

Minneapolis Fire Department



2015 Annual Report



Serving the Community ~ Enriching the City



Minneapolis Fire Department



**“Always Ready”
Serving The Community
Since 1865**



2015 Statistical Report

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Minneapolis Fire Department Mission Statement

MISSION:

Employees of the Minneapolis Fire Department are thoroughly trained and ready to protect lives, property and the environment by rapidly responding to emergencies and hazardous situations. We are committed to prevention by proactively working with the community to reduce risk to life, property and the environment.

SERVING THE COMMUNITY ~ ENRICHING THE CITY

VALUES:

MFD core value is professionalism which is the collective personalities and shared values of its employees: Integrity, Compassion, Service, Honesty and Stewardship. These values set the standard by which we perform our duties and achieve our goals to meet or exceed the expectations of those whom we serve. Our values are in alignment with all of the City of Minneapolis Values and have a departmental emphasis on:

- **COMMUNITY FOCUS:**

Proactively engage residents in dialogue, share information and initiate prevention services to effectively minimize risks to life, property and the environment.

- **STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE:**

The pursuit of excellence and high professional standards is vital to our success and is achieved in our organization through skills training, instilling a value of life-long learning and the development of leadership traits ensuring a focus on wellness, health and safety.

- **DIVERSITY:**

Continue building a more culturally diverse workforce. Additionally, we are committed to developing a greater respect, appreciation and understanding of the diverse cultural population we serve through community engagement, education, compassionate quality service, mutual respect and adapting to the ever-changing needs and challenges of our community, our organization and the environment.

- **LEADERSHIP, TEAMWORK AND LEADERSHIP:**

The pursuit of engaged and positive formal and informal leadership is vital to our success and is achieved in our organization through;

- Teamwork in both emergency and the day-to-day work.
- Treating each other and the public respectfully, humanely, professionally, and honestly
- All of our actions and deeds should withstand any and all public scrutiny.

Fire Chief John Fruetel



The Minneapolis Fire Department is led by John Fruetel. Chief Fruetel has served in the Department for more than 30 years. He began his service in 1979 and has held the positions of Firefighter, Fire Captain, Battalion Chief, Duty Deputy Chief, Deputy Chief of Training and Assistant Chief of Operations. Chief Fruetel is committed to Firefighter safety, prevention and education, and community engagement. The Minneapolis Fire Department has a proud history of providing emergency response to the City of Minneapolis. People who live, work, and play in Minneapolis receive superior emergency service from a highly skilled workforce. Minneapolis firefighters are trained to respond to structure fires, medical emergencies, emergencies on lakes and rivers, technical and hazardous materials crises, and natural disasters citywide. The department recruits and develops a diverse workforce that respects individual differences. Chief Fruetel prides himself on leading a Department of Firefighters who enrich the City while serving in the community. The Minneapolis Fire Department is a customer service organization committed to providing professional emergency and non-emergency services to protect lives, property and the environment of our community and the region we serve.



Leadership



City Of Minneapolis

**Mayor
Betsy Hodges**



**Minneapolis
City Council**



**City Coordinator
Spencer Cronk**



Minneapolis Fire Department

Chief Officers and Staff

Fire Chief

John Fruetel

Deputy Chiefs Suppression

Todd White
Michael Dickinson
Donald Leedham

Deputy Chief of Training

Jonathan Klepp

Employee Assistance Program

Mark Olson

Deputy Chief of Personnel

Melanie Rucker

Deputy Chief Logistics/Engineering

Raymond Cruz/Andrew Norrgard

Finance Director

Luke Scardigli

Assistant Fire Chiefs

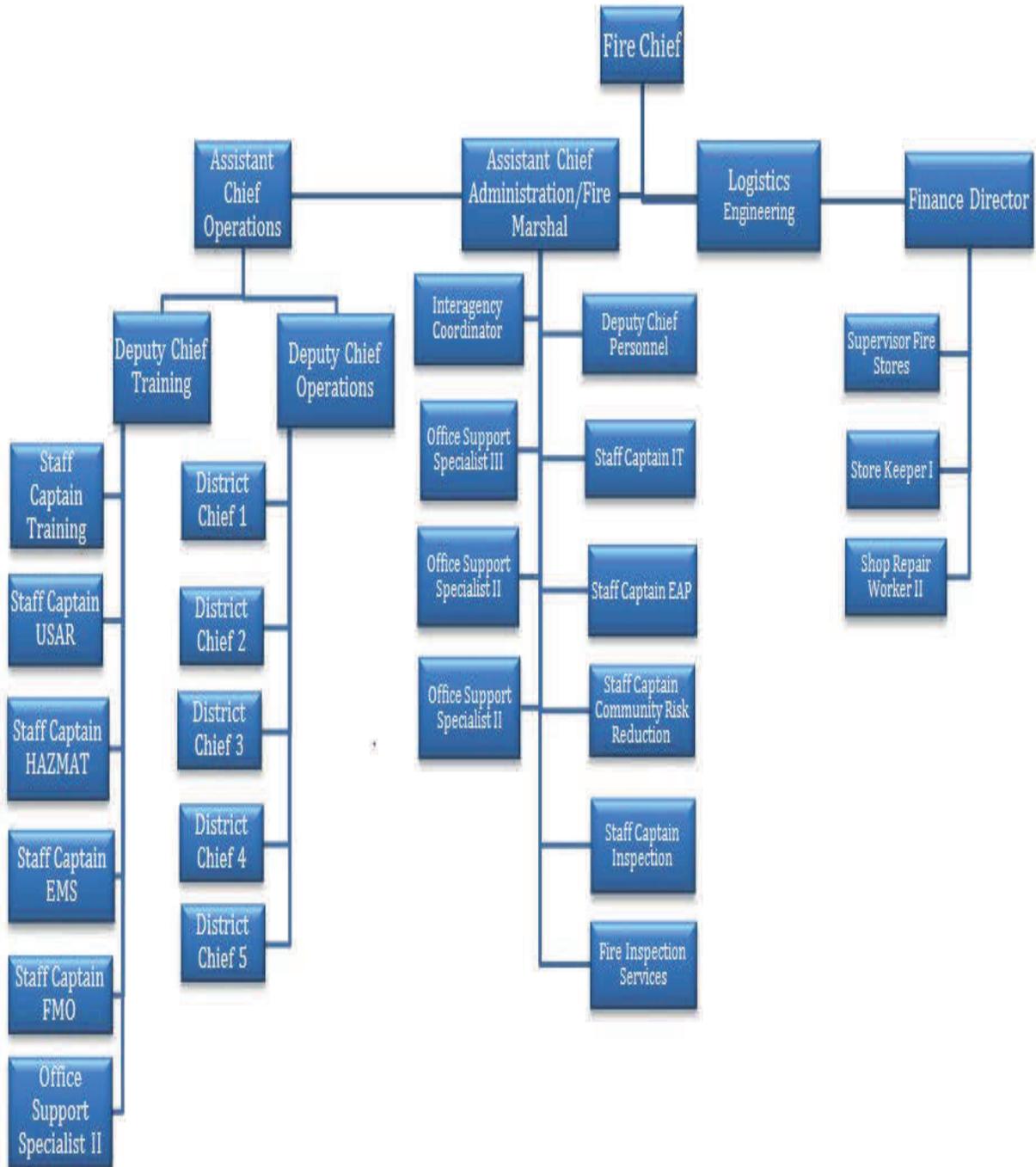
Charles Brynteson
Cherie Penn
Bryan Tyner

Battalion Chiefs

Timothy Baynard
Raymond Cruz
Michael Dahlberg
David DeWall
Stephen Dziedzic
Steven Ebert
Anthony Kuczek
Dennis Mack
Randall Miller
Kathleen Mullen
Andrew Norrgard
Jeremy Norton
Gary Piekarczyk
Laura Pilon
Todd Steinhilber
Bryan Tyner
Wesley VanVickle



Organizational Chart



Assignment of Personnel

SWORN PERSONNEL

As of December 31, 2015

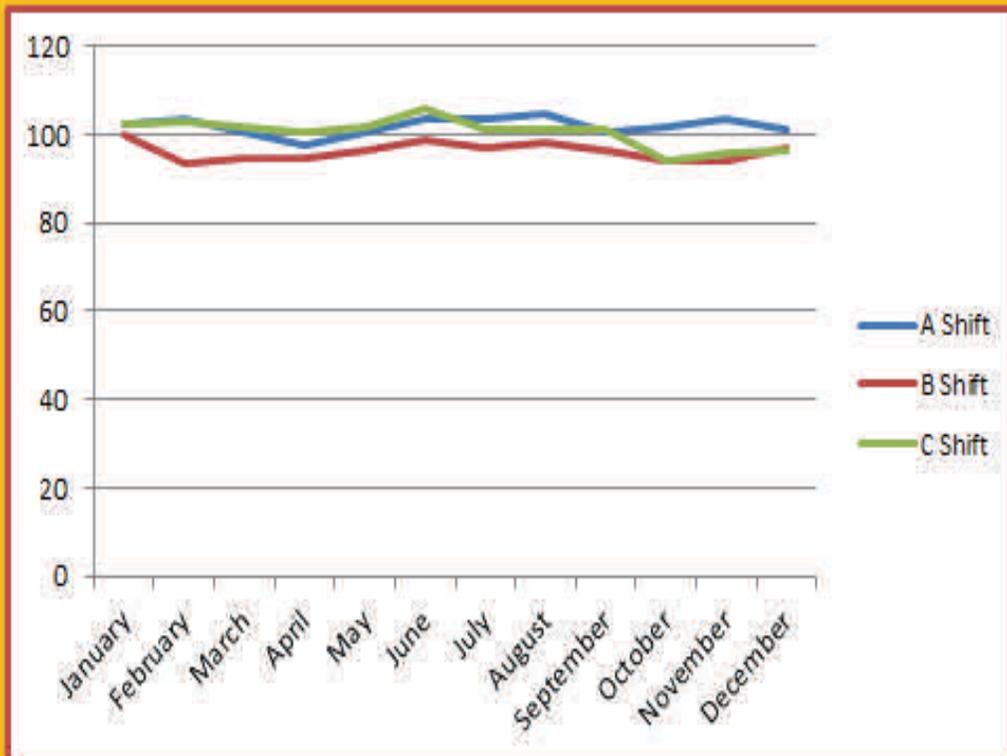
Administration	HRIS	ACTUAL	DETAILS	TOTAL
Chief of Department	1	1	0	1
Assistant Chief of Department	2	2	0	2
Staff Captain, Technology	1	1	0	1
Staff Captain, Employee Assistance	1	1	0	1
Deputy Chief, Personnel	1	1	0	1
Deputy Chief, Logistics	1	0	0	0
Deputy Chief, Training	1	1	0	1
Staff Captain, Training	4	4	0	4
Captain, Training Division	0	0	0	0
Fire Motor Operator, Training Division	0	0	0	0
Firefighter, Training Division	0	0	0	0
Cadet, Training Division	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	12	11	0	11
Fire Suppression & EMS				
Deputy Chief	3	3	0	3
Battalion Fire Chief	17	17	0	17
Fire Captain	98	98	0	98
Fire Motor Operator	98	98	0	98
Firefighter	178	181	0	181
Sub-Total	394	397	0	397
Fire Prevention Bureau				
Fire Marshal	1	1	0	1
Staff Captain, Inspections	1	1	0	1
Staff Captain, Community Risk Reduction	1	1	0	1
Fire Investigator	3	3	0	3
Sub-Total	6	6	0	6
TOTAL SWORN PERSONNEL	412	414	0	414

2015 Personnel Summary

	Total Number	% of Total
Total Sworn Personnel	416	
Total People of Color	121	29.1%
Total Males	367	88.2%
White	262	71.3%
Black	52	14.1%
American Indian	19	5.2%
Hispanic	16	4.4%
Asian	9	2.5%
Two or more/none specified	9	2.5%
Male People of Color Totals	105	28.6%
Total Females	49	11.8%
White	33	67.2%
Black	7	14.3%
Hispanic	4	8.2%
American Indian	2	4.1%
Two or More	2	4.1%
Asian	1	2.1%
Female People of Color Totals	16	32.7%

2015 Average Daily Staffing

Month	A Shift	B Shift	C Shift	Total
January	102.31	99.77	102.17	101.36
February	103.54	93.73	102.95	100.18
March	100.32	94.72	101.93	99.03
April	97.72	94.76	100.59	97.69
May	100.68	96.46	101.59	99.48
June	103.40	98.85	105.90	102.72
July	103.56	96.92	100.94	100.57
August	104.95	98.17	101.14	101.31
September	100.60	96.50	101.35	99.48
October	102.03	94.14	94.29	96.74
November	103.71	93.97	95.67	97.78
December	101.30	96.82	96.25	98.06
Totals	102.01	96.23	100.4	99.53



2015 Annual Summary

**MINNEAPOLIS FIRE DEPARTMENT
2015 SUMMARY**



Population	382,578
Land Area (sq. miles)	56.7
2015 Budget	\$61,444,858

PERSONNEL

Fire Chief	1
Assistant Chiefs	2
Deputy Chiefs	6
Battalion Chiefs	17
Fire Marshal	1
Staff Captains	7
Captains	98
Fire Motor Operators	98
Firefighters	181
Fire Investigators	3
Total Sworn	414
Civilians	8
Total Personnel	422

Battalions	5
Fire Stations	19
Engine Companies	19
Ladder Companies	7
Heavy Rescues	2
Command Van	1
Salvage Rig	1

FIRE LOSS

Total Structure Fires	€19
Loss	\$10,542,824
Total Vehicle Fires	227
Loss	\$986,354
Total Other Fires	426
Loss	\$40,757
Total Fire Loss (excludes mutual/auto a/c & exposures)	\$11,569,945

MULTIPLE ALARM FIRES

2-2 Alarms	19
3-3 Alarms	5
Total Multiple Alarms	24
Total Loss	\$6,604,030

CIVILIAN FIRE VICTIMS

Deaths	8
Injuries	24

FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

Lost Time Injuries	35
No Lost Time Injuries	112
Total FF Injuries	147

CALLS FOR SERVICE

Fires	1,275
EMS & Rescue	28,€39
False Alarms	4,273
Hazardous Conditions	563
Other Incidents	6,198
Total Calls for Service	41,248

APPARATUS RESPONSES

Company	Total Runs
Engine 6	4,150
Engine 14	3,824
Engine 1	3,661
Engine 7	3,660
Engine 8	3,071
Engine 5	2,997
Engine 16	2,708
Engine 4	2,543
Engine 21	2,444
Engine 17	2,292
Engine 11	2,148
Ladder 11	2,058
Engine 20	1,870
Ladder 3	1,764
Rescue 1	1,543
Engine 15	1,506
Engine 2	1,476
Engine 19	1,471
Ladder 10	1,343
Rescue 9	1,337
Engine 27	1,303
Ladder 4	1,193
Engine 22	1,031
Ladder 2	1,022
Engine 12	907
Engine 28	893
Ladder 5	620
Ladder 7	584
Medic 1	122
Total Fire Company Familiarizations	
Community Outreach	8,100
Adult/Family Attends	3,000
School Attendees	8,040

Average Response Time 4 minutes 12 seconds

* 81.2% of all fire calls responded to in 5 minutes or less

* 79.5% of all EMS calls responded to in 5 minutes or less

Structural Fires with hose lines laid, except residential garages

* First-in rig on scene in less than 5 minutes 85% of the time

* 14 FF on scene of initial alarm in less than 9 minutes 20 seconds 94.7% of the time (not including upgrades)



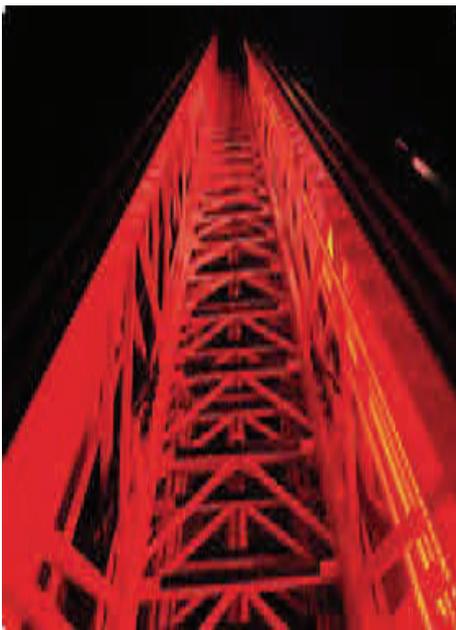
NFPA 1710 SCOPE

1.1* Scope. This standard contains minimum requirements relating to the organization and deployment of fire suppression operations, emergency medical operations, and special operations to the public by substantially all career fire departments.

1.1.1 The requirements address functions and objectives of fire department emergency service delivery, response capabilities, and resources.

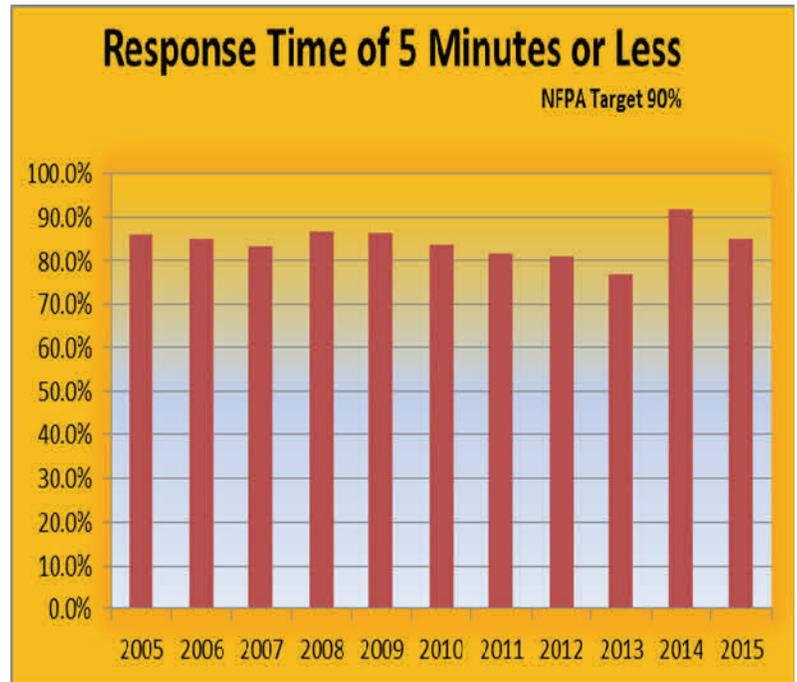
1.1.2 This standard also contains general requirements for managing resources and systems, such as health and safety, incident management, training, communications, and pre-incident planning.

1.1.3 This standard addresses the strategic and system issues involving the organization, operation, and deployment of a fire department and does not address tactical operations at a specific emergency incident.

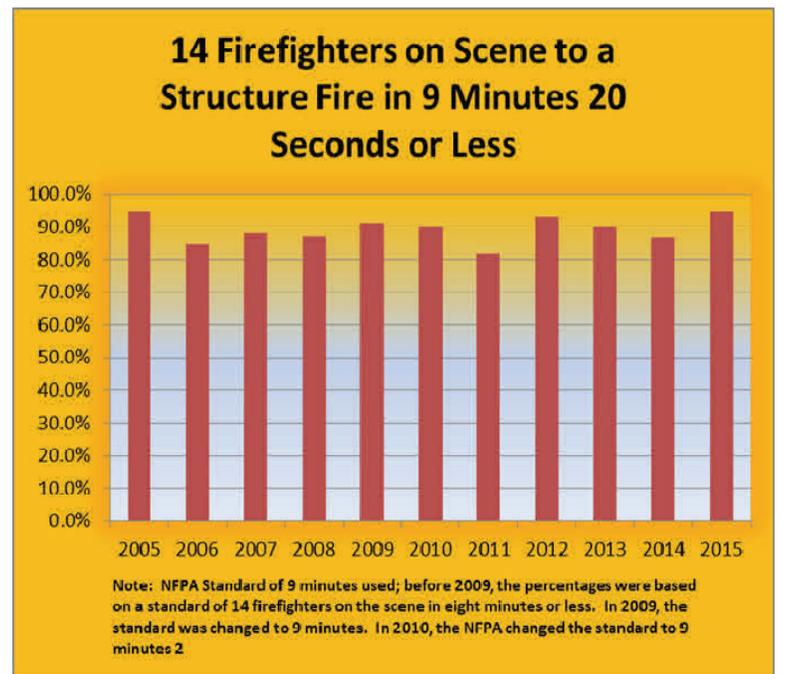


NFPA Response Measures

Response Time of 5 minutes or Less

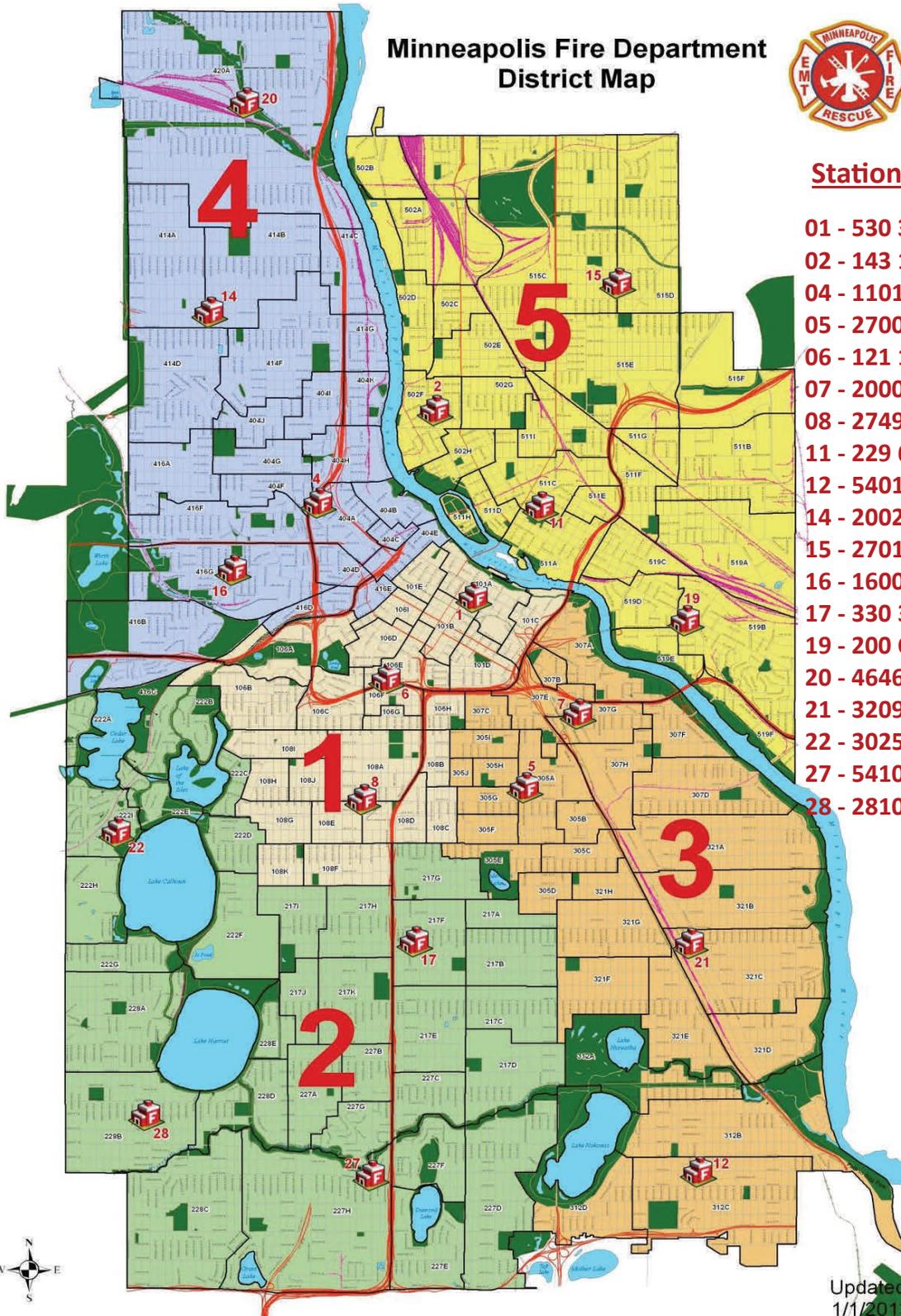


14 Firefighters on scene to a Structure fire in nine minutes 20 seconds or less



Minneapolis Fire District Map

Minneapolis Fire Department District Map



Station Locations

- 01 - 530 3rd St S
- 02 - 143 13th Ave NE
- 04 - 1101 6th St N
- 05 - 2700 Bloomington Ave
- 06 - 121 15th St S
- 07 - 2000 Franklin Ave E
- 08 - 2749 Blaisdell Ave S
- 11 - 229 6th St SE
- 12 - 5401 33rd Ave S
- 14 - 2002 Lowry Ave N
- 15 - 2701 Johnson Ave NE
- 16 - 1600 Glenwood
- 17 - 330 38th St E
- 19 - 200 Ontario St SE
- 20 - 4646 Humboldt Ave N
- 21 - 3209 38th St E
- 22 - 3025 Market Plaza
- 27 - 5410 Nicollet Ave S
- 28 - 2810 50th St W

2015 Front Line Apparatus

<u>Station</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rig ID</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1	Engine 1	71417	Pumper	2013 Freightliner
1	Duty Deputy	72408	Tahoe	2015 Chevrolet Tahoe
1	Medic 1	72395	Tahoe	2010 Chevrolet Tahoe
2	Engine 2	71407	Pumper	2008 Pierce
2	Battalion Chief	72406	Tahoe	2013 Chevrolet Tahoe
2	Boat 2	72711		1999 Roundabout
2	Boat 2 Trailer	72715	Roller Trailer	2011 Shorelander
2	Boat 2 Tow/Plow	11508	Truck	2011 Ford F250
4	Engine 4	71412	Pumper	2012 Freightliner
4	Ladder 4	71330	Ladder	1998 Sutphen Aerial
4	New Ladder 4	71302	Ladder	2014 Rosenbauer/Platform
5	Engine 5	71418	Pumper	2013 Freightliner
5	Salvage	72525		2003 Sterling
6	Engine 6	71422	Pumper	2013 Freightliner
6	Ladder 11	71301	Ladder	2004 Pierce Dash Platform
6	Mobile Command 2	72524	Pierce	2003 Pierce
6	Mobile Command 1	72396	Tahoe	2010 Chevrolet Tahoe
6	Battalion Chief	72409	Tahoe	2015 Chevrolet Tahoe
7	Engine 7	71421	Pumper	2013 Freightliner
7	Ladder 3	71013	Ladder	2014 Pierce
7	Battalion Chief	72404	Tahoe	2013 Chevrolet Tahoe
8	Engine 8	71411	Pumper	2012 Freightliner
8	Rescue 1	72522	Rescue	2000 Pierce Lance 2000
8	Green Gator	72538	Ranger	2004 Polaris
8	Green Gator Trailer	72537	7712G	PJ Trailer
8	Green Gator Tow	72378	Tahoe	2004 Chevrolet Tahoe
11	Engine 11	71415	Pumper	2012 Freightliner
11	Rescue 9	72523	Rescue	2002 Pierce Lance
11	Mobile Lab	72536	Haz Mat	2006 IHC
12	Engine 12	71403	Pumper	2004 General/SP
12	Boat 12	72549	John Boat	2008 Rescue One
12	Boat 12 Trailer	72718		2013 Caravan
12	Boat 12/Airboat Tow	11507	Truck	2011 Ford F250
12	AirBoat	72713	Air Ranger	2005 American
12	AirBoat Trailer	72714	Trailer	2005 American
14	Engine 14	71424	Pumper	2014 Freightliner
14	Ladder 10	71012	Ladder	2001 Pierce Dash 2000
14	Battalion Chief	72406	Tahoe	2013 Chevrolet Tahoe

2015 Front Line Apparatus

<u>Station</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rig ID</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Notes</u>
15	Engine 15	71423	Pumper	2012 Freightliner
15	Ladder 7	71501	Quint	2004 General/SP
15	HCMC		Medics	
16	Engine 16	71414	Pumper	2012 Freightliner
16	Blue Dragon	72021		Tioga Air Heater
16	Spare Engine 16	71405	Pumper	2004 General/SP
16	EAP	72399	Explorer XLT	2008 Ford
17	Engine 17	71416	Pumper	2013 Freightliner
17	Battalion Chief	72403	Tahoe	2013 Chevrolet Tahoe
17	Spare Engine 17	71404	Pumper	2004 General/SP
19	Engine 19	71409	Pumper	2009 Pierce Arrow XT
19	Decon 24'	72023	Trailer	2003 Wells Cargo trailer
19	Decon 50'	72024	Trailer	2003 Wells Cargo trailer
19	Decon tow vehicle	72546	24' Tractor	1999 IHC
19	Decon tow vehicle	71030	50' Tractor	1990 IHC Pirsch
19	Boat 19	72716	Boat	2012 Stanley
19	Boat 19 Trailer	72717	Galvanized Trailer	2013 Shorelander
20	Engine 20	71413	Pumper	2012 Freightliner
20	MCI Bus	72551	Rehab/MCI	1995 Spartan
21	Engine 21	71408	Pumper	2008 Pierce Arrow XT
21	Ladder 2	71802	Ladder	2004 General/SP
21	Spare Quint 20	71805	Ladder	2004 General/SP
22	Engine 22	71419	Pumper	2013 Freightliner
22	Arson	72384	Tahoe	2007 Chevrolet Tahoe
22	Boat 22	72529	1600 Angler	2005 Crestliner
22	Boat 22 Trailer	72531	Bunk Trailer	2006 Shorelander
22	Boat 22 Tow/Plow	72379	Yukon	2005 GMC
27	Engine 27	71406	Pumper	2004 General/SP
27	Ladder 5	71803	Ladder	2004 General/SP
27	Spare Quint 2	71804	Quint	2004 General/SP
27	HCMC		Medics	
28	Engine 28	71402	Pumper	2004 General/SP
28	Spare Engine 28	71401	Pumper	2004 General/SP
28	Boat 28	72549	John Boat	2008 Rescue One
28	Boat 28 Trailer	72548		2008 Haul Rite
EOTF	Spare Engine 20	71460	Pumper	1998 Freightliner
	Spare Ladder 1	71011	Ladder	2001 Pierce Dash 2000

Effective Emergency Response



Effective Emergency Response

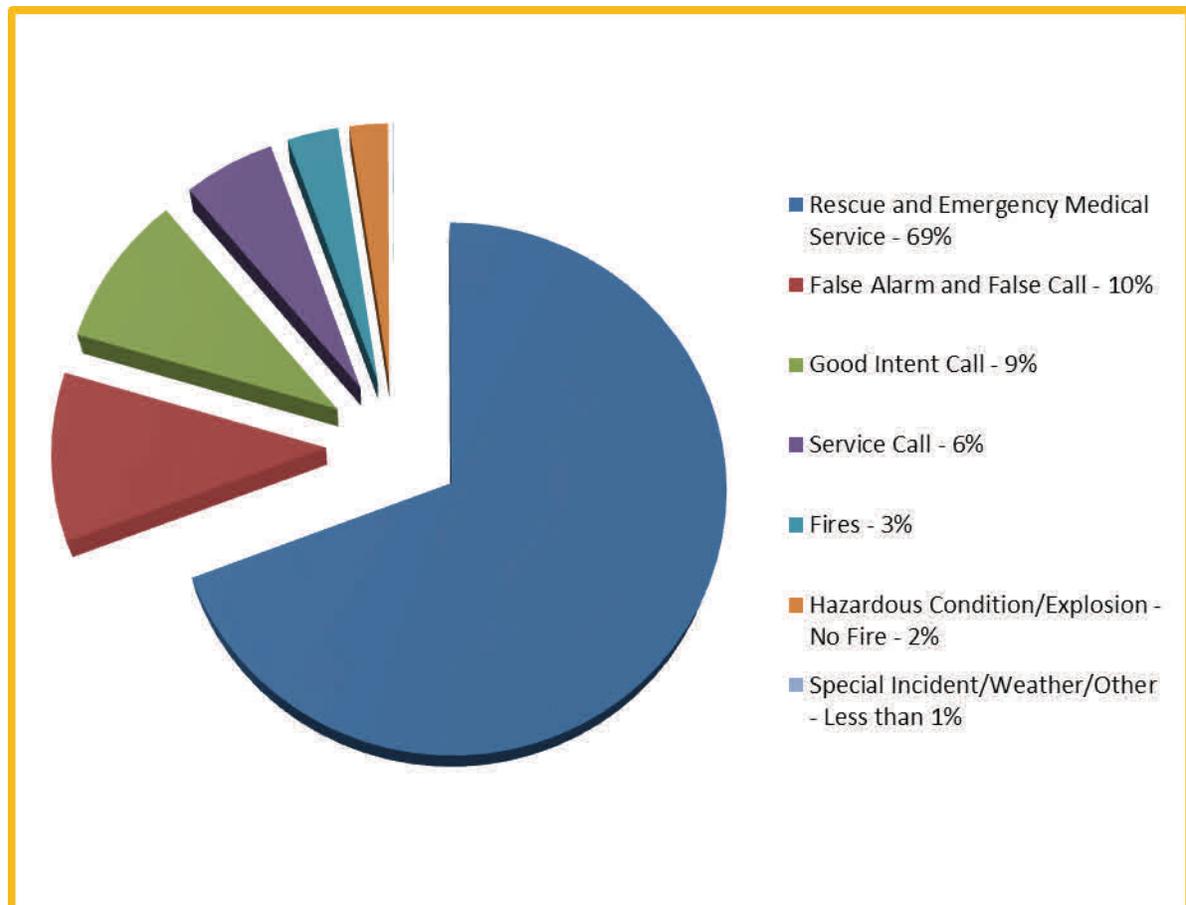
Effective emergency response begins with the actions taken in the initial minutes of an emergency which are critical.

A prompt warning to employees to evacuate, shelter or lockdown can save lives. A call for help to public emergency services that provides full and accurate information will help the dispatcher send the right responders and equipment. An employee trained to administer first aid or perform CPR can be lifesaving. Actions by employees with knowledge of building and process systems can help control a leak and minimize damage to the facility and the environment.



2015 Calls For Service

Rescue and Emergency Medical Service - 69%	28,639
False Alarm and False Call - 10%	4,273
Good Intent Call - 9%	3,866
Service Call - 6%	2,302
Fires - 3%	1,275
Hazardous Condition/Explosion - No Fire - 2%	963
Special Incident/Weather/Other - Less than 1%	30
Total	41,348



2015 Multiple Alarm Fires

2-2 Alarms 19

3-3 Alarms 5

TOTAL MULTIPLES 24

2-2 Alarms

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupancy Type</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Jan-03	6:56	1502 West Broadway Avenue	Commercial/Residential	\$2,500
Jan-18	2:52	1001 James Avenue North	House	\$64,000
Feb-08	3:23	3433 Chicago Avenue South	Duplex	\$124,500
Feb-26	1:26	3748 Park Avenue South	Boarding house	\$451,000
Mar-15	3:42	110 3rd Street North	Commercial/Residential	\$27,500
Apr-05	23:18	1908 Pleasant Avenue South	Apartment	\$51,000
Apr-11	11:24	4940 Newton Avenue South	House	\$585,000
Apr-12	18:55	710 Marquette Avenue	Hotel	\$10,000
Apr-13	0:34	315 South 4th Street	City Hall	\$2,000
May-05	9:15	2511 Bloomington Avenue South	Commercial/Residential	\$100,000
Jun-30	3:43	2730 18th Avenue South	House	\$110,000
Aug-15	6:39	3541 3rd Avenue South	House	\$146,500
Aug-25	16:44	2955 Colfax Avenue North	House	\$15,000
Sep-09	20:18	1406 6th Street NE	Duplex	\$170,000
Sep-16	21:22	1411 Emerson Avenue North	Duplex	\$60,000
Dec-11	12:45	2001 5th Avenue South	Duplex	\$175,000
Dec-15	2:15	901 Morgan Avenue North	Duplex	\$86,000
Dec-17	17:59	4050 Russell Avenue North	House	\$100,000
Dec-23	19:21	1843 Polk Street NE	Duplex	\$305,000

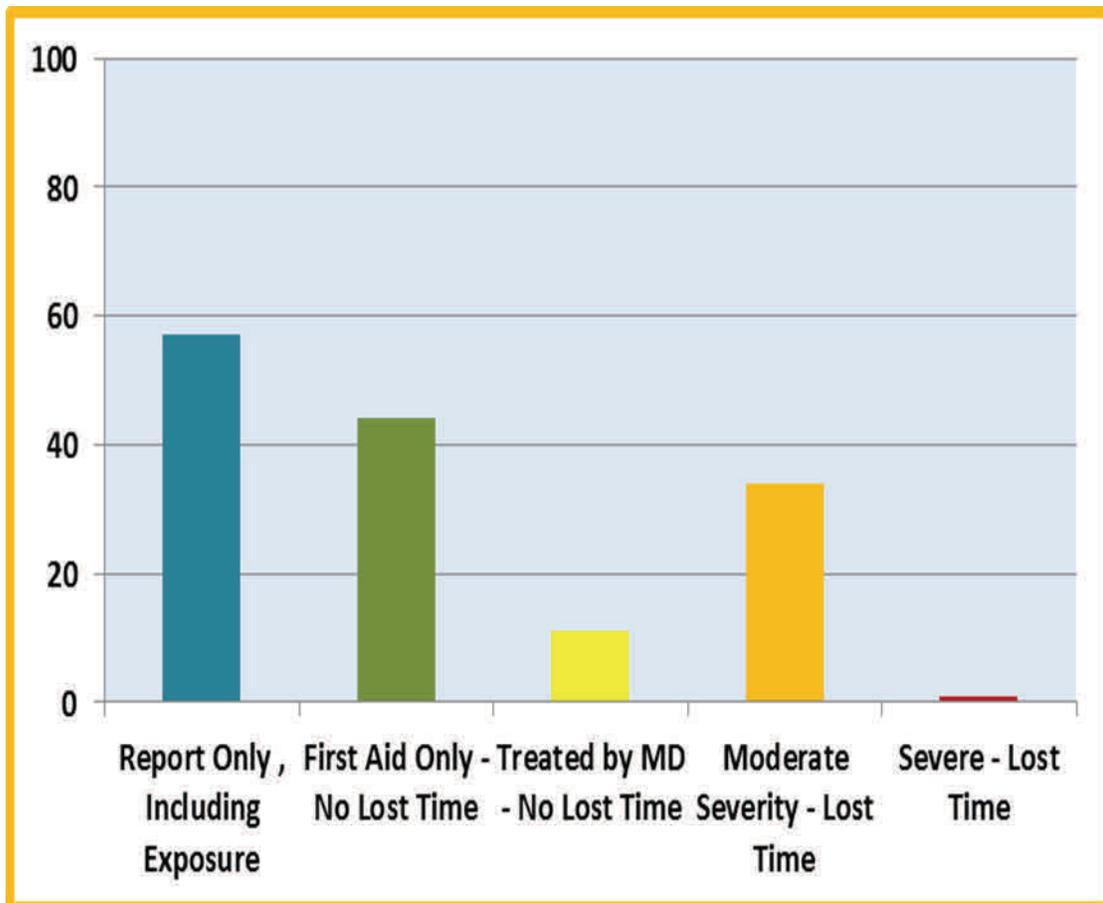
3-3 Alarms

Feb-18	41	81 St. Anthony Parkway	Industrial	\$1,000,000
Mar-07	2256	645 Johnson Street NE	Lumber yard	\$1,000,000
Apr-15	843	907-19 West Broadway Avenue	Commercial/Residential	\$1,627,000
Aug-15	1439	3212-14 Colfax Avenue South	Duplex	\$92,000
Sep-12	505	115 Valley View Place	House	\$300,000

TOTAL LOSS \$6,604,000

2015 Firefighter Injuries

Report Only , Including Exposure	57
First Aid Only - No Lost Time	44
Treated by MD - No Lost Time	11
Moderate Severity - Lost Time	34
Severe - Lost Time	1
Total	147



Five Year Trends

Calls for Service

	Total Calls for Service	Rescue & EMS Runs	Fire Runs
2011	35,204	22,247	1,367
2012	37,011	24,668	1,362
2013	38,133	25,815	1,200
2014	40,661	27,619	1,154
2015	41,348	28,639	1,275



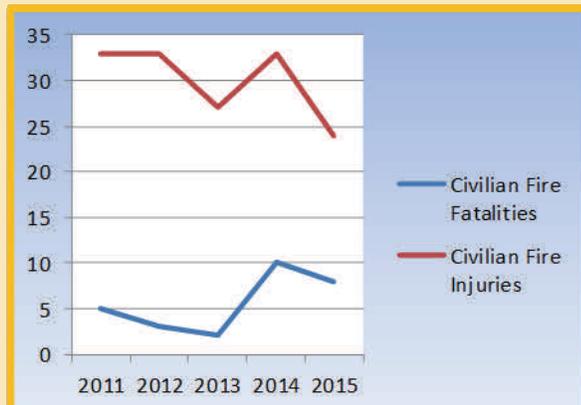
Total Fire Loss

	Total Fire Loss
2011	\$12,530,310
2012	\$20,235,279
2013	\$10,263,314
2014	\$7,453,751
2015	\$11,569,945



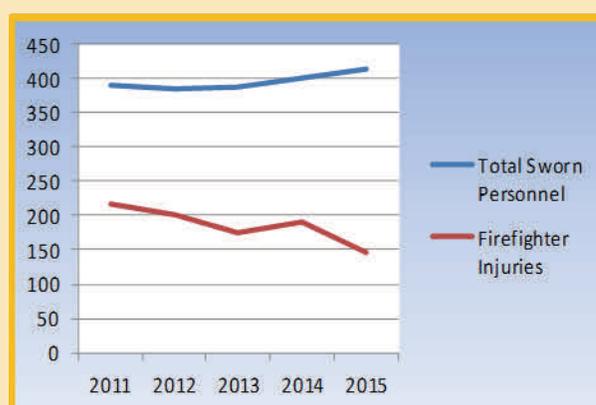
Civilian Injuries and Fatalities

	Civilian Fire Fatalities	Civilian Fire Injuries
2011	5	33
2012	3	33
2013	2	27
2014	10	33
2015	8	24



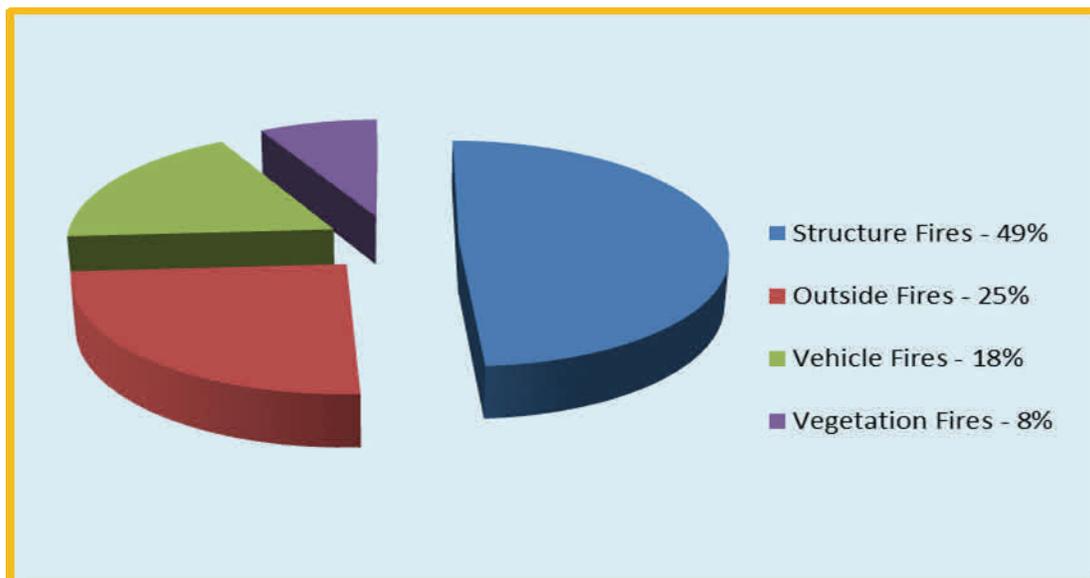
Total Sworn Personnel Total Firefighter Injuries

	Total Sworn Personnel	Firefighter Injuries
2011	390	217
2012	385	200
2013	388	176
2014	401	192
2015	414	147



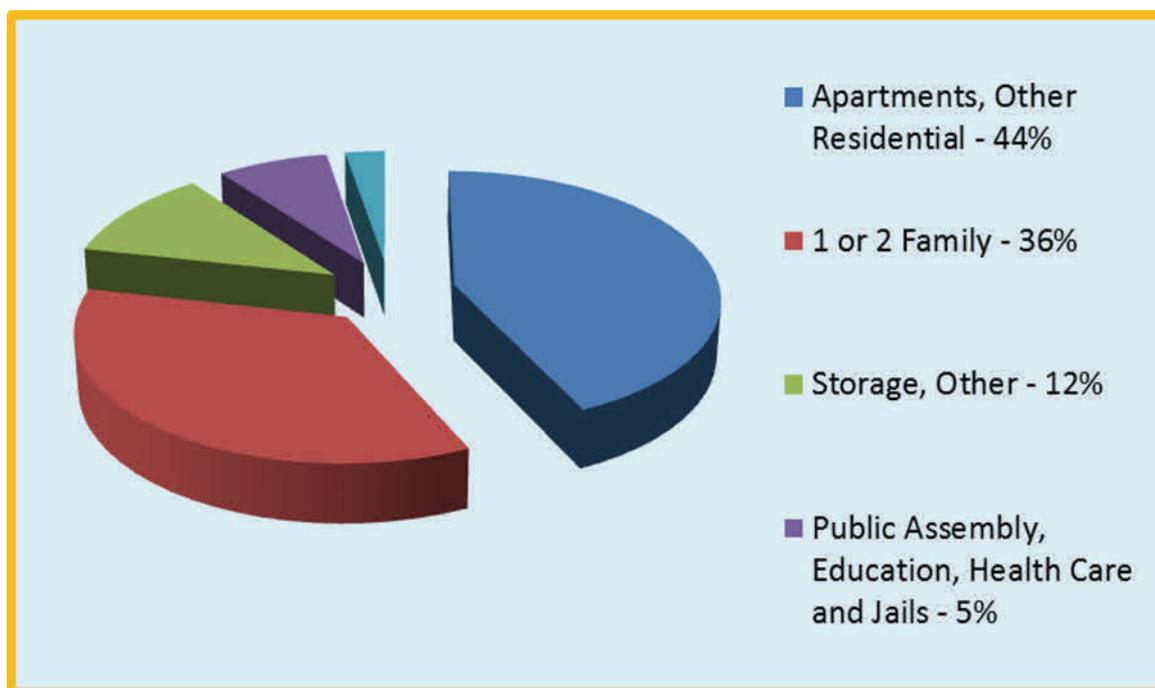
2015 Fires By Incident Type

Incident Type	Count	Total Estimated Loss
Building Fire	262	\$10,517,505
Fires in Structure, other than in a Building	16	\$10,455
Cooking Fire, Confined to Container	287	\$75,745
Chimney or Flue Fire, Confined to Chimney	5	\$4,000
Fuel Burner/Boiler Malfunction, Fire	3	\$2
Commercial Compactor Fire, Confined to	1	\$0
Trash or Rubbish Fire, Contained	47	\$5,017
Fire in Portable Building, Fixed Location	1	\$100
Passenger Vehicle Fire	210	\$841,714
Road freight or transport vehicle fire	13	\$109,100
Rail Vehicle Fire	1	\$250
Off-Road Vehicle or Heavy Equipment Fire	3	\$35,300
Natural Vegetation Fire, Other	37	\$124
Forest, Woods or Wildland Fire	8	\$0
Brush or Brush and Grass Mixture Fire	34	\$4,064
Grass Fire	20	\$0
Outside Rubbish, Trash or Waste Fire	155	\$24,256
Garbage Dump or Sanitary Landfill Fire	1	\$0
Dumpster or Other Outside Trash	129	\$1,185
Outside Stationary Compactor/Compacted	2	\$0
Special Outside Fire, Other	25	\$1,621
Outside Storage Fire	4	\$3,305
Outside Equipment Fire	11	\$6,202
Totals:	1,275	\$11,639,945



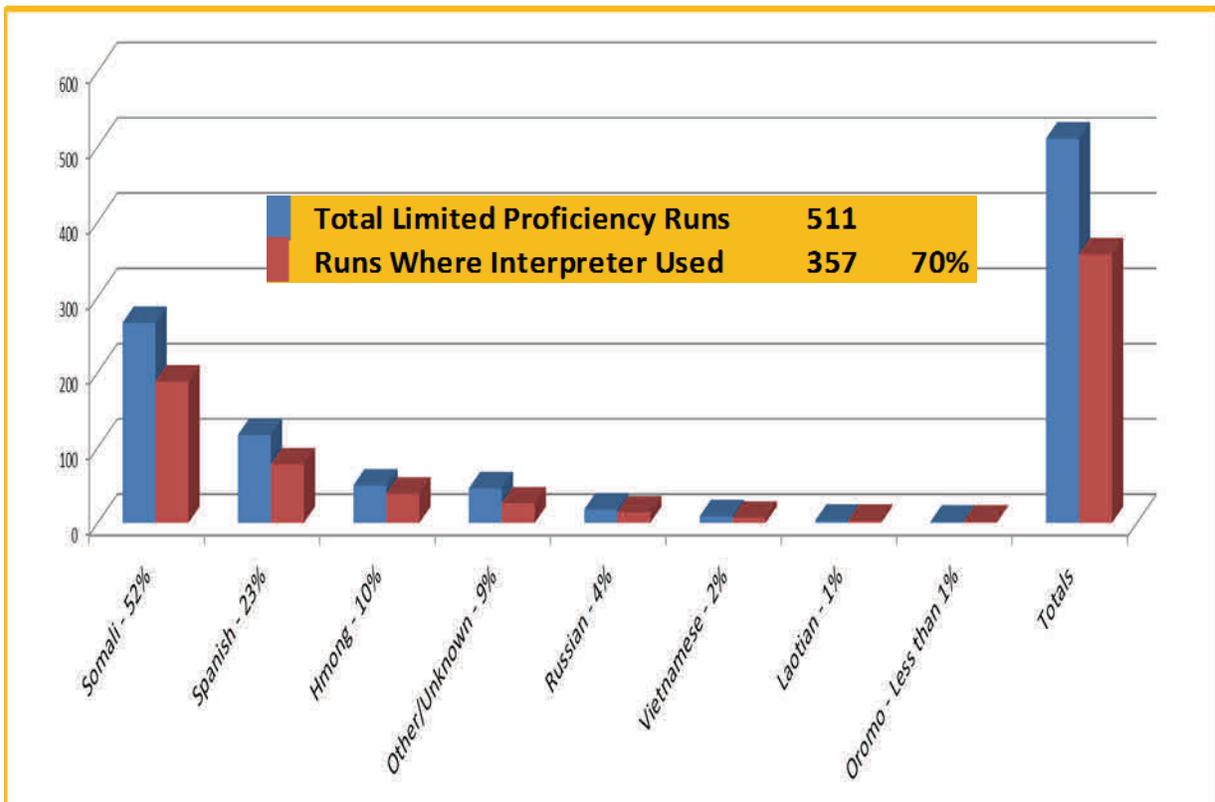
Structure Fires By Property Use

Structure Use	Number
Apartments	254
1 or 2 Family	225
Storage (Including Residential Garages), Other	72
Hotels and Motels, Other Residential	20
Stores and Offices	15
Schools and Colleges	13
Public Assembly	10
Health Care and Jails	7
Industry, Utility and Manufacturing	3
Total	619

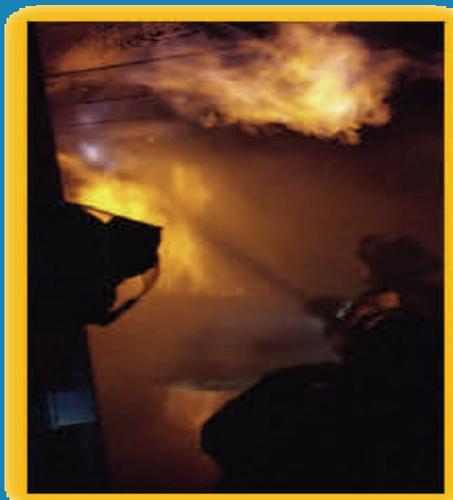
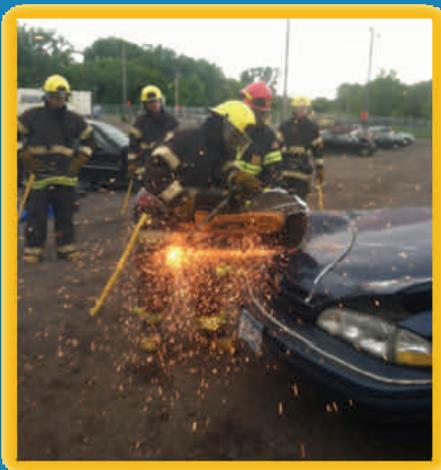


Limited English Proficiency Incidents

	Number Interpreter Used		
Somali - 52%	266	188	52%
Spanish - 23%	117	78	23%
Hmong - 10%	50	39	10%
Other/Unknown - 9%	46	26	9%
Russian - 4%	18	14	4%
Vietnamese - 2%	9	7	2%
Laotian - 1%	3	3	1%
Oromo - Less than 1%	2	2	0%
Totals	511	357	70%



Training For Excellence



Training Division

Training is one of the single most important functions of the modern Fire Department. Over the years, the Fire Service has become more academically challenging and the demand for knowledge by firefighters has steadily increased. The Minneapolis Fire Department Training Division has developed an effective, coordinated training program that maintains personal performance objectives and develops individuals into capable leaders and supervisors. The Training Division consists of the Chief of Training, Staff Officers and Support Staff. The Training Division responsibilities are to create, conduct and document training for all suppression personnel. Examples of this training include, but are not limited to:

- Plan, conduct and supervise department fire cadet academy.
- Emergency Medical Training and recertification for department.
- Coordinate training activities with city, county and state agencies.
- Ensure compliance with standards and legal requirements.
- Training and implementation of new apparatus and equipment.
- Develop, recommend and implement safe operational practices.
- Conduct promotional exams in conjunction with HR Dept.
- Research modern practices and provide recommendations for procedural changes.
- Plan and coordinate continuing education programs.
- Conduct Live Fire training evolutions to improve and enhance the skills of the Minneapolis Fire Department and the Fire Departments serving the region.
- Perform annual and semiannual OSHA testing as required
- Train all Minneapolis Firefighters in HazMat Response to the Technician level or higher.
- Develop curriculum for and conduct Confined Space Rescue Training to the Technician level.
- Develop curriculum for and conduct Technical Rope Rescue Training to the Technician level.
- Conduct training for response to Rail Emergencies.

Training Improves Safety – Training Saves Lives

The Minneapolis Fire Department invests its resources in equipment, apparatus, Emergency Medical Technician training, suppression and technical rescue training, training facility improvements, and service awards, in addition to other worthwhile programs. These investments are wasted if not for a properly trained workforce, ready to respond at a moment's notice, to any and all types of emergencies. The following are examples of the training a Fire Cadet must complete to become a Minneapolis Firefighter.



Continuing Education



EMS Training



Structure Fire Training



Roof top Ventilation



Confined Space Rescue



Light Rail Emergencies



Ice Rescue



Water Rescue



Natural Gas Leaks



Swift Water Rescue



Haz-Mat Response



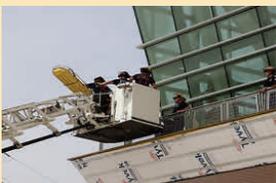
Rail Tanker Fires



Rapid Intervention Team



High Angle Rope Rescue



Aerial Ladder Rescue



Search and Rescue



Personal Injury Accidents



Trench Rescue



Automobile Extrication



Structural Collapse



Incident Command



Mass Casualty Training



Active Shooter Response



Downed Power Lines

2015 Training Division Report

Administrative - 344 Hours

City Ethics Training (on-line)
Employee performance appraisal
FireHouse Software Training

Intersection Safety
MFD Communications

Basic Practices - 24,354 Hours

30-35 EXT Ladders
Advancing Lines
Aerial Standpipe
Back Stretching
Boarded Vacant Building Training
Daily Safety Briefing
Elevate Hose Lines
FMO Manual
Foam Equipment
High Rise Operations
Hose Loading and Bundles
Ladder Rescues
Life Rope Slide

Master Streams
May Day
Raise Equipment
Relay Operations
Replacing Burst Section
Rescue Basket
RIT
Self Containing Breathing Apparatus
Sprinkler Systems
Straight Beam Ladders
Using Ladders to Advance Lines
Ventilation

EMS Company Schools - 5,382 Hours

Abdominal & Genital Injuries
Acute Abdomen
Airway Management
Airway Management & Equipment
Allergic Reactions
Ambulance Operations
Anaphylaxis
Automatic B/P Monitor Operation
Baseline Vital Signs
Basic Animal Rescue Training
Behavioral Emergencies
Biological Terrorism
Bleeding
Bloodborne Pathogen Training
BLS Review
Cardiovascular Emergencies
Chest Injuries
Communicable Disease
Communications
CPR Devices Study
CPR Self-Study 2008
Defibrillator Operation
Diabetic Emergencies
Donning/doffing of Infectious Disease PPE
EMS Safety Topic
Environmental Emergencies
Eye Injuries
Face & Throat Injuries
Gaining Access to Patient
Geriatric Assessment
Head & Spine Injuries
Human Body
Infection Control Policy

Infectious Diseases
Kinematics of Trauma
Lifting & Moving Patients
Medical/Legal EMS Issues
Musculoskeletal Care
Neurological Emergencies
NREMT Skills-Bleeding Control
NREMT Skills-Joint Splinting
NREMT Skills-Long Bone Splint
NREMT Skills-Oral/Nasal/Suction
NREMT Skills-Oxygen Admin.
NREMT Skills-PA Medical
NREMT Skills-PA Trauma
NREMT Skills-Spine Immobilize
OB/GYN
Patient Assessment
Patient Care Guidelines
Pediatric Assessment
Pediatric Medical
Pediatric Trauma
Pharmacology
Respiratory Emergencies
Shock
Soft Tissue Injuries
SOP's for Transfilling Medical O₂
Spanish for EMS
Special EMS Operations
Substance Abuse/OD
Transition Testing Review
Updated CPR Guidelines
Well-Being EMS
Working Out At The Fire Station

2015 Training Division Report

Essentials of Firefighting - 4,719 Hours

Building Construction	Firefighter Personal Protective Equipment
Consolidated Fire Training Schools	Forcible Entry
Fire Behavior	Ground Ladders
Fire Control	Loss Control
Fire Department Communications	Portable Extinguishers
Fire Detection, Alarm and Suppression System	Protecting Evidence for Fire Cause Determination
Fire Hose	Rescue and Extrication
Fire Prevention and Public Fire Education	Ropes and Knots
Fire Service Elevator Operation	Ventilation
Fire Streams	Water Supply
Firefighter Orientation and Safety	

Hazardous Materials - 2,189 Hours

AreaRAE Gas/Radiation Detector	Level A Suit Training
Canberra 1000 Rad. Detector (Identifier)	Ludlum Radiation Detector
Canberra MCB2 Rad. Detector (Gun)	Managing the Hazardous Materials Incident
CDS Tube Kit	Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials Emergencies
Chlorine Emergency Kits	MSA Sirius 4-Gas w/PID Detector
Columbia Weather Station	Multi Rae Gas Monitor
Corrosive Emergencies	Radioactive Emergencies
DECON Trailer (s)	Responding to Compressed Gas Emergencies
Decontamination (Set up, Solutions, Trailer Operations)	Responding to corrosive Emergencies
Emergency Response Guide	Responding to Liquefied Gas Emergencies
Explosive Emergencies	Responding to Oxidizer Emergencies
Flammable & Combustible Liquid Emergencies	Responding to Radioactive Material Emergencies
Flammable Solid Emergencies	Shipping Papers
Gas Emergencies	Spills: Open Water, Moving Water, Sewer Systems
Haz Mat Inventories (Station 11 & Apparatus)	Ultra/Mini Radiac Personal Rad. Detector
Haz Mat Miscellaneous	Understanding Cryogenics
Hazmat Inventory - Mobile Lab	Understanding Oxidizers
Haz-Mat Technician Level	WISER Software
HazMatID	WMD Response
Introduction to Hazardous Materials	

2015 Training Division Report

MFD Lesson Plans - 10,672 Hours

Aerial Platform Operation	Hydra Ram
Air Compressor	Incident Critique
Air Quality Monitoring	Ladders, Care and Maintenance
Ajax Tool	Light Plant Uses and Operations
Apparatus Inventory Procedures	LRT PowerPoint
Arson Investigation	MFD Rescue Boat Operations
Automobile Extrication	Motorola 800 MHz
Automobile Fires	MSA Thermal Imager
Building Familiarizations	Multiple Alarm Procedures
Cairns Iris	Natural Gas Emergencies
Care and Use of Equipment	Personal Protective Equipment
Cavitation/Pumping Training	Portable Fire Extinguishers
Chain Saw Operations	Public Relations
Chemistry of Fire	Quint Operations
Computers	Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) Operations
Critical Incident Stress Management	Refilling SCBA Bottles & Compressor
Driver Training, Pumper	Ropes and Knots
Driver Training, Truck	Salvage and Overhaul
Elevator Escape and Rescue Procedures	Saws-all
EOTF Burn Building Ops	Scott Thermal Imager
Fire Department Connections	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)
Fire Detection and Alarm Systems	SORD Training
Fire Hose	Station Journals
Fire Service Terminology	Streets and Routes
Foam Equipment and AFFF	Target Saw/K12 Operation
Forcible Entry	Vehicle Accidents (involving MFD apparatus)
Fuel Truck	Ventilation Operations
Glassmaster Tool	Water Rescue Operations
Hurst Tool Operations	

OSHA & Safety Topics - 205 Hours

Air Monitoring (August)	Identifying Materials
Air Monitoring (March)	Incident Safety Officer
Air-Purifying Respirator	Mayday
APR's	New Extrication Equipment
Arrival and Size Up Review	PPE Cleaning
Arrival and Size-Up	Propane Emergencies
Carbon Monoxide	Reading Smoke
Carbon Monoxide: The Odorless Killer	Scene Safety at Structural Fires
Cold Weather Firefighting	Swift Water Rescue
Cold Weather Operations	Swift Water Rescue Training
Heat Exposure	The Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives
Highway Guardrail Cables	Understanding & Handling Electrical Emergencies
Ice Rescue	

2015 Training Division Report

Fire Operations Manual - 1,715 Hours

Apparatus and Equipment	General Operations
Arson and Fire Investigation	Harassment Policy and Investigative Procedures
Basic Practices	Hazardous Materials and Incident Response
Chapter 15-EMS SOP's	Incident Command
Chapter 16-Infection Control Plan	Job Descriptions
Confined Space Rope Systems	Reports and Records
Emergency Duty	Station Duty
Fire Department Communications	Uniforms and Grooming
Fire Prevention	

Urban Search & Rescue - 828 Hours

Air Bags	Lifting and Moving
Anchoring Systems	Operational Planning
Breaching and Breaking	Patient Packaging
Cameras	Raising and Lowering
Confined Space	Ropes
Confined Space Air Monitoring	Search
Cutting and Burning	Task Force Leadership
High Directional	Trench

Water Rescue - 410 Hours

Airboat Training	MFD Rescue Boat 22
Boat Training	MFD Rescue Boat 4
MFD Air Boat 21	Open Water Rescue
MFD Rescue Boat 12	River Rescue

Emergency Management - 152 Hours

Emergency Management Class PER - 400

EMS Continuing Education Classes - 4,192 Hours

Body Substance Isolation	EMS CEU #43 CPR Recert/CAM Skills/CPR Study Skills
EMS CEU #1(15)EMS update/Narcan	EMS CEU #44 Excited Delirium, respiratory, diabeti
EMS CEU #11 (Pregnancy/Childbirth/Neonate)	EMS CEU #50 CPR Recert
EMS CEU #14 (NBC/ICT/Airway & Trauma Skills)	EMS CEU #51 3 ECHO/Random Skill Bleeding Control
EMS CEU #20 (Trauma/BB)	EMS CEU #57 High Per. CPR, Inhal. Inj., Stroke SOP
EMS CEU #28 (CAM/Apneic Pt.)	EMS CEU #59 Active Shooter/Hostile Events Trng.
EMS CEU #29 (Med Pt Assmt. & PUMP/POD Review)	EMS CEU #60 CPR Renewal
EMS CEU #30 (Pt. Assess/Ran. Skills/LBB)	EMS CEU #61 Transition Testing Review
EMS CEU #31 (B.A.R.T./CISM)	EMS CEU #62 Transition Testing
EMS CEU #34 BACK SAFETY/LIFTING/FFR ERGONOMICS	Life Pak 1000 Training
EMS CEU #35 CPR Recert/CAM/AED Prac. Skills	Medic One Operational Training

2015 Training Division Report

Training Division Courses - 4,272 Hours

Administrative Issues	HazMat Technician Practical Skills
Daily Physical Training	HazMat Technician Tests/Quizzes
EMS Tests & quizzes	HazMat Specialty Training
EMT Lecture On Text Book	HCMC EMS Orientation
EMT Practical skills	High Rise Ops. - July '06
Engine Functions	HOT Heavy Vehicle Extrication
FFI Lecture On Text Book	Incident Management (HTC)
FFI Practical Skills	Inventory and Cleaning
FFI Testing/Quizzes	Mass Casualty Incident Van Training
FFII Lecture on Text Book	MECC/Dispatch Center
FFII Practical Skills	MFD SOP's Lecture
FFII Tests/Quizzes	MFD SOP's Practical Skills
Fire Module #1 2002 (Incident Tactics)	MFD SOP's practical test
Fire Module #10 2005 SCBA Annual Proficiency Train	MFD SOP's written test
Fire Module #5 2003 (800 Mhz Radio)	Safety/Workplace Environment/Emp. Right to Know
Firefighter Reintegration	Truck Functions
HazMat Operations	

Outside Training - 827 Hours

Flint Hills/Koch Refinery Plant	Response to Rail Emergencies
Mutual Aid Response Training	Xcel Energy Operations
Outside Training/Seminar	

Specialized Training - 2,328 Hours

2015 Captains Conference	Rope Awareness
Annual SCBA Training	Rope Belay
Confined Space & Patient Packaging	Rope Care and Knots
Confined Space Awareness	Rope Hardware
New SCBA Upgrade Training	Rope Main
Oil by Rail Awareness Training	Rope Patient Packaging
Rope Anchoring Systems	



Emergency Medical Services

Fire Service Based Emergency Medical Response

Pre-hospital 911 emergency response is one of the essential public safety functions provided by the Minneapolis Fire Department in support of community health, security, and prosperity for the City of Minneapolis. Fire service-based emergency medical services (EMS) systems are strategically positioned to deliver time critical response and effective patient care. Fire service-based EMS provides this pivotal public safety service while also emphasizing responder safety, competent and compassionate workers, and cost-effective operations.

It is critical to understand the importance of having emergency medical services provided through the fire service. Fire service-based EMS is pre-hospital emergency 911 medical response provided by the nation's firefighter EMTs and paramedics. Due to the training, experience, and equipment of fire service-based EMS responders, they are capable of simultaneously securing a scene, mitigating the hazard, and triaging, extricating, treating, decontaminating (if necessary), and aid in getting the sick and injured transported to an appropriate medical facility. Time efficiency is a key component of the best designed EMS systems. There is no service more capable of rapid multi-faceted response than a fire-based EMS system.





Emergency Medical Services

<u>Incident Type</u>	<u>Number</u>
EMS Call, Excluding Vehicle Accident with Injury	11,311
EMS - Arrive and Cancelled Before PT Contact or no PT	8,917
EMS - Assist Medics - Did NOT Provide any BLS Treatment	5,608
Motor Vehicle Accident with Injuries	585
Medical Assist, Assist EMS Crew	541
Motor Vehicle Accident with no Injuries	342
Motor Vehicle Accident with Injuries - No PT Contact	295
EMS - DOA (No BLS Provided)	217
Removal of Victim(s) from Stalled Elevator	186
Lock-in (if Lock-out, Use 511)	170
Motor Vehicle/Pedestrian Accident (MV Ped)	154
Home Visit - Med Unit	123
Motor Vehicle vs. Self-Propelled (Bike/Wheelchair)	115
Swimming/Recreational Water Areas Rescue	14
Search for Person in Water	10
High Angle Rescue	9
Extrication of Victim(s) from Machinery	9
Extrication of Victim(s) from Vehicle	6
Ice Rescue	6
Watercraft Rescue	6
Swift Water Rescue	5
Extrication of Victim(s) from Building/Structure	4
Trench/Below-Grade Rescue	3
Rescue, EMS Incident, Other	1
Search for Person on Land	1
Water and Ice-related Rescue, Other	1
Total	28,639



Emergency Medical Services

<u>Chief Complaint</u>	<u>Number</u>
Respiratory Distress	2,109
Chest Pain	1,425
Altered Level of Consciousness	1,417
Trauma	1,380
Impression/Assessment, Other	962
Pain, General	795
Seizure	691
Hemorrhaging/Bleeding	533
Syncope, Fainting	373
Back Pain	368
Abdominal Pain	340
Flu-like Symptoms	258
Cardiac Arrest	243
Overdose/Poisoning	229
Stroke/CVA	221
General Illness	198
Behavioral - Mental Status, Psychiatric Disorder	141
Diabetic Symptom	139
Headache	118
Cardiac Dysrhythmia	118
Pregnancy/OB	116
Allergic Reaction, Excludes Stings and Venomous Bite	108
Vaginal Bleeding	52
Respiratory Arrest	49
Suicide Attempt	41
Airway Obstruction	29
Burns	18
Sting/Bite	17
Eye Problem	12
Obvious Death	9
Hypothermia	6
Hyperthermia	5
Electrocution	3
Hypovolemia	3
Inhalation Injury, Toxic Gases	3
Chemical Discharge	2
Total	12,531



Medic 1

A Perfect Partnership: Ensuring a Safe Patient Transition with a Post Discharge Firefighter Visit

In March 2014, the Minneapolis Fire Department partnered with Park Nicollet Methodist Hospital and four other community Fire Departments to create a Post Discharge Firefighter Visit. This structured, one time visit is a face-to-face meeting with a recently discharged patient to ensure that the patient has safely transitioned to home and understands the next steps in his/her care.

The visit includes medication review, follow-up visit(s), signs and symptoms, who to call with questions, and a home safety assessment. Patients are referred to resources as needed. Due to the program's resounding success, Park Nicollet Methodist Hospital won the Minnesota Hospital Association's "Innovation of the Year Award" in the Patient Care category in April 2015.

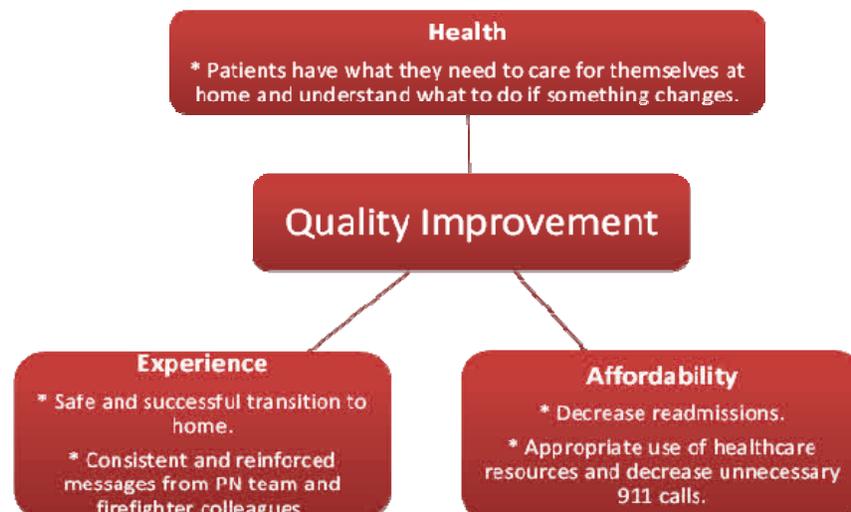
The current Post Discharge Firefighter visit pilot programs in the U.S. are limited in their application. Should it prove advantageous for both firefighters and patients, the strategy could spread to more hospitals and cities around the nation. Encouraging communication and cooperation between fire departments and medical care providers can make a big difference in public safety operations. It is a way to save valuable time, money and resources while providing a valuable service for the community.

Pilot Program Data: May 12, 2014 – December 31, 2015

- Total # of visits: 594 (188 Minneapolis)
- Age range of patients who had visit: 3 months – 102 (68 average age)
- Percentage of males/females: 43% males 60% females
- Number of high risk for readmission patients who had visit: 123
- Average length of visit: 23 minutes
- Referrals/Outcomes of visit:
 - Food Shelf referrals: 18
 - Smoke/Carbon Monoxide alarms installed: 97
 - Medication follow up: 18
 - Social/Community resource referral: 30
 - Initiated 911 call: 11
 - Contacted Park Nicollet Care Team: 29
 - Welfare Check (completed if patient does not answer the phone) 37

Patient satisfaction feedback has shown that 99% would recommend a firefighter visit to a family member or friend. Partnering of Park Nicollet and local Fire Departments has created a unique partnership that benefits the patient, care system and Fire Departments. The visit, processes and tools have been set up so they can be implemented throughout Minnesota to ensure safe patient transitions from hospital to home.

Triple Aim Impact of the Firefighter Visit



Community Outreach



The goal of Minneapolis Fire Department's Community Risk Reduction Program is to reduce the number of fires, and prevent fire related injuries and deaths in Minneapolis. Fire Prevention is the purest form of Fire Suppression: putting the fire out before it even starts! Most fires are preventable – most caused by human negligence, bad habits, and people being unaware of the hazardous effect these habits can have on their homes, property, and surroundings. It is the goal of Minneapolis Community Risk Reduction Program to educate the public on how to prevent fires through safer cooking habits, safe heating, proper disposal of smoking materials, and other common causes of fires.

Minneapolis Fire Department's Community Risk Reduction Program is staffed by 1 FTE, Staff Captain Casidy Anderson. Captain Anderson is responsible for the development, management, implementation, delivery, and assessment of the program. The program is delivered to citizens and businesses of Minneapolis, from pre-K to assisted living communities, from community fairs to faith-based family festivals, from downtown businesses to community non-profits who serve high-risk populations, and more.

Some of the responsibilities of Minneapolis Fire Department's Community Risk Reduction Officer are:

- Deliver fire safety and prevention messages to Minneapolis schools, citizens, and businesses at venues including but not limited to:
 - Classroom visits
 - Family / neighborhood events
 - Community Centers
 - Immigrant and ESL Communities
 - Employment Fairs
 - Non-Profit Organizations
 - Housing Fairs
 - Faith Organizations
- Manage Minneapolis Fire Department's Smoke and CO Alarm Program
- Write and distribute fire safety messages via *GovDelivery* and other newsletters
- Create and distribute safety and prevention literature on many topics and in several languages to meet the diverse demographics of Minneapolis' community
- Collaborate with Minneapolis Communications to develop safety videos, news releases, public service messages, and Facebook and Twitter messages
- Manage referrals from the Hennepin County Youth Fire Setter Program, including:
 - Work with families of youth who have set fires, referred through Juvenile Justice Center diversion program
 - Work with families of youth who have set fires, referred by MPD Arson, MFD Fire Investigators, MFD personnel, or by parents who call themselves for help
- Manage Minneapolis CERT (Community Emergency Response Team), including:
 - Planning and instructing CERT training
 - Planning continuing education for CERT trained volunteers
 - Planning volunteer opportunities for CERT trained volunteers
 - Collaborating with surrounding Metro CERT Teams to offer training and volunteer and engagement opportunities

Community Outreach Programs

SMOKE and CO DETECTOR PROGRAM:



Working Smoke and CO Detectors **SAVE LIVES**. According to the NFPA (National Fire Protection Association), 3 out of 5 fire deaths occur in homes with no smoke alarms – or no *working* smoke alarms. Minneapolis Fire Department’s Community Risk Reduction Program writes grants to secure funding to purchase quality smoke and CO alarms for Minneapolis residents. These units are installed by the Community Risk Reduction Officer, with the help of Minneapolis Firefighters, CERT volunteers, and Minneapolis Fire’s MEDIC 1. Minneapolis Fire Department’s Community Risk Reduction Program also partners with Red Cross, which has a free smoke detector program in which Red Cross volunteers partner with local fire departments to install smoke alarms in high-risk neighborhoods. Recently the National Red Cross sent local chapters a breakdown of the ten highest fire-risk zip codes in each state. In Minnesota, five of the ten zip codes with the most fires occur in Minneapolis.

In 2015, Minneapolis Fire partnered with Red Cross to install smoke alarms in three Minneapolis neighborhoods: Hawthorne, Jordan, and Bancroft. The combined efforts of Minneapolis Fire Department’s Community Risk Reduction Smoke Alarm program, along with the Red Cross Smoke Alarm Program, have led to over 1,000 smoke and CO alarms being distributed in Minneapolis since 2013.

YOUTH FIRE SETTER INTEVENTION PROGRAM:

Minneapolis Fire Department’s Community Risk Reduction Officer works with youth who have set fires, and their families. Referrals come in from Hennepin County Juvenile Justice Center (as part of a diversion program), as well as from MPD Arson, MFD Fire Investigators, and even calls for help directly from families of young children who are curious about fire. The purpose of the program is to teach youth and families about the power and danger of fire, the proper use of fire in society, and the consequences of decision making. MFD’s Captain Casidy Anderson partners with the MN State Fire Marshal Office and collaborates with other Youth Fire Setter Intervention Specialists from around the State, attending training seminars to stay abreast of recent youth fire setting trends, and best-practice delivery methods in working with these youth and their families. On average, Captain Anderson works with about 15 families each year who are referred to the program.

SCHOOL VISITS, FIRE STATION TOURS, SAFETY CAMP, AND MORE!



When people think of “Fire Safety Education”, they oftentimes think of school age programs. This is just one part of Minneapolis Fire Department’s Community Risk Reduction Program! Captain Casidy Anderson visits classrooms in Minneapolis Public and Private Schools, teaching young kids about fire safety, fire prevention, creating a home safety plan, and more. In 2015, Captain Anderson paid over 200 visits classrooms, reaching over 7000 children with the important message of fire safety!

Community Outreach Statistics

SCHOOL VISITS, FIRE STATION TOURS, SAFETY CAMP, AND MORE! (Continued)

These visits are often times followed up by a visit from one of our MFD fire trucks! Sometimes a classroom chooses to have a tour of a fire station, where again the kids learn about the importance of fire safety and prevention, simultaneously touring the station and the fire trucks. Captain Anderson also delivers the fire safety and prevention program to daycares, faith-based youth programs, kids camps, after-school programs, ECCE classes, PCA Head Start programs, child- and family- centered social service programs and more. Minneapolis Fire Department also participates in Minneapolis Park's Annual Safety Camp, which serves close to 200 Minneapolis' 3rd and 4th graders every August! The camp is a 3-day day camp where kids are bombarded with a myriad of safety topics, including: fire safety, water safety, internet safety, crime prevention, bicycle safety, outdoor safety, and more!

CERT: COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM



Minneapolis CERT (Community Emergency Response) Team is under the umbrella of Minneapolis Fire Department, and is managed by Community Risk Reduction Officer Cassidy Anderson. Captain Anderson is responsible for managing a list of over 200 trained CERT volunteers, as well as for teaching the program, and managing engagement and volunteer opportunities for Minneapolis CERT Volunteers. In 2015, 60 new Minneapolis CERT volunteers were trained over a 20-hour intensive weekend of classroom and hands-on practical evolutions.

In 2016, the Minneapolis CERT curriculum was changed to be friendlier to working adults. Instead of an intensive 20-hour weekend, people now attend a series of 2-hour sessions held weekday evenings several times per month. Captain Anderson partners with Minneapolis Police Crime Prevention Specialist Luther Krueger, to help recruit CERT volunteers from a list of already trained block-club leaders. Although it's not a requirement to be a block club leader to take the course, the block club leader training and CERT training complement each other well, and attract Minneapolis citizens who have a true passion for taking an active role in their neighborhoods and community.

In addition to the 20-hour basic CERT training, Minneapolis CERT partners with other metro CERT teams to offer continuing education seminars and volunteer opportunities. In 2015, Minneapolis CERT volunteers attended a meet-and-greet with Fire Chief John Fruetel while getting a tour of the COTF, attended an incendiary-awareness seminar in Richfield, attended a communications conference in Medina, and supported Minneapolis Fire and Red Cross in installing smoke alarms in the Hawthorne and Bancroft neighborhoods!

Community Outreach Programs

2015 Highlights:

- "Fire and Ice" fire safety and slip/fall prevention for Cedar Riverside/East African Community at Brian Coyle Center
- Partnership with Red Cross on free smoke alarm program in Hawthorne neighborhood
- "Kids, Cops, and Firefighters" safety fair for deaf, hard of hearing kids and families
- Prepare Fair for Indigenous Communities – East Phillips Park
- Fire Safety Fair for North Mpls residents at North Commons Park – partnered with NCR African American Outreach Specialist
- CERT Volunteer Training – trained 60 new volunteers
- Partnered with Phi Kappa Alpha U of M fraternity to bring fire safety awareness to off campus housing
- Outreach to the blind and visually impaired – partnered with Vision Loss Resources
- Outreach to ESL adults – partnered with Minneapolis Public Schools and presented fire safety and prevention to ESL classrooms
- Partnered with Hope Harbor to create a fire safety campaign to reduce cooking and smoking related fire alarms in their building
- October fire prevention week events
- North YMCA partnership started to bring fire safety awareness to high risk youth and families that use their facility



Community Outreach Statistics

<u>School Age Visits</u>	<u># of Visits</u>	<u># of Children Reached</u>
Pre-K	117	3,510
K-2 nd Grade	86	2,580
3-5 th Grade	27	1,100
6-8 th Grade	4	300
9-12 th Grade	5	550

2015 Adult/Family Programs - 28 Events Reaching Over 5,000 People

- PICA HeadStart Family Safety Program
- NorthEast Health Seniors programs
- ECFE classes
- American Indian Wellness Fair
- Faith Community fairs/events
- Community Center events
- Open houses

Business Outreach - 16 Events for Business Outreach

- Neighborhood Association meetings
- Business requests for evacuation planning, fire safety & prevention seminars
- Fire Extinguisher training
- Employer health and safety fairs

Youth Firesetter Intervention Program

Referrals from Juvenile Justice Center	5
Referrals from MPD Arson	4
Direct inquiries from parents/caregivers	0

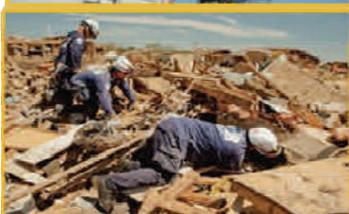
MFD Special Operations Teams

Special
Operations
Response Teams



MINNESOTA TASK FORCE 1

URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE



Special Operations Division:

The mission of the Special Operations Division is to plan, equip, and train the Special Operations Members, and to respond to fires, emergency operations, technical rescue incidents, hazardous materials incidents, chemical/biological incidents and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), terrorism, domestic attack incidents, and to provide the Incident Commander with specialized equipment and personnel extensively trained in the above disciplines. This division encompasses special disciplines within emergency services. It trains for and is equipped for emergencies that fall outside of the normal fire and rescue calls we normally respond to. The Minneapolis Fire Department Special Operations Division fields the following teams: Haz-Mat, Collapse, Urban Search and Rescue, Technical Rescue, Water Rescue, Ice Rescue, Swift Water River Rescue.

Each of these teams are comprised of firefighters and officers that have completed specialized training above the firefighting level. Many of these teams require yearly recertification in these fields. Special operations teams train several hours a month in addition to typical firefighting training. While we are all pressed for time, these members go above and beyond in preparing themselves for helping and serving our citizens.



Minnesota Task Force 1 (MN-TF1):

Minnesota Task Force 1 is an urban search and rescue (USAR) team based in the Twin Cities area of Minnesota. MN-TF1 is a State of Minnesota resource developed to assist with emergencies involving natural or manmade disasters that require highly skilled search and rescue personnel in a collapse or specialized rescue environment. Although MN-TF1 is a State resource, the team works for and in support of local response agencies. MN-TF1 is made up of highly trained firefighters, police officers and paramedics who perform in a wide variety of disciplines. These disciplines include: Search Specialists, Heavy Rescue Specialists, Haz-Mat Specialists, Medical Specialists, Heavy Riggers and Technical Rescuers.

MN-TF1 draws these specialists from several public safety organizations including:

- Minneapolis Fire Department
- Saint Paul Fire Department
- Edina Fire Department
- Rochester Fire Department
- Dakota County Special Operations Team



2015 Fire and Arson Investigation

Fire Investigation

Successful investigations come from a result of teamwork between investigators, firefighters, police, prosecutors, insurance companies, members of the community and other agencies. The Minneapolis Fire Investigators work in concert with the Minneapolis Police Arson Investigation Unit to identify, collect, analyze, preserve, and report detailed fire experience data through onsite investigations of technical or educational significance. Reports may take the form of full reports, preliminary/summary reports; alert bulletins; or journal articles. Areas documented during the course of the investigations include details of fire ignition, growth, and development; contributions of building construction, interior finish and furnishings; fire detection and suppression scenarios; performance of structures exposed to the fire; smoke movement and control; human reaction (response) and evacuation; firefighting and rescue; fire propagation as a function of human reaction time; and the extent of life loss, injury and property damage.



	<u>Fires Investigated</u>	<u>Arson</u>	<u>% Arson Fires</u>
January	34	8	24%
February	25	5	20%
March	43	14	33%
April	34	11	32%
May	30	13	43%
June	22	8	36%
July	37	13	35%
August	35	7	20%
September	37	12	32%
October	28	8	29%
November	20	8	40%
December	18	2	11%
Total	363	109	30%
Accidental	133		37%
Arson	109		30%
Undetermined	121		33%





Minneapolis Fire Honor Guard



Minneapolis Fire Department Honor Guard Drill Team

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Minneapolis Fire Department Honor Guard Drill Team is to aid in disciplinary training by instilling habits of precision and response to the leader's orders; provide a means, through ceremonies, of enhancing the morale of troops, developing the spirit of cohesion, and presenting traditional, interesting and well-executed military parades; provide for the development of leadership skills in the practice of commanding subordinates; and most importantly, is to leave the families and friends of a fallen Firefighter with honor and a sense of pride in their loved one.

HISTORY

The history of organized firefighting began in ancient Rome. Prior to that, there is evidence of firefighting machinery used in Ancient Egypt, including a water pump invented in the Third Century BC which was later improved upon in a design by Hero of Alexandria in the First Century BC. In 1631, Boston's Governor, John Winthrop, outlawed wooden chimneys and thatched roofs. In 1648, the New Amsterdam Governor, Peter Stuyvesant, appointed four men to act as fire wardens. They were empowered to inspect all chimneys and to fine any violators of the rules. The city burghers later appointed eight prominent citizens to the "Rattle Watch". These men volunteered to patrol the streets at night carrying large wooden rattles. If a fire was seen, the men spun the rattles and then directed the responding citizens to form bucket brigades. On January 27, 1678, the first fire engine company went into service with its Captain (foreman), Thomas Atkins. In 1736, Benjamin Franklin established the Union Fire Company in Philadelphia. George Washington was a volunteer firefighter in Alexandria, Virginia. In 1774, as a member of the Friendship Veterans Fire Engine Company, he bought a new fire engine and gave it to the town, which was its very first. However the United States did not have government-run fire departments until around the time of the American Civil War. Prior to this time, private fire brigades compete with one another to be the first to respond to a fire because insurance companies paid brigades to save buildings. Underwriters also employed their own Salvage Corps in some cities. The first known female Firefighter, Molly Williams, took her place with the men on the dragropes during the blizzard of 1818 and pulled the pumper to the fire through the deep snow.

Fire service history reveals that departments throughout the world have participated in some form of drill. The primary value historically has been to prepare Firefighters for service. Discipline became a part of fire service life for these selected individuals as they learned to respond to command without hesitation. This new discipline instilled in the individual a sense of alertness, urgency, and attention to detail. Confidence in himself and his equipment grew as each Firefighter perfected his trade. As Firefighters master the art of drill, they began to work as a team and to develop a sense of pride in themselves and in their unit.



“Courage isn’t the absence of fear, Rather it’s the judgement that something else is more important than fear” -Ambrose Redmoon



MFD



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