsby Steamer Engine 1871 pictured in this 1919 photograph.

The next Township truck was purchased in 1934, an American La France Cruiser 500gpm Class A pumper (fig 8).

This engine had the ladders stored in a rack that was mounted to the center of the truck, the raised roof on the cab accommodated the tip of the ladders.



Figure 8, 1934 American La France Cruiser at the Lake County Fair

The cost of this truck was \$7,196.00, the truck was delivered by the Nickle Plate Road, The New York, Chicago and St Louis Railroad Company.

PROPOSAL FOR FURNISHING FIRE APPARATUS
BY
AMERICAN-LA FRANCE-FOAMITE CORPORATION
General Offices and Factory, Elmira, N. Y.

DISTRICT OFFICES:

NEW YORK	BOSTON	CHICAGO	DALLAS	DENVER	PITTSBURGH
ATLANTA	PHILADELPHIA	KANSAS CITY, MO.	SEATTLE		
CLEVELAND	WASHINGTON	SPOKANE			
LOS ANGELES	SAN FRANCISCO	PORTLAND, ORE.			

AFFILIATED SALES OFFICES:

TORONTO	MONTREAL	VANCOUVER
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PROPOSAL--SPECIFICATION--CONTRACT

To Honorable Board of Trustees December 28 - - - - - 1936
Painesville Township,
Painesville, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:
We hereby propose and agree to furnish, after your acceptance of this proposal and the proper execution and approval of the accompanying contract, the following Apparatus and Equipment:

One (1) American LaFrance DeLuxe Scout 500 GPM Pumping Engine and Hose
Car with 200 gallon Booster system and All Steel Cab.
ROTORRY GEAR OR CENTRIFUGAL 2 STAGE PUMP OPTIDR

All of which are to be built in accordance with the specifications attached, and which are made a part of this agreement and contract, and to ship same in about 60-75 working days after date of receipt and approval of contract properly executed, subject to all causes beyond our control, for the sum of SEVEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED NINETY SIX - - - - -
- - - - -00/100 Dollars,
(\$7,196.00) Delivered at Destination Painesville, Ohio.

WARRANTY: This apparatus is warranted to be free from defective material and inferior workmanship, our agreement under such warranty being to furnish you at our factory, without cost to you, except transportation, new parts to take the place of such parts as may fail, if such parts are returned to our factory, transportation prepaid, and failure be attributable to defective material or inferior workmanship, provided, however, that claim is made in writing within five years after delivery of said apparatus. The company makes no warranty of its apparatus except as stated herein.

Guarantee on rubber tires is limited to the guarantee of the manufacturer thereof and adjustments for same are to be made directly with the manufacturer. Storage batteries, electrical equipment and other devices subject to deterioration are excluded from this guarantee.

Respectfully submitted,
AMERICAN-LA FRANCE-FOAMITE CORPORATION
By L. H. Prosten

728-1M 12-28

Figure 9 American LaFrance purchasing contract

The bidding specification were hand written by Chief Lee Elliot of the Painesville Fire Department.
Very simple specification by todays standard.

Painesville Troop. Fire Apparatus Specifications

Motor - Description in detail to be furnished by bidder.

Tires - Pneumatic, dual rear, interchangeable front and rear.

Hose Body - Capacity 1000 ft. of 2 1/2" cotton rubber lined double jacket fire hose. Construction to be described by bidder.

Boiler Tank - To be of at least 200 gal. capacity. To be mounted at rear of cab.

Hose Reel - One. To be mounted at rear of body and 200 ft. of one-inch boiler hose of high grade manufacture to be included. Nozzle with 1/4" tip for same.

Fire Pump - To be rotary gear, centrifugal, or other type and to be capable of delivering five hundred (500) or more gallons of water per minute. Pump to be fully described by manufacturer.

Figure 10 Hand written truck specification



Figure 11 1950's Marsh Fire Engine

In the 50's the Township ordered an American Marsh pumper with a 500 gpm pump with a 550-gallon tank was purchased by the trustees. This unit had a front mount pump, the fire pump is mounted on the front bumper. By moving the pump to the front of the truck they could carry 550 gallons of water.

In the 50's the Township purchased a U.S. Airforce surplus fuel tanker, a GMC 750 gallon tanker.

Many areas of the township did not have fire hydrants, having the tanker assured at least some water was available to the firefighters. Today 90% the township has fire hydrants.



Figure 12 Surplus Airforce Tanker

In 1955 the City and the Township purchased two Peter Pirsch fire engines, the City truck was a 1000 gpm pump, the Township truck was a 750 gpm (fig 13) The Township truck served the township for many years, it was then moved to the Grand River fire station.



Figure 13, The Township Pirsch and the Rescue truck at the fire training grounds a Painesville Rec Park

In 1963 The Township purchased a Ford “Bread” truck as a Heavy Rescue vehicle, at that time fire department did not provide transport services to the local hospitals. This was the last purchase made by the Township under the City Fire Contract.

Fire protection was provided by the City through several agreements and contracts. In 1937 analysis of the need to secure a better “Insurance Rating” the Painesville City Manager proposed several changes to the department. One issue was the amount the Township paid, he recommended the amount should increase to \$2,500.00 a year based on the increasing percent of calls into the Township.

In a 1940 Fire Protection Contract, we find an obligation for the Township to purchase fire trucks and fire hose, to pay a \$4000.00 annual payment to be made to the City in monthly payments of \$333.33. The cost of any volunteer City fireman shall be reimbursed at \$1.00 an hour if any were to attend a fire.

10. On May 1st, 1945, the contract amount paid by the Township to the City for Fire Department service was raised from \$4,000 to \$6,000. Salaries and wages of regular and standby firemen in 1945 amounted to \$25,866.00, as is seen on the accompanying tabulation of data. The year 1956 will require \$96,155 for salaries and wages for these two groups. This is an increase from 1945 of 372%. Applying the same increase to the Township participation would indicate a share of \$22,320.00 for the Township for the year 1956.
11. As pointed out in No. 3 above, "as wages and salaries go, so goes the cost of fire fighting service". During the year 1945, there was an average of 9-1/6 regular members on the Painesville Fire Department. January 1st, 1956, there will be 19 regular members. This is an increase of 107.3% over 1945, which is required to maintain our favorable insurance classification. Adjusting the actual 1945 wages and salaries expenditure to this increase in percentage, we find that the \$23,880.00 spent for regular firemen in 1945 equals \$49,503.00 in 1956. The average annual salary per member of the Fire Department in 1945 was \$2605.00. In 1956, the average annual salary per member will be \$4680.00. This is an increase of 80%. Adding this adjustment, we now have \$89,105.00 in 1956 as the equivalent figure. Volunteer firemen in the year 1945 cost the City \$1986.00. In 1956, they will cost the City \$5700.00. This increase of \$3714.00 brings the salaries and wages figures to \$92,819.00. Annual uniform allowances were granted the firemen April 17th, 1950; and this allowance is recorded in the cost accounts as salary. The 1956 budget allocates \$1644.00 for uniform allowance. Adding this to the \$92,819.00 salaries and wages figure produces a total of \$94,463.00, which is 93.6% of the anticipated "City cost" for the year 1956.

"As wages and salaries go, so goes the cost of fire fighting services."
12. Records of the first ten months of 1955 for the Fire Department show that for a total of 304 City calls, the average volunteer standby hours per call was 3.75 hours. For a total of 99 Township calls (24.6% of the total), the average volunteer standby hours per call was 6.20 hours. This means that out of 1754 volunteer standby hours, Township calls were responsible for 614, or 35%.

CONCLUSION

It is evident from the foregoing analyses and the data accompanying this analysis that the Township financial responsibility for its share of the cost of fire fighting services for the year 1956 is more than twice the amount being paid under the 1955 agreement. It is recommended that this amount be placed at a minimum of \$20,000 for the year 1956, and it is further recommended that recorded experiences in future years should be the basis on which future contract amounts should be determined.

Figure 14 1940 Fire Protection Contract

As the years went by there are several communications indicating the need to increase the share the township pays for fire protection. We find reference of contacts requiring a sum of \$6,000.00 annual payment. There was another analysis done in 1954 indicating the need to increase the Township payment to \$20,000.00 for 1956 contract year. By 1965 the cost of the contact had increased to \$35,000.00, to increase to \$45,000.00 in 1966.

4 CORRVILLE, THE TOWN YOU HAVE NEVER HEARD OF...

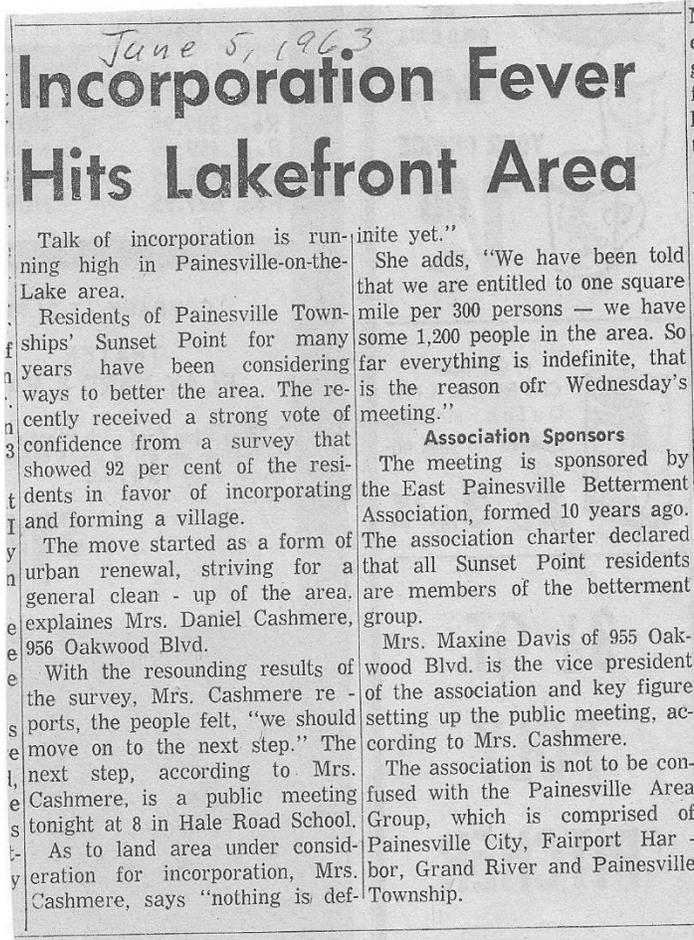


Figure 15 Painesville Telegraph 1963

In 1964, the residents of the Painesville on the Lake (now known as Painesville Township Park area) held community meetings to discuss incorporating that area of the township into the village of Corrville. The community recognized that the payroll of the local industrial facilities could be taxed and allow the community to do more than what the township was doing for them. The residents felt they had to deal with the "dirt, grime and smells" from the factories they some get some benefit.

An article in the June 5, 1963 Painesville Telegraph reported "Incorporation Fever Hits Lakefront Area". The efforts were led by the East Painesville Betterment Association, an organization formed 10 years earlier. A Mrs. Daniel Cashmere conducted a survey finding 92% of the residents were in favor of

incorporating and forming a Village. In a June

6 article the Telegraph reported on another meeting. An issue of a law change that would provide that any incorporation attempts within 3 miles of a City must get the permission of the City to create a Village. The group needed to act within 90 days to avoid that provision affecting their efforts. A Mr. Robert Simmons outlined the steps of incorporation, there must be at least 300 per square mile and there must be a minimum of 900 people with a tax duplicate of at least \$1000 per resident. He went on to say the Diamond Alkali site would be included in the new Village, which would be more than enough to meet the tax duplicate requirement.

At Wednesday Forum:

June 13, 1963

Lakefront Residents Agree To Seek Fall Village Vote

Residents of Painesville-on-the-Lake Wednesday agreed to proceed with preliminary steps to place the question of village incorporation on the November ballot.

Voicing strong objection to the incorporation proposal that would include Diamond Alkali Co. was Painesville Township Trustee Donald Smith who called the plan "ridiculous" and said he felt the township would be cutting its throat by such a move. Mr. Smith told the some 100 residents he had discussed the matter of the incorporation with some Diamond Alkali officials and was told if a such a plan were adopted, Diamond Alkali would annex to Fairport Harbor Village.

One of the leaders of the incorporation move, Mrs. Daniel Cashmere, 956 Oakwood Blvd., reminded Mr. Smith the meeting was only for Painesville-on-the-Lake - Sunset Point residents. Without further ado Mr. Smith stating he represented all of Painesville Township, excused himself from the meeting and headed for the door, only to be brought back by the cries of the people who felt he should stay.

No Technique

Robert Simmons, attorney for the Sunset Point Betterment Association, differed with Mr. Smith, declaring he knew of "no technique or maneuver by which Diamond could annex to Fairport if incorporation was decided."

Before a petition can be circulated it is necessary to have a name for the proposed village. Residents who gathered at the chilly Township Park pavilion voted to call the village Corville. Others names suggested were East Painesville, Sunset-strip, Lakeview, Paradise Park, Lockport and Diamond Head.

Mr. Simmons told The Tele-

graph following the meeting that about 45 signatures of land freehold electors are all that are necessary to put the proposal on the ballot. However, would like to have more than 100 signatures," he added.

Tentative boundaries for the village are from Bacon Road

west to the Fairport corporation line and north from Rt. 535 to Lake Erie. Mr. Simmons explained the size of the village is limited to four square miles. "According to the law there may be no fewer than 300 persons per square mile. The population of the area (See TO PETITION, Page 3)

To Petition For Village

(Continued from Page 1)
in question is 1,269," Mr. Simmons said.

Mr. Simmons said the Diamond Alkali Co. presently is paying a township levy of \$1.80 per \$1,000. If it would tie in with Fairport; the Diamond would pay a municipal levy of \$13.87 per \$1,000 of valuation. "I have never known Diamond to do anything that was financially unfavorable to them and if they went into Fairport it would certainly be such," declared Mr. Simmons.

House Bill 629

One proponent of village incorporation stood and shouted, "We're here to stop Painesville (city) from grabbing us!" Mrs. Cashmere explained State House Bill 629 would enable a municipality to ask the county commissioners to incorporate outside of its corporation boundaries where it has made improvements.

The question of five protection brought a former Painesville volunteer fireman to his feet saying, "before you hire out to other villages it would be a good idea to check how many fire runs were made to the Painesville-on-the-Lake area last year." Mr. Simmons explained it is the customary procedure when a village is formed to contract interim services with other villages.

Many residents asked, "What will happen if Diamond pulls out like Mr. Smith says it will?" "There's no problem," retorted Mrs. Cashmere. "Either we have a village with lots of money or we have no village." She continued, "It's no point to incorporate without industry - we have from now until November to decide, and if it's not best we can vote 'no' then."

Figure 16 Painesville Telegraph 1963

The proposed boundaries of the village are tentatively set from Bacon Rd west to the Fairport Harbor corporation limit and north from Rt.535 to Lake Erie. Industries in that area are the Diamond Alkali, Naugatuck Chemical, Diamond Magnesium Plant, Air Products and Chemicals and Northo Chemical Company Inc.

Mrs. Cashmere, the meeting moderator declared “It’s time to plan for the future, let’s not wait any longer for others to solve our problems”. Later that month the group agreed to move forward with the preliminary steps to get the issue on the November 1963 ballot. The Diamond Alkali Co and one of the Township trustees, Donald Smith, voiced strong opposition to the incorporation efforts. By July 12 the paper reported the interest was waning and it seems like there would be no Village of Corrville. Many of the local industries opposed the plan as their employees were not subject to any income tax working in the Township. Rumors circulated as to the City of Painesville or Fairport moving to annex this same prime industrial real estate to add to their tax base. Almost 25 years later the City does annex 450 acres of the Township land west of Rt. 44 and east of Heisley Rd

7-24-63
**Incorporation
 For Corrville
 Nearly Dead**

Another delay and dormant situation in the area’s richest proposed village, Corrville, indicates a nearly dead idea.

Heading the plan to incorporate is Mrs. Daniel Cashmere who told The Telegraph, “the plan is not dead yet.” She added “the interest may have fallen off but the plan is a long way from dead.”

An information meeting of village residents has twice been postponed, most recently Tuesday evening at Painesville Township Park pavilion.

Mrs. Cashmere says the meeting has been postponed indefinitely.

Necessary petitions have not yet been circulated in the area, according to Mrs. Cashmere.

Area of the proposed incorporation would include Diamond Alkali and Naugatuck Chemical.

Legal adviser for the incorporation remarked that, “it looks like the proposal will die before it reaches the November ballot.”



Figure 17 Painesville Telegraph July 1963

Figure 18 Painesville Twp. Park, Baseball game 1900's

5 THE BIRTH OF THE TOWNSHIP FIRE DEPARTMENT

In early 1963 Trustee William Mackey championed the effort to start the Township Fire Department. An incredible amount of front page space in the local newspapers was dedicated to this very emotional subject. As we read some of the headlines and articles today it is hard to grasp the emotions this subject created in the community.



There was not agreement among the Board of Trustees, Trustee James C. Wilder felt there was not enough time and analysis given to form the new fire department. The local Painesville newspaper, The Telegraph, seemed to favor the township not forming a fire department. Many front page articles were written about the issue, the demeanor of the paper can be summed up in an editorial published in the Telegraph, July 27, 1964. There would be many more articles and editorials.

Under the leadership of Trustee William Mackey, the township continued forward with the plan to start the department. The sites for new fire stations were selected, as it turns out they were very strategic locations, Station 1 at 55 Nye Rd and Station 2 at 141 Bowhall Rd. Station 1 was built for around \$50,000. Station 2 was designed like station 1, with minor differences at a cost of around \$80,000.

The township already had the fire equipment that would be turned back to the township from the City at the end of the contract. It was a tremendous achievement to get everything done to open and staff the new stations.

Fire Pact Meeting Is Hot

(Continued from Page 1)
 more time to study the offer. BROLUND said, "I think we should send our reply in a letter to Helsel and not settle this issue in the newspapers."

Andy J. Totin of Riverside Dr., a candidate for township trustee, declared, "We've been told the Bowhall Rd. station would be ready by Jan. 1. (Bids on the building will be opened Aug. 26). Now it looks like the east end of the township is left holding the bag. I don't care if a full time fireman or a volunteer fireman comes to my house. I want to know if someone is going to put it out."

Wilder then said that considering the present state of the

organization of the township fire department, he'd go for the one-year contract.

ANOTHER township resident Joseph Cannon remarked, "I don't see the need for further study."

Wilder replied, "I think the proposal is a good one. I see nothing to study in a three-paragraph letter."

Mackey interjected, "We've only budgeted \$35,000 for manpower next year. This leaves \$10,000 not budgeted." (The trustee was referring to last year's contract cost of \$45,000).

"I WANT this crash program stopped on the east end," Wilder declared. "I think you ought to get up the \$45,000 and keep

the paid fire protection. I think personally, and I won't put it into a motion because it'll get dumped 2-1 like it did on July 12, that we should adjourn this meeting and take the weekend to study it."

Wilder added, "I'm going off the board this year and I'm not running for re-election. Rather than crash - program this fire issue, I think you should wait. The membership of the board may change by Jan. 1 and the township may get two new trustees possessing greater cogent reasoning."

"I don't think it's fair to pull them so damn far down the hole that they can't get back."

Mackey answered, "I think we should adjourn the meeting. We have our own budget problems. I think there are points of negotiating."

ANOTHER trustee candidate, Robert E. Gibbs of Johnnycake Ridge, declared, "Brolund lives in Grand River. He's got a fire department there for protection. We have nothing."

Brolund replied the Grand River truck could go to any location in the township.

Gibbs asked, "Through mutual aid?"

BROLUND replied that Grand River sent its mutual aid contract to Painesville for signing and the city sent it back unsigned.

Gibbs countered, "If I have a call, can Grand River send its truck?"

The trustee replied, "No."
 "That's all I wanted to know," Gibbs said.

MACKEY said he asked for the cancellation clause in the contract because of the lack of money in the township fire budget. "I think there's a possibility of using city firemen in the township stations and supplementing them with volunteers," he said. "I'm merely trying to work something out."

Wilder said, "All we're talking about is a basic contract. The fact that the escape clause is not included doesn't mean that you can't negotiate a better contract sometime next year. You may have two new trustees who may re-arrange everything."

"They couldn't," said Mackey.

"Do you want to make a side bet on that?" Wilder retorted.

"Let's do a little negotiating," Mackey replied.

Figure 19 Painesville Telegraph 1964

The City of Painesville stayed relatively quite on the subject in the newspaper. Fire Chief Eugene Tuthill made the occasional remarks against the creation of the Township fire department. The Painesville City Manager Dale Helsel seem to recognize the need to make the transition as peaceful as possible. Some of the debates and discussions were very not always bitter or angry. Some were humorous as can be seen in some of the newspaper clippings. In this clipping (fig 19) you will read the names of some very prominent community members. As the township moved forward with the building plans, hiring and training the new fire department. The trustees and the community continued the debate, the local industrial facilities weighed in on the issue of the new fire department. They opposed the creation of the department.

The plant managers of the Diamond Alkali, Naugatuck (future Uniroyal) and others came out against the creation of the township Fire Department



Figure 20 Painesville Telegraph 1964

Painesville Twp.

Fire Station Will Be Built

By DICK GIBSON

After months of heated debate, the Painesville Twp. Trustees last night voted 2-1 to build a fire station and establish their own volunteer department.

This means the township will withdraw from the present fire contract with the city of Painesville which costs them \$34,000 per year.

The action was taken after bids were opened and the low bids totaling \$62,281 for construction of the first fire station were accepted.

GENERAL construction work was awarded to Voegt-



ler Construction Co. of Painesville Twp. for their bid of \$44,335. Heating and ventilating work went to Ideal Plumbing and Heating Co. of Cleveland for \$3754

and Plan in Plumbing and Heating of Chagrin Falls will do plumbing work for \$7560.

Ideal will also install air conditioning for \$1700, and Crest Electric was awarded electric work for \$5932.

In a prepared statement addressed to Painesville Twp. residents and industries, Mackey pointed out that the full-time fire protection with the city has jumped from a flat cost of \$6000 in 1963 to \$34,000 for this year.

TRUSTEE James Wilder, who has opposed the volun-

teer setup, called Mackey and Brolund illogical in their decision when they have full-time protection centrally located within the township area.

Mackey said it is time for the community to withdraw from dependence on city fire service pointing out that the voters passed a 1-mill levy in 1958 and a renewal in 1962 for the purpose of building the station.

SEVERAL residents at the meeting objected, saying that they had believed an arrangement would be made to have full-time Painesville firemen man the new stations and didn't believe the township would establish a volunteer setup.

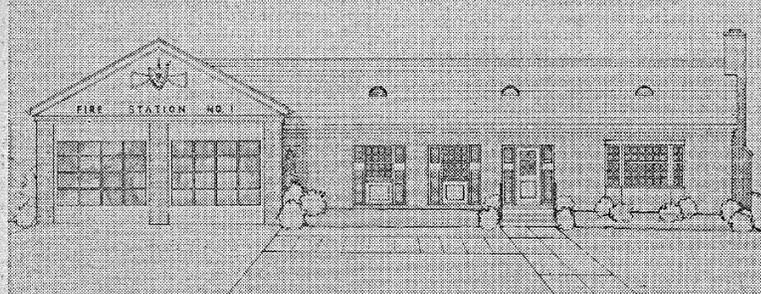
Mackey's estimated costs for operating a volunteer department including cost of training 50 men and chief's salary will run about \$35,000 per year. The present protection contract with the city will expire at the end of 1965.

By that time Mackey said he plans to have the men trained and a second station built in the northeast section of the township.

PAINESVILLE Fire Chief Eugene Tuthill said the move is a step backward. He said he hopes the city administration will be able to appropriate sufficient funds to maintain the city department at its present level of 21 full-time firemen and 12 volunteers.

TOWNSHIP Industries, who expressed concern over the establishment of volunteer services, have called Tuthill and asked for figures on signing private contracts with the city for their protection.

Tuthill said he has also been asked by numerous private citizens in the township for insurance to cover their own property with city fire services. The chief said he is working out a schedule of rates now and hopes to have it ready as soon as possible now that the township has made the decision.



NEW FIRE STATION for Painesville Twp. was approved last night by the trustees. Bids were accepted totalling \$62,281 for the building which is to be constructed on Nye Rd. near Rt. 20. Architect Ray Dela Motte of Cleveland has drawn up the plans for the station.

By even the standards of the era, the response times to the township from a central fire in the City of Painesville must have been significant.

In my research on the birth of the department I find very little reference to the City offering to build satellite stations. Even if they had done that I am not sure the Township could have afforded to staff a full-time staff at that time. Today part-time firefighters are a critical part of our personnel staffing plan. We sometimes struggle to hire part time staff as we compete with not only other fire department, the local hospitals who hire paramedics and offer them full time positions with benefits.

Figure 21 Willoughby News Herald

In the November 26, 1965 Trustee's meeting, Mr. Mackey offered a resolution appointing a list of men to the Painesville Township Volunteer Fire Department effective December 1, 1965. The motion passed 2 to 1. Many on the list were already firemen for other communities, the department was not exactly inexperienced as was charged by some who were against the creation of the department. These men shouldered a huge responsibility, the local press was looking for them to fail, many of the large industrial facilities didn't trust these men to meet the required skills to manage the industrial risk, there were others hoping they would fail, as we know they did not.

November 26, 1965

The regular meeting of the Painesville Township Trustees was called to order at 8:00 P.M., November 26, 1965, in the township offices. Present were trustees Brolund, Mackey and Wilder and Clerk Carter.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

Mr. Wilder moved to approve the installation of a gas line by the East Ohio Gas Company on the east side of Temple Avenue northerly from Singer Avenue as indicated on Drawing D-10672, sheet 1 of 1, dated January 7, 1965, subject to the usual requirements concerning liability and restoration to grade. Mr. Brolund seconded the motion and the vote was: Mr. Brolund, Aye; Mr. Mackey, Aye; Mr. Wilder, Aye.

Mr. Wilder offered the following resolution and moved its adoption. (See attached resolution, No. 300.) Mr. Brolund seconded the resolution and the vote was: Mr. Brolund, Aye; Mr. Mackey, Aye; Mr. Wilder, Aye

Mr. Myers gave brief Road Department and Landfill Reports.

Questions from the floor regarding the legality of the clerk withholding payment of bills until given written authority by counsel for the township were answered by the chairman.

Inquiries pertaining to the number and types of inspections by the present fire department could not be answered by any of the trustees.

Mr. Wilder was again questioned at length as to why he favored continued protection by the city.

Mr. Percival Banfield, a member of the new fire department, asked that they be given a chance to prove themselves by performing their duties.

Mr. Mackey offered a resolution appointing the following men to the Painesville Township volunteer Fire Department for a probationary period of one year from December 1, 1965.

Fred Guthleben	Robert L. Sutch	Fred Armstrong
Louis Horvath	Samuel S. Neroda	John J. Lencse
John R. Sivula	Wilson I. Brunson	William H. Hoerz
Wilson R. Brunson	Martin Galayda	Leslie Naughton
Philip Dickinson	Charles D. Digman	Willis Royer
Robert S. Vargo	Raymond E. Glenn	Dick Kish
Constant J. Murphy	Kenneth Myllykoski	William K. Hess
Richard H. Ramsey	Howard A. Mills	Michael Nahorniak
Percival S. Banfield	Louis Sabo	Alex Maki
William L. Bismark	Richard Kallay	Ed Toth
William T. Bennett	Joseph Kallay	Ronald Huszar
Theodore C. Hood	Gene A. Jones	Adrian Lehto
Doyle M. Shumaker	George R. Stephenson	Dewey T. Mitchell
Charles R. Cudney	Clarence E. Rankin	Jack Knuth
John L. McQueary	John S. Busnak	

Figure 22 Trustees Meeting -November 26, 1966



Figure 23 Nye Rd Fire Station 1 1967

The Grand River Fire Chief Fred Guthleben was selected to lead the new township fire department. Chief Guthleben became the first full time employee of the department, to be followed by Fred Armstrong the department training captain. They recruited firefighters from Grand River and Fairport. In addition, they recruited within the community by word of mouth, offering the training. They would have 44 firefighters ready to start work at the new stations. The department continued to recruit and has been recruiting ever since. A candidate back then needed only the 36 hr. basic firefighter course, if they were an EMT that was a bonus. Today a candidate must have the 240 hr. Level II firefighter certification and at least be an EMT, paramedic certification again is a bonus. They must have a paramedic certification to get a full-time job with the department. Historically we have given a start to a lot of aspiring firefighters; many went on to get full time jobs across the north-east Ohio area.

Congressman J. William Stanton was to speak at the opening ceremony of Station 2, prior to that event the Painesville Telegraph published a cutting editorial (Fig 24), the community response to that editorial was in overwhelming support of the township fire department.

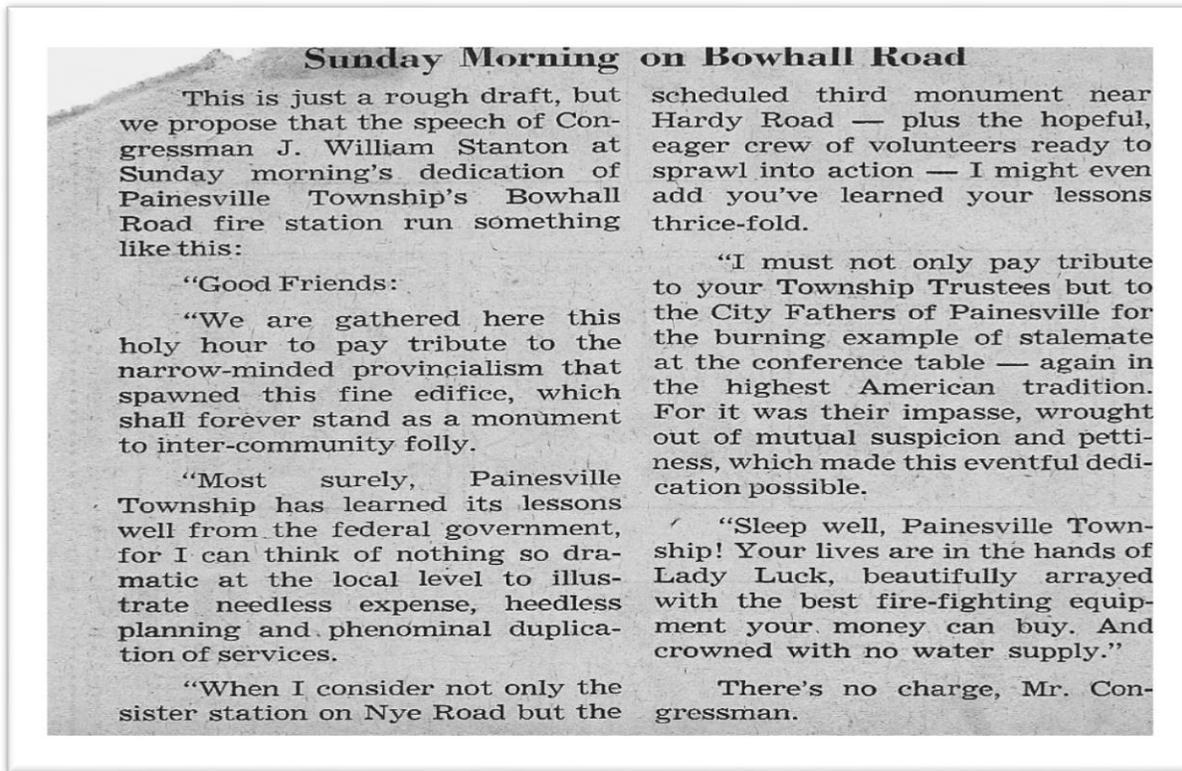


Figure 24 Painesville Telegraph 1966

The Response, Mrs. Dickinson summed up the feelings of many in the community

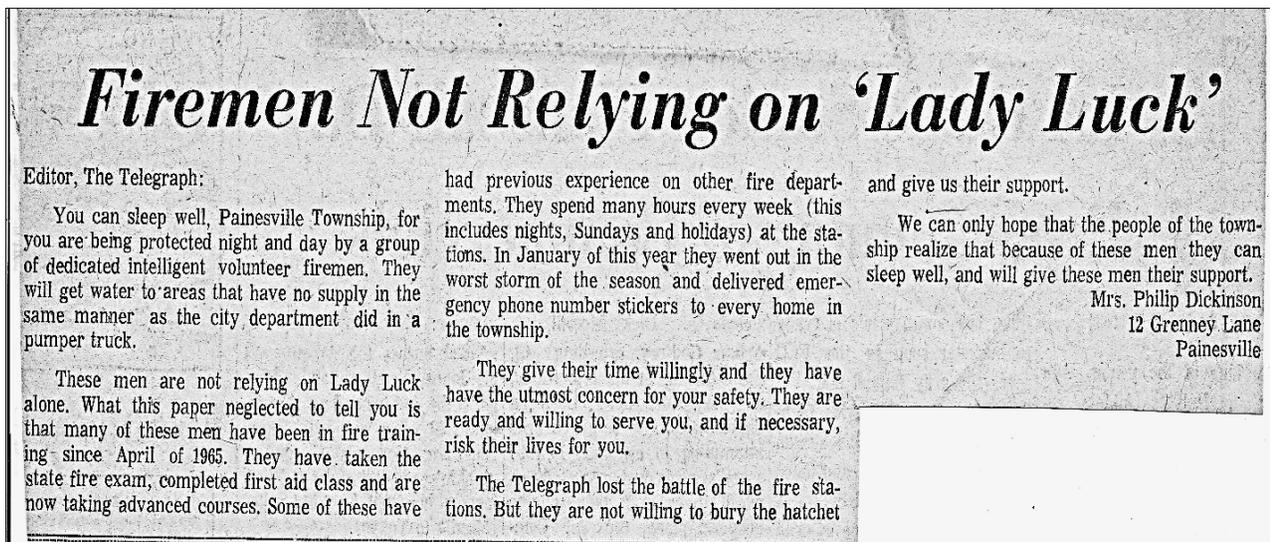


Figure 25 Painesville Telegraph 1966

Mrs. Dickinson was the wife of Lt. Phil Dickinson one of the original members of the fire department. She is also the sister of former Fire Chief Larry Thompson, Gene Thompson and Lou Thompson all members of the department at one time. She is the aunt of Gordon Thompson current member of the department.



Figure 26 CSX Derailment 2012



Figure 27 Diamond Alkali Chlorine Rail tank car 1950's

Painesville Township FD Response History

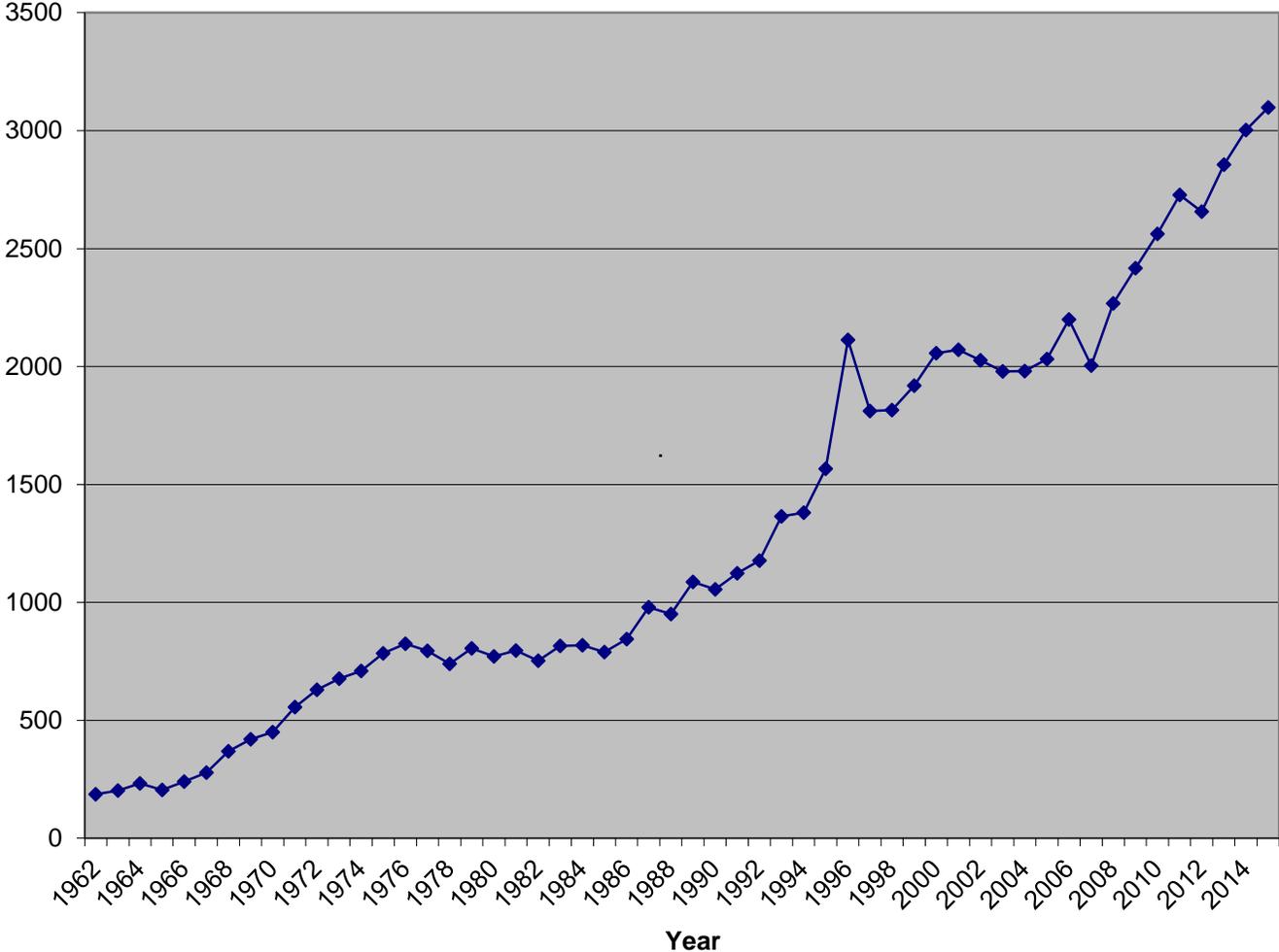


Figure 28 Response Graph

A 54 year look at fire department responses, we have experienced a steady increase in calls. Around 1968 the department started to see an increase in EMS calls. The spike in 1997 is a storm related increase in calls.

6 THE EARLY DAYS 1966 TO 1980S

On February 1 1966 at midnight Mike Nahornack, George Palmer, Phil Dickerson and Bob Sutch assumed duty at the Painesville Township Fire Station's. They had no calls during their first shift. The stations were staffed using 6 hour shifts, 2 men at each station. The first call for the new fire department was on February 6, 1966 at 6:10 pm, the log indicates the fire phone rang "reporting a smoking motor, under control and not to come," two men went to check.

The pay at the time was \$1.00 an hour and \$3.00 run pay (if they went out on a call). The equipment they had was township equipment returned from the Painesville City FD, the 750 gpm Pirsch pumper, the 500gpm International pumper and the Rescue truck were assigned to station 1, the new 1000 gpm Young pumper, the 500-gallon tanker and the grass fire unit were assigned to station 2.

Some of the men also worked for the Grand River and Fairport Fire Departments, so not everyone was inexperienced. Training was going to be a big part of what the new department needed to accomplish. Fred Armstrong was hired as the training officer; Fred was already an EMT and Fire instructor with the Grand River FD. With a lot to prove the department stressed training and every day there would be some sort of training with weekly training sessions for the entire department.

The department had a rescue truck, it was not like a rescue vehicle of today. The van carried rescue equipment, the primary equipment used was a "resuscitator" an oxygen delivery device. This unit would be used on calls of heart attack and trouble breathing; the FD would then call for an ambulance from one of the local funeral homes to transport the patient to the hospital. The fire department did not do the transports back then. They only seemed to be called for serious illness or injury, most people took themselves to the emergency room or the doctor's office for treatment.

Emergency phones were answered at each station, if the call was in station 1's area, station 2 would do the dispatching. At that time, we staffed 2 at each station, if the call was a rescue, phone calls would be made to get the closest off duty firefighter to meet the squad at the scene. All members of the department were issued home alert radio's Plectron's If the call was a fire, a radio alert would be sent out and all members were expected respond to the scene.



Figure 29 Station 2 1967



Figure 30 Station 1 1966



Figure 32 Station 1 1966



Figure 31 Station 2 1966



Figure 34 Ladder rescue training 1968



Figure 33 Search & Rescue training 1968



Figure 35 Drafting drill Station 2 1968



Figure 36 Drafting drill 1968

On the first and third Tuesday's a training session was scheduled with each station rotating the drill. Occasionally a weekend drill or house burn would be scheduled and all members were expected to attend. At that time the Lake County Fireman's Association sponsored an annual fire school, our department had good turnout for those training sessions. We also had members go to the annual Ohio Fire School, several days of training opportunity in Columbus.



Figure 37 Station 1 Training 1969

As difficult as it was to get the department started and the issues with Painesville City, the actual firemen got along and quickly recognized the two departments could work together. At that time a mutual aid contracts had to be written and signed between department wanting to assist each other, the City and the Township had a written Mutual Aid contract. Today we have statewide mutual aid.



Figure 38 Grand River Engine

The first Township transport vehicle, a late 60's Chevrolet Suburban, this unit was assigned to station 2, As the demand for emergency medical care increased in the community and the State of Ohio defined



Figure 40 1969 Dodge Rescue Squad



Figure 39 1968 Suburban ambulance

what an ambulance should be and what equipment it should carry, the department responded by purchasing 4 Dodge Maxi Vans to be used as ambulances.



Figure 41 1955 Pirsch Fire Engine (Grand River #283)

The 1955 Peter Pirsch a 750 gpm pumper (fig 30) Served the Township when it was stationed at the City, the truck stayed in service at the Township well into the 80's and then served in Grand River.



Figure 42 1968 Young Ford Fire Engine

The department received 3 - 1000 gpm Pumpers built by the Young Fire Apparatus Company, Buffalo N.Y.



Figure 43 1974 Towers Fire Engine

In the mid-seventies, the department purchased two Towers fire engines. These engines were back up trucks.

To address the need for an aerial device in the Township, we ordered a 1969 Pierce 85 ft Snorkel. This unit was equipped with a 1250 gpm pump. It was assigned to Station 1



Figure 45 1969 Pierce 85' Pittman Snorkel



Figure 44 Snorkel at Station 1



Figure 47 1947 Dodge Power wagon



Figure 46 1969 Dodge Power wagon 4x4

The department had two “Grass fire” trucks, one came from the City the other was purchased by the new township department. Both were Dodge power wagons, one a 1947 army surplus the other a 1968 model.

A 1996 Ford front mount 750 gpm per/tanker 1200 gallons. This unit was retired in 2004 and sold to Leroy Township.



Figure 48 1996 Towers Ford Tanker



Figure 49 Lee Stitzel



Figure 50 Training fire 1972

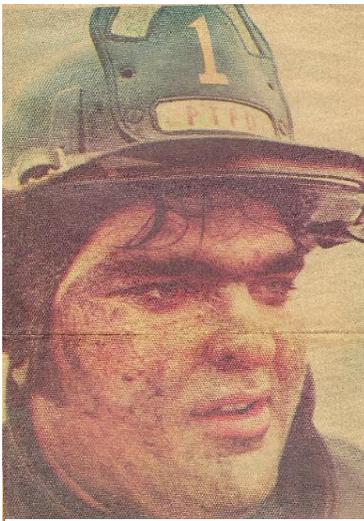


Figure 51 Dennis Palmer



CAPTAIN LARRY Thompson waits in the smoke and fire from the burning fuel oil pit for the sign from fellow firemen that the fire is hot enough for practice. The fuel burns between 1200 and 1800 degrees and creates quite a good field for the firemen to practice on.



Figure 52 Assistant Chief Fred Armstrong



Figure 53 A happy Chief Fred Guthleben



Figure 54 Clean up after a fire 1970's



Figure 57 Cub scouts at Station 1



Figure 56 George Mordush



Figure 55 Bob Landgraf



Figure 59 George Moyer, Homer Varner



Figure 58 Ed Jividen Flexing

The department took advantage of every opportunity to train, above they seen practicing using hydraulic tools and other vehicle rescue equipment at a local scrap yard.



Figure 60 Ed Jividen ventilating



Figure 63 Jav Sharp, Barry Dodd, Bob Landaraf



Figure 62 Daniels Bros. tank fire September 2, 1980



Figure 61 Founders Breakfast 2013

About 6 years ago we started hosting a “Founder’s Pancake Breakfast” at Station 3 for all our old members, fig 45 is a photo of the attendees at a 2013 breakfast

L to R. George Pettit, Ken Myllykoski Sr. Lou Horvath, Will Cook, Bob Sutch, Les Naughton, Dave Harvey, Frank Whittaker, Homer Varner, Del Reckart, Ed Jividen, Bob Landgraf, Dennis Palmer, Lee Stitzel, Jim Falvey, Brent Roebuck, Rick Sivula



Figure 64 Station 2's crew 1970's



L to R Dale Banfield, Scott Mackey, John McCready, Capt. Steve Kallay, Bob Landgraf, John Lombardy

Figure 65 Station 2's crew supporting an Arson Levy

7 THE AHRENS FOX

In 1966 the department had the good fortune to have a 1924 Ahrens Fox donated to the department. The truck was donated by Royal Firman Jr., who had the truck on his farm in Kirtland Hills. One of Mr. Firman's grounds keepers was a friend of Chief Guthleben and talked Mr.



Figure 66 1924 Ahrens Fox Fire Engine

Firman into donating the truck to our new department. Mr. Firman had purchased the truck from the Winchester, Mass. fire department, the truck was going for scrap if he had not purchased it. He used the truck on the farm to drive his kids and grandkids around and generally have fun with the old truck.

Our Fox is a Model J-S-4 Registration No. 1251 made in Cincinnati, Ohio. Note the right-hand drive. The current tires were donated by Uniroyal after the truck was used in a Uniroyal advertisement in the early 70's. We are slowly restoring the Fox, we have recovered the seat, refinished the hose bed and restored the ladder to its original condition. The truck runs and will pump, as you can imagine parts are hard to find. The truck was repainted at some point in the past; our goal is to restore to the original condition. We raise money with engraved bricks (from the original Cleveland -Buffalo Road, the current Route 20) that are installed in the floor of the museum at Station 3.

Ahrens-Fox Fire Engine Company built over 1500 fire engines between 1911 and 1977. The roots of the company go back to the 1850s under different names. In 1891 Ahrens merged with three other manufacturers to become the American Fire Engine Company which in 1903 merged with International

Fire Engine Company to become the American LaFrance Fire Engine Company. Ahrens Mfg. broke from American LaFrance in 1904 and in 1910 became the Ahrens-Fox Fire Engine Company.

Ahrens Fox was recognized as the 'Rolls Royce' of fire trucks, reflecting not only its expense but also its quality. Many Ahrens Fox pumpers are still operational today, some 75 years or so after they were built. Few fire apparatus can match that. The Ahrens-Fox pumper is most commonly recognized by its front mount pump with the familiar chrome sphere mounted on top. The sphere is an air chamber that helped 'smooth out' the action of the piston pump. Rather than spurting with each movement of the piston, the sphere would help to equalize the pressure for a more continuous, steady and powerful flow of water. The sphere on some engines has been preserved and represents a truly beautiful work of art that once served as a working part of the most powerful fire engines of the day.

The Winchester, Massachusetts fire station, the original home of our Ahrens Fox. Winchester had many Athens Fox fire engines over the years. The photograph below is what our Fox looked like when it was



Figure 67 1924 Ahrens Fox, new in Winchester Va.

delivered to Winchester. Our truck still has many of the accessories seen in this picture. We no longer have the wind screen and canvas skirts.

Our Fox has a prominent place in the department, when we built Station 3 the Trustees agreed to build a small museum to house the Ahrens Fox in addition to other artifacts and historical pieces donated to the department.



Figure 68 1924 Ahrens Fox in our museum

The museum displays several very rare and unique items from a wooden water main to a manual pump resuscitator. Thanks to Joe Kallay we have a display of old firefighting memorabilia dedicated to the memory of Jim Garofalo. Jim was a member to our fire department; he took a full-time position with the Perry Fire Department. He died following a courageous battle with cancer

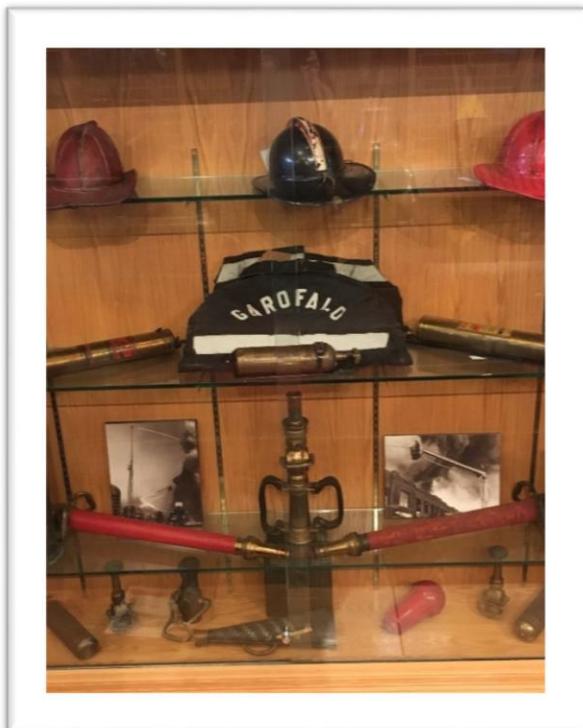


Figure 70 Jim Garofalo Memorial display



Figure 69 Water lines & firefighting nozzles

8 CHANGING TIMES 1980'S TO 2000

As the number of calls went up and the availability of part time firefighters became less, the township recognized the need to address the staffing model. Up to this time firefighters signed up for blocks of 6 hour shifts based on seniority.



Figure 71 Station 2's crew 1980's

In 1990 the Township recognized the need for a core of full time fire fighters. Chief Armstrong guided the department through the process of starting the full-time department. The Ohio Fire Chief's Association was hired to create a test and interview process to be offered to the current part time staff. Because of that testing the department hired 6 people: Frank Huffman, Tom Sitz, Bob Lloyd, John Sutch, Mark Myllykoski and Steve Kallay.

These individuals were assigned 1 to each station to cover the three shifts. Firefighters work a 24 on 48 off work schedule, we refer to the shifts as A, B and C. Part time staff was still an essential part of how the department operated and the part time signup system was still utilized.

That group of employees was sent to the Ohio Fire Academy for the basic Firefighter training course. They stayed at the academy for 5 weeks coming home on weekends

In 1994 the department ordered two fire engines. In 1994 & 1995 we received two New Lexington, stainless steel ,1250 gpm pumpers. These trucks replaced the Young and Towers fire engines. These trucks are still in service today.



Figure 72 2773 1996



Figure 73 2774 2001



Figure 77 Mentor Marsh fire 2006 Lt. M. Myllykoski & Chief Harvey



Figure 75 Mentor Marsh fire 2006



Figure 74 2799 in Painesville City Senior Center fire 2013



Figure 76 2799 at a fire in Painesville City

Figure 78 Presidential Detail 1992



The Presidential Detail: When President G.H Bush visited Lake County in 1992 he landed at the Lake County Fairgrounds. This was part of the safety crew: L to R Jack Acker, Ron Terriarco, Chief Thompson, Barry Dodd, Brent Bramley, Gordon Thompson, Lt Homer Varner, Chief Eisenhart, George Moyer, Bob Landgraf

Photograph of our firefights out in the community passing out candy in costume Sheriff Mark Herendeen, Sparky and Super Joe Illiano. We still do this today just not in costume. The crews will take the trucks into the neighborhoods and pass out candy.

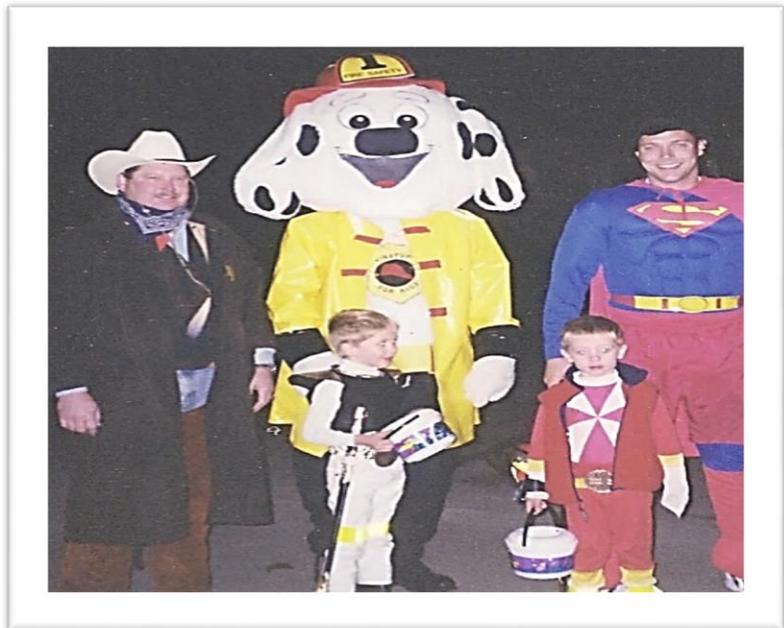


Figure 79 Halloween

9 THE MODERN ERA 2000 TO 2016

In 2004 we asked the citizens of the township to approve a new fire levy to build and staff a 3rd fire station, the issued passed. In 2008 we opened a new fire station at 550 Hardy Rd, the station provides coverage to the north-east quadrant of the township. The station was built and designed for the future, the administrative area includes space for a department office manager, fire prevention office and assistant chief. 2004 levy provided money to staff that station, opening this station reduced the response time to that part of the township significantly, in some cases by 4 minutes.



Figure 80 2713 at Station 3 2010

In that same time frame we developed an agreement with the Grand River Fire Department to co-staff their station 24/7 with a firefighter/paramedic. This person would supplement the Grand River firefighter. The Grand River fire station is located central to the North-West area of the township making it perfect for responding to that area.

Station 1 would normally respond into that area, by helping staff the Grand River station we can keep Station 1 in service to cover the South-West area, Station 1 is our busiest station.

The department today consists of a Fire Chief, 9 lieutenants, 18 full time fire fighters and 20 to 25-part time firefighters. The part time number varies as they come and go throughout the year. We have one open full-time slot not filled after a retirement due to continuing budget restraint's

We maintain a 3-person staff at all township stations. The Grand River station has a 2-man minimum staffing requirement, the minimal number of calls in the joint area along with a response from our station 1 allows that staffing level to work. By utilizing our part-time staff, we can cover for full time staff vacation and other time off. The part time staff allows for an increase in daily staffing to 4 at station 1, and on occasion 4 at station 3. This increase in coverage not only provides a better response capability but provides accommodation for sick call offs and compensation time off requests.

Below is the organizational chart for the department,

We have an authorized strength of 28 full time and 22-part time employees.

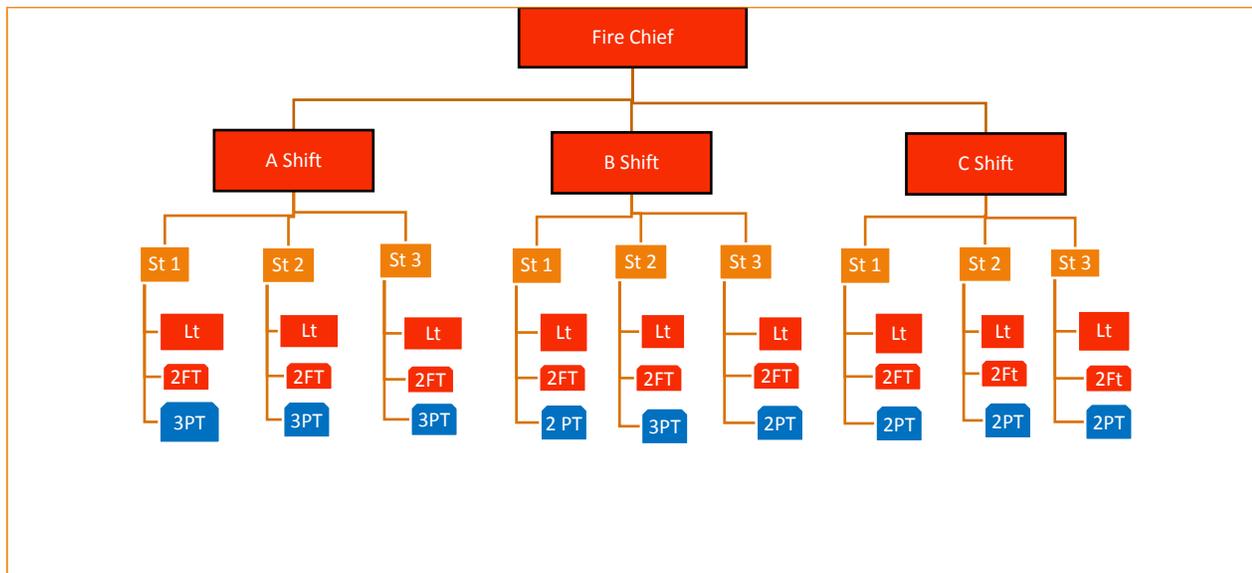


Figure 81 PTFD Organization Chart 2016

Fire Suppression

One of the fundamental services we provide is fire suppression. We achieve this by obviously having fire trucks and firefighters; we also are required to adhere to certain NFPA standards. As with all NFPA standards they are to be viewed as recommendations unless the standards are adopted and made into laws. In Ohio, there are several NFPA standards that are referenced in the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) and the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC), turnout gear standards, ladder and SCBA testing are a few that directly affect the department. Recently the legislators adopted certain provisions from NFPA 1910 – 1920, a response protocol. We meet those standards with the automatic aid system we have with our neighbors, we assure we have adequate staff responding to a fire by having this system. The standard requires a response of 19 people within 10 minutes. We achieve that standard on 90% of our fire calls.



Figure 82 Park Rd Fire 2012



Figure 83 Texas A&M Lubrizol Training Facility 2004

Fire Inspection

We perform limited fire inspections; we utilize a shift member to perform requested inspections. We do not have a dedicated fire inspection officer. From time to time we authorize OT to perform inspections and follow up on previous inspections. In co-operation with the Lake County Building Department we are given an opportunity to review all commercial type building plans and comment on them prior to the plans being approved. This system works well as we can comment on issues in the early stage of construction. Our real authority does not come into play until they go to occupy a building, we issue the occupancy permit. If something is not to code at that time it can be very expensive to make right once built, reviewing the plans when they are submitted give ample time to find and fix code violations.

Fire Prevention

We have a limited Fire Prevention program again we have no dedicated Fire Prevention staff. We do visit all the elementary schools during Fire Prevention Week in October of each year. We purchase and distribute age appropriate material to the teachers. Why October? –The Great Chicago Fire was in October.

We have an ongoing Smoke Detector giveaway program, any resident requesting a smoke detector can request one and we will come to their house and install it. We also will change batteries on request, again at no charge. The home visit gives us an opportunity to offer a safety inspection for the home owner or occupant.

Fire Investigation

We have 5 fire investigators and a regional accelerant K9 team. We are required by law to investigate all fires, only a few are

determined to be arson. It is not unusual to report the cause of a fire “undetermined”, if we don’t know what caused a fire. We say this because, if in time someone presents evidence as to how that fire started we can reopen the case and pursue a conviction. For example, if we had said that fire was “electrical” and 2 years later someone presents testimony on



Figure 84 Accelerant K9 team working a fire scene 2015

who set that fire, we have no case, we said it was electrical during the initial investigation.

We are members of the East End Fire Investigator Unit. We request that unit when we have a fire that requires an investigation. The team can take photos, interview witnesses, document the scene, collect evidence and perform the actual investigation. By using the multi-jurisdictional approach our investigators see more fires and gain more experience than if they looked at only fire in their own communities.

Accelerant K9

We host an accelerant K9, the dog is owned by the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). We are awarded the dog based on activity in the region and commitment of the handler. Lt. Gordon Thompson is our K9 handler. The dog and handler spend 6 weeks at the ATF K9 facility in Front Royal Va. training together. The team must recertify every year to continue to work fire scenes. We have been awarded two dogs, “Tahoe” retired after 8 years of service, he is on the right in the photo, enjoying retirement, Ian is our second K9, on the left. He got his start by failing out of the “Seeing Eye Dog” program. He has proven to be an exceptional accelerant K9. Not only does he serve our local investigators, he has been used to train and develop a K9 program with the Ohio Fire Marshall’s office



Figure 85 Ian & Tahoe 2016

The K9 team will respond to any fire scene to search of the presence of flammable products at the fire. The K9 team can quickly search a large area and pin point areas that have traces of accelerants, samples can then be taken and submitted to a lab for further analysis. We have had several incidents were a suspect has admitted starting a fire after seeing the dog start to work a scene. In one case, involving a garage fire, the local PD received permission to look for evidence in a suspect’s home. Once the K9 entered the home, he alerted on the laundry basket, the suspect admitted his guilt after watching the dog work.

Emergency Medical Services

Emergency Medical Service is 80% of our job, we provide a full paramedic service. We transport to all the local hospitals upon request, our default hospital is Tri-Point. Our Medical Director is Dr. Carter from Tri-point. We use the Lake Hospital EMS protocol when treating patients; the protocol is well written and allows the medics excellent flexibility to treat our residents. We operate 4 fully equipped rescue squads. We also supply the Lake County Sheriff's Office SWAT team with medical and trauma equipment.

Recently we have started to transmit a 12 lead EKG to the hospital on people who we suspect of having a "heart attack".

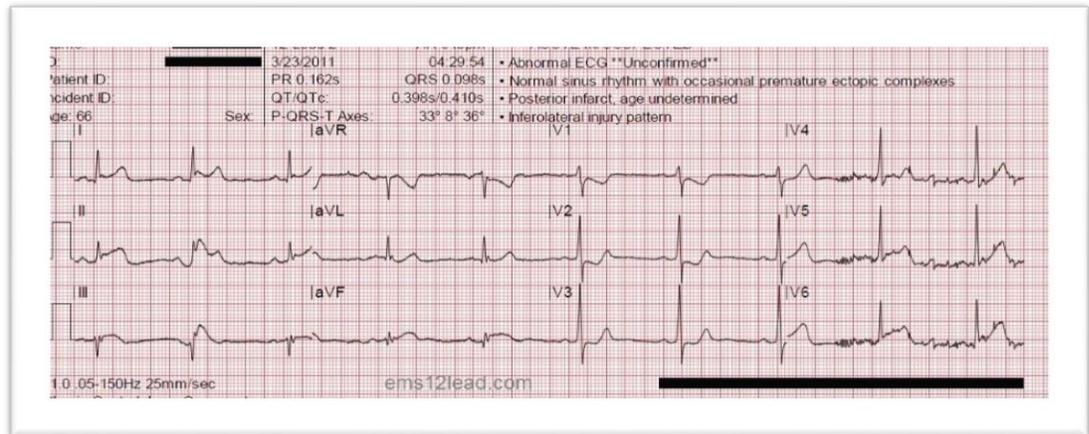


Figure 86 ECG indicating a possible Myocardial Infarct (Heart Attack)

In doing this procedure in the home and having the diagnosis confirmed, we transport directly to the Cardiac Cath. Lab at Lake West, where procedures are performed to reduce the heart damage and restore blood flow to the heart muscle.



We have purchased some new technology to increase our capability in treating patients, this year we purchase several "King Vision" electronic laryngoscope. This device is used to place a breathing tube into the trachea of someone needing assistance breathing. This device is an electronic camera that allows direct visualization of the vocal cords so the medic can watch the endotracheal tube going into the lungs.

We received a Workers Compensation Grant to purchase new electric cots for our rescue squads, the cots have motors that raise and lower the cot, avoiding the potential back strains. The grant was for 40,000 we added another \$20,000 to outfit all our (4) rescue squads.

The second part of the electric cot system is a loading arm that loads the cot into the back of the squad, again helping reduce the lifting and twisting injuries. We will make that purchase at some point in the future, when the budget allows or we get another grant.

We operate our paramedic service under Lake Hospital Medical control, we have a physician medical director. We follow a medical protocol approved by our medical director, this protocol allows our medics to operate in the field without having to call in for orders. We are challenged to stay current with the technology and new devices, the loss of several revenue sources has impacted our ability to make those kinds of purchases.

We transport patients to all the local hospitals upon their request, depending on their condition. If a patient is medically unstable we transport to the closest facility. We on occasion call for a helicopter



Figure 88 Metro Life Flight at Lubrizol EMS training 2016

transport if a patient meets the Trauma criteria to be transported to a Level 1 Trauma Center. Or once we know the patient condition or the nature of the call is such we think the patient will need a Trauma Center we call for a medical helicopter

One of our most concerning medical issues in the community is the significant increase in Opiate abuse. At the time, I am preparing this document, November 2, 2016, in the past 7 days the department responded to 15 heroin overdoses, 2 of those patients died, both the same day. We carry Naloxone (Narcan) and often use multiple doses on one patient to counteract the narcotic (heroin). We have a health crisis in our community. Opiate abusers are from all walks of life; we have treated teenagers to middle age adults.

10 TECHNICAL & SPECIALIZED SERVICES

We provide the following special services to our community. Some of these services are archived by being part of a County team or response others are unique to our department

- **Hazardous Material Response**

We host a Trailer with HM response equipment in it, the equipment includes damming and diking material, absorbent booms in various sizes, neutralizing chemicals, Decontamination kits.



Figure 89 Level A HazMat



Figure 90 Lake County HazMat 1 2008

We have 5 HazMat technicians who are members of the Lake County Hazardous Material Team. The Lake County HazMat Team is rated a Type I team, one of only 6 in Ohio. The team has significant capability to detect and deal with chemicals to biological agents.

We maintain a 20ft trailer, donated by the Perry Fire District, with Hazardous Material response equipment in it. We carry absorbent booms, pads and pillows, neutralizing chemicals, HazMat suits boots, gloves and decontamination equipment. We have the capability to manage minor spills and HazMat incidents. We carry Level B chemical suits, used to protect against hazardous or corrosive liquids. The more specialized level A suits are maintained on the County HazMat trucks are used to protect against hazardous and poisonous gases. The County team is funded by an assessment on each community. The dollar amount is based on the number of HazMat facilities in that community and how many members they have on the team.

- **Confined Space Rescue**

We provide Confined Space Rescue services to our industrial neighbors and other contractors within our township. Confined spaces are any tanks, large pipes or other vessels that can present a fall and or an atmospheric hazard. We have the entry equipment, blowers, tripod, ropes, rescue breathers and atmospheric monitors to perform a safe rescue if needed, most of our CSR equipment is on our Technical Rescue truck, 2767. In Fig we are assisting or Service Department in going into a sewer, we had checked for toxic gases, provided ventilation and assisted them in entering the sewer. We are one of 4 deparments that have this specialized equipment, with the number of industrial facilities in the Township we felt is was an important capability to have in the Township.



Figure 92 Confined Space Entry-Service Department 2012



Figure 91 Confined Space Rescue Training 2010



Figure 93 Confined Space Rescue Training

- **Rope & Hi-Angle Rescue**

2767 carries a significant amount of rope and rope equipment to perform cliff or other elevated rescues. We are part of the Lake County Technical Rescue Team and would call for that team if needed. The county team is equipped with additional equipment for trench and building collapse situations. Several department members train with the County team throughout the year.

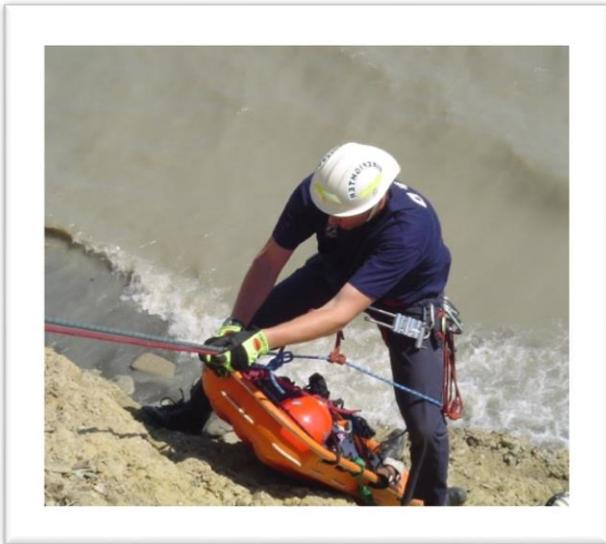


Figure 97 PTFD Rope Rescue Training Township Park 2008



Figure 96 Dog Rescue Township Park 2009

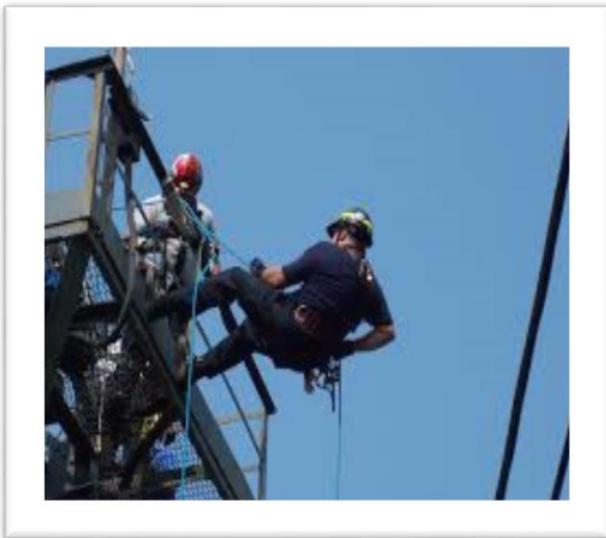


Figure 95 High angle rope training 2012



Figure 94 Rope & fast water training 1998

- **Water & Ice Rescue**

We have limited water and ice rescue capability, we partner with Fairport, Painesville City and Perry to provide these services to our community. We recently sent 4 members to be trained in river rescue; we will supplement Fairport’s manpower. They have the equipment, and not many trained people on duty. We need to add dry suits to each station to allow for immediate deployment of a rescuer to this type of call as time is critical in an ice rescue.



Figure 99 Flooded Rt 2 at the Grand River 2006



Figure 98 Gristmill Townhouse Flood, Painesville 2006

We host an annual Ice Rescue class at Station 3. Our pond will develop a thick layer of ice making it ideal for training. In the past we have had members of Coast Guard Station Fairport train with us. Perry Fire



Figure 100 Ice Rescue Training 2012

District provides the equipment and

instructors.

- **Command & Communication support**

We now host the Lake County Mobile Command Center, again a regional asset that needed to have a home in a fire station. The truck will be outfitted using grants and other county funds. We were able to secure a 50% grant to purchase the 4x4 pick-up truck because we were hosting the command truck and the additional radiological response equipment that came with it.



Figure 102 2014 CV-1 (EM 50)



Figure 101 2014 Ford 250 4x4

- **Terrorism Response**

(Weapons of Mass

Destruction)

We are part of the Lake County HazMat team and we host some specialized air monitoring equipment. The combination of this equipment and the radiological equipment gives us some responsibility in addressing WMD threats. WMD incidents include Biological (anthrax, smallpox etc) Chemical (sarin, nerve gas) Nuclear (dirty bomb) Explosive (bombs) the threat is small to our community, but there is great value in being able to confirm a hoax type situation. In these times if a package is found that indicates it's full of anthrax, we must treat it as if it is until proven otherwise, we can quickly prove it not to be anthrax. We are part of FEMA Region 2, an area that includes Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake and Lorain counties. We support this region with some of our regional assets. A significant event in Cleveland will involve the local fire departments. We host a EMA trailer containing 6 radiation portal monitors, devices used to screen for radioactive contamination.

We also serve as a POD site for the Lake County General Health District. We would set up and help staff a medical center to distribute medications or provide inoculations in the event of a local or national health crisis. Several years ago, we assisted with a H1N1 flu inoculation site at Riverside High School, because of a possible flu epidemic.

- **Bomb Squad**

The Lake County Bomb Squad was formed in 1993 when the Lake County Crime Lab and the Mentor Police Department combined their personnel and equipment into one unit to handle all bomb squad calls in Lake County. It has since developed into a multi-agency unit with members from the Mentor Police and Fire Departments, Geauga County Sheriff's Office, Wickliffe Police Department, and Painesville Township Fire Department.

The Painesville Township Fire Department supports the Bomb Squad with 2 individuals, one a Medic/HazMat technician, the other is a former Bomb Tech, he provides technical and operational assistance to the team.



Figure 103 Lake County Total Containment Vessel

The Bomb Squad has primary responsibilities over Lake, Geauga, and Ashtabula Counties. They are, however, ready to assist other counties should the need be. The Lake County Bomb Squad is accredited by the F.B.I. and has three certified Bomb

Technicians. It is equipped with the latest tools necessary to get the job done in a safe and efficient manner. The personnel train monthly and attend a one-week re-certification class every three years at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama.

This incident in Painesville Township was very instrumental in helping justify the robot seen in the photo above. Several sticks of old dynamite were found in the woods at Painesville Township Park, the bomb techs used a pole and a bucket to move the item



Figure 104 Lake County Bomb Tech's moving unstable dynamite

SWAT Medic

We provide a tactical paramedic to the Lake County Sheriff's Office SWAT organization. Tactical medicine focuses on two parts. First is the rapid, on-site medical care to the injured team members, bystanders and suspects, treating them until they can be transported to definitive medical care or until the operation is complete. Second is the general medical support for the team. This involves treating minor illness or injury and advice on food and nutrition, hydration, as well as environmental issues.

Qualified paramedics are selected through an application process. Team members must be off probation and proficient in their EMS skills before they can apply. Once selected, the candidate must complete a

rigorous physical agility test and medical screening.

Team members are sent to specialized training, Counter Narcotics Tactical Operation Medical Support (CONTOMS) or equivalent, which includes Entry/Movement, K-9 Emergency Care, Weapons Familiarization, Wounds and Ballistics, and Explosive Entry. After completing TEMS training, members refine their



Figure 105 PTFD SWAT medic Gary Reed 2015

skills with monthly training with each special enforcement team. This creates a close working relationship between the officers and paramedics, which is essential to the success of the operation.

Due to the increase in mass shooting incidents particularly in schools we feel it is important to be involved with the medical management under active shooter situation. We have developed "Active Shooter Kits", these kits contain tourniquets, chest seals and large compression dressings. The kits are in pouches that can be rapidly deployed to numerous fire responders to provide lifesaving treatment.

- **Training**

We have training and recertification requirements that our members must complete. The most significant requirement is within our EMS requirements. Minimum of 86 CE hours within three-year certification cycle;



Figure 106 Flammable liquid fire training Lubrizol 2006

We have several paramedic instructor and assistant instructor; we can provide for some of the required con-ed within the department. In addition, our staff have online (computer based) con-ed available that can provide some of the required education.

We still need to train on firefighting and the other specialized services we are expected to perform. Lubrizol makes their fire grounds available to our department for flammable liquid and gas fires, in addition to Haz-Mat and Confined Space Rescue.

We have had several opportunities to use the Ohio Fire Academy Flash Over simulator. Flash Over (smoke explosion) is a deadly situation that our firefighters can face, this simulator allows them to experience the events leading up to a flash over and take steps to prevent it from occurring. Students enter the trailer with an instructor who manages the hose line to demonstrate what to do in the space above the students when it is going to flash over.



Figure 109 Flash Over Simulator



Figure 107 Inside Flash Over trailer



Figure 108 Emergency Shoring Training

We train on building collapse and structural instability. You often read about cars running into buildings, some times these accidents cause unstable structures. We can provide stabilization of the structure until a contractor can get onsite. These types of calls provide an opportunity to use and practice the skills that might prove life saving if we were to have a building collapse with entrapment.

- **Community Education**

We would like to do more in this area, we have taken a position of doing low cost CPR and First Aid training. It is our philosophy that any member of the public that can render aide to someone is an extension of our EMS system. If CPR is started by a bystander there is a greater chance of survival than if it is not started until we arrive on scene. The same hold true with any serious injury. The investment we then make in public education pays off significantly in CPR and First Aid training.

We do provide fire safety training as requested, we are planning to develop semi-annual seminars to meet the needs of local industry allowing them to send people to get some of the require OSHA training.

We teach an AHA Advanced Life Support

refresher class on almost a monthly basis. The class is attended primarily by nurses, we pull from as far away as Lorain County, and most are Cleveland Clinic staff.

- **AMA agreement**

We have Automatic Aid Agreements with Painesville City, Concord, Fairport, Leroy and Grand River. This system provides an automatic response to pre-identified types of calls from those departments. This assures adequate personal and equipment available to manage an incident. As soon as we evaluate the situation and determine the additional resources are not needed we cancel their response. One concern with the system is tying up other community's resources for no good reason. We stress to our officers to consider this factor when at incidents.



Figure 110 9-11 Remembrance 2013 Station 3

- **Mechanical services**

We are very fortunate to have our own mechanic, firefighter-paramedic Shawn Forster along with firefighter-paramedic Jason Pauline they provide significant mechanical support to the department. Shawn is certified in several of the Emergency Vehicle Technician sub specialty areas, later this year we will; be sending him to the Ohio Fire Academy for addition certifications.

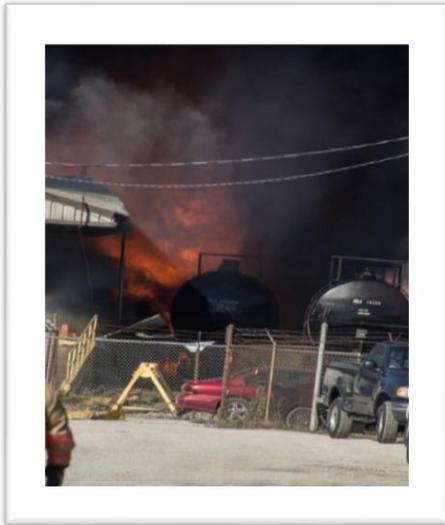


Figure 111 Hardy Industry fire 2012



Figure 112 Hardy Industry Fire 2012

Hydrants

In the fall and spring of each year we service all the hydrants in the township. We are serviced by 3 water services, Lake County Water on the east side, Aqua America on the west side and the City of Painesville in the middle and Grand River.

In the spring, we flow and test the hydrants, flowing allows for the flushing of sediment and rust out of the main, if left in overtime it would reduce the size of the main. We record the pressures and then calculate the flow from the hydrant. We place a reflective band around the hydrant to provide a visual clue as to water flow capacity. Red 500 gpm or less, yellow 500 to 1000 gpm, green 1000 to 1500 gpm, blue 1500+ gpm

In the fall, we check the hydrant for residual water in the barrel of the hydrant, if found we pump the water out, so it does not freeze during the winter and render the hydrant out of service. By operating the hydrant, we assure it will open when we need it, the fact our staff is in the field doing this work allows them to get very familiar with the water system and location of hydrants.

11 THE FLEET

New	Unit	County #
1997	75' 1500 gpm Quint *	2799 Out of service, new quint will be delivered in 2017
1994	1250 gpm Engine	2774 New Lexington (will be reserve)
2010	1500 gpm Engine	2713 Sutphen Shield II
2004	1500 gpm Engine	2723 Sutphen Shield I
1995	1000 gpm Reserve Engine	2773 will be taken OOS and sold
2007	Reserve Ambulance	2742 GMC Braun
2012	Ambulance	2722 2012 Ford 350 refurb/2002 Module
2010	Ambulance	2732 Ford 450 Braun
2016	Ambulance	2712 Dodge 4x4 Wheel Coach
2012	Chief's car	2700 Ford Escape
2007	Assistant Chief	2701 Chevy Impala (State Surplus)
2003	K9	2741 Ford Crown Vic (State Surplus)
2012	Utility 4x4	2737 Ford F250 Pick-up
2009	Durango 4x4	2711 Station 1 Chase
2000	Heavy Rescue	2767 Ford 450 EVI

The Rescue Squad's



Figure 113 2012/2002 Wheel Coach
2012 Ford 350 with a remounted 2002 Wheel Coach
Module, Chassis is equipped with a V10 gas engine.



Figure 112 2007 Braun GMC
2007 GMC Braun medium duty Medic squad



Figure 115 2016 Dodge Wheel Coach
2016 Dodge 3500 4x4 Wheel Coach Medic Squad
Type 1(pick-up style chassis).



Figure 114 2010 Braun Ford
2010 Ford 450 Braun Medic squad. This unit
is powered by a problematic 6.4 L Ford diesel

On occasion, we will borrow rescue squads from Fairport or Perry if we have more than 2 units out of service. Our goal is to keep a squad in service for 7 years, 5 front line and 2 as reserve.



2004 Sutphen
Shield, 1500
gpm 750
gallons, 800ft 4"
hose, 500ft 3"
hose 500ft 2 1/2",
24ft extension
& 16ft roof
ladder, Thermal
Imaging
Camera,

2723 Station 2

Figure 116 2004 Sutphen



2010 Sutphen
Shield II Rescue
engine 1500 gpm
750 gallons, 800ft
4" hose, 500ft 3"
hose 500ft 2 1/2",
24ft extension
& 16ft roof ladder,
Thermal Imaging
Camera,

2713 Station 1

Figure 117 2010 Sutphen



Figure 118 2000 Ford E-Series Technical Rescue

2000 Ford E-Series
Technical
Rescue,
Collapse tools
& supplies,
Confined Space
Rescue tools,
rope rescue
equipment,
lights &
generator.
Purchased from
Boardman FD
in 2004.

2767 Station 2



Figure 119 1995 New Lexington

1995 New
Lexington,

1250 gpm, 700
gallons 900ft
4" hose, 500ft
3" hose 500ft
2 1/2, 24ft
extension
& 16ft roof
ladder,
Thermal
Imaging
Camera,
Hydraulic
Rescue tools

2774 Station 3



1995 New Lexington,
 1000 gpm, 700 gallons, 600ft 4" hose, 500ft 3" hose 500ft 2 1/2, 24ft extension & 16ft roof ladder,
 2773 Reserve Station 3

Figure 120 1994 New Lexington



1997 Ferrara 75' Quint. 1250 gpm, 300 gallons, 96' of ground ladders. Quint is a small ladder truck, that is used as a pumper . This unit has been OOS for 2 years. In late 2016 we were awarded an FEMA grant to replace our quint.

Figure 121 1997 Ferrara R/K 75' Quint

12 FINANCES

- **Grants**

Over the years we had taken advantage of any grant opportunity that we felt we could qualify. There are many opportunities available to us, the largest grant system we apply to is the FEMA – Programs:

Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG)

The primary goal of the Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) is to meet the firefighting and emergency response needs of fire departments and nonaffiliated emergency medical service organizations. Since 2001, AFG has helped firefighters and other first responders to obtain critically needed equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, training, and other resources needed to protect the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazard

Grant Source	Year	Purpose	Amount	Match
FEMA-AFG	2003	Equipment	\$55,530	10%
FEMA-AFG	2005	Fitness Equipment	\$65,596	10%
Ohio MARCS	2005	Radio's	\$20,000	none
FEMA-AFG	2008	EMS equipment	\$100,800	10%
NOPEC	2011	Radio's & HVAC improvements	\$40,000	none
Ohio BWC	2011	New EMS cots (back savers)	\$45,000	none
FEMA-AFG	2012	Regional Fire Station Alerting	\$510,000	>10%
Homeland Security	2013	Command/Communication truck	\$290,000	none
Lake Hospital Foundation	2014	EMS Equipment 12 lead ECG	\$8,000	none
FEMA-AFG	2015	Aerial	\$622,728	10%
		Total	\$1,757,654	
Annual Ohio EMS		EMS Training or Equipment	\$2500	

value. We are fortunate to have 2.05 mils of inside millage, that revenue stream increases and decreases with property values. When we trend this revenue, it had been steadily increasing, in 2007 it started to trend down, it has most recently leveled off.

The graph below shows a significant increase in outside millage due to the passing of the 2.9 mil levy passed in 2013.

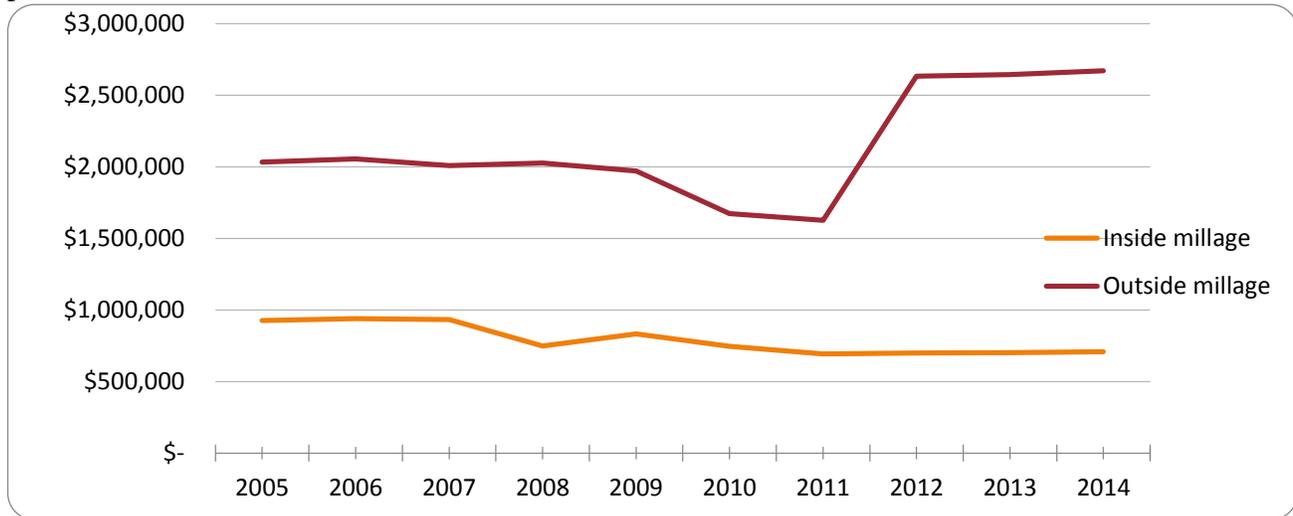


Figure 123 Inside /Outside Millage graph

The chart below indicates our revenue by source and year, Tangible Personal Property Tax has been phased out, in 2016 TPPT will be eliminated. In 2013, our residents approved a 2.9 mil levy to make up for the losses we experienced over the last 9 years. Rollback Homestead monies is revenue from the State to make up for the discount given in real estate tax under the Homestead Act. EMS Billing is that revenue we get from our ambulance services, we bill a patient’s medical insurance. We should never bill a resident for EMS call, we only bill non-residents. If a resident does get a bill we ask they call us so we can void the bill.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Real estate	\$ 2,524,315	\$ 2,295,160	\$ 2,236,417	\$ 2,236,417	\$ 2,191,101	\$ 2,099,892	\$ 3,080,181	\$ 2,998,060
TPP Tax	\$ 490,590	\$ 436,108	\$ 429,012	\$ 426,000	\$ 248,556	\$ 156,128	\$ 160,799	\$ 145,000
EMS Billing	\$ 256,932	\$ 344,111	\$ 342,633	\$ 356,338	\$ 370,234	\$ 409,630	\$ 359,499	\$ 350,000
Other	\$ 70,180	\$ 423,183	\$ 334,720	\$ 322,746	\$ 639,423	\$ 336,855	\$ 1,217,504	\$ 362,264
Total Revenue	\$ 3,342,017	\$ 3,498,562	\$ 3,342,782	\$ 3,341,501	\$ 3,449,315	\$ 3,002,505	\$ 4,817,983	\$ 3,855,324

As can be noted we were experiencing a decrease in revenue in 2008, the recession, the loss of TPPT account for the decline in revenue. As most of our revenue is tied to property values, a down real estate market has a direct effect.

Below is our 2015 and 2016 Appropriations Budget, the amount we are authorized to spend. In 2015 we experienced an unusual increase in long term illness and injuries in our department causing a significant increase in overtime cost. In 2016 we purchased a new squad for \$170,000. Our personnel related expenses are about 87% of our budget.

		EXPENDITURES			2015	2016
160		Salaries (26)			\$ 1,815,060	\$ 1,821,151
			Over time		\$ 217,088	\$ 195,145
			Part-time		\$ 522,250	\$ 444,477
211		OP & F (24%)			\$ 463,093	\$ 457,298
212		Social Security (6.2%)			\$ 33,910	\$ 26,800
213		Medicare (1.45%)			\$ 36,902	\$ 35,000
221		Medical Insurance			\$ 303,633	\$ 293,354
	1	HSA			\$ 47,000	\$ 55,000
223		Vision Care			\$ 6,344	\$ 7,395
229		Dental			\$ 27,644	\$ 28,700
230		Workers Compensation			\$ 77,282	\$ 88,974
250		Signing Bonus			\$ 102,000	\$ 106,333
		Employee reimbursements			\$ 2,339	\$ 3,500
310		Professional & Technical Services			\$ 7,766	\$ 5,500
322		Garbage & Trash removal			\$ 900	\$ 1,000
323		Repairs & Maintenance			\$ 43,408	\$ 50,142
330		Travel & Meeting Expense			\$ 1,137	\$ 2,150
341		Phone			\$ 7,956	\$ 9,500
351		Electric			\$ 27,171	\$ 30,000
352		Water & Sewer			\$ 4,106	\$ 4,400
353		Gas			\$ 13,483	\$ 17,000
359		Other Utilities			\$ -	
360		Contracted Services			\$ 60,829	\$ 55,000
370		Payments to another Political Subdivision			\$ 1,696	\$ 3,500
389		Insurance & bonding				\$ -
381		Property Insurance Premiums				\$ -
420		Operating supplies			\$ 77,139	\$ 61,148
420	34	Oper Sup/Matls (Fuel)			\$ 22,975	\$ 21,000
430		Small Tools & Minor Equipment			\$ -	\$ -
599	0	Other Expenses-			\$ 9,664	\$ 32,169
599	1111	Other-Other Expenses K9			\$ 2,005	\$ 2,500
760	720	Buildings			\$ -	
760	730	Improvements to site				\$ 600
760	740	Mach, Equipt, Furniture			\$ 10,921	\$ 210,068
		Operating Budget			\$ 3,946,398	\$ 4,068,804

Figure 124 2015 & 2016 Appropriation Budget

We will continue to make the best of what monies we receive, while looking for new and creative ways to fund and operate the department. Regional consolidation studies have been done in the past they might need to be resurrected and reevaluate the possibilities of regional solutions.

13 THE CHIEF'S

- **Chief Fred Guthleben**

Grand River's Fire Chief Fred Guthleben, was named the Painesville Township Fire Chief in 1966. Chief Guthleben was selected from several candidates. The Chief guided the department during the most challenging time for the department, there was a lot of people hoping the department would fail. Chief Guthleben had a commanding presence, not afraid to speak his mind in defense of the fire department. He came across as tough, gruff individual, but he gave a lot of people a start in the fire service. Who might otherwise not have had the

opportunity with another department. He did have some strong opinions on things like diesel engines, automatic transmissions, full time firefighters and the price of banana's. Chief Guthleben was extremely proud of the members of the Township fire department and not afraid to debate anyone who questioned our abilities and commitment. He served from 1966 to 1988 as the Chief of the Painesville Township Fire Department.



Figure 125 Chief Fred Guthleben

- **Chief Fred Armstrong**

Chief Armstrong was promoted from Assistant Chief to Fire Chief after the retirement of Chief Guthleben. The Chief had served with the Grand River fire department for several years prior to being one of the original Painesville Township fire department. Chief Armstrong was appointed the training Captain early in his career, he was both a Fire and EMT instructor. During his tenure as Chief he took on the Christmas for Every Child program. A program sponsored by the Painesville Telegraph intended to make sure all kids in the greater Painesville community received a gift at Christmas.



Figure 126 Chief Fred Armstrong

The Chief coordinated the fire department efforts to deliver the gifts on December 24th. Chief Armstrong provided guidance and oversight of the birth of the full-time department. He contracted with the Ohio Fire Chiefs Association to test and interview full time candidates from the part time staff. Chief Armstrong served from 1989 to 1992 as Fire Chief, 1966 to 1992 with the department.

- **Chief Larry Thompson**

Chief Thompson joined the department in 1969, he was promoted to Captain shortly after being hired. Chief Thompson had a law enforcement background with the Mentor police department and was the Police Chief in Kirtland at one time. When Larry was appointed to the full time ranks he had to take the 240-hour firefighter class at the Ohio Fire Academy just as the other full time appointees had done prior. At that time he was the oldest student to go through the program at the academy. Chief Thompson was appointed to Assistant Chief in preparation for Chief Armstrong's retirement. In 1992 Larry was appointed Fire Chief. During Chief Thompson's tenure, he implemented a major capital replacement plan. Replacing the ageing fleet using a more efficient plan, we retired four engines and purchased two. In the past we had two engines and two rescue squads at each station, Chief Thompson recognized that was no longer needed or justified. He also replaced the 1969 85' Pierce Snorkel with a 75' Ferrara ladder truck. He also increased the number of full time staff for the department. During the efforts by the City of Painesville to annex major portions of Painesville Township, Chief Thompson was very vocal in the defense of the Fire Department when it was implied we were not as good as the City fire department. Utilizing his law enforcement background Larry worked to develop an Arson Investigative Team for the eastern Lake County fire departments, now known as the East end FIU. Chief Thompson served as Township Fire Chief from 1992 to 2004, serving 34 years with the department.

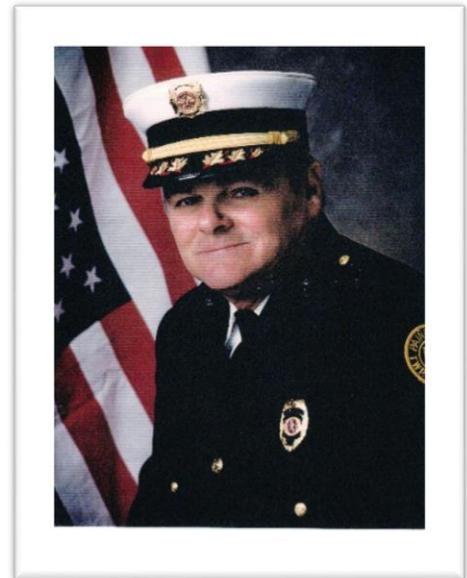


Figure 127 Chief Larry Thompson

- **Chief Frank Whittaker**

Chief Whittaker got his start in the fire service with the Perry Fire Department as a junior firefighter in 1970, in 1974 he joined the Painesville Township Fire Department, he worked with the Township until 1976. In 1977 he was appointed to the Painesville City Fire Department. He rose through the ranks, finally being named Fire Chief in 2000. Chief Thompson recruited Chief Whittaker to the Township. He was appointed to assistant Chief in 2002 and named Fire Chief after the retirement of Chief Thompson in 2004. Chief Whittaker is an adjunct facility instructor for the State of Ohio HazMat Technician program and a former instructor for the basic firefighter program at Auburn Career Center. He was



Figure 128 Chief Frank Whittaker

instrumental in developing the county's WMD response capabilities after the events of 9/11. Chief Whittaker has served as the Chairman of the Lake County Homeland Security Committee since its inception. He has also served on the Great Lakes Ports Security Advisory Committee and the Governor's Advisory Committee on Terrorism Preparedness. He is a graduate of the Ohio Fire Executive Program, Class 3 in 2005.

He authored a 10-year comprehensive plan of the fire department. In 2004 the community passed a 2.5 mil levy enabling us to build and staff a third fire station serving the northeast section of the township. The station had long been on the drawing board; it was mentioned back in 1966. In 2008 we opened station 3, a headquarters station with administrative space and a unique training tower. We increased the full-time staff by nine, we increased the number of part time firefighters. Chief Whittaker will retire in July, 2017 after 47 years in the fire service. The last 14 years with the Painesville Township Fire Department, serving as Fire Chief since 2004.

14 THE FUTURE

With the expected retirement of Chief Whittaker in 2017, Lt Frank Huffman was appointed Assistant Fire Chief in early 2016. Chief Huffman has been with the department since 1983, he was one of the original full time staff hired in 1990, he was soon promoted to Lieutenant. Chief Huffman also serves a Chief of the Leroy Township Fire Department, bringing that experience to our department. Frank is a paramedic and ACLS instructor and has served as our EMS officer for many years. He is also a member of the East End Fire Investigative Unit. This chapter was authored by Chief Huffman.



Figure 129 Assistant Chief Frank Huffman

The Painesville Township Fire Department has always been made up of firefighters that are strong willed and self-motivated. The department has thrived through a combination of training and personal initiative. The department's experienced and well-trained workforce has been the mainstay of its character since its early formation and is a positive reflection of the community it serves. Every effort will be made to learn from the last 50 years to capture the departments both the "best practices" and the "lessons learned" to create positive changes in the organization.

In the last few years the department has been particularly challenged to balance the public safety needs of the community and the reality of a budget that continues to be stretched further than expected. Lowered assessed valuation of property and the loss of personal property tax have reduced the departments operating budget significantly. Additionally, the cost of providing services has continued to rise dramatically. The Department must continue to work to meet these financial challenges to establish a sustainable balanced budget and look at creative ways to reduce operational costs and change the overall picture of the department budget. The Department will scrutinize all its spending to be as efficient and cost-effective as possible. The Department makes every attempt to keep its equipment in line with current advances in public safety and emergency medicine. The department tries to find ways to keep up with current technology as well as replace equipment as needed and will research and apply for grants as often as possible to assist with these purchases. Efforts are being made to establish a

vehicle replacement schedule that will include replacement guidelines, regulatory compliance, budget forecasting and monitoring of fiscal responsibility so that vehicles will get replaced before circumstances become dire.

ISO (Insurance Services Organization) a private company performs evaluations of fire departments for the insurance industry. Fire departments are evaluated and ranked on a scale of 1 through 10. An ISO of 10 would mean basically no department and a 1 would be the best possible service. During the departments, most recent ISO evaluation the department was raised from an ISO of 5 to an ISO of 3. An ISO of 3 gives the department one of the best ISO ratings in the state. The department will strive to maintain its ISO rating at the current 3 level and look at ways to build on this success. The department will continue to develop, train and improve ways to provide its current services. The department will review its training program and establish focused training goals and look for ways to expand staffing levels to better serve the community and meet national standards.

Firefighters have always made every effort to keep its fire stations clean and in the best possible condition. Over the years the stations have been painted, repaired, maintained and generally kept operational by the firefighters themselves. There has never been a major renovation to station 1 or station 2. Recently, firefighters have repainted, replaced doors and siding, made various changes to increase energy efficiency and made must needed repairs. The Department will continue to make changes to the stations and will work toward finishing the needed repairs as well as making additional station improvements.

Firefighters are tasked with not only suppressing fires and saving lives and property, but educating the public about how to stay safe and prevent fires in their homes, businesses, and public areas. Fire prevention is another critical component of this mission. The department will need to research ways to expand this service to better serve the community. Currently, most fire inspections are performed by on duty inspectors. The department will look for ways to improve this service to make sure all businesses and industry are compliant with the Ohio Fire Code to ensure the well-being of their employees, the firefighters and the community. These efforts will include site visits to ensure fire safety as well as updating department preplans. Additionally, Firefighters routinely are called upon to spread the word of fire safety in schools and businesses. The department is always looking for ways to help raise public awareness of fire safety. The department will research using technology to improve its current services as well as better communicate their public safety message to the community.

A special thanks to the 50th Anniversary Celebration committee:

Bob Landgraf, Pete Oblaczynski, Brent Roebuck, Frank Huffman, Will Anderson, Will Cook

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Figure 1 Diamond Alkali site 1940's.....	4
Figure 2, IRC Fibers, The Rayon 1941	5
Figure 3, Uniroyal Plant 1960's.....	6
Figure 4 Lubrizol 1956	7
Figure 5 Lubrizol Fire Engine	
Figure 6 HazMat Training at Lubrizol Training grounds	7
Figure 6, Painesville Fire Department late 1880's.....	8
Figure 7, Silsby Steamer Engine 1871.....	9
Figure 8, 1934 American La France Cruiser at the Lake County Fair	9
Figure 9 American LaFrance purchasing contract	10
Figure 10 Hand written truck specification	11
Figure 11 1950's Marsh Fire Engine	12
Figure 12 Surplus Airforce Tanker	12
Figure 13, The Township Pirsch and the Rescue truck at the fire training grounds at Rec Park.....	13
Figure 14 1940 Fire Protection Contract	14
Figure 15 Painesville Telegraph 1963	15
Figure 16 Painesville Telegraph 1963	16
Figure 17 Painesville Telegraph July 1963	17
Figure 18 Painesville Telegraph 1964	19
Figure 19 Painesville Telegraph 1964	20
Figure 20 Willoughby News Herald	21
Figure 21 Trustees Meeting -November 26, 1966.....	22
Figure 22 Painesville Telegraph 1966	24
Figure 23 Painesville Telegraph 1966	24
Figure 24 CSX Derailment.....	25
Figure 25 Response Graph.....	26
Figure 26 Station 1 Training 1969.....	31
Figure 27 Grand River Engine	31
Figure 28 1968 Suburban ambulance.....	32
Figure 29 1969 Dodge Rescue Squad	32
Figure 30 1955 Pirsch Fire Engine (Grand River #283)	32
Figure 31 1968 Young Ford Fire Engine.....	33
Figure 32 1974 Towers Fire Engine	33
Figure 33 1969 Pierce 85' Pittman Snorkel	34
Figure 34 Snorkel at Station 1	34
Figure 35 Dennis Palmer.....	36
Figure 36 Lee Stitzel.....	36
Figure 37 Assistant Chief Fred Armstrong.....	37
Figure 38 A happy Chief Fred Guthleben	37
Figure 39 Bob Landgraf.....	38
Figure 40 George Mordush.....	38
Figure 41 Cub scouts at Station 1	38
Figure 42 Ed Jividen Flexing.....	39
Figure 43 George Moyer, Homer Varner.....	39

Figure 44 Ed Jividen ventilating	39
Figure 45 Founders Breakfast 2013	40
Figure 46 Daniels Bros. tank fire September 2, 1980	40
Figure 47 Jay Sharp, Barry Dodd, Bob Landgraf	40
Figure 48 Station 2's crew 1970's	41
Figure 49 Station 2's crew supporting an Arson Levy	41
Figure 50 1924 Ahrens Fox Fire Engine	42
Figure 51 1924 Ahrens Fox, new in Winchester Va	43
Figure 52 1924 Ahrens Fox in our museum	44
Figure 53 Water lines & firefighting nozzles	44
Figure 54 Jim Garofalo Memorial display	44
Figure 55 Station 2's crew 1980's	45
Figure 56 2773 1996	46
Figure 57 2774 2001	46
Figure 58 2799 in Painesville City Senior Center fire 2013	47
Figure 59 Mentor Marsh fire 2006	47
Figure 60 2799 at a fire in Painesville City	47
Figure 61 Mentor Marsh fire 2006 Lt M. Myllykoski & Chief Harvey	47
Figure 62 Halloween	48
Figure 63 Presidential Detail 1992	48
Figure 64 2713 at Station 3 2010	49
Figure 65 PTFD Organization Chart 2016	50
Figure 67 Texas A&M Lubrizol Training Facility 2004	51
Figure 66 Park Rd Fire 2012	51
Figure 68 Accelerant K9 team working 2015	52
Figure 69 Ian & Tahoe 2016	53
Figure 70 ECG indicating a possible Myocardial Infarct	54
Figure 71 view of the vocal cords	54
Figure 72 Life Flight at Lubrizol training 2016	55
Figure 73 Level A HazMat suit	56
Figure 74 Lake County HazMat 1 2008	56
Figure 75 Confined Space Rescue Training 2010	57
Figure 76 Confined Space Entry-Service Department 2012	57
Figure 77 Confined Space Rescue Training	57
Figure 78 Rope & fast water training 1998	58
Figure 79 High angle rope training 2012	58
Figure 80 Dog Rescue Township Park 2009	58
Figure 81 PTFD Rope Rescue Training Township Park 2008	58
Figure 82 Gristmill Townhouse Flood, Painesville 2006	59
Figure 83 Flooded Rt 2 at the Grand River 2006	59
Figure 84 Ice Rescue Training 2012	59
Figure 85 2014 Ford 250 4x4	60
Figure 86 2014 CV-1 (EM 50)	60
Figure 87 Lake County Total Containment Vessel	61

Figure 88 Lake County Bomb Tech's moving unstable dynamite.....	61
Figure 89 PTFD SWAT medic Gary Reed 2015.....	62
Figure 90 Flammable liquid fire training Lubrizol 2006.....	63
Figure 91 Inside Flash Over trailer.....	64
Figure 92 Flash Over Simulator.....	64
Figure 93 Emergency Shoring Training.....	64
Figure 94 9-11 Remembrance 2013 Station 3.....	65
Figure 95 Hardy Industry fire 2012.....	66
Figure 96 Hardy Industry Fire 2012.....	66
Figure 97 2007 Braun GMC.....	68
Figure 98 2012/2002 Wheel Coach.....	68
Figure 99 2010 Braun Ford.....	68
Figure 100 2016 Dodge Wheel Coach.....	68
Figure 101 2004 Sutphen.....	69
Figure 102 2010 Sutphen.....	69
Figure 103 2000 Ford EVI Technical Rescue.....	70
Figure 104 1995 New Lexington.....	70
Figure 105 1994 New Lexington.....	71
Figure 106 1997 Ferrara R/K 75' Quint.....	71
Figure 107 Chief Fred Guthleben.....	76
Figure 108 Chief Fred Armstrong.....	76
Figure 109 Chief Larry Thompson.....	77
Figure 110 Chief Frank Whittaker.....	78
Figure 111 2015 Schedule A.....	73
Figure 112 Inside /Outside Millage graph.....	74
Figure 113 2015 & 2016 Appropriation Budget.....	75
Figure 114 Assistant Chief Frank Huffman.....	79