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It's gotten tougher for volunteer departments to find staff, bringing ramifications for public safety

Bremen Keasey, Roshawn Higgins and Renee Hickman
Oshkosh Northwestern | USA TODAY NETWORK - WISCONSIN

WINNECONNE – Ryan Krings is a busy man. • Not only does he have a full-time job as a firefighter with the Neenah-Menasha Fire department, where he works about 56 hours a week, but he's the volunteer chief of the Winneconne-Poygan Fire Department. Though Krings isn't paid as volunteer chief, he works about 20 hours a week there – on top of coaching football at the high school. • When Krings started work as a volunteer firefighter 32 years ago, 10 other people volunteered with him. Today, he said the department is lucky to get one new volunteer a year.

A full roster for the Winneconne-Poygan Fire Department, which protects the Village and Town of Winneconne and the Town of Poygan in Winnebago County, should be 62 volunteers. Right now, the department has 38. And although the station has all the necessary equipment to respond to fire emergencies, it often sits empty.

"Most of the time, if you come by here, the doors are locked and the lights

are out," Krings said.

More than 92% of Wisconsin's 812 fire departments are volunteer or mostly volunteer according to the U.S. Fire Administration, ranking Wisconsin 14th nationally in that regard.

That means the challenges Krings encounters are playing out in nearly all fire departments across the state.

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"Our call volume is not decreasing. We're taking in less amount of people on staff and taking more calls."

Ryan Krings Winneconne-Poygan Fire District chief



Pittsville Fire Department chief Jerry Minor washes an ambulance at the firehouse in Pittsville. Minor's department is one of many across Wisconsin facing a shortage of first responders. TORI MASON/USA TODAY NETWORK-WISCONSIN

TOP: Winneconne-Poygan Fire District Chief Ryan Krings safety-checks a ladder truck at the volunteer department's fire house in Winneconne. WM. GLASHEEN/USA TODAY NETWORK-WISCONSIN

Lawmakers planning to reduce jobless benefits

Bills aimed at putting more people to work

Patrick Marley
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel
USA TODAY NETWORK - WISCONSIN

MADISON - Republican lawmakers said Tuesday they plan to pass legislation by next month that in the short term would nearly halve the amount of time people could receive unemployment benefits.

Other bills they plan to pass would put in place more drug testing and work requirements for unemployment benefits and food stamps, cut off unemployment benefits for those who don't show up for job interviews and suspend people's access to public health insurance if they turn down job offers.

Republicans said their efforts were aimed at getting more people off of public benefits and into the workforce just as businesses are clamoring for workers.

"No person has ever become prosperous and independent on welfare checks," Senate President Chris Kapenga of Delafield said at a news conference at the state Capitol.



Republicans have large majorities in the Senate and Assembly and plan to pass their plans by the end of February, according to Assembly Speaker Pro Tem Tyler August of Lake Geneva.

Democratic Gov. Tony Evers has taken a dim view of many of their plans and could veto them.

Evers spokeswoman Britt Cuda-back did not say how Evers would respond to the GOP efforts but noted the governor last year announced he was using federal aid to help get people into the workforce.

"Gov. Evers is investing \$130 million to find innovative, community-based solutions to confront our state's workforce challenges head-on, so it's great to hear Republicans now recognize the importance of these efforts," she said by email.

One bill would base how long people could receive unemployment benefits on the state's recent unemployment rate.

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Documents on clergy abuse delivered to attorney general

Laura Schulte
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel
USA TODAY NETWORK - WISCONSIN

MADISON – An advocacy group has turned over thousands of pages of documents from the five Wisconsin Catholic dioceses it says demonstrate a systemic coverup of sexual abuse by clergy members.

Nate's Mission, an advocacy group aimed at ending clergy abuse in Wisconsin, handed the documents over to Wisconsin Attorney General Josh Kaul on Tuesday, in a move to further the investigation launched last year into abu-

sive clergy and the coverup of abuse by Catholic dioceses.

The group is named for Nate Lindstrom, who accused multiple priests at St. Norbert Abbey in De Pere of sexually abusing him in the 1980s. He died by suicide in 2020, nearly one year after the abbey stopped sending secret payments he received for 10 years.

The five dioceses include the Archdiocese of Milwaukee and the Diocese of Madison, La Crosse, Superior, and Green Bay.

Peter Isley and Sarah Pearson, both members of the group, carried two boxes of documents to Kaul's office Tues-

day.

The documents were provided to Nate's Mission by whistleblowers within the dioceses, the group said.

"This is criminal evidence that we're looking at right here. Evidence of sexual abuse of children over the past decades, evidence of sexual abuse over the past decades," Isley said.

The documents include personnel files, meeting minutes in which church leaders discuss transferring abusive clergy members to new parishes, insurance paperwork and internal lists of accused priests that contain almost twice as many names as those released to the

general public, advocates said Tuesday.

About 160 priests have been named as having substantiated claims against them in Wisconsin according to lists released by the dioceses, including 48 priests from the Diocese of Green Bay and 48 from the Archdiocese of Milwaukee. The Superior Diocese has not yet released a list of credibly accused abusers.

The small selection of documents Nate's Mission made public provide an outline of which information should be kept by the Diocese of Green Bay, and for

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Fire

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“In Need of Resuscitation,” a Wisconsin Policy Forum study released at the end of 2021, details how many fire and emergency medical services (EMS) agencies are finding it tougher to operate each year as they face recruitment and retention difficulties – all while calls for emergency services are rising or staying steady. It’s a problem that will only worsen as the population continues to age.

Fire departments across the state say it’s been harder to find volunteers. The reasons vary. People are finding their extra time is stretched thin by full-time job and family commitments and decreasing flexibility allowed by their full-time employers. And many local governments aren’t able to fund additional positions or stipends because of state limits on spending.

Rob Henken, president of the Wisconsin Policy Forum, a nonprofit and nonpartisan think tank, helped write the report about the state’s looming challenges of fire and EMS agencies in the state. The think tank forum has been reviewing some of the issues facing these emergency departments for eight years. But recently, the issues have neared a breaking point.

“The challenges are getting more and more severe,” Henken said. “Based on that severity, there are beginning to be some implications for public safety.”

Most of the data was collected before the COVID-19 pandemic, meaning the situation – an increase in medical calls, staff shortages – has only gotten worse.

Response time can be slowed

Some 85 miles northwest of the Winneconne-Poygan fire station is another small-town fire station operating below capacity.

In Vesper, a village of about 600 in Wood County, Chief Dennis Dederich has about 28 volunteers on his roster. When asked how many he really needed, Dederich said he would like “almost any number north of there.”

He has seen numbers drop in a slow progression to where they are today.

“Back 20 years ago, there were all sorts of predictions that the volunteer fire departments after September 11 were going to be flooded with civic-



The Winneconne-Poygan Fire District has 38 volunteers but, fully staffed, should have 62. WM. GLASHEEN/USA TODAY NETWORK-WISCONSIN

mind applicants,” Dederich said.

That didn’t happen.

Instead, he saw the opposite unfold, with a gradual decline in members of the community looking to join the department.

He has noticed that, as fewer people in the area work close to home and have more travel time, they have less time for anything other than family commitments, particularly people with young families.

“We have several members now with kids that are in preschool and grade school, and their time gets stretched pretty thin,” Dederich said.

That also affects the number of people who can actually respond to calls when they go out.

It’s a good thing, he said, “to have nice roster numbers, but it’s more important to have people that are available.”

In nearby Pittsville, a city of 874 that calls itself the “geographic center” of the state, Chief Jerry Minor has 27 people

on his roster and needs 36. One issue that worries him is that the people on his roster are getting older.

“It started as kind of a joke,” says Minor, but on a recent fire call, his department added up the average age of everyone on the call and found that it was 58. One of the things he said stands in the way of getting younger recruits with tight schedules may be the lack of flexibility from employers.

Minor said, in the past, local employers were more likely to allow employees to change their schedule to be available for calls – allowing them to come in late or leave occasionally – than they have been in the past.

Now he says, “that’s almost nonexistent.”

The lack of staffing means the department is often calling for assistance from other departments that are farther and farther away – making it harder to arrive at sites quickly and with enough people to handle emergencies.

“We’re kind of in a business where

every tick of the clock, things are getting a lot worse,” Dederich said.

EMS wait can be longer

Because seconds matter when responding to an emergency, the first responder’s level of training is crucial – and not every volunteer is required to have the same level of training.

For example, there are four different levels of EMS licenses: Emergency Medical Responder, Emergency Medical Technician (EMT), Advanced EMT and Paramedic. Emergency medical responders require the least amount of training and are only able to provide noninvasive first-aid techniques such as chest compressions, checking blood pressure, heart rate and oxygen levels and applying pressure to control bleeding.

In contrast, paramedics, who have the highest level of training, can admin-

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Fire

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ister the largest amount of medications.

The majority of fire department volunteers are trained as firefighters and not EMS. Krings said emergency medical responders not only require more training than firefighters but they have to be nationally registered and licensed on top of needing to re-certify every few years. Firefighters, on the other hand, only have to be certified once.

For these reasons, many fire departments in the state are only able to provide basic life-support services, leaving advanced life support and ambulance transport to a different agency, according to the Wisconsin Policy Forum.

In fact, 35% of Wisconsin fire departments don't transport patients to hospitals, according to data from the U.S. Fire Administration.

The Winneconne-Poygan Fire Department is one of them.

Emergency medical services – not fires – make up 82% of the department's calls but most of its volunteers are trained as emergency medical responders, meaning they can only provide the most basic level of care.

Krings said the department often can't give much help until the "Oshkosh (Fire Department) gets there."

Two members of Krings' department are training as emergency medical technicians, a level higher than an emergency medical responder. When their training is complete, they'll be able to perform invasive medical techniques like tracheotomies, administer oxygen and provide medications like Narcan for opioid overdoses.

Krings said two of the volunteers are training to be paramedics, but once they reach that highest level of certification, they both plan to seek full-time jobs elsewhere.

Winneconne-Poygan is one of 10 local volunteer agencies that contract with the Oshkosh Fire Department for paramedic services.

If a municipality like Winneconne or Omro gets a medical call, the Oshkosh fire department automatically gets the call, too. It then sends out an ambulance and can take the patient to the hospital, if needed.

Jay Treleven, fire chief with the Omro-Rushford department, said it uses this "Cadillac service" frequently. An-

nually, it's averaging 130 fire calls compared to 350 to 400 EMS calls.

But EMS calls in Oshkosh itself are also rising, now accounting for 75-80% of the department's calls, a 5.5% increase from 2020 to 2021.

Heinken said the trends of an aging population, more EMS calls and dwindling volunteers is problematic, especially in smaller communities.

"Our call volume is not decreasing," Krings said. "We're taking in less amount of people on staff and taking more calls."

Mike Stanley, Oshkosh's fire chief, said the issue of ensuring a quick response time is fundamental to the fire department and EMS services: the longer a fire is burning, the worse it gets. But a fast response time can be harder to achieve when there is a larger distance.

"I can get across the street a lot faster than I can get to Rushford," Stanley said.

Mutual-aid agreements help

Just as the Oshkosh Fire Department contracts with 10 smaller departments to provide emergency medical services, other departments do the same through a variety of options that have only been necessitated in the past 25 years.

Mutual aid agreements and consolidation are ways Wisconsin departments have met the needs of their communities. So is the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS), a regional emergency communication system first used in 2006.

The system alerts other departments to a call in a neighboring municipality if they need assistance by filling out a "box card" that details the emergency and what assistance they need.

But not emergencies trigger a box alarm response.

Mark Jansen, volunteer chief of Little Chute's fire department, pointed to a large grass fire along Interstate 41 in Appleton a few years ago as an example. That fire didn't trigger a box alarm response, but a major pileup on I-41 between Neenah and Oshkosh in 2019 did.

To bridge the gaps in emergency responses, fire departments in Outagamie County began working on a mutual aid pact two years ago.

The result is a new Outagamie County Mutual Aid Pact between 15 fire departments, covering 23 municipalities across the county. It's the first time there's a county-wide agreement, an accomplishment the one chief calls "a rar-

ity."

"It's been done before, but we thought if we worked on it proactively, it is a good way to get out of a jam," said Gregory Brown, volunteer chief of the Seymour Fire Department. "It is somewhat of a rarity to have a county-wide mutual aid pact."

According to Jansen, this mutual aid pact is for smaller incidents where a special piece of equipment may be needed. And, instead of creating individual mutual aid requests for different pacts, they would just make one for the county-wide pact.

Examples of its use could include car accidents that occur on roads between municipalities and fire department borders and incidents that require additional resources but don't rise to any MABAS levels and staffing needs.

"It's filling the gaps," Jansen said.

The Appleton and Kaukauna fire departments decided not to join Outagamie Mutual Aid Pact, instead deciding to stick with their current mutual aid agreements.

Chiefs from both departments also cited the box alarm system as another reason they don't need to be part of the county-wide mutual aid pact.

"I think the mutual aid pact is good. I think it's necessary," said Jake Carrel, chief of Kaukauna's fire department. "It shows good cooperation amongst many departments in the Outagamie area."

Solutions are not easy

As fire departments across the state are working to ensure residents get the best service possible, there's not one easy fix to keep their rosters of first responders full.

Volunteers at the Winneconne-Poygan Fire Department do get a yearly \$500 stipend, which is "nothing, basically," Krings said.

Some departments are using a combination model of volunteers and some part-time staff in a model called "paid-on-premise."

In this model, a department could hire some firefighters during the day to work at the station and pay them. Volunteer firefighters would be on call at night, often responding from their home.

This could be a possible solution, Henken said, but it might not necessarily fix some of the underlying issues of funding for departments.

Fire and EMS funding is almost en-

tirely local, with little support from state or federal governments. A Wisconsin Policy Forum study from January 2021 found spending on fire services is below the national average, with per capita spending coming in at 31st out of the 50 states.

Staffing numbers for volunteer departments also differ throughout the state. Ron Carpenter, assistant fire chief for Omro-Rushford Fire Department, said it's "fortunate" to have a big staff of 57 volunteers.

And finding staff remains a problem, partly due to time costs.

Carpenter, who works full time at a different job, said one year he tracked how much time he spent at the department before he was assistant chief. It added up to 200 volunteer hours.

He knows that number can be daunting to potential volunteers.

"You tell someone they gotta volunteer 200 hours, where are you going to put your five weeks?" Carpenter said.

While there are certainly potential, smaller fixes to alleviate some concerns, there is no "silver bullet," Wisconsin Policy Forum's Henken said.

"The overriding warning ... is that this problem across the state has grown to sufficient severity that it really does demand some pretty intensive and immediate policy considerations," Henken said. "And not just at the local level – because there are so many (tax levy) restrictions – but also at the state level."

As for Krings, he told the Winneconne-Poygan Fire Department's board he would retire in five years. Although there may be some people at the station interested in his position, Krings warned the board they might have to hire a full-time chief.

Krings knows the future of the fire department has a lot of questions, but he's staying hopeful.

"It's going to be a long row to hoe," Krings said. "Luckily I'm not the only one that has to deal with it. There's a lot of other people out there putting their minds to it and trying to figure this out."

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