Fire

April 2, 2013

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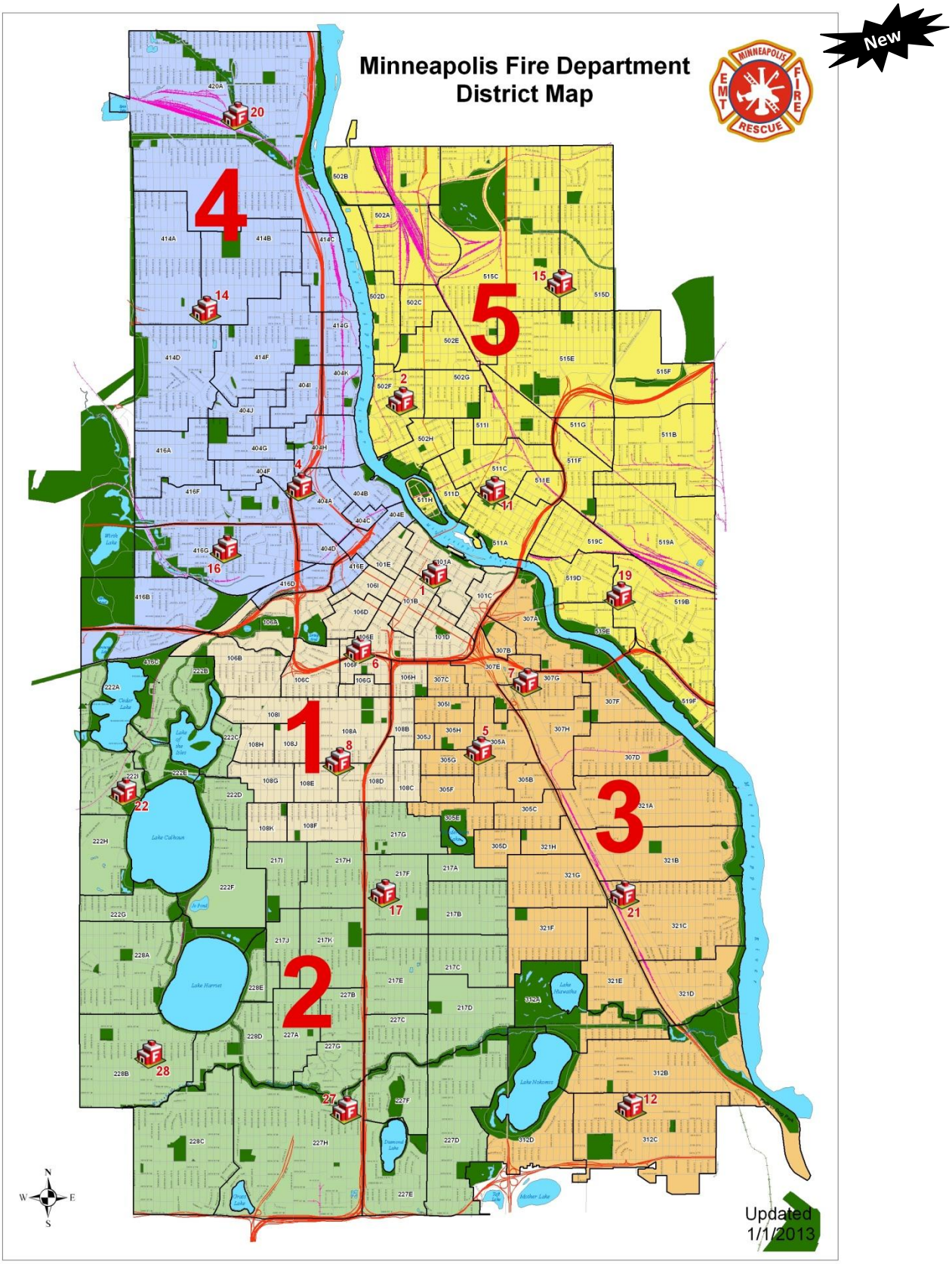
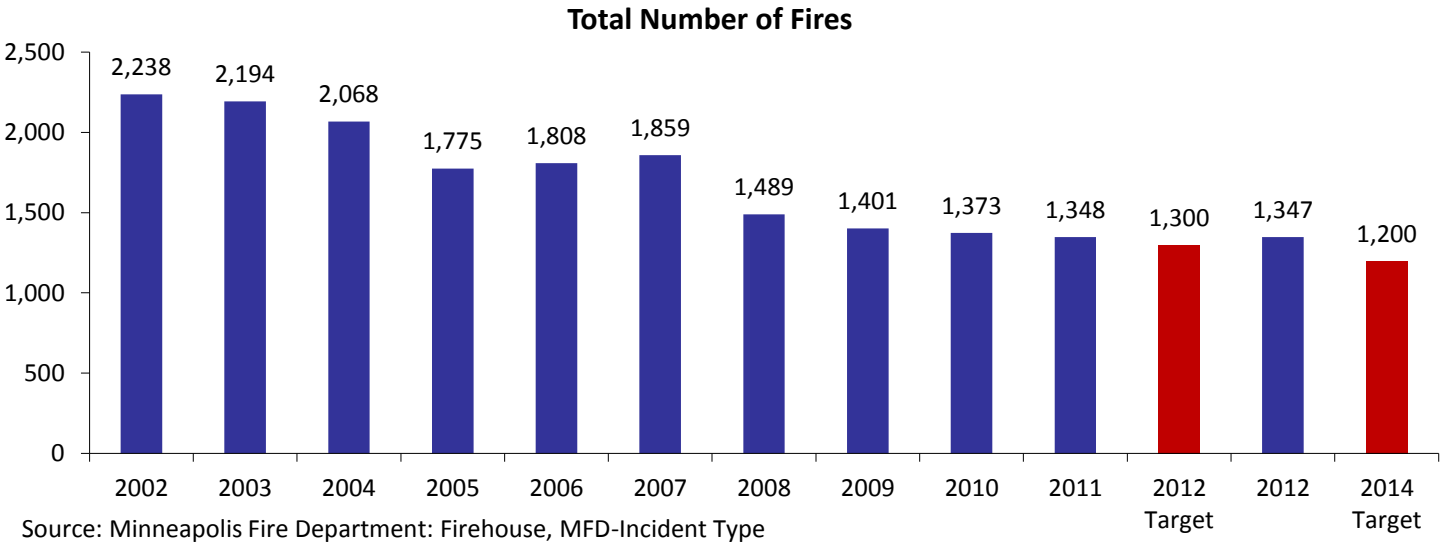


Note: In 2012, the number of districts increased from four to five.



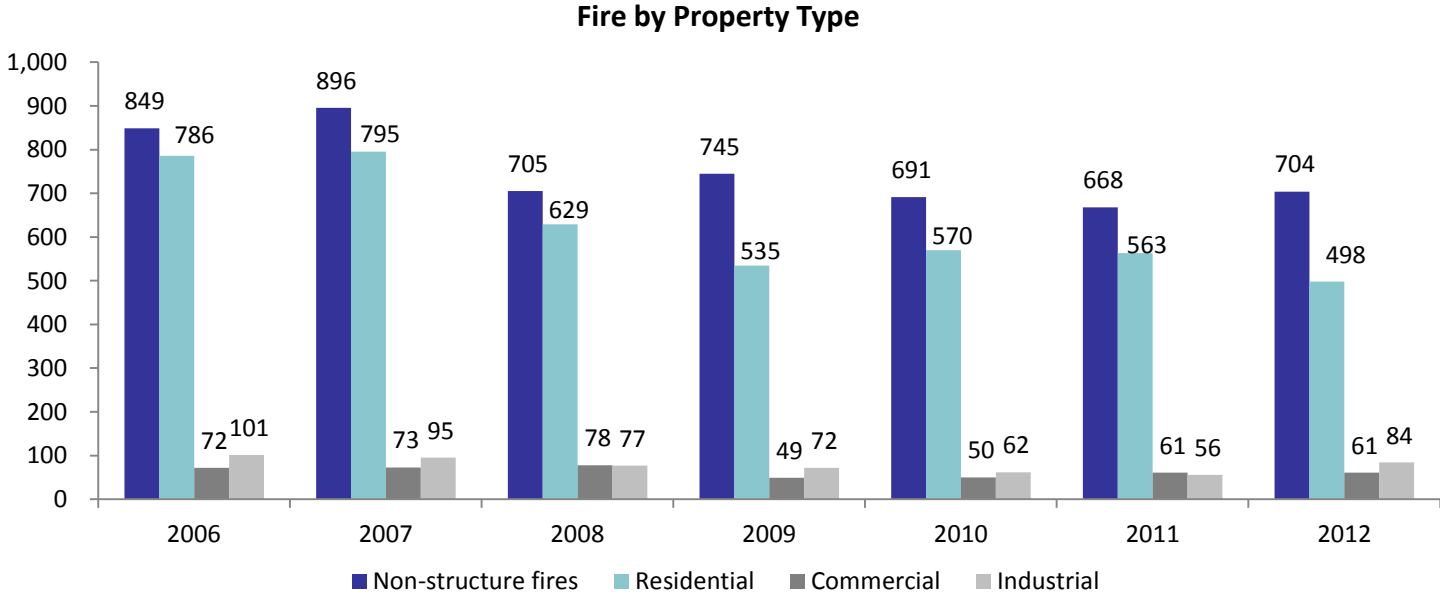
Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse, MFD-Incident Type

Why is this measure important?

This measure is important as a gauge of overall demand for fire suppression calls for service. The total number of fires is dependent on a large number of factors. These factors include the health of the overall economy (especially the housing market), the number of vacant buildings and their location, the weather, human factors, as well as our resource commitment to the housing and fire code inspection programs.

What will it take to achieve the targets?

There has been a general downward trend in the number of structure fires over the past 30 years. Our fire prevention efforts and expansion of community risk reduction strategies are the primary tactics we will use to achieve these targets. We continue to promote and deliver fire-prevention and fire-educational techniques. We also provide and install battery operated smoke detectors in areas of the City with the highest need.



Source: Minnesota State Fire Marshall's Office and Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse

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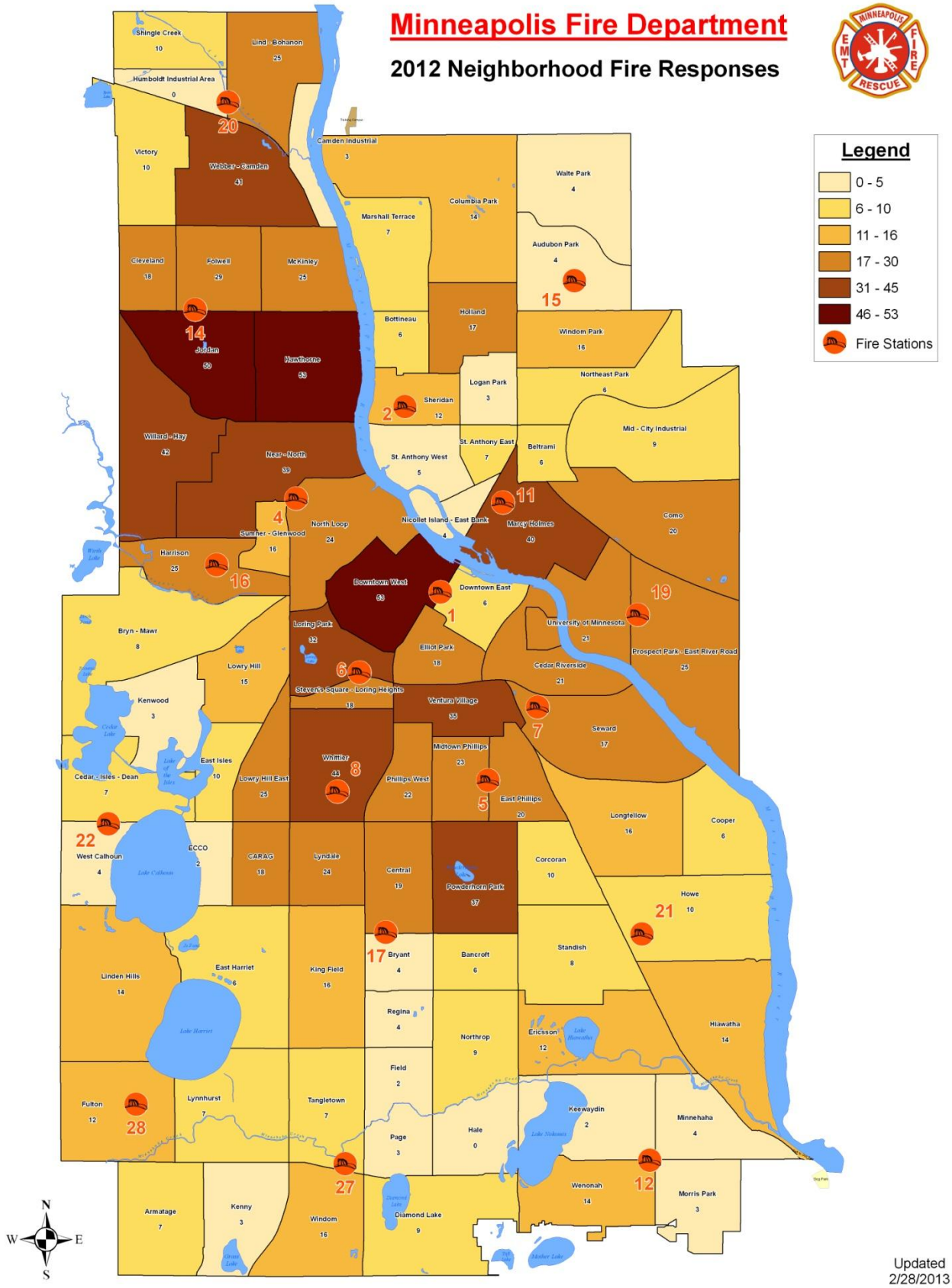
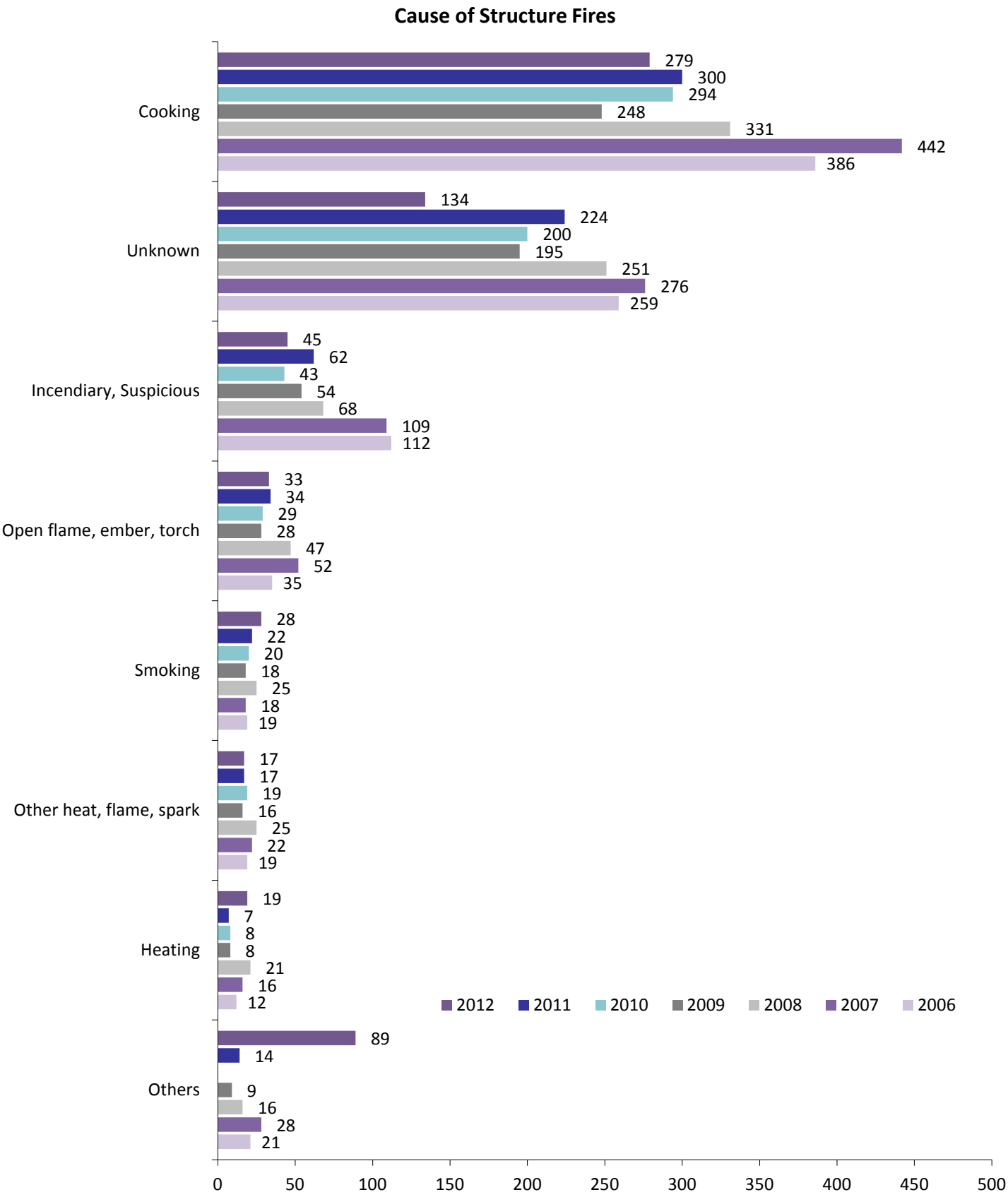

Minneapolis Fire Department
2012 Neighborhood Fire Responses
Legend
0 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 16
17 - 30
31 - 45
46 - 53
Fire Stations
Shingle Creek 10
Lind - Bohanon 25
Humboldt Industrial Area 0
Victory 10
Webber - Camden 31
Camden Industrial 3
Waite Park 4
Columbia Park 14
Marshall Terrace 7
Audubon Park 4
Cleveland 18
Folwell 29
McKinley 25
Bottineau 6
Holland 17
Windom Park 16
Jordan 50
Hawthorne 53
Logan Park 3
Northeast Park 6
Sheridan 12
Mid - City Industrial 9
Willard - Hay 42
Near - North 39
St. Anthony West 5
St. Anthony East 7
Beltrami 6
Sumner - Glenwood 16
North Loop 24
Nicollet Island - East Bank 4
Marcy Holmes 40
Como 20
Harrison 25
Downtown West 53
Downtown East 6
Bryn - Mawr 8
Loring Park 32
Elliot Park 18
University of Minnesota 21
Prospect Park - East River Road 25
Lowry Hill 15
Cedar Riverside 21
Kenwood 3
Steven's Square - Loring Heights 18
Ventura Village 35
Seward 17
East Isles 10
Whittier 44
Midtown Phillips 23
Cedar - Isles - Dean 7
Lowry Hill East 25
Phillips West 22
East Phillips 20
Longfellow 16
Cooper 6
West Calhoun 4
ECCO 2
CARAG 18
Lyndale 24
Central 19
Powderhorn Park 37
Corcoran 10
Howe 10
Linden Hills 14
East Harriet 6
King Field 16
Bryant 4
Bancroft 6
Standish 8
Regina 4
Northrop 9
Ericsson 12
Hiawatha 14
Field 2
Fulton 12
Lynnhurst 7
Tangletown 7
Page 3
Hale 0
Keewaydin 2
Minnehaha 4
Wenonah 14
Morris Park 3
Armatage 7
Kenny 3
Windom 16
Diamond Lake 9
N
W
E
S
Updated 2/28/2013

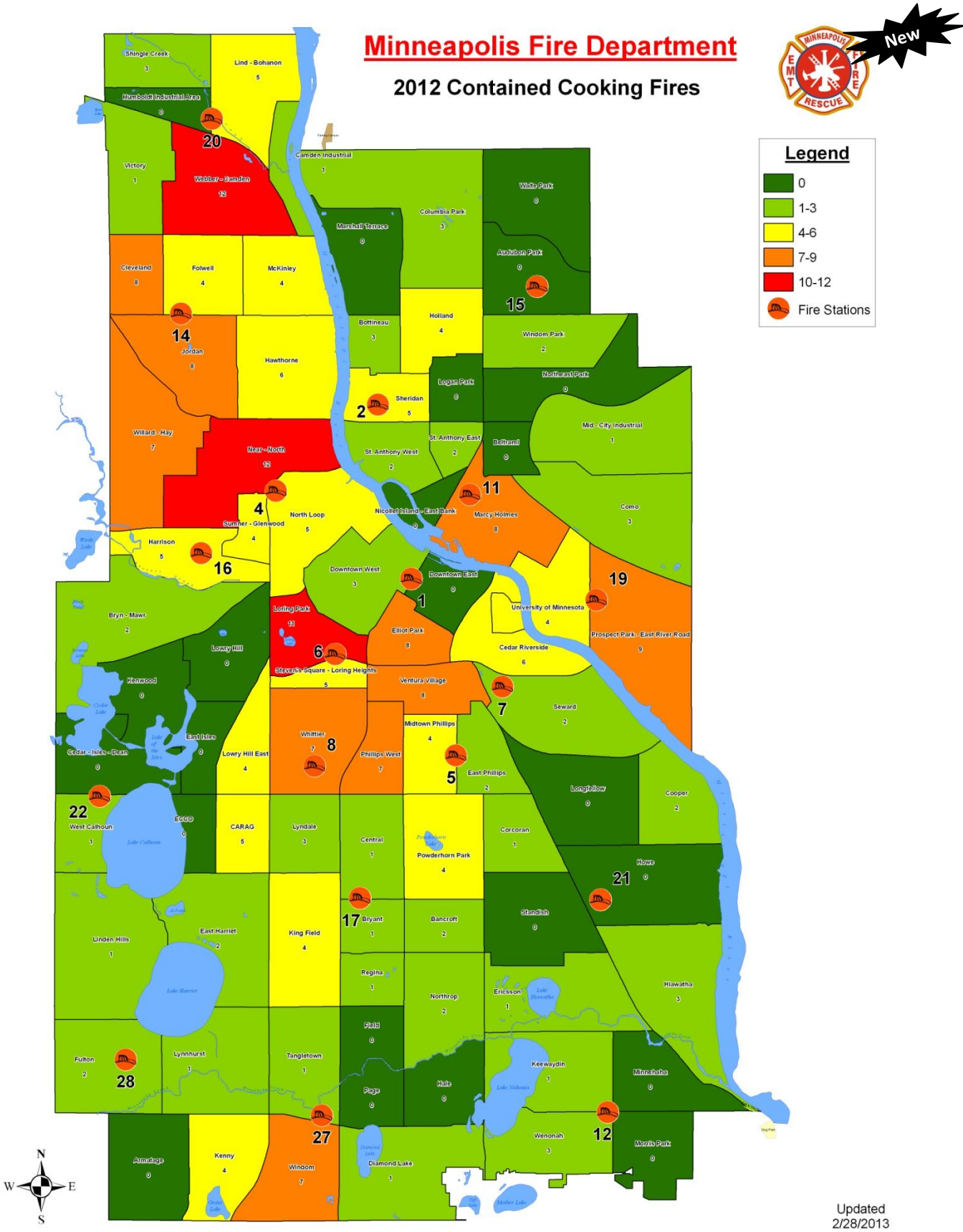


Source: Minnesota State Fire Marshall's Office

New

2012 Cooking Fires by Property Type		
Property Use	**Number of Contained Cooking Fires**	**Percent of Total**
Multifamily dwelling	136	54.4%
1 or 2 family dwelling	80	32.0%
Restaurant or cafeteria	6	2.4%
Boarding/rooming house, residential hotels	4	1.6%
Residential board and care	4	1.6%
24-hour care Nursing homes, 4 or more persons	3	1.2%
Dormitory-type residence, other	3	1.2%
Convenience store	2	0.8%
Eating, drinking places, other	2	0.8%
Barracks, dormitory	1	0.4%
Bus station	1	0.4%
Food and beverage sales, grocery store	1	0.4%
General retail, Other	1	0.4%
High school/junior high school/middle school	1	0.4%
Hospital - medical or psychiatric	1	0.4%
Schools, non-adult, other	1	0.4%
Sorority house, fraternity house	1	0.4%
Stadium, arena	1	0.4%
Vehicle parking area	1	0.4%
Total	**250**	

Note: There were 173 cooking fires in rental properties which equals 69.2% of cooking fires.


Minneapolis Fire Department
2012 Contained Cooking Fires
New
Legend
0
1-3
4-6
7-9
10-12
Fire Stations
Updated 2/28/2013
N
W
E
S
Shingle Creek 3
Lind - Bohanon 5
Humboldt Industrial Area 0
Victory 1
Webber - Camden 12
Camden Industrial 1
Marshall Terrace 0
Columbia Park 3
White Park 0
Audubon Park 0
Cleveland 8
Folwell 4
McKinley 4
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Holland 4
Windom Park 2
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Hawthorne 6
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West Calhoun 1
Ecco 0
CARAG 5
Lyndale 3
Central 1
Powderhorn Park 4
Corcoran 1
Howe 0
Standish 0
Linden Hills 1
East Harriet 2
King Field 4
Bryant 1
Bancroft 2
Regina 1
Northrop 2
Ericsson 1
Hiawatha 3
Field 0
Fulton 2
Lynnhurst 1
Tangletown 1
Page 0
Hale 0
Keewaydin 1
Minnehaha 0
Armatage 0
Kenny 4
Windom 7
Diamond Lake 1
Wenonah 3
Morris Park 0
1
2
4
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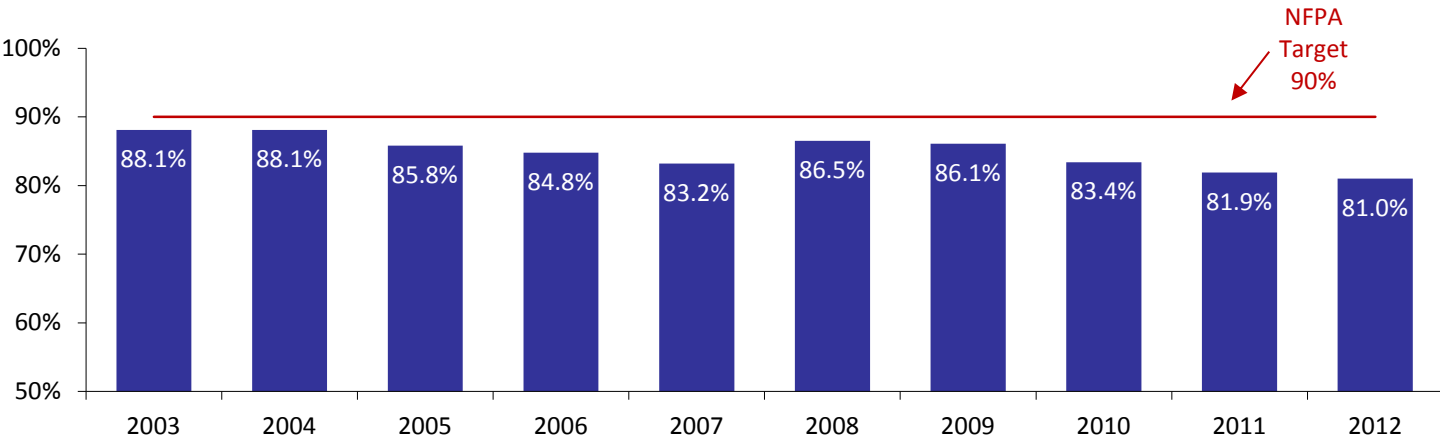
Percent of Time Response to Emergency Events is Five Minutes or Less



Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse

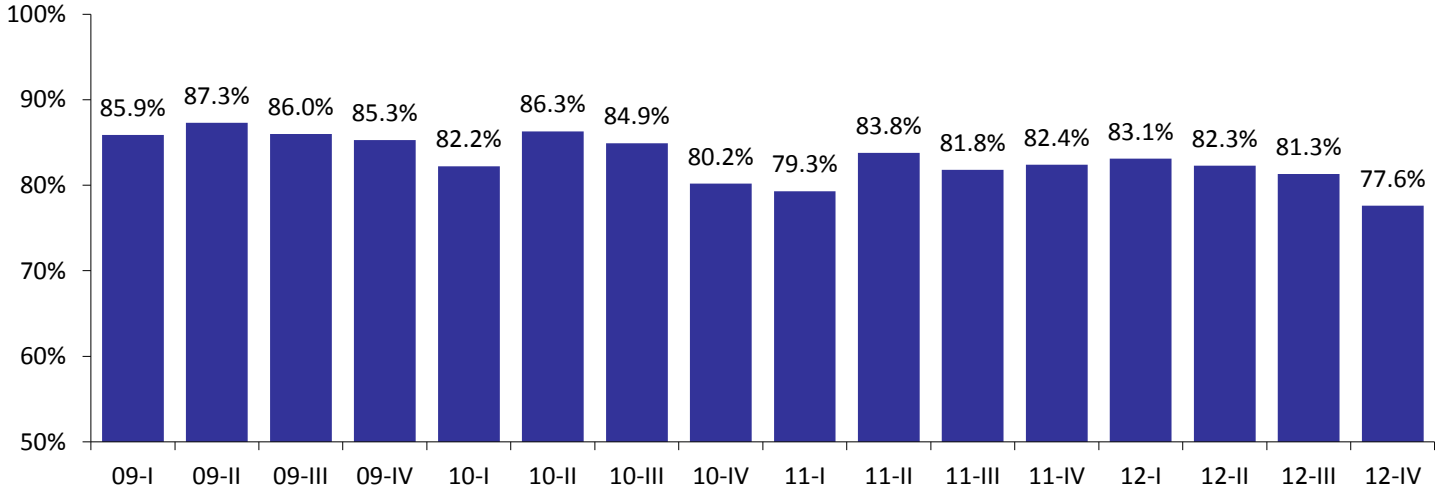
Why is this measure important?

Response time is a measure used in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards which are widely used to evaluate fire department emergency service levels nationwide. Research has shown that medical intervention begun within five minutes of a traumatic injury or cardiac event gives the patient a much greater chance of survival.

What will it take to achieve the targets?

The 90 percent target of arrival within five minutes is achievable. There are two initiatives that have helped us improve upon this goal. The first is the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system with automatic vehicle location technology (AVL) that went live in the spring of 2007. This now allows dispatchers to send the closest emergency vehicle to all calls for emergency service and continues to be adjusted for better performance. The second initiative would be the incorporation of additional apparatus. Further improvements could be achieved through thorough examination of street routing and conducting training through the use of video telecommunications.

Percent of Time Response to Emergency Events is Five Minutes or Less (by quarter)



Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse

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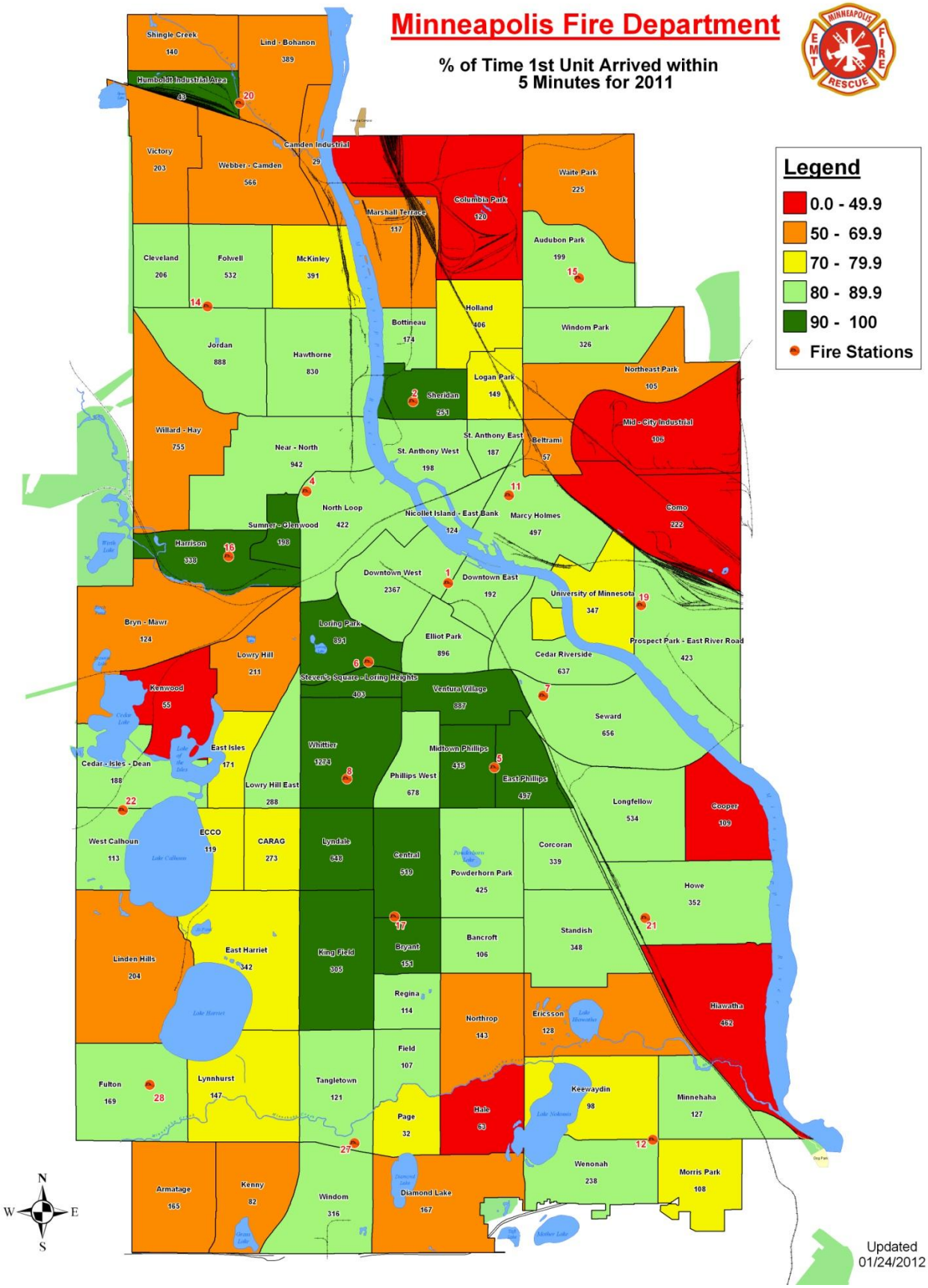
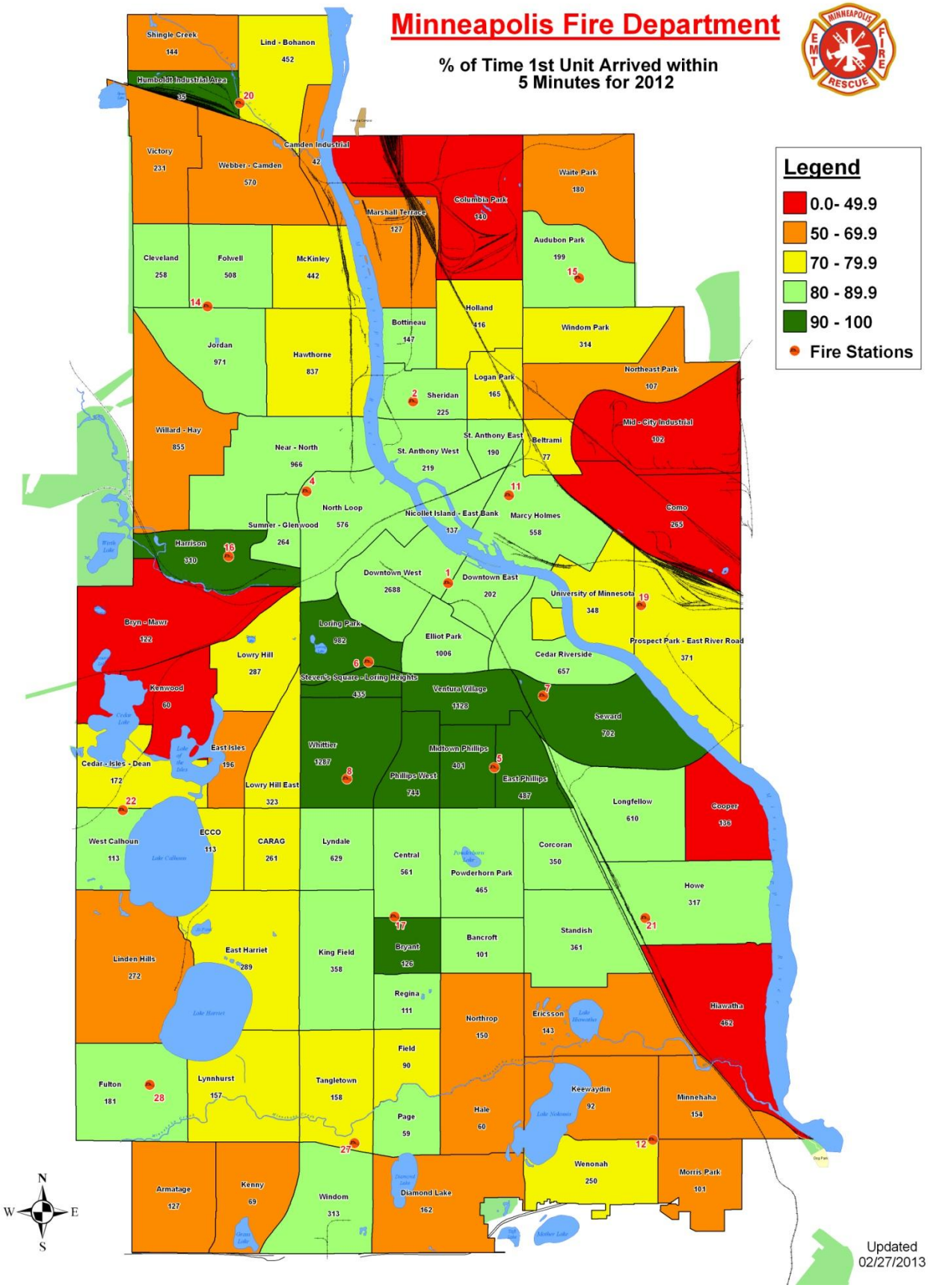
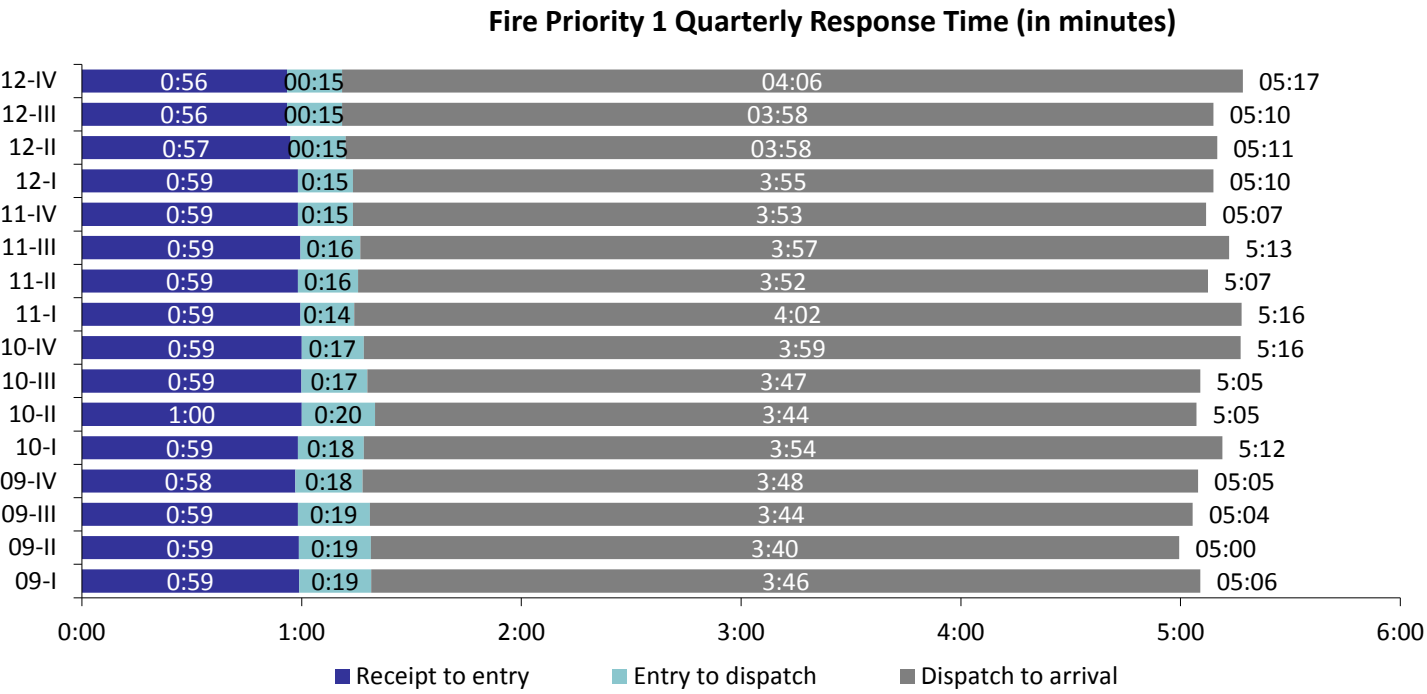


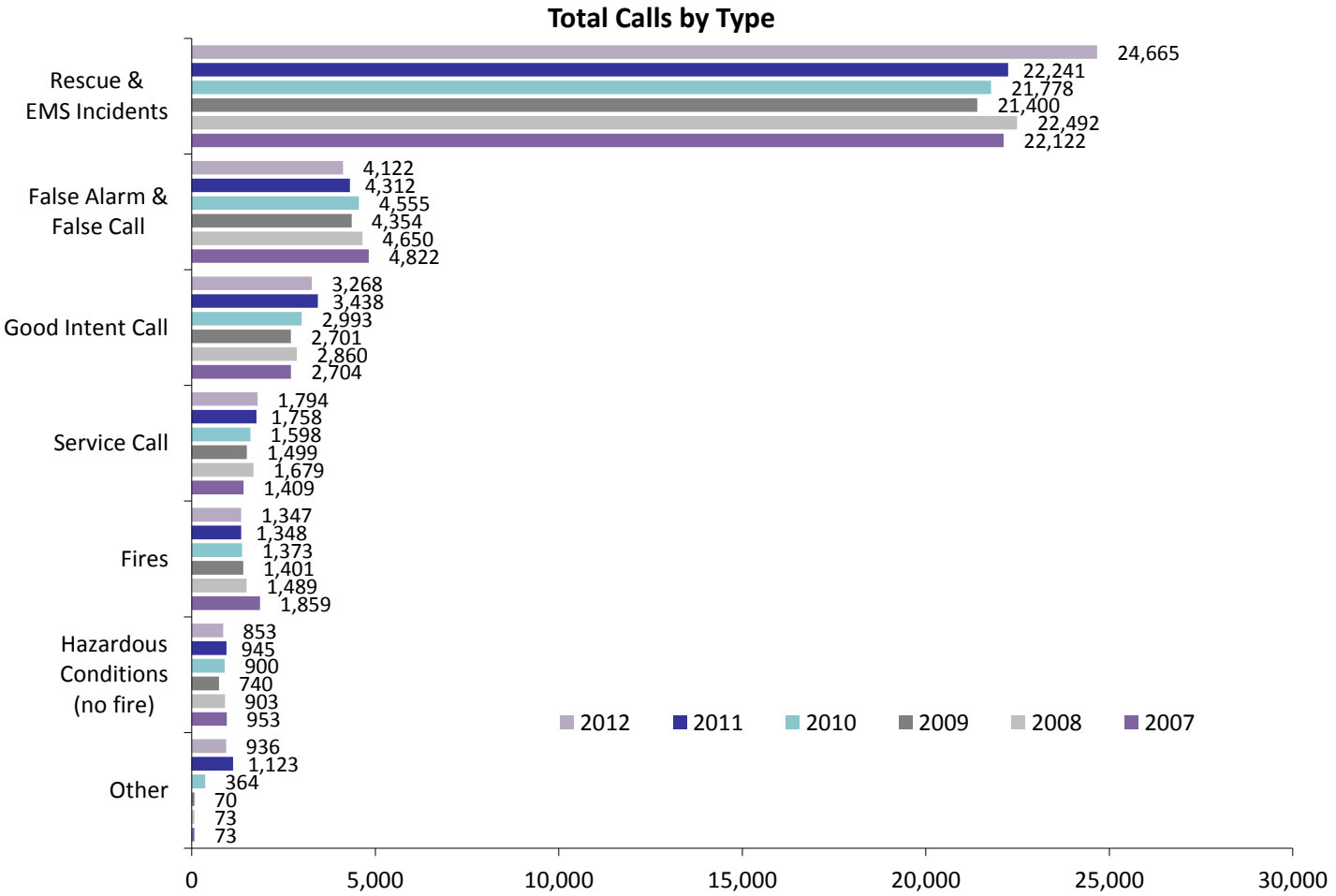
Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse



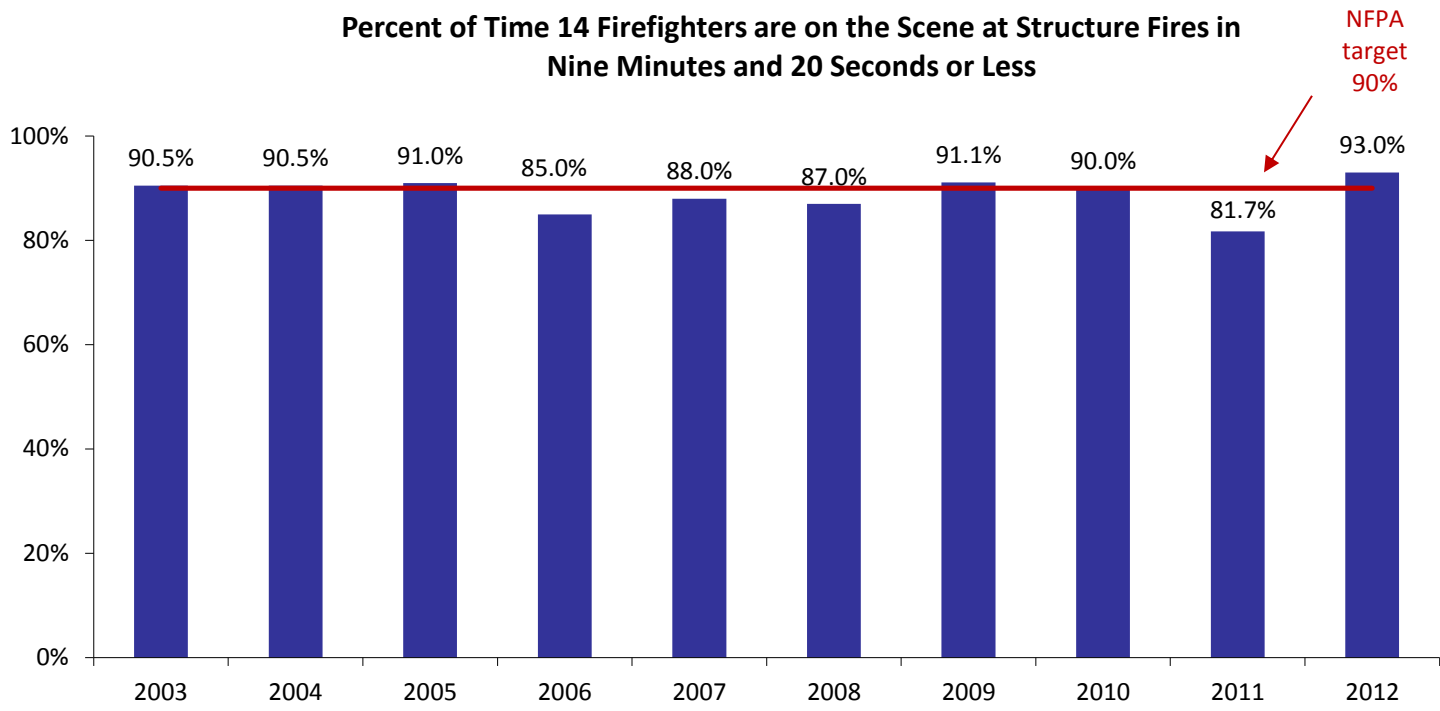
Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse



Source: Minneapolis Emergency Communications Center



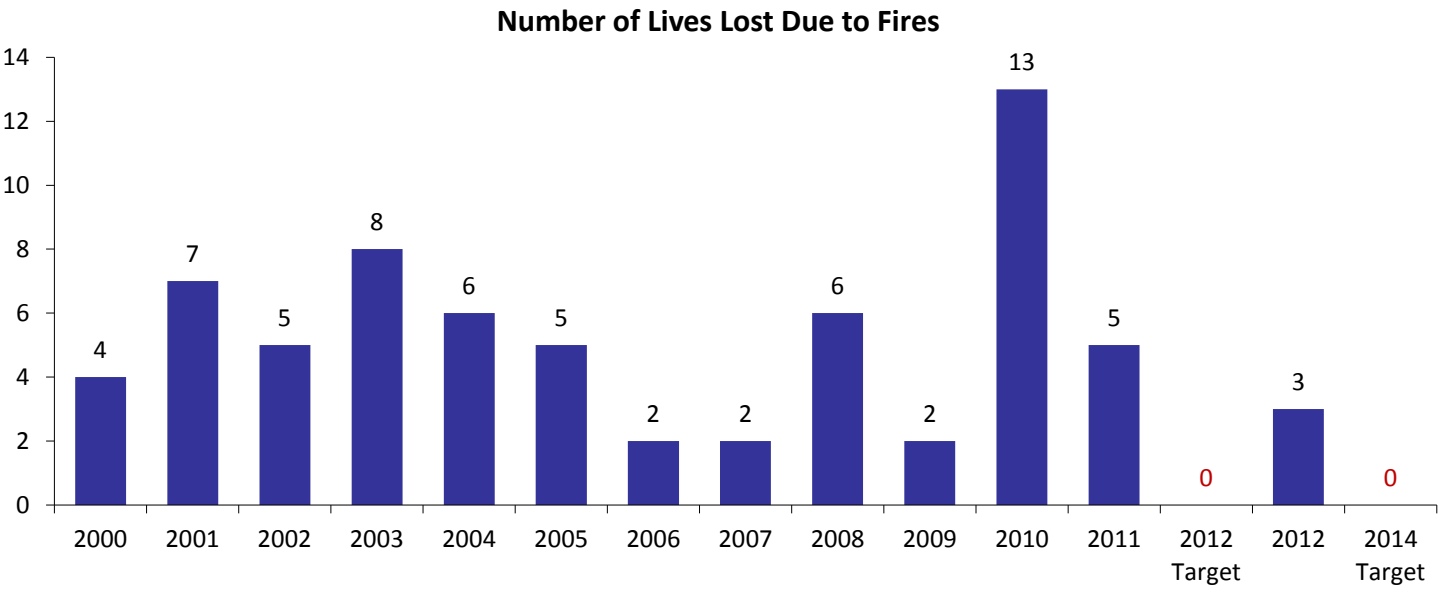
Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse, MFD-Incident Type



Note: Before 2009, the percentages were based on a standard of 14 firefighters on the scene in eight minutes or less. In 2009, the standard was changed to nine minutes. In 2010, the NFPA changed the standard to nine minutes and 20 seconds.
Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse

Why is this measure important?
The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) provides guidelines to help career fire departments evaluate and improve the levels of firefighter safety and service delivery within their communities. Response time is one of several measures contained in the NFPA standards that were developed to provide an evaluation tool for fire departments nationwide. Specifically, NFPA has adopted a standard that recommends a minimum of 14 personnel deployed at a first alarm fire within nine minutes and 20 seconds or less, 90 percent of the time.

What will it take to achieve the targets?
The three critical components to accomplish the 14 firefighters on scene in nine minutes and 20 seconds or less are staffing levels, strategic deployment of apparatus (including AVL) and the location of fire stations. The department obtained a SAFER grant that has allowed us to bring back our laid-off firefighters, and we hired a cadet class that began training in January of 2013. The Department also just gave a new entrance exam to start a new hiring list to keep up with the impending attrition in the department (see appendix pp. 24).



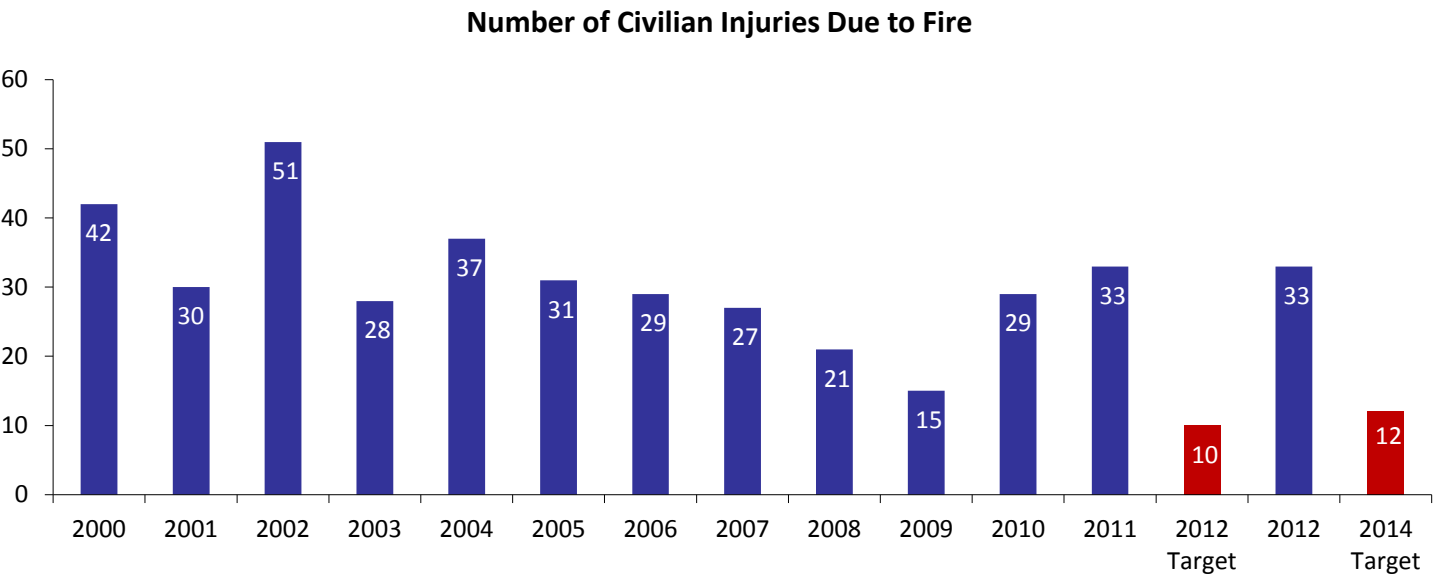
Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse, MFD-Civilian Fatalities & Injuries

Why is this measure important?

A quick and efficient response provides the best possible chance to save victims trapped in buildings that are on fire. More importantly, our goal is to prevent fires before they occur. This prevention effort requires effective code enforcement inspections, professional and thorough construction plan reviews as well as targeted public fire education efforts.

What will it take to achieve the targets?

The very young and very old are the most vulnerable to death by fire. These are the people we need to reach and educate. To accomplish this, will require a city-wide and departmental commitment to the community risk reduction program in combination with the Fire Department's dedication to community engagement. Fire inspections are another valuable tool to limiting fire deaths. Beginning in 2013, the MFD Fire Marshall took over the supervising role of the fire inspectors of Regulatory Services. This close collaboration will improve communications between the two departments. The MFD suppression forces and Regulatory Services will continue to focus in a combined effort on code compliance issues that directly relate to fire safety.



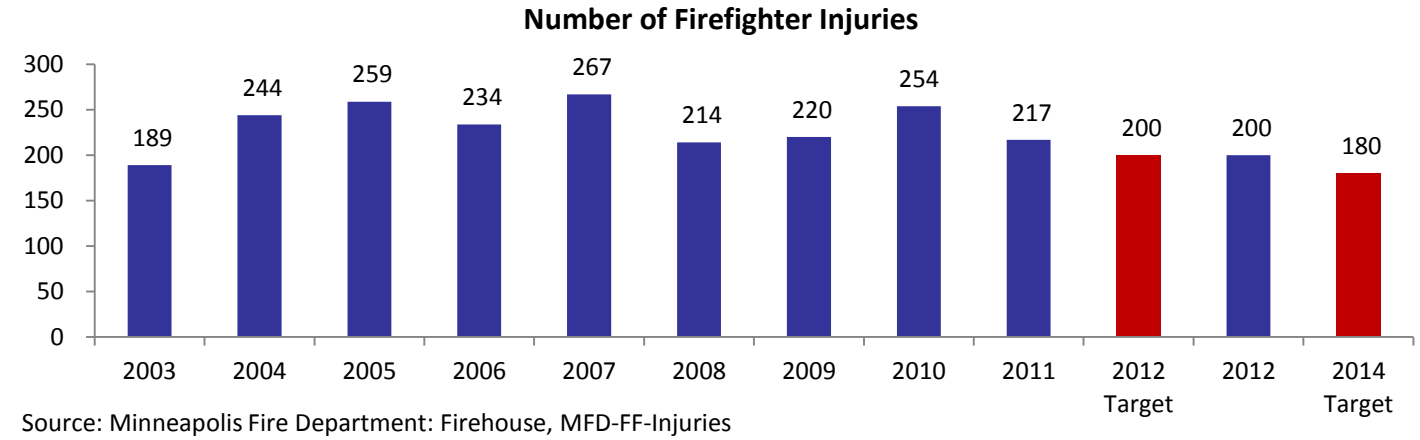
Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse, MFD-Civilian Fatalities & Injuries

Why is this measure important?

This measure is important because it is a reflection of the effectiveness of our education, detection, prevention and code enforcement efforts. Fire injuries are, to some extent, unavoidable when occupants are confronted with environmental conditions which they are not accustomed. By targeting our risk reduction work to meet all the demands of a diverse population, our focus can be on reducing injuries that civilians sustain when trying to escape a fire.

What will it take to achieve the targets?

Our target for this measure is a reduction to 12 fire civilian injuries by 2014. To further the efforts, the department will use Federal Fire Prevention and Safety Grant funds to purchase and install smoke detectors in high-need areas of the City. New initiatives will include the implementation of a social media plan, the use of You Tube, cable TV and aggressive community engagement to deliver a repeated ,meaningful message to the public.



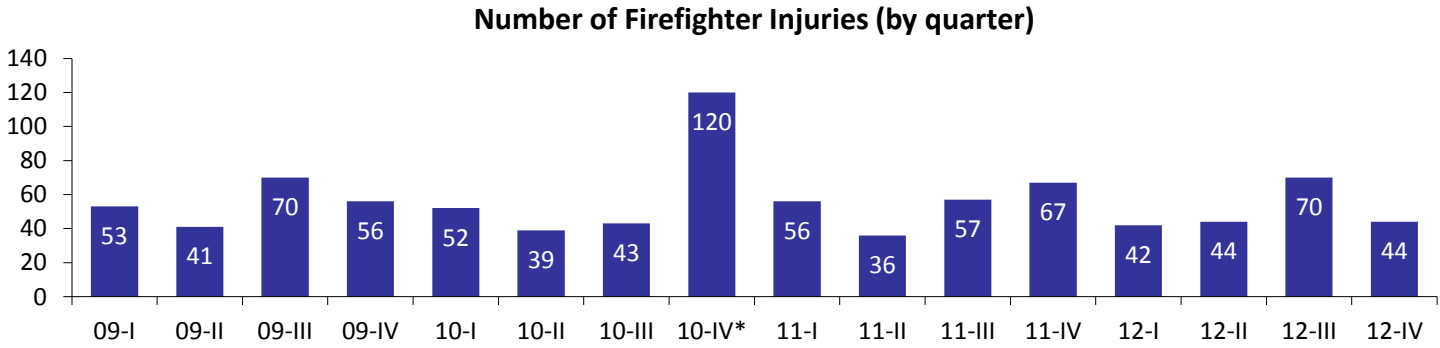
Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse, MFD-FF-Injuries

Why is this measure important?

The safety of firefighters is a significant measure for two reasons: (1) safety is our first priority on all our incidents, which includes firefighters, and (2) the safety of those we respond to is directly dependent on firefighter's well-being. Once an injury is sustained, there is a greater likelihood of reoccurrence that leads to additional lost time and budgetary impacts to worker's compensation liability and staffing.

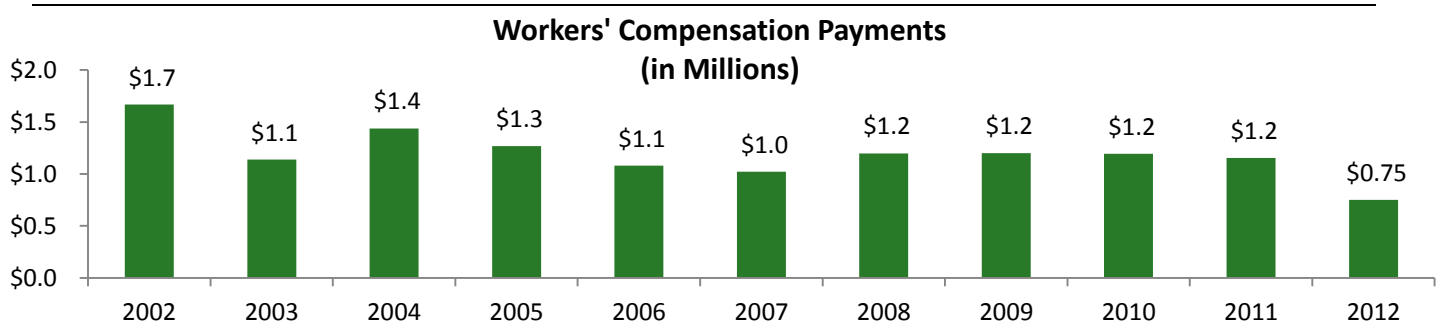
What will it take to achieve the targets?

The continued focus on firefighter wellness, situational awareness and on-scene safety with the requirement of a dedicated incident safety officer make the reduction firefighter injuries a possibility. Supervisors are responsible for safety when dealing with environmental issues and rapidly changing conditions. Historically, the number of reported injuries does not mean elevated periods of lost time from work.

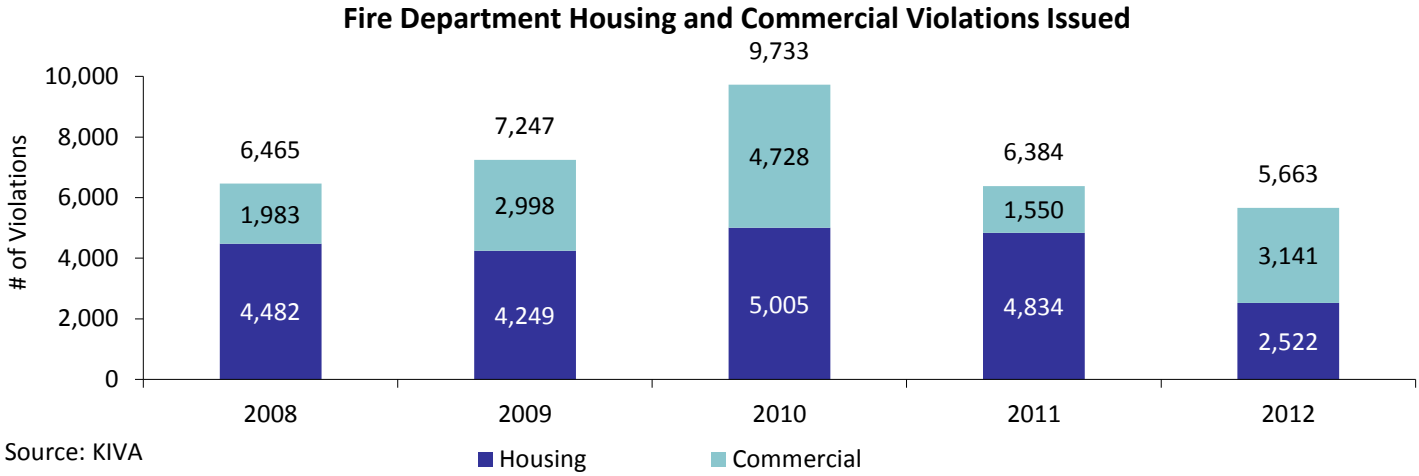


*Major asbestos exposure to many personnel at a single fire accounts for the spike in injuries in Q-IV 2010

Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse, MFD-FF-Injuries



Source: Finance: Risk Management



Source: KIVA

Why is the measure important?

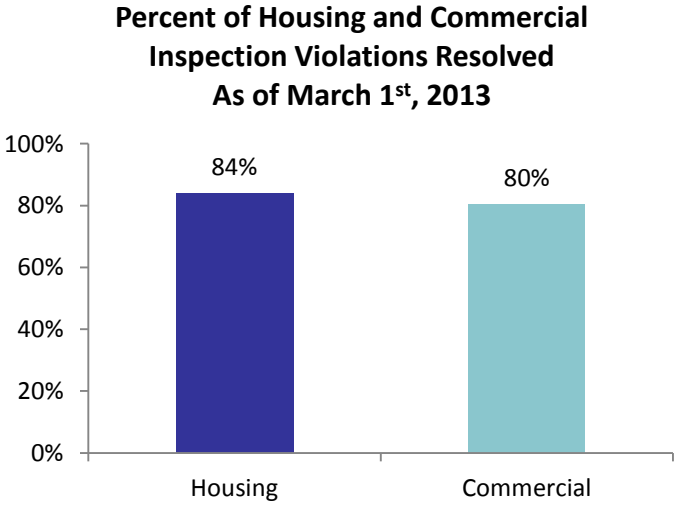
This measurement represents the total number of housing and commercial violations issued by the Fire Prevention Bureau. Identifying violations and seeking compliance with all noted codes and ordinance enhances the safety and livability of the people who live and work in the City.

The Fire Department was responsible for the inspection of:

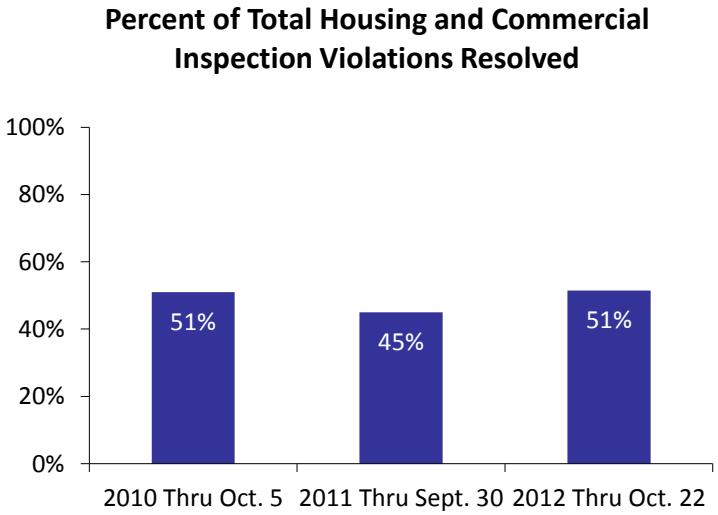
- All residential properties with four units or more; and
- All commercial buildings with the following exclusions:
  - Hazardous Material Sites;
  - Mixed Use Buildings; and
  - Assembly Occupancies of 50 or greater persons.

What will it take to achieve the targets?

Our target objective is to ensure the safety of every person who lives or works in the City of Minneapolis. An inspection is an opportunity to educate the community about fire and life safety concerns. Cyclical residential and commercial inspection programs result in an increased frequency of inspections and greater compliance. As violations are identified and corrected, the result will be safer buildings and a decrease in violations issued in the future.



Source: KIVA

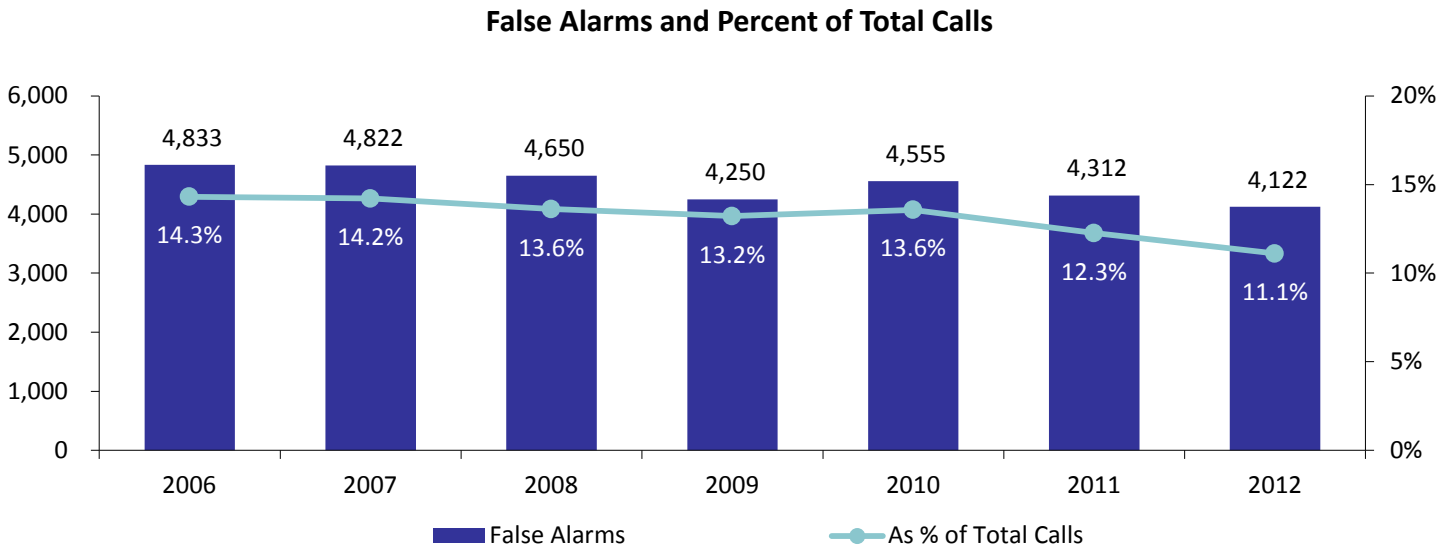


Source: KIVA

Top 20 Housing Violations By Type 2012		
	Description	Volume
1	Doors Close and Latch Required	137
2	Penetrations Prohibited	134
3	Carbon Monoxide Detectors	118
4	Self Closing Apartment Unit doors	108
5	Utility Room Door Labels	108
6	No Smoking Signs	99
7	Service Fire Extinguishers	84
8	Screens	78
9	License/ Registration Post	68
10	Repair/ Replace Smoke Detector	68
11	Interior Maintenance	67
12	Electrical Fixtures	62
13	Install Smoke Detectors	57
14	Window /Exterior Maintenance	48
15	Combustible Material Accumulation	45
16	Storage Under Stairs Prohibited	44
17	Foundation / Roof Exterior	43
18	Install Fire Extinguishers	39
19	Post Address	38
20	Electrical Box Covers	35

Top 20 Commercial Violations By Type 2012		
	Description	Volume
1	Service Fire Extinguishers	206
2	Utility Room Door Labels	203
3	Hang Fire Extinguishers	142
4	Electrical Panel Access	120
5	Fire Department Key Box	97
6	No Smoking Signs	97
7	Install Fire Extinguishers	96
8	Post Address	93
9	Storage Near Furnace Prohibited	87
10	Directional Exit Signs	84
11	Gas Shut off Valve Access	81
12	Penetrations Prohibited	77
13	Electrical Box Covers	74
14	Fire Alarm System Maintenance	73
15	Combustible Material Accumulation	71
16	Extension Cords	69
17	Maintenance of Emergency Lighting	68
18	Sprinkler System Service	61
19	Electrical Fixtures	57
20	Storage Height Restrictions	56

Source: KIVA



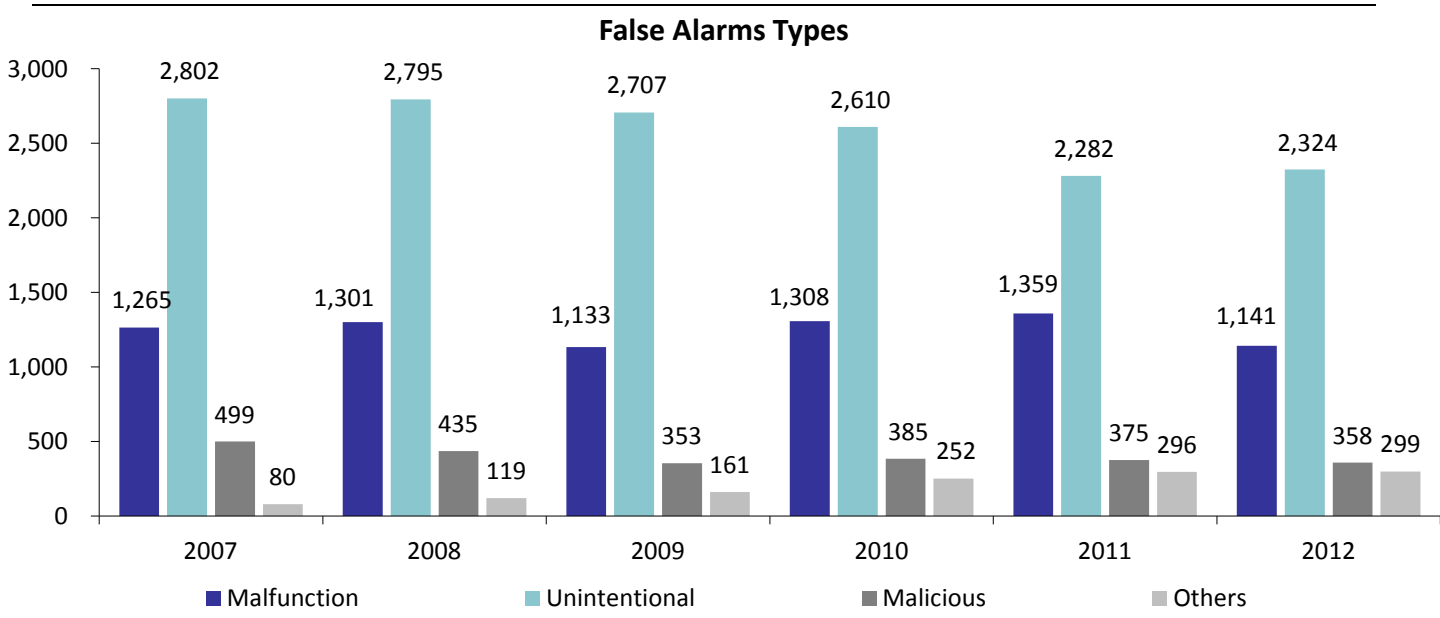
Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse, MFD Incident Type Report

Why is this measurement important?

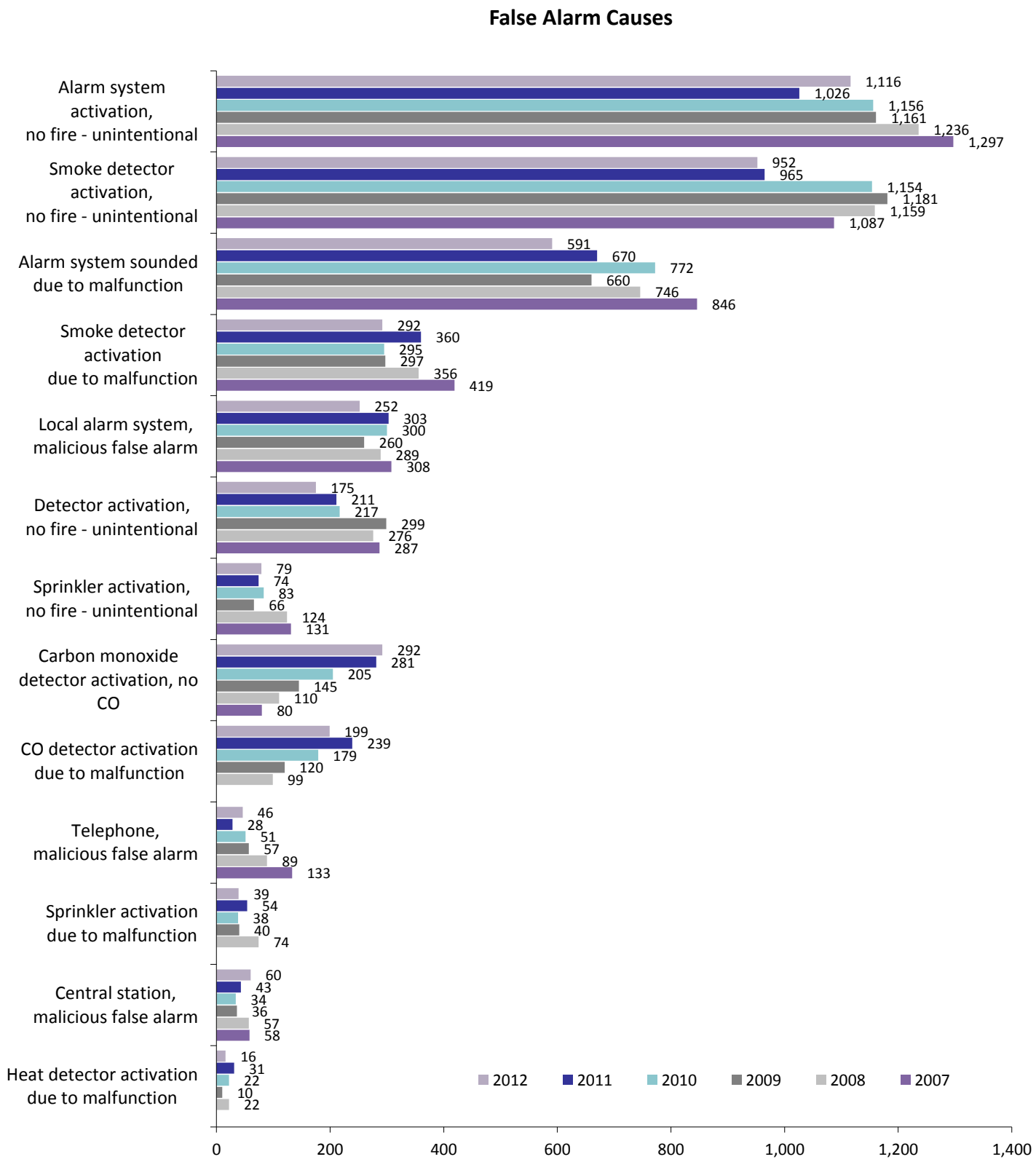
In 2012, the Minneapolis Fire Department responded to 37,011 calls. Of those, 4,122 (11.1 percent) were false alarms and false calls. By reducing the amount of false alarms, the department can more effectively and efficiently utilize staff time and resources to respond to actual emergencies.

What will it take to make progress?

Progress can be accomplished using a two-tiered strategy; education and enforcement. Through our Community Risk Reduction Program, we will educate occupants, (beginning with the ten buildings that generated the most false alarms) on strategies that they can employ to reduce false alarms. Secondly, we are considering the Underwriters Laboratory Fire Alarm Certification Program. The UL Fire Alarm Certification Program requires owners of fire alarm systems to meet very strict standards in regards to fire alarm system standards, maintenance, and response.



Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse, MFD Incident Type Report

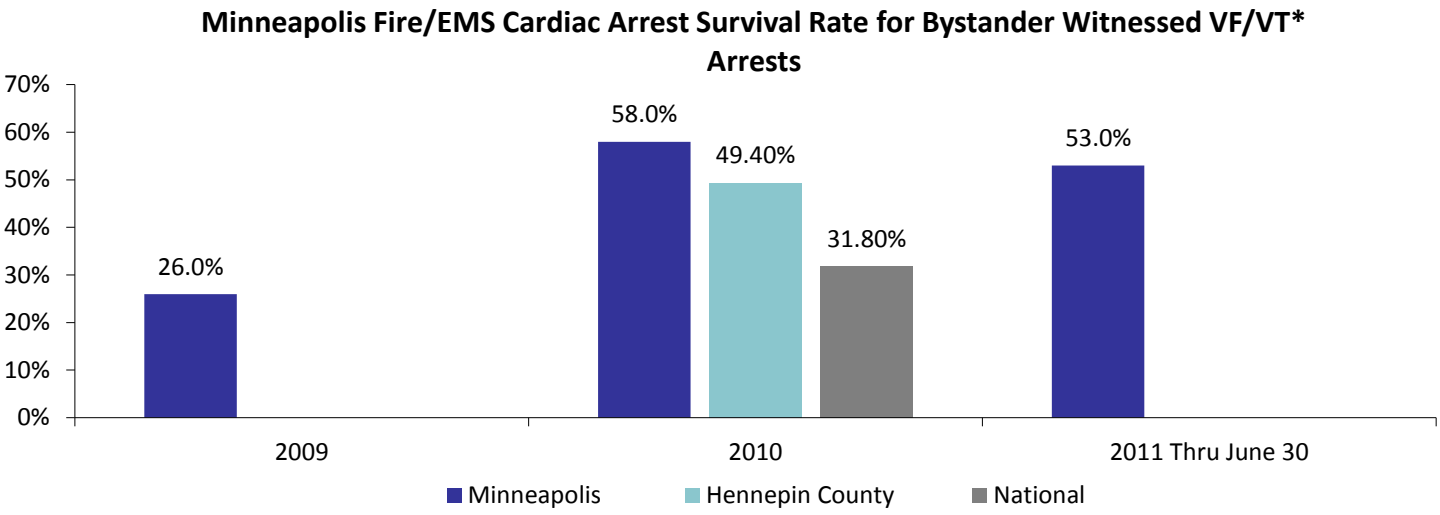


Note: Descriptions in appendix pp 26.
Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse, MFD Incident Type Report

2012 EMS Runs by Type			
Problem Nature Code	**# of Runs In 2011**	**% of EMS Runs**	**% of Total Runs**
Shortness of Breath (FE)	5,426	21.14%	14.66%
Heart (FE)	4,828	18.81%	13.04%
Unconscious (FE)	3,431	13.37%	9.27%
Personal Injury Accident (FE)	1,811	7.06%	4.89%
Fall	1,723	6.71%	4.66%
Seizure (F)	1,456	5.67%	3.93%
Severe Bleeding (FE)	1,338	5.21%	3.62%
Down Outside-One w/Fire (PFE)	1,183	4.61%	3.20%
Stroke (FE)	996	3.88%	2.69%
Assist EMS Crew (F)	741	2.89%	2.00%
Assault in Progress	473	1.84%	1.28%
Medical Emergency (Misc)	405	1.58%	1.09%
Ob-Gyn Medical (E)	407	1.59%	1.10%
PI Accident - Freeway Response	236	0.92%	0.64%
Shooting	210	0.82%	0.57%
Stabbing (PE)	163	0.64%	0.44%
Personal Inj/Hit and Run (F)	151	0.59%	0.41%
Diabetic	145	0.56%	0.39%
Slumper w/Fire (PFE)	130	0.51%	0.35%
Overdose-Accidental (E)	119	0.46%	0.32%
Attempted Suicide (PE)	99	0.39%	0.27%
Baby Not Breathing (PFE)	79	0.31%	0.21%
PI w/trapped (FE)	52	0.20%	0.14%
CO Alarm w/Symptoms (FE)	40	0.16%	0.11%
Elevator Emergency w/Med (FE)	12	0.05%	0.03%
Medical Alrm (E)	4	0.02%	0.01%
Animal Bite	3	0.01%	0.01%
Drowning (PFE)	2	0.01%	0.01%
Injuries from a Fight	2	0.01%	0.01%
PI/Hit and Run-Fwy Resp (FE)	2	0.01%	0.01%
Total EMS Runs	**25,667**		

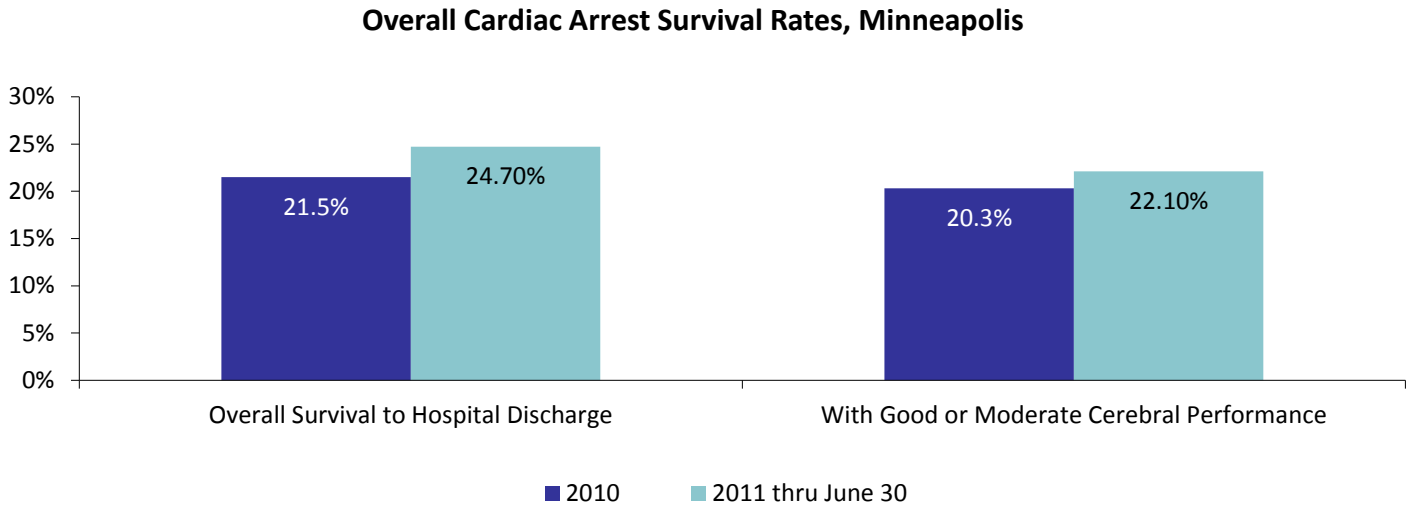
Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse, MFD-Problem Nature

Appendix

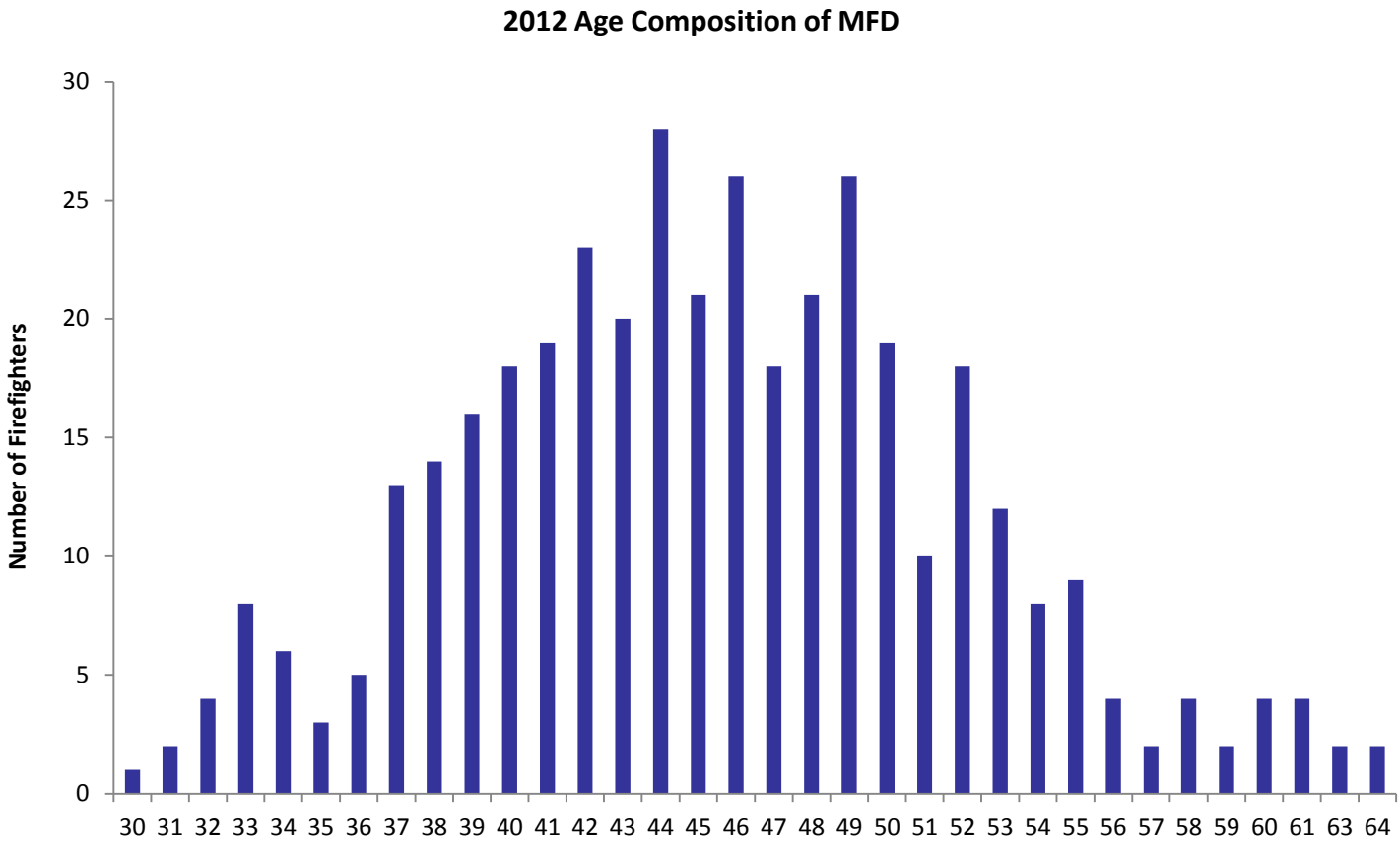


*Ventricular Tachycardia (VT) and Ventricular Fibrillation (VF) are the most likely cardiac arrest rhythms to survive. They provide the best reproducible measure of quality of an EMS system

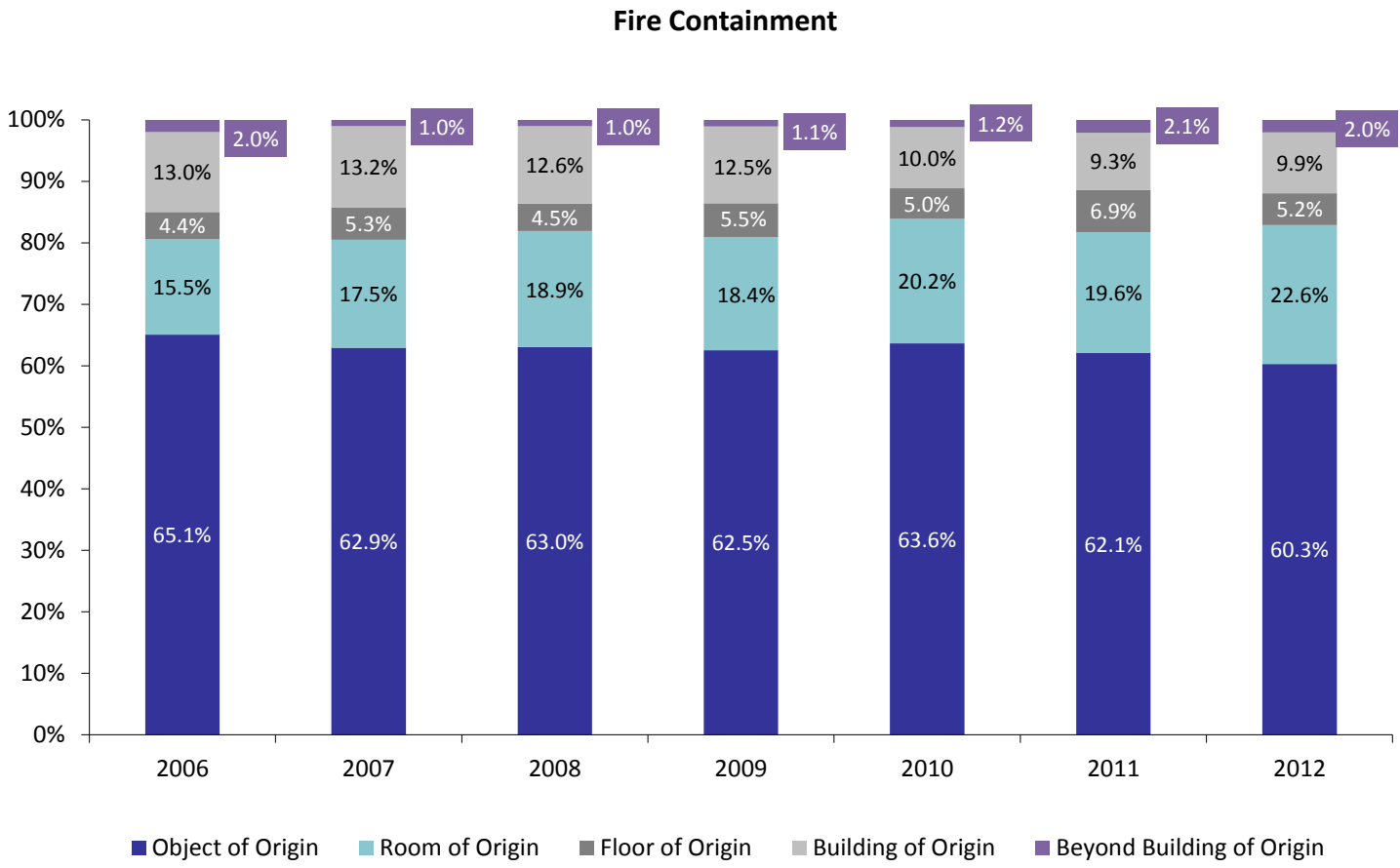
SOURCE: Cardiac Arrest Registry for Enhanced Survival (CARES) data meeting Utstein criteria 1/1/2010-12/31/2010 and 1/1/2011-6/30/2011 Minneapolis. Further data is not available.



Note: In 2010 the National Overall Survival to Hospital Discharge in CARES was 10.4%.



Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse, MFD- Date of Birth Sworn Employees



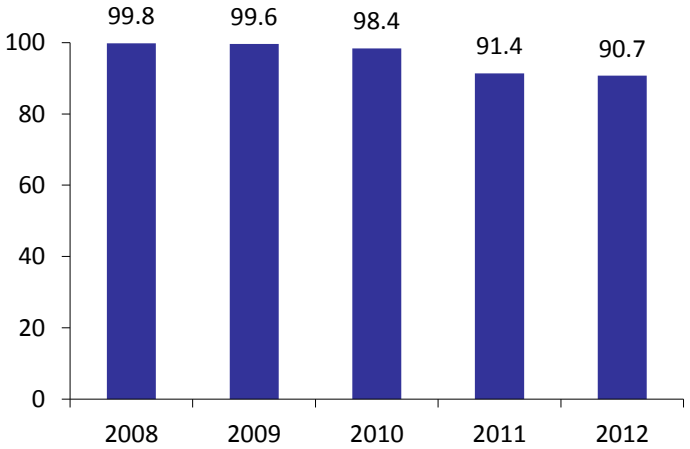
Source: Minneapolis Fire Department: Firehouse, MFD-All Structure Fires-Containment

Causes of False Alarms Descriptions	
Cause	**Description**
Alarm system activation, no fire – unintentional	Example - Workers/maintenance working on system, construction work, dust
Smoke Detector Activation, no fire – unintentional	Smoke detector activation, NO Fire-unintentional
	A result of a proper system response to environmental stimuli such as smoke
Alarm sounded due to malfunction	Includes improper performance of fire alarm system that is not a result of a proper system response to environmental stimuli such as smoke or high heat conditions
Smoke detector activation due to malfunction	Smoke detector activates for no reason--no smoke or fire
Local alarm system, malicious false alarm	Pull Station activated with NO Fire or smoke present
Detector activation, no fire – unintentional	Heat detector activation, NO fire-unintentional. A result of a proper system response to environmental stimuli such as high heat conditions
Telephone, malicious false alarm	False alarm (not a fire alarm system) or false call called in by phone
	Includes prank calls from payphones or you can't find any alarm at the location you were dispatched.
Sprinkler activation, no fire – unintentional	Includes testing the sprinkler system without notifying their alarm company or the fire department
	Also includes broken pipes and heads knocked off
Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	
Central station, malicious false alarm	
CO detector activation due to malfunction	
Telephone, malicious false alarm	
Heat detector activation due to malfunction	

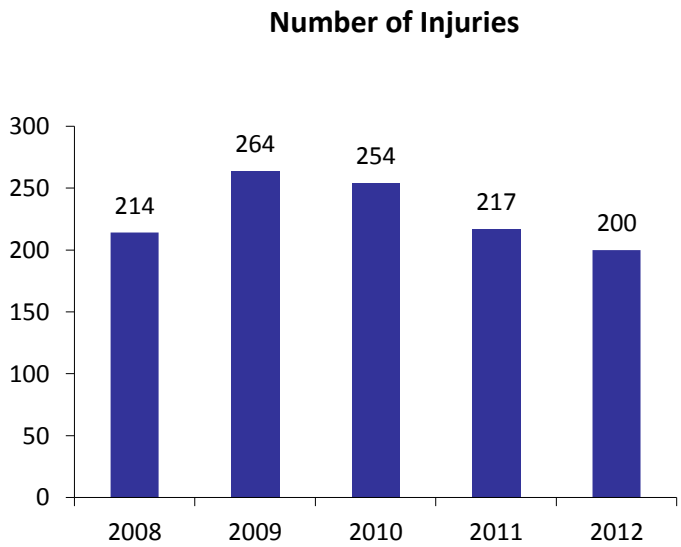
MFD Staffing and Injuries (2008-2012)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Average staffing	99.8	99.6	98.4	91.4	90.7
Number of Injuries	214	264	254	217	200
Lost days	179	220	410	754	1,212
Cost Incurred*	$422,022	$967,836	$1,082,892	$1,155,454	$2,461,855
Total Runs	34,191	32,191	33,561	35,204	37,011

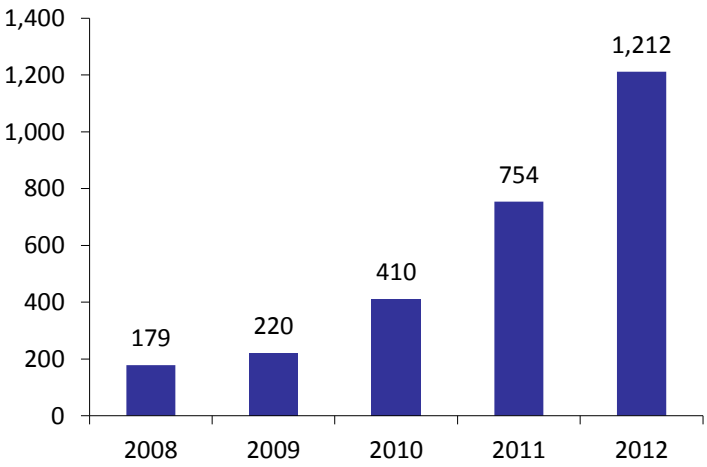
*Costs incurred apply to injuries that occurred in the specified year and continue to increase after year end.
Source: See below



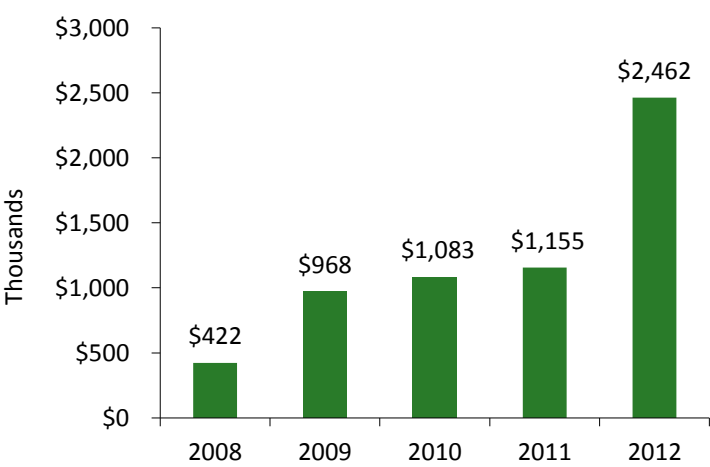
Source: Workforce Director



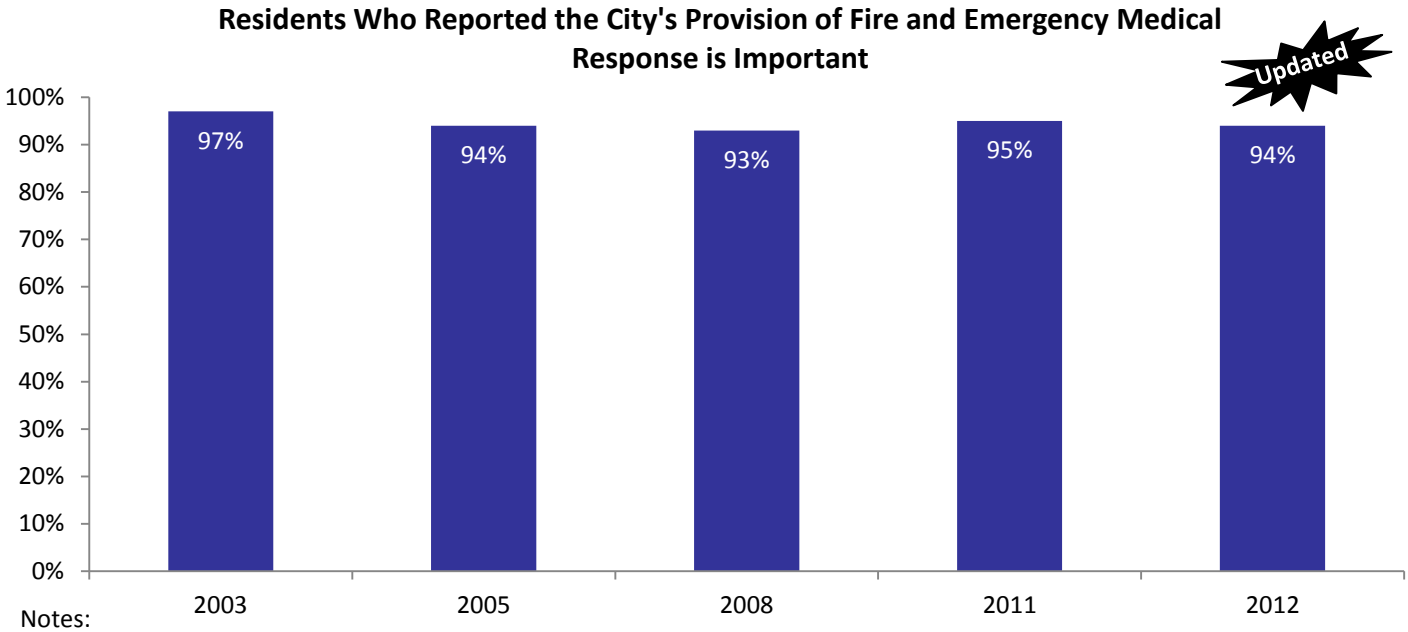
Source: Workforce Director



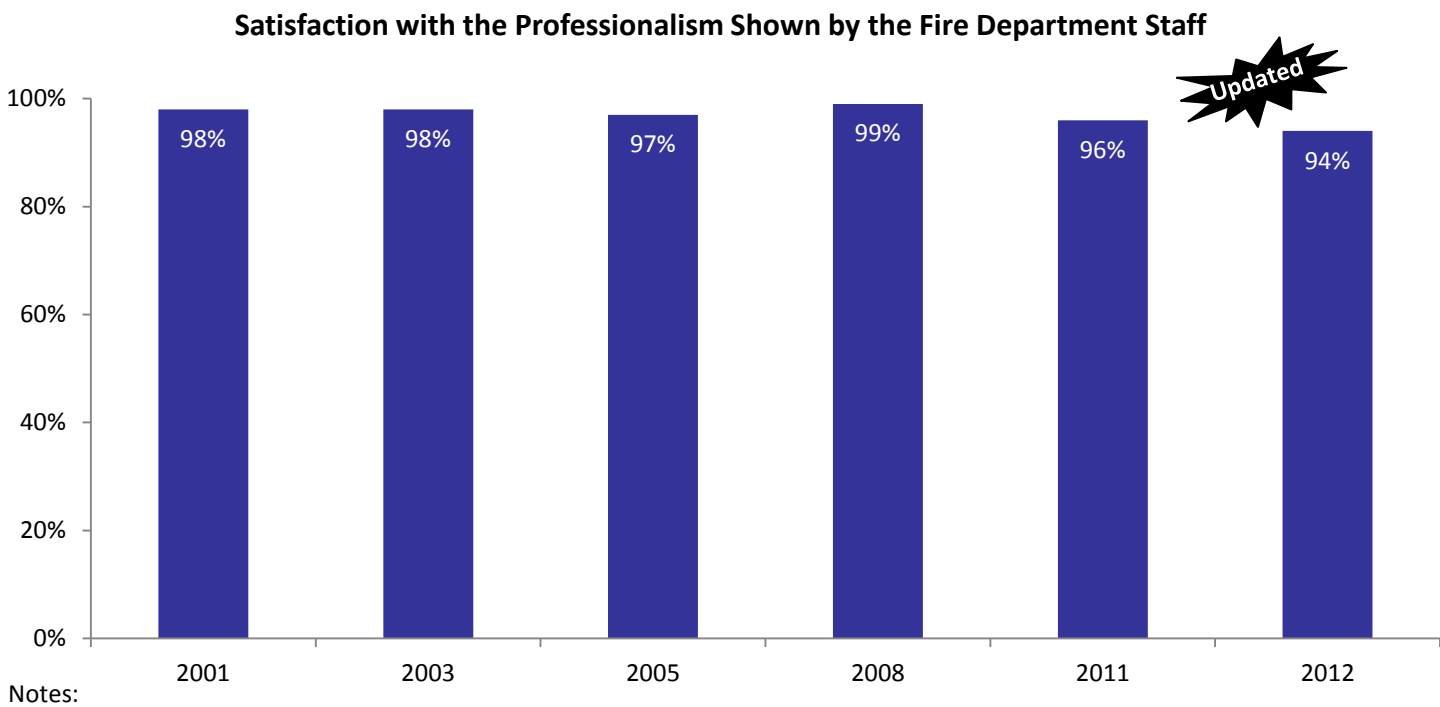
Source: Finance, Risk Management



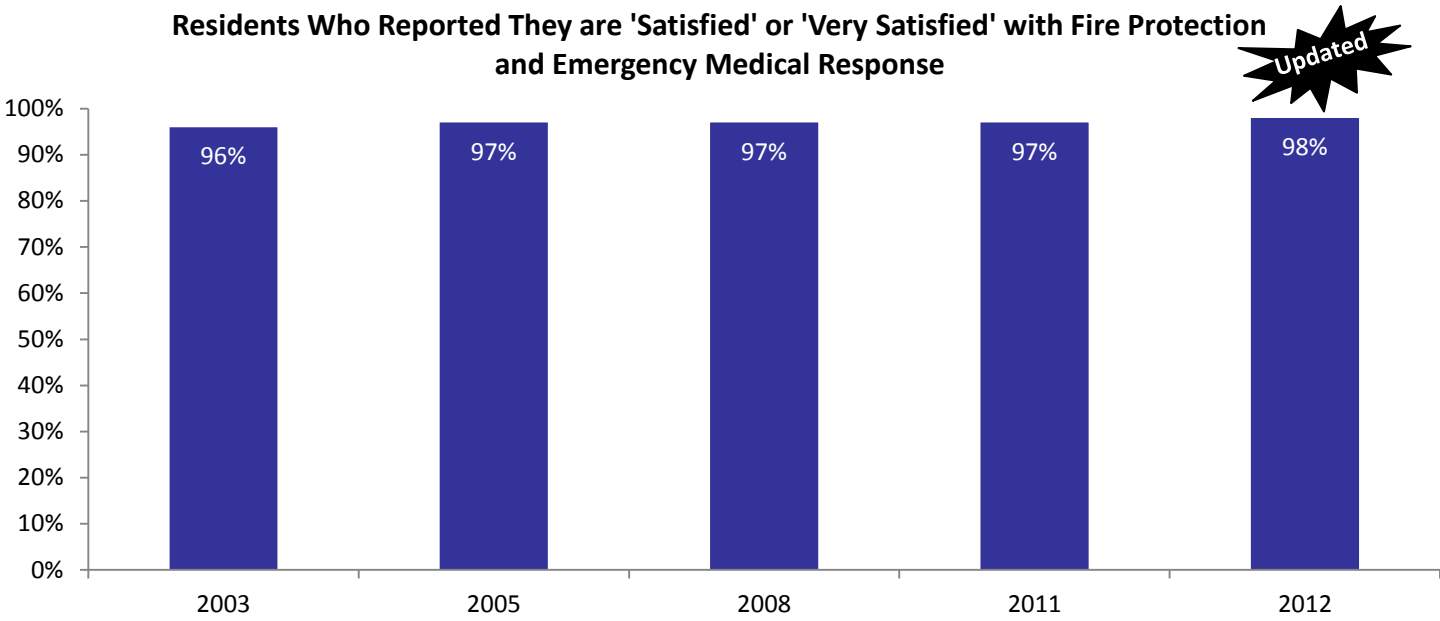
Source: Finance, Risk Management



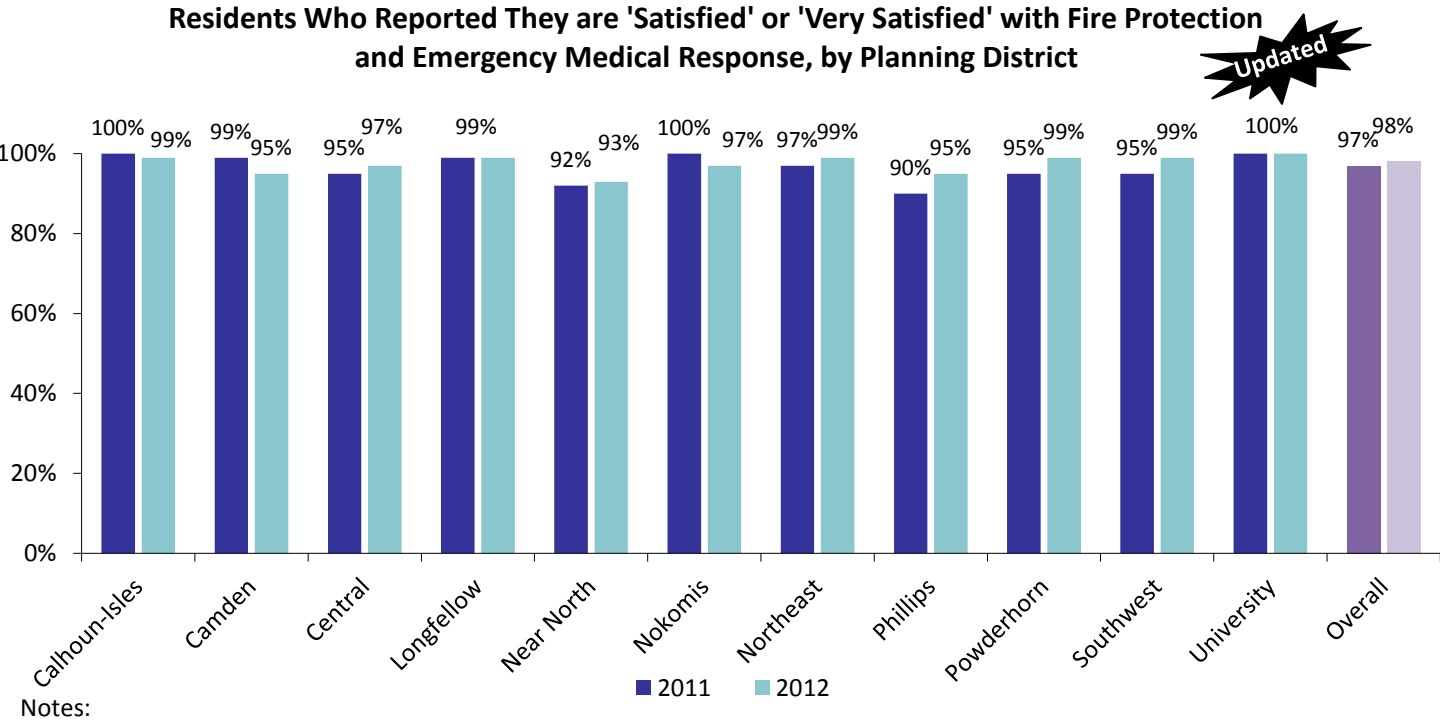
Notes:
1. Survey respondents were asked to rank the importance of this service on a 5 point scale, with 5 being "extremely important" and 1 "not at all important." Percentages shown represent a response of a 4 or 5.
2. For comparisons by survey year, the margin of error is plus or minus four percentage points around any given percentage point and differences from 2011 to 2012 must be five percentage points or higher before they should be considered real changes in population sentiment.
Source: Minneapolis Resident Survey



Notes:
1. The question was only asked to respondents who had contact with the Fire Staff in the past two years.
2. For comparisons by survey year, the margin of error is plus or minus four percentage points around any given percentage point and differences from 2011 to 2012 must be five percentage points or higher before they should be considered real changes in population sentiment.
Source: Minneapolis Resident Survey



Notes:
1. Survey respondents were asked to rank how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with the service of this service on a 5 point scale, with 5 being "very satisfied" and 1 "very dissatisfied." Percentages shown represent a response of a 4 or 5.
2. For comparisons by survey year, the margin of error is plus or minus four percentage points around any given percentage point and differences from 2011 to 2012 must be five percentage points or higher before they should be considered real changes in population sentiment.
Source: Minneapolis Resident Survey



Notes:
1. Survey respondents were asked to rank how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with the service of this service on a 5 point scale, with 5 being "very satisfied" and 1 "very dissatisfied." Percentages shown represent a response of a 4 or 5.
2. The margin of error is plus or minus 10% for a sample size for community planning districts.
3. All responses for 2012 were statistically significantly different (P<0.05) by subgroup.

Minneapolis Fire Department

Community Risk Reduction Program:

Community Outreach Focusing on Fire Prevention, Fire Safety, & Injury Prevention Education

2012 Summary & End-of-Year Report

The Minneapolis Fire Department Community Risk Reduction Program (CRRP) is an educational and outreach program. This program brings fire-safety, fire-prevention, injury-prevention, and many other safety topics to Minneapolis citizens and businesses. The purpose of this program is to reduce the risk of injury, death, and property loss to Minneapolis citizens and businesses, through education, awareness, and training.

"Fire Prevention is the purest form of Fire Suppression"

2012 Year-in-Review

Minneapolis Fire Department's Community Risk Reduction Program (CRRP) is now 6 years old. With 6 years under our belt, we're finally able to *statistically* see the effectiveness of this program. In the past 6 years we've seen a reduction in: overall fires, kitchen fires, rubbish fires, prank calls, unintentional (false) alarms, and more.

While these statistics are trending down, the demand for the program is increasing. More and more businesses are requesting emergency evacuation planning consultations, fire safety education for their employees, and fire extinguisher training. More schools are requesting more than just a visit from the fire truck – they want an educator to visit the classroom and talk with the kids about fire safety and burn prevention. And, with the addition of a Fire and Life Safety Educator at the MN State Fire Marshal's Office, we're being asked to participate in more conferences, panel discussions, and planning committees – because we are recognized as a leader in developing programs for the immigrant and ESL communities, and finding ways to reach "hard-to-reach" audiences.

Many of the programs that were started in the last 6 years have remained static. A big ***THANK YOU!*** to the following organizations who continue to partner with us:

- Minneapolis Neighborhood & Community Relations (NCR)
- Minneapolis Police Arson Unit
- Minneapolis Police Community Crime Prevention Specialists
- Metro Fire Educators Group
- MN State Fire Marshal's Office
- HCMC Paramedic Service
- Bill & Bonnie Daniel's Fire Hall Museum
- Hennepin County Juvenile Justice Center
- Twin Cities Habitat for Humanity
- Minneapolis Public Housing Authority
- MN Council of Churches
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Urban Fire Safety Taskforce
- City of Minneapolis Communications
- City of Minneapolis Media Services
- Minneapolis Park & Recreation
- **MANY schools, businesses, community centers, park programs, churches / faith groups, and social service organizations who invite us back regularly for ongoing fire safety education with students, staff, and clients!**

Highlights from 2012:

- The Autism Society of Minnesota (AuSM) invited us to be part of a panel of emergency responders from across Minnesota, to help them develop a train-the-trainer program to bring autism awareness to all Minnesota emergency responders. As a result of this, MFD partnered with AuSM and Hennepin County Paramedic/Education to deliver 1+ hour training on autism to every MFD employee. It was extremely successful and well received.
- Participation in "Safety Fairs" in Minneapolis was at an all-time high in 2012! Some of the fairs we were able to participate include:
    - Home Depot Safety Fair
    - Kmart Safety & Awareness Family Fun Event
    - Van Cleve Park Community Celebration
    - North Minneapolis Harvest Fest
    - U of M Medical School Student Health Fair
    - Bakken Museum Community Fair
    - Red Cross/Phillips Neighborhood Fire Safety Canvassing Event
    - Brian Coyle Center "Public Safety Awareness" Night
    - Southside Community Health Service Safety Fair
    - Minneapolis Park & Rec Safety Camp
- Community partnerships also continued to grow in 2012. The MFD's CRRP collaborates with many different agencies to bring messages of fire safety and fire prevention, and other topics, to the community.
    - Habitat for Humanity's New Homeowner Workshops
    - Northside Adult Basic Education (ESL classrooms)
    - * Center for Victims of Torture: evacuation planning and fire safety education for employees and advocates
    - * Globe University: presentation to students studying fire suppression system design
    - * Minneapolis Community College: part of core planning committee for "Aging in Place Seminar"
    - Lake Country School: evacuation planning and fire safety assessment
    - Centerpoint Energy: fire safety and fire prevention education for employees
    - Xcel Energy: fire safety and fire prevention education for Xcel retirees
    - MN Council of Churches: information sessions for new refugees on many fire-safety related topics
    - *Korean Healthy Seniors: presentation to large group of Korean seniors on home fire safety and prevention
    - *MN State Fire Marshal Youth Fire Intervention Program: part of a panel of state-wide experts who are involved in youth-fire setter intervention programs

    - *Brian Coyle Center: partnering on developing fire safety and awareness programming for 2013
    - Many more businesses and faith-based organizations who invited us in to teach their staff and community about fire safety, evacuation planning, fire extinguisher use, and more!
- MFD received a $20,000 grant (BlueCross BlueShield Connect4Health Grant) to conduct programming with East African high-school age youth and young adults in the Cedar Riverside community. Programming will begin in 2013!
- MFD participated in several news stories, including: Fox9 Saturday morning newhour talking about candle safety; Kare11 new story covering turkey fryer safety and general holiday fire safety; KSTP news story coving "EDITH: Exit Drills in the Home".
- MFD partnered with Minneapolis Communications to produce videos about kitchen fire safety, and general home fire safety for the elderly and people with limited mobility.
- MFD was invited to participate in the Harrison Neighborhood Health Living initiative – a group that meets monthly to improve the health and wellness of Harrison neighborhood residents.

2011 and 2012 School-Age Visit/Outreach Summary:

	pre-k	k-2	3rd-5th	6th-8th	9th-12th
2011	**880**	**1015**	**470**		**495**
2012	**720**	**990**	**525**	**130**	**500**

2012 Adult/Family Outreach Summary: (numbers include attendance at community and safety fairs and other organizations where the focus of the event or the main demographic was adults and families)

2011	**3740**
2012	**3500**

2012 Business Outreach Statistics: (numbers include attendance at business presentations and employee safety fairs)

2011	**440**
2012	**750**

Other Outreach Efforts in 2012

Newsletters
The MFD Community Risk Reduction Program wrote monthly newsletters on various safety topics which were sent out via GovDelivery and other sources. The number of mailboxes receiving these newsletters is:

GovDelivery: 1,796 subscribers (an increase of +400 subscribers from 2011)

Safety tips were also sent to the following sources, and included in publications to their constituents:

- MPD Community Crime Prevention Specialists
- Neighborhood newspapers (i.e. NorthNews, Southwest Journal, etc.)
- Highrise Lowdown (newsletter for Minneapolis Public Housing tenants)

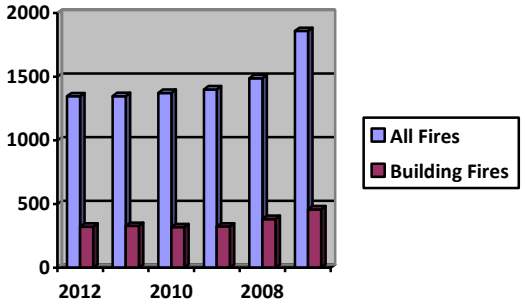
Effectiveness of MFD's Community Risk Reduction Program

What difference does a fire and injury education and prevention program make? Besides reaching out to lots of people, organizations, businesses, schools, and other groups, the program also helps to reduce fire emergencies, false alarms, cooking related fires, preventable slips and falls, false alarms, and other calls that the fire department responds to.

Here are some charts that illustrate the impact of Minneapolis Fire's Community Risk Reduction Program in the last 5 years (since its debut in 2007):

Reduction in overall fires:
Reduction in fires can in part be attributed to fire prevention education. Educating the public on how to prevent fires by employing safer habits at home, at work, and in other settings (such as parks, community centers, churches, etc.) does reduce overall fires. Here are two measures that illustrate this point:

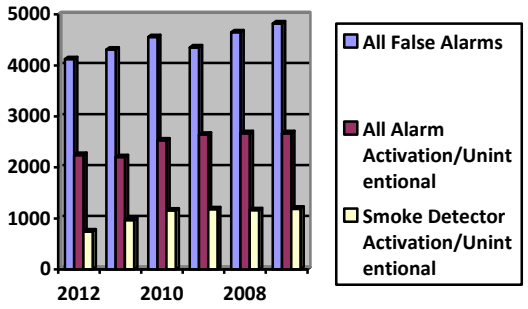
- **All Fires are down 38% in the last 5 years** (down from 1859 in 2007 to 1347 in 2012)
- **Building Fires are down 42% in the last 5 years** (from 459 in 2007 to 323 in 2012)



- **Reduction in false alarms in the last 5 years:**

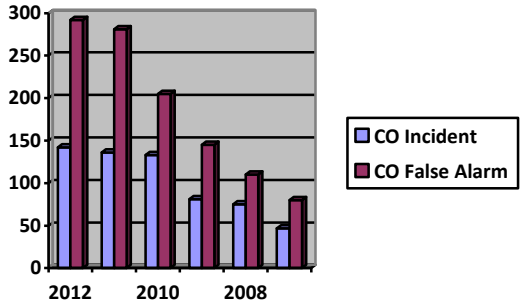
Most emergencies are preventable, including "false alarms". Most of our false alarms occur in commercial and multi-unit residential buildings. The causes of "false alarms" are varied, and include (but are not limited to): construction dust, burnt food, and malicious pull of a fire alarm. Much effort has been put into educating residents and management of Minneapolis Public Housing, and other residential high rises, on how to avert these types of calls. As a result, we can see:

- **All False Alarms are down 16%**
- **Smoke Detector Activation with No Fire/Unintentional is down 46%**
- **All Alarm Activation/Unintentional is down 19%**



INCREASE in Carbon Monoxide related calls:
CO related calls are on the rise! The increase in CO emergency calls is purely due to more households having CO detectors (due to the 2007 MN CO detector law). The increase in CO related 911 calls is a positive result of the new MN CO law and its associated safety campaign. Based on the data below, it's clear that CO detectors are saving lives. In the future we expect to see these numbers plateau, and eventually decrease, with education on eliminating CO hazards in the home.

- **CO incidents have increased 202%** (from 47 calls in 2007 to 142 calls in 2012)
- **CO Alarm Activation/ no CO found (false alarm) increased 265%** (from 80 calls in 2007 to 292 calls in 2012)



Juvenile Fire Setters Program

Minnesota Statute (299F.059) requires that the State Fire Marshal establish a statewide juvenile fire setter network, ensure implementation of a comprehensive curriculum, offer annual training for professionals who work directly or indirectly with juvenile fire setters, and provide an awareness/media campaign on the importance of keeping fire materials away from children.

Minnesota organizes its Youth Fire Setter Intervention Programs by county, for the purpose of coordinating with county-juvenile probation, detention, and court advocates. However, not all juvenile fire setters are referred through the courts. They can be referred to an intervention program by a family member, a fire fighter, a school social worker, a teacher, etc.

Following the outline of Minnesota statute 299F.059, and the recommendations of the National Juvenile Fire Setter/Arson Control and Prevention Program (NJF/ACP), the Hennepin County FIRES (Fire Intervention and Related Educational Support) Program consists of the following components:

- **Program Management:** a coordinated effort of Hennepin County Juvenile Detention and Minneapolis Fire CRRP;

- **Screening and Evaluation:** social workers and juvenile probation officers primarily identify and evaluate children who have been involved in fire setting, and then refer the child to an appropriate intervention program;

- **Intervention Services:** all fire departments in Hennepin County provide primary prevention and early intervention with a fire prevention & education program. Youth who have already set fires or shown an unusual interest in fire are referred to the FIRES Program;

- **Referral:** youth are referred to the FIRES program by a full range of agencies that might help identify juvenile fire setters or provide services to them and their families;

- **Juvenile Justice System:** most of the referrals to the FIRES Program come through the Juvenile Justice System probation officers

- **Publicity and Outreach:** Hennepin County fire departments, along with the MN State Fire Marshal's Office, provide awareness of the FIRES Program and encourage early identification of juvenile fire setters;

The Hennepin County FIRES Program is taught by Casidy Anderson (MFD CRRP Officer). Classes are conducted primarily at the Hennepin County Juvenile Justice Center, approximately 4 times per year. The frequency that the

FIRES class is held is dependent on the number of referrals – if there are no referrals, the class is postponed; if there are many referrals, a class will be added.

One of the goals of the CRRP for 2012 was to network with other county juvenile fire setter program coordinators and instructors, and to form a core group of instructors, probation officers, social workers, emergency response personnel, and other related advocates who will meet quarterly to discuss issues relevant to juvenile fire setting. The State of Minnesota Fire Marshal Division added an FTE to coordinate this effort, and a core group was formed, led by this new coordinator. The group met 4 times in 2012 to share ideas, share recent data, statistics, and trends, with the goal of better serving the youth fire setter and their families. We have also solicited feedback from probation officers who work directly with the majority of children and teenagers referred to the program, to get insight into how to more effectively impact and modify the behavior of the juvenile fire setter.

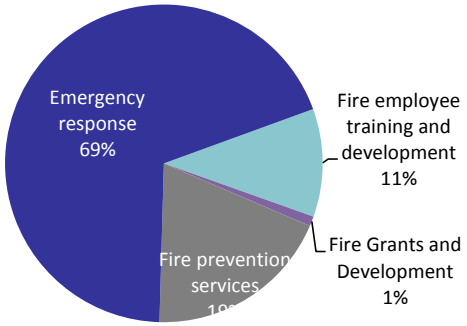
In 2012, five 3-hour classroom sessions were held for youth who were referred to the FIRES program either as part of their Juvenile probation contract, or by adult family members who were concerned about youth fire setting behavior. These five sessions reached 20 youth – a 25% increase from 2011, and over 200% increase from 2010. It is the goal of the CRRP to advertise this program better in 2013, for the purpose of getting more referrals from school teachers and social workers, firefighters, and other advocates who work with kids. Although only the courts can MANDATE that youth fire setters take this course, the goal of the CRRP is to reach those kids whose fire setting behavior has not yet reached the court system, and to stop the behavior before it does.

Goals for 2013

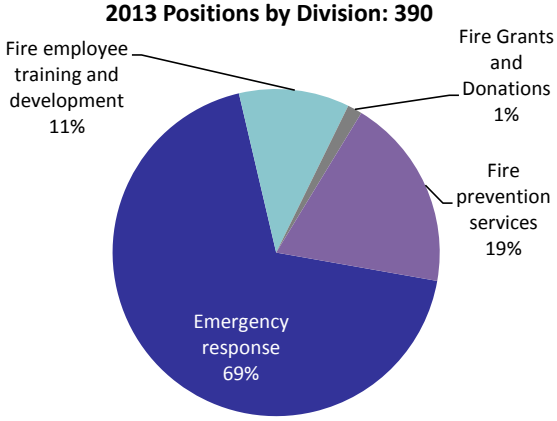
1. ***Work with the State Fire Marshal Office's new Youth Fire Setter Intervention Coordinator to help improve and update our Youth Fire Setter outreach tools (in progress)***
2. Seek out and take advantage of media opportunities to relay safety information.
3. Establish a consistent supply of educational materials for all of our 19 fire stations to pass out to visitors, such as activity books, coloring books, stickers, home safety literature, and home safety self-assessment workbooks.
4. Talk with Minneapolis Public Schools about weaving fire safety into at least one of their curriculum topics for grades K-4.
5. ***Establish regular monthly safety newsletter for GovDelivery (in progress)***
6. ***Contribute safety articles to Minneapolis HighRise LowDown (Public Housing newsletter) and other publications that reach high-risk audiences (in progress)***
7. ***Revive the Minneapolis CERT Program (in progress)***
8. Integrate the Fire Museum into some of the MFD's community outreach programming
9. ***Reach out to high-risk off-campus student housing with fire prevention campaign (in progress)***

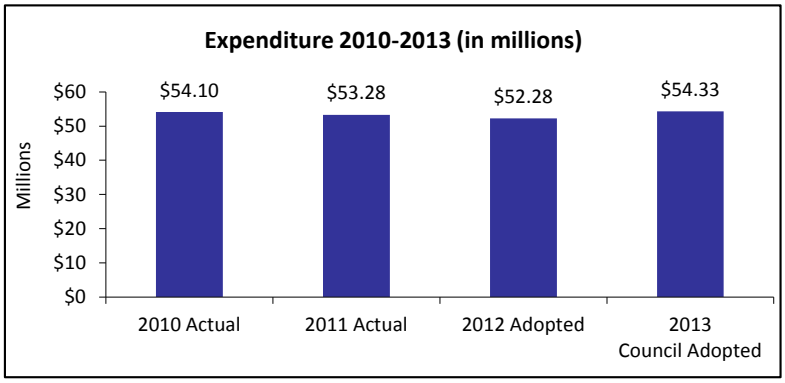
Management Dashboard: Fire

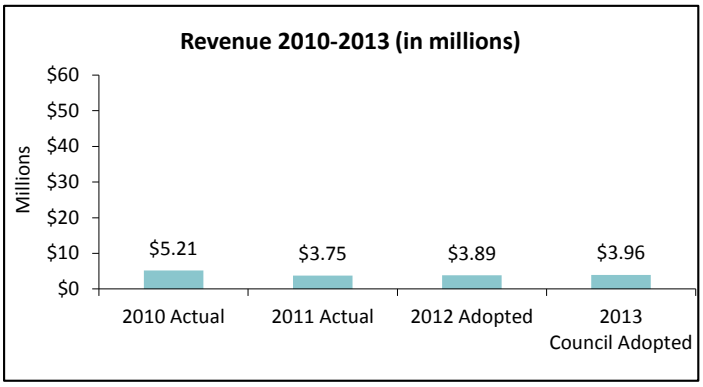
2013 Expenditures by Division: $54.33 million



2013 Positions by Division: 390







Loss prevention data					
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Workers comp	$1,197,237	$1,200,028	$1,195,474	$1,155,454	$1,840,714
Liability claims	$29,746	$10,363	$7,296	$28,215	$2,949

Average sick days taken per employee					
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Days	11.0	11.7	9.7	8.0	10.8

Workforce demographics			
Year end	12/31/2003	12/31/2011	12/31/2012
% Female	17%	16%	15%
% Employee of color	29%	31%	32%
# of employees	448	397	390

Overtime costs					
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hours	-	-	-	-	-
Cost	$594,247	$621,817	$839,218	$1,092,214	$1,993,155

Employee turnover and savings					
Year end	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Turnover	2.7%	8.1%	3.0%	7.8%	3.6%

Positions vacancies					
Year end	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Percent of total	4%	2%	4%	2%	4%

Performance reviews past due in HRIS	
As of 03/28/12	1.0%

Employees eligible to retire											
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number	40	15	16	12	14	23	21	17	27	17	30
Cumulative %	10%	4%	4%	3%	4%	6%	5%	4%	7%	4%	8%

Data as of 3/28/13

Notes:

Average sick days taken per employee

A) Based on the payroll calendar year not the calendar year.
B) Does not include employees who were in a suspended ("S") Pay Status at the end of a given payroll year.
C) Includes employees who are in a paid ("P") Leave of Absence status and an unpaid Leave of Absence status ("L").
D) Sworn personnel working a 24 hour shift earn 144 hours of sick leave per year or six 24 hour shifts per year

Overtime costs

A) OT amount - Fiscol. Reconciled with CRS and Data ware house queries.
B) Hours - based on HRIS management reports with payroll data

Workforce demographics

A) Includes employee counts at year's end for 2003 and 2007.
B) Only includes active FT regular employees.

Employee turnover and savings

A) Turnover savings= $Budgeted (personnel) - $Actual (personnel)

Position vacancies

A) Includes only budgeted positions.

Employees elegible to retire

A) The projected time an employee is eligible to retire is based on service time in HRIS. For employees who received pension service credit in other organizations, the actual year of retirement eligibility may be sooner than the projections show.