

Minneapolis Fire Department



2014 Annual Report



Serving The Community ~ Enriching The City



Minneapolis Fire Department



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



2014 Statistical Report

Table of Contents

Mission Statement	4
Message From The Fire Chief	5
Leadership	6
Department Organization	7
Assignment of Personnel	8
2014 Personnel Summary	9
Average Daily Staffing	10
2014 Department Summary	11
NFPA Response Measures	12
District Map	13
Front Line Apparatus	14-16
Effective Emergency Response	17-24
Training For Excellence	25-26
2014 Training Division Report	27-32
Emergency Medical Services	33-35
Medic 1	36-37
Community Outreach/Risk Reduction /CERT	38-44
Special Operations Teams	45
Fire Investigation	46
Minneapolis Fire Department Honor Guard	47-48

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.

MOTTO:

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



Mayor
Betsy Hodges



City Of Minneapolis

Minneapolis
City Council



City Coordinator
Spencer Cronk



Minneapolis Fire Department

Chief Officers and Staff

Fire Chief
John Fruetel

Deputy Chiefs Suppression
Harold Breffle/Todd White
Michael Dickinson
Donald Leedham

Deputy Chief of Training
Jonathan Klepp

Fire Marshal
Perry Ebner

Employee Assistance Program
Mark Olson

Deputy Chief of Personnel
Melanie Rucker

Deputy Chief Logistics/Engineering
Raymond Cruz

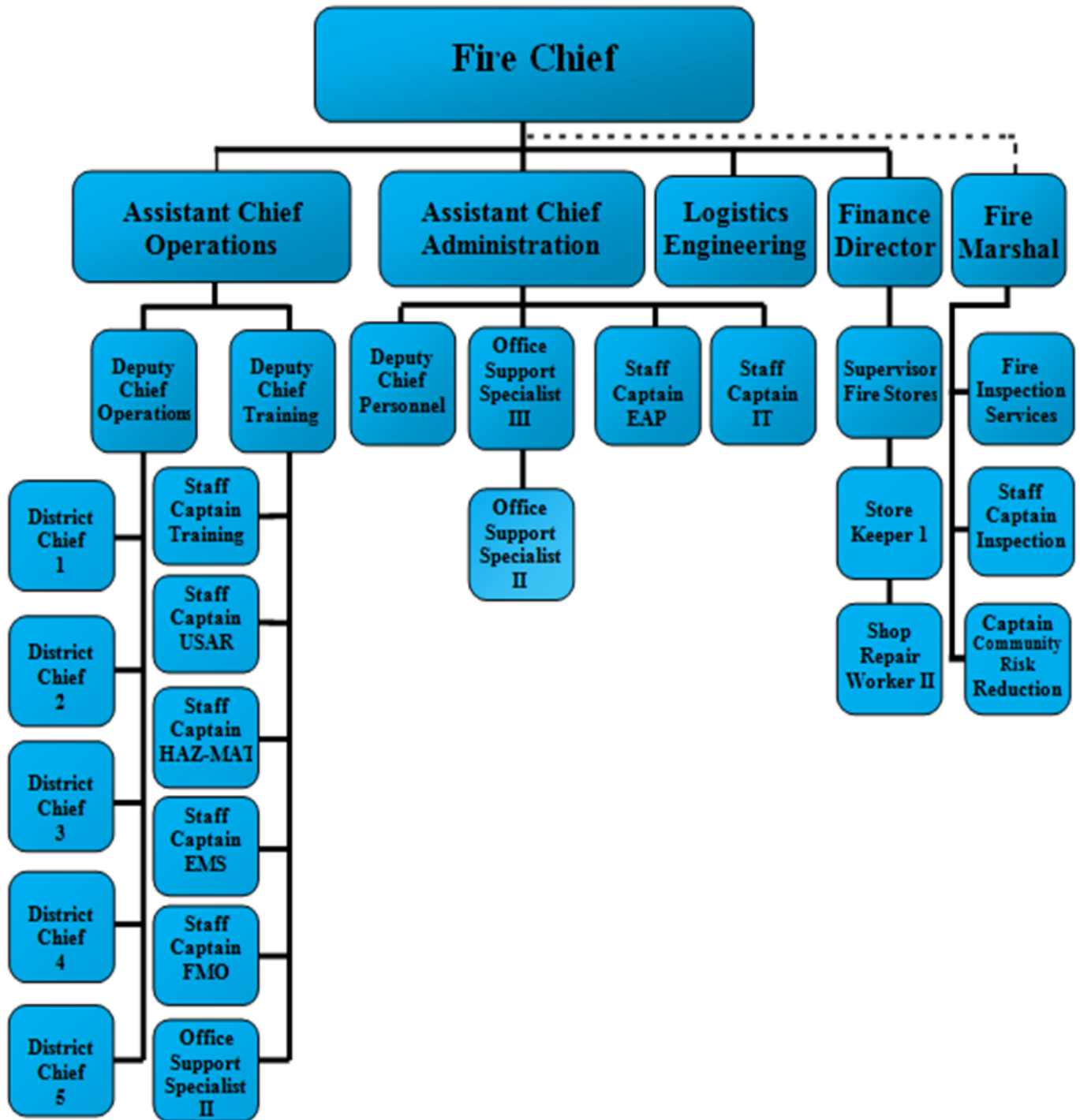
Finance Director
Luke Scardigii

Assistant Fire Chiefs
Charles Brynteson
Cherie Penn

Battalion Chiefs
Timothy Baynard
Micheal Carswell
Michael Dahlberg
David DeWall
Stephen Dziedzic
Steven Ebert
Anthony Kuczek
Dennis Mack
Randall Miller
Kathleen Mullen
Andrew Norrgard
Gary Piekarczyk
Kevin Rousseau
Todd Steinhilber
Bryan Tyner
Wesley VanVickle



Organizational Chart



Assignment of Personnel

SWORN PERSONNEL

As of December 31, 2014

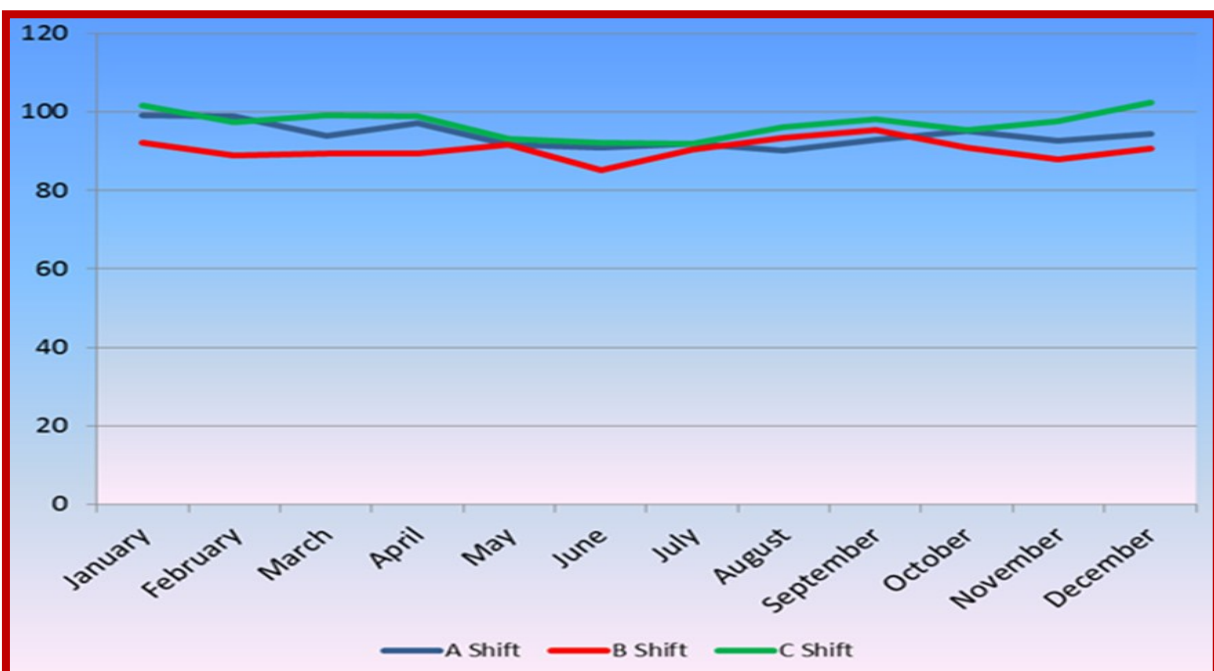
	HRIS	Actual	Details	Total
Administration				
Chief of Department	1	1	0	1
Assistant Chief of Department	2	2	0	2
Staff Captain, Technology	1	1	0	1
Staff Captain, Employee Assistance	1	1	0	1
Deputy Chief, Personnel	1	1	0	1
Staff Captain, Emergency Prep.	1	0	0	0
Deputy Chief, Logistics	1	1	0	1
Deputy Chief, Training	1	1	0	1
Staff Captain, Training	4	3	0	3
Captain, Training Division	0	0	0	0
Fire Motor Operator, Training Div.	0	0	0	0
Firefighter, Training Division	0	0	0	0
Cadet, Training Division	0	0	0	0
<i>Sub-Total</i>	13	11	0	11
Fire Suppression & EMS				
Deputy Chief	3	3	0	3
Battalion Fire Chief	17	15	0	15
Fire Captain	98	98	0	98
Fire Motor Operator	99	98	0	98
Firefighter	<u>178</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>170</u>
<i>Sub-Total</i>	395	384	0	384
Fire Prevention Bureau				
Fire Marshal	1	1	0	1
Staff Captain, Inspections	1	1	0	1
Staff Captain, Community Risk Red.	1	1	0	1
Fire Investigator	3	3	0	3
<i>Sub-Total</i>	6	6	0	6
TOTAL SWORN PERSONNEL	414	401	0	401

2014 Personnel Summary

	Total Number	% of Total
Total Sworn Personnel	401	
Total People of Color	126	31.42%
Total Males	349	87.03%
White	240	68.77%
Black	55	15.76%
American Indian	19	5.44%
Hispanic	16	4.58%
Asian	9	2.58%
Two or more/none specified	10	2.87%
Male People of Color Totals	109	31.23%
Total Females	52	12.97%
White	35	67.31%
Black	7	13.46%
Hispanic	4	7.69%
American Indian	3	5.77%
Two or more	2	3.85%
Asian	1	1.92%
Female People of Color Totals	17	32.69%

2014 Average Daily Staffing

Month	A Shift	B Shift	C Shift	Total
January	99.10	92.05	101.57	97.62
February	98.90	88.98	97.37	95.16
March	93.82	89.36	99.09	93.94
April	97.12	89.44	98.78	95.11
May	91.62	91.73	93.06	92.12
June	91.03	85.18	92.16	89.46
July	91.94	90.40	91.80	91.35
August	90.27	93.42	96.05	93.34
September	92.87	95.44	98.26	95.52
October	95.09	90.87	95.47	93.86
November	92.54	87.98	97.53	92.68
December	94.47	90.71	102.29	95.78
Totals	94.06	90.46	96.95	93.83



2014 Annual Summary

Minneapolis Fire Department 2014 Summary



Population 382,578
Land Area 58.7 Sq. Mi.
2014 Budget \$59,016,000

Personnel

Assistant Chiefs 2
Deputy Chiefs 6
Battalion Chiefs 15
Fire Marshal 1
Staff Captains 7
Captains 98
Fire Motor Operators 98
Firefighters 170
TOTAL SWORN 401
Civilians 7
TOTAL PERSONNEL 408

Front Line Apparatus

Battalions 5
Fire Stations 19
Engine Companies 19
Ladder Companies 6
Heavy Rescues 2
Command Vehicle 1
Salvage Vehicle 1
Mobile Lab Vehicle 1
Decon Trailers 2
Airboat 1
Jon Boats 2
V-hull Boats 4

Fire Loss

Structure Fires 565
Loss Total \$5,811,805
Vehicle Fires 256
Loss Total \$1,612,421
All Other Fires 330
Loss Total \$26,525
Total Fire Loss \$7,453,751
(Excludes Mutual/Auto Aid & Exposures)

Multiple Alarm Fires

2-2 Alarms 14
3-3 Alarms 4
4-4 Alarms 0
Total Multiple Alarms 18
Total Loss \$1,842,500

Civilian Fire Victims

Deaths 10
Injuries 33

Firefighter Injuries

Lost Time Injuries 30
No Lost Time Injuries 162
Total Firefighter Injuries 192

Fires 1154
EMS & Rescue 27,619
False Alarms 4,370
Hazardous Conditions 965
Other Incidents 6,548
Mutual Aid-Auto Aid 5
Total Calls For Service 40,661

* Average Response Time 4:06
* 80.3% of Fire calls Arrive in 5 minutes or less.
* 76.8% of all EMS Calls Arrive in 5 Minutes or less.

Apparatus Responses

Engine 6 4,275
Engine 7 3,837
Engine 14 3,709
Engine 1 3,600
Engine 5 3,232
Engine 8 3,107
Engine 16 2,700
Engine 21 2,491
Engine 4 2,477
Engine 17 2,343
Engine 11 2,257
Engine 20 1,873
Engine 15 1,670
Engine 2 1,512
Engine 19 1,492
Engine 27 1,350
Engine 22 1,035
Engine 12 926
Engine 28 847
Ladder 11 2,329
Ladder 3 1,819
Ladder 4 1,278
Ladder 2 1,064
Ladder 5 622
Rescue 1 1,447
Rescue 9 1,190

Building Familiarizations 3,424
Community Outreach 8,100
School Attendees
Adults—Families 6,000

Response Time to Structural Fires (Except Residential Garages.)

* First arriving rig on scene in 5 min. or less. 92% of the time.
* 14 FFR on scene in 9:20 or Less 86.7% of the time.
(not including upgrades)



NFPA 1710 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.

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

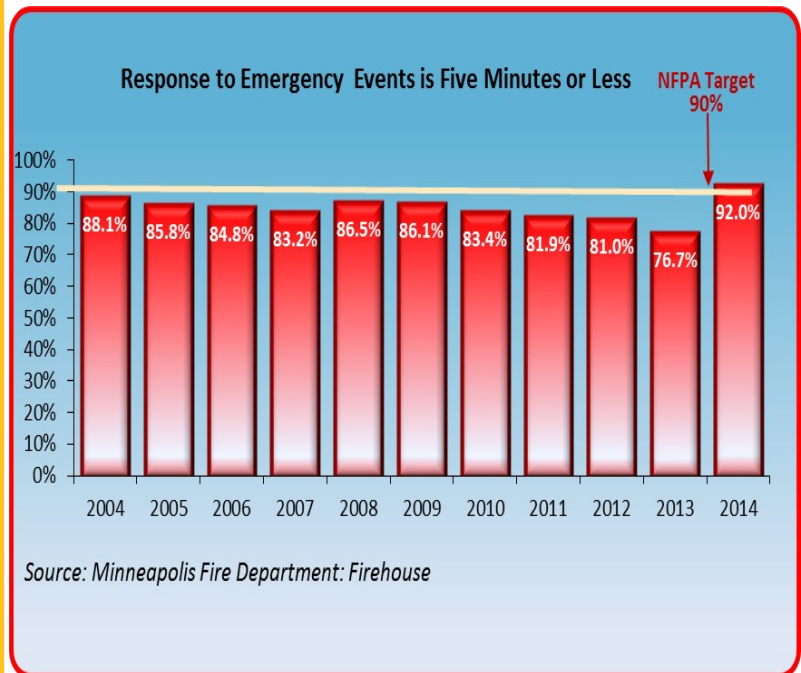
This standard also contains general requirements for managing resources and systems, such as health and safety, incident management, training, communications, and pre-incident planning.

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.

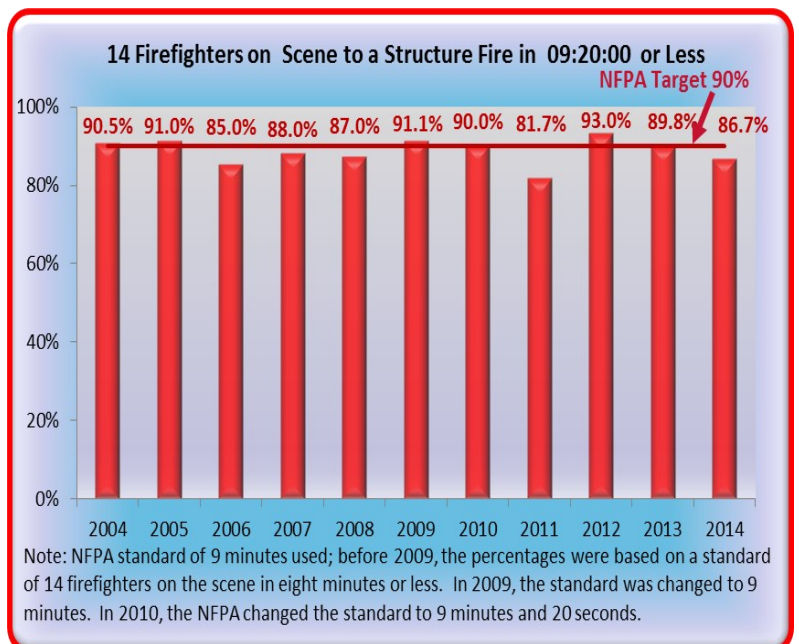


NFPA Response Measures

Response Time of 5 minutes or Less



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



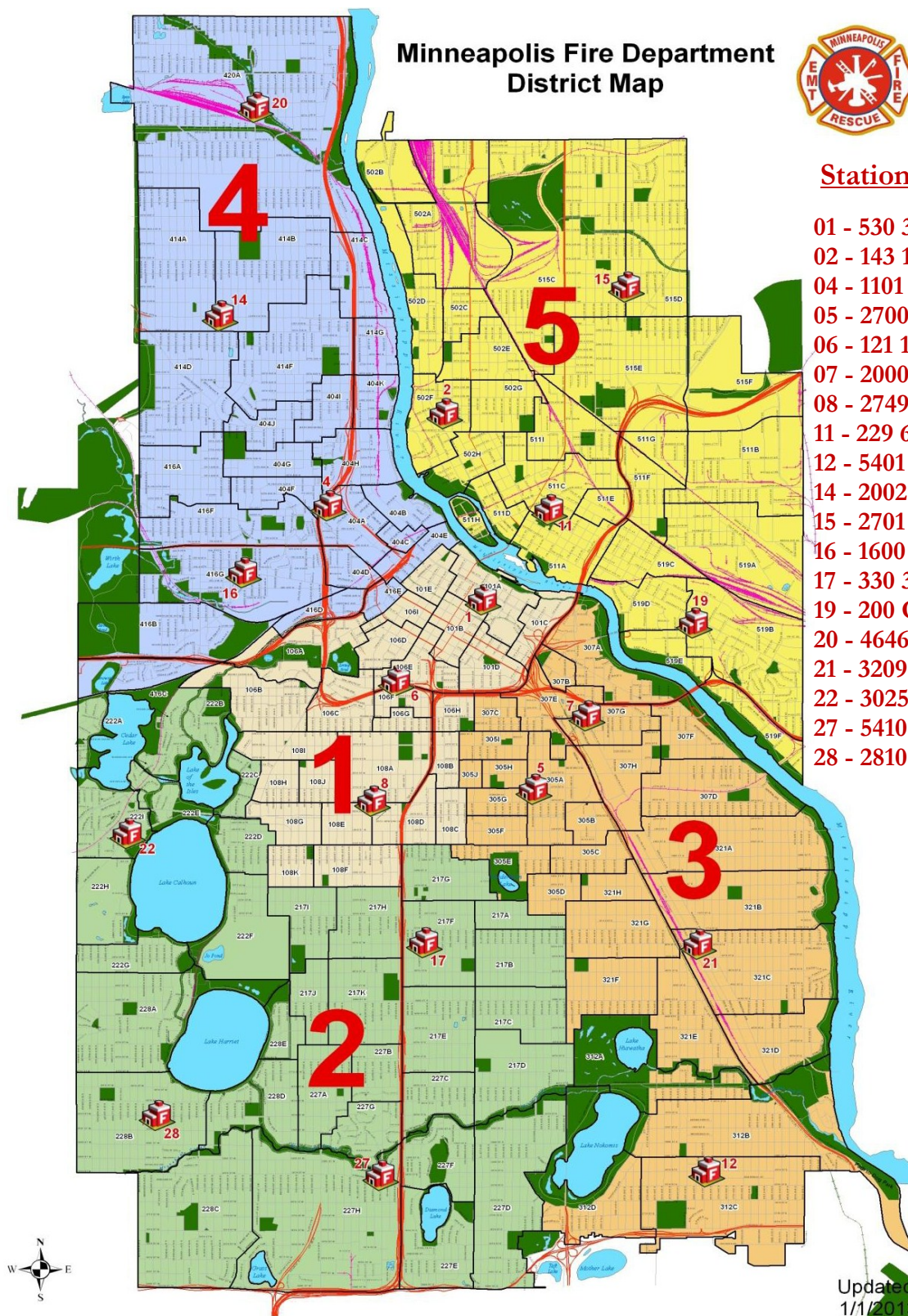
Minneapolis Fire District Map

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




2014 Front Line Apparatus

Station	Unit	Rig ID	Type	Notes
1	Engine 1	71417	Pumper	2013 Freightliner
1	Duty Deputy	72387	Suburban	2008 Chevrolet Suburban
1	Medic 1	72395	Tahoe	2010 Chevrolet Tahoe
2	Engine 2	71407	Pumper	2008 Pierce
2	Battalion Chief 5	72406	Tahoe	2013 Chevrolet Tahoe
2	Boat 2	72711		1999 Runabout
2	Boat 2 Trailer	72715	Roller Trailer	2011 Shorelander
2	Boat 2 Tow/Plow	11508	Pick Up Truck	2011 Ford F250
4	Engine 4	71412	Pumper	2012 Freightliner
4	Ladder 4	71330	Aerial	1998 Sutphen Aerial
4	New Ladder 4	71302	Aerial	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	Aerial	2004 Pierce Dash Platform
6	Mobile Command 2	72524	Pierce	2003 Pierce
6	Mobile Command 1	72396	Tahoe	2010 Chevrolet Tahoe
6	Battalion Chief 1	72394	Tahoe	2013 Chevrolet Tahoe
7	Engine 7	71421	Pumper	2013 Freightliner
7	Ladder 3	71011	Aerial	2001 Pierce Dash 2000
7	Battalion Chief 1	72404	Tahoe	2013 Chevrolet Tahoe
8	Engine 8	71411	Pumper	2012 Freightliner
8	Rescue 1	72522	Heavy Rescue	2000 Pierce Lance 2000
8	Green Gator	72538	Ranger	2004 Polaris
8	Green Gator Trailer	72537	7712G	PJ Trailer
8	Gator Tow Vehicle	72378	Tahoe	2004 Chevrolet Tahoe
11	Engine 11	71415	Pumper	2012 Freightliner
11	Rescue 9	72523	Heavy Rescue	2002 Pierce Lance 2000
11	Mobile Lab	72536	Haz-Mat	2006 IHC

2014 Front Line Apparatus

Station	Unit	Rig ID	Type	Notes
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	Pick up Truck	2011 Ford F250
12	Airboat	72713	Air Ranger	2005 American
12	Airboat Trailer	72714	Trailer	2005 American
14	Engine 14	71413	Pumper	2012 Freightliner
14	Ladder 10	71012	Aerial	2001 Pierce Dash 2000
14	Battalion Chief 4	72406	Tahoe	2013 Chevrolet Tahoe
15	Engine 15	71801	Quint	2004 General /SP
15	HCMC		Medics	
16	Engine 16	71414	Pumper	2012 Freightliner
16	Blue Dragon	72021	Heater	Tioga Air Heater
16	Spare Engine 16	71480	Squirt	1999 Freightliner
16	EAP Car	72399	Explorer XLT	2008 Ford Explorer
17	Engine 17	71416	Pumper	2013 Freightliner
17	Battalion Chief 2	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 Trailer 24'	72023	Trailer	2003 Wells Cargo
19	Decon Trailer 50'	72024	Trailer	2003 Wells Cargo
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	Trailer	2013 Shorelander
20	Engine 20	71405	Pumper	2004 General/SP
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	Quint	2004 General/SP

2014 Front Line Apparatus



Station	Unit	Rig ID	Type	Notes
22	Engine 22	71419	Pumper	2013 Freightliner
22	Arson 10-50 Car	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	Aerial	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	Jon Boat	2008 Rescue One
28	Boat 28 Trailer	72548		2008 Haul Rite
EOTF	Spare Engine 20	71460	Pumper	1998 Freightliner
EOTF	Spare Ladder 12	71320	Aerial	1996 Sutphen Hale

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.

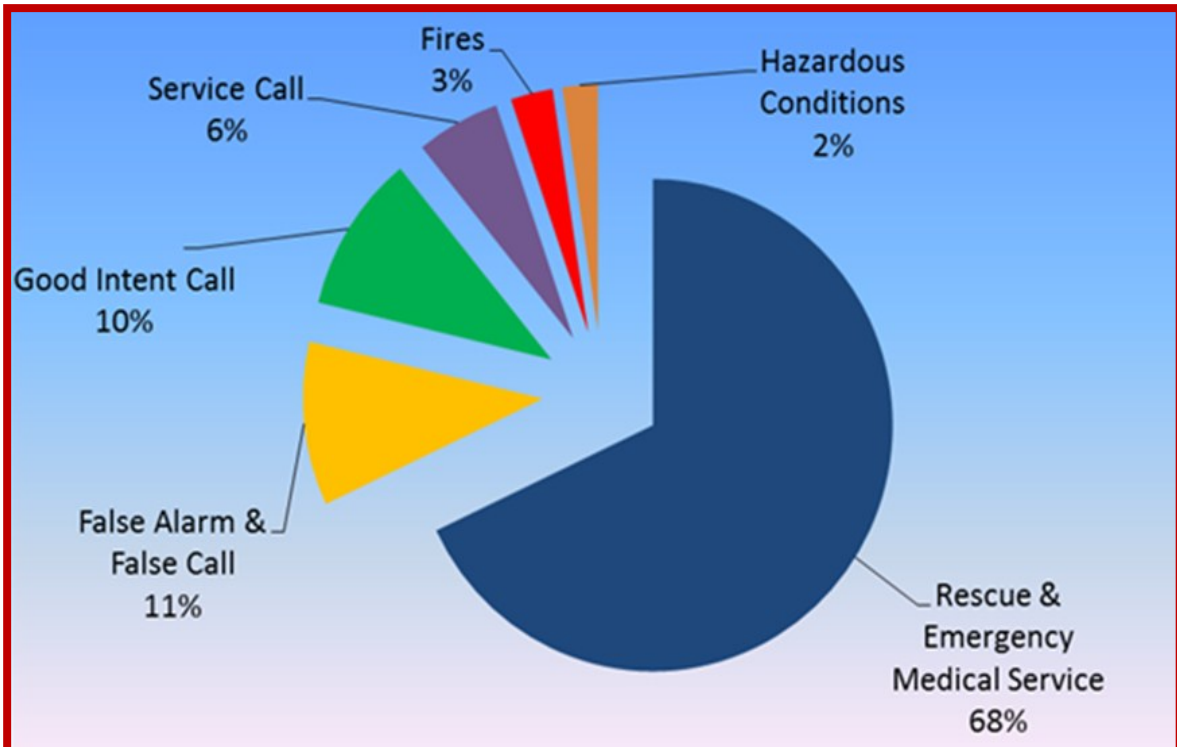
A call for help to public emergency services that provides full and accurate information will help the dispatcher send the right responders and equipment.

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.



2014 Calls For Service

Rescue and Emergency Medical Service	27,619
False Alarm & False Call	4,370
Good Intent Call	4,227
Service Call	2,300
Fires	1,154
Hazardous Condition/Explosion – No Fire	965
Special Incident/Weather/Other	26
Total	40,661



2014 Multiple Alarm Fires

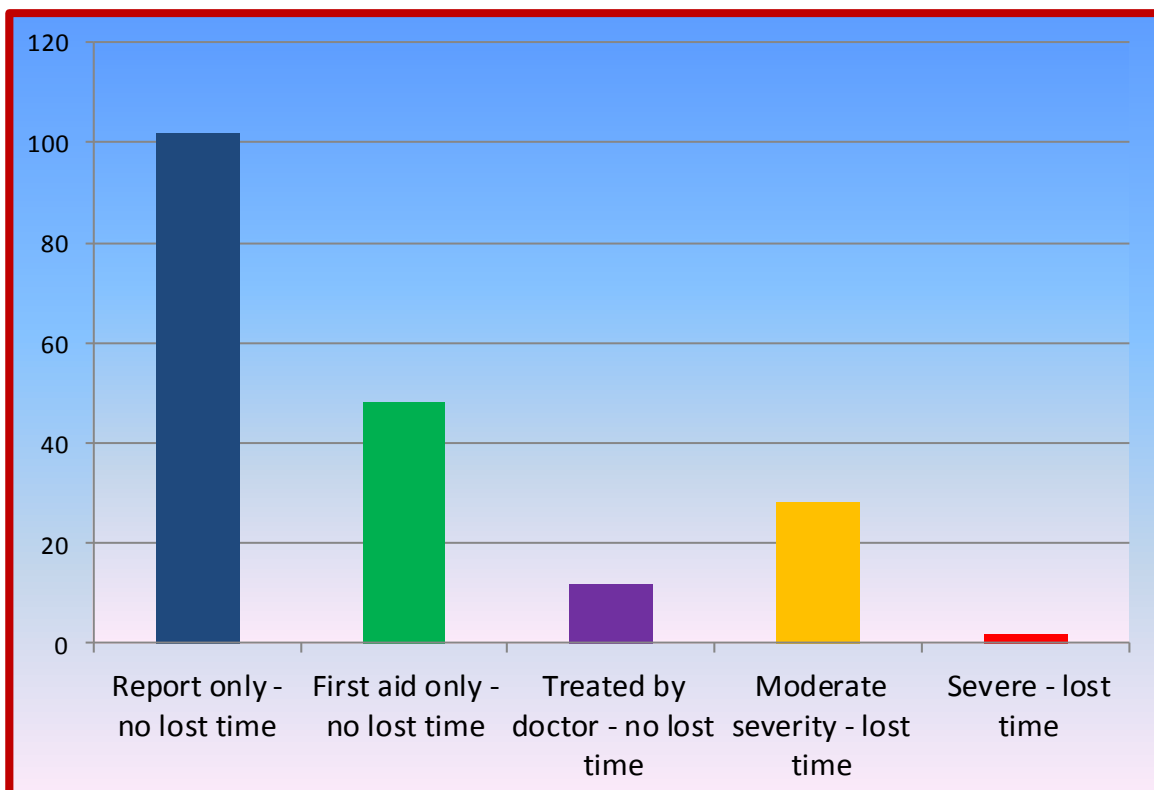


2-2 Alarms	14
3-3 Alarms	4
TOTAL MULTIPLES	18

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupancy Type</u>	<u>Loss</u>
2-2 Alarms				
Jan 9	1827	2329 South 9 th Street	Apartment	\$100,000
Jan 14	0027	501 Knox Avenue North	House	\$20,000
Jan 21	1423	15 South 1 st Street	High-Rise Apartment	\$5,000
Mar 13	1909	2524 Portland Avenue South	Apartment/Group Home	\$35,000
Mar 13	2233	500 East Grant Street	High-Rise Apartment	\$500
Apr 3	0220	804 13 th Avenue SE	House	\$77,000
Apr 8	0945	3410 Penn Avenue North	House	\$90,000
May 8	2038	3737 Bryant Avenue South	Nursing Home – carbon monoxide event	\$0
May 10	1200	111 Marquette Avenue South	High-Rise Apartment	\$11,000
Jul 2	2329	1623 Morgan Avenue North	House and garage	\$19,000
Oct 18	2154	1223 Lowry Avenue North	Commercial	\$250,000
Nov 13	0722	155 5 th Avenue South	Commercial	\$10,000
Dec 8	1450	15 East Grant Street	High-Rise Apartment	\$25,000
Dec 9	0532	1407 Dupont Avenue North	House	\$75,000
3-3 Alarms				
Jan 1	0816	516 (510) Cedar Avenue South	Commercial/Residential	\$250,000
Jan 16	2018	2530 West Lake of the Isles Pkwy	House	\$750,000
Feb 14	0452	2818 Colfax Avenue North	Duplex	\$100,000
Oct 19	1149	610 South 8 th Street	Apartment	\$25,000
TOTAL LOSS				<u>\$1,842,500</u>

2014 Firefighter Injuries

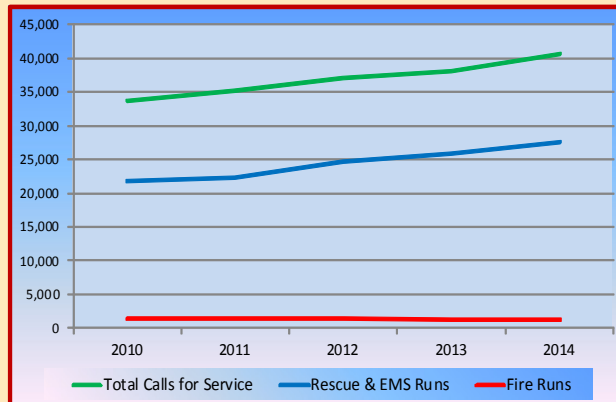
First aid only – no lost time	48
Treated by MD – no lost time	12
Moderate severity – lost time	28
Severe – lost time	2
Total	192



Five Year Trends

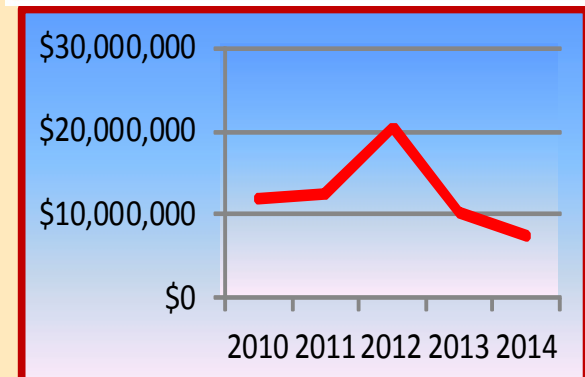
Calls For Service

	Total Calls for Service	Rescue & EMS Runs	Fire Runs
2010	33,601	21,781	1,392
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

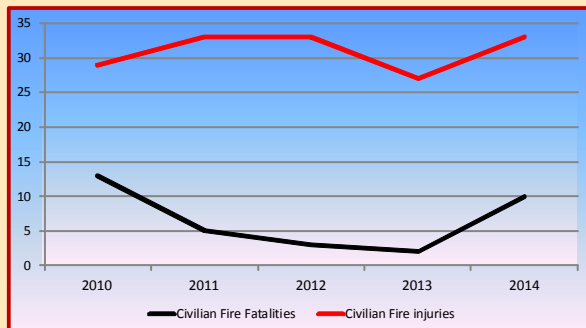


Total Fire Loss

	Total Fire Loss
2010	\$11,918,235
2011	\$12,530,310
2012	\$20,235,279
2013	\$10,263,314
2014	\$7,453,751

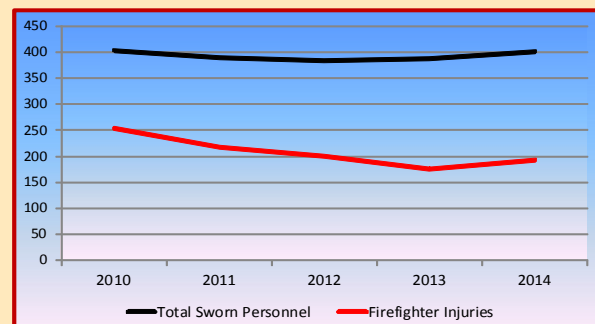


Civilian Injuries and Fatalities



	Civilian Fire Fatalities	Civilian Fire Injuries
2010	13	29
2011	5	33
2012	3	33
2013	2	27
2014	10	33

Total Sworn Personnel Total Firefighter Injuries



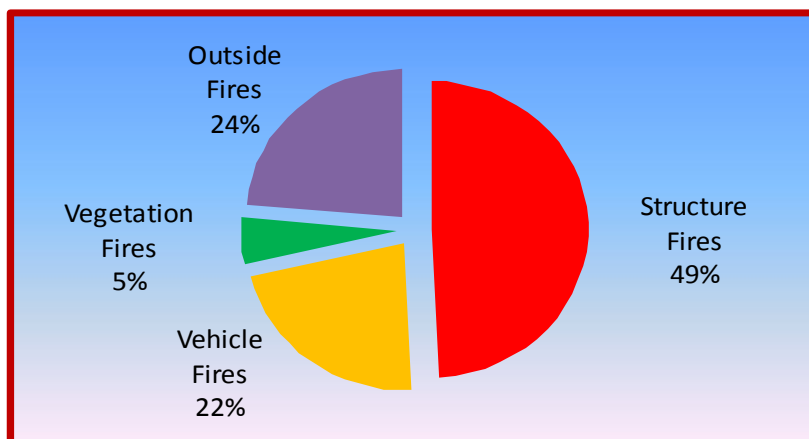
	Total Sworn Personnel	Firefighter Injuries
2010	404	254
2011	390	217
2012	385	200
2013	388	176
2014	401	192

2014 Fires By Incident Type

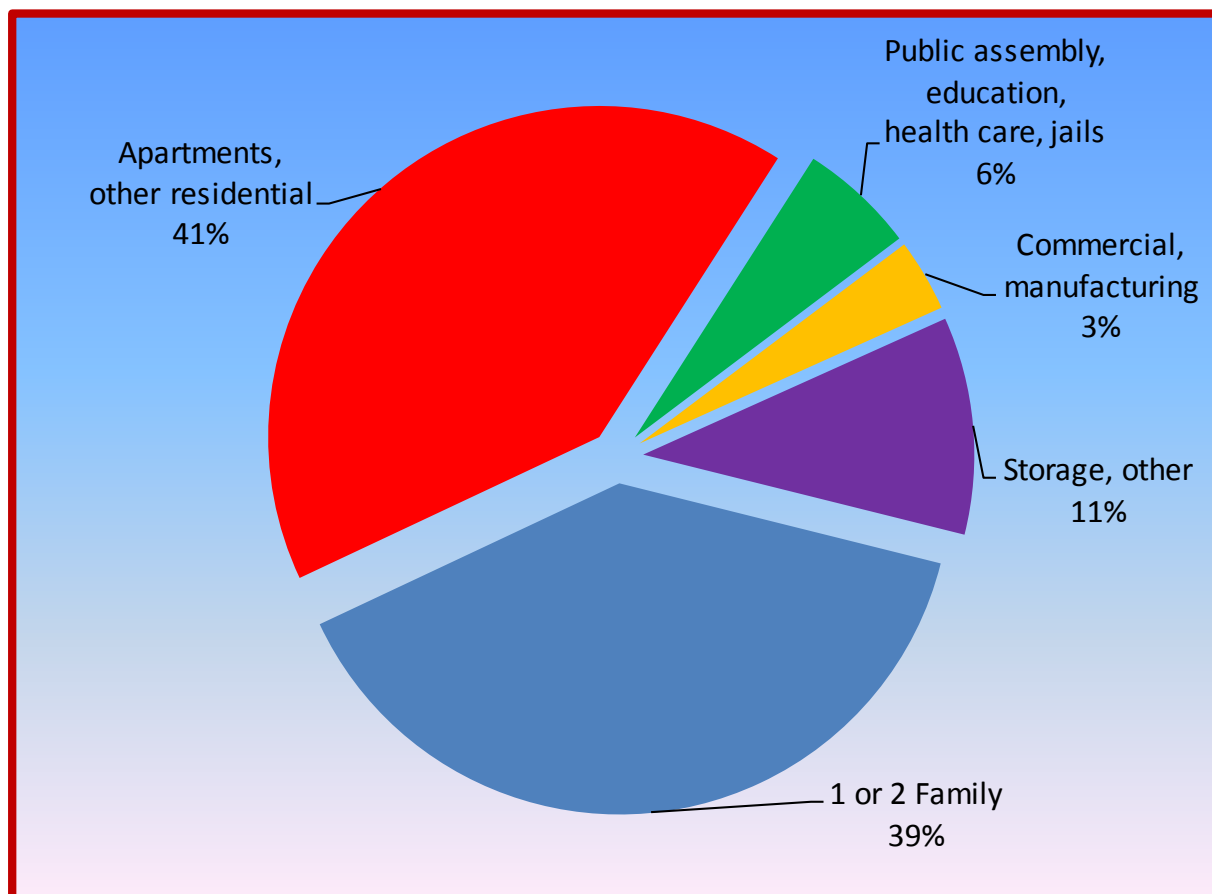
Incident Type	Count	Estimated Loss
Building fire	263	5,788,433
Fires in structures other than in a building	7	10,000
Cooking fire, confined to container	245	20,203
Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue	11	2,825
Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire	4	1,100
Trash or rubbish fire, contained	37	4,944
Fire in portable building, fixed location	1	300
Passenger vehicle fire	243	1,389,871
Road freight or transport vehicle fire	9	209,000
Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire	4	13,550
Natural vegetation fire, Other	26	142
Forest, woods or wildland fire	3	0
Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	19	300
Grass fire	10	0
Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	138	1,927
Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire	96	8,800
Special outside fire, Other	24	11,355
Outside storage fire	1	205
Outside equipment fire	12	6,720
Outside mailbox fire	1	76

Totals 1,154* \$7,469,751

*this total includes exposure fires



Structure Fires By Property Use



Structure Use	Number
1 or 2 Family	221
Apartments	218
Hotels & Motels, Other Residential	14
Public Assembly	19
Schools and Colleges	7
Health Care & Jails	6
Stores & Offices	17
Industry, Utility & Manufacturing	3
Storage (including residential garages)	60
Totals	565

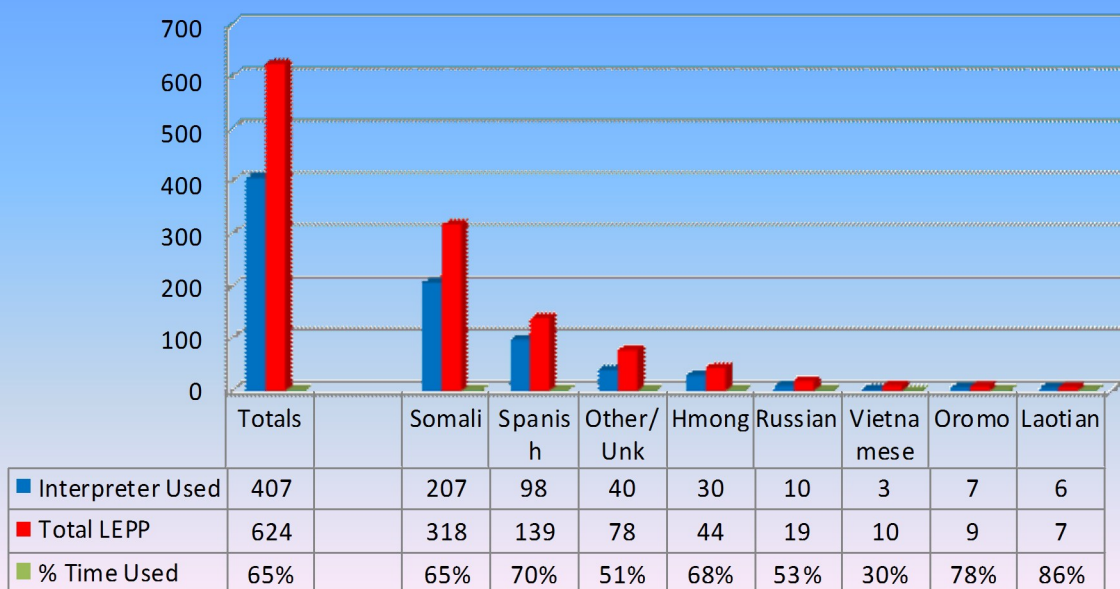
Limited English Proficiency Incidents

Total Limited Proficiency Runs	624	
Runs Where Interpreter Used	407	65%

Interpreter Type Used

Family Member	243	60%
Bystander	125	31%
MFD Employee/EMS	32	8%
Language Line	7	1%

Language and % of Time Interpreters Used



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 mentally challenging and the demands 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 Training Chief and Training Captains. The Training Division is responsible for administering and documenting all Training activities and Safety Training which include but are not limited to:

- Plan, provide 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 recommendations, provide training in new concepts.
- Plan and coordinate continuing education programs.
- Conduct live training fires in burn building to improve skills for both MFD and Firefighters from the surrounding communities.
- Perform annual and semiannual OSHA testing as required
- Train all Minneapolis Firefighters in Haz-Mat Response to the Technician level or higher.

Training Improves Safety – Training Saves Lives

The Minneapolis Fire Department invests much of its time and money into equipment, apparatus, physical training, training facility improvements, service award programs and many other worthwhile expenditures. But all of this is wasted if we do not have a properly trained workforce that can safely and efficiently respond, operate and mitigate every fire or other emergency operation we are faced with. Below are some of the many training evolutions a Fire Cadet must go through 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



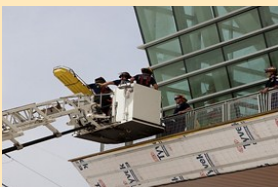
Rail Tanker Fires



Rapid Intervention Team



High Angle Rope Rescue



Aerial Ladder Rescue



Search and Rescue



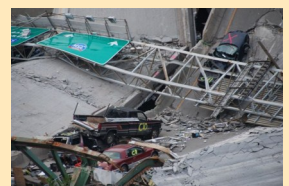
Personal Injury Accidents



Trench Rescue



Automobile Extrication



Structural Collapse



Incident Command



Mass Casualty Training



Active Shooter Response



Downed Power Lines

2014 Training Division Report

Company Level & Training Division Classes

Administrative – 688 hours

Employee Performance Appraisal
MFD Communications
Firehouse Software Training
Intersection Safety

Ethics Training
Visinet Mobile Training
City Ethics Training (on-line)

Basic Practices – 28,389 hours

Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
Advancing Lines
Replacing Burst Section
Hose Loading & Bundles
Straight Beam Ladders
30-35 Ft. Extension Ladders
Using Ladders to Advance Lines
High Rise Operations
Back Stretching
Elevate Hose Lines
Aerial Standpipe
Raise Equipment
RIT

Ladder Rescues
Rescue Basket
Ventilation
Life Rope Slide
Master Streams
Relay Operations
Decontamination of Personnel & Tools
Sprinkler Systems
Foam Equipment
FMO Manual
May Day
Daily Safety Briefing

EMS Company Schools – 4,832 hours

Airway Management & Equipment
Defibrillator Operation
Automatic B/P Monitor Operation
SOPs for Trans-filling Medical O2
Patient Care Guidelines
Infection Control Policy
Introduction to EMS
Well-Being EMS
Medical/Legal EMS Issues
Human Body
Baseline Vital Signs
Lifting & Moving Patients
Airway Management
Patient Assessment
Communications
Respiratory Emergencies
Cardiovascular Emergencies

Neurological Emergencies
Acute Abdomen
Diabetic Emergencies
Allergic Reactions
Substance Abuse/OD
Environmental Emergencies
Behavioral Emergencies
OB/GYN
Kinematics of Trauma
Bleeding
Shock
Soft Tissue Injuries
Eye Injuries
Face & Throat Injuries
Chest Injuries

2014 Training Division Report

Company Level & Training Division Classes

Abdominal & Genital Injuries

Musculoskeletal Care

Head & Spine Injuries

Pediatric Assessment

Pediatric Medical

Pediatric Trauma

Geriatric Assessment

Ambulance Operations

Gaining Access to Patient

Special EMS Operations)

BLS Review

NREMT Skills – PA Medical

NREMT Skills – PA Trauma

NREMT Skills – Bleeding Control

NREMT Skills – Spine Immobilize

NREMT Skills – Joint Splinting

NREMT Skills – Long Bone Splint

NREMT Skills – Oxygen Admin

NREMT Skills – Oral/Nasal/Suction

Infectious Diseases

Bloodborne Pathogen Training

Communicable Disease

EMS Safety Topic

CPR Devices Study

Updated CPR Guidelines

Working Out At the Fire Station

Basic Animal Rescue Training

CPR Self-Study

Anaphylaxis

Don /Doff of Infectious Disease PPE

Spinal Injuries

Essentials of Firefighting – 4,148 hours

Firefighter Orientation & Safety

Fire Behavior

Building Construction

Firefighter Personal Protective Equipment

Portable Extinguishers

Ropes & Knots

Rescue & Extrication

Forcible Entry

Ground Ladders

Ventilation

Water Supply

Fire Hose

Fire Streams

Fire Control

Fire Detection, Alarm & Suppression System

Loss Control

Protecting Evidence for Fire Cause

Determination

Fire Department Communications

Fire Prevention and Public Fire Education

Fire Service Elevator Operation

Social Media & Ethics for Fire Investigation

Consolidated Fire Training Schools

Hazardous Materials – 1,622 hours

Introduction to Hazardous Materials

Managing the Hazardous Materials Incident

Explosive Emergencies

Gas Emergencies

Responding to Compressed Gas Emergencies

Responding to Liquefied Gas Emergencies

Responding to Cryogenic Gas Emergencies

Flammable & Combustible Liquid Emergencies

Flammable Solid Emergencies

Responding to Oxidizer Emergencies

Responding to Poison Emergencies

Radioactive Emergencies

Responding to Radioactive Material Emergencies

Corrosive Emergencies

Responding to Corrosive Emergencies

Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials

Emergencies

Spills, Open Water, Moving Water, Sewer

Systems

WMD Response

Decontamination

2014 Training Division Report

Company Level & Training Division Classes

Multi Rae Gas Monitor
Sam Weather Station
Cameo
Level A Suit Testing
HazMat Inventories
Chlorine Emergency Kits
Emergency Response Guide
DECON Trailers
Shipping Papers
Area RAE Gas/Radiation Detector
HazMat ID
WISER Software
HazMat Miscellaneous

MSA Sirius 4-Gas w/PID Detector
HazMat Tech Refresher
Level A Suit Training
Level B Suit Training
Hazmat Inventory – Mobile Lab
Hazmat Inventory – R09
Hazmat Inventory – Oil Spill Trailer
Columbia Weather Station
Ahura First Defender
Ultra/Mini Radiac Personal Rad Detector
Ludlum Radiation Detector
Altair Chlorine Detector
Global Harmonization System

MFD Lesson Plans – 11,572 hours

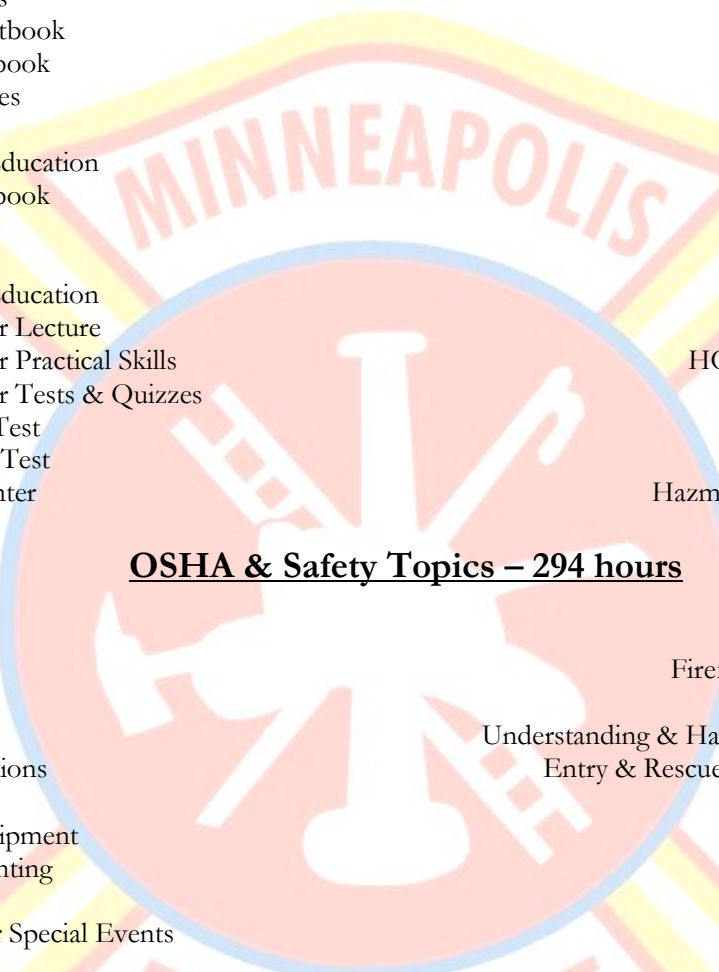
Air Compressor
Air Quality Monitoring
Ajax Tool
Apparatus Inventory Procedures
Arson Investigation
Automobile Extrication
Automobile Fires
Building Familiarizations
Cairns Iris
Care & Use of Equipment
Chain Saw Operations
Chemistry of Fire
Computers
Critical Incident Stress Management
Driver Training, Pumper
Driver Training, Truck
Elevator Escape & Rescue Procedures
Fire Department Connections
Fire Detection & Alarm Systems
Fire Hose
Fire Service Terminology
Foam Equipment & AFFF
Forcible Entry
Glassmaster Tool
Hurst Tool Operations
Ladders, Care & Maintenance
MFD Rescue Boat Operations
Multiple Alarm Procedures
Natural Gas Emergencies

Personal Protective Equipment
Portable Fire Extinguishers
Public Relations
Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) Operations
Refilling SCBA Bottles & Compressor
Ropes & Knots
Salvage & Overhaul
Saws-All
Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
Station Journals
Super-Vac Smoke Ejectors
Target Saw/K12 Operation
Vehicle Accidents (MFD Apparatus)
Ventilation Operations
Water Rescue Operations
Scott Thermal Imager
MSA Thermal Imager
Hydra Ram
Quint Operations
Aerial Platform Operation
Incident Critique
Streets & Routes
SORD Training
Motorola 800 MHz
Cavitation/Pumping Training
EOTF Burn Building Ops
LRT PowerPoint
EMS Firehouse Report Coding

2014 Training Division Report

Company Level & Training Division Classes

Training Division Courses – 13,049 hours



AHA CPR	Hazmat Technician Lecture
HCMC EMS Orientation	Hazmat Technician Practical Skills
CISM	Hazmat Technician Tests & Quizzes
EMS Special Event Protocols	MFD SOPs Lecture
EMT Practical Skills	MFD SOPs Practical Skills
Administrative Issues	Daily Physical Training
EMS Tests & Quizzes	Inventory & Cleaning
EMT Lecture on Textbook	Incident Tactics
FF1 Lecture on Textbook	800Mhz Radio
FF1 Testing & Quizzes	Air Monitors
FF1 Practical Skills	IS700/Ondeck/Mayday
FF1 Off-Site Skills/Education	Partner K12 Saw
FF2 Lecture on Textbook	Company Functions (HTC)
FF2 Tests & Quizzes	Truck Functions
FF2 Practical Skills	Hazmat Tech Refresher
FF2 Off-Site Skills/Education	Hazmat Science Officer
Hazmat 1 st Responder Lecture	HOT Auto Extrication
Hazmat 1 st Responder Practical Skills	HOT Heavy Vehicle Extrication
Hazmat 1 st Responder Tests & Quizzes	Hazmat Operations
MFD SOPs Written Test	Hazmat Specialty Training
MFD SOPs Practical Test	Hazmat Technician Basic
MECC/Dispatch Center	Hazmat Technician Refresher Basic

OSHA & Safety Topics – 294 hours

Mayday	Scene Safety – Structure Fires
Structural Collapse	Calling the Mayday
APRs	Firefighter Safety on the Roadway
Swift Water Rescue	Swift Water Rescue
Search Guidelines	Understanding & Handling Electrical Emergencies
Cold Weather Operations	Entry & Rescue for Unknown C/B Incidents
Reading Smoke	Carbon Monoxide
New Extrication Equipment	PPE & Scene Safety
Cold Weather Firefighting	Identifying Materials
Ice Rescue	Air Monitoring
Special Responses for Special Events	Propane Emergencies

Defensive Driving – 560 hours

DCTC Emergency Response Driving

Emergency Management – 280 hours

Emergency Management Class PER-400

2014 Training Division Report

Company Level & Training Division Classes

Fire Operations Manual – 2,855 hours

Organization of the Fire Department
Harassment Policy & Investigative Procedures
Station Duty
Apparatus & Equipment
Arson & Fire Investigation
Fire Prevention
Reports & Records
Fire Department Communications
Uniforms & Grooming

General Operations
Emergency Duty
Incident Command
Hazmat & Incident Response
Basic Practices
EMS SOPs
Infection Control Plan
Job Descriptions

Urban Search & Rescue – 794 hours

Confined Space
Shoring
Trench
Air Bags
High Directional
Anchoring Systems
Patient Packaging

Raising & Lowering
Search
Ropes
Confined Space Ventilation
Confined Space Rope Systems
Confined Space Air Monitoring
Confined Space Anchoring Systems

Water Rescue – 573 hours

Ice Rescue
MFD Rescue Boat 4
MFD Rescue Boat 22
Open Water Rescue
River Rescue

Zodiac
MFD Air Boat 21
Emergency Mgmt. Boat School
MFD Rescue Boat 12

EMS Continuing Education Classes – 6,198 hours

CPR/AED/EOA
Trauma/BB
CAM/Apneic Pt.
Med Pt. Assmt. & PUMP/POD Review
Pt. Assess/Ran Skills/LBB
Pandemic Influenza/EMS Doc.
Back Safety/Lifting/FFR Ergonomics
CPR Recert/CAM/AED Prac. Skills
Hazmat Medical
King AW & POLST-SOP

ECHO/Random Skill Bleeding Control
Lectures/Pt. Assess/Random
High Per. CPR, Inhal Inj, Stroke SOP
HBV, Policy Review, Natl EMS Standard
Active Shooter/Hostile Events Trng
CPR Renewal
Transition Testing Review

Miscellaneous Training – 1,031 hours

Standard for Professional Qualification
Guide for Fire & Explosion Investigation
PER-230
Annual SCBA Training
Responding to Boiler Emergencies
Firefighter License Renewal
Body Substance Isolation

Medic 1 Operational Training
2014 Captain Conference
Safety/Workplace Environment/Employee
Right to Know
WMD Radiological/Nuclear Awareness
Carbon Monoxide: The Odorless Killer
Bi-Annual Fitness Evaluation

2014 Training Division Report

Company Level & Training Division Classes

Outside Training – 407 hours

Outside Training/Seminar
Mutual Aid Response Training

Xcel Energy Operations
Flint Hills/Koch Refinery Plant

Specialized Training – 1,025 hours

Rope Hardware
Rope Main
Rope Patient Packaging
Rope Care & Knots
Airboat Training
Boat Training

Confined Space Awareness
Ice Rescue
Rope Rescue Technician
Trench Rescue Technician
Confined Space & Patient Packaging





Emergency Medical Services



Fire Service Based Emergency Medical Response

Prehospital 9-1-1 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 prehospital emergency 9-1-1 medical response provided by the nation's firefighter EMTs and paramedics. Due to the training, expertise, 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

Incident Type	Number
EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	11,091
EMS – arrive and cancelled before PT contact or no PT	9,523
EMS – assist medics, did not provide any BLS treatment	4,641
Medical assist – assist EMS crew	472
Motor vehicle accident with injuries	449
Motor vehicle accident with no injuries	306
EMS-DOA – no BLS provided	260
Motor vehicle accident w/injuries – no PT contact	217
Removal of victim from stalled elevator	160
Lock-in	154
Motor vehicle/pedestrian accident	122
Motor vehicle/self-propelled accident – bike/wheelchair	77
Home visit – medical unit	62
Swift water rescue	24
Extrication of victim from machinery	11
Watercraft rescue	10
Extrication of victim from vehicle	9
Search for person in water	7
High-angle rescue	7
Swimming/recreational water area rescue	6
Extrication of victim from building/structure	3
Rescue, EMS incident, other	2
Trench/below grade rescue	2
Ice rescue	2
Extrication, rescue, other	1
Confined space rescue	1
TOTAL	27,619



Emergency Medical Services

Chief Complaint	Number
Respiratory distress	2,042
Chest pain	1,383
Altered level of consciousness	1,280
Trauma	1,224
Impression/assessment, other	845
Seizure	695
Pain, general	674
Hemorrhaging/bleeding	609
Syncope, fainting	406
Back pain	386
Flu-like symptoms	315
Abdominal pain	304
Stroke/CVA	238
Cardiac arrest	237
Overdose/poisoning	202
General illness	162
Diabetic symptom	157
Behavioral/mental status/psychiatric disorder	148
Headache	129
Pregnancy/OB	129
Cardiac dysrhythmia	105
Allergic reaction, excludes stings & venomous bites	97
Respiratory arrest	46
Vaginal bleeding	42
Airway obstruction	39
Suicide attempt	30
Burns	15
Sting/bite	14
Hypothermia	11
Obvious death	11
Eye problem	7
Hyperthermia	4
Inhalation injury, toxic gases	2
Apparent sexual assault	2
Chemical discharge	1
Do not resuscitate	1
Electrocution	1
TOTAL	11,993



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.

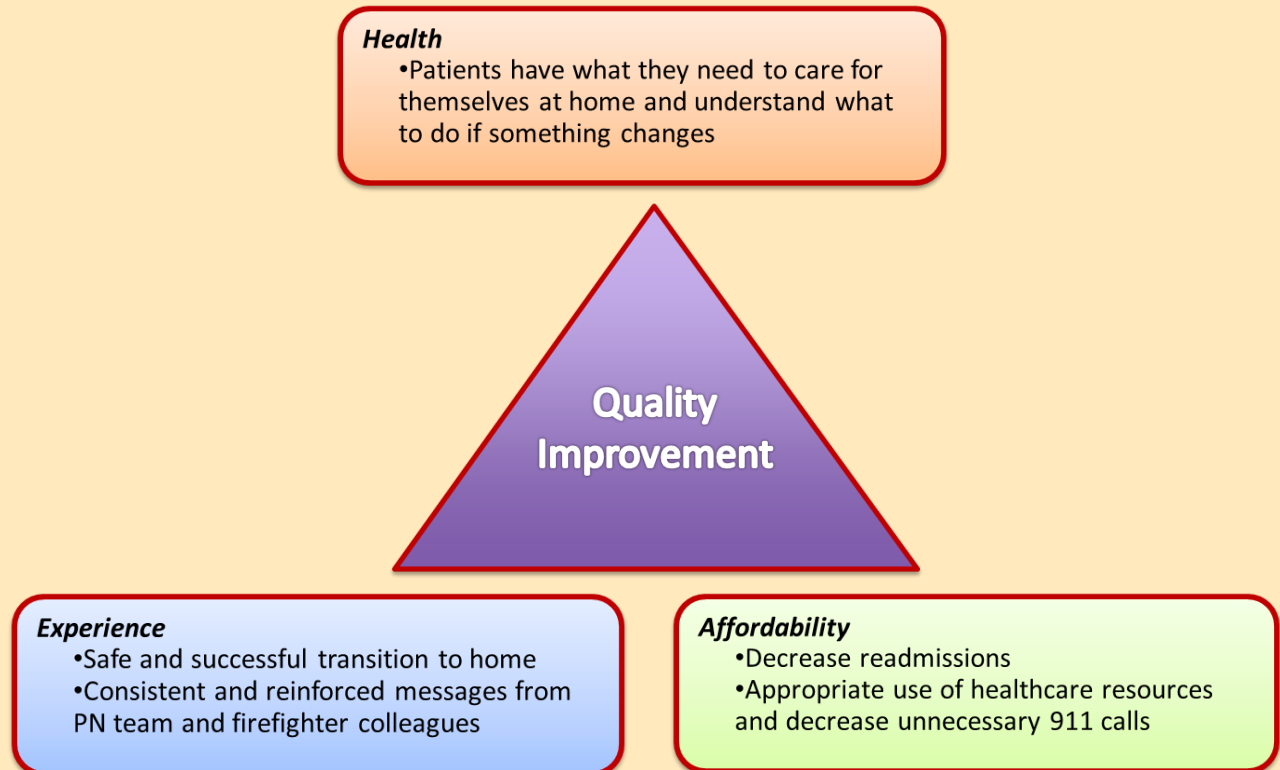
The current post-discharge firefighter visit pilot programs in the U. S. are limited in their application. Should it prove advantageous for both firefighters and patients, the strategy could spread to more hospitals and cities around the nation. Encouraging communication and cooperation between fire 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.





Medic 1

Triple Aim Impact of the Firefighter Visit



Pilot Program Data May 12, 2014-February 18, 2015

- ◇ Total number of visits: 227
- ◇ Age range of patients who had visit: 11-100
- ◇ Number of high risk for readmission patients who had visit: 41
- ◇ Average length of visit: 29 minutes
- ◇ Referrals/Outcomes of visit:
 - Food shelf referrals: 8
 - Smoke detectors installed or batteries changed: 40
 - Medication follow up referrals: 7
 - Social/Community resource referral: 10 (transportation was greatest need)
 - Initiated 911 call: 5
 - Contacted Park Nicollet Care team: 12
 - Welfare check (done if patient does not answer phone): 12

Patient satisfaction has shown that 99% would recommend a firefighter visit to a family member or friend. Partnering with 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.



Community Outreach Risk Reduction



It is important to not only do fire prevention and safety activities, but to make sure that they are effective in reaching the public and resulting in behavior change. Fire prevention is a work in progress, growing, evolving and ever changing.

The Minneapolis Fire Department Community Risk Reduction Officer, Casidy Anderson, is responsible for the development, management and implementation of the Minneapolis Fire Department fire prevention, safety and injury prevention programs to the citizens and businesses in and around the City of Minneapolis.

Tasks/Responsibilities:

- Grant writing and explore other avenues of fundraising in support of MFD's community outreach and risk reduction programs.
- Deliver safety and fire prevention presentations to a wide variety of Minneapolis cultures at numerous venues including but not limited to:

* Schools and school age groups	* Non-Profit organizations
* Family / neighborhood events	* Housing fairs
* Community Centers/ Immigrant communities	* Businesses
* Employment fairs	* Faith organizations

- Write and distribute fire safety newsletters for publication in:
 - *GovDelivery*
 - *MPHA Newsletters*
 - *Neighborhood newspapers*
- Create lecture materials for presentations specific to topic and audience.
- Collaborate with Minneapolis Communications to develop safety videos, news releases, public service messages, Facebook and Twitter messages.
- Monthly meetings with the following:
 - * MPD Arson (approx. 2x/month)
 - * MPD Community Crime Prevention
 - * Minneapolis Communications
 - * Fire Marshal and Fire Chief
 - * Salvation Army (Harbor Lights)
- Manage MFD's Smoke and CO programs
- MFD's representative to plan the following annual events:
 - National Night Out - Prepare Fair - Aquatennial Celebration
 - Other inter-departmental and City of Minneapolis events
- Manage The Minneapolis Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- MFD's representative for the City of Minneapolis "Limited English Proficiency Plan"
- Create and distribute fire safety handouts in multiple languages to meet the needs of the diverse demographics of our community.

Community Outreach Programs

• Fire Explorers Program.



The Explorer program is a hands-on career exploration and leadership development program designed to spark interest in the Fire and Emergency Service fields. The City of Minneapolis is dedicated to ensuring that our workforce reflects the diversity of our community and what better way to do this than to ensure our next generation of firefighters are homegrown! This program will introduce young adults to the elements that make a career in firefighting both challenging and rewarding. Participants will be exposed to community service activities, day-to-day firefighter operations, and leadership development skills.

• Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) Pathways program.



The Minneapolis Fire Department is partnering with the Minneapolis Public Schools and Hennepin Technical College to offer an Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) Pathways program. This two year program for 11th and 12th graders is currently being offered at Roosevelt High School. Students take courses including Medical Terminology and Anatomy in their Junior year to prepare for the EMT course their Senior year. Students will not only earn college credits but upon successful completion they will be well on their way to a career in Firefighting or the many other career opportunities that are available to you as a certified EMT.

• Smoke/CO Detector Program



Home safety visits are a proven way of improving the level of fire safety in the community. The Minneapolis Fire Departments Smoke Detector Program provides us an opportunity to reach out to the residents, teach them about fire-safe practices, test and install smoke alarms.

• Fire Station Tours

Tours of your local fire station are available upon request. Station tours last approximately 20 minutes and include viewing the fire engine and fire fighting equipment, as well as talking to the firefighters about their job. Fire stations remain "in-service" during tours. Fire companies may need to respond to emergencies at any time. If they do, it will be necessary for the tour to end and your group to exit the station. Please keep this in mind when visiting.

• Juvenile Fire Setter Program (FIRES)

- * Coordinate and Instructs FIRES program referrals for Hennepin County.
- * Coordinate FIRES classes with Juvenile Justice Center
- * Notify referred family's probation officers of next available FIRES classes.
- * Performs FIRES Class Follow up with probation officer and families.
- * Make recommendations for the child and family

Minneapolis Park & Recreation Boards Annual Safety Camp.

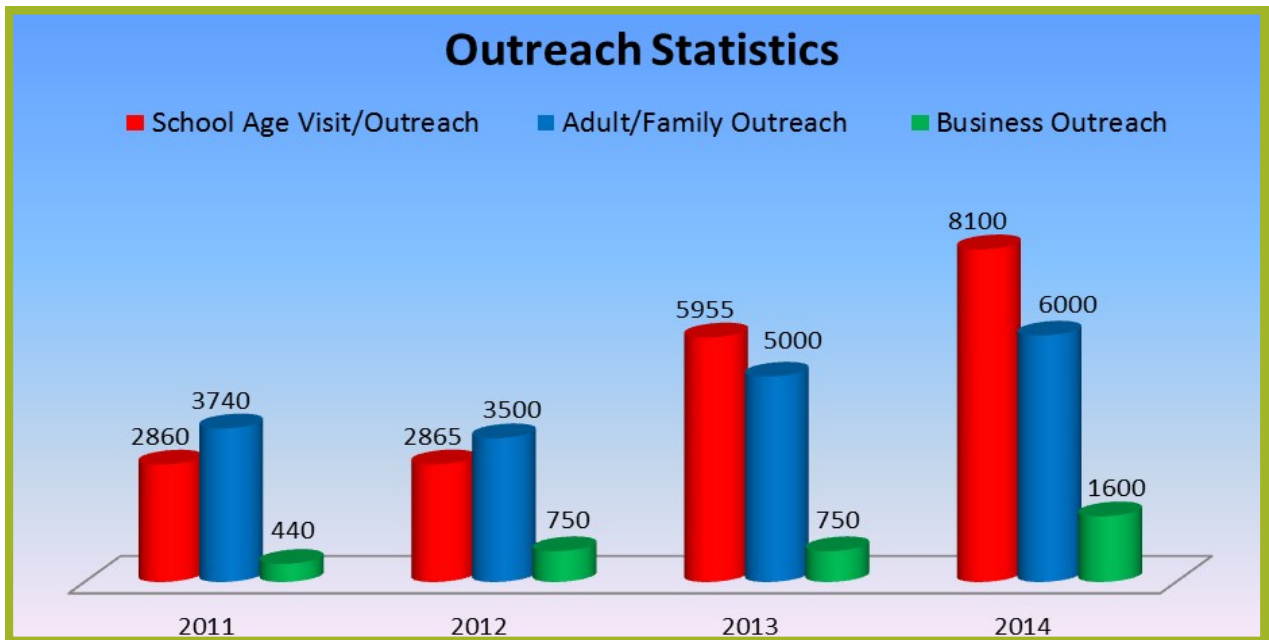


* MFD partners with MPD and Minneapolis Park Board to plan and coordinate Minneapolis Annual Safety Camp where children will learn about:

- * Water Safety and Fire Safety
- * First Aid and Emergency Situations
- * Seatbelt and Bicycle Safety
- * Internet and Stranger Safety
- * Drug Awareness
- * Crime Prevention
- * Animal and Outdoor Safety



Community Outreach Statistics



School Age Visits

Pre-K	2,500
K-2 nd Grade	1,800
3-5 th Grade	1,400
6-8 th Grade	2,000
9-12 th Grade	400

School Age Visits (8,100)

Elementary school classroom visits
Summer camps
Faith-based programs
Daycare visits

Adult/Family Programs (6,000)

PICA HeadStart Family Safety Program
NorthEast Health Seniors programs
ECFE classes
Common Bond Community Resident meetings
Homeless shelters and Transitional housing
American Indian Wellness Fair
Community Center events

Community Outreach Statistics

Business Outreach (1,600)

Neighborhood Association meetings

Business requests for evacuation planning, fire safety & prevention seminars and fire extinguisher training

Employer health and safety fairs

Youth Firesetter Intervention Program

Referrals from Juvenile Justice Center	3
Referrals from MPD Arson	3
Direct inquiries from parents/caregivers	0

Newsletters

Monthly newsletters distributed via GovDelivery & other sources 2,744 subscribers

2014 Highlights

Distribution of over 20,000 MFD coloring books

Distribution of over 2,000 combination smoke/CO alarms

Training of 60 new CERT volunteers

Training of 20 new Cultural Service Unit volunteers

Creation of a Recreational Fire Safety video in four languages

Collaboration with Fire Museum and University of Minnesota for Fire Prevention Week

Continuing outreach to Minneapolis immigrant community via:

Adult ESL classrooms

Brian Coyle Center

Minnesota Council of Churches

Various immigrant outreach and support programs

National Statistics

The fire problem in the United States is an ongoing and continuous battle for the fire service and the public alike. Eighty-one percent of all fire deaths and 76 percent of all fire injuries occur in residential buildings.

- Cooking fires are the number one cause of residential fires
- Bedroom fires claim nearly 600 lives each year
- Candles account for over 160 fatalities each year

- **Each year there are an estimated:**

- * 365,500 residential building fires
- * 2,560 deaths
- * 13,275 injuries
- * \$6.6 billion in property loss

Community Outreach Programs

Juvenile Fire Setter Program (FIRES)

Not only in Minnesota, but nationwide, there is a problem facing the American people that is quite terrifying. The problem is juvenile firesetting. Whether it is out of curiosity, a cry for help due to a crisis in their life, misguided or delinquent behavior, or a truly pathological situation, it affects us all. No matter what the reason for the act, the result is the same property loss, injury, and death.

The fact is that most people, both in and out of the fire service, aren't aware that juvenile firesetting is not an act of "pyromania" or simply a natural harmless "fireplay". It is an extremely dangerous criminal act that in many cases could have been prevented. This is not to say all juvenile firesetters have the intent to commit a crime or create a situation which could lead to death and destruction. Indeed not in fact, 9 out of 10 juvenile firesetters honestly were not aware of the magnitude of their actions.

During 1999 Minnesota experienced over 350 fires set by children, and suffered 2 deaths, 23 civilian injuries, 4 firefighter injuries and \$2.6 million dollars in property loss. This is truly alarming when you consider that less than 10% of fires started by juveniles are ever even reported.

Established in 1998, the MN JFIP is continually expanding to reach all Minnesotans. This accomplishment sincerely reflects a dedicated and committed attitude by both the State Fire Marshal, State Legislature and Local governments and fire departments dedication to the programs success.

Minneapolis Fire Working Toward a Solution



Minneapolis Fire Department's Community Outreach/Risk Reduction Officer Casidy Anderson is a key member of the FIRES Program. She coordinates and instructs FIRES program referrals for the entire Hennepin County area.

- Coordinates FIRES classes with Juvenile Justice Center
- Notifies and schedules referred families and probation officers of FIRES classes.
- Provides careful follow-up and documentation with probation officer and families.
- Make recommendations for the child and family and, if necessary, refer them to mental health or social services for counseling.
- Develops an action plan based on statistics and demographics.
- Coordinates inter-agency coalitions, providing training and program evaluation, education and support to promote a successful outcome for program participants.

Community Outreach Programs

Minneapolis Non-Emergency Services

The Minneapolis Fire Department participates in numerous community events and provides non-emergency services for the community. Although 9-1-1 calls, such as fires and medical emergencies, are the main reasons for the justification of firefighters, we do not limit the value we provide to the community to only life or death situations. Instead, we take the time to interact with the public under less stressful conditions. One of the best ways we get to know the citizens we protect, as well as provide value to the public, is through community services.

Some of the non- emergency services we provide to the community are:

- Smoke Alarm Installations
- Blood Pressure Checks
- Citizen's Emergency Response Training
- Fire Cadet Program
- Building Familiarizations
- Health Fairs
- Station Tours
- Child Car Seat Inspections
- Neighborhood Events/Rig Visits
- Fund raising events for several Charitable organizations
- Help with natural disaster clean up both locally and within our neighboring communities.

Some possible benefits for citizens:

- Additional fire safety education.
- Greater confidence in firefighters.
- Increased knowledge of available programs.
- Familiarity of station personnel.
- Added value without added cost.

Some positive aspects for the fire service are:

- Increase in knowledge of response territory.
- Greater support from citizens.
- Identification of potential hazards.
- Ongoing fire safety education.



Community Outreach Programs

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)



The **CERT** Program is an important part of our Community Outreach program, it is led by MFD's Community outreach/Risk reduction Officer Casidy Anderson.

The **CERT** Program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their community and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members also are encouraged to support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community.



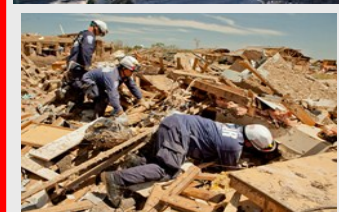
MFD Special Operations Teams

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 Forces, 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 Structural Engineers.

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

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



2014 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 on-site 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; fire fighting and rescue; fire propagation as a function of human reaction time; and the extent of life loss, injury and property damage.



	Fires Investigated	Arson Fires	% Arson Fires
January	22	4	18%
February	19	3	16%
March	29	7	24%
April	32	7	22%
May	36	14	38%
June	31	13	42%
July	32	11	34%
August	35	10	28%
September	31	14	45%
October	42	13	31%
November	33	13	34%
December	26	5	19%
Total	368	114	31%
Accidental	143		39%
Arson	114		31%
Undetermined	111		30%





Minneapolis Fire Honor Guard

Minneapolis Fire Department

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 fire-fighting machinery in use 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, 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



Contact the Minneapolis Fire Department
350 South 5th Street Room 233
Minneapolis, MN. 55415 612.673.2890